Archaeological excavation at 5-6 St Nicholas Street, Colchester, Essex, CO1 1DW

June-July 2019

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1 Summary

An archaeological excavation was carried out inside 5-6 St Nicholas Street, Colchester, Essex during groundworks in advance of the creation of a café space and residential units. The development site is located within Insula 30 of the walled Roman town close to the Temple of Claudius, and the buildings themselves date from the late 15th century and late 16th to early 17th century with later phases of extensions and alterations.

Excavation revealed three phases of Roman activity. Phase 1 is of early Roman date, ending at the Boudiccan revolt of AD 60/1. Structural remains included a single east-west aligned wattle and daub wall foundation, with three further linear features potentially representing other wall alignments. The structure had a tiled roof, the wattle and daub wall had been plastered and painted, and fragments of window glass were also found among the debris indicating a relatively high status building. The building which was damaged during the Boudiccan revolt was subsequently demolished and the site levelled.

Phase 2 dates from the early 2nd to the 3rd century. Structural remains included a substantial north-south aligned wall made of courses of septaria and tile in mortar. Two smaller east-west wall foundations of more irregular construction probably represent other wall alignments along with a linear feature. Metalled floor surfaces sealed the Boudiccan destruction debris with some later floor surfaces laid above. Debris from the destruction of this building included large quantities of ceramic building material including box-flue tile and some column bricks and hollow voussoirs, along with window glass, painted wall plaster, stucco and marble, indicating another high status building.

By Phase 3 at least part of the Phase 2 building had been demolished although some walls were still standing. Few structural features were associated with this phase aside from a small gully and several postholes/stakeholes. A charcoal horizon dated to the late 4th century covers the site and is indicative of a fire event at the end of the phase. The horizon produced numerous late Roman finds along with burnt environmental remains and textiles.

Covering the Roman remains were 0.8-1.1m of medieval dark earth accumulation dating from the 14th to late 15th century, which contained varying quantities of Roman demolition material.

A historic building recording carried out in 2017 revealed five standing buildings on the development site dating to the late 15th century, the late 16th/early 17th century, the late 19th century and c 1970. Surprisingly, there were scant archaeological remains associated with these structures and most of the floor layers appear to have been removed in the 20th century. Significant finds include evidence for two previously unknown small cellars or underfloor storage areas and a large pit buried in the late 15th century underneath the earliest building.

2 Introduction (Fig 1)

This report presents the results of an archaeological excavation carried out by Colchester Archaeological Trust (CAT) at 5-6 St Nicholas Street, Colchester, Essex between 10th June and 29th July 2019. The work was commissioned by Colchester Amphora Trading Ltd in advance of the creation of a café space at ground floor level and seven one bed residential units on the first and second floors and to the rear of the ground floor.

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

A written scheme of investigation (WSI) was prepared by CAT (CAT 2019) in response to consultation with the CBCAA, and was approved by the CBCAA in advance of the archaeological excavation.

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

3 Archaeological background (Figs 1-3)

The following archaeological background draws on the major published sources for Colchester archaeology and the Colchester Historic Environment Record (CHER), accessed via the Colchester Heritage Explorer (https://colchesterheritage.co.uk/).

Until recently the development site was in use as a charity shop, though it was the home of 'Jacks Famous Supplies Store' from 1946 to 2013 (Henderson & Mulhearn 2016). The buildings of 5-6 St Nicholas Street are locally listed and recognised for the contribution the external elevations make to the character of the Colchester Town Centre Conservation Area.

A Historic Building Recording carried out by CAT in 2017 (CAT Report 1222, ECC4001) concluded that five standing buildings (Buildings A-E) exist on the development site (see Fig 2 for locations). A summary is presented below and these building designations have been used throughout this current report.

Building A, 5 St Nicholas Street: North of the site and fronting onto St Nicholas Street was a large, three-storey, jettied timber-framed building dating from the late 15th-century. The jetties were a later addition and the building may have originally had its origins as a single room open hall.
Building B, 6 St Nicholas Street: South of the site and also fronting onto St Nicholas Street was a smaller, three-storey, jettied timber-framed building which had been built off the frame of 5 St Nicholas Street. Dating from the late 16th/early 17th century, the building also had a large brick-built cellar.
Building C, 6 St Nicholas Street: A two-storey brick-built extension to the rear (east) of Building B and south of Building A, fronting onto Culver Street East, and likely dating to the late 16th/early 17th century.
Building D, 60 Culver Street East: A large late 19th-century, three-storey, brick-built building to the west of Building C.
Building E: A single-storey brick built structure, built *c* 1970, to the north of Building D and east of Building A enclosing a former yard.

Immediately opposite the development site is the site of St Nicholas' Church (CHER MCC406) and churchyard (CHER MCC407). St Nicolas' was a 12th-century church which was rebuilt in the 14th century, restored in the late 19th century to designs by Sir George Gilbert Scott, and demolished in 1955.

The development site is also located within *Insula* 30 of the Roman walled town (see Fig 1), immediately to the south of *Insula* 22 and the Temple of Claudius. Remains from the *Insula* were first summarised by Hull in *Roman Colchester* (1958, 203-6) and again in 1971 by Philip Crummy (Crummy 1971). Limited investigations within *Insula* 30 have previously revealed clay and timber buildings destroyed in AD 61, with later metalled streets and large masonry structures laid out regularly, some with deep walls up to seven feet thick (2.1m) (Crummy 1971, 107). In *CAR* **3** (1984, 25), Philip Crummy states that the wide and deep foundations represent at least one major public building, probably a basilica (a large public building with multiple functions), as the remains were too large to have been private (Crummy 1997, 58). The location of a public bathhouse has yet to be identified within the Roman town. However, three possible locations have been suggested by Philip Crummy. One of these locations is the western half of *Insula* 30, where wall foundations and part of the base of a suspended floor, similar to those found in public bathhouses, was observed in 1983 to the east of the development site (*CAR* **6**,

995-6; Crummy 1997, 58-59). In 2008, groundworks associated with the replacement of a gas pipe within *Insula* 30 (along Culver Street East and Queen Street) revealed early Roman daub-block walls burnt during the Boudiccan uprising of AD 60/1, post-Boudiccan foundations, floors, street metalling and a drain, and post-Roman pits and robber trenches (CAT Report 498). A detailed discussion of the Roman remains from Insula 30 can be found in the Discussion (Section 8.1.4 and Fig 36).

In advance of the current project, CAT carried out a test-pit evaluation on the development site in 2017 (CAT Report 1125, ECC3985) (see Fig 3 for locations). Due to safe-working depths, excavation ceased at the top of Roman horizons. Test-pit 1 was located inside Building E and was excavated through layers of post-medieval/modern activity associated with the original rear yard of the buildings. Some medieval and late Roman contexts were revealed beneath, with Roman contexts identified at a depth of 25.13m AOD (1.44m below ground level). Test-pit 2 was located in the centre of Building C. Modern and post-medieval layers sealed Roman contexts which were identified at a depth of 25.48m AOD (1.08m below ground level).

4 Aims

The aim of the project was to excavate and record all archaeological contexts due to the destroyed by groundworks, to further elucidate the history of the development site from the Roman period through to the modern era. Areas of particular significance included the history of the medieval and post-medieval buildings, the history of *Insula* 30 of the Roman town and any pre-Boudiccan remains.

5 Results (Figs 4-19)

Areas of archaeological excavation were restricted to seven pad foundations, each excavated to natural ground level (a maximum depth of 3.4m). Each of the pads was shored as excavation proceeded with archaeologists limited to one per hole, secured with a harness and winch, and operating on a 'buddy' system with an archaeologist at ground level. Unless stated below, all of the pads were hand-excavated to depth by a CAT archaeologist.

An eighth pad had been excavated by the contractors and backfilled with concrete prior to archaeological work commencing. The location of this pad, along with all seven excavated pads, can be seen on Fig 4.

Each context was prefixed with the pad code, and a full context list can be found in Appendix 1.

5.1 Pad A: 1.8m by 1.8m (Figs 5-6; Photographs 1-2)

Pad A was located along the north wall of Building A, a late 15th-century timber-framed building. Unfortunately, the pad had been excavated by the contractors before archaeological work commenced and had been partially backfilled with concrete at its base. Archaeological recording in this pad was limited to photographic records and section drawings to a depth of 2.2-2.5m below current ground level (bcgl) (23.9-24.2m AOD).

Modern

Pad A was excavated through a modern concrete floor (unnumbered) and imported soil layer AL5. This layer of imported soil was recorded in Pads A, B, C, F and G and had most likely been brought onto the site to raise and level the floor before the concrete was laid. It was considerably thinner towards the front (eastern side) of the development site but became much thicker to the back (western side). Construction cut AF1 was the latest-dated feature in the pad and is associated with the cellar wall of the adjacent building to the north, this building is locally-listed and dated to *c* 1890.

Medieval/post-medieval

Pit AF6 was recorded in the western section of the pad and is presumably of post-medieval date. It contained two mortar-rich layers along with fragments of peg-tile and post-Roman brick. At 1.2m deep though, it is difficult to explain why such a large pit would have been dug inside

Building A.

Sealed beneath the imported soil layer and cut by AF1 and AF6 are, in stratigraphic order from top to bottom, accumulation layers AL4, AL3, AL1 and AL2, and sealed beneath AL1 are pits/accumulation layers AF2, AF4 and AF5. Pit AF7 was also cut through AL3 and AL1. As none of these contexts were excavated no dating evidence was recovered from the fills, although fragments of post-Roman CBM (mostly peg-tile) were recorded in section in all of these contexts. At the base of the western section of Pad A, cut by AF1 and AF2, two *in situ* bricks set into mortar (AF3) were identified on site as being of post-medieval date.

The interpretation of the archaeology in this pad is difficult, largely due to the lack of excavation and associated dating evidence. If AF3 is of post-medieval date, then all the other contexts in Pad A are later, which produces a remarkable depth of accumulation layers within the heart of the timber-framed building. No previous evidence has been found for a cellar underneath Building A (such as cellar walls), but these post-medieval contexts could be interpreted as layers of backfill within a cellar that had been put out of use.

Pad A certainly seems to be unusual as it was excavated to a depth of 23.9-24.2m AOD with no Roman remains present. In all six of the other pads Roman remains were recorded at *c* 24.71-25.35m AOD, indicating significant truncation of Roman remains around Pad A. The only other area on the site where such truncation had occurred was inside the cellar of Building B, the floor of which was recorded at 24.1m AOD. This similar depth could be coincidental, but could be further evidence in favour of a cellar in Building A.

If however, there proves to be no cellar, perhaps we should instead question whether the two bricks forming AF3 were in fact *in situ*. Given its location at the base of AF1, AF3 could potentially be debris associated with the construction cut. This would mean that all the features and layers above AF3 date from the 14th century onwards as peg-tile was recorded in section in all of them. They could then be accumulation layers that pre-date the construction of the building, although this does not satisfactorily explain the truncation of Roman remains in this area.

Photograph 1 Pad A Sx A3, upper section, AF1, AF6, AL1, AL3, AL4 and AL5, looking east.

Photograph 2 Pad A Sx A3, lower section, AF1, AF2, AF3, AL1 and AL2, looking east.

5.2 Pad B: 1.75m by 1.55m (Figs 7-8; Photographs 3-6)
Pad B was located along the eastern wall of Building A, extending into a late 19th-century rear extension which was later replaced by Building E. The pad had been excavated by the contractors to a depth of 1m bcgl before archaeological work began, and this area was photographed and the sections drawn before hand-excavation by CAT archaeologists commenced. It was excavated to a maximum depth of 2.85m bcgl (23.55m AOD), with natural (BL14) encountered at 2.43-2.54m bcgl (24.0-24.15m AOD).

Modern
The pad was excavated through modern concrete floor BL1 which overlaid imported soil layer BL2. This layer of imported soil was recorded in Pads A, B, C, F and G (see Pad A above for a description). Cut into BL2 was modern drain BF1 (also recorded in Pad C as CF1).

Post-medieval
Beneath BL2 was metalled surface BL3. The metalled surface was also recorded in Pads F (FL4) and I (IL5) to the south covering an area at least 2.3m wide by 8m long to the rear of Buildings A and C. Across all three pads the surface was recorded at between 25.74 and 26.03m AOD, ranging in thickness from 0.06m to the south to 0.28m to the north. As the metalled surface covers the entirety of Pad B, the surface presumably dates from the late 19th-century when the small extension was added to the rear of Building A. This was also the period when Buildings A-D were in use as a single property (CAT Report 1222). Interestingly, the surface was not present in test-pit 2 of the 2017 evaluation which was located immediately to the west of Pad I (CAT Report 1125), so the surface was confined to quite a small area at the back of the buildings.

Photograph 3 Pad B Sx B3, upper section, BF1, BL1, BL2, BL3, BL4 and BL5, looking northeast. Also showing depth of archaeology excavated without archaeological intervention.

Medieval
Underneath metalled surface BL3 was *c* 0.3-0.4m of dark earth mixed with Roman demolition debris (BL4 & BL5). Fragments of peg-tile were recorded in section within BL4, but were not retained for post-excavation analysis. During the post-Roman period the area could conceivably have been cultivated, and these may be successive layers of cultivated soil mixed with demolition/robbing material from the surrounding Roman buildings. Alternatively, the layers could be associated with ground preparations in advance of the construction of Building A in the late 15th century, such as the demolition of extant Roman remains and levelling the site.

Late Roman/post-Roman (Fig 7, Pad B Plan 1)
Pits BF2 and BF4 were sealed by BL5 and cut into late Roman layer BL6, but it is uncertain if they date to the late Roman or early post-Roman period.

Roman Phase 3 – Late Roman (Fig 7, Pad B Plans 1 and 2)
Beneath the layers of dark earth, BL6 (including BF5) had a dense deposit of charcoal at its base (*c* 0.1m thick) and this charcoal horizon was present across the development site (in all but Pad A) at depths ranging from 24.97-25.33m AOD. Finds from BL6/BF5 included a 4th-century pottery sherd, and the horizon in general produced a significant quantity of late Roman material with evidence suggesting a later 4th century date (see Pad G). Other finds from the horizon in Pad B included a small quantity of CBM (some burnt), a fragment of window glass, industrial debris, a piece of copper-alloy wire and fragments of copper-alloy sheet.

The charcoal horizon overlaid two layers of demolition debris, BL7 and BL8, which sealed the post-Boudiccan remains. Fragments of CBM, mortar, daub and pottery came from the debris, with BF3 likely representing a spread of demolition/robbed-out remains.

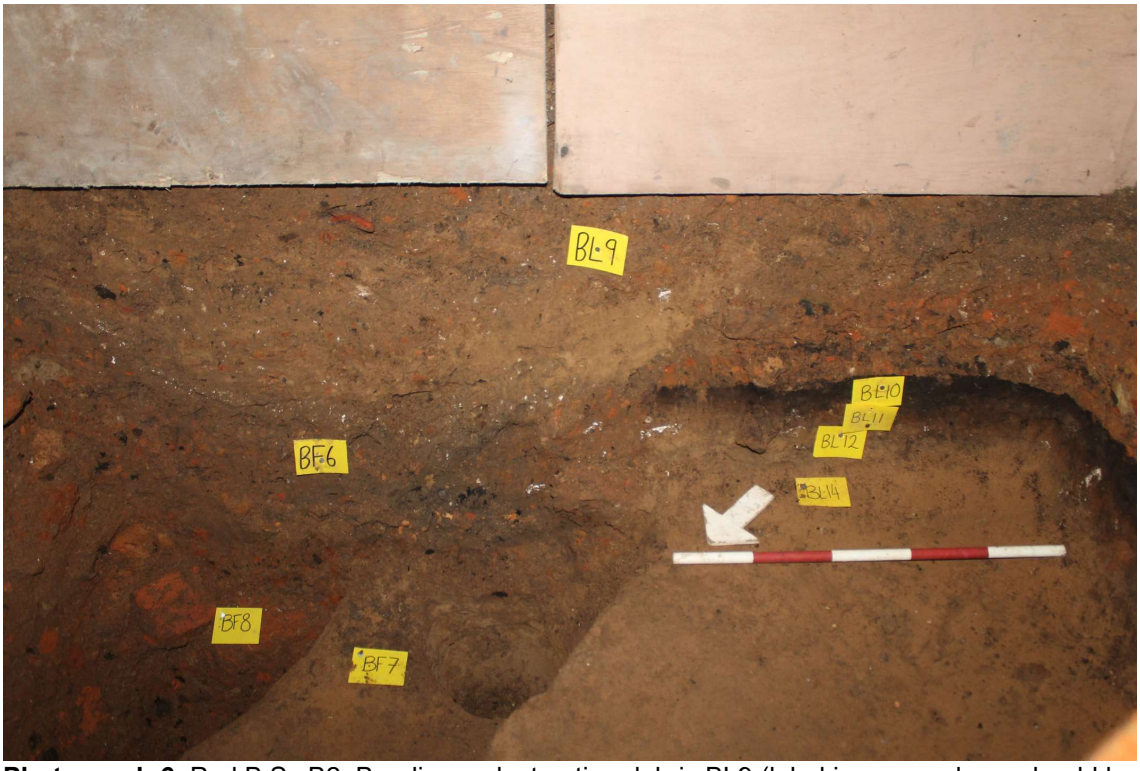
Photograph 4 Pad B Sx B4, charcoal horizon BL6 and BF5, with demolition debris BL7 and BL8, looking southeast.

Roman Phase 2 – post-Boudiccan (Fig 7, Pad B Plan 3)
At a depth of *c* 2m below current ground level (24.4m AOD), sealed beneath BL8, was *in situ* Boudiccan destruction debris BL9. This debris had been cut by BF6, a wide, flat-based linear which ran through the pad on a rough north-south alignment. Post-hole BF7 in the base of BF6 is probably related, and together would perhaps suggest that the features are structural from a phase of post-Boudiccan activity on the site. This could be the construction cut for a Roman wall foundation or perhaps a later Roman robber-trench. It had been backfilled with a quantity of building material, mainly roofing tile, with a sherd of pottery and tegula lower cut-away dating from the mid 2nd century onwards. If there was a Roman wall foundation at this location than it would be aligned parallel to, and *c* 5.2m apart, from to the large foundation identified to the west (see Pads C, G and I), and would be perpendicular to wall foundations in Pads F and H. Interestingly, there is no floor layer in Pad B associated with this phase.

Roman Phase 1 – Boudiccan and pre-Boudiccan (Fig 7, Pad B Plan 4)
Boudiccan destruction debris BL9 consisted of a high concentration of charcoal and fragments of clay-block/daub from the demolition and levelling of structural features burnt during the revolt of AD 61. Sealed beneath this debris was silty-sandy floor BL10 which had been burnt black. Beneath floor BL10 was make-up layer BL11, and this overlaid an even earlier sandy-clay floor, BL12. The presence of these floor layers indicates that Pad B was located inside a Roman building that was burnt down during the Boudiccan revolt. A thin lens of grey silt, BL13, at the base of the pad sealed natural sand BL14. This lens was either a thin remnant of the buried topsoil or dirty material deposited during the construction of the early Roman building. Intrusive Roman pottery from BL10 (2nd century) reveals some later Roman disturbance/truncation of the Phase 1 remains, probably during Phase 2.

Cut by BF6 (see above) and on the same alignment with it was north-south linear BF8 which had been backfilled with Boudiccan destruction debris. It is possible that this is part of a construction cut or robber trench for a similar feature to the wattle and daub wall seen in Pads F and G, and would be aligned at a right-angle to that wall. If originally part of a wall foundation, this feature would presumably be contemporary with floor layers BL10-BL12.

Photograph 5 Pad B, plan of linears BF6 and BF8 with posthole BF7 and natural ground level BL14, looking northeast.



Photograph 6 Pad B Sx B2, Boudiccan destruction debris BL9 (label in wrong place, should be above BL10), floor layers BL10, BL11, BL12, grey silt BL13 and natural BL14 all cut by linear BF6, also showing posthole BF7 and linear BF8, looking northwest.

5.3 Pad C: 1.8m by 1.8m (Figs 9-10; Photographs 7-11)
Pad C was located along the south wall of Building A. It was excavated to a maximum depth of 3.65m bcgl (22.74m AOD) with natural (CL27) encountered at 2.25-2.4m bcgl (23.99-24.14m AOD).

Modern
The pad was excavated through modern concrete floor CL1 which overlaid imported soil layer CL2. This layer of imported soil was recorded in Pads A, B, C, F and G (see Pad A above for a description). Cut into CL2 was modern drain CF1 (also recorded in Pad B as BF1).

Post-medieval
Recorded along the southwestern edge of the pad was cellar wall CF2, which is part of Building B (late 16th to early 17th century) to the south.

Medieval (Fig 9, Pad C Plan 1)
Sealed beneath imported soil CL2 was pit CF3 and robber trench CF4. Based on the pottery dating evidence, pit CF3 is most likely to date to the late 15th to 16th century. Among the numerous pottery finds, an incomplete bunghole cistern was found placed upright near the base of the pit and had been filled with numerous objects, mostly of iron. The date of the pit and deliberate placement of the vessel therefore suggests that it was buried during the construction of Building A in the late 15th century, possibly as an apotropaic (protective) deposit.

North-south robber trench CF4 had been excavated to remove building materials from a large Roman wall that stood on foundation CF8 (see below). Pottery dating evidence from CF4 (which includes CL4, CL8 and CL9, which were excavated as layers but were actually fills within the feature), ranges from the mid 12th to the mid 16th centuries, with the presence of a single piece of peg-tile suggesting a date from the 14th century onwards. The evidence would therefore suggest that the Roman wall was extant in the medieval period until at least the 14th century, and it is likely that the wall was demolished in advance of the construction of Building A in the late 15th century.

Photograph 7 Pad C plan, showing partially excavated pit CF3 and robber trench CF4, with demolition debris CL11 in between, looking south.

The presence of both these features, CF3 and CF4, at only 0.2m bcgl with only modern layers above demonstrates that all the later floors associated with the timber-framed building had been previously removed, probably during the 20th-century alterations to the building.

Features CF3 and CF4 cut through at least 1.1m of archaeological deposits of medieval date, in stratigraphic order from top to bottom, CL3, CL5, CL6, CL7, CL10 and CL11. Pottery from the earliest deposit CL11 dates from the 13th to mid 16th century (x3 sherds) and the mid 15th to 17th century (x1 sherd). However, if CF3 and CF4 are associated with the construction of the timber-framed building in the late 15th century, then these layers must be earlier, indicating that they likely date from the mid to late 15th century. Therefore, it is highly likely that these layers are associated with ground preparations before construction of the building. The demolition of the Roman wall therefore happened relatively late in the sequence of construction. Materials of a Roman date were the only finds recovered from demolition layer CL12, sealed beneath CL11. This layer is however very similar to layers CL10 and CL11, and it is likely that these three layers are contemporary.

The high quantity of flue tile from demolition layers CL10-CL12 suggests that the walls of the Roman building contained hypocaust flues. The recovery of three fragments of worked marble (SF11, SF12 and SF69) from CL12 further suggests that this was a Roman building of some significance.

Roman Phase 3 – Late Roman (Fig 9, Pad C Plan 2 and Plan 3)
Beneath layer CL12 was charcoal-rich dark soil CL13 above charcoal horizon CL14 (*c* 0.1m thick). This charcoal horizon was seen across the development site (in all but Pad A). Finds from CL13 included a later 3rd- to 4th-century pottery sherd along with two probable 4th-century coins, and the horizon in general produced a significant quantity of late Roman material with evidence suggesting a later 4th century date (see Pad G). Ceramic building material from CL13 included a piece of column brick, plaster, mortar and *opus signinum*. Material from CL13 also appeared to fill shallow east-west orientated gully or beam slot CF5 which is probably contemporary.

Below CL14 were three demolition layers, CL15-CL17, relatively rich in Roman building materials including flue tile, *opus signinum*, column brick, wall plaster and stucco plaster. One piece of stucco plaster in particular was notable for its size and well preserved pattern and because it was not lying flat on a surface, but was instead mixed in with building materials in CL16 and lay at an angle amongst the debris. This suggests that it was discarded in this layer during the demolition/destruction of the building rather than having fallen off the wall immediately to the east. Two possible post-holes, CF6 and CF7, were recorded cut into CL16. However, they were very shallow and the material in the layer so mixed that it they could be pockets of soil within the layer and not separate features. The only piece of dating evidence from layers CL15-CL17 was a small sherd of pottery dating to the 2nd-4th century.

Roman Phase 2 – post-Boudiccan (Fig 9, Pad C Plans 4 and 5)
Roman wall CF8 was aligned very slightly NNW by SSE. It was recorded in Pad H to the south (HF4) and underneath the eastern wall of the cellar of Building B. In Pad C, the wall stood at *c* 1.4m high and had been made from courses of septaria and tile set into a light yellow/brown mortar. Impressions in the mortar indicate wooden planks had been used during construction. Construction cut CF11 had cut through, and been backfilled with, Boudiccan destruction debris CL25.

Several floor layers were associated with this phase. Three floor or levelling/make-up layers (CL22, CL23 and CL24) were the earliest, with a remnant of a possible mortar floor, CF9 embedded into CL24. Above these layers was compact metalled surface CL21 (0.06-0.18m thick) made from small to large water-worn pebbles pressed into a sandy-silt. This metalled surface was also recorded in Pads F, G, H and I, at a depth of 24.29-24.58m AOD across the development site. Above the metalled surface was make-up layer CL20, followed by floor layers CL19 and CL18 at the top of the sequence. Small rounded stones had been pushed into the surface of both CL18 and CL19, with compact occupation layers (trample) also recorded in

CL18. Layers CL18 and CL19 both produced 2nd- to 4th-century pottery sherds but, other than fragments of Roman brick/tile, no datable finds were recovered from the other floors.

Roman Phase 1 – Boudiccan and pre-Boudiccan (Fig 9, Pad C Plan 5)
Beneath Boudiccan destruction debris CL25 was sandy-clay floor CL26, *c* 0.35m thick, that had been heavily burnt across the top 0.2m. The dark grey/black material on top of the burnt floor gradually graded into a dark brown/red colour and became lighter and lighter until the natural sand, CL27, was reached. The reddish/brown material could be part of an earlier floor affected by the fire, or it could be scorched natural from the heat of the fire above.

Photograph 8 Pad C Sx C1, close-up of layers CL14-CL25 with burnt floor CL26 unlabelled at the base of the pad, looking north.

Photograph 9 Pad C plan, showing wall foundation CF8, mortar floor CF9 and layers CL14-CL25, looking east.

Photograph 10 Pad C, wall foundation CF8, looking west.

Photograph 11 Pad C, close-up of wall foundation CF8 with construction cut CF11, looking northwest.

5.4 Pad F: L-shaped trench 1.82m by 1.7m (Figs 11-12; Photographs 12-17)
Pads E and F were combined into one single pad, Pad F. Pad F was located within the southeast corner of Building A and extended southwards into Building C, the late 16th/early 17th-century extension to the rear of Building B. It was excavated to a maximum depth of 2.54-2.62m bcgl (23.77-23.85m AOD) with natural encountered at *c* 2.3m bcgl (24.09m AOD).

Modern
The pad was excavated through modern concrete floor FL1 which overlaid imported soil layer FL2 (containing mortar deposit FL3). This layer of imported soil was recorded in Pads A, B, C, F and G (see Pad A above for a description). Structural concrete pads FF1 and FF2, and drainage pipe FF4, are also of modern date.

Post-medieval
Beneath FL2 was metalled surface FL4. The metalled surface was also recorded in Pad B (BL3) to the north and Pad I (IL5) to the south and likely dates from the late 19th-century (see Pad B above for a description).

Medieval (Fig 11, Pad F Plan 1)
Underneath metalled surface FL4 was dark earth deposit FL5 which contained a quantity of Roman demolition debris along with sherds of medieval pottery (mid 12th to late 14th century). Pit FF8 is also likely of post-Roman date.

Photograph 12 Pad F, general shot of upper contexts, looking east.

Roman Phase 3 – Late Roman (Fig 11, Pad F Plan 1)
Layer FL6 had a dense deposit of charcoal at its base (*c* 0.1m thick). This charcoal horizon was seen across the development site (in all but Pad A) at depths ranging from 24.97-25.33m AOD. Finds from FL6 included a 4th-century pottery sherd and coin, and the horizon in general produced a significant quantity of late Roman material with evidence suggesting a later 4th century date (see Pad G). Ceramic building material was also recovered from FL6 along with many pieces of industrial debris.

As in Pads B and C, beneath the charcoal horizon was demolition material FL7, with layers of debris/accumulation beneath (FL9, FL10, FL11 and FL12). Demolition debris FL7 sealed post-Boudiccan wall foundation FF18 (see below) which had been demolished/robbed-out by this period, and layers FL10, FL11 and FL12 may have been laid down during this phase of activity. The single sherd of medieval pottery from FL12 is now known to be intrusive, with Roman ceramic building material and pottery coming from most of the layers. Pieces of marble veneer came from both FL6 and FL7, with a copper-alloy stud and counter from FL9.

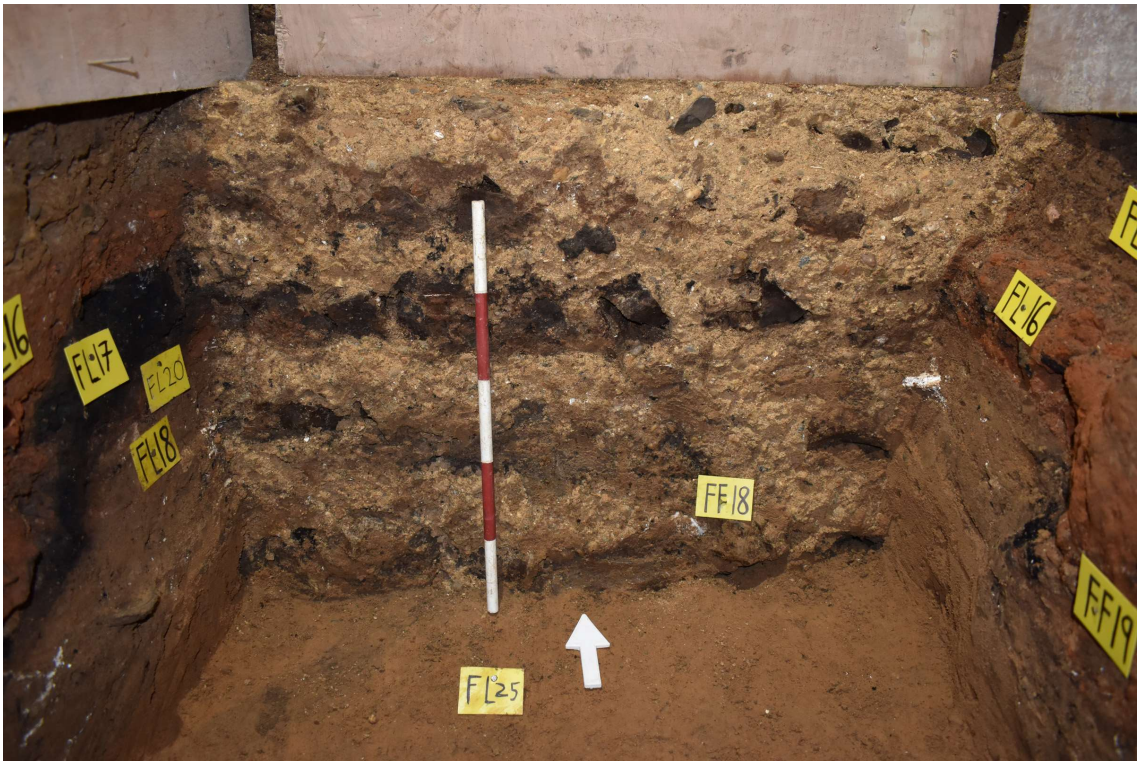
Five features were cut into these deposits. Postholes/stake-holes FF5, FF6 and FF7 were sealed by FL6 and cut into FL7, and postholes FF9 and FF10 were sealed by FL9 and cut through FL10-FL13.

Photograph 13 Pad F, plan of postholes FF12-FF14 cut through metalled surface FL14, looking south.

Roman Phase 2 – post-Boudiccan (Fig 11, Pad F Plan 2)
Along the northern edge of Pad F and aligned east-west was wall foundation FF18 which had cut through the Boudiccan destruction debris. The foundation stood at a height of *c* 0.6m and had been constructed from pebbles and small septaria pieces set in a yellow/brown mortar. There was no trace of the wall continuing into Pads C or G to the west.

Contemporary with the wall foundation were three gravel-rich/metalling layers, FL13-FL15 (*c* 1.82m bcgl), which sealed Boudiccan destruction debris FL16. These metalled surfaces were also recorded in Pads C, G, H and I, at depths of 24.29-24.58m AOD across the development site. A fragment of tegula with lower cut-away from FL15 is dated from AD 40-120 but is the

only find from the metalling layers. A row of six postholes/stakeholes, FF12-FF17, cut FL14, with posthole/stake-hole FF24 cut into FL15.



Photograph 14 Pad F, close-up of wall foundation FF18, looking north.

Roman Phase 1 – Boudiccan and pre-Boudiccan (Fig 11, Pad F Plans 3 and 4)
Sealed beneath Boudiccan destruction debris FL16 and FL17 were the *in situ* burnt remains of a pre-Boudiccan building. Wall foundation FF19/FF22 was aligned east-west, was 0.3m wide and was part of the same foundation identified in Pad G (GF24). Made of wattle and daub, there was evidence that the wall foundation had been constructed on a timber ground plate, which was sunk deeper in the western half of the pad (FF22) than the eastern (FF19). Two iron hinge pivots from FF19 likely indicate a threshold within this shallower eastern section. Debris from the wall included some painted wall plaster, with *in situ* burnt plaster recorded on the surface of the wall in Pad G. A layer of sandy-clay, FL18/FL19, surrounding the wall was probably a backfilled construction cut.

Scorched clay floor FL20 lay to the north of the wall. To the south, oyster-rich accumulation/ occupation layers FL21 and FL22 sealed clay floor FL23, which itself overlaid a thin layer of grey silt (FL26, possibly a remnant of buried topsoil). None of these layers showed any evidence of being heat-affected. Cut through FL21-FL23 at the far eastern edge of the pad was north-south linear FF23. So little of the feature was within the pad that it is difficult to interpret further, but it is of a similar depth of wall foundation FF19/FF22 and had similarly been backfilled with Boudiccan destruction debris FL16. This linear could then potentially be evidence for another wall foundation.

Later Roman finds from FL16 (2nd-century pottery), FL21 (2nd to 3rd/4th century pottery) and FF22 (a sherd of 4th-century pottery) must be intrusive, revealing some later Roman disturbance/truncation of the Phase 1 remains that was not necessarily obvious during excavation.

Photograph 15 Pad F, close-up of wattle and daub wall foundation FF19, looking north.

Photograph 16 Pad F, close-up of wattle and daub wall foundation FF19 with timber ground-plate FF22, looking north.

At the base of the pad, cut into natural ground level (FL25), were north-south linear FF25 and east-west linear FF26/FF27 (including fill FL24), which was located directly underneath the wattle and daub wall. The precise function of these two features is uncertain. They appear to be contemporary with each other, with pottery from FL24 and FF25 dating to the mid to late 1st century. Given the location of the wattle and daub wall over linear FF26/FF27, this feature could be associated with ground preparations before the construction of the wall or could potentially be the cut for an earlier wall on a similar alignment. There was no trace of this continuing underneath the wall in Pad G though. North-south linear FF25 could similarly represent another wall alignment along the western edge of Pad F. As there is no trace of linear FF25 continuing into Pad B to the north, it is likely that the feature actually terminated on the southern edge of FF26/FF27.

Photograph 17 Pad F, construction cuts FF25 and FF26/FF27, looking south.

5.5 Pad G: 2.29m by 0.72-1.7m (Figs 13-15; Photographs 18-22)
Pads D and G were combined into one single pad, Pad G. Pad G was partially located within Building A and extended southwards into the northwest corner of Building C. It was excavated to a maximum depth of 2.4-2.54m bcgl (23.86-24.0m AOD) with natural encountered at *c* 2.25-2.32m bcgl (24.08-24.15m AOD).

Modern (Fig 13, Pad G Plan 1)
The pad was excavated through modern concrete floor GL1 (partially removed) which overlaid imported soil layer GL2. This layer of imported soil was recorded in Pads A, B, C, F and G (see Pad A above for a description).

Photograph 18 Pad G, plans of GF1-GF6, looking north.

On the western side of the pad, the base of a concrete pillar (GF1) and modern brick wall (GF2) supported an iron girder, and just below the concrete floor were three wall foundations. Wall foundation GF5 was L-shaped and aligned north-south along the eastern side of the pad before turning 90 degrees east, and continuing eastwards on an east-west alignment. The north-south foundation consisted of a concrete base on top of which was a single row of red frogged bricks.

Concrete floor GL1 had been laid directly on the top of these bricks. The east-west alignment also had a concrete base but three courses of red frogged bricks.

Also aligned east-west, and butting against the concrete foundation of GF5, was wall foundation GF4. This foundation was constructed of five courses of thin, cream/yellow unfrogged bricks. Foundation GF4 only appeared to be 0.7m long by 0.35m wide, and had been overlaid at the western end by GF6, two rows of red frogged bricks. Wall foundations GF4, GF5 and GF6 appeared to be contemporary, dating from the mid 19th to the 20th century, although their function is unclear. They could be internal wall foundations, brick supports for earlier floor joists (as seen in Test-pit 2 of the 2017 evaluation, CAT Report 1125) or perhaps could be associated with the construction of a modern staircase previously in this location.

Wall foundation GF3 was located immediately to the south of GF4/GF6. It was aligned east-northeast to west-southwest, and appeared to terminate to the west-southwest within the pad. There was no trace of the wall in the adjacent Pad F. It was comprised of occasional horizontal peg-tile fragments, post-medieval brick fragments, fist-sized and smaller septaria fragments and pieces of greensand stone, all mortared into a crude but very solid wall. Like foundations GF4-GF6, the precise function of this wall foundation is uncertain.

Feature GF10 is also sealed by concrete floor GL1 and must therefore be of modern date, probably associated with 20th-century alterations to the building.

Post-medieval (Fig 13, Pad G Plan 1)
Cellar wall foundation GF11 (with construction cut GF12) was recorded along the western edge of the pad and is part of the eastern wall of the cellar of Building B which was constructed in the late 16th to early 17th century.

Medieval (Fig 13, Pad G Plan 2)
Sealed beneath imported soil GL2 was pit GF8. The top of the pit had been cut away by a concrete pillar and all that remained was the base of the feature. Pits GF8 and CF3 in Pad C are the same feature, and an apotropaic deposit found at the base of the pit in Pad C dates from the late 15th to 16th century, indicating that the pit is contemporary with the construction of Building A.

Linear or large pit GF7 (*c* 0.9m deep) was aligned roughly north-northeast to south-southwest and cut across the whole pad. It was sealed by modern imported soil GL2, with the latest-dated pottery from the backfill dating from the mid 15th to the 17th century. As the feature is located underneath both Building A and Building C it must be earlier than these structures, and therefore likely dates from the mid to late 15th century. Linear/pit GF7 also cuts medieval pit GF9. Peg-tile from GF9 indicates a date from the 14th century onwards.

Sealed beneath imported modern soil GL2, and cut by medieval features GF7, GF8 and GF9, were five layers of accumulation/demolition debris, GL3, GL4, GL5, GL6, GL7 and GL8, measuring approximately 1.1m deep. Pottery from the earliest deposit, GL8, dates from the late 11th to early 13th century (x3 sherds) and the mid 12th to late 14th century (x1 sherd). A similar depth of deposits was identified in Pad C to the northwest and were attributed to ground preparations dating from the mid to late 15th century before the timber-framed structure of Building A was constructed. Like layers CL10-CL12, a high quantity of Roman flue-tile came from GL5-GL7 suggesting the demolition of extant Roman walls in the area. A significant quantity of late Roman (late 4th-century) small finds also came from GL8 suggesting significant disturbance of late Roman contexts during this period, particularly late Roman charcoal horizon GL9.

Photograph 19 Pad G, plan of GF7 and GF8 (not labelled, in bottom right-hand corner), looking south.

Roman Phase 3 – Late Roman (Fig 13, Pad G Plan 3)
Truncated by and mixed with medieval deposit GL8 was charcoal-rich layer GL9, with similar deposits GL11 and GL12 sealed beneath. This charcoal horizon was seen across the development site (in all but Pad A) but was much thicker in Pad G (*c* 0.15-025m thick). A large quantity of finds were recovered from GL9, GL11 and GL12, which included pottery sherds dating from AD 350 onwards, and coins dating from AD 335-41 and AD 364-78. Charcoal from the horizon (GL9) also produced a radiocarbon date at 95.4% probability of 259-420 calAD, within which there was an 82.7% probability that the date ranged from 335-420 calAD. All of which indicate a date in the later 4th century. Amongst the ceramic building material and pottery was a quantity of industrial debris and small finds including a bone spindlewhorl, with many of the Roman small finds from GL8 also likely to have originated within this horizon. An assemblage of burnt grain and melted textiles may also suggest grain was being stored on the site.

Beneath the charcoal horizon was demolition debris GL10 which had a series of small postholes/stakeholes cut into it. Nine postholes/stakeholes (GF13-GF21) were arranged in two rows along the western side of the pad, each steep-sided with a rounded or pointed base.

Roman Phase 2 – post-Boudiccan (Fig 13, Pad G Plan 4)
Along the western side of the pad, GF23 is likely to be the construction cut for the large Roman wall foundation located immediately to the west (recorded as CF8 in Pad C and HF4 in Pad H). Pottery from GF23 dated from the early 2nd to 3rd century.

Below accumulation GL10 were a series of compacted earth floor layers, GL13, GL14, GL15 and GL16, with two layers of redeposited Boudiccan debris at the base, GL17 and GL18. Beneath were metalled floor layers GL19 and GL20, set on consolidation/make-up layer GL21, which sealed the Boudiccan remains. These metalled surfaces were also present in Pads C, F, H and I, at a depth of 24.29-24.58m AOD across the development site. Pottery from layers GL14 and GL15 dates from the 2nd to 3rd century, with a sherd of pottery from metalled surface GL20 dating from the mid 1st to the early 2nd century.

Photograph 20 Pad G Sx G3, close-up of GL7-GL20, looking south.

Roman Phase 1 – Boudiccan and pre-Boudiccan (Fig 13, Pad G Plans 5 and 6)
Beneath GL21 were two layers of Boudiccan destruction debris, GL22 and GL26. This debris sealed the *in situ* burnt remains of pre-Boudiccan east-west wall foundation GF24, which was also present in Pad F (FF19/FF22). Little remained of the 0.3m wide wall foundation aside from a burnt timber ground plate in a shallow construction trench. The ground plate formed the base of a wattle and daub wall, and fragments of both burnt wattles and daub were recovered from the destruction debris above. Also surviving on the northern side of the wall were the remains of the plastered face of the wall (GF28). Here, two distinguishable vertical plaster layers had survived, both now more sand than mortar, which had been scorched a grey colour by the heat of the fire.

Postholes GF29 and GF30 are likely to be contemporary with wall foundation GF24. However, areas of disturbance over the foundation (GF25, GF26, GF27 and GF31) were probably caused during the initial phases of demolition and rebuilding after the Boudiccan revolt. To the north of wall foundation GF24 was burnt sand floor GL25. To the south was partially scorched sandy-

clay floor GL23/GL28, which sealed occupation layer GL29 above sandy-clay floor GL24 (laid on natural ground level).

Photograph 21 Pad G, close-up of wattle and daub wall foundation GF24, looking northeast.

Photograph 22 Pad G, close-up of wattle and daub wall foundation GF24, looking west.

5.6 Pad H: 1.4m by 1.5m (Figs 16-17; Photographs 23-26)
Pad H was located within the southwest corner of Building C. It was excavated to a maximum depth of 2.62m bcgl (23.97m AOD) with natural encountered at *c* 2.52-2.6m bcgl (23.97-24.09m AOD).

Modern
Modern floor layers had been removed prior to excavation and the pad was excavated through modern soil infill HL1. Concrete pad HF8 supported a 20th-century steel upright.

Post-medieval (Fig 16, Pad H Plan 1)
Along the eastern side of the pad was cellar wall HF1 (the same wall as GF11 in Pad G). This is the eastern wall of the cellar underneath Building B which was built in the late 16th/early 17th century.

Post-medieval wall HF2 was L-shaped, aligned east-west and north-south, and had been built against HF1 to the west. Made of bricks bonded in lime mortar, it extended into the pad for a depth of over 2m below modern ground level. Given the depth of these walls, the most likely interpretation is that they belong to a previously unknown cellar located underneath Building C. There was no indication of this cellar in either Pad G to the north or the 2017 evaluation test-pit immediately to the east (CAT Report 1125), so the cellar was considerably smaller than that underneath Building B and was perhaps little more than a small storage space. At the base of the cellar, layer of compacted silty-clay HF9 was either the cellar floor or made-ground onto which the cellar was constructed. The cellar had been backfilled with soil and rubble (HL4 and HL18), although there did appear to be a short section of *in situ* east-west brick wall (HF7) to the north of HF2 in the northwest corner of the pad with a possible layer of bricks at the top (HF11).

Photograph 23 Pad H, wall foundations HF1 and H2 with robber trench HF3 and layers HL3 and HL5-HL8, looking south.

Medieval (Fig 16, Pad H Plan 1)
Outside of the cellar were layers of accumulation and demolition debris, in stratigraphic order HL2, HL3 and HL5. A sherd of mid 12th- to late 14th-century pottery was recovered from HL2, with post-Roman ceramic building material recorded in section in HL3 and possibly HL5.

Cutting HL5 was robber-trench HF3. The trench was dug to rob-out materials from the Roman wall built on foundation HF4 (see below).

Photograph 24 Pad H, post-medieval cellar wall foundation HF1 built on top of Roman wall foundation HF4, looking west.

Roman Phase 3 – Late Roman
Charcoal-rich layer HL8 (*c* 0.1m thick) was part of the wider charcoal horizon seen across the development site. A coin from the layer dated from AD 335-41, and the horizon in general produced a significant quantity of late Roman material with evidence suggesting a later 4th century date (see Pad G). Layers of demolition material (HL6) and accumulation (HL7 and HL9) were sealed beneath the charcoal horizon. However, only a few pieces of ceramic building material and pottery were recovered from these contexts.

Roman Phase 2 – post-Boudiccan (Fig 16, Pad H Plan 2)
Wall foundation HF4 was aligned very slightly north-northwest by south-southeast, and had been built within construction cut HF10. The wall foundation was built of courses of septaria and tile set in a yellow/brown mortar, and is part of the same wall foundation recorded in the base of the adjacent cellar and in Pad C (CF8) to the north. Using the plans of the foundation in the cellar and in Pad H, it was possible to determine the overall width of the foundation, which stood at *c* 1.06m.

Cut by robber trench HF3 (over HF4) and likely contemporary with wall foundation HF4 were five layers of metalling. Metalled surface HL15 was the earliest and had a thin layer of accumulation on the surface (HL14) before four more layers of metalling were added, HL10-HL13, representing successive phases of repair. Similar metalled surfaces were also present in Pads C, F, G and I, and were recorded at a depth of 24.29-24.58m AOD across the development site.

Roman Phase 1 – Boudiccan and pre-Boudiccan
A layer of Boudiccan destruction debris, HL19, sealed pre-Boudiccan clay floor HL16. The floor showed no evidence of being heat-affected, and had been laid on natural ground HL17.

Photograph 25 Pad H Sx H2, close-up of metalling layers HL10-HL15 with layers HL16-HL17 below, looking east.

Photograph 26 Pad H, close-up of Roman wall foundation HF4, looking west.

5.7 **Pad I: 1.5 by 1.5m** (Figs 18-19; Photographs 27-29)
Pad I was located within the southeast corner of Building C. It was excavated to a maximum depth of 3.3m bcgl (23.07m AOD) with natural encountered at *c* 2.65m bcgl (23.72m AOD).

Modern (Fig 18, Pad I Plan 1)
Modern floor layers had been removed prior to excavation and the pad was excavated through modern sub-base HL1 and infill HL2. Concrete IF3 under-pinned part of the wall foundation of the southern external wall, and modern pit IF6 cut metalled surface IL5 (see below).

Post-medieval
Beneath IL2 was metalled surface IL5. The metalled surface was also recorded in Pads B (BL3) and Pad F (FL4) to the north and probably dates from the late 19th century (see Pad B above for a description).

Medieval
For a depth of approximately 0.9m beneath metalled surface IL5, were five layers of accumulation with some Roman demolition debris scattered throughout. They were, in stratigraphic order from the top IL6, IF4/IL11, IL7, IL8 and IL9. Clay block IF5 is almost certainly a piece of demolition debris within layers IL7/IL11. No post-Roman finds were recovered from these layers for post-excavation analysis, but post-Roman ceramic building material was recorded in section in IL9, and they presumably pre-date the construction of Building C. It is uncertain if pit IF7 is of late Roman or post-Roman date.

Photograph 27 Pad I Sxs I1 and I2, excavated to top of IL9, looking southwest.

Roman Phase 3 – Late Roman (Fig 18, Pad I Plan 2)
Charcoal-rich layer IF8 (*c* 0.1m thick) was part of the wider charcoal horizon seen across the development site. A few pieces of ceramic building material and pottery came from IF8, but the horizon in general produced a significant quantity of late Roman material with evidence suggesting a later 4th century date (see Pad G). Layer of accumulation/demolition debris IL12 was sealed beneath the charcoal horizon, but it too produced only a few pieces of CBM and pottery. As seen in Pad F, accumulation/demolition debris IL12 sealed post-Boudiccan wall foundation IF10 which had been demolished/robbed-out by this period.

Roman Phase 2 – post-Boudiccan (Fig 18, Pad I Plans 3 and 4)
Beneath IL12 was metalled surface IL13 set on sub-base IL14. Layers of metalling were also present in Pads C, F, G and H, at a depth of 24.29-24.58m AOD across the development site. Both the metalled surface and sub-base had been removed in part of the pad by pit IF9, which also cut Roman wall foundation IF10, and is of later Roman date.

Metalled surface IL13 is contemporary with wall foundation IF10 which was located along the northern edge of the pad. The foundation was aligned east-northeast to west-southwest and was made of septaria fragments set into a yellow/brown mortar. No trace of this wall foundation was identified in Pad H to the west but, if the wall had continued from Pad I into Pad H, it would likely have been cut by the post-medieval cellar.

Feature IF12 was recorded on site as a quarry pit. It was certainly very deep, recorded at over 1.1m before excavation ceased. However, the pit is straight-sided which would be unusual for a quarry pit given the potential for the sides to collapse. Excavation of this feature reached a depth of 23.06m AOD, and the only other pad where this depth of archaeology was recorded was in Pad C, where wall foundation CF8 in construction cut CF11 were recorded to a depth of 22.74m AOD. It is possible therefore, that IF12 is actually a construction cut for another north-south Roman wall to the west of the pad as the feature is aligned parallel to wall foundation CF4/HF3. Like construction trenches CF11 and GF23, IF12 is also sealed by the metalled surfaces seen across the development site which appear to be contemporary with the walls. However, unlike IF12, construction trenches CF11 and GF23 had gradual sloping-sides and were backfilled with Boudiccan destruction debris.

Photograph 28 Pad I, plan of IF9, IF10, IF11, IF12 (mistakenly labelled as IL16) and IL15, looking south.

Photograph 29 Pad I, close-up of Roman wall foundation IF10, looking north.

Sealed by sub-base IL14, and cut by pit IF9, wall foundation IF10 and pit/construction trench IF12 was thin layer of redeposited Boudiccan destruction debris IL15 and pit IF11. However, as no edges were identified for pit IF11, it is possible that this feature is actually a layer with fairly clean redeposited natural at its base. Pottery from IF11 was dated from the early 2nd century onwards.

Roman Phase 1 – Boudiccan and pre-Boudiccan
No pre-Boudiccan remains were present within this pad.

5.8 The cellar at 6 St Nicholas Street

The top of Roman wall foundation WBF1, located at floor level inside the cellar of 6 St Nicholas Street, was cleaned, photographed and planned. The eastern wall of the cellar had been built on top of the Roman wall foundation, and it is part of the same foundation recorded in Pad C (CF8) and Pad H (HF4).

Photograph 30 Roman wall foundation inside the cellar of 6 St Nicholas Street, looking south.

6 Finds

6.1 **Pottery** (Appendix 2)

by Dr Matthew Loughton

The excavation uncovered 817 sherds of pottery with a combined weight of just over 18kg. The mean sherd weight was relatively small at only 22g and there were rim sherds from 10.15 vessels (EVE). Pottery was recovered from all six pads, including a sherd recorded from Pad E before it became part of Pad F (Table 1).

Pad	No.	%	Weight (g)	%
B	48	5.9%	747	4.1%
C	154	18.8%	9,393	51.7%
E	1	0.1%	1,364	7.5%
F	216	26.4%	1,608	8.9%
G	272	33.3%	3,478	19.1%
H	11	1.3%	492	2.7%
I	111	13.6%	1,017	5.6%
?	4	0.5%	63	0.3%
Total	**817**		**18,162**	

Table 1 Summary of the pottery assemblage listed by pad

6.1.1 Roman pottery

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

There were 677 sherds of Roman pottery with a weight of 6,912g (Table 3) and 5.47 vessels according to the rim EVE (Tables 4-5). Roman pottery was recovered from all six pads, although Pads F and G accounted the majority of this material by sherd count and weight (Table 6).

Fabric code	Fabric description	Fabric date range guide
BASG	South Gaulish plain samian	Mid-1st-late 1st century AD
BAMV	Les Martres-de-Veyre plain samian	Early 2nd century AD
BACG	Central Gaulish plain samian	2nd century AD
BAEG	East Gaulish plain samian	Mid-2nd-early 3rd century AD
BAET	Dressel 20 amphorae	1st-early 3rd century AD
BSW	Black surface ware	Roman
CADIZ	Dressel 7-11	1st-2nd century AD
CH	Oxidised Hadham wares	Late 3rd-4th century AD
CS (OA)	Pompeian-red ware (Peacock fabric 1)	1st century AD
CZ	Colchester and other red colour-coated ware	Early 2nd-3rd century AD
DJ	Coarse oxidised and related wares	Roman (primarily mid-1st-2nd century AD)
DZ	Fine oxidised wares	Mid-1st-early 2nd century AD
EA	Nene Valley colour-coated wares	Mid-3rd-4th century AD
EB	Lyon colour-coated ware	AD 49/55-69/125
EC	Early Colchester colour-coated ware	Claudian-Neronian/early Flavian

EZ	Other fine colour-coated wares	Early 2nd-4th century AD
FJ	Brockley Hill/Verulamium region oxidised ware	Mid-1st-2nd century AD
GA	BB1: black-burnished ware, category 1	Early 2nd-4th century AD
GB	BB2: black-burnished ware, category 2	Early 2nd-3rd century AD
GP	Fine grey wares (Colchester, London-type and north Kent wares)	Mid-1st-early 2nd century AD
GQ	East Anglian stamp-decorated and similar 'London-type' wares	Mid-1st-early 2nd century AD
GX	Other coarse, principally locally-produced grey wares	Roman
HD	Shell-tempered and calcite-gritted wares	4th century AD
HG	Eifelkeramik/Mayen ware	Late Roman-post-Roman
HZ	Large storage jars and other vessels in heavily-tempered grey wares	Late Iron Age to 200/300 AD
KX	Black-burnished ware (BB2) types in pale grey ware	Early 2nd-4th century AD
LYONNAIS	Lyon amphorae	1st to early 2nd century AD
MP	Oxfordshire-type red colour-coated ware	Mid-3rd-late 4th century AD
MR	Brown colour-coated ware, including Drag. 38 bowls	2nd-4th century AD
NARB	Gauloise amphorae	Roman
NOG WH 1*	North Gaulish (Gallo-Belgic Pipeclay) white ware 1	Late Iron Age-Early Roman
ON	Mica-gilt wares	Late-1st to early 3rd century AD
REP	Italian Republican amphorae (Dressel 2-4)	Late Iron Age-Early Roman
TG	Oxford mortaria, red/grey fabric with red colour coat & pink grits	Mid-3rd-late 4th century AD
TN	Oxford, red/grey fabric with cream slip	Mid-3rd-late 4th century AD
TY	Other British mortaria (not Colchester or Verulamium)	Mid-1st-4th century AD
TZ	Mortaria, Colchester and Continental imports	Mid-1st-3rd century AD
TZ (I)	Mortaria, Continental imports	Mid-1st-3rd century AD
UR (GTW)	Terra nigra-type wares (Grog-tempered)	Late Iron Age-Early Roman
WA	Silvery micaceous wares	Roman
WB	Grey slipped wares	Roman
WC	Miscellaneous grey and pale grey wares	Roman

Table 2 Roman pottery fabrics recorded (*NRFRC)

Fabric group	Fabric description	No.	Weight (g)	MSW (g)	Rim	Handle	Base
BASG	South Gaulish plain samian	30	139	5	10	0	3
BAMV	Les Martres-de-Veyre plain samian	1	5	5	1	0	0
BACG	Central Gaulish plain samian	1	11	11	0	0	0
BAEG	East Gaulish plain samian	2	2	1	1	0	0
BAET	Dressel 20	1	9	9	0	0	0
BSW	Black surface ware	18	93	5	5	0	2
CADIZ	Dressel 7-11	1	157	157	0	0	0
CH	Oxidised Hadham wares	12	135	11	0	0	0
CS (OA)	Pompeian-red ware (Peacock fabric 1)	1	9	9	1	0	0
DJ	Coarse oxidised and related wares	119	908	8	2	0	7
DZ	Fine oxidised wares	12	58	5	1	0	0
EA	Nene Valley colour-coated wares	22	224	10	2	1	1
EB	Lyon colour-coated ware	1	1	1	0	0	0
EC	Early Colchester colour-coated ware	1	8	8	0	0	1
EZ	Other fine colour-coated wares	6	14	2	0	0	0
FJ	Brockley Hill/Verulamium region oxidised ware	2	16	8	0	0	0

GA	BB1: black-burnished ware, category 1	5	74	15	1	0	1
GB	BB2: black-burnished ware, category 2	20	310	16	5	0	1
GP	Fine grey wares (Colchester, London-type and north Kent wares)	4	15	3	0	0	0
GQ	East Anglian stamp-decorated and similar 'London-type' wares	1	24	24	0	0	0
GX	Other coarse, principally locally-produced grey wares	250	1,735	7	13	0	15
HD	Shell-tempered and calcite-gritted wares	97	1,208	12	14	0	7
HG	Eifelkeramik/Mayen ware	1	12	12	0	0	0
HZ	Large storage jars and other vessels in heavily-tempered grey wares	2	162	81	0	0	0
KX	Black-burnished ware (BB2) types in pale grey ware	9	127	14	4	0	0
LYONNAIS	Lyon amphorae	5	145	29	0	0	0
MP	Oxfordshire-type red colour-coated ware	8	307	38	4	0	1
MR	Brown colour-coated ware, including Drag. 38 bowls	1	2	2	0	0	0
NARB	Gauloise amphorae	3	72	24	0	0	0
NOG WH1	North Gaulish (Gallo-Belgic Pipeclay) white ware 1	1	31	31	0	0	1
ON	Mica-gilt wares	2	2	1	0	0	0
REP	Italian Republican amphorae (Dressel 1, Dressel 2-4)	9	171	19	0	0	0
TG	Oxford mortaria, red/grey fabric with red colour coat & pink grits	1	31	31	0	0	0
TN	Oxford, red/grey fabric with cream slip	3	108	36	0	0	0
TZ	Mortaria, Colchester and Continental imports	4	202	51	0	0	1
TZ (I)	Mortaria, Continental imports	1	118	118	1	0	0
UR	Terra nigra-type wares	2	7	4	0	0	0
WA	Silvery micaceous wares	3	8	3	0	0	0
WB	Grey slipped wares	14	240	17	2	0	0
WC	Miscellaneous grey and pale grey wares	1	12	12	1	0	0
Total		**677**	**6,912**	**10**	**68**	**1**	**41**

Table 3 Quantification of the Roman pottery listed by fabric group

Fabric group	Fabric description	EVE
BASG	South Gaulish decorated samian	0.53
BAMV	Les Martres-de-Veyre plain samian	0.03
BAEG	East Gaulish plain samian	0.04
BSW	Black surface ware	0.42
CS (OA)	Pompeian-red ware (Peacock fabric 1)	0.06
DJ	Coarse oxidised and related wares	0.25
DZ	Fine oxidised wares	0.08
EA	Nene Valley colour-coated wares	0.20
GA	BB1: black-burnished ware, category 1	0.02
GB	BB2: black-burnished ware, category 2	0.43
GX	Other coarse, principally locally-produced grey wares	0.95
HD	Shell-tempered and calcite-gritted wares	1.17
KX	Black-burnished ware (BB2) types in pale grey ware	0.36
MP	Oxfordshire-type red colour-coated ware	0.52
TZ (I)	Mortaria, Continental imports	0.10

WB	Grey slipped wares	0.14
WC	Miscellaneous grey and pale grey wares	0.17
	Total	**5.47**

Table 4 Estimated vessel equivalent (EVE) listed by fabric group

Fabric group	Form	EVE
BASG	Drag. 24-25	0.36
	Drag. 27A	0.15
	Drag. 30	0.02
BAMV	Drag. 15/17G	0.03
BAEG	?	0.04
BSW	Cam 108	0.16
	Cam 243-244/246	0.18
	Cam 68/329	0.08
CS (OA)	Cam 17	0.06
DJ	Cam 119	0.20
	Cam 154/155	0.05
DZ	Cam 108	0.08
EA	Cam 305 (HPM 79)	0.12
	Cam 407 (HPM 38 & 39)	0.08
GA	?	0.02
GB	Cam 40A	0.18
	Cam 305B	0.25
GX	?	0.12
	Cam 108	0.12
	Cam 218B/C	0.25
	Cam 268	0.12
	Cam 271	0.06
	Cam 287-290	0.07
	Cam 299	0.09
	Lid	0.12
HD	Flanged-rimmed bowl	0.09
	Necked jar	0.08
	Type 35	0.54
	Type 36	0.09
	Type 37	0.37
KX	Cam 37B/38B	0.09
	Cam 39B	0.17
	Cam 305B	0.10
MP	Bowl	0.07
	Young C69	0.12
	Young C75	0.17
	Young C82	0.16
TZ (I)	Cam 192B	0.10
WB	Cam 305B	0.09
	Lid	0.05
WC	?	0.17

Table 5 Estimated vessel equivalent (EVE) listed by fabric group and vessel form (excludes unidentified vessel forms)

Pad	No.	%	Weight (g)	%	MSW (g)	EVE	EVE%
B	45	7%	729	11%	16	0.15	3%
C	82	12%	1,145	17%	14	0.85	16%
F	208	31%	1,533	22%	7	1.16	21%
G	229	34%	2,356	34%	10	2.53	46%
H	7	1%	223	3%	32	0.00	0%
I	106	16%	926	13%	9	0.78	14%
Total	**677**		**6,912**		**10**	**5.47**	

Table 6 Summary of the Roman pottery listed by pad

Roman pottery was recovered from 68 contexts although most only contained small assemblages with 10 or fewer sherds (Table 7). The largest Roman pottery assemblage (113 sherds, 665g, EVE of 0.34) came from linear FL24, followed by accumulation/deposition layer GL8 (108 sherds, 1,218g, EVE 1.03), charcoal/burnt wood layer GL9 (80 sherds, 757g, EVE 0.82), and pit/layer IF11 (87, 453g, EVE 0.46).

Pad	Context	Feature type	No.	Weight (g)	MSW (g)	EVE
B	BF2	Pit	2	123	62	0.00
	BF4	Pit	1	33	33	0.00
	BF6	Linear (potential construction cut or robber trench)	4	40	10	0.06
	BL6	Dark earth accumulation with thick charcoal horizon at base	4	161	40	0.09
	BL7	Accumulation with demolition material	4	155	39	0.00
	BL8	Redeposited Boudiccan destruction debris	4	61	15	0.00
	BL9	Boudiccan destruction debris	3	8	3	0.00
	BL10	Burnt floor	12	39	3	0.00
	BL11	Flooring make-up (to make-up/level ground)	11	109	10	0.00
C	CF3	Pit	6	155	26	0.08
	CF4	Robber trench (fills CL4, CL8 and CL9)	17	350	21	0.20
	CL4	Upper fill of robber trench CF4	4	26	7	0.00
	CL11	Demolition debris in a dark soil	8	119	15	0.32
	CL12	Demolition debris in a dark soil	12	259	22	0.23
	CL13	Dark soil layer rich in charcoal	6	17	3	0.00
	CL16	Demolition debris	1	3	3	0.00
	CL17	Demolition debris	6	20	3	0.00
	CL18	Floor/occupation layers	4	47	12	0.00
	CL19	Floor layer	12	27	2	0.02
	CL20	Floor make-up/levelling layer	1	113	113	0.00
	CL25	Boudiccan destruction debris	5	9	2	0.00
F	FF19	Wattle & daub wall (same as FF22)	1	4	4	0.08
	FF22	Wattle & daub wall (same as FF19)	2	10	5	0.07
	FF25	Linear, possible construction cut	7	168	24	0.20
	FL4	Metalled surface	2	6	3	0.00
	FL5	Dark earth with demolition material	5	129	26	0.12
	FL6	Dark soil layer rich in charcoal	5	92	18	0.00
	FL7	Demolition material	2	62	31	0.00
	FL8	Part of FL7 (Accumulation with demolition material)	1	8	8	0.00
	FL9	Make up layer (compacted soil)	1	26	26	0.00
	FL11	Accumulation	3	42	14	0.00
	FL12	Compacted soil (mixed with redeposited Boudiccan	1	8	8	0.20

		debris)				
	FL16	Boudiccan destruction debris	51	253	5	0.07
	FL19	Part of construction trench for FF19/FF22 (same as FL18)	2	26	13	0.00
	FL20	Scorched sandy-clay floor	1	11	11	0.00
	FL23	Clay floor	11	23	2	0.08
	FL24	Fill of FF26/FF27 (Linear)	113	665	6	0.34
G	GF7	Linear	2	49	25	0.00
	GF15	Posthole/stake-hole	4	48	12	0.00
	GF19	Posthole/stake-hole	3	8	3	0.05
	GF23	Construction cut for Roman wall foundation	1	16	16	0.00
	GF24	Burnt timber ground plate, all that remains of a wattle and daub wall	5	21	4	0.06
	GF25	Area of disturbance/ slumping	1	2	2	0.00
	GL5	Demolition layer	1	15	15	0.09
	GL8	Soil accumulation/deposition layer	108	1,218	11	1.03
	GL9	Layer of charcoal/burnt wood (part of GL11 & GL12)	80	757	9	0.82
	GL10	?Accumulation with demolition debris	3	27	9	0.00
	GL11	Dark soil layer (part of GL9 & GL12)	1	7	7	0.00
	GL14	Compacted earth and clay, possible floor layer (of redeposited Boudiccan debris)	5	129	26	0.16
	GL15	Compacted earth, possible floor layer	1	9	9	0.12
	GL18	Possible redeposited Boudiccan destruction debris	1	2	2	0.00
	GL20	Metalled surface?	1	16	16	0.13
	GL23	Scorched floor (probably upper part of GL28)	8	22	3	0.05
	GL28	Sandy-clay floor (probably lower part of GL23)	1	2	2	0.00
	GL29	Occupation layer (on top of GL24)	3	8	3	0.02
H	HF3	Robber trench	1	23	23	0.00
	HL2	Accumulation with demolition material	1	68	68	0.00
	HL3	Accumulation with demolition material	1	65	65	0.00
	HL5	Accumulation	3	53	18	0.00
	HL8	Charcoal horizon	1	14	14	0.00
I	IF008	Remnant of charcoal-rich layer?	2	170	85	0.08
	IF009	Pit	3	42	14	0.05
	IF011	Pit or layer	87	453	5	0.46
	IF012	Quarry pit?	1	59	59	0.00
	IL002	In-fill	1	5	5	0.00
	IL009	Accumulation	10	149	15	0.19
	IL012	Accumulation	1	31	31	0.00
	IL014	Sub-base for gravel surface	1	17	17	0.00
Total			**677**	**6,912**	**10**	**5.47**

Table 7 Quantities of Roman pottery listed by context

Pottery from 'Phase 1' contexts

Pottery from the following pre-Boudiccan contexts (BL10, BL11, FL19, FL20, FL23, FL24, FF19, FF22, FF25, GL23, GL28, GL29, GF24) has been treated as one assemblage. These contexts provided a sample of 178 sherds of pottery with a weight of 1,111g and EVE of 0.90 (Table 8). Apart from one sherd (3g) of handmade flint-tempered (fabric HMF) pottery all of this material dates to the early Roman period. The Roman pottery is heavily fragmented with a mean sherd weight of only 6g. Although sherds of fabric DJ (coarse oxidised and related wares) account for a large proportion of this assemblage there were no identifiable vessel forms and most of this material came from FL24 (Table 11). Noteworthy sherds included a southern Gaulish samian

Drag. 24-25 cup from La Graufesenque (fabric BASG) with a stamp of [OF]MODE[S] (Modestus i 4a) dateable to AD 40-65 (Symonds & Wade 1999, 126 S252-275). There was also a Drag. 27A cup (EVE 0.10) from La Graufesenque (fabric BASG). There were examples of the Cam 108 beaker in fabric GX (other coarse, principally locally-produced grey wares) (EVE: 0.06) and in fabric DZ (fine oxidised wares) (EVE: 0.08). There was a Cam 68/329 bowl (EVE 0.08) in a black surface ware (fabric BSW) which dates from the Claudian-Neronian period onwards (Bidwell & Croom 1999, 471). In fabric GX (other coarse, principally locally-produced grey wares) there is a Cam 287-290 (EVE: 0.07) face-pot which dates from around the Claudian period onwards (Bidwell & Croom 1999, 480-481). There is a possible continental Cam 192 mortarium (fabric TZ I) (EVE: 0.10). There are also sherds from a local (UR-grog-tempered ware-black grog?) Colchester *terra nigra* vessel. There was also one small sherd of possible Brockley Hill/Verulamium region oxidised ware (fabric FJ) which at Colchester first appears during the military period (Symonds & Wade 1999, 347). Finally, there was one sherd of Lyon colour-coated ware (fabric EB) which at Colchester is first found in PEG 3 (AD 49/55) (Symonds & Wade 1999, 227).

Fabric group	Fabric description	No.	Weight (g)	MSW (g)	EVE
BASG	South Gaulish plain samian	25	123	5	0.46
BSW	Black surface ware	5	21	4	0.08
DJ	Coarse oxidised and related wares	84	500	6	0.00
DZ	Fine oxidised wares	2	6	3	0.08
EB	Lyon colour-coated ware	1	1	1	0.00
FJ	Brockley Hill/Verulamium region oxidised ware	1	6	6	0.00
GX	Other coarse, principally locally-produced grey wares	50	226	5	0.18
HD	Shell-tempered and calcite-gritted wares	1	2	2	0.00
HMF	Handmade flint tempered	1	3	3	0.00
NARB	Gauloise amphorae	1	23	23	0.00
TZ	Mortaria, Colchester and Continental imports	1	61	61	0.00
TZ (I)	Mortaria, Continental imports	1	118	118	0.10
UR	Terra nigra-type wares	2	7	4	0.00
WA	Silvery micaceous wares	2	7	4	0.00
WB	Grey slipped wares	1	7	7	0.00
	Total	**178**	**1,111**	**6**	**0.90**

Table 8 The Phase 1 pottery listed by fabric group

Pottery from 'Phase 2' contexts

The pottery from the following post-Boudiccan contexts (BF6, CL18, CL19, CL20, GL14, GL15, GL18, GL20, GF23, GF25, IL14, IF11) has been treated as one sample. These contexts contained 119 sherds of Roman pottery with a weight of 871g and EVE of 0.95 (Table 9). Sherds of coarse, principally locally-produced grey wares (fabric GX) account for a significant proportion of this assemblage with examples of the Cam 108, Cam 218, Cam 268, and a lid. The Cam 268 is the latest form appearing around AD 125/150 with production up to *c* AD280/320 (Bidwell & Croom 1999, 479). Also of dating interest is the presence of rare sherds of black-burnished pottery (fabrics GA and GB), which at Colchester appeared during the early 2nd century AD (*c* AD 110-120) (Symonds & Wade 1999, 352, 362; Bidwell 1999, 494-495). The rare sherds of other fine colour-coated wares (fabric EZ) also date from *c* AD 110 (Symonds & Wade 1999, 229). The Drag. 15/17 samian dish from Les Martres de Veyre (fabric BAMV) dates to AD 100-135. Black surface wares (fabric BSW) include examples of the Cam 108 beaker (EVE: 0.16) and the Cam 243-244/246 flat-and reeded-rim bowls (EVE: 0.18) both of which date from the Claudian period and up to *c* AD 130/140 ((Bidwell & Croom 1999, 472, 478). Finally, there was also a Pompeian-red ware (Peacock fabric 1/fabric CS OA) Cam 17 platter dating from the Claudian period until the late 1st century AD (Symonds & Wade 1999, 238).

Phase 2 dates from the early 2nd century onwards (*c* AD 110/120), while the rarity of black-burnished wares and the absence of Colchester and other red colour-coated ware (fabric CZ) which were common from *c* AD 150 onwards (Symonds & Wade 1999, 267), suggests that this phase is unlikely to contain any pottery much later than *c* AD 150.

Fabric group	Fabric description	No.	Weight (g)	MSW (g)	EVE
BAET	Dressel 20	1	9	9	0.00
BAMV	Les Martres-de-Veyre plain samian	1	5	5	0.03
BSW	Black surface ware	9	56	6	0.34
CS (OA)	Pompeian-red ware (Peacock fabric 1)	1	9	9	0.06
DJ	Coarse oxidised and related wares	9	105	12	0.00
DZ	Fine oxidised wares	8	49	6	0.00
EZ	Other fine colour-coated wares	3	8	3	0.00
GA	BB1: black-burnished ware, category 1	1	1	1	0.02
GB	BB2: black-burnished ware, category 2	6	51	9	0.00
GP	Fine grey wares (Colchester, London-type and north Kent wares)	4	15	4	0.00
GQ	East Anglian stamp-decorated and similar 'London-type' wares	1	24	24	0.00
GX	Other coarse, principally locally-produced grey wares	65	259	4	0.50
LYONNAIS	Lyon amphorae	5	145	29	0.00
MR	Brown colour-coated ware, including Drag. 38 bowls	1	2	2	0.00
TZ	Mortaria, Colchester and Continental imports	2	131	66	0.00
WA	Silvery micaceous wares	1	1	1	0.00
WB	Grey slipped wares	1	1	1	0.00
Total		**119**	**871**	**7**	**0.95**

Table 9 The Phase 2 pottery listed by fabric group

Pottery from 'Phase 3' contexts

Pottery from the following late Roman contexts (BL6, BL7, BL8, CL13, CL15, CL16, CL17, FL6, FL7, FL8, FL9, FL11, FL12, GL9, GL10, GL11, GF15, GF19, HL8, IF8) has been treated as one sample. These contexts provided a sample of 134 sherds of pottery with a weight of 1,697g and EVE of 1.25 (Table 10).

Sherds of shell-tempered and calcite-gritted wares (fabric HD) are notably the second most common fabric group accounting for 29% of the assemblage by sherd count, 24% by sherd weight and 15% of the EVE (Table 10). At Colchester shell-tempered and calcite-gritted wares (fabric HD) are most commonly found in the period ending groups 16 (ending *c* AD 350) and 17 (ending *c* AD 400) (Symonds & Wade 1999, 458). There are examples of the Type 35 jar (EVE: 0.10) and Type 37 jar (EVE: 0.08). The earliest dated example of the Type 35 is from the period ending group 15 (ending *c* AD 325) and for the Type 37 it is period ending group 17 (*c* AD 400) (Symonds & Wade 1999, 463). In fabric GX (other coarse, principally locally-produced grey wares) there is an example of the Cam 299 bowl (EVE: 0.09) of which most examples at Colchester come from 4th century contexts (Bidwell & Croom 1999, 481). In Oxfordshire-type red colour-coated ware (fabric MP) there is a Young rouletted C75 bowl (EVE: 0.17) dating from AD 325 into the fifth century (Young 1977, 164-167 fig. 62). There are also a small number of oxidised Hadham wares (fabric CH) which at Colchester are mostly recovered from 4th and early 5th century AD contexts (Symonds & Wade 1999, 297). In Nene Valley colour-coated wares (fabric EA) there is a Cam 305B/HPM 79 (EVE: 0.12) which at Colchester is dated from AD 275 to the end of the Roman period (Bidwell & Croom 1999, 481-482). One late Roman ware which is conspicuously lacking from this assemblage are sherds of Eifelkeramik/Mayen ware (fabric HG), which is the latest dateable pottery type found at Colchester. However, nearly

all of the Eifelkeramik/Mayen ware at Colchester comes from late Roman (PEG 18 ending *c* AD 425+) and post-Roman (PEG 20) contexts with only rare vessels from the period ending group 17 (ending *c* AD 400) (Symonds & Wade 1999, 463). It is worth noting that one sherd (12g) of Eifelkeramik/Mayen ware (fabric HG) was recovered from the medieval robber trench CF4.

Overall, the Roman pottery assemblage from this phase with its bias towards shell-tempered and calcite-gritted wares (fabric HD) alongside a good representation of Oxfordshire-type red colour-coated ware (fabric MP) is for Colchester rather notable[1]. The nearest similarities are to be found with some of the assemblages assigned to the period ending group 18 (*c* AD 425+) at Colchester, such as the Cups Hotel (Chart 1) although this shows a greater representation of oxidised Hadham wares (fabric CH) (Bidwell 1999, 497-498 table 8.2). Similarly, at London some of the latest Roman pottery assemblages, such as the Billingsgate Bath House (*c* AD 350-400+) also show a good representation of shell-tempered and calcite-gritted wares, Nene Valley colour-coated wares, Hadham and Oxfordshire-type red colour-coated ware (Symonds & Tomber 1991 77,83-84) (Chart 2). Looking at the dating of late shell-tempered and calcite-gritted wares for Essex as a whole this ware becomes common from *c* AD 360 onwards although it probably first starts to appear from around *c* AD 330 (Wallace 1993).

The comparison with late assemblages of Roman pottery from Colchester and London suggests that this phase dates from *c* AD 325/350 until the end of the 4th century AD/early 5th century AD.

Fabric group	Fabric description	No.	%	Weight (g)	%	MSW (g)	EVE	%
BACG	Central Gaulish plain samian	1	0.7%	11	0.6%	11	0.00	0.0%
BAEG	East Gaulish plain samian	2	1.5%	2	0.1%	1	0.04	3.2%
BSW	Black surface ware	2	1.5%	5	0.3%	3	0.00	0.0%
CADIZ	Dressel 7-11	1	0.7%	157	9.3%	157	0.00	0.0%
CH	Oxidised Hadham wares	3	2.2%	13	0.8%	4	0.00	0.0%
DJ	Coarse oxidised and related wares	12	9.0%	182	10.7%	15	0.25	20.2%
EA	Nene Valley colour-coated wares	6	4.5%	69	4.1%	12	0.12	9.7%
EZ	Other fine colour-coated wares	2	1.5%	5	0.3%	3	0.00	0.0%
GA	BB1: black-burnished ware, category 1	1	0.7%	26	1.5%	26	0.00	0.0%
GB	BB2: black-burnished ware, category 2	3	2.2%	52	3.1%	17	0.18	14.5%
GX	Other coarse, principally locally-produced grey wares	49	36.6%	334	19.7%	7	0.21	16.9%
GX/F20	Roman/Medieval sandy greywares	1	0.7%	8	0.5%	8	0.00	0.0%
HD	Shell-tempered and calcite-gritted wares	39	29.1%	408	24.0%	10	0.18	14.5%
HMS/F97	Handmade sand tempered/Anglo-Saxon Brickearth fabric	1	0.7%	3	0.2%	3	0.00	0.0%
MP	Oxfordshire-type red colour-coated ware	5	3.7%	244	14.4%	49	0.17	13.7%
NARB	Gauloise amphorae	2	1.5%	49	2.9%	25	0.00	0.0%
NOG WH1	North Gaulish (Gallo-Belgic Pipeclay) white ware 1	1	0.7%	31	1.8%	31	0.00	0.0%
REP	Italian Republican amphorae (Dressel 1, Dressel 2-4)	1	0.7%	59	3.5%	59	0.00	0.0%
WB	Grey slipped wares	2	1.5%	39	2.3%	20	0.09	7.3%
Total		**134**		**1,697**		**13**	**1.24**	

Table 10 The Phase 3 pottery listed by fabric group

1 Similar looking assemblages of Roman pottery have not been noted from several major recent excavations at Colchester (Essex County Hospital, Flagstaff, Mercury Theatre) which have all produced occupation dating to the later Roman period.

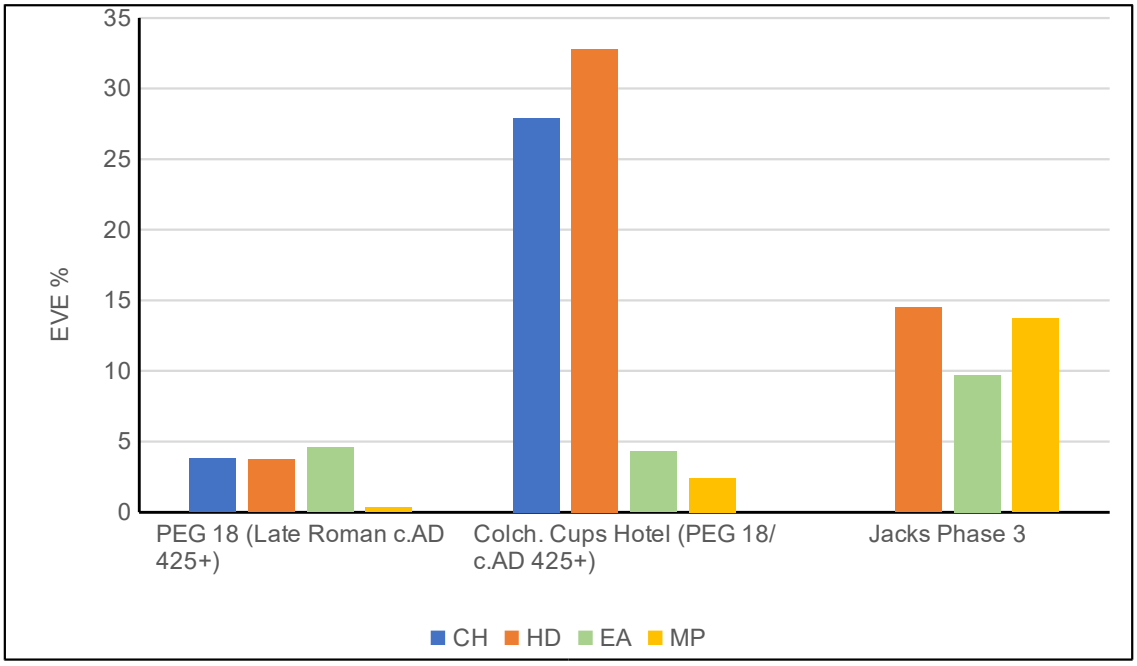


Chart 1 Comparison of selective late Roman pottery fabrics (CH, HD, EA, MP) via percentage of the EVE for Colchester PEG 18 and the Colchester 'Cups Hotel' (Bidwell 1999, 497-498 table 8.2) with current site (labelled as 'Jacks Phase 3').

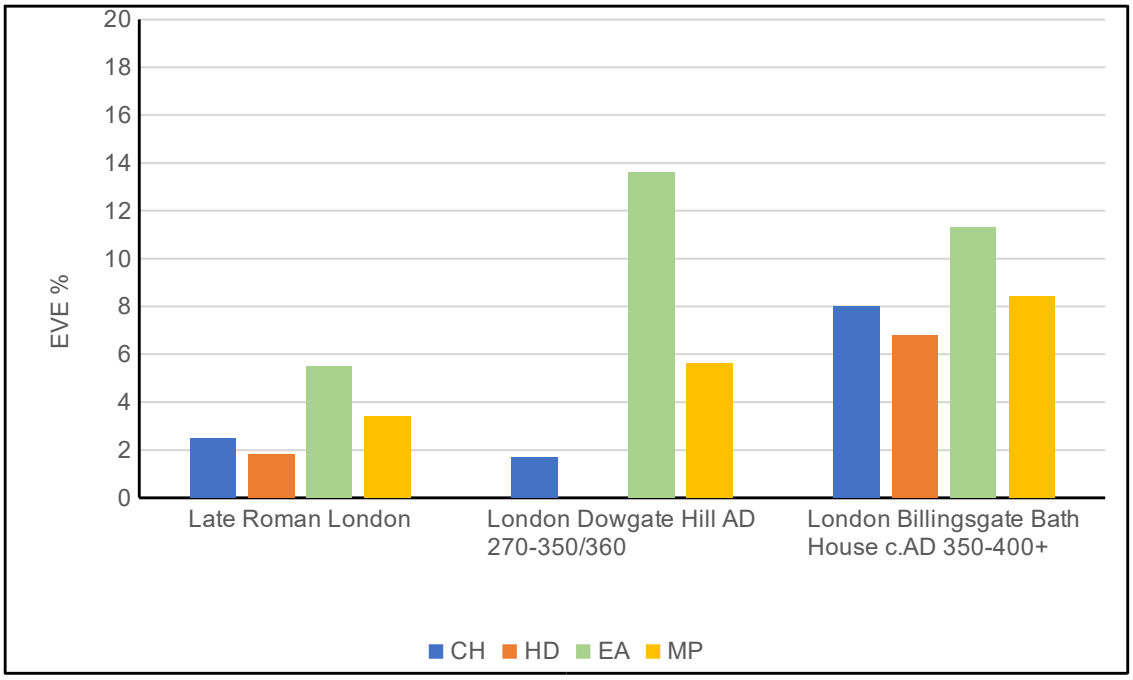


Chart 2 Comparison of selective late Roman pottery fabrics (CH, HD, EA, MP) via percentage of EVE for late Roman assemblages from London (Symonds & Tomber 1991).

6.1.2 Post-Roman pottery

The post-Roman pottery was recorded according to the fabric groups from *CAR* **7** (Cotter 2000) and Cunningham (1985) (Table 11) while the number of vessels was determined by rim EVE (estimated vessel equivalent). There were only 139 sherds of post-Roman pottery with a weight of just over 11kg and 4.78 vessels (Tables 12-13). The majority of this material came from the Pads C and G which together contain 83% of the assemblage by sherd count and 83% by sherd

weight (Table 14). The assemblage of post-Roman pottery as a whole shows a bias towards medieval fabrics (F12B, F12C, F13, F13T, F20, F21) dating from the 11th to the 16th century. Medieval sandy greywares (F20) and Colchester-type ware (F21A) account for 67% of the assemblage by sherd weight and 77% by sherd weight. Vessels in Colchester-type ware (F21A) account for 61% of the EVE while early Langerwehe and Raeren stonewares (fabrics F45A, F45C) account for 31% of the EVE (Table 12). In contrast post-medieval pottery is less well represented and limited to post-medieval red earthenwares (fabric 40) and various stonewares (fabrics F45, F45A, F45C, F45D) (Table 12). There was no modern (19th-20th century) pottery.

Fabric code	Fabric description	Fabric date range guide
F97?	Saxon 'brickearth' fabrics	Early-mid Anglo-Saxon
F12B	Early Medieval slightly sandy shelly wares	Late 11th-12th century
F12C	Early Medieval sandy shelly wares	11th-early 13th century
F13	Early Medieval sandy wares	Early 11th-early 13th century
F13T	Early Medieval sandy wares transitional	12th-early 13th century
F20	Medieval sandy greywares	Mid-12th-late 14th century
F21A	Colchester-type ware	c.1200-1550
F40	Post-medieval red earthenwares	c.1500-19th/20th century
F45	Unid. stoneware	14th-19th century
F45A	Langerwehe stoneware	Late 14th-late 15th century
F45C	Raeren stoneware	Mid-15th-17th century
F45D	Frechen stoneware	16th-17th century

Table 11 Post-Roman pottery fabrics recorded

Fabric group	Fabric description	No.	Weight (g)	MSW (g)	Rim	Handle	Base	EVE
F12B	Early Medieval slightly sandy shelly wares	1	32	32	1	0	0	0.09
F12C	Early Medieval sandy shelly wares	2	26	13	0	0	0	0.00
F13	Early Medieval sandy wares	11	228	21	1	0	0	0.08
F13T	Early Medieval sandy wares transitional	3	52	17	1	0	0	0.07
F20	Medieval sandy greywares	27	293	11	0	0	2	0.00
F21	Colchester-type ware	66	8,421	128	14	1	4	2.91
F40	Post-medieval red earthenwares	6	1,614	269	2	0	1	0.15
F45	Unid. stoneware	9	123	14	0	0	2	0.00
F45A	Langerwehe stoneware	5	189	38	2	0	1	0.70
F45C	Raeren stoneware	7	264	38	4	0	0	0.78
F45D	Frechen stoneware	1	2	2	0	0	0	0.00
F97?	Saxon 'brickearth' fabrics	1	3	3	0	0	0	0.00
	Total	**139**	**11,247**	**81**	**25**	**1**	**10**	**4.78**

Table 12 Quantification of the post-Roman pottery listed by fabric group

Fabric group	Form	EVE
F12B	Cooking pot A2	0.09
F13	Cooking pot A2	0.08
F13T	Bowl	0.07
F21	One handled jug/drinking mug	1.00
	Baluster jug	0.15
	Barrel-shaped & biconical 'Cheam copy' jug	0.64
	Cup/drinking vessel	0.09

	Large bowl or pancheon	0.11
	Lid	0.08
	Small dish or condiment	0.19
	Squat jug	0.21
	Storage jar	0.17
	Strainer	0.13
	Wide-mouthed cistern	0.14
F40	Large bowl or pancheon	0.07
	Medium-sized bowl	0.08
F45A	Jug	0.60
	?	0.10
F45C	Drinking jug or mug	0.66
	?	0.12
	Total	**4.78**

Table 13 Estimated vessel equivalent (EVE) listed by fabric group and vessel form

Pad	NR	%	Weight/g	%	MSW/g	EVE	EVE%
?	4	3%	63	1%	16	0.00	0%
B	2	1%	15	0%	8	0.00	0%
C	72	52%	8,248	73%	115	3.12	65%
E	1	1%	1,364	12%	1,364	0.00	0%
F	8	6%	75	1%	9	0.00	0%
G	43	31%	1,122	10%	26	1.24	26%
H	4	3%	269	2%	67	0.15	3%
I	5	4%	91	1%	18	0.27	6%
Total	**139**		**11,247**		**81**	**4.78**	

Table 14 Quantities of post-Roman pottery listed by Pads

Post-Roman pottery was recovered from 24 contexts including 16 layers and seven features although the majority of contexts only contained small assemblages with 10 or fewer sherds (Table 15).

Pad	Context	Feature type	No.	Weight (g)	MSW (g)	EVE
?	?	?	4	63	16	0.00
B	BL3	Metalled surface	2	15	8	0.00
C	CF3	Pit (same as GF8)	42	7,769	185	2.54
	CF4	Robber trench (fills CL4, CL8 and CL9)	9	163	18	0.16
	CL2	Imported soil	4	165	41	0.42
	CL4	Upper fill of robber trench CF4	5	38	8	0.00
	CL7	Clay and chalk-rich deposit	1	8	8	0.00
	CL8	Mid fill of CF4	9	96	11	0.00
	CL12	Demolition debris in a dark soil	1	6	6	0.00
	CL17	Demolition debris	1	3	3	0.00
E	E1	?	1	1,364	1,364	0.00
F	FL2	Imported soil	4	36	9	0.00
	FL4	Metalled surface	1	4	4	0.00
	FL5	Dark earth with demolition material	2	27	14	0.00
	FL11	Accumulation	1	8	8	0.00
G	GF7	Linear	9	341	38	0.33
	GF8	Pit (same as CF3)	24	672	28	0.91

	GF9	Pit	1	12	12	0.00
	GL4	Build-up/accumulation	5	46	9	0.00
	GL8	Soil accumulation/deposition layer	4	51	13	0.00
H	HF2	Cellar wall	1	26	26	0.08
	HL2	Accumulation with demolition material	2	39	20	0.00
	HL18	Lower backfill of cellar underneath Building C	1	204	204	0.07
I	IF1	VOID	1	6	6	0.00
	IL2	In-fill	4	85	21	0.27
		Total	**139**	**11,247**	**81**	**4.78**

Table 15 Quantities of post-Roman pottery listed by context

Pit CF3/GF8

This pit contained 66 sherds with a weight of 8,441g and 3.45 vessels according to the rim EVE (Tables 16-17). Sherds of Colchester-type ware (F21A) dating to *c* 1200-1550 are the most common ware alongside rare sherds of stoneware (F45), including some Langerwehe (F45A) and Raeren stoneware (F45C), and medieval sandy greywares (F20) (Table 19). In Colchester-type ware (fabric F21A) there is: a one-handled jug/drinking mug (EVE: 1.00) with a green glaze and rosette dating to the 15th century; a wide-mouthed cistern with applied rosettes below the rim (EVE: 0.14) dating to the late 14th to 16th century; a large bowl or pancheon (EVE: 0.09) dating to *c* 1450-1550 (Cotter 2000, 145, fig. 94 nos. 155-156); a strainer (EVE: 0.13) dating to the late 15th or 16th century (Cotter 2000, 154-155 fig. 103 no. 208); a barrel-shaped and biconical 'Cheam copy' jug (EVE: 0.57) dating from the late 15th to the early 16th century; a Baluster jug (EVE: 0.15) dating to the 13th to the 16th century; and a small dish or condiment (EVE: 0.19) with traces of burning that dates form the early 14th to the late 15th century.

In stoneware there was a Langerwehe jug (EVE: 0.60) dating to the late 14th to late 15th century (Cotter 2000, 279, fig. 188 no. 10) and a Raeren drinking jug or mug (EVE: 0.48) dating from the mid 15th to 17th century. This assemblage dates from the late 15th to the 17th century.

Fabric group	No.	%	Weight (g)	%	MSW (g)	Rim	Handle	Base	EVE
F20	10	15.2%	110	1.3%	11	0	0	1	0.00
F21	43	65.2%	7,927	94.0%	184	8	0	3	2.27
F45?	7	10.6%	87	1.0%	12	0	0	1	0.00
F45A	4	6.1%	177	2.1%	44	2	0	1	0.70
F45C	2	3.0%	140	1.7%	70	2	0	0	0.48
Total	**66**		**8,441**		**321**	**12**	**0**	**6**	**3.45**

Table 16 Summary of the post-Roman pottery from pit CF3/GF8

Fabric group	Form	EVE
F21	One handled jug/drinking mug	1.00
	Large bowl or pancheon	0.09
	Strainer	0.13
	Wide-mouthed cistern	0.14
	Baluster jug	0.15
	Barrel-shaped & biconical 'Cheam copy' jug	0.57
	Small dish or condiment	0.19
F45A	Jug	0.60
	?	0.10
F45C	Drinking jug or mug	0.48
Total		**2.54**

Table 17 Estimated vessel equivalent (EVE) of pottery from pit CF3/GF8 listed by fabric group and vessel form

6.1.3 Pottery illustrations

Roman pottery illustrations

Fig 20.1 CL12 (C13). Storage jar? in fabric HD (shell-tempered and calcite-gritted wares).
Fig 20.2 CL12 (C13). Cam 271 in fabric GX (other coarse, principally locally-produced grey wares).
Fig 20.3 CL12 (C13). Type 37 necked jar in fabric HD (shell-tempered and calcite-gritted wares).
Fig 20.4 CL12 (C13). Bowl in fabric MP (Oxfordshire-type red colour-coated ware).
Fig 20.5 FL9 (F11). Pot disc with sooting.
Fig 20.6 FL16 (F32). Drag. 33 cup in fabric BASG (South Gaulish plain samian).
Fig 20.7 FL24 (F54). Drag. 24-25 cup in fabric BASG (South Gaulish plain samian).
Fig 20.8 GL8 (G34). Type 37 necked jar in fabric HD (shell-tempered and calcite-gritted wares).
Fig 20.9 GL8 (G23). Type 37 necked jar in fabric HD (shell-tempered and calcite-gritted wares).
Fig 20.10 GL8 (G23). Type 35 necked jar in fabric HD (shell-tempered and calcite-gritted wares).
Fig 20.11 GL8 (G34). Type 35 necked jar in fabric HD (shell-tempered and calcite-gritted wares).
Fig 20.12 GL8 (G40). Type 35 necked jar in fabric HD (shell-tempered and calcite-gritted wares).
Fig 20.13 GL8 (G34). Type 35 necked jar in fabric HD (shell-tempered and calcite-gritted wares).
Fig 20.14 GL8 (G40). Cam 39B dish in fabric KX (black-burnished ware (BB2) types in pale grey ware).
Fig 20.15 GL8 (G34). Type 15 Flanged-rimmed bowl in fabric HD (shell-tempered and calcite-gritted wares).
Fig 20.16 GL8 (G30). Type 15 Flanged-rimmed bowl in fabric HD (shell-tempered and calcite-gritted wares).
Fig 20.17 GL8 (G34). Cam 360/368 flagon in fabric EA (Nene Valley colour-coated wares).
Fig 20.18 GL8 (G38). Bowl (C82) in fabric MP (Oxfordshire-type red colour-coated ware).
Fig 20.19 GL9 (G32). Cam 299? bowl in fabric GX (other coarse, principally locally-produced grey wares).
Fig 20.20 GL9 (G48). Type 35 necked jar in fabric HD (shell-tempered and calcite-gritted wares).
Fig 20.21 GL9 (G48). Type 37 necked jar in fabric HD (shell-tempered and calcite-gritted wares).
Fig 20.22 GL9 (G36). Base in fabric HD (shell-tempered and calcite-gritted wares)

Fig 21.23 GL9 (G36). Cam 305B flanged bowl in fabric GB (BB2: black-burnished ware, category 2).
Fig 21.24 GL9 (G32). Cam 305B flanged bowl in fabric EA (Nene Valley colour-coated wares).
Fig 21.25 GL9 (G48). Bowl (C75) in fabric MP (Oxfordshire-type red colour-coated ware).
Fig 21.26 GL9 (G48). Unidentified jar or storage vessel? in fabric GX (other coarse, principally locally-produced grey wares).
Fig 21.27 IL9 (I5). Type 37 necked jar in fabric HD (shell-tempered and calcite-gritted wares).

Post-Roman pottery illustrations

Fig 21.28 CF3 (C4). Drinking jug/mug in fabric in fabric 45C (Raeren stoneware).
Fig 21.29 CF3 (C4). Drinking jug/mug in fabric in fabric 45A (Langerwehe stoneware).
Fig 21.30 CF3 (C4). One-handled jug/drinking mug in fabric 21 (Colchester-type ware).

Fig 22.31 CF3 (C4). Plain bunghole cistern in fabric 21 (Colchester-type ware).
Fig 22.32 CF3 (C4). Wide-mouthed cistern in fabric F21 (Colchester-type ware).

Fig 23.33 CF3 (C4). Strainer or cheese press in fabric F21 (Colchester-type ware).
Fig 23.34 CF4 (C11). Cooking pot in fabric F12B (early medieval slightly sandy shelly wares).
Fig 23.35 CF4 (C11). Base in fabric F20 (medieval sandy greywares).
Fig 23.36 U/S (E1). Jug in fabric F40 (post-medieval red earthenwares).
Fig 23.37 GF8 (G6). Baluster jug in fabric F21 (Colchester-type ware).
Fig 23.38 GF8 (G6). Barrel-shaped and biconical 'Cheam copy' jug in fabric F21 (Colchester-type ware).
Fig 23.39 GF8 (G6). Barrel-shaped and biconical 'Cheam copy' jug in fabric F21 (Colchester-type ware).
Fig 23.40 GF8 (G6). Small dish or condiments in fabric F21 (Colchester-type ware).

6.2 Ceramic building material (CBM) (Appendix 3)

by Dr Matthew Loughton

The excavation uncovered 4,768 pieces of CBM with a combined weight of just over 605kg and a mean sherd weight of 127g (Tables 18). It consists of a variety of Roman, medieval and post-medieval material, although Roman box flue tile (RFT) accounts for the majority of this material at 28% of the assemblage by weight and 18% by sherd count (Table 18).

CBM code	CBM type	No.	Weight (g)	MSW (g)
Roman				
RT	Roman t*egula*	458	73,776	161
RI	Roman imbrex	234	28,156	120
RB	Roman brick	304	161,342	531
RM	Roman *metae*/column bricks	10	11,826	1,182
RFT	Roman flue tile	863	169,391	196
RBT	Roman brick or tile (general)	534	12,288	23
TM	*Tegula Mammatae*	5	2,342	468
PAR	*Parietale*-keyed flat tile	1	198	198
Tess	Tesserae	12	223	19
OS	Opus signinum	158	23,097	146
Mortar		420	18,067	43
Stucco		58	548	9
Painted wall plaster		352	10,670	30
Baked clay		795	18,087	23
Daub		182	4,974	27
Daub bricks		258	33,472	130
Daub column brick?		5	444	89
Post-Roman				
PT	Peg-tile	102	13,605	133
PANT	Pan-tile	1	431	431
BR	Brick	13	21,137	1,626
FT	Floor tile	2	713	357
MPIPE	Modern sewer/drain pipe	1	237	237
	Total	**4,768**	**605,024**	**127**

Table 18 Summary of the building materials, listed by period and type

Most of the CBM came from Pads B, C, and G and together these pads contained 78% of the CBM by sherd count and sherd weight (Table 19). Pad G (1,468 sherds, just over 189kg) contained nearly a third of the CBM by sherd weight and count.

Pad	No.	%	Weight (g)	%	MSW (g)
?	2	0.0%	668	0.1%	334
B	1,034	21.7%	77,941	12.9%	75
C	1,134	23.8%	204,934	33.9%	181
F	797	16.7%	51,931	8.6%	65
G	1,486	31.2%	189,145	31.3%	127
H	180	3.8%	62,860	10.4%	349
I	135	2.8%	17,545	2.9%	130
Total	**4,768**		**605,024**		**127**

Table 19 Quantities of all CBM listed by pad

6.2.1 Roman CBM

There were 4,649 sherds of Roman CBM with a weight of 568.9kg which was recovered from 118 contexts (Table 20). The largest assemblage of Roman CBM by weight is the 74.3kg from GL5 followed by 47.7kg from CL10, 40.3kg from CF4, 33.9kg from GL10 and 29.2kg from HF3.

