

# Early Roman barracks and later Roman town-houses: excavations at the Mercury Theatre, Balkerne Gate, Colchester, Essex, CO1 1PT

November 2018 – December 2020



by **Laura Pooley**

with contributions by Julie Curl, Val Fryer, Dr Matthew Loughton,  
Alec Wade and Adam Wightman

figures by Emma Holloway, Laura Pooley and Adam Wightman

fieldwork by Adam Wightman with Mark Baister, Ziya Eksen, Elliott Hicks,  
James Keeble, Ben Holloway, Robin Mathieson, Nicholas Pryke, Bronagh Quinn,  
Nigel Rayer, Alexander Smith, Adam Tuffey, Sarah Veasey and Alec Wade

**commissioned by Colchester Borough Homes Ltd  
on behalf of Colchester Borough Council**

NGR: TL 99278 25148 (centre)

Planning reference: 171964

CAT project ref.: 2018/10k

CHER ref: ECC4717

Colchester Museum accession number: COLEM: 2018.115

OASIS reference: colchest3-333560



**Colchester Archaeological Trust**

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

tel.: 01206 501785

email: [lp@catuk.org](mailto:lp@catuk.org)

**CAT Report 1775**

July 2022  
revised October 2022

## Contents

1	Summary	1
2	Introduction	2
3	Archaeological background	2
4	Aims	8
5	Methodology	8
6	Results	10
6.1	Area A	10
6.2	Area B	36
6.3	Geophysical survey	51
6.4	Area C	51
6.5	Monitoring	51
7	Finds	58
7.1	Pottery <i>by Dr Matthew Loughton</i>	58
7.2	Ceramic building material <i>by Dr Matthew Loughton</i>	78
7.3	Small finds and iron nails <i>by Laura Pooley</i>	90
7.4	Glass <i>by Laura Pooley</i>	111
7.5	Clay tobacco pipe <i>by Laura Pooley</i>	114
7.6	Slate, unworked stone and miscellaneous items <i>by Laura Pooley</i>	115
7.7	Shell <i>by Laura Pooley</i>	118
7.8	Animal bone <i>by Alec Wade</i>	121
7.9	Human remains <i>by Julie Curl</i>	140
7.10	Environmental analysis <i>by Val Fryer</i>	145
8	Discussion	153
9	Acknowledgements	161
10	References	161
11	Abbreviations and glossary	166
12	Contents of archive	166
13	Archive deposition	167

## Figures

after p167

Appendix 1	Area A context list
Appendix 2	Area B context list
Appendix 3	Area C and monitoring context lists
Appendix 4	Additional Roman pottery tables
Appendix 5	Additional ceramic building material tables
Appendix 6	Small finds catalogue
Appendix 7	Animal bone
Appendix 8	Human skeletal remains
Appendix 9	Radiocarbon dating certificate

EHER summary sheet

CAT WSI

OASIS Summary

## List of maps, photographs, graphs, tables and figures

Cover: Area A, Room A, looking north-east

Map 1	John Speed's map of 1610.	6
Map 2	Chapman & André's map of 1777.	6
Map 3	The 1st edition 6-inch OS map of 1875.	7
Photograph 1	The mosaic found during the 1996 evaluation, looking west.	5
Photograph 2	The modern foundations of Mercury House cutting through Roman remains including the tessellated floor of Room C, looking east.	11
Photograph 3	Later 19th-century beaten clay floor (AL4) and hearth (AF4), looking north-north-east.	11
Photograph 4	The medieval building, hearth AF15 with post-holes AF75 and AF76, and gully/beam slot AF21 cutting hearth AF19, looking north.	13
Photograph 5	Inhumation burial AF41, looking north-north-west.	15
Photograph 6	Rooms A, B, C and D of the Roman town-house with robber trenches (AF11, AF23, AF29/AF107/AF193, AF43 and AF124), looking west.	16
Photograph 7	Rooms A, C and D of the Roman town-house with robber trenches (AF29/AF107/AF193, AF43 and AF124), looking south-east.	18
Photograph 8	Roman wall foundation AF10 in medieval robber trench AF11, looking east.	20
Photograph 9	Mercury House foundations cutting through Room C (centre, north/south aspect), Room F (far left), Room G (top right-hand corner) and Room I (right) of the Roman town-house, looking north. Post-Roman pits can also be seen to the right of the Room C tessellated floor.	22
Photograph 10	Roman wall foundation AF136 in medieval robber trench AF108/AF113, looking east.	23
Photograph 11	Patchy survival of the tessellated floor in Room L, looking north.	24
Photograph 12	Pile 2, cut through make-up layer AL109 onto sandy-clay floor AL110, looking west.	25
Photograph 13	Military wall plinth AF147 in Pile 17, looking north.	27
Photograph 14	Military wall plinth AF171, looking north-west.	28
Photograph 15	Roman Period 1 remains at the base of the lift-pit. Military wall plinth AF147 along the far northern edge of the lift-pit, with gullies/beam slots AF149, AF170 and AF172 (with stakeholes AF173-AF179), gully AF163 and post-holes AF148, AF168, AF169, AF180, AF181 and AF182.	29
Photograph 16	Pile 1 showing the earlier tessellated floor (AF89) beneath Room B, looking east.	30
Photograph 17	Pile 19 and inhumation burial AF167, looking west.	32
Photograph 18	Pile 27, looking north.	33
Photograph 19	Pile 33, looking south.	34
Photograph 20	Post-Roman post-holes BF48 (centre, not numbered) and BF52, and stakeholes BF53-BF65, looking west.	37
Photograph 21	Medieval robber trenches BF6 (bottom) and BF92 (far right) with Rooms O (to right) and N (to left) of the Roman town-house divided by Roman clay block wall BF7, looking south. The tile stack can be seen in Room N (bottom left corner) with a pile of painted wall plaster fragments covering the floor of Room O (centre).	39
Photograph 22	Close-up of the tile stack in Room N showing the dislodged layers of painted wall plaster, looking north-west.	39
Photograph 23	Medieval robber trench BF3 in centre of photograph, Room Q of the Roman town-house to the left, Room P of the Roman town-house to the right, looking north. Also shown are: post-Roman pit BF20/BF24 (bottom right), medieval robber trench BF16 with Roman wall foundation BF27, Roman structural feature BF32 and pit with complete pottery vessel BF25.	40
Photograph 24	Room Q of the Roman town-house cut by the foundations of St Mary's Rectory, looking north.	41
Photograph 25	Wall foundation BF68 (with internal robber trench BF67) looking east.	42
Photograph 26	Pile 38 cutting through Roman period 3 sandy-clay floor layer BL23 and Roman period 2 floor layers underneath, looking north.	44
Photograph 27	Edge of robber trench BF15/BF16 as cut through late Roman/post-Roman demolition layer BL3, Roman period 3 tessellated floor BF13 with Roman period 2 floor and make-up layers underneath, looking north-west.	45

Photograph 28	Roman period 1 remains in Pile 39, looking south-east. Boudiccan destruction debris BL49 and the remains of the burnt timbers/planks BF78 are not numbered.	46
Photograph 29	Roman period 1 remains in Pile 39, looking east. Boudiccan destruction debris BL49, sealing burnt timbers/planks BF78 over military wall plinth BF79 and sandy-clay floor BL69.	47
Photograph 30	Pile 42 with military wall plinth BF105 at the bottom, looking east.	48
Photograph 31	Section through part of the lift-pit showing wall foundation BF68, layers of Roman Period 2 make-up (BL53, BL55-BL57), Boudiccan destruction debris (BL58) and Roman Period 1 quarry pit BF80, looking east.	49
Photograph 32	Area C ground reduction, looking south-west.	52
Photograph 33	Excavation of the footprint for the electricity sub-station, looking north-east.	52
Photograph 34	Medieval robber trench WBF1 and Roman wall foundation WBF2, looking west looking west.	53
Photograph 35	Electricity cable trench, looking north.	54
Photograph 36	Drainage trench west side of theatre, looking north.	55
Photograph 37	Possible small patch of <i>in situ</i> metallised street surface within the drainage trench to the north of the theatre, looking south-west.	55
Photograph 38	Tree removal, looking west.	56
Photograph 39	Landscaping to the west of Area A, looking north.	57
Photograph 40	Post-medieval inhumation burial AF192 with disarticulated skulls to the north, looking north-west.	57
Photograph 41	The samian cups from BL49 (B176) (Roman Period 1).	74
Photograph 42	Typical surface colouration and condition of the animal bone.	123
Photograph 43	The worked sheep or goat tibia from AL93.	129
Photograph 44	The horse skull from demolition layer BL5 <i>in situ</i> (left of scale), looking east.	135
Photograph 45	Part of a skull from AL2 (A411) showing a metopic suture running from the nasal area up the centre of the frontal bone, which should normally be fused by the age of two years.	143
Graph 1	Total quantity of Roman pottery from each of the chronological phases.	58
Graph 2	Total weight of Roman pottery from each of the chronological phases.	59
Graph 3	Total EVE of Roman pottery from each of the chronological phases.	59
Graph 4	Frequency of Samian as a percentage of the pottery EVE (excluding the amphorae).	59
Graph 5	Vessel form as a percentage of the pottery EVE (excluding Samian).	60
Graph 6	Vessel form as a percentage of pottery EVE for Roman Period 1 contexts.	60
Graph 7	Vessel form as a percentage of pottery EVE for Roman Period 2 contexts.	64
Graph 8	Vessel form as a percentage of pottery EVE for Roman Period 3 contexts.	66
Graph 9	Vessel form as a percentage of pottery EVE for late Roman/post-Roman demolition layers.	68
Graph 10	Proportion of Roman brick, imbrex, tegulae and flue-tile (sherd count).	79
Graph 11	Proportion of Roman brick, imbrex, tegulae and flue tile (sherd weight).	79
Graph 12	POSACs and NCS totals by general site period.	122
Graph 13	Distribution of cut and dog-gnawed POSACs.	125
Table 1	Summary of the Roman pottery from Period 1 contexts, listed by fabric group.	61
Table 2	Summary of the EVEs from Period 1 contexts, listed according to fabric group and vessel form.	62
Table 3	Summary of the Roman pottery from Period 2 contexts, listed by fabric group.	63
Table 4	Summary of the EVEs from Period 2 contexts, listed according to fabric group and vessel form.	65
Table 5	Summary of the Roman pottery from Period 3 contexts, listed by fabric group.	67
Table 6	Summary of the EVEs from Period 3 contexts, listed according to fabric group and vessel form.	67
Table 7	Summary of the Roman pottery from the late Roman/post-Roman demolition layers, listed by fabric group.	68
Table 8	Summary of the EVEs from the late Roman/post-Roman demolition layers, listed according to fabric group and vessel form.	70
Table 9	Post-Roman pottery fabrics recorded.	74



Table 10	Summary of the post-Roman pottery, listed by fabric group.	75
Table 11	Summary of the post-Roman pottery, listed according to fabric group and vessel form.	75
Table 12	Quantities of post-Roman pottery from specific contexts.	76
Table 13	Summary of the Roman CBM.	78
Table 14	The Roman tegulae LCA's.	80
Table 15	Summary of the Roman painted wall plaster.	82
Table 16	Quantities of painted wall plaster from chronological phases in Area A.	82
Table 17	Quantities of painted wall plaster for rooms in Area A.	82
Table 18	Quantities of painted wall plaster from specific chronological phases in Area B.	84
Table 19	Quantities of painted wall plaster for rooms in Area B.	84
Table 20	Quantities of post-Roman CBM from specific contexts in Area A.	87
Table 21	Quantities of post-Roman CBM from specific contexts in Area B.	88
Table 22	Summary of the post-Roman and undated CBM.	88
Table 23	Summary of the small finds recovered from different contexts in Areas A and B and found during monitoring.	90
Table 24	Categories of small finds recovered from Roman period contexts.	90
Table 25	Summary of the coins.	91
Table 26	The early Roman coins, 1st-2nd century AD.	91
Table 27	The 3rd-century radiates and barbarous radiates.	92
Table 28	The 4th-century nummi and possible nummi.	95
Table 29	The Anglo-Saxon <i>sceatta</i> .	98
Table 30	The medieval coins.	99
Table 31	The post-medieval coins, trade-tokens and jettons.	99
Table 32	The ceramic counters.	102
Table 33	Roman glass listed by context.	111
Table 34	Post-Roman glass listed by context.	113
Table 35	Clay tobacco pipe listed by context.	114
Table 36	Slate listed by context.	115
Table 37	Unworked stone listed by context.	116
Table 38	Miscellaneous material listed by context.	117
Table 39	Shell listed by context.	118
Table 40	Distribution of the animal bone assemblage by period and collection method.	121
Table 41	Distribution of the assemblage by species.	124
Table 42	Distribution of the POSACs by context from Roman Period 1.	126
Table 43	POSAC type distribution for the main domestic species in Roman Period 1.	126
Table 44	Roman Period 1 animal bone metrical data (all measurements are in mm).	127
Table 45	Roman Period 1 cut marks (the estimated age value is based upon the state of epiphysial fusion as given in Schmidt (1972)).	127
Table 46	Distribution of the POSACs by context from Roman Period 2 make-up layers.	127
Table 47	POSAC type distribution for the main domestic species in Roman Period 2.	128
Table 48	Roman Period 2 metrical data (all measurements are in mm).	129
Table 49	Roman Period 2 cut marks (the estimated age value is based upon the state of epiphysial fusion as given in Schmidt (1972)).	129
Table 50	Distribution of the POSACs by context from Roman Period 3.	130
Table 51	Distribution of the POSACs by context from late Roman/post-Roman demolition layers.	130
Table 52	POSAC type distribution for the main domestic species in the demolition layers.	132
Table 53	Animal bone metrical data from demolition layers.	132
Table 54	MWS data for the demolition layers.	133
Table 55	Cut marks on the bone from demolition layers (the estimated age value is based upon the state of epiphysial fusion as given in Schmidt (1972)).	133
Table 56	Animal bone from Roman Period 1 environmental samples.	136
Table 57	Animal bone from Roman Period 3 environmental samples.	136
Table 58	Animal bone from late Roman/post-Roman demolition layers and a pit.	136
Table 59	POSACs from the medieval building.	137
Table 60	Metical data for the animal bone from the medieval building.	137
Table 61	Animal bone from the medieval building environmental samples.	137
Table 62	Environmental remains from Roman Period 1 contexts.	148
Table 63	Environmental remains from Roman Period 2 and 3 contexts, and from late Roman/post-Roman demolition layers.	149
Table 64	Environmental remains from medieval and post-medieval structures.	151