Pad	Context	Feature type	No.	Weight (g)	MSW (g)
B	BF2	Pit	18	6,420	357
	BF3	Demolition debris/tile surface	30	9,693	323

	BF4	Pit	4	687	172
	BF6	Linear (potential construction cut or robber trench)	198	12,853	65
	BF7	Posthole	3	520	173
	BF8	Linear (potential construction cut or robber trench)	2	163	82
	BL3	Metalled surface	14	7,664	547
	BL5	Dark earth accumulation with demolition material	6	1,412	235
	BL6	Dark earth accumulation with thick charcoal horizon at base	9	798	89
	BL7	Accumulation with demolition material	14	4,193	300
	BL8	Redeposited Boudiccan destruction debris	6	939	157
	BL9	Boudiccan destruction debris	630	22,962	36
	BL10	Burnt floor	82	1,658	20
	BL11	Flooring make-up (to make-up/level ground)	7	231	33
C	CF3	Pit	35	3,540	101
	CF4	Robber trench (fills CL4, CL8 and CL9)	75	40,302	537
	CF6	?Posthole	1	1,258	1,258
	CF9	Remains of a mortar floor	16	8,925	558
	CF10	Part of robber trench CF4	1	73	73
	CF11	Construction trench for wall foundation CF8	34	14,045	413
	CL4	Upper fill of robber trench CF4	2	126	63
	CL8	Mid fill of CF4	3	255	85
	CL10	Demolition debris in a dark soil	186	47,732	257
	CL11	Demolition debris in a dark soil	94	16,259	173
	CL12	Demolition debris in a dark soil	39	23,498	603
	CL13	Dark soil layer rich in charcoal	69	4,753	69
	CL15	Demolition debris	68	11,038	162
	CL16	Demolition debris	35	749	21
	CL17	Demolition debris	82	3,622	44
	CL18	Floor/occupation layers	25	791	32
	CL19	Floor layer	26	974	37
	CL20	Floor make-up/levelling layer	25	998	40
	CL21	Metalled surface	5	463	93
	CL22	Floor or levelling/make-up	8	121	15
	CL24	Make-up layer	21	6,702	319
	CL25	Boudiccan destruction debris	244	13,079	54
	CL26	Burnt floor	1	8	8
F	FF6	Posthole/stake-hole	2	13	7
	FF9	Posthole	1	23	23
	FF10	Posthole	15	429	29
	FF11	VOID	8	616	77
	FF12	Posthole/stake-hole	1	46	46
	FF19	Wattle & daub wall (same as FF22)	179	9,122	51
	FF22	Wattle & daub wall (same as FF19)	33	438	13
	FF25	Linear, possible construction cut	18	1,751	97
	FL2	Imported soil	1	47	47
	FL4	Metalled surface	3	850	283
	FL5	Dark earth with demolition material	64	13,774	215
	FL6	Dark soil layer rich in charcoal	60	1,675	28
	FL7	Demolition material	64	6,615	103
	FL8	Part of FL7	4	474	119

	FL9	Make up layer (compacted soil)	4	83	21
	FL10	?Make-up layer	8	666	83
	FL11	Accumulation	14	1,611	115
	FL12	Compacted soil (mixed with redeposited Boudiccan debris)	5	564	113
	FL15	Metalled surface	1	784	784
	FL16	Boudiccan destruction debris	149	5,142	35
	FL17	Boudiccan destruction debris (largely from FF19/FF22)	154	6,863	45
	FL19	Part of construction trench for FF19/FF22 (same as FL18)	1	106	106
	FL23	Clay floor	2	17	9
	FL024	Fill of FF26/FF27	3	46	15
G	GF7	Linear	85	12,416	146
	GF8	Pit (same as CF3)	1	81	81
	GF9	Pit	2	1,677	839
	GF12	Construction cut for cellar wall GF11	2	323	162
	GF15	Posthole/stake-hole	22	1,392	63
	GF16	Posthole/stake-hole	3	319	106
	GF19	Posthole/stake-hole	3	12	4
	GF23	Construction cut for Roman wall foundation	3	8	3
	GF24	Burnt timber ground plate, all that remains of a wattle and daub wall	75	1,676	22
	GF25	Area of disturbance/ slumping	21	669	32
	GF26	Material slumping into area of GF29	8	782	98
	GF27	Area of disturbance	1	962	962
	GF28	Vertical plaster (wall GF24)	57	1,888	33
	GF29	Posthole/stake-hole	2	30	15
	GL3	Accumulation	1	325	325
	GL4	Build-up/accumulation	3	885	295
	GL5	Demolition layer	486	74,334	153
	GL8	Soil accumulation/deposition layer	113	14,091	125
	GL9	Layer of charcoal/burnt wood (part of GL11 & GL12)	124	17,651	142
	GL10	?Accumulation with demolition debris	215	33,898	158
	GL12	Remains of burnt timber plank (?floorboard) at base of GL9	15	710	47
	GL14	Compacted earth and clay, possible floor layer (of redeposited Boudiccan debris)	29	4,263	147
	GL15	Compacted earth, possible floor layer	6	275	46
	GL16	Compacted earth, possible floor layer	4	225	56
	GL17	Silt and crushed CBM fragments	86	475	6
	GL19	Metalled surface	2	60	30
	GL20	Metalled surface?	3	220	73
	GL21	Consolidation/make-up (after the fire)	10	1,095	110
	GL22	Boudiccan destruction debris (same as GL26 but to south of GF24)	32	2,814	88
	GL23	Scorched floor (probably upper part of GL28)	3	13	4
	GL24	Sandy-clay floor layer	8	238	30
	GL25	Burnt sand floor	3	26	9
	GL26	Boudiccan destruction debris (same as GL22 but to north of GF24)	1	52	52
	GL28	Sandy-clay floor (probably lower part of GL23)	1	3	3
H	HF3	Robber trench	11	29,175	2,652
	HF5	Posthole	2	304	152

	HF10	Construction cut for wall foundation HF4	2	272	136
	HL2	Accumulation with demolition material	8	4,679	585
	HL3	Accumulation with demolition material	23	12,784	556
	HL5	Accumulation	2	1,499	750
	HL6	Demolition debris	4	2,968	742
	HL8	Charcoal horizon	7	69	10
	HL12	Metalled surface	4	188	47
	HL15	Metalled surface	7	1,004	143
	HL16	Clay floor	28	991	35
	HL19	Boudiccan destruction debris	78	2,662	34
I	IF1	VOID	6	1,388	231
	IF4	VOID	3	439	146
	IF7	Pit	1	116	116
	IF8	Remnant of charcoal-rich layer?	2	313	157
	IF9	Pit	4	353	88
	IF11	Pit or layer	27	1,506	56
	IF12	Quarry pit?	8	812	102
	IL8	Redeposited demolition material	11	2,422	220
	IL9	Accumulation	10	4,819	482
	IL12	Accumulation	46	3,772	82
	IL14	Sub-base for gravel surface	13	1,219	94
		Total	**4,649**	**568,901**	**122**

Table 20 Quantities of Roman CBM listed by context

It is noticeable that sherds of Roman CBM including tegulae, imbrex and a lesser extent brick (unless much of the brick from the Boudiccan destruction layers was salvaged and reused) were recovered from contexts from Phase 1 suggesting that there were already buildings constructed out of brick, or with brick foundations, and with ceramic roofs by the pre-Boudiccan period in this part of the Colonia.

Examining the proportion of the main types of Roman CBM (brick, imbrex, tile, flue tile) in the assemblage shows that flue tile accounts for a significant proportion of this material by sherd count (46%) and by weight (39%) (Chart 3-4). Moreover, the weight of the flue tile is slightly greater than that of the Roman brick. The ratio of the weight of *tegulae* to *imbrices* is 2.6 which is close to the expected ratio of 2.5:1 for roofing (Machin 2020, 423).

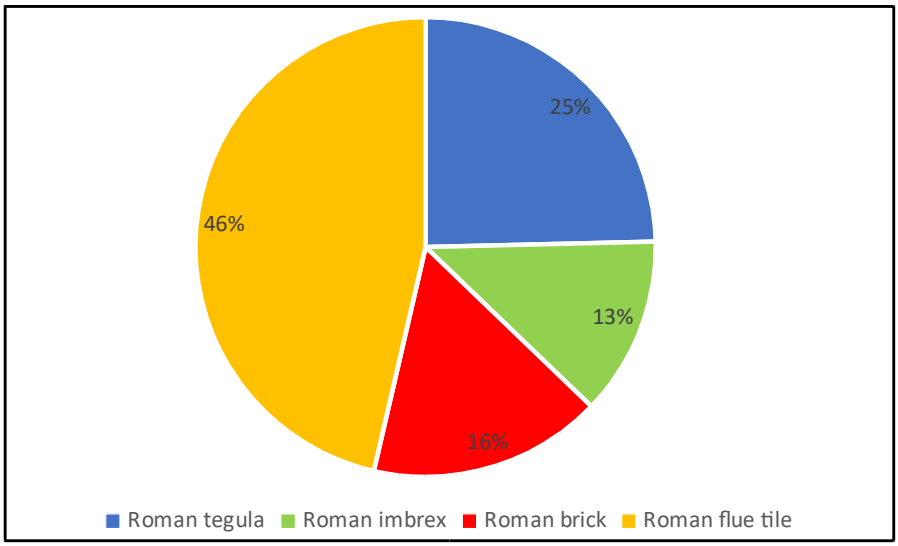


Chart 3 Proportion of Roman brick, imbrex, tegulae and flue tile (sherd count)

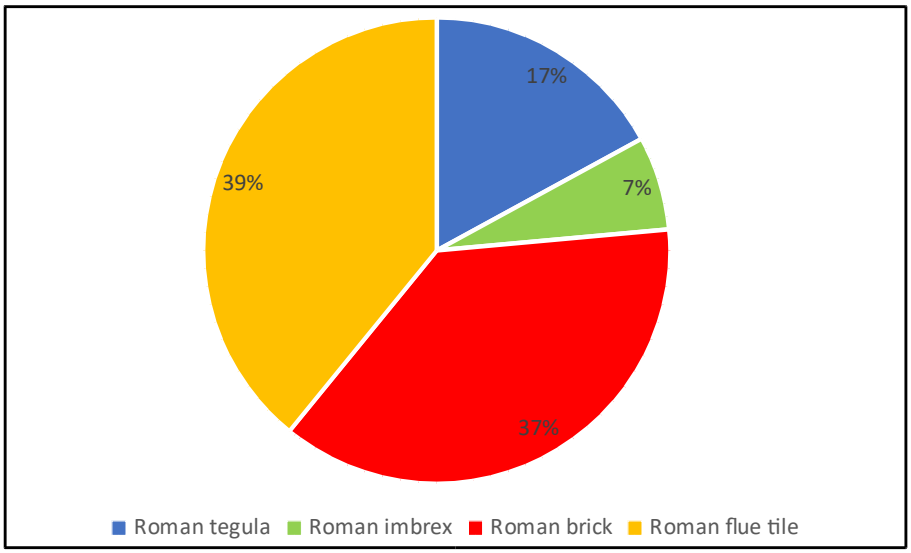


Chart 4 Proportion of Roman brick, imbrex, tegulae and flue tile (sherd weight)

Tegulae lower cut-aways (LCA's)

There were 18 tile LCA's mostly of types A and C (Table 21) which date to AD 40-120 and AD 160-260 respectively with occasional examples of type B (AD 100-180) and type D (AD 240-380) LCA's (Warry 2006, 63). The earliest LCA's of type A (AD 40-120) came from eight contexts including examples from Roman Phase 1 (FF19, FL16, Gl22) and Phase 2 (FL10, GL14, IL14). One LCA of type C5 dating to AD 160-260 was recovered from the Roman Phase 2 (HL5) which is slightly later than the date assigned to this phase via the pottery of *c* AD 150. However, a slightly earlier start date during the late 1st century AD for type C tile LCA's has been suggested for London and Leicester (Mills 2013, 458-459, 466) and this would be more in keeping with the dating of the associated pottery from phase 2. One of the latest LCA's (D15) dating to AD 240-380 came from a late Roman Phase 3 context (GL10).

Pad	Context	Feature type	LCA			
			A AD 40-120	B AD 100-180	C AD 160-260	D AD 240-380
F	FF19	Wattle & daub wall (same as FF22)	A26	X	X	X
F	FL10	?Make-up layer	A27/A28	X	X	X
F	FL15	Metalled surface	A29	X	X	X
F	FL16	Boudiccan destruction debris	A26	X	X	X
F	FL7	Accumulation with demolition material	A27	X	X	X
G	GL14	Compacted earth and clay, possible floor layer (of redeposited Boudiccan debris)	A2/A26	X	X	X
G	GL22	Boudiccan destruction debris (same as GL26 but to south of GF24)	A26	X	X	X
I	IL14	Sub-base for gravel surface	A26	X	X	X
B	BL7	Accumulation with demolition material	X	B6	X	X
C	CL12	Demolition debris in a dark soil	X	X	C5 (1) C5/56 (2) C56 (1)	X
G	GL15	Demolition layer	X	X	C5	X
H	HL15	Metalled surface	X	X	C5	X

B	BF6	Linear (potential construction cut or robber trench)	X	X	C56	X
G	GL10	?Accumulation with demolition debris	X	X	X	D15
H	HL3	Accumulation with demolition material	X	X	X	D15

Table 21 Summary of the Roman tegulae LCA's

Bricks

There were 304 fragments of Roman brick with a weight of 161.3kg with a mean sherd weight of 531g (Table 18). Most of this material was in a fragmentary condition and there were no complete examples although some had lengths of *c* 290-300mm indicating that they were *pedalis* bricks which were often used as the base or the capping for hypocaust pillars. A fragment of Roman brick from CL11 (demolition debris in a dark soil) has a tally mark of **X**.

Fig 24.1 CL11 (C10). Fragment of brick with tally mark **X**.

Column bricks

Sites with column bricks in England are rare, and Gerald Brodribb could list 28 examples from 15 sites (the sites are not listed) and he suggested that they were typically used to create hypocaust pillars (1987, 55). Cunliffe suggested that some of the semi-circular bricks from the Roman palace at Fishbourne were used to create seats for the baths plunge pool while quadrant and semi-circular bricks were also used to create half-columns or columns, which were then covered with stucco in the pre-Flavian palace (Cunliffe 1971, 44). At Verulamium they were used in temples (Barford *et al*. 1995, 1295).

Ten sherds of semi-circular and quadrantal bricks with a weight of nearly 12kg were recovered from the site. The majority of column bricks came from Pad C with rare examples from Pad G (Table 22). None of the column bricks are complete and their fragmentary state coupled with slightly flattened edges makes measuring their diameters difficult. A large fragment of semi-circular brick from the demolition debris CL15 is in an unusual, laminated flaking fabric, and has a diameter of *c* 800mm (?) and a thickness of 55mm. This diameter is rather large and does not take into account any surface mortar rendering which would increase the diameter of the column. The diameters of the semi-circular bricks in Brodribb's sample range from 230mm to 520mm with an average of 344mm (1987, 55) while examples from Canterbury 'Marlowe Car Park' had estimated diameters of 340mm to 650mm (Barford *et al*. 1995, 1295). A second semi-circular brick from demolition debris CL12 has a diameter of 320mm (?) and a thickness of 53mm while the brick surface has traces of mortar and burning. A quadrantal brick from GL10 (accumulation with demolition debris) has a diameter of 360mm and a thickness of 38mm. Two quadrantal bricks from demolition debris CL15 had diameters ranging from 360mm to 400mm and both had traces of mortar. One of the quadrantal bricks from the demolition debris CL15 was in the same laminated fabric as the semi-circular brick recovered from this context. The diameters of the quadrant bricks from Darenth and Springhead ranged from 390mm to 600mm (Brodribb 1987, 55) while one example from Fishbourne had a diameter of 140mm (Cunliffe 1971, 44).

It is worth noting that the column bricks, including some semi-circular examples, which were used to create hypocaust pillars in Roman baths from Narbonensis Gaul had smaller diameters of between *c* 180-230mm (Bouet 1999, 152-157) suggesting that the Jacks examples were more likely used to create columns and were not used within a bathhouse heating system. In London round *bessalis* bricks (200mm diam., 55 mm thick) were used for hypocaust pillars at several sites within the city (Hayward & Poole 2019, 359). Rare semi-circular (quadrant) bricks have been reported from London including three unprovenanced examples with procuratorial stamps suggesting their use within in a public building (Pringle 2009, 195; Betts 1995, 214) and from Tabard Square, Southwark (Hayward 2015, 181-183 fig. 3.62). In Colchester semi-circular and quadrantal column bricks are surprisingly common and have been reported from Culver Street (Crummy 1992, 258) and the Essex County Hospital 'North Car Park' (Loughton in prep.). Other examples come from 97 High Street, immediately to the north of the development site,

used in columns around the arcade of the temple (CAT Report 1092), and on the site of the Roman Circus where they were used in the cones of the turning posts (CAT Report 412, 1108).

Concerning the dating of the column bricks from this site, most of the examples came from contexts dating to Phase 3 (CL13, CL15, GL10) while one (CF9) came from Phase 2 and the remaining examples came from medieval contexts. The column bricks from the Culver Street excavation originally came from military period buildings although many were reused in early civilian buildings (*c* AD 49-60/61) (*CAR* **6**, 253).

Pad	Context	Feature type	No.	Weight (g)	MSW (g)	Semi-circular	Quad-rantal	Diameter mm	Thickness mm
C	CF4	Robber trench (fills CL4, CL8 and CL9)	1	987	987	?	?	740?	?
	CF9	Remains of a mortar floor	1	601	601	?	?	?	?
	CL12	Demolition debris in a dark soil	1	2,016	2,016	X	-	320?	53
	CL13	Dark soil layer rich in charcoal	1	741	741	?	?	?	50
	CL15	Demolition debris	1	2,632	2,632	X	-	800?	55
			1	1,374	1374	-	X	360	48
			1	1,500	1,500	-	X	400	44
G	GL10	?Accumulation with demolition debris	3	1,975	658	-	X	360	38
		Total	**10**	**11,826**	**1,183**				

Table 22 Summary of the column bricks

Fig 24.2 CL15 (C19). Column brick.
Fig 24.3 CL15 (C19). Column brick.
Fig 24.4 CL15 (C19). Column brick.
Fig 24.5 CL15 (C22). Column brick.
Fig 24.6 GL10 (G54). Column brick.

Keyed flat tile-*parietales*

There was one sherd of keyed flat tile with a weight of 198g which was recovered from posthole HF5 (Roman phase 2).

Roman box flue-tile

Roman box flue-tile sherds account for a significant proportion of the Roman CBM with a total of 863 sherds with a weight of just over 169kg (Table 18). Pads C and G produced the majority of this material at around 88% by sherd count and 83% by sherd weight (Table 23). Sherds of Roman box flue-tile were recovered from 35 contexts (Table 24) and the largest assemblages came from demolition layers GL5 (311 pieces at 55.5kg) and CL10 (170 at 40.6kg). These two contexts alone produced 56% of the flue-tile by sherd count and 57% by weight. The majority of the Roman flue-tile, at 93% of the sherd count and 94% of the weight, was recovered from contexts dating to the medieval period (*c* 15th century) (Charts 5-6).

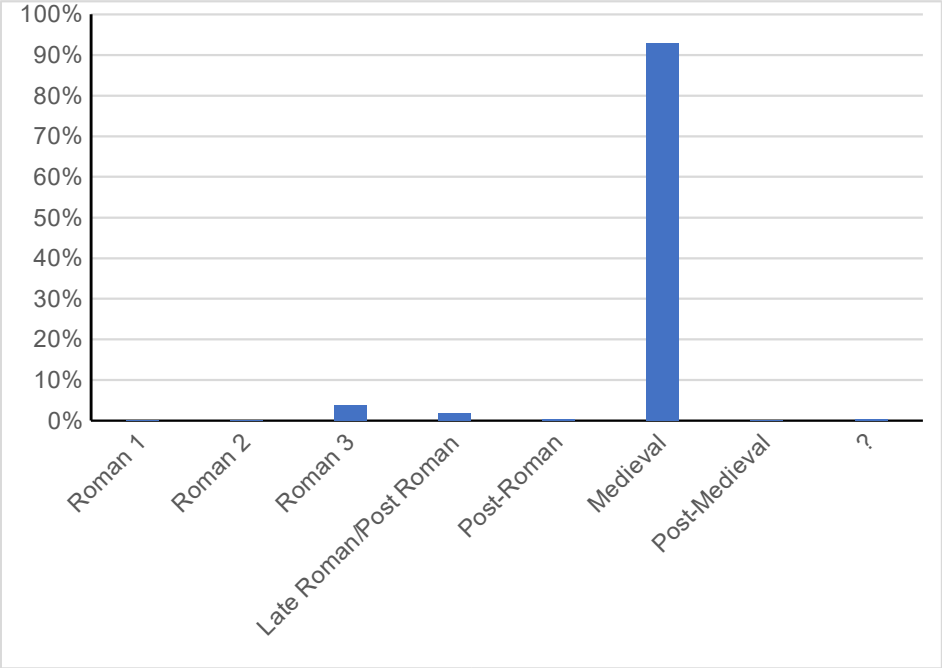


Chart 5 Chronological breakdown of the Roman flue tile by percentage of sherd count

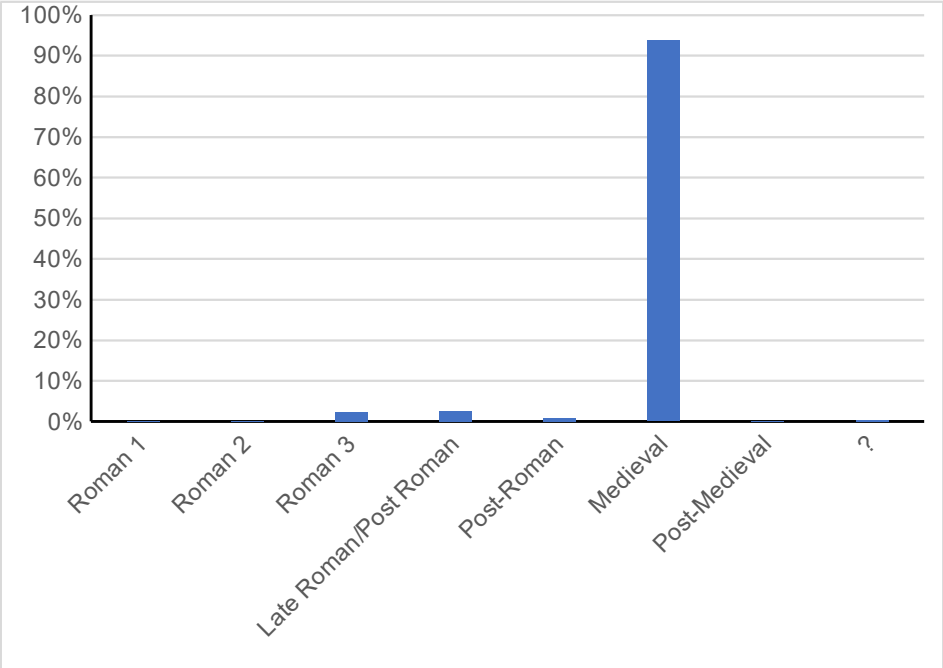


Chart 6 Chronological breakdown of the Roman flue tile by percentage of sherd weight

The greater proportion of flue-tile, which accounts for just over a third of the total Roman CBM by sherd count and sherd weight, is not typical of the assemblages of Roman CBM recovered from town houses and villas and is more typical of assemblages recovered from bath houses (Chart 7-8).

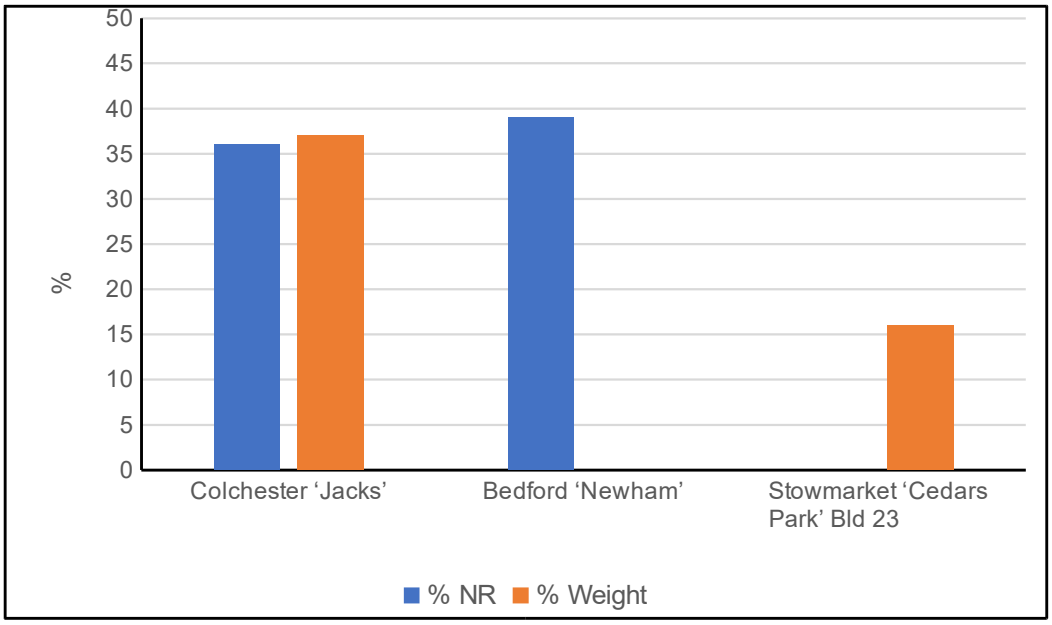


Chart 7 Percentage of Roman box flue tile by count and weight of Roman CBM from this site (Colchester 'Jacks') compared with two Roman bath houses

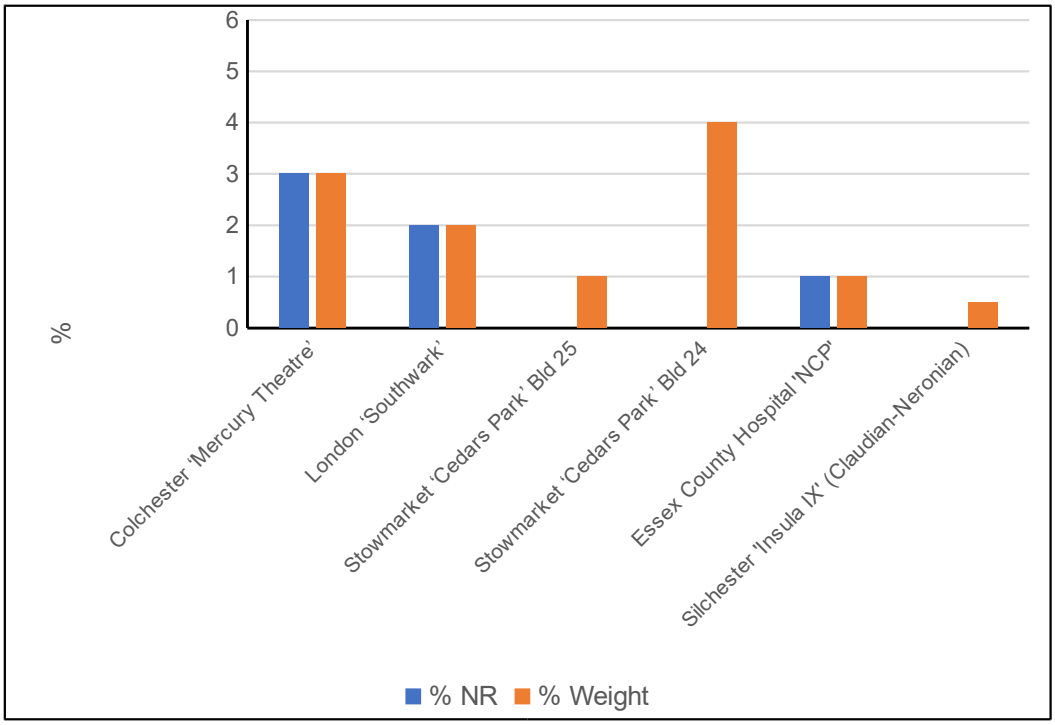


Chart 8 Percentage of Roman box flue tile by count and weight of Roman CBM for a selection of Roman town houses and villas from southern England

Scored flue-tile/thin-walled box-tile

Ten sherds of scored thinner-walled flue-tile with a weight of 1.6kg was recovered from just two contexts (CL10, CL11) both from the medieval phase. Scored flue-tile it has been argued was used in early Roman baths of the 1st century AD (Black 1996, 60-62; Black 1992a, 262). It is possible that these sherds are related to the suggested pre-Boudiccan bathhouse at Long Wyre Street (Black 1992b).

Roller-stamped flue-tile

Roller-stamped flue-tile dates from *c* AD 100 onwards (Black 1996, 62-70) and there are only three sherds with a weight of 271g from metalled surface BL3, pit CF3, and demolition debris in a dark soil CL12. All of these three contexts are from the medieval/post-medieval phases. The example from CL12 is similar to the die 69 with the W-chevron design, examples of which have been dated to AD 120-140 (Black 1996, 71 ill. 6 no. 69, 126-128).

Fig 25.7 CL12 (C13). Roller-stamped flue-tile.

Combed flue-tile

The majority of the flue-tile was combed with rectangular vents, and while there were no complete examples there were many substantially sized pieces in a fresh condition which often preserved traces of mortar and/or *opus signinum*. The largest surviving fragments indicate flue tiles with dimensions of 260+mm x 190mm x ? mm, ? mm x 195mm x 140mm and ? mm x 175mm x 160/150mm. The width of the combing ranges from 30mm to 45mm and there is a variety of wavy, saltire and straight designs. Most of the designs were shallowly impressed with fine combs while occasional examples were deeply impressed with coarser combs. The rectangular vents had dimensions of 30/50mm x 28/40mm and a small number of complete examples had dimensions of 30 x 35mm, 40 x 26mm, 40 x 30mm, 40 x 38mm, 42 x 28mm, and 50 x 40mm. A compete circular vent from the demolition layer GL15 has a diameter of 55mm. In some examples, including from robber trench CF4 the rectangular vents have been blocked with mortar. Two box flue-tiles from the demolition layer GL5 have been mortared together with *opus signum* and appear to be from part of a flue, and it is worth noting that the side vents have been blocked with mortar and moreover they do not line up. In both of these instances the side vents were not being used to allow the hot air to pass from one box flue-tile to another, or too channel the hot gases and smoke towards a chimney. A flue-tile from CL13 has a deep scored groove running from the combed onto the uncombed surface.

Combed flue-tiles date from the 2nd century AD onwards (Black 1996, 62) and are typical of the first half of the 2nd century AD in London (Hayward & Poole 2019, 350). This suggests that the mass of flue tiles from the site came from the destruction of a heating system constructed during the course of the 2nd century AD, if not the first half.

Pad	No.	%	Weight (g)	%	MSW (g)
B	24	3%	6135	4%	256
C	290	34%	66293	39%	229
F	40	5%	6052	4%	151
G	467	54%	74688	44%	160
H	26	3%	12769	8%	491
I	16	2%	3454	2%	216
Total	**863**		**169,391**		**196**

Table 23 Quantities of Roman box flue tile listed by pad

Pad	Context	Feature type	No.	Weight (g)	MSW (g)	Keeing			Vent	
						SCO	C	RS	RV	CV
B	BF2	Pit	13	3,903	300		X		X	
	BF4	Pit	3	554	185		X		X	
	BL3	Metalled surface	1	19	19			X		
	BL5	Dark earth accumulation with demolition material	4	1,365	341		X			
	BL6	Dark earth accumulation with thick charcoal horizon at base	1	119	119					
	BL7	Accumulation with demolition material	1	92	92		X			
	BL9	Boudiccan destruction debris	1	83	83					

C	CF3	Pit	7	938	134		X	X		
	CF4	Robber trench (fills CL4, CL8 and CL9)	37	11,553	312		X		X	
	CF10	Part of robber trench CF4	1	73	73					
	CL8	Mid fill of CF4	2	166	83		X			
	CL10	Demolition debris in a dark soil	170	40,646	239	X	X		X	
	CL11	Demolition debris in a dark soil	64	10,775	168	X	X		X	
	CL12	Demolition debris in a dark soil	3	648	216		X	X		
	CL13	Dark soil layer rich in charcoal	6	1494	249		X			
F	FL4	Metalled surface	1	134	134		X			
	FL5	Dark earth with demolition material	38	5,868	154		X		X	
	FL7	Demolition material	1	50	50					
G	GF7	Linear	73	10,584	145		X		X	
	GF8	Pit (same as CF3)	1	81	81		X			
	GF15	Posthole/stake-hole	12	737	61		X			
	GL4	Build-up/accumulation	2	264	132		X			
	GL5	Demolition layer	311	55,526	179		X		X	X
	GL8	Soil accumulation/deposition layer	57	6,514	114		X		X	
	GL9	Layer of charcoal/burnt wood (part of GL11 & GL12)	7	628	90		X		X	
	GL10	?Accumulation with demolition debris	3	300	100		X			
	GL16	Compacted earth, possible floor layer	1	54	54					
H	HF3	Robber trench	3	5,150	1717		X			
	HL2	Accumulation with demolition material	5	2,890	578		X			
	HL3	Accumulation with demolition material	18	4,729	263		X			
I	IF1	VOID	2	466	233					
	IF4	VOID	1	87	87		X			
	IL8	Redeposited demolition material	9	1,697	189		X			
	IL9	Accumulation	2	709	355		X		X	
	IL12	Accumulation	2	495	248		X			
		Total	**863**	**169,391**	**196**					

Table 24 Quantities of Roman box flue tile listed by context
SCO: scored, C: combed, RS: roller stamp, RV: rectangular vent, CV: circular vent

Fig 25.8 CF4 (C11). Combed flue-tile with rectangular vent.
Fig 25.9 CF4 (C11). Combed flue-tile with rectangular vent filled with *opus signinum*.
Fig 25.10 CL10 (C9). Combed flue-tile.
Fig 25.11 CL10 (C9). Combed flue-tile.

Fig 26.12 CL10 (C9). Combed flue-tile.
Fig 26.13 CL10 (C9). Combed flue-tile.
Fig 26.14 CL10 (C9). Combed flue-tile.
Fig 26.15 CL10 (C9). Combed flue-tile.
Fig 26.16 CL11 (C10). Combed flue-tile.
Fig 26.17 CL11 (C10). Combed flue-tile.

Fig 27.18 CL13 (C17). Combed flue tile.
Fig 27.19 GL5 (G16). Remains of two combed-flue tiles mortared together.
Fig 27.20 GL5/6/7 (G20). Combed flue tile.

Hollow *voussoirs*

Possible combed hollow *voussoirs* were recovered from demolition layers CL10 and GL5. Both of these contexts are assigned to the medieval phase. It was not possible to reconstruct the dimensions of the hollow voussoirs and thus not possible to calculate the vault span from which they belonged. Hollow voussoirs were developed in southern Britain and were used to allow for a heated vault in a bathhouse although they may also have been used to lighten the weight of unheated arches and vaults in other types of buildings (Brodribb 1987, 79-83; Lancaster 2015, 129-151). Hollow voussoir are reported at a large number of sites throughout much of Britain, and Lancaster's recent survey has 95 findspots with previous examples from Colchester as well as from the nearby sites of Witham, Rougham, Great Chesterford and Caister (Lancaster 2015, 131 fig. 87).

Tegulae hamatae

Rare half-box tiles or *tegulae hamatae* were recovered from demolition layer GL5 including one example with a thinner-walled construction (13-14mm) and a width of *c* 90mm. These may have been used in conjunction with the earlier 1st century AD scored flue-tiles (Black 1996, 60-61; Barford *et al*. 1995, 1278). Rare half-box flue tiles were recovered from the Gilberd School, Colchester (Black 1992a, 268) and are also known from the baths at Exeter, Caerleon and Red House, Corbridge (Black 1992b, 121). The half-box flue tile from the development site may have come from the possible pre-Boudican bath-house from nearby Long Wyre street (Black 1992a, 262; Black 1992b).

Tegula mammatae

A sherd of *tegula mammata* with a clay nib was recovered from make-up layer CL24 which is assigned to Phase 2. *Tegula mammatae* have previously been reported from the Culver Street and the Gilberd School in Colchester although they are not common, and most are from pre-Boudiccan contexts (*CAR* **6**, 256).

Painted wall-plaster

There was a small collection of painted wall-plaster with 352 sherds with a weight of 10,670g (Table 25). This material was recovered from a small number of contexts mostly from Pads C, F, and G (Table 25). The largest collection by sherd weight is the 1,483g from the Boudiccan destruction debris FL17, followed by 1,319g and 1,153g from the demolition debris CL15 and GL10 respectively. A significant proportion of the painted wall plaster by sherd count and weight came from contexts assigned to Phase 1 with most of the remaining painted wall-plaster coming from Phase 3 (Chart 9-10). Phase 3 contained slightly more of the wall plaster by surface area count (Chart 11).

Pad	Context	Feature type	No.	Weight (g)	MSW (g)
B	BL9	Boudiccan destruction debris	31	818	26
C	CF4	Robber trench (fills CL4, CL8 and CL9)	2	52	26
	CF11	Construction trench for wall foundation CF8	5	34	7
	CL10	Demolition debris in a dark soil	2	552	276
	CL11	Demolition debris in a dark soil	1	210	210
	CL13	Dark soil layer rich in charcoal	4	108	27
	CL15	Demolition debris	46	1,319	29
	CL06	Demolition debris	9	190	21
	CL17	Demolition debris	2	13	7
	CL18	Floor/occupation layers	1	2	2
	CL24	Make-up layer	1	323	323
	CL25	Boudiccan destruction debris	25	929	37
F	FF19	Wattle & daub wall (same as FF22)	96	1,015	11
	FF22	Wattle & daub wall (same as FF19)	16	94	6

	FL6	Dark soil layer rich in charcoal	9	18	2
	FL7	Demolition material	1	3	3
	FL16	Boudiccan destruction debris	2	7	4
	FL17	Boudiccan destruction debris (largely from FF19/FF22)	24	1,483	62
G	GF15	Posthole/stake-hole	2	74	37
	GF24	Burnt timber ground plate	3	28	9
	GF25	Area of disturbance/ slumping	3	27	9
	GF26	Material slumping into area of GF29	4	69	17
	GF28	Vertical plaster (wall GF24)	8	900	113
	GL5	Demolition layer	7	503	72
	GL9	Layer of charcoal/burnt wood (part of GL11 & GL12)	1	1	1
	GL10	?Accumulation with demolition debris	27	1,153	43
	GL14	Compacted earth and clay, possible floor layer	6	63	11
	GL21	Consolidation/make-up (after the fire)	1	18	18
	GL22	Boudiccan destruction debris (same as GL26)	7	405	58
H	HF3	Robber trench	1	142	142
	HL8	Charcoal horizon	3	21	7
	HL19	Boudiccan destruction debris	2	96	48
		Total	**352**	**10,670**	**30**

Table 25 Quantities of Roman painted wall plaster listed by context

The wall plaster is typically decorated with a simple plain wash (often white) or with white, grey, and light grey backgrounds decorated with simple lines or bands in green, yellow, red, etc. These designs cover a surface area of 2,567cm^2 of which plaster with a white wash accounts for 42% of the painted plaster (Table 26). It is possible that most of the grey painted plaster was originally white and was discoloured/burnt during the Boudiccan destruction. In many cases the painted wall plaster appears to be more like a thin white-wash than a true paint.

Colour	cm^2
Green	2
Green, white & black	17
Grey	140
Grey & yellow	20
Pink, red & green	5
Red	127
Red & black	155
Red & white	1
White	1,080
White & black	2
White & grey	9
White & red	41
White & yellow	822
Yellow	122
Yellow & red	24
Total	**2,567**

Table 26 Summary of the painted wall plaster

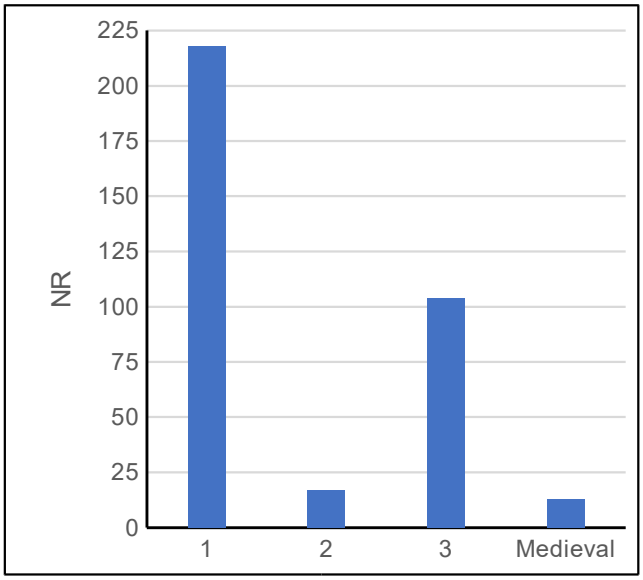


Chart 9 Painted wall-plaster: sherd count by chronological phase

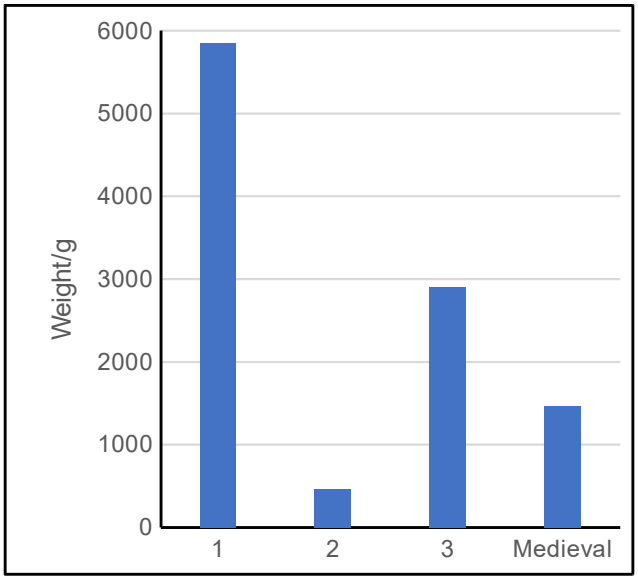


Chart 10 Painted wall-plaster: sherd weight by chronological phase

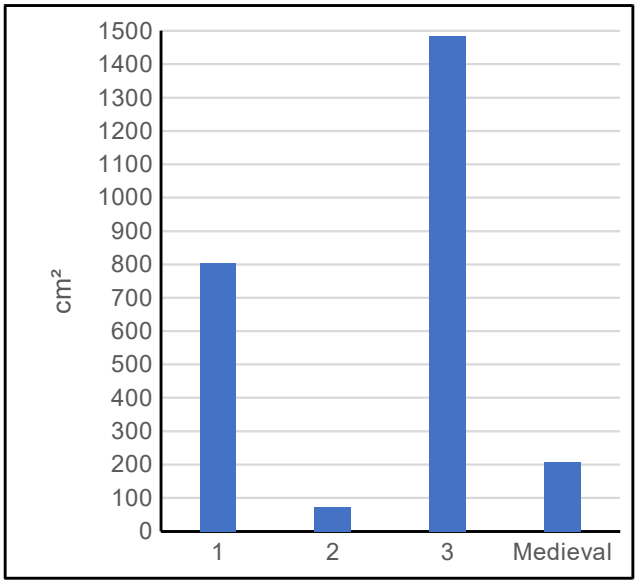


Chart 11 Painted wall-plaster: surface area (cm²) by chronological phase

Stucco

A small quantity of white stucco was recovered from three contexts in Pads C and G which date to Phase 3 and the medieval period (Table 27). Stucco is rare in England with sites including: Gorhambury near to Verulamium (Neal 1990, 172, fig. 5), the palace at Fishbourne (Cunliffe 1971, 50-51 fig. 26, pl. XVII) and a villa at Bedford 'Manton Lane' which is unpublished except for a brief note in the society for the Promotion of Roman studies newsletter (*Epistula* 2018, XVI, 6-8). At Gorthambury the stucco was moulded to represent the human form while that from Fishbourne formed panels decorated with stamped designs. Excavations underneath the former St Nicholas Church immediately to the west of the development site did however, reveal pieces of stucco from fluted columns (Hull 1960).

Pad	Context	Feature type	No.	Weight (g)	MSW (g)
C	CF3	Pit	9	277	31
C	CL16	Demolition debris	22	286	13
G	GL10	?Accumulation with demolition debris	36	262	7
		Total	**58**	**548**	**9**

Table 27 Quantities of stucco listed by context

Fig 28.1 CF3 (C4). Fragments of stucco.
Fig 28.2 CL16 (C24). Large fragment of stucco lifted in a block and conserved.
Fig 28.3 CL16 (C23). Fragments of stucco.

Daub bricks

There were 258 fragments of daub brick with a weight of 33.4kg (Table 28) which were recovered from 15 contexts, with Boudiccan destruction debris from BL9, CL25 and CF11 producing most of this material by sherd weight. Most of the daub brick fragments were recovered from contexts assigned to Phase 1, many of which are Boudiccan destruction layers. Two nearly complete daub bricks from Boudiccan destruction material within construction cut CF11 had dimensions of 210mm x 160+mm x 90mm and 170mm x 150mm x 95mm and slightly rounded corners. Complete daub bricks from the Culver Street excavation were of the 290mm x 230+mm x 90mm and 430mm x 290mm x 90mm (*CAR* **6**, 253) and appear to be slightly longer and wider than the examples from this site.

Daub-bricks were used in the construction of the early Roman military buildings in the fortress while stud and block walls with the daub bricks filling the paces between the upright wooden studs were used in the in the earliest civilian buildings dating from *c* AD 49 onwards (*CAR* **6**, 21-27, 39-40 fig. 3.14, 67-68 fig. 3.35).

Pad	Context	Feature type	No.	Weight (g)	MSW (g)
B	BF6	Linear (potential construction cut or robber trench)	1	77	77
	BL9	Boudiccan destruction debris	146	10,054	69
	BL11	Flooring make-up (to make-up/level ground)	3	42	14
C	CF4	Robber trench (fills CL4, CL8 and CL9)	2	2130	1,065
	CF11	Construction trench for wall foundation CF8	9	10,643	1,183
	CL25	Boudiccan destruction debris	24	4,961	207
F	FF19	Wattle & daub wall (same as FF22)	4	230	58
	FL17	Boudiccan destruction debris (largely from FF19/FF22)	36	2,673	74
G	GF24	Burnt timber ground plate, all that remains of a wattle and daub wall	8	789	99
	GF25	Area of disturbance/ slumping	1	196	196
H	HF5	Posthole	1	106	106
	HF10	Construction cut for wall foundation HF4	2	272	136

	HL16	Clay floor	18	561	31
	HL19	Boudiccan destruction debris	2	531	266
I	IF9	Pit	1	207	207
		Total	**258**	**33,472**	**130**

Table 28 Quantities of daub brick listed by context

Fig 29.1 CF11 (C48). Daub brick.
Fig 29.2 CF11 (C48). Daub brick.
Fig 29.3 FL17 (F42). Daub brick.

Daub-column brick?
There is a possible circular daub-brick with a diameter of 250mm which came from CL20 (Floor make-up/levelling layer), Phase 2.

Daub
There was 182 sherds of daub with a weight of nearly 5kg which was recovered from just 13 contexts although most of this material was recovered from just two contexts from Phase 1, burnt floor BL10 and Boudiccan destruction debris FL17 (Table 29). Nearly all of the daub (177 pieces at 4,523g) came from features and contexts assigned to the Phase 1. Daub from Boudiccan destruction debris BL9 preserved traces of three steak holes with diameters of 15-20mm, while a sherd from Boudiccan destruction debris CL25 preserved traces of a steak hole with a diameter of 15mm. Daub with steak hole impressions was also recovered from the Boudiccan destruction debris FL16 and FL17.

Pad	Context	Feature type	No.	Weight (g)	MSW (g)
B	BF6	Linear (potential construction cut or robber trench)	1	102	102
	BL8	Redeposited Boudiccan destruction debris	1	149	149
	BL9	Boudiccan destruction debris	1	100	100
	BL10	Burnt floor	82	1,658	20
C	CL25	Boudiccan destruction debris	5	180	36
F	FF19	Wattle & daub wall (same as FF22)	6	181	30
	FL11	Accumulation	2	80	40
	FL16	Boudiccan destruction debris	3	72	24
	FL17	Boudiccan destruction debris (largely from FF19/FF22)	72	2,159	30
G	GF24	Burnt timber ground plate, all that remains of a wattle and daub wall	3	50	17
	GF26	Material slumping into area of GF29	2	97	49
	GL21	Consolidation/make-up (after the fire)	1	120	120
	GL25	Burnt sand floor	3	26	9
		Total	**182**	**4,974**	**27**

Table 29 Quantities of daub fragments listed by context

Baked clay
There was a substantial assemblage of baked clay with 795 sherds with a weight of just over 18kg (Table 30). This material was recovered from 28 contexts although just two, Boudiccan destruction debris BL9 and CL25, produced a large proportion of this material (Table 30). Indeed, the majority of the baked clay (700 pieces at 14,892g) came from Boudiccan destruction layers from Phase 1. Most of the baked clay presumably comes from the destruction of wattle and daub structures during the Boudiccan revolt.

Pad	Context	Feature type	No.	Weight (g)	MSW (g)
B	BF4	Pit	1	133	133
	BF6	Linear (potential construction cut or robber trench)	19	1,296	68
	BF7	Posthole	1	375	375

	BL9	Boudiccan destruction debris	334	6,325	19
	BL11	Flooring make-up (to make-up/level ground)	1	10	10
C	CF11	Construction trench for wall foundation CF8	12	57	5
	CL16	Demolition debris	1	66	66
	CL17	Demolition debris	23	423	18
	CL18	Floor/occupation layers	1	8	8
	CL20	Floor make-up/levelling layer	13	261	20
	CL22	Floor or levelling/make-up	5	82	16
	CL25	Boudiccan destruction debris	140	3,477	25
	CL26	Burnt floor	1	8	8
F	FF19	Wattle & daub wall (same as FF22)	14	249	18
	FF22	Wattle & daub wall (same as FF19)	2	33	17
	FF25	Linear, possible construction cut	2	22	11
	FL8	Part of FL7	1	99	99
	FL16	Boudiccan destruction debris	56	1,315	23
	FL17	Boudiccan destruction debris (largely from FF19/FF22)	15	353	24
G	GF19	Posthole/stake-hole	1	3	3
	GF24	Burnt timber ground plate, all that remains of a wattle and daub wall	57	752	13
	GF25	Area of disturbance/ slumping	15	405	27
	GL8	Soil accumulation/deposition layer	1	11	11
	GL9	Layer of charcoal/burnt wood (part of GL11 & GL12)	3	71	24
	GL14	Compacted earth and clay, possible floor layer (of redeposited Boudiccan debris)	2	72	36
	GL22	Boudiccan destruction debris (same as GL26 but to south of GF24)	16	1,064	67
	GL23	Scorched floor (probably upper part of GL28)	1	6	6
H	HL19	Boudiccan destruction debris	56	1,098	20
		Total	**795**	**18,087**	**23**

Table 30 Quantities of baked clay fragments listed by context

6.2.2 Post-Roman CBM

There was a modest collection of post-Roman CBM with 119 sherds with a weight of just over 36kg, of which the majority was recovered from Pads C and G (Table 31). Post-Roman CBM was recovered from 19 contexts, although pit CF3/GF8 and linear GF7 produced most of this material (Table 32).

Pad	No.	Weight (g)	MSW (g)
?	2	668	334
B	11	7,748	704
C	39	5,623	144
F	3	176	59
G	56	15,257	272
H	4	6,265	1,566
I	4	386	97
Total	**119**	**36,123**	**304**

Table 31 Quantities of post-Roman CBM listed by pad

Pad	Context	Feature type	No.	Weight (g)	MSW (g)
?	?	?	2	668	334
B	BL2	Imported soil	5	4,996	999

	BL3	Metalled surface	6	2,752	459
C	CF3	Pit	28	4,472	160
	CF4	Robber trench (fills CL4, CL8 and CL9)	1	306	306
	CL3	Accumulation	1	95	95
	CL4	Upper fill of robber trench CF4	1	58	58
	CL7	Clay and chalk-rich deposit	3	191	64
	CL11	Demolition debris in a dark soil	5	501	100
F	FL2	Imported soil	2	141	71
	FL5	Dark earth with demolition material	1	35	35
G	GF5	Floor support or brick foundation	1	2,834	2,834
	GF6	Bricks	1	2,906	2,906
	GF7	Linear	21	3,358	160
	GF8	Pit (same as CF3)	19	3,350	176
	GF9	Pit	9	2,414	268
	GF15	Posthole/stake-hole	1	35	35
	GL4	Build-up/accumulation	4	360	90
H	HF2	Cellar wall	4	6,265	1566
I	IL2	In-fill	4	386	97
		Total	119	36,123	304

Table 32 Quantities of post-Roman CBM listed by context

Peg-tile, at 102 sherds weighing 13.6kg, accounts for the majority of the post-Roman CBM. It was recovered from 16 contexts although most of this material came from pit CF3/GF8 and linear GF7 (Table 33). One complete peg-tile from pit GF8 had two round peg-holes (15mm diameter) and weighed 840g with dimensions of 255mm x 155mm x 14mm, 840g.

Pad	Context	Feature type	No.	Weight (g)	MSW (g)
B	BL2	Imported soil	3	227	76
	BL3	Metalled surface	3	63	21
C	CF3	Pit	28	4,472	160
	CF4	Robber trench (fills CL4, CL8 and CL9)	1	306	306
	CL3	Accumulation	1	95	95
	CL4	Upper fill of robber trench CF4	1	58	58
	CL7	Clay and chalk-rich deposit	3	191	64
	CL11	Demolition debris in a dark soil	5	501	100
F	FL2	Imported soil	2	141	71
	FL5	Dark earth with demolition material	1	35	35
G	GF7	Linear	19	2,175	114
	GF8	Pit (same as CF3)	18	3,258	181
	GF9	Pit	8	1,302	163
	GF15	Posthole/stake-hole	1	35	35
	GL4	Build-up/accumulation	4	360	90
I	IL2	In-fill	4	386	97
		Total	**102**	**13,605**	**133**

Table 33 Quantities of peg-tile listed by context

There were 13 fragments of post-Roman brick with a weight of 21,137g. which were recovered from only eight contexts (Table 34). Three complete un-frogged bricks with dimensions of 200mm x 96-100mm x 47-50mm came from the cellar wall (HF2) and can be possibly dated to the late 17th to early 18th century (Ryan 1996, 95). Two complete un-frogged bricks in a dense white fabric (Suffolk Whites or Suffolk White-type bricks) with dimensions of 230-235mm x 110-

115mm x 48-54mm dating to the late 18th and 19th century (Ryan 1996, 95) came from imported soil BL2. Frogged bricks dating to the 19th-20th century came from the floor support or brick foundation GF5 and bricks GF6. Finally, a thinner brick with dimensions of 190mm x 119mm x 40mm with a smooth surface (floor brick?) came from the metalled surface BL3.

Pad	Context	Feature type	No.	Weight (g)	MSW (g)
B	BL2	Imported soil	2	4,769	2,385
	BL3	Metalled surface	2	2,669	1,335
G	GF5	Floor support or brick foundation	1	2,834	2,834
	GF6	Bricks	1	2,906	2,906
	GF7	Linear	2	1,183	592
	GF8	Pit (same as CF3)	1	92	92
	GF9	Pit	1	1,112	1,112
H	HF2	Cellar wall	3	5,572	1,857
			13	**21,137**	**1,626**

Table 34 Quantities of post-Roman brick listed by context

A plain medieval floor tile with dimensions of 115mm x 110mm x 27mm came from the cellar wall HF2, while metalled surface BL3 produced a small fragment (20g) of glazed medieval floor tile.

6.3 Small finds and iron nails (Appendix 4)

by Laura Pooley with additional comments by Nina Crummy

Seventy numbered small finds of Roman, medieval and post-medieval date came from the excavation. The small finds were of silver, copper-alloy, lead, iron, bone and stone. The small finds are discussed in the text below with catalogue entries for the illustrated examples also included here. Full catalogue entries for all of the small finds can be found in Appendix 4.

6.3.1 Roman small finds

Coins

Fifteen Roman coins were recovered from Pads C, F, G and H. Nine of the coins came from layers GL8 and GL9, and all came from Roman Phase 3 or later contexts. Most were in very poor condition and could only be identified to denomination. There was a silver denarius or radiate from FL6 (SF22) and a probable barbarous radiate from GL9 (SF47). The remaining 13 copper-alloy coins were all 4th-century nummi. There was a coin of Valens (SF45) from GL9 with a SECVRITAS REIPVBLICAE reverse, two coins of GLORIA EXERCITVS type (SF54 and SF55) from GL9 and HL8, and a coin with Victory on the reverse from GL8 (SF33). Nine of the nummi were completely or virtually illegible (SF13, SF14, SF18, SF21, SF38, SF42, SF46, SF52 and SF53).

Objects of personal adornment, health and hygiene

Two items of personal adornment came from IF11, a buckle (SF61) and a brooch (SF62). The buckle frame is D-shaped, or perhaps more precisely crescent-shaped, with a wide moulded outside edge which tapers, pinches together and twists at 90° to form attachment loops at each terminal for a (now missing) iron bar. The leaf-shaped tongue is present and corroded onto the frame. These buckles are generally associated with military equipment. A similar buckle found during excavations at Lion Walk in 1971-4 came from a context dated *c* AD 44-49/55 (*CAR* **2**, 129, ref. 4173), with another from the Roman Fort at Richborough dated to before *c* AD 300 (Bushe-Fox 1949, 144, Plate LI, ref.182).

The fantail brooch has an unusual sprung pin. The spring is partially encased within a sub-rectangular crossbar with wings that wrap around the sides and back of the spring leaving it partially visible from above and below. The arched bow is very short and leads to a large flat triangular fantail. On the fantail are three enamelled cup rivets, one in each corner, of

continental influence. The fantail is also decorated with a feathered border along both of the diagonal edges, and a central and vertical wavy, s-shaped, strip.

Note on the dating and typology by Nina Crummy: A fantail brooch of Claudian/Neronian date, *c* 40-65/5, but not belonging solidly to any of Mackreth's three groups: 1) sprung on doubly-pierced lug (Mackreth 2011, 59-60), 2) sprung with rearhook (Mackreth 2011, 68), or 3) Nene Group with spring held on axis bar in slot behind head (Mackreth 2011, 89-91). In form it is most like the first, which is Trinovantian/ Catuvellaunian in origin. It seems to stand between Gaulish spring-cover brooches with splayed foot (Mackreth 2011, pl. 17 bottom) and the doubly-pierced lug fantails (Mackreth 2011 pl. 36). It appears to be an innovative spring system that did not take off, probably inspired by the spring-cover system and/or the Polden Hill system, or both.

A copper-alloy hairpin and fragment of bracelet came from post-Boudiccan floor layer CL18 (SF17) and later Roman charcoal layer GL8 (SF32) respectively. The pin belongs to Cool group 10 sub-group A, dated from the early 2nd century onwards (Cool 1990, 160), with a double-conical head and three pairs of grooves arranged in a triangle on the upper part of the head. The bracelet is crenellated with toothing between the crenellations, similar to complete examples found at the Butt Road cemetery which date from the late 3rd and 4th centuries (*CAR* **2**, 37, ref. 1659).

Fragments of comb came from GL8 (SF36) and GL9 (SF40). Fragment SF36 did not retain any trace of teeth but is so similar to SF40 that it must also be part of a comb, and perhaps both pieces are a part of the same comb. Both fragments appear to be from the end segment of a comb/combs and are decorated with double ring-and-dot motifs on both surfaces. Interestingly, both fragments also include part of a raised panel on one surface which, although still visible in outline on the reverse as been worked smooth. Similar in appearance to other examples of rectangular double-sided composite combs, these objects are probably of late Roman date with seven examples of similar (antler) combs from the Butt Road cemetery in Colchester dating from the last three-quarters of the 4th and perhaps the early 5th century (*CAR* **2**, 55).

Note on the material of the combs by Nina Crummy (pers comm): The combs are cold to the touch, even in warm weather, which suggests that they could be made of stone, and in section it looks like a mudstone, although such stone would presumably be difficult to cut so finely. It has not broken like jet. It sounds like wood when you tap it, and there is a hint of woody structure on the raised element of SF40, but not in section. Most of the marks on the surface are from tools used in its manufacture. The Romans had stopped making boxwood combs before AD 360/365, when combs of this decorated form were introduced to Britain. It is possible that the comb is made of ebony.

Fig 30.1, SF61, IF11 (I12). Copper-alloy buckle frame with tongue, bar missing. The buckle frame is D-shaped or perhaps crescent-shaped, similar to the lunular pendants, with a wide moulded outside edge (angled at *c* 30°) which tapers, pinches together and twists at 90° to form attachment loops at each terminal. The bar is missing, but staining around the loops and the tongue suggest that the bar was made of iron. The tongue is corroded in place on the rear of the frame. It is leaf-shaped with prominent shoulders that sweep round in a smooth curve so that the suspension hole lies at right angles to the rest of the tongue. A similar buckle was found during excavations at Lion Walk 1971-4 (*CAR* **2**, 129, ref.4173). Measurements: 28.8mm long, 29.4mm wide, 5.1mm thick.

Fig 30.2, SF62, IF11 (I14). Copper-alloy fantail brooch. Virtually complete with damage to both lower fantail corners and most of the pin is missing. Spring of seven turns partially enclosed within a narrow crossbar of sub-rectangular shape. The crossbar has projecting wings with triangular terminals, which wrap around the sides and back of the spring, leaving the spring partially visible from above and below. The arched bow is very short (13.7mm long) and decorated with a groove along each side and a concave moulding along the centre. At the base of the bow a rectangular stepped moulding leads to the triangular fantail which is flat (26.9mm long, 25.9mm wide but damaged). The fantail is decorated with a border of short diagonal lines along both diagonal edges. In each of the three corners is a small copper-alloy stud (*c* 3.6mm diameter), the shanks of which are visible on the reverse. Each of the studs had an enamelled head (one now missing). From the top stud to the centre of the foot two parallel grooves outline a wavy, s-shaped, strip of decoration. On the reverse, the plain catchplate expands from a slightly off-centre rib and is a folded to the left. Measurements: 41.9mm long, 25.9mm wide, 16.0mm thick (from front of bow to back of head/crossbar).

Fig 30.3, SF17, CL18 (C29). Incomplete copper-alloy pin with tip missing. Cool (1990), group 10 sub-group A, with a double conical head (*c* 6.2mm diameter), three pairs of grooves arranged in a triangle on the upper part, and a horizontal groove at the head/shaft junction. Shaft is tapering with a round cross-section. Measurements: 45.4mm long, 6.2mm diameter.

Fig 30.4, SF32, GL8 (G24). Fragment of copper-alloy crenellated bracelet with toothing between the crenellations (similar to *CAR* **2**, ref. 1659). Rectangular in section. A blob of copper-alloy at one end might be the remains of a copper-alloy rivet used to fix the lap joint (see *CAR* **2**, ref. 1659). Measurements: 35.2mm long, 2.8mm thick, 1.3mm high.

Fig 30.5, SF36, GL8 (G27). Fragment of comb, black in appearance, possibly made of wood. Similar to the fragments of comb catalogued as SF40. The fragment is from the end of the comb which has been shaped around the edge with a series of curves and nicks or cuts. On one side is a double ring-and-dot motif with the remains of a raised panel. On the other side is another double ring-and-dot motif, with the edge of a second ring motif just visible. This side does not include the raised panel, but the outline is visible and appears to have been removed and worked flat/smooth. Scratch marks are visible on both surfaces. Measurements: 26.09mm long, 16.12mm wide, 2.5-4.0mm thick.

Fig 30.6, SF40, GL9 (G32). Fragments of a comb, black in appearance, possibly made of wood. No original edges survive, but the fragment includes part of a drilled perforation and ten teeth. Three of the teeth are short but complete (*c* 1.3mm high), but the rest are all broken close to the plate. Like SF36, one side includes the remains of a raised panel, while the outline of the panel is visible on the reverse but has been flattened and smoothed. A double ring-and-dot motif decorates both sides, and scratch marks are visible on both surfaces. Measurements: 26.41mm long, 16.64mm wide, 2.02-3.72mm thick. None of the thirteen fragments of triangular teeth attach to the main section of the comb, with most a lot wider than the surviving stubs showing they either come from a different section of the comb or a separate comb. All have evidence of diagonal saw marks across the teeth, with fine horizontal saw/cut marks on the tapering edges. The most complete tooth measures 16.12mm long, max. 3.32mm wide and 1.25mm thick.

Objects used for recreational purposes

A bone gaming counter of Crummy Type 2 (*CAR* **2**) came from FL9, decorated on the obverse with three concentric grooves set obliquely in the surface around an indentation from a lathe centre.

Fig 30.7, SF27, FL9 (F14). Bone gaming counter, Crummy Type 2 (CAR 2), decorated on the obverse with three concentric grooves set obliquely into the surface around the indentation from a lathe centre, edges bevelled, reverse plain.

Objects used in the manufacture or working of textiles

A bone spindlewhorl came from GL9 (SF50). Lathe turned with a central drilled perforation and pointed-oval cross-section, the whorl has been decorated on both sides with turned concentric rings. Spindlewhorls of this type are generally of late Roman date (Greep 1983, 156).

Fig 30.8, SF50, GL9 (G35). Bone spindlewhorl, lathe turned with a drilled central spindle-hole (*c* 9mm in diameter). The whorl is pointed-oval in cross section. One side is highly polished and decorated with two concentric turned rings close to the spindle-hole and another two turned concentric rings close to the edge. The other side is worn and rough, and decorated with three turned concentric rings spaced unevenly apart. Measures: 16.63mm high, 39.74mm diameter and 18.5g.

Furniture, fittings and fixtures

Two complete iron strap hinges were found associated with wattle and daub wall FF19 (SF19 and SF20), and presumably came from a nearby door destroyed during the fire of AD 61. Each hinge has two straps with single and double round pierced plates which interlock and are held together by a central pivot. Iron nails which would have fixed the straps in place also remain *in situ*. Similar strap hinges have been found at London (Manning 1985, 126-7, ref. R13), Fishbourne (Cunliffe 1971, 128, ref.12-16) and Colchester (CAT Report 1466, SF22). Cunliffe states that this type of hinge was the standard fitting for the doors of the North Wing at Fishbourne (Cunliffe 1971, 128, ref.12-16).

Fig 31.9, SF19, FF19 (F30). Iron strap-hinge consisting of two straps with round pierced plates at one end which interlock and are held together by a central pivot. One strap is broken and incomplete. Strap 1:

88.8mm long, 27.0mm wide, 8.5mm thick, with one round plate of 29.2mm diameter. Strap 2: 87.9mm long, 23.9mm wide, 9.8mm thick, with two round plates 29.2mm diameter and a fixing nail still in place. Strap hinge folded at 30° angle.

Fig 31.10, SF20, FF19 (F34). Strap-hinge consisting of two straps with round pierced plates at one end which interlock and are held together by a central pivot. Corroded onto a piece of tegula. Strap 1: 87.9mm long, 25.4mm wide, 10.7mm thick, with one round plate of 31.9mm diameter and a fixing nail still in place. Strap 2: 87.7mm long, 25.6mm wide, 11.5mm thick, with two round plates 31.9mm diameter and a fixing nail still in place. Strap hinge folded at 35° angle.

Four thin strips of bone inlay came from GL8 (SF39a-c) and HL6 (SF58). Used to decorate wooden boxes or caskets along with other items of domestic furniture (*CAR* **2**, 82; Greep 2004, 275) they generally date from the later 3rd to 4th century and continue into the post-Roman period (Greep 2004, 275). Stephen Greep suggests that the term 'veneer' should be used instead of inlay as these strips 'were usually glued or 'pegged' into place onto the surface rather than inlaid into the wood' (Greep 2004, 274).

The four strips from the excavations varied slightly in size, but they were all decorated with a single row of double ring-and-dot motifs, with one (SF39c) including short diagonal lines or 'feathering' along one long edge. Only one of the strips is complete (SF39a) measuring 114.46mm long, 16.73mm wide and 1.46mm thick. Each of the strips has peg-holes for attachment. The two widest pieces (SF39a and SF39c) have two peg-holes at each end with single peg-holes positioned in between. The narrowest strips (SF39b and SF58) have a single peg-hole at each end with others along the strip. Three of the bone pegs have survived intact, two at one end of SF39a and one along SF39b, with the stub of a fourth also present within SF39b but broken off across the rear of the strip. The pegs are all conical in shape but faceted, and are between 11.77mm and 12.77mm long. The decoration would have been cut with a compass-like engraving tool (*CAR* **2**, 82, ref.2150), with the pegs seemingly in place before the decoration was added. Similar strips to those described here have been found across Roman Britain with large assemblages from Richborough and Great Casterton (Greep 1983, Fig 186.2 & .12, Fig 189.13 & .14). Another fragment of worked bone from IF11 (SF64) could be a piece of inlay (similar to *CAR* **2**, ref. 2158), but could be a mount or even the connection plate from a bone comb.

A copper-alloy nail with globular head from CL17 (SF16) is similar to a number of examples published in *CAR* **2** (ref. 2995, 3021) which are recorded as 'almost certainly from furniture upholstery' (*CAR* **2**, 115). A copper-alloy stud with flat head also came from FL9 (SF26)

SF39, GL8 (G31). Three strips of bone inlay.
Fig 31.11, SF39a. Flat strip of bone inlay, complete. Polished on the upper surface and decorated with a row of eight double ring-and-dot motifs. The motifs are equal in size and shape (each 12.3mm diameter) but they are unequally spaced, resulting in an incomplete motif at one end, and tend to wander from the central line. There are two peg-holes at each end, positioned side-by-side and *c* 5mm from the end, with another two single peg-holes located *c* 37mm from each end. The peg-holes are 2.5mm in diameter. Two of the bone pegs are still in place at one end. The pegs are conical in shape but faceted, measuring 11.77mm and 12.77mm long. The decorative motifs have been added over the *in situ* pegs. A small patch of copper-alloy staining is also present on the surface. The rear of the strip is plain and rough. Measures 114.46mm long, 16.73mm wide and 1.46mm thick.
Fig 31.12, SF39b. Flat strip of bone inlay, incomplete, broken into two joining pieces and slightly warped. Polished on the upper surface and decorated with a row of 11 double ring-and-dot motifs. The motifs are equal in size and shape (each 7.9mm diameter) but slightly irregularly spaced. One end is complete and includes a peg-hole 7.55mm from the end. There are four peg-holes in total along the length of the strip, unequally spaced apart, measuring 2mm diameter. One complete bone peg is still in place, it is conical in shape but faceted measuring 11.92mm long and appears to have iron staining on the tip. A second peg is incomplete and only the stub survives within the inlay. The decorative motifs have been added over the *in situ* pegs. The rear of the strip is plain and rough. Measures 106.12mm long, 9.48mm wide and 1.4mm thick.
Fig 31.13, SF39c. Flat strip of bone inlay, incomplete, broken into two joining pieces and slightly warped, one of the pieces has also been burnt or discoloured. Polished on the upper surface and decorated with short diagonal lines ('feathering') along one of the long sides and five double ring-and-dot motifs (with the outline of a sixth motif just visible at the break). The motifs are equal in size and shape (each 12.65mm diameter) and are regularly spaced out. At the end of the strip are two peg-holes (2.25mm diameter)

positioned side-by-side but unequally spaced from the end, and the strip has broken across a third peg-hole 46mm from the end. A faint line, 1.6mm in, has been scored across the end of the strip and appears to have been used as a guide line for the start of the ring-and-dot motifs. The rear of the strip is plain and rough. Measures 75.25mm long, 16.39mm wide and 1.42mm thick.

Fig 32.14, SF58, HL6 (H7). Flat strip of bone inlay, incomplete. Polished on the upper surface and decorated with three double ring-and-dot motifs. The motifs are equal in size and shape (each 8.2mm diameter). One end is complete and includes a peg-hole 15.48mm from the end. The peg-holes measures 2.18mm diameter. The rear of the strip is plain and rough. Measures 30.03mm long, 10.44mm wide and 1.64mm thick.

Fig 32.15, SF64, IF11 (I14). Fragment of worked bone. Rectangular in shape with a rough flat reverse. The front of the object is polished, and has rounded edges with a raised semi-circular central rib running along it. Short notches across the rib define sections for two peg-holes, each *c* 2mm diameter. Could be a fragment of inlay, a mount or even the connecting plate from a double-sided composite comb.

Architectural stone

Seven fragments of marble veneer/moulding came from CF3 (SF9), CL12 (SF11, SF12 and SF69), FL6 (SF23), FL7 (SF24), IF9 (SF60). All of the fragments came from late Roman (Phase 3) or post-Roman contexts but most likely originated within the post-Boudiccan building on the development site and were incorporated into these contexts during the demolition/dereliction of that building. All seven fragments have flat, smoothed surfaces, one has rounded edges (SF12) and another might have originally been moulded (SF24). There are three fragments of white marble, three of Purbeck marble and one is grey. A small thin strip of stone from GL5/6/7 (SF68) is possibly also a piece of veneer.

Miscellaneous

From post-Boudiccan linear or construction cut BF6 came tiny fragments of copper-alloy sheet (SF2), a piece of copper-alloy wire (SF3) and a thick fragment of copper-alloy sheet (SF4). One of the fragments of sheet from SF2 included a decorative conical projection. An L-shaped strip of copper-alloy (SF31) from wattle and daub wall foundation GF24 could have a structural function.

Other miscellaneous items from Roman contexts included a moulded copper-alloy object (SF63), fragments of copper-alloy strip/sheet (SF25, SF48, SF57), irregular copper-alloy lumps (SF28, SF56, SF66) and fragments of iron strip/sheet and hobnails (SF15, SF49, SF51, SF55).

A substantial quantity of Roman small finds came from medieval layer GL8 (see above), and it is likely that most of the undated finds from GL8 are also of Roman date. These finds include fragments of a conical copper-alloy bell (SF34), fragments of copper-alloy sheet (SF43) and iron strips (SF35, SF37, SF44), and a piece of worked stone (possibly a whetstone) (SF41).

A fragment of dressed millstone grit quern came from late Roman/post-Roman pit BF4 (SF1) is probably also of Roman date.

Comment on the Roman small finds

Few small finds came from Phase 1, pre-Boudiccan contexts. The two iron strap hinges from wattle and daub wall FF19 presumably came from a door, and an L-shaped copper-alloy strip from wattle and daub wall foundation GF24 probably also had a structural function.

From Phase 2 contexts, the buckle and brooch are both early Roman forms. Other finds of note included a copper-alloy hairpin, nail and stud.

Most of the Roman small finds from the excavation are from Phase 3 contexts and are of late Roman date, likely ranging from the late 4th and perhaps into the early 5th century. Some may be residual finds associated with the post-Boudiccan Phase 2 structure, but most appear to post-date this building. All of the coins came from these contexts along with many of the bone finds including the combs, inlay and spindlewhorl. There was almost no evidence from the animal bone assemblage of bone-working on the development site but the concentration of bone objects, particularly in Pad G, could be significant.

Many of the finds came from Phase 3 layer GL8 and medieval layer GL9, which contained a vast quantity of late Roman material presumably truncated from Phase 3 contexts. The concentration of these late Roman small finds from the charcoal horizon in Pad G is significant when compared to the other pads. It could however, just be coincidence that the finds accumulated here when the site was levelled after the fire event, as none of the small finds were burnt.

6.3.2 Post-Roman small finds

The vast majority of the post-Roman small finds came from a single feature, late 15th-century pit CF3. Seven of the small finds came from the general fill of the pit, with 21 from the incomplete bunghole cistern which had been buried up-right at the base of the pit.

Small finds from inside the cistern included a copper-alloy lace end (SF5) of Crummy Type 2 dated *c* 1550/75-1700 (*CAR* **5**, 13) and two copper-alloy dress pins (SF6) of Crummy Type 1 (*CAR* **5**, 7-8), along with 18 iron objects (SF8). All of the iron objects were concentrated within the base of the pot. Twelve were loose and were sent for x-ray. The remaining six were corroded together in two groups to the base of the cistern and could not be removed, so were not x-rayed. The most interesting of the iron objects was a barrel padlock (SF8b.1) of Goodall Type C with U-shaped housing which are generally recorded from contexts of 12th to 15th century date (Goodall 2011, 232, ref. I66-I67). It is complete with U-shaped bolt and leaf-spring *in situ*. The other iron objects included a buckle (SF8a.1), a circular domed object (SF8c.1), a ring (SF8h.2), and an L-shaped strip (SF8h.1), along with strips (SF8a.2-4, SF8b.2, SF8d, SF8e, SF8f and SF8g.1-4) and nails (SF8a.5 and SF8c.2). Two complete iron nails and 13 fragments were also recovered from the cistern (finds no. C4).

From the general fill of pit CF3 were another six iron objects (SF7) along with fragments of a bone comb (SF10). The fragments of comb came from a one-piece double-sided comb used from the later medieval period onwards (*CAR* **5**, 23-24). The iron objects included a handle from a scale-tang knife with copper-alloy cap (SF7a), a handle with fluted terminal (SF7b), a strip of iron (SF7c), a U-shaped staple (SF7d) and two fragments of iron rod (SF7e-f). In London, scale-tang knives appear in contexts from the mid 14th-century onwards (Cowgill, de Neergaard & Griffiths 1987, 26). An x-ray of handle SF7a also revealed a cutler's mark in the form of a stylised animal located towards the brake. It was the cutlers who purchased the blades, assembled the knives and sold them; as such, they were ultimately responsible for the quality of the knife and stamped a trademark onto the blade (Moore 1995, 9). Similar cutler's marks have been identified on knives from excavations at Orange Street, Thaxted (CAT Report 810, SF18a-c & SF105) and at the Co-op, Dedham (CAT Report 1394, SF2).

Fig 32.16, SF7a, CF3 (C4). Iron knife handle, blade missing, from a scale tang knife. Handle is parallel sided, with at least two (possibly three) rivet holes and a copper-alloy cap at the end. The cap is made from a strip of copper-alloy sheet, 30.0mm long, 9.6mm wide, 0.5mm thick. Mineralised wood on both sides of the handle indicate that the handle would have had wooden scales. X-ray shows stylised animal maker's mark (cutler's mark). Measurements: 90.4mm long, 24.0mm wide, 8.8mm thick.

Fig 32.17, SF7b, CF3 (C4). Iron handle, broken at one end, flares towards terminal which ends in three concave edges (one at the end and one either side). At least two iron rivets in place projecting either side of handle (?for attachment of scales) and at least two copper-alloy ?rivets are visible on one side of the terminal. Possibly a knife handle. Measurements: 71.2mm long, 11.5-18.5mm wide, *c* 11.0mm thick.

Fig 32.18, SF8b.1, CF3 (C4). Iron barrel padlock with U-shaped housing. Very corroded and only visible on x-ray. U-shaped padlock case, key hole in end plate, squared U-shaped bolt still in place with leaf spring. Dated from the 12th to the 15th centuries (Goodall 2011, 232 & 248 ref. I66-I67). Measurements: 42.0mm long, 35.0mm wide, *c* 25.0 thick.

Fig 33.19, SF10, CF3 (C5). Incomplete bone comb broken into eight pieces, some joining, all likely to be from the same comb. It is part of a one-piece double-sided comb used from the later medieval period onwards (*CAR* **5**, 23-24). Consists of three pieces of plate, two joining (modern brake) and the third is a curved end piece. Only the stubs of the teeth on both sides of the comb survive showing they were larger and set wider-apart on one side. Fine guide lines to assist the cutting of the teeth are visible on both sides

and the stubs of the teeth include fine horizontal lines, also from the cutting of the teeth. Five of the larger, wider-apart, teeth were also recovered, one of which joins onto a stub, showing the teeth were 35.5mm long, 2.8mm 1.64mm thick. The teeth are also notched at the tip. The three joining pieces together measure: 40.04mm long, 73.8mm wide, 3.04mm thick.

An object with round-sectioned shank and large oval head from GF7 (SF30) is possibly part of the stem and bow of a medieval key. A fragment of slate pencil (SF70) came from GL2, and a large piece of sandstone block (SF67) came from from modern wall foundation GF3. Chisel marks are visible on one side and mortar adheres to all surfaces.

6.2.3 Iron nails

A total of 111 iron nails or fragments of iron nails were recovered from the site weighing 1,211.3g. Most of the nails came from Roman contexts but were fairly evenly spread between the three Roman phases. It is also likely that at least some of the nails from medieval contexts are residual Roman finds.

Phase	Quantity	Weight (g)
Roman Phase 1	26	146.5
Roman Phase 2	25	211.5
Roman Phase 3	17	213.6
Roman (not phased)	4	108.5
Roman Phase 3/Medieval	4	99.6
Medieval	33	379.9
Post-medieval/modern	2	51.7
Total	***111***	***1,211.3***

Table 35 Summary of the iron nails listed by phase

Roman Phase 1: Eight of the nails were complete or almost complete, eight were incomplete with lower shanks missing and ten were shank fragments. All of the nails had square-sectioned shanks and, where present, all had flat round heads (12-14.5mm diameter). Where complete the nails ranged in length from 39.7mm to 90mm. Eight of the shanks were clenched, one curled (possibly where it had been pulled from a piece of wood) and one had mineralised wood adhering. Where it was possible to determine all were of Manning Type 1b.

Roman Phase 2: Six of the nails were complete or almost complete, four were incomplete with lower shanks missing and 14 were shank fragments. All of the nails had square-sectioned shanks and, where present, most had flat round heads (13-18mm diameter). Where complete the nails ranged in length from 38.6mm to 46.51mm. Two had traces of mineralised wood adhering. Where it was possible to determine most were of Manning Type 1b. However, one of the nails (from BF6) was very small at 15.1mm long and had a sub-square head (7.5mm by 6.1mm). There was also one hobnail amongst this assemblage (from IF11).

Roman Phase 3: Two of the nails were complete, five were incomplete with lower shanks missing and 10 were shank fragments. All of the nails had square-sectioned shanks and, where present, flat round heads (13-19.5mm diameter). Where complete the nails ranged in length from 50mm to 89.7mm. Four of the shanks were clenched and one had traces of mineralised wood adhering. Where it was possible to determine all were of Manning Type 1b.

Roman (not phased): Of the four nails from IF12, two were complete, one was incomplete with the lower shank missing and there was one shank fragment. All of the nails had square-sectioned shanks and, where present, flat round heads (16-28.5mm diameter). Where complete the nails ranged in length from 58.7mm to 82.8mm. Where it was possible to determine all were of Manning Type 1b.

Roman Phase 3/Medieval: Four nails (finds no. G38) were recorded from GL8(medieval)/ GL9(Phase 3). All were incomplete with lower shank missing, had square-sectioned shanks and flat round heads (24-27mm diameter).

Medieval: Thirty-three iron nails came from medieval contexts. However, many of the finds from medieval layer GL8 were of Late Roman date, and it is likely that this layer originated within Phase 3 but was severely truncated in the medieval period. This makes it difficult to determine whether the nails from GL8 are of Roman or medieval date. Ten nails came from GL8, three were complete or almost complete, four were incomplete and there were three shank fragments. All of the nails had a square-sectioned shank, but the heads were either round, oval-shaped or in two examples domed. The domed-examples also had significantly larger (length and width/breadth) shanks. This change in head-shape and size may suggest that many of these nails are actually of medieval date.

Twenty nails came from medieval pit CF3, 16 from inside the cistern (C4). Five were complete, one incomplete with lower shank missing, 13 were shank fragments, and there was one single head fragment. All had square-sectioned shanks and, where present, flat round or oval-shaped heads (*c* 15mm to 21mm diameter). Where complete the nails ranged in length from 44mm to 83.7mm. Eight of the nails were clenched.

Another three iron nails (incomplete and two shank fragments) came from a further three medieval features.

Post-medieval/modern: Two iron nails came from post-medieval/modern layer WBL2.

6.3 Glass

by Laura Pooley

Roman: In total 39 fragments of Roman glass, weighing 64.9g, came from one feature and 13 layers. Fourteen were fragments of window glass with the remainder vessel glass. The base from a tubular unguent bottle came from FL22 and a fragment of translucent dark blue glass from CL17 was possibly from a pillar-moulded bowl, otherwise the vessel glass was too small and fragmentary to identify.

Post-Roman: Twenty-seven fragments of medieval/post-medieval glass came from CL7, GF7, WBL1 and WBL2.

Context	Finds no.	Description
Roman		
BF6	B20	One fragment of blue/green cast window glass, thick, one surface flat and rough, other glossy and uneven, part of one curved edge surviving, 23.6g.
BL9	B12	One fragment of curved vessel glass, yellow-brown, 0.4g.
CL13	C16	Eleven fragments of flat glass with a green tinge, most are probably window glass but some pieces are quite thin and could be vessel glass, 5.9g. One fragment of colourless vessel glass, <0.1g.
CL15	C19	One fragment of blue/green cast window glass, thick, one surface flat and rough, other glossy and uneven, 10.6g.
CL17	C25	Three fragments of vessel glass, translucent dark blue (possibly from a pillar-moulded bowl), blue-green (rim) and green, 0.8g.
CL19	C32	One fragment of very pale blue/green vessel glass, 0.4g
CL20	C34	One fragment of pale green vessel glass, 0.4g.
FL6	F4	One fragment of vessel glass with a slight green tinge, 0.3g.
FL7	F18	One fragment of pale blue vessel glass, 2.0g.
FL16	F32	One fragment of pale blue/green window glass, 0.7g One fragment of pale blue/green vessel glass, 0.3g
FL16	F36	One fragment of blue/green cast window glass, one surface flat and rough, other glossy and uneven, 8.4g One fragment of pale blue vessel glass, 0.4g
FL22	F54	One fragment from the base of a blue/green tubular unguent bottle, 5.0g.

GL9	G32	Two fragments of pale green vessel glass, 0.7g
GL15	G56	Three fragments of yellow/green vessel glass, 1.7g.
IF11	I14	Five fragments of very pale green vessel glass, 2.8g. One fragment of pale blue vessel glass, 0.1g One fragment of translucent dark green vessel glass, 0.3g.
Post-Roman		
CL7	C6	Small fragment of glass covered in iridescence, 1.5g, medieval.
GF7	G19	Fragment of flat, colourless, degraded glass, possibly window-glass, 2.1g, medieval/post-medieval.
WBL1	WB1	Five fragments of green bottle glass, 103.1g, post-medieval.
WBL2	WB2	Fragments of post-medieval olive green bottle glass: seven fragments of bottle necks/ rims, 316.6g; six fragments of push-up base, 869g; and seven fragments of body sherds, 109.6g; post-medieval.

Table 36 Roman and post-Roman glass listed by context

6.4 Metalworking debris

by David Dungworth

Introduction and method

Industrial debris from 5-6 St Nicholas Street, Colchester was submitted for assessment. All of the material submitted was examined visually and recorded following standard guidance (Historic England 2015). The following categories of material were recognised:

Slag cake (SC)	Plano-convex (or concave convex) accumulations of fayalitic slag that are approximately circular in plan. Smaller examples are usually associated with iron smithing (McDonnell 1991; Serneels & Perret 2003).
Non-diagnostic ironworking slag (NDFe)	Most ironworking slag assemblages include a significant proportion of fayalitic slag which lacks a diagnostic surface morphology that would allow the identification of the process(es) which produced them. In many cases, this is simply because the lumps of slag are small fragments of a larger whole; however, in some cases the lumps of slag are essentially complete but amorphous (cf Historic England 2015, Figure 18).
Prill	Fayalitic slag which has melted and formed prills, drips, dribbles, etc.
Vitrified ceramic lining (VCL)	Fragments of highly fired (and often vitrified) ceramic are interpreted as fragments of a clay-built hearth (Historic England 2015, Figure 11).
Hammerscale (HS & SS)	Fragments of slag and oxidised iron that are produced during the smithing of iron (including the initial consolidation of an iron bloom). Hammerscale can be present as small flakes (HS) or as small spheres (SS) (Dungworth & Wilkes 2009).
Heat-magnetised residue (HMR)	A category to cover non-metallurgical waste that has been recovered from environmental soil samples with a magnet. Mostly fragments of soil, rock or ceramic (which contain some iron) that display some thermoremanent magnetisation.
Vitrified building debris (VBD)	Fragments of vitrified ceramic, often mixed with other materials (glass, lead, etc) which result from major conflagration events (Historic England 2015, Figure 56).

Results

The excavations produced just over 3.3kg of industrial debris (Table 37). The single most abundant category of material identified comprises non-diagnostic ironworking slags (NDFe) which lack any diagnostic surface morphology that would allow the positive identification of the process that produced it (smelting or smithing). Nevertheless. The presence of diagnostic iron smithing slag (see below), and the absence of any diagnostic iron smelting slags, leaves little doubt that the non-diagnostic ironworking slag was generated during blacksmithing.

The diagnostic blacksmithing slags include two smithing slag cakes and several samples of hammerscale. The slag cakes have the characteristic size (100g–1kg) and shape (sub-circular, and plano-convex or concave-convex) that shows that they were generated in a smith's hearth. Such slag cakes formed from reactions between the metal, its slag inclusions, fuel ash, the clay lining and any flux used (McDonnell 1991; Serneels & Perret 2003).

Hammerscale comprises detached fragments of metal oxides and are closely associated with the practice of blacksmithing (Dungworth & Wilkes 2009). The hammerscale includes flakes as well as spheres and the presence of the latter suggests that some welding probably took place.

Context	Description	Date/Phase	Finds No.	Category	%	L	W	D	Weight (g)
CL13	Dark earth, associated with charcoal horizon	Roman, Phase 3	C16	NDFe					19.8
			C17	NDFe					98.6
CL25	Destruction	Roman, Phase 1	C45	VBD					19.9
FF25	Linear	Roman, Phase 1	F56	NDFe					22.5
FL6	Charcoal horizon	Roman, Phase 3	F4	Fe Obj					95.9
			F4	HS-NDFe	65–35				107
			F4	NDFe					51.8
			F4	Prill					5.1
			F4	SS					0.25
			F4	VCL					38.4
			F5	NDFe					28.3
			F5	SC	100	142	101	64	646
			F5	VCL					84.4
GL5/6/7	Dark earth & demolition debris	Medieval	G20	NDFe					161
GL8	Accumulation mixed with material from GL9	Medieval	G23	NDFe					27.9
			G33	NDFe					6.0
			G33	VCL					78.6
			G38	NDFe					114
GL9	Charcoal horizon	Roman, Phase 3	G32	HS-HMR					40.8
			G32	NDFe					429
			G32	SS					0.85
			G32	VCL					13.8
			G36	NDFe					79.3
			G41	HS-HMR	90-10				51.2
			G41	NDFe					445
			G41	SS					1.4
			G41	VCL					6.3
			G48	NDFe					252
			G48	VCL					51.9
			G49	Fe Obj					43.9
			G49	NDFe					18.5
			G49	SC	60	92	56+	30	137
GL12	Charcoal horizon	Roman, Phase 3	G43	Fe Obj					30.8
			G43	HS-NDFe					19.4
			G43	NDFe					55.5
			G43	SS					0.35
			G43	VCL					43.7
ALL									**3326.15**

Table 37 Weights of slag and related material listed by context (dimensions in mm)

Discussion

Iron smithing slag is routinely recovered during the excavation of Roman sites. The quantities recovered here from Late Roman context provide no indication that the level of smithing was

anything above the ordinary. Nevertheless, the recovery of substantial quantities of hammerscale suggests that some ironworking evidence could survive in primary deposits.

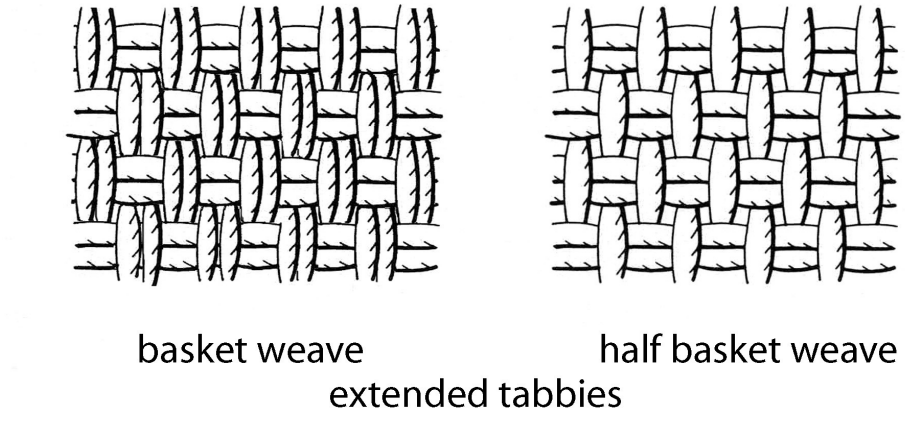
A small amount of very vitrified building material was recovered from a Boudiccan destruction deposit (CL25). The use of fire to aid such destruction can give rise to characteristic vitreous residues.

6.5 Textiles

by Penelope Walton-Rogers, The Anglo-Saxon Laboratory

Small, black and brittle fragments of textile, the largest 7 x 3mm and 5 x 4mm, were found in association with charred grain collected from the charcoal layers, textile G30 from context GL8 and textile G32 from context GL9. The two groups were technically similar but not identical. Both were woven in tabby (plain weave) with Z-spun yarn in warp and weft, but in G32 the warp and the weft had been worked in pairs while in G30 only one system was paired, the other being single. The former construction is commonly known as basket weave, the latter as half-basket weave, and together they are classified as 'extended tabby' (Image 1). G32 had approximately 12 pairs of threads per cm in warp and weft, while G30 was a little coarser at 10 pairs x 10 singles per cm. Attempts at identification of the fibre by optical microscopy failed in both instances, due to difficulty in separating out intact fibres. Associated with G30 was a short length of S-plied yarn, 0.8 mm thick and less than 4 mm long, which may represent the remains of a sewing thread, since a perforation resembling a stitch-hole was visible in two fragments.

These two related textiles represent a category which was relatively common in Roman Britain. Extended tabby weaves, in linen and in wool, were current in all sectors of society by the late Roman period (Wild 2002, 20; 2012, 454). There have been no pre-Roman examples from Britain and the fact that they disappeared with the arrival of the Early Anglo-Saxon textile culture suggests that they were either imports or made in state-controlled workshops which were disrupted by the withdrawal of Roman rule. The review of textiles recovered from Roman Colchester published by John Peter Wild (2002, 18-19) describes a range of fabrics from silk to mattress covers, but the two textiles from St Nicholas Street appear to be the first examples of extended tabby. Their function is uncertain, since they are neither very coarse nor fine, but Val Fryer's suggestion that they came from bags for the grain with which they were found is not unlikely.



Photograph 31 The extended tabby-weave structure of the textiles. Left G32, basket weave, and right G30, half-basket weave.

6.6 Unworked stone, slate and miscellaneous items

by Laura Pooley

Fragments of unworked stone consisted of 95 pieces of septaria, five pieces of chalk and a piece of sandstone. Septaria was used as building stone in many of the Roman masonry walls on the site and most of the fragments are likely to be associated with the demolition of the Roman building.

Fragments of medieval roof slate came from CL11 and GL8. Two post-medieval/modern stone tiles and a fragment of coal/coke came from WBL1 and WBL2 respectively. All of this material has been recorded and discarded.

Context	Finds no.	Description	Qt.	Wt. g
BF6	B10 (S)	**Unworked stone:** Fragments of septaria	17	823
CL3	C4	**Unworked stone:** Fragments of septaria	2	488
CL11	C10	**Unworked stone:** Fragment of septaria	1	349
CL11	C12	**Slate:** Fragment of slate	1	104
CL13	C16 (S)	**Unworked stone:** Fragments of septaria	5	206
CL17	C25 (S)	**Unworked stone:** Fragments of septaria	4	306
CL19	C32 (S)	**Unworked stone:** Fragment of septaria	1	270
CL25	C45 (S)	**Unworked stone:** Fragment of septaria	1	64
FL5	F3	**Unworked stone:** Fragments of septaria	2	114
FL6	F5	**Unworked stone:** Fragment of septaria	1	393
FL7	F8	**Unworked stone:** Fragments of septaria	4	1,257
FL7	F10	**Unworked stone:** Fragment of septaria	1	805
FL16	F36 (S)	**Unworked stone:** Fragment of septaria	1	125
FL19	F52	**Unworked stone:** Fragment of septaria	1	1,476
FL24	F54	**Unworked stone:** Fragments of septaria	4	149
GL5/6/7	G20	**Unworked stone:** Fragments of septaria **Unworked stone:** Fragment of sandstone	7 1	2,230 3,288
GL7	G18	**Unworked stone:** Fragments of septaria	3	216
GL8	G23	**Unworked stone:** Fragment of septaria	1	188
GL8	G27	**Slate:** Fragment of roofing slate with peg-hole (3.3mm diameter), ?medieval **Unworked stone:** Fragment of septaria	1 1	45 1,432
GL9	G36	**Unworked stone:** Fragments of septaria	5	1,379
GL9	G48	**Unworked stone:** Fragments of septaria	2	191
GL9	G49	**Unworked stone:** Fragment of septaria	1	370
GL10	G54	**Unworked stone:** Small fragment of chalk	1	18
GL17	G58	**Unworked stone:** Fragment of chalk	3	792
GL21	G68	**Unworked stone:** Fragments of septaria	2	3,861
GF23	G98	**Unworked stone:** Fragments of septaria	3	818
HL5	H6	**Unworked stone:** Fragment of septaria	1	438
HL16	H14 (S)	**Unworked stone:** Fragments of septaria	4	658
HL16	H15	**Unworked stone:** Fragment of septaria	1	831
HL19	H18	**Unworked stone:** Fragments of septaria (large)	9	7,261
HF10	H20	**Unworked stone:** Fragments of septaria (large)	3	5,201
IL12	I8	**Unworked stone:** Fragment of septaria **Unworked stone:** Fragment of chalk	1 1	335 178
IL14	I10	**Unworked stone:** Fragments of septaria	6	868
WBL1	WB1	**Worked stone:** Two fragments of limestone tiles (190mm by 120mm by 40mm and 180mm by 110mm by 40mm)	2	2,415
WBL2	WB2	**Coal/coke:** Fragment	1	30

Table 38 Unworked stone, slate and miscellaneous items listed by context. (S) = from a soil sample.

6.7 Worked flint

by Adam Wightman

Four worked flints came from three layers and pit of Roman date, and the worked flints are residual in these contexts. The small assemblage consists of four hard-hammer-struck flakes which are not retouched, although two exhibit evidence of use-wear or edge damage on lateral edges. The flakes are not typologically diagnostic and can only be dated broadly to the prehistoric period (most likely Mesolithic, Neolithic or Bronze Age).

Context	Finds no.	Artefact type	Cortex %	Soft/hard hammer	Modification/notes
CL16	C23	flake	65	hard	thick flake broken at distal end
CL17	C26	flake	5	hard	thin, sharp, possible use-wear/edge-damage
GL25	G76	flake	100	hard	unmodified primary flake
IF11	I16	flake	5	?hard	prepared platform, use-wear/edge-damage

Table 39 Worked flints listed by context

6.8 Clay tobacco pipe

by Laura Pooley

Seventeen fragments of clay pipe at were recovered from post-medieval/modern layers BL2, FL2, HL1, HL18 and II2. Thirteen of the fragments were clay pipe stems and there were four Colchester Type 9 bowls dated to *c* 1700-40 (*CAR* **5**). All four of the bowls were unused wasters and two had maker's marks in relief on either side of the foot. The first maker's mark was IA (the I is barred) and the second WB (William Battly), both makers are recorded in *CAR* **5**, 63. The stems have been discarded but the bowls retained in the finds archive.

Context	Finds no.	Description	Qt.	Wt. g
BL2	B3	Clay pipe stems	9	20.8
		Incomplete bowl, Colchester Type 9 (*c* 1700-40), unused waster.	1	7.5
FL2	F1	Clay pipe stem	1	2.7
HL1	H1	Clay pipe stem.	1	5.5
		Incomplete bowl, possibly Colchester Type 9 (*c* 1700-40) with a swollen centre, unused waster.	1	14.4
		Incomplete bowl, probably Colchester Type 9 (*c* 1700-40) with a swollen centre, maker's mark '**IA**' in relief on either side of foot (the I is barred), unused waster.	1	15.7
		Complete bowl, Colchester Type 9 (*c* 1700-40) with a cut rim, maker's mark '**WB**' (William Battly) in relief on either side of foot (very faint), unused waster.	1	22.3
HL18	H17	Clay pipe stem	1	11.2
IL2	I1	Clay pipe stem	1	2.8

Table 40 Clay tobacco pipe listed by context

6.9 Human bone

by Megan Seehra

Introduction

Three fragments of disarticulated human bone were recovered from two contexts: Boudiccan destruction debris FL16 and medieval dark earth accumulation GL8. As only disarticulated remains were recovered, limited information could be gathered from them. However, indications of trauma were found on the fragment from the Boudiccan destruction debris

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

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

Sex estimation: Sex was unable to estimated due to the incompleteness of fragments recovered.

Stature: Stature was unable to estimated due to the incompleteness of fragments recovered.

Pathologies and non-metric trait: All bones were studied for pathologies visible to the naked eye. First they were identified using a variety of texts, including palaeopathological ones – such as Ubelaker & Buikstra (1994), Roberts & Manchester (2010), White *et al.* (2011), and specific cases – and clinical texts. Non-metric traits were noted as absent or present, as per the non-metric skeletal traits detailed by Ubelaker & Buikstra (1994); cranial and post-cranial traits were included.

Results

Minimum number of individuals (MNI): The MNI was determined to be three individuals.

Age-at-death estimations: The deciduous molar from GL8 (G30) was estimated to belong to an individual between 1.5-2 years old. The tibia shaft from GL8 (G23) was that of an adult. The femoral head fragment from FL16 (F32) is likely to be from an adult, but estimation is uncertain as the head is incomplete.

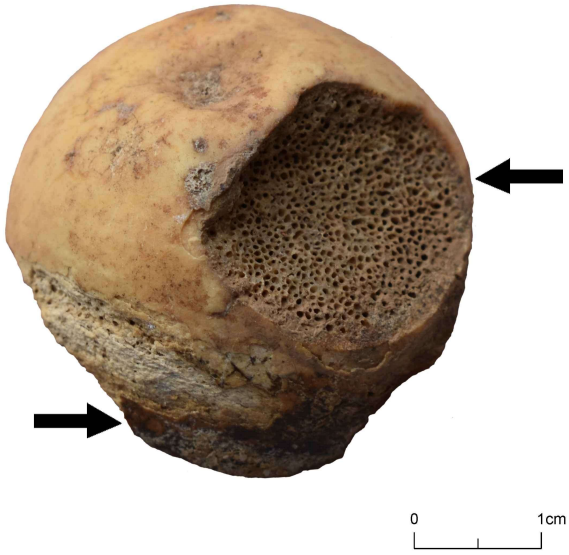
Estimation of sex: Estimation of sex could not be estimated for any fragments recovered

Stature: Estimation of stature could not be estimated for any fragments recovered.

Pathologies and congenital defects: Only one fragment was found to have any signs of pathology; the femoral head fragment from FL16 (finds no. F32) has been sliced twice with a sharp-bladed object (Photograph 32), and these injuries have been inflicted perimortem so are unhealed. One slice has been inflicted from above, with the action starting laterally, motioning towards the centre of the body. This slice has resulted in a superior part of the femoral head being removed. The pelvis and proximal parts of the femur were probably also damaged during this slice, but unfortunately, they are not present, so cannot be analysed. The second slice has been inflicted through the femoral head sagitally, severing it in two. The fragment that has been recovered has the fovea capitis present.

Context	Finds no.	Element present	Age	Sex	Pathologies
FL16	F32	Femoral head, right, incomplete	?adult	n/a	Two perimortem sharp-bladed slices
GL8 (lower)	G23	Tibia shaft, incomplete	adult	n/a	none
GL8	G30	Lower 1st molar, deciduous	1.5-2 years old	n/a	none

Table 41 Human bone listed by context



Photograph 32 Partial femoral head from FL16. The top arrow shows the slice removing part of the femoral head, the bottom arrow shows the area where the other slice has completely separated this fragment from the rest of the femur.

6.10 Animal bone (Appendix 5)

by Alec Wade

6.10.1 Introduction

Archaeological excavation produced 763 pieces of animal bone (weighing 10.547kg) which were hand collected on site, with another 850 pieces (726g) from environmental samples. Most of the assemblage derived from a variety of contexts dating from the early Roman through to the medieval period. The later part of the assemblage included material from a post-medieval metalled surface, 17th-century cellar and 20th-century imported soil deposits.

6.10.2 Methodology

The hand collected assemblage was recorded using a system based upon the rapid method devised by S.J.M. Davis (*Ancient Monuments Laboratory Report 19/92*). Briefly, all the bone and teeth fragments are examined but only a restricted suite of skeletal parts are recorded as a matter of course – these being chosen because they are relatively easy to identify and represent most regions of the mammalian body (head, girdles, limbs and feet). When these parts are present in sufficient numbers, they can provide the maximum useful information regarding sex, age, butchery practice and metrical data. These skeletal parts are referred to here as the **parts of skeleton always counted** (POSAC).

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

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

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

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

Variations from Davis's methodology

POSACs
(1) The list of POSACs selected to be recorded by Davis has been expanded to include the coracoid bone (proximal articulation) for bird species.
(2) Mc/Mt 2 and 5 have been counted for pig and dog – not just the Mc/Mt 3 and 4 as described in the original methodology.
(3) Additionally, each skeletal part that meets the criteria for a POSAC is given a percentage value based upon its estimated completeness with 100% representing a complete example of its type. For example, a femur rated 100% represents an entire intact femur, not just the complete distal lateral condyle that qualifies it as a POSAC. An exception to this is the ischium where a rating of 100% represents just that part of the acetabulum rim formed by the ischium and not a complete pelvis consisting of ischium, pubis, and ilium.

Tooth wear stages
(1) These are assigned to the eruption and wear-stages of Grant (1982) for cattle, sheep/goat and pig. In the original methodology sheep/goats are assigned to the eruption and wear-stages of Payne (1987).

Measurement
(1) No measurements of teeth were taken.

The animal bone assemblage from the environmental samples
The material from the environmental bulk samples was identified, where possible, to species level and skeletal part. Though this information is only summarised in the results section of this report, the **Animal bone from environmental samples** table in the appendix presents the results in more detail.

6.10.3 Summary

The animal bone was generally in a fair though fragmented condition, with some moderate loss of surface detail and occasional discolouration.

The hand collection of specimens will have favoured the recovery of larger bone fragments and inevitably cause these to be proportionally overrepresented in the sample when compared to smaller bones such as carpals, tarsals, and phalanges etc.

Of the 763 pieces of hand collected animal bone, 258 pieces could be identified to species or family level (Table 42). These included 90 POSACs identifying 13 species, both domestic and wild. Three more species were identified only amongst the NCS material.

Species	POSACs	NCS	Total NISP
Bos taurus (cattle)	26	95	121
Capra hircus (goat)	0	1	1
Ovis/capra (sheep or goat)	23	18	41

Sus domesticus (pig)	21	23	44
Equus caballus (horse)	2	5	7
Canis familiaris (dog)	2	2	4
Felis catus (cat)	1	1	2
Oryctolagus cuniculus (rabbit)	1	0	1
Gallus domesticus (chicken)	6	19	25
Galliformes (landfowl, indeterminate species)	1	0	1
A. Anser domesticus (goose)	3	2	5
Ardea cinerea (grey heron)	1	0	1
Columba palumbus (wood pigeon)	2	0	2
Corvus sp. (crow, rook, raven)	1	0	1
Grus grus (crane)	0	1	1
Scolopacidae (woodcock)	0	1	1
Totals	**90**	**168**	**258**

Table 42 Summary of the number of identifiable specimens (NISP) within the assemblage

Five hundred and five pieces were not closely identifiable as to species or family (Table 43). In most cases the fragment could be assigned to either a scientific class (such as bird or fish) or was recognisable based on its general form and robustness as being from a small-, medium- or large-sized mammal. Large mammal is most likely to be cattle but also includes horse and larger species of deer. Medium mammal includes sheep, goat and smaller deer species. Small mammal is hare/rabbit size and smaller.

Unidentified NCS	No. of pieces
Aves (bird, indeterminate species)	26
Fish (indeterminate species)	8
Large mammal	220
Medium mammal	130
Small mammal	4
Unidentified	117
Total	**505**

Table 43 Summary of the unidentified non-countable specimens (NCS) within the assemblage

6.10.4 Results

Table 44 shows the distribution of the hand collected assemblage (POSACs and NCS) by broad site period. It also shows the number of POSACs with cut or chop marks, signs of working, dog gnawing and burning from each group.

Date	POSACs	NCS	Total	POSACs cut or chopped	Worked	Dog gnawed	Burnt
Roman (Phases 1 and 2)	26	117	143	1	0	2	0
Late Roman (Phase 3)	12	80	92	0	0	2	0
Medieval	46	463	509	4	0	7	0
Post-Medieval	6	13	19	1	0	0	0

Table 44 Distribution of the hand-collected assemblage by site period

Roman Phases 1 and 2

Twenty-six POSACs were identified from a total of 143 pieces of hand-collected bone. The main domestic species of cattle, sheep or goat, and pig were all represented in assemblage. Pig was the most numerous species followed by sheep or goat and chicken. Perhaps somewhat unusually, cattle was only represented by a single POSAC.

Species	POSACs	Cut or chopped	Dog gnawed
Ardea cinerea (grey heron)	1		
Bos taurus (cattle)	1		
Columba palumbus (wood pigeon)	1		
Galliformes (land fowl, indeterminate sp.)	1		
Gallus domesticus (chicken)	2		
Ovis/Capra (sheep/goat)	6		1
Scolopax rusticola (Eurasian woodcock)	+ (1)		
Sus domesticus (pig)	14	1	1

Table 45 Total number of POSACs identified for each species, "+" sign used if the species was only represented amongst the NCS material.

One POSAC displayed cut marks, a pig pelvis fragment from FF25 (Phase 1). This piece had marks on the arm of the ischium from the dismembering the carcass. Dog gnawing was noted on two of the POSACs, a sheep or goat bone from FL24 (Phase 1) and a pig bone from IF11 (Phase 2). This is sometimes a good indication of residuality within the finds from a context as it will have often derived from an area where scavenging dogs would have easy access to it prior to its eventual inclusion within the fill of a feature.

The distribution (for all Phase 1-2 contexts) of the skeletal parts for the main domestic species of cattle, sheep/goat and pig is shown in Table 46. The low number of specimens makes any meaningful analysis problematic except to note that most of the fragments recovered are from low value meat bearing areas of the body such as the head and lower legs. The minimum number of individuals (MNI) is sheep or goat two, pig one and cattle one.

Skeletal part	**Bos taurus (cattle)**	**Ovis/capra (sheep/goat)**	**Sus domesticus (pig)**
Mandible		1	1
Mandibular tooth (loose)		1	2
Scapula		1	1
Metacarpal – distal epiphysis			2
Metacarpal – distal complete	1		1
Ischium			1
Calcaneum – tuber calcis		1	
Metapodial – distal metaphysis			5
Phalanx 1 – metaphysis		1	1
Phalanx 1 – complete		1	

Table 46 Distribution of skeletal parts for the main domestic species of cattle, sheep/goat and pig (Phases 1-2)

Table 47 presents a more detailed distribution of the Roman POSACs by both site phase and context.

Context	**Feature type**	**Taxon**	**No. of POSACs**	**Cut or chopped**	**Dog gnawed**
Phase 1					
BL10	Burnt floor	NCS			
BL11	Flooring make-up	*Sus domesticus* (pig)	1	0	0
CL25	Boudiccan destruction debris	*Sus domesticus* (pig)	1	0	0
FL16	Boudiccan destruction debris	*Bos taurus* (domestic cattle)	+	-	-
FL16	Boudiccan destruction debris	*Ovis/Capra* (sheep/goat)	2	0	0
FL16	Boudiccan destruction debris	*Sus domesticus* (pig)	5	0	0
FL19	Part of construction trench for FF19/FF22 (same as FL18)	*Gallus domesticus* (chicken)	1	0	0

FL24	Fill of FF26/FF27	*Ardea cinerea* (grey heron)	1	0	0
FL24	Fill of FF26/FF27	*Ovis/Capra* (sheep/goat)	1	0	1
FL24	Fill of FF26/FF27	*Sus domesticus* (domestic pig)	2	0	0
FF19	Wattle and daub wall (same as FF22)	NCS			
FF25	Linear, possible construction cut	*Ovis/Capra* (sheep/goat)	+	-	-
FF25	Linear, possible construction cut	*Scolopax rusticola* (Eurasian woodcock)	+	-	-
FF25	Linear, possible construction cut	*Sus domesticus* (domestic pig)	4	1	0
GL24	Burnt timber ground plate	NCS			
HL19	Boudiccan destruction debris	NCS			
Phase 2					
BF06	Linear (potential construction cut or robber trench)	*Ovis/Capra* (sheep/goat)	1	0	0
CF11	Construction trench for wall foundation CF8	*Sus domesticus* (pig)	+	-	-
CL19	Floor layer	NCS			
CL24	Make-up layer	*Ovis/Capra* (sheep/goat)	2	0	0
GL13	Compacted silt layer	*Galliformes* (land fowl, indeterminate sp.)	1	0	0
GL13	Compacted silt layer	*Gallus domesticus* (chicken)	1	0	0
GL16	Compacted earth, possible floor layer	*Bos taurus* (domestic cattle)	1	0	0
GL20	Metalled surface?	NCS			
HF04	Wall foundation	*Bos taurus* (domestic cattle)	+	-	-
IF11	Pit or layer	*Ovis/Capra* (sheep/goat)	+	-	-
IF11	Pit or layer	*Sus domesticus* (pig)	1	0	1
Roman					
IF12	Quarry pit	*Columba palumbus* (wood pigeon)	1	0	0

Table 47 Distribution of the POSACs from Roman Phase 1 and 2 contexts

Phase 1 summary
Burnt floor, BL10, produced three pieces of otherwise undiagnostic large-mammal bone that had been scorched black including a rib fragment that had been butchered. Bone from the environmental samples included at least two small fish vertebrae and part of a bird ulna, possibly from a mallard. The remaining material consisted of undiagnostic rib and diaphysis fragments, most of which were also blackened by heat-scorching. BL11, a make-up layer for floor BL10 produced two pieces of pig bone, both metapodial fragments (one POSAC, one NCS). Environmental samples contributed another small fish vertebra, a fragment of a sheep or goat pubis (scorched black) and a fragment of an unerupted tooth, possibly pig.

FF19, a wattle and daub wall, produced a rib fragment from a large mammal (most likely cattle) that had been butchered. Environmental samples produced undiagnostic pieces of medium- and large-sized mammal bone (including more butchered rib fragments) and a mandible from a vole.

FF25, a possible construction cut, yielded a small assemblage of 21 pieces including five pieces of pig bone (four POSACs). Part of a pelvis (ischium) had butchery marks relating to carcass dismemberment. The other pieces of pig bone were three metapodial fragments and a piece of a juvenile mandible with an erupting Dp4 (one-five weeks in age). The remaining bone from this feature (all NCS material) included sheep or goat, woodcock, another fragment of undiagnostic bird bone and both large- and medium-sized mammal. Butchery marks were found on two pieces, a medium mammal vertebra (probably sheep or goat) that had been split sagitally and a cut rib fragment from a large mammal.

FL19, part of a construction trench for FF19/FF22, produced a chicken coracoid. FL24, a fill in linear feature FF26/FF27, contained three pieces of pig bone (including two POSACs), part of a sheep/goat scapula (dog gnawed) and the tibio-tarsus from a grey heron. The remaining six pieces of NCS material included large- and medium-sized mammal rib and skull fragments.

A single dog-gnawed fragment of medium mammal-sized rib bone was also recovered from GL24, the remains of a burnt timber ground plate.

Several more contexts produced animal bone only from the environmental samples. Burnt floor layer CL26 contained a heat-blackened chicken femur. A bird scapula (possibly teal) was recovered from accumulation/floor layer FL22 along with small fragments of sheep/goat and pig bone. GF24, a burnt timber ground plate, produced a single diaphysis fragment of a medium sized mammal. Scorched floor GL23 yielded a burnt undiagnostic fragment of skull. GL29, an occupation layer, produced another undiagnostic skull fragment from a medium-sized mammal and clay floor HL16 a single unidentifiable fragment.

The Boudiccan destruction debris layer encountered in Pads C, F and H produced a modest assemblage of hand collected animal bone amounting to eight POSACs and 53 non-countable specimens. A single piece of pig bone (a distal metatarsal with an unfused metaphysis) and a couple of unidentified fragments (from an environmental sample) was recovered from CL25. FL16 was the most prolific part of the layer explored, producing 57 pieces of bone including six pig POSACs. These included two loose teeth and several juvenile metapodials, possibly from the same animal. An environmental sample of this context produced a pig incisor, undiagnostic bird bone and a fish vertebra. The remaining NCS consisted of both large- and medium-sized mammal bone (most likely cattle and sheep or goat) some of which also had butchery marks. This included a cut rib fragment and part of a vertebrae that had been split sagitally. HL19 produced a single undiagnostic fragment of bone that was scorched blackish grey. An environmental sample from BL9 produced a tibio-tarsus of a chicken as well as a pig's first phalanx and large-/medium-sized mammal bone. Several pieces were calcinated white.

Phase 2 summary

Nine contexts dated to this period produced hand collected animal bone, with most being related to structural or building features. BF6, a potential construction cut or robber trench, produced a sheep or goat mandible, two pieces of undiagnostic bird bone and both large- and medium-sized mammal bone. Bone from environmental samples included single cattle and pig second phalanges.

CF11, the construction trench for wall foundation CF8, yielded a single juvenile pig second phalanx. CL19, a floor layer, produced two undiagnostic diaphysis fragments of large- and medium-sized mammal bone. A fragment of a small fish vertebra was recovered from an environmental sample. Make-up layer CL24 produced two pieces of juvenile sheep or goat bone including a calcaneum and a first phalanx, both bones from the lower leg and foot.

GL13, a layer of compacted silt, contained both the femur from a domestic fowl and part of a tibio-tarsus, possibly chicken but perhaps from another galliform. One other fragment was unidentified. GL16, a possible floor layer of compacted earth, produced a cattle metacarpal. Metalled surface GL20 produced three fragments of large- and medium-sized mammal bone, some of which had been dog gnawed. Given the context, it is likely that these pieces lay where they were originally discarded.

Wall foundation HF4 produced one fragment of cattle horn core.

IF11, a possible pit or layer, contained 15 pieces of bone including one POSAC, a pig scapula fragment. The remaining pieces included one fragment of sheep or goat, nine pieces of medium-sized mammal bone and four pieces of large mammal bone. These were mostly rib and vertebrae fragments. An environmental sample of IF11 was far more prolific and included chicken, sheep or goat and more pig bone. A quantity of fish (including small vertebrae) and

bird bone (chicken and possibly mallard) was also recovered. The large- and medium-sized mammal bone included butchered rib (cut or chopped) and vertebrae fragments (split sagitally).

Four contexts from this period only produced animal bone from environmental samples. CL18, a floor or occupation layer, contained undiagnostic diaphysis fragments from a bird or very small mammal. CL20, a floor make-up or levelling layer, yielded part of a small bird sternum that was otherwise unidentifiable. Other small unidentified fragments of bone were found from CL22 (also floor make-up/levelling) and GF23, the construction cut for a wall foundation.

Roman
Finally, quarry pit IF12 produced nine pieces of bone including a single POSAC, the radius of a wood pigeon. The remainder were all large- and medium-sized mammal vertebra, rib, and scapula fragments. One of the rib fragments had been cut.

Phase 3
Twelve POSACs were identified amongst the 92 pieces of hand-collected bone from Phase 3 (Table 48).

Species	POSAC	Dog gnawed
A. Anser domesticus (goose)	1	
Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	3	1
Equus caballus (horse)	+(1)	
Gallus domesticus (chicken)	1	
Ovis/Capra (sheep/goat)	3	
Sus domesticus (domestic pig)	4	1

Table 48 Total number of POSACs identified for each species,
"+" sign used if the species was only represented amongst the NCS material.

All the main domestic species are still represented in Phase 3, albeit in small quantities. As in the earlier Roman periods, pig was the most numerous species by the number of POSACs recovered. No wild species were identified. No cut or chop marks were noted on the POSACs. Two POSACs had been dog gnawed. Both pieces were recovered from discrete layers where it is possible they were originally discarded (the usual inference of finding dog gnawed bone in the fill of a feature is that there is a clear indication of residuality). The distribution of the skeletal parts for the main domestic species of cattle, sheep/goat and pig is shown in Table 49.

Skeletal part	*Bos taurus* (domestic cattle)	*Ovis/capra* (sheep/goat)	*Sus domesticus* (domestic pig)
Mandible			1
Mandibular tooth (loose)	1		1
Scapula			1
Metacarpal – distal epiphysis		1	
Tibia – distal metaphysis			1
Tibia – distal complete		2	
Astragalus	1		
Phalanx 1 – complete	1		

Table 49 Distribution of skeletal parts for main domestic species of cattle, sheep/goat and pig (Phase 3)

The minimum number of individuals (MNI) represented by the POSACs is one for all species. As in the earlier Roman contexts there is a slight prevalence of low value meat bearing elements such as bones from the head and lower legs/ankles but the quantities in all cases are too low for this to be conclusive.

Table 50 presents a more detailed distribution of the Phase 3 POSACs.

Context	Feature type	Taxon	No. of POSACs	Dog gnawed
BL8	Accumulation with demolition debris	Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	+	-
BL8	Accumulation with demolition debris	Sus domesticus (domestic pig)	+	-
BF2	Pit	Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	1	0
BF2	Pit	Ovis/Capra (sheep/goat)	1	0
BF2	Pit	Sus domesticus (domestic pig)	1	0
BF5	Accumulation layer of dark earth	NCS		
CL13	Dark soil layer rich in charcoal	Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	1	1
CL17	Demolition debris	NCS		
FL6	Dark soil layer rich in charcoal	Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	+	-
FL6	Dark soil layer rich in charcoal	Sus domesticus (domestic pig)	1	0
FL7	Demolition material	A. Anser domesticus (goose)	1	0
FL7	Demolition material	Sus domesticus (domestic pig)	1	0
FL9	Make up layer (compacted soil)	Ovis/Capra (sheep/goat)	1	0
FL11	Accumulation	NCS		
GL9	Layer of charcoal/burnt wood (part of GL11 & GL12)	Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	1	0
GL9	Layer of charcoal/burnt wood (part of GL11 & GL12)	Equus caballus (horse)	+	-
GL9	Layer of charcoal/burnt wood (part of GL11 & GL12)	Gallus domesticus (chicken)	1	0
GL9	Layer of charcoal/burnt wood (part of GL11 & GL12)	Ovis/Capra (sheep/goat)	1	0
GL9	Layer of charcoal/burnt wood (part of GL11 & GL12)	Sus domesticus (domestic pig)	1	1
GL10	Accumulation with demolition debris	NCS		

Table 50 Distribution of the POSACs from Roman Phase 3 contexts

BL8, a layer of accumulation with demolition debris, contained single pieces of cattle (humerus) and pig bone (femur) that had been dog gnawed. Pit BF2 could be either late Roman or post-Roman but has been included here. It produced ten pieces of hand-collected animal bone including three POSACs, one from each of the main domestic species of cattle (an astragalus), sheep or goat (tibia) and pig (mandible). Amongst the NCS material cattle bone was the most prominent (four pieces) and a single piece of sheep or goat bone. Most of the pieces were leg, ankle, and head elements. Although no cut or chop marks were noted some of the NCS bone had been dog gnawed prior to its burial in the pit. BF5, an accumulation layer of dark earth, contained a single diaphysis fragment from a large mammal humerus or femur.

CL13 produced a cattle first phalanx in poor condition and a rib fragment from a large mammal. Material from an environmental sample included several microfauna bones including possibly mouse and vole (indeterminate species) as well as a small bird carpo-metatarsus. Demolition debris layer CL17 produced a single fragment of hand-collected bone (unidentified) and a small amount of material from an environmental sample. The sample included a possible cervid second phalanx in poor condition, a tibia from a small bird (indeterminate species) and rib, skull and vertebrae fragments of medium- and large-sized mammals.

FL6 produced three pig teeth (one a POSAC), a fragment of cattle premaxilla and medium mammal rib fragments. Some pieces were scorched blackish brown. Part of a sheep or goat radius diaphysis fragment was recovered from an environmental sample. FL7, a layer of demolition material, produced two POSACs, a goose humerus and part of a juvenile pig tibia. Three NCS fragments included part of a pig fibula together with large- and medium-sized rib fragments, one of which had been cut. Make-up layer FL9 (compacted soil) yielded a single bone, the unfused distal epiphysis of a metacarpal from a juvenile sheep or goat. Accumulation layer FL11 produced three NCS pieces, all medium mammal sized and including a rib fragment with a transverse cut mark and two pieces of tibia diaphysis.

GL9 produced 56 pieces of hand-collected bone including four POSACs. In total there were four pieces of pig (single POSAC, a scapula), three cattle (one POSAC, a loose tooth), two chicken (single POSAC, a femur), one sheep or goat (one POSAC, a tibia) and one horse (metacarpal). The remaining pieces were mostly of medium (20 pieces) and large mammal (13 pieces) and included rib and vertebrae fragments that had cut or chop marks. A fragment of proximal pig radius had cut marks consistent with carcass dismembering. Approximately four pieces of bone had been burnt, ranging in colour from grey or black to whitish grey. Amongst the unidentified material there also may have been a small undiagnostic fragment of fish bone. Environmental samples included more fragments of the species already identified amongst the hand-collected material together with small fish vertebrae fragments and undiagnostic bird bone. Microfauna included rodent (indeterminate species), shrew and vole bone. Many of the fragments were scorched or charred bluish black. GL10, an accumulation layer containing demolition debris, contained a single fragment of diaphysis from a large mammal.

Medieval

Medieval deposits produced 509 pieces of hand-collected bone, of which 46 were POSACs (Table 51).

Species	POSAC	Cut/chopped	Dog gnawed
A. Anser domesticus (goose)	2		
Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	18	3	2
Capra hircus (goat)	+(1)		
Columba palumbus (wood pigeon)	1		
Corvus sp. (crow, rook, raven)	1		
Equus caballus (horse)	2		
Felis catus (cat)	1		
Gallus domesticus (chicken)	3		
Grus grus (crane)	+ (1)		
Oryctolagus cuniculis (rabbit)	1		
Ovis/Capra (sheep/goat)	14	1	4
Sus domesticus (domestic pig)	3		1

Table 51 Total number of POSACs identified for each species, "+" sign used if the species was only represented amongst the NCS material.

The main domestic species were all represented with the most numerous species by POSAC being cattle followed by sheep or goat (positive identifications of both species was possible). Pig was proportionally far less significant than recorded in the Roman deposits but given the small assemblage sizes involved this may not be a reliable observation.

Four wild species were identified including wood pigeon, crane, rabbit, and a member of the Corvus family, possibly a crow. The crane has been absent from England since the 1600s although in recent years it has been returning to East Anglia.

Four of the POSACs had cut or chop marks, three of them cattle and one sheep/goat bone. The marks on the cattle bone included small horizontal cut marks on the distal end of a metatarsal and chop marks on two humerus fragments (however it is possible that one of these derived from excavation damage). The sheep/goat bone was a calcaneum with marks associated with filleting and hanging of the carcass.

Seven POSACs had been dog gnawed. Two of these pieces were recovered from an accumulation layer and another containing demolition debris from the mid to late 15th century. The remainder derived from the fills of late 15th-century features including a pit and a robber trench.

The distribution of the skeletal parts for the main domestic species of cattle, sheep/goat and pig for all medieval contexts is shown in Table 52.

Skeletal part	***Bos taurus* (domestic cattle)**	***Ovis/capra* (sheep/goat)**	***Sus domesticus* (domestic pig)**
Mandible	1	5	1
Mandibular tooth (loose)	3		1
Scapula	2	1	1
Humerus – distal complete	4		
Radius – distal metaphysis		1	
Radius – distal epiphysis	1		
Radius – distal complete	1	1	
Metacarpal – distal complete	1	1	
Ischium		1	
Femur – distal complete	1		
Calcaneum – tuber calcis		2	
Metatarsal – distal complete	1		
Metapodial – distal metaphysis	1		
Phalanx 1 – complete	2	1	

Table 52 Distribution of the skeletal parts for the main domestic species of cattle, sheep/goat and pig for all medieval contexts

The distribution of skeletal parts (except for pig) is general with most areas of the body being represented including both low meat value parts (such as the lower legs and feet) and higher value ones (such as the upper legs and shoulders). Pig is only represented by elements of the head and shoulder. The MNI for the main domestic species is sheep or goat three, cattle two, and pig one.

Table 53 below presents a more detailed distribution of the POSACs from medieval features.

Context	**Feature type**	**Taxon**	**No. of POSACs**	**Cut/ chopped**	**Dog gnawed**
CF3	Pit	A. Anser domesticus (goose)	2	0	0
CF3	Pit	Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	2	1	0
CF3	Pit	Gallus domesticus (chicken)	1	0	0
CF3	Pit	Grus grus (crane)	+	0	0
CF3	Pit	Ovis/Capra (sheep/goat)	3	0	1
CF3	Pit	Sus domesticus (domestic pig)	+	-	-
CF4	Robber trench	Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	+	-	-
CF4	Robber trench	Columba palumbus (wood pigeon)	1	0	0
CF4	Robber trench	Equus caballus (horse)	1	0	0
CF4	Robber trench	Gallus domesticus (chicken)	1	0	0
CF4	Robber trench	Ovis/Capra (sheep/goat)	1	0	1
CL3	Accumulation	Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	1	0	1
CL8	Mid fill of CF4	Felis catus (cat)	1	0	0
CL8	Mid fill of CF4	Ovis/Capra (sheep/goat)	1	0	0
CL10	Demolition debris in a dark earth	Sus domesticus (domestic pig)	1	0	1
CL11	Demolition debris in a dark earth	Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	+	-	-
CL11	Demolition debris in a dark earth	Canis familiaris (dog)	+	-	-
CL11	Demolition debris in a	Ovis/Capra (sheep/goat)	+	-	-

	dark earth				
CL11	Demolition debris in a dark earth	Sus domesticus (domestic pig)	+	-	-
CL12	Demolition debris in a dark earth	Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	5	1	1
CL12	Demolition debris in a dark earth	Sus domesticus (domestic pig)	1	0	0
FL5	Dark earth with demolition material	Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	1	0	0
FL5	Dark earth with demolition material	Equus caballus (horse)	+	-	-
FL5	Dark earth with demolition material	Ovis/Capra (sheep/goat)	2	0	0
GF7	Linear	Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	1	0	0
GF7	Linear	Ovis/Capra (sheep/goat)	4	1	0
GF7	Linear	Sus domesticus (domestic pig)	+	-	-
GF8	Pit (same as CF3)	Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	1	1	0
GF8	Pit (same as CF3)	Gallus domesticus (chicken)	1	0	0
GF8	Pit (same as CF3)	Ovis/Capra (sheep/goat)	1	0	1
GF8	Pit (same as CF3)	Ovis/Capra (sheep/goat)	1	0	1
GF9	Pit	NCS			
GL4	Build-up/accumulation	Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	+	-	-
GL4	Build-up/accumulation	Capra hircus (goat)	+	-	-
GL4	Build-up/accumulation	Oryctolagus cuniculus (rabbit)	1	0	0
GL4	Build-up/accumulation	Ovis/Capra (sheep/goat)	1	0	0
GL4	Build-up/accumulation	Sus domesticus (domestic pig)	1	0	0
GL5	Demolition layer	Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	2	0	0
GL5	Demolition layer	Corvus sp. (crow, rook, raven)	1	0	0
GL8	Soil accumulation/ deposition layer	Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	5	0	0
GL8	Soil accumulation/ deposition layer	Equus caballus (horse)	1	0	0
GL8	Soil accumulation/ deposition layer	Sus domesticus (domestic pig)	+	-	-
HL2	Accumulation with demolition material	Ovis/Capra (sheep/goat)	+	-	-
HL3	Accumulation with demolition material	Equus caballus (horse)	+	-	-
IL9	Accumulation	Ovis/Capra (sheep/goat)	+	-	-

Table 53 Distribution of the POSACs from medieval contexts

Accumulation layer CL3 produced two pieces of cattle bone, a femur fragment (POSAC) and part of a horn core. The femur fragment had been dog gnawed. Contexts CL10, CL11 and CL12 were all layers of dark earth containing demolition debris. CL10 contained a heavily gnawed pig scapula fragment and a single piece of rib from a large mammal. CL11 produced 12 pieces of animal bone (all NCS). These were mostly of cattle/large mammal, pig and sheep or goat but also included a single piece of dog bone. The elements represented were leg, rib and mandible fragments. Two of these displayed cut or chop marks. Some pieces had been dog gnawed and blackish scorching was noted on a diaphysis fragment. CL12 produced 33 pieces of animal bone including six POSACs. Five of the POSACs were cattle and included lower leg and shoulder elements. A metatarsal had cut marks from butchery and a scapula fragment had been dog gnawed. The remaining POSAC was a pig mandible. The NCS material from this layer (27 pieces) was dominated by large mammal and cattle bone and consisted largely of rib (several with cut/chop marks), vertebrae, limb, pelvis and skull fragments. Dog gnawing was noted on a couple of the pieces.

Robber trench CF4 and its fill CL8 produced 25 pieces of animal bone including six POSACs. These included sheep or goat, horse, domestic fowl, wood pigeon and cat. Most of the NCS fragments were cattle, sheep or goat and large-/medium-sized mammal. Skeletally, the elements present were mainly from the head, neck, spine, legs, lower legs and ribs. A small amount of the material had cut or chop marks from butchery. Dog gnawing affected a couple of fragments and slight blackish scorching was found on one piece.

Pit CF3/GF8 produced 154 pieces of animal bone including 12 POSACs. A variety of species were represented including goose (two POSACs), chicken (two), cattle (three) and sheep or goat (five). Pig was identified amongst the NCS material as was more bird bone including possibly crane. Some indeterminate fish bones (including large vertebrae fragments) were also present. Most areas of the body (including both high and low meat value parts) were represented for the main domestic species and uniformly butchered rib and vertebrae fragments were noted amongst the NCS bone. The tarso-metatarsus of a cock with a spur scar was also present, as was a small collection of scales from the foot of a large bird, possibly also a domestic fowl. Two small pieces of medium-sized mammal bone amongst the NCS material had been burnt and were calcinated. Dog gnawing was noted on several of the POSACs and in the NCS material indicating that some of the deposited bone was residual – having been collected from the area where it was originally discarded and scavenging dogs had access to it before its eventual inclusion in the fill of the pit.

FL5, a dark earth with demolition material, produced 22 pieces of bone including sheep or goat (two POSACs) and cattle (one). The NCS material from this layer included mostly cattle, sheep or goat and horse bone. Much of the material was from the shoulder, leg and ribs. Some dog gnawing was noted. A cattle horn core fragment was also recovered that had been sawn through.

Linear feature GF7 yielded 75 pieces of animal bone including five POSACs, four of them sheep or goat and the remainder cattle. All of these were low value meat bearing elements from the feet, lower legs and head. A sheep or goat calcaneum had cut marks generally associated with filleting and carcass hanging. The remaining NCS material consisted mainly of skull (including cattle horn core pieces), vertebrae, rib, and limb elements from all the main domestic species. Butchery marks were noted on a couple of the fragments as well as signs of dog gnawing. Pit GF9 produced a rib fragment from a large mammal (probably cattle) that had been butchered.

GL4, a layer of build-up or accumulation, produced nineteen pieces of bone including three POSACs, sheep or goat (one), pig (one) and rabbit (one). The remaining NCS material was mostly cattle or large mammal but also included a goat's horn core. The other pieces were mainly vertebrae and rib fragments. GL5, a demolition layer, produced five pieces of bone including cattle (two POSACs) and a femur of a crow/rook or raven (one). The remaining pieces were mostly medium- and large-sized mammal.

Soil accumulation/deposition layer GL8 yielded 152 pieces, by far the most hand-collected animal bone from any of these layers. Despite this, only six POSACs were present including cattle (five) and horse (one). Together with additional bone from these two species, pig was also identified amongst the NCS material although no positive identification was made for sheep or goat (however medium-sized mammal bone was however present). Amongst the NCS material cattle and large mammal appear to be the most numerous with most areas of the body represented by skeletal parts including many rib and vertebrae fragments, some with signs of butchery. Dog gnawing was noted on several pieces and at least four pieces had been burnt, ranging in severity from blackish scorching to calcination. The environmental sampling of GL8 produced the bones of several species of microfauna such as shrew, vole and possibly mouse. A fragment of a small fish jaw was also recovered and some undiagnostic pieces from the context were calcinated white.

Three layers, HL2, HL3 and HL8 were accumulation layers that contained demolition material. HL2 produced a single femur fragment from a sheep or goat that had chop marks. HL3

contained two NCS fragments, one identifiable as part of a horse skull and the other a dog gnawed diaphysis fragment from a medium-sized mammal. HL8 did not produce any hand collected animal bone although one small unidentified fragment was recovered from an environmental sample.

Accumulation layer IL9 produced four NCS fragments. One was a radius fragment from a sheep or goat, the others were all large mammal and included rib and diaphysis pieces. Some of the material had been dog gnawed.

Post-Medieval/Modern

Only 18 pieces of hand collected animal bone were recovered from post-medieval/modern contexts, six of which were POSACs (Table 54).

Taxon	POSAC	Cut/chopped
Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	4	1
Canis familiaris (dog)	2	
Sus domesticus (domestic pig)	+ (2)	

Table 54 Total number of POSACs identified for each species, "+" sign used if the species was only represented amongst the NCS material.

Only three species were identified, the most numerous of which was cattle followed by pig. One piece of cattle bone, an astragalus, had a chop mark. The MNI for cattle is one.

Skeletal part	*Bos taurus* (domestic cattle)
Mandible	2
Humerus – distal complete	1
Astragalus	1

Table 55 Distribution of the skeletal parts for the main domestic species of cattle for all post-medieval/modern contexts

Table 56 below presents a more detailed distribution of the post-medieval/modern POSACs.

Context	Feature type	Taxon	No. of POSACs	Cut/chopped
BL02	Imported soil	NCS		
CL02	Imported soil	*Bos taurus* (domestic cattle)	+	-
FL04	Metalled surface	*Sus domesticus* (pig)	+	-
GL02	Imported soil	*Bos taurus* (domestic cattle)	1	0
GF10	Cut associated with modern alterations	NCS		
HF02	Cellar wall	*Bos taurus* (domestic cattle)	1	1
IL02	In-fill	*Bos taurus* (domestic cattle)	2	0
IL02	In-fill	*Canis familiaris* (dog)	2	0
IL02	In-fill	*Sus domesticus* (pig)	+	-

Table 56 Distribution of the POSACs from post-medieval/modern contexts

A fragment from a pig's pelvis was recovered from post-medieval metalled surface FL4 that had been sawn through. Three pieces of cattle bone were recovered from backfill around 17th-century cellar wall HF2. All were pieces from the rear legs and ankles including tibia fragments and an astragalus that had been chopped.

Animal bone from a modern context included a single small-/medium-sized mammal rib fragment from GF10. Layers of imported soil/infill CL2, GL2 and IL2 together they yielded 14 pieces of animal bone including cattle (two POSACs) and dog (two). The remaining NCS material included pig and a fragment of undiagnostic bird bone but was mostly comprised of cattle/large mammal pieces. A rib fragment from GL2 had been cut.

6.10.5 Conclusions

In order to draw reliable conclusions from the animal bone assemblage it would be hoped that the recovered material would be broadly representative of the entire site. Here the limited extent and non-continuous nature of the areas investigated makes this assumption particularly unreliable. Hand-collection will also have biased the recovery in favour of the bones and teeth of the larger species which will be overrepresented in the assemblage. That being said, in common with most recovered animal bone the material easily fits into the general pattern of mixed disarticulated assemblages of domestic waste.

Roman

The Roman contexts produced a small amount of animal bone that included the domestic species of cattle, sheep or goat, pig and chicken and the wild species of grey heron, wood pigeon and woodcock. The enhanced recovery of smaller bone fragments from environmental samples produced fish, vole and bird bone, possibly including mallard and teal.

Pig was the most numerous of the domestic species (by number of POSACs) in Phase 1 followed by sheep or goat. Only a single cattle POSAC was identified, although given the extremely limited extent of the archaeological investigation this may not be representative of the wider site. It is interesting to note that high levels of pig bones have been excavated from sites with known Roman military connections (Luff 1993), and this has been related to the immediate need of feeding a rapidly increasing population. Pigs are kept for their meat as they produce large litters and are relatively easy to feed.

No large rubbish pits or similar (non-structural) features that could contain large dumps of bone waste were excavated on the site. The earliest deposits in Pad B were the remains of a burnt floor (BL10) and its make-up layer (BL11) that produced a small amount of pig, sheep or goat, bird and fish bone. This material could easily represent low level domestic waste.

Pre-Boudiccan structural features in Pads F and G contained more animal bone but again the quantities are low and the fragments residual, their inclusion in the features accidental rather than deliberate. Pig bone was again the most numerous (by POSAC) and included a fragment of butchered pelvis (FF25). Two of the wild bird species identified (grey heron and woodcock) were amongst the material from this phase.

The assemblage from the Boudiccan destruction layer in Pads C, F and H did not reveal any significant change. Although the quantities are again low, pig bone was once more the most numerous species (by POSAC) with sheep or goat, chicken and medium/large mammal bone. The latter included common place examples of butchered rib and vertebrae fragments. The pig bone included several juvenile metapodials, possibly from the same animal.

The post-Boudiccan (Phase 2) contexts included a wider range of feature types including floors, a possible metalled surface and construction/robbing cuts. Again, no significant animal bone deposits were found, and the quantities of bone recovered were relatively low with much of the material likely to be residual in nature. Sheep or goat was the most numerous species (by POSAC) but given the small amounts recovered this is unlikely to be meaningful.

Examples of typical butchery waste were noted amongst the NCS material from all the Roman phases. These included cut or chopped rib fragments and vertebrae that had been split sagitally. Only one POSAC displayed signs of butchery, a fragment of a pig pelvis with cut marks associated with carcass dismembering recovered from FF25, a possible construction cut (pre-Boudiccan, Phase 1). No signs of bone-working were identified.

The bird species identified (grey heron, wood pigeon and woodcock) reflect the local environment around the town. Heron are found in wetland areas such as ponds, rivers and marshes and the woodcock being (as its name implies) a woodland bird. According to the Oxford English Dictionary its English name is first recorded in about 1050.

The late Roman (Phase 3) deposits included various layers containing demolition debris (Pads C, B, F and G), a burnt horizon (Pads C, F and G) and a pit (Pad B). Overall, it produced far less hand-collected animal bone than the previous Roman phases.

Pig was again the most numerous species (by POSAC) along with cattle, sheep or goat, chicken, domestic goose and horse (only amongst the NCS material). No wild species were identified amongst the hand-collected material, but shrew and vole were present amongst bone from environmental samples.

No signs of butchery were noted on any of the POSACs but amongst the NCS material from burnt horizon GL9 was a fragment of a proximal pig radius that had cut marks consistent with carcass dismembering. Large- and medium-sized mammal rib and vertebrae fragments from this context also showed cut and chop marks from butchery. No signs of bone-working were noted.

Medieval
The medieval deposits were generally characterised by layers containing demolition material (Pads C, F and G), soil accumulation/deposition layers (Pads G, H and I), pits, linear features and robber trenches (Pads C and G), all prime receptacles for domestic waste to be deposited, either intentionally or otherwise.

Together they yielded more animal bone than any of the other site periods with a wide range of species represented, both domestic and wild. Particularly prolific were pit CF3/GF8 and soil accumulation/deposition layer GL8.

Cattle was the most numerous species identified (by POSAC) followed by sheep or goat. Four of the POSACs (mostly cattle bone) had cut or chop marks. Butchered rib and vertebrae fragments were present in several contexts and a cattle horn core that had been sawn through may be the only indication of possible bone working recovered from the excavation. The skeletal parts present represented both high and low meat value areas of the body suggesting that the bone waste may not have travelled far before its deposition.

Four wild species were identified, including wood pigeon, crane, rabbit, and a member of the corvus family, possibly a crow. The cranes habitat is generally wetland or grassland and has been absent from England since the 1600s although in recent years it has been returning to East Anglia. The crow or raven is a ubiquitous species that can be found in a variety of habitats including urban environments. Rabbit can be found in meadows, woods, forests, grasslands and wetlands.

Post-medieval/modern
The post-medieval/modern contexts produced the least animal bone of any site period. The deposits included a cellar wall (Pad H), metalled surface (Pad F), imported soil layers (Pads B, C and G), structural alterations (Pad G) and modern in-filling (Pad I).

Given the character of the contexts that the animal bone was recovered from it is likely to be mostly residual material. Much of the identified bone was cattle (by POSAC) with one piece displaying a cut or chop mark from butchery. Metalled surface FL4 produced a fragment of a pig pelvis that had been sawn through. In an earlier period saw marks would be a good indication of bone working as the tool was generally an expensive precision instrument, but by the post-medieval period it can be found in more general use.

6.11 Shell

by Laura Pooley

In total 986 oyster shells (8.59kg), six whelk shells (24.1g), two cockle shells (3.3g) and two periwinkles (2.2g) came from 20 contexts. The vast majority of the oyster shell came from post-Boudiccan pit or layer IF11 (898 shells at 7970g, 91% by count and 93% by weight) along with

all but one of the whelks and both of the periwinkles. The remaining 19 contexts, of both Roman and medieval date, produced between one to ten oyster shells each, with only FL16 producing more. All of this material has been discarded unless indicated in Table 56 below.

Context	Finds no.	Description	Qt.	Wt. g
BL10	B14 (S)	**Oyster shell:** fragments	3	14.6
BL11	B16 (S)	**Oyster shell:** fragments	3	9.8
CF3	C4	**Oyster shell:** three left valves, four right valves **Cockle shell:** complete **Whelk shell:** virtually complete *shells retained in the archive*	7 2 1	56.6 3.3 8.1
CL17	C23 (S)	**Oyster shell:** right valve	1	23.9
CL19	C33	**Oyster shell:** fragments of right valve	5	28.1
CL25	C45 (S)	**Oyster shell:** fragment of right valve	1	15.0
FL7	F10	**Oyster shell:** left valve	1	32.5
FL10	F27	**Oyster shell:** degraded fragments	10	9.4
FL11	F23	**Oyster shell:** degraded fragments	6	6.6
FL11	F24	**Oyster shell:** fragment of left valve	1	12.6
FL16	F32 (S)	**Oyster shell:** right valve and fifteen fragments	16	123.7
FL16	F36 (S)	**Oyster shell:** fragment	1	9.8
FL22	F53	**Oyster shell:** two fragments of left valve, six right valves	8	84.8
FF19	F51 (S)	**Oyster shell:** degraded fragments	4	7.9
FF22	F37 (S)	**Oyster shell:** degraded fragments	6	3.0
GL9	G41 (S)	**Oyster shell:** degraded fragments	3	4.6
GL13	G55	**Oyster shell:** left valve	1	63.9
GL29	G91 (S)	**Oyster shell:** degraded fragments	3	11.7
GF8	G8	**Oyster shell:** right valve and left valve	2	16.6
GF24	G88 (S)	**Oyster shell:** degraded fragments	2	1.5
IF11	I14 (S)	**Oyster shell:** Right valves – complete or at least two-thirds complete, smallest: 41.9 by 44.7mm, largest: 79.3mm by 84.2mm. Left valves – complete or at least two-thirds complete (15 have two shells attached to each other), smallest: 45.3mm by 53.0, largest: 86.2mm by 109.0mm Fragments – left and right valves **Whelk shell:** two complete and three fragments **Periwinkle shell:** complete *A sample of the complete oyster shells was retained in the archive along with the whelks and periwinkles*	 182 144 540 5 2	 2,502 2,649 2,324 16.0 2.2
IF11	I15 (S)	**Oyster shells:** 15 left valves, 17 right valves	32	495.0
IF12	I17	**Oyster shell:** four left valves	4	78.5

Table 56 Shell listed by context. (S) = from a soil sample.

7 Environmental assessment, environmental analysis and charcoal identifications

7.1 Environmental assessment (Appendix 6)

by Val Fryer, Environmental Archaeologist

Introduction and method statement

Samples for the retrieval of the plant macrofossil assemblages were taken from Pads B, C, F, G, H and I, and a total of 44 were submitted for assessment. A number of samples comprised materials which were collected by hand during excavation. These are denoted within the

associated tables by 'HC' written as the sample volume. The remaining samples were bulk floated by CAT and the flots were collected in a 300 micron mesh sieve. The dried flots were scanned under a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x 16 and the plant macrofossils and other remains noted are listed in Tables 1-4. Nomenclature within the tables follows Stace (2010). With the exception of one mineral replaced seed (de-noted within the table by a lower case 'm' suffix) and possible fragments of scorched but uncharred wood, all plant remains were charred. Modern roots, seeds, buds, arthropods and fungal sclerotia were also recorded, with the latter being particularly abundant within the assemblages from burnt floor deposit BL10 (sample 3) and levelling layer BL11 (sample 4).

Results

Cereals, chaff and seeds of common weeds and wetland plants are recorded within a number of the assemblages studied, although mostly at a very low density. Preservation is very variable; some macrofossils are very well preserved, whilst others are puffed, distorted and fragmented possibly as a result of very high temperature combustion. Some charcoal is very heavily abraded and other fragments show distinct patterns of burning which are generally associated with flashover fires.

Oat (*Avena* sp.), barley (*Hordeum* sp.) and wheat (*Triticum* sp.) grains are recorded within seventeen of the assemblages studied, along with cereals which are too poorly preserved for close identification. However, in only one instance (sample 33 from medieval layer GL8) is a significant quantity of material recorded. Within most other assemblages, grains are present as single specimens within a sample. Of the wheat grains, both elongated specimens typical of spelt (*T. spelta*) and more rounded hexaploid type forms are noted, and double-keeled spelt glume bases are present within the assemblage from sample 33. Other cereal chaff is all but absent. Possible non-cereal crop plant remains include a single rounded legume of potential pea (*Pisum sativum*) type (from late Roman layer HL8 – sample 41) and indeterminate large pulse (Fabaceae) fragments (from late Roman layer FL6 – sample 17).

Weed seeds are generally very scarce, with most occurring as single specimens within an assemblage. All are of common segetal weeds and grassland herbs, with taxa noted including corn cockle (*Agrostemma githago*), stinking mayweed (*Anthemis cotula*), brome (*Bromus* sp.), medick/clover/trefoil (*Medicago/Trifolium/Lotus* sp.), persicaria (*Persicaria maculosa/ lapathifolia*), ribwort plantain (*Plantago lanceolata*), grasses (Poaceae), knotgrass (*Polygonum aviculare*), buttercups (*Ranunculus* sp.) and dock (*Rumex* sp.). A single flax (*Linum usitatissimum*) seed is present within sample 33, and the same assemblage also includes a possible fragment of an onion-couch (*Arrhenatherum* sp.) type tuber. Wetland plant macrofossils, including club-rush (*Bolboschoenus/Schoenoplectus* sp.), sedge (*Carex* sp.) and spike-rush (*Eleocharis* sp.) nutlets, occur within only six assemblages. Tree/shrub macrofossils are equally scarce, but do include hazel (*Corylus avellana*) nutshell fragments, part of an oak (*Quercus* sp.) cupule and 'pips' of bramble (*Rubus* sect. *Glandulosus*) and raspberry (*R. idaeus*) type. Charcoal/charred wood fragments, including many pieces >40mm in size, are present throughout. What appear to be scorched (but uncharred) wood fragments are recorded within the assemblages from pre-Boudiccan layer BL11 (sample 4) and the lower fill of Roman construction trench GF23 (sample 26). Other plant macrofossils are scarce, but do include small pieces of charred root/stem, indeterminate buds, culm nodes and inflorescence fragments and wattles from a Roman wattle and daub wall (FL17, sample 23).

Other remains are also scarce. The small fragments of black porous and tarry material are all thought to be residues of the high temperature combustion of organic materials, possibly including cereal grains. Other remains include small bone fragments, minute pieces of burnt/fired clay, marine mollusc shell (mostly oyster and mussel), small fragments of painted plaster, ferrous spherules and charred textile. The latter is particularly common within the assemblage from sample 33, where it would appear that more than one fabric type/weave pattern is present.

Discussion

For the purposes of this discussion, the samples have been divided by pad and date.

Pad B (Appendix 6 Table 1)
Five samples were taken, three from pre-Boudican layers, one from a Boudican destruction layer and one from a Roman construction cut. The recovered assemblages are all very small (i.e. <0.1 litres in volume) and extremely limited in composition. However, sample 3 from burnt clay floor BL10 does include macrofossils which may have been imported to the site as bedding or fuel, whilst sample 2 (Boudican destruction layer BL9) possibly includes detritus which was burnt *in situ*. The presence of un-charred materials within sample 4 (pre-Boudican layer BL11) is, perhaps, unusual, although the materials could easily be contaminants derived from the overlying deposits. However, 'scorched' remains have been noted at other sites within Colchester (e.g. Balkerne Lane, Murphy 1984a).

Pad C (Appendix 6 Table 1)
Eight assemblages are from deposits of pre-Boudiccan, post-Boudiccan, Roman, medieval and post-medieval date. All are small (<0.1 litres in volume), with sample 6 comprising charcoal which was hand collected from the contents of a post-medieval (late fifteenth to sixteenth century) cistern pot (CF3). With the exception of charcoal/charred wood fragments, plant remains are scarce throughout. However, sample 11, from a make-up/levelling deposit (CL20), does include cereals which may have been spilled and accidentally charred during culinary preparation. Sample 7, from late Roman layer CL13, also appears to contain a very low density of culinary detritus including cereals, bone, fish bone and marine mollusc shell.

Pad F (Appendix 6 Table 2)
Eleven assemblages are from Boudiccan destruction layers and other deposits of Roman and late Roman date. Plant macrofossils are generally very scarce, with six assemblages containing only charcoal/charred wood fragments. Of these, four comprise hand collected materials including burnt plank fragments from wattle and daub wall FF19 (samples 14 and 16) and from the demolition of that wall (FL17) which was burnt *in situ*. The plank fragments are possibly of oak (ring porous pattern with latewood pores in 'flame like' groups) and all are distinctly flaked, probably suggesting that combustion occurred at very high temperatures. The assemblage from sample 17 (charcoal-rich layer FL6) includes cereals, grassland herb seeds and charcoal, with ferrous spherules and hammerscale also present. Because of the latter, it is, perhaps, more likely that the remains are derived from plant materials used as tinder or kindling for a smithing activity.

Pad G (Appendix 6 Table 3)
The sixteen assemblages are from features of pre-Boudican to late Roman (late fourth century) date. Most are extremely small and limited in composition, but some material does merit further discussion.

1. Samples 27, 28, 32 and 36 all comprise materials which were hand collected during excavation. Samples 27 and 28 are both from a wattle and daub wall with a timber ground plate (GF24). Charcoal fragments (including larger pieces >40mm in size) are abundant, and although most appear to be from ring porous wood, further species identification has not been undertaken. The wattle fragments are very flaked and fragile, but the material from the ground plate is slightly more robust. It would again appear that combustion occurred at a very high temperature.
2. The material from post/stake-hole GF29 (sample 32) is of particular interest as it appears to display a pattern of burning which is commonly called 'alligator charring'. Little has been written about burn patterns on archaeological materials, but contemporary studies of fire pattern analysis from America (cf. Bieber 2012) suggest that alligator charring typically occurs in flashover fires, where well oxygenated, extremely high temperature (i.e.1500 + degrees F) combustion occurs within the lower levels of a structure.
3. Sample 33 is from medieval layer GL8, but much of the material from it appears to be similar too, and therefore to have most likely derived from late Roman layer GL9 sealed beneath, indicating significant truncation. It is the only assemblage from the current site which includes a moderate to high density of cereals, chaff and weed seeds. The composition of the assemblage would appear to suggest that the remains are derived from a small batch of semi-cleaned grain (primarily wheat), which was probably awaiting a final sort

by hand prior to consumption/use. A late Roman date for this material is more likely as spelt wheat was little grown after the end of the Roman period. It is of particular note that charred textile fragments are also common, possibly suggesting that the grain was stored within some form of bag (or bags, as more than one weave pattern appears to be present). Similar small batches of grain have been identified from Balkerne Lane (Murphy 1984a ibid) and Culver Street (Murphy 1992a).

4. The assemblage from late Roman layer GL9 (sample 34) may also contain a small quantity of semi-prime grain, but the material will require further processing (see below) before any accurate interpretation can be given.
5. One last point of potential note within the Pad G assemblages is the presence of an indeterminate organic material (possibly burnt) which occurs as thin layers, sometimes with many layers accumulated together (see samples 38, 39, 25 and 30). The nature of this material is currently unclear, but if not burnt, it is tentatively suggested that it may be the result of water seeping down through the deposits from later drainage systems.

Pad H (Appendix 6 Table 4)
The three assemblages are from early Roman floor HL16 (sample 42), Boudiccan destruction level HL19 (sample 43) and late Roman layer HL8 (sample 41). The first two deposits are both extremely limited in composition, consisting of little more than occasional fragments of charcoal. The late Roman assemblage is very similar to that from Shaft C sample 7 (see above), and it is assumed that this material may also be derived from culinary detritus and/or other domestic refuse.

Shaft I (Appendix 6 Table 4)
The single sample (44) is from the fill of Roman pit IF11. The assemblage, which contains charcoal, bone, eggshell and marine mollusc shell, is almost certainly derived from a very low density of domestic midden waste.

Conclusions and recommendations for further work
In summary, the assemblages from St. Nicholas Street are mostly very small and limited in composition. In addition, the excavation of the site in isolated blocks makes any coherent interpretation of the plant macrofossil data very difficult. Nevertheless, the following points may be of note to the overall interpretation of the site and its component features.

- In most instances, the assemblages from the pre-Boudiccan deposits and Boudiccan destruction layers are very sparse, possibly suggesting that this area of the early town was primarily non-domestic in nature. Similar low densities of material were also recorded from the military site at Culver Street to the west of St. Nicholas Street (Murphy 1992a). In contrast, rich assemblages from both Lion Walk to the south (Murphy 1984b) and Fenwicks to the northwest (Fryer 2017) show that the town was well established at this time, with sufficient disposable wealth to enable the importation of luxury food items from the Mediterranean and beyond.
- On at least two occasions (Boudiccan destruction and at some point during the late Roman period), buildings on the site appear to have been destroyed by fire. There is evidence from both for extremely high temperatures of combustion, with probable flashover fire conditions in the Boudiccan period (GF29). The textile fragments from sample 33 (layer GL8) appear 'melted', with some being concreted onto layers of black, tarry material, which are presumably derived from the burning grain. Similar 'melted' deposits were also noted within the Fenwick (Fryer, ibid.) assemblages, although the latter were definitely Boudiccan in date.
- It has been suggested (pers. comm.) that the building which occupied the St. Nicholas Street site during the Roman period was possibly the public baths. Little or no evidence for this purported usage survives within the plant macrofossil data, but given the limited nature of the excavation, this is not surprising.
- The grain, textiles and other domestic detritus from contexts associated with the late Roman fire (CL13, FL6, GL8, GL9, HL8) suggest the building was used for storage and/or domestic activities in this period.

Few of the current assemblages contain sufficient material for analysis (i.e. 100+ specimens). However, the following work is recommended:

- Materials suitable for C14 dating should be extracted from the late Roman layers in order to establish a clear date for the deposit.
- The assemblages from samples 34 and 35 (late Roman layer GL9) are both large (2.5 and 0.8 litres respectively) and very charcoal dominant. However, cereals are also present. As materials from these samples would complement the assemblage from sample 33, it is suggested that the remains are passed through a stack of sieves to better enable extraction and quantification of the cereals and other plant macrofossils. The remaining 10 litres of material from sample 33 should be also processed. Once the latter is completed, full analysis of the assemblage from GL8 and GL9 should be considered, as it would provide a rare opportunity to study plant remains from this area of the town.
- The charcoal/charred wood/wattle fragments from samples 14 (FF19), 16 (FF22), 23 (FL17), 27 and 28 (GF24), 31 and 32 (GF29), 36 (GL9) and 37 (GL12) should be identified to species. This work should provide valuable data about both buildings on the site and the exploitation of local resources throughout the Roman period. Further materials suitable for C14 dating may also be identified.
- The textile fragments from sample 33 should be fully analysed.

7.2 Environmental analysis (Appendix 7)
by Val Fryer, Environmental Archaeologist

Introduction and method statement
After an initial assessment of 44 samples taken from features within pads B, C, F, G, H and I (see Section 7.1), it was recommended that the following were fully quantified prior to analysis.

Sample 33	Layer G30	Finds No. GL8
Sample 34	Layer G32	Finds No. GL9
Sample 35	Layer G41	Finds No. GL9

Sample 33 is from a medieval layer, although the assemblage clearly contains a high density of residual Roman material from GL9. Samples 34 and 35 are from contexts of Late Roman date. All are from features located within pad G. It was hoped that analysis would:

- Potentially provide data about this area of the town prior to the later Roman conflagration.
- Provide material which could be used for comparison with assemblages from the Boudican destruction of the town.
- Provide information to supplement the existing data regarding local agricultural practises and production towards the end of the Roman period.

The samples were bulk floated by the Colchester Archaeological Trust using standard techniques. The flots were collected in a 300 micron mesh sieve and dried prior to sorting under a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x 16. Plant macrofossils and other remains noted are listed in Appendix 7, in which nomenclature follows Stace (2010). Identifications were made by comparison with modern reference specimens. All plant remains were charred. Within the table, counts of cereal grains include only whole specimens or apical ends. Abbreviations used within the table are explained at the end of the text section.

Sample composition
Cereal grains, chaff and seeds of common segetal weeds are present at a low to moderate density within all three assemblages. Preservation is variable, with some cereals and seeds being well-preserved whilst other are severely puffed and distorted, possibly as a result of very high temperature combustion. Some remains are also very fragmented, possibly due to mechanical damage caused by the prolonged use of this area of ground within both the Roman and later medieval town.

Cereals and other possible crop plants

Oat (*Avena* sp.), barley (*Hordeum* sp.) and wheat (*Triticum* sp.) grains are recorded along with a moderate to high density of cereals which are too poorly preserved for close identification. A single possible rye (*Secale cereale*) grain is noted within the assemblage from sample 33. Oats are surprisingly common, accounting for 16 – 40% of the overall cereal assemblages. However, as diagnostic floret bases are not present, it is impossible to state whether the grains are from a wild or cultivated variety. The Romans generally considered that oats (and barley) were best suited for use as animal fodder, although they were almost certainly an important part of the native British diet of the late Iron Age. However, in the context of the St. Nicholas Street samples, it is unclear whether the oats are present as stable waste, as dietary refuse or as components of the waste from the processing of the main wheat crop. Barley is also present (within samples 33 and 34), although only at about 5% of the assemblage. Barley was widely used for brewing (cf. a deposit from a third to fourth century drain associated with a brewery at St Albans (Fryer 2006)), but as already noted, it was considered generally unsuitable for dietary use. Of the wheat from the current assemblages, both rounded hexaploid forms of probable bread wheat (*T. aestivum/compactum*) type and elongated 'drop' form grains of probable spelt (*T. spelta*) type are recorded, with rounded grains being predominant. Germinated wheat grains with concave sides and deep dorsal grooves (some with sprouts still attached) are noted within the assemblage from sample 33. Chaff is generally scarce, although all three assemblages do include double-keeled spelt glume bases, whilst sample 33 includes one possible bread wheat type rachis nodes with diagnostic crescentic glume inserts. A possible rivet wheat (*T. turgidum*) type rachis node with persistent glume bases, noted within sample 34, is almost certainly intrusive, as this variety appears to have been introduced to Britain very soon after the Norman Conquest. Other possible crop plant remains are absent from the samples chosen for analysis, but during assessment a rounded legume of possible pea (*Pisum sativum*) type and fragments of indeterminate large pulses (Fabaceae) were noted within the late Roman charcoal horizons located within Pads F and H (samples 17 and 41 respectively).

Wild flora

Weed seeds are mostly scarce, with many occurring as single specimens within an assemblage. The one exception to this is the seeds of brome (*Bromus* sp.), which account for 30 – 85% of the overall assemblage of dry land flora. Brome is often seen as a component of Iron Age grain assemblages (cf. St Osyth, Essex, Fryer 2007), where it would appear that it was either tolerated as an impurity or was grown as a fodder crop in its own right. It occurs less frequently in most Roman assemblages (cf. a mid-Roman granary at Beck Row, Suffolk (Fryer 2004) or late Roman corn driers at Elvedon, Suffolk (Fryer 2013)), but it is still seen as a cereal contaminant, as it is of similar size to the grain and would, therefore, persist after winnowing. Other weed taxa noted within the current assemblages include onion couch (*Arrhenatherum* sp.), cornflower (*Centaurea* sp.), medick/clover/trefoil (*Medicago*/ *Trifolium/Lotus* sp.), grasses (Poaceae) and dock (*Rumex* sp.). The presence of seeds of stinking mayweed (*Anthemis cotula*) almost certainly indicates that some crops were being produced on the local clay soils. The cultivation of such heavy land appears to have been a Roman innovation, almost certainly made possible by the introduction of the heavy plough which turned the soil more efficiently than the earlier 'scratch' ploughs of the Iron Age. It is unclear whether the single flax (*Linum* sp.) type seed within sample 33 is of Roman or medieval date. However, evidence for the use of flax for either fibre production or as a food plant is known from, for example, later Iron Age and Roman deposits at Silchester (Lodwick 2017) and from Boudiccan deposits at the Cups Hotel site, Colchester (Murphy 1992b). Other evidence for the local wild flora is scarce within the current assemblages, but nutlets of sedge (*Carex* sp.), a wetland plant, are noted along with a single seed of apple/pear (*Malus/Pyrus* sp.) type.

Other plant macrofossils

Comminuted charcoal/charred wood fragments are present throughout along with some pieces of larger size. It is noted that some of the material is heavily abraded, possibly due to prolonged exposure to the elements prior to burial and/or the intensive re-working of the deposits throughout the Roman and medieval periods. Other fragments show distinct patterns of burning which are generally associated with very high temperatures of combustion and flashover fires.

Other plant remains are scarce, but do include an indeterminate culm node, possible fruit stone/ nutshell fragments and small pieces of charred root/stem.

Other remains
Other remains are generally scarce. However, fragments of black porous and tarry material are present throughout, and it is thought most likely that all are residues of the high temperature combustion of organic remains, possibly including cereal grains. Globules of vitreous material are also present within all three assemblages and similarly, these are presumed to be derived from the burning of grass/straw or silica rich ash at very high temperatures. Other remains include small pieces of bone (some of which are burnt), ferrous globules (possibly indicative of some nearby smithing activity) and fragments of charred textile (see Section 6.6).

Discussion

For the purposes of this discussion, samples studied at assessment have also been included.

Pre-Boudiccan features (not tabulated)
Pre-Boudiccan features/layers were noted within pads B and G. All assemblages are very small and limited in composition. Although sample 3 (from clay floor BL10) does include materials possibly derived from brush wood (i.e. hazel (*Corylus avellana*) nutshell fragments, part of an oak (*Quercus* sp.) cupule, bramble (*Rubus* sect. *Glandulosus*) 'pips' and indeterminate buds) it is unclear how this material relates to activities occurring on or near the site.

However, one observation of potential note is the condition of the charcoal within posthole GF29 (sample 32). It would appear that this material was possibly part of a pre-Boudiccan structure which was destroyed at the time of the rebellion. Little has been written about burn patterns on archaeological materials, but contemporary studies of fire pattern analysis carried out in America (cf. Bieber 2012) suggest that 'alligator' char patterns (as seen on the material within sample 32) typically occur in flashover fires, where well oxygenated, extremely high temperature combustion at 1500+ degrees Fahrenheit, occurs within the lower levels of a building. This material may possibly, therefore, provide terrifying insights into the ferocity of the Boudiccan conflagration.

Boudiccan features (not tabulated)
Deposits related to the Boudiccan destruction are recorded within all but pad I, but again, the assemblages are mostly very limited in composition. This is sharp contrast to assemblages from elsewhere within the Roman town (for example Lion Walk to the south (Murphy 1984b) and Fenwicks to the northwest (Fryer, forthcoming)), where it is clear that the population had sufficient disposable wealth to enable the importation of luxury food items from the Mediterranean and beyond. The reason for this paucity of material at the current site is not immediately apparent, but it may suggest that this area of the town was primarily non-domestic at the time of the Boudiccan rebellion.

Roman features (not tabulated)
The assemblages of mid-Roman date are again very limited, with most containing only charcoal and occasional cereals and/or seeds. As with the Boudiccan deposits (see above), the reason for this remains unclear. It has been suggested (pers. comm.) that the building which occupied the St. Nicholas Street area during the Roman period was possibly the public baths. Such a use could account for the very limited nature of the assemblages, although it might be expected that fuel residues, including cereal processing waste (used as tinder/kindling), dried herbage and high densities of charcoal/charred wood, would be recovered. However, given the limited nature of the current excavation it is, perhaps, not surprising that such assemblages are not recorded.

Late Roman features (Appendix 7 plus other nontabulated assemblages)
Deposits of later Roman date are recorded within Pads C, F, G and H. Of these, the assemblages from Pad G (Appendix 7) are of particular note, with samples 33 (layer GL8) and 34 (layer GL9) containing moderate to high densities of cereals, chaff and weed seeds. It would appear most likely that these remains are derived from the late stage processing of small

batches of wheat, where contaminants including oats, barley and the larger weed seeds would have been removed by hand immediately prior to consumption/use. It is unclear why this material is present within this area of the town, but it is tentatively suggested that buildings on the site may have been used for the storage of semi-prime grain, which had been imported from the surrounding countryside. That this material was probably destroyed during a fire which razed the surrounding area at some point during the later Roman period is attested by the overall poor condition of the grains (i.e. severely puffed and distorted) and the 'melted' appearance of the textile fragments which are also present within the samples. It should be noted that the assemblage from sample 33 may contain some intrusive material, as the deposit appears to have been disturbed during the medieval period. However, the bulk of the recovered remains are almost certainly Roman in date, as the wide-scale production of spelt wheat had largely ceased by the end of the Roman period. Layers from Pads C (CL13 – sample 7), Pad F (FL6 – sample 17) and Pad H (HL8 – sample 41) include materials which are probably derived from hearth/midden waste including cereals, grassland herb seeds, charcoal, bone and fish bone along with small pellets of burnt or fired clay and even ferrous spherules and hammerscale.

Conclusions

In summary, although the assemblages are mostly small and limited in composition, they may contain valuable glimpses into various aspects of the Roman town. Although the St Nicholas Street area appears to have been little used during the earliest period of Roman occupation, it is apparent from here and from elsewhere in Colchester that the Boudiccan destruction resulted in fire storm conditions, which swept through the entire town causing widespread destruction and loss of life. Similar evidence for the ferocity of the conflagration is also seen at Fenwicks (Fryer, forthcoming), where much of the site was sealed by layers of melted materials destroyed during the fire. There is little evidence of how the site may been used as the town was rebuilt, although it could have housed a major civic structure like the public baths. This may account for the apparent lack of material of mid-Roman date. By the later Roman period, buildings on or near the site may have been used for the storage of cereals, although the evidence for this is somewhat limited. However, it is noted that the later Roman assemblages (as recorded at the current site) appear to be more mundane than those from the Boudiccan layers recorded elsewhere within the town, with no evidence for the continued importation of luxury items from the Mediterranean homeland. This could suggest that the population of the town was now less 'Romanised', although the evidence for this hypothesis is tentative at best. The St Nicholas Street area was probably destroyed by fire again during the later Roman period, before the many deposits of Roman date were disturbed during the medieval settlement and expansion of the town.

7.3 Charcoal identifications

by Lisa Gray, Archaeobotanist

Introduction

Fragments of charcoal from twelve samples were submitted for identification. Charcoal fragments larger than 4mm Ø in size were picked out for identification and, where possible, one hundred fragments were randomly selected for identification using a riffle box. Identification was attempted using epi-luminating microscopy. It is difficult to make identifications of charcoal fragments that are smaller than 4mm Ø in size because the diagnostic features necessary for identification may not be visible in such small fragments (Asouti 2006, 31; Smart & Hoffman, 1988, 178-179). Fragments smaller than this size were scanned to find any twigs or smaller roundwood fragments. When fragments have been broken to reveal anatomical features, they have been wrapped in foil to keep those fragments intact so they can be counted. Charcoal identifications were made using modern reference material (author's own) and anatomical guides (Hather 2000; Schoch *et al.* 2004). One hundred fragments, where present, were randomly selected for identification using a riffle box. Identification was attempted using epi-luminating microscopy.

Results

The two taxa present in these samples were oak (*Quercus* sp.) and hazel (*Corylus avellana* L.).

It is not possible to identify oak wood beyond genus from microscopic wood anatomy alone (Hather 2000, 11-12). No charcoal fragments still had bark attached so it was not possible to identify sapwood.

Fragments were present as stemwood or clear roundwood fragments. Most of the roundwood fragments were hazel but sample <37> contained five fragments of oak roundwood and sample <36> contained one. The hazel roundwood fragments were found in samples <16>, <23>, <31>< 34> and <36>. The low diversity of taxa for the roundwood fragments could be due to these being broken fragments of originally larger fragments of charred roundwood.

Sample No.	Context No.	Finds No.	Description	*Corylus avellana* L. (twig)	*Corylus avellana* L. (roundwood)	*Corylus avellana* L. (stemwood)	*Quercus* sp. (stemwood)	*Quercus* sp. (roundwood)
Pre-Boudiccan contexts burnt during the revolt								
14	FF19	F33	From wattle and daub wall	-	-	-	100	-
16	FF22	F56	Wooden ground plate from wattle and daub wall	-	3	18	79	-
23	FL17	F46	Layer of Boudiccan demolition material	-	17	-	88	-
27	GF24	G80	From wattle and daub wall	-	-	-	100	-
28	GF24	G83	Wooden ground-plate from wattle and daub wall	-	-	-	100	-
31	GF29	G81	Post/stake-hole GF29, mid to lower fill	-	1	-	3	-
32	GF29	G85	Post/stake-hole GF29, upper fill	-	-	-	32	-
Late Roman contexts								
34	GL9	G32	Charcoal horizon	-	1	3	2	-
35	GL9	G41	Charcoal horizon	1	2	1	-	-
36	GL9	G50	Charcoal horizon	-	5	11	8	1
37	GL12	G43	Charcoal horizon	-	-	48	40	5

Table 58 Charcoal identifications

Discussion

These charcoal fragments are all likely to be remnants of quickly burnt building structures. The roundwood from samples <16> and <23> were probably wattles from the wall. Hazel was a commonly used wood type for this purpose in Romano-British Eastern England (Murphy 2001, 16). The roundwood fragments had ring counts of 1 to 13 and diameters ranging from 10 to 30mm. Several of these roundwood fragments were split and abraded so the ring counts and diameter measurements are approximate. The roundwood wattle in sample <23> are all 10mm in diameter and with visible ring counts mostly between 5 and 6. The larger fragments of roundwood were found in sample <16>.

8 Discussion (Fig 34-36)

8.1 Roman

8.1.1 Roman Phase 1: Boudiccan and Pre-Boudiccan (Fig 34)

The earliest remains on the development site date back to the early Roman period and come from a pre-Boudiccan building burnt down during the revolt of AD 61 and sealed by a layer of Boudiccan destruction debris.

A single east-west aligned wattle and daub wall crossed Pads F (FF19/FF22) and G (GF24/ GF28). At *c* 0.3m wide, the wall had been built within a construction trench (*c* 0.74m wide) on oak ground plates with birch wattles. The wall had been plastered and painted, with two iron strap hinges from a door recovered from FF19 (SF19 and SF20). Significant fire damage to the remains of the wall show that it had been burnt during the Boudiccan revolt with the remains subsequently demolished and levelled. A linear underneath the wall in Pad F could either be evidence of ground preparations in advance of construction or an earlier wall alignment.

Three north-south linear features could potentially be associated with further wall alignments. The first was recorded along the eastern edge of Pad B (BF8), the second the western edge of Pad F (FF25) and the third the eastern edge of Pad F (FF23). If they are wall alignments, then excavation has revealed at least three separate rooms within the pre-Boudiccan building, one to the north of the wattle and daub wall and two to the south.

Laid on top of either natural ground level or a thin remnant of topsoil, were the floors of this building. A burnt sandy-clay floor (or floors) was recorded to the north of the wattle and daub wall (BL10, CL26, FL20 and GL25). Equivalent sandy-clay floor layers to the south of the wall (GL24 and HL16) were either unburnt or only showed evidence of slight scorching, with occupation layers in Pad F (FL21 and FL22) showing no evidence of being heat-affected. Interestingly, there is also evidence for earlier floor layers in both Pad B (BL12 with make-up/ levelling layer BL11 above) and Pad F (FL23 with FL21 and FL22 above).

Finds from this phase include most of the daub bricks, daub fragments and more general fragments of baked clay from the site, all likely from walls of the pre-Boudiccan building. Daub-bricks were used in the construction of the early Roman military buildings in the fortress, while stud and block walls with daub bricks filling the places between the upright wooden studs were used in the earliest civilian buildings dating from *c* AD 49 onwards (*CAR* **6**, 21-27, 39-40 fig. 3.14, 67-68 fig. 3.35). Fragments of mortar/plaster and painted wall plaster show that the walls had been both plastered and painted, with some *in situ* remains surviving on the walls in Pads F and G. Fragments of brick/tile, tegula and imbrex were also common finds in this phase indicating that the structure had a tiled roof. Two pieces of window glass suggest that it was also at least partially glazed, and at least one door was hung with iron strap hinges.

A few sherds of mid to late 1st-century pottery were scattered amongst the contexts but so to was a small quantity of later-dated pottery. Intrusive pottery included a 4th-century sherd from wattle and daub wall FF22, showing significant disturbance over the site in the later Roman periods that was not always detectable within the limited space of the excavated pads. Although small and fragmentary, the early Roman pottery included imported Samian wares as well as locally-produced beakers, bowls and a face pot. A few fragments of vessel glass also came from Phase 1 contexts.

The animal bone assemblage from Phase 1 was limited in nature but the material could represent low level domestic waste from both domestic and wild species. Similarly, the charred plant remains from Phase 1 contexts were sparse, possibly suggesting that this area of the town was not primarily domestic in nature.

8.1.2 Roman Phase 2: Post-Boudiccan (Fig 35)

Dating evidence would suggest that during the first half of the 2nd century another building is constructed on the site, this time with substantial masonry wall foundations. The largest of

these foundations was aligned slightly north-northwest to south-southeast and recorded in Pads C (CF8) and H (HF4), and in the cellar of Building B where the post-medieval cellar wall had been built directly on top of it. The foundation stood at *c* 1.06m wide, and in Pad C had survived to a height of 1.4m with approximately 2m of robber trench above. Built within a substantial construction cut to the north (Pads C and G), this cut became narrower to the south (Pad H). The foundation had been made from courses of septaria and tile set into a light yellow/brown mortar built against wooden planks.

Wall foundation FF18 was aligned east to west with foundation IF10 aligned east-northeast to west-southwest. Foundation FF18 was constructed from pebbles and small pieces of septaria set in a light grey mortar, and IF10 from septaria blocks set in a yellow/brown mortar. Neither had the regular courses of foundation CF8/HF4, nor were they recorded in adjacent pads to the west. Possible construction cut/robber trench BF6 could potentially represent another wall foundation aligned north-northwest to south-southeast, at *c* 5.2m to the east of CF8/HF4. At 2.4m below current ground level, the base of BF6 is at a similar depth to the base of both FF18 and IF10, but if this is evidence for a wall foundation then unlike these other examples it had been completely removed/robbed-out during the later Roman period. There is also a remote chance that feature IF12 is part of a construction cut for a wall to the west of Pad I.

Contemporary with these walls was a series of metalled surfaces recorded in Pads C, G, F, H and I, most of which were laid on top of the Boudiccan destruction debris. The surface varied in thickness with six layers recorded in Pad H but only thin layers in Pads C and G. Later floor layers were also recorded above the metalling in Pads C, G and F. Given the locations of wall foundations FF18 and IF10, it is unlikely that the metalling represents a single surface, but instead a similar surface used in multiple rooms.

A significant quantity of building material, presumably from the demolition/dereliction of this building, was recovered from features of late Roman and post-Roman date. As well as the usual fragments of *tegula* and *imbrex* from the roof, there were significant quantities of box-flue tile. Most of the flue tile from the site is combed with only three fragments being roller-stamped, but all dating from the 2nd century onwards. Analysis of the quantities of box-flue tile from the development site might suggest that it was from a bathhouse rather than town house or villa (Loughton, Section 6.1), with fragments of column brick and hollow voussoirs adding to the picture. However, all these finds could just be indicative of a large public building with hypocaust heating, columns and arches/vaults. That the building was of importance can be of little doubt with remains also including window glass, painted wall plaster, stucco plaster and Purbeck marble.

The pottery assemblage from Phase 2 was relatively small and fragmentary, but did include local and imported vessels as well as some finewares. A few small pieces of vessel glass were also recovered. Like Phase 1, the animal bone assemblage from Phase 2 probably represents low level domestic waste.

The end-date of this phase is difficult to determine. By the late Roman period, *c* mid-late 4th century, there is evidence that the Phase 2 building was no longer in use. The walls on foundations FF18 and IF10 had been demolished with layers of accumulation and demolition debris covering the site, although the wall above foundation CF8/HF4 was still standing. It is likely that the Phase 2 building had been largely abandoned by the 3rd century.

8.1.3 Roman Phase 3 – Late Roman

By the late Roman period the Phase 2 building was no longer in use. The walls on foundations FF18 and IF10 had been demolished with layers of accumulation and demolition debris covering the site. Above the demolition debris was a charcoal horizon indicative of a widespread fire event. Few features were associated with this phase. Small gully CF5 could potentially be structural, and several postholes/stakehole were cut into layers immediately underneath the charcoal horizon in Pads C, F and G. Evidence from the medieval robber trenches also shows that the wall above foundation CF8/HF4 was still standing, so some reuse of the earlier building is likely.

Finds from the charcoal horizon included pottery sherds dating from AD 350 onwards and several 4th-century coins, three identifiable and dating from AD 335-41 (GL9 and HL8) and AD 364-78 (GL9). Charcoal from the horizon (GL9) also produced a radiocarbon date at 95.4% probability of 259-420 calAD, within which there was an 82.7% probably that the date ranged from 335-420 calAD. All of which indicate a date for the fire within the later 4th century. Evidence from the site may suggest that the fire was started as a result of blacksmithing activities, as almost all of the industrial debris recovered from the site came from this charcoal horizon.

The charcoal horizon in Pad G is particularly interesting as it produced a significant quantity of late Roman finds. That few of them were burnt/heat-affected is perhaps evidence for the demolition and levelling of the site after the fire. It is unfortunate that later medieval layer GL8 truncated charcoal horizon GL9, but comparing the finds from the two layers, it does appear as though many of the finds from GL8 came from GL9. Small finds from these layers included coins along with fragments of comb, bone furniture inlay, a spindlewhorl and a bell. It is perhaps coincidental though that so many finds are concentrated around Pad G. If the site was levelled after the fire then these finds could have been pushed up against the standing Roman wall, especially as the horizon in Pad G is the thickest recorded.

The animal bone assemblage from Phase 3 showed little variation to the earlier phases, although the charred plant remains from the charcoal horizon in Pad G were significant with moderate to high densities of cereals, chaff and weed seeds likely from the late stage processing of wheat. It has been suggested (Fryer, Section 7.2) that this assemblage of plant remains along with fragments of burnt textile may indicate that semi-prime grain was being stored on the site.

8.1.4 The development site within Roman Colchester (Fig 36)

The results of the excavations at 5-6 St Nicholas Street should now be placed within the wider context of Roman Colchester.

The development site is located approximately 100m to the east of the legionary fortress, on the eastern edge of the early Roman colony that was burned down during the Boudiccan revolt of AD 60/1, and within *Insula* 30 of the later Roman walled town. Lying directly to the south of the precinct of the Temple of Claudius, *Insula* 30 is expected to have contained important public buildings (Hull 1958, 203). However, limited excavation in the *insula* has meant that it is not well understood compared to others within the town.

As currently recorded, the *insula* measures *c* 152m east to west and 87-100m north to south, as the southern street is not straight but kinks out to the south midway along. From the centre point of 5-6 St Nicholas Street, the development site lies approximately 24m to the east of the western north-south street and 47m south of the northern east-west street, effectively on the central western edge of the *insula*.

Archaeological evidence for *Insula* 30 from investigations and observations made as far back as 1849 was first summarised and published by M R Hull in 1958 in *Roman Colchester*. Thirteen years later, a reappraisal of the evidence was provided by Philip Crummy (Crummy 1971, 107-111). What follows is a brief summary of the results of these two pieces of work. A location plan based on both publications has been reproduced as Fig 36 but, as highlighted by Philip Crummy in his 1971 work, some of the location plans for the 19th- and early 20th-century works should be treated with caution.

<u>Observations made in 1849 during groundworks for a sewer pipe through the modern streets</u>

1. North-south wall foundation opposite Grammar School, Culver Street East (Hull 1958, 203 ref. 49; Crummy 1971, 111 ref.35).

2. Initially recorded as a floor of Roman tiles at the back of the Cross Keys Inn (Hull 1958, 203-4 ref. 50). The later reappraisal saw these remains reinterpreted as an east-west wall (Crummy 1971, 110-111 ref. 35).

3. North-south wall foundations to east of St Nicholas' Church. Only one is shown on plan, but several north-south walls are mentioned by Hull some of which may actually be located within Insula 29 (Hull 1958, 202-3 refs. 60, 61 & 115, 204 ref. 50; Crummy 1971, 111 ref. 40).
4. Three hypocaust fireplaces with round headed arches found along Long Wyre Street heading underneath the footpath and houses to the east (Hull 1958, 204 ref. 51). Great quantities of Roman roof tiles with brick, septaria and mortar were also recorded. The fireplaces are marked with an **X** on Fig 36 but their locations are extremely tentative. A sketch plan by Wire (Hull 1958, Fig 98) has them located within the northern half of Long Wyre Street, but it is uncertain whether all three are located within Insula 30 or if the southern arch is further to the south in Insula 38a.
5. A Roman pavement is recorded to the east of the fireplaces (the location on Fig 36 should be treated with caution) (Hull 1958, 204 ref. 52).
6. Groundworks for the sewer pipe in the northeastern corner of *Insula* 30, along Queen Street/ Culver Street, revealed a spread of burnt clay/clay bricks, which was also later observed during groundworks in similar locations in 1903-4 and 1922 (Hull 1958, 205 ref. 192). The spread has been variously described as medieval, Norman and Roman in date, although similar remains recorded in 1968-9 at the Sainsbury's site were interpreted as evidence for a late 2nd-century fire (Hull 1958, 205 ref. 192; Dunnett 1971, 98-100; Crummy 1971, 107).

Marked on the Colchester and Essex Museum copy of the 1876 1:500 OS map
7. Masonry walls, but no further reference to how or when they were discovered has survived (Hull 1957, 205 ref. 160; Crummy 1971, 110 ref.34).

Observations made in 1922 during groundworks along Culver Street
8. Opposite the Cross Keys Inn (on the corner of Culver Street and Long Wyre Street), was a large east-west wall running at least 12ft along the north side of the street and 6ft high. Two further two wall foundations aligned southeast-northwest were recorded in the Cross Keys yard (Hull 1958, 204 ref.142). Hull also notes that walls and floors were seen in the same location in 1936. It has been suggested that the east-west wall is actually the same as no.2 (see above) (Crummy 1971, 110-111 ref. 35).
9. Midway between the doors of 55 and 53 Culver Street was a north-south wall, 2ft 8in thick and 1ft high (Hull 1958, 206 ref. 183; Crummy 1971, 110 ref. 22).
10. Opposite the party walls of 67 and 66 Culver Street a section of Roman wall (direction uncertain) was observed, which is possibly part of the same wall originally recorded in 1849 (see 1. above) (Hull 1958, 206 ref 183; Crummy 1971, 110 ref. 30).
11. Opposite the entrance to Lissimore's yard was another piece of wall (Hull 1958, 206 ref. 183; Crummy 1971, 110 ref. 23).
12. Masonry (Crummy 1971, 111 ref. 41)

Observations made in 1930 along the High Street
13. North-south Roman wall (Hull 1958, 204 ref. 113; Crummy 1971, 110 ref. 24).

Adam's Garage, 1948
14. In 1948 a pit was sunk in Messrs. Adam's Garage on the south side of Culver Street. Hull interprets the layers as a sequence of five buildings of clay blocks or wattle and daub (Hull 1955, 317; Crummy 1971, 108 ref. 17).

St Nicholas' Church, 1955
15. Excavations in 1955 following the demolition of St Nicholas' Church revealed the partial remains of at least two buildings in the northwest corner of *Insula* 30 (Hull 1955, 316-317). Structural remains included burnt clay blocks from an early Roman building and a later, large north-south, masonry wall.

11-14 Priory Walk (Sainsbury's), 1968-9 (Dunnett 1971, 98-100, Fig 42)
16. Limited observations were made during groundworks for the construction of Sainsbury's (11-14 Priory Walk) in 1968-9. There were no early Roman structural remains but much of the site was covered in a thick layer of burnt daub, interpreted as the destruction of partially built structures in AD 61. A massive masonry structure was then built of the site, represented by

solid east-west walls and substantial robber trenches. The nature of the site meant that the floor plan could not be reliably reconstructed and no floor levels were recorded, but it was interpreted as a public building. This was sealed by another layer of burnt daub described as a late 2nd-century fire.

Recorded by Dunnett and marked on the Colchester and Essex Museum copy of the OS 1:1250 map (Crummy 1971, 108)
17. One large piece of masonry and two small walls (Crummy 1971, 108 ref. 3).
18. North-south drain (Crummy 1971, 108 ref. 5). This is probably the same drain as seen at 65 High Street in 1976 (see 22 below) and, if so, no. 18 should be plotted further to the west.
19. A massive east-west wall of septaria and mortar and a smaller north-south wall were found when the floor of the cellar was lowered (Crummy 1971, 108 ref. 6; https://colchesterheritage.co.uk/Monument/MCC806).

4-6 Long Wire Street (the Cater's site and before that the Cross Keys Inn), 1970
20. Records made by Architects Stanley Bragg and Associates on the substantial walls which had to be removed during the digging of stanchion holes (Crummy 1971, 108 ref.10).
21. Seven trenches were monitored in 1970 and a substantial east-west masonry wall and two returns were discovered (mostly or completely robbed out). Three periods of building were present. The earliest was represented by a layer of soft burnt clay and charcoal, overlaying two identical floor layers (Crummy 1971, 108-9 ref. 21).

65 High Street, 1976 (*CAR* **6**, 820)
22. Largely destroyed by cellars, at the front of the building was a) a north-south Roman drain, b) a stump of Roman wall foundation, and c) two skeletons.

61-2 High Street (Spendrite), 1983 (*CAR* **6**, 995)
23. Excavation of 7 stanchion holes revealed: a) a substantial east-west robber trench at least 0.6m wide and 8m long, with Roman floors of *opus signinum* to the south overlying make-up and rubbish deposits. Also present was: b) a north-south robber trench, c) an east-west robber trench, and d) a plinth. Part of an unstratified slab found in the northeast corner of the site may have been part of a suspended floor overlaying a hypocaust heating system. On the eastern edge of the site, a subsequent watching brief revealed two small sections of *opus signinum* floor with a cavity below (23e), again likely representing a hypocaust heating system.

High Street, 2007 (CAT Report 426)
24. Large north-south wall foundation of septaria blocks and brick fragments in mortar.

Queen Street and Culver Street East, 2008 (CAT Report 498)
25. A service trench was excavated along Queen Street and Culver Street East. Remains included: a) east-west burnt daub wall, b) east-west burnt daub wall, c) north-south drain, d) north-south masonry wall, e) metalled surface, f) north-south robber trench, g) corner of east-west and north-south wall foundation, and h) metalled surface.

The summary presented here shows the inherent difficulties of interpreting the archaeology of *Insula* 30. There has been almost no comprehensive investigation of the archaeology of the *insula*, with most of the excavations largely of limited scope and dictated by development footprints. Therefore, although structural remains have been recorded, it is currently impossible to reconstruct building plots/plans with any degree of certainty.

We do, however, know that there were pre-Boudiccan structural remains within the footprint of *Insula* 30. This includes burnt daub walls along Queen Street to the east (25), on the south side of Culver Street (14) and underneath St Nicholas' Church (15). There were no *in situ* early Roman structural remains found during work at 11-14 Priory Walk (16) or 4-6 Long Wyre Street (21) but both sites were covered in a layer of burnt daub. The remains from Priory Walk were even interpreted as the destruction of partially built structures at the time of the Boudiccan revolt. To this picture we can now add the presence of at least one early Roman building on 5-6

St Nicholas Street with wattle and daub walls, a tiled roof and sandy-clay floors. That the walls had been both plastered and painted, and the windows glazed, may indicate that the building was of relatively high status. Located to the south of the Temple of Claudius, this could be a public building, but too little of it was revealed to determine form or function.

That the pre-Boudiccan buildings were replaced by large post-Boudiccan masonry structures is a trend across the *Insula* (current site, 15, 16, 21, 25). In places the walls are substantial (current site, 16, 19, 20, 21, 23) and orientated to respect the street alignment, although the remains around Priory Walk (16) do shift orientation. It is impossible to determine how many structures are present. In his analysis for *CAR* **3**, Philip Crummy stated that many of the remains identified within *Insula* 30 were too large to have been private houses and that the remains represent at least one major public building. Unfortunately, although excavations at 5-6 St Nicholas Street have produced more substantial building remains little else was revealed to determine the type or plan of the structure.

The question of a public bathhouse within *Insula* 30 is also one that still cannot be answered satisfactorily. The three hypocaust fireplaces (4) to the southwest of the development site and the suspended hypocaust floor (23) to the northeast could both be evidence in favour of a bathhouse, but could equally be evidence for a substantial hypocaust heating system in a large public building. Significant quantities of flue tile were recovered from the current investigations along with column bricks and hollow voussoirs. The flue tile in particular was recorded in quantities expected from a bathhouse rather than a town house or villa but as we do not know the size or function of the proposed public building it is difficult to make direct comparisons with similar structures from other Roman towns. Column bricks have also been recorded from other buildings in Roman Colchester, such as the arcade of the Temple of Claudius (*Insula* 22; CAT Report 1092) and buildings to the west (in *Insulas* 29 and 30, no. 15; Hull 1960). If the Phase 2 structure at 5-6 St Nicholas Street does prove to be part of a bathhouse then the metalled floors associated with the walls may suggest that these are external rooms.

8.2 Medieval to post-medieval

8.2.1 Medieval, 14th to late 15th century

Sealed beneath the modern infill layer recorded across the site were 0.8-1.1m of medieval layers that pre-date the construction of Buildings A-C. They generally consisted of between one to four layers of dark earth accumulation, with varying quantities of Roman demolition material spread throughout but concentrated in Pads C and G. Amongst this debris was a very small quantity of medieval pottery from Pads C, G, F and H. Pottery fabrics recorded were F12C (11th to early 13th century), F13 (early 11th to early 13th century), F20 (mid 12th to late 14th century), F21 (*c* 1200-1550) and F45C (mid 15th to 17th century), and included pieces of peg-tile dating from the 14th century onwards. As the pottery sherds in fabrics F12C and F13 were found with later-dated medieval pottery, and together with the fragments of peg-tile, a date for these layers from the 14th to the late 15th century (when Building A was built) is likely.

During the medieval period the area could conceivably have been cultivated and these may be successive layers of dark earth mixed with demolition/robbing material from the surrounding Roman buildings. The significant density of material within some of the pads may however make cultivation unlikely. Alternatively, the layers could be associated with ground preparations in advance of the construction of Building A, such as the demolition of extant Roman remains and levelling the site. The fact that these layers sit directly on top of the later 4th-century charcoal horizon would certainly suggest some site clearance of any post-Roman/earlier medieval contexts. These medieval layers could therefore have been laid down over a relatively short period of time in the mid to late 15th century, immediately before Building A was built.

8.2.2 Medieval to post-medieval, late 15th century onwards

The Historic Building Recording carried out by CAT in 2017 (CAT Report 1222, ECC4001) concluded that five buildings (Buildings A-E) existed on the development site (see Fig 2 for locations).

Building A, 5 St Nicholas Street: North of the site and fronting onto St Nicholas Street. A large, three-storey, jettied timber-framed building dating from the late 15th-century. The jetties were a later addition and the building may have originally had its origins as a single room open hall.
Building B, 6 St Nicholas Street: South of the site and also fronting onto St Nicholas Street. A smaller, three-storey, jettied timber-framed building which had been built off the frame of 5 St Nicholas Street. Dating from the late 16th/early 17th century, the building also had a large brick-built cellar.
Building C, 6 St Nicholas Street: A two-storey brick-built extension to the rear (east) of Building B and south of Building A, fronting onto Culver Street East, and likely dating to the late 16th/early 17th century.
Building D, 60 Culver Street East: A large late 19th-century, three-storey, brick-built building to the west of Building C.
Building E: A single-storey brick built structure, built *c* 1970, to the north of Building D and east of Building A enclosing a former yard.

Surprisingly, given that the standing buildings date from the late 15th century onwards, there were scant archaeological remains associated with these structures.

Building A
There were no foundations underneath the walls of Building A in Pads A, B, F or G and the timber-frame of this late 15th-century structure must have been built straight onto the ground. The only internal floor layer to have survived was a strip of metalling to the rear of the property, likely dating from the late 19th century. Earlier floor layers had presumably been removed during 19th- and 20th-century alterations, particularly in the 20th century when internal ground level was reduced and levelling material brought onto site before the concrete floor was laid. These alterations resulted in modern contexts sealing medieval remains over much of the site.

Pad A is unusual for the depth of post-Roman remains, which could be argued is evidence for a back-filled cellar underneath Building A. This cellar would potentially be located underneath the northern edge/northwestern corner of the building as no trace was present in Pads B, C, F or G. Alternatively, Pad A could represent significant ground clearance in advance of the construction of the building, but this depth of clearance was not seen in any of the other pads.

The only feature directly associated with Building A is a pit in Pads C and G (CF3/GF8) which contained a deliberately placed bunghole cistern filled with scrap iron, including a padlock, which was probably an aprotropaic deposit buried during construction.

Building B
Sections of the northern and eastern cellar walls were revealed during the excavations of Pads C, G and H. Investigation inside the cellar also showed that the eastern wall was built on top of the foundation of a substantial Roman masonry wall. The floor of the cellar was recorded at a depth of 24.1m AOD and excavation of the surrounding pads has proved that it probably truncated significant Roman remains in this area.

Building C
The modern floor of Building C had been largely removed before excavation began, although test-pit 2 the 2017 evaluation (CAT Report 1125) recorded a modern tiled floor set on a concrete base which had been poured on the remains of modern infill and old floorboards. Wooden joists set on courses of brick had been used to support the floorboards, with the bricks dating from the 1860s onwards. The post-medieval brick courses recorded in Pad G could be similar features, although the precise function of the masonry wall has not been established. No earlier floor layers associated with Building C were present in Pads G, H or I, which had presumably been removed during 19th- and 20th-century alterations.

The brick foundations of Building C were recorded in Pad I with a substantial patch of concrete underpinning part of the south wall. Investigations in Pad H also revealed the presence of a small backfilled cellar or underground storage space underneath the western edge of the

building. Built against the cellar wall of Building B, it was relatively small at 0.84m east-west and less than 2m north-south (as it did not continue as far as Pad G to the north).

8.3 The 2017 evaluation

Given the results of this current evaluation, it is also worth reassessing the results of the 2017 evaluation (CAT Report 1125) which occurred between Pads I and H in Building C (test-pit 2) and in the northeast corner of the rear yard, which later became Building E (test-pit 1).

Test-pit 2: Comparing the depths of test-pit 2 with the depths of remains in Pads I and H, we can now be confident that excavation of test-pit 2 ceased at the top of the Roman charcoal horizon of Phase 3. The presumed Roman remains above this horizon are most likely part of the medieval dark earth deposits seen over the rest of the site. The identification of 17th- to 18th-century layers in test-pit 2 was based on the discovery of two pottery sherds from L24 and L30, but given the evidence from the current investigation these are likely to be intrusive, perhaps from groundworks during the construction of Building C in the late 16th/early 17th century.

Test-pit 1: The results of test-pit 1 are more difficult to compare to that of the Pads being located some distance away and outside of the medieval/post-medieval buildings. However, we can again be confident that the excavation of test-pit 2 ceased just below the Roman charcoal horizon of Phase 3 (L37). This layer had been cut by medieval remains, but was largely sealed by 17th- to 19th-century contexts that are not unexpected in a rear yard, such as a yard surface, brick structure/foundation, pit/well/soakaway and pits.

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11 Abbreviations and glossary

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

12 Contents of archive

Finds: number of boxes to be confirmed, approximately 20-30

Paper archive

One A4 document wallet containing:
The report (CAT Report 1614)
CAT written scheme of investigation
Original site records (sections and plans)
Site digital photos and log

Digital archive

The report (CAT Report 1614)
CAT written scheme of investigation
Site data (context sheets)
Site digital photos, thumbnails and log
Inked section drawings and illustrations
Graphic files
Survey data

13 Archive deposition

The paper and digital archive is currently held by the Colchester Archaeological Trust at Roman Circus House, Roman Circus Walk, Colchester, Essex, CO2 7GZ, but will be permanently deposited with Colchester Museum under project code ECC4344.