- Fig 1 Site location showing main excavation areas (A, B & C).
- Fig 2 Archaeological background.
- Fig 3 Area A Plan 1: all post-Roman remains (medieval, post-medieval and modern).
- Fig 4 Area A Plan 2: the medieval building (earlier hearths in orange, later hearths in red).
- Fig 5 Area A Plan 3: Roman Period 3 town-house.
- Fig 6 Area A Plan 4: Roman Period 1 and the positioning of the lift-pit and piles.
- Fig 7 Area A Plan 5: Roman Period 1 remains in the lift-pit and pile 17.
- Fig 8 Area A: sections.
- Fig 9 Area A: sections.
- Fig 10 Area A: sections.
- Fig 11 Area A: sections.
- Fig 12 Area B Plan 1: all post-Roman remains (medieval, post-medieval and modern).
- Fig 13 Area B Plan 2: Roman Period 3 town-house.
- Fig 14 Area B Plan 3: detailed plan of Roman wall foundation BF68.
- Fig 15 Area B Plan 4: detailed plan of Rooms O and N.
- Fig 16 Area B Plan 5: Roman Period 1 remains.
- Fig 17 Area B Plan 6: close-up of the Roman Period 1 remains in the lift-pit and pile 39.
- Fig 18 Area B: sections.
- Fig 19 Area B: sections.
- Fig 20 Area B: sections.
- Fig 21 Area B: sections.
- Fig 22 Area C and the monitoring phase.
- Fig 23 Close-up of the electricity sub-station.
- Fig 24 Area C and WB: sections.
- Fig 25 Burial plans.
- Fig 26 Roman Period 1: pottery (scale 1:3) and lamp (scale 1:1).
- Fig 27 Roman Period 2: pottery (pottery scale 1:3, stamps at scale 1:1).
- Fig 28 Roman Period 3 (30-32) and late Roman/post-Roman demolition layers (33-35): pottery.
- Fig 29 Late Roman/post-Roman demolition layers: pottery.
- Fig 30 Late Roman/post-Roman demolition layers (47-51) and other post-Roman contexts (52-58): pottery.
- Fig 31 Roman pottery with graffiti.
- Fig 32 Roman painted wall plaster with graffiti.
- Fig 33 Roman painted wall plaster.
- Fig 34 Roman painted wall plaster.
- Fig 35 Roman small finds: objects of personal adornment or dress (1-7), toilet, surgical or pharmaceutical instruments (8-9) and objects used in the manufacture or working of textiles (10-11).
- Fig 36 Roman small finds: household utensils and furniture (12-13), objects for recreational purposes (14-18).
- Fig 37 Small finds: objects used for written communication (19-20) and objects related to buildings and services (21).
- Fig 38 Roman small finds: fastenings and fittings (22-24), finds associated with religious beliefs and practices (25) and objects where the function or identification is unknown or uncertain (26).  
Post-Roman small finds: objects of personal adornment (27-28).
- Fig 39 Post-Roman small finds: household utensils and furniture (29-30). Roman or post-Roman small finds: fastenings and fittings (31).
- Fig 40 Roman glass.
- Fig 41 Reconstruction of the fortress barrack block (in red) based on measurements in CAR 6, aligned with the wall plinths found in Area A and Area B, and also showing fortress period wall plinths and pre-Boudiccan wall foundations found in 1967 and 1997.
- Fig 42 Plan of the later Roman town-houses within Insula 25a, showing rooms, wall alignments and floors from the current excavations and previous work.

## **1 Summary**

Archaeological excavation was carried out at the Mercury Theatre, Balcerne Gate, Colchester, Essex during the Mercury Rising project to extend the theatre. Located within the south-west corner of the Roman fortress and within Insula 25a of the later walled Roman town, previous archaeological investigations in and around the development site had confirmed the existence of: a 1st-century military plinth relating to the Roman legionary fortress; other pre-Boudiccan buildings/deposits; metalled street surfaces surrounding Insula 25a of the later walled town; and one or more Roman town-houses with in situ wall foundations, mosaics and tessellated floors.

Two areas were excavated at 498 square metres (Area A) and 133 square metres (Area B). The earliest discoveries were military plinths from the early Roman fortress. At 0.6m wide and made of pebbles set in a creamy-brown mortar, similar plinths from across Colchester have previously been identified as the remains of barrack blocks. Plans of a 'typical' barracks, as excavated at Lion Walk and the Gilbert School in the 1970s/80s, were laid-out over the development site, and the plinths from the Mercury Theatre (including those from previous investigations) were found to align. This revealed, for the first time, that a group of six barrack blocks, similar to those previously identified to both the north and south of the development site, existed at this location in the fortress. There was evidence of reuse of the barracks in the colonia, and it is clear that they were still standing in AD60/61 as they were destroyed during the Boudiccan revolt.

By the late 2nd century at least one but probably two town-houses had been built within Insula 25a of the walled Roman town. Nineteen rooms were uncovered, defined by either medieval robber trenches or more rarely in situ wall foundations. Twelve of the rooms had in situ tessellated floors. There was also one mortar floor, one of opus signinum, and another room had both a tessellated and sandy-clay floor. Building debris over the town-houses after their abandonment included fragments of imbrex and tegula from tiled roofs, with the remains of an imbrex stack attesting to the salvage of materials for collection and reuse. Large quantities of painted wall plaster were also recovered from the floors, likely fallen from the walls during a long period of dilapidation and decay after the roofs had been removed. Whatever was left of the town-house walls/walls foundations were robbed out in the medieval period.

Anglo-Saxon finds included a small sherd of Saxon pottery (5th-7th century), a sceatta (c AD 680-710) and a finger-ring (9th-10th century). These finds add to the small but significant evidence for an Anglo-Saxon presence in this part of Colchester. Producing a radiocarbon date of 890 to 1160 calAD the inhumation of an adult female could be of Anglo-Saxon or early medieval date.

A layer of medieval cultivation soil covered large parts of the site, but a series of beaten clay floors and hearths were revealed on the south edge of Area A representing a period of 13th- to 14th-century occupation. This appears to coincide with a significant phase of robbing of the wall foundations of the Roman town-houses. Pottery, a stone mortar, iron candlestick and copper-alloy buckle were included amongst the medieval finds assemblage.

Two post-medieval inhumation burials were presumably buried within the churchyard at St Mary's at the Walls, and musket balls date to the Siege of Colchester. The foundations of both St Mary's Rectory (built 1873) and Mercury House (built 1968) were uncovered, with a later 19th-century beaten clay floor and hearth probably coming from a hut or shed within the rectory garden.

Monitoring carried out during subsequent groundworks for services and landscaping identified one of the two post-medieval burials, and a medieval robber trench with in situ Roman wall foundation further to the east of Area A but likely from the same Roman town-house. None of the service trenches impacted on significant archaeological remains, and many of the groundworks in the north-west corner of the development site were excavated through the backfill of an early 19th-century reservoir.

## **2 Introduction** (Fig 1)

This report presents the results of an archaeological excavation and subsequent monitoring carried out by Colchester Archaeological Trust (CAT) at Mercury Theatre, Balcerne Gate, Colchester, Essex between 12th November 2018 and 8th December 2020. The work was commissioned by Colchester Borough Homes Ltd on behalf of Colchester Borough Council as part of the Mercury Rising project for the extension and redevelopment of the theatre. Specifically, the development consisted of:

- the demolition of Mercury House and the restaurant,
- the construction of a new production block (Area A),
- the construction of a new extension on the north-east corner (Area B) of the theatre,
- the infill of the porte-cochère to provide internal ground floor access (Area C),
- and other associated groundworks relating to services and landscaping.

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 2018).

All archaeological work was carried out in accordance with a *Brief for Archaeological Excavation* (CBCPS 2018) written by Dr Jess Tipper and detailing the required archaeological work, and a written scheme of investigation (WSI) prepared by CAT in response to the brief and agreed with CBCPS in advance of the start of the project (CAT 2018).

In addition to the brief and 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** (Fig 2)

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

### **3.1 Roman**

The development site is located within the southwestern corner of the early Roman legionary fortress (CHER MCC477) and within *Insula* 25a of the later Roman walled town (MCC9314). It lies adjacent to the Roman town wall (MCC859; scheduled monument nos. 1003772 and 1123664) and immediately to the south-east of the Roman Balcerne Gate (MCC555; scheduled monument no. 1123668).

The legionary fortress was surrounded by a V-shaped ditch and rampart with streets laid out internally. The plan of the fortress is broadly known with barrack blocks found during excavations at Lion Walk, Culver Street and the Gilberd School (Crummy 1997, 47). The blocks were at least 69m long and provided accommodation for a century of soldiers, with one third of the block occupied by the centurion who had his own block at the end of the building (*ibid*). Other buildings in the fortress would have included the headquarters (*principia*), legionary commander's house (*praetorium*), granaries, store buildings, workshops, latrines and a hospital, but none have so far been identified.

The Roman town wall was built in the later 1st century AD following the revolt led by Boudicca. It is constructed of a core of layered septaria and mortar faced with coursed septaria and tile. A study by Philip Crummy (2003) has concluded that the wall has an average width of 2.67m (including offsets) which is equivalent to precisely nine Roman feet (*pedes Monetales*), with a hypothetical cross-section of the wall showing the foundations as being 3.77m wide. Previous work shows that some of the wall foundations were surprisingly shallow at 0.6m deep (Hull 1958, 25-6), with other sections being 1.2m deep with wooden piles below (CAT Report 347), although water-logged ground conditions at this

location might explain the exceptional depth. A deep V-shaped ditch was dug along the foot of the wall to improve its defensive capabilities and a rampart was later piled up behind it (Crummy 2001).

Balcerne Gate is the west gate of the Roman town. A free-standing monumental arch (MCC718), probably constructed when the *colonia* was founded in AD 49, was incorporated into a larger gateway when the town wall was built. The surviving (south) pedestrian archway and the southern guardroom together form a small part of what was a massive entranceway (30m long north to south) into Roman Colchester from the west.

Located within *Insula* 25a of the Roman town, the Mercury Theatre site takes up virtually the entire insula block. The *insula* is bounded on all four sides by metalled streets. The east/west street on the north *side* led through Balcerne Gate (CAR 6).

The following is a list of archaeological interventions within *Insula* 25a with a summary of findings.

See Fig 2 for a plan of the results of these archaeological interventions.

#### **Tessellated floors** (not located on Fig 2)

Hull (1958) lists two tessellated floors within *Insula* 25a relevant to the current development site. The first (Hull 1958, p192, no. 91; MCC8280) is a reference by Philip Morant (writing in the 18th century), to a '...tessellated pavement in the cherry garden belonging to the Rector of St Mary's, on the north side of the parsonage, not many yards from another in St Mary's churchyard'. The 18th-century parsonage stood immediately north of the church of St Mary's at the Walls, and the tessellated floor is likely to be located somewhere on the southern edge of *Insula* 25a to the south of the Mercury Theatre. The second tessellated floor, found 'together with foundations', was located under the east wall of the south-east bay window of St Mary's Rectory when the rectory was built in 1873 (Hull 1958, p192-3, no.92; MCC911).

Sections of tessellated floor were also revealed in 1959 (MCC2025) and 1968 (MCC2024) during the excavation of cable and drainage trenches. The first was found on the eastern side of St Mary's Rectory 'opposite the north side of the house and 16 feet from it', and the second was found west of Mercury House (Dunnett 1971, 63).

#### **The 1965 trial-pits** (Holbert 1966)

(ECC942, MCC2031, MCC2034-2037, MCC2039, MCC2041-2, MCC2046)

Colchester Archaeological Group dug ten trial-pits in what was the grounds of St Mary's Rectory. Holbert's report describes significant remains (i.e., Roman floors) between c 0.76m and 1.8m below ground level (bgl). Trial-pits 1, 5 and 6 revealed Roman wall foundations and a tessellated floor which probably continued north into pit 9 but had been destroyed at this location. Trial-pits 1, 5-6 and 9 are all located within Area A of the current project. Trial-pit 2 (located immediately to the east of Area A) revealed evidence for two layers of clay floor and the remains of a possible collapsed clay wall. Trial-pits 3, 8 and 10 were positioned within the north/south Roman street on the east side of *Insula* 25a, and trial-pits 4 and 7 to the north-west of the insula contained three distinct occupation levels at c 1.1m, 1.55m and 1.8m deep, with evidence of a possible pottery kiln. The findings were summarised as 1st- and 2nd-century clay floors with finds evidence suggesting the presence of a 1st-century pottery kiln, and a red tessellated floor and wall foundations of a later Roman town-house.

#### **The 1967 and 1970 evaluations** (Dunnett 1971)

(ECC661, MCC1607-1608, MCC1637, MCC1639, MCC1640, MCC1642, MCC1644, MCC1649)

In 1967 the Colchester Excavation Committee dug nine trenches on the development site, prior to the construction of the Mercury Theatre. These found significant lengths of *in situ* Roman walls and floors representing pre-Boudiccan structures and later Roman town-houses. The results of this evaluation were published but no depths or sections were provided, although it seems unlikely that there is much variation from the depths recorded in 1965 (above).

Unfortunately the site plan in the 1971 publication (ref. Dunnett 1971, fig 23) is at the wrong scale. Attempts to ignore the scale, and reposition the plan by scaling it to the modern OS map using the fixed points of Balcerne Gate, the water tower, St Mary's steps, Church Street and the rectory

boundary, has also been less than successful as no matter what, only three of the five will align. As located on Fig 2, the 1967 results are based on resizing the plan so that Balcerne Gate, St Mary's steps and Church Street fit as well as possible, but the water tower and the rectory boundary are out by a considerable amount. Trenches 4-9 have also been resized on Fig 2 based on phased plans published in the same report (ref. Dunnett 1971, fig 24). Therefore, both the scale and positioning of the 1967 results on Fig 2 is tentative at best.

A summary of the most significant structural remains from the 1967 evaluation follows:

**Pre-Boudiccan remains, trench 1** – East-west mortar wall and an associated clay floor on its northern side. Identical in construction to the remains identified in trenches 4-8 (see below), and destroyed by fire. Interestingly, this building was found underneath a previously unknown north-south street, both of which were sealed beneath the later town defences.

**Pre-Boudiccan remains, trenches 4-8** – Two east-west mortar walls, 0.3m wide, rising 0.18m above the contemporary floor level and sunk 0.28m into natural subsoil. They were well-built of pale, hard mortar, incorporating large pebbles, but no actual masonry. Dunnett suggests they were probably poured into some sort of supporting frame and allowed to set. The north-south walls were less substantially built. The eastern one of unbaked clay blocks, of which only the lowest course survived, laid directly on the clay subsoil. Traces of plaster were preserved on the western face, but it was not certain if it had originally been painted. The western north-south wall was represented by a 0.38m wide timber sleeper beam presumably supporting a wattle and daub superstructure. The floors were of plain, trampled clay which had been renewed once. The building had been destroyed by fire.

**Later Roman town-house, trenches 1-3:** Almost no mention is made of the remains in these trenches in the publication, but six wall alignments were plotted on the main plan.

**Later Roman town-house, trenches 4-8:** Two distinct phases were identified. The earlier consisted of walls that had been almost entirely robbed out but built of gravel and soft, yellow mortar. In the later 2nd or early 3rd century the town-house was rebuilt. The wall foundations were solidly built of pale mortar and septaria chips, with a short surviving section revealing that they were faced with ashlar blocks. Floors were either cobbled or tessellated. At some stage the room in trenches 4 and 6 was subdivided by the insertion of two flimsily built partition walls of septaria and crumbly white mortar.

Another trench was excavated across the town rampart in 1970 to confirm the sequence of archaeological remains found in 1967.

#### **The Mercury Theatre** (ECC2090, MCC2229-2237)

The Mercury Theatre, designed by Norman Downie, was opened on 10th May 1972. Unfortunately no archaeological work took place in advance of or during groundworks for the construction of the theatre. Annotated engineer plans from the construction were passed to the CHER, with the location of tessellated pavements, a gravel yard, mortar floor and walls plotted.

#### **The 1996 evaluation and monitoring** (Crossan 1996) (ECC2016, MCC1995-MCC2000)

In advance of major proposed changes to the theatre (which were never carried out in full), CAT excavated nine evaluation trenches. The most significant discoveries were located in Trenches 1, 4, 8 and 9, and included medieval robber trenches, and tessellated floors and a mosaic from a Roman town-house. The mosaic in Trench 8 was enclosed by a 1.1m wide border of red tesserae and featured a black and white chequered pattern within a 0.57m wide decorative geometrical surround (Photograph 1). The remains were identified at a depth of 0.8-1m bgl. Later that year a small trial-hole was excavated to the north of Trench 2 of the 1996 evaluation and a probable Roman wall foundation was identified at approximately 1.3m bgl.