Distribution list
Colchester Amphora Trading Ltd
Dr Simon Wood, Colchester Borough Council Planning Services
Essex Historic Environment Record

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

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

Checked by: Philip Crummy
Date:

Appendix 1 Context lists

Pad A

Context	Finds no.	Context type	Description of fill	Notes, remarks, etc	Date
-	-	Concrete floor	Concrete	Seals AL5 and AF1. Ground level 26.4m AOD, 0.10m thick.	Modern, 20th century
AL1	-	Accumulation	Loose dry dark grey/brown sandy silt with oyster flecks, tile flecks and inclusions of: stone 25%. Peg-tile observed in sx.	Sealed beneath AL3. Cut by AF1, AF6 and AF7. Seals AL2, AF2 and AF4. Identified at a height of 25.79-25.9m AOD, 0.9-1.12m thick.	Medieval/ post-medieval
AL2	-	Accumulation	Loose dry medium grey/brown sandy silt with lots of mortar flecks. Peg-tile observed in sx.	Sealed beneath AL1 Cut by AF1 and AF2. Seals AF3. Identified at a height of 24.7m AOD, *c* 0.45m thick. Only visible in west section.	Medieval/ post-medieval
AL3	-	Accumulation	Firm moist medium/dark grey/brown sand with inclusions of cbm (including peg-tile) and mortar.	Sealed beneath AL4 Cut by AF1, AF6 and AF7. Seals AL1. Identified at a height of 25.88-25.97m AOD, 0.12-0.18m thick.	Medieval/ post-medieval
AL4	-	Accumulation	Firm moist dark grey/brown sandy loam with inclusions of charcoal, cbm (including peg-tile) and mortar.	Sealed beneath AL5. Cut by AF1 and AF6. Seals AL3 and AF7. Identified at a height of 26.15m AOD, 0.13-0.28m thick.	Medieval/ post-medieval
AL5	-	Imported soil	Friable dry medium/dark grey/brown silty sand with fragments of wood and cbm (including peg-tile)	Sealed beneath modern concrete floor. Cut by AF1. Seals AL4 and AF6. Identified at a height of 26.3m AOD, 0.15m thick.	Modern, 20th century
AF1	-	Construction cut for adjacent cellar	Loose dry dark grey/brown sandy silt	Sealed beneath modern concrete floor. Cuts by AL1-AL5, ?AF3 and AF6. Identified at a height of 26.3m AOD.	Post-medieval, possibly late 19th century
AF2	-	Pit or accumulation layer	Soft dry medium/dark grey/brown sandy silt containing some large lumps of op-sig and post-medieval cbm (including peg-tile)	Visible in west and south sxs. Slightly darker than F1. Sealed beneath AL1. Cuts AL2 and AF4. Identified at a height of 24.75m AOD.	Medieval/ post-medieval
AF3	-	?Bricks in mortar	Two mortared post-medieval bricks (brick dimensions 26cm x 8cm)	Sealed beneath AL2. Cut by AF1 and AF2. Identified at a height of 24.28m AOD.	Post-medieval
AF4	-	Pit or accumulation layer	Soft/friable dry dark grey/brown sandy silt with op-sig	Visible in south and east sx.	Medieval/

			and tile inclusions	Cut by AF2 and AF5. Identified at a height of 24.71m AOD.	post-medieval
AF5	-	Pit or accumulation layer	Soft dry dark grey/brown sandy silt with large chunks of op-sig	Only visible in east sx. Sealed beneath AL1. Cuts AF4. Identified at a height of 24.79m AOD.	Medieval/ post-medieval
AF6	-	Pit	Friable/firm moist dark grey/brown sandy loam with layers of backfill including two very mortar rich layers, peg-tile and post-medieval brick	Sealed beneath AL5. Cut by AF1. Cuts AL1, AL3 and AL4. Identified at a height of 26.13m AOD.	Post-medieval
AF7	-	Pit	Firm dry dark grey/brown sandy silt and inclusions of: tile/brick 40% (mostly peg-tile)	Small pit only visible in top of southern sx. Sealed beneath AL4. Cuts AL1 and AL3. Identified at a height of 26.03m AOD.	Medieval/ post-medieval

Pad B

Context	Finds no.	Context type	Description of fill	Notes, remarks, etc	Date
BL1	-	Concrete floor	Concrete	Seals BL2 and AF1. Ground level 26.4m AOD, 0.07-0.16m thick	Modern, 20th century
BL2	B3	Imported soil	Firm dry medium grey/brown sandy loam with charcoal flecks, oyster flecks, and inclusions of: stone 10%. Common mortar and cbm.	Sealed beneath BL1. Cut by BF1. Seals BL3. Identified at a height of 26.24-26.33m AOD, 0.4-0.45m thick.	Modern, 20th century
BL3	B1	Metalled surface	Compact stone surface made up of small/medium with rounded stones (80%) and occasional oyster shell.	Sealed beneath BL2. Cut by BF1. Seals BL4. Identified at a height of 25.75-25.9m AOD, 0.12-0.28m thick.	Post-medieval
BL4	-	Dark earth accumulation	Firm moist dark grey/brown sandy loam with charcoal flecks, oyster flecks, brick flecks, tile flecks and inclusions of: stone 10%, mortar, brick and peg-tile	Sealed beneath BL3. Seals BL5. Identified at a height of 25.57-25.64m AOD, 0.13-0.25m thick.	Post-Roman
BL5	B2	Dark earth accumulation with demolition material	Large pieces of disturbed op-sig floor, lots of Roman tile (including flue tile).	Sealed beneath BL4. Seals BL6, BF2 and BF4. Identified at a height of 25.4-25.45m AOD, 0.15-0.25m thick.	Post-Roman
BL6	B7 (mixed with BF5)	Dark earth accumulation with thick charcoal horizon at base	Firm moist medium/dark grey/brown/black sandy loam with common charcoal inclusions, occasional metalworking debris, Roman tile, op-sig, mortar and oyster shell. Thick charcoal deposit in lower half/base of layer.	Sealed beneath BL5. Cut by BF2 and BF4. Seals BL7 and BF5. Identified at a height of 25.19-25.29m AOD, 0.16-0.35m thick.	Late Roman, 4th century (Phase 3)
BL7	B8	Demolition debris with	Firm dry/moist light yellow/brown/black sandy silty loam	Sealed beneath BL6.	Late Roman

		soil accumulation	with oyster flecks, daub flecks, brick flecks, tile flecks. Common mortar, cbm fragments, *etc*	Cut by BF2 and BF5. Seals BL8. Identified at a height of 24.78-24.99m AOD, 0.18-0.44m thick.	(Phase 3)
BL8	B9	Demolition debris with soil accumulation	Firm moist light/medium yellow/orange/brown sandy silty clay. Frequent charcoal and daub flecking/ fragments. Occasional Roman cbm and mortar.	Sealed beneath BL7. Seals BL9 and BF6. Identified at a height of 24.6-24.67m AOD, 0.16-0.32m thick.	Late Roman (Phase 3)
BL9	B12, B13	Boudiccan destruction debris	Dark brownish-red burnt material with common charcoal.	Sealed beneath BL8. Cut by BF6 Seals BL10. Identified at a height of 24.4m AOD, 0.11-0.17m thick.	Roman, *c* AD 61 (Phase 1)
BL10	B14, B15	Burnt floor	Firm silty-sand floor surface. Highly fired forming a hard crust. Occasional whole oyster shell, burnt cbm and pottery.	Sealed beneath BL9. Cut by BF6 Seals BL11. Identified at a height of 24.25m AOD, 0.03-0.05m thick.	Roman, early 1st century (Phase 1)
BL11	B16, B17	Flooring make-up (to make-up/level ground)	Soft moist medium yellow/grey/brown sandy silt with charcoal flecks, oyster flecks, daub flecks and inclusions of: stone 5%	Sealed beneath BL10. Cut by BF6 Seals BL12. Identified at a height of 24.18-24.24m AOD, 0.05m thick.	Roman, early 1st century (Phase 1)
BL12	-	Sandy-clay floor	Soft moist medium yellow/grey sandy silty clay with charcoal flecks	Sealed beneath BL11. Cut by BF6 Seals BL13. Identified at a height of 24.14-24.17m AOD, 0.05m thick.	Roman, early 1st century (Phase 1)
BL13	-	Topsoil remnant/ occupation layer	Soft moist medium grey/brown sand silt	Sealed beneath BL12. Cut by BF6 Seals BL14. Identified at a height of 24.1-24.15m AOD, 0.03m thick.	Roman, early 1st century (Phase 1)
BL14	-	Natural sand	Soft moist light yellow/orange sand	Sealed by BL13. Cut by BF6 and BF8. Identified at a height of 24.0-24.13m AOD.	Post-glacial
BF1	-	Drain	Firm dry medium grey sandy loam with charcoal flecks, oyster flecks, brick flecks, tile flecks	Sealed beneath BL1. Cuts BL2 and BL3. Identified at a height of 26.24-26.33m AOD	Modern, 20th century
BF2	B4	Pit	Loose friable dry/moist medium grey/brown sandy loam with oyster flecks, brick flecks, tile flecks. Possibly has a clay base or is lined.	Sealed beneath BL5. Cuts BL6, BL7 and BF3. Identified at a height of 25.29m AOD	Late Roman/ Post-Roman
BF3	B5	Demolition debris/ tile surface	Re-used Roman tiles forming a surface. Comprised of three main intact tiles and multiple small bits bedded on a thin layer of orange brown sand.	Sealed beneath ?BL6. Cut by BF2. Cut/seals BL7. Identified at a height of 25.1m AOD	Late Roman (Phase 3)
BF4	B6	Pit	Friable medium/dark grey/brown sandy loam	Sealed beneath BL5.	Late Roman/

				Cuts BL6. Identified at a height of 25.2m AOD	Post-Roman
BF5	B7 (mixed with BL6)	Part of lower fill of BL6	Firm dry/moist dark grey/brown silty clay with dense charcoal	Probably part of the lower fill of BL6. Cuts BL7. Identified at a height of 24.98m AOD	Late Roman, 4th century (Phase 3)
BF6	B10, B11, B18, B19, B20, B21, B24, B26	Linear (potential construction cut or robber trench)	Soft yellow/grey/brown silt, lots of Roman cbm and baked clay	Steep-sided with a flat base. Sealed beneath BL8; contains posthole BF7. Cuts BL9-BL14 and BF8. Identified at a height of 24.34-24.4m AOD	Roman, post-Boudiccan (Phase 2)
BF7	B22	Posthole	Soft moist medium reddish-yellow/brown sand silt with charcoal flecks, daub flecks	Within BF6. Identified at a height of 23.91m AOD	Roman, post-Boudiccan (Phase 2)
BF8	B23	Linear (potential construction cut or robber trench)	Soft moist medium yellow/brown sand silt with lots of burnt clay block pieces along with flecks of daub and charcoal	Sealed beneath/cut by BF6. Cuts BL14. Identified at a height of 23.86-23.97m AOD	Roman, pre-Boudiccan (Phase 2)

Pad C

Context	Finds no.	Context type	Description of fill	Notes, remarks, etc	Date
CL1	-	Concrete floor	Concrete	Seals CL2 and CF1 Ground level 26.39m AOD, 0.1-0.15m thick.	Modern, 20th century
CL2	C1	Imported soil	Soft moist dark grey/brown sandy loam with charcoal flecks, brick flecks, tile flecks. Frequent peg-tile in south-eastern corner. Modern mortar & brick/peg-tile throughout.	Sealed by CL1. Cut by CF1. Seals CL3, CF2, CF3 and CF4. Identified at a depth of 26.24-26.29m AOD, 0.08-0.11m thick	Modern, 20th century
CL3	C2	Accumulation	Firm dry medium yellow/brown sandy-clay	Sealed by CL2. Cut by CF1, CF3 and CF4. Seals CL5. Identified at a depth of 26.19m AOD, 0.22-0.29m thick	Medieval, mid-late 15th century
CL4	C3	Upper fill of robber trench CF4	Friable dry medium grey/brown sandy silty loam with frequent mortar, charcoal and Roman brick/tile, and rare peg-tile, op-sig and septaria chips	Sealed by CL2. CF4 (CL4/CL8/CL9) cuts CL3, CL4, CL6, CL7, CL10-CL21. Seals CL8 (mid fill of CF4) and CL9 (mortar patch in CF4) Identified at a depth of 26.19m AOD, *c* 0.5m thick	Medieval, late 15th century
CL5	-	Mortar patch	Small patch of off-white mortar, possibly part of a floor or mortar spilt on a floor during an episode of construction	Sealed by CL3. Cut by CF1 and CF4. Seals CL6. Identified at a depth of 25.91-25.95m AOD, 0.02m thick.	Medieval, mid-late 15th century
CL6	-	Sandy-clay (?accumulation)	Firm moist medium yellow/brown sandy-clay	Sealed by CL5. Cut by CF1 and CF4. Seals CL7.	Medieval, mid-late 15th century

				Identified at a depth of 25.90-25.94m AOD, 0.1-0.3m thick.	
CL7	C6	Clay and chalk-rich deposit	Friable moist medium yellow/brown clay with crushed chalk and occasional peg-tile fragments	Sealed by CL6. Cut by CF1 and CF4. Seals CL10. Identified at a depth of 25.8-25.89m AOD, 0.06-0.1m thick.	Medieval, mid-late 15th century
CL8	C7	Mid fill of CF4	Friable moist dark yellow/grey/brown sandy silty clay with frequent mortar and occasional pottery, Roman tile, op-sig, oyster shell, charcoal & septaria.	Sealed by CL4 and CL9. CF4 (CL4/CL8/CL9) cuts CL3, CL4, CL6, CL7, CL10-CL21. Identified at a depth of 25.69m AOD.	Medieval, late 15th century
CL9		Mortar patch in CF4	Small patch of off-white mortar,	Sealed by CL4, seals CL8. CF4 (CL4/CL8/CL9) cuts CL3, CL4, CL6, CL7, CL10-CL21. Identified at a depth of 25.67m AOD, 0.04m thick	Medieval, late 15th century
CL10	C9	Dark earth accumulation with demolition debris	Soft moist dark grey/brown sandy loam with with frequent fragments of op-sig and flue tile, and occasional roof tile.	?Debris from the destruction of the wall of the Roman building. Sealed by CL7. Cut by CF1, CF3 and CF4. Seals CL11. Identified at a depth of 25.69-25.82m AOD, 0.25-0.4m thick.	Medieval, mid-late 15th century
CL11	C10, C12	Dark earth accumulation with demolition debris	Soft moist dark grey sandy silt with frequent Roman brick, tile, op-sig and flue tile, and rare charcoal and oyster shell	Sealed by CL10. Cut by CF2, CF3 and CF4. Seals CL12, CL12/CL13 and CL14. Identified at a depth of 25.29-25.47m AOD, 0.14-0.4m thick.	Medieval, mid-late 15th century
CL12	C13, C14, C15	Dark earth accumulation with demolition debris	Soft moist dark grey/brown sandy silt with frequent large fragments of tile including box flue tile	Sealed by CL11. Cut by CF2, ?CF3 and ?CF4. Seals CL13 and CL14 Identified at a depth of 25.14-25.34m AOD, 0.08-0.2m thick.	Medieval, mid-late 15th century
CL13	C16, C17	Dark soil layer rich in charcoal	Soft dry dark grey/brown/black sandy silt with with frequent charcoal fragments/flecking, and infrequent mortar & op-sig flecking.	Sealed by CL12 and CL14. Cut by CF2, ?CF3 and ?CF4. Seals CL14 and CF5 Identified at a depth of 25.1m AOD, 0.03-0.06m thick.	Late Roman, 4th century (Phase 3)
CL14	-	Charcoal horizon/ burnt wooden floor	Soft moist dark black silt with charcoal	Possibly the remains of a burnt wooden floor. Sealed by CL13. Cut by CF2 and CF3. Seals CL15. Identified at a depth of 25.03-25.07m AOD, 0.03-0.06m thick.	Late Roman, 4th century (Phase 3)
CL15	C19, C21, C22	Demolition debris	Loose dry light sandy silt with frequent mortar flecks/ fragments, and occasional oyster shell and tile fragments.	Sealed by CL14. Cut by CF2, CF3, CF4 and CF5. Seals CL16. Identified at a depth of 25.0-25.05m AOD, 0.06-0.26m thick.	Later Roman (Phase 3)
CL16	C23, C24	Demolition debris	Soft moist mixed yellow/reddish-brown sandy-silt containing fragments of wall plaster and mortar, and occasional septaria chips.	Sealed by CL15. Cut by CF4 and CF5. Seals CL17. Identified at a depth of 24.74-24.93m AOD, 0.04-0.15m thick.	Later Roman (Phase 3)

CL17	C25, C26	Demolition debris	Soft dry light/medium brown sandy silt with frequent fragments of charcoal and red daub chunks, and very occasional pale white/grey mortar flecks.	Sealed by CL16. Cut by CF2 and CF4. Seals CL18. Identified at a depth of 24.69-24.83m AOD, 0.04-0.11m thick.	Later Roman (Phase 3)
CL18	C27, C28, C29	Floor/occupation layers	Lenses of dark grey, grey/brown and reddish brown sandy-silts. A series of firm/compact occupation layers ie. trample with small rounded stones pushed in to surface.	Sealed by CL17. Cut by CF4. Seals CL19. Identified at a depth of 24.57-24.72m AOD, 0.05-0.1m thick.	Roman, post-Boudiccan (Phase 2)
CL19	C32, C33	Floor layer	Firm/compact medium yellow/grey/brown sandy silt with small, rounded stones pushed in to surface. A small area of mortar in SW corner bordering CF4 robber trench. Two areas of mortar and reddish-brown scorching to SE. Frequent mortar, oyster, tile & charcoal flecking/fragments.	Sealed by CL18. Cut by CF4. Seals CL20 and CL21. Identified at a depth of 24.53-24.63m AOD, 0.05-0.1m thick.	Roman, post-Boudiccan (Phase 2)
CL20	C34, C35	Floor make-up/levelling layer	Firm dry medium/dark orange/brown sandy silt with redeposited Boudiccan destruction debris (baked clay, tile, oyster charcoal flecking/fragments)	Sealed by CL19. Cut by CF4. Seals CL21. Identified at a depth of 24.49-24.53m AOD, 0.04-0.09m thick.	Roman, post-Boudiccan (Phase 2)
CL21	C36	Metalled surface	Hard moist medium yellow/grey/brown sandy silt with small to large water-worn pebbles pressed into it (variable density of stones), includes charcoal and cbm flecks	Sealed by CL19 and CL20. Cut by CF4. Seals CL22. Identified at a depth of 24.45-24.49m AOD, 0.04-0.15m thick.	Roman, post-Boudiccan (Phase 2)
CL22	C37	Floor or levelling/ make-up	Firm dry medium/dark reddish-brown clay with frequent charcoal flecking and baked clay, and occasional tile and oyster shell.	Sealed by CL21. Cut by CF4. Seals CL23 and CL24. Identified at a depth of 24.33-24.42m AOD, 0.02-0.05m thick.	Roman, post-Boudiccan (Phase 2)
CL23	-	Floor or levelling/ make-up	Firm dry light yellow/brown clay with occasional mortar, baked clay and charcoal flecks.	Sealed by CL22. Cut by CF4. Seals CL24 and CF10. Identified at a depth of 24.32m AOD, 0.03m thick.	Roman, post-Boudiccan (Phase 2)
CL24	C38, C39	Make-up layer	Firm moist medium brown sandy silty clay with frequent chips and fragments of septaria & pale cream/brownish mortar, occasional roof tile fragments, rare/very occasional painted wall plaster.	Sealed by CL22 and CL23. Cut by CF10. Seals CL25. Identified at a depth of 24.29-24.41m AOD, 0.07-0.15m thick.	Roman, post-Boudiccan (Phase 2)
CL25	C44,C45	Boudiccan destruction debris	Firm dry medium/dark yellow/orange/brown/black sandy silty clay with many baked clay and charcoal fragments/flecks.	Sealed by CL24. Cut by CF10. Seals CL26 and CF11. Identified at a depth of 24.22-24.29m AOD, 0.05-0.1m thick.	Roman, AD 61 (Phase 1)
CL26	C46, C49	Burnt floor	Dark grey/black, firm, highly burnt ?floor. Patches of grey silty-ash and rare small patches of pale/cream coloured clay. Rare small burnt stones. Fading to a scorched sand. With depth it becomes grey then brown and cream at the base of the layer (due to depth of the heat penetration).	Sealed by CL25. Cut by CF11. Seals CL27. Identified at a depth of 24.21-24.24m AOD, 0.27-0.34m thick.	Roman, pre-Boudiccan (Phase 1)

CL27	-	Natural sand	Soft medium grey/brown sand	Sealed by CL26. Cut by CF8 and CF11. Identified at a depth of 23.87-23.95m AOD	Post-glacial
CF1	-	Drain	Friable/firm dry medium grey/brown sandy loam with charcoal flecks, brick flecks, tile flecks	Sealed by CL1. Cuts CL2, CL3, CL5, CL6, CL10 and CF4 (CL4) Identified at a depth of 26.29m AOD.	Modern, 20th century
CF2	-	Cellar wall	Brick built wall	Sealed by CL2. Cuts CL11-CL15, CL17, CF3 and CF4 Identified at a depth of 26.16m AOD.	Post-medieval, late 16th to early 17th
CF3	C4, C5	Pit	Soft moist medium/dark grey/brown sandy loam with peg-tile, mortar, op-sig, charcoal, septaria, brick fragments & a near complete pot and large base fragment in lower fill (both placed upright)	Sealed by CL2. Cuts CL3, CL6 and CL10-CL15. Identified at a depth of 26.16m AOD.	Medieval, late 15th century
CF4	C8, C11, C18, C31	Robber trench (fills CL4, CL8 and CL9)	Soft moist dark grey/brown sandy silt with oyster flecks, brick flecks, tile flecks and inclusions of: stone 1% tile/brick 1%	N-S orientated, to recover materials from the wall that stood on foundation CF8. Sealed by CL2. Cut by CF1. Cuts CL3, CL5-CL7, CL10-CL23 and ?CF10 Identified at a depth of 26.19m AOD.	Medieval, ?late 15th century
CF5	-	Gully or ?beam slot	Soft moist dark grey/brown sandy silt with charcoal flecks, oyster flecks, brick flecks, tile flecks	East-west aligned, length 0.68m, width 0.18m. Could be associated with CL14. Filled by CL13. Cuts CL15 and CL16. Identified at a depth of 25.04m AOD.	Late Roman (Phase 3)
CF6	C20	?Post-hole	Loose dry medium grey/brown sand and mortar	Diameter 0.34m, depth 0.15m. Probably associated with CF7. Sealed by CL15. Cuts CL16. Identified at a depth of 24.73m AOD.	Late Roman (Phase 3)
CF7	-	?Post-hole	Loose dry medium grey/brown sand and mortar	Diameter 0.28m, depth 0.12m. Probably associated with CF6. Sealed by CL15. Cuts CL16. Identified at a depth of 24.74m AOD.	Late Roman (Phase 3)
CF8	-	Wall foundation	Courses of septaria and tile set into a light yellow/brown mortar and constructed in trench CF11 using wooden planking to form the foundation edges.	Sealed by CL25 and CF10. Cuts CL26 and CL27. Identified at a depth of 24.09-24.15m AOD.	Roman, post-Boudiccan (Phase 2)
CF9	C40, C41	Remains of a mortar floor	Hard mortar laid onto medium to large septaria blocks and Roman tile chips.	Possibly part of a more extensive floor. Sealed by CL22, embedded into CL24. Identified at a depth of 24.27m AOD.	Roman, post-Boudiccan (Phase 2)
CF10	C42, C43	Part of robber trench CF4	Mostly a mortar fill with occasional Roman tile chips.	Probably material slumped over the wall/construction trench from the robber trench above.	Medieval, ?late 15th century

				Sealed by CF4. Seals CF8 and CF11. Identified at a depth of 24.39m AOD.	
CF11	C47, C48, C50	Construction trench for wall foundation CF8	Soft dry/moist black sandy silt	Sealed by CL23 and CF4. Cut by CF4. Cuts CL25 and CF10. Identified at a depth of 24.11-24.19m AOD.	Roman, post-Boudiccan (Phase 2)

Pad F

Context	Finds no.	Context type	Description of fill	Notes, remarks, etc	Date
FL1	-	Concrete floor	Concrete	Seals FL2, FF1 and FF3. Ground level 26.39-26.44m AOD, 0.14-0.18m thick.	Modern, 20th century
FL2	F1	Imported soil	Friable moist dark grey/brown silty sand with common building materials, and occasional charcoal flecks, brick rubble and gravel.	Sealed by FL1, contains FL3. Cut by FF1. Seals FL4 Identified at a depth of 26.22-26.34m AOD, 0.36-0.6m thick.	Modern, 20th century
FL3	-	Mortar deposit in FL2	Lime mortar	Identified at a depth of 26.14-26.19m AOD, 0.05-0.35m thick.	Modern, 20th century
FL4	F2	Metalled surface	Compact gravel surface, small to medium water-worn flint pebbles, rare CBM inclusions, uneven but relatively compact in a dark grey sandy silt	Sealed by FL2. Seals FL5 Identified at a depth of 25.74-25.87m AOD, 0.18-0.25m thick.	Post-medieval
FL5	F3	Dark earth with demolition material	Friable moist dark grey silty sand containing large pieces of op-sig and frequent Roman CBM (including flue tile).	Sealed by FL4. Seals FL6 and FF8. Identified at a depth of 25.52-25.62m AOD, 0.38-0.5m thick.	Medieval
FL6	F4, F5, F6, F20	Dark soil layer rich in charcoal	High concentration of charcoal fragments/flecks mixed with grey silt and containing cbm	Sealed by FL5. Cut by FF8. Seals FL7 and FL8. Identified at a depth of 25.05-25.24m AOD, 0.1-0.29m thick.	Late Roman, 4th century (Phase 3)
FL7	F8, F10, F15, F18, F19	Demolition material	Thick layer of mixed materials, light yellow/grey/brown sandy silt, some patches of sand and sandy-clay, abundant mortar and CBM	Sealed by FL6. Cut by FF8. Seals FL8 and FL9. Identified at a depth of 24.85-25.02m AOD, 0.2-0.29m thick.	Late Roman (Phase 3)
FL8	F21	Part of FL7	As FL7 with slightly higher clay content	See FL7.	Late Roman (Phase 3)
FL9	F11, F12, F13, F14	Demolition debris/ accumulation	Loose dry medium/dark silty sand	Sealed by FL6. Cut by FF8. Seals FL10, FL14 and FF18. Identified at a depth of 24.64-24.79m AOD, 0.05-0.24m thick.	Late Roman (Phase 3)

FL10	F22	Demolition debris	Mixed clay and mortar in a silty sand	Sealed by FL9. Seals FL11. Identified at a depth of 24.64-24.74m AOD, 0.03-0.09m thick.	Late Roman (Phase 3)
FL11	F23	Demolition debris	Friable moist dark grey silty clay with common stones, oyster shell & charcoal.	Sealed by FL10. Seals FL12. Identified at a depth of 24.62-24.65m AOD, 0.02-0.05m thick.	Late Roman (Phase 3)
FL12	F24	Demolition debris	Hard dry medium orange/grey silty clay with burnt sandy-clay, charcoal, oyster shell, daub, brick, tile	Sealed by FL11. Seals FL13. Identified at a depth of 24.58-24.61m AOD, 0.03-0.07m thick.	Late Roman (Phase 3)
FL13	-	Gravel-rich soil layer	Mid to dark grey/brown silt, gravel rich, contains occasional charcoal flecks and tiles.	Sealed by FL12. Seals FL14. Identified at a depth of 24.51-24.58m AOD, 0.02-0.04m thick.	Roman, post-Boudiccan (Phase 2)
FL14	-	Gravel & mortar layer	Gravel and white mortar with light yellow/brown sand	Sealed by FL19 and FL13. Seals FL15. Identified at a depth of 24.48-24.57m AOD, 0.04-0.11m thick.	Roman, post-Boudiccan (Phase 2)
FL15	F27, F28	Metalled surface	Compact and fairly uniform layer of small/medium pebbles in a grey sand matrix.	Sealed by FL14. Seals FL16. Cut by FF24. Identified at a depth of 24.38-24.48m AOD, 0.06-0.11m thick.	Roman, post-Boudiccan (Phase 2)
FL16	F29, F32, F36, F47	Boudiccan destruction debris	Firm moist dark orange/reddish-brown/black sandy clay with Boudiccan destruction debris (charcoal, daub, CBM)	Sealed by FL15. Seals FL17, FL19, FL20, FL21, FF22 and FF23. Cut by FF24. Identified at a depth of 24.3-24.39m AOD, 0.03-0.23m thick.	Roman, AD 61 (Phase 1)
FL17	F31, F38, F41, F42, F45, F46, F48	Boudiccan destruction debris (largely from FF19/FF22)	Deposit of sandy-clay 'daub' and burnt wooden wattles burnt black by the fire, includes some painted daub surfaces (white) and numerous pieces of carbonised wood.	Sealed by FL16 and FL17. Seals FL19, FL20, FL21 & FF19/FF22. Identified at a depth of 24.32-24.34m AOD, 0.03-0.09m thick.	Roman, AD 61 (Phase 1)
FL18	-	Part of construction trench for FF19/FF22 (same as FL19)	Deposit of sandy-clay rich with common oyster shell	Sealed by FL17 & FL20. Cuts FL21, FL22 & FF26(FL24) Identified at a depth of 24.23m AOD, 0.02-0.07m thick.	Roman, pre-Boudiccan (Phase 1)
FL19	F52	Part of construction trench for FF19/FF22 (same as FL18)	Relatively clean mid, slightly yellowy-brown sandy-clay	Sealed by FL17 & FL20. Cuts FL21, FL22 & FF26(FL24) Identified at a depth of 24.23m AOD, 0.02-0.07m thick.	Roman, pre-Boudiccan (Phase 1)
FL20	F49	Scorched sandy-clay floor	Scorched sandy-clay floor, covered in a thin layer of charcoal and badly burnt (black) sandy-clay block fragments on surface. The floor was baked solid and broke up as small pieces.	Sealed by FL17. Seals FL18/FL19. Identified at a depth of 24.25m AOD, 0.03m thick.	Roman, pre-Boudiccan (Phase 1)
FL21	-	?Accumulation/ occupation layer	Soft moist medium grey/brown sandy silt with charcoal flecks, oyster flecks, daub flecks	Sealed by FL17. Seals FL22. Cut by ?FF23, cut by or contemporary with FF19/FF22. Identified at a depth of 24.29-24.33m AOD, 0.05m thick.	Roman, pre-Boudiccan (Phase 1)

FL22	-	?Accumulation/ occupation layer	Mid to darker brownish-grey sandy-silt, some clay, occasional charcoal, oyster shell and daub fragments	Sealed by FL21 Seals FL23, FF25 & FF26/FF27(FL24). Cut by ?FF23, cut by or contemporary with FF19/FF22. Identified at a depth of 24.25-24.28m AOD, 0.06-0.1m thick.	Roman, pre-Boudiccan (Phase 1)
FL23	F53	Clay floor	Fairly clean, uniform and compact. Pale/light brown fine sandy-silty clay.	Sealed by FL22. Seals FL26. Cut by ?FF19/FF22, FF23, FF25. Identified at a depth of 24.19m AOD, 0.05-0.1m thick.	Roman, pre-Boudiccan (Phase 1)
FL24	F54	Fill of FF26/FF27.	Dirty mid-grey sandy-silt with occasional to frequent oyster and charcoal flecks.	Sealed by FL22; cut by FL18/FL19 & FF19/FF22. Cuts FL25. Identified at a depth of 24.19m AOD.	Roman, pre-Boudiccan (Phase 1)
FL25	-	Natural	Mid greyish-brown fine sand.	Sealed by FL26; cut by FF25 & FF26/FF27(FL24). Identified at a depth of 24.05-24.09m AOD.	Post-glacial
FL26	-	?Topsoil remnant	Mid brownish-grey sandy-silt with darker/dirtier pockets, very occasional/rare small stones.	Sealed by FL23; cut by FF25 & FF26/FF27(FL24). Identified at a depth of 24.1-24.16m AOD.	Roman, pre-Boudiccan (Phase 1)
FF1	-	Structural pad	Modern concrete footing for a structural steel post.	Sealed by FL1. Identified at a depth of 26.24m AOD.	Modern, 20th century
FF2	-	Structural pad	Modern concrete footing for a structural steel post.	Cut from ground level. Cuts FL2 and FL4	Modern, 20th century
FF3	-	Brick wall (extant)	Brick wall	Internal brick wall (still standing). Would have formerly been the rear external (eastern) wall of the timber-framed building (late 15th century) but this wall was significantly altered in the 20th century.	Medieval with modern alterations
FF4	-	Drainage pipe	Ceramic drain pipe	Sealed by FL1. Cuts FL2, FL4 and FL5. Identified at a depth of 26.12m AOD.	Modern, 20th century
FF5	-	Posthole/stake-hole	Soft moist dark grey/brown sandy silt with frequent charcoal (?burnt out stake)	Possible NNW/SSE alignment with FF6 and FF7. 0.7m diameter and 0.1m deep. Sealed by FL6. Cuts FL7. Identified at a depth of *c* 24.9-24.93m AOD.	Late Roman (Phase 3)
FF6	F7	Posthole/stake-hole	Soft moist dark grey/brown sandy silt with charcoal flecks and CBM and septaria fragments	Possible NNW/SSE alignment with FF5 and FF7. 0.12m diameter and 0.13m deep. Sealed by FL6. Cuts FL7 Identified at a depth of *c* 24.9-24.93m AOD.	Late Roman (Phase 3)
FF7	-	Posthole/stake-hole	Soft moist dark grey/brown sandy silt with charcoal flecks and CBM and septaria fragments	Possible NNW/SSE alignment with FF5 and FF6. 0.8m diameter and 0.12m deep. Sealed by FL6. Cuts FL7	Late Roman (Phase 3)

				Identified at a depth of *c* 24.9-24.93m AOD.	
FF8	-	Pit	Soft dry medium/dark grey sandy silt	Steep-edged pit, *c* 0.75m deep. Sealed by FL5. Cuts FL6, FL7, FL9, FL14 & FL15. Identified at a depth of 25.19m AOD.	Post-Roman
FF9	F16	Posthole	Soft moist medium grey silty sand	Straight, steep-sided with flat base, 0.25m diameter and 0.18m deep. Sealed by FL9. Cuts FL10, FL11, F12 & FL13. Identified at a depth of 24.7m AOD	Medieval Late Roman (Phase 3)
FF10	F17	Posthole	Soft moist medium grey silty sand	Straight, steep-sided with flat base, 0.2m diameter and 0.17m deep. Sealed by FL9. Cuts FL10, FL11, F12 & FL13. Identified at a depth of 24.7m AOD	Late Roman (Phase 3)
FF11	F26	VOID	-	Part of FL11/FL12	-
FF12	F25	Posthole/stake-hole	Soft moist medium grey/brown sand silt and inclusions of: gravel 25%	0.15m diameter and 0.2m deep. Sealed by FL13. Cuts FL14, FL15 & FL16. Identified at a depth of 24.42-24.46m AOD	Roman, post-Boudiccan (Phase 2)
FF13	-	Posthole/stake-hole	Loose moist medium grey/brown sand silt with daub flecks and inclusions of: gravel 25%	0.16m diameter and 0.2m deep. Sealed by FL13. Cuts FL14, FL15 & FL16. Identified at a depth of 24.42-24.46m AOD	Roman, post-Boudiccan (Phase 2)
FF14	-	Posthole/stake-hole	Loose moist medium grey/brown sand silt and inclusions of: gravel 25%	0.15m by 0.13m and 0.2m deep. Sealed by FL13. Cuts FL14, FL15 & FL16. Identified at a depth of 24.42-24.46m AOD	Roman, post-Boudiccan (Phase 2)
FF15	-	Posthole/stake-hole	Dark grey/brown sandy silt with charcoal flecks	Seen in section after cut back of bulk for shuttering, not planned, no measurements taken. Sealed by FL13. Cuts FL14, FL15 & FL16. Identified at a depth of 24.42-24.46m AOD	Roman, post-Boudiccan (Phase 2)
FF16	-	Posthole/stake-hole	Loose moist medium grey silty sand and inclusions of: gravel 60%	0.15m by 0.13m and 0.2m deep. Sealed by FL13. Cuts FL14, FL15 & FL16. Identified at a depth of 24.42-24.46m AOD	Roman, post-Boudiccan (Phase 2)
FF17	-	Posthole/stake-hole	Loose moist medium grey silty sand and inclusions of: gravel 60%	0.15m by 0.13m and 0.2m deep. Sealed by FL13. Cuts FL14, FL15 & FL16. Identified at a depth of 24.42-24.46m AOD	Roman, post-Boudiccan (Phase 2)
FF18	-	Wall foundation	Light yellow/brown mortar with irregularly placed pebbles and small septaria pieces/blocks set into it	Sealed by ?FL9. Cuts FL15, FL16, FL17, FL18, FL20, FL24, FL25 & FF26.	Roman, post-Boudiccan

				Identified at a depth of 24.49m AOD.	(Phase 2)
FF19	F30, F33, F34, F35, F39, F43, F44, F50, F51	Wattle & daub wall (same as FF22)	Burnt wattle and daub, evidence of a timber ground plate at base and on northern edge. Roof tile, wall plaster and general debris mixed in with burnt clay of wall.	East/west wall foundation (east side), burnt and subsequently levelled, 0.3m wide (one pedes montales), *c* 0.18m deep. Sealed by FL16 & FL17. Within construction cut backfilled by FL18 & FL19. Identified at a depth of 24.24-24.34m AOD.	Roman, pre-Boudiccan (Phase 1)
FF20	-	**VOID**	-	Same as post hole FF16	-
FF21	-	Posthole/stake-hole	Loose moist medium grey silt and inclusions of: stone 60%	0.08m diameter, depth not recorded. Sealed by FL13. Cuts FL14, FL15 & FL16. Identified at a depth of 24.42-24.46m AOD	Roman, post-Boudiccan (Phase 2)
FF22	F37, F40, F56	Wattle & daub wall (same as FF19)	Burnt wattle and daub, evidence of a timber ground plate at base and on northern edge. Roof tile, wall plaster and general debris mixed in with burnt clay of wall.	East/west wall foundation (west side), burnt and subsequently levelled out, 0.3m wide (one pedes montales), *c* 0.25m deep. The timber ground plate seems to have been set deeper into the ground here. Sealed by FL16 & FL17. Within construction cut backfilled by FL18 & FL19. Identified at a depth of 24.24-24.34m AOD.	Roman, pre-Boudiccan (Phase 1)
FF23	-	Linear	Soft medium silt, filled with Boudiccan destruction debris	N-S aligned. Filled by FL16. Cuts FL21, FL22, FL23. Identified at a depth of 24.29m AOD.	Roman, pre-Boudiccan (Phase 1)
FF24	-	Posthole/stake-hole	Loose moist medium grey silty sand and inclusions of: gravel 60%	Sealed by FL14. Cuts FL15, FL16 & FL23. Identified at a depth of 24.4m AOD	Roman, post-Boudiccan (Phase 2)
FF25	F55	Linear	Mid to darker brownish-grey sandy silt, occasional to frequent oyster shell and charcoal flecks	N-S aligned. Sealed by FL22. Cuts FL23, FL25 & FL26. Cut by FF19/FF22. Identified at a depth of 24.18m AOD.	Roman, pre-Boudiccan (Phase 1)
FF26	-	Linear (lower section of FF27) (filled by FL24)	Dirty mid-grey sandy-silt with occasional to frequent oyster and charcoal flecks.	E-W aligned. Sealed by FL22; cut by FL18/FL19 & FF19/FF22. Cuts FL25. Identified at a depth of 24.19m AOD.	Roman, pre-Boudiccan (Phase 1)
FF27	F54	Linear (upper section of FF26) (filled by FL24)	Dirty mid-grey sandy-silt with occasional to frequent oyster and charcoal flecks.	E-W aligned. Sealed by FL22; cut by FL18/FL19 & FF19/FF22. Cuts FL25. Identified at a depth of 24.19m AOD.	Roman, pre-Boudiccan (Phase 1)

Pad G

Context	Finds no.	Context type	Description of fill	Notes, remarks, etc	Date
GL1	-	Concrete floor	Concrete	Seals GL2, GF5, GF10. Ground level 26.40m AOD, 0.05-0.16m thick.	Modern, 20th century
GL2	G1	Imported soil	Loose friable medium grey sandy silt with daub flecks, brick flecks, tile flecks	Sealed by GL1. Cut by GF5, GF10. Seals GL3, GF3, GF7. Identified at a depth of 26.34-26.35m AOD, 0.08-0.2m thick.	Modern, 20th century
GL3	G17	Accumulation	Firm moist medium yellow/brown clayey silt with mortar inclusions	Sealed by GL2. Cut by GF7 & GF10. Seals GL4. Identified at a depth of 26.17m AOD, 0.38m thick.	Medieval
GL4	G7	Build-up/accumulation	Firm moist dark grey/brown sandy silty clay with charcoal flecks, oyster flecks, brick flecks, tile flecks	Sealed by GL3. Cut by GF7 & GF10. Seals GL5. Identified at a depth of 25.80m AOD, 0.09-0.19m thick.	Medieval
GL5	G14, G15, G16, G20, G21	Dark earth accumulation with demolition debris	Firm moist dark grey/brown sandy silt with a very large quantity of opus-signinum & flue tile. Op-sig appears to be derived from the Roman walls. Very little roof tile or brick (if any). Some very large op-sig pieces laying almost horizontal.	Sealed by GL4. Cut by GF7. Seals GL6 & GL7 Identified at a depth of 25.72m AOD, 0.07-0.12m thick.	Medieval
GL6	-	Dark earth accumulation with demolition debris	Friable moist dark brown sandy silt with dense deposit of flue tile, contains flecks of charcoal and mortar/op-sig	Sealed by GL5. Cut by GF10. Seals GL7 Identified at a depth of 25.65m AOD, 0.15m thick.	Medieval
GL7	-	Dark earth accumulation with demolition debris	Soft moist dark-medium brown sandy silt with frequent brownish-grey mortar as well as occasional op-sig fragments and CBM	Sealed by GL5 & GL6. Cut by GF7. Seals GL7. Identified at a depth of 25.60m AOD (25.21m AOD where it survives underneath GF7), 0.1-0.32m thick.	Medieval
GL8	G22, G23, G24, G25, G26, G27, G29, G30, G31, G33, G34, G38, G39, G40, G46, G47	Dark earth accumulation with demolition debris	Friable moist dark grey/brown silty sand with with occasional building material and lots of small finds/animal bone.	Sealed by GL7. Cut by GF7. Seals GL9, but also mixed with GL9. Identified at a depth of 25.11-25.36m AOD, 0.1-0.23m thick.	Medieval
GL9	G32, G35, G36, G37, G41, G45, G48, G49, G50, G60, G67	Layer of charcoal/burnt wood (part of GL11 & GL12)	Horizontal layer of burnt material mixed with a grey silt at interface with GL8 above and GL10 below. Some faint evidence of burnt wooden planks within the layer.	Associated with GL11 and GL12. Sealed by GL8. Cut by GF12. Seals GL10, GL11, GL12. Identified at a depth of 24.99-25.11m AOD, 0.08-0.14m thick.	Late Roman, 4th century (Phase 3)

GL10	G54, G62, G71	?Accumulation with demolition debris	Mortar-rich layer. Thick deposit, contains light yellowish-brown mortar fragments (and occasional op-sig fragments) with occasional Roman roof tile, brick, painted wall plaster, stucco and medium- to large-sized septaria nodules.	Sealed by GL9 & GL12. Cut by GF12. Seals GL13. Identified at a depth of 24.88-24.96m AOD, 0.02-0.18m thick.	Late Roman (Phase 3)
GL11	G42	Dark soil layer (part of GL9 & GL12)	Soft moist dark brown silt	Sealed by GL9. Seals GL12. Identified at a depth of 24.92-24.94m AOD, 0.02-0.08m thick.	Late Roman, 4th century (Phase 3)
GL12	G43, G44	Remains of burnt timber plank (?floorboard) at base of GL9	Soft moist black silt with burnt timber planks	Sealed by GL9 & GL11. Cut by GF12. Seals GL10 & GL13. Identified at a depth of 24.87-24.98m AOD, 0.02-0.08m thick.	Late Roman, 4th century (Phase 3)
GL13	-	Compacted silt layer	Soft medium grey/brown silty sand with charcoal flecks	Sealed by GL10 & GL12. Cut by GF12. Seals GL14. Identified at a depth of 24.75-24.87m AOD, 0.04-0.1m thick.	Roman, post-Boudiccan (Phase 2)
GL14	G55	Compacted earth and clay, possible floor layer (of redeposited Boudiccan debris)	Firm moist medium orange/brown sandy silt with frequent daub fragments and occasional to common Roman CBM fragments	Sealed by GL13. Cut by GF12. Seals GL15. Identified at a depth of 24.74-24.77m AOD, 0.03-0.1m thick.	Roman, post-Boudiccan (Phase 2)
GL15	G56	Compacted earth, possible floor layer	Hard dry medium grey/brown sandy silt with brick flecks, tile flecks. Some areas clean onto thin compact patches of yellowish sandy silty clay containing frequent daub and rare charcoal flecks but these never form a consistent new layer.	Sealed by GL14. Cut by GF12. Seals GL16 & GL17. Identified at a depth of 24.66-24.71m AOD, 0.05-0.11m thick.	Roman, post-Boudiccan (Phase 2)
GL16	G57, G61	Compacted earth, possible floor layer	Hard dry dark grey sandy silt with charcoal flecks, oyster flecks, daub flecks. Contains patches of light grey yellowy sandy clay, these never form a clear solid horizon.	Sealed by GL15. Cut by GF12. Seals GL17 & GL18. Identified at a depth of 24.63-24.64m AOD, 0.05-0.07m thick.	Roman, post-Boudiccan (Phase 2)
GL17	G58	Silt and crushed CBM fragments	Firm dry grey silt with crushed red CBM fragments prominant/forming majority of layer, also charcoal flecks and inclusions rare stones	Sealed by GL15, GL16 & GL18. Cut by GF12. Seals GL19. Identified at a depth of 24.46-24.6m AOD, 0.03-0.1m thick.	Roman, post-Boudiccan (Phase 2)
GL18	G59	Possible redeposited Boudiccan destruction debris	Mottled mid yellow/grey sandy-clay material mixed with dark grey brown silt. Common daub fragments and occasional CBM & charcoal. Very compact and level.	Sealed by GL16. Cut by GF12. Seals GL17. Identified at a depth of 24.51-24.58m AOD, 0.04-0.06m thick.	Roman, post-Boudiccan (Phase 2)
GL19	-	Metalled surface	Firm dry/moist medium grey/brown sandy silt and inclusions of: gravel 40% stone 10%. A distinctive stone and gravel layer with a thin layer of dark grey silt on its surface. There appear to be small flecks of powdery yellowish grey mortar	Sealed by GL17. Cut by GF12. Seals GL20. Identified at a depth of 24.48-24.52m AOD, 0.05-0.09m thick.	Roman, post-Boudiccan (Phase 2)

			through the layer giving it a distinctive lighter/pale appearance. Comes away very cleanly from the layer below.		
GL20	G63, G64, G66	Metalled surface?	Firm dry/moist medium grey/brown sandy silty clay and inclusions of: gravel 30%. Less compact than CL19.	Sealed by GL19. Cut by GF12. Seals GL21, GL22, GL23 & GF31. Identified at a depth of 24.39-24.46m AOD, 0.03-0.06m thick.	Roman, post-Boudiccan (Phase 2)
GL21	G68	Consolidation/make-up (after the fire)	Friable/firm dry light/medium yellow/brown clay silt sand with occasional/frequent medium to very large fragments of septaria, and frequent pale yellowish grey mortar flecks.	Sealed by GL20. Cut by GF12. Seals GL22, GL26, GF23, GF24, GF25, GF27 Identified at a depth of 24.37-24.4m AOD, 0.02-0.1m thick.	Roman, post-Boudiccan (Phase 2)
GL22	-	Boudiccan destruction debris (same as GL26 but to south of GF24)	Firm dry orange burnt sandy silty clay with charcoal flecks, daub flecks and a little CBM	Sealed by GL20 & GL21. Cut by GF12. Seals GL23, GL24, GL28 & GL29; slumped into upper fill of GF23, GF24 & GF25. Identified at a depth of 24.28-24.4m AOD, 0.02-0.14m thick.	Roman, AD 61 (Phase 1)
GL23	G72, G74, G94	Scorched floor (probably upper part of GL28)	Friable dry dark brown/black sandy silty clay with charcoal flecks	Slumped into depression GF26, where burnt wood suggests the remains of burnt timber floor. Sealed by GL20 & GL22. Cut by GF25 & GF31. Seals GL28 & GL29. Identified at a depth of 24.35-24.4m AOD, 0.04m thick.	Roman, pre-Boudiccan (Phase 1)
GL24	G96	Sandy-clay floor layer	Soft moist medium grey sandy clay with rare CBM fragments and septaria chips.	Sealed by GL22 & GL28. Cut by GF23, GF24, GF25, GF27, GF29 & GF31. Seals GL27. Identified at a depth of 24.25-24.32m AOD, 0.08-0.15m thick.	Roman, pre-Boudiccan (Phase 1)
GL25	G76	Burnt sand floor	Dark (probably burnt) sand deposit. Dark grey/black sand which lightens to grey and eventually brown. Very little in the sand, one or two burnt daub pieces and charcoal, but mostly sterile.	Sealed by GL26. Cut by GF25 & GF27. Seals GL27. Identified at a depth of 24.23m AOD, 0.14m thick.	Roman, pre-Boudiccan (Phase 1)
GL26	G75	Boudiccan destruction debris (same as GL22 but to north of GF24)	Loose dark orange sandy clay with daub flecks	Sealed by GL21. Cut by GF25 & GF27. Seals GL25. Identified at a depth of 24.27-24.35m AOD, 0.04-0.09m thick.	Roman, AD 61 (Phase 1)
GL27		Natural sand	Light orange sand and inclusions of: stone 2%	Sealed by GL24 & GL27. Cut by GF11, GF23, GF24, GF25, GF27, GF29 & GF30. Identified at a depth of 24.08-24.23m AOD.	Post-glacial
GL28	G90	Sandy-clay floor (probably lower part of GL23)	Firm dry light orange sandy clay	Sealed by GL22 & GL23. Cut by GF31. Seals GL24 & GL29. Identified at a depth of 24.34-24.36m AOD, 0.02-0.04m thick.	Roman, pre-Boudiccan (Phase 1)

GL29	G91, G95	Occupation layer (on top of GL24)	Soft moist dark grey/black silt with common oyster shell and charcoal fragments	Sealed by GL23 & GL28. Cut by ?GF25 & ?GF29. Seals GL24. Identified at a depth of 24.32m AOD, 0.02m thick.	Roman, pre-Boudiccan (Phase 1)
GF1	-	Concrete pillar	Concrete pillar supporting upright	Recorded at ground level to east of Pad G, depth not established.	Modern, 20th century
GF2	-	Brick wall	Brick wall associated with GF1.	Recorded at ground level to east of Pad G, depth not established.	Modern, 20th century
GF3	G5	Wall	Comprised of occasional horizontal peg-tile fragments, post-medieval brick fragments (no complete examples), fist-sized and smaller septaria fragments and pieces of greensand stone including one very large block. All mortared into a crude but very solid wall. Mortar light greyish yellow, varying hardness.	Sealed by GL2; butts against GF5. Cuts GF7 Identified at a depth of 26.15m AOD, *c* 0.3m deep.	Modern, ?19th-20th century
GF4	G3	Wall	Made of thin cream coloured unfrogged bricks (11 by 24cm and 5.5cm thick)	Sealed by GL2 & GF6. Cuts GL3, maybe GL4 & GF7 Identified at a depth of 26.17m AOD, *c* 0.5m deep.	Modern, 19th-20th century
GF5	G4	Floor support or brick foundation	Concrete foundation with layer of bricks on top	Sealed by GL1. Cuts GL2 & GF7 Identified at a depth of 26.25m AOD, *c* 0.18-0.45m deep.	Modern, 19th-20th century
GF6	G2	Bricks	Two courses of frogged red bricks, partially laid on top of GF4	Sealed by GL2. Cuts GL3. Seals GF4. Identified at a depth of 26.2m AOD, *c* 0.3m deep.	Modern, 19th-20th century
GF7	G9, G10, G12, G18, G19	Linear/pit	Upper fill is a firm/hard dark greyish brown silty clay with cbm, mortar and oyster inclusions. Mid fill is a hard light cream mortar rich layer. A possible lower fill is a friable, dark brownish grey clayey silt with charcoal inclusions.	Sealed by GL2, GF3, GF4 & GF5. Cuts GL3, GL4, GL5, GL7 & ?GL8. Identified at a depth of 26.26m AOD, *c* 0.9-1.0m deep.	Medieval, mid-late 15th century
GF8	G6, G8, G28	Pit (same as CF3)	Soft moist medium/dark grey/brown sandy loam with peg-tile, mortar, op-sig, charcoal, septaria, brick fragments	Sealed by GL2. Cuts GL3, GL4, GL5, GL6, GL7, GL8, GL9, GL11 and GL12. Identified at a depth of 26.14m AOD.	Medieval, late 15th century
GF9	G13	Pit	Soft moist medium grey/brown sandy silt with peg-tiles and lime mortar.	Steep sides and a flat base, 0.92m x 0.46m by 0.25m deep. Sealed by GL4. Cut by GF7. Cuts GL5, GL6, GL7. Depth not properly recorded, probably identified at *c* 25.7m AOD.	Medieval, 14th century onwards
GF10	-	Cut associated with modern alterations	Firm moist dark brown sandy silt with brick flecks	Sealed by GL1. Cuts GL2, GL3, GL4, GL5 & GL6.	Modern, early 20th century

				Identified at a depth of 26.34m AOD.	
GF11	-	Cellar wall of 6 St Nicholas Street	-	-	Post-medieval, late 16th-early 17th century
GF12	G51	Construction cut for cellar wall GF11	Loose dry medium grey/brown sandy silt with loose post-medieval cbm/rubble and yellowish brown mortar fragments.	-	Post-medieval, late 16th-early 17th century
GF13	-	Posthole/stake-hole	Soft dry dark grey/brown/black sandy silt with charcoal flecks	All were steep-sided with a rounded or pointed base. Not noticed until GL11/GL10 was exposed but prob. cut from higher. 0.13m by 0.1m and 0.13m deep. Identified at a depth of 24.91-24.93m AOD	Late Roman (Phase 3)
GF14	-	Posthole/stake-hole	Loose dry grey/brown/black sandy silt with mortar and CBM flecks	All were steep-sided with a rounded or pointed base. Not noticed until GL11/GL10 was exposed but prob. cut from higher. 0.1mm diameter and 0.09mm deep. Identified at a depth of 24.91-24.93m AOD	Late Roman (Phase 3)
GF15	G52	Posthole/stake-hole	Loose dry grey/brown/black sandy silt with charcoal, mortar and CBM flecks	All were steep-sided with a rounded or pointed base. Not noticed until GL11/GL10 was exposed but prob. cut from higher. 0.12m by 0.1m and 0.14m deep. Identified at a depth of 24.91-24.93m AOD	Late Roman (Phase 3)
GF16	G53	Posthole/stake-hole	Loose dry light grey/brown/black sandy silt with charcoal, mortar and CBM flecks	All were steep-sided with a rounded or pointed base. Not noticed until GL11/GL10 was exposed but prob. cut from higher. 0.13m diameter and 0.2m deep. Identified at a depth of 24.91-24.93m AOD	Late Roman (Phase 3)
GF17	-	Posthole/stake-hole	Loose dry grey/brown/black sandy silt with charcoal, mortar and CBM flecks	All were steep-sided with a rounded or pointed base. Not noticed until GL11/GL10 was exposed but prob. cut from higher. 0.13m diameter and 0.15m deep. Identified at a depth of 24.91-24.93m AOD	Late Roman (Phase 3)
GF18	-	Posthole/stake-hole	Loose dry grey/brown/black sandy silt with charcoal, mortar and CBM flecks	All were steep-sided with a rounded or pointed base. Not noticed until GL11/GL10 was exposed but prob. cut from higher. 0.09m diameter and 0.13m deep. Identified at a depth of 24.91-24.93m AOD	Late Roman (Phase 3)
GF19	G81	Posthole/stake-hole	Loose dry grey/brown/black sandy silt with charcoal, mortar and CBM flecks	All were steep-sided with a rounded or pointed base. Not noticed until GL11/GL10 was exposed but prob. cut from higher. 0.09m diameter and 0.08m deep. Identified at a depth of 24.91-24.93m AOD	Late Roman (Phase 3)
GF20	-	Posthole/stake-hole	Loose dry grey/brown/black sandy silt with charcoal, mortar and CBM flecks	All were steep-sided with a rounded or pointed base. Not noticed until GL11/GL10 was exposed but prob. cut from higher. 0.11m diameter and 0.2m deep. Identified at a depth of 24.91-24.93m AOD	Late Roman (Phase 3)
GF21	-	Posthole/stake-hole	Loose dry grey/brown/black sandy silt with charcoal, mortar and CBM flecks	All were steep-sided with a rounded or pointed base. Not noticed until GL11/GL10 was exposed but prob. cut from higher.	Late Roman (Phase 3)

				0.06m diameter and 0.07m deep. Identified at a depth of 24.91-24.93m AOD	
GF22	-	Posthole/stake-hole	Loose dry medium grey sandy silt with mortar and large septaria nodules compacted into the cut	Steep with vertical edges, 0.12m diameter, depth not recorded. Sealed by GL21 and/or GL22 (patchy). Probably cuts GL24 and GL28. Identified at a depth of *c* 24.3m AOD	Roman, post-Boudiccan (Phase 2)
GF23	G69, G70, G97, G98	Construction cut for Roman wall foundation	Upper fill was GL22 and lower fill was a mixture of natural and floor materials GL24/GL28/GL29. Remains of burnt timber and sand in base of feature.	Backfilled with Boudiccan destruction debris GL22. Cuts GL24 and GL27. Identified at a depth of 24.28m AOD.	Roman, post-Boudiccan (Phase 2)
GF24	G80, G83, G84, G88, G89	Burnt timber ground plate, all that remains of a wattle and daub wall	Burnt timber, wattles and daub	Sealed by GL22, also filled by GL22. Cuts GL24 and GL27. Identified at a depth of 24.25m AOD	Roman, pre-Boudiccan (Phase 1)
GF25	G78, G92, G93	Area of disturbance/ slumping	-	Sealed by GL21. Cuts GL25, GL26, GF24 & GF30. Identified at a depth of 24.35m AOD	Roman, post-Boudiccan (Phase 2)
GF26	G79, G82	Material slumping into area of GF29	-	Charcoal observed in depression was probably the remains of floorboards associated with scorched floor GL23. Sealed by GL22. Cuts GL24, GL27, GF24 & GF30. Identified at a depth of 24.31m AOD.	Roman, pre-Boudiccan (Phase 1)
GF27	G73	Area of disturbance	Loose dry medium grey silt with charcoal flecks, brick flecks, tile flecks and inclusions of: stone 40%	Sealed by/backfilled by GL21. Cuts GL24, GL25, GL26, GL27 & GF24. Identified at a depth of 24.24-24.06m AOD.	Roman, post-Boudiccan (Phase 2)
GF28	G77, G87	Vertical plaster (wall GF24)	Remains of the plastered face (very base) of GF24. Two distinguishable plaster layers, both more sand than mortar, scorched a grey colour	Sealed by GL22. Identified at a depth of 24.25m AOD	Roman, pre-Boudiccan (Phase 1)
GF29	G85, G86	Posthole/stake-hole	Mixed sandy-clay/sand and charcoal (fill could have derived from Boudiccan destruction debris)	Deep angled hole, 0.36m by 0.21m and *c* 0.6m deep. Cut by GF25. Cuts GL24 & GL27. Identified at a depth of 24.18m AOD.	Roman, pre-Boudiccan (Phase 1)
GF30	-	Posthole/stake-hole	Soft moist light orange sand and sandy clay	Sealed/cut by GF25. Cuts ?GL25 & GL27. Identified at a depth of 24.13m AOD.	Roman, pre-Boudiccan (Phase 1)
GF31	-	Area of disturbance	Loose dry dark orange clay with charcoal flecks, daub flecks	Sealed by GL21, sealed/filled by GL22. Cuts GL23, GL24, GL28 & GL29. Identified at a depth of 24.41m AOD.	Roman, pre-Boudiccan (Phase 1)

Pad H

Context	Finds no.	Context type	Description of fill	Notes, remarks, etc	Date
HL1	H1	Modern infill	Loose dry medium grey/brown sandy silt with brick flecks	Seals HL2. Cut by HF1 and HF8. Identified at ground level 26.59m AOD, 0.37m thick.	Modern, 20th century
HL2	H2b	Dark earth accumulation with demolition material	Friable dry/moist medium/dark brown silty loam with CBM fragments	Sealed by HL1. Cut by HF1 and HF8. Seals HL3 and HF2. Identified at a depth of 26.21-26.26m AOD, 0.42-0.60m thick.	Medieval
HL3	H3	Accumulation with demolition material	Firm dry light yellow/brown with with Roman CBM, mortar and op-sig	Sealed by HL2. Cut by HF1 and HF2. Seals HL5 and HF3. Identified at a depth of 25.61-25.78m AOD, 0.24-0.36m thick.	Medieval
HL4	-	Upper backfill of cellar underneath Building C	Loose dry grey/brown sandy silt and inclusions of: stone 5%	-	Post-medieval/ modern
HL5	H6	Accumulation	Soft moist medium/dark grey/brown sandy silt with charcoal flecks, oyster flecks, brick flecks, tile flecks and inclusions of: stone 5%	Sealed by HL3. Cut by HF1, HF2 and HF3 Seals HL8. Identified at a depth of 25.42-25.48m AOD, 0.08-0.14m thick.	Medieval
HL6	H7	Demolition debris	Loose dry light yellow/brown with frequent small, medium and large pieces of mortar, and occasional fragments of septaria, Roman tile and oyster shell.	Sealed by HL8. Cut by HF2 and HF3. Seals HL7. Identified at a depth of 25.26-25.31m AOD, 0.36-0.4m thick.	Late Roman (Phase 3)
HL7	-	Accumulation	Soft dry dark brown sandy silt with common mortar and charcoal flecks.	Sealed by HL6. Cut by HF2 and HF3. Seals HL9. Identified at a depth of 24.9m AOD, 0.15-0.18m thick.	Late Roman (Phase 3)
HL8	H5	Charcoal horizon	Loose/soft dry dark black sandy silt with common charcoal	Sealed by HL5. Cut by HF2 and HF3. Seals HL6. Identified at a depth of 25.3-25.36m AOD, 0.04-0.1m thick.	Late Roman, 4th century (Phase 3)
HL9	H8	Accumulation with redeposited Boudiccan debris	Friable dry dark orange/black sandy silt with some redeposited Boudiccan debris	Sealed by HL7. Cut by HF2 and HF3. Seals HL10. Identified at a depth of 24.72-24.73m AOD, 0.1-0.14m thick.	Late Roman (Phase 3)
HL10	-	Metalled surface	Slightly compacted gravel surface in a soft dry medium/dark brown sandy silt	Sealed by HL9. Cut by HF2 and HF3. Seals HL11. Identified at a depth of 24.55-24.6m AOD, 0.02-0.07m thick.	Roman, post-Boudiccan (Phase 2)
HL11	H9	Metalled surface	Gravel surface in moist dark grey/black silty sand with	Sealed by HL10.	Roman, post-

			cbm and charcoal flecks.	Cut by HF2 and HF3. Seals HL12. Identified at a depth of 24.48-24.54m AOD, 0.02-0.05m thick.Roman, post-Boudiccan	Boudiccan (Phase 2)
HL12	H10	Metalled surface	Thin gravel floor in a hard light brown sandy silt	Sealed by HL11. Cut by HF2 and HF3. Seals HL13. Identified at a depth of 24.5-24.53m AOD, 0.02m thick.	Roman, post-Boudiccan (Phase 2)
HL13	-	Metalled surface	Gravel surface in hard medium orange/grey sandy silt with mortar	Sealed by HL12. Cut by HF2 and HF3. Seals HL14. Identified at a depth of 24.48-24.5m AOD, 0.04-0.08m thick.	Roman, post-Boudiccan (Phase 2)
HL14	-	Accumulation	Soft light yellow/brown sandy silt	Sealed by HL13. Cut by HF3. Seals HL15. Identified at a depth of 24.42-24.45m AOD, 0.01-0.03m thick.	Roman, post-Boudiccan (Phase 2)
HL15	H13, H21	Metalled surface	Gravel (common small to medium rounded stones) set in a firm moist medium yellow/grey/brown sandy silt	Sealed by HL14. Cut by HF3. Seals HL16 & HF19. Identified at a depth of 24.4-24.44m AOD, *c* 0.14m thick.	Roman, post-Boudiccan (Phase 2)
HL16	H14, H15	Clay floor	Firm dark brown/black sandy silty clay with charcoal flecks, daub flecks, brick flecks, tile flecks (some scorching to surface)	Sealed by HL15 & HL19. Cut by HF10. Seals HL17. Identified at a depth of 24.2-24.31m AOD, 0.1-0.29m thick.	Roman, pre-Boudiccan (Phase 1)
HL17	-	Natural	Soft moist medium grey/brown sandy silt	-	Post-glacial
HL18	H17	Lower backfill of cellar underneath Building C	Loose dry medium grey sandy silt and inclusions 70% brick rubble	Sealed by HL4 and HF8. Seals HF9. Identified at a depth of 25.07m AOD, c 0.52m thick.	Post-medieval/ modern
HL19	H18, H19	Boudiccan destruction debris	Firm dry medium orange/brown sandy silt with charcoal flecks	Sealed by HL15. Cut by HF10. Seals HL16. Identified at a depth of 24.27-24.28m AOD, 0.05-0.28m thick.	Roman, AD 61 (Phase 1)
HF1	-	Cellar wall	-	Eastern wall of cellar underneath 6 St Nicholas Street.	Post-medieval, 16th-17th century
HF2	H2a, H16	Cellar wall	Bricks bonded in lime mortar, ?English bond, dimensions of bricks 210cm by 100cm by 50mm	Southern wall of 17th-century cellar in Building C, L-shaped, east-west and north-south aligned. Sealed/cut by HF8. Cuts HL3, HL5, HL6, HL8, HL9, HL10, HL11 & HL12. Identified at a depth of *c* 25.83m AOD.	Post-medieval, 17th century
HF3	H4, H11	Robber trench	Loose dry dark grey/black sandy silt with mortar and	Sealed by HL3; cut by HF1 and HF11	Medieval

			cbm fragments	Cuts HL6, HL7, HL9, HL10, HL11, HL12, HL13, HL14 and HL15. Identified at a depth of *c* 25.41m AOD.	
HF4	-	Wall foundation	Course of septaria and tile set in a yellow/brown mortar	Sealed by HF2, HF7 and HF18. Identified at a depth of 24.42m AOD.	Roman, post-Boudiccan (Phase 2)
HF5	H12	Post-hole	Soft dark yellow/grey/brown sandy silt	Steep-sided with a flat base, 0.15m diameter, 0.2m deep. Sealed by HL13. Cuts HL14, HL15, HL19 & HL16. Identified at a depth of 24.43m AOD.	Roman, post-Boudiccan (Phase 2)
HF6	-	VOID	-	-	-
HF7	-	Cellar wall	Bricks bonded in lime mortar, ?English bond, dimensions of bricks 210cm by 100cm by 50mm	Short section of east-west aligned wall, associated with HF2. Sealed by HL4. Identified at a depth of 25.17m AOD.	Post-medieval, 17th century
HF8	-	Concrete pad	Concrete	Concrete pad supporting a steel upright.	Modern, 20th century
HF9	-	Cellar floor	Hard and compacted medium brown silty clay	Sealed by HF2, HF7 and HL18. Cut by HF11. Cut/seals HL13. Identified at a depth of 24.55m AOD.	Post-medieval, 17th century
HF10	H20	Construction cut for wall foundation HF4	Loose dry dark yellow/grey sandy silt with fragments of septaria and CBM	Sealed by HF2, HF3, HF11. Cuts HL16, HL17 and HL19. Identified at a depth of 24.35m AOD.	Roman, post-Boudiccan (Phase 2)
HF11	-	?Row of bricks between HF2 and HF7	Bricks set in lime mortar	Seals HL18. Identified at a depth of 25.17m AOD.	Post-medieval, 17th century

Pad I

Context	Finds no.	Context type	Description of fill	Notes, remarks, etc	Date
IL1	-	Sub-base	*c* 0.1m thick layer of mortar and clinker	Probably associated with alterations to the building in the 20th century when the concrete floor was laid. Sealed by the concrete floor, abuts the standing wall foundations. Seals IL2. Identified at ground level, *c* 26.37m AOD, 0.07-0.19m thick	Modern, 20th century
IL2	I1	In-fill	Soft dry dark brown/black sandy silt with small brick fragments	Sealed by IL2. Cut by the foundation of the internal wall, *c* 1897. Seals IL5 and IF6. Identified at a depth of 26.2-26.27m AOD, *c* 0.19m thick.	Modern, 19th century
IL3	-	In-fill	Soft dry dark brown/black sandy silt with brick flecks	Not planned or sectioned – possibly became the lower fill of IL2.	Modern, 19th century

IL4	-	Dark earth accumulation (probably the same as IL7 & IL11)	Dark blackish brown silty sand	Sealed by IL6. Cut by IF3. Seals IL9 and cuts or seals IL7. Identified at a depth of 25.62-25.72m AOD, 0.42-0.5m thick.	Medieval
IL5	-	Metalled surface	Loose/soft moist medium orange/brown sandy silt and inclusions of: stone 40%	Sealed by IL2. Cut by IF3 and IF6. Seals IL6. Identified at a depth of 25.99-26.03m AOD, 0.06-0.12m thick.	Post-medieval
IL6	-	Dark earth accumulation	Dark grey sandy silty clay with occasional CBM fragments, cream-coloured mortar and oyster shells, and rare charcoal flecks	Sealed by IL2 and IL5. Cut by IF3, IF6 and the foundation of the internal wall. Seals IL4, IL7, IL10. Identified at a depth of 25.87-25.98m AOD, 0.1-0.34m thick.	Medieval
IL7	-	Dark earth accumulation (probably the same as IL4 & IL11)	Loose/soft/friable dark grey/brown slightly sandy silt with small fragments of op sig, frequent small fragments of mortar and rare charcoal flecks.	Sealed by IL4 and IL6. Cut by IF3 and IF6. Seals IL8 and IL9. Identified at a depth of 25.61-25.76m AOD, 0.28-0.45m thick.	Medieval
IL8	I4	Redeposited demolition material	Layer of mortar and Roman tiles	Sealed by IL7. Seals IL9. Identified at a depth of 25.37m AOD, 0.1m thick.	Medieval
IL9	I5	Dark earth accumulation	Soft/friable moist dark grey sandy silty clay with frequent small flecks of cream mortar and occasional tile fragments	Sealed by IL4, IL7, IL8, IL11 and IF5. Seals IL12, IF7 and IF8. Identified at a depth of 25.22-25.32m AOD, 0.22-0.47m thick.	Medieval
IL10	-	Mortar	Thin layer cream coloured mortar with some occasional fragments of septaria and tile, and some stones.	Only seen in section, probably part of either IL6 or IL11. Sealed by IL6. Seals IL11. Identified at a depth of 25.73-25.87m AOD, 0.04m thick.	Medieval
IL11	-	Dark earth accumulation (probably the same as IL4 & IL7)	Dark blackish brown silty sand with rare oyster shell and small fragments of CBM	Sealed by IL10. Uncertain relationship with IF5. Seals IL9 Identified at a depth of 25.79-25.82m AOD, 0.4-0.58m thick.	Medieval
IL12	I8	Accumulation	Mid brown silty-clay with oyster flecks, brick flecks, tile flecks	Sealed by IL9. Cut by IF7 and IF8. Seals IL13, IF9 and IF10. Identified at a depth of 24.84-24.97m AOD, 0.32-0.53m thick.	Late Roman (Phase 3)
IL13	-	Gravel surface	Soft moist medium grey/brown sandy silt and inclusions of: gravel 30%	Sealed by IL12. Cut by IF9, abuts IF10. Seals IL14. Identified at a depth of 24.42-24.45m AOD, 0.1-0.15m thick.	Roman, post-Boudiccan (Phase 2)
IL14	I10	Sub-base for gravel surface	Firm/hard medium/dark grey/brown sandy silt with tile flecks and inclusions of: gravel 1%	Sealed by IL13. Cut by IF9, abuts IF10. Seals IF11 and IF12. Identified at a depth of 24.26-24.37m AOD, 0.09-0.15m thick.	Roman, post-Boudiccan (Phase 2)

IL15	I11	Boudiccan destruction debris	Firm moist medium orange/grey/brown/black sandy silty clay with charcoal flecks, oyster flecks and inclusions of: stone 1% tile/brick 1%	Only seen in centre of pad (so not in section). Sealed by IL14; cut by IF9, IF10 & IF12. Seals IF11 & IL16. Depth not recorded, probably *c* 24.22m AOD.	Roman, AD 61 (Phase 1)
IL16	-	Natural	Soft/friable moist medium yellow/orange/brown sand	Sealed by IF11. Identified at a depth of 23.72m AOD.	Post-glacial
IF1	I2	VOID	-	Initially recorded as a pit but was just part of fill within layer IL4, IL6, IL7 or IL11.	-
IF2	-	VOID	-	Initially recorded as a pit but was just part of fill within layer IL4, IL6, IL7 or IL11.	-
IF3	-	Concrete underpinning	Concrete underpinning of southern wall	Sealed by the wall foundation. Cuts IL4, IL5 and IL6.	Modern, 20th century
IF4	I3	VOID	-	Initially recorded as a pit but was just part of fill within layer IL4, IL6, IL7 or IL11.	-
IF5	-	Clay block	Clay block	Probably not *in situ* but demolition debris within IL7/IL11. Projects 0.50m from the section, 0.45 m wide, 0.30m thick. Identified at a depth of 25.64m AOD.	Medieval
IF6	-	Pit	Occasional peg-tile fragments, rare charcoal flecks and oyster shells.	Sealed by IL2. Cuts IL5, IL6, IL7 and IL11. Identified at a depth of 26.02m AOD.	Modern, 20th century
IF7	I6	Pit	Loose moist dark green/brown sandy silt with flecks of CBM and op sig	Sealed by IL9. Cuts IL12 and IF8. Identified at a depth of 24.94m AOD.	Late Roman/ post-Roman
IF8	I7	Remnant of charcoal-rich layer?	Dark brown/black sandy silt, charcoal-rich	Sealed by IL9. Cut by IF7, cuts IL12. Identified at a depth of 24.94-24.98m AOD.	Late Roman, 4th century (Phase 3)
IF9	I9	Pit	Soft moist dark grey/brown/black sandy silt	Sealed by IL12. Cuts IF10 and IF11. Identified at a depth of 24.45m AOD.	Late Roman or post-Roman
IF10	-	Wall foundation	Light yellow/brown mortar with irregularly placed pebbles and small septaria pieces/blocks set into it	East-west oriented, 0.58m deep. Sealed by IL12. Associated with IL13 and IL14, which butt against it. Cut by IF9; cuts IF11 and IF12. Identified at a depth of 24.52m AOD.	Roman, post-Boudiccan (Phase 2)
IF11	I12, I13, I14, I15, I16	Pit or layer	Soft/friable moist medium/dark grey/brown sandy silt with charcoal flecks, oyster shells and some brick flecks	Sealed by IL14. Cut by IF9, IF10 and IF12. Identified at a depth of 24.22m AOD, 0.45-0.53m deep.	Roman, post-Boudiccan (Phase 2)
IF12	I17, I18	Quarry pit?	Soft moist light orange/brown sand with oyster shells	Straight-sided, dug to 0.68m bellow natural but base not identified. Fill goes underneath wall foundation IF10.	Roman

				Sealed by IL14. Cuts IF11; cut by IF10. Identified at a depth of 24.16-24.27m AOD, over 1.15m deep.	

Watching brief (inside cellar at 6 St Nicholas Street)

Context	Finds no.	Context type	Description of fill	Notes, remarks, etc	Date
WBL1					
WBL2					
WBF1	-	Wall foundation	Masonry wall foundation set in mortar	Sealed by the cellar wall of 6 St Nicholas Street, located at floor level inside the cellar.	Roman, post-Boudiccan (Phase 2)
WBF2	-	Cellar floor	-	Floor of the cellar of 6 St Nicholas Street	Post-medieval
WBF3	-	?Cut feature	Unexcavated	Edge of ?cut feature to west of WBF1	Undated

Appendix 2 Pottery list

Cxt	Feature type	Find no.	Soil S. no.	NR	GR.	*MSW*	Discard	Rim	Handle	Base	Stamp	Graf Pre-F	Graf Post-F	WMD	Soot	Pitting	Burn	Overifred	Residue	Res. Lin.	Grits	Abraded	Modif.	Mark	Repair hole	Hole	Disc	Disc diam.	Polishing	Fabric Grp	Typology	EVE	Diam.	Vessel H.	Comments	Date
?	?	?		4	63	*16*		0	0	1																				F45					?	AD 1380-1600
BF2	Pit	B4		1	20	*20*																								HD						AD 300-400
BF2	Pit	B4		1	103	*103*																								HZ						Roman
BF4	Pit	B6		1	33	*33*																								HD						AD 300-400
BF6	Linear (?construction cut or robber trench)	B11		1	9	*9*		1	0	0							X													CS (OA)	CAM 17	0.06	240			AD 43-100
BF6	Linear (?construction cut or robber trench)	B20		1	18	*18*																								TZ						AD 49/55-200/210
BF6	Linear (?construction cut or robber trench)	B20		1	4	*4*																								DJ						Roman
BF6	Linear (?construction cut or robber trench)	B24		1	9	*9*	X																							BAET	DR20					Roman
BL3	Metalled surface	B1		1	8	*8*																								F21						c.AD 1200-1550
BL3	Metalled surface	B1		1	7	*7*																								F40						c.1500-19th/20th century
BL6	Dark earth accumulation with thick charcoal horizon at base	B7		1	117	*117*		0	0	1																				HD						AD 300-400
BL6	Dark earth accumulation with thick charcoal horizon at base	B7		2	13	*7*																								GX						Roman
BL6	Dark earth accumulation with thick charcoal horizon at base	B7		1	31	*31*		1	0	0																				WB	Cam 305B	0.09	190		NR KX	AD 275-425
BL7	Accumulation with demolition material	B8		1	4	*4*																								EZ						Early 2nd-4th century AD
BL7	Accumulation with demolition material	B8		1	15	*15*																								NARB	GAULOISE				?	Roman
BL7	Accumulation with demolition material	B8		1	77	*77*		0	0	1																				DJ						Roman
BL7	Accumulation with demolition material	B8		1	59	*59*																								REP	Dr2-4				Campanian, neck, traces of mortar	LIA-AD 100
BL8	Redeposited Boudiccan destruction debris	B9		1	5	*5*																								GX						Roman
BL8	Redeposited Boudiccan destruction debris	B9		2	22	*11*																								DJ						Roman
BL8	Redeposited Boudiccan destruction debris	B9		1	34	*34*																								NARB	GAULOISE				or DJ large flagon?	Roman
BL9	Boudiccan destruction debris	B12		2	5	*3*																								GX						Roman
BL9	Boudiccan destruction debris	B13		1	3	*3*																								GX						Roman
BL10	Burnt floor	B14		1	1	*1*																								GX						Roman
BL10	Burnt floor	B14		1	2	*2*																								DZ						Roman
BL10	Burnt floor	B14		5	9	*2*																								GX						Roman
BL10	Burnt floor	B14		1	3	*3*																								HMF						Prehistoric
BL10	Burnt floor	B14		1	1	*1*																								BASG	?					AD 43-110
BL10	Burnt floor	B15		2	10	*5*																								GX						Roman
BL10	Burnt floor	B15		1	9	*9*																								GX						Roman
BL10	Burnt floor	B15		1	7	*7*																								WB					burnished, black fabric with quartz & white incl	Roman
BL11	Flooring make-up	B16		8	14	*2*	X																							GX						Roman
BL11	Flooring make-up	B17		1	5	*5*																								GX						Roman
BL11	Flooring make-up	B17		1	29	*29*																								GX						Roman
BL11	Flooring make-up	B17		1	61	*61*											X													TZ					?	Roman
CF3	Pit	C4		1	389	*389*		1	0	0																				F21	1 handled jug/drinking mug	1.00	70	130	green glaze, copper flecked	AD 1400-1500
CF3	Pit	C4		1	14	*14*		1	0	0																				GB	Cam 305B	0.08	180			AD 275-425
CF3	Pit	C4		1	11	*11*																								GB						AD 110-300
CF3	Pit	C4		1	76	*76*																								F21	Strainer/cheese press				copper flecked orange glaze (CAR 7, 154-155 fig. 103 no. 208)	AD 1480-1600
CF3	Pit	C4		1	89	*89*											X				X									TN						AD 250-400
CF3	Pit	C4		1	21	*21*																								GX						Roman
CF3	Pit	C4		1	35	*35*																								F21						c.AD 1200-1550
CF3	Pit	C4		5	54	*11*																								F20						c.1150-1375/1400
CF3	Pit	C4		1	20	*20*																								F21						c.AD 1200-1550
CF3	Pit	C4		1	122	*122*								X																F21						c.AD 1200-1550
CF3	Pit	C4		4	188	*47*												X												F21						c.AD 1200-1550

Cxt	Feature type	Find no.	Soil S. no.	NR	GR.	*MSW*	Discard	Rim	Handle	Base	Stamp	Graf Pre-F	Graf Post-F	WMD	Soot	Pitting	Burn	Overifred	Residue	Res. Lin.	Grits	Abraded	Modif.	Mark	Repair hole	Hole	Disc	Disc diam.	Polishing	Fabric Grp	Typology	EVE	Diam.	Vessel H.	Comments	Date
CF3	Pit	C4		1	7	*7*																								F45					?	AD 1380-1600
CF3	Pit	C4		1	25	*25*		0	0	1																				F45					?	AD 1380-1600
CF3	Pit	C4		1	2	*2*																								F21					Green glaze	c.AD 1200-1550
CF3	Pit	C4		2	30	*15*												X												F21						c.AD 1200-1550
CF3	Pit	C4		1	135	*135*		1	0	0																				F21	Wide-mouthed cistern	0.14	310		applied rosettes below rim	c.AD 1200-1550
CF3	Pit	C4		1	8	*8*																								GB						AD 110-300
CF3	Pit	C4		1	13	*13*		1	0	0																				F45A	?	0.10	90			AD 1380-1480
CF3	Pit	C4		2	121	*61*		1	0	1																				F21	Strainer	0.13	250		CAR 7, 154-155 fig. 103 no. 208	AD 1480-1600
CF3	Pit	C4		2	140	*70*		2	0	0																				F45C	Drinking jug or mug	0.48	80			AD 1450/1480-1700
CF3	Pit	C4		1	18	*18*																								F45					?	AD 1380-1600
CF3	Pit	C4		3	135	*45*												X												F21						c.AD 1200-1550
CF3	Pit	C4		1	12	*12*																								GX						Roman
CF3	Pit	C4		4	87	*22*																								F21						c.AD 1200-1550
CF3	Pit	C4		1	41	*41*		1	0	0																				F21	Large bowl or pancheon	0.09	250			c.AD 1200-1550
CF3	Pit	C4		2	58	*29*												X												F21						c.AD 1200-1550
CF3	Pit	C4		2	153	*77*		1	0	1																				F45A	Jug	0.60	65			AD 1380-1480
CF3	Pit	C4		2	2960	*1480*		0	0	1																				F21	Cistern (bung-hole)				B-h 20 mm diam., unglazed, finger imp below b-h on base, metal object inside	AD 1480-1600
CF3	Pit	C4		2	2960	*1480*		0	0	1																				F21	Plain bung hole cistern				Most of lower body, iron object inside	AD 1480-1600
CF4	Robber trench (fills CL4, CL8 and CL9)	C8		1	30	*30*		1	0	0																				KX	Cam 305B	0.10	200			AD 275-425
CF4	Robber trench (fills CL4, CL8 and CL9)	C8		3	52	*17*		1	0	0					X															F13T	Bowl	0.07	170			12th-early 13th century
CF4	Robber trench (fills CL4, CL8 and CL9)	C8		1	5	*5*									X															GX						Roman
CF4	Robber trench (fills CL4, CL8 and CL9)	C8		1	15	*15*		0	0	1																				HD					NR F10	AD 300-400
CF4	Robber trench (fills CL4, CL8 and CL9)	C8		1	11	*11*																								F13						Early 11th-early 13th century
CF4	Robber trench (fills CL4, CL8 and CL9)	C8		1	9	*9*																								F12C						11th-early 13th century
CF4	Robber trench (fills CL4, CL8 and CL9)	C11		1	28	*28*																								F20						c.1150-1375/1400
CF4	Robber trench (fills CL4, CL8 and CL9)	C11		1	14	*14*		0	0	1																				F20						c.1150-1375/1400
CF4	Robber trench (fills CL4, CL8 and CL9)	C11		1	32	*32*		1	0	0																				F12B	cooking pot A2	0.09	180			c.1025/1050-1200/1225
CF4	Robber trench (fills CL4, CL8 and CL9)	C18		1	17	*17*																								F13						AD 1025-1225
CF4	Robber trench (fills CL4, CL8 and CL9)	C18		1	21	*21*																								GA	Cam 279					AD 10/125-350/380
CF4	Robber trench (fills CL4, CL8 and CL9)	C18		1	19	*19*																								GX						Roman
CF4	Robber trench (fills CL4, CL8 and CL9)	C18		1	18	*18*																								GX						Roman
CF4	Robber trench (fills CL4, CL8 and CL9)	C18		1	8	*8*																								GB						AD 110-300
CF4	Robber trench (fills CL4, CL8 and CL9)	C18		1	10	*10*																								FJ						AD 50-200
CF4	Robber trench (fills CL4, CL8 and CL9)	C18		1	12	*12*																								HG						AD 400 to Post-Roman
CF4	Robber trench (fills CL4, CL8 and CL9)	C18		1	12	*12*		1	0	0																				GB	Cam 40A	0.10	120			AD 110-275
CF4	Robber trench (fills CL4, CL8 and CL9)	C31		1	61	*61*																								HD						AD 300-400
CF4	Robber trench (fills CL4, CL8 and CL9)	C31		1	12	*12*		0	0	1																				DJ						Roman
CF4	Robber trench (fills CL4, CL8 and CL9)	C31		1	23	*23*																								WB					odd fabric: shells, burn/slip grey black outer surf, interior not slipped	Roman
CF4	Robber trench (fills CL4, CL8 and CL9)	C31		1	20	*20*													X											GA						AD 110-400
CF4	Robber trench (fills CL4, CL8 and CL9)	C31		1	66	*66*		0	0	1																				GX						Roman
CF4	Robber trench (fills CL4, CL8 and CL9)	C31		1	6	*6*																								GX						Roman
CF4	Robber trench (fills CL4, CL8 and CL9)	C31		1	12	*12*		0	0	1																				GX						Roman
CL4	Upper fill of robber trench CF4	C3		2	24	*12*																								F21						c.AD 1200-1550
CL4	Upper fill of robber trench CF4	C3		1	9	*9*		0	0	1				X																GX						Roman
CL4	Upper fill of robber trench CF4	C3		1	4	*4*																								GX						Roman
CL4	Upper fill of robber trench CF4	C3		1	4	*4*																								GX						Roman
CL4	Upper fill of robber trench CF4	C3		2	9	*5*																								F20					?	c.1150-1375/1400
CL4	Upper fill of robber trench CF4	C3		1	9	*9*									X															GX						Roman
CL4	Upper fill of robber trench CF4	C3		1	5	*5*																								F21					orange slip int	c.AD 1200-1550
CL7	Clay and chalk-rich deposit	C6		1	8	*8*																								F13						AD 1025-1225
CL8	Mid fill of CF4	C7		2	13	*7*																								F20						c.1150-1375/1400
CL8	Mid fill of CF4	C7		3	17	*6*									X															F20						c.1150-1375/1400
CL8	Mid fill of CF4	C7		1	37	*37*									X		X													F13						AD 1025-1225

Cxt	Feature type	Find no.	Soil S. no.	NR	GR.	*MSW*	Discard	Rim	Handle	Base	Stamp	Graf Pre-F	Graf Post-F	WMD	Soot	Pitting	Burn	Overifred	Residue	Res. Lin.	Grits	Abraded	Modif.	Mark	Repair hole	Hole	Disc	Disc diam.	Polishing	Fabric Grp	Typology	EVE	Diam.	Vessel H.	Comments	Date
CL8	Mid fill of CF4	C7		1	9	*9*																								F13						AD 1025-1225
CL8	Mid fill of CF4	C7		2	20	*10*																								F21					Green glaze	c.AD 1200-1550
CL2	Imported soil	C1		1	15	*15*		1	0	0																				F45C		0.12	80			AD 1450/1480-1700
CL2	Imported soil	C1		1	49	*49*		1	0	0																				F21	Large bowl or pancheon	0.02	330			c.AD 1200-1550
CL2	Imported soil	C1		2	101	*51*		2	0	0																				F21	Squat jug	0.21	150			c.AD 1200-1550
CL2	Imported soil	C1																												F21	Barrel-shaped & biconical 'Cheam copy' jug	0.07	110			c.AD 1200-1550
CL11	Demolition debris in a dark soil	C12		1	21	*21*		1	0	0																				EA	CAM 407	0.08	130			AD 225-400
CL11	Demolition debris in a dark soil	C12		1	28	*28*																								CH						AD 280-400
CL11	Demolition debris in a dark soil	C12		1	31	*31*		1	0	0																				GB	Cam 305B	0.07	200			AD 275-425
CL11	Demolition debris in a dark soil	C12		3	21	*7*																								GX						Roman
CL11	Demolition debris in a dark soil	C12		1	12	*12*		1	0	0																				WC	?	0.17	90			Roman
CL11	Demolition debris in a dark soil	C12		1	6	*6*																								KX						AD 125/150-300
CL12	Demolition debris in a dark soil	C13		2	82	*41*		2	0	0					X				X											HD	Type 37, storage jar	0.10	120		CAR 10, 461 f6.112.64	AD 300-400
CL12	Demolition debris in a dark soil	C13		1	11	*11*																								GX						Roman
CL12	Demolition debris in a dark soil	C13		1	19	*19*																								GX						Roman
CL12	Demolition debris in a dark soil	C13		1	33	*33*																								CH						AD 280-400
CL12	Demolition debris in a dark soil	C13		1	10	*10*		1	0	0								X												MP	Bowl	0.07	160		CAR 10, 307 f5.58.52	AD 250-400
CL12	Demolition debris in a dark soil	C13		1	8	*8*		0	0	1																				EA						AD 250-400
CL12	Demolition debris in a dark soil	C13		1	6	*6*																								F40						c.1500-19th/20th century
CL12	Demolition debris in a dark soil	C13		2	39	*20*												X												GX						Roman
CL12	Demolition debris in a dark soil	C13		1	25	*25*		0	0	1																				GX						Roman
CL12	Demolition debris in a dark soil	C13		1	18	*18*		1	0	0																				GX	CAM 271	0.06	180			LIA-AD 200/300
CL12	Demolition debris in a dark soil	C13		1	14	*14*																								GB						AD 110-300
CL13	Dark soil layer rich in charcoal	C16		2	8	*4*																								GX						Roman
CL13	Dark soil layer rich in charcoal	C16		1	1	*1*																								EA						AD 250-400
CL13	Dark soil layer rich in charcoal	C16		1	2	*2*																								CH						AD 280-400
CL13	Dark soil layer rich in charcoal	C16		2	6	*3*																								GX						Roman
CL16	Demolition debris	C23		1	3	*3*																								BSW						Roman
CL17	Demolition debris	C25		1	3	*3*																								HMS/F97					FINE SAND, VERY BLACK CORE	?
CL17	Demolition debris	C25		1	2	*2*																								BSW						Roman
CL17	Demolition debris	C25		2	11	*6*		0	0	1																				GX						Roman
CL17	Demolition debris	C25		1	1	*1*																								EZ						Early 2nd-4th century AD
CL17	Demolition debris	C25		2	6	*3*																								GX						Roman
CL18	Floor/occupation layers	C28		1	6	*6*																								BSW						Roman
CL18	Floor/occupation layers	C28		1	6	*6*		0	0	1																				GX						Roman
CL18	Floor/occupation layers	C28		1	2	*2*																								MR					?	AD 100-400
CL18	Floor/occupation layers	C28		1	33	*33*																								GX						Roman
CL19	Floor layer	C32		1	5	*5*																								GP						AD 60-125
CL19	Floor layer	C32		1	2	*2*																								GP						AD 60-125
CL19	Floor layer	C32		2	4	*2*	X																							DJ						ROMAN
CL19	Floor layer	C32		6	6	*1*																								GX						Roman
CL19	Floor layer	C32		1	1	*1*		1	0	0																				GA	?	0.02	?			AD 110-400
CL19	Floor layer	C33		1	9	*9*																								GB						AD 110-300
CL20	Floor make-up/levelling layer	C35		1	113	*113*		0	0	1												X								TZ					smoothed edge reused (polisher?)	AD 49/55-200/210
CL25	Boudiccan destruction debris	C45		1	2	*2*																								DJ						ROMAN
CL25	Boudiccan destruction debris	C45		1	2	*2*																								DZ						Roman
CL25	Boudiccan destruction debris	C45		2	2	*1*																								GX						Roman
CL25	Boudiccan destruction debris	C45		1	3	*3*																								GX						Roman
E1	?	US		1	1364	*1364*		0	0	1																				F40	Jug				green to orange glaze, poss from Sock/Chelmsford (CAR 7, 210-211, Fig. 145 no. 135)	AD 1500-1600
FF19	Wattle & daub wall (same as FF22)	F30		1	4	*4*		1	0	0																				DZ	CAM 108	0.08	110			AD 43-130/140/200?
FF22	Wattle & daub wall (same as FF19)	F56		1	2	*2*																								HD						Roman
FF22	Wattle & daub wall (same as FF19)	F56		1	8	*8*		1	0	0																				GX	CAM 287-290	0.07	120			AD 43-300/400
FF25	Linear, possible construction cut	F55		1	3	*3*		1	0	0																				BASG	DRAG 27A	0.10	120			AD 40-100
FF25	Linear, possible construction cut	F55		2	11	*6*																								GX						Roman

Cxt	Feature type	Find no.	Soil S. no.	NR	GR.	*MSW*	Discard	Rim	Handle	Base	Stamp	Graf Pre-F	Graf Post-F	WMD	Soot	Pitting	Burn	Overifred	Residue	Res. Lin.	Grits	Abraded	Modif.	Mark	Repair hole	Hole	Disc	Disc diam.	Polishing	Fabric Grp	Typology	EVE	Diam.	Vessel H.	Comments	Date
FF25	Linear, possible construction cut	F55		1	13	*13*																								GX						Roman
FF25	Linear, possible construction cut	F55		1	5	*5*																								WA						AD 43-350
FF25	Linear, possible construction cut	F55		1	18	*18*																								DJ						ROMAN
FF25	Linear, possible construction cut	F55		1	118	*118*		1	0	0																				TZ (I)	CAM 192B	0.10	290			AD 49/55-110/125
FL2	Imported soil	F1		4	36	*9*																								F21						c.AD 1200-1550
FL4	Metalled surface	F2		1	4	*4*																								F21						c.AD 1200-1550
FL4	Metalled surface	F2		2	6	*3*																								GX						Roman
FL5	Dark earth with demolition material	F3		1	10	*10*																								F20						c.1150-1375/1400
FL5	Dark earth with demolition material	F3		1	17	*17*																								F20						c.1150-1375/1400
FL5	Dark earth with demolition material	F3		1	10	*10*																								WB					odd fabric: shells, burn/slip grey black outer surf, interior not sliped	Roman
FL5	Dark earth with demolition material	F3		1	61	*61*																								GX						Roman
FL5	Dark earth with demolition material	F3		1	18	*18*																								WB					odd fabric: shells, burn/slip grey black outer surf, interior not sliped	Roman
FL5	Dark earth with demolition material	F3		1	14	*14*																								KX						AD 125/150-300
FL5	Dark earth with demolition material	F3		1	26	*26*		1	0	0																				MP	Young C69	0.12	200		bead rim bowl, rouletted band, white paint decoration	AD 325-400+
FL6	Dark soil layer rich in charcoal	F4		1	2	*2*																								GX						Roman
FL6	Dark soil layer rich in charcoal	F4		1	2	*2*	X																							HD						AD 300-400
FL6	Dark soil layer rich in charcoal	F4		1	1	*1*	X																							GX						Roman
FL6	Dark soil layer rich in charcoal	F5		1	76	*76*		0	0	1																				MP						AD 250-400
FL6	Dark soil layer rich in charcoal	F5		1	11	*11*																								BACG						AD 110-220
FL7	Demolition material	F15		1	31	*31*		0	0	1																				NOG WH1					Complete base	LIA-EARLY ROMAN
FL7	Demolition material	F15		1	31	*31*		0	0	1													X				X	60		DJ					BASE CUT DOWN INTO DISC	ROMAN
FL8	Part of FL7	F21		1	8	*8*																								WB						ROMAN
FL9	Make up layer (compacted soil)	F11		1	26	*26*		0	0	1																				GA						AD 110-400
FL11	Accumulation	F23		1	24	*24*																								DJ						ROMAN
FL11	Accumulation	F23		1	5	*5*																								GX	CAM 108				Combed stab decoration	AD 44-130/140/200?
FL11	Accumulation	F23		1	13	*13*																								GX						ROMAN
FL11	Accumulation	F23		1	8	*8*																								F20						c.1150-1375/1400
FL12	Compacted soil (mixed with redeposited Boudiccan debris)	F24		1	8	*8*		1	0	0																				DJ	CAM 119	0.20	80			LIA-AD 320
FL16	Boudiccan destruction debris	F29		1	3	*3*		1	0	0																				BASG	DRAG 27A	0.05	120			AD 40-100
FL16	Boudiccan destruction debris	F32		7	99	*14*																								REP	DR2-4 (Campanian)				neck sherds	LIA-AD 100
FL16	Boudiccan destruction debris	F32		9	66	*7*																								DJ						ROMAN
FL16	Boudiccan destruction debris	F32		1	1	*1*																								ON						AD 50/60-225
FL16	Boudiccan destruction debris	F32		1	1	*1*																								EZ						Early 2nd-4th century AD
FL16	Boudiccan destruction debris	F32		1	6	*6*																								BASG	DRAG 24-25					AD 40-69
FL16	Boudiccan destruction debris	F32		1	3	*3*											X													BASG						AD 40-100
FL16	Boudiccan destruction debris	F32		1	2	*2*		1	0	0																				BASG	DRAG 30	0.02	160			AD 40-100
FL16	Boudiccan destruction debris	F32		1	1	*1*																								BSW						ROMAN
FL16	Boudiccan destruction debris	F32		16	24	*2*		0	0	2										X										GX						ROMAN
FL16	Boudiccan destruction debris	F32		1	13	*13*																								REP	DR2-4 (Campanian)					LIA-AD 100
FL16	Boudiccan destruction debris	F32		1	1	*1*																								ON						AD 50/60-225
FL16	Boudiccan destruction debris	F32		5	12	*2*																								GX						ROMAN
FL16	Boudiccan destruction debris	F32		1	9	*9*																								DJ						ROMAN
FL16	Boudiccan destruction debris	F32		1	1	*1*																								GX					thin fine fabric	ROMAN
FL16	Boudiccan destruction debris	F32		1	2	*2*																								BASG						AD 40-100
FL16	Boudiccan destruction debris	F36		1	8	*8*		0	0	1																				EC					roughcasting	AD 43-69/96
FL16	Boudiccan destruction debris	F36		1	1	*1*											X													DZ						ROMAN
FL19	Part of construction trench for FF19/FF22 (same as FL18)	F52		1	15	*15*		0	0	1																				BSW						ROMAN
FL19	Part of construction trench for FF19/FF22 (same as FL18)	F52		1	11	*11*																								GX						ROMAN
FL20	Scorched sandy-clay floor	F49		1	11	*11*											X													DJ						ROMAN
FL24	Fill of FF26/FF27	F54		9	61	*7*																								GX						ROMAN
FL24	Fill of FF26/FF27	F54		20	115	*6*		6	0	3	X																			BASG	DRAG 24-25	0.34	130		rouletted, stamp [OF]MODE[S] Modestus i 4a	AD 40-65
FL24	Fill of FF26/FF27	F54		78	403	*5*		0	0	2																				DJ					lower part of one vessel	ROMAN

Cxt	Feature type	Find no.	Soil S. no.	NR	GR.	*MSW*	Discard	Rim	Handle	Base	Stamp	Graf Pre-F	Graf Post-F	WMD	Soot	Pitting	Burn	Overifred	Residue	Res. Lin.	Grits	Abraded	Modif.	Mark	Repair hole	Hole	Disc	Disc diam.	Polishing	Fabric Grp	Typology	EVE	Diam.	Vessel H.	Comments	Date
FL24	Fill of FF26/FF27	F54		1	6	*6*																								FJ					? or DJ	AD 50-200
FL24	Fill of FF26/FF27	F54		3	55	*18*																								DJ	CAM 140?					AD 43-69/96
FL24	Fill of FF26/FF27	F54		1	2	*2*																								WA						AD 49/55-350
FL24	Fill of FF26/FF27	F54		1	23	*23*																								NARB	GAULOISE				?	ROMAN
FL23	Clay floor	F53		1	1	*1*																								EB						AD 43-69/125
FL23	Clay floor	F53		3	11	*4*																								GX						ROMAN
FL23	Clay floor	F53		2	3	*2*																								GX					barbotine dots	ROMAN
FL23	Clay floor	F53		1	1	*1*																								BSW						ROMAN
FL23	Clay floor	F53		1	2	*2*																								GX					or GP?	ROMAN
FL23	Clay floor	F53		3	5	*2*		1	0	0																				BSW	CAM 68/329	0.08	140			AD 43-200
GF7	Linear	G9		1	80	*80*									X				X											F13						AD 1025-1225
GF7	Linear	G9		1	18	*18*																								F45C						AD 1450/1480-1700
GF7	Linear	G9		1	36	*36*		1	0	0																				F21	storage jar	0.17	200			c.AD 1200-1550
GF7	Linear	G9		1	7	*7*		1	0	0																				F21	lid	0.08	160			c.AD 1200-1550
GF7	Linear	G10		1	152	*152*		0	1	0		X																		F21	Squat jug					c.AD 1200-1550
GF7	Linear	G18		1	7	*7*																								CH						AD 280-400
GF7	Linear	G18		1	6	*6*																								F20						c.1150-1375/1400
GF7	Linear	G18		2	28	*14*		1	0	0																				F13	cooking pot A2	0.08	200			AD 1025/1050-1200/1225
GF7	Linear	G18		1	14	*14*																								F13						AD 1025-1225
GF7	Linear	G18		1	42	*42*																								GX						ROMAN
GF8	Pit (same as CF3)	G6		3	176	*59*																								F21					painted white slip decoration	c.AD 1200-1550
GF8	Pit (same as CF3)	G6		6	213	*36*		2	0	0																				F21	Barrel-shaped & biconical 'Cheam copy' jug	0.25	90		overfired, reduced	c.AD 1200-1550
GF8	Pit (same as CF3)	G6																												F21	Baluster jug	0.15	100			c.AD 1200-1550
GF8	Pit (same as CF3)	G6		1	13	*13*																								F45C					?	AD 1450/1480-1700
GF8	Pit (same as CF3)	G6		1	83	*83*		1	0																					F21	Barrel-shaped & biconical 'Cheam copy' jugs	0.32	120			c.AD 1200-1550
GF8	Pit (same as CF3)	G6		2	10	*5*																								F45					?	AD 1380-1600
GF8	Pit (same as CF3)	G8		3	38	*13*																								F20						c.1150-1375/1400
GF8	Pit (same as CF3)	G8		1	11	*11*																								F45A						AD 1380-1480
GF8	Pit (same as CF3)	G8		1	38	*38*		1	0	0							X													F21	small dish or condiment	0.19	140			c.AD 1200-1550
GF8	Pit (same as CF3)	G28		1	9	*9*																								F20						c.1150-1375/1400
GF8	Pit (same as CF3)	G28		1	9	*9*		0	0	1								X												F20						c.1150-1375/1400
GF8	Pit (same as CF3)	G28		3	58	*19*																								F21						c.AD 1200-1550
GF8	Pit (same as CF3)	G28		1	14	*14*																								F45C					?	AD 1380-1600
GF9	Pit	G13		1	12	*12*																								F20						c.1150-1375/1400
GF15	Posthole/stake-hole	G52		4	48	*12*		0	0	1					X				X											HD						AD 300-400
GF19	Posthole/stake-hole	G81		1	1	*1*																								GX						ROMAN
GF19	Posthole/stake-hole	G81		1	5	*5*											X													DJ						ROMAN
GF19	Posthole/stake-hole	G81		1	2	*2*		1	0	0										X										DJ	CAM 154/155	0.05	70			AD 43-69
GF23	Construction cut for Roman wall foundation	G70		1	16	*16*																								GB						AD 110-300
GF24	Burnt timber ground plate, all that remains of a wattle and daub wall	G83		1	1	*1*																								BASG						AD 40-100
GF24	Burnt timber ground plate, all that remains of a wattle and daub wall	G83		1	1	*1*		1	0	0																				GX	CAM 108	0.06	130			AD 43-130/140/200?
GF24	Burnt timber ground plate, all that remains of a wattle and daub wall	G83		1	13	*13*																								DJ					? irregular surface, poorly roughly finished	ROMAN
GF24	Burnt timber ground plate, all that remains of a wattle and daub wall	G83		2	6	*3*																								GX						ROMAN
GF25	Area of disturbance/ slumping	G92		1	2	*2*																								BSW					?	ROMAN
GL4	Build-up/accumulation	G7		3	32	*11*		0	0	1																				F21					glazed	c.AD 1200-1550
GL4	Build-up/accumulation	G7		1	12	*12*																								F45A	?				?	AD 1380-1480
GL4	Build-up/accumulation	G7		1	2	*2*																								F45D	?				?	c.1450-1700
GL5	Demolition layer	G20		1	15	*15*		1	0	0																				KX	CAM 37B/38B	0.09	160			AD 180-275
GL8	Soil accumulation/deposition layer	G22		1	13	*13*								X			X													HD						AD 300-400
GL8	Soil accumulation/deposition layer	G23		1	9	*9*																								EA						AD 250-400
GL8	Soil accumulation/deposition layer	G23		2	13	*7*																								GX					rilling	ROMAN

Cxt	Feature type	Find no.	Soil S. no.	NR	GR.	*MSW*	Discard	Rim	Handle	Base	Stamp	Graf Pre-F	Graf Post-F	WMD	Soot	Pitting	Burn	Overifred	Residue	Res. Lin.	Grits	Abraded	Modif.	Mark	Repair hole	Hole	Disc	Disc diam.	Polishing	Fabric Grp	Typology	EVE	Diam.	Vessel H.	Comments	Date
GL8	Soil accumulation/deposition layer	G23		1	14	*14*								X																GX						ROMAN
GL8	Soil accumulation/deposition layer	G23		3	21	*7*		1	0	0																				HD	Type 36	0.09	140			AD 300-400
GL8	Soil accumulation/deposition layer	G23		1	22	*22*																								GB						AD 110-300
GL8	Soil accumulation/deposition layer	G23		1	4	*4*																								EA						AD 250-400
GL8	Soil accumulation/deposition layer	G23		2	15	*8*																								HD						AD 300-400
GL8	Soil accumulation/deposition layer	G23		4	46	*12*		1	0	0					X															HD	necked jar	0.08	140			AD 300-400
GL8	Soil accumulation/deposition layer	G23		1	6	*6*																								GA						AD 110-400
GL8	Soil accumulation/deposition layer	G23		2	19	*10*																								GB						AD 110-300
GL8	Soil accumulation/deposition layer	G23		1	18	*18*																								WB					odd fabric: shells, burn/slip grey black outer surf, interior not sliped	ROMAN
GL8	Soil accumulation/deposition layer	G23		1	9	*9*									X															GX						ROMAN
GL8	Soil accumulation/deposition layer	G23		2	25	*13*																								GX						ROMAN
GL8	Soil accumulation/deposition layer	G23		1	10	*10*																								F20						c.1150-1375/1400
GL8	Soil accumulation/deposition layer	G27		1	21	*21*																								F13					combed decoration	AD 1025-1225
GL8	Soil accumulation/deposition layer	G27		3	37	*12*																								CH						AD 280-400
GL8	Soil accumulation/deposition layer	G27		2	8	*4*																								EA						AD 250-400
GL8	Soil accumulation/deposition layer	G27		5	26	*5*		1	0	0				X																HD	Type 37	0.07	130		rilling	AD 300-400
GL8	Soil accumulation/deposition layer	G27		1	17	*17*																								F12C						AD 1000-1220
GL8	Soil accumulation/deposition layer	G27		1	3	*3*																								F13						AD 1025-1225
GL8	Soil accumulation/deposition layer	G30		1	1	*1*																								GX						ROMAN
GL8	Soil accumulation/deposition layer	G30		12	39	*3*		1	0	0																				HD	Flanged-rimmed bowl	0.04	190		max ext fl 220 mm	AD 300-400
GL8	Soil accumulation/deposition layer	G33		1	4	*4*																								EA						AD 250-400
GL8	Soil accumulation/deposition layer	G33		3	41	*14*		0	0	1																				HD					shallow rilling	AD 300-400
GL8	Soil accumulation/deposition layer	G34		1	14	*14*		0	1	0																				EA	CAM 360/368					AD 180/220-425
GL8	Soil accumulation/deposition layer	G34		2	18	*9*																								EA						AD 250-400
GL8	Soil accumulation/deposition layer	G34		1	31	*31*											X													TG						AD 250-400
GL8	Soil accumulation/deposition layer	G34		12	212	*18*		4	0	0					X															HD	Type 35	0.05	100		rilling	AD 300-400
GL8	Soil accumulation/deposition layer	G34													X															HD	Type 37	0.12	170			AD 300-400
GL8	Soil accumulation/deposition layer	G34													X															HD	Type 35	0.15	150			AD 300-400
GL8	Soil accumulation/deposition layer	G34													X															HD	Flanged-rimmed bowl	0.05	190		goes with sherd from G30	AD 300-400
GL8	Soil accumulation/deposition layer	G34		2	36	*18*																								WB					odd fabric: shells, burn/slip grey black outer surf, interior not slipped	ROMAN
GL8	Soil accumulation/deposition layer	G34		8	100	*13*		0	0	1																				GX						ROMAN
GL8	Soil accumulation/deposition layer	G34		1	8	*8*											X													CH						AD 280-400
GL8	Soil accumulation/deposition layer	G38		2	69	*35*																								WB					odd fabric: shells, burn/slip grey black outer surf, interior not slipped	ROMAN
GL8	Soil accumulation/deposition layer	G38		2	68	*34*		0	0	1																				HD						AD 300-400
GL8	Soil accumulation/deposition layer	G38		1	27	*27*		1	0	0																				MP	Type C82 BOWL	0.16	180		white painted decoration CAR 10, 307 f5.58.54	AD 320-400+
GL8	Soil accumulation/deposition layer	G38		1	2	*2*																								CH						AD 280-400
GL8	Soil accumulation/deposition layer	G38		2	14	*7*																								EA						AD 250-400
GL8	Soil accumulation/deposition layer	G38		1	8	*8*																								WB					odd fabric shells, burn/slip grey black outer surf, interior not slipped	ROMAN
GL8	Soil accumulation/deposition layer	G38		3	37	*12*								X																HD					rilling, handmade	AD 300-400
GL8	Soil accumulation/deposition layer	G38		1	1	*1*																								DJ						ROMAN
GL8	Soil accumulation/deposition layer	G38		1	7	*7*																								TN						AD 250-400
GL8	Soil accumulation/deposition layer	G38		1	10	*10*																								TZ						AD 49/55-200/210
GL8	Soil accumulation/deposition layer	G38		3	22	*7*								X																GX						ROMAN
GL8	Soil accumulation/deposition layer	G38		2	26	*13*									X															GX						ROMAN
GL8	Soil accumulation/deposition layer	G38		1	7	*7*											X													CH						AD 280-400
GL8	Soil accumulation/deposition layer	G38		1	6	*6*																								GX					roller stamped decoration	ROMAN
GL8	Soil accumulation/deposition layer	G38		1	6	*6*																								KX						AD 125/150-300
GL8	Soil accumulation/deposition layer	G38		1	12	*12*		1	0	0																				KX	CAM 39B	0.12	120			AD 140-300
GL8	Soil accumulation/deposition layer	G40		2	28	*14*																								EA						AD 250-400
GL8	Soil accumulation/deposition layer	G40		1	9	*9*		1	0	0																				HD	Type 35	0.05	140			AD 300-400
GL8	Soil accumulation/deposition layer	G40		3	44	*15*		1	0	0																				KX	CAM 39B	0.05	130			AD 140-300
GL8	Soil accumulation/deposition layer	G40		1	6	*6*																								GX						ROMAN
GL9	Layer of charcoal/burnt wood	G32		17	84	*5*									X															HD					fine rilling	AD 300-400
GL9	Layer of charcoal/burnt wood	G32		1	2	*2*									X															HD						AD 300-400

Cxt	Feature type	Find no.	Soil S. no.	NR	GR.	*MSW*	Discard	Rim	Handle	Base	Stamp	Graf Pre-F	Graf Post-F	WMD	Soot	Pitting	Burn	Overifred	Residue	Res. Lin.	Grits	Abraded	Modif.	Mark	Repair hole	Hole	Disc	Disc diam.	Polishing	Fabric Grp	Typology	EVE	Diam.	Vessel H.	Comments	Date
GL9	Layer of charcoal/burnt wood	G32		4	13	*3*																								DJ						ROMAN
GL9	Layer of charcoal/burnt wood	G32		1	5	*5*																								CH						AD 280-400
GL9	Layer of charcoal/burnt wood	G32		2	46	*23*		1	0	0																				EA	CAM 305B	0.12	190			AD 275-425
GL9	Layer of charcoal/burnt wood	G32		1	1	*1*		1	0	0												X								BAEG	?	0.04	90			AD 150-220
GL9	Layer of charcoal/burnt wood	G32		1	1	*1*																								BAEG						AD 150-220
GL9	Layer of charcoal/burnt wood	G32		14	62	*4*		2	0	2																				GX	Lid	0.05	140			ROMAN
GL9	Layer of charcoal/burnt wood	G32																												GX	CAM 299	0.09	120			AD 140-400
GL9	Layer of charcoal/burnt wood	G36		1	6	*6*																								CH						AD 280-400
GL9	Layer of charcoal/burnt wood	G36		7	82	*12*		0	0	2					X															HD					rilling	AD 300-400
GL9	Layer of charcoal/burnt wood	G36		3	23	*8*																								GX						ROMAN
GL9	Layer of charcoal/burnt wood	G36		1	17	*17*																								GX						ROMAN
GL9	Layer of charcoal/burnt wood	G36		1	26	*26*		1	0	0																				GB	CAM 305B	0.10	140			AD 275-425
GL9	Layer of charcoal/burnt wood	G41		2	8	*4*																								GX						ROMAN
GL9	Layer of charcoal/burnt wood	G41		1	5	*5*																								HD						AD 300-400
GL9	Layer of charcoal/burnt wood	G41		1	5	*5*																								GX						ROMAN
GL9	Layer of charcoal/burnt wood	G48		2	133	*67*		1	0	0																				MP	Type C75 (rouletted bowl)	0.17	200			AD 325-400+
GL9	Layer of charcoal/burnt wood	G48		2	11	*6*									X															EA						AD 250-400
GL9	Layer of charcoal/burnt wood	G48		4	40	*10*		2	0	0																				HD	Type 35	0.10	150			AD 300-400
GL9	Layer of charcoal/burnt wood	G48																												HD	Type 37	0.08	160			AD 300-400
GL9	Layer of charcoal/burnt wood	G48		1	13	*13*																								GB						AD 110-300
GL9	Layer of charcoal/burnt wood	G48		5	77	*15*		0	0	1																				GX						ROMAN
GL9	Layer of charcoal/burnt wood	G48		1	10	*10*																								GX						ROMAN
GL9	Layer of charcoal/burnt wood	G48		1	19	*19*		1	0	0																				GX	?	0.07	190			ROMAN
GL9	Layer of charcoal/burnt wood	G49		1	11	*11*																								EA						AD 250-400
GL9	Layer of charcoal/burnt wood	G49		1	4	*4*																								HD						AD 300-400
GL9	Layer of charcoal/burnt wood	G49		1	16	*16*								X																HD						AD 300-400
GL9	Layer of charcoal/burnt wood	G49		1	5	*5*																								GX						ROMAN
GL9	Layer of charcoal/burnt wood	G49		1	8	*8*																								GX						ROMAN
GL9	Layer of charcoal/burnt wood	G60		1	24	*24*																								MP						AD 250-400
GL10	?Accumulation with demolition debris	G54		1	11	*11*																								MP						AD 250-400
GL10	?Accumulation with demolition debris	G54		1	8	*8*																								HD						AD 300-400
GL10	?Accumulation with demolition debris	G54		1	8	*8*																								GX						ROMAN
GL11	Dark soil layer (part of GL9 & GL12)	G42		1	7	*7*		0	0	1																				GX					?	ROMAN
GL14	Compacted earth and clay, possible floor layer	G55		1	24	*24*																								GQ	CAM 330					AD 69-425
GL14	Compacted earth and clay, possible floor layer	G55		1	24	*24*		1	0	0																				BSW	CAM 108	0.16	100			AD 43-130/140/200?
GL14	Compacted earth and clay, possible floor layer	G55		1	11	*11*		0	0	1																				GB						AD 110-300
GL14	Compacted earth and clay, possible floor layer	G55		1	52	*52*		0	0	1																				DJ						ROMAN
GL14	Compacted earth and clay, possible floor layer	G55		1	18	*18*		0	0	1																				DJ						ROMAN
GL15	Compacted earth, possible floor layer	G56		1	9	*9*		1	0	0																				GX	CAM 268	0.12	120			AD 125/150-280/320
GL18	Possible redeposited Boudiccan destruction debris	G59		1	2	*2*																								BSW						ROMAN
GL20	Metalled surface?	G63		1	16	*16*		1	0	0																				GX	CAM 218B/C	0.13	140			LIA-AD 120
GL23	Scorched floor (probably upper part of GL28)	G72		4	16	*4*		1	0	0																				GX	?	0.05	120			ROMAN
GL23	Scorched floor (probably upper part of GL28)	G74		4	6	*2*																								GX						ROMAN
GL28	Sandy-clay floor (probably lower part of GL23)	G90		1	2	*2*																								BASG						AD 43-100
GL29	Occupation layer (on top of GL24)	G95		2	7	*4*																								UR (GTW)					black grog incs, local TN fabric?	LIA-EARLY ROMAN
GL29	Occupation layer (on top of GL24)	G95		1	1	*1*		1	0	0																				BASG	DRAG 24-25	0.02	?			AD 40-69
HF2	Cellar wall	H16		1	26	*26*		1	0	0																				F40	Medium-sized bowl	0.08	170		Int glaze, copper flecked	AD 1600-1650
HF3	Robber trench	H4		1	23	*23*																								HD						AD 300-400
HL2	Accumulation with demolition material	H2b		2	39	*20*																								F20						c.1150-1375/1400
HL2	Accumulation with demolition material	H2b		1	68	*68*																								GB						AD 110-300
HL3	Accumulation with demolition material	H3		1	65	*65*																								GX					rilling	ROMAN

Cxt	Feature type	Find no.	Soil S. no.	NR	GR.	*MSW*	Discard	Rim	Handle	Base	Stamp	Graf Pre-F	Graf Post-F	WMD	Soot	Pitting	Burn	Overfired	Residue	Res. Lin.	Grits	Abraded	Modif.	Mark	Repair hole	Hole	Disc	Disc diam.	Polishing	Fabric Grp	Typology	EVE	Diam.	Vessel H.	Comments	Date
HL5	Accumulation	H6		2	37	*19*																								GX					rilling	ROMAN
HL5	Accumulation	H6		1	16	*16*																								HD						AD 300-400
HL8	Charcoal horizon	H5		1	14	*14*											X													GX						ROMAN
HL18	Lower backfill of cellar underneath Building C	H17		1	204	*204*		1	0	0																				F40	Large bowl or pancheon	0.07	500			c.AD 1500-19th/20th century
IF1	VOID	I2		1	6	*6*																								F21					Green copper flecked glaze	c.AD 1200-1550
IF8	Remnant of charcoal-rich layer?	I7		1	157	*157*																								CADIZ	DR7-11					ROMAN
IF8	Remnant of charcoal-rich layer?	I7		1	13	*13*		1	0	0																				GB	CAM 40A	0.08	170			AD 110-275
IF9	Pit	I9		1	10	*10*		0	0	1																				BSW						ROMAN
IF9	Pit	I9		1	21	*21*																								GX						ROMAN
IF9	Pit	I9		1	11	*11*		1	0	0																				WB	lid?	0.05	230			ROMAN
IF11	Pit or layer	I13		1	109	*109*														X										LYON-NAIS	A21?					LIA-AD 120
IF11	Pit or layer	I13		1	24	*24*																								DZ						ROMAN
IF11	Pit or layer	I13		3	15	*5*																								GB					?	AD 110-300
IF11	Pit or layer	I13		1	5	*5*		1	0	0																				BAMV	DRAG 15/17G	0.03	220			AD 100-120
IF11	Pit or layer	I14		4	36	*9*														X										LYON-NAIS	A21?				A21?	LIA-AD 120
IF11	Pit or layer	I14		7	25	*4*																								DZ						ROMAN
IF11	Pit or layer	I14		2	7	*4*																								EZ						AD 110-300
IF11	Pit or layer	I14		12	49	*4*		1	0	0																				GX	CAM 218B/C	0.12	110			LIA-AD 120
IF11	Pit or layer	I14		2	6	*3*																								DJ						ROMAN
IF11	Pit or layer	I14		1	7	*7*																								GP	CAM 122					AD 120-160
IF11	Pit or layer	I14		5	22	*4*		3	0	0																				BSW	CAM 243-244/246	0.13	170			AD 43-138
IF11	Pit or layer	I14																												BSW	CAM 243-244/246	0.05	160			AD 43-138
IF11	Pit or layer	I14		37	107	*3*		3	0	0																				GX	Lid	0.07	150			ROMAN
IF11	Pit or layer	I14																												GX	CAM 108	0.06	190			AD 43-130/140/200?
IF11	Pit or layer	I14		1	1	*1*																								WA						AD 49/55-350
IF11	Pit or layer	I14		1	1	*1*																								GP						AD 60-125
IF11	Pit or layer	I14		1	1	*1*																								WB						ROMAN
IF11	Pit or layer	I14		2	8	*4*		0	0	2																				GX						ROMAN
IF11	Pit or layer	I15		1	1	*1*																								EZ						AD 110-300
IF11	Pit or layer	I15		1	2	*2*																								DJ						ROMAN
IF11	Pit or layer	I15		1	3	*3*																								GX						ROMAN
IF11	Pit or layer	I15		2	5	*3*																								GX						ROMAN
IF11	Pit or layer	I16		1	19	*19*																								DJ						ROMAN
IF12	Quarry pit?	I17		1	59	*59*																								HZ						LIA-AD 200/300
IL2	In-fill	I1		1	5	*5*																								EA						AD 250-400
IL2	In-fill	I1		1	11	*11*																								F21						c.AD 1200-1550
IL2	In-fill	I1		1	7	*7*																								F40						c.AD 1500-19th/20th century
IL2	In-fill	I1		1	64	*64*		1	0	0																				F45C	Drinking jug or mug	0.18	70			AD 1450/1480-1700
IL2	In-fill	I1		1	3	*3*		1	0	0																				F21	Cup/drinking vessel	0.09	90		Green copper flecked glaze	c.AD 1200-1550
IL9	Accumulation	I5		1	12	*12*															X									TN						AD 250-400
IL9	Accumulation	I5		1	22	*22*																								EA						AD 250-400
IL9	Accumulation	I5		1	21	*21*		1	0	0																				HD	Type 35	0.19	120			AD 300-400
IL9	Accumulation	I5		4	62	*16*																								GX						ROMAN
IL9	Accumulation	I5		1	10	*10*																								GX					stab decoration on shld	ROMAN
IL9	Accumulation	I5		2	22	*11*																								GX						ROMAN
IL12	Accumulation	I8		1	31	*31*																								DJ						ROMAN
IL14	Sub-base for gravel surface	I10		1	17	*17*																								GX						ROMAN

Appendix 3 Ceramic building material

Cxt	Feature type	Find no.	NR	GR.	*MSW*	Discard	Typology	Sub-type	Cor. No.	MNI	FL H.	FL W.	FL TH.	LCA	LCA L.	UCA	UCA L.	Stamp	Sign.	Tally	Graf PF	Animal	Shoe	Scored	Comb.	Roller	Circ. Vt.	Rect. Vt.	Bl. vt.	PH R	PH SQ	2 Phs	Blind	L.	BR.	TH.	Diam.	Wall Pl. Col.	cm2	Mortar	Burnt	Overfired	Abraded	Modif.	Comments	Date
?	?	?	1	237	*237*		PIPE			0																																			20TH CENTURY
?	?	?	1	431	*431*		PANT			0																																			17TH CENTURY>
BF2	Pit	B4	1	34	*34*		RI			0																																			ROMAN
BF2	Pit	B4	1	103	*103*	X	RI			0																																			ROMAN
BF2	Pit	B4	1	2156	*2156*		RB			0															X								205+	180	47					X	X			FUSSED GLASSY SURFACE	ROMAN
BF2	Pit	B4	5	1424	*285*		RFT			0															X			X																ROMAN
BF2	Pit	B4	1	211	*211*	X	Op sig			0																																			ROMAN
BF2	Pit	B4	1	13	*13*		RBT			0																																			CREAM FABRIC	ROMAN
BF2	Pit	B4	8	2479	*310*		RFT			0															X			X																	ROMAN
BF3	Demolition debris/tile surface	B5	3	26	*9*	X	RBT			0																																			ROMAN
BF3	Demolition debris/tile surface	B5	17	2566	*151*	X	RB			0																																			ROMAN
BF3	Demolition debris/tile surface	B5	1	88	*88*		RT			0																																			ROMAN
BF3	Demolition debris/tile surface	B5	1	1134	*1134*		RT			0																																			ROMAN
BF3	Demolition debris/tile surface	B5	5	1976	*395*	X	RB			0																																	X			ROMAN
BF3	Demolition debris/tile surface	B5	1	169	*169*		RB			0																																	X			SPLODE PARK, FUSED UNDERSIDE	ROMAN
BF3	Demolition debris/tile surface	B5	1	942	*942*		RB			0																									160+	115	37					X					ROMAN
BF3	Demolition debris/tile surface	B5	1	2792	*2792*		RB	PEDALIS		0																									290	170	36										ROMAN
BF4	Pit	B6	3	554	*185*		RFT			0															X			X																	ROMAN
BF4	Pit	B6	1	133	*133*		Baked clay			0																																				GREEN GLASSY DEPOSIT	?
BF6	Linear (construction cut or robber trench)	B10	6	161	*27*	X	Baked clay			0																																				?
BF6	Linear (construction cut or robber trench)	B10	2	49	*25*	X	RI			0																																				ROMAN
BF6	Linear (construction cut or robber trench)	B10	2	50	*25*	X	RT			0																																				ROMAN
BF6	Linear (construction cut or robber trench)	B10	7	58	*8*	X	RBT			0																																				ROMAN
BF6	Linear (construction cut or robber trench)	B10	2	58	*29*	X	RI			0																																				ROMAN
BF6	Linear (construction cut or robber trench)	B10	1	22	*22*	X	Baked clay			0																																				?
BF6	Linear (construction cut or robber trench)	B10	9	241	*27*	X	RT			0																																				ROMAN
BF6	Linear (construction cut or robber trench)	B10	1	44	*44*	X	RBT			0																																				ROMAN
BF6	Linear (construction cut or robber trench)	B11	3	202	*67*	X	RI			0																																				ROMAN
BF6	Linear (construction cut or robber trench)	B11	1	68	*68*	X	RT			0																																				ROMAN
BF6	Linear (construction cut or robber trench)	B11	1	9	*9*	X	Baked clay			0																																				?
BF6	Linear (construction cut or robber trench)	B11	6	142	*24*	X	RT			0																																				ROMAN
BF6	Linear (construction cut or robber trench)	B11	2	805	*403*		RT			0	53	29	20																															CREAM/YELLOW	ROMAN
BF6	Linear (construction cut or robber trench)	B11					RT			0	56	32	29																															CREAM/YELLOW	ROMAN
BF6	Linear (construction cut or robber trench)	B11	1	173	*173*		RB			0																																				ROMAN

Cxt	Feature type	Find no.	NR	GR.	*MSW*	Discard	Typology	Sub-type	Cor. No.	MNI	FL H.	FL W.	FL TH.	LCA	LCA L.	UCA	UCA L.	Stamp	Sign.	Tally	Graf PF	Animal	Shoe	Scored	Comb.	Roller	Circ. Vt.	Rect. Vt.	Bl. vt.	PH R	PH SQ	2 Phs	Blind	L.	BR.	TH.	Diam.	Wall Pl. Col.	cm2	Mortar	Burnt	Overfired	Abraded	Modif.	Comments	Date
BF6	Linear (construction cut or robber trench)	B20	1	1	*1*	X	RBT			0																																			ROMAN
BF6	Linear (construction cut or robber trench)	B20	1	297	*297*	X	RBT			0																																			ROMAN
BF6	Linear (construction cut or robber trench)	B20	4	231	*58*	X	RBT			0																																			CREAM/YELLOW	ROMAN
BF6	Linear (construction cut or robber trench)	B20	1	90	*90*	X	RT			0																																			CREAM	ROMAN
BF6	Linear (construction cut or robber trench)	B20	6	830	*138*		RI			0																																			YELLOW	ROMAN
BF6	Linear (construction cut or robber trench)	B20	1	289	*289*		RT			0	53	27	25																																ROMAN
BF6	Linear (construction cut or robber trench)	B20	5	1016	*203*	X	RB			0																																			ROMAN
BF6	Linear (construction cut or robber trench)	B20	1	149	*149*	X	RT			0																																			ROMAN
BF6	Linear (construction cut or robber trench)	B20	6	265	*44*	X	RT			0																																			YELLOW	ROMAN
BF6	Linear (construction cut or robber trench)	B20	1	126	*126*		RT			0	?	26	?																																ROMAN
BF6	Linear (construction cut or robber trench)	B20	1	40	*40*	X	RI			0																																			ROMAN
BF6	Linear (construction cut or robber trench)	B20	2	656	*328*		Baked clay			0																																			?
BF6	Linear (construction cut or robber trench)	B20	1	406	*406*		RI			0																																			ROMAN
BF6	Linear (construction cut or robber trench)	B20	1	102	*102*		daub			0																																			SANDY BEIGE	?
BF6	Linear (construction cut or robber trench)	B20	5	126	*25*	X	RT			0																																			ROMAN
BF6	Linear (construction cut or robber trench)	B20	1	46	*46*		RT			0																																			YELLOW	ROMAN
BF6	Linear (construction cut or robber trench)	B20	2	152	*76*	X	RT			0																																			ROMAN
BF6	Linear (construction cut or robber trench)	B24	1	12	*12*	X	Baked clay			0																																			?
BF6	Linear (construction cut or robber trench)	B24	26	276	*11*	X	RBT			0																																			ROMAN
BF6	Linear (construction cut or robber trench)	B24	1	77	*77*	X	Daub brick			0																																			ROMAN
BF6	Linear (construction cut or robber trench)	B24	15	227	*15*	X	RBT			0																																			ROMAN
BF6	Linear (construction cut or robber trench)	B24	3	195	*65*	X	RI			0																																			ROMAN
BF6	Linear (construction cut or robber trench)	B24	27	840	*31*	X	RT			0																																			ROMAN
BF6	Linear (construction cut or robber trench)	B24	4	167	*42*	X	RT			0																																			ROMAN
BF6	Linear (construction cut or robber trench)	B24	1	32	*32*	X	RI			0																																			ROMAN
BF6	Linear (construction cut or robber trench)	B26	1	2601	*2601*		RT			0	55	33	27	C5 6					X																									SIGN CURVE	AD 160-260
BF6	Linear (construction cut or robber trench)	B26	1	376	*376*	X	RB			0																																			ROMAN
BF6	Linear (construction cut or robber trench)	B26	2	117	*59*		RT			0																																			ROMAN
BF6	Linear (construction cut or robber trench)	B26	1	390	*390*		RI			0																																			ROMAN
BF6	Linear (construction cut or robber trench)	B26	23	203	*9*		RBT			0																																			ROMAN
BF6	Linear (construction cut or robber trench)	B26	8	436	*55*		Baked clay			0																																			?

Cxt	Feature type	Find no.	NR	GR.	*MSW*	Discard	Typology	Sub-type	Cor. No.	MNI	FL H.	FL W.	FL TH.	LCA	LCA L.	UCA	UCA L.	Stamp	Sign.	Tally	Graf PF	Animal	Shoe	Scored	Comb.	Roller	Circ. Vt.	Rect. Vt.	Bl. vt.	PH R	PH SQ	2 Phs	Blind	L.	BR.	TH.	Diam.	Wall Pl. Col.	cm2	Mortar	Burnt	Overfired	Abraded	Modif.	Comments	Date
BF7	Posthole	B22	2	145	*73*	X	RBT			0																																			ROMAN
BF7	Posthole	B22	1	375	*375*		Baked clay			0																																			?
BF8	Linear (construction cut or robber trench)	B23	2	163	*82*	X	RI			0																																			ROMAN
BL2	Imported soil	B3	1	2211	*2211*		BR	UNFROG		0																								230	110	54								WHITE DENSE	MEDIEVAL-POST MEDIEVAL
BL2	Imported soil	B3	1	2558	*2558*		BR	UNFROG		0																								235	115	48								WHITE DENSE	MEDIEVAL-POST MEDIEVAL
BL2	Imported soil	B3	3	227	*76*		PT			0																																			MEDIEVAL-POST MEDIEVAL
BL3	Metalled surface	B1	5	85	*17*	X	TESS			0																																			ROMAN
BL3	Metalled surface	B1	1	16	*16*	X	PT			0																																			MEDIEVAL-POST MEDIEVAL
BL3	Metalled surface	B1	1	20	*20*		Med floor tile			0																																		GLAZED	MEDIEVAL
BL3	Metalled surface	B1	2	47	*24*	X	PT			0																																			MEDIEVAL-POST MEDIEVAL
BL3	Metalled surface	B1	2	32	*16*	X	RBT			0																																			ROMAN
BL3	Metalled surface	B1	1	19	*19*		RFT			0																X																		ROMAN
BL3	Metalled surface	B1	3	1388	*463*	X	RB			0																																			ROMAN
BL3	Metalled surface	B1	2	4126	*2063*	X	RB			0																																			ROMAN
BL3	Metalled surface	B1	1	2014	*2014*	X	RB			0																																			ROMAN
BL3	Metalled surface	B1	1	1572	*1572*		BR			0																								190	119	40								SMOOTH TOP FLOOR BR?	MEDIEVAL-POST MEDIEVAL
BL3	Metalled surface	B1	1	1097	*1097*		BR			0																										42								YELLOW DENSE FLOOR BR?	MEDIEVAL-POST MEDIEVAL
BL5	Dark earth accumulation with demolition material	B2	2	47	*24*	X	TESS			0																																			ROMAN
BL5	Dark earth accumulation with demolition material	B2	2	594	*297*		RFT			0																X											15-17								ROMAN
BL5	Dark earth accumulation with demolition material	B2	1	177	*177*		RFT			0																															X					OP SIG	ROMAN
BL5	Dark earth accumulation with demolition material	B2	1	594	*594*		RFT			0																															X					OP SIG	ROMAN
BL6	Dark earth accumulation with thick charcoal horizon at base	B7	2	260	*130*	X	RI			0																																				ROMAN
BL6	Dark earth accumulation with thick charcoal horizon at base	B7	1	119	*119*	X	RFT			0																																				ROMAN
BL6	Dark earth accumulation with thick charcoal horizon at base	B7	2	60	*30*		RBT			0																																				ROMAN
BL6	Dark earth accumulation with thick charcoal horizon at base	B7	2	192	*96*	X	RB			0																																				ROMAN
BL6	Dark earth accumulation with thick charcoal horizon at base	B7	2	167	*84*	X	RT			0																																				ROMAN
BL7	Accumulation with demolition material	B8	2	390	*195*	X	RI			0																																				ROMAN
BL7	Accumulation with demolition material	B8	2	648	*324*	X	RT			0																																				ROMAN
BL7	Accumulation with demolition material	B8	1	100	*100*		Mortar			0																																				?
BL7	Accumulation with demolition material	B8	1	901	*901*	X	Mortar			0																																				?
BL7	Accumulation with demolition material	B8	1	397	*397*		RI			0																																				ROMAN
BL7	Accumulation with demolition material	B8	2	488	*244*	X	RT			0																																				ROMAN
BL7	Accumulation with	B8	2	888	*444*		RT			0	50	31	25																																ROMAN

Cxt	Feature type	Find no.	NR	GR.	*MSW*	Discard	Typology	Sub-type	Cor. No.	MNI	FL H.	FL W.	FL TH.	LCA	LCA L.	UCA	UCA L.	Stamp	Sign.	Tally	Graf PF	Animal	Shoe	Scored	Comb.	Roller	Circ. Vt.	Rect. Vt.	Bl. vt.	PH R	PH SQ	2 Phs	Blind	L.	BR.	TH.	Diam.	Wall Pl. Col.	cm2	Mortar	Burnt	Overfired	Abraded	Modif.	Comments	Date
	demolition material																																													
BL7	Accumulation with demolition material	B8					RT			0	62	39	24																																ROMAN
BL7	Accumulation with demolition material	B8	1	92	*92*		RFT			0															X																				ROMAN
BL7	Accumulation with demolition material	B8	1	45	*45*		RI			0																																			WHITE FABRIC	ROMAN
BL7	Accumulation with demolition material	B8	1	244	*244*		RT			0				B6																														PALE YELLOW TZ LIKE FABRIC	AD 100-180
BL8	Redeposited Boudiccan destruction debris	B9	3	398	*133*		RI			0																																			ROMAN
BL8	Redeposited Boudiccan destruction debris	B9	1	149	*149*		DAUB			0																																			ROMAN
BL8	Redeposited Boudiccan destruction debris	B9	1	384	*384*		RI			0																																			YELLOW	ROMAN
BL8	Redeposited Boudiccan destruction debris	B9	1	8	*8*	X	RBT			0																																			ROMAN
BL9	Boudiccan destruction debris	B12	2	112	*56*		RBT			0																																			ROMAN
BL9	Boudiccan destruction debris	B12	2	40	*20*	X	Daub brick			0																																			ROMAN
BL9	Boudiccan destruction debris	B12	16	560	*35*		Daub brick			0																																			ROMAN
BL9	Boudiccan destruction debris	B12	2	30	*15*		Baked clay			0																																			?
BL9	Boudiccan destruction debris	B12	4	148	*37*	X	RI			0																																			ROMAN
BL9	Boudiccan destruction debris	B12	1	115	*115*	X	RT			0																																			ROMAN
BL9	Boudiccan destruction debris	B12	14	235	*17*	X	RBT			0																																			ROMAN
BL9	Boudiccan destruction debris	B12	1	54	*54*	X	RI			0																																			ROMAN
BL9	Boudiccan destruction debris	B12	1	32	*32*		RT			0	?	20	?																																ROMAN
BL9	Boudiccan destruction debris	B12	41	1260	*31*	X	Baked clay			0																																			?
BL9	Boudiccan destruction debris	B12	60	846	*14*	X	Baked clay			0																																			?
BL9	Boudiccan destruction debris	B12	35	346	*10*	X	Baked clay			0																																			?
BL9	Boudiccan destruction debris	B12	1	12	*12*	X	RBT			0																																			ROMAN
BL9	Boudiccan destruction debris	B12	3	161	*54*	X	RI			0																																			ROMAN
BL9	Boudiccan destruction debris	B12	1	134	*134*	X	RB			0																																			ROMAN
BL9	Boudiccan destruction debris	B12	15	276	*18*	X	RBT			0																																			ROMAN
BL9	Boudiccan destruction debris	B12	3	42	*14*	X	Mortar			0																																			?
BL9	Boudiccan destruction debris	B12	6	1346	*224*	X	Daub brick			0																																			ROMAN
BL9	Boudiccan destruction debris	B12	41	1157	*28*	X	Daub brick			0																																			ROMAN
BL9	Boudiccan destruction debris	B12	1	13	*13*	X	RBT			0																																			ROMAN
BL9	Boudiccan destruction debris	B12	56	828	*15*	X	Daub brick			0																																			ROMAN
BL9	Boudiccan destruction debris	B12	1	23	*23*	X	Mortar			0																																			?
BL9	Boudiccan destruction	B12	19	321	*17*	X	RBT			0																																			ROMAN

Cxt	Feature type	Find no.	NR	GR.	*MSW*	Discard	Typology	Sub-type	Cor. No.	MNI	FL H.	FL W.	FL TH.	LCA	LCA L.	UCA	UCA L.	Stamp	Sign.	Tally	Graf PF	Animal	Shoe	Scored	Comb.	Roller	Circ. Vt.	Rect. Vt.	Bl. vt.	PH R	PH SQ	2 Phs	Blind	L.	BR.	TH.	Diam.	Wall Pl. Col.	cm2	Mortar	Burnt	Overfired	Abraded	Modif.	Comments	Date
	debris																																													
BL9	Boudiccan destruction debris	B12	8	206	*26*	X	RI			0																																			ROMAN
BL9	Boudiccan destruction debris	B12	1	131	*131*	X	RT			0																																				ROMAN
BL9	Boudiccan destruction debris	B12	2	207	*104*		RT			0	?	22	?																																ROMAN
BL9	Boudiccan destruction debris	B12					RT			0	46	28	22			B5																										X			ROMAN
BL9	Boudiccan destruction debris	B12	9	1426	*158*	X	Daub brick			0																																			ROMAN
BL9	Boudiccan destruction debris	B12	28	1332	*48*	X	Baked clay			0																																			?
BL9	Boudiccan destruction debris	B12	50	826	*17*	X	Baked clay			0																																			?
BL9	Boudiccan destruction debris	B12	50	720	*14*	X	Baked clay			0																																			?
BL9	Boudiccan destruction debris	B12	67	907	*14*	X	Baked clay			0																																			?
BL9	Boudiccan destruction debris	B12	1	22	*22*	X	RI			0																																			ROMAN
BL9	Boudiccan destruction debris	B12	1	25	*25*	X	RT			0																																			ROMAN
BL9	Boudiccan destruction debris	B12	2	14	*7*	X	RBT			0																																			ROMAN
BL9	Boudiccan destruction debris	B12	5	77	*15*	X	Mortar			0																																			?
BL9	Boudiccan destruction debris	B12	2	41	*21*	X	RBT			0																																			ROMAN
BL9	Boudiccan destruction debris	B12	5	21	*4*		Mortar			0																																			?
BL9	Boudiccan destruction debris	B12	1	14	*14*		Wall plaster																																WHITE	2						ROMAN
BL9	Boudiccan destruction debris	B12	6	24	*4*		Wall plaster																																WHITE	5						ROMAN
BL9	Boudiccan destruction debris	B12	2	9	*5*		Wall plaster																																RED	2						ROMAN
BL9	Boudiccan destruction debris	B12	4	35	*9*		Wall plaster																																GREY	8						ROMAN
BL9	Boudiccan destruction debris	B12	2	19	*10*		Wall plaster																																RED	2						ROMAN
BL9	Boudiccan destruction debris	B12	13	272	*21*		Wall plaster																																WHITE	40						ROMAN
BL9	Boudiccan destruction debris	B12	2	158	*79*		Wall plaster																																RED	22		X				ROMAN
BL9	Boudiccan destruction debris	B13	4	736	*184*	X	RI			0																																			ROMAN
BL9	Boudiccan destruction debris	B13	1	28	*28*	X	RBT			0																																			ROMAN
BL9	Boudiccan destruction debris	B13	7	535	*76*	X	RT			0																																			ROMAN
BL9	Boudiccan destruction debris	B13	2	208	*104*	X	RT			0																																			?
BL9	Boudiccan destruction debris	B13	1	58	*58*	X	Baked clay			0																																			?
BL9	Boudiccan destruction debris	B13	1	100	*100*		Daub			0																																		3 STAKE HOLES (15-20 mm wide)	?
BL9	Boudiccan destruction debris	B13	3	1038	*346*	X	RT			0																																			ROMAN
BL9	Boudiccan destruction debris	B13	3	687	*229*	X	Daub brick			0																																			ROMAN
BL9	Boudiccan destruction	B13	1	2814	*2814*		Daub brick			0																										180+	180	88								ROMAN

Cxt	Feature type	Find no.	NR	GR.	*MSW*	Discard	Typology	Sub-type	Cor. No.	MNI	FL H.	FL W.	FL TH.	LCA	LCA L.	UCA	UCA L.	Stamp	Sign.	Tally	Graf PF	Animal	Shoe	Scored	Comb.	Roller	Circ. Vt.	Rect. Vt.	Bl. vt.	PH R	PH SQ	2 Phs	Blind	L.	BR.	TH.	Diam.	Wall Pl. Col.	cm2	Mortar	Burnt	Overfired	Abraded	Modif.	Comments	Date
	debris																																													
BL9	Boudiccan destruction debris	B13	1	83	*83*		RFT			0																																				ROMAN
BL9	Boudiccan destruction debris	B13	3	252	*84*	X	RI			0																																				ROMAN
BL9	Boudiccan destruction debris	B13	3	363	*121*	X	RT			0																																				ROMAN
BL9	Boudiccan destruction debris	B13	5	395	*79*	X	Daub brick			0																																				ROMAN
BL9	Boudiccan destruction debris	B13	7	801	*114*	X	Daub brick			0																																				ROMAN
BL9	Boudiccan destruction debris	B13	1	287	*287*		Wall plaster																														58		WHITE	22						DAUB/MORTAR WITH WHITE WASH	ROMAN
BL10	Burnt floor	B14	40	744	*19*		daub			0																																				?
BL10	Burnt floor	B14	2	85	*43*	X	daub			0																																				?
BL10	Burnt floor	B14	40	829	*21*	X	daub			0																																				?
BL11	Flooring make-up (to make-up/level ground)	B16	3	42	*14*		Daub brick			0																																				ROMAN
BL11	Flooring make-up (to make-up/level ground)	B16	1	40	*40*	X	RT			0																																				ROMAN
BL11	Flooring make-up (to make-up/level ground)	B16	1	45	*45*	X	RBT			0																																				ROMAN
BL11	Flooring make-up (to make-up/level ground)	B16	1	10	*10*	X	Baked clay			0																																				?
BL11	Flooring make-up (to make-up/level ground)	B17	1	94	*94*		RI			0																																				ROMAN
CF3	Pit	C4	1	28	*28*	X	RI			0																																				ROMAN
CF3	Pit	C4	2	344	*172*	X	RB			0																																				ROMAN
CF3	Pit	C4	2	116	*58*		RFT			0															X																				ROMAN
CF3	Pit	C4	1	70	*70*		RFT			0																?																				ROMAN
CF3	Pit	C4	2	55	*28*	X	RBT			0																																				ROMAN
CF3	Pit	C4	1	90	*90*	X	RT			0																																				ROMAN
CF3	Pit	C4	1	57	*57*	X	RBT			0																																				ROMAN
CF3	Pit	C4	1	98	*98*		RFT			0																																				ROMAN
CF3	Pit	C4	1	193	*193*	X	RI			0																																				ROMAN
CF3	Pit	C4	2	812	*406*		RB			0																																				ROMAN
CF3	Pit	C4	1	128	*128*		RFT			0															X																				ROMAN
CF3	Pit	C4	1	392	*392*	X	RT			0																																				ROMAN
CF3	Pit	C4	1	90	*90*		RT			0	?	28	?																																	ROMAN
CF3	Pit	C4	1	106	*106*		RT			0																																				ROMAN
CF3	Pit	C4	2	15	*8*		Mortar			0																																				?
CF3	Pit	C4	9	277	*31*		Mortar			0																																				STUCCO	?
CF3	Pit	C4	11	302	*27*	X	PT			0																																				MEDIEVAL-POST MEDIEVAL
CF3	Pit	C4	1	3	*3*	X	RBT			0																																				ROMAN
CF3	Pit	C4	1	29	*29*	X	RBT			0																																				ROMAN
CF3	Pit	C4	5	1639	*328*	X	PT			0																				X										X				15 mm diam	MEDIEVAL-POST MEDIEVAL
CF3	Pit	C4	5	1326	*265*	X	PT			0																				X														13, 14, 16 mm diam.	MEDIEVAL-POST MEDIEVAL
CF3	Pit	C4	2	526	*263*		RFT			0															X																				ROMAN
CF3	Pit	C4	4	545	*136*	X	PT			0																				X														15 mm diam.	MEDIEVAL-POST MEDIEVAL
CF3	Pit	C4	1	26	*26*	X	PT			0																																				MEDIEVAL-POST MEDIEVAL
CF3	Pit	C4	1	94	*94*		Mortar			0																																				?
CF3	Pit	C4	1	17	*17*		Mortar			0																																				?
CF3	Pit	C4	1	616	*616*		PT			0																				X				170	190										MEDIEVAL-POST MEDIEVAL
CF3	Pit	C4	1	18	*18*	X	PT			0																																				MEDIEVAL-POST

Cxt	Feature type	Find no.	NR	GR.	*MSW*	Discard	Typology	Sub-type	Cor. No.	MNI	FL H.	FL W.	FL TH.	LCA	LCA L.	UCA	UCA L.	Stamp	Sign.	Tally	Graf PF	Animal	Shoe	Scored	Comb.	Roller	Circ. Vt.	Rect. Vt.	Bl. vt.	PH R	PH SQ	2 Phs	Blind	L.	BR.	TH.	Diam.	Wall Pl. Col.	cm2	Mortar	Burnt	Overfired	Abraded	Modif.	Comments	Date
																																														MEDIEVAL
CF4	Robber trench (fills CL4, CL8 and CL9)	C8	2	678	*339*	X	RB			0																																			ROMAN
CF4	Robber trench (fills CL4, CL8 and CL9)	C8	5	980	*196*		RFT			0															X			X												X					ROMAN
CF4	Robber trench (fills CL4, CL8 and CL9)	C8	1	141	*141*		RFT			0																																			ROMAN
CF4	Robber trench (fills CL4, CL8 and CL9)	C8	2	515	*258*		RFT			0															X																				ROMAN
CF4	Robber trench (fills CL4, CL8 and CL9)	C8	2	568	*284*		RFT			0																		X																	ROMAN
CF4	Robber trench (fills CL4, CL8 and CL9)	C8	1	354	*354*		RT			0	47	28	19																																ROMAN
CF4	Robber trench (fills CL4, CL8 and CL9)	C8	1	165	*165*		RFT			0															X																				ROMAN
CF4	Robber trench (fills CL4, CL8 and CL9)	C8	1	1029	*1029*	X	RB			0																																X					ROMAN
CF4	Robber trench (fills CL4, CL8 and CL9)	C8	2	1542	*771*	X	RB			0																																					ROMAN
CF4	Robber trench (fills CL4, CL8 and CL9)	C8	1	66	*66*	X	RT			0																																					ROMAN
CF4	Robber trench (fills CL4, CL8 and CL9)	C8	1	497	*497*		RT			0	56	28	19																																	ROMAN
CF4	Robber trench (fills CL4, CL8 and CL9)	C8	2	391	*196*		RFT			0															X																					ROMAN
CF4	Robber trench (fills CL4, CL8 and CL9)	C8	1	320	*320*		RFT			0																		X																	ROMAN
CF4	Robber trench (fills CL4, CL8 and CL9)	C11	1	1857	*1857*		RFT			0															X			X							195	140	20								ROMAN
CF4	Robber trench (fills CL4, CL8 and CL9)	C11	1	1298	*1298*		RB			0																																				ROMAN
CF4	Robber trench (fills CL4, CL8 and CL9)	C11	1	198	*198*		RFT			0															X																					ROMAN
CF4	Robber trench (fills CL4, CL8 and CL9)	C11	1	1330	*1330*	X	Op sig			0																																				ROMAN
CF4	Robber trench (fills CL4, CL8 and CL9)	C11	4	1072	*268*		RFT			0															X			X																	ROMAN
CF4	Robber trench (fills CL4, CL8 and CL9)	C11	1	918	*918*		RT			0	49	23	18																																	ROMAN
CF4	Robber trench (fills CL4, CL8 and CL9)	C11	1	922	*922*	X	RB			0																																				ROMAN
CF4	Robber trench (fills CL4, CL8 and CL9)	C11	1	909	*909*		RFT			0																		X									19				X				? x 175 x 150/160, rect vent 40 x 36 filled with op sig	ROMAN
CF4	Robber trench (fills CL4, CL8 and CL9)	C11	1	306	*306*		PT			0																																				ROMAN
CF4	Robber trench (fills CL4, CL8 and CL9)	C11	1	1503	*1503*	X	RB			0																																				ROMAN
CF4	Robber trench (fills CL4, CL8 and CL9)	C11	1	987	*987*		Column brick			0																												740								ROMAN
CF4	Robber trench (fills CL4, CL8 and CL9)	C11	5	972	*194*		RFT			0																		X																	ROMAN
CF4	Robber trench (fills CL4, CL8 and CL9)	C18	1	559	*559*	X	RT			0																																				ROMAN
CF4	Robber trench (fills CL4, CL8 and CL9)	C18	1	1299	*1299*	X	RB			0																												43								ROMAN
CF4	Robber trench (fills CL4, CL8 and CL9)	C18	1	1467	*1467*	X	RB			0																												43								ROMAN
CF4	Robber trench (fills CL4, CL8 and CL9)	C18	1	2622	*2622*	X	RB			0																																X					ROMAN
CF4	Robber trench (fills CL4, CL8 and CL9)	C18	1	1782	*1782*		RB			0																																				ROMAN
CF4	Robber trench (fills CL4,	C18	1	218	*218*		RT			0																																				DEFORMED SQUAHED	ROMAN

Cxt	Feature type	Find no.	NR	GR.	*MSW*	Discard	Typology	Sub-type	Cor. No.	MNI	FL H.	FL W.	FL TH.	LCA	LCA L.	UCA	UCA L.	Stamp	Sign.	Tally	Graf PF	Animal	Shoe	Scored	Comb.	Roller	Circ. Vt.	Rect. Vt.	Bl. vt.	PH R	PH SQ	2 Phs	Blind	L.	BR.	TH.	Diam.	Wall Pl. Col.	cm2	Mortar	Burnt	Overfired	Abraded	Modif.	Comments	Date
	CL8 and CL9)																																											TOP	
CF4	Robber trench (fills CL4, CL8 and CL9)	C18	5	1389	*278*		RFT			0															X			X												X					rect vent 42+ x 26+, rect vent 42 x 28 filled with mortar	ROMAN
CF4	Robber trench (fills CL4, CL8 and CL9)	C18	1	1315	*1315*	X	Mortar			0																																				?
CF4	Robber trench (fills CL4, CL8 and CL9)	C18	1	259	*259*	X	RI			0																																				ROMAN
CF4	Robber trench (fills CL4, CL8 and CL9)	C18	1	118	*118*		RFT			0															X																					ROMAN
CF4	Robber trench (fills CL4, CL8 and CL9)	C18	1	1099	*1099*		RB			0																											40									ROMAN
CF4	Robber trench (fills CL4, CL8 and CL9)	C18	1	189	*189*	X	RI			0																																				ROMAN
CF4	Robber trench (fills CL4, CL8 and CL9)	C18	1	242	*242*	X	RT			0																																				ROMAN
CF4	Robber trench (fills CL4, CL8 and CL9)	C18	1	266	*266*	X	RB			0																																				ROMAN
CF4	Robber trench (fills CL4, CL8 and CL9)	C18	2	338	*169*		RFT			0															X																					ROMAN
CF4	Robber trench (fills CL4, CL8 and CL9)	C18	1	1534	*1534*	X	RB			0																																				ROMAN
CF4	Robber trench (fills CL4, CL8 and CL9)	C18	1	294	*294*	X	RI			0																																				ROMAN
CF4	Robber trench (fills CL4, CL8 and CL9)	C18	1	1028	*1028*		Daub brick			0																									120+	100	69									ROMAN
CF4	Robber trench (fills CL4, CL8 and CL9)	C18	1	129	*129*		RT			0	42	20	15																																ROMAN
CF4	Robber trench (fills CL4, CL8 and CL9)	C18	2	1016	*508*		RFT			0															X												17								100+ x 105+,	ROMAN
CF4	Robber trench (fills CL4, CL8 and CL9)	C18	2	420	*210*	X	RI			0																																				ROMAN
CF4	Robber trench (fills CL4, CL8 and CL9)	C18	1	204	*204*	X	RBT			0																																				ROMAN
CF4	Robber trench (fills CL4, CL8 and CL9)	C18	1	604	*604*		RFT			0															X																				120+ x 170+ x 20	ROMAN
CF4	Robber trench (fills CL4, CL8 and CL9)	C18	1	85	*85*	X	Mortar			0																																				?
CF4	Robber trench (fills CL4, CL8 and CL9)	C18	1	1460	*1460*		RB			0																											39									ROMAN
CF4	Robber trench (fills CL4, CL8 and CL9)	C18	1	21	*21*		Wall plaster			0																														WHITE	12							ROMAN
CF4	Robber trench (fills CL4, CL8 and CL9)	C18	1	31	*31*		Wall plaster			0																														WHITE	10							ROMAN
CF4	Robber trench (fills CL4, CL8 and CL9)	C31	1	1102	*1102*		Daub brick			0																																				68 x 125 x ?, rounded edges	ROMAN
CF6	?Posthole	C20	1	1258	*1258*	X	RB			0																																				ROMAN
CF9	Remains of a mortar floor	C40	1	2054	*2054*		Op sig			0																																					ROMAN
CF9	Remains of a mortar floor	C40	7	1772	*253*	X	Mortar			0																																					ROMAN
CF9	Remains of a mortar floor	C40	3	169	*56*	X	RB			0																																					ROMAN
CF9	Remains of a mortar floor	C40	1	3058	*3058*	X	RB			0																																	X					ROMAN
CF9	Remains of a mortar floor	C49	3	1271	*424*	X	RB			0																																					ROMAN
CF9	Remains of a mortar floor	C49	1	601	*601*		Column brick			0																																					ROMAN
CF10	Part of robber trench CF4	C42	1	73	*73*		RFT			0																																				WHITE SLIPED SURFACE	ROMAN
CF11	Construction trench for wall foundation CF8	C47	1	1351	*1351*	X	RB			0																											43									ROMAN

Cxt	Feature type	Find no.	NR	GR.	*MSW*	Discard	Typology	Sub-type	Cor. No.	MNI	FL H.	FL W.	FL TH.	LCA	LCA L.	UCA	UCA L.	Stamp	Sign.	Tally	Graf PF	Animal	Shoe	Scored	Comb.	Roller	Circ. Vt.	Rect. Vt.	Bl. vt.	PH R	PH SQ	2 Phs	Blind	L.	BR.	TH.	Diam.	Wall Pl. Col.	cm2	Mortar	Burnt	Overfired	Abraded	Modif.	Comments	Date
CF11	Construction trench for wall foundation CF8	C47	1	3701	*3701*		Daub brick			0																							210	160+	90										ROUNDED EDGES	ROMAN
CF11	Construction trench for wall foundation CF8	C47	4	760	*190*	X	Daub brick			0																																				ROMAN
CF011	Construction trench for wall foundation CF8	C47	1	456	*456*	X	RI			0																																				ROMAN
CF11	Construction trench for wall foundation CF8	C47	2	619	*310*	X	RT			0																																				ROMAN
CF11	Construction trench for wall foundation CF8	C47	1	504	*504*	X	RT			0									X																										SIGN LINE	ROMAN
CF11	Construction trench for wall foundation CF8	C47	4	*27*	*7*		Wall plaster			0																														WHITE & GREY	8							ROMAN
CF11	Construction trench for wall foundation CF8	C48	3	381	*127*	X	RT			0																																				ROMAN
CF11	Construction trench for wall foundation CF8	C48	2	454	*227*	X	Daub brick			0																																				ROMAN
CF11	Construction trench for wall foundation CF8	C48	1	2983	*2983*		Daub brick			0																							170	150	95											ROMAN
CF11	Construction trench for wall foundation CF8	C48	1	2745	*2745*		Daub brick			0																							220	135	98											ROMAN
CF11	Construction trench for wall foundation CF8	C48	1	12	*12*	X	Baked clay			0																																				?
CF11	Construction trench for wall foundation CF8	C50	11	45	*4*	X	Baked clay			0																																				?
CF11	Construction trench for wall foundation CF8	C50	1	7	*7*		Wall plaster																																		WHITE	2							ROMAN
CL3	Accumulation	C2	1	95	*95*	X	PT			0																																				MEDIEVAL-POST MEDIEVAL
CL4	Upper fill of robber trench CF4	C3	1	58	*58*	X	PT			0																																				MEDIEVAL-POST MEDIEVAL
CL4	Upper fill of robber trench CF4	C3	1	121	*121*	X	RI			0																																				ROMAN
CL4	Upper fill of robber trench CF4	C3	1	5	*5*	X	RBT			0																																				ROMAN
CL7	Clay and chalk-rich deposit	C6	3	191	*64*	X	PT			0																																				MEDIEVAL-POST MEDIEVAL
CL8	Mid fill of CF4	C7	2	166	*83*		RFT			0															X																				ROMAN
CL8	Mid fill of CF4	C7	1	89	*89*	X	RBT			0																																				ROMAN
CL10	Demolition debris in a dark soil	C9	2	471	*236*		RFT			0																			X																	ROMAN
CL10	Demolition debris in a dark soil	C9	3	826	*275*		RFT			0															X																				190 x 180+ x 18	ROMAN
CL10	Demolition debris in a dark soil	C9	1	113	*113*		RFT			0															X																				deeply combed	ROMAN
CL10	Demolition debris in a dark soil	C9	7	1298	*185*		RFT			0															X																				narrow combing	ROMAN
CL10	Demolition debris in a dark soil	C9	2	626	*313*		RFT			0															X				X																190 x ? x 19, rect vent 36 x ?, combed	ROMAN
CL10	Demolition debris in a dark soil	C9	2	1143	*572*		RFT			0															X				X																rect vent ? X ?	ROMAN
CL10	Demolition debris in a dark soil	C9	11	1108	*101*		RFT			0															X				X																rect vent 40 x ?	ROMAN
CL10	Demolition debris in a dark soil	C9	17	2600	*153*		RFT			0																			X																rect vent 40 x 38	ROMAN
CL10	Demolition debris in a dark soil	C9	1	132	*132*		RFT			0														X																					ROMAN
CL10	Demolition debris in a dark soil	C9	8	3165	*396*		RFT			0															X				X																rect vent 39+ x 33+	ROMAN
CL10	Demolition debris in a dark soil	C9	1	976	*976*		RT			0																																				SIGN LINES	ROMAN
CL10	Demolition debris in a dark soil	C9	1	112	*112*		RFT			0														X																						ROMAN

Cxt	Feature type	Find no.	NR	GR.	*MSW*	Discard	Typology	Sub-type	Cor. No.	MNI	FL H.	FL W.	FL TH.	LCA	LCA L.	UCA	UCA L.	Stamp	Sign.	Tally	Graf PF	Animal	Shoe	Scored	Comb.	Roller	Circ. Vt.	Rect. Vt.	Bl. vt.	PH R	PH SQ	2 Phs	Blind	L.	BR.	TH.	Diam.	Wall Pl. Col.	cm2	Mortar	Burnt	Overfired	Abraded	Modif.	Comments	Date
CL10	Demolition debris in a dark soil	C9	2	429	*215*		RFT			0														X											18										ROMAN
CL10	Demolition debris in a dark soil	C9	5	1159	*232*		RFT			0																									17-18										ROMAN
CL10	Demolition debris in a dark soil	C9	5	755	*151*		RFT			0																		X							15-21									rect vent 42 x ?	ROMAN
CL10	Demolition debris in a dark soil	C9	11	2506	*228*		RFT			0															X			X							14-19									rect vent 53 x ?	ROMAN
CL10	Demolition debris in a dark soil	C9	13	1829	*141*		RFT			0															X			X							13-20									rect vent ? X ?	ROMAN
CL10	Demolition debris in a dark soil	C9	1	77	*77*	X	RB			0																																			ROMAN
CL10	Demolition debris in a dark soil	C9	10	2183	*218*		RFT			0															X										15-21										ROMAN
CL10	Demolition debris in a dark soil	C9	10	3546	*355*		RFT			0															X			X							15-20									200 x 145+ x ? rect vent 40 x ?	ROMAN
CL10	Demolition debris in a dark soil	C9	12	2242	*187*		RFT			0															X										16-21										ROMAN
CL10	Demolition debris in a dark soil	C9	3	739	*246*		RFT			0															X																					ROMAN
CL10	Demolition debris in a dark soil	C9	3	1082	*361*		RFT	VOUSSOIR		0															X																					Hollow voussoir tile, 160 mm x ? x ?	ROMAN
CL10	Demolition debris in a dark soil	C9	3	1835	*612*		RFT			0															X										18									190 x 170+ x ?	ROMAN
CL10	Demolition debris in a dark soil	C9	2	673	*337*		RFT			0																		X																	rect vent 35+ x 20+	ROMAN
CL10	Demolition debris in a dark soil	C9	5	1091	*218*		RFT			0															X																					ROMAN
CL10	Demolition debris in a dark soil	C9	1	1366	*1366*	X	Op sig			0																																			ROMAN
CL10	Demolition debris in a dark soil	C9	4	29	*7*	X	Op sig			0																																			ROMAN
CL10	Demolition debris in a dark soil	C9	4	1729	*432*		RFT			0															X												20									deep combing 194 x 170+ x ?	ROMAN
CL10	Demolition debris in a dark soil	C9	4	851	*213*		RFT			0																		X																	Traces 4 rect vents, 50 mm x 40 mm	ROMAN
CL10	Demolition debris in a dark soil	C9	1	822	*822*		RFT			0															X																X					ROMAN
CL10	Demolition debris in a dark soil	C9	3	781	*260*		RFT			0																		X														X				rect vent 35 mm x 30+ filled with op sig	ROMAN
CL10	Demolition debris in a dark soil	C9	9	1879	*209*		RFT			0															X																					ROMAN
CL10	Demolition debris in a dark soil	C9	1	24	*24*	X	Op sig			0																																				ROMAN
CL10	Demolition debris in a dark soil	C9	1	125	*125*		RFT			0																																					ROMAN
CL10	Demolition debris in a dark soil	C9	7	1487	*212*		RFT			0																																					ROMAN
CL10	Demolition debris in a dark soil	C9	1	1091	*1091*		RFT			0															X												18									deep combing, 195 x 140+ x ?, rect vent 45 mm x ?	ROMAN
CL10	Demolition debris in a dark soil	C9	1	293	*293*	X	RT			0																																				ROMAN
CL10	Demolition debris in a dark soil	C9	2	1119	*560*	X	RB			0																																					ROMAN
CL10	Demolition debris in a dark soil	C9	1	218	*218*		RFT			0																																					ROMAN
CL10	Demolition debris in a dark soil	C9	2	1219	*610*	X	Op sig			0																																					ROMAN
CL10	Demolition debris in a dark soil	C9	1	1431	*1431*	X	Op sig			0																																					ROMAN
CL10	Demolition debris in a dark soil	C9	1	245	*245*		Wall plaster																																WHITE	18								ROMAN

Cxt	Feature type	Find no.	NR	GR.	*MSW*	Discard	Typology	Sub-type	Cor. No.	MNI	FL H.	FL W.	FL TH.	LCA	LCA L.	UCA	UCA L.	Stamp	Sign.	Tally	Graf PF	Animal	Shoe	Scored	Comb.	Roller	Circ. Vt.	Rect. Vt.	Bl. vt.	PH R	PH SQ	2 Phs	Blind	L.	BR.	TH.	Diam.	Wall Pl. Col.	cm2	Mortar	Burnt	Overfired	Abraded	Modif.	Comments	Date
CL10	Demolition debris in a dark soil	C9	1	307	*307*		Wall plaster																															WHITE	18							ROMAN
CL11	Demolition debris in a dark soil	C10	1	166	*166*	X	RI			0																																				ROMAN
CL11	Demolition debris in a dark soil	C10	1	89	*89*	X	RT			0																																				ROMAN
CL11	Demolition debris in a dark soil	C10	3	416	*139*		RFT			0																		X																		ROMAN
CL11	Demolition debris in a dark soil	C10	5	637	*127*		RFT			0															X																				ROMAN
CL11	Demolition debris in a dark soil	C10	1	176	*176*	X	RT			0																																				ROMAN
CL11	Demolition debris in a dark soil	C10	1	533	*533*	X	RB			0																																				ROMAN
CL11	Demolition debris in a dark soil	C10	7	1761	*252*		RFT			0															X			X																	rect vent 37+ x 34+, rect vent 44 x ?	ROMAN
CL11	Demolition debris in a dark soil	C10	1	269	*269*		RFT			0																		X																	rect vent 65+ x ?	ROMAN
CL11	Demolition debris in a dark soil	C10	1	100	*100*	X	RB			0																																				ROMAN
CL11	Demolition debris in a dark soil	C10	1	569	*569*		RFT			0															X																					ROMAN
CL11	Demolition debris in a dark soil	C10	3	969	*323*		RFT			0															X												18								ROMAN
CL11	Demolition debris in a dark soil	C10	4	824	*206*		RFT			0															X												17								ROMAN
CL11	Demolition debris in a dark soil	C10	1	165	*165*	X	Op sig			0																																				ROMAN
CL11	Demolition debris in a dark soil	C10	1	68	*68*	X	RI			0																																				ROMAN
CL11	Demolition debris in a dark soil	C10	8	806	*101*		RFT			0															X																					ROMAN
CL11	Demolition debris in a dark soil	C10	1	154	*154*		RFT			0																																	X				ROMAN
CL11	Demolition debris in a dark soil	C10	5	1269	*254*	X	RB			0																																				ROMAN
CL11	Demolition debris in a dark soil	C10	1	172	*172*	X	RT			0																																				ROMAN
CL11	Demolition debris in a dark soil	C10	1	16	*16*	X	Op sig			0																																				ROMAN
CL11	Demolition debris in a dark soil	C10	1	347	*347*	X	RB			0																																				ROMAN
CL11	Demolition debris in a dark soil	C10	10	1036	*104*		RFT			0															X																					ROMAN
CL11	Demolition debris in a dark soil	C10	1	95	*95*	X	RT			0																																				ROMAN
CL11	Demolition debris in a dark soil	C10	1	94	*94*	X	RBT			0																																				ROMAN
CL11	Demolition debris in a dark soil	C10	1	186	*186*		RT			0																																				ROMAN
CL11	Demolition debris in a dark soil	C10	1	562	*562*		RB			0											X																47								Graf X on side tally mark, cream fabric,	ROMAN
CL11	Demolition debris in a dark soil	C10	2	391	*196*	X	RB			0																																				ROMAN
CL11	Demolition debris in a dark soil	C10	1	278	*278*		RT			0									X																											SIGN WAVY LINE	ROMAN
CL11	Demolition debris in a dark soil	C10	8	1390	*174*		RFT			0														X																						ROMAN
CL11	Demolition debris in a dark soil	C10	1	18	*18*		Mortar			0																																				?
CL11	Demolition debris in a dark soil	C10	1	137	*137*		RB			0																																				ROMAN

Cxt	Feature type	Find no.	NR	GR.	*MSW*	Discard	Typology	Sub-type	Cor. No.	MNI	FL H.	FL W.	FL TH.	LCA	LCA L.	UCA	UCA L.	Stamp	Sign.	Tally	Graf PF	Animal	Shoe	Scored	Comb.	Roller	Circ. Vt.	Rect. Vt.	Bl. vt.	PH R	PH SQ	2 Phs	Blind	L.	BR.	TH.	Diam.	Wall Pl. Col.	cm2	Mortar	Burnt	Overfired	Abraded	Modif.	Comments	Date
CL11	Demolition debris in a dark soil	C10	2	101	*51*		RBT			0																																			ROMAN
CL11	Demolition debris in a dark soil	C10	1	430	*430*		RFT			0																															X					ROMAN
CL11	Demolition debris in a dark soil	C10	10	1258	*126*		RFT			0														X				X																ROMAN
CL11	Demolition debris in a dark soil	C10	1	99	*99*		RFT			0																																			ROMAN
CL11	Demolition debris in a dark soil	C10	1	144	*144*	X	RT			0																																			ROMAN
CL11	Demolition debris in a dark soil	C10	1	91	*91*	X	RI			0																																			ROMAN
CL11	Demolition debris in a dark soil	C10	5	501	*100*	X	PT			0																																			MEDIEVAL-POST MEDIEVAL
CL11	Demolition debris in a dark soil	C10	1	76	*76*	X	RI			0																																			ROMAN
CL11	Demolition debris in a dark soil	C10	1	157	*157*		RFT			0															X																				ROMAN
CL11	Demolition debris in a dark soil	C10	1	210	*210*		Wall plaster																															WHITE	44							ROMAN
CL12	Demolition debris in a dark soil	C13	1	132	*132*	X	RI			0																																			ROMAN
CL12	Demolition debris in a dark soil	C13	1	756	*756*	X	RB			0																											30									ROMAN
CL12	Demolition debris in a dark soil	C13	1	525	*525*		RT			0	45	35	20																																ROMAN
CL12	Demolition debris in a dark soil	C13	1	3124	*3124*		RB	PEDALIS		0																								290	200+	33									ROMAN
CL12	Demolition debris in a dark soil	C13	3	1853	*618*		RT			0	39	39	22																																ROMAN
CL12	Demolition debris in a dark soil	C13					RT			0	46	26	22																																ROMAN
CL12	Demolition debris in a dark soil	C13					RT			0	45	32	21			B4	36																												ROMAN
CL12	Demolition debris in a dark soil	C13	1	2016	*2016*		Column brick			0																											53	320							curved column brick	ROMAN
CL12	Demolition debris in a dark soil	C13	1	137	*137*	X	RI			0																																			ROMAN
CL12	Demolition debris in a dark soil	C13	3	991	*330*	X	RI			0																																			ROMAN
CL12	Demolition debris in a dark soil	C13	1	39	*39*	X	RBT			0																																			ROMAN
CL12	Demolition debris in a dark soil	C13	1	1325	*1325*		RB			0																																			ROMAN
CL12	Demolition debris in a dark soil	C13	2	1007	*504*		RT			0	?	?	?	C5/ 56																															GROOVE TOP FL, SIGN CURVE	AD 160-260
CL12	Demolition debris in a dark soil	C13					RT			0	47	39	18						X																									ROMAN
CL12	Demolition debris in a dark soil	C13	1	348	*348*	X	RI			0																																			ROMAN
CL12	Demolition debris in a dark soil	C13	1	322	*322*	X	Op sig			0																																			ROMAN
CL12	Demolition debris in a dark soil	C13	2	1016	*508*		RT			0	58	42	24																													X				ROMAN
CL12	Demolition debris in a dark soil	C13					RT			0	41	24	22																																	ROMAN
CL12	Demolition debris in a dark soil	C13	1	208	*208*	X	RI			0																																				ROMAN
CL12	Demolition debris in a dark soil	C13	2	914	*457*		RT			0	?	?	20	C5 6					X																										CREAM	AD 160-260
CL12	Demolition debris in a dark soil	C13	2	752	*376*		RT			0	54	31	23	C5																																AD 160-260

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CL12	Demolition debris in a dark soil	C13					RT			0	47	?	21																																ROMAN
CL12	Demolition debris in a dark soil	C13	1	305	*305*		RFT			0														X																					ROMAN
CL12	Demolition debris in a dark soil	C13	1	156	*156*		RFT			0														X																					ROMAN
CL12	Demolition debris in a dark soil	C13	1	155	*155*	X	RI			0																																			ROMAN
CL12	Demolition debris in a dark soil	C13	2	624	*312*	X	RT			0																																				ROMAN
CL12	Demolition debris in a dark soil	C13	4	2376	*594*		RT			0	58	43	32																																CREASED EDGE OF FLANGE	ROMAN
CL12	Demolition debris in a dark soil	C13					RT			0	46	30	24																																	ROMAN
CL12	Demolition debris in a dark soil	C13					RT			0	42	31	24																																	ROMAN
CL12	Demolition debris in a dark soil	C13					RT			0	54	31	22	C5/ 56																																AD 160-260
CL12	Demolition debris in a dark soil	C13	1	187	*187*		RFT			0															X												17								ROMAN
CL12	Demolition debris in a dark soil	C13	1	1760	*1760*		RB			0																																			190 x 130+ x 48, creased edge	ROMAN
CL12	Demolition debris in a dark soil	C13	1	448	*448*	X	RI			0																																				ROMAN
CL12	Demolition debris in a dark soil	C13	1	228	*228*	X	RT			0																																				ROMAN
CL12	Demolition debris in a dark soil	C13	1	1794	*1794*	X	RB			0									X																										210+x 170+ x 41, sign curve	ROMAN
CL13	Dark soil layer rich in charcoal	C16	1	47	*47*	X	RI			0																																				ROMAN
CL13	Dark soil layer rich in charcoal	C16	3	40	*13*	X	RFT			0															X																					ROMAN
CL13	Dark soil layer rich in charcoal	C16	1	69	*69*	X	RB			0																																				ROMAN
CL13	Dark soil layer rich in charcoal	C16	21	284	*14*	X	RBT			0																																				ROMAN
CL13	Dark soil layer rich in charcoal	C16	14	128	*9*	X	Op sig			0																																				ROMAN
CL13	Dark soil layer rich in charcoal	C16	4	45	*11*	X	Op sig			0																																				ROMAN
CL13	Dark soil layer rich in charcoal	C16	1	114	*114*	X	RB			0																																				ROMAN
CL13	Dark soil layer rich in charcoal	C16	9	76	*8*	X	RBT			0																																				ROMAN
CL13	Dark soil layer rich in charcoal	C16	3	14	*5*		Wall plaster																																		WHITE	8						ROMAN
CL13	Dark soil layer rich in charcoal	C17	3	305	*102*	X	RI			0																																				ROMAN
CL13	Dark soil layer rich in charcoal	C17	1	107	*107*	X	RB			0																																				ROMAN
CL13	Dark soil layer rich in charcoal	C17	1	443	*443*		RT			0	42	21	22																																	ROMAN
CL13	Dark soil layer rich in charcoal	C17	1	94	*94*		Wall plaster																																		WHITE & YELLOW	20						YELLOW LINE	ROMAN
CL13	Dark soil layer rich in charcoal	C17	1	8	*8*	X	Mortar			0																																				?
CL13	Dark soil layer rich in charcoal	C17	1	784	*784*		RB			0																													39								ROMAN
CL13	Dark soil layer rich in charcoal	C17	1	741	*741*		Column brick			0																												50							curved column brick	ROMAN
CL13	Dark soil layer rich in charcoal	C17	1	298	*298*		RFT			0															X												21								ROMAN

Cxt	Feature type	Find no.	NR	GR.	*MSW*	Discard	Typology	Sub-type	Cor. No.	MNI	FL H.	FL W.	FL TH.	LCA	LCA L.	UCA	UCA L.	Stamp	Sign.	Tally	Graf PF	Animal	Shoe	Scored	Comb.	Roller	Circ. Vt.	Rect. Vt.	Bl. vt.	PH R	PH SQ	2 Phs	Blind	L.	BR.	TH.	Diam.	Wall Pl. Col.	cm2	Mortar	Burnt	Overfired	Abraded	Modif.	Comments	Date
CL13	Dark soil layer rich in charcoal	C17	2	1156	*578*		RFT			0														X																					195 x 140 x 18, deep groove knife cut	ROMAN
CL15	Demolition debris	C19	2	590	*295*	X	RI			0																																				ROMAN
CL15	Demolition debris	C19	1	159	*159*	X	RT			0																																				ROMAN
CL15	Demolition debris	C19	1	607	*607*		RT			0																																			CREAM FABRIC	ROMAN
CL15	Demolition debris	C19	2	314	*157*	X	RI			0																																				ROMAN
CL15	Demolition debris	C19	1	1374	*1374*		Column brick			0																												360							curved column brick	ROMAN
CL15	Demolition debris	C19	1	1500	*1500*		Column brick			0																												400							curved column brick	ROMAN
CL15	Demolition debris	C19	1	2267	*2267*	X	RB			0																																				ROMAN
CL15	Demolition debris	C19	3	20	*7*		Mortar			0																																				?
CL15	Demolition debris	C19	4	120	*30*		Mortar			0																																				?
CL15	Demolition debris	C19	3	20	*7*		Wall plaster																																YELLOW	10							ROMAN
CL15	Demolition debris	C19	1	24	*24*		Wall plaster																																WHITE	10							ROMAN
CL15	Demolition debris	C19	19	870	*46*		Wall plaster																																WHITE	205							ROMAN
CL15	Demolition debris	C21	5	136	*27*	X	Mortar			0																																				?
CL15	Demolition debris	C21	2	14	*7*		Wall plaster																																WHITE	13						MOLDED	ROMAN
CL15	Demolition debris	C21	9	152	*17*		Wall plaster																																WHITE	61							ROMAN
CL15	Demolition debris	C21	12	239	*20*		Wall plaster																																WHITE& YELLOW	802							ROMAN
CL15	Demolition debris	C22	1	2632	*2632*		Column brick			0																											55	800							Semi-circular column brick, laminated fabric	ROMAN
CL16	Demolition debris	C23	1	141	*141*		RT			0																																				ROMAN
CL16	Demolition debris	C23	1	66	*66*		Baked clay			0																																				?
CL16	Demolition debris	C23	2	66	*33*	X	Mortar			0																																				?
CL16	Demolition debris	C23	14	168	*12*		stucco			0																																				moulded mortar, very fine white, smoother surfaces	ROMAN
CL16	Demolition debris	C23	8	118	*15*		stucco			0																																				moulded mortar coarser, not smooth	ROMAN
CL16	Demolition debris	C23	9	190	*21*		Wall plaster			0																														WHITE	82							ROMAN
CL17	Demolition debris	C25	2	78	*39*	X	RI			0																																				ROMAN
CL17	Demolition debris	C25	2	131	*66*	X	RB			0																																				ROMAN
CL17	Demolition debris	C25	2	96	*48*		RT			0																																				ROMAN
CL17	Demolition debris	C25	6	116	*19*	X	Baked clay			0																																				?
CL17	Demolition debris	C25	2	40	*20*		Mortar			0																																				?
CL17	Demolition debris	C25	1	12	*12*		RI			0																																			unusual fabric-pink/orange	ROMAN
CL17	Demolition debris	C25	20	355	*18*	X	RBT			0																																				ROMAN
CL17	Demolition debris	C25	4	20	*5*	X	Mortar			0																																				?
CL17	Demolition debris	C25	10	204	*20*		Baked clay			0																																				?
CL17	Demolition debris	C25	1	69	*69*		RI			0																																			white/cream coloured	ROMAN
CL17	Demolition debris	C25	1	12	*12*		Tess			0																																				ROMAN
CL17	Demolition debris	C25	8	110	*14*	X	RBT			0																																				ROMAN
CL17	Demolition debris	C25	4	21	*5*	X	Baked clay			0																																				?
CL17	Demolition debris	C25	2	13	*7*		Wall plaster																																WHITE	2							ROMAN
CL17	Demolition debris	C26	3	82	*27*		Baked clay			0																																				?
CL17	Demolition debris	C26	4	297	*74*	X	RI			0																																				ROMAN
CL17	Demolition debris	C26	1	77	*77*	X	RBT			0																																				ROMAN
CL17	Demolition debris	C26	2	301	*151*	X	RT			0																																				ROMAN
CL17	Demolition debris	C26	3	234	*78*	X	RBT			0																																				ROMAN
CL17	Demolition debris	C26	2	143	*72*		RBT			0																																				orange, yellow/red nodules, marbled	ROMAN
CL17	Demolition debris	C26	1	155	*155*		RI			0																																				ROMAN
CL17	Demolition debris	C26	1	1056	*1056*	X	RT			0									X																											sign curve	ROMAN
CL18	Floor/occupation layers	C27	4	23	*6*	X	RB			0																																				ROMAN
CL18	Floor/occupation layers	C27	1	2	*2*		Wall plaster																																WHITE	1							ROMAN
CL18	Floor/occupation layers	C27	6	75	*13*	X	RBT			0																																				ROMAN
CL18	Floor/occupation layers	C28	6	185	*31*	X	RI			0																																				ROMAN
CL18	Floor/occupation layers	C28	1	8	*8*	X	Baked clay			0																																				?
CL18	Floor/occupation layers	C28	3	308	*103*	X	RT			0																																				ROMAN

Cxt	Feature type	Find no.	NR	GR.	*MSW*	Discard	Typology	Sub-type	Cor. No.	MNI	FL H.	FL W.	FL TH.	LCA	LCA L.	UCA	UCA L.	Stamp	Sign.	Tally	Graf PF	Animal	Shoe	Scored	Comb.	Roller	Circ. Vt.	Rect. Vt.	Bl. vt.	PH R	PH SQ	2 Phs	Blind	L.	BR.	TH.	Diam.	Wall Pl. Col.	cm2	Mortar	Burnt	Overfired	Abraded	Modif.	Comments	Date
CL18	Floor/occupation layers	C28	3	156	*52*	X	RBT			0																																			ROMAN
CL18	Floor/occupation layers	C28	1	34	*34*		RT			0																																		cream fabric	ROMAN
CL19	Floor layer	C32	1	38	*38*	X	RI			0																																			ROMAN
CL19	Floor layer	C32	1	2	*2*	X	Mortar			0																																			?
CL19	Floor layer	C32	6	35	*6*	X	Mortar			0																																			?
CL19	Floor layer	C32	10	193	*19*	X	RBT			0																																			ROMAN
CL19	Floor layer	C33	3	508	*169*	X	RI			0																																			ROMAN
CL19	Floor layer	C33	1	66	*66*	X	RT			0																																			ROMAN
CL19	Floor layer	C33	3	54	*18*	X	RBT			0																																			ROMAN
CL19	Floor layer	C33	1	78	*78*	X	RBT			0																																	X			ROMAN
CL20	Floor make-up/levelling layer	C34	6	26	*4*	X	Baked clay			0																																				?
CL20	Floor make-up/levelling layer	C34	2	5	*3*	X	RBT			0																																				ROMAN
CL20	Floor make-up/levelling layer	C34	3	139	*46*	X	RT			0																																				ROMAN
CL20	Floor make-up/levelling layer	C34	1	14	*14*	X	RBT			0																																				ROMAN
CL20	Floor make-up/levelling layer	C34	7	235	*34*		Baked clay			0																																				?
CL20	Floor make-up/levelling layer	C35	1	135	*135*	X	RT			0																																				ROMAN
CL20	Floor make-up/levelling layer	C35	5	444	*89*		daub column brick			0																													250							curved edge	ROMAN
CL21	Metalled surface	C36	2	407	*204*	X	RB			0																																				ROMAN
CL21	Metalled surface	C36	2	21	*11*	X	RBT			0																																				ROMAN
CL21	Metalled surface	C36	1	35	*35*	X	RI			0																																				ROMAN
CL22	Floor or levelling/make-up	C37	2	17	*9*	X	RBT			0																																				ROMAN
CL22	Floor or levelling/make-up	C37	5	82	*16*	X	Baked clay			0																																				?
CL22	Floor or levelling/make-up	C37	1	22	*22*	X	Mortar			0																																				?
CL24	Make-up layer	C38	1	246	*246*	X	Mortar			0																																				?
CL24	Make-up layer	C38	1	442	*442*		RB			0																																				ROMAN
CL24	Make-up layer	C38	1	323	*323*		Wall plaster																																	RED	15						WHITE BENEATH	ROMAN
CL24	Make-up layer	C39	5	2342	*468*	X	RT Mammata			0																																				1 kept with clay lump on surface	ROMAN
CL24	Make-up layer	C39	2	339	*170*		RT			0	59	26	27																																	ROMAN
CL24	Make-up layer	C39	6	2774	*462*	X	RB			0																																				ROMAN
CL24	Make-up layer	C39	1	81	*81*	X	RI			0																																				ROMAN
CL24	Make-up layer	C39	3	136	*45*	X	RBT			0																																				ROMAN
CL24	Make-up layer	C39	1	19	*19*		RBT			0																																				ROMAN
CL25	Boudiccan destruction debris	C44	4	575	*144*	X	RI			0																																				ROMAN
CL25	Boudiccan destruction debris	C44	4	877	*219*	X	RT			0																																				ROMAN
CL25	Boudiccan destruction debris	C44	2	668	*334*		RT			0	58	26	26																																	ROMAN
CL25	Boudiccan destruction debris	C44					RT			0	48	46	27																																	ROMAN
CL25	Boudiccan destruction debris	C44	2	878	*439*	X	Daub brick			0																																				ROMAN
CL25	Boudiccan destruction debris	C44	2	1532	*766*		Daub brick			0																																				ROMAN
CL25	Boudiccan destruction debris	C44	1	83	*83*		RT			0																																				ROMAN
CL25	Boudiccan destruction debris	C44	2	547	*274*		Wall plaster																																	WHITE	18							ROMAN
CL25	Boudiccan destruction	C45	3	128	*43*	X	RI			0																																				ROMAN

Cxt	Feature type	Find no.	NR	GR.	*MSW*	Discard	Typology	Sub-type	Cor. No.	MNI	FL H.	FL W.	FL TH.	LCA	LCA L.	UCA	UCA L.	Stamp	Sign.	Tally	Graf PF	Animal	Shoe	Scored	Comb.	Roller	Circ. Vt.	Rect. Vt.	Bl. vt.	PH R	PH SQ	2 Phs	Blind	L.	BR.	TH.	Diam.	Wall Pl. Col.	cm2	Mortar	Burnt	Overfired	Abraded	Modif.	Comments	Date
	debris																																													
CL25	Boudiccan destruction debris	C45	7	190	*27*	X	RBT			0																																			ROMAN
CL25	Boudiccan destruction debris	C45	5	395	*79*	X	RT			0																																				ROMAN
CL25	Boudiccan destruction debris	C45	10	1544	*154*		Daub brick			0																																				ROMAN
CL25	Boudiccan destruction debris	C45	1	14	*14*	X	RI			0																																				ROMAN
CL25	Boudiccan destruction debris	C45	6	150	*25*	X	RBT			0																																				ROMAN
CL25	Boudiccan destruction debris	C45	1	127	*127*	X	RT			0																																				ROMAN
CL25	Boudiccan destruction debris	C45	1	163	*163*		RT			0	56	23	22																																ROMAN
CL25	Boudiccan destruction debris	C45	10	1007	*101*		Daub brick			0																																				ROMAN
CL25	Boudiccan destruction debris	C45	50	1237	*25*	X	Baked clay			0																																				?
CL25	Boudiccan destruction debris	C45	40	978	*24*	X	Baked clay			0																																				?
CL25	Boudiccan destruction debris	C45	50	1262	*25*	X	Baked clay			0																																				?
CL25	Boudiccan destruction debris	C45	5	180	*36*		Daub			0																																			stake hole 15 mm diam.	?
CL25	Boudiccan destruction debris	C45	1	25	*25*	X	RBT			0																																				ROMAN
CL25	Boudiccan destruction debris	C45	2	35	*18*	X	RB			0																																				ROMAN
CL25	Boudiccan destruction debris	C45	2	9	*5*	X	Mortar			0																																				?
CL25	Boudiccan destruction debris	C45	3	46	*15*	X	Mortar			0																																				?
CL25	Boudiccan destruction debris	C45	6	43	*7*	X	Mortar			0																																				?
CL25	Boudiccan destruction debris	C45	1	4	*4*	X	RBT			0																																				ROMAN
CL25	Boudiccan destruction debris	C45	3	16	*5*		Wall plaster																																	WHITE	4						MORTAR/DAUB WITH WHITE SURFACE WASH	ROMAN
CL25	Boudiccan destruction debris	C45	4	55	*14*		Wall plaster																																	RED	13							ROMAN
CL25	Boudiccan destruction debris	C45	3	172	*57*		Wall plaster																																	GREY	15						MORTAR/DAUB WITH GREY SURFACE WASH	ROMAN
CL25	Boudiccan destruction debris	C45	13	139	*11*		Wall plaster																																	GREY	45						MORTAR/DAUB WITH GREY SURFACE WASH	ROMAN
CL26	Burnt floor	C46	1	8	*8*	X	Baked clay			0																																				?
FF6	Posthole/stake-hole	F7	2	13	*7*	X	RBT			0																																				ROMAN
FF9	Posthole	F16	1	23	*23*	X	RBT			0																																				ROMAN
FF10	Posthole	F17	4	67	*17*	X	RT			0																																				ROMAN
FF10	Posthole	F17	2	30	*15*	X	RI			0																																				ROMAN
FF10	Posthole	F17	7	30	*4*	X	RBT			0																																				ROMAN
FF10	Posthole	F17	2	302	*151*		RT			0	48	31	?																																	ROMAN
FF10	Posthole	F17					RT			0	?	25	?																																	ROMAN
FF11	VOID	F26	1	10	*10*	X	Mortar			0																																				?
FF11	VOID	F26	6	310	*52*	X	RBT			0																																				ROMAN
FF11	VOID	F26	1	296	*296*	X	RB			0																																				ROMAN
FF12	Posthole/stake-hole	F25	1	46	*46*	X	RT			0																																				ROMAN
FF19	Wattle & daub wall (same as FF22)	F30	14	86	*6*	X	Wall plaster			0																																				ROMAN
FF19	Wattle & daub wall (same as FF22)	F30	2	86	*43*	X	RT			0																																				ROMAN

Cxt	Feature type	Find no.	NR	GR.	*MSW*	Discard	Typology	Sub-type	Cor. No.	MNI	FL H.	FL W.	FL TH.	LCA	LCA L.	UCA	UCA L.	Stamp	Sign.	Tally	Graf PF	Animal	Shoe	Scored	Comb.	Roller	Circ. Vt.	Rect. Vt.	Bl. vt.	PH R	PH SQ	2 Phs	Blind	L.	BR.	TH.	Diam.	Wall Pl. Col.	cm2	Mortar	Burnt	Overfired	Abraded	Modif.	Comments	Date
FF19	Wattle & daub wall (same as FF22)	F30	11	114	*10*	X	RBT			0																																				ROMAN
FF19	Wattle & daub wall (same as FF22)	F30	4	230	*58*	X	Daub brick			0																																				ROMAN
FF19	Wattle & daub wall (same as FF22)	F30	5	71	*14*	X	Mortar			0																																				?
FF19	Wattle & daub wall (same as FF22)	F30	2	40	*20*		daub			0																																				?
FF19	Wattle & daub wall (same as FF22)	F30	2	101	*51*	X	daub			0																																				?
FF19	Wattle & daub wall (same as FF22)	F30	4	269	*67*	X	RT			0																																				ROMAN
FF19	Wattle & daub wall (same as FF22)	F30	1	460	*460*		RI			0																																			thick	ROMAN
FF19	Wattle & daub wall (same as FF22)	F30	1	15	*15*	X	RBT			0																																				ROMAN
FF19	Wattle & daub wall (same as FF22)	F30	5	1195	*239*		RT			0	58	36	28	A26	65																														AD 40-120
FF19	Wattle & daub wall (same as FF22)	F30					RT				47	32	24																																ROMAN
FF19	Wattle & daub wall (same as FF22)	F30					RT									B4																												ROMAN
FF19	Wattle & daub wall (same as FF22)	F30	7	1850	*264*	X	RT			0																																				ROMAN
FF19	Wattle & daub wall (same as FF22)	F30	2	455	*228*		RT			0	53	34	28																																	ROMAN
FF19	Wattle & daub wall (same as FF22)	F30	2	40	*20*		DAUB																																							?
FF19	Wattle & daub wall (same as FF22)	F30	5	64	*13*		Wall plaster																																	RED	20							ROMAN
FF19	Wattle & daub wall (same as FF22)	F30	11	69	*6*		Wall plaster																																	WHITE	15							ROMAN
FF19	Wattle & daub wall (same as FF22)	F30	5	114	*23*		Wall plaster																																	GREY	32						DARK GREY LINE	ROMAN
FF19	Wattle & daub wall (same as FF22)	F30	2	26	*13*		Wall plaster																																	YELLOW	10							ROMAN
FF19	Wattle & daub wall (same as FF22)	F30	36	403	*11*		Wall plaster																																	YELLOW	101							ROMAN
FF19	Wattle & daub wall (same as FF22)	F30	2	100	*50*		Wall plaster																																	GREY & YELLOW	20							ROMAN
FF19	Wattle & daub wall (same as FF22)	F34	1	405	*405*		RT			0	47	32	25																																	ROMAN
FF19	Wattle & daub wall (same as FF22)	F35	3	49	*16*	X	RBT			0																																				ROMAN
FF19	Wattle & daub wall (same as FF22)	F35	11	195	*18*	X	Baked clay			0																																				?
FF19	Wattle & daub wall (same as FF22)	F35	1	22	*22*		Baked clay			0																																				stake hole	?
FF19	Wattle & daub wall (same as FF22)	F35	1	20	*20*	X	Mortar			0																																				?
FF19	Wattle & daub wall (same as FF22)	F35	1	1	*1*		Wall plaster																																	GREEN	1							ROMAN
FF19	Wattle & daub wall (same as FF22)	F35	1	1	*1*		Wall plaster																																	WHITE & GREY	1							ROMAN
FF19	Wattle & daub wall (same as FF22)	F35	2	14	*7*		Wall plaster																																	RED	5							ROMAN
FF19	Wattle & daub wall (same as FF22)	F35	2	6	*3*		Wall plaster																																	WHITE & BLACK	2							ROMAN
FF19	Wattle & daub wall (same as FF22)	F35	4	14	*4*		Wall plaster																																	GREY	4							ROMAN
FF19	Wattle & daub wall (same as FF22)	F43	10	966	*97*	X	RT			0																																				ROMAN

Cxt	Feature type	Find no.	NR	GR.	*MSW*	Discard	Typology	Sub-type	Cor. No.	MNI	FL H.	FL W.	FL TH.	LCA	LCA L.	UCA	UCA L.	Stamp	Sign.	Tally	Graf PF	Animal	Shoe	Scored	Comb.	Roller	Circ. Vt.	Rect. Vt.	Bl. vt.	PH R	PH SQ	2 Phs	Blind	L.	BR.	TH.	Diam.	Wall Pl. Col.	cm2	Mortar	Burnt	Overfired	Abraded	Modif.	Comments	Date
FF19	Wattle & daub wall (same as FF22)	F43	3	1424	*475*		RT			0	56	37	28			B4	45																													ROMAN
FF19	Wattle & daub wall (same as FF22)	F43					RT			0	47	24	25																																	ROMAN
FF19	Wattle & daub wall (same as FF22)	F43	5	35	*7*		Wall plaster																															WHITE	3		X					ROMAN
FF19	Wattle & daub wall (same as FF22)	F44	1	17	*17*		Wall plaster																															GREY	5							ROMAN
FF19	Wattle & daub wall (same as FF22)	F50	1	64	*64*	X	RI			0																																				ROMAN
FF19	Wattle & daub wall (same as FF22)	F50	1	2	*2*		RBT			0																																				ROMAN
FF19	Wattle & daub wall (same as FF22)	F50	3	35	*12*		Wall plaster			0																													GREY	5							ROMAN
FF19	Wattle & daub wall (same as FF22)	F50	1	12	*12*		Wall plaster			0																													GREY	3							ROMAN
FF19	Wattle & daub wall (same as FF22)	F50	1	18	*18*		Wall plaster			0																													WHITE & RED	10							ROMAN
FF19	Wattle & daub wall (same as FF22)	F51	2	32	*16*	X	Baked clay			0																																				?
FF19	Wattle & daub wall (same as FF22)	F51	1	2	*2*		Mortar			0																																				?
FF22	Wattle & daub wall (same as FF19)	F37	4	38	*10*	X	RBT			0																																				ROMAN
FF22	Wattle & daub wall (same as FF19)	F37	2	33	*17*	X	Baked clay			0																																				?
FF22	Wattle & daub wall (same as FF19)	F37	13	66	*5*		Wall plaster																															GREY	14							ROMAN
FF22	Wattle & daub wall (same as FF19)	F40	1	105	*105*	X	RT			0																																				ROMAN
FF22	Wattle & daub wall (same as FF19)	F40	3	28	*9*		Wall plaster			0																													GREY	6							ROMAN
FF22	Wattle & daub wall (same as FF19)	F56	1	16	*16*	X	RI			0																																				ROMAN
FF22	Wattle & daub wall (same as FF19)	F56	1	79	*79*	X	RB			0																																				ROMAN
FF22	Wattle & daub wall (same as FF19)	F56	1	7	*7*	X	Mortar			0																																				?
FF22	Wattle & daub wall (same as FF19)	F56	7	66	*9*	X	Mortar			0																																				?
FF25	Linear, possible construction cut	F55	3	197	*66*	X	RI			0																																				ROMAN
FF25	Linear, possible construction cut	F55	1	13	*13*	X	Baked clay			0																																				?
FF25	Linear, possible construction cut	F55	5	290	*58*	X	RT			0																																				ROMAN
FF25	Linear, possible construction cut	F55	3	833	*278*		RT			0	49	26	19																																	ROMAN
FF25	Linear, possible construction cut	F55					RT			0	61	33	25																																	ROMAN
FF25	Linear, possible construction cut	F55	2	166	*83*	X	RI			0																																				ROMAN
FF25	Linear, possible construction cut	F55	1	9	*9*	X	Baked clay			0																																				?
FF25	Linear, possible construction cut	F55	1	10	*10*	X	RBT			0																																				ROMAN
FF25	Linear, possible construction cut	F55	1	127	*127*	X	RI			0																																				ROMAN
FF25	Linear, possible construction cut	F55	1	106	*106*	X	RT			0																																				ROMAN
FL2	Imported soil	F1	2	141	*71*	X	PT			0																																				MEDIEVAL-POST MEDIEVAL

Cxt	Feature type	Find no.	NR	GR.	*MSW*	Discard	Typology	Sub-type	Cor. No.	MNI	FL H.	FL W.	FL TH.	LCA	LCA L.	UCA	UCA L.	Stamp	Sign.	Tally	Graf PF	Animal	Shoe	Scored	Comb.	Roller	Circ. Vt.	Rect. Vt.	Bl. vt.	PH R	PH SQ	2 Phs	Blind	L.	BR.	TH.	Diam.	Wall Pl. Col.	cm2	Mortar	Burnt	Overfired	Abraded	Modif.	Comments	Date
FL2	Imported soil	F1	1	47	*47*	X	RT			0																																			ROMAN
FL4	Metalled surface	F2	1	32	*32*	X	RBT			0																																			ROMAN
FL4	Metalled surface	F2	1	134	*134*		RFT			0															X																			ROMAN
FL4	Metalled surface	F2	1	684	*684*	X	RB			0																										44									ROMAN
FL5	Dark earth with demolition material	F3	1	1349	*1349*		Op sig			0																																			80 mm thick-2 layers finer & coarser mortar	ROMAN
FL5	Dark earth with demolition material	F3	1	575	*575*		Op sig			0																																			flue tile combing imp	ROMAN
FL5	Dark earth with demolition material	F3	1	1132	*1132*	X	Op sig			0																																				ROMAN
FL5	Dark earth with demolition material	F3	11	1795	*163*		RFT			0															X			X																combed, rect vent 35+ x ?	ROMAN
FL5	Dark earth with demolition material	F3	2	395	*198*	X	RB			0																																				ROMAN
FL5	Dark earth with demolition material	F3	1	51	*51*	X	RBT			0																																				ROMAN
FL5	Dark earth with demolition material	F3	1	69	*69*		RI			0																																			yellow nods	ROMAN
FL5	Dark earth with demolition material	F3	1	297	*297*		RFT			0																																				ROMAN
FL5	Dark earth with demolition material	F3	9	971	*108*		RFT			0															X																	X				ROMAN
FL5	Dark earth with demolition material	F3	3	1475	*492*	X	Op sig			0																																				ROMAN
FL5	Dark earth with demolition material	F3	1	95	*95*		Op sig			0																																				ROMAN
FL5	Dark earth with demolition material	F3	3	64	*21*	X	RBT			0																																				ROMAN
FL5	Dark earth with demolition material	F3	1	35	*35*	X	PT			0																																				MEDIEVAL-POST MEDIEVAL
FL5	Dark earth with demolition material	F3	1	389	*389*	X	RT			0																																				ROMAN
FL5	Dark earth with demolition material	F3	2	1211	*606*		RB			0																																				ROMAN
FL5	Dark earth with demolition material	F3	1	342	*342*		RFT			0															X																				ROMAN
FL5	Dark earth with demolition material	F3	1	174	*174*		RFT			0															X												19								ROMAN
FL5	Dark earth with demolition material	F3	3	511	*170*	X	Op sig			0																																				ROMAN
FL5	Dark earth with demolition material	F3	1	93	*93*	X	RI			0																																				ROMAN
FL5	Dark earth with demolition material	F3	2	176	*88*	X	RT			0																																				ROMAN
FL5	Dark earth with demolition material	F3	2	302	*151*		RFT			0															X																	X				ROMAN
FL5	Dark earth with demolition material	F3	1	238	*238*	X	RI			0																																				ROMAN
FL5	Dark earth with demolition material	F3	2	83	*42*	X	RBT			0																																				ROMAN
FL5	Dark earth with demolition material	F3	1	208	*208*		RFT			0																																				ROMAN
FL5	Dark earth with demolition material	F3	11	1521	*138*		RFT			0															X												15-21								ROMAN
FL5	Dark earth with demolition material	F3	1	258	*258*		RFT			0															X																				?
FL6	Dark soil layer rich in charcoal	F4	13	69	*5*		Mortar			0																																				ROMAN
FL6	Dark soil layer rich in charcoal	F4	5	112	*22*	X	RBT			0																																				ROMAN
FL6	Dark soil layer rich in charcoal	F4	1	94	*94*	X	RT			0																																				ROMAN

Cxt	Feature type	Find no.	NR	GR.	*MSW*	Discard	Typology	Sub-type	Cor. No.	MNI	FL H.	FL W.	FL TH.	LCA	LCA L.	UCA	UCA L.	Stamp	Sign.	Tally	Graf PF	Animal	Shoe	Scored	Comb.	Roller	Circ. Vt.	Rect. Vt.	Bl. vt.	PH R	PH SQ	2 Phs	Blind	L.	BR.	TH.	Diam.	Wall Pl. Col.	cm2	Mortar	Burnt	Overfired	Abraded	Modif.	Comments	Date
FL6	Dark soil layer rich in charcoal	F4	1	50	*50*	X	RT			0																																				ROMAN
FL6	Dark soil layer rich in charcoal	F4	1	25	*25*	X	RBT			0																																				?
FL6	Dark soil layer rich in charcoal	F4	5	41	*8*	X	Mortar			0																																				?
FL6	Dark soil layer rich in charcoal	F4	2	19	*10*	X	Mortar			0																																				?
FL6	Dark soil layer rich in charcoal	F4	9	18	*2*		Wall plaster																																WHITE	11							ROMAN
FL6	Dark soil layer rich in charcoal	F5	1	15	*15*	X	Mortar			0																																				?
FL6	Dark soil layer rich in charcoal	F5	5	239	*48*	X	RI			0																																				ROMAN
FL6	Dark soil layer rich in charcoal	F5	5	120	*24*	X	RBT			0																																				ROMAN
FL6	Dark soil layer rich in charcoal	F5	1	23	*23*	X	RI			0																																				ROMAN
FL6	Dark soil layer rich in charcoal	F5	2	116	*58*	X	RB			0																																				ROMAN
FL6	Dark soil layer rich in charcoal	F5	8	632	*79*	X	RT			0																																				ROMAN
FL6	Dark soil layer rich in charcoal	F20	1	102	*102*	X	Mortar			0																																				?
FL7	Demolition material	F8	2	102	*51*	X	RT			0																																				ROMAN
FL7	Demolition material	F8	4	61	*15*	X	RBT			0																																				ROMAN
FL7	Demolition material	F8	2	79	*40*	X	RT			0																																				ROMAN
FL7	Demolition material	F8	2	134	*67*	X	RI			0																																				ROMAN
FL7	Demolition material	F8	3	513	*171*	X	RB			0																																				ROMAN
FL7	Demolition material	F8	6	261	*44*	X	RBT			0																																				ROMAN
FL7	Demolition material	F8	1	*222*	*222*	X	RT			0																																				ROMAN
FL7	Demolition material	F8	2	392	*196*		RT			0						B6	40																													ROMAN
FL7	Demolition material	F8	1	3	*3*		Wall plaster																														WHITE	2							ROMAN
FL7	Demolition material	F10	2	292	*146*	X	RB			0																																				ROMAN
FL7	Demolition material	F10	1	50	*50*		RFT			0																																				ROMAN
FL7	Demolition material	F10	8	383	*48*	X	RI			0																																				ROMAN
FL7	Demolition material	F10	15	543	*36*		RBT			0																																				ROMAN
FL7	Demolition material	F10	2	137	*69*	X	RT			0																																				ROMAN
FL7	Demolition material	F10	2	506	*253*		RT			0	53	28	19																																	ROMAN
FL7	Demolition material	F10					RT			0	?	33	?	A27																															AD 40-120
FL7	Demolition material	F18	4	1218	*305*	X	RI			0																																				ROMAN
FL7	Demolition material	F18	2	177	*89*	X	RT			0																																				ROMAN
FL7	Demolition material	F18	1	267	*267*		RI			0																																			beige sandy, black incs, odd fabric	ROMAN
FL7	Demolition material	F18	1	568	*568*	X	RI			0																																				ROMAN
FL7	Demolition material	F18	3	707	*236*	X	RT			0																																				ROMAN
FL8	Part of FL7	F21	1	290	*290*	X	Mortar			0																																				?
FL8	Part of FL7	F21	1	99	*99*	X	Baked clay			0																																				?
FL8	Part of FL7	F21	1	46	*46*	X	RBT			0																																				ROMAN
FL8	Part of FL7	F21	1	39	*39*	X	RI			0																																				ROMAN
FL9	Make up layer (compacted soil)	F11	3	55	*18*	X	RBT			0																																				ROMAN
FL9	Make up layer (compacted soil)	F11	1	28	*28*	X	RT			0																																				ROMAN
FL10	?Make-up layer	F22	3	424	*141*	X	RI			0																																				ROMAN
FL10	?Make-up layer	F22	4	132	*33*	X	RT			0																																				ROMAN
FL10	?Make-up layer	F22	1	110	*110*		RT			0	?	25	?	A27 /28	57																															AD 40-120
FL11	Accumulation	F23	5	580	*116*	X	RT			0																																				ROMAN
FL11	Accumulation	F23	1	152	*152*	X	RT			0																																				ROMAN
FL11	Accumulation	F23	3	613	*204*		RT			0	43	33	18																																	ROMAN

Cxt	Feature type	Find no.	NR	GR.	*MSW*	Discard	Typology	Sub-type	Cor. No.	MNI	FL H.	FL W.	FL TH.	LCA	LCA L.	UCA	UCA L.	Stamp	Sign.	Tally	Graf PF	Animal	Shoe	Scored	Comb.	Roller	Circ. Vt.	Rect. Vt.	Bl. vt.	PH R	PH SQ	2 Phs	Blind	L.	BR.	TH.	Diam.	Wall Pl. Col.	cm2	Mortar	Burnt	Overfired	Abraded	Modif.	Comments	Date
FL11	Accumulation	F23					RT			0	52	26	19																																ROMAN
FL11	Accumulation	F23	1	144	*144*	X	RI			0																																			ROMAN
FL11	Accumulation	F23	2	42	*21*	X	RBT			0																																			ROMAN
FL11	Accumulation	F23	2	80	*40*	X	daub			0																																				?
FL12	Compacted soil (mixed with redeposited Boudiccan debris)	F24	1	55	*55*	X	RI			0																																				ROMAN
FL12	Compacted soil (mixed with redeposited Boudiccan debris)	F24	3	382	*127*	X	RT			0																																				ROMAN
FL12	Compacted soil (mixed with redeposited Boudiccan debris)	F24	1	127	*127*		RT			0	61	27	28																																ROMAN
FL15	Metalled surface	F27	1	784	*784*		RT			0	57	34	33	A29	55																														AD 40-120
FL16	Boudiccan destruction debris	F29	1	4	*4*	X	RBT			0																																				ROMAN
FL16	Boudiccan destruction debris	F29	1	109	*109*	X	Baked clay			0																																				?
FL16	Boudiccan destruction debris	F29	2	93	*47*	X	RBT			0																																				ROMAN
FL16	Boudiccan destruction debris	F29	2	148	*74*	X	RT			0																																				ROMAN
FL16	Boudiccan destruction debris	F29	2	208	*104*	X	RI			0																																				ROMAN
FL16	Boudiccan destruction debris	F29	1	125	*125*		RT			0																																				ROMAN
FL16	Boudiccan destruction debris	F29	2	140	*70*	X	RI			0																																				ROMAN
FL16	Boudiccan destruction debris	F29	2	279	*140*	X	RT			0																																				ROMAN
FL16	Boudiccan destruction debris	F29	1	253	*253*	X	RB			0																																				ROMAN
FL16	Boudiccan destruction debris	F32	4	187	*47*	X	RT			0																																				ROMAN
FL16	Boudiccan destruction debris	F32	2	75	*38*	X	RI			0																																				ROMAN
FL16	Boudiccan destruction debris	F32	1	69	*69*	X	RB			0																																				ROMAN
FL16	Boudiccan destruction debris	F32	12	239	*20*	X	RBT			0																																				ROMAN
FL16	Boudiccan destruction debris	F32	1	18	*18*	X	Tess			0																																				?
FL16	Boudiccan destruction debris	F32	22	463	*21*	X	Baked clay			0																																				?
FL16	Boudiccan destruction debris	F32	1	2	*2*		Baked clay			0															X																				?
FL16	Boudiccan destruction debris	F32	1	101	*101*		RT			0						B6																													ROMAN
FL16	Boudiccan destruction debris	F32	1	5	*5*	X	Mortar			0																																				?
FL16	Boudiccan destruction debris	F32	1	83	*83*	X	RI			0																																				ROMAN
FL16	Boudiccan destruction debris	F32	2	128	*64*	X	RT			0																																				ROMAN
FL16	Boudiccan destruction debris	F32	4	49	*12*	X	RBT			0																																				ROMAN
FL16	Boudiccan destruction debris	F32	7	124	*18*	X	Baked clay			0																																				?
FL16	Boudiccan destruction debris	F32	1	9	*9*	X	RT			0																																				ROMAN
FL16	Boudiccan destruction debris	F32	1	6	*6*		Wall plaster																																	GREEN	1							ROMAN

Cxt	Feature type	Find no.	NR	GR.	*MSW*	Discard	Typology	Sub-type	Cor. No.	MNI	FL H.	FL W.	FL TH.	LCA	LCA L.	UCA	UCA L.	Stamp	Sign.	Tally	Graf PF	Animal	Shoe	Scored	Comb.	Roller	Circ. Vt.	Rect. Vt.	Bl. vt.	PH R	PH SQ	2 Phs	Blind	L.	BR.	TH.	Diam.	Wall Pl. Col.	cm2	Mortar	Burnt	Overfired	Abraded	Modif.	Comments	Date
FL16	Boudiccan destruction debris	F36	2	177	*89*	X	RI			0																																			ROMAN
FL16	Boudiccan destruction debris	F36	7	150	*21*	X	RBT			0																																			ROMAN
FL16	Boudiccan destruction debris	F36	1	55	*55*	X	Baked clay			0																																			?
FL16	Boudiccan destruction debris	F36	2	4	*2*	X	Mortar			0																																			?
FL16	Boudiccan destruction debris	F36	2	86	*43*	X	RI			0																																			ROMAN
FL16	Boudiccan destruction debris	F36	5	75	*15*	X	RBT			0																																			ROMAN
FL16	Boudiccan destruction debris	F36	16	364	*23*	X	Baked clay			0																																			?
FL16	Boudiccan destruction debris	F36	3	72	*24*		daub			0																																		shallow grooves c. 5 mm wide	?
FL16	Boudiccan destruction debris	F36	6	141	*24*	X	Baked clay			0																																		1 kept	?
FL16	Boudiccan destruction debris	F36	21	628	*30*	X	RT			0																																			ROMAN
FL16	Boudiccan destruction debris	F36	1	15	*15*		Mortar			0																																			?
FL16	Boudiccan destruction debris	F36	2	286	*143*		RT			0	58	35	34	A26	50																													AD 40-120
FL16	Boudiccan destruction debris	F36					RT				?	23	?																															ROMAN
FL16	Boudiccan destruction debris	F36	1	1			Wall plaster																																RED	1						ROMAN
FL16	Boudiccan destruction debris	F47	2	57	*29*	X	Baked clay			0																																			?
FL16	Boudiccan destruction debris	F47	1	25	*25*	X	RT			0																																			ROMAN
FL16	Boudiccan destruction debris	F47	1	87	*87*		RT			0	44	30	21																															ROMAN
FL16	Boudiccan destruction debris	F47	1	2	*2*	X	RBT			0																																			ROMAN
FL17	Boudiccan destruction debris (from FF19/FF22)	F31	2	7	*4*	X	Mortar			0																																			?
FL17	Boudiccan destruction debris (from FF19/FF22)	F31	3	11	*4*		Wall plaster																																WHITE	5						ROMAN
FL17	Boudiccan destruction debris (from FF19/FF22)	F38	1	25	*25*	X	RBT			0																																			ROMAN
FL17	Boudiccan destruction debris (from FF19/FF22)	F38	3	63	*21*	X	Baked clay			0																																			?
FL17	Boudiccan destruction debris (from FF19/FF22)	F38	1	12	*12*	X	Mortar			0																																			?
FL17	Boudiccan destruction debris (from FF19/FF22)	F41	26	572	*22*	X	daub			0																																		stake hole impresion	?
FL17	Boudiccan destruction debris (from FF19/FF22)	F41	1	5	*5*	X	RBT			0																																			ROMAN
FL17	Boudiccan destruction debris (from FF19/FF22)	F41	6	685	*114*		Wall plaster																																WHITE	48		X			DAUB/MORTAR WITH WHITE SURFACE WASH	ROMAN
FL17	Boudiccan destruction debris (from FF19/FF22)	F42	1	588	*588*	X	Daub brick			0																																			ROMAN
FL17	Boudiccan destruction debris (from FF19/FF22)	F42	35	2085	*60*		Daub brick			0																											210	150	80								ROMAN
FL17	Boudiccan destruction debris (from FF19/FF22)	F45	29	479	*17*	X	daub			0																																		stake hole impresion	?
FL17	Boudiccan destruction debris (from FF19/FF22)	F45	1	46	*46*	X	RBT			0																																			ROMAN
FL17	Boudiccan destruction debris (from FF19/FF22)	F45	15	1050	*70*		daub			0																																		stake hole impresion	?