#### **The 1997 mitigation** (Brooks 1997)

(ECC2095, MCC2018, MCC2020, MCC2022, MCC2028, MCC2030, MCC2033, MCC2568)

An archaeological mitigation carried out by CAT in 1997 meant all the stanchion holes for an eastern extension to the theatre were excavated. The excavations revealed more tessellated floors, robbed-

out Roman walls, clay floors and timber slots, and a military plinth from the early Roman fortress. Roman features were encountered between 1.2-1.9m bgl.



**Photograph 1** The mosaic found during the 1996 evaluation, looking west.

**2016-2017 boreholes and window samples** (CAT Reports 1048 & 1333) (not located on Fig 2)  
Boreholes and window samples excavated in advance of the redevelopment revealed probable Roman remains starting at 1-1.4m bgl.

#### **In summary**

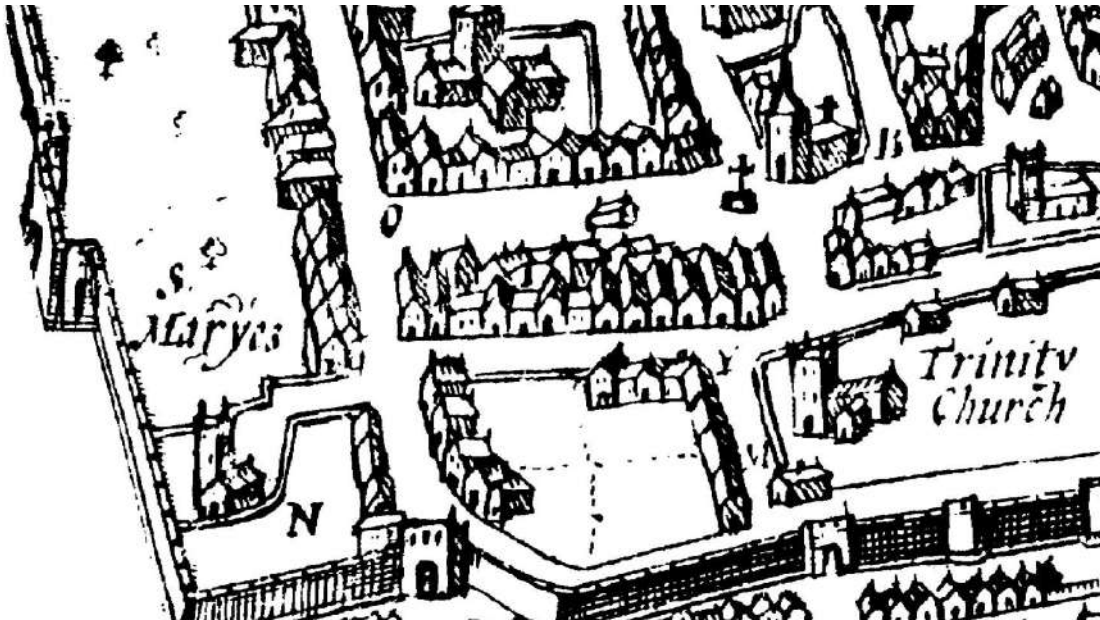
Previous archaeological investigations on the site have confirmed the existence of:

- a 1st-century military plinth exposed in 1997 relating to the early Roman fortress,
- other pre-Boudican deposits/structures,
- metalled street surfaces surrounding *Insula 25a* of the later walled town,
- one or more Roman town-houses with *in situ* wall foundations, mosaics and tessellated floors.

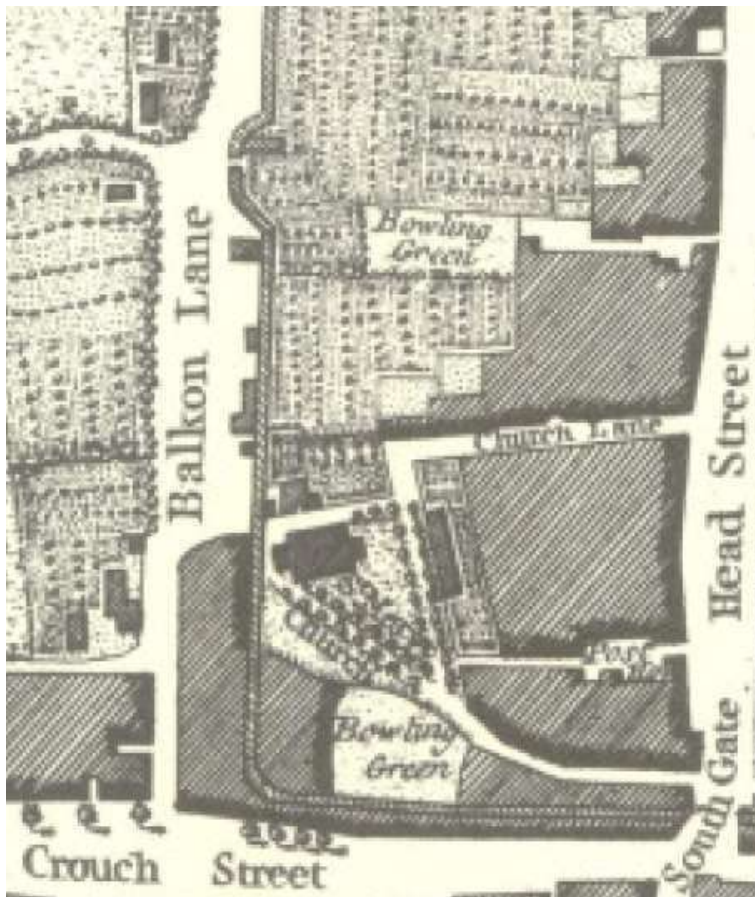


### 3.2 Post-Roman

The church of St Mary's at the Walls is located immediately to the south of the development site. A church was first recorded on the site by AD 1206 (Goss 2017, 34) but was possibly either of Anglo-Saxon origin or replaced an earlier Anglo-Saxon church. After (mostly) surviving the Siege of Colchester in 1648, the church was demolished in 1713 (leaving only the remains of the tower standing) and the current church built (Goss 2017).



Map 1 John Speed's map of 1610.



Map 2 Chapman & André's map of 1777.

John Speed's map of 1610 (Map 1) shows an open landscape with trees to the north of St Mary's at the Walls and properties to the east fronting onto Head Street. James Deane's map of 1748 and Chapman & André's map of 1777 (Map 2) both show buildings to the north of St Mary's at the Walls, one of which is presumably the parsonage, with trees and gardens beyond likely including the 'cherry orchard' mentioned by Morant (see p3). Historic references also state that two brick cisterns were built in 1707 in the north-west corner of St Mary's parsonage field, which were demolished after neglect in 1737 (Baggs *et al* 1994).

The development site remained largely unoccupied until the late 20th century when the Mercury Theatre was built in the early 1970s. Features of note on the 1st edition 6-inch OS map of 1875 (Map 3) are: 1) the early 19th-century reservoir on the northern edge of the development site which was backfilled and replaced by Jumbo the water tower in 1883, and 2) St Mary's Rectory, built in 1873 to replace the earlier parsonage further to the south. Most of the development site is located within the garden of St Mary's Rectory. Mercury House was built in 1968 to replace St Mary's Rectory (Dunnett 1971, 63), with the rectory demolished in advance of the construction of the Mercury Theatre which opened in 1972.



**Map 3** The 1st edition 6-inch OS map of 1875.

Archaeological investigations on the development site have previously revealed post-Roman pits and medieval robber trenches but few other remains dated to the post-Roman period.

### 3.3 Areas A, B and C

At the start of the project, the following points were noted with regard to the three main areas of proposed archaeological intervention:

- 1) Area A – The remains of at least one Roman town-house with *in situ* wall foundations, tessellated and mosaic floors had previously been recorded in this area.
- 2) Area B – The construction of both St Mary's Rectory and the Mercury Theatre are likely to have impacted on some of the archaeological remains in this area, but a Roman tessellated floor was recorded under the bay window of the rectory along with foundations.
- 3) Area C – The backfilled early 19th-century reservoir is located along the Balcerne Gate street front with most, if not all, of Area C located within its footprint. The depths of this reservoir are uncertain, but two of the 2017 window samples were located in this area and modern layers were recorded to depths of 2.7-2.8m bgl, at which point natural was reached (CAT Report 1333). However, some OS maps show the reservoir had stepped edges, so significant archaeological remains may be present around the outside of the reservoir, even if they no longer survive within the centre of it.

## 4 Aims

The aims of the project were 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 include evidence relating to: the early Roman legionary fortress and Boudiccan destruction levels; the history of *Insula 25a* of the Roman town; and, any medieval and/or post-medieval buildings that may have existed on the site.

## 5 Methodology

As per the brief and WSI, two areas were excavated in advance of the development. Area A, 498 square metres, was located within the footprint of the new production block on the south side of the theatre, with excavation taking place following the demolition of Mercury House to ground level. Area B, 133 square metres, was located within the proposed extension to the north-east corner of the theatre, following demolition of the former restaurant.

Archaeological excavation of both areas was undertaken so as to uncover the uppermost *in situ* Roman structural remains (i.e the tessellated floors of the Period 3 town-house). These proved to lie at a depth of c 33.2-33.5m AOD in Area A and 32.2-32.6m AOD in Area B. All sealing deposits were excavated to allow the *in situ* remains to be cleaned and recorded, and a very small number of the features cutting (and therefore later than) these remains (pits/robber trenches) were excavated, but full archaeological excavation did not proceed below this level.

Once the uppermost *in situ* Roman structural remains had been revealed, a geophysical survey (ground penetrating radar) was carried out over Areas A and B. The key objective of the GPR survey was to search for evidence of any further archaeological remains such as walls, foundations and floors buried beneath.

Exceptions to the permitted dig-depth described above were two lift-pits, one each in Area A and Area B. All archaeological deposits within the area of the lift-pits were fully excavated and recorded to natural, and deep and significant remains were encountered.

Forty-six piles were required for the construction of the new production block and extension. The brief issued by the CBCAA originally stated that plans of the *in situ* Roman remains would be used to inform the final pile foundation design, to ensure that piles were locally re-positioned to avoid important archaeological remains. However, after later discussion with all major stakeholders (which involved representatives from The Mercury Theatre, Phelans, CBC, CAT and the CBCAA), it was decided that

the proposed pile locations would be acceptable and that none would need to be moved so long as further archaeological investigations were undertaken.

Therefore, small trial-pits (0.7m by 0.7m) were excavated by CAT around most of the 46 pile locations, with a borehole drilling machine used to investigate the deepest deposits in many of the trial-pits as these could not be safely reached in the narrow holes. Full excavation and recording of the trial-pits only took place where significant archaeological remains were encountered (i.e. early Roman wall foundations). Other trial-pits were only partially/minimally investigated. Any solid structural remains were removed after recording, as it would not have been possible for the piling rig to have drilled through these features.

The investigation of the pile locations meant that it was not necessary to archaeologically monitor the drilling of every pile as had been stipulated in the brief. In conjunction with the CBCAA, the decision was made to monitor some piles located where Roman foundations had been removed. This was done to ensure that the trial-pits had been excavated in the correct locations and that no more of the foundation was being destroyed than was necessary. In each instance the pile was successfully drilled without bringing up any further stone/mortar or the need for further excavation.

Once the *in situ* Roman structural remains had been recorded, and the piles and lift-pits excavated, all of the remains were covered in a protective membrane and reburied. They are now preserved beneath the new extensions to the Mercury Theatre.

In addition to the excavation areas, the infill of the porte-cochère to provide internal ground floor access (Area C) and all other associated groundworks were carried out under watching brief/ monitoring conditions. Groundworks included service trenches and landscaping.

To aid recording, contexts were prefixed with an area code (A, B, C or WB) and began at 1 each time. Full context lists can be found in Appendix 1 (Area A), Appendix 2 (Area B) and Appendix 3 (Area C and the watching brief).

See the appended WSI for an expanded methodology.

## **6 Results** (Figs 3-25; Photographs 2-40)

A chronological framework for the site was devised in response to the sequence of archaeological remains encountered during the fieldwork.

Roman remains have been divided into three broad periods:

- **Roman Period 1** – Structural remains and deposits associated with the Roman fortress (c AD 43/44-49), *colonia* (c AD 49-60/1) and the Boudiccan revolt (AD 60/61).
- **Roman Period 2** – Horizons dating to between Period 1 and Period 3.
- **Roman Period 3** – Town-houses constructed in the early to mid 2nd century.

Post-Roman archaeology is referred to in terms of the historical time period to which it dates:

- **Anglo-Saxon**, c 500 – 1066,
- **medieval**, 1066- c 1500,
- **post-medieval**, c 1500 – c 1800, and
- **modern**, c 1800 to present.

The results of the archaeological investigations are presented here under the following headings:

- Section 6.1 – Area A
- Section 6.2 – Area B
- Section 6.3 – Geophysical Survey
- Section 6.4 – Area C
- Section 6.5 – Monitoring

Each section is further sub-divided chronologically starting, as excavated, with the most-recent and ending with the earliest remains encountered.

Full context lists can be found in Appendices 1-3.

### **6.1 Area A** (Figs 3-11 & 25; Photographs 2-19; Appendix 1 and 9)

A layer of modern topsoil (AL1<sup>1</sup>) was initially removed, thicker along the southern and western sides of the site and thinning out thereafter. Sealed underneath were layers of cultivated soil dating to the post-medieval (AL2<sup>2</sup>, AL60) and medieval (AL3<sup>3</sup>, AL8<sup>4</sup>, AL24) periods. In places these cultivated soils overlaid the remains of a Roman town-house, but in others the town-house was sealed by layers of mixed soils containing significant quantities of Roman building debris and other finds (AL11<sup>5</sup>, AL13/AL17<sup>6</sup>, AL14<sup>7</sup>, AL19/AL72<sup>8</sup>, AL20/AL59<sup>9</sup>).

#### **6.1.1 Post-Roman remains** (Figs 3-4, 8-11 & 25; Photographs 2-4)

Scattered across Area A were features of medieval, post-medieval and modern date. Where they survived above formation level, these were at least partially investigated. However, many more existed below formation level and were planned but not excavated. The most significant of these remains are floors and hearths associated with a medieval building and two inhumation burials.

---

1 Fig 8 Sx A.01 & A.03.  
2 Fig 8 Sx A.01 & A.03.  
3 Fig 8 Sx A.01 & A.02, Fig 9 Sx A.07 & Fig 10 Sx A.11.  
4 Fig 8 Sx A.02.  
5 Fig 3 NW corner.  
6 Fig 3 NW corner.  
7 Fig 3 NW corner.  
8 Fig 3 NW & NE corner & Fig 8 Sx A.01.  
9 Fig 3 SW corner.





**Photograph 2** The modern foundations of Mercury House cutting through Roman remains including the tessellated floor of Room C, looking east.



**Photograph 3** Later 19th-century beaten clay floor (AL4) and hearth (AF4), looking north-north-east.

### **Post-medieval and modern contexts** (Figs 3, 8-9 and 25; Photographs 2-3)

Modern activity is represented by the concrete foundations (AF105<sup>10</sup>) of Mercury House (built in 1968 and demolished before excavation began) along with several modern services (i.e. AF26<sup>11</sup>, AF27, AF35<sup>12</sup>, AF60<sup>13</sup>, AF190<sup>14</sup>). Backfilled evaluation trenches (i.e. AF49<sup>15</sup>, AF137<sup>16</sup>) date to the 1960s and 1990s when the Colchester Archaeological Group (CAG) and CAT respectively worked on the site. These trenches were reopened down to the level of the Roman town-house.

Dating to the later 19th century was a beaten clay floor (AL4/AF13<sup>17</sup>) with hearth (AF4<sup>18</sup>); dated due to the presence of an 1860-1880 clay tobacco pipe bowl from a post-medieval soil (AL6/AF14<sup>19</sup>) underneath the floor/hearth. The hearth was irregular in shape but was probably originally oval (c 1.25m long by 0.6m wide), characterised by a scorched red/orange sandy-clay with a small group of peg-tiles set on edge surviving on the south-west edge. The floor was similarly patchy in its survival but was c 4.3m north/south by 1.9m east/west, and six post-holes surrounded it (AF6, AF7/AF54, AF8, AF9, AF17, AF18<sup>20</sup>). A north/south ditch/trench with a U-shaped return (AF5/AF56<sup>21</sup>) was located on the eastern edge of the floor, hearth and post-holes and is probably also associated with them. Given the dating of the clay pipe, it is likely that this structure was located within the garden of St Mary's Rectory. Perhaps we can envisage a labourer's/gardener's hut, a working area or a similar temporary structure?

Post-medieval/modern activity included a metalled path or trackway (AF1/AL5<sup>22</sup>) along the western side of the site. Aligned north-north-west/south-south-east, it was c 2.6m wide and made of loose gravel along with small fragments of brick and peg-tile. It is not recorded on any of the historic maps, indicating that it may have been a relatively minor garden feature.

On the southern edge of Area A, during the excavation of Pile 19, the leg bones of an *in situ* burial were excavated (AF167<sup>23</sup>). The burial was aligned east/west and was that of an adult. Cut into post-medieval cultivated soil (AL2), it is presumably located within the churchyard of St Mary's at the Walls. A similar burial (AF192<sup>24</sup>) was also identified during monitoring works (see Section 6.4).

### **Medieval building remains** (Figs 3-4 & 8-9; Photograph 4)

Overlying one of the robber trenches (AF72/AF78/AF84) was a series of clay floors and hearths/hearth bases sealed by a layer of sandy-clay (AL7<sup>25</sup>) and measuring c 8m by 4m. At least three phases of floors/hearths were present. The earliest phase was represented by two possible hearth bases (AF20<sup>26</sup> and AF92<sup>27</sup>) of reddish-brown fired clay cutting medieval cultivation layer AL3 and sealed by medieval soils (AL18 and AL55<sup>28</sup>). Hearth bases AF20 and AF92 were 0.85m in diameter and 1.2m by 0.9m respectively.

Surviving between soil layers AL18 and AL55 was the partial remains of a slightly-scorched beaten clay floor (AF3<sup>29</sup>, c 3m east/west by c 2m north/south). A possible hearth base of highly-fired silty-clay (AF73<sup>30</sup>, c 0.6m diameter) was visible on the surface of AL18. A later beaten clay floor (AL10/AF39

10 Fig 3 NW, NE & SE corner, Fig 8 Sx A.04.

11 Fig 3 NW corner.

12 Fig 3 NW corner, Fig 9 Sx A.10.

13 Fig 3 SW corner.

14 Fig 3 NE corner.

15 Fig 3 SW corner.

16 Fig 3 SE corner.

17 Fig 3 NW corner, Fig 8 Sx A.02.

18 Fig 3 NW corner, Fig 8 Sx A.02.

19 Fig 3 NW corner, Fig 8 Sx A.02.

20 AF6, AF7/AF54, AF8, AF9, AF17 – Fig 3 SW corner; AF18 – Fig 3 NW corner.

21 Fig 3 NW & SW corner.

22 Fig 3 NW & SW corner, Fig 8 Sx A.03.

23 Fig 3 SW corner, Fig 25 (burial plan).

24 Fig 22, Fig 25 (burial plan).

25 Fig 4, Fig 8 Sx A.03.

26 Fig 4, Fig 9 Sx A.07.

27 Fig 4.

28 For both AL18 and AL55 see Fig 8 Sx A.03, Fig 9 Sx A.07 & A.08.

29 Fig 4, Fig 8 Sx A.03 & Fig 9 Sx A.08.

30 Fig 4, Fig 9 Sx A.07.



AF88<sup>31</sup>) overlaying AL18 included three hearths (AF15<sup>32</sup>, AF16<sup>33</sup>, AF19<sup>34</sup>), with a fourth possible hearth base (AF33<sup>35</sup>) located slightly further to the east. An occupation layer (AL9<sup>36</sup>) was also found to seal clay floor AL10/AF39/AF88.

Clay floor AL10/AF39/AF88 was c 5.5m east/west by c 3.8m north/south. Hearth AF15 was roughly square (c 0.9m), made from Roman tile, greensand stone and septaria pieces laid flat, all fire-cracked and scorched, with post-holes AF75 and AF76<sup>37</sup> on opposing sides. Interestingly, a complete (but broken) medieval stone mortar was recovered from the hearth. Hearth AF16 had been partially demolished/truncated, but was probably originally rectangular (c 1m by 0.6m) and similarly made from Roman brick/tile, greensand stone, septaria and flint placed vertically. Post-hole AF79<sup>38</sup> was possibly associated with it. Hearth AF19 had been cut by medieval gully AF21<sup>39</sup>. Probably rectangular (c 1.1m by 0.9m), it was similar in construction to AF16. Possible hearth base AF33 was represented by an irregular area of scorched clay (cut by AF32).



**Photograph 4** The medieval building, hearth AF15 with post-holes AF75 and AF76, and gully/beam slot AF21 cutting hearth AF19, looking north.

Medieval pottery (c 1200-1550) recovered from AL3 at the base of the sequence shows that these remains cannot be any earlier than c AD 1200. Pottery from AL9, AL18 and AL55 dated to AD 1150-1375/1400, with pottery from AL10/AF38 dating to AD 1250-1375/1400. The only other dating

31 Fig 4, Fig 8 Sx A.03, Fig 9 Sx A.07, A.08 & A.09.  
32 Fig 4, Fig 9 Sx A.08 & A.09.  
33 Fig 4.  
34 Fig 4, Fig 9 Sx A.09.  
35 Fig 4.  
36 Fig 4, Fig 8 Sx A.03.  
37 For AF75 and AF76 see Fig 4 & Fig 9 Sx A.08.  
38 Fig 4.  
39 Fig 4, Fig 9 Sx A.09.

evidence came from post-holes AF75 and AF76, dating to AD 1200-1550. Therefore, a date for the entire sequence of remains to somewhere within the 13th to 14th centuries would seem likely.

Aside from the post-holes associated with hearths AF15 and AF16 there was no evidence for any structural remains. North/south gully AF21 could possibly be a beam slot, but cuts the floors/hearths and therefore post-dates them. A metallised surface (AF50/AL57<sup>40</sup>) to the east of the floors/hearths could be contemporary, and might be related to two small patches of metallised surface (AF85 and AL16<sup>41</sup>) along the western edge of Area A. Similarly, a beaten clay floor (AL36<sup>42</sup>) on the western edge of Area A also seals robber trench AF72/AF78/AF84 and could be evidence of another building.

Also producing medieval pottery (AD 1000-1225) was a ditch (AF36/AF51/AF68/AF69) located 7m further to the north. Aligned west-north-west to east-south-east, and 0.9m wide, the feature appeared to be quite steep-sided but was not fully investigated. It is possible that this was a boundary ditch relating to occupation at the site.

### **Medieval robber trenches** (Figs 3, 5 & 8-11)

Robber trenches were found over all of the wall foundations of the Roman town-house. These trenches were generally recorded at formation level and excavation was limited, mainly confined to the piles and lift-pit but, where excavation occurred, remnants of at least some of the Roman wall foundations had survived *in situ* (discussed in Section 6.1.3).

Of the fourteen robber trenches (AF11/AL12<sup>43</sup>, AF23/AL48<sup>44</sup>, AF29/AF107/AF193<sup>45</sup>, AF37/AF67<sup>46</sup>, AF42<sup>47</sup>, AF44<sup>48</sup>, AF47a<sup>49</sup>, AF52a<sup>50</sup>, AF72/AF78/AF84<sup>51</sup>, AF95<sup>52</sup>, AF108/AF113<sup>53</sup>, AF122<sup>54</sup>, AF124<sup>55</sup>, AF126/AL111<sup>56</sup>), eight produced either medieval pottery or medieval/post-medieval peg-tile. One of the robber trenches was also sealed by the medieval building remains and others by the medieval cultivated soils. This would suggest that most of the Roman wall foundations were robbed out in the medieval period and, in general, the medieval pottery from these trenches dates from the 12th/13th to the 14th centuries.

### **Anglo-Saxon/early medieval inhumation** (Fig 3 SW corner & 25; Photograph 5)

Inhumation burial AF41 was an adult female, 23 years old or older, buried east-west with head missing due to truncation by pit AF31. A sample of bone from the inhumation produced a radiocarbon dating result (SUERC-100979) calibrated to 890 to 1160 cal AD (95% confidence) (Appendix 9).

### **The post-Roman pits** (Figs 3-4, 8 & 10-11)

Sixty-three pits and two pit/post-holes were cut across the site in the post-Roman period. Thirty of these were at least partially excavated, although this was sometimes limited to the uppermost fill only. Of these, 22 produced finds dating to the medieval (AF77, AF87, AF90, AF115, AF116/AF117, AF125/AL21/AL22, AF131/AL83<sup>57</sup>), medieval/post-medieval (AF34, AF53b, AF80/AF82/AF83, AF93, AF98, AF134, AF159<sup>58</sup>), post-medieval (AF99, AF114, AF145, AL64a<sup>59</sup>), post-medieval/ modern (AF2,

40 Fig 3 SW & SE corner respectively.

41 For AF85 and AL16 see Fig 3 SW corner.

42 Fig 3 SW corner.

43 Fig 3 NW & NE corners, Fig 5.

44 Fig 3 NW corner, Fig 5.

45 Fig 3 NW corner, Fig 5, Fig 8 Sx A.01, Fig 9 Sx A.10 & Fig 11 Sx A.18.

46 Fig 3 NW corner, Fig 5.

47 Fig 3 SW corner, Fig 5.

48 Fig 3 NW corner, Fig 5.

49 Fig 3 SW corner, Fig 5.

50 Fig 3 NW corner, Fig 5.

51 Fig 3 SW corner, Fig 5, Fig 10 Sx A.11 & A.12.

52 Fig 3 NE corner, Fig 5.

53 Fig 3 NE & SE corners, Fig 5; Fig 11 Sx A.15.

54 Fig 3 NW corner, Fig 5.

55 Fig 3 NW corner, Fig 5.

56 Fig 3 NE corner, Fig 5.

57 Fig 3 NE corner – AF115; Fig 3 SE corner – AF131/AL83; Fig 3 SE & SW corners – AF116/AF117; Fig 3 SW corner – AF77 & AF90; Fig 3 NW corner – AF125/AL21/AL22; Fig 4 – AF87; Fig 11 Sx A.17 – AF116.

58 Fig 3 NE corner – AF98, AF159; Fig 3 SE corner – AF93, AF134; Fig 3 SW corner – AF53b, AF80/AF82/AF83; Fig 3 NW corner – AF34; Fig 8 Sx A.04 – AF93; Fig 11 Sx A.17 – AF134.

59 Fig 3 NE corner – AF99, AF114, AL64a; Fig 3 SE corner – AF145.

AF32, AF62<sup>60</sup>) and modern periods (AF97<sup>61</sup>). Nine (AF28, AF31, AF90, AF111, AF135, AF158, AF185, AF189, AF196<sup>62</sup>) either did not produce finds or produced finds of Roman date, but stratigraphically they belong to this post-Roman period.

Post-Roman pits AF46, AF48, AF59, AF139 and AF140<sup>63</sup> had been excavated during archaeological evaluations on the site in the 1960s and 1990s, and the modern backfill of each was re-excavated during the current project.

Twenty-nine pits were not excavated (AF38, AF53a, AF55, AF57, AF58, AF61, AF63-AF66, AF74, AF101, AF103, AF104, AF106, AF112, AF128, AF142a, AF150-AF157, AF187, AF188, AL63<sup>64</sup>). All cut through the remains of the Roman town-house and many appeared to cut other later-dated features. However, a small number of these could be of later Roman rather than post-Roman date.

Pits AF93 and AF116 are particularly large, with metal-detecting over AF116 producing a medieval silver penny dated to either AD 1279-1307 or AD 1327-1377. Some of the pits may be related to the medieval occupation on the site, others could be horticultural/agricultural in origin.



**Photograph 5** Inhumation burial AF41, looking north-north-west.

60 Fig 3 SW corner – AF2, AF32, AF62; Fig 4 – AF32; Fig 8 Sx A.03 – AF2.

61 Fig 3 NE corner.

62 Fig 3 NE corner – AF111, AF189; Fig 3 SE corner – AF135, AF158; Fig 3 SW corner – AF31, AF90, AF185; Fig 3 NW corner – AF28; Fig 10 Sx A.12 – AF185; Fig 10 Sx A.13 – AF189.

63 Fig 3 SE corner – AF139, AF140; Fig 3 SW corner – AF46, AF48, AF59.

64 Fig 3 NE corner – AF101, AF103, AF104, AF106, AF112, AF187, AF188, AL63; Fig 3 SE corner – AF142a, AF150-AF157; Fig 3 SW corner – AF38, AF53a, AF55, AF57, AF58, AF61, AF63-AF66; Fig 3 NW corner – AF74, AF128; Fig 11 Sx A.15 – AF157.



### 6.1.2 Late Roman/post-Roman demolition debris (Figs 3, 8 & 11)

As already mentioned above, parts of the Roman town-house were sealed by cultivated soils dating from the medieval and post-medieval periods, while others were covered in layers of mixed soils containing significant quantities of Roman building debris along with other finds. Concentrated within Rooms A (AL11<sup>65</sup>), C (AL19/AL72<sup>66</sup>), E (AL14<sup>67</sup>), F (AL13/AL17<sup>68</sup>) and L (AL20<sup>69</sup>), layers in Rooms A and C in particular produced large quantities of building debris including painted wall plaster which had fallen from the walls. Much of the building debris probably originated from the town-house, but the animal bone assemblage in particular appeared to show domestic waste being dumped onto the site after the building was abandoned (see Section 7.8). It is therefore difficult to determine which finds originated from the town-house and which were dumped from elsewhere in the town. Small quantities of medieval material were also found amongst the Roman finds assemblage in the largest of the three layers, showing how mixed the layers were and how they had probably formed over several hundred years. The term 'demolition debris' has been used to describe these layers in this report, but rather than a single act of deliberate demolition of the town-house, this process should instead be viewed as gradual dereliction and decay starting with the abandonment of the site in the late Roman period, and continuing into the medieval period when building materials were robbed from the wall foundations.

### 6.1.3 Roman Period 3 – the town-house (Figs 3, 5 & 8-11; Photographs 6-11)

The excavation of the site largely ceased when the tessellated floors of the Roman town-house were uncovered. At this depth, the medieval robber trenches were also revealed, and the robbed-out Roman wall lines planned. Few of the robber trenches were excavated but, where investigations did take place, some Roman wall foundations were found to have survived at the base of the trenches.



**Photograph 6** Rooms A, B, C and D of the Roman town-house with robber trenches (AF11, AF23, AF29/AF107/AF193, AF43 and AF124), looking west.