Cxt	Feature type	Find no.	NR	GR.	*MSW*	Discard	Typology	Sub-type	Cor. No.	MNI	FL H.	FL W.	FL TH.	LCA	LCA L.	UCA	UCA L.	Stamp	Sign.	Tally	Graf PF	Animal	Shoe	Scored	Comb.	Roller	Circ. Vt.	Rect. Vt.	Bl. vt.	PH R	PH SQ	2 Phs	Blind	L.	BR.	TH.	Diam.	Wall Pl. Col.	cm2	Mortar	Burnt	Overfired	Abraded	Modif.	Comments	Date
FL17	Boudiccan destruction debris (from FF19/FF22)	F45	12	213	*18*		Wall plaster			0																												WHITE & RED	31						DAUB/MORTAR WITH WHITE & RED WASH	ROMAN
FL17	Boudiccan destruction debris (from FF19/FF22)	F45	4	56	*14*	X	Baked clay			0																																				?
FL17	Boudiccan destruction debris (from FF19/FF22)	F45	1	100	*100*		Mortar			0																																				?
FL17	Boudiccan destruction debris (from FF19/FF22)	F45	3	574	*191*		Wall plaster																																WHITE	16							ROMAN
FL17	Boudiccan destruction debris (from FF19/FF22)	F46	2	58	*29*		daub			0																																				?
FL17	Boudiccan destruction debris (from FF19/FF22)	F48	8	234	*29*		Baked clay			0																																				?
FL19	Part of construction trench for FF19/FF22	F52	1	106	*106*		RT			0	?	26	?																																	ROMAN
FL24	Fill of FF26/FF27	F54	2	32	*16*	X	RBT			0																																				ROMAN
FL24	Fill of FF26/FF27	F54	1	14	*14*	X	RBT			0																																				ROMAN
FL23	Clay floor	F53	1	6	*6*	X	RT			0																																				ROMAN
FL23	Clay floor	F53	1	11	*11*	X	RBT			0																																				ROMAN
GL21	Consolidation/make-up	G68	1	120	*120*	X	daub			0																																				?
GL21	Consolidation/make-up	G68	2	111	*56*	X	RI			0																																				ROMAN
GL21	Consolidation/make-up	G68	4	92	*23*	X	RBT			0																																				ROMAN
GL21	Consolidation/make-up	G68	1	508	*508*	X	RT			0																																				ROMAN
GL21	Consolidation/make-up	G68	1	246	*246*		RT			0	46	28	23																																	ROMAN
GL21	Consolidation/make-up	G68	1	18	*18*		Wall plaster																																WHITE	7							ROMAN
GF5	Floor support or brick foundation	G4	1	2834	*2834*		BR	FROG		0																									220	103	66									shallow frog (170 mm x 50 mm)	19TH-20TH CENTURY
GF6	Bricks	G2	1	2906	*2906*		BR	FROG		0																									230	110	65									long frog (180 x 40 mm)	19TH-20TH CENTURY
GF7	Linear	G9	1	240	*240*		RFT			0															X																				ROMAN
GF7	Linear	G9	3	149	*50*	X	PT			0																																				MEDIEVAL-POST MEDIEVAL
GF7	Linear	G9	2	495	*248*	X	RB			0																																				ROMAN
GF7	Linear	G9	1	232	*232*		RT			0																																				ROMAN
GF7	Linear	G9	4	1017	*254*		RFT			0															X			X																	combed, rect vent 60+ x 25+ blocked with mortar	ROMAN
GF7	Linear	G9	3	283	*94*	X	PT			0																																				MEDIEVAL-POST MEDIEVAL
GF7	Linear	G9	2	1183	*592*		BR	UNFROG		0																									138+	116	52										POST-MEDIEVAL
GF7	Linear	G9	3	515	*172*		RFT			0															X																				ROMAN
GF7	Linear	G10	5	452	*90*		PT			0																					X															peg holes 15, 14 mm diam	MEDIEVAL-POST MEDIEVAL
GF7	Linear	G10	1	52	*52*		RFT			0															X																				ROMAN
GF7	Linear	G10	3	674	*225*		PT			0																					X						12							2 peg holes	MEDIEVAL-POST MEDIEVAL
GF7	Linear	G10	1	218	*218*	X	RI			0																																				ROMAN
GF7	Linear	G10	1	188	*188*		RFT			0															X																				narrow combing	ROMAN
GF7	Linear	G10	1	278	*278*		RFT			0															X																				thicker combing	ROMAN
GF7	Linear	G10	4	584	*146*	X	PT			0																																				MEDIEVAL-POST MEDIEVAL
GF7	Linear	G10	1	197	*197*		RFT			0																																				ROMAN
GF7	Linear	G18	7	477	*68*		RFT			0																		X																	traces of 3 rect vents	ROMAN
GF7	Linear	G18	8	643	*80*		RFT			0															X																	X				ROMAN
GF7	Linear	G18	1	399	*399*	X	Op sig			0																																				ROMAN
GF7	Linear	G18	1	33	*33*	X	PT			0																																				MEDIEVAL-POST MEDIEVAL
GF7	Linear	G18	5	159	*32*	X	RBT			0																																				ROMAN
GF7	Linear	G18	9	255	*28*		RFT			0															X			X																	rect vent 35+ x ?	ROMAN
GF7	Linear	G18	4	693	*173*		RFT			0																		X																	2 rect vents, 40 x ?, 40+ x ?	ROMAN
GF7	Linear	G18	6	516	*86*		RFT			0															X																					ROMAN
GF7	Linear	G18	7	900	*129*		RFT			0															X																					ROMAN
GF7	Linear	G18	5	740	*148*		RFT			0																		X																	rect vent 35+ x ?	ROMAN

Cxt	Feature type	Find no.	NR	GR.	*MSW*	Discard	Typology	Sub-type	Cor. No.	MNI	FL H.	FL W.	FL TH.	LCA	LCA L.	UCA	UCA L.	Stamp	Sign.	Tally	Graf PF	Animal	Shoe	Scored	Comb.	Roller	Circ. Vt.	Rect. Vt.	Bl. vt.	PH R	PH SQ	2 Phs	Blind	L.	BR.	TH.	Diam.	Wall Pl. Col.	cm2	Mortar	Burnt	Overfired	Abraded	Modif.	Comments	Date
GF7	Linear	G18	1	226	*226*	X	RB			0																																	X			ROMAN
GF7	Linear	G18	4	869	*217*		RFT			0																																				ROMAN
GF7	Linear	G18	5	822	*164*		RFT			0															X																				ROMAN
GF7	Linear	G18	1	103	*103*		RI			0																																				yellow/green fabric	ROMAN
GF7	Linear	G18	6	2182	*364*		RFT			0															X			X																		ROMAN
GF8	Pit (same as CF3)	G6	3	545	*182*	X	PT			0																																				MEDIEVAL-POST MEDIEVAL
GF8	Pit (same as CF3)	G6	1	97	*97*	X	PT			0																																				MEDIEVAL-POST MEDIEVAL
GF8	Pit (same as CF3)	G8	7	1041	*149*	X	PT			0																					X														peg hole 12, 15 mmm diam.	MEDIEVAL-POST MEDIEVAL
GF8	Pit (same as CF3)	G8	5	640	*128*		PT			0																					X														10, 10, 13, 14, 11, peg-holes 14, 17 mm diam.	MEDIEVAL-POST MEDIEVAL
GF8	Pit (same as CF3)	G8	1	840	*840*		PT			0																					X				255	155	14								Complete, 2 peg-hole (15mm diam.), 255 x 155 x 14	ROMAN
GF8	Pit (same as CF3)	G28	1	81	*81*		RFT			0															X																				ROMAN
GF8	Pit (same as CF3)	G28	1	95	*95*	X	PT			0																																				MEDIEVAL-POST MEDIEVAL
GF8	Pit (same as CF3)	G28	1	92	*92*	X	BR			0																																				MEDIEVAL-POST MEDIEVAL
GF9	Pit	G13	1	103	*103*	X	PT			0																																				? x ? x 48	MEDIEVAL-POST MEDIEVAL
GF9	Pit	G13	1	1112	*1112*		BR	UNFROG		0																									170+	112	47								MEDIEVAL-POST MEDIEVAL
GF9	Pit	G13	1	497	*497*		RT			0	45	29	16																																Unfrogged, 170+ x 112 x 47, creased, organic imps, overfired	POST-MEDIEVAL
GF9	Pit	G13	1	1180	*1180*		RI			0																																				ROMAN
GF9	Pit	G13	7	1199	*171*	X	PT			0																								X											triangular peg-hole, tile with 2 circular peg-holes one blind	MEDIEVAL-POST MEDIEVAL
GF12	Construction cut for cellar wall GF11	G51	1	201	*201*	X	RT			0																																				ROMAN
GF12	Construction cut for cellar wall GF11	G51	1	122	*122*		RB			0																																				ROMAN
GF15	Posthole/stake-hole	G52	1	85	*85*	X	RT			0																																				ROMAN
GF15	Posthole/stake-hole	G52	1	23	*23*		Tess			0																																			?	ROMAN
GF15	Posthole/stake-hole	G52	3	163	*54*	X	RBT			0																																				ROMAN
GF15	Posthole/stake-hole	G52	1	150	*150*	X	RB			0																																				ROMAN
GF15	Posthole/stake-hole	G52	1	39	*39*	X	RI			0																																				ROMAN
GF15	Posthole/stake-hole	G52	1	35	*35*		PT			0																																			?	MEDIEVAL-POST MEDIEVAL
GF15	Posthole/stake-hole	G52	1	121	*121*		RT			0	44	27	26																																	ROMAN
GF15	Posthole/stake-hole	G52	12	737	*61*		RFT			0															X																					ROMAN
GF15	Posthole/stake-hole	G52	2	74	*37*		Wall plaster																																		WHITE	7						ROMAN
GF16	Posthole/stake-hole	G53	3	319	*106*	X	RT			0																																				ROMAN
GF19	Posthole/stake-hole	G81	2	9	*5*	X	Mortar			0																																				?
GF19	Posthole/stake-hole	G81	1	3	*3*		Baked clay			0																																				ROMAN
GF23	Construction cut for Roman wall foundation	G69	3	8	*3*	X	RBT			0																																				ROMAN
GF24	Burnt timber ground plate	G83	3	50	*17*	X	daub			0																																				?
GF24	Burnt timber ground plate	G83	1	25	*25*	X	RI			0																																				ROMAN
GF24	Burnt timber ground plate	G83	8	789	*99*		Daub brick			0																																				daub brick fragments	ROMAN
GF24	Burnt timber ground plate	G83	47	394	*8*		Baked clay			0																																				?
GF24	Burnt timber ground plate	G83	8	334	*42*		Baked clay			0																																				Object 80 x 50 x 35	?
GF24	Burnt timber ground plate	G83	1	13	*13*	X	RBT			0																																				ROMAN
GF24	Burnt timber ground	G83	2	19	*10*		Mortar			0																																				?

Cxt	Feature type	Find no.	NR	GR.	*MSW*	Discard	Typology	Sub-type	Cor. No.	MNI	FL H.	FL W.	FL TH.	LCA	LCA L.	UCA	UCA L.	Stamp	Sign.	Tally	Graf PF	Animal	Shoe	Scored	Comb.	Roller	Circ. Vt.	Rect. Vt.	Bl. vt.	PH R	PH SQ	2 Phs	Blind	L.	BR.	TH.	Diam.	Wall Pl. Col.	cm2	Mortar	Burnt	Overfired	Abraded	Modif.	Comments	Date
	plate																																													
GF24	Burnt timber ground plate	G83	1	11	*11*		Baked clay			0																																					?
GF24	Burnt timber ground plate	G83	1	13	*13*	X	Baked clay			0																																					?
GF24	Burnt timber ground plate	G83	1	11	*11*		Wall plaster																															WHITE	6								ROMAN
GF24	Burnt timber ground plate	G83	2	17	*9*		Wall plaster																															PINK, RED & GREEN	5								ROMAN
GF25	Area of disturbance/ slumping	G78	15	405	*27*	X	Baked clay			0																																			1 KEPT	?
GF25	Area of disturbance/ slumping	G92	2	41	*21*	X	RBT			0																																					ROMAN
GF25	Area of disturbance/ slumping	G92	1	196	*196*	X	Daub brick			0																																					ROMAN
GF25	Area of disturbance/ slumping	G93	1	18	*18*		Wall plaster																															RED	7								ROMAN
GF25	Area of disturbance/ slumping	G93	1	7	*7*		Wall plaster																															GREY	3								ROMAN
GF25	Area of disturbance/ slumping	G93	1	2	*2*		Wall plaster																															RED & WHITE	1							WHITE PLASHES	ROMAN
GF26	Material slumping into area of GF29	G79	1	467	*467*	X	RB			0																																					ROMAN
GF26	Material slumping into area of GF29	G79	1	149	*149*	X	RT			0																																					ROMAN
GF26	Material slumping into area of GF29	G79	2	97	*49*		daub			0																																					?
GF26	Material slumping into area of GF29	G79	4	69	*17*		Wall plaster																															WHITE	18								ROMAN
GF27	Area of disturbance	G73	1	962	*962*	X	RB			0																																					ROMAN
GF28	Vertical plaster (wall GF24)	G77	30	318	*11*		Mortar			0																																					?
GF28	Vertical plaster (wall GF24)	G77	8	900	*113*		Wall plaster																															RED & BLACK	155		X						ROMAN
GF28	vertical plaster (wall GF24)	G87	17	389	*23*		Mortar			0																																					?
GF28	vertical plaster (wall GF24)	G87	2	281	*141*		Mortar			0																																					?
GF29	Posthole/stake-hole	G86	2	30	*15*	X	RBT			0																																					ROMAN
GL3	Accumulation	G17	1	325	*325*	X	RB			0																																				yellow coloured, finer fabric	ROMAN
GL4	Build-up/accumulation	G7	1	54	*54*		RFT			0															X																					ROMAN
GL4	Build-up/accumulation	G7	4	360	*90*	X	PT			0																																					MEDIEVAL-POST MEDIEVAL
GL4	Build-up/accumulation	G7	1	621	*621*		RT			0						B7																														ROMAN
GL4	Build-up/accumulation	G7	1	210	*210*		RFT			0															X																					ROMAN
GL5	Demolition layer	G14	4	1140	*285*		RFT			0															X																					ROMAN
GL5	Demolition layer	G14	1	477	*477*		RFT			0															X																					ROMAN
GL5	Demolition layer	G14	1	362	*362*		RFT	HALF BFT		0															X													13-14							half box flue tile, thinner	ROMAN
GL5	Demolition layer	G14	1	1147	*1147*		RFT			0															X																				2 tiles mortared together, combed	ROMAN
GL5	Demolition layer	G14	2	868	*434*		RFT			0															X																				deeply combed	ROMAN
GL5	Demolition layer	G14	2	981	*491*		RFT			0															X													15-17							narrow combing	ROMAN
GL5	Demolition layer	G14	1	377	*377*	X	RI			0																																					ROMAN
GL5	Demolition layer	G14	2	550	*275*		RFT			0															X													19-21							Combed, 140+ x 100+	ROMAN
GL5	Demolition layer	G14	3	648	*216*		RFT			0															X													16							narrow combing	ROMAN
GL5	Demolition layer	G14	4	481	*120*		RFT			0															X													18-21							deeply combed	ROMAN
GL5	Demolition layer	G14	3	457	*152*		RFT			0																		X									16-19							rectangular vent 36 mm +	ROMAN
GL5	Demolition layer	G14	1	172	*172*		RFT			0															X													18							narrow combing	ROMAN
GL5	Demolition layer	G14	4	353	*88*		RFT			0																																					ROMAN

Cxt	Feature type	Find no.	NR	GR.	*MSW*	Discard	Typology	Sub-type	Cor. No.	MNI	FL H.	FL W.	FL TH.	LCA	LCA L.	UCA	UCA L.	Stamp	Sign.	Tally	Graf PF	Animal	Shoe	Scored	Comb.	Roller	Circ. Vt.	Rect. Vt.	Bl. vt.	PH R	PH SQ	2 Phs	Blind	L.	BR.	TH.	Diam.	Wall Pl. Col.	cm2	Mortar	Burnt	Overfired	Abraded	Modif.	Comments	Date
GL5	Demolition layer	G14	1	83	*83*	X	Op sig			0																																			ROMAN
GL5	Demolition layer	G14	1	141	*141*	X	Op sig			0																																			ROMAN
GL5	Demolition layer	G14	1	842	*842*		RFT			0															X																			deeply combed, 190 x ? x 21, rect vent 29+ x ?	ROMAN
GL5	Demolition layer	G14	5	318	*64*		Op sig			0																																			ROMAN
GL5	Demolition layer	G15	4	981	*245*		RFT			0																	X																			circular vent 55 mm diam.	ROMAN
GL5	Demolition layer	G15	6	1164	*194*		RFT			0															X			X																		ROMAN
GL5	Demolition layer	G15	1	923	*923*	X	RB			0																															X						ROMAN
GL5	Demolition layer	G15	2	586	*293*		RFT			0															X																						ROMAN
GL5	Demolition layer	G15	1	428	*428*		RFT			0																		X																			blocked rect vent 30 x 35 mm	ROMAN
GL5	Demolition layer	G15	1	13	*13*	X	Mortar			0																																					?
GL5	Demolition layer	G15	1	605	*605*		RT			0	?	?	21	C5	68																																AD 160-260
GL5	Demolition layer	G15	1	88	*88*	X	RI			0																																					ROMAN
GL5	Demolition layer	G15	4	2247	*562*	X	RB			0																																					ROMAN
GL5	Demolition layer	G15	1	244	*244*	X	RT			0																																					ROMAN
GL5	Demolition layer	G15	1	307	*307*	X	RT			0																																					ROMAN
GL5	Demolition layer	G15	1	139	*139*		RFT			0																		X																			trace rect vent 40+ x ?	ROMAN
GL5	Demolition layer	G15	1	179	*179*		RT			0	40	18	20																																	ROMAN
GL5	Demolition layer	G15	7	1705	*244*		RFT			0															X																						ROMAN
GL5	Demolition layer	G15	1	355	*355*	X	RI			0																																					ROMAN
GL5	Demolition layer	G15	1	436	*436*	X	RT			0																																					ROMAN
GL5	Demolition layer	G15	2	350	*175*		RFT			0																		X																			rect vent 30 x ?	ROMAN
GL5	Demolition layer	G15	3	1069	*356*		RFT			0															X																						ROMAN
GL5	Demolition layer	G15	1	1634	*1634*		RT			0	46	29	25			B7	45																															ROMAN
GL5	Demolition layer	G15	1	502	*502*		RFT			0																		X																			rect vent 28 x ?	ROMAN
GL5	Demolition layer	G16	1	2280	*2280*		RFT			0																		X																			2 tiles, 2 rect vents blocked up (30 x?, 34 x ?) & don't line up	ROMAN
GL5	Demolition layer	G20	1	42	*42*		RBT			0																																					yellow	ROMAN
GL5	Demolition layer	G20	8	464	*58*		RFT			0																		X																					ROMAN
GL5	Demolition layer	G20	11	812	*74*		RFT			0															X												14-19				X						ROMAN
GL5	Demolition layer	G20	3	185	*62*		RFT			0																																					ROMAN
GL5	Demolition layer	G20	1	131	*131*		RFT			0															X																						ROMAN
GL5	Demolition layer	G20	7	1181	*169*		RFT			0																											13-15										vent 40 x ?, 54+ x ?,	ROMAN
GL5	Demolition layer	G20	1	123	*123*		RFT			0															X																						ROMAN
GL5	Demolition layer	G20	1	711	*711*		RFT			0																											17				X						ROMAN
GL5	Demolition layer	G20	3	437	*146*		RFT			0																											13										ROMAN
GL5	Demolition layer	G20	1	64	*64*	X	Mortar			0																																					?
GL5	Demolition layer	G20	9	1724	*192*		RFT			0															X																						ROMAN
GL5	Demolition layer	G20	1	107	*107*	X	Mortar			0																																					yellow	?
GL5	Demolition layer	G20	1	27	*27*	X	Op sig			0																																					ROMAN
GL5	Demolition layer	G20	3	454	*151*		RFT			0																		X																			2 rect vents 25 x 20+, 20+ x ?	ROMAN
GL5	Demolition layer	G20	7	1251	*179*		RFT			0															X																	X					ROMAN
GL5	Demolition layer	G20	1	130	*130*	X	Op sig			0																																					ROMAN
GL5	Demolition layer	G20	1	91	*91*		RB			0																																					ROMAN
GL5	Demolition layer	G20	6	728	*121*		RFT			0															X																						ROMAN
GL5	Demolition layer	G20	7	1166	*167*		RFT			0																		X																X				traces of 3 rect vents	ROMAN
GL5	Demolition layer	G20	3	257	*86*		RFT			0															X																						ROMAN
GL5	Demolition layer	G20	4	130	*33*		RFT			0																		X																					ROMAN
GL5	Demolition layer	G20	1	241	*241*	X	RT			0																																					ROMAN
GL5	Demolition layer	G20	2	38	*19*		Tess			0																																					ROMAN
GL5	Demolition layer	G20	3	128	*43*	X	RB			0																																					ROMAN
GL5	Demolition layer	G20	36	370	*10*	X	Op sig			0																																					ROMAN
GL5	Demolition layer	G20	5	60	*12*	X	Mortar			0																																					?
GL5	Demolition layer	G20	1	28	*28*	X	RBT			0																																					ROMAN
GL5	Demolition layer	G20	1	397	*397*	X	RB			0																																					ROMAN
GL5	Demolition layer	G20	3	204	*68*		RFT			0																		X																			rectangular vent 35 x ?	ROMAN
GL5	Demolition layer	G20	8	844	*106*		RFT			0															X																						ROMAN
GL5	Demolition layer	G20	2	300	*150*	X	RI			0																																					ROMAN
GL5	Demolition layer	G20	2	1513	*757*	X	RB			0																																					ROMAN

Cxt	Feature type	Find no.	NR	GR.	*MSW*	Discard	Typology	Sub-type	Cor. No.	MNI	FL H.	FL W.	FL TH.	LCA	LCA L.	UCA	UCA L.	Stamp	Sign.	Tally	Graf PF	Animal	Shoe	Scored	Comb.	Roller	Circ. Vt.	Rect. Vt.	Bl. vt.	PH R	PH SQ	2 Phs	Blind	L.	BR.	TH.	Diam.	Wall Pl. Col.	cm2	Mortar	Burnt	Overfired	Abraded	Modif.	Comments	Date
GL5	Demolition layer	G20	5	1146	*229*		RFT			0															X																				ROMAN
GL5	Demolition layer	G20	5	15	*3*	X	Mortar			0																																				?
GL5	Demolition layer	G20	1	37	*37*	X	RBT			0																																				ROMAN
GL5	Demolition layer	G20	8	773	*97*		RFT			0															X																				ROMAN
GL5	Demolition layer	G20	9	996	*111*		RFT			0																		X																	4 rect vents: 40 x 30+, 40 x ?, 30+ x ?, ? x ?	ROMAN
GL5	Demolition layer	G20	12	2285	*190*	X	Op sig			0																																			Flue tile impr	ROMAN
GL5	Demolition layer	G20	4	340	*85*		Mortar			0																																			yellow	?
GL5	Demolition layer	G20	1	130	*130*	X	RB			0																																				ROMAN
GL5	Demolition layer	G20	1	87	*87*	X	Mortar			0																																				ROMAN
GL5	Demolition layer	G20	1	136	*136*		RFT			0															X																				ROMAN
GL5	Demolition layer	G20	10	1282	*128*		RFT			0															X			X																rect vent 36 x ?	ROMAN
GL5	Demolition layer	G20	1	353	*353*		RFT			0															X			X																rect vent 39 X ?	ROMAN
GL5	Demolition layer	G20	1	112	*112*		RFT	VOUSSOIR		0															X																				ROMAN
GL5	Demolition layer	G20	1	655	*655*		RFT			0															X																				ROMAN
GL5	Demolition layer	G20	4	340	*85*		RFT			0															X																				deeply combed	ROMAN
GL5	Demolition layer	G20	1	164	*164*		RFT			0																																				ROMAN
GL5	Demolition layer	G20	2	376	*188*	X	RB			0																																				ROMAN
GL5	Demolition layer	G20	1	17	*17*	X	Mortar			0																																			RFT imp	ROMAN
GL5	Demolition layer	G20	1	283	*283*		RFT			0																																				ROMAN
GL5	Demolition layer	G20	11	1393	*127*		RFT			0															X																				ROMAN
GL5	Demolition layer	G20	1	22	*22*		RFT			0																																				ROMAN
GL5	Demolition layer	G20	1	26	*26*		RFT			0																																				ROMAN
GL5	Demolition layer	G20	2	1147	*574*		RFT			0																			X																rect vents 50+ x 34, 40+ x 30	ROMAN
GL5	Demolition layer	G20	5	1147	*229*		RFT			0																			X																rect vent 50 x ?	ROMAN
GL5	Demolition layer	G20	3	90	*30*		RFT			0																																				ROMAN
GL5	Demolition layer	G20	1	220	*220*		RFT			0															X																				ROMAN
GL5	Demolition layer	G20	3	337	*112*		RFT			0																			X																rect vents 30+ x 20, ? x 30	ROMAN
GL5	Demolition layer	G20	6	720	*120*		RFT			0															X																				ROMAN
GL5	Demolition layer	G20	1	113	*113*		Mortar			0																																				ROMAN
GL5	Demolition layer	G20	1	74	*74*		Op sig			0																																				imp of flue tile combing	?
GL5	Demolition layer	G20	1	32	*32*	X	RBT			0																																			X		ROMAN
GL5	Demolition layer	G20	1	156	*156*	X	RT			0																																				ROMAN
GL5	Demolition layer	G20	9	1509	*168*		RFT			0															X																				190 x 150+ x ? x 17	ROMAN
GL5	Demolition layer	G20	1	87	*87*		RFT			0															X																				ROMAN
GL5	Demolition layer	G20	1	68	*68*	X	RBT			0																																				ROMAN
GL5	Demolition layer	G20	10	994	*99*		RFT			0															X																				ROMAN
GL5	Demolition layer	G20	7	602	*86*		RFT			0																			X																rect vent ? X ?	ROMAN
GL5	Demolition layer	G20	1	75	*75*	X	RBT			0																																				ROMAN
GL5	Demolition layer	G20	1	93	*93*		RT			0																																				UCA?	ROMAN
GL5	Demolition layer	G20	3	20	*7*	X	Mortar			0																																					?
GL5	Demolition layer	G20	1	141	*141*	X	RB			0																																				ROMAN
GL5	Demolition layer	G20	8	976	*122*		RFT			0															X			X																	ROMAN
GL5	Demolition layer	G20	10	894	*89*		RFT			0																		X																Trace 4 rect vents 34 x ?, 23 x 23+	ROMAN
GL5	Demolition layer	G20	1	1635	*1635*		RFT			0															X																				190 x 260+ x ? x 17	ROMAN
GL5	Demolition layer	G20	1	35	*35*	X	Mortar			0																			X																	?
GL5	Demolition layer	G20	5	572	*114*		RFT			0																																			rect vent 40+ x 20+	ROMAN
GL5	Demolition layer	G20	1	50	*50*	X	RBT			0																																				ROMAN
GL5	Demolition layer	G20	5	719	*144*		RFT			0															X												14-18								ROMAN
GL5	Demolition layer	G20	1	174	*174*		RFT			0															X																				ROMAN
GL5	Demolition layer	G20	1	135	*135*	X	RB			0																																				ROMAN
GL5	Demolition layer	G20	1	67	*67*	X	RBT			0																																				ROMAN
GL5	Demolition layer	G20	3	371	*124*		RFT			0																			X																rect vemt 33 x 31+	ROMAN
GL5	Demolition layer	G20	6	1313	*219*		RFT			0															X				X								15-18								trace rect vent 32+ x ?	ROMAN
GL5	Demolition layer	G20	8	310	*39*	X	Mortar			0																																				?
GL5	Demolition layer	G20	24	1238	*52*	X	Op sig			0																																				ROMAN
GL5	Demolition layer	G20	8	332	*42*	X	RBT			0																																				ROMAN

Cxt	Feature type	Find no.	NR	GR.	*MSW*	Discard	Typology	Sub-type	Cor. No.	MNI	FL H.	FL W.	FL TH.	LCA	LCA L.	UCA	UCA L.	Stamp	Sign.	Tally	Graf PF	Animal	Shoe	Scored	Comb.	Roller	Circ. Vt.	Rect. Vt.	Bl. vt.	PH R	PH SQ	2 Phs	Blind	L.	BR.	TH.	Diam.	Wall Pl. Col.	cm2	Mortar	Burnt	Overfired	Abraded	Modif.	Comments	Date
GL5	Demolition layer	G20	1	130	*130*	X	RI			0																																				ROMAN
GL5	Demolition layer	G20	1	1600	*1600*		RFT			0																																				ROMAN
GL5	Demolition layer	G20	6	547	*91*		RFT			0															X																				ROMAN
GL5	Demolition layer	G20	1	177	*177*		RFT			0																																				ROMAN
GL5	Demolition layer	G20	5	493	*99*		RFT			0																		X																		rect vent 32 x ?, ? x ?, ? x ?	ROMAN
GL5	Demolition layer	G20	1	457	*457*	X	RB			0																																				ROMAN
GL5	Demolition layer	G20	4	616	*154*		RFT			0																		X																		traces of 3 rect vents	ROMAN
GL5	Demolition layer	G20	2	1236	*618*		RFT			0															X																				190 x 260+ x ? x 19	ROMAN
GL5	Demolition layer	G20	1	304	*304*		RFT			0															X																				deeply combed	ROMAN
GL5	Demolition layer	G20	2	229	*115*		RFT			0															X			X																		ROMAN
GL5	Demolition layer	G20	3	6	*2*		Op sig			0																		X																		ROMAN
GL5	Demolition layer	G20	5	595	*119*		RFT			0																																				traces of 3 rect vents	ROMAN
GL5	Demolition layer	G20	1	57	*57*		RFT			0																																				ROMAN
GL5	Demolition layer	G20	3	218	*73*		Wall plaster																																	WHITE	40							ROMAN
GL5	Demolition layer	G20	3	166	*55*		Wall plaster																																	WHITE	28							ROMAN
GL5	Demolition layer	G20	1	119	*119*		Wall plaster																																	WHITE	13							ROMAN
GL8	Soil accumulation/ deposition layer	G22	1	234	*234*	X	RB			0																																				ROMAN
GL8	Soil accumulation/ deposition layer	G22	1	60	*60*	X	RBT			0																																				ROMAN
GL8	Soil accumulation/ deposition layer	G22	1	119	*119*	X	RT			0																																				ROMAN
GL8	Soil accumulation/ deposition layer	G22	13	1755	*135*		RFT			0															X			X														X				ROMAN
GL8	Soil accumulation/ deposition layer	G23	3	1151	*384*	X	RB			0																																				ROMAN
GL8	Soil accumulation/ deposition layer	G23	1	71	*71*		RFT			0															X																					ROMAN
GL8	Soil accumulation/ deposition layer	G23	1	36	*36*		RI			0																																				ROMAN
GL8	Soil accumulation/ deposition layer	G23	1	150	*150*		RT			0	47	26	19																																	ROMAN
GL8	Soil accumulation/ deposition layer	G23	1	6	*6*	X	RBT			0																																				ROMAN
GL8	Soil accumulation/ deposition layer	G23	1	1	*1*	X	Mortar			0																																				?
GL8	Soil accumulation/ deposition layer	G23	1	2	*2*	X	Mortar			0																																				?
GL8	Soil accumulation/ deposition layer	G23	1	46	*46*	X	RI			0																																				ROMAN
GL8	Soil accumulation/ deposition layer	G23	1	8	*8*	X	RBT			0																																				ROMAN
GL8	Soil accumulation/ deposition layer	G23	4	162	*41*		RFT			0															X																					ROMAN
GL8	Soil accumulation/ deposition layer	G27	1	77	*77*	X	RI			0																																				ROMAN
GL8	Soil accumulation/ deposition layer	G27	1	611	*611*	X	Mortar			0																																				teg or FT imp	ROMAN
GL8	Soil accumulation/ deposition layer	G27	4	472	*118*		RFT			0															X																					ROMAN
GL8	Soil accumulation/ deposition layer	G27	1	124	*124*	X	RT			0																																				ROMAN
GL8	Soil accumulation/ deposition layer	G27	1	83	*83*	X	RT			0																																				ROMAN
GL8	Soil accumulation/ deposition layer	G27	1	204	*204*	X	RB			0																																				ROMAN
GL8	Soil accumulation/ deposition layer	G27	2	66	*33*	X	RBT			0																																				ROMAN
GL8	Soil accumulation/ deposition layer	G27	1	61	*61*		Mortar			0																																				Imbrex imp?	ROMAN

Cxt	Feature type	Find no.	NR	GR.	*MSW*	Discard	Typology	Sub-type	Cor. No.	MNI	FL H.	FL W.	FL TH.	LCA	LCA L.	UCA	UCA L.	Stamp	Sign.	Tally	Graf PF	Animal	Shoe	Scored	Comb.	Roller	Circ. Vt.	Rect. Vt.	Bl. vt.	PH R	PH SQ	2 Phs	Blind	L.	BR.	TH.	Diam.	Wall Pl. Col.	cm2	Mortar	Burnt	Overfired	Abraded	Modif.	Comments	Date
GL8	Soil accumulation/ deposition layer	G27	1	51	*51*		RFT			0															X																					ROMAN
GL8	Soil accumulation/ deposition layer	G27	1	1113	*1113*		RFT			0															X																X						ROMAN
GL8	Soil accumulation/ deposition layer	G27	1	39	*39*	X	RI			0																																				ROMAN
GL8	Soil accumulation/ deposition layer	G27	1	603	*603*	X	RB			0																																				ROMAN
GL8	Soil accumulation/ deposition layer	G27	1	5	*5*	X	RBT			0																																				ROMAN
GL8	Soil accumulation/ deposition layer	G27	1	87	*87*	X	RT			0																																				ROMAN
GL8	Soil accumulation/ deposition layer	G27	1	285	*285*		RT			0	50	27	23																																ROMAN
GL8	Soil accumulation/ deposition layer	G27	1	69	*69*	X	Op sig			0																																				ROMAN
GL8	Soil accumulation/ deposition layer	G27	1	1	*1*		Mortar			0																																				?
GL8	Soil accumulation/ deposition layer	G27	3	185	*62*		RFT			0																																				ROMAN
GL8	Soil accumulation/ deposition layer	G30	3	24	*8*	X	Mortar			0																																				?
GL8	Soil accumulation/ deposition layer	G30	3	22	*7*	X	RBT			0																																				ROMAN
GL8	Soil accumulation/ deposition layer	G33	2	132	*66*	X	RB			0																																				ROMAN
GL8	Soil accumulation/ deposition layer	G33	1	14	*14*	X	RBT			0																																				ROMAN
GL8	Soil accumulation/ deposition layer	G33	1	9	*9*	X	RBT			0																																				ROMAN
GL8	Soil accumulation/ deposition layer	G33	2	166	*83*	X	RT			0																																				ROMAN
GL8	Soil accumulation/ deposition layer	G33	2	52	*26*	X	RBT			0																																				ROMAN
GL8	Soil accumulation/ deposition layer	G33	7	538	*77*		RFT			0															X			X																	rect vent 50+ x ?	ROMAN
GL8	Soil accumulation/ deposition layer	G34	1	109	*109*	X	RB			0																																				ROMAN
GL8	Soil accumulation/ deposition layer	G34	1	11	*11*	X	Baked clay			0																																				?
GL8	Soil accumulation/ deposition layer	G34	2	193	*97*		RFT			0															X																					ROMAN
GL8	Soil accumulation/ deposition layer	G38	1	84	*84*	X	RI			0																																				ROMAN
GL8	Soil accumulation/ deposition layer	G38	1	70	*70*		RFT			0															X																					ROMAN
GL8	Soil accumulation/ deposition layer	G38	1	90	*90*	X	RB			0																																				ROMAN
GL8	Soil accumulation/ deposition layer	G38	1	407	*407*	X	RB			0																																				ROMAN
GL8	Soil accumulation/ deposition layer	G38	1	51	*51*	X	RI			0																																				ROMAN
GL8	Soil accumulation/ deposition layer	G38	1	201	*201*	X	RT			0																																				ROMAN
GL8	Soil accumulation/ deposition layer	G38	1	68	*68*		RFT			0															X																					ROMAN
GL8	Soil accumulation/ deposition layer	G38	1	20	*20*		RBT			0																																				ROMAN
GL8	Soil accumulation/ deposition layer	G40	1	23	*23*	X	Mortar			0																																				?
GL8	Soil accumulation/ deposition layer	G40	3	1863	*621*	X	RB			0																																				ROMAN

Cxt	Feature type	Find no.	NR	GR.	*MSW*	Discard	Typology	Sub-type	Cor. No.	MNI	FL H.	FL W.	FL TH.	LCA	LCA L.	UCA	UCA L.	Stamp	Sign.	Tally	Graf PF	Animal	Shoe	Scored	Comb.	Roller	Circ. Vt.	Rect. Vt.	Bl. vt.	PH R	PH SQ	2 Phs	Blind	L.	BR.	TH.	Diam.	Wall Pl. Col.	cm2	Mortar	Burnt	Overfired	Abraded	Modif.	Comments	Date
GL8	Soil accumulation/ deposition layer	G40	1	123	*123*	X	RB			0																																			ROMAN
GL8	Soil accumulation/ deposition layer	G40	3	372	*124*		RFT			0															X															X					ROMAN
GL8	Soil accumulation/ deposition layer	G40	1	48	*48*	X	RBT			0																																			ROMAN
GL8	Soil accumulation/ deposition layer	G40	6	547	*91*		RFT			0																																			ROMAN
GL8	Soil accumulation/ deposition layer	G40	10	917	*92*		RFT			0															X																				ROMAN
GL9	Layer of charcoal/burnt wood	G32	1	26	*26*		RFT			0															X																				ROMAN
GL9	Layer of charcoal/burnt wood	G32	17	131	*8*	X	RBT			0																																			ROMAN
GL9	Layer of charcoal/burnt wood	G32	22	200	*9*		Mortar			0																																			?
GL9	Layer of charcoal/burnt wood	G36	2	104	*52*		RFT			0															X																				ROMAN
GL9	Layer of charcoal/burnt wood	G36	1	62	*62*		RFT			0																		X																	rect vent ? X ?	ROMAN
GL9	Layer of charcoal/burnt wood	G36	7	95	*14*	X	RBT			0																																			ROMAN
GL9	Layer of charcoal/burnt wood	G36	1	235	*235*	X	RT			0																																			ROMAN
GL9	Layer of charcoal/burnt wood	G36	6	1309	*218*	X	RB			0																																			ROMAN
GL9	Layer of charcoal/burnt wood	G36	1	309	*309*	X	RI			0																																			ROMAN
GL9	Layer of charcoal/burnt wood	G36	5	461	*92*	X	RT			0																																			ROMAN
GL9	Layer of charcoal/burnt wood	G36	1	731	*731*	X	RBT			0																																			ROMAN
GL9	Layer of charcoal/burnt wood	G36	1	57	*57*	X	RI			0																																			ROMAN
GL9	Layer of charcoal/burnt wood	G37	3	4582	*1527*		RB	PEDALIS		0																									305	260+	39								ROMAN
GL9	Layer of charcoal/burnt wood	G41	4	115	*29*	X	RT			0																																			ROMAN
GL9	Layer of charcoal/burnt wood	G41	1	119	*119*		RT			0																																			ROMAN
GL9	Layer of charcoal/burnt wood	G41	4	27	*7*	X	RBT			0																																			ROMAN
GL9	Layer of charcoal/burnt wood	G41	1	14	*14*	X	Baked clay			0																																			?
GL9	Layer of charcoal/burnt wood	G41	4	125	*31*	X	Mortar			0																																			?
GL9	Layer of charcoal/burnt wood	G41	1	12	*12*	X	Mortar			0																																			?
GL9	Layer of charcoal/burnt wood	G41	1	40	*40*		RFT			0															X																				ROMAN
GL9	Layer of charcoal/burnt wood	G41	1	4	*4*	X	Baked clay			0																																			?
GL9	Layer of charcoal/burnt wood	G41	8	80	*10*	X	RBT			0																																			ROMAN
GL9	Layer of charcoal/burnt wood	G41	1	1	*1*		Wall plaster																																YELLOW	1						ROMAN
GL9	Layer of charcoal/burnt wood	G48	3	49	*16*	X	RBT			0																																			ROMAN
GL9	Layer of charcoal/burnt wood	G48	2	422	*211*	X	RI			0																																			ROMAN
GL9	Layer of charcoal/burnt wood	G48	4	1214	*304*	X	RB			0																																			ROMAN

Cxt	Feature type	Find no.	NR	GR.	*MSW*	Discard	Typology	Sub-type	Cor. No.	MNI	FL H.	FL W.	FL TH.	LCA	LCA L.	UCA	UCA L.	Stamp	Sign.	Tally	Graf PF	Animal	Shoe	Scored	Comb.	Roller	Circ. Vt.	Rect. Vt.	Bl. vt.	PH R	PH SQ	2 Phs	Blind	L.	BR.	TH.	Diam.	Wall Pl. Col.	cm2	Mortar	Burnt	Overfired	Abraded	Modif.	Comments	Date
GL9	Layer of charcoal/burnt wood	G48	1	239	*239*		RFT			0															X																					ROMAN
GL9	Layer of charcoal/burnt wood	G48	6	1872	*312*	X	RT			0																																				ROMAN
GL9	Layer of charcoal/burnt wood	G48	2	223	*112*	X	RB			0																																				ROMAN
GL9	Layer of charcoal/burnt wood	G48	1	120	*120*	X	RT			0																																				ROMAN
GL9	Layer of charcoal/burnt wood	G48	1	81	*81*	X	RT			0																																				ROMAN
GL9	Layer of charcoal/burnt wood	G48	1	27	*27*	X	RBT			0																																				ROMAN
GL9	Layer of charcoal/burnt wood	G48	1	157	*157*		RFT			0															X											18									ROMAN
GL9	Layer of charcoal/burnt wood	G48	1	102	*102*		RI			0																																				ROMAN
GL9	Layer of charcoal/burnt wood	G48	1	53	*53*		Baked clay			0																																				slag/glaze on surface	?
GL9	Layer of charcoal/burnt wood	G49	1	100	*100*	X	RI			0																																				ROMAN
GL9	Layer of charcoal/burnt wood	G49	1	18	*18*	X	RT			0																																				ROMAN
GL9	Layer of charcoal/burnt wood	G49	3	292	*97*	X	RB			0																																				ROMAN
GL9	Layer of charcoal/burnt wood	G67	1	3843	*3843*		RB			0																									265+	260+	38									ROMAN
GL10	?Accumulation with demolition debris	G54	22	2073	*94*	X	Op sig			0																																			SAMPLE KEPT	ROMAN
GL10	?Accumulation with demolition debris	G54	5	2133	*427*	X	Op sig			0																																			SAMPLE KEPT	ROMAN
GL10	?Accumulation with demolition debris	G54	7	3600	*514*	X	RB			0																																				ROMAN
GL10	?Accumulation with demolition debris	G54	2	264	*132*	X	RT			0																																				ROMAN
GL10	?Accumulation with demolition debris	G54	3	373	*124*	X	RI			0																																				ROMAN
GL10	?Accumulation with demolition debris	G54	1	132	*132*		RT			0	46	22	26			B1																													ROMAN
GL10	?Accumulation with demolition debris	G54	2	133	*67*		RFT			0															X																					ROMAN
GL10	?Accumulation with demolition debris	G54	2	426	*213*	X	RI			0																																				ROMAN
GL10	?Accumulation with demolition debris	G54	6	2697	*450*	X	RB			0																																				ROMAN
GL10	?Accumulation with demolition debris	G54	1	204	*204*	X	RT			0																																				ROMAN
GL10	?Accumulation with demolition debris	G54	1	145	*145*		RT			0	?	?	22	D1 5																															AD 240-380
GL10	?Accumulation with demolition debris	G54	2	302	*151*	X	RI			0																																				ROMAN
GL10	?Accumulation with demolition debris	G54	1	167	*167*	X	RFT			0																																				ROMAN
GL10	?Accumulation with demolition debris	G54	3	312	*104*	X	RT			0																																				ROMAN
GL10	?Accumulation with demolition debris	G54	10	2084	*208*	X	RB			0																																				ROMAN
GL10	?Accumulation with demolition debris	G54	1	385	*385*		RB			0																																				painted (white, slip) sign curve [photo]	ROMAN
GL10	?Accumulation with demolition debris	G54	1	228	*228*		RB			0																																				2 cm groove with combing [photo]	ROMAN
GL10	?Accumulation with	G54	1	183	*183*	X	RB			0																																				ROMAN

Cxt	Feature type	Find no.	NR	GR.	*MSW*	Discard	Typology	Sub-type	Cor. No.	MNI	FL H.	FL W.	FL TH.	LCA	LCA L.	UCA	UCA L.	Stamp	Sign.	Tally	Graf PF	Animal	Shoe	Scored	Comb.	Roller	Circ. Vt.	Rect. Vt.	Bl. vt.	PH R	PH SQ	2 Phs	Blind	L.	BR.	TH.	Diam.	Wall Pl. Col.	cm2	Mortar	Burnt	Overfired	Abraded	Modif.	Comments	Date
	demolition debris																																													
GL10	?Accumulation with demolition debris	G54	1	1291	*1291*		RB			0																																				ROMAN
GL10	?Accumulation with demolition debris	G54	7	3097	*442*	X	RB			0																																				ROMAN
GL10	?Accumulation with demolition debris	G54	11	2161	*196*	X	Mortar			0																																				?
GL10	?Accumulation with demolition debris	G54	2	1567	*784*		Mortar			0																																				?
GL10	?Accumulation with demolition debris	G54	30	2102	*70*	X	Mortar			0																																				?
GL10	?Accumulation with demolition debris	G54	1	176	*176*		Mortar			0																																				?
GL10	?Accumulation with demolition debris	G54	2	559	*280*	X	RB			0																																				ROMAN
GL10	?Accumulation with demolition debris	G54	3	1975	*658*		Column brick			0																													360							ROMAN
GL10	?Accumulation with demolition debris	G54	1	187	*187*		RT			0						B4																												UCA B4	ROMAN
GL10	?Accumulation with demolition debris	G54	2	2094	*1047*		RB			0																																			cream, smooth fabric, 50 x 160+ x 180+	ROMAN
GL10	?Accumulation with demolition debris	G54	6	168	*28*	X	Mortar			0																																				?
GL10	?Accumulation with demolition debris	G54	13	988	*76*	X	Mortar			0																																				?
GL10	?Accumulation with demolition debris	G54	2	277	*139*		Mortar			0																																				?
GL10	?Accumulation with demolition debris	G54	27	1153	*43*		Wall plaster																																	WHITE	238						2 LAYERS OF MORTAR (15, 22 MM)	ROMAN
GL10	?Accumulation with demolition debris	G62	18	132	*7*		stucco			0																																			slightly coarser than the fine moulded stucco	ROMAN
GL10	?Accumulation with demolition debris	G62	18	130	*7*		stucco			0																																			slightly coarser than the fine moulded stucco	ROMAN
GL12	Remains of burnt timber plank at base of GL9	G43	1	6	*6*	X	RT			0																																				ROMAN
GL12	Remains of burnt timber plank at base of GL9	G43	1	1	*1*		RBT			0																																				ROMAN
GL12	Remains of burnt timber plank at base of GL9	G43	8	29	*4*	X	Mortar			0																																				?
GL12	Remains of burnt timber plank at base of GL9	G43	3	31	*10*	X	Mortar			0																																				?
GL12	Remains of burnt timber plank at base of GL9	G43	1	16	*16*	X	RBT			0																																				ROMAN
GL12	Remains of burnt timber plank at base of GL9	G44	1	627	*627*		RT			0																																				ROMAN
GL14	Compacted earth and clay, possible floor layer	G55	1	3	*3*	X	Mortar			0																																				?
GL14	Compacted earth and clay, possible floor layer	G55	5	24	*5*		Wall plaster			0																														WHITE	13							ROMAN
GL14	Compacted earth and clay, possible floor layer	G55	1	350	*350*	X	Mortar			0																																				?
GL14	Compacted earth and clay, possible floor layer	G55	1	419	*419*	X	RI			0																																				ROMAN
GL14	Compacted earth and clay, possible floor layer	G55	1	189	*189*	X	RT			0																																				ROMAN
GL14	Compacted earth and clay, possible floor layer	G55	1	18	*18*	X	Baked clay			0																																				?
GL14	Compacted earth and clay, possible floor layer	G55	1	54	*54*	X	Baked clay			0																																				?
GL14	Compacted earth and clay, possible floor layer	G55	1	1023	*1023*	X	RB			0																																				ROMAN
GL14	Compacted earth and	G55	1	130	*130*	X	RBT			0																																				ROMAN

Cxt	Feature type	Find no.	NR	GR.	*MSW*	Discard	Typology	Sub-type	Cor. No.	MNI	FL H.	FL W.	FL TH.	LCA	LCA L.	UCA	UCA L.	Stamp	Sign.	Tally	Graf PF	Animal	Shoe	Scored	Comb.	Roller	Circ. Vt.	Rect. Vt.	Bl. vt.	PH R	PH SQ	2 Phs	Blind	L.	BR.	TH.	Diam.	Wall Pl. Col.	cm2	Mortar	Burnt	Overfired	Abraded	Modif.	Comments	Date
	clay, possible floor layer																																												
GL14	Compacted earth and clay, possible floor layer	G55	1	39	*39*		Wall plaster			0																													WHITE	15							ROMAN
GL14	Compacted earth and clay, possible floor layer	G55	3	234	*78*	X	RI			0																																				ROMAN
GL14	Compacted earth and clay, possible floor layer	G55	5	399	*80*	X	RT			0																																				ROMAN
GL14	Compacted earth and clay, possible floor layer	G55	4	939	*235*	X	RB			0																																		X		1 sherd with worn/smoothed margin kept	ROMAN
GL14	Compacted earth and clay, possible floor layer	G55	3	442	*147*		RT			0				A2/ 26																															AD 40-120
GL14	Compacted earth and clay, possible floor layer	G55					RT				55	37	30																																ROMAN
GL14	Compacted earth and clay, possible floor layer	G55					RT				33	33	10																																ROMAN
GL15	Compacted earth, possible floor layer	G56	2	21	*11*	X	Mortar			0																																				?
GL15	Compacted earth, possible floor layer	G56	2	177	*89*	X	RI			0																																				ROMAN
GL15	Compacted earth, possible floor layer	G56	2	77	*39*	X	RT			0																																				ROMAN
GL16	Compacted earth, possible floor layer	G57	2	123	*62*	X	RT			0																																				ROMAN
GL16	Compacted earth, possible floor layer	G57	1	48	*48*		RI			0																																			MARBLED FABRIC	ROMAN
GL16	Compacted earth, possible floor layer	G57	1	54	*54*	X	RFT			0																																				ROMAN
GL17	Silt and crushed CBM fragments	G58	86	475	*6*	X	Mortar			0																																			2 sherds kept	?
GL19	Metalled surface	G?	1	40	*40*	X	RT			0																																				ROMAN
GL19	Metalled surface	G?	1	20	*20*	X	RBT			0																																				ROMAN
GL20	Metalled surface?	G63	2	87	*44*	X	RT			0																																				ROMAN
GL20	Metalled surface?	G66	1	133	*133*	X	RT			0									X																										SIGN CURVE	ROMAN
GL22	Boudiccan destruction debris		4	252	*63*	X	RT			0																																				ROMAN
GL22	Boudiccan destruction debris		2	815	*408*		RT			0	55	34	25	A26																															AD 40-120
GL22	Boudiccan destruction debris		3	278	*93*	X	RI			0																																				ROMAN
GL22	Boudiccan destruction debris		16	1064	*67*	X	Baked clay			0																																			1 kept	?
GL22	Boudiccan destruction debris		2	102	*51*		Wall plaster																																RED	25							ROMAN
GL22	Boudiccan destruction debris		4	251	*63*		Wall plaster																																WHITE	10							ROMAN
GL22	Boudiccan destruction debris		1	52	*52*		Wall plaster																																GREEN, WHITE & BLACK	17							ROMAN
GL23	Scorched floor (probably upper part of GL28)	G74	1	6	*6*		Baked clay			0																																				?
GL23	Scorched floor (probably upper part of GL28)	G94	1	4	*4*	X	Mortar			0																																				?
GL23	Scorched floor (probably upper part of GL28)	G94	1	3	*3*	X	RBT			0																																				ROMAN
GL24	Sandy-clay floor layer	G96	1	76	*76*	X	RT			0																																				ROMAN
GL24	Sandy-clay floor layer	G96	1	41	*41*	X	RI			0																																				ROMAN
GL24	Sandy-clay floor layer	G96	6	121	*20*	X	RBT			0																																				ROMAN
GL25	Burnt sand floor	G76	3	26	*9*	X	daub			0																																				?
GL26	Boudiccan destruction debris	G75	1	52	*52*	X	RBT			0																																				ROMAN
GL28	Sandy-clay floor (lower part of GL23)	G90	1	3	*3*	X	RBT			0																																				ROMAN

Cxt	Feature type	Find no.	NR	GR.	*MSW*	Discard	Typology	Sub-type	Cor. No.	MNI	FL H.	FL W.	FL TH.	LCA	LCA L.	UCA	UCA L.	Stamp	Sign.	Tally	Graf PF	Animal	Shoe	Scored	Comb.	Roller	Circ. Vt.	Rect. Vt.	Bl. vt.	PH R	PH SQ	2 Phs	Blind	L.	BR.	TH.	Diam.	Wall Pl. Col.	cm2	Mortar	Burnt	Overfired	Abraded	Modif.	Comments	Date
HF2	Cellar wall	H2a	1	693	*693*		Med floor tile			0																							115	110	27										smooth surface, no glaze, mortar on one side	MEDIEVAL
HF2	Cellar wall	H2a	1	2016	*2016*		BR	UNFROG		0																							200	96	47											17TH-18TH CENTURY
HF2	Cellar wall	H2a	1	1851	*1851*		BR	UNFROG		0																							210	100	50											17TH-18TH CENTURY
HF2	Cellar wall	H2a	1	1705	*1705*		BR	UNFROG		0																							205	99	50											17TH-18TH CENTURY
HF3	Robber trench	H4	1	6250	*6250*		RB			0																																				ROMAN
HF3	Robber trench	H4	1	4232	*4232*	X	RB			0																																				ROMAN
HF3	Robber trench	H4	1	581	*581*		RFT			0															X											15									ROMAN
HF3	Robber trench	H4	2	20	*10*		Mortar			0																																				200 mm x ? x ?	?
HF3	Robber trench	H4	1	4612	*4612*		RB			0																																X						ROMAN
HF3	Robber trench	H4	1	4294	*4294*		RFT			0																																						ROMAN
HF3	Robber trench	H4	1	3364	*3364*		RB			0																							260	?	40											ROMAN
HF3	Robber trench	H4	1	5405	*5405*		RB			0																							230	?	38											ROMAN
HF3	Robber trench	H4	1	142	*142*		Wall plaster																															YELLOW & RED	24							ROMAN
HF3	Robber trench	H11	1	275	*275*		RFT			0															X																					ROMAN
HF5	Posthole	H12	1	106	*106*	X	Daub brick			0																																					ROMAN
HF5	Posthole	H12	1	198	*198*		PAR			0															X																					ROMAN
HF10	Construction cut for wall foundation HF4	H20	2	272	*136*	X	Daub brick			0																																					ROMAN
HL2	Accumulation with demolition material	H2b	1	235	*235*	X	RB			0																																					ROMAN
HL2	Accumulation with demolition material	H2b	1	1228	*1228*		RB			0																											36									YELLOW FABRIC	ROMAN
HL2	Accumulation with demolition material	H2b	1	366	*366*		RFT			0																																					ROMAN
HL2	Accumulation with demolition material	H2b	1	326	*326*		RT			0	44	27	22																																	ROMAN
HL2	Accumulation with demolition material	H2b	1	30	*30*		RFT			0															X																					ROMAN
HL2	Accumulation with demolition material	H2b	1	177	*177*		RFT			0															X																					ROMAN
HL2	Accumulation with demolition material	H2b	2	2317	*1159*	X	RFT			0																											39-42									ROMAN
HL3	Accumulation with demolition material	H3	1	11	*11*	X	RBT			0																																					ROMAN
HL3	Accumulation with demolition material	H3	4	489	*122*		RFT			0																											15-17									ROMAN
HL3	Accumulation with demolition material	H3	1	557	*557*		RT			0	45	24	17	D1 5																																AD 240-380
HL3	Accumulation with demolition material	H3	1	242	*242*		RFT			0															X																					ROMAN
HL3	Accumulation with demolition material	H3	5	1815	*363*		RFT			0															X												15-19									240mm+x 185 x 16	ROMAN
HL3	Accumulation with demolition material	H3	4	651	*163*		RFT			0																																					ROMAN
HL3	Accumulation with demolition material	H3	1	4730	*4730*		RB			0																																						ROMAN
HL3	Accumulation with demolition material	H3	1	274	*274*	X	Op sig			0																																						ROMAN
HL3	Accumulation with demolition material	H3	1	2483	*2483*	X	RB			0																											38									ROMAN
HL3	Accumulation with demolition material	H3	4	1532	*383*		RFT			0															X																					ROMAN
HL5	Accumulation	H6	2	1499	*750*	X	RB			0																																					ROMAN
HL6	Demolition debris	H7	3	2918	*973*	X	RB			0																																					ROMAN
HL6	Demolition debris	H7	1	50	*50*	X	RB			0																																					ROMAN
HL8	Charcoal horizon	H5	2	9	*5*		Mortar			0																																					?

Cxt	Feature type	Find no.	NR	GR.	*MSW*	Discard	Typology	Sub-type	Cor. No.	MNI	FL H.	FL W.	FL TH.	LCA	LCA L.	UCA	UCA L.	Stamp	Sign.	Tally	Graf PF	Animal	Shoe	Scored	Comb.	Roller	Circ. Vt.	Rect. Vt.	Bl. vt.	PH R	PH SQ	2 Phs	Blind	L.	BR.	TH.	Diam.	Wall Pl. Col.	cm2	Mortar	Burnt	Overfired	Abraded	Modif.	Comments	Date
HL8	Charcoal horizon	H5	2	39	*20*		RBT			0																																			ROMAN
HL8	Charcoal horizon	H5	3	21	*7*		Wall plaster																															RED	13							ROMAN
HL12	Metalled surface	H10	4	188	*47*		RT			0																																				ROMAN
HL15	Metalled surface	H13	1	336	*336*		RT			0	?	?	34	C5																															AD 160-260
HL15	Metalled surface	H13	2	378	*189*	X	RB			0																																			ROMAN
HL15	Metalled surface	H13	1	66	*66*		RT			0																																			ROMAN
HL15	Metalled surface	H13	1	42	*42*	X	RT			0																																			ROMAN
HL15	Metalled surface	H13	2	182	*91*	X	RT			0																																			ROMAN
HL16	Clay floor	H14	4	56	*14*	X	RT			0																																			ROMAN
HL16	Clay floor	H14	1	90	*90*	X	RB			0																																			ROMAN
HL16	Clay floor	H14	1	76	*76*	X	RBT			0																																			ROMAN
HL16	Clay floor	H14	15	495	*33*	X	Daub brick			0																																		Mostly frags of daub bricks (some kept)	ROMAN
HL16	Clay floor	H15	2	65	*33*	X	RBT			0																																				ROMAN
HL16	Clay floor	H15	3	66	*22*	X	Daub brick			0																																				ROMAN
HL16	Clay floor	H15	2	143	*72*	X	RT			0																																				ROMAN
HL19	Boudiccan destruction debris	H18	1	100	*100*	X	RI			0																																				ROMAN
HL19	Boudiccan destruction debris	H18	2	149	*75*	X	RT			0																																				ROMAN
HL19	Boudiccan destruction debris	H18	1	129	*129*		RT			0	53	34	24																																ROMAN
HL19	Boudiccan destruction debris	H18	2	30	*15*		RBT			0																																				ROMAN
HL19	Boudiccan destruction debris	H18	2	531	*266*	X	Daub brick			0																																				ROMAN
HL19	Boudiccan destruction debris	H18	27	621	*23*	X	Baked clay			0																																				?
HL19	Boudiccan destruction debris	H18	1	65	*65*		Baked clay			0																																			moulded, DAUB?	?
HL19	Boudiccan destruction debris	H18	1	315	*315*	X	RT			0																																				ROMAN
HL19	Boudiccan destruction debris	H18	1	123	*123*		RT			0	55	26	29																																ROMAN
HL19	Boudiccan destruction debris	H18	3	148	*49*	X	Baked clay			0																																				?
HL19	Boudiccan destruction debris	H19	1	4	*4*	X	Mortar			0																																				?
HL19	Boudiccan destruction debris	H19	6	32	*5*	X	RBT			0																																				ROMAN
HL19	Boudiccan destruction debris	H19	17	201	*12*	X	Baked clay			0																																				?
HL19	Boudiccan destruction debris	H19	8	63	*8*	X	Baked clay			0																																				?
HL19	Boudiccan destruction debris	H19	2	38	*19*	X	RT			0																																				ROMAN
HL19	Boudiccan destruction debris	H19	1	17	*17*	X	RI			0																																				ROMAN
HL19	Boudiccan destruction debris	H19	1	91	*91*		Wall plaster																																	WHITE	8							ROMAN
HL19	Boudiccan destruction debris	H19	1	5	*5*		Wall plaster																																	RED	2							ROMAN
IF1	VOID	I2	1	126	*126*	X	RI			0																																				ROMAN
IF1	VOID	I2	2	669	*335*	X	RB			0																																				ROMAN
IF1	VOID	I2	1	127	*127*	X	RT			0																																				ROMAN
IF1	VOID	I2	2	466	*233*		RFT			0																												17-18								ROMAN
IF4	VOID	I3	1	87	*87*		RFT			0															X																				ROMAN
IF4	VOID	I3	1	36	*36*	X	RT			0																																				ROMAN
IF4	VOID	I3	1	316	*316*	X	RB			0																																				ROMAN
IF7	Pit	I6	1	116	*116*	X	RB			0																																				ROMAN
IF8	Remnant of charcoal-rich	I7	1	144	*144*	X	RB			0																																				ROMAN

Cxt	Feature type	Find no.	NR	GR.	*MSW*	Discard	Typology	Sub-type	Cor. No.	MNI	FL H.	FL W.	FL TH.	LCA	LCA L.	UCA	UCA L.	Stamp	Sign.	Tally	Graf PF	Animal	Shoe	Scored	Comb.	Roller	Circ. Vt.	Rect. Vt.	Bl. vt.	PH R	PH SQ	2 Phs	Blind	L.	BR.	TH.	Diam.	Wall Pl. Col.	cm2	Mortar	Burnt	Overfired	Abraded	Modif.	Comments	Date
	layer?																																													
IF8	Remnant of charcoal-rich layer?	I7	1	169	*169*		RT			0	45	36	23																																	ROMAN
IF9	Pit	I9	2	100	*50*	X	RI			0																																				ROMAN
IF9	Pit	I9	1	46	*46*		RT			0																																				ROMAN
IF9	Pit	I9	1	207	*207*		Daub brick			0																																				ROMAN
IF11	Pit or layer	I13	3	399	*133*	X	RI			0																																				ROMAN
IF11	Pit or layer	I13	2	300	*150*	X	RT			0																																				ROMAN
IF11	Pit or layer	I13	1	7	*7*	X	RBT			0																																				ROMAN
IF11	Pit or layer	I13	1	13	*13*	X	Baked clay			0																																				?
IF11	Pit or layer	I13	2	350	*175*		RT			0	62	29	25																																	ROMAN
IF11	Pit or layer	I13					RT									B6	61																													ROMAN
IF11	Pit or layer	I14	3	105	*35*	X	RI			0																																				ROMAN
IF11	Pit or layer	I14	9	54	*6*	X	RBT			0																																				ROMAN
IF11	Pit or layer	I14	4	243	*61*	X	RT			0																																				ROMAN
IF11	Pit or layer	I15	2	35	*18*	X	RBT			0																																				ROMAN
IF12	Quarry pit?	I17	1	113	*113*	X	RI			0																																				ROMAN
IF12	Quarry pit?	I17	1	114	*114*	X	RB			0																																			cracked surface	ROMAN
IF12	Quarry pit?	I17	2	43	*22*	X	RBT			0																																				ROMAN
IF12	Quarry pit?	I17	2	259	*130*	X	RT			0																																				ROMAN
IF12	Quarry pit?	I17	2	283	*142*		RT			0	?	19	?																																	ROMAN
IF12	Quarry pit?	I17					RT			0	63	27	27			B7	58																													ROMAN
IL2	In-fill	I1	4	386	*97*	X	PT			0																				X											X					MEDIEVAL-POST MEDIEVAL
IL8	Redeposited demolition material	I4	2	725	*363*	X	RB			0																																				ROMAN
IL8	Redeposited demolition material	I4	9	1697	*189*		RFT			0															X												14-21								ROMAN
IL9	Accumulation	I5	2	2236	*1118*	X	RB			0																																				ROMAN
IL9	Accumulation	I5	1	625	*625*		RFT			0															X			X																	RECT VENT 30+ x ?, 185 x 110+	ROMAN
IL9	Accumulation	I5	1	84	*84*		RFT			0															X																					ROMAN
IL9	Accumulation	I5	2	232	*116*	X	RT			0																																				ROMAN
IL9	Accumulation	I5	2	45	*23*	X	RBT			0																																				ROMAN
IL9	Accumulation	I5	1	698	*698*		RB			0																																			finger imp on edge, 38 mm	ROMAN
IL9	Accumulation	I5	1	899	*899*	X	RB			0																																				ROMAN
IL12	Accumulation	I8	1	256	*256*	X	RI			0																																				ROMAN
IL12	Accumulation	I8	1	91	*91*	X	RT			0																																				ROMAN
IL12	Accumulation	I8	41	2805	*68*		RB			0																											32-47								ROMAN
IL12	Accumulation	I8	1	125	*125*		RBT			0																																				ROMAN
IL12	Accumulation	I8	2	495	*248*		RFT			0															X											17-19								ROMAN
IL14	Sub-base for gravel surface	I10	1	39	*39*	X	RBT			0																																				ROMAN
IL14	Sub-base for gravel surface	I10	1	163	*163*	X	RB			0																											32								ROMAN
IL14	Sub-base for gravel surface	I10	5	311	*62*	X	RI			0																																				ROMAN
IL14	Sub-base for gravel surface	I10	2	99	*50*	X	RI			0																																				ROMAN
IL14	Sub-base for gravel surface	I10	3	131	*44*	X	RT			0																																				ROMAN
IL14	Sub-base for gravel surface	I10	1	476	*476*	X	RT			0	54	39	27	A26	62																											X				AD 40-120

Appendix 4 Small finds and iron nails

Small finds

SF	Context	Find no.	Object type	Description	Qt.	Wt. g	Length mm	Width mm	Thickness mm	Diameter mm	Date (with context date in brackets)
1	BF4	B6	Quern stone	Fragment of millstone grit quern including part of the rounded outside edge and the dressed surface (heavily worn radial grooves).	1	555.3	118.2	100.8	33.9	-	?Roman
2	BF6	B18	Sheet	*c* 22 small to very small fragments of copper-alloy sheet, *c* 1.8mm thick. The largest piece is incomplete with only one original edge surviving but has hollow conical projection – 11.0mm long, 7.7mm wide and 4.9mm high.	22	1.0	11.0	7.7	4.9	-	(Roman)
3	BF6	B19	Wire	Strip of copper-alloy wire, thicker in the centre, tapers towards both ends which are slightly curved.	1	0.8	64.7	-	-	0.7-2.0	(Roman)
4	BF6	B21	Sheet	Fragment of thick copper-alloy sheet, convex.	1	25.1	49.6	30.5	3.3	-	(Roman)
5	CF3	C4	Lace-end	Complete copper-alloy lace end, Crummy Type 2 (*CAR* **5**) made by folding a piece of sheet metal to secure the lace. *From inside the cistern along with SF6 and SF8.*	1	0.1	21.7	3.5	2.5	-	Medieval, *c* 1550/75-1700+
6	CF3	C4	Dress pins	a) Complete copper-alloy dress pin of Crummy (1988) Type 1: pin formed by wrapping a short length of wire once or more around the shaft. The wire has been wrapped around the shaft twice to form a head 2.03mm in diameter. b) Complete copper-alloy dress pin of Crummy (1988) Type 1: pin formed by wrapping a short length of wire once or more around the shaft. The pin is corroded onto an iron nail but the head of the pin is visible on the x-ray. * Weight includes the iron nail. In general pins become shorter, from 30-45mm to 18-28mm, in the 16th and 17th centuries. So, these pins are probably late medieval in date. *From inside the cistern along with SF5 and SF8.*	1 2	0.2 6.8*	40.4 *c* 39.8	- -	- -	0.8 0.8	Later medieval (*c* 14th-16th century)
7	*CF3*	*C4*	*Iron objects*	*Six iron objects were excavated from within pit CF3. It is uncertain if they were originally deposited within the cistern.* *For descriptions see individual entries 7a-7f below.*	-	-	-	-	-	-	*Medieval*
7a	CF3	C4	Knife handle	Iron knife handle, blade missing, from a scale tang knife. Handle is parallel sided, with at least two (possibly three) rivet holes and a copper-alloy cap at the end. The cap is made from a strip of copper-alloy sheet, 30.0mm long, 9.6mm wide, 0.5mm thick. Mineralised wood on both sides of the handle indicate that the handle would have had wooden scales. X-ray shows stylised animal maker's mark (cutler's mark).	1	37.0	90.4	24.0	8.8		Medieval
7b	CF3	C4	Handle	Iron handle, broken at one end, flares towards terminal which ends in three concave edges (one at the end and one either side). At least two iron rivets in place projecting either side of handle (?for attachment of scales) and at least two copper-alloy rivets are visible on one side of the terminal. Possibly a knife handle.	1	21.6	72.1	11.5-18.5	*c* 11.0		Medieval
7c	CF3	C4	Object	Iron strip (now broken into two joining pieces), broken at both ends, one end tapers, wider end curves in on itself a little. Possibly a knife but cross-section difficult to determine.	1	141.1	186.6	19.7-30.0	*c* 7.0		Medieval
7d	CF3	C4	Staple	U-shaped staple, tip of one arm broken.	1	21.6	49.1	27.7	9.4	-	Medieval
7e	CF3	C4	Rod	Circular-section iron rod, one possibly flattened towards one end.	1	38.4	129.4	-	-	*c* 8.0	Medieval
7f	CF3	C4	Rod	Circular-section iron rod.	1	28.8	77.5	-	-	*c* 10.0	Medieval
8	*CF3*	*C4*	*Iron objects*	*18 iron objects were excavated from within the partially complete cistern.*	-	-	-	-	-	-	*Medieval*

SF	Context	Find no.	Object type	Description	Qt.	Wt. g	Length mm	Width mm	Thickness mm	Diameter mm	Date (with context date in brackets)
				They were grouped together at the base of the vessel (ie deliberately deposited). Many are corroded together and some are still corroded onto the base of the pot. *Objects a-f were loose finds removed from the pot and x-rayed.* *Objects g-h are fused together and fused to the base of the pot so have not been x-rayed* *For descriptions see individual entries 8a-8h below.*							
8a	CF3	C4	Buckle & Strips	Five objects corroded together but now broken into two joining groups. 1) Iron double-looped buckle, D-shaped with wide angled front, internal bar broken and incomplete, pin missing. 2) Buckle is corroded onto a flat strip of iron, broken at both ends with two probable rivet holes visible on x-ray. 3) Corroded onto the strip 8a.2 is a long thin strip of iron (now broken into two joining pieces – a modern brake) which is bent at both ends, rectangular in cross-section. 4) Corroded onto 8a.3 is a fragment of iron strip, broken at both ends. 5) Corroded onto 8a.3 is a possible nail shank.	5	163.5	 45.8 83.2 c 85.0 54.8 40.9	 45.0 33.0-42.0 *c* 11.0 23.5 -	 10.3 *c* 7.0 *c* 9.0 8.9 -	 - - - - -	Medieval
8b	CF3	C4	Barrel padlock & Strip	Two objects corroded together. 1) Iron barrel padlock with U-shaped housing. Very corroded and only visible on x-ray. U-shaped padlock case, key hole in end plate, squared U-shaped bolt still in place with leaf spring. Dated from the 12th to the 15th centuries (Goodall 2011, 232 & 248 ref. I66-I67). 2) Corroded onto 8b.1 is an iron strip (now broken into two joining pieces), and appears to be broken at both ends.	2	121.9	 *c* 42.0 *c* 85.0	 *c* 35.0 25.2	 *c* 25.0 *c* 10.0	 - -	Medieval, 12th-15th century
8c	CF3	C4	Object & Nail	Two objects corroded together. 1) Unidentified object, round in plan, domed in profile, x-ray reveals a pointed oval perforation in the centre of dome. Possibly a lock plate. 2) An incomplete iron nail with most of shank missing and flat round head (*c* 16mm diameter) is corroded onto the object.	2	33.9	 55.8 19.4	 44.3	 16.2 (height)	 - -	Medieval
8d	CF3	C4	Strip	Rectangular iron strip, flat with rectangular cross-section, squared at one end, broken at the other.	1	12.6	65.4	25.0	4.5	-	Medieval
8e	CF3	C4	Strip	Rectangular iron strip, flat with rectangular cross-section, broken at both ends but joins (fresh break) to 8g.1. Broken along part of one long edge too.	1	8.7	56.3	19.5	4.5	-	Medieval
8f	CF3	C4	Strip	Rectangular iron strip, flat with rectangular cross-section, rounded at one end, broken at the other.	1	3.9	41.1	10.1	4.2	-	Medieval
8g	CF3	C4	Strips	Four objects corroded together and corroded onto the base of the pot, so they have not been x-rayed. 1) Rectangular iron strip, flat with rectangular cross-section, modern brake at one end joins onto object 8e. Corroded on top of 8g.2. 2) Rectangular iron strip, flat with rectangular cross-section, neither end properly visible to determine completeness. Corroded underneath 8g.1 and on top of 8g.3. 3) At least two, possibly three, strips or fragments of iron, size and shape difficult to determine. Corroded underneath 8g.2 and partially on top of 8g.4. 4) Rectangular iron strip, flat with rectangular cross-section, neither end properly visible to determine shape or completeness. Corroded underneath 8g.2 and 8g.3.	4	-	 57.6 93.8 ? *c* 60.0	 19.5 26.6 ? ?	 4.5 7.3 *c* 5.0 ?	 - - - -	Medieval

SF	Context	Find no.	Object type	Description	Qt.	Wt. g	Length mm	Width mm	Thickness mm	Diameter mm	Date (with context date in brackets)
8h	CF3	C4	Iron objects	Three objects corroded together and corroded onto the base of the pot, so they have not been x-rayed. 1) L-shaped strip of iron, flat with rectangular cross-sections. One arm measures 73.8mm long by 25.2mm wide by *c* 9mm thick. Other arm measures 60.4mm long by 15.9mm wide. Corroded on top of 8h.2. 2) Possible iron ring or two separate curved iron objects.	2	-	73.8 -	60.4 -	*c* 9.0 -	- 62.0	Medieval
9	CF3	C4	Marble veneer	Fragment of white marble veneer, now roughly square in shape but broken on three of the four edges, the fourth edge is flat and smooth. Both surfaces are flat, one has been left rough with traces of mortar staining remaining and a very slight, thin and shallow groove across the fragment close to one of the broken edges. The other surface has been worked smooth. The fragment tapers in thickness from the edge towards the opposing broken edge.	1	86.6	52.8	56.3	12.5-16.0	-	Probably Roman
10	CF3	C5	Bone comb	Incomplete bone comb broken into eight pieces, some joining, all likely to be from the same comb. It is part of a one-piece double-sided comb used from the later medieval period onwards (*CAR* **5**, 23-24). Consists of three pieces of plate, two join (modern brake) and the third is a curved end piece. Only the stubs of the teeth on both sides of the comb survive showing they were larger and set wider-apart on one side. Fine guide lines to assist the cutting of the teeth are visible on both sides and the stubs of the teeth include fine horizontal lines, also from the cutting of the teeth. Five of the larger, wider-apart, teeth are also present, one joins onto one of the stubs, showing the teeth were 35.5mm long, 2.8mm, 1.6mm thick. The teeth are also notched at the tip. The three joining pieces together measure: 40.0mm long, 73.8mm wide, 3.0mm thick.	1	10.8	35.5	2.8	1.6	-	Late medieval onwards
11	CL12	C13	Marble veneer	Fragment of Purbeck marble, all edges broken, there is one surface which is flat and smooth.	1	299.7	127.4	80.2	21.6	-	Probably Roman
12	CL12	C14	Marble veneer	Fragment of white marble, roughly square in plan. The fragment has been worked flat and smoothed on both surfaces. Two joining edges are straight but have been left roughly cut, and one is at a slight diagonal forming a corner >90°. The other two edges are now damaged but were curved in profile, the curve starting inset from the upper surface and continuing to meet the flat edge of the lower surface (forming a quarter-circle in profile; a half bullnose in modern terminology). The corner formed by these two curved edges is also rounded.	1	209.0	78.5	74.0	16.9	-	Probably Roman
13	CL13	C16	Coin	Copper-alloy coin in very poor condition. Illegible but size and shape would suggest a 4th century nummus.	1	2.4	-	-	-	16.5	Roman, 4th century
14	CL13	C16	Coin	Fragment of copper-alloy coin in very poor condition. Virtually illegible, but vague outline of a bust facing right visible on the obverse. Possibly a 4th century nummus.	1	0.7	11.1	10.5	-	-	Roman, ?4th century
15	CL13	C17	Sheet	Iron sheet, tapering, broken at both ends.	1	43.3	54.2	28.6-39.1	12.4	-	Undated
16	CL17	C25	Nail	Copper-alloy nail with globular head (*c* 6.8mm diameter), ?round-sectioned shaft clenched at 90°.	1	1.8	16.3	-	-	6.8	Roman
17	CL18	C29	Hair pin	Incomplete copper-alloy pin with tip missing. Cool (1990), Group 10 sub-group A, with a double conical head (*c* 6.2mm diameter), three pairs of grooves arranged in a triangle on the upper part, and a horizontal groove at the head/shaft junction. Shaft is tapering with a round cross-section. In use from the early 2nd century (Cool 1990, 160).	1	2.0	45.4	-	-	6.2	Roman, early 2nd century +

SF	Context	Find no.	Object type	Description	Qt.	Wt. g	Length mm	Width mm	Thickness mm	Diameter mm	Date (with context date in brackets)
18	U/S	C30	Coin	Copper-alloy coin in very poor condition. Illegible but size and shape would suggest a 4th century nummus.	1	2.6	-	-	-	17.6	Roman, ?4th century
19	FF19	F30	Strap-hinge	Strap-hinge consisting of two straps with round pierced plates at one end which interlock and are held together by a central pivot. One strap is broken and incomplete. Strap 1: 88.8mm long, 27.0mm wide, 8.5mm thick, with one round plate of 29.2mm diameter. Strap 2: 87.9mm long, 23.9mm wide, 9.8mm thick, with two round plates 29.2mm diameter and a fixing nail still in place. Strap hinge folded at 30° angle. Similar to examples from London (Manning 1985, 126-127, ref. R13) and Fishbourne (Cunliffe 1971, 128, ref. 12-16).	1	248.0	91.9	30.9	-	-	Roman
20	FF19	F34	Strap-hinge	Strap-hinge consisting of two straps with round pierced plates at one end which interlock and are held together by a central pivot. Corroded onto a piece of tegula. Strap 1: 87.9mm long, 25.4mm wide, 10.7mm thick, with one round plate of 31.9mm diameter and a fixing nail still in place. Strap 2: 87.7mm long, 25.6mm wide, 11.5mm thick, with two round plates 31.9mm diameter and a fixing nail still in place. Strap hinge folded at 35° angle. Similar to examples from London (Manning 1985, 126-127, ref. R13) and Fishbourne (Cunliffe 1971, 128, ref. 12-16).	1	390.8	87.9	25.6	-	-	Roman
21	FL6	F4	Coin	Copper-alloy coin, 4th century nummus or a contemporary copy. Obverse: Bust right, pearl-diademed. Reverse: Virtually illegible, possibly the she-wolf.	1	0.7	-	-	-	9.7	Roman, 4th century
22	FL6	F4	Coin	Silver coin, in poor condition and virtually illegible, a denarius or radiate Obverse: Bust right Reverse: Illegible	1	2.1	-	-	-	18.2	Roman
23	FL6	F6	Marble veneer	Small fragment of white marble, broken on all edges, both surfaces are flat, one surface is smoothed	1	25.3	62.2	24.7	9.9	-	Probably Roman
24	FL7	F9	Marble veneer/ moulding	Fragment of grey marble, broken on all edges. One surface has survived. The surface is flat and has been worked smooth, and was probably originally moulded as there is a slight lip to one of the broken edges	1	664.9	139.3	94.4	41.0	-	Probably Roman
25	FL9	F12	Strip	Flat, rectangular copper-alloy strip, damaged and badly corroded. Probably broken at both ends.	1	1.9	27.6	13.8	2.2	-	Roman
26	FL9	F13	Stud	Copper-alloy stud with flat round head, appears plain, square-sectioned shank with tip missing.	1	0.9	6.9	-	-	14.7	Roman
27	FL9	F14	Counter	Bone gaming counter, Crummy (1988) Type 2, decorated on the obverse with three concentric grooves set obliquely into the surface around the indentation from the lathe centre, edges bevelled, reverse plain.	1	1.2	-		2.4	17.7	Roman
28	FL15	F28	Fragment	Irregular fragment of copper-alloy with no distinguishing features	1	1.3	20.9	11.5	4.3	-	Undated
29	FL22	F53	Nail	Identified as an iron nail after x-ray	1	16.4	-	-	-	-	Roman
30	GF7	G9	Object	Incomplete iron object with circular-section shaft and oval-looped terminal at one end, other end broken. Possibly part of a medieval key (for example Goodall 2011, 240).	1	130.7	130.5	56.9	24.6	-	?Medieval
31	GF24	G80	Strip	Flat, rectangular strip of copper-alloy strip, one third bent into a 90° curve, unbent length *c* 63.0mm, possibly broken at both ends.	1	16.3	48.9	15.2	3.3	-	(Roman)
32	GL8	G24	Bracelet	Fragment of copper-alloy crenellated bracelet with toothing between the crenellations (*CAR* **2**, ref. 1659). Rectangular section, 2.8mm thick, 1.3mm high. A blob of copper-alloy at one end might be the remains of a copper-alloy rivet used to fix the lap joint (see ref.).	1	0.8	35.2	2.8	1.3	-	Roman (usually late 3rd to 4th century)
33	GL8	G25	Coin	Copper-alloy coin, a 4th century nummus, worn and virtually illegible. Obverse: Bust left, draped, […]P AVG	1	1.2	-	-	-	13.72	Roman, 4th century

SF	Context	Find no.	Object type	Description	Qt.	Wt. g	Length mm	Width mm	Thickness mm	Diameter mm	Date (with context date in brackets)
				Reverse: Possibly Victory walking left (vague outline of wings visible), […] AV[…]. Die axis: 6							
34	GL8	G26	Bell	Five fragments of a copper-alloy bell. The largest and most complete fragment reveals the conical shape of the bell. The suspension loop and clapper are missing.	1	4.9	14.8	23.7	1.3	-	Undated
35	GL8	G27	Strip	Fragment of iron strip, broken at both ends.	1	17.5	34.0	23.3	13.7	-	Undated
36	GL8	G27	Comb	Fragment of comb, black in appearance, possibly made of wood. Similar to the fragments of comb catalogued as SF40. The fragment is from the end of the comb which has been shaped around the edge with a series of curves and nicks or cuts. On one side is a double ring-and-dot motif with the remains of a raised panel. On the other side is another double ring-and-dot motif, with the edge of a second ring motif just visible. This side does not include the raised panel, but the outline is visible and appears to have been removed and worked flat/smooth. Scratch marks are visible on both surfaces.	1	1.7	26.09	16.12	2.5-4.0	-	Roman, late 4th to early 5th century
37	GL8	G29	Fragment & Strip	a) Thick fragment of iron, broken on all edges b) Fragment of iron strip, broken at one end, broken at both ends	1 1	214.1 16.8	67.7 58.5	50.7 22.9	29.1 7.7	- -	Undated
38	GL8	G30	Coin	Copper-alloy coin in very poor condition. Virtually illegible but size and shape suggest a 4th century nummus. Obverse: Bust left.	1	1.1	-	-	-	13.7	Roman, ?4th century
39	GL8	G30	Inlay	Flat strip of bone inlay, complete. Polished on the upper surface and decorated with a row of eight double ring-and-dot motifs. The motifs are equal in size and shape (each 12.3mm diameter) but they are unequally spaced, resulting in an incomplete motif at one end, and tend to wander from the central line. There are two peg-holes at each end, positioned side-by-side and *c* 5mm from the end, with another two single peg-holes located *c* 37mm from each end. The peg-holes are 2.5mm in diameter. Two of the bone pegs are still in place at one end. The pegs are conical in shape but faceted, measuring 11.77mm and 12.77mm long. The decorative motifs have been added over the *in situ* pegs. A small patch of copper-alloy staining is also present on the surface. The rear of the strip is plain and rough.	1	5.1	114.46	16.73	1.46	-	Roman, late 3rd to 4th century
				b) Flat strip of bone inlay, incomplete, broken into two joining pieces and slightly warped. Polished on the upper surface and decorated with a row of 11 double ring-and-dot motifs. The motifs are equal in size and shape (each 7.9mm diameter) but slightly irregularly spaced. One end is complete and includes a peg-hole 7.55mm from the end. There are four peg-holes in total along the length of the strip, unequally spaced apart, measuring 2mm diameter. One complete bone peg is still in place, it is conical in shape but faceted measuring 11.92mm long and appears to have iron staining on the tip. A second peg is incomplete and only the stub survives within the inlay. The decorative motifs have been added over the *in situ* pegs. The rear of the strip is plain and rough.	1	2.5	106.12	9.48	1.40	-	
				c) Flat strip of bone inlay, incomplete, broken into two joining pieces and slightly warped, one of the pieces has also been burnt or discoloured. Polished on the upper surface and decorated with short diagonal lines ('feathering') along one of the long sides and five double ring-and-dot motifs (with the outline of a sixth motif just visible at the break). The motifs	1	2.9	75.25	16.39	1.42	-	

SF	Context	Find no.	Object type	Description	Qt.	Wt. g	Length mm	Width mm	Thickness mm	Diameter mm	Date (with context date in brackets)
				are equal in size and shape (each 12.65mm diameter) and are regularly spaced out. At the end of the strip are two peg-holes (2.25mm diameter) positioned side-by-side but unequally spaced from the end, and the strip has broken across a third peg-hole 46mm from the end. A faint line, 1.6mm in, has been scored across the end of the strip and appears to have been used as a guide line for the start of the ring-and-dot motifs. The rear of the strip is plain and rough.							
40	GL8	G32	Comb	Fragments of a comb, black in appearance, possibly made of wood. No original edges survive, but the fragment includes part of a drilled perforation and ten teeth. Three of the teeth are short but complete (*c* 1.3mm high), but the rest are all broken close to the plate. Like SF36, one side includes the remains of a raised panel, while the outline of the panel is visible on the reverse but has been flattened and smoothed. A double ring-and-dot motif decorates both sides, and scratch marks are visible on both surfaces. Measurements: 26.41mm long, 16.64mm wide, 2.02-3.72mm thick. None of the thirteen fragments of triangular teeth attach to the main section of the comb, with most a lot wider than the surviving stubs showing they either come from a different section of the comb or a separate comb. All have evidence of diagonal saw marks across the teeth, with fine horizontal saw/cut marks on the tapering edges. The most complete tooth measures 16.12mm long, max. 3.32mm wide and 1.25mm thick.	1 13	1.6 0.7	26.41 -	16.64 -	2.02-3.72 -	- -	Roman, late 4th to early 5th century
41	GL8	G39	Worked stone	Fragment of worked sandstone. Now roughly triangular in shape with two flat, smooth edges and one broken edge. Both surfaces are flat and smooth, one of which is also worn. Traces of burnishing on one of the edges suggests that the object was possibly used as a whetstone.	1	529.5	102.7	80.4	38.5	-	Undated (medieval)
42	GL8	G46	Coin	Copper-alloy coin, incomplete, a 4th century nummus. Obverse: Bust right, pearl-diademed and draped, […]PS PF AVG Reverse: Illegible.	1	0.9	-	-	-	12.5	Roman, 4th century
43	GL8	G47	Sheet	Three small fragments of copper-alloy sheet, 0.9mm thick, no distinguishing features.	3	<0.1	11.1 8.0 7.5	7.9 7.9 6.0	0.9 0.9 0.9	- - -	Undated
44	GL8/9	G38	Strip	a) Strip of iron, sub-rectangular in cross-section, broken at one end, other end flattens, expands and is bent at *c* 45°. It is also broken close to the bend. b) Strip/rod of iron, sub-rectangular or possible oval in cross-section, tapering, x-ray shows it is rounded at both ends but it is uncertain if this is original or if the object was longer.	1 1	22.0 34.1	52.7 75.3	18.5-33.6 16.3	11.2 13.2	- -	Undated
45	GL9	G32	Coin	Copper-alloy coin. A 4th century nummus of Valens (AD 364-378). Obverse: Bust right, pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed, DN VALENS PF AVG. Reverse: Victory walking left, holding wreath and palm, SECVRITAS REIPVBLICAE, OF / I in field. Mintmark illegible Die axis: 12	1	3.3	-	-	-	16.9	Roman, 364-378
46	GL9	G32	Coin	Copper-alloy coin, a 4th century nummus, worn and in poor condition. Obverse: Bust left (inscription could possibly be read by a numismatic specialist). Reverse: Illegible	1	1.9	-	-	-	15.8	Roman, 4th century
47	GL9	G32	Coin	Silver coin in poor condition. Small for a radiate, possibly a barbarous	1	2.2	-	-	-	16.0	Roman, 3rd century

SF	Context	Find no.	Object type	Description	Qt.	Wt. g	Length mm	Width mm	Thickness mm	Diameter mm	Date (with context date in brackets)
				radiate. Obverse: Bust right, radiate crown Reverse: Standing figure (struck off-centre) Die axis: 10							
48	GL9	G32	Sheet	Four very small fragments of copper-alloy sheet, largest is bent and measures 13.1mm long, 6.3mm wide, 1.3mm thick.	4	0.4	-	-	-	-	Undated
49	GL9	G32	Strips/sheet Hobnails	a) Eleven fragments of iron – seven strip fragments and four sheet fragments. Strip fragments are mostly rectangular with rectangular cross-section, one curved. Strips: 23.10-36.42mm long, 12.30-20.87mm wide and 5.12-7.62mm thick. Sheets: largest 28.14mm long, 20.42mm wide, 7.31mm thick. b) Three iron hobnails, 9.6-14.85mm long.	11 3	50.2 3.0	- -	- -	- -	- -	Undated
50	GL9	G35	Spindlewhorl	Bone spindlewhorl, lathe turned with a drilled central spindle-hole (*c* 9mm in diameter). The whorl is pointed-oval in cross section. One side is highly polished and decorated with two concentric turned rings close to the spindle-hole and another two turned concentric rings close to the edge. The other side is worn and rough, and decorated with three turned concentric rings spaced unevenly apart.	1	18.5	16.6 (high)	-	-	39.7	Roman
51	GL9	G36	Strip Hobnail	a) Fragment of iron strip, broken at both ends. b) Iron hobnail.	1 1	29.4 1.4	56.4 17.4	23.0	14.3	-	Undated
52	GL9	G41	Coin	Copper-alloy coin, in a very poor condition. Illegible but size and shape would suggest a 4th century nummus.	1	1.0	-	-	-	12.4	Roman, 4th century
53	GL9	G41	Coin	Copper-alloy coin in a very poor condition. Illegible but size and shape would suggest a 4th century nummus.	1	1.3	-	-	-	14.0	Roman, 4th century
54	GL9	G45	Coin	Copper-alloy coin in a very poor condition, 4th century nummus. Obverse: Illegible Reverse: Possibly two soldiers with one standard between them (GLORIA EXERCITVS type)	1	1.5	-	-	-	13.9	Roman, 4th century (? AD 335-41)
55	GL9	G48	Sheet	Fragment of iron sheet.	1	12.0	46.2	38.5	5.6	-	Undated
56	GL16	G61	Lump	Small irregular lump of copper-alloy, no distinguishing features.	1	1.3	10.5	8.4	6.9	-	(Roman)
57	GL20	G64	Strip	Two fragments of thin copper-alloy strip (one now in two joining pieces), in poor condition.	2	0.8	19.1 18.1	4.6 5.5	1.7 2.5	- -	(Roman)
58	HL6	H7	Bone inlay	Flat strip of bone inlay, incomplete. Polished on the upper surface and decorated with three double ring-and-dot motifs. The motifs are equal in size and shape (each 8.2mm diameter). One end is complete and includes a peg-hole 15.48mm from the end. The peg-holes measures 2.18mm diameter.	1	0.7	30.0	10.4	1.7	-	Roman, late 3rd to 4th century
59	HL8	H5	Coin	Copper-alloy coin, issued AD 335-41, in poor condition. Obverse: Bust right, pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed, [...VS] AVG. Reverse: Two soldiers with one standard between them, inscription illegible but GLORIA EXERCITVS type Die axis: 5	1	1.7	-	-	-	15.1	Roman, AD 335-41
60	IF9	I9	Marble veneer	Fragment of Purbeck marble. Now roughly triangular with two broken edges and a slightly curved edge which may be original but has not been smoothed. Both surfaces are flat, the upper surface has been smoothed.	1	211.4	90.7	54.6	35.6	-	Roman
61	IF11	I12	Buckle	Complete copper-alloy buckle frame with tongue, bar missing. The buckle frame is D-shaped or perhaps crescent-shaped, similar to the lunular pendants, with a wide moulded outside edge (angled at *c* 30°) which tapers, pinches together and twists at 90° to form attachment loops at	1	7.2	28.8	29.4	5.1	-	Roman