65 Fig 3 NW corner.

66 Fig 3 NW & NE corners, Fig 8 Sx A.01.

67 Fig 3 NW corner.

68 Fig 3 NW corner.

69 Fig 3 SW corner; Fig 11 Sx A.16.

The town-house covered almost the whole of Area A, measuring over 25m north to south and 22m east to west, with at least 13 individual rooms (Rooms A-M) defined by 14 medieval robber trenches. What follows is a summary of each of the robber trenches as they pertain to the Roman town-house, listed in numerical order:

- 1) Robber trench AF11/AL12<sup>70</sup> was aligned east/west and located to the south of Room C and north of Rooms E and F. A slot excavated through the trench revealed surviving Roman wall foundation AF10<sup>71</sup>. The foundation was c 0.7m wide and made of pieces of septaria set in a creamy-brown mortar.
- 2) Robber trench AF23/AL48<sup>72</sup> was aligned north/south and located to the east of Room B and west of Room A. Only the upper fill of the trench was excavated in Pile 1, so it is not known if any part of the wall foundation had survived.
- 3) Robber trench AF29/AF107/AF193<sup>73</sup> was aligned east/west and, at 22.3m long, extended across the entire width of Area A. It was located to the south of Rooms A, B, D, G and H and north of Rooms C and I. Three piles were excavated through the trench (Piles 25, 26 and 37). Remains of the Roman wall foundation had survived in Piles 26 and 37 to the east of the site (south of Room H/north of Room I). The foundation (AF162<sup>74</sup>/AF194<sup>75</sup>) was 0.6m wide, and made of 90% greensand stone and 10% septaria set in an orangey-brown mortar. No solid remains were encountered in Pile 25.
- 4) Robber trench AF37/AF67<sup>76</sup> was aligned east/west and located to the south of Rooms E and F, and north of Room J. The robber trench was not excavated.
- 5) Robber trench AF42<sup>77</sup> was aligned east/west and was located to the south of Room L and north of Room M. A section was excavated through the trench and no *in situ* Roman remains were encountered.
- 6) Robber trench AF44<sup>78</sup> was aligned north/south and located to the east of Room A and west of Room D. It was not excavated.
- 7) Robber trench AF47a<sup>79</sup> was originally excavated in the 1960s during an evaluation on the development site carried out by CAG, and two sections of *in situ* Roman wall foundation AF47b<sup>80</sup> were revealed. As part of this project, the backfill of the 1960s evaluation trench was removed and the wall foundations revealed again. The robber trench was aligned north/south and east/west and was located in the south-west corner of Room J, with fragments of surviving *in situ* wall foundation found on both the north/south and east/west alignments. Foundation AF47b was 0.7m wide and made of pieces of septaria set in a creamy-brown mortar.
- 8) Robber trench AF52a<sup>81</sup> was aligned north/south and located to the east of Room E and west of Room F. Pile 8 was excavated through the robber trench and a section of *in situ* Roman wall foundation was revealed (AF52b<sup>82</sup>). The foundation was 0.7m wide and made of pieces of septaria set in a creamy-brown mortar.
- 9) Robber trench AF72/AF78/AF84<sup>83</sup> was aligned east/west and located to the north of Room L. It was excavated in Pile 17 and the lift-pit, where a loose spread of septaria pieces in a creamy-brown mortar (AF184<sup>84</sup>) at the base of the trench likely represents all that remains of the Roman wall foundation. Piles 14 and 16 were not fully excavated, but piling notes record a solid obstruction in both which is likely to have been the remains of the Roman wall foundation.
- 10) Robber trench AF95<sup>85</sup> was aligned north/south and located to the east of Room G and west of Room H. An exploratory section was excavated through the robber trench (see Section 6.1.5). No *in*

---

70 Fig 3 NW & NE corners, Fig 5.

71 Fig 5.

72 Fig 3 NW corner, Fig 5.

73 Fig 3 NW corner, Fig 5, Fig 8 Sx A.01, Fig 9 Sx A.10.

74 Fig 5.

75 Fig 5, Fig 11 Sx A.18.

76 Fig 3 NW corner, Fig 5.

77 Fig 3 SW corner, Fig 5.

78 Fig 3 NW corner, Fig 5.

79 Fig 3 SW corner, Fig 5.

80 Fig 5.

81 Fig 3 NW corner, Fig 5.

82 Fig 5.

83 Fig 3 SW corner, Fig 5, Fig 10 Sx A.11 & A.12.

84 Fig 5, Fig 10 Sx A.12.

85 Fig 3 NE corner, Fig 5.

*situ* Roman wall foundation belonging to the town-house had survived, but fragments of septaria, greensand stone, mortar and brick/tile were scattered throughout the backfill.

11) Robber trench AF108/AF113<sup>86</sup> was aligned north/south and located to the east of Rooms C and J, and west of Rooms I and K. The southern end of the robber trench was originally excavated in the 1960s evaluation (see above), and a length of *in situ* Roman wall foundation revealed. As part of this project, the wall foundation (AF136<sup>87</sup>) was again uncovered. The foundation was 0.6m wide and made of pieces of septaria set in a creamy-brown mortar.

12) Robber trench AF122<sup>88</sup> was aligned north/south and located to the east of Room D and west of Room G. It was not excavated. In 1996, a CAT evaluation on the development site saw a trench positioned on the northern edge of Area A, immediately north of robber trench AF122. Notes from the evaluation state that the robber trench was identified within the western end of the evaluation trench (Crossan 1996, Trench 4).

13) Robber trench AF124<sup>89</sup> was aligned east/west and located to the north of Room D. It was not excavated.

14) Robber trench AF126/AL111<sup>90</sup> was aligned north/south and located to the east of Room F and west of Room C. Unusually, the robber trench actually extended north of the wall line into Room C and through the tessellated floor; possibly an instance of overly-enthusiastic wall-chasing on the part of the stone robbers. Three piles were excavated through the robber trench (Piles 26, 27 and 28) but no *in situ* wall foundations were encountered.



**Photograph 7** Rooms A, C and D of the Roman town-house with robber trenches (AF11, AF23, AF29/AF107/AF193, AF43 and AF124), looking south-east.

Due to the size of the excavation area and position of the town-house, few of the 13 rooms were uncovered in their entirety, but tessellated floors had survived in nine rooms, with a mortar floor in another. There was no trace of any floor surfaces in three of the rooms.

86 Fig 3 NE & SE corner, Fig 5.

87 Fig 5.

88 Fig 3 NW corner, Fig 5.

89 Fig 3 NW corner, Fig 5.

90 Fig 3 NE corner, Fig 5.



An L-shaped corridor (Room C) was aligned east/west and north/south. To the north of the corridor were five rooms (from west to east, Rooms A, B, D, G and H). Three rooms were positioned to the south of the corridor (from west to east, Rooms E, F and J) with two rooms to the east of the corridor (from north to south, Rooms I and K). Approximately 3.2m to the south of Room J was what appears to be another east/west corridor (Room L), with at least one further room to the south (Room M). No robber trenches or floors were identified within Area A between Rooms A-K and Rooms L-M meaning that it is not certain if these rooms represent part of a single town-house or two different town-houses.

A discussion of each of the rooms follows.

### Room A (Fig 5)

The full extent of Room A could not be determined as it continued beyond the northern edge of the excavation area. It was 4.7m east/west and at least 4.2m north/south, defined by robber trenches to the west (AF23/AL48), south (AF29/AF107/AF193) and east (AF44). The room had a tessellated floor (AF25) constructed on top of an *opus signinum* base (AF43/AL53). The floor was found to have a T-shaped area of slumping, probably into an earlier unidentified feature underneath.

Also surviving around the edges of the tessellated floor were the remains of an *opus signinum* 'skirting' (AF24). This decorative feature was moulded into the corner of the floor/wall, had a quarter-arch cross-section and had been painted red. Painted wall plaster from Room A was quite small and fragmented, and most of the surface areas were taken up by simple blocks of red, white or yellow paint. However, two pieces of moulded plaster were decorated with vertical blue, red and white stripes, a small number of pieces had possible vegetal/floral motifs (mainly leaves), and others appeared to be in imitation of marble veneers (see Loughton, Section 7.2.2).

Pile 1 cut through part of the western edge of Room A. It revealed a levelling/make-up layer (AL54) underneath the tessellated floor and base. Sealed beneath this, at 0.3m below AF25, was evidence of an earlier tessellated floor (AF89), revealing a phase of repair or redesign of Room A.

### Room B (Figs 5 & 8)

Only the far eastern edge of Room B was located within the excavation area. It had a tessellated floor on an *opus signinum* base (AF22<sup>91</sup>) and was defined by robber trenches to the east (AF23/AL48) and south (AF29/AF107/AF193).

An evaluation trench excavated by CAT in 1996 was located immediately to the west of Room B and revealed a mosaic floor. It is highly likely that this mosaic is located within Room B. Notes from the 1996 evaluation state that 'The mosaic is enclosed by a 1.1m wide border of red tesserae and features a black and white chequered pattern within a 0.57m wide decorative geometrical surround' (Crossan 1996, Trench 8). A north/south robber trench at the western end of the evaluation trench gives an approximate width of Room B at c 5m, with a 1.1m wide red tesserae border around a 2.5m wide black and white mosaic. See Figs 2 and 42 for location plans of the 1996 trenches.

### Room C (Fig 5)

Room C was an L-shaped corridor c 2.2m wide, and aligned east/west (for at least 16m) and north/south (c 5m). It had a tessellated floor (AF30<sup>92</sup>/AF143) on an *opus signinum* base (AL45) with a distinct change in the orientation of the tessellated floor between the east/west (AF30) and north/south (AF143) aspect. The corridor was defined by robber trenches to the north (AF29/AF107/AF193), south (AF11/AL12), east (AF108/AF113) and west (AF126). A small section of *in situ* wall foundation (AF10) to the south was c 0.7m wide and made of pieces of septaria set in a creamy-brown mortar. Piles/late features cut through the floor of Room C revealed at least two layers of make-up beneath (AL26/AL47/AL119 sealed by AL25/AL46/AL102/AF165<sup>93</sup>).

---

91 Fig 8 Sx A.01.

92 Fig 8 Sx A.01, Fig 9 Sx A.10.

93 AL25 & AL26 – Fig 9 Sx A.10.





**Photograph 8** Roman wall foundation AF10 in medieval robber trench AF11, looking east.

#### **Room D** (Fig 5)

The full extent of Room D is difficult to determine as it had been badly truncated by later features. A tessellated floor on *opus signinum* base (AF45) survived to 3.2m east/west by 1.3m north/south. It was surrounded by robber trenches to the north (AF124), south (AF29/AF107/ AF193), east (AF122) and west (AF44). The room had also been truncated by pit AF125, although it is possible that this pit is actually a partial collapse of robber trench AF124.

A very small patch of *opus signinum* (AF123) to the north of Room D and robber trench AF124 may represent the floor of another room, but too little was revealed to be certain. Piles 2 and 3 were excavated in this area but, at about the height of AF123, this area had been considerably truncated by 1970s groundworks associated with the construction of the theatre, and no further evidence of a floor surface was visible.

#### **Room E** (Fig 5)

The full extent of Room E could not be determined as it continued beyond the western edge of the excavation area. It was 3.2m north/south and at least 4.7m east/west, defined by robber trenches to the north (AF11), south (AF37/AF67) and east (AF52a). A small section of *in situ* wall foundation (AF52b) to the east was c 0.7m wide and made of pieces of septaria set in a creamy-brown mortar.

There was no trace of a tessellated floor or *opus signinum* base within Room E. Here the demolition debris (AL14) sealed a make-up layer (AL15). Assuming that this make-up layer is similar to the layers recorded across the site and sealed underneath the floors of the town-house, then either there was no solid floor in Room E or it has been robbed out.

### Room F (Fig 5)

Room F was 7.4m east/west by 3.4m north/south and was surrounded by robber trenches to the north (AF11), south (AF37/AF67), east (AF126) and west (AF52a). Two small sections of *in situ* wall foundation to the north (AF10) and west (AF52b) were c 0.7m wide and made of pieces of septaria set in a creamy-brown mortar. Like Room E, there were no floor layers within Room F, just layers of make-up (AL33, AL34) (seen in Piles 9 and 10).

### Room G (Fig 5)

The full extent of Room G could not be determined as it continued beyond the northern edge of the excavation area. It was 5.6m east/west by at least 3.7m north/south, and was surrounded by robber trenches to the west (AF122), south (AF29/AF107/AF193) and east (AF95).

At the same height as the tessellated floors adjoining Rooms C, D and H, in Room G there was a mixed soil layer (AL61) which produced three 4th-century coins (dated AD 330-340). The excavation of Piles 23 and 25 further revealed two make-up layers below (AL103/AL104 sealing AL105). Trench 4 of the 1996 archaeological evaluation was positioned on the northern edge of Area A and Room G, and also failed to reveal any evidence of a floor (Crossan 1996, Trench 4) (see Fig 3 for a location). The late date of the mixed soil layer may suggest that it actually dates to after the abandonment of the town-house.

### Room H (Figs 5 & 10-11)

Room H was defined by robber trenches to the west (AF95) and south (AF29/AF107/ AF193), but continued beyond the north-east corner of the excavation area. Two sections of *in situ* wall foundation (AF162, AF194) to the south were 0.6m wide and made of greensand stone and septaria in an orangey-brown mortar. Excavations in 1997 revealed a medieval robber trench immediately to the east of Room H which is highly likely to define the eastern wall of this room (see Fig 2 and Fig 42 for a location plan). In which case, the room was 5.4m east/west by at least 3.8m north/south, and had a tessellated floor (AF94) on an *opus signinum* base (AF96).

Three piles cut through the floor of Room H (Piles 24, 36 and 37). Underneath AF96 in Pile 24 was a patch of scorched clay, possibly a hearth (AF191) within a sandy-clay floor (AL139<sup>94</sup>), most likely representing an earlier phase of floor within Room H. However, this sandy-clay floor was not visible in Pile 36 and may have been confined to the area around the hearth. All of the piles revealed a make-up layer (AL140<sup>95</sup>/AL143<sup>96</sup>/AL144) underneath the town-house.

### Room I (Figs 5 & 11)

Room I was on the eastern edge of the site. It had a tessellated floor (AF100/AF102/AF118/AF119) on *opus signinum* base (AF160) and was bounded by robber trenches to the north (AF29/AF107/ AF193) and west (AF108/AF113). Two sections of *in situ* wall foundation to the north (AF162, AF194) were 0.6m wide and made of greensand stone and septaria in an orangey-brown mortar. As surviving, the tessellated floor appears to extend 7m north/south, and to the south of this is a very different floor surface (see Room K). Between these two surfaces were post-Roman pits AF142a, AF154 and AF155. It now appears likely that either these three pits are actually part of a robber trench, or they truncated the robber trench.

Piles 26 and 37 on the northern edge of Room I revealed a make-up layer (AL116, AL147<sup>97</sup>) beneath the tessellated floor. Pile 26, however, also revealed a mortar layer (AF161) between the *opus signinum* base and the make-up, probably laid to stabilise the ground in this particular location before the floor was laid.

---

94 Fig 10 Sx A.13.

95 Fig 10 Sx A.13.

96 Fig 11 Sx A.18.

97 Fig 11 Sx A.18.



**Photograph 9** Mercury House foundations cutting through Room C (centre, north/south aspect), Room F (far left), Room G (top right-hand corner) and Room I (right) of the Roman town-house, looking north. Post-Roman pits can also be seen to the right of the Room C tessellated floor.