SF	Context	Find no.	Object type	Description	Qt.	Wt. g	Length mm	Width mm	Thickness mm	Diameter mm	Date (with context date in brackets)
				each terminal. The bar is missing, but staining around the loops and the tongue suggest that the bar was made of iron. The tongue is corroded in place on the rear of the frame. It is leaf-shaped with prominent shoulders that sweep round in a smooth curve so that the suspension hole lies at right angles to the rest of the tongue. A similar buckle was found during excavations at Lion Walk 1971-4 (*CAR* **2**, 129, ref.4173).							
62	IF11	I14	Brooch	Copper-alloy fantail brooch. Virtually complete with damage to both lower fantail corners and most of the pin is missing. Spring of seven turns partially enclosed within a narrow crossbar of sub-rectangular shape. The crossbar has projecting wings with triangular terminals, which wrap around the sides and back of the spring, leaving the spring partially visible from above and below. The arched bow is very short (13.7mm long) and decorated with a groove along each side and a concave moulding along the centre. At the base of the bow a rectangular stepped moulding leads to the triangular fantail which is flat (26.9mm long, 25.9mm wide but damaged). The fantail is decorated with a border of short diagonal lines along both diagonal edges. In each of the three corners is a small copper-alloy stud (*c* 3.6mm diameter), the shanks of which are visible on the reverse. Each of the studs had an enamelled head (one now missing). From the top stud to the centre of the foot two parallel grooves outline a wavy, s-shaped, strip of decoration. On the reverse, the plain catchplate expands from a slightly off-centre rib and is a folded to the left.	1	10.6	41.9	25.9	17.0	-	Roman, 1st/2nd century
63	IF11	I14	Object	Fragment of moulded copper-alloy sheet with irregular wavy edges. Slightly thicker at one end, with a perpendicular raised edge across the end. This is possibly the original point of attachment to a larger object, which was broken is antiquity and has subsequently been worn smooth.	1	2.5	24.8	13.3	4.0 (max)	-	Roman
64	IF11	I14	Object	Fragment of worked bone. Rectangular in shape with a rough flat reverse. The front of the object is polished, and has rounded edges with a raised semi-circular central rib running along it. Short notches across the rib define sections for two peg-holes, each *c* 2mm diameter. Could be a fragment of inlay, a mount or even the connecting plate from a double-sided composite comb.	1	4.9	50.8	15.8	5.8	-	Roman
65	IF12	I17	Strip	Iron strip, now broken into two joining pieces, appears to be broken at both ends.	1	76.1	112.5	27.3	20.5	-	(Roman)
66	IF12	I18	Lump	Lump of copper-alloy, mineralised wood/organic matter adhering.	1	10.8	26.2	15.6	11.8	-	Roman
67	GF3	G5	Stone block	Sandstone worked in a rough block, 24cm by 22cm by 10cm, with chisel marks visible on one side, mortar adhering to all surfaces	1		240.0	220.0	100.0	-	?Roman
68	GL5/6/7	G21	Stone veneer	Rectangular strip of veneer, back surface rough, bottom surface flat but not smoothed, front and top surfaces smoothed with a chamfered edge, both ends broken. Marble?	1	6.5	53.9	8.0	6.2	-	?Roman
69	CL12	C15	Marble	Fragment of Purbeck marble, largely consisting of broken edges, small area of worked edge/surface surviving which is flat and smoothed.	1	724.0	109.3	80.0	53.7	-	Probably Roman
70	GL2	G11	Slate pencil	Fragment of slate pencil.	1	2.8	45.5	-	-	5.7	Post-medieval

Iron nails

Context	Find no	Description	No.	Wt/g	Spot date
Area B					
BF6 (Phase 2)	B10	1) Virtually complete with tip missing, square-sectioned shank, flat round head (*c* 15.88mm diameter), 46.51mm long, Manning Type 1b. 2) Small, virtually complete with tip missing, square-sectioned shank, flat sub-square head (7.5mm by 6.1mm), 15.1mm long, traces of mineralised wood on surface. 3) Virtually complete square-sectioned shanks with heads missing, 32.9mm & 37.5mm long.	1 1 2	9.2 1.0 9.2	Roman
BF6	B11	Incomplete with most of head and tip missing, square-sectioned shank, round head (*c* 17.96mm diameter), 32.65mm long, ?Manning Type 1b.	1	9.1	Roman
BF6	B24	Square-sectioned shank, 29.95mm long (small pebble concreted onto side).	1	4.3	Roman
BL7 (Phase 3)	B8	Incomplete with lower shank missing, square-sectioned shank, flat round head (*c* 19.49mm diameter), 30.25mm long, Manning Type 1b.	1	11.2	Roman
BL9 (Phase 1)	B12	1) Incomplete with lower shank missing, square-section shank, probable flat round head (damaged and incomplete), 13mm long, Manning Type 1b? 2) Square-sectioned shanks, two clenched at 45°, 26.8mm-40.3mm long.	1 4	0.4 13.7	Roman
Area C					
CF3 (Med)	C4	1) Complete, ?square-sectioned shank (very corroded), round head (*c* 15.4mm diameter), 44.03mm long. (Packaged with the small finds as is corroded to a copper-alloy medieval dress pin – SF6b). 2) Complete, square-sectioned shank clenched at 45°, flat round head (*c* 20.6mm diameter), 70.51mm long. 3) Probably complete (or very tip missing), square-sectioned shank clenched at 45°, flat oval head (*c* 17.0mm by 20.3mm), 45.6mm long. 4) Incomplete with lower shank missing, square-sectioned shank clenched at 45° and broken just after, large flat round head (c 24.0mm diameter), 40.4mm long. 5) Square-sectioned shank, 36.29mm.	1 1 1 1	6.8 23.1 9.5 26.6 5.3	Medieval
CF3	C4 (from inside pot)	1) Complete, square-sectioned shank clenched at 90° at tip, flat round head (*c* 14.47mm diameter), 83.69mm long. 2) Complete, square-sectioned shank clenched at 45°, flat round head (*c* 17.61mm diameter), 72.8mm long. 3) Flat round head only (*c* 15.8mm diameter). 4) Square-sectioned shanks ranging in length from 24.2mm to 44.0mm, three clenched at 45°.	1 1 1 12	32.0 14.4 3.1 41.8	Medieval
CL13 (Phase 3)	C16	Complete, square-sectioned shank clenched at 45°, probably a flat round head but largely obscured by corrosion (*c* 18.46mm diameter), 89.68mm long, Manning Type 1b?	1	34.0	Roman
CL15 (Phase 3)	C19	Square-sectioned shank (complete) with head missing, 104.07mm long, mineralised wood visible on top third of shank.	1	21.6	Roman
CL17 (Phase 3)	C25	Shank in two joining pieces (old break) with tip and head missing, square-sectioned, 110.79mm long.	1	61.2	Roman
CL17	C26	Probable iron nail shank, very corroded and difficult to distinguish any details, 52.00mm long, slightly curved.	1	12.6	Roman
CL19 (Phase 2)	C32	Lower part of a square-sectioned shank, 53.39mm long	1	8.9	Roman
CL20 (Phase 2)	C35	1) Complete, square-sectioned shank clenched at 90° midway, flat round head (*c* 13.25mm diameter), 39.34mm long, Manning Type 1b. 2) Incomplete with tip and most of head missing, square-sectioned shank, 44.79mm long. 3) Square-sectioned shank, 46.44mm long.	1 1 1	8.5 12.5 15.2	Roman
CL25 (Phase 1)	C45	1) Complete, square-sectioned shank, flat round head (*c* 13.51mm diameter), 40.67mm long, Manning Type 1b. 2) Incomplete with lower shank missing, square-sectioned shank clenched at 90° and broken just after clench, head largely obscured but probably flat and round (*c* 11.83mm diameter), 31.76mm long, Manning Type 1b. 3) Square-sectioned shank, 22.43mm long.	1 1 1	8.5 6.0 2.1	Roman
Area F					
FF9 (Med)	F16	Complete square-section shank with head missing, 47.35mm long	1	5.2	Medieval
FF19 (Phase 1)	F35	Complete, square-sectioned shank curled in on itself (probably the result of being pulled-out), flat round head (*c* 14.43mm diameter), 51.00mm long, Manning Type 1b.	1	5.0	Roman
FF19	F39	Almost complete (half of head missing), square-sectioned shank clenched at 45° close to head, flat round head (*c* 12.53mm diameter), 44.17mm long, Manning Type 1b.	1	6.1	Roman
FF19	F51	Incomplete with lower shank missing, square-sectioned shank, flat round head (*c* 18.48mm diameter), 21.06mm long, Manning Type 1b.	1	5.0	Roman
FF22 (Phase 1)	F37	Complete, square-sectioned shank clenched at 45°, flat round head (*c* 12.40mm diameter), 47.26mm long, Manning Type 1b.	1	5.5	Roman
FF22	F40	Incomplete with lower shank missing, square-sectioned shank clenched at 45°, flat round head (*c* 14.24mm diameter), 29.83mm long, Manning Type 1b.	1	5.0	Roman

Context	Find no	Description	No.	Wt/g	Spot date
	F53	Originally catalogued as SF29, but x-ray showed this to be a nail. Virtually complete with head damaged, ?square-sectioned shank clenched twice at 90°, flat head, c 90mm long, Manning Type 1b.	1	16.4	Roman
FL5 (Med)	F3	Lower shank fragment, thick sub-square cross-section, mineralised wood adhering, 78.12mm long.	1	17.6	?Medieval
FL7 (Phase 3)	F19	Complete but broken into two joining pieces, square-sectioned shank clenched at 45°, flat round head (*c* 12.90mm diameter), 49.99mm long, Manning Type 1b.	1	5.5	
FL9 (Phase 3)	F11	1) Large nail, incomplete with lower shank missing, square-sectioned shank, round head (*c* 23.20mm diameter), 40.73mm long, Manning Type 1b. 2) Incomplete with lower shank missing and now broken into two joining pieces, square-sectioned shank clenched at 45° close to head (and broken at this point), flat round head (*c* 25.67mm diameter), 40.24mm long, Manning Type 1b.	1 1	18.8 16.3	
FL16 (Phase 1)	F32	1) Incomplete with tip missing, square-sectioned shank, flat round head (*c* 19.11mm diameter) which is now at a 45° angle to shank, 36.16mm long, Manning Type 1b. 2) Incomplete with tip missing, square-sectioned shank, flat round head appears present but corrosion makes it difficult to be 100% sure (*c* 15.23mm diameter) which is now at a 45° angle to shank, 43.48mm long, Manning Type 1b.	1 1	12.2 10.8	Roman
FL16	F36	1) Complete but broken into two joining pieces, square-sectioned shank clenched at 45° with charred wood fragments adhering, flat round head (*c* 13.16mm diameter), 60.12mm long, Manning Type 1b. 2) Incomplete with lower shank missing, square-sectioned shank, flat round head (*c* 14.11mm diameter), 24.73mm long, Manning Type 1b. 3) Square-sectioned shank fragment, 26.58mm long.	1 1 1	5.4 3.9 1.2	Roman
FL16	F47	Square-sectioned shank fragment, 41.15mm long.	1	8.7	Roman
FL19 (Phase 1)	F52	Incomplete with lower shank missing, square-sectioned shank, flat round head (*c* 18.2mm diameter), 31.53mm long, Manning Type 1b.	1	8.6	Roman
Area G					
GF7 (Med)	G9	Incomplete with lower shank missing, square-sectioned shank, flat round head (*c* 13.51mm diameter), 33.31mm long.	1	9.0	?Medieval
GF24 (Phase 1)	G84	Two square-sectioned nail shanks, 31.03mm and 29.86mm long.	2	13.4	Roman
GF29 (Phase 1)	G81	1) Complete, square-sectioned shank, flat round head (*c* 13.21mm diameter) now slightly bent, 39.73mm long, Manning Type 1b. 2) Square-sectioned shank, 19.52mm long.	1 1	4.3 0.9	Roman
GF29	G85	Complete but now broken into two joining pieces, square-sectioned shank, flat round head (*c* 12.62mm diameter) now slightly bent, 44.94mm long, Manning Type 1b.	1	3.4	Roman
GL8 (Med)	G22	1) Complete, square-sectioned shank clenched at 45° and twisted, flat oval head (21.4mm by 26.5mm), 59.5mm long. 2) Incomplete with most of square-sectioned shank missing, flat round head (22.3mm diameter), 30.6mm long.	1 1	26.3 13.9	Roman/ medieval
	G23	1) Incomplete with half of head missing, square-sectioned shank clenched at 45°, probable flat round head (c 15.5mm diameter), 53.4mm long. 2) Square-sectioned shank, 48.5mm long.	1 1	12.1 9.1	Roman/ medieval
	G27	Two square-sectioned shanks, one clenched at 45°, 60.75mm and 47.47mm long	2	17.3	Roman/ medieval
	G29	1) Large, incomplete with lower shank missing, substantial square-sectioned shank clenched twice at 90° with the second-clench keeping parallel, domed round head (*c* 24.94mm diameter), 103.92mm long. 2) Large square-sectioned shank similar to above, clenched at 45°, 91.7mm long.	1 1	39.5 27.1	Roman/ medieval
	G34	Virtually complete (very tip missing), square-sectioned shank, flat oval head (21.7mm by 27.8mm), 81.9mm long.	1	30.8	Roman/ medieval
	G40	Complete, square-sectioned shank, flat round head (15.7mm diameter), 60.9mm long.	1	9.4	Roman/ medieval
GL8/GL9 (Med/Phase 3)	G38	1) Incomplete with lower shank missing, square-sectioned shank, flat round head (*c* 26.99mm diameter), 44.43mm long. 2) Incomplete with lower shank missing, square-sectioned shank, flat round head (*c* 23.67mm diameter), 49.13mm long. 3) Incomplete with lower shank missing, square-sectioned shank, flat round head (*c* 25.69mm diameter), 51.48mm long. 4) Incomplete with lower shank missing, square-sectioned shank, flat round head (*c* 24.4mm diameter), 50.2mm long,	1 1 1 1	33.8 23.3 22.5 20.0	Roman/ medieval
GL9 (Phase 3)	G32	1) Incomplete with lower shank missing, square-sectioned shank clenched at 45° close to head, flat round head (*c* 18.88mm diameter), 26.99mm long, Manning Type 1b. 2) Incomplete with tip and half of head missing, square-sectioned shank, flat round head (*c* 15.22mm diameter), 31.04mm long, Manning Type 1b. 3) Five square-sectioned shanks, 17.3-24.29mm long.	1 1 5	11.7 6.4 5.8	Roman

Context	Find no	Description	No.	Wt/g	Spot date
GL9	G36	Square-sectioned shank fragment, 47.93mm long.	1	6.6	Roman
GL13 (Phase 2	G55	Two square-sectioned shank fragments, one quite thick at 51.49mm long, the other 52.92mm long.	2	52.6	Roman
GL18 (Phase 2)	G59	Square-sectioned shank attached to large piece of daub, 30.7mm long.	1	13.5	Roman
Area H					
HL8 (Roman)	H5	Square-sectioned shank fragment in two joining pieces, 27.18mm long	1	1.9	Roman
Area I					
IF11 (Phase 2)	I14	1) Complete, square-sectioned shank, flat round head (*c* 14.23mm diameter), 42.91mm long, Manning Type 1b. 2) Complete, square-sectioned shank, flat round head (*c* 15.88mm diameter) with mineralised wood adhering to the top of the head, 42.57mm long, Manning Type 1b (attached to a pottery sherd). 3) Complete, square-sectioned shank, flat round head (*c* 13.91mm diameter), 38.64mm long, Manning Type 1b. 4) Incomplete with tip missing, square-sectioned shank, flat round head (*c* 14.87mm diameter), 33.92mm long, Manning Type 1b. 5) Incomplete with tip missing, square-sectioned shank clenched at 45°, flat round head (*c* 18.26mm diameter), 30.33mm long, Manning Type 1b. 6) Five square-sectioned shank fragments, ranging in length from 23.69-35.54mm (longest shank clenched at 90°). 7) Hobnail, 16.95mm long	1 1 1 1 1 5 1	8.3 10.9 6.0 7.1 7.2 22.0 2.5	Roman
IF11	I15	Square-sectioned shank fragment, 32.61mm long	1	3.5	Roman
IF12 (Rom)	I17	1) Appears to be two separate nails corroded together (both towards the tip) although they are now broken into two joining pieces. Both complete, square-sectioned shank, flat round head, Manning Type 1b: a) head *c* 16.06mm diameter and at 45° to the shank, 82.79mm long; b) *c* 17.31mm diameter, *c* 58.66mm long but difficult to be certain. 2) Incomplete with lower shank missing, square-sectioned shank, flat round head (*c* 28.51mm diameter), 60.46mm long, Manning Type 1b (large). 3) Square-sectioned shank fragment, 56.77mm long	2 1 1	41.3 46.0 21.2	Roman
Monitoring					
WBL2 (?pmed/mod)	WB2	1) Complete, rectangular-sectioned shank clenched at 45° at tip, round slightly-domed head (*c* 9.27mm diameter), 58.58mm long. 2) Lower shank fragment, thick sub-square cross-section, 80.26mm long.	1 1	10.0 41.7	Post-medieval/ modern

Appendix 5 Animal bone

POSACs (Parts of skeleton always counted)

Context	Finds no.	Species	Skeletal part	% Complete	Comments	Cut	Chopped	Worked	Gnawed	Burnt
BF2	4	Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	Astragalus	100		-	-	-	-	-
BF2	4	Ovis/Capra (sheep/goat)	Tibia - distal complete	33		-	-	-	-	-
BF2	4	Sus domesticus (domestic pig)	Mandible	25		-	-	-	-	-
BF6	11	Ovis/Capra (sheep/goat)	Mandible	50		-	-	-	-	-
BL11	17	Sus domesticus (domestic pig)	Metacarpal - distal complete	20	Small distal fragment - probably part of the piece in the NCS material but they do not join.	-	-	-	-	-
CF3	4	A. Anser domesticus (domestic goose)	Coracoid	100		-	-	-	-	-
CF3	4	A. Anser domesticus (domestic goose)	Phalanx 1 - complete	100		-	-	-	-	-
CF3	4	Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	Humerus - distal complete	66		-	Yes	-	-	-
CF3	4	Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	Mandibular tooth: M3	40	Broken.	-	-	-	-	-
CF3	4	Gallus domesticus (chicken)	Radius - distal complete	100		-	-	-	-	-
CF3	4	Ovis/Capra (sheep/goat)	Calcaneum - tuber calcis	100		-	-	-	-	-
CF3	4	Ovis/Capra (sheep/goat)	Mandible	40		-	-	-	Yes	-
CF3	4	Ovis/Capra (sheep/goat)	Radius - distal metaphysis	100		-	-	-	-	-
CF4	8	Equus caballus (horse)	Tibia - distal complete	33		-	-	-	-	-
CF4	18	Columba palumbus (wood pigeon)	Radius - distal complete	100		-	-	-	-	-
CF4	18	Gallus domesticus (chicken)	Coracoid	100		-	-	-	-	-
CF4	18	Ovis/Capra (sheep/goat)	Radius - distal metaphysis	60		-	-	-	Yes	-
CL3	2	Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	Femur - distal complete	20		-	-	-	Yes	-
CL8	7	Felis catus (cat)	Mandible	100		-	-	-	-	-
CL8	7	Ovis/Capra (sheep/goat)	Radius - distal complete	40	Marks on front of shaft - looks like excavation damage.	-	-	-	-	-
CL10	9	Sus domesticus (domestic pig)	Scapula	50	Articulation has been heavily dog gnawed.	-	-	-	Yes	-
CL12	13	Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	Metacarpal - distal complete	20		-	-	-	-	-
CL12	13	Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	Metatarsal - distal complete	25	Small horizontal cut marks (perhaps 2) on anterior approx. at fusion point of condyles and main diaphysis.	Yes	-	-	-	-
CL12	13	Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	Phalanx 1 - complete	100		-	-	-	-	-
CL12	13	Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	Scapula	20		-	-	-	-	-
CL12	13	Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	Scapula	25		-	-	-	Yes	-
CL12	13	Sus domesticus (domestic pig)	Mandible	15		-	-	-	-	-
CL13	17	Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	Phalanx 1 - complete	100	Condition too poor to measure.	-	-	-	Yes	-
CL24	39	Ovis/Capra (sheep/goat)	Calcaneum - tuber calcis U	100	Immature - possibly neo-natal?	-	-	-	-	-
CL24	39	Ovis/Capra (sheep/goat)	Phalanx 1 - metaphysis	100		-	-	-	-	-
CL25	44	Sus domesticus (domestic pig)	Metatarsal - distal metaphysis	100		-	-	-	-	-

Context	Finds no.	Species	Skeletal part	% Complete	Comments	Cut	Chopped	Worked	Gnawed	Burnt
FF25	55	Sus domesticus (domestic pig)	Ischium	100	Cut marks PS-8 (dismembering).	Yes	-	-	-	-
FF25	55	Sus domesticus (domestic pig)	Mandible	40		-	-	-	-	-
FF25	55	Sus domesticus (domestic pig)	Metacarpal - distal metaphysis	100		-	-	-	-	-
FF25	55	Sus domesticus (domestic pig)	Metatarsal - distal metaphysis	100		-	-	-	-	-
FL5	3	Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	Humerus - distal complete	20		-	-	-	-	-
FL5	3	Ovis/Capra (sheep/goat)	Mandible	10		-	-	-	-	-
FL5	3	Ovis/Capra (sheep/goat)	Mandible	33		-	-	-	-	-
FL6	4	Sus domesticus (domestic pig)	Mandibular tooth: M1/2	80	Broken.	-	-	-	-	-
FL7	8	A. Anser domesticus (domestic goose)	Humerus - distal complete	40		-	-	-	-	-
FL7	8	Sus domesticus (domestic pig)	Tibia - distal metaphysis	45		-	-	-	-	-
FL9	11	Ovis/Capra (sheep/goat)	Metacarpal - distal epiphysis	100		-	-	-	-	-
FL16	32	Ovis/Capra (sheep/goat)	Mandibular tooth: I	100		-	-	-	-	-
FL16	32	Ovis/Capra (sheep/goat)	Phalanx 1 - complete	100	Proximal articulation appears swollen and lacks definition.	-	-	-	-	-
FL16	32	Sus domesticus (domestic pig)	Mandibular tooth: I	100		-	-	-	-	-
FL16	32	Sus domesticus (domestic pig)	Mandibular tooth: I	100		-	-	-	-	-
FL16	32	Sus domesticus (domestic pig)	Metacarpal - distal metaphysis	100		-	-	-	-	-
FL16	32	Sus domesticus (domestic pig)	Metatarsal - distal metaphysis	100		-	-	-	-	-
FL16	32	Sus domesticus (domestic pig)	Metatarsal - distal metaphysis	100		-	-	-	-	-
FL19	52	Gallus domesticus (chicken)	Coracoid	90		-	-	-	-	-
FL24	54	Ardea cinerea (grey heron)	Tibio-tarsus - distal complete	40		-	-	-	-	-
FL24	54	Ovis/Capra (sheep/goat)	Scapula	20		-	-	-	Yes	-
FL24	54	Sus domesticus (domestic pig)	Metatarsal - distal metaphysis	100		-	-	-	-	-
FL24	54	Sus domesticus (domestic pig)	Phalanx 1 - metaphysis	100		-	-	-	-	-
GF7	9	Ovis/Capra (sheep/goat)	Calcaneum - tuber calcis	95	TC-3 marks on dorsal chest between tuber calcis and the articular surface (filleting, hanging carcass).	Yes	-	-	-	-
GF7	9	Ovis/Capra (sheep/goat)	Mandible	80		-	-	-	-	-
GF7	9	Ovis/Capra (sheep/goat)	Phalanx 1 - complete	100		-	-	-	-	-
GF7	18	Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	Phalanx 1 - complete	100		-	-	-	-	-
GF7	18	Ovis/Capra (sheep/goat)	Metacarpal - distal complete	5		-	-	-	-	-
GF8	6	Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	Humerus - distal complete	30		-	Yes	-	-	-
GF8	8	Gallus domesticus (chicken)	Tarsometatarsus - distal complete	95		-	-	-	-	-
GF8	8	Ovis/Capra (sheep/goat)	Ischium	100		-	-	-	Yes	-
GF8	28	Ovis/Capra (sheep/goat)	Scapula	90		-	-	-	Yes	-
GL2	1	Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	Humerus - distal complete	66	Cut/chop mark (possible excavation damage?).	-	-	-	-	-
GL4	7	Oryctolagus cuniculus (rabbit)	Femur - distal metaphysis	100		-	-	-	-	-

Context	Finds no.	Species	Skeletal part	% Complete	Comments	Cut	Chopped	Worked	Gnawed	Burnt
GL4	7	Ovis/Capra (sheep/goat)	Mandible	25		-	-	-	-	-
GL4	7	Sus domesticus (domestic pig)	Mandibular tooth: M3	100	Unerupted tooth.	-	-	-	-	-
GL5	20	Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	Mandible	20		-	-	-	-	-
GL5	20	Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	Radius - distal complete	30		-	-	-	-	-
GL5	20	Corvus sp. (crow, rook, raven)	Femur - distal complete	100		-	-	-	-	-
GL8	22	Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	Humerus - distal complete	20	Too damaged for full measurements.	-	-	-	-	-
GL8	27	Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	Mandibular tooth: P3/4	100		-	-	-	-	-
GL8	34	Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	Metapodial - distal metaphysis	45		-	-	-	-	-
GL8	34	Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	Radius - distal epiphysis	100		-	-	-	-	-
GL8	38	Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	Mandibular tooth: I	100		-	-	-	-	-
GL8	38	Equus caballus (horse)	Tibia - distal complete	15		-	-	-	-	-
GL9	36	Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	Mandibular tooth: I	100		-	-	-	-	-
GL9	48	Gallus domesticus (chicken)	Femur - distal complete	25		-	-	-	-	-
GL9	48	Ovis/Capra (sheep/goat)	Tibia - distal complete	50		-	-	-	-	-
GL9	48	Sus domesticus (domestic pig)	Scapula	40		-	-	-	Yes	-
GL13	55	Galliformes	Tibio-tarsus - distal complete	40		-	-	-	-	-
GL13	55	Gallus domesticus (chicken)	Femur - distal complete	100		-	-	-	-	-
GL16	57	Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	Metacarpal - distal complete	25		-	-	-	-	-
HF2	16	Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	Astragalus	60		-	Yes	-	-	-
IF11	13	Sus domesticus (domestic pig)	Scapula	33		-	-	-	Yes	-
IF12	17	Columba palumbus (wood pigeon)	Radius - distal complete	100		-	-	-	-	-
IL2	1	Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	Mandible	40		-	-	-	-	-
IL2	1	Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	Mandible	60		-	-	-	-	-
IL2	1	Canis familiaris (dog)	Ischium	100		-	-	-	-	-
IL2	1	Canis familiaris (dog)	Radius - distal complete	70		-	-	-	-	-

NCS (Non-countable specimens)

Vsm = Very small mammal, approximating to rodent sized or smaller.
Sm = Small mammal, dog or cat sized.
Mm = Medium sized mammal including sheep/goat or smaller deer species such as Roe deer.
Lm = Large mammal including cattle, horse or red deer.

Context	Finds no.	Period or phase	NISP	NCS species present	Comments	Cut/ chopped	Worked	Gnawed	Burnt
BF2	4	Late Roman/Post-Roman	3	+ Cattle (3)	Radius and tibia fragments.	-	-	-	-
BF2	4	Late Roman/Post-Roman	4	+ Cattle (1), + sheep/goat (1), + Lm (2)	Cattle proximal radius, sheep/goat ulna and Lm diaphysis fragments.	-	-	Yes	-
BF5	7	Late Roman, 4th century (Phase 3)	1	+ Mm (1)	Rib fragment.	-	-	-	-
BF6	11	Roman, post-Boudiccan (Phase 2)	2	+ Mm (2)		-	-	-	-

Context	Finds no.	Period or phase	NISP	NCS species present	Comments	Cut/ chopped	Worked	Gnawed	Burnt
BF6	20	Roman, post-Boudiccan (Phase 2)	3	+ Lm (1), + bird (indeterminate species) (2)	Lm scapula fragment and part of a bird skull. (Chicken sized?).	-	-	-	-
BL2	3	Modern, 20th century	1	Unidentified (1)	Skull fragment.	-	-	-	-
BL8	9	Late Roman (Phase 3)	2	+ Cattle (1), + pig (1)	Cattle humerus and pig femur diaphysis fragments.	-	-	Yes	-
BL10	15	Roman, early 1st century (Phase 1)	3	+ Lm (3)	Scorched black. Rib fragment cut/chopped through (transverse) and unidentified diaphysis fragment.	yes	-	-	Yes
BL11	17	Roman, early 1st century (Phase 1)	1	+ Pig (1)	Metacarpus 3 proximal fragment.	-	-	-	-
CF3	4	Medieval, late 15th century	9	+ Mm (1), bird (1), unidentified (7).	Two small pieces (Mm) calcinated white.	-	-	-	Yes
CF3	4	Medieval, late 15th century	14	+ Pig (1), + Lm (9), + Mm (3), + bird (domestic goose?) (1)	Pig maxilla, Lm rib frags cut into 90 - 110mm pieces with transverse cuts at each end. Also, split, and hacked vertebrae fragments (Mm), Lm pelvis and skull fragments. Goose humerus diaphysis fragment.	Yes	-	-	-
CF3	4	Medieval, late 15th century	7	+ Sheep/Goat (1), + Lm (1), + Mm (2), + Bird (indeterminate species) (1), unidentified (2)	Pelvis, radius, and rib fragments. Large bird diaphysis fragment.	Yes	-	Yes	-
CF3	4	Medieval, late 15th century	21	+ Cattle (1), + Sheep/goat (1), + pig (2), + domestic goose (1), gallus (1), + Lm (7), + Mm (6), unidentified (2)	Sheep/goat humerus, pig skull and metapodial, goose ulna and radius, Lm rib fragments (cut, regular size 78mm - 140mm) and hacked vertebrae, Mm rib fragments. Unidentified Lm proximal femur fragment.	Yes	-	-	-
CF3	4	Medieval, late 15th century	2	+ Cattle (1), + Lm (1)	Cattle femur diaphysis fragment and a piece of a rib.	-	-	-	-
CF3	4	Medieval, late 15th century	40	+ Chicken (14), + Mm (1), + Fish (indeterminate species) (4), + Bird (indeterminate species) (6), + Sm (1), unidentified (14)	A few unidentifiable pieces - Mm skull? Scales from chicken foot. Sm fibula, Fish (indeterminate species) vertebra (14.91mm - 17.63mm and 3.23mm).	-	-	-	-
CF3	4	Medieval, late 15th century	2	+ Fish (indeterminate species) (1), + Lm (1)	Lm rib with cut mark and large fish vertebra (diameter 20.05mm).	Yes	-	-	-
CF3	4	Medieval, late 15th century	1	+ Bird (indeterminate species) (1)	Posterior phalanx from a large bird.	-	-	-	-
CF3	4	Medieval, late 15th century	20	+ Cattle (1), + pig (1), + chicken (2), + crane? (1) + Lm (1), + Mm (8), + Bird (indeterminate species) (5), unidentified (1)	Cattle skull fragments, pig maxilla, cock tarso-metatarsus with spur scar, chicken tibio-tarsus, large bird ulna, rib and vertebrae fragments. Skull/vertebrae frag (Lm) burnt black/grey.	-	-	-	Yes
CF4	8	Medieval, late 15th century	2	+ Cattle (1), + sheep/goat (1)	Cattle metacarpal and sheep/goat metatarsal (slightly blackish scorched).	-	-	Yes	Yes
CF4	8	Medieval, late 15th century	3	+ Mm (3)	Metacarpal and other diaphysis fragments.	-	-	-	-
CF4	18	Medieval, late 15th century	2	+ Cattle (1), + bird (goose?) (1)	Cattle mandible, goose humerus diaphysis.	-	-	-	-
CF4	18	Medieval, late 15th century	1	+ Mm (1)	Rib fragment.	Yes	-	-	-
CF4	18	Medieval, late 15th century	3	+ Cattle (1), + Lm (2)	Cattle tibia fragment, Lm rib and vertebrae fragments.	Yes	-	-	-
CF4	18	Medieval, late 15th century	1	+ Cattle (1)	Radius and ulna fragments (fused).	-	-	-	-
CF4	18	Medieval, late 15th century	3	+ Cattle (1), + Lm (1), + Mm (1)	Cattle hyoid fragment, Lm atlas? Mm radius diaphysis.	-	-	Yes	-
CF4	31	Medieval, late 15th century	1	+ Cattle (1)	Axis fragment.	-	-	-	-

Context	Finds no.	Period or phase	NISP	NCS species present	Comments	Cut/ chopped	Worked	Gnawed	Burnt
CF11	47	Roman, post-Boudiccan (Phase 2)	1	+ Pig (1)	Pig 2nd phalanx, unfused metaphysis.	-	-	-	-
CL2	1	Modern, 20th century	2	+ Cattle (2)	Horncore/frontlet fragments.	-	-	-	-
CL3	2	Medieval, mid-late 15th century	1	+ Cattle (1)	Cattle horn core.	-	-	-	-
CL8	7	Medieval, late 15th century	3	+ Mm (3)	Condition is poor - could be slight dog gnawing and fine cuts? Rib and diaphysis fragments.	Yes	-	-	-
CL10	9	Medieval, mid-late 15th century	1	+ Lm/Mm (1)	Rib fragment.	-	-	-	-
CL11	10	Medieval, mid-late 15th century	1	+ Pig? (1)	Transverse chop marks on anterior of diaphysis.	Yes	-	-	-
CL11	10	Medieval, mid-late 15th century	1	+ Cattle (1)	Mandibular hinge.	-	-	-	-
CL11	12	Medieval, mid-late 15th century	10	+ Cattle (1), + sheep/goat (1), + pig (1), + dog (1), + Lm (4), + Mm (1)	Dog femur, pig tibia and ulna, sheep/goat metacarpal and Lm ribs (cut), Mm scapula. One-piece Lm diaphysis - has some black scorching.	Yes	-	Yes	Yes
CL12	13	Medieval, mid-late 15th century	4	+ Lm (4).	Pelvis, rib, and skull fragments.	Yes	-	-	-
CL12	13	Medieval, mid-late 15th century	3	+ Cattle (1), + pig (1), + Lm (1)	Cattle metatarsal, Lm rib and pig radius fragments.	-	-	Yes	-
CL12	13	Medieval, mid-late 15th century	1	+ Lm (1)	Rib fragment. Transverse cut across blade.	Yes	-	-	-
CL12	13	Medieval, mid-late 15th century	1	+ Cattle (1)	Ulna fragment, chop mark RCp-2 (Dismembering).	Yes	-	-	-
CL12	13	Medieval, mid-late 15th century	6	+ Cattle (2), + Lm (4)	Cattle axis and pelvis fragments, Lm large skull and vertebrae fragments (hacked - probably Cattle).	-	-	Yes	-
CL12	13	Medieval, mid-late 15th century	10	+ Lm (10)	All pieces present a uniform size - includes cut Lm rib fragments (65 - 90mm), cut vertebrae and long bone diaphysis fragments.	Yes	-	-	-
CL12	13	Medieval, mid-late 15th century	2	+ Lm (2)	Lm rib fragment (transverse cut/chop) and a diaphysis fragment.	Yes	-	-	-
CL13	17	Late Roman, 4th century (Phase 3)	1	+ Lm (1)	Rib fragment.	-	-	-	-
CL17	26	Later Roman (Phase 3)	1			-	-	-	-
CL19	33	Roman, post-Boudiccan (Phase 2)	2	+ Lm (1), Mm (1)	Lm diaphysis fragment and an unidentified piece (possibly a tibia fragment?).	-	-	-	-
FF19	50	Roman, pre-Boudiccan (Phase 1)	1	+ Lm (1)	Rib fragment, two transverse fine cut marks and possibly chopped through at each end.	Yes	-	-	-
FF25	55	Roman, pre-Boudiccan (Phase 1)	13	+ Pig (1), + Large bird (2) +woodcock? (1), + Lm (1), + Mm (5), unidentified (4).	Pig metapodial, large bird femur, rib, vertebrae, and skull fragments. Mm vertebra may have been split sagitally.	Yes	-	-	-
FF25	55	Roman, pre-Boudiccan (Phase 1)	4	+ Sheep/Goat (1), + Lm (3)	Rib (cut), vertebra and tibia fragments.	Yes	-	Yes	-
FL4	2	Post-medieval	1	+ Pig (1).	Pelvic fragment - sawn through pubis.	Yes	-	-	-
FL5	3	Medieval	7	+ Horse (1), + Cattle (2), + Lm (1), + Sheep/Goat (3)	Cattle upper molars, Horse tibia, Sheep/Goat radius and Lm diaphysis fragments.	-	-	-	-

Context	Finds no.	Period or phase	NISP	NCS species present	Comments	Cut/ chopped	Worked	Gnawed	Burnt
FL5	3	Medieval	12	+ Cattle (5), + Horse (1), + Lm (1), + Mm (3), Unidentified (2).	Scapula, horn core, humerus, tibia, radius, rib fragments. Horn core with saw marks.	-	Yes	Yes	-
FL6	4	Late Roman, 4th century (Phase 3)	8	+ Pig (2), + Mm (2), unidentified (4).	Pig upper molar fragment, rib fragments. About half are scorched blackish brown.	-	-	-	Yes
FL6	5	Late Roman, 4th century (Phase 3)	1	+ Cattle (1)	Skull (premaxilla) fragment.	-	-	-	-
FL7	8	Late Roman (Phase 3)	2	+ Pig (1), + Lm (1)	Fibula and rib fragment (cut and broken at both end of fragment).	Yes	-	-	-
FL7	18	Late Roman (Phase 3)	1	+ Mm (or smaller) (1).	Rib fragment.	-	-	Yes	-
FL11	23	Late Roman (Phase 3)	1	+ Mm (1).	Rib fragment with transverse cut.	Yes	-	-	-
FL11	24	Late Roman (Phase 3)	2	+ Mm (2).	Tibia diaphysis fragments.	-	-	-	-
FL16	29	Roman, AD 61 (Phase 1)	1	+ Lm (1).	Rib fragment.	-	-	-	-
FL16	32	Roman, AD 61 (Phase 1)	51	+ Sheep/Goat (1), +Lm (4), + Mm (11), + Bird (1) + unidentified (33)	Mm vertebra split sagitally. Lm rib fragments cut diagonally and transverse across blade. Mostly unidentified fragments including rib, vertebra, and radius fragments.	Yes	-	Yes	-
FL24	54	Roman, pre-Boudiccan (Phase 1)	7	+ Pig (1), + Lm (3), + Mm (2), unidentified. (1)	Ulna, rib, and skull fragments.	-	-	-	-
GF7	9	Medieval, mid-late 15th century	12	+ Cattle (3), + sheep/goat (2), + Lm (4), + Mm (2), + unidentified (1)	Rib, diaphysis, Cattle horn core and tibia, vertebrae, sheep/goat upper molar. May be cut mark on Lm rib?	Yes	-	-	-
GF7	10	Medieval, mid-late 15th century	3	+ Pig (1), + Lm (2).	Ulna, skull, and rib fragments. Rib has multiple fine transverse cut marks.	Yes	-	-	-
GF7	12	Medieval, mid-late 15th century	42	+ Cattle (41), + Lm (1)	Mostly horn core, but some skull (from the same animal) and a rib fragment.	-	-	Yes	-
GF7	18	Medieval, mid-late 15th century	12	+ Cattle (1), + sheep/goat (1), + pig (1), + Lm (6), + Mm (2), + Sm (1)	Ulna, rib, pelvis, skull, scapula. The scapula fragment has been burnt blackish/grey/white. Small mammal 1st phalange? Possibly hare size. Condition is poor.	Yes	-	Yes	-
GF7	18	Medieval, mid-late 15th century	1	+ Lm (1).	Tibia diaphysis fragment. At least 1 transverse fine cut on ridge, possibly multiple marks?	Yes	-	-	-
GF8	6	Medieval, late 15th century	14	+ Cat (1), + Lm (1), + Mm (6), + fish? (2), + Sm (2), + unidentified (2)	Cat ulna, Mm vertebrae, rib, and diaphysis fragments (1 burnt white/grey) fragments. A couple of unidentified fragments have texture of fish bone. Large unidentified fragment of skull.	-	-	-	Yes
GF8	8	Medieval, late 15th century	4	+ Lm, (3) + Mm (1).	Rib (small transverse cut mark) and sacrum fragments. Sacrum chopped through laterally.	Yes	-	-	-
GF8	28	Medieval, late 15th century	8	+ Lm (2), + Mm (1), + Bird (indeterminate species) (3), chicken/pheasant sized sternum (1) and goose? sized humerus fragment (1)?	Two Lm rib frags cut into pieces 100 - 110mm long by transverse cuts. Mm femur diaphysis fragment, bird fibula, humerus (goose sized) and sternum (chicken/pheasant sized).	Yes	-	-	-
GF9	13	Medieval, 14th century onwards	1	+ Lm (1)	Rib fragment (cut length approx. 120mm).	Yes	-	-	-
GF10	51	Modern, early 20th century	1	+ Mm/Sm? (1)	Rib fragment in poor condition.	-	-	-	-
GF24	84	Roman, pre-Boudiccan	1	+ Mm (1).	Mm Rib fragment.	-	-	Yes	-

Context	Finds no.	Period or phase	NISP	NCS species present	Comments	Cut/ chopped	Worked	Gnawed	Burnt
		(Phase 1)							
GL2	1	Modern, 20th century	2	+ Lm (2).	Rib fragment (possibly cut?).	Yes	-	-	-
GL4	7	Medieval	16	+ Cattle (6), + Goat (1), + Lm (4), + Mm (2), + unidentified (3).	Horn cores (Cattle and goat), vertebra and rib fragments.	-	-	-	-
GL5	20	Medieval	1	+Mm/Sm? (1)	Unfused proximal femur, young.	-	-	-	-
GL5	20	Medieval	1	+ Lm (1)	Mandible fragment.	-	-	-	-
GL8	22	Medieval	5	+ Lm (3), + Mm (1), + unidentified (1).	Rib and diaphysis fragments. A diaphysis fragment has both cut and chop marks - the wall of the bone appears extremely thick.	Yes	-	-	-
GL8	23	Medieval	14	+ Cattle (1), + Lm (9), + Mm (4).	Cattle navicular cuboid, Lm ribs, humerus, tibia (scorched blackish brown), diaphysis fragments, Mm hyoid fragment?	-	-	Yes	Yes
GL8	23	Medieval	22	+ Pig (1), + Lm (12), + Mm (1), + unidentified (8)	Tibia, humerus (pig), diaphysis and rib fragments. One small piece scorched black, another white/grey.	-	-	Yes	Yes
GL8	27	Medieval	11	+ Cattle (2), + Lm (5), +Mm (3)	Rib (costal cartilage), sacrum, vertebrae, femur fragments.	-	-	-	-
GL8	27	Medieval	12	+ Cattle (1), + Lm (5), +Mm (1), + unidentified (5)	Cattle distal tibia fragment, diaphysis fragments and a vertebra fragment. All uniform sized fragments. One fragment calcinated white.	-	-	-	Yes
GL8	27	Medieval	2	+ Lm (1), + unidentified (1).	Fire blackened rib fragment and a piece of costal cartilage?	-	-	-	Yes
GL8	33	Medieval	18	+ Cattle (1), + Lm (11), + Mm (4), + Bird (indeterminate species) (1), unidentified (1)	Mostly hacked diaphysis fragments, a piece of distal tibia plus a couple of rib and vertebra pieces. Fragment of a largish bird sternum.	Yes	-	Yes	-
GL8	34	Medieval	10	+ Cattle (1), + Lm (8), + Mm (1).	Carpal/tarsal, rib, and vertebra fragments. Small cut mark on rib?	Yes	-	Yes	-
GL8	38	Medieval	17	+ Horse (1), + Lm (14), + Mm (2)	skull, femur, diaphysis, and rib fragments.	Yes	-	Yes	-
GL8	38	Medieval	21	+ Horse (1), + Lm (7), + Mm (4), unidentified (9).	Metacarpal (horse, localised scorching), diaphysis, vertebra, scapula, carpal/tarsal, and rib fragments. One small piece burnt black.	-	-	Yes	Yes
GL8	40	Medieval	14	+ Cattle (1), + Lm (13)	Ulna, rib, vertebrae, and diaphysis fragments. One piece of diaphysis has been scorched black. Small fragment of rib head may have fine transverse cuts.	Yes	-	-	Yes
GL9	36	Late Roman, 4th century (Phase 3)	22	+ Pig (2), + Cattle (1), + Lm (7), + Mm (6), + unidentified (5)	Tooth, scapula, pelvis, radius, diaphysis, and articular surface fragments. Lm rib fragment has fine cut marks on its surface. One fragment scorched dark grey/black. Fairly uniform sized looking fragments.	Yes	-	Yes	Yes
GL9	41	Late Roman, 4th century (Phase 3)	6	+ Mm (2), +Lm (1), + unidentified (3)	Rib, diaphysis, and other unidentifiable small fragments, including two calcinated white. Uniform fragment size, 22 - 42mm.	-	-	-	Yes
GL9	48	Late Roman, 4th century (Phase 3)	9	+ Chicken (1), + Mm (7), + fish? (1)	Galliformes femur, Mm metatarsal (burnt white/grey), rib and vertebrae (cut mark) fragments. Fish bone fragment.	Yes	-	Yes	Yes
GL9	48	Late Roman, 4th century (Phase 3)	12	+ Cattle (1), + Horse (1), + Pig (1), + Lm (5), + Mm (2), + unidentified	Proximal pig radius with cut marks (RCp-5, dismembering), Cattle ulna, horse metacarpal,	Yes	-	Yes	-

Context	Finds no.	Period or phase	NISP	NCS species present	Comments	Cut/ chopped	Worked	Gnawed	Burnt
				(2)	diaphysis, and rib fragments. Lm rib fragments may have been cut transversely.				
GL9	49	Late Roman, 4th century (Phase 3)	3	+ Mm (3)	Skull, rib, and vertebrae fragments. Rib fragment has 3 fine (2 transverse) cut marks.	Yes	-	-	-
GL10	54	Late Roman (Phase 3)	1	+ Lm (1)	Femur or humerus diaphysis fragment.	-	-	-	-
GL13	55	Roman, post-Boudiccan (Phase 2)	1			-	-	-	-
GL20	66	Roman, post-Boudiccan (Phase 2)	3	+ Lm (2), + Mm (1)	Vertebrae and rib fragments.	-	-	Yes	-
HF2	16	Post-medieval, 17th century	2	+ Cattle (2).	Tibia fragments (from wall cavity).	-	-	-	-
HF4	4	Roman, post-Boudiccan (Phase 2)	1	+ Cattle (1).	Horn core fragment.	-	-	-	-
HL2	2	Medieval	1	+ Sheep/Goat (1)	Femur, both proximal and distal joints have been chopped obliquely through - both joints look unfused.	Yes	-	-	-
HL3	3	Medieval	1	+Mm (1)	Diaphysis fragment.	-	-	Yes	-
HL3	3	Medieval	1	+ Horse (1)	Skull fragment.	-	-	-	-
HL19	8	Roman, AD 61 (Phase 1)	1		Unidentified, scorched blackish/grey?	-	-	-	Yes
IF11	13	Roman, post-Boudiccan (Phase 2)	14	+ Sheep/Goat (1), + Lm (4), + Mm (9)	Rib, vertebra, and femur diaphysis fragments.	Yes	-	Yes	-
IF12	17	Roman	8	+ Lm (6), + Mm (2).	Vertebra, rib, and scapula fragments. Transverse cut marks on ribs.	Yes	-	-	-
IL2	1	Modern, 20th century	4	+ Cattle (1), + Pig (1), + Lm (1), + Bird (large, indeterminate species) (1).	Mandible (Cattle), fibula (pig), vertebra and diaphysis fragments (large bird).	-	-	-	-
IL9	5	Medieval	4	+ Sheep/Goat (1), + Lm (3).	Rib, radius, and diaphysis fragments.	-	-	Yes	-

Animal bone from environmental samples

Vsm = Very small mammal, approximating to rodent sized or smaller.
Sm = Small mammal, dog or cat sized.
Mm = Medium sized mammal including sheep/goat or smaller deer species such as Roe deer.
Lm = Large mammal including cattle, horse or red deer.

Context	Finds no.	Period	NISP	Species present	Comments	Cut or chopped	Worked	Gnawed	Burnt
BF6	10	Roman, post-Boudiccan (Phase 2)	8	+ Pig, + bird (indeterminate species).	Pig 2nd phalanx, bird vertebrae fragment.	-	-	-	-
BF6	10	Roman, post-Boudiccan (Phase 2)	9	+ Cattle, + Mm, + Sm	Cattle 2nd phalanx, Mm scapula, skull, vertebrae, Sm caudal vertebrae.	-	-	-	-
BF6	24	Roman, post-Boudiccan (Phase 2)	2	+ Lm	Rib and pelvis fragments? Rib may have a small nick on one edge. Pelvis fragment has been chopped through.	-	-	-	-

Context	Finds no.	Period	NISP	Species present	Comments	Cut or chopped	Worked	Gnawed	Burnt
BF6	24	Roman, post-Boudiccan (Phase 2)	3	+ Bird (indeterminate species).	Bird vertebrae and a couple of unidentified fragments.	-	-	-	-
BL9	12	Roman, c AD 61 (Phase 1)	1	Gallus domesticus (chicken)	Tibio-tarsus.	-	-	-	Yes
BL9	12	Roman, c AD 61 (Phase 1)	11	+ Mm?	At least 2 pieces calcinated white, one large amorphous fragment is white/grey.	-	-	-	Yes
BL9	12	Roman, c AD 61 (Phase 1)	12	+ Pig, + Lm, +Mm.	Four pieces calcinated white including a Pigs 1st phalanx. Lm ulna fragment and Mm rib fragments.	-	-	-	Yes
BL10	14	Roman, early 1st century (Phase 1)	7	+ Mm?	Diaphysis and vertebrae fragments scorched black.	-	-	-	Yes
BL10	14	Roman, early 1st century (Phase 1)	3	+ Fish (indeterminate species).	Fish vertebrae fragments, broken. Two different fragments have diameters ranging from 2.55mm to 3.07mm and 3.43mm to 4.9mm. Very dark in colour (brown/black) but not clear if burnt or not.	-	-	-	-
BL10	14	Roman, early 1st century (Phase 1)	25	+ Bird (duck?), + Mm	All burnt black. Bird ulna, Mm rib and diaphysis fragments etc.	-	-	-	Yes
BL11	16	Roman, early 1st century (Phase 1)	3	+ Mm	Includes diaphysis fragment. Discoloured?	-	-	-	-
BL11	16	Roman, early 1st century (Phase 1)	7	+ Sheep/goat, + Mm	Blackened by scorching, sheep/goat pubis fragment, skull, and rib fragments.	-	-	-	Yes
BL11	16	Roman, early 1st century (Phase 1)	1	+ Fish (indeterminate species).	Fish vertebrae, 4.95mm long, diameter at each end (1) 3.59 - 3.83mm, (2) 3.61mm - 4.21mm.	-	-	-	-
BL11	16	Roman, early 1st century (Phase 1)	1	+ Pig?	Unerupted tooth fragment? V. poor condition.	-	-	-	-
CL13	16	Late Roman, 4th century (Phase 3)	1	Bird (indeterminate species).	Carpo-metacarpus.	-	-	-	-
CL13	16	Late Roman, 4th century (Phase 3)	1	Rodent (indeterminate species).	Tibia (vole?).	-	-	-	-
CL13	16	Late Roman, 4th century (Phase 3)	1	Arvicolinae sp. (vole)	Mandible.	-	-	-	-
CL13	16	Late Roman, 4th century (Phase 3)	22	+ Rodent (mouse?), + Lm/Mm,	Rodent (mouse?) maxillae, incisor, Lm/Mm unidentified fragment. One unidentified piece calcinated white.	-	-	-	Yes
CL13	16	Late Roman, 4th century (Phase 3)	1		Unidentified fragment.	-	-	-	-
CL17	25	Later Roman (Phase 3)	2	+ Mm.	Rib fragments.	-	-	-	-
CL17	25	Later Roman (Phase 3)	11	+ Lm, + Mm, + Bird (indeterminate species.).	Rib, skull, and vertebra fragments. One piece burnt black. Also, a small bird bone, possibly a tibia?	-	-	Yes	Yes
CL17	25	Later Roman (Phase 3)	1	+ Cervid?	Unfused? 2nd phalange - slightly larger than Roe deer? Poor condition.	-	-	-	-
CL17	25	Later Roman (Phase 3)	1	bird (indeterminate species).	Radius (woodcock?).	-	-	-	-
CL18	27	Roman, post-Boudiccan (Phase 2)	2	+ Sm/bird	Includes small mammal or small bird diaphysis fragment?	-	-	-	-
CL18	27	Roman, post-Boudiccan (Phase 2)	1			-	-	-	-
CL19	32	Roman, post-Boudiccan (Phase 2)	6	+ Fish (indeterminate species), (1), Unidentified (5).	Fish vertebrae fragment.	-	-	-	-
CL20	34	Roman, post-Boudiccan	6	+ Bird (indeterminate	Part of a small bird's sternum and unidentified small	-	-	-	-

Context	Finds no.	Period	NISP	Species present	Comments	Cut or chopped	Worked	Gnawed	Burnt
		(Phase 2)		species).	fragments.				
CL22	37	Roman, post-Boudiccan (Phase 2)	2		Unidentified fragments.	-	-	-	-
CL25	45	Roman, AD 61 (Phase 1)	2		One piece burnt pale bluish grey.	-	-	-	Yes
CL26	46	Roman, pre-Boudiccan (Phase 1)	1	Gallus domesticus (chicken)	Femur. Burnt black.	-	-	-	Yes
FF19	51	Roman, pre-Boudiccan (Phase 1)	6	+ Lm, + Mm, + Sm.	Unidentified fragments, a couple scorched blackish brown.	-	-	-	Yes
FF19	51	Roman, pre-Boudiccan (Phase 1)	1	Arvicolinae sp. (vole)	Mandible	-	-	-	-
FF22	37	Roman, pre-Boudiccan (Phase 1)	1	+ Lm?	Slightly burnt? Localised discolouration dark brown.	-	-	-	-
FF22	56	Roman, pre-Boudiccan (Phase 1)	5	+ Lm (2), + Mm (2). +unidentified (1)	Large unidentified caudal vertebra, Lm rib fragments with transverse cuts, Mm rib fragment.	Yes	-	-	-
FL6	4	Late Roman, 4th century (Phase 3)	1	+ Sheep/Goat	Sheep/Goat radius diaphysis.	-	-	Yes	-
FL16	32	Roman, AD 61 (Phase 1)	1	Sus domesticus (domestic pig)	Mandibular tooth, incisor.	-	-	-	-
FL16	32	Roman, AD 61 (Phase 1)	18	+ Pig, + Lm, + Bird,	Rib, skull, sternum and metapodial fragments.	-	-	-	-
FL16	36	Roman, AD 61 (Phase 1)	7	+ Mm, + Bird (indeterminate species).	Mm vertebra, hyoid, and bird diaphysis fragment.	-	-	-	-
FL16	36	Roman, AD 61 (Phase 1)	2	+ Lm	Rib fragment and part of a proximal femur.	-	-	-	-
FL16	47	Roman, AD 61 (Phase 1)	2	+ Fish (indeterminate species).	Fish vertebra (diameter 6.51mm).	-	-	-	-
FL22	53	Roman, pre-Boudiccan (Phase 1)	1	Sus domesticus (domestic pig)	Metatarsal - distal metaphysis	-	-	-	-
FL22	53	Roman, pre-Boudiccan (Phase 1)	15	+ Sheep/Goat (1), + pig (1), + Lm (3), + Mm (5), +bird (indeterminate species) (1), + unidentified (4).	Sheep/Goat upper molar, Lm skull, rib (cut?), Mm vertebra? Pig metapodial.	Yes	-	-	-
FL22	53	Roman, pre-Boudiccan (Phase 1)	1	Anseriformes (ducks, geese, and swans)	Scapula. Anas crecca (Teal)	-	-	-	-
GF23	69	Roman, post-Boudiccan (Phase 2)	1		Amorphous lump.	-	-	-	-
GF24	88	Roman, pre-Boudiccan (Phase 1)	1	+ Mm	Diaphysis fragment.	-	-	-	-
GL8	30	Medieval	71	+ Vsm - likely to include vole and mouse - possibly shrew?	Various small mammal bones including vertebra, maxilla, ulna, and radius fragments.	-	-	-	-
GL8	30	Medieval	2	Soricidae sp. (Shrew)	Mandible	-	-	-	-
GL8	30	Medieval	2	Rodent (indeterminate species).	Femur (Mouse?).	-	-	-	-
GL8	30	Medieval	1	Rodent (indeterminate species).	Ischium. (Mouse?).	-	-	-	-
GL8	30	Medieval	9	Arvicolinae sp. (vole)	Mandibular tooth (mouse?).	-	-	-	-
GL8	30	Medieval	1			-	-	-	-
GL8	30	Medieval	36	+ Horse, + Lm.	Horse calcaneus, tarsal/carpal, diaphysis, and rib	-	-	Yes	Yes

Context	Finds no.	Period	NISP	Species present	Comments	Cut or chopped	Worked	Gnawed	Burnt
					fragments. Eleven pieces calcinated white.				
GL8	30	Medieval	2	Arvicolinae sp. (vole)	Mandible.	-	-	-	-
GL8	630	Medieval	3	Arvicolinae sp. (vole)	Mandibular tooth.	-	-	-	-
GL8	630	Medieval	1	Ovis/Capra (sheep/goat)	Mandibular tooth.	-	-	-	-
GL8	630	Medieval	2	Soricidae sp. (Shrew)	Mandible.	-	-	-	-
GL8	630	Medieval	1	Arvicolinae sp. (vole)	Mandible.	-	-	-	-
GL8	630	Medieval	1	Arvicolinae sp. (vole)	Femur.	-	-	-	-
GL8	630	Medieval	2	Rodent (indeterminate species).	Femur (Mouse?).	-	-	-	-
GL8	630	Medieval	2	Soricidae sp. (Shrew)	Mandibular tooth, incisor.	-	-	-	-
GL8	630	Medieval	18	+ Vsm (Shrew/vole/mouse?), + Fish (indeterminate species).	Small mammal bones including ulna, femur, and tibia fragments. Also, a fragment of a small fish jaw?	-	-	-	-
GL8	630	Medieval	1	Arvicolinae sp. (vole)	Humerus.	-	-	-	-
GL9	32	Late Roman, 4th century (Phase 3)	2	Soricidae sp. (Shrew)	Mandible.	-	-	-	-
GL9	32	Late Roman, 4th century (Phase 3)	81	+ Fish (indeterminate species), + vole, + rodent (mouse?)	Fish vertebrae 2.48mm long by diameter (1) 1.86mm (2) 2.4mm. Vole maxilla, various small limb bone, ulna, molar, and incisor fragments (rodent) with some fish bone.	-	-	-	-
GL9	32	Late Roman, 4th century (Phase 3)	3	+ Rodent (indeterminate species).	Rodent vertebrae, two unidentified pieces in poor condition, could be caudal vertebrae? Phalanges? Each approx. 15mm long, could be asymmetrical? Scorched black.	-	-	-	Yes
GL9	32	Late Roman, 4th century (Phase 3)	1	Rodent (indeterminate species).	Humerus (Mouse?).	-	-	-	-
GL9	32	Late Roman, 4th century (Phase 3)	1	Rodent (indeterminate species).	Femur (mouse?).	-	-	-	-
GL9	32	Late Roman, 4th century (Phase 3)	1	Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	Mandibular tooth, P2.	-	-	-	-
GL9	32	Late Roman, 4th century (Phase 3)	117	+ sheep/Goat, + Lm, + Mm.	Mm rib cut/chopped through transversely, femur, rib, diaphysis, and vertebra fragments. Approx. 25% are burnt, charred bluish black or calcinated white. Fragments have a uniform appearance, size approx. 22mm - 35mm.	Yes	-	-	Yes
GL9	32	Late Roman, 4th century (Phase 3)	1	Rodent (indeterminate species).	Mandible. Field vole or house mouse?	-	-	-	-
GL9	32	Late Roman, 4th century (Phase 3)	1	Ovis/Capra (sheep/goat)	Mandibular tooth, P2.	-	-	-	-
GL9	32	Late Roman, 4th century (Phase 3)	1	Ovis/Capra (sheep/goat	Phalanx 1.	-	-	-	-
GL9	41	Late Roman, 4th century (Phase 3)	1	Bird (indeterminate species).	Phalanx 3.	-	-	-	-
GL9	41	Late Roman, 4th century (Phase 3)	15	+ Pig, + Mm, + Bird (indeterminate species).	Scapula, skull, rib, and diaphysis fragments.	-	-	-	Yes
GL9	41	Late Roman, 4th century (Phase 3)	1	Gallus domesticus (chicken)	Phalanx 1.	-	-	-	-
GL12	43	Late Roman, 4th century	4		Possible rib fragment and other small unidentified pieces.	-	-	-	-

Context	Finds no.	Period	NISP	Species present	Comments	Cut or chopped	Worked	Gnawed	Burnt
		(Phase 3)							
GL23	94	Roman, pre-Boudiccan (Phase 1)	1		Possible skull fragment? Burnt or possibly stained dark grey/black.	-	-	-	Yes
GL29	91	Roman, pre-Boudiccan (Phase 1)	3	+Mm (1), unidentified (2).	Skull and unidentified fragments.	-	-	-	-
HL8	5	Medieval	1		Unidentified.	-	-	-	-
HL16	14	Roman, pre-Boudiccan (Phase 1)	1		Unidentified.	-	-	-	-
IF11	14	Roman, post-Boudiccan (Phase 2)	61	+ Sheep/Goat (1), + Fish (indeterminate species) (41), + bird (7), + unidentified (12).	Multiple fish vertebra (diameters between 4mm and 6.91mm) and ribs - also Sheep/Goat tooth fragment.	-	-	-	-
IF11	14	Roman, post-Boudiccan (Phase 2)	1	Ovis/Capra (sheep/goat)	Phalanx 1 – metaphysis fragment.	-	-	-	-
IF11	14	Roman, post-Boudiccan (Phase 2)	1	Gallus domesticus (chicken)	Scapula.	-	-	-	-
IF11	14	Roman, post-Boudiccan (Phase 2)	1	Sus domesticus (domestic pig)	Mandibular tooth, dp4	-	-	-	-
IF11	14	Roman, post-Boudiccan (Phase 2)	1	Sus domesticus (domestic pig)	Mandibular tooth, deciduous incisor.	-	-	-	-
IF11	14	Roman, post-Boudiccan (Phase 2)	1	Ovis/Capra (sheep/goat)	Phalanx 1.	-	-	-	-
IF11	14	Roman, post-Boudiccan (Phase 2)	1	Gallus domesticus (chicken)	Tibio-tarsus.	-	-	-	-
IF11	14	Roman, post-Boudiccan (Phase 2)	1	Gallus domesticus (chicken)	Tarsometatarsus - distal complete	-	-	-	-
IF11	14	Roman, post-Boudiccan (Phase 2)	1	Bird (indeterminate species).	Femur.	-	-	-	-
IF11	14	Roman, post-Boudiccan (Phase 2)	163	+ Sheep/Goat, + Pig, + Chicken, + Lm, + Mm, + Bird (indeterminate species), both medium and large sized, pos. Mallard?)	Lm rib (with cut or chop mark), Mm vertebra (split sagitally), Sheep/Goat upper teeth, 2nd phalanx, bird sternum, limb, tibia, femur and phalanx, Chicken ulna, Mm rib and diaphysis, Pig humerous (prox. Unfused), metapodial and scapula fragments.	Yes	-	Yes	Yes
IF11	15	Roman, post-Boudiccan (Phase 2)	10	+ Mm, + Sm (dog/cat sized?).	Fine transverse cut mark on Mm rib fragment. Rib, femur, and hyoid? Fragments.	Yes	-	-	-

Metrical data

Context	Finds no.	Skeletal part	Species	GL	GL1	Bd	B at F	BFd	Dd	Dl	HTC	BT	SD	BFdm	a1	Ddm	a3	BFdl	b4	Ddl	b6
BF2	B4	Astragalus	Bos taurus (domestic cattle)		73.3																
BF2	B4	Tibia - distal complete	Ovis/Capra (sheep/goat)			29.1															
CF3	C4	Humerus - distal complete	Bos taurus (domestic cattle)								31.4	64.7 a									
CF3	C4	Radius - distal complete	Gallus domesticus (chicken)	61																	
CL12	C13	Metatarsal - distal complete	Bos taurus (domestic cattle)				57.8	57.8						27.4	24.2	30.6	27.8	26.4	22.5	30.7	28.9
FL5	F3	Humerus - distal complete	Bos taurus (domestic cattle)								28.8	66.8									
GF7	G18	Phalanx 1 - complete	Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	58																	
GF8	G6	Humerus - distal complete	Bos taurus (domestic cattle)								33.2	78.1 a									
GL2	G1	Humerus - distal complete	Bos taurus (domestic cattle)								35.4	76.5 a									
GL8	G22	Humerus - distal complete	Bos taurus (domestic cattle)								31.2										
GL9	G48	Tibia - distal complete	Ovis/Capra (sheep/goat)			26.2															
GL16	G57	Metacarpal - distal complete	Bos taurus (domestic cattle)				42.7	46.7						22.6	20.1	26.2	24.2	21.5	18.2	24.9	23.9

a = Measurement taken on abraded bone.

Tooth and Mandible wear stages

Context	Finds no.	Skeletal part	Species	dp4	P4	M1	M2	M3	M.W. S
BF2	B4	Mandible	Sus domesticus (domestic pig)						
BF6	B11	Mandible	Ovis/Capra (sheep/goat)	missing		b			
CF3	C4	Mandible	Ovis/Capra (sheep/goat)	g		E	**	**	3
CL12	C13	Mandible	Sus domesticus (domestic pig)						
FF25	F55	Mandible	Sus domesticus (domestic pig)	E					
FL5	F3	Mandible	Ovis/Capra (sheep/goat)		h				
FL5	F3	Mandible	Ovis/Capra (sheep/goat)				g	e	
GF7	G9	Mandible	Ovis/Capra (sheep/goat)		broken	f	g	f	34
GL4	G7	Mandible	Ovis/Capra (sheep/goat)				broken	g	
IL2	I1	Mandible	Bos taurus (domestic cattle)		c	j	j		
IL2	I1	Mandible	Bos taurus (domestic cattle)		c	l			

** Tooth yet to form or in crypt.

Mandible wear stages calculated for specimens where the wear or eruption state was discernible for the permanent dentition. These are assigned to the eruption and wear-stages of Grant (1982).

Appendix 6 Environmental Assessment, Tables 1-5

Table 1, Pad B

Sample number	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**1**
Context number	**BL9**	**BL10**	**BL11**	**BL12/BL13**	**BF6**
Finds number	**B12**	**B14**	**B16**	**B29**	**B24**
Roman phase	**Phase 1**	**Phase 1**	**Phase 1**	**Phase 1**	**Phase 2**
Cereals					
Hordeum sp. (grains)	xcffg				
Cereal indet. (grains)	xfg				
Dry land herbs					
Brassicaceae indet.		xtf			
Ranunculus sp.		xcf			
Wetland plants					
Bolboschoenus/Schoenoplectus sp.		x			
Ranunculus flammula L.		xcf			
Tree/shrub macrofossils					
Corylus avellana L.		x	xnc		
Quercus sp. (fruit frag.)	xcffg				
(cupule frag.)		x			
Rubus sect *Glandulosus* Wimmer & Grab		x			
R.idaeus L.		x			
Other plant macrofossils					
Charcoal <2mm	x	xx	xx	x	x
Charcoal >2mm	xxxx	xxxx	xxx		
Charcoal >5mm	x	xx	xx	x	x
Charcoal >10mm	x	x	x	x	
Charcoal >40mm	x				

Un-charred wood >5mm		x			
Un-charred wood >10mm			x		
Charred root/stem			x		
Indet. buds		x			
Indet. fruit stone/nutshell frag.			xnc		
Indet. seeds		x			
Indet. tuber	x				
Other remains					
Black porous material	x	x			
Black tarry material	x				
Bone			x?b		
Burnt/fired clay	xxxx				x
Burnt soil concretions	x				
Burnt stone	x				
Marine mollusc shell		x	x		x
Mortar/plaster	x				
Painted plaster	x				
Small mammal/amphibian bones					x
Un-charred organic materials			x		
Sample volume (litres)	**250**	**70**	**80ss**	**20ss**	**10ss**
Volume of flot (litres)	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**
% sorted flot	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**

x = 1 – 10 specimens xx = 11 – 50 specimens xxx = 51 – 100 specimens xxxx = 100+ specimens
cf = compare fg = fragment nc = not charred m = mineral replaced b = burnt

Table 2, Pad C

Sample number	**13**	**9**	**10**	**11**	**12**	**7**	**8**	**6**
Context number	**CL25**	**CL18**	**CL19**	**CL20**	**CL22**	**CL13**	**CL17**	**CF3**
Finds number	**C45**	**C27**	**C32**	**C34**	**C37**	**C16**	**C25**	**C4**
Phase/date	**Phase 1**	**Phase 2**	**Phase 2**	**Phase 2**	**Phase 2**	**Phase 3**	**Phase 3**	**Medieval**
Cereals								
Avena sp. (grains)				xcf		xcf		
Hordeum sp. (grains)				xcf		x		
Triticum sp. (grains)		x		x		x		
(elongated grains)				x			x	
(rounded grains)				x				
Cereal indet. (grains)		x	xfg	xfg		x	x	
Dry land herbs								
Agrostemma githago L.				x				
Bromus sp.				xcf		x		
Small Fabaceae indet.	x					xcf		
Hyoscyamus niger L.				xcf				
Other plant macrofossils								
Charcoal <2mm	xxx	xxx	xxxx	xx	x	x	xx	xxxx
Charcoal >2mm	xxxx	xx	xx	xxx	x	xxx	x	x
Charcoal >5mm	xxx	x	x	xx	x	xxx	x	x
Charcoal >10mm	xx	x	x	x		xxx		xx
Charcoal >40mm						x		
Un-charred wood >5mm				x		x		
Indet. buds	x							
Indet. seeds						xm		
Other remains								
Black porous material	x	x	x	x			x	x
Black tarry material				x				

Bone	xb			x?b		x?b		
Burnt/fired clay	x		x	xx		xx		
Burnt stone	x							
Fibre/textile				x				
Fish bone						x		x
Marine mollusc shell			x	x		x	x	x
Mineralised arthropod remains		x				x	x	
Mortar/plaster						x		
Small mammal/amphibian bones				x		x		
Vitreous material						x		
Sample volume (litres)	**190**	**40**	**40**	**40**	**10ss**	**40**	**130**	**HC**
Volume of flot (litres)	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	
% sorted flot	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	

x = 1 – 10 specimens xx = 11 – 50 specimens xxx = 51 – 100 specimens xxxx = 100+ specimens
cf = compare fg = fragment nc = not charred m = mineral replaced b = burnt

Table 3, Pad F

Sample number	**19**	**20**	**21**	**22**	**23**	**24**	**14**	**15**	**16**	**17**	**18**
Context number	**FL16**	**FL16**	**FL16**	**FL17**	**FL17**	**FL22**	**FF19**	**FF22**	**FF22**	**FL6**	**FL11**
Finds number	**F32**	**F36**	**F47**	**F38**	**F46**	**F53**	**F33**	**F37**	**F56**	**F4**	**F23**
Phase	**Phase 1**	**Phase 1**	**Phase 1**	**Phase 1**	**Phase 1**	**Phase 1**	**Phase 1**	**Phase 1**	**Phase 1**	**Phase 3**	**Phase 3**
Cereals											
Hordeum sp. (grains)										x	
Triticum sp. (grains)	x			xfg						x	
(elongated grains)		x									
Cereal indet. (grains)	x	xfg				xfg				x	
Large Fabaceae indet.										x	
Dry land herbs											
Bromus sp.	xcffg										
Medicago/Trifolium/Lotus sp.										x	
Persicaria maculosa/lapathifolia										x	
Polygonum aviculare L.										x	
Wetland plants											
Carex sp.										x	
Eleocharis sp.	x										
Tree/shrub macrofossils											
Malus sp.										xcf	
Other plant macrofossils											
Charcoal <2mm	xxx	xx	xx	xxx		xx		xx		x	
Charcoal >2mm	xxx	xx	x	xx		xx				xxx	
Charcoal >5mm	xx	x	x	xx		xx		xx	xxx	xxxx	
Charcoal >10mm	x	x	x	x		x	xx	xx	xxx	xxxx	
Charcoal >40mm					x		xx		xx	xx	x
Charred root/stem				x							

Indet. seeds	x									x	
Other remains											
Black porous material	x					x				x	
Bone	x										
Burnt/fired clay	x	x				x				x	
Burnt stone		x									
Ferrous globules										x	
Ferrous hammer scale										x	
Marine mollusc shell	x					xx				x	
Pottery	x										
Siliceous globules	x										
Small mammal/amphibian bones	x xb										
Vitreous material		x									
Sample volume (litres)	**30ss**	**80**	**10**	**10**	**HC**	**10**	**HC**	**10**	**HC**	**40**	**HC**
Volume of flot (litres)	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**		**<0.1**		**<0.1**		**0.8**	
% sorted flot	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**		**100%**		**100%**		**12.5%**	

x = 1 – 10 specimens xx = 11 – 50 specimens xxx = 51 – 100 specimens xxxx = 100+ specimens
cf = compare fg = fragment nc = not charred m = mineral replaced b = burnt

Table 4, Pad G

Sample number	**40**	**38**	**39**	**27**	**28**	**29**	**30**	**31**	**32**	**25**	**26**	**37**	**34**	**35**	**36**	**33**
Context number	**GL29**	**GL23**	**GL23**	**GF24**	**GF24**	**GF24**	**GF24**	**GF29**	**GF29**	**GF23**	**GF23**	**GL12**	**GL9**	**GL9**	**GL9**	**GL8**
Finds number	**G91**	**G74**	**G94**	**G80**	**G83**	**G88**	**G89**	**G81**	**G85**	**G69**	**G97**	**G43**	**G32**	**G41**	**G50**	**G30**
Date	**Phase 1**	**Phase 1**	**Phase 1**	**Phase 1**	**Phase 1**	**Phase 1**	**Phase 1**	**Phase 1**	**Phase 1**	**Phase 2**	**Phase 2**	**Phase 3**	**Phase 3**	**Phase 3**	**Phase 3**	**Phase3 /Med**
Cereals																
Avena sp. (grains)													x			xx
Hordeum sp. (grains)			xfg										x			x
Triticum sp. (grains)																x
(germinated grains)																x
(elongated grains)													xx			xx
(rounded grains)																xxx
(glume bases)																x
(spiklet bases)																x
(rachis internodes)																x
T. spelta L. (glume bases)																xx
Cereal indet. (grains)	xfg		xfg										x	x		xx
(detached embryos)																x
Dry land herbs																
Agrostemma githago L.																x
Anthemis cotula L.																x
Arrhenatherum sp. (tuber frag.)																x
Bromus sp.													x			xx
Chenopodiaceae indet.																x
Small Fabaceae indet.																x
Galium mollugo type										x						
Linum usitatissimum L.																x
Medicago/Trifolium/Lotus sp.								xcf		xcf						

Plantago lanceolata L.										x						
Small Poaceae indet.		x	x							x						
Large Poaceae indet.																x
Ranunculus sp.						x										
Rumex sp.										x						x
Wetland plants																
Carex sp.																x
Eleocharis sp.			x							x						
Filipendula ulmaria (L.) Maxim.										xcf						
Sparganium erectum L.																xcffg
Tree/shrub macrofossils																
Corylus avellana L.													x			
Crataegus sp.													xcf			
Other plant macrofossils																
Charcoal <2mm	xxx	xx	xx	xxxx	xxxx	xx	xx	xx		xxx	x	x	x	x		xxx
Charcoal >2mm	xx	xx	xx	xxxx	xxxx	xx	x	xxx	xx	xx	x	xx	xxxx	xx		xxx
Charcoal >5mm	x		x	xx	xxxx	x		x	xxxx			xxx	xxxx	xxxx		xx
Charcoal >10mm	x			xxx	xxxx	xx		x	xxxx			xxx	xx	xx	x	xx
Charcoal >40mm				xx	xx			x	xxxx			x			x	
Charred root/stem										x			x			
Indet. buds		x								x						
Indet. culm nodes																x
Indet. inflorescence frags.							x									x
Indet. seeds		x	x							x						x
Un-charred wood frags.											x					
Other remains																
Black porous material			x										x	x		xx
Black tarry material												x		x		xx
Bone																xb

Burnt/fired clay			x	x				x								x
Burnt ?foodstuff																x
Burnt organic material		x	x				x			x						
Burnt soil concretions				xx			xx			xx	xx					
Ferrous globules												x				x
Marine mollusc shell		x					x	xb								
Mortar/plaster			x													
Painted plaster								xcf								
Textile													x			xx
Vitreous material								x					x			x
Sample volume (litres)	**10**	**10**	**10**	**HC**	**HC**	**10**	**10**	**10**	**HC**	**10**	**10**	**20**	**50**	**30**	**HC**	**10ss**
Volume of flot (litres)	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**			**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**		**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**0.2**	**2.5**	**0.8**		**<0.1**
% sorted flot	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**			**100%**	**100%**	**100%**		**100%**	**100%**	**50%**	**<10%**	**12.5%**		**100%**

x = 1 – 10 specimens xx = 11 – 50 specimens xxx = 51 – 100 specimens xxxx = 100+ specimens
cf = compare fg = fragment nc = not charred m = mineral replaced b = burnt

Table 5, Pads H and I

Sample number	**42**	**43**	**41**		**44**
Context number	**HL16**	**HL19**	**HL8**		**IF11**
Finds number	**H14**	**H19**	**H5**		**I15**
Feature type					
Date	**Phase 1**	**Phase 1**	**Phase 3**		**Phase 2**
Cereals					
Hordeum sp. (grains)			x		
Triticum sp. (grains)			x		
Cereal indet. (grains)			x		
Pisum sativum L.			xcf		
Dry land herbs					
Bromus sp.			x		
Chenopodiaceae indet.			x		
Plantago lanceolata L.			x		
Small Poaceae indet.			x		
Ranunculus acris/repens/bulbosus			x		
Other plant macrofossils					
Charcoal <2mm	xx	x	xx		x
Charcoal >2mm	x	x	xxx		xx
Charcoal >5mm		x	xxx		x
Charcoal >10mm	x	x	xx		x
Charcoal >40mm			x		
Indet. seeds			x		
Other remains					
Black porous material		x	x		
Bone			x		x
Burnt/fired clay		x	x		
Brick/tile			x		

Eggshell					x
Ferrous globules			x		
Marine mollusc shell					xx
Small mammal/amphibian bones			x		
Textile		xcf			
Vitreous material			x		
Sample volume (litres)	**10**	**30**	**20**		**50**
Volume of flot (litres)	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**		**<0.1**
% sorted flot	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**		**100%**

x = 1 – 10 specimens xx = 11 – 50 specimens xxx = 51 – 100 specimens xxxx = 100+ specimens
cf = compare fg = fragment nc = not charred m = mineral replaced b = burnt

Appendix 7 Environmental Analysis

Sample number		**33**	**34**	**35**
Context number		**GL8**	**GL9**	**GL9**
Finds number		**G30**	**G32**	**G41**
Phase		**Phase 3/ medieval**	**Phase 3**	**Phase 3**
Cereals	**Common names**			
Avena sp. (grains)	Oat	50	244	14
Hordeum sp. (grains)	Barley	14	24	
Secale cereale L. (grain)	Rye	1cf		
Triticum sp. (elongated grains)	Wheat (?spelt type)	21		2
(rounded grains)	Wheat (?hexaploid type)	90	156	10
(germinated grains)		11		
(spikelet bases)		13	4	2
(rachis internodes)		3	8	
T. spelta L. (glume bases)	Spelt	67	184	2
(spikelet fork frags.)		3fg	1cffg	
T. aestivum/compactum type (rachis node)	Bread wheat type	1cf		
T. turgidum type (rachis node)	Rivet wheat type		1cf	
Cereal indet. (grains)		112	172	28
(detached embryos)		4	8	
(basal rachis node)		1		
Dry land herbs				
Agrostemma githago L.	Corn cockle	1		
Anthemis cotula L.	Stinking mayweed	3	16	
Apiaceae indet.		1cf		
Arrhenatherum sp. (tuber frag.)	Onion-couch type	1		
Bromus sp.	Brome	41	204	12
Centaurea sp.	Cornflower		8	

Chenopodiaceae indet.		1		
Small Fabaceae indet.	Small legume	1		
Linum sp.	Flax type	1		
Medicago/Trifolium/Lotus sp.	Medick/clover/trefoil			2
Small Poaceae indet.	Grasses	1	4	4
Large Poaceae indet.		2		
Polygonaceae indet.		1	4	
Rumex sp.	Dock	4	4	8
Wetland plants				
Carex sp.	Sedge	1		12
Ranunculus lingua L.	Lesser spearwort			1cf
Tree/shrub macrofossils				
Malus/Pyrus sp.	Apple/pear			1
Other plant macrofossils				
Charcoal <2mm		xxxx	xxxx	xxxx
Charcoal >2mm		xxxx	xxxx	xxxx
Charcoal >5mm		xx	xxxx	xxxx
Charcoal >10mm		xx	xxx	xxx
Indet. culm nodes		1		
Indet. fruit fragment			1cf	
Indet. fruitstone/nutshell				6fg
Indet. seeds		2	12	4
Indet. stem frags.		3		2
Other remains				
Black porous material		xxx	x	xx
Black tarry material		xxx	x	x
Bone		x xb	x	
Brick/tile			x	x
Burnt/fired clay		x	x	

Charred textile		xx	xx	xcf
Ferrous globules		x	x	x
Marine mollusc shell		x		x
Mineralised faecal material				x
Mortar/plaster		x		xcf
Opus signinum		xcf		
Small mammal/amphibian bones			x	x
Vitreous material		x	x	x
Sample volume (litres)		**10**	**50**	**30**
Volume of flot (litres)		**<0.1**	**2.5**	**0.8**
% sorted flot		**100%**	**100%**	**100%**

x = 1 – 10 specimens xx = 11 – 50 specimens xxx = 51 – 100 specimens xxxx = 100+ specimens
cf = compare fg = fragment b = burnt

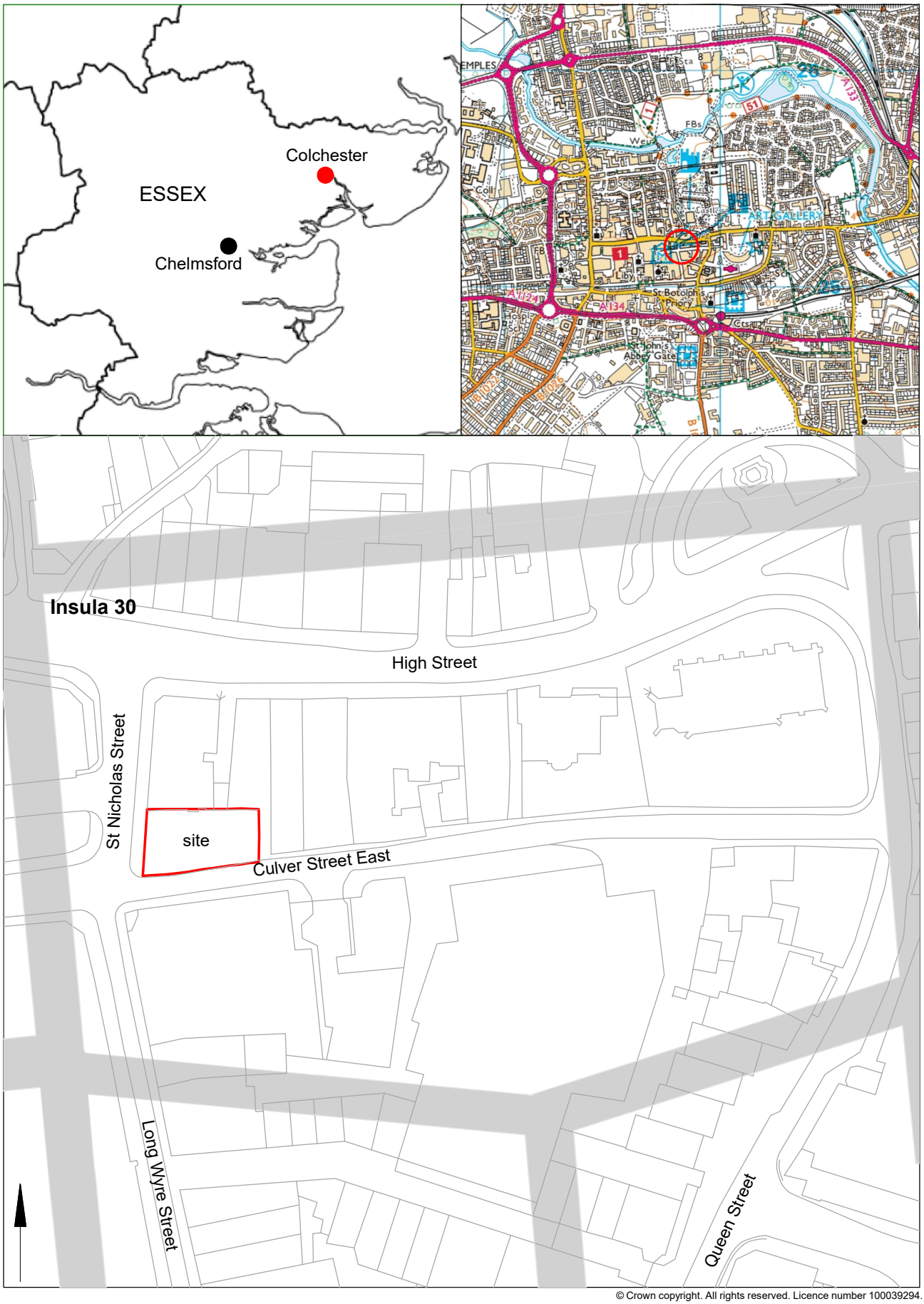


Fig 1 Site location. Roman street layout

Fig 2 Outline plan of Buildings A-E (from CAT Report 1222)

Fig 3 Location plan for 2017 evaluation test-pits (CAT Report 1125)

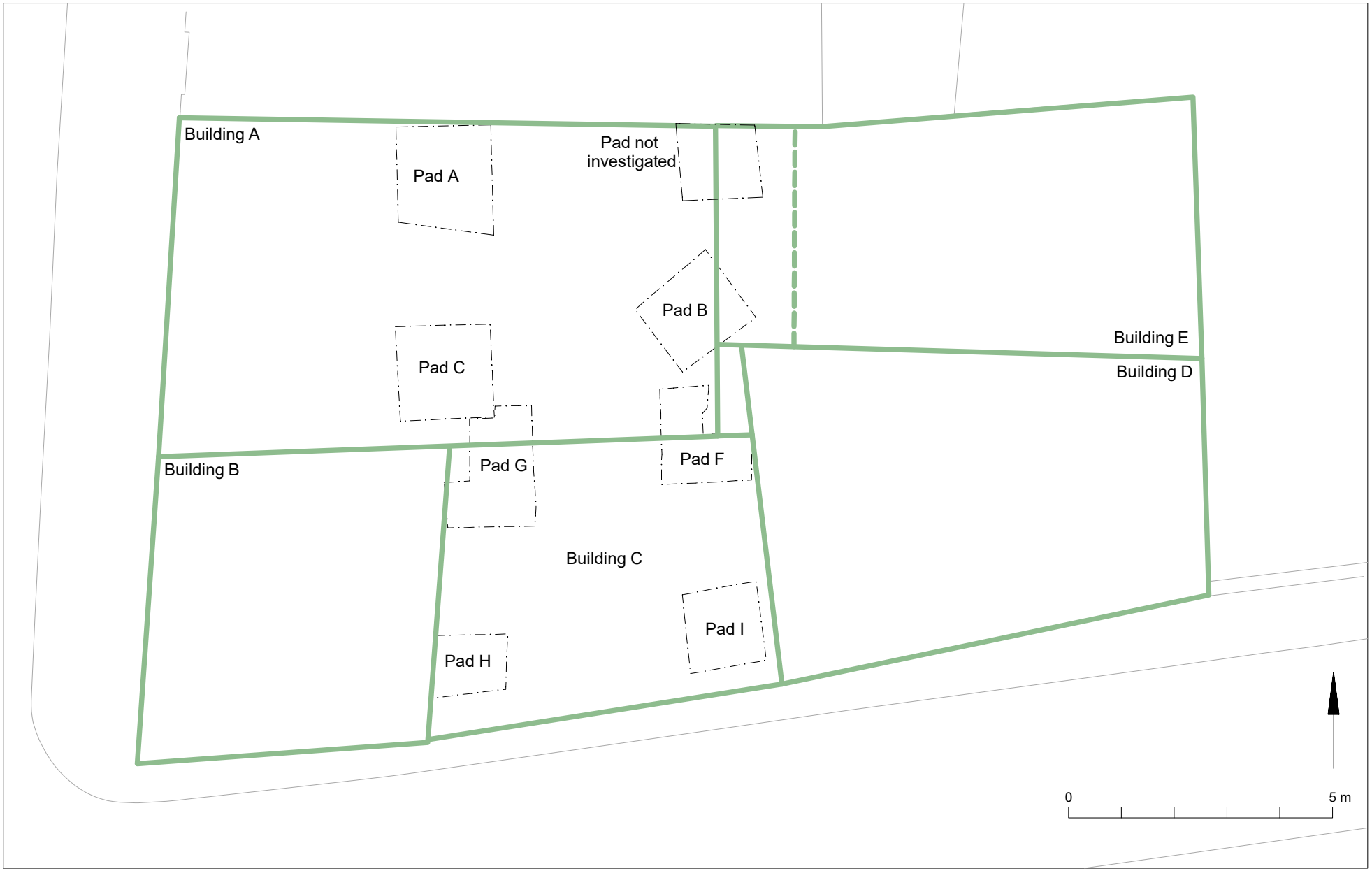


Fig 4 Location plan for Pads A-I

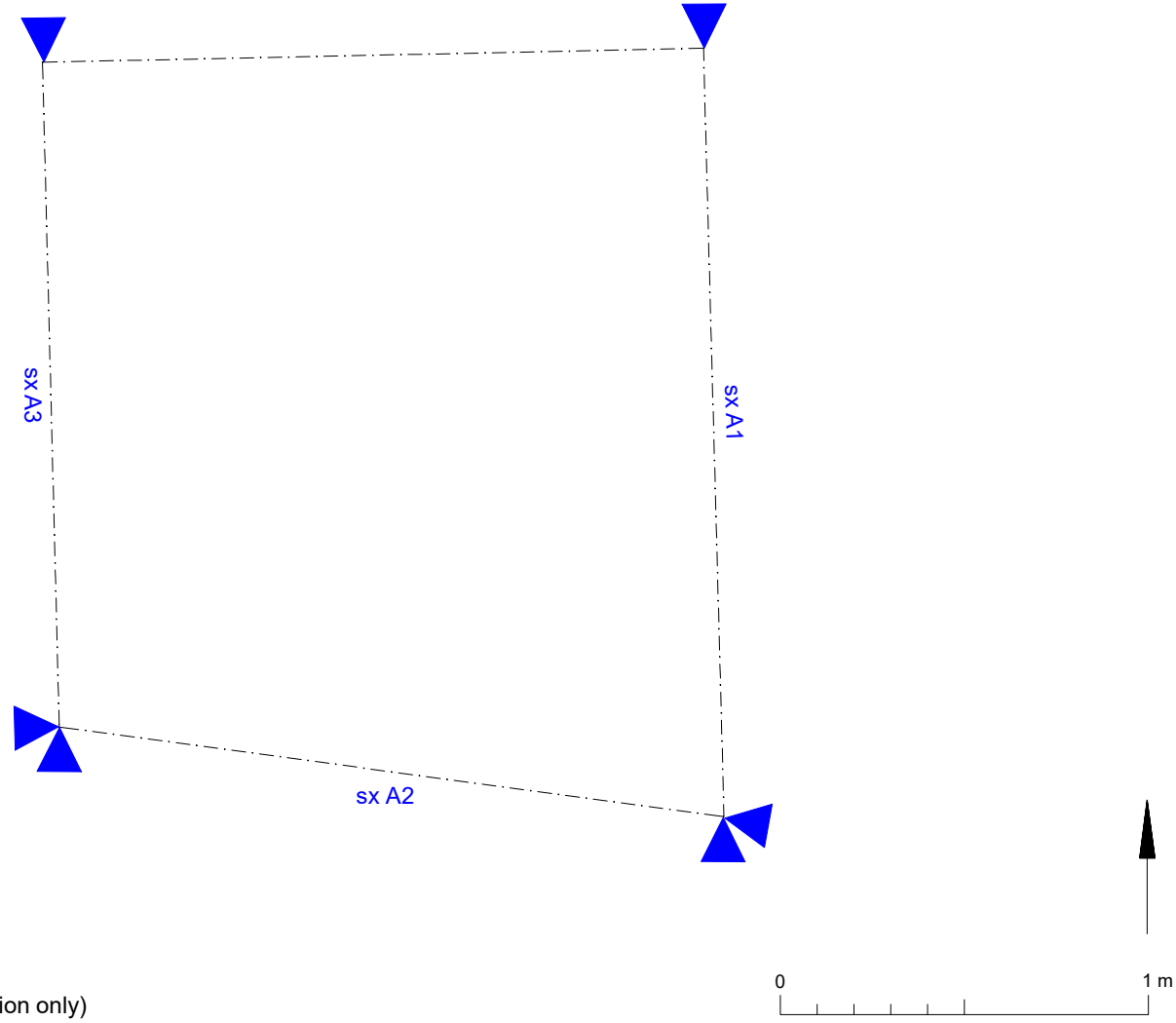


Fig 5 Pad A plan (recorded in section only)

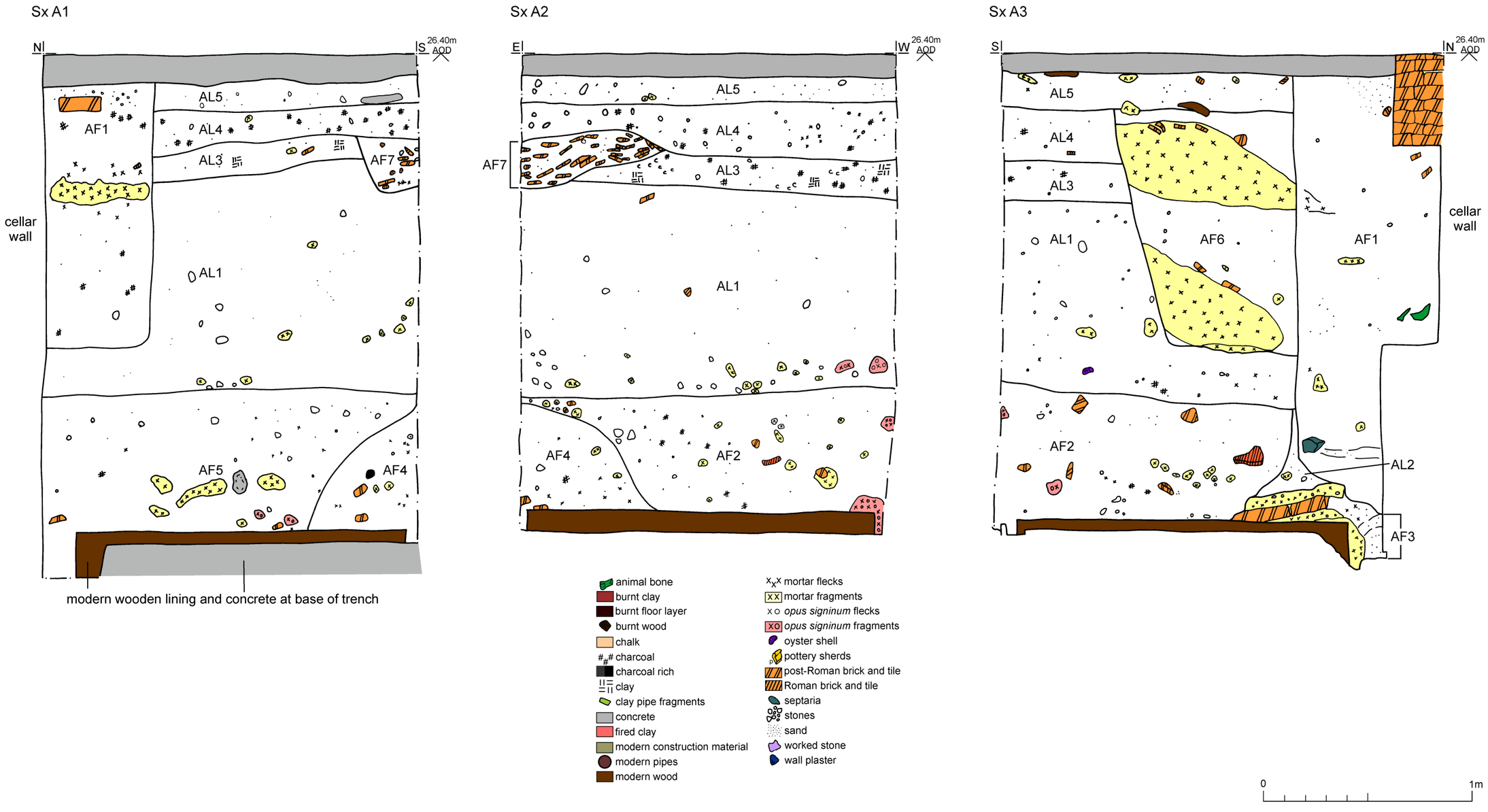
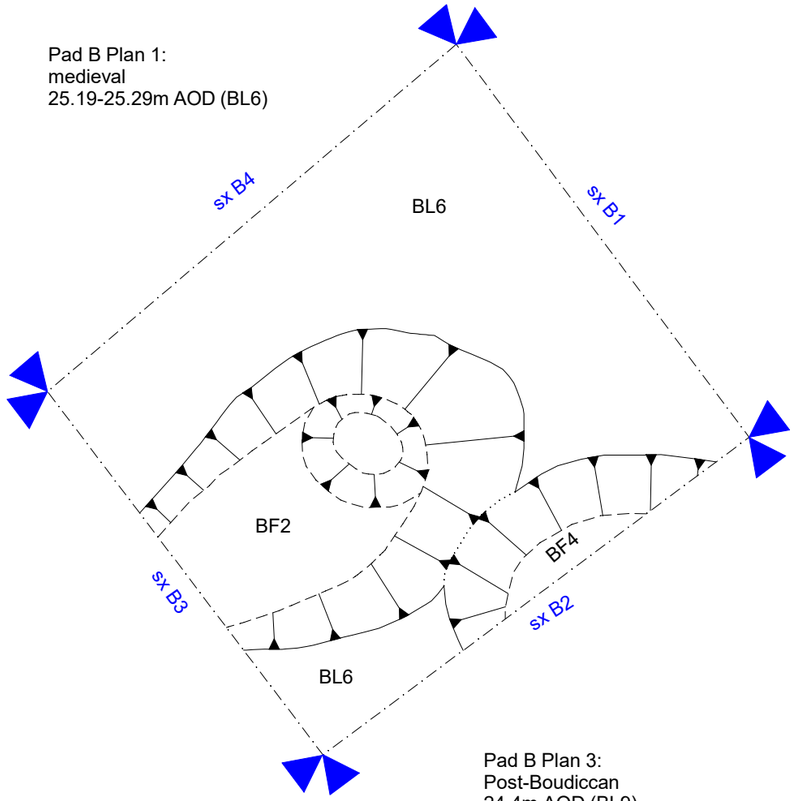
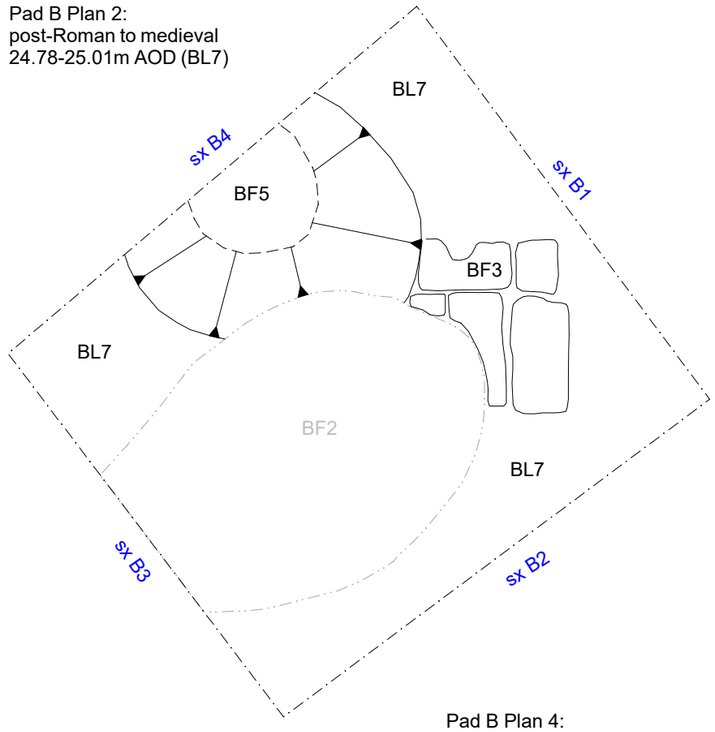
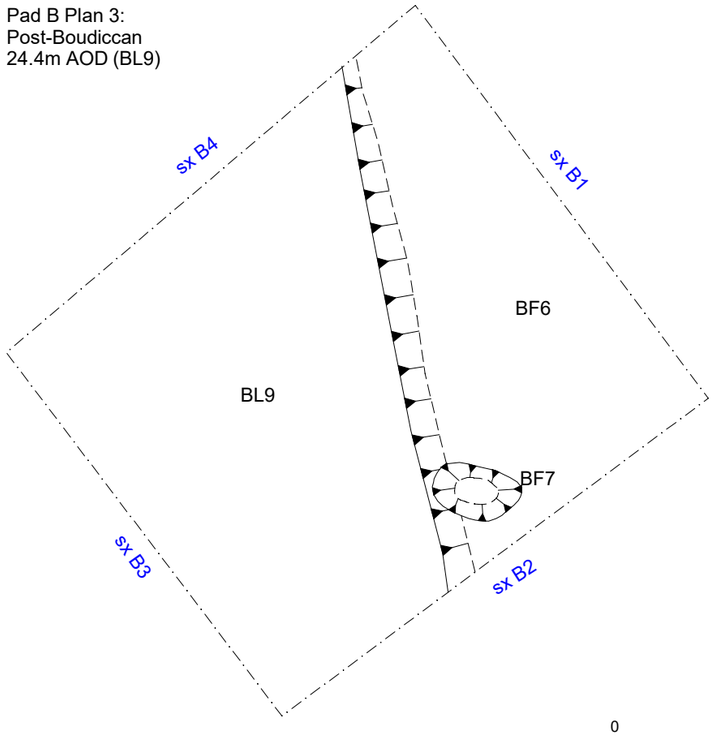
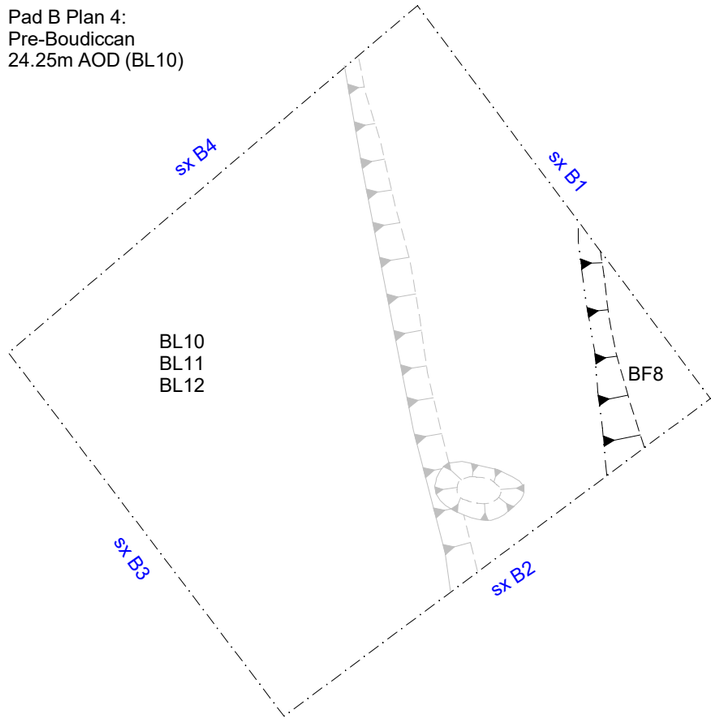


Fig 6 Pad A sections.