### **Room J** (Figs 3, 5 & 9)

Room J was c 5.5m east/west and 5m north/south, surrounded by robber trenches to the north (AF37/AF67), east (AF108/AF113), south and west (both numbered AF47a). It had a tessellated floor (AF138<sup>98</sup>) on an *opus signinum* base (AL23/AL100). Four sections of *in situ* wall foundation to the south (AF47b) and east (AF136) were c 0.65m wide and made of pieces of septaria set in a creamy-brown mortar.

Wall foundations AF47b and AF136 had previously been excavated during archaeological work in 1965 (Holbert 1966). The 1965 trenches were re-excavated as part of this current project and Roman wall foundations revealed again. This showed that the 1965 plan of these trenches needed to be relocated approximately 2.75m to the east and 0.5m to the south.

Three linear features were located within Room J, truncating the floor. Two were aligned north/south (AF130, AF141) and one north-north-east/south-south-west (AF142b)<sup>99</sup>. All three were recorded on site as possible robber trenches. Unfortunately none were excavated, so establishing what these features are, or what they represent, is difficult. However, by moving the plan of the 1965 trenches so that they align with the wall foundations, Trench 9 now fits exactly over these three linear features. It is therefore more likely that the features are modern and related to the 1965 excavations/backfilling rather than features contemporary with the town-house.

The excavation of Pile 31 through Room J revealed two layers of make-up beneath the town-house (AL120b overlaying AL101<sup>100</sup>).

98 Fig 9 Sx A.05.

99 Fig 3 SE corner.

100 Fig 9 Sx A.05.





**Photograph 10** Roman wall foundation AF136 in medieval robber trench AF108/AF113, looking east.

#### **Room K** (Fig 5)

Room K is difficult to describe with any certainty. It appears to have a distinct floor surface which is very different from any of the others revealed during the excavation. It consisted of a very small patch degraded mortar (AL75) laid on a stone base (AF121). Recorded at approximately 2m by 2m, the floor had been cut by numerous later features, including a large post-medieval pit (AF145) on its southern edge. There is certainly a robber trench (AF108/AF113) to the west with an *in situ* wall foundation (AF136) 0.6m wide and made of pieces of septaria in a creamy-brown mortar. As mentioned above (Room I), there may have been a robber trench to the north (between Rooms I and K) somewhere in the position of post-Roman pits AF142a, AF154 and AF155. Any robber trench to the south would have either been removed by post-medieval pit AF145 or may even have been located underneath medieval metal surface AF50/AL57<sup>101</sup> (which was left *in situ*).

#### **Room L** (Figs 5, 10-11)

Room L was probably another corridor. It was c 2m wide (north/south) and was at least 11.9m long (east/west) but continued beyond the edges of the excavation area. Robber trenches to the north (AF72/AF78/AF84) and south (AF42) surrounded a tessellated floor (AF81<sup>102</sup>) on an *opus signinum* base (AL38<sup>103</sup>/AF71).

Pile 18 and the lift-pit both cut through Room L. Beneath the tessellated floor and base were layers of make-up/consolidation (AL39 above AL40/AL58), and below those was an earlier layer of *opus*

101 Fig 3 SE & SW corners.

102 Fig 10 Sx A.11.

103 Fig 10 Sx A.11, Fig 11 Sx A.16.

*signinum* (AL41) on top of another layer of make-up (AL42)<sup>104</sup>. It is uncertain if *opus signinum* AL41 represents a base layer for an earlier tessellated floor or is itself a floor layer.

#### Room M (Fig 5)

Only a small area of Room M was revealed along the far southern edge of the excavation area. A robber trench was located to the north (AF42) of a tessellated floor with *opus signinum* base (AL128).



**Photograph 11** Patchy survival of the tessellated floor in Room L, looking north.

#### Area to the south of Rooms E-F, north of Room L and west of Room J (Fig 5)

This area was approximately 9m north/south by at least 9m east/west (continuing beyond the western edge of the excavation area). No floor surfaces were present just layers of soil (AL31, AL32). Piles excavated in this area appear to show layers of make-up (i.e. AL15, AL28, AL30, AL35, AL56<sup>105</sup>) below the height of the Roman town-house, as recorded elsewhere on the site.

#### The construction of the Roman town-house

Excavation of piles and lift-pits revealed c 1m depth of make-up layers beneath the town-house. Nine of these layers produced pottery sherds dating from the early/mid 2nd century, with one layer (AL140) producing pottery dated to AD 150-200, indicating that the town-house cannot have been built before AD 150. A predominance of tegula lower cut-aways of Type C from across the site, dated to AD 160-260 (see Section 7.2.1), would appear to confirm that the town-house was constructed in the second half of the 2nd century AD.

104 Fig 10 Sx A.11, Fig 11 Sx A.16.

105 Fig 10 Sx A.11 & A.12.



The make-up layers are AL15, AL25-AL26<sup>106</sup>, AL28-AL30, AL33-AL35, AL46-AL47, AL51, AL56<sup>107</sup>, AL62, AL64-AL70, AL76-AL77, AL79, AL81, AL84, AL86-AL91<sup>108</sup>, AL93<sup>109</sup>-AL94<sup>110</sup>, AL96<sup>111</sup>-AL97<sup>112</sup>, AL101<sup>113</sup>-AL105, AL113-AL114<sup>114</sup>, AL116-AL121, AL130<sup>115</sup>, AL133<sup>116</sup>, AL140<sup>117</sup>, AL143<sup>118</sup>-AL145, AL147<sup>119</sup>, AF144<sup>120</sup>, AF165.

#### 6.1.4 Roman Period 2 (Fig 6 (location of sections only) & 9-11; Photograph 12)

Roman Period 2 has been used in this report to distinguish horizons dating to between the demolition of the Period 1 structures and the construction of the Period 3 town-house. Excavation of Period 2 remains was entirely limited to 37 piles, a lift-pit and two exploratory holes (see Section 6.1.6 for a detailed account of the remains found in each of the individual piles and the lift-pit).



**Photograph 12** Pile 2, cut through make-up layer AL109 onto sandy-clay floor AL110, looking west.

- 
- 106 Fig 9 Sx A.10.
  - 107 Fig 10 Sx A.11 & A.12.
  - 108 Fig 10 Sx A.11.
  - 109 Fig 10 Sx A.11 & A.12.
  - 110 Fig 10 Sx A.11.
  - 111 Fig 10 Sx A.11.
  - 112 Fig 8 Sx A.04.
  - 113 Fig 9 Sx A.05.
  - 114 Fig 10 Sx A.14.
  - 115 Fig 11 Sx A.17.
  - 116 Fig 11 Sx A.17.
  - 117 Fig 10 Sx A.13.
  - 118 Fig 11 Sx A.18.
  - 119 Fig 11 Sx A.18.
  - 120 Fig 10 Sx A.11.

Dating from the late 1st to mid 2nd century, the vast majority of these horizons are successive layers of make-up over the Period 1 remains, probably associated with the continued demolition of any extant structures and levelling the site in advance of the construction of the Period 3 town-house. However, some sandy-clay floors and occupation layers were identified in a very small number of the piles, indicating some structures must have existed on the development site during Period 2.

In Pile 4, layers of make-up beneath the tessellated floor of Room C sealed a layer of occupation (AL49) on top of a sandy-clay floor (AL50), underneath which another layer of make-up (AL51) sealed another sandy-clay floor (AL52). Similarly, modern soakaway AF35 had cut through layers of make-up (AL26), occupation (AL37) and a sandy-clay floor (AL27)<sup>121</sup> which were probably broadly equivalent to AL51 and AL52. Unlike Pile 4, there was no evidence for the later floor sequence in AF35 despite the holes being just 4m away from each other. Instead there was a thick layer of make-up, indicating significant truncation of the area in Period 2. The earlier floor (AL27/AL52) was identified at c 33.02m AOD and the later (AL50) at c 32.7-32.78m AOD.

Piles 2, 3 and 24 also revealed a sandy-clay floor (AL110, AL141), with layers of make-up above (AL109, AL140) and below (AL114)<sup>122</sup>. Surviving at c 32.7-32.75m AOD the floor could well be contemporary with sandy-clay floor AL50. A make-up layer (AL42), floor or make-up layer (AL43) and occupation layer (AL44) were also recorded towards the base of Pile 18<sup>123</sup>.

### 6.1.5 Roman Period 1 (Figs 6-7, 8-11; Photographs 13-15)

Roman Period 1 has been used in this report to distinguish the archaeological remains associated with the Roman fortress (c AD 43/44-49), *colonia* (c AD 49-60/1) and the Boudiccan revolt (AD 60/61). Excavation of Period 1 remains was entirely limited to 37 piles, a lift-pit and two exploratory holes (see Section 6.1.6 for a detailed account of the remains found in each of the individual piles and the lift-pit).

Excavation of remains in the lift-pit, Pile 17 and Pile 34 revealed part of a military wall plinth (AF147<sup>124</sup>) at depths of 32.31-32.4m AOD. Constructed on natural sand, the plinth was aligned east/west, 0.6m wide, and made of pebbles set in a creamy-brown mortar. Layers of demolition debris (AL78, AL92<sup>125</sup>, AL95<sup>126</sup>, AL106<sup>127</sup>, AL107<sup>128</sup>, AL127<sup>129</sup>, AL134<sup>130</sup>) over the wall foundation included the remains of clay/clay blocks, and the plinth would have originally supported a clay-block wall. Clay layers AL135 and AL138, to the north and south of the plinth respectively (Pile 17), could possibly be floors associated with the building<sup>131</sup>. However, as neither could be properly investigated, they could represent more demolition debris or even areas of truncated natural.

The identification of the wall plinth, and the similarity of that foundation to remains found at Lion Walk, Culver Street and the Gilbert School (see *CAR 3* and *CAR 6*), suggested that this could be part of a fortress period barrack block. Using measurements taken from the Lion Walk and Gilbert School excavations, CAT Director Philip Crummy and Excavation Manager Adam Wightman, plotted the most likely north/south orientation of the barracks onto plans of the site. Two small exploratory holes were then excavated in an attempt to locate similar plinths and prove this theory. The first was excavated 5.7m to the north of Pile 34, through the backfill of a post-Roman pit (AF157) and medieval robber trench (AF108). Cut by the robber-trench, at a depth of 32.29m AOD, was a partial plinth (AF183<sup>132</sup>) aligned east/west and made of roughly bonded pebbles in a creamy-brown mortar. At precisely the same measurements as seen at the Gilbert School, plinths AF147 and AF183 appear to represent the southern and northern walls respectively of one of the barrack blocks.

---

121 Fig 9 Sx A.10.

122 Fig 10 Sx A.13 & A.14.

123 Fig 11 Sx A.16.

124 Fig 6, Fig 7, Fig 10 Sx A.11 & A.12, Fig 11 Sx A.17.

125 Fig 10 Sx A.11.

126 Fig 10 Sx A.11 & A.12.

127 Fig 10 Sx A.11 & A.12.

128 Fig 10 Sx A.11 & A.12, Fig 11 Sx A.15.

129 Fig 10 Sx A.12.

130 Fig 11 Sx A.17.

131 Fig 10 Sx A.12.

132 Fig 6, Fig 11 Sx A.15.



A second exploratory hole was excavated 11m to the north of the first, this time to attempt to identify the plinth of an adjacent barrack-block. The hole was excavated through the backfill of a medieval robber trench (AF95). Cut by the robber-trench, at a depth of 32.32m AOD, was the remains of a wall plinth (AF171<sup>133</sup>) aligned east/west, 0.6m wide, and also made of pebbles in a creamy-brown mortar. Layers of sandy-clay to the north (AL124) and south (AL125) of the plinth could either be floor layers or demolition material. Layer AL124 did show some signs of possibly being heat-affected. Excavation therefore appears to indicate the presence of at least two barrack blocks within Area A. The proposed layout of these barracks can be seen in Fig 41 with a full discussion to follow in Section 8.1.1.



**Photograph 13** Military wall plinth AF147 in Pile 17, looking north.

Excavation of the lift-pit<sup>134</sup> revealed a number of structural features to the south of plinth AF147 which appear to be contemporary with the barrack block including metalised surface AL80 (c 32.41m AOD). Cut into natural and sealed by Boudiccan destruction debris (AL107) were three gullies/beam slots (at c 32.34m AOD). The first was L-shaped AF172<sup>135</sup> which butted against plinth AF147. Aligned north/south it extended 0.9m south of AF147 then turned east/west parallel to it. At c 0.25m wide and 0.18m deep, it had seven stakeholes cut into the base (AF173-AF179, 0.06-0.15m diameter). Between the gully/beam slot and plinth AF147 were post-holes AF180 and AF181<sup>136</sup> (0.16m and 0.14m diameter respectively and 0.08m deep).

133 Fig 6.

134 All of the features in the lift-pit are on Fig 7.

135 Fig 10 (section).

136 Fig 10 (sections of AF180 and AF181).

Parallel gullies/beam slots AF149 and AF170<sup>137</sup> were aligned north/south and located immediately south of AF172. Gully/beam slot AF149 was 0.2m wide and 0.05m deep, with AF170 0.17m wide and 0.12m deep, narrowing to 0.06m wide where it is connected with AF172. At a right-angle to these was east/west aligned gully AF163, 0.3m wide by 0.26m deep. Also present were post-holes AF148, AF168, AF169 and AF182<sup>138</sup>.

Due to the limited nature of the excavation of contexts associated with the barrack blocks, few datable finds were recovered. However, post-hole AF169 and gully/beam slot AF172 produced pottery dating to AD 43-69 and AD 43-80 respectively. With pottery from demolition layers AL78, AL92, AL106/AL107 and AL115 dating to AD 43-100, AD 43-120, AD 43-110 and AD 43-110 respectively.

Boudiccan destruction debris (AL115<sup>139</sup>) was also located in Piles 2 and 3 on the northern edge of the site, c 32.42m AOD, with Pile 3 revealing at least two layers beneath this debris that could not be properly investigated but may be associated with the barrack blocks. Boudiccan destruction debris was also identified at the base of Piles 28-29 (AL112<sup>140</sup>, c 32.41m AOD), probably at the base of Pile 31 (AL122, c 32.47m AOD) and the base of post-Roman pit AF93 (AL98<sup>141</sup>, c 32.35m AOD).



**Photograph 14** Military wall plinth AF171, looking north-west.

137 Fig 10 (section).

138 Fig 10 (sections of AF148, AF168 and AF169).

139 Fig 10 Sx A.14.

140 Fig 9 Sx A.06.

141 Fig 8 Sx A.04.





**Photograph 15** Roman Period 1 remains at the base of the lift-pit. Military wall plinth AF147 along the far northern edge of the lift-pit, with gullies/beam slots AF149, AF170 and AF172 (with stakeholes AF173-AF179), gully AF163 and post-holes AF148, AF168, AF169, AF180, AF181 and AF182.

#### **6.1.6 Excavation of the piles and lift-pit** (Figs 6-7 & 9-11; Photograph 16-19)

Thirty-seven piles and a lift-pit were excavated through Roman remains within Area A. Most of the piles were at least partially excavated by hand to between 0.3-1m deep, and were then augured to natural to ensure that there were no solid remains beneath. What follows is a detailed account of the archaeological contexts recorded within each of the piles and the lift-pit. The significance of these remains has already been discussed in the text above.

**Pile 1:** Hand-excavated to only 0.3m and then augured to natural (c 1.3m). The western half of the pile cut through the upper fill of robber trench AF23/AL48. The eastern half of the pile was excavated through the tessellated floor (AF25) and *opus signinum* base (AF43/AL53) of Room 1. The base had been constructed on top of a mortar levelling/make-up layer (AL54) which sealed an earlier tessellated floor (AF89). As hand-excavation and recording ceased at this point, all of the remains recorded in Pile 1 belong to the Roman Phase 3 town-house.

**Pile 2**<sup>142</sup>: A layer of concrete was removed before excavation of the pile could start. It was then hand-excavated for another 0.65m. A mixed soil (AL109) sealed a clay floor (AL110) which had been laid on top of a make-up layer (AL114). Beneath the make-up was a layer of Boudiccan destruction debris (AL115) that was not excavated.

---

142 Fig 10 Sx A.14.



**Photograph 16** Pile 1 showing the earlier tessellated floor (AF89) beneath Room B, looking east.

**Pile 3:** A layer of concrete was removed before excavation of the pile could start. It was then hand-excavated 1.1m to natural. The contexts in Pile 3 were originally unnumbered, but appear to be the same as those identified in Pile 2 so are used again here. A mixed soil (AL109) sealed a clay floor (AL110) which had been laid on top of a make-up layer (AL114). Beneath the make-up was a layer of Boudiccan destruction debris (AL115). Unlike Pile 2, the Boudiccan destruction debris was excavated and beneath was 0.08m of thin deposits of dark clayey-silt, possibly trample, which sat on a thin deposit (0.01m thick) of degraded mortar above natural sand.

**Pile 4:** Hand-excavated c 0.55m deep through Room C. Tessellated floor (AF30) with *opus signinum* base (AL45) had been constructed on top of two make-up layers (AL46 sealing AL47). Sealed beneath was an occupation layer (AL49) on top of a compacted sandy-clay floor (AL50). Underneath the floor was a mortar layer (AL51) sealing another sandy-clay floor (AL52) with some evidence of burning.

**Pile 5 and Pile 6:** These piles were positioned close together through Room C. Neither was hand-excavated nor recorded, just being augured to ensure there were no solid archaeological remains. The decision was made not to record these piles as they were located close to modern soakaway AF35. The contents of this feature had already been removed and the deposits it cut through beneath Room C recorded in section. Soakaway AF35<sup>143</sup> revealed that the tessellated floor (AF30) with *opus signinum* base (AL45) had been constructed on top of two thick make-up layers (AL25 sealing AL26). Sealed beneath was an occupation layer (AL37) on top of a compacted sandy-clay floor (AL27).

**Pile 7:** Not excavated or recorded as positioned in a part of the site where no structural remains had been encountered. Auguring revealed a mixture of sand, mortar and CBM to a depth of 1.25m then natural.

---

143 Fig 9 Sx A.10.

**Pile 8:** 1.45m east/west by 0.7m north/south. The pile was initially cut through robber trench AF52a down onto the remains of the Roman wall foundation beneath (AF52b). The foundation was c 0.7m wide and constructed out of pieces of septaria set in a creamy-brown mortar. The pile was subsequently widened to the east, excavated through c 0.3m of post-medieval/modern feature AF51, then augured. Underneath were clays and soils to 1.2m then natural.

**Pile 9:** Hand-excavation ceased at c 0.3m with cultivated soil (AL24) sealing a make-up layer (AL28). Auguring occurred through 1.4m of clays and soils to natural.

**Pile 10:** Hand-excavated to 0.5m. The southern half of the pile cuts robber trench AF67 and the northern half post-medieval/modern feature AF51. Between the two features were the remnants of two make-up layers (AL33 sealing AL34). Beneath was 1.2m of clays and soils sealing natural.

**Pile 11:** Hand-excavated to c 0.3m through three make-up layers (AL31 above AL15 which sealed AL35). Beneath was 1.4m of light silty-sand with few inclusions which sealed natural.

**Pile 12:** Hand-excavated to c 0.63m largely through intercutting post-Roman pits AF59, AF61 and AF62. Earlier remains in the northern section edge show two phases of make-up layer (AL29 sealing AL30). Auguring revealed that the post-Roman pits continued to a depth of c 1.25m with natural underneath.

**Pile 13:** Augured through 1.3m of modern feature AF60 into natural.

**Pile 14:** A medieval sandy-clay floor (AL36) sealed robber trench AF72/AF78/AF84. The robber trench was approximately 0.8m deep and at this point the auger encountered a solid obstruction. This is likely to be the remains of Roman wall foundation AF184 in the base of the robber trench.

**Pile 15:** Not excavated or recorded, but auguring notes record mid brown soils with frequent small stones and some CBM to a depth of 1.4m above natural.

**Pile 16:** Not excavated or recorded. Located within robber trench AF72/AF78/AF84, the trench was approximately 0.85m deep with the auger encountering a solid obstruction at this point. This is likely to be the remains of Roman wall foundation AF184 in the base of the robber trench.

**Pile 17<sup>144</sup>:** Expanded to 1m by 1m due to the presence of significant archaeological remains and hand-excavated to natural. Post-Roman pit AF185 was located in the centre of the pile and robber trench AF72/AF78/AF84 along the southern edge. A thin remnant of Roman wall foundation (AF184) had survived at the bottom of the robber trench constructed of fragments of septaria set in a creamy-brown mortar. The pit and robber trench had cut through several layers of make-up (AL56 sealing AL93, sealing layers of sandy-silt AL126 and AL137).

Underneath the make-up were layers of demolished clay-block wall (from top to bottom, AL95/AL127, AL106 and AL107), and sealed beneath was part of a barrack block wall plinth (AF147). The plinth was aligned east/west at 0.58m wide, built on natural sand and constructed of pebbles in a creamy-brown mortar sat on natural sand. Courses of clay-block would have originally been laid on top of the plinth to form the wall.

Either side of the plinth were layers AL135 and AL138. Neither could be properly investigated and have been interpreted either as floors associated with the barrack block, more demolition debris or possibly just areas of disturbed natural.

**Pile 18<sup>145</sup>:** Hand-excavated to c 0.65m through Room L. Demolition material (AL20/AF70) sealed the *opus signinum* base (AF71/AL38) for tessellated floor AF81 (not surviving in this particular location). Beneath the layers of floor were a make-up layer (AL39) which sealed a layer of trample/occupation (AL40) on top of another layer of *opus signinum* (AL41). It is uncertain if *opus signinum* AL41

---

144 Fig 10 Sx A.12.

145 Fig 11 Sx A.16.



represents a base layer for an earlier tessellated floor or is itself a floor layer. Beneath were another make-up layer (AL42), a floor or make-up layer (AL43) and an occupation layer (AL44). There are no auguring notes regarding layers beneath or depth of natural.



**Photograph 17** Pile 19 and inhumation burial AF167, looking west.

**Pile 19:** Located in the far south-west corner of Area A, it was hand-excavated through the post-medieval/modern metalled trackway (AF1/AL5) which sealed inhumation burial AF167. No further excavation/recording took place.

**Pile 20:** Located on the southern edge of Area A this was the only pile excavated from modern ground level to natural sand (a depth of 2.2m). Topsoil (AL1) and cultivated soil (AL2) sealed *opus signinum* base AL128 (for a largely destroyed tessellated floor in Room M). Sealed beneath were 0.8m of 'multiple-layers' (AL129) of sandy-clay make-up/floors that we not recorded in any greater detail.

**Pile 21:** Not investigated.

**Piles 22-23:** Hand-excavated to c 0.8m. Modern layers were removed onto soil layer AL61 (Room G). Beneath were two make-up layers (AL104 above AL105). No further excavation/recording took place.

**Pile 24**<sup>146</sup>: Excavated through Room H. The tessellated floor (AF94) on *opus signinum* base (AF96) sealed either a hearth or area of scorched clay (AF191) on a sandy-clay floor (AL139). Beneath was a layer of make-up (AL140) sealing another sandy-clay floor (AL141) set on natural.

---

146 Fig 10 Sx A.13.

**Pile 25:** Pile 25 was largely cut through 0.25m of robber trench AF29/AF107/AF193. The southern edge of the pile cut through Room C where the tessellated floor (AF30) and *opus signinum* base (AL45) sealed a make-up layer (AL102). The northern edge cut through Room G where mixed soil (AL61) sealed a make-up layer (AL103). No further excavation/recording took place.

**Pile 26:** Hand-excavated to 0.5m. The northern half of the pile was cut through robber trench AF107 which revealed Roman wall foundation AF162 in the base. The foundation was made of 90% greensand stone and 10% septaria set in an orangey-brown mortar. The southern half of the pile cut the *opus signinum* base (AF160) of Room I tessellated floor AF100/AF102. Beneath the floor was a layer of mortar (AF161) sealing a layer of make-up (AL116). There was another 0.6m of soil before natural was reached.

**Pile 27:** Hand-excavated to 0.7m. The pile was largely cut through the backfill of robber trench AF126/AL111. However, the northern edge of the pile cuts through Room C. Here the tessellated floor (AF30) and *opus signinum* base (AF164/AL45), sealed two make-up layers (AF165 and AL119). A make-up layer or floor (AL120a) beneath sealed a possible pit (AF166) that was not further investigated.



**Photograph 18** Pile 27, looking north.

**Pile 28:** Hand-excavated to 0.7m largely through the backfill of robber trench AF126/AL111 underneath which was the remains of either a sandy-clay floor or a collapsed clay-block wall (AL112). Another 0.5m of soil was augured to natural.

**Pile 29:** Hand-excavated to 0.7m largely through the backfill of robber trench AF126/AL111 underneath which was a layer described as dirty sandy-clay with unmortared pebbles. This was recorded at the same depth as AL112 in Pile 29, and is probably part of the same layer. As with Pile 28, there was another 0.5m of soil to natural.

**Pile 30:** Excavated through what was recorded as AF159 (which is actually the mixed fills of post-Roman pits AL64a, AF101 and AF106).



**Pile 31:** Hand-excavated to 0.75m below tessellated floor AF138/*opus signinum* base AL23/AL100 (Room J). The floors of Room J sealed three make-up layers (AL120b, AL101 and AL121). Beneath was a probable layer of Boudiccan destruction debris (AL122) with 0.35m of soil beneath.

**Pile 32:** Not investigated.

**Pile 33:** Augured to 1.3m before natural reached, most of the sandy-clay deposits are likely to be the backfill of medieval quarry pit AF116.



**Photograph 19** Pile 33, looking south.

**Pile 34<sup>147</sup>:** Hand-excavated to c 0.8m. Beneath pit AF134 was a layer of make-up (AL130) overlay a layer trample/occupation (AL131) on top of a sandy-clay floor (AL132). The floor sealed another make-up layer (AL133) overlaying Boudiccan destruction debris (AL134) and the remains of a demolished clay-block wall (AL107). At the base of the trench barrack-block wall plinth AF147 was revealed in construction cut AF186.

**Pile 35:** Not investigated as it was located within quarry pit AF93.

**Pile 36:** Hand-excavated to 1.4m. Cut through cultivation soil AL2 which sealed the *opus signinum* base (AF96/AF195) of Room H. Sealed beneath the floor was a make-up layer (AL144) and a thick layer of mixed soil (AL145, too deep to investigate fully) onto what might have been natural (AL146). Post-hole AF196 cut AF195, AL144 and AL145.

**Pile 37<sup>148</sup>:** Hand-excavated to 1.1m. Cut through 0.45m of robber trench AF29/AF107/AF193 with Roman wall foundation AF194 surviving underneath. The foundation was 0.7m wide, 0.6m deep, built on natural sand and made of 90% greensand stone and 10% septaria set in an orangey-brown mortar. Probable make-up layers were present to the north (AL143) and south (AL147) of the wall.

147 Fig 11 Sx A.17.

148 Fig 11 Sx A.18.

**Lift-pit<sup>149</sup>**: The lift-pit measured 2.9m by 2.9m and 1-1.2m deep, and was excavated through Room L of the Roman town-house, robber-trench AF72/AF78/AF84, and 0.4m north of Room L. No trace of the Roman wall foundation had survived within robber trench AF72/AF78/AF84 and, to the north of Room L, a ?medieval pit (AF90) had been cut into a Roman make-up layer (AL56).

Where the lift-pit was located within Room L it cut through the tessellated floor (AF81) and *opus signinum* base (AL38), and through two thin layers of make-up/consolidation (AL39 above AL58). Directly beneath was another layer of *opus signinum* (AL41) constructed on top of another layer of make-up/consolidation (AL42). It is uncertain if *opus signinum* AL41 represents a base layer for an earlier tessellated floor or is itself a floor layer. This same stratigraphy was also recorded in Pile 18 further to the west.

The rest of the stratigraphy within the lift-pit appears to pre-date the robbed-out wall within robber trench AF72/AF78/AF84, and therefore must pre-date the town-house. Successive layers of what appeared to be make-up/levelling/demolition debris were excavated for a depth of c 0.5m (AL62, AL64-AL70, AL76-AL77, AL79, AL81, AL84, AL86-AL91, AL93-AL94, AL96, AL113, AL117-AL118, AF144). Beneath were layers of demolition debris which included what appeared to be the dumped/levelled remains of clay-block walls (AL78, AL92, AL95, AL106, AL107). These dumped/levelled remains sealed a number of features associated with the fortress period barrack blocks.

Along the northern edge of the lift-pit, the edge of wall plinth AF147 was identified within construction cut AF186, which is presumably contemporary with metalled surface AL80 which sealed natural. To the south of plinth AF147 (cut into natural) was a series of gullies and stakeholes/post-holes. L-shaped gully AF172 was aligned north/south and east/west, c 0.25m wide and 0.18m deep, with seven stakeholes cut into the base (AF173-AF179, 0.06m-0.15m diameter). Between the gully and plinth AF147 were post-holes AF180 and AF181 (0.16m and 0.14m diameter respectively and 0.08m deep). Parallel gullies AF149 and AF170 were aligned north/south. Gully AF149 was 0.2m wide and 0.05m deep, and gully AF170 0.17m wide and 0.12m deep, narrowing to 0.06m wide where it connects with AF172. At a right-angle to these was east/west aligned gully AF163, 0.3m wide by 0.26m deep. Also present were post-holes AF148, AF168, AF169, AF182 and pit AF146 (which cuts AF170).

---

149 Fig 10 Sx A.11.

## **6.2 Area B** (Figs 12-21; Photographs 20-31; Appendix 2)

A layer of buried topsoil (BL1<sup>150</sup>) up to 0.6m thick was initially removed from the site, and was probably similar to the medieval/post-medieval cultivated soils seen in Area A. Sealed underneath were layers of mixed soils containing significant quantities of Roman building debris and other finds (BL2-BL6<sup>151</sup>, BL10-BL11, BL30-BL35<sup>152</sup>).

### **6.2.1 Post-Roman remains** (Figs 12-13, 18 & 21; Photograph 20)

Scattered across Area B were features of medieval, post-medieval and modern date. Where they survived above formation level, these were at least partially investigated. Others existed below formation level and were planned but not excavated.

#### **Post-medieval and modern contexts** (Figs 12, 18 & 21)

Modern activity is represented by modern truncation (BF1, BF2, BF4/BF36, BF37, BF107, BF110), concrete foundations/pads (BF38, BF39, BF91, BL81), pits (BF8, BF43, BF111, BF112) and services (BF9, BF109) associated with the construction of the Mercury Theatre in the early 1970s. Also present were the partial wall foundations of St Mary's Rectory (BF40<sup>153</sup>) built in 1873.

Dating to the post-medieval period was a steep-sided trench (BF88<sup>154</sup>) and associated post-hole (BF93). It is uncertain what type of activity the trench represents, it could be horticultural or could date to the English Civil War.