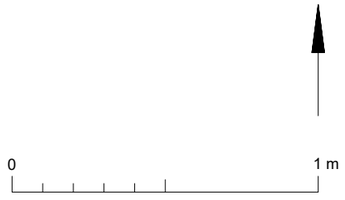


Fig 7 Pad B plans

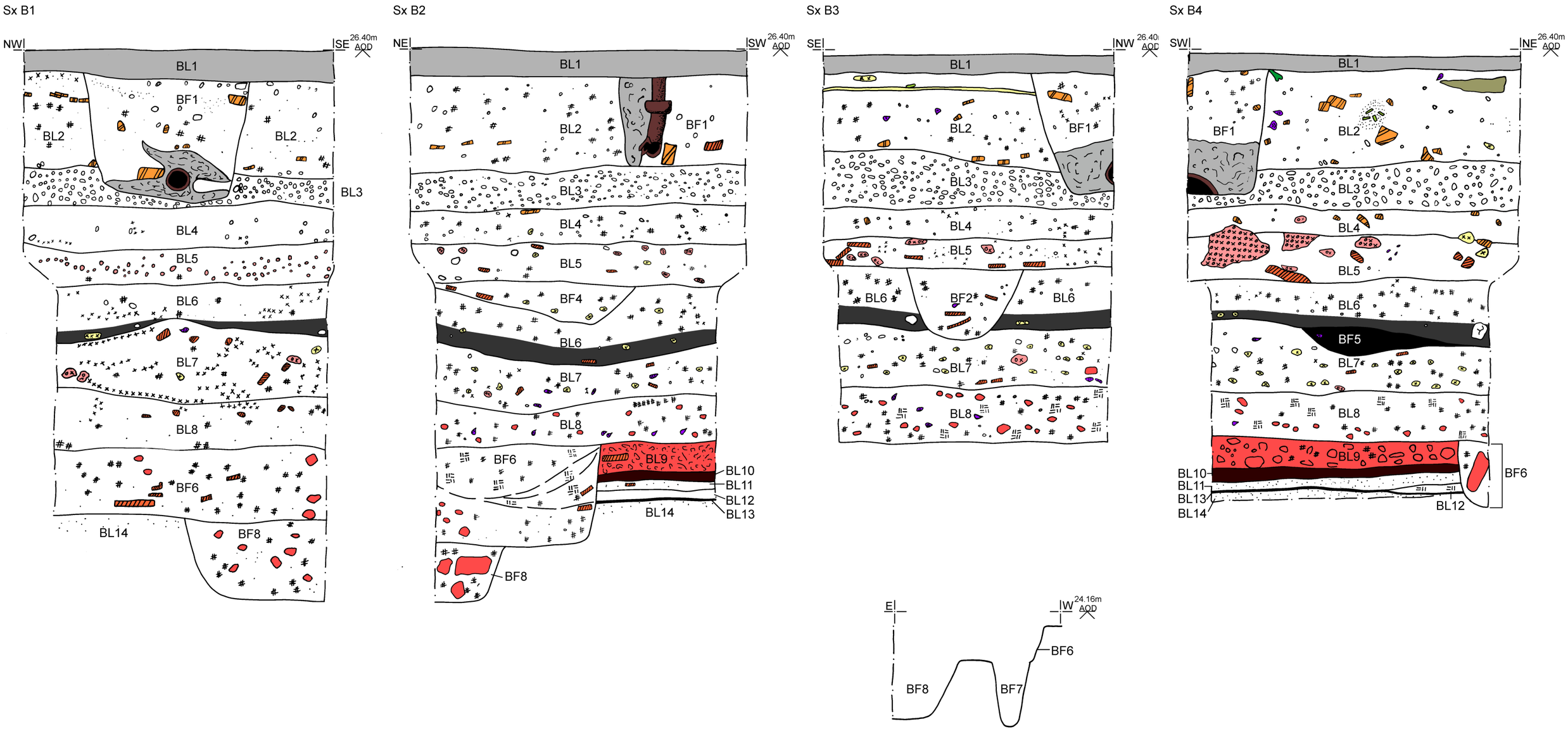
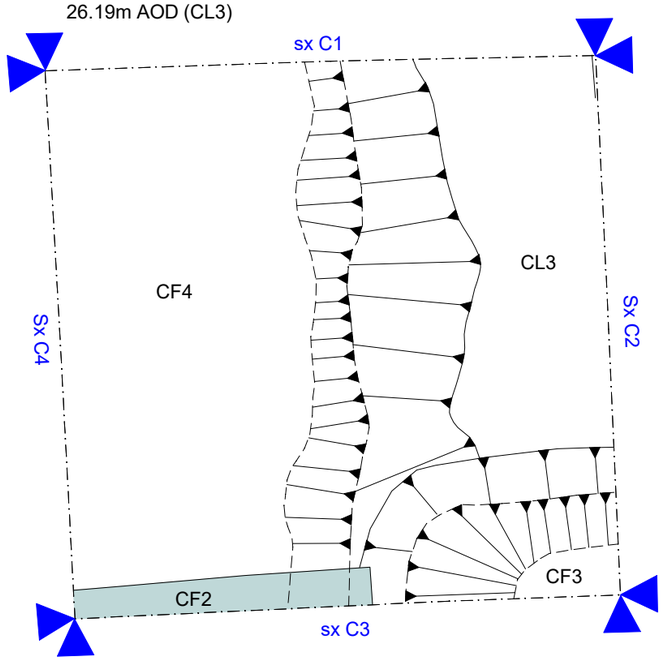
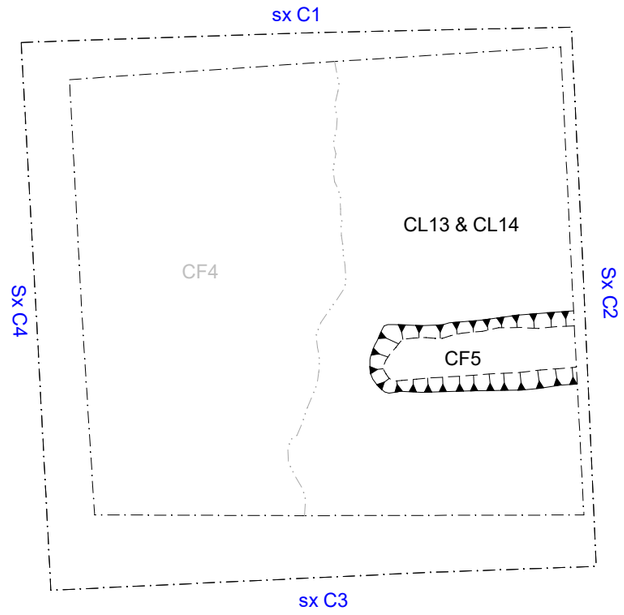


Fig 8 Pad B sections and profiles.

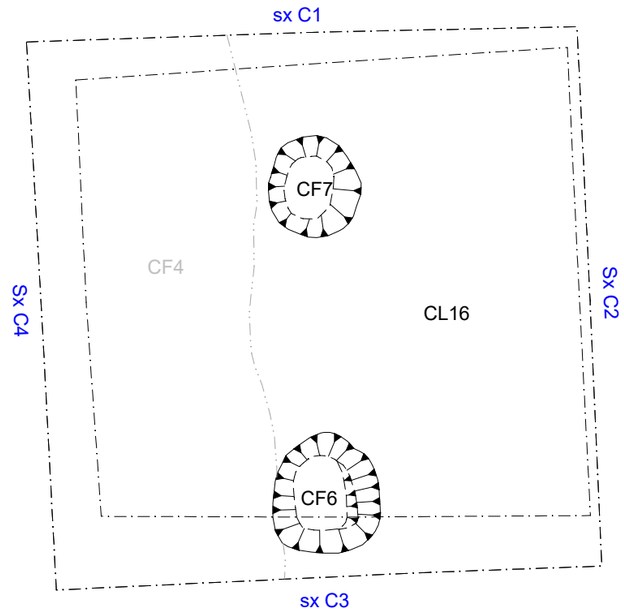
Pad C Plan 1: Post-medieval
26.19m AOD (CL3)



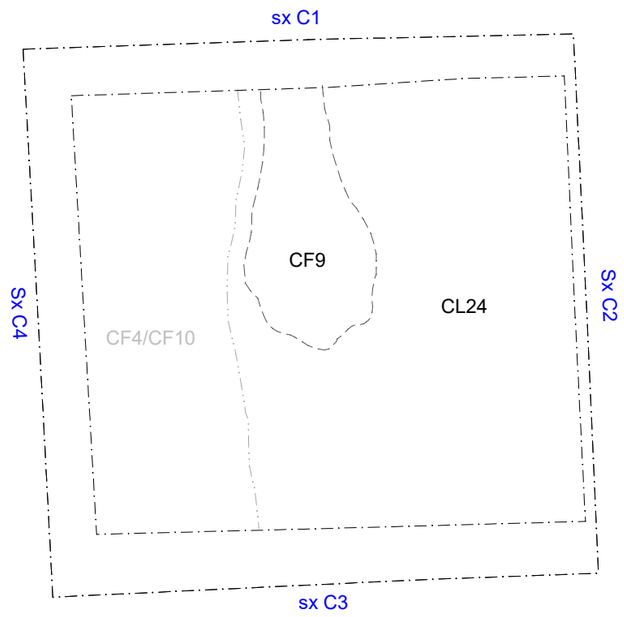
Pad C Plan 2: Medieval to post-medieval
25.1m AOD (CL13)



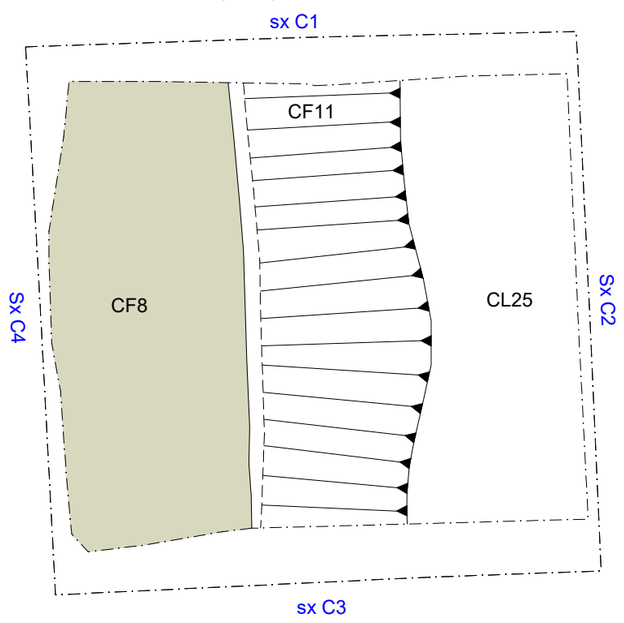
Pad C Plan 3: Post-Roman to medieval
24.74-24.93m AOD (CL16)



Pad C Plan 4: Roman, post-Boudiccan
24.27m AOD (CF9)



Pad C Plan 5: Roman, post-Boudiccan
24.22-24.29m AOD (CL25)



Key

Post-medieval wall foundations

Roman, post-Boudiccan, wall foundations

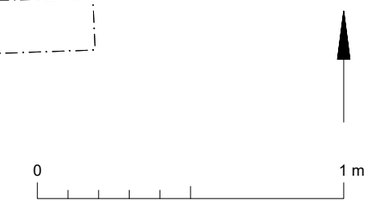


Fig 9 Pad C plans

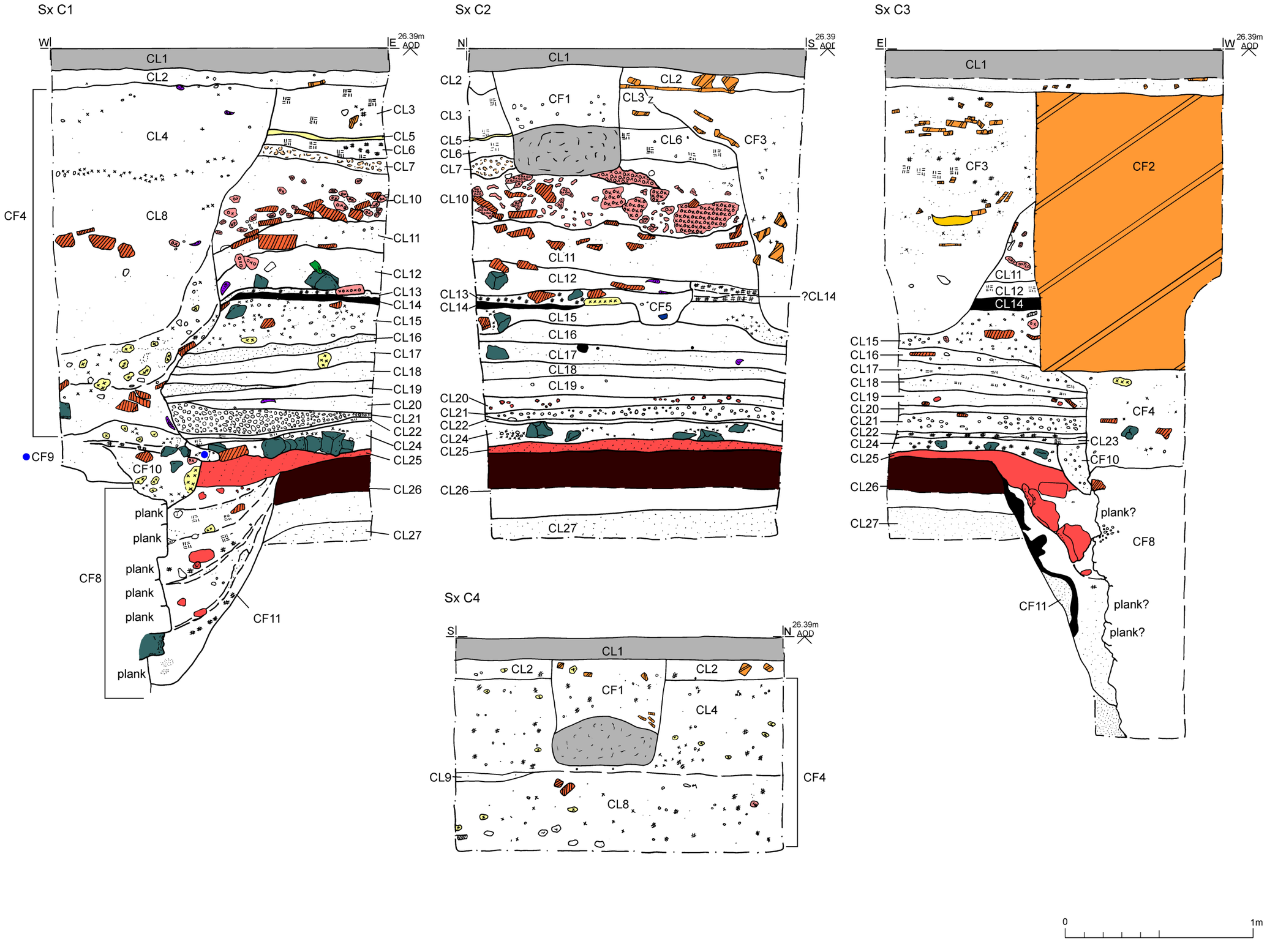
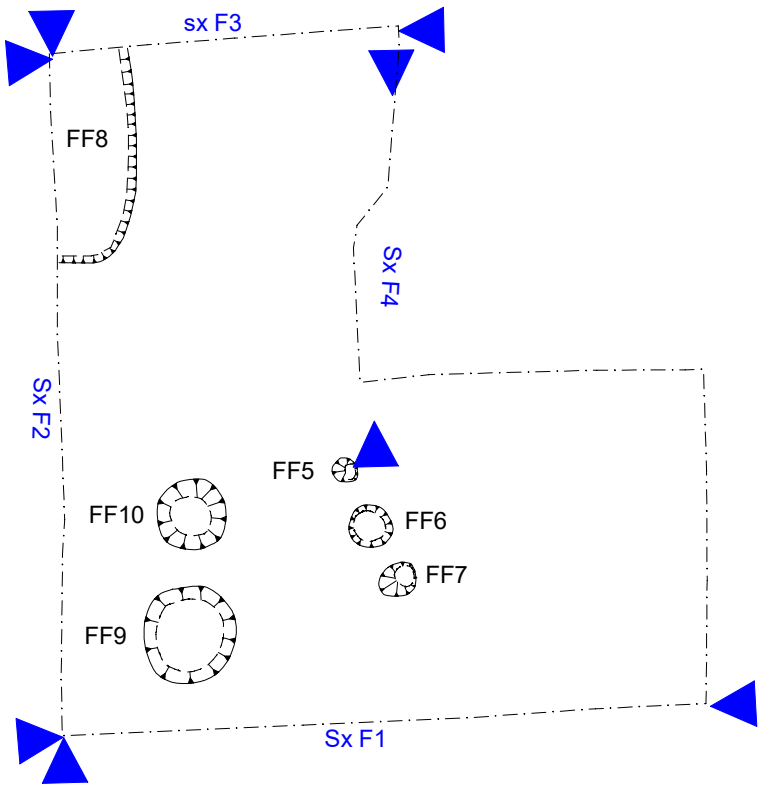
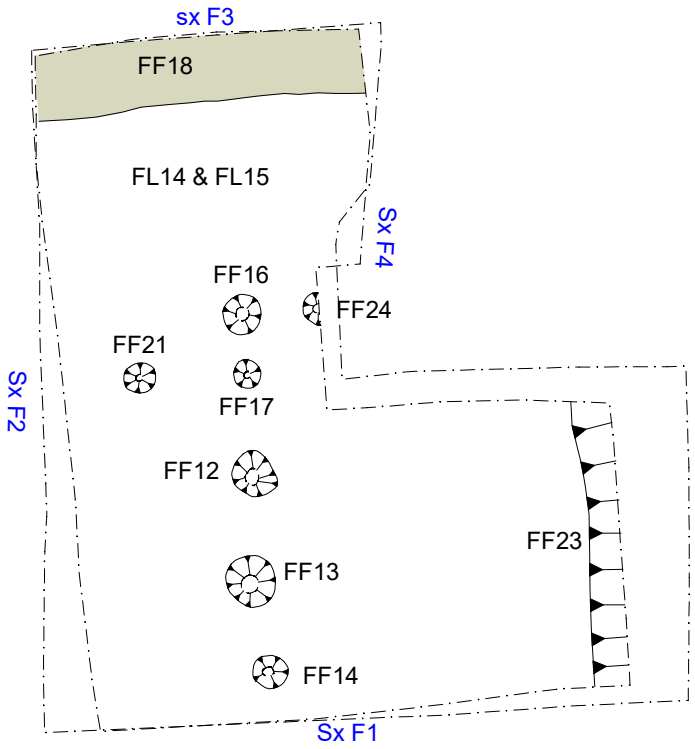


Fig 10 Pad C sections.

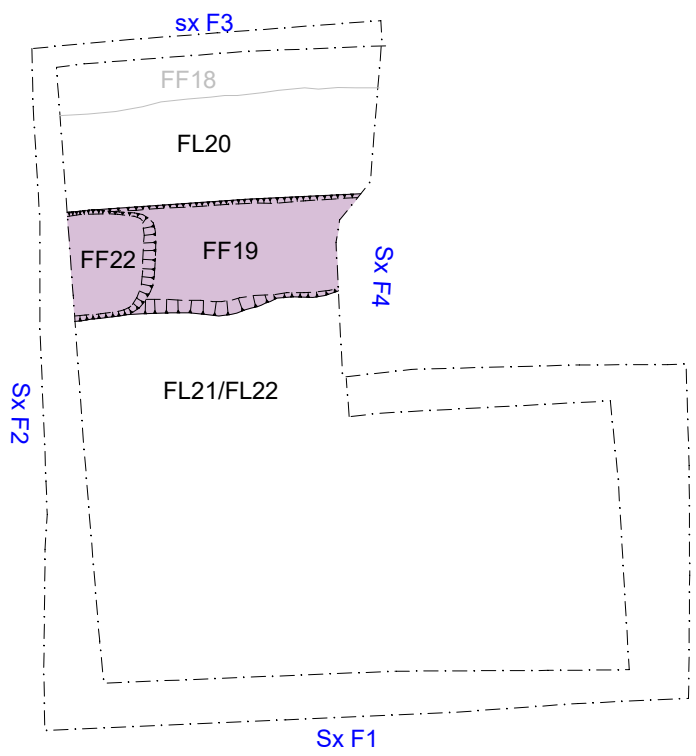
Pad F Plan 1: Medieval
FF5-FF7 cut FL7 - c 24.92m AOD
FF8 cut from FL6 - c 25.19m AOD
FF9-FF10 cut from FL10 - c 24.7m AOD



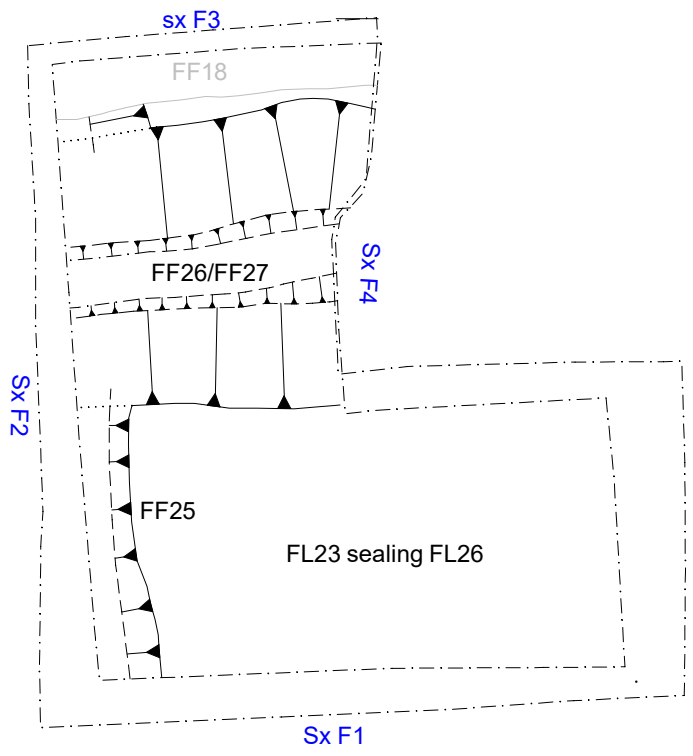
Pad F Plan 2: Post-Boudiccan
c 24.48m AOD



Pad F Plan 3: Pre-Boudiccan
c 24.25-24.33m AOD



Pad F Plan 4: Pre-Boudiccan
24.19m AOD (FL23)



Key

Roman, post-Boudiccan, wall foundations

Roman, pre-Boudiccan, wall foundations

0 1 m

Fig 11 Pad F plans

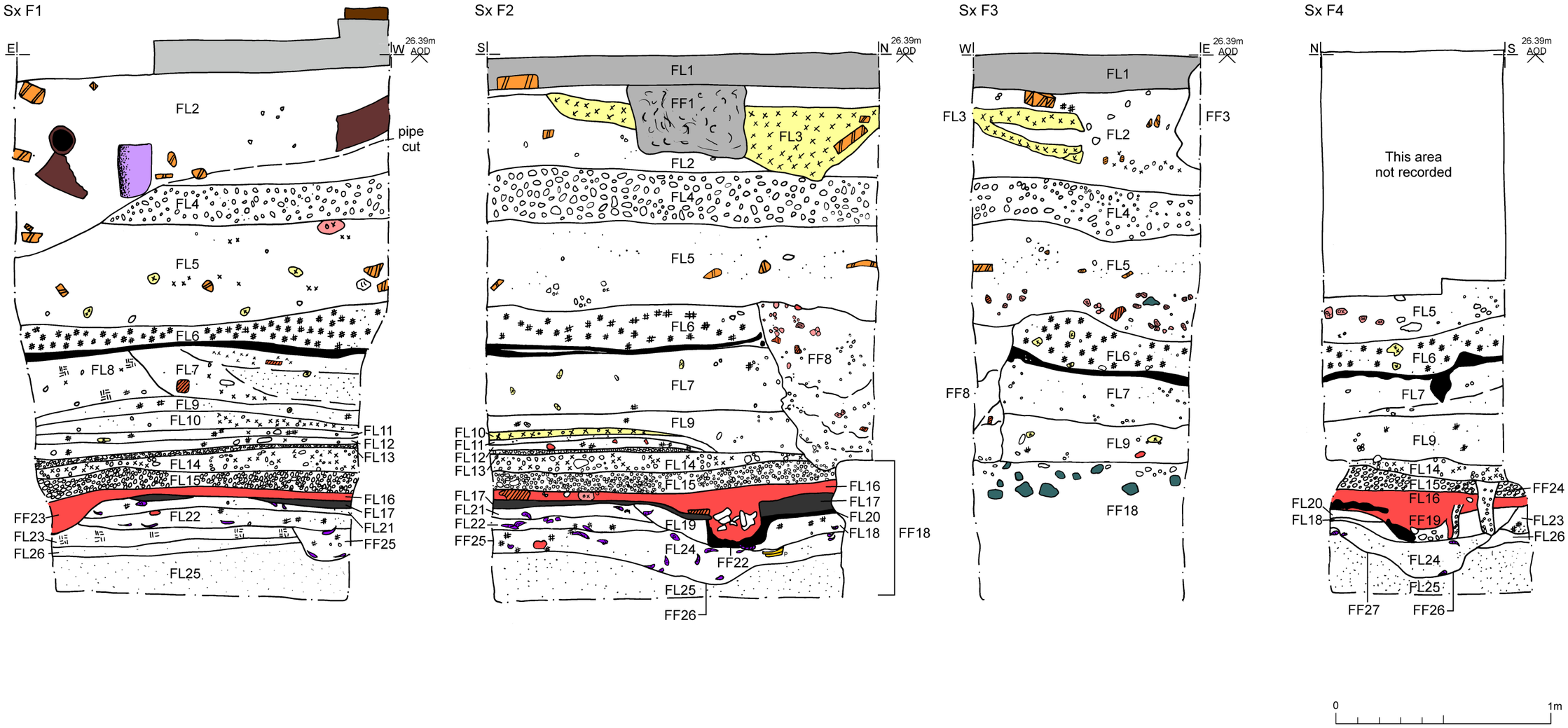
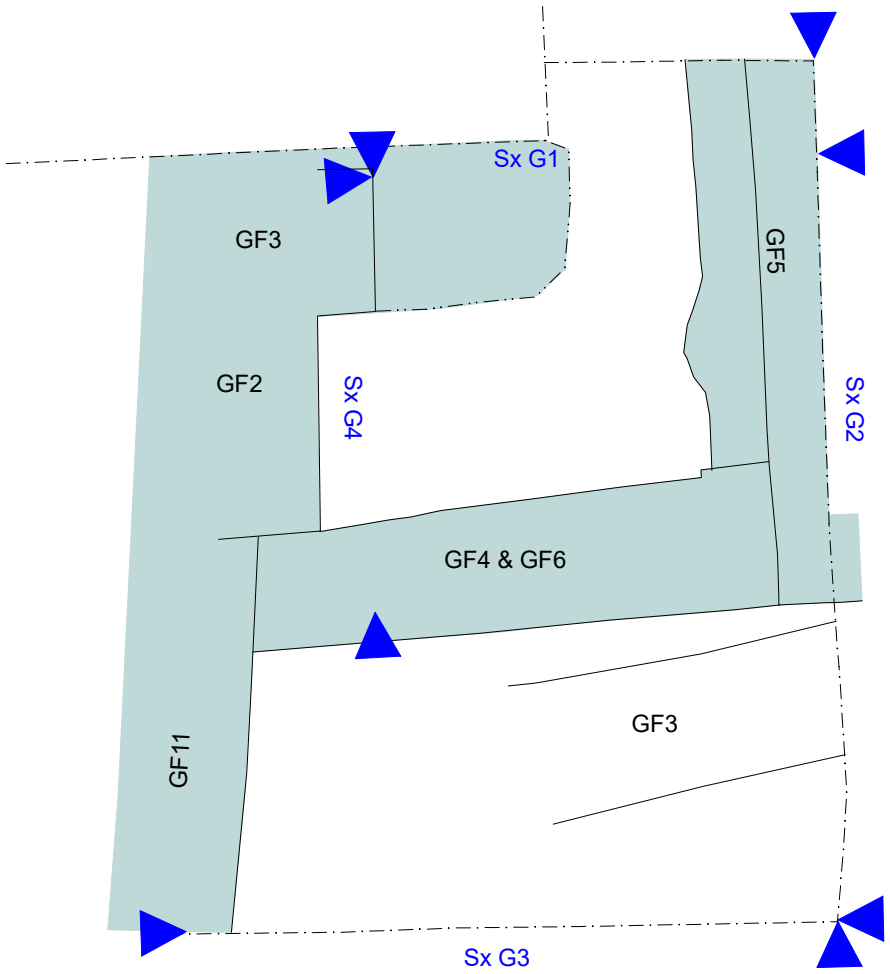
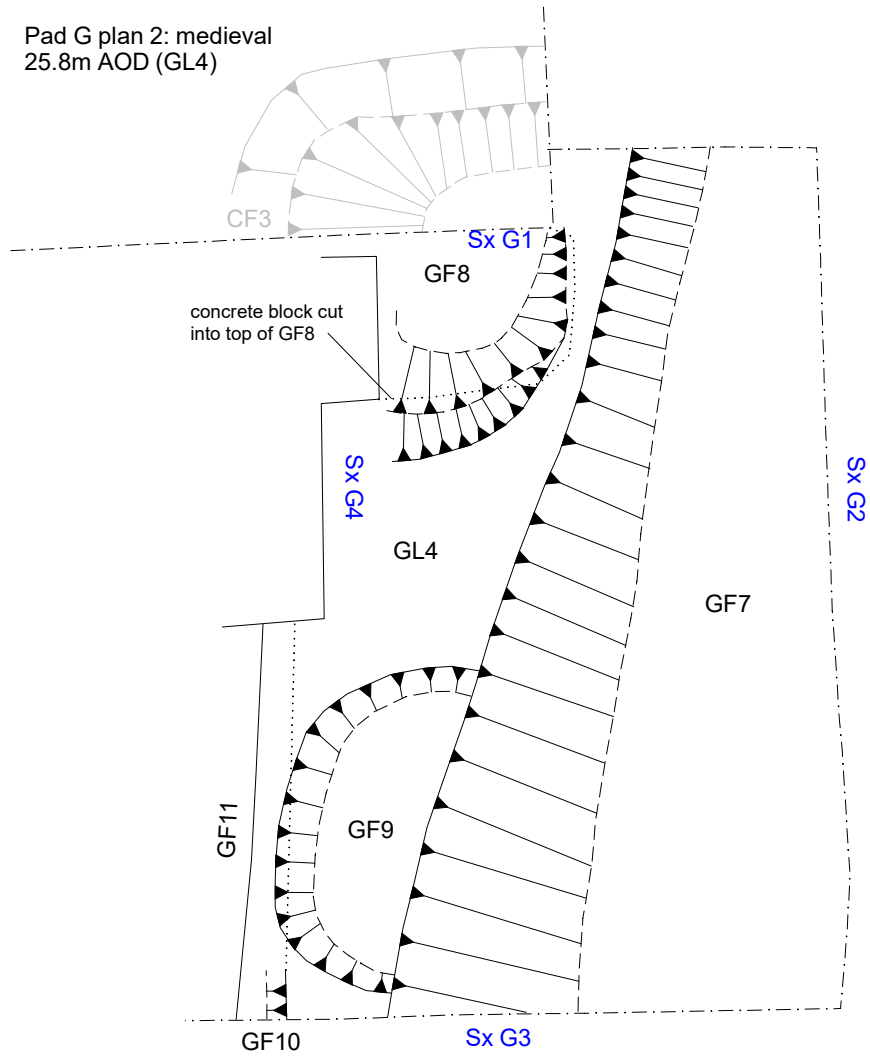


Fig 12 Pad F sections.

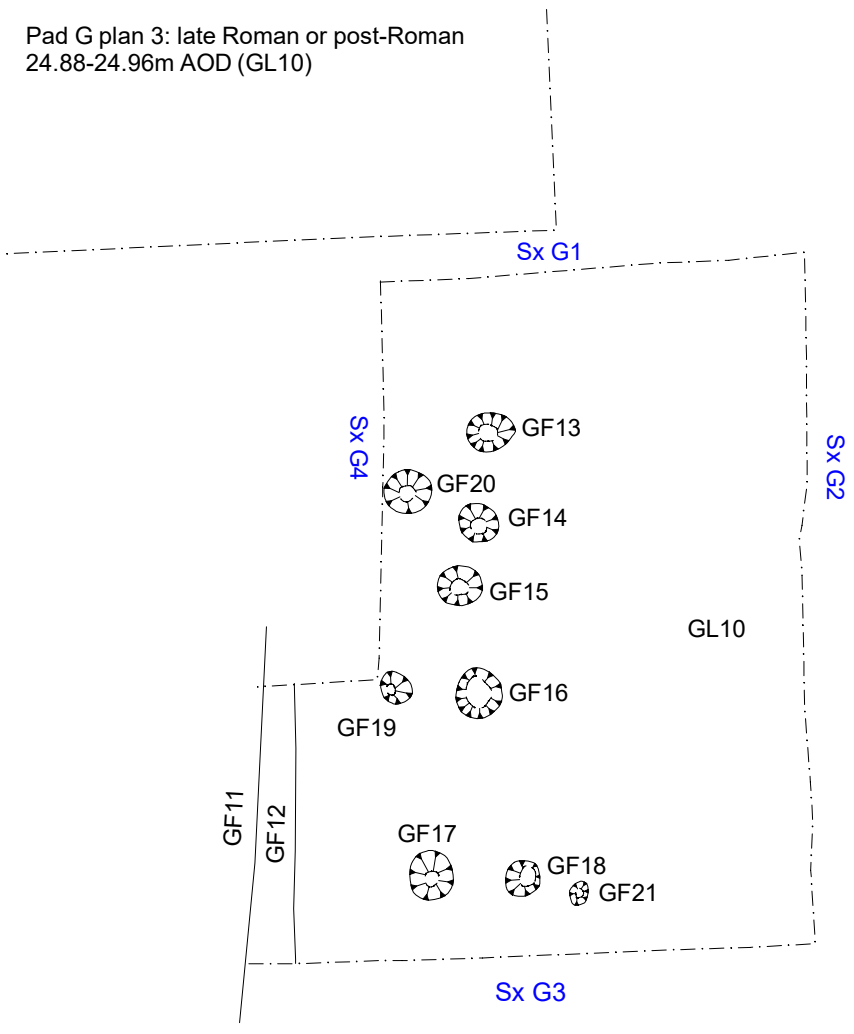
Pad G plan 1: post-medieval/modern
c 26.15-26.25m AOD (GF3, GF4 & GF5)



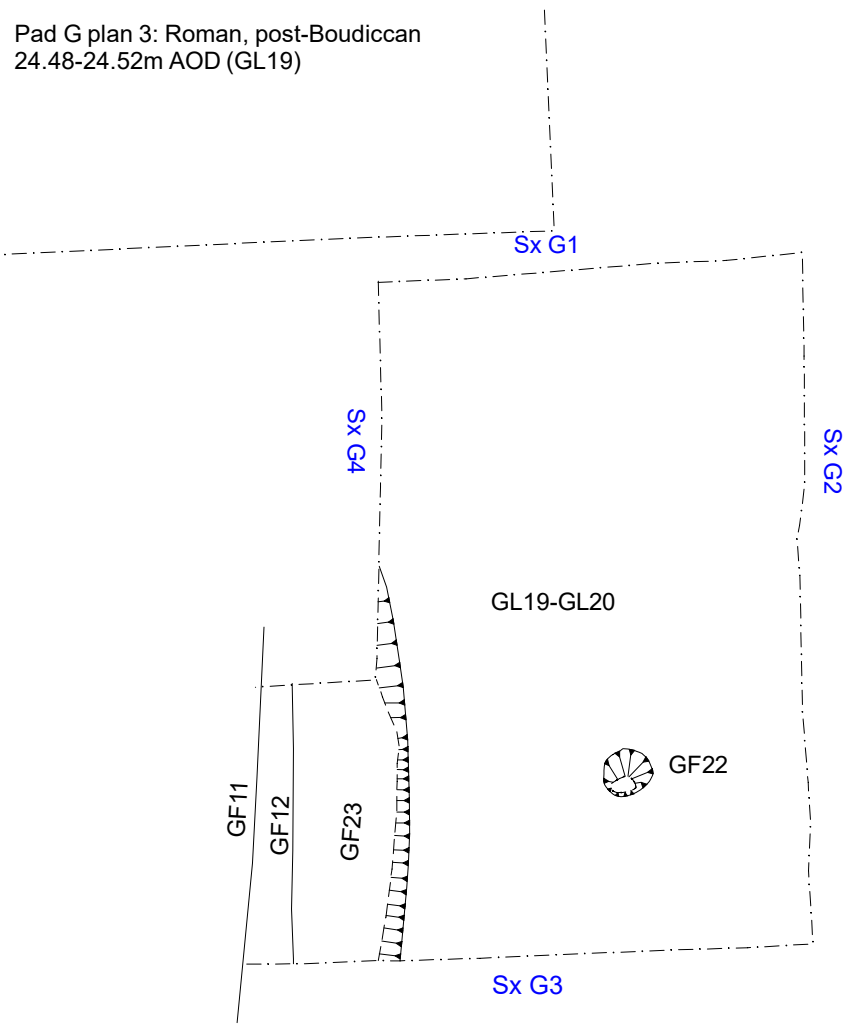
Pad G plan 2: medieval
25.8m AOD (GL4)



Pad G plan 3: late Roman or post-Roman
24.88-24.96m AOD (GL10)



Pad G plan 3: Roman, post-Boudiccan
24.48-24.52m AOD (GL19)



Key

Post-medieval and modern wall foundations

0 1 m

Fig 13 Pad G plans

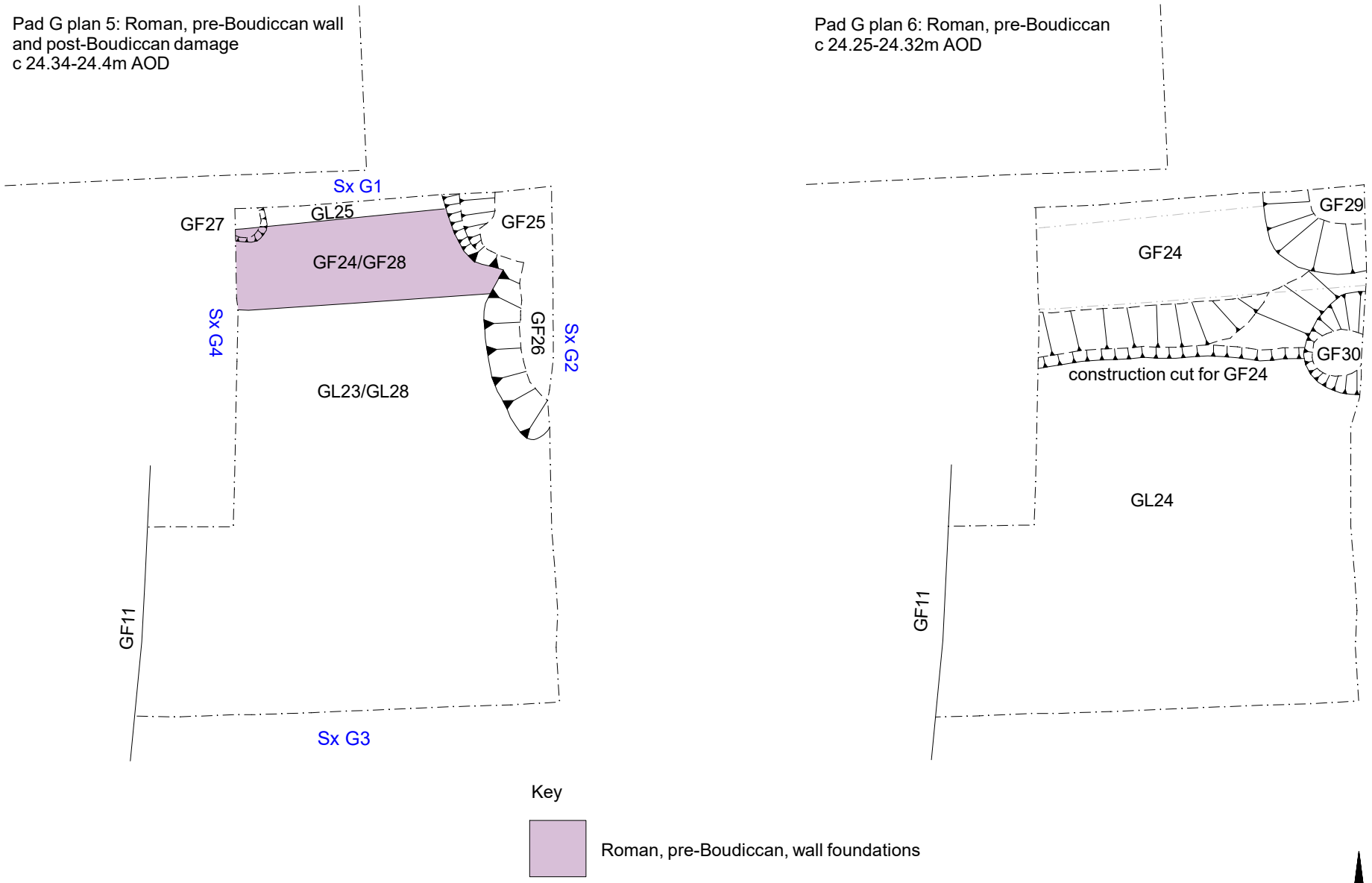


Fig 14 Pad G plans

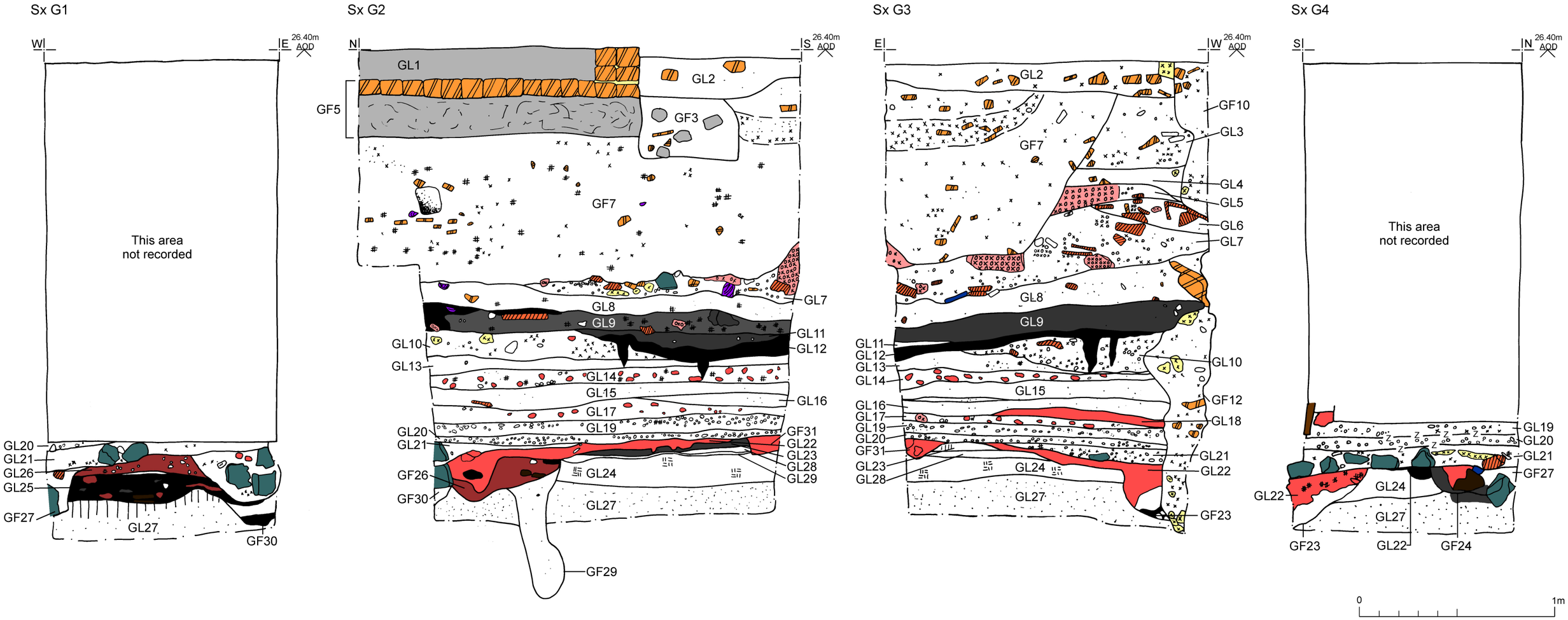
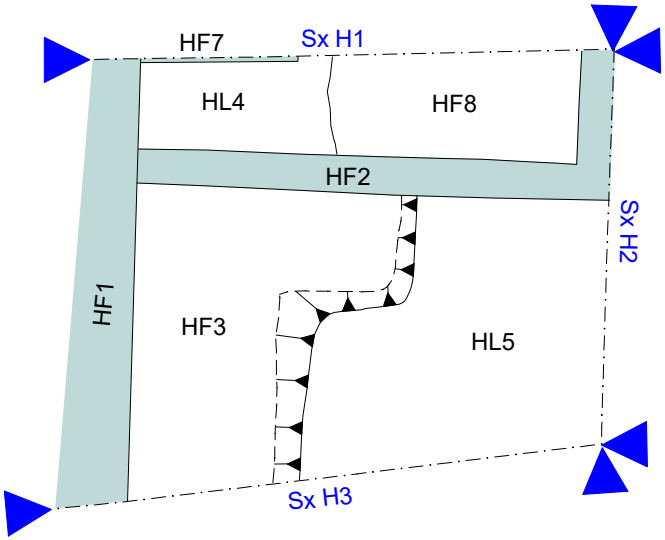
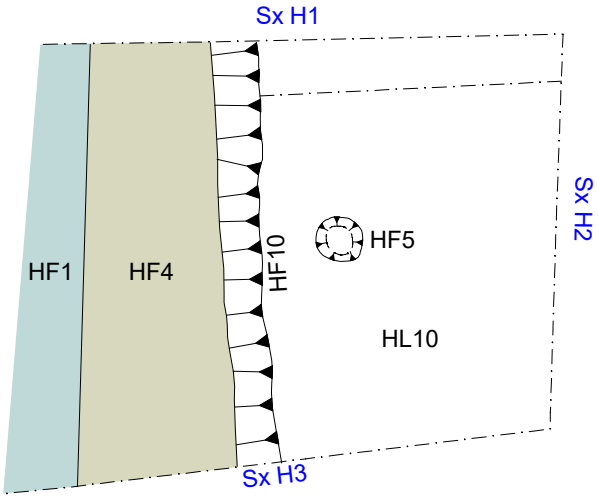


Fig 15 Pad G sections.

Pad H plan 1: medieval & post-medieval
25.42-25.48m AOD (HL5)



Pad H plan 2: Roman, post-Boudiccan
25.55-25.6m AOD (HL10)



Key

Post-medieval wall foundations

Roman, post-Boudiccan, wall foundations

0 1 m

Fig 16 Pad H plans

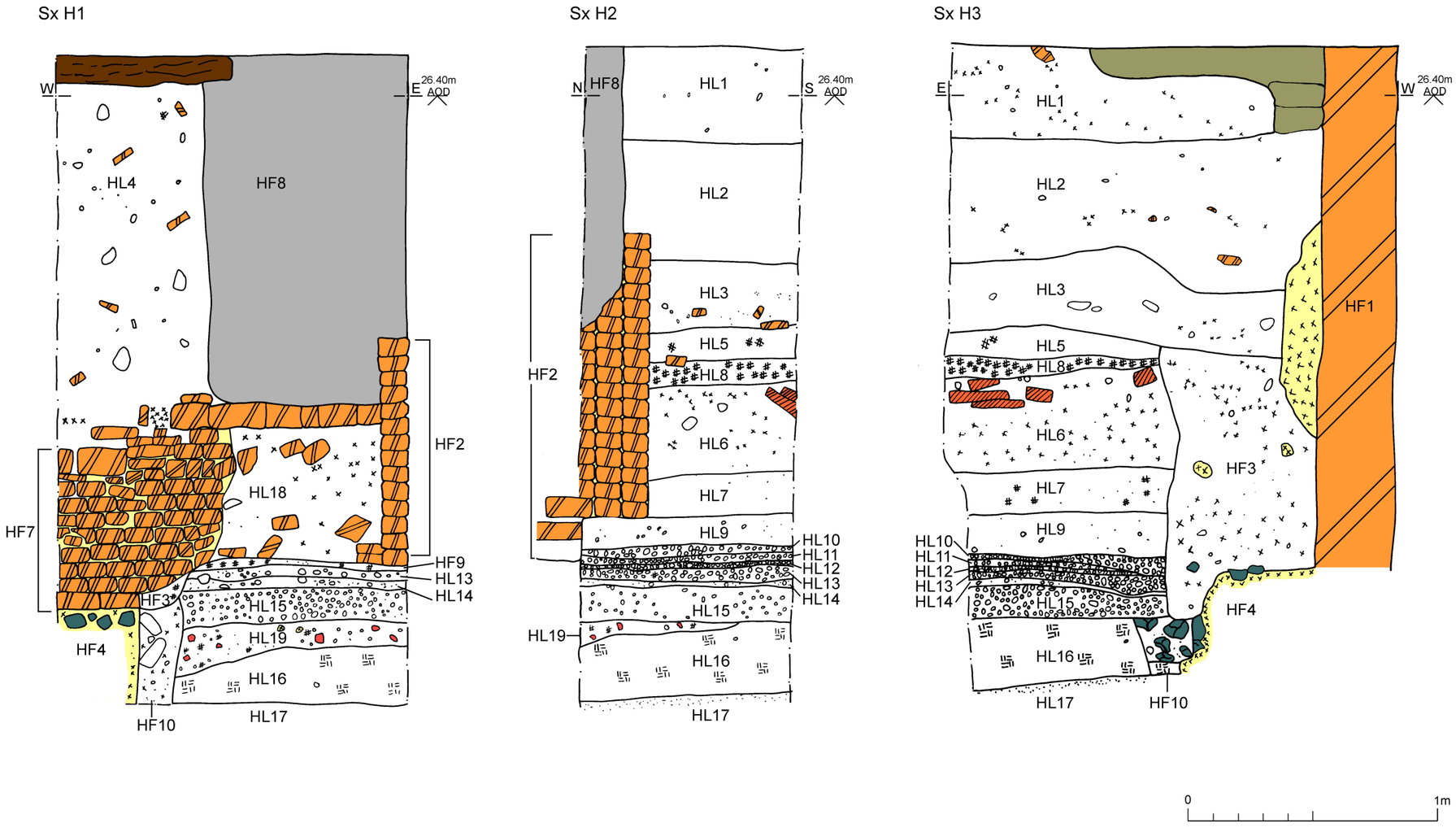
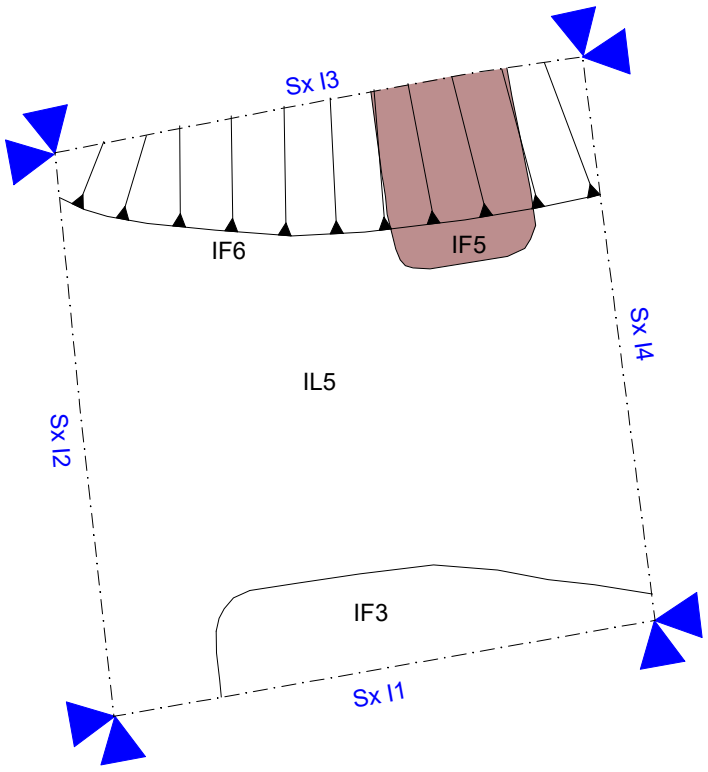
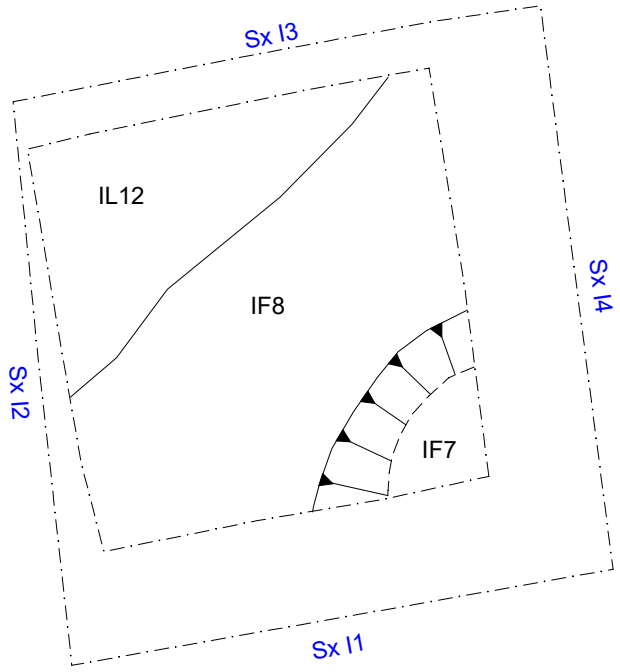


Fig 17 Pad H sections.

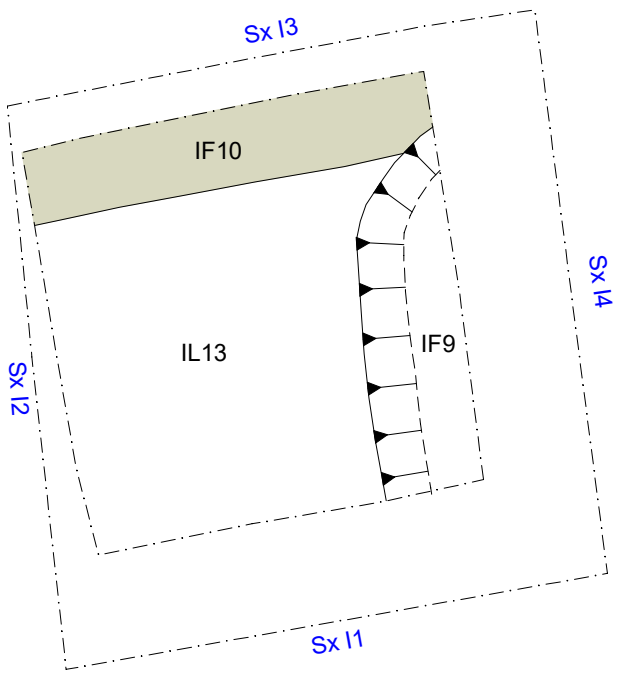
Pad I Plan 1: Modern and post-medieval
25.99-26.03m AOD (IL5)
plus medieval
25.64m AOD (IF5)



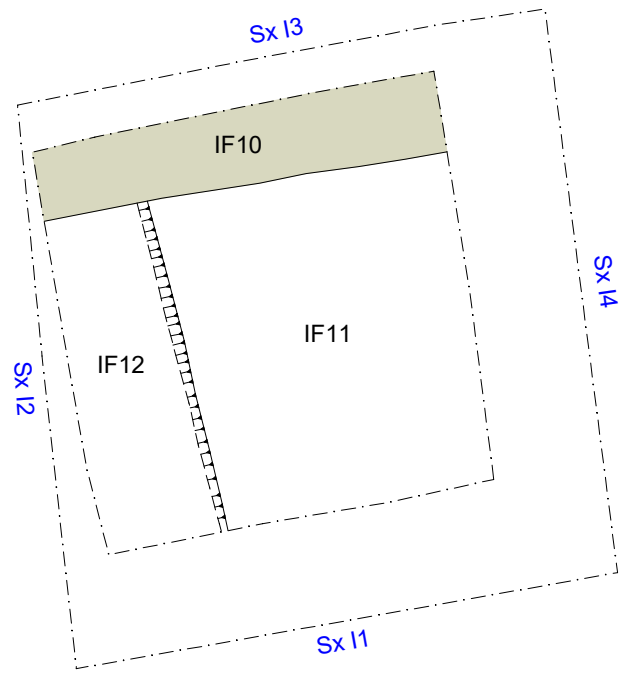
Pad I Plan 2: late Roman
24.95-24.98m AOD (IF8)



Pad I Plan 3: Roman, post-Boudiccan
24.42-24.45m AOD (IL13)



Pad I Plan 4: Roman, post-Boudiccan
24.22m AOD (IF11)



Key

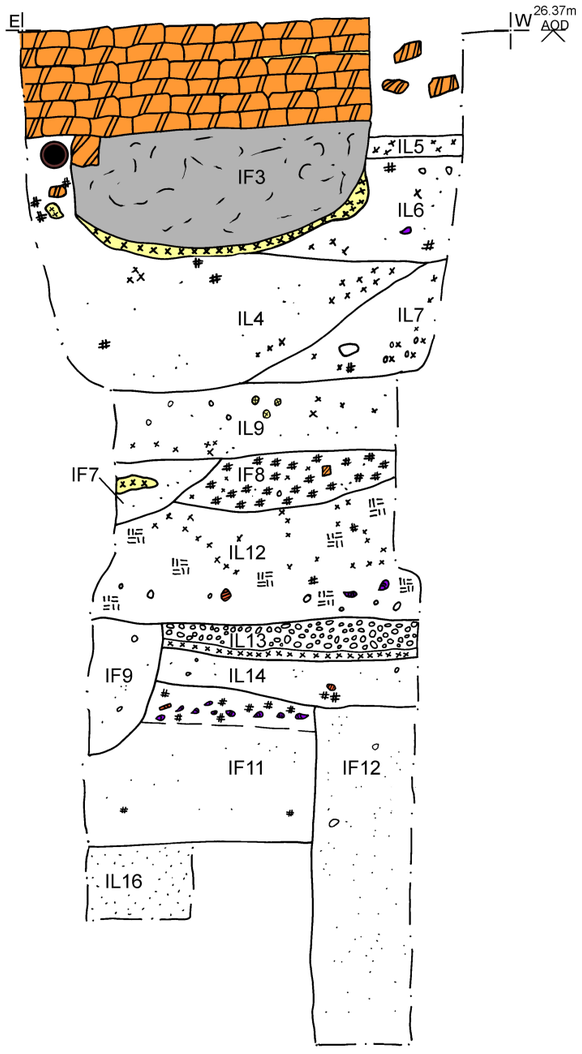
Clay block

Roman, post-Boudiccan, wall foundations

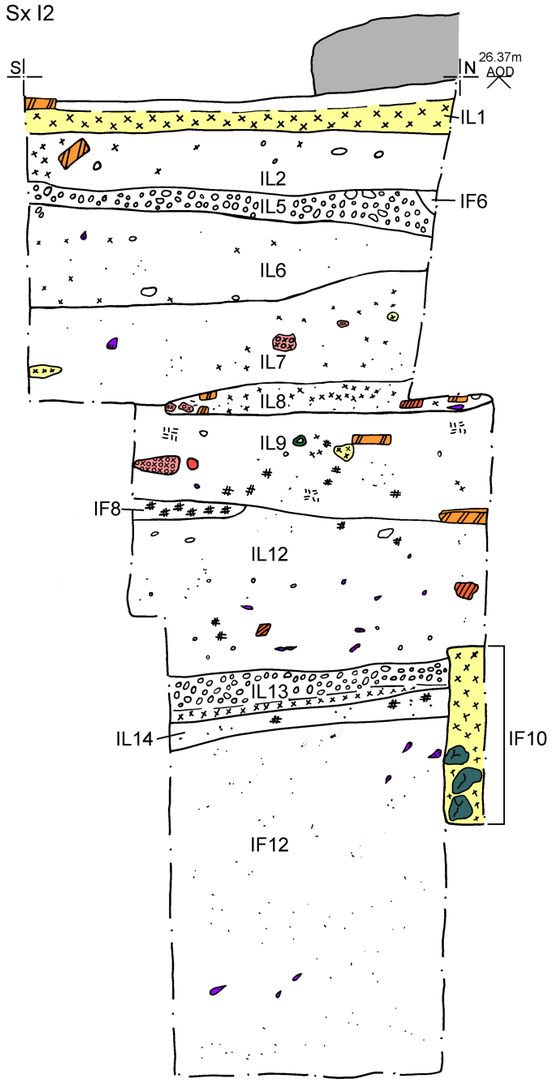
0 1 m

Fig 18 Pad I plans

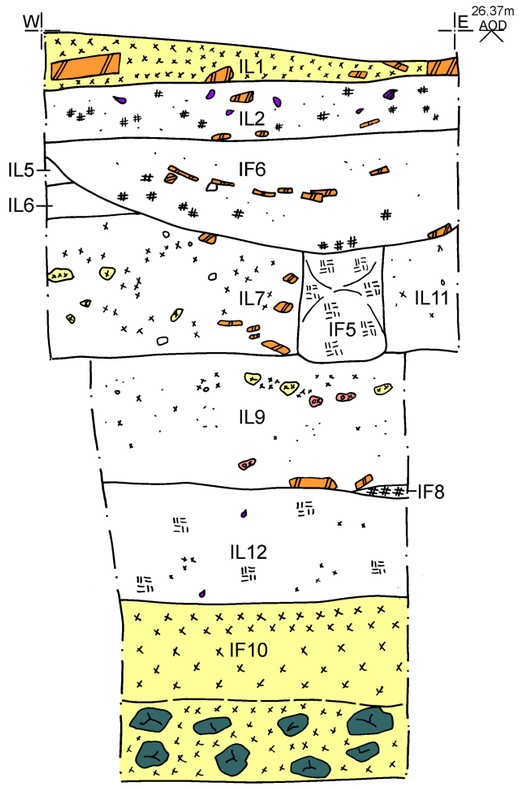
Sx I1



Sx I2



SxI3



Sx I4

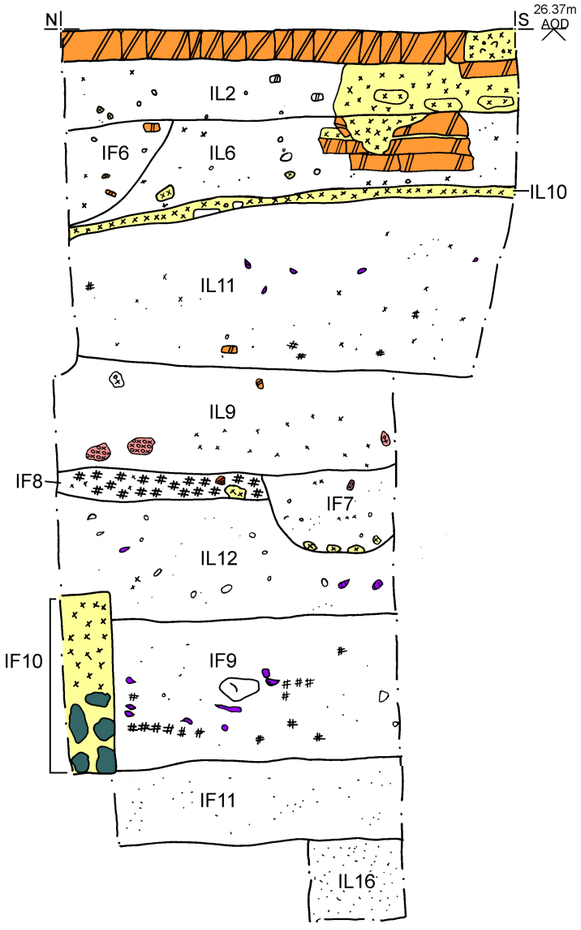


Fig 19 Pad I sections.

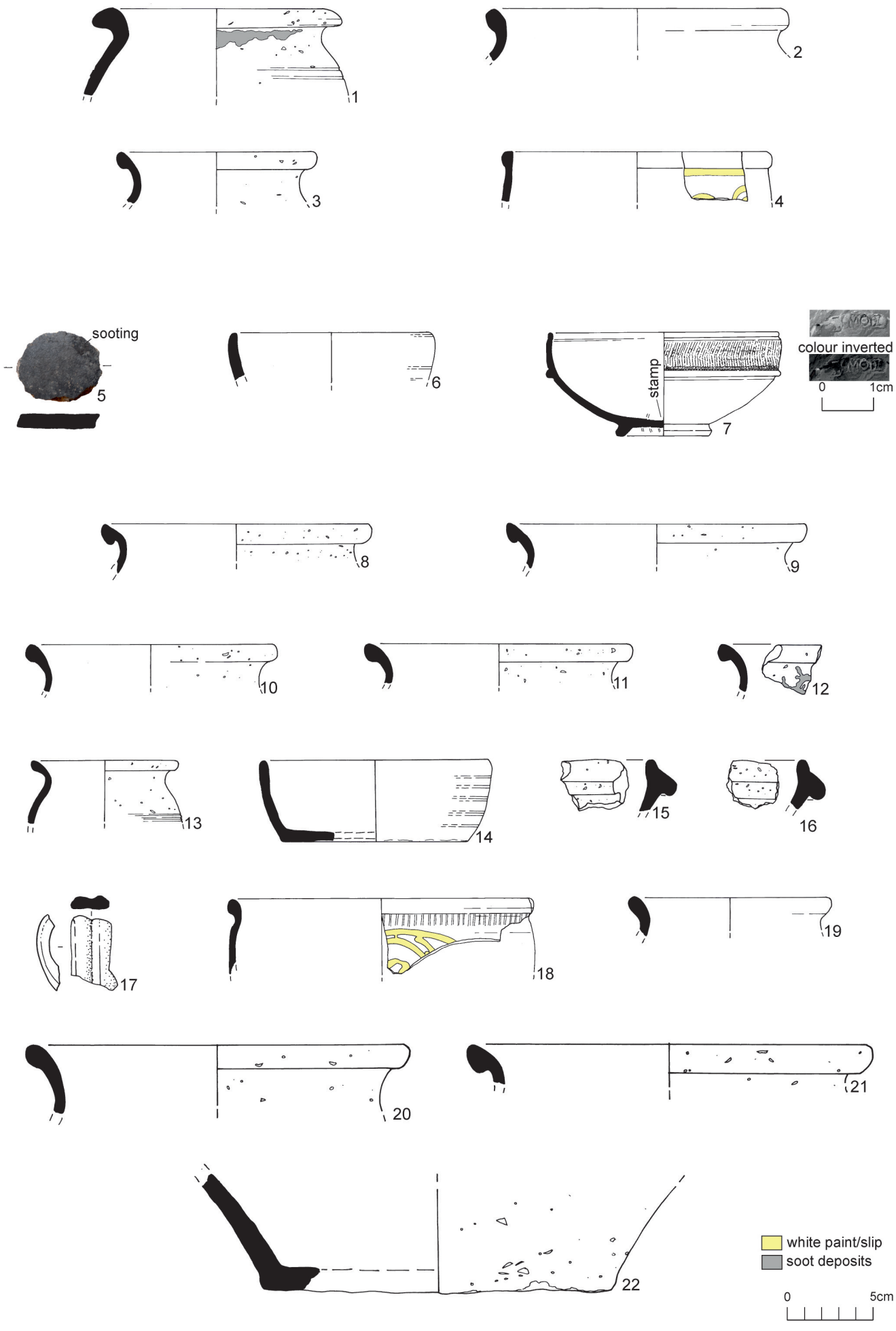


Fig 20 Roman pottery from CL12 (1-4), FL9 (5), FL16 (6), FL24 (7), GL8 (8-17) and GL9 (18-22).

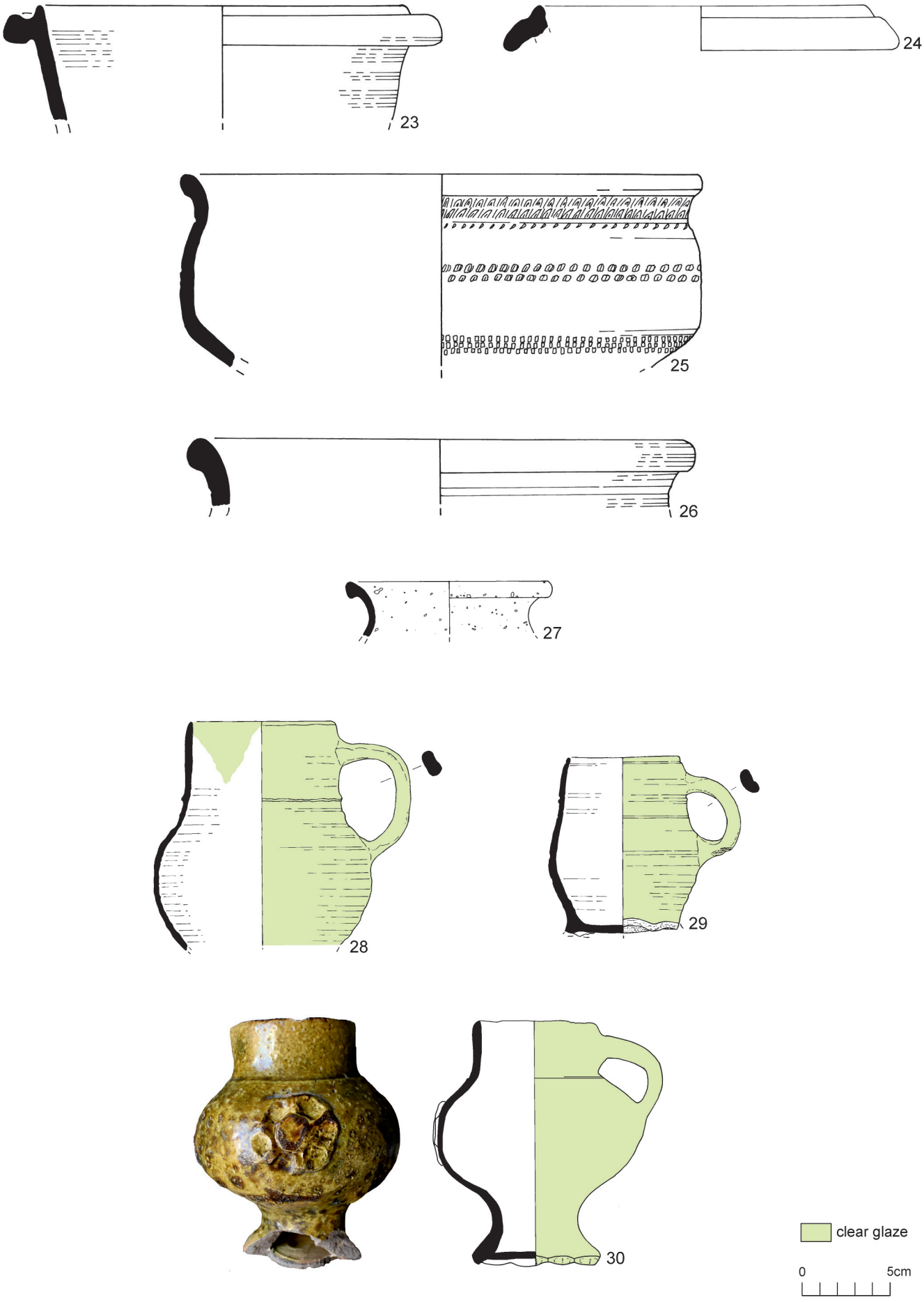


Fig 21 Roman pottery from GL9 (23-26), IL9 (27) and post-Roman pottery from CF3 (28-30).

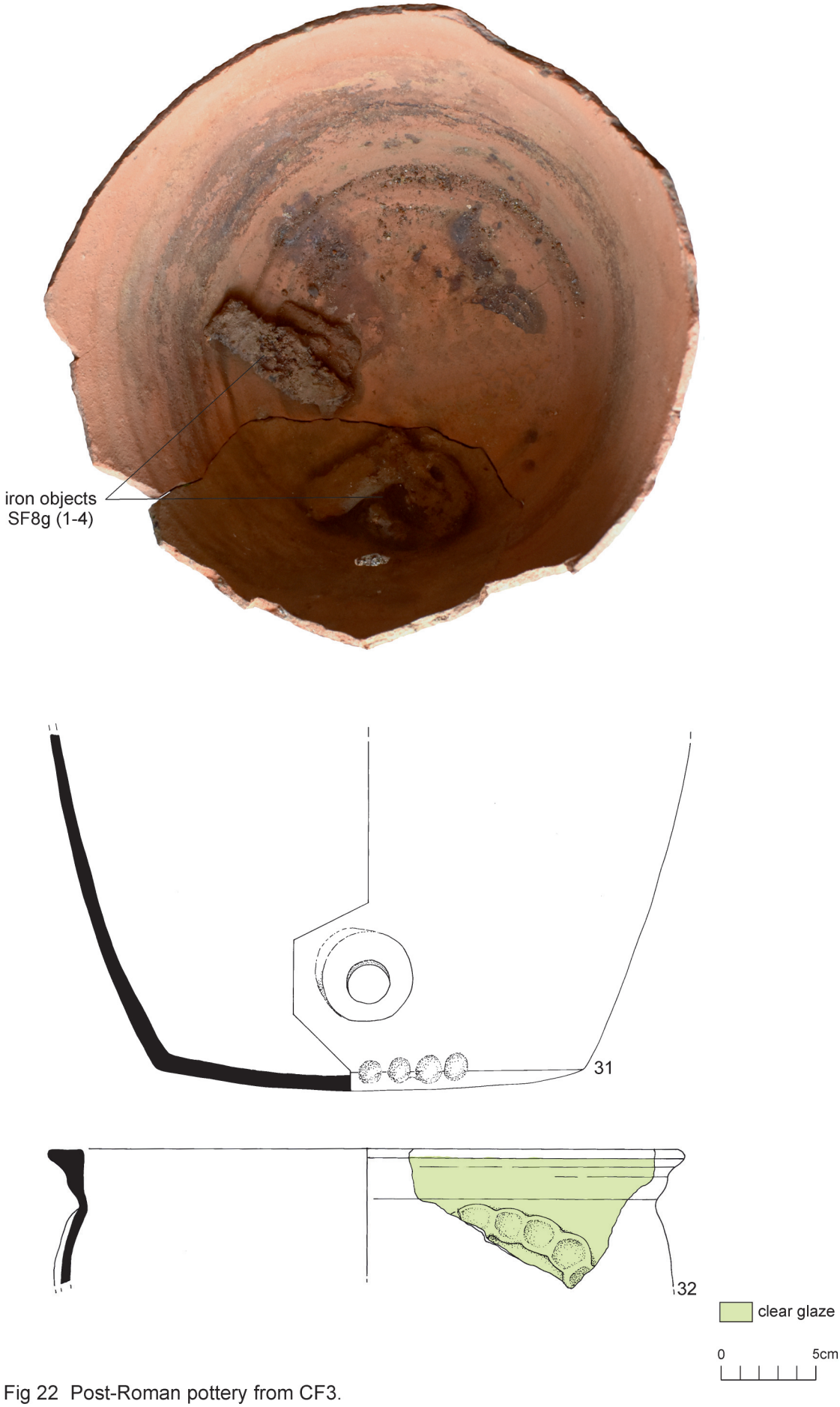


Fig 22 Post-Roman pottery from CF3.

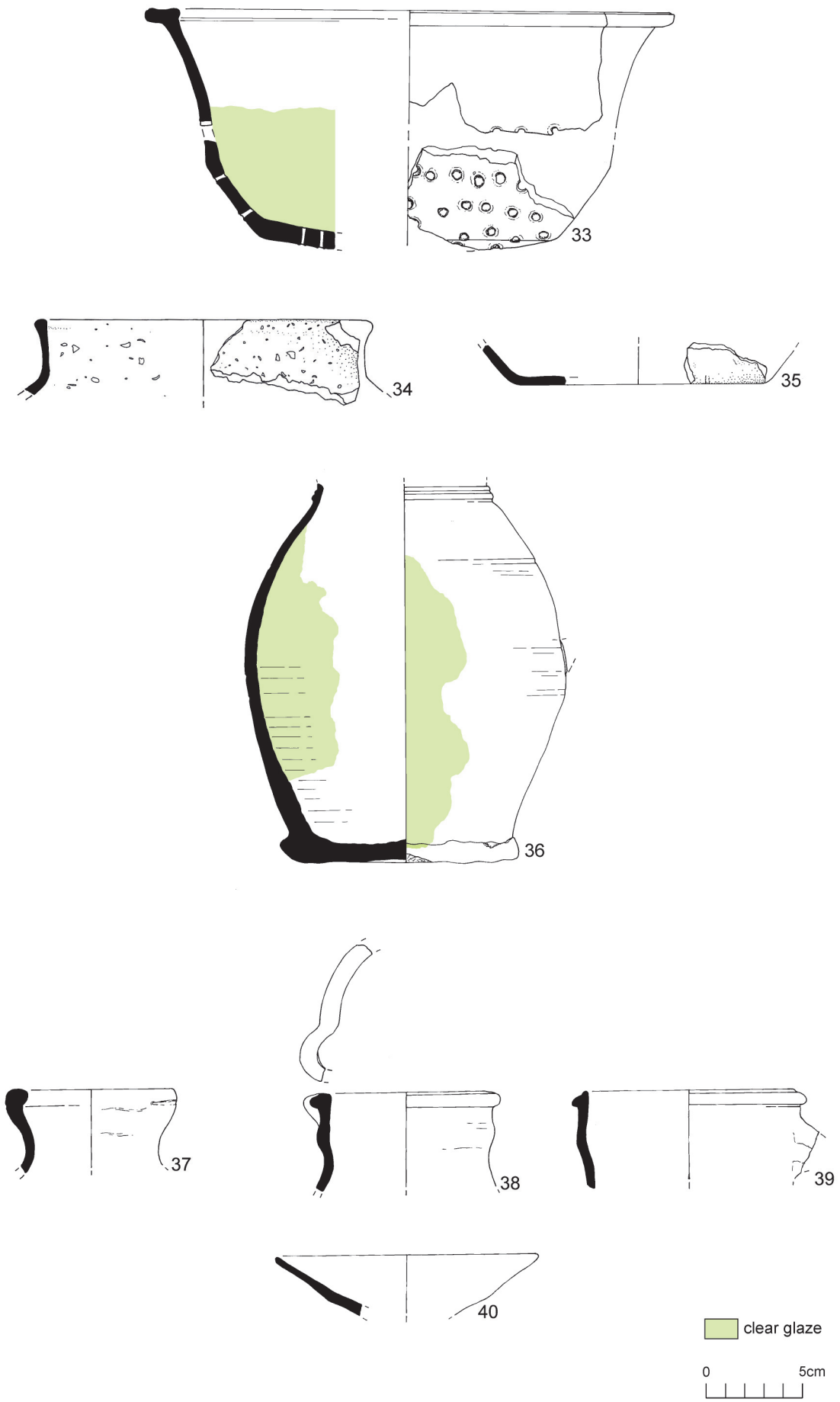


Fig 23 Post-Roman pottery from CF3 (33), CF4 (34-35), E U/S (36) and GF8 (37-40).

Fig 24 Roman ceramic building material: brick from CL12 (1), column bricks from CL15 (2-5) and GL10 (6).

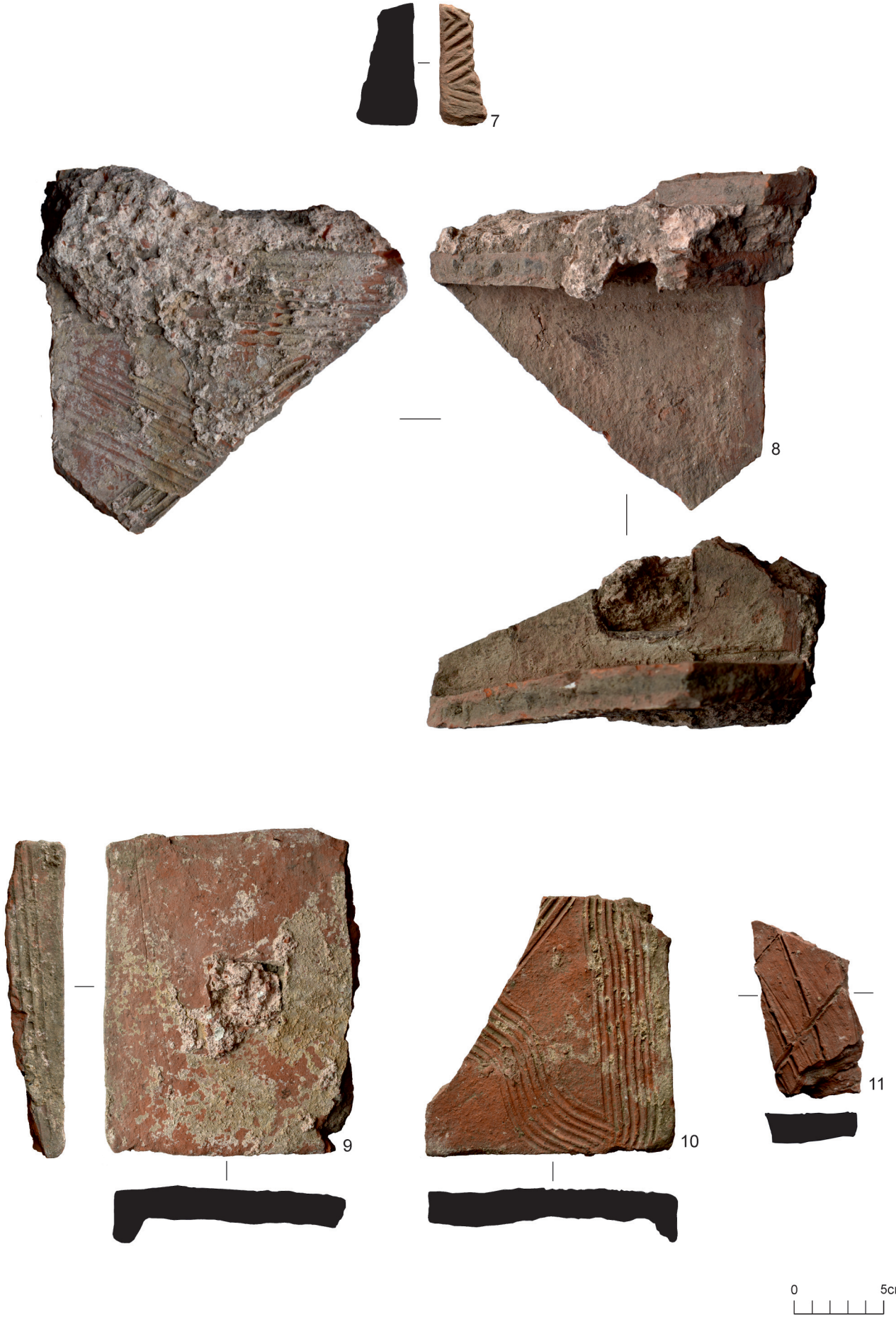


Fig 25 Roman ceramic building material: roller-stamped flue-tile from CL12 (7) and combed flue-tile from CF4 (8-9) and CL10 (10-11).

Fig 26 Roman ceramic building material: combed flue-tile CL10 (12-15) and CL11 (16-17).

Fig 27 Roman ceramic building material: combed flue-tile CL13 (18), GL5 (19) and GL5/6/7 (20).

Fig 28 Stucco from CF3 (1) and CL16 (2-5).

Fig 29 Daub bricks from CF11 (1-2) and burnt daub brick from FL17 (3).

Fig 30 Roman small finds.

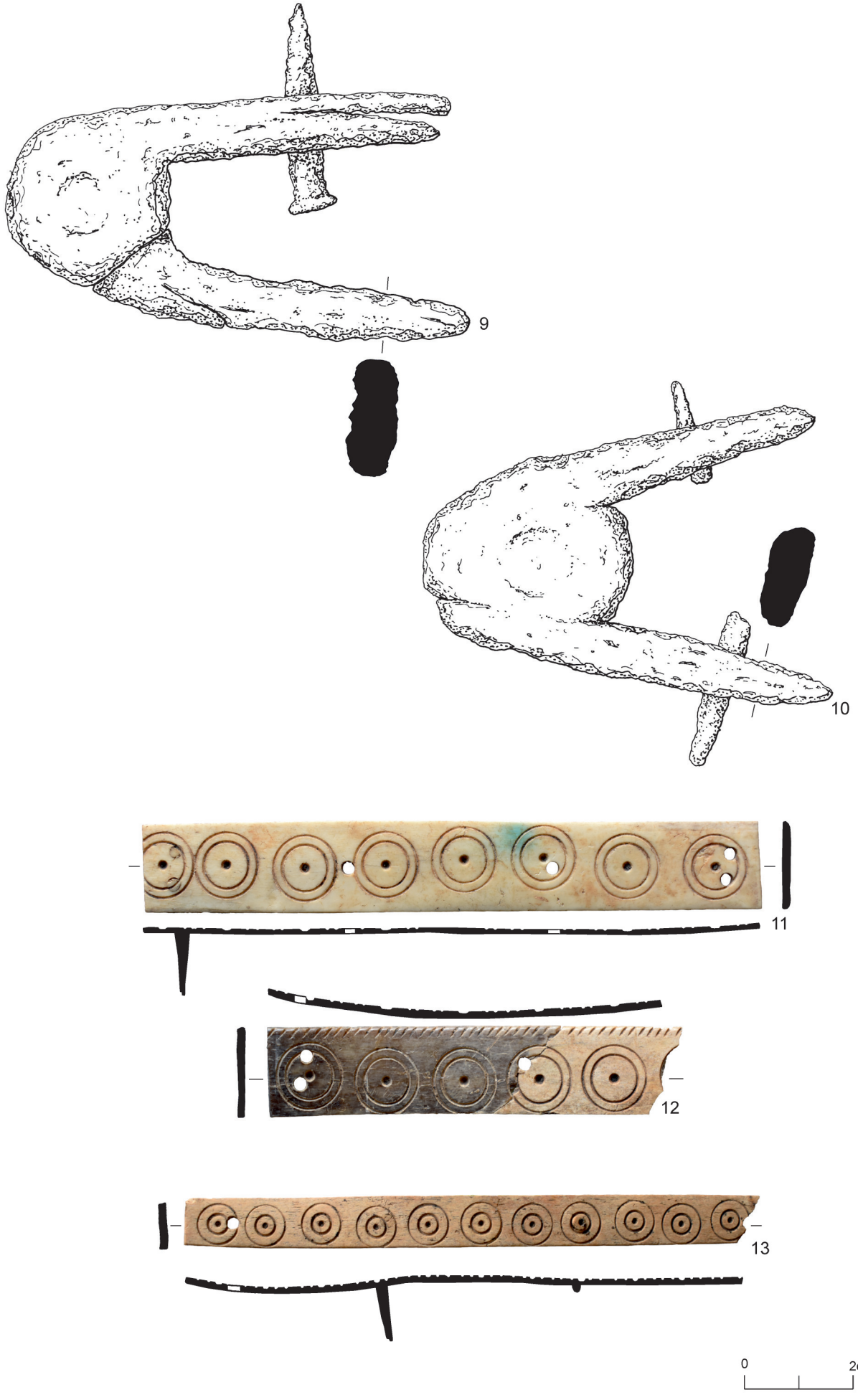


Fig 31 Roman small finds.

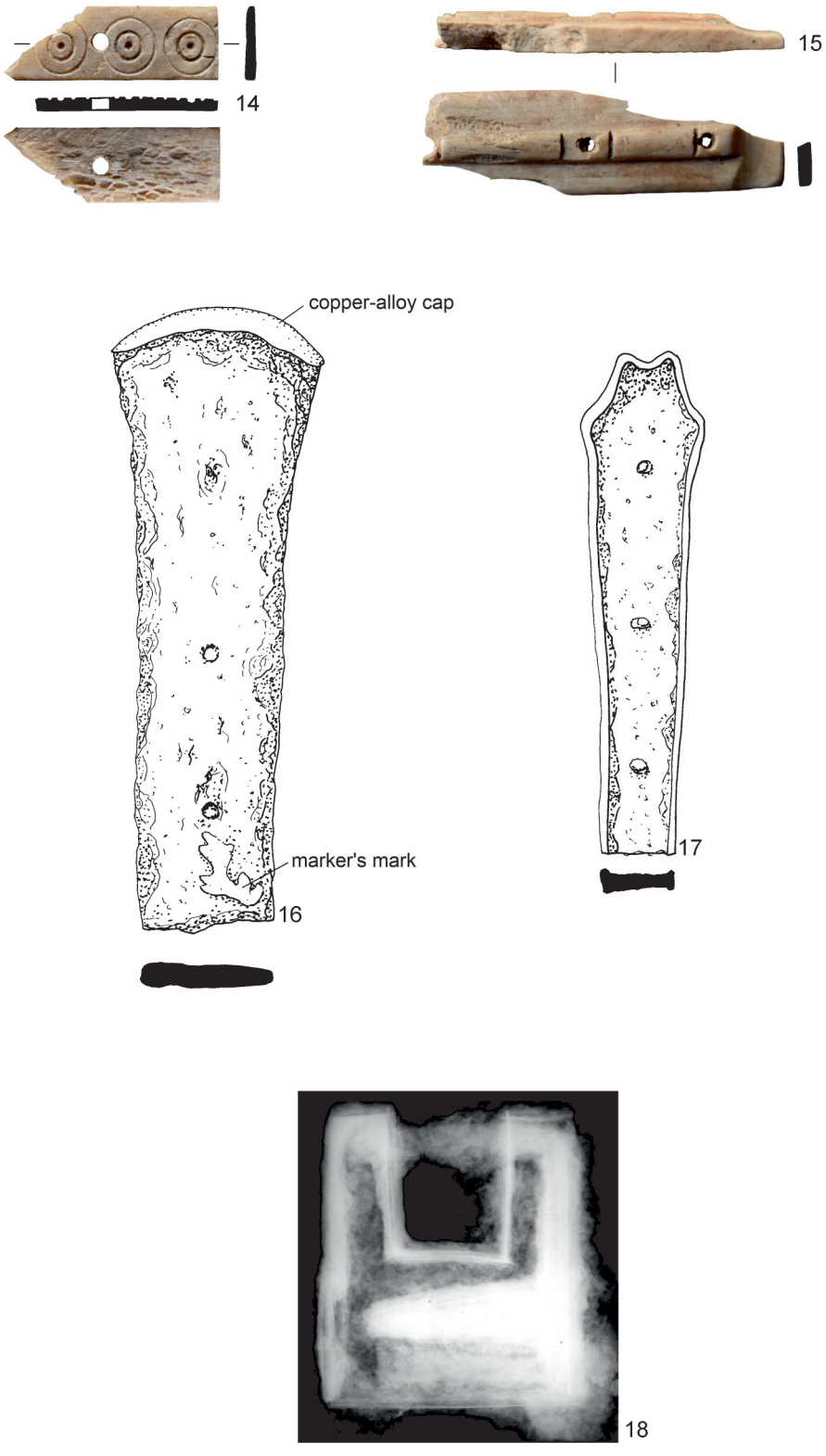


Fig 32 Roman small finds (14-15) and post-Roman small finds (16-18).

Fig 33 Post-Roman small finds.

Fig 34 Roman Phase 1, pre-Boudiccan structural remains

Fig 35 Roman Phase 2, post-Boudiccan structural remains

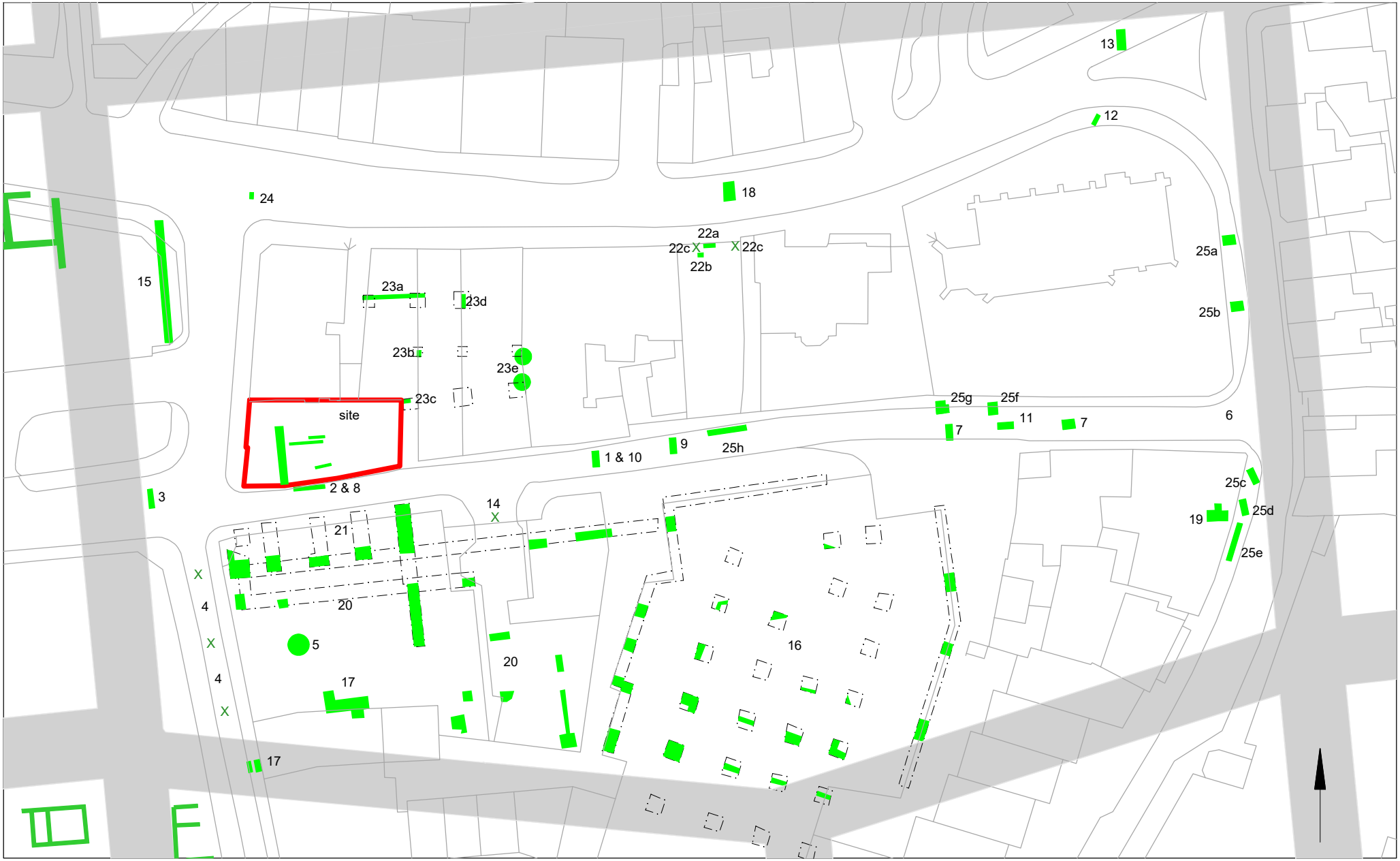


Fig 36 Roman building remains from Insula 30 (based on information and plans in Hull 1958 and Crummy 1971).
For reference numbers see Section 8.1.4 of this report.

0 20 m

Essex Historic Environment Record/
Essex Archaeology and History

Summary sheet

Address: 5-6 St Nicholas Street, Colchester, Essex, CO1 1DW	
Parish: Colchester	***District:*** Colchester
NGR: TL 99818 25176 (centre)	***Site code:*** CAT project ref.: 19/05n CHER ref: ECC4344 OASIS ref: colchest3-352593
Type of work: Excavation and monitoring	***Site director/group:*** Colchester Archaeological Trust
Date of work: 10th June – 29th July 2019	***Size of area investigated:*** 0.02ha
Location of curating museum: Colchester museum	**Funding source:** Colchester Amphora Trading Ltd
Further seasons anticipated? No	***Related CHER/SMR number:*** ECC3985, ECC4001
Final report: CAT Report 1614	
Periods represented: Roman, medieval, post-medieval and modern	

Summary of fieldwork results:

An archaeological excavation was carried out inside 5-6 St Nicholas Street, Colchester, Essex during groundworks in advance of the creation of a café space and residential units. The development site is located within Insula 30 of the walled Roman town close to the Temple of Claudius, and the buildings themselves date from the late 15th century and late 16th to early 17th century with later phases of extensions and alterations.

Excavation revealed three phases of Roman activity. Phase 1 is of early Roman date, ending at the Boudiccan revolt of AD 60/1. Structural remains included a single east-west aligned wattle and daub wall foundation, with three further linear features potentially representing other wall alignments. The structure had a tiled roof, the wattle and daub wall had been plastered and painted, and fragments of window glass were also found among the debris indicating a relatively high status building. The building which was damaged during the Boudiccan revolt was subsequently demolished and the site levelled.

Phase 2 dates from the early 2nd to the 3rd century. Structural remains included a substantial north-south aligned wall made of courses of septaria and tile in mortar. Two smaller east-west wall foundations of more irregular construction probably represent other wall alignments along with a linear feature. Metalled floor surfaces sealed the Boudiccan destruction debris with some later floor surfaces laid above. Debris from the destruction of this building included large quantities of ceramic building material including box-flue tile and some column bricks and hollow voussoirs, along with window glass, painted wall plaster, stucco and marble,

indicating another high status building.

By Phase 3 at least part of the Phase 2 building had been demolished although some walls were still standing. Few structural features were associated with this phase aside from a small gully and several postholes/stakeholes. A charcoal horizon dated to the late 4th century covers the site and is indicative of a fire event at the end of the phase. The horizon produced numerous late Roman finds along with burnt environmental remains and textiles.

Covering the Roman remains were 0.8-1.1m of medieval dark earth accumulation dating from the 14th to late 15th century, which contained varying quantities of Roman demolition material.

A historic building recording carried out in 2017 revealed five standing buildings on the development site dating to the late 15th century, the late 16th/early 17th century, the late 19th century and *c* 1970. Surprisingly, there were scant archaeological remains associated with these structures and most of the floor layers appear to have been removed in the 20th century. Significant finds include evidence for two previously unknown small cellars or underfloor storage areas and a large pit buried in the late 15th century underneath the earliest building.

Previous summaries/reports: CAT Report 1125 and 1222	
CBC monitor: Dr Jess Tipper & Dr Simon Wood	
Keywords: pre-Boudiccan, Boudiccan revolt, post-Boudiccan, late Roman, medieval, building, wall foundations, wattle and daub	***Significance:*** **
Author of summary: Laura Pooley	***Date of summary:*** September 2021