#### **Medieval robber trenches** (Figs 12-13, 18 & 21)

The Roman wall foundations were at least partially robbed out in the medieval period. The robber trenches were generally recorded at formation level and excavation was limited, but where excavations did occur some of the Roman wall foundations were exposed (discussed in Section 6.2.3).

Out the seven robber trenches (BF3, BF6, BF15/BF16/BF19, BF41, BF42<sup>155</sup>, BF92, BF108), four produced material dated to the medieval period including peg-tile, floor tile and pottery sherds. This is similar to the archaeological evidence from Area A which indicated that the main phase of robbing was carried out in the medieval period, probably in the 13th to the 14th centuries.

#### **Gullies, post-holes and stakeholes** (Figs 12 & 18; Photograph 20)

To the north of Area B two gullies (BF47, BF50<sup>156</sup>), two post-holes (BF48, BF52) and 17 stakeholes (BF53-BF65, BF70-BF73) cut through late Roman/post-Roman demolition layers, with post-hole BF48 also producing a piece of peg-tile. The gullies were positioned north/south (BF50) and east/west (BF47) c 0.4m apart, with a post-hole (BF48) in the terminus of BF50, and the other post-holes/ stakeholes positioned around the gullies. It is not certain what this represents but it is possibly related to the post-medieval gardens shown on historic mapping.

#### **The pits** (Figs 12-14 & 18-21)

Twenty-one pits were cut into late Roman/post-Roman demolition layers. Three produced post-Roman finds including medieval pottery (BF17) and peg-tile (BF14<sup>157</sup> and BF20/BF24), and two cut post-Roman contexts (BF12, BF31<sup>158</sup>). The remaining 15 pits are either of late Roman or post-Roman

150 Fig 18 Sx B.01 & B.09, Fig 21 Sx B.14.

151 BL2 – Fig 12; BL3 – Fig 12, Fig 20 Sx B.06; BL4 – Fig 12, Fig 18 Sx B.01; BL5 – Fig 12, Fig 15, Fig 21 Sx B.15; BL6 – Fig 12, Fig 18 Sx B.02.

152 BL30 – Fig 12, Fig 18 Sx B.01, Fig 21 Sx B.12 & B.14; BL31 – Fig 12, Fig 14, Fig 18 Sx B.03, Fig 19 Sx B.04, Fig 20 Sx B.11; BL32 – Fig 12, Fig 20 Sx B.11; BL34 – Fig 12; BL35 – Fig 18 Sx B.01.

153 Fig 18 Sx B.01, Fig 21 Sx B.14 & B.15.

154 Fig 21 Sx B.12.

155 Fig 18 Sx B.01, B.03, Fig 21 Sx B.13.

156 Fig 18 Sx B.01.

157 Fig 19 Sx B.015, Fig 20 Sx B.06.

158 Fig 20 Sx B.06.

date (BF11, BF33<sup>159</sup>, BF34, BF35, BF45<sup>160</sup>, BF51/BF101<sup>161</sup>, BF69<sup>162</sup>, BF86<sup>163</sup>, BF87, BF89, BF90, BF95, BF97, BF100, BF103, BF104, BF106). Pits BF11, BF51/BF101 and BF95 all produced 4th-century coins and could represent a late Roman phase of activity. Pit BF69 is also particularly interesting as it is a late pit containing a near complete Roman jar, dated AD 125/150-280/320.



**Photograph 20** Post-Roman post-holes BF48 (centre, not numbered) and BF52, and stakeholes BF53-BF65, looking west.

### 6.2.2 Late Roman/post-Roman demolition debris (Figs 12, 14-15 & 18-21)

As already mentioned above, the Roman town-house was sealed by layers of mixed soils containing significant quantities of Roman building debris along with other finds. Concentrated to the north of the site (BL2/BL31/BL32<sup>164</sup>), and in Rooms N (BL6<sup>165</sup>), O and S (BL5<sup>166</sup>), P (BL3<sup>167</sup>, BL10/BL11) and Q (BL4/BL8/BL33<sup>168</sup>, BL30<sup>169</sup>, BL34<sup>170</sup>, BL35<sup>171</sup>, BL39-BL43<sup>172</sup>, BL47<sup>173</sup>), the layers produced significant quantities of building debris including painted wall plaster which had fallen from the walls. Two layers

159 Fig 19 Sx B.05.

160 Fig 21 Sx B.13.

161 Fig 21 Sx B.13.

162 Fig 13, Fig 14, Fig 19.

163 Fig 18 Sx B.03.

164 Fig 12, Fig 14, Fig 18 Sx B.03, Fig 19 Sx B.04, Fig 21 Sx B.11.

165 Fig 12, Fig 18 Sx B.02.

166 Fig 12, Fig 15, Fig 21 Sx B.15.

167 Fig 12, Fig 20 Sx B.06.

168 Fig 12, Fig 18 Sx B.01, Fig 21 Sx B.14.

169 Fig 12, Fig 18 Sx B.01, Fig 21 Sx B.13 & B.14.

170 Fig 12.

171 Fig 18 Sx B.01.

172 Fig 18 Sx B.01.

173 Fig 18 Sx B.01.

produced 4th-century finds (BL3, BL34) and a sequence of deposits above Room Q (BL39-BL43) produced material dating from the mid 3rd into the late 4th/early 5th centuries. Others (BL4, BL5) were mixed with small quantities of medieval material showing that some of this material probably accumulated over the town-house fairly quickly in the late Roman period while others took several hundred years. Much of the building debris probably originated within the town-houses but, like Area A, the animal bone assemblage in particular appeared to show domestic waste dumped onto the site (see Section 7.8). It is therefore difficult to determine which finds originated from the town-house and which were dumped from elsewhere. The term 'demolition debris' has been used to describe these layers in this report, but rather than a single act of deliberate demolition of the town-house, this process should instead be viewed as gradual dereliction and decay starting with the abandonment of the site in the late Roman period and continuing into the medieval period when building materials were robbed from the wall foundations.

### 6.2.3 Roman Period 3 – the town-house (Figs 13-15 & 18-21; Photographs 21-25)

As in Area A, excavation of the site largely ceased when the tessellated floors of the Roman town-house were uncovered. At this depth the medieval robber trenches were revealed, and the robbed-out Roman wall lines planned. Few of the robber trenches were excavated but, where investigations did take place, some Roman wall foundations were found to have survived.

The town-house had at least six individual rooms (Rooms N-S) defined by seven medieval robber trenches. What follows is a summary of each of the rooms.

#### Room N (Figs 12-13, 15, 18 & 20; Photographs 21-22)

Room N was 4.5m north/south and at least 1.2m east/west. Robber trenches were located to the north (BF6<sup>174</sup>) and south (BF108<sup>175</sup>), with the remains of an *in situ* clay-block wall to the west (BF7, in construction cut BF99<sup>176</sup>). The remains of the clay-block wall were 3.1m long, 0.3-0.35m wide and 0.45m deep. A single layer of plaster could be seen on the western side of the wall (in Room O) with at least three phases of painted plaster on the eastern side (in Room N). The room had a tessellated floor (BF10<sup>177</sup>) on an *opus signinum* base (BL84<sup>178</sup>).

Found within Room N was a stack of Roman imbrices<sup>179</sup>, evidence that the tiled roof of the town-house had been removed with the tiles stacked inside the property, most likely for collection and reuse. This particular stack had toppled over into clay-block wall BF7, the force of which appeared to have dislodged pieces of painted plaster from the wall and broken the tiles. The tiles had been stacked directly on top of the tessellated floor, so the roof appears to have been removed relatively quickly after the town-house was abandoned before any significant debris had had time to accumulate. However, tiles nearest the wall were found to overlie some small fragments of painted wall plaster, showing that the town-house was already in some disrepair before the roof was removed.

#### Room O (Figs 12-13, 15, 20-21; Photograph 21)

Room O was 4.5m north/south by 1.6m east/west. Robber trenches were located to the north (BF6), south (BF108) and east (BF92<sup>180</sup>), with a very small fragment of surviving *in situ* Roman wall foundation (BF23<sup>181</sup>) found on the north-west corner of the room. The foundation had been made from septaria fragments in an off-white mortar. The remains of *in situ* clay-block wall B7 survived along the eastern edge of the room (for a description see Room N). The room had a tessellated floor on an *opus signinum* base (BF94<sup>182</sup>).

Interestingly, clay-block wall BF7 between Rooms N and O appears to have been a later addition cutting through what was originally a single tessellated floor (BF10/BF94). This appears to have turned Room O into a corridor.

174 Fig 12, Fig 13.

175 Fig 12, Fig 13.

176 Fig 13, Fig 15, Fig 20 Sx B.09.

177 Fig 13, Fig 15, Fig 18 Sx B0.2, Fig 20 Sx B.09.

178 Fig 13, Fig 15, Fig 18 Sx B.02.

179 See Fig 15.

180 Fig 12, Fig 13.

181 Fig 13, Fig 15.

182 Fig 13, Fig 15, Fig 20 Sx B.09, Fig 21 Sx B.12.





**Photograph 21** Medieval robber trenches BF6 (bottom) and BF92 (far right) with Rooms O (to right) and N (to left) of the Roman town-house divided by Roman clay block wall BF7, looking south. The tile stack can be seen in Room N (bottom left corner) with a pile of painted wall plaster fragments covering the floor of Room O (centre).



**Photograph 22** Close-up of the tile stack in Room N showing the dislodged layers of painted wall plaster, looking north-west.



**Room P** (Figs 12-13 & 19-20; Photograph 23)

Room P was 4.7m north/south and at least 2.3m east/west. Robber trenches were located to the west (BF3<sup>183</sup>) and south (BF6<sup>184</sup>), with two fragments of *in situ* wall foundation (BF18<sup>185</sup>) found to the north surviving in between late Roman/post-Roman pits. The wall foundation had been constructed of rounded stones and brick/tile fragments set in mortar.

Room P has a number of intriguing features associated within it. A tessellated floor on *opus signinum* base (BF13<sup>186</sup>) was located in the south-western corner of the room (2.8m north/south by 1.3m east/west). However, the northern half of the room had a thick sandy-clay floor (BL23<sup>187</sup>, 2.1m by 2m), perhaps defining different areas of activity.



**Photograph 23** Medieval robber trench BF3 in centre of photograph, Room Q of the Roman town-house to the left, Room P of the Roman town-house to the right, looking north. Also shown are: post-Roman pit BF20/BF24 (bottom right), medieval robber trench BF16 with Roman wall foundation BF27, Roman structural feature BF32 and pit with complete pottery vessel BF25.

Room P also appears to have had a smaller room or structural feature within it, defined by robber trenches (BF15, BF16<sup>188</sup>), two patches of *in situ* Roman wall foundation (BF26<sup>189</sup>, BF27<sup>190</sup>) and two seemingly associated post-holes on the north-west corner (BF29, BF30<sup>191</sup>). The wall foundation was c 0.38m wide and made of small, rounded stones/septaria pieces with rare brick/tile fragments set in mortar. Mixed soil deposits, 1.7m by at least 0.9m, within the wall lines were not investigated. There is a possibility that this feature is part of a later building that cuts through the Period 3 town-house. However if, as suggested by the floors, we are looking at different working areas within Room P then it makes more sense for this to be a contemporary feature. Unfortunately though, there is little evidence

183 Fig 12, Fig 13.

184 Fig 12, Fig 13.

185 Fig 13.

186 Fig 13, Fig 19 Sx B.05, Fig 20 Sx B.06 & B.08.

187 Fig 13, Fig 19 Sx B.05.

188 BF15 & BF16 – Fig 12, Fig 13.

189 Fig 13.

190 Fig 13, Fig 20 B.06.

191 BF29 & BF30 – Fig 20 Sx B.06.

to suggest what activities might have taken place within these areas of Room P or what wall foundations BF26/BF27 actually represent.

Also found within Room P was a pit (BF25<sup>192</sup>), cut through the tessellated floor, which contained a deliberately-placed jar with lid. The jar was empty but may have contained organic remains. The pit had also cut through what could be another structural feature (BF32<sup>193</sup>). Aligned east/west and roughly rectangular, c 0.5m long by 0.2m wide, the feature had been constructed on top of the tessellated floor and comprised of at least five substantial stones on a spread of mortar (BL18/BL21<sup>194</sup>). A charcoal deposit (BL20<sup>195</sup>) and layers of possible make-up/demolition (BL13, BL17, BL19<sup>196</sup>) along the northern edge of BF32 are likely to be related to this feature, but these layers were so mixed their precise stratigraphy was never fully determined. Feature BF32 certainly had no depth to it but it is possible that it is related to wall foundations BF26/BF27 (see above). However, there is a possibility that BF32 and its associated layers are actually just demolition debris. It is therefore uncertain whether the jar in pit BF25 was buried when the town-house was occupied, or represents later Roman activity.



**Photograph 24** Room Q of the Roman town-house cut by the foundations of St Mary's Rectory, looking north.

192 Fig 13, Fig 20 Sx B.08.

193 Fig 13, Fig 20 Sx B.07.

194 Fig 20 Sx B.08.

195 Fig 20 Sx B.06.

196 BL13 & BL19 – Fig 20 Sx B.06; BL17 – Fig 20 Sx B.06, B.07 & B.08.



**Room Q** (Figs 12-14 & 18-21; Photographs 23-25)

Room Q was 5m north/south by 4.3m east/west. Robber trenches were located to the east (BF3), west (BF42<sup>197</sup>) and south (BF6/BF41<sup>198</sup>), with *in situ* Roman wall foundations (BF46<sup>199</sup>) found to the south. Wall foundation BF46 was made of a weak yellow mortar which included fragments of Roman brick/tile laid horizontally and small stones. Another, more substantial piece of *in situ* Roman wall foundation (BF68<sup>200</sup>) had survived on the northern edge of Room Q. The foundation was 2.6m long, 0.7m wide and c 0.4m deep, and had been constructed of a layer of small to medium pebbles (c 0.17m thick) on top of a layer of larger pebbles (c 0.25-0.3m thick), all set in a cream-coloured sandy mortar. On top was a single layer of *tegula* fragments set horizontally along both faces of the wall with their flange on the outside and facing upwards. These fragments had mortar on their upper surfaces with one patch displaying a flattened surface, indicating that more than one layer of tiles was probably used. The centre-line of the wall (between the *tegula* fragments) – numbered separately as BF44/BF67<sup>201</sup> – is probably part of a later Roman robber trench which produced a 4th-century coin dated AD 318-320.



**Photograph 25** Wall foundation BF68 (with internal robber trench BF67) looking east.

197 Fig 12, Fig 13, Fig 14, Fig 18 Sx B.01 & B.03, Fig 21 Sx B.13.

198 Fig 12, Fig 13.

199 Fig 13.

200 Fig 13, Fig 14, Fig 19 Sx B.04, Fig 21 Sx B.16.

201 Fig 13, Fig 14, Fig 19 Sx B.09.

The room had a tessellated floor on an *opus signinum* base (BF5<sup>202</sup>) which appeared to have been laid on a layer of loose stone and mortar (BL38/BL52<sup>203</sup>). A significant depression in the floor (c 0.3m deep) was possibly due to slumping into quarry pit BF80 (see Section 6.2.4 below).

#### **Room R** (Figs 12-14, 16-17, 18-19, 21; Photograph 25)

Very little of Room R was exposed along the far northern edge of the excavation area. A medieval robber trench was located to the west (BF42) which included a section of surviving *in situ* Roman wall foundation (BF77<sup>204</sup>). The foundation was made of medium to large water-worn pebbles in a loose mortar with rare Roman brick/tile fragments, and had been constructed on natural ground level. To the south was wall foundation BF68 (see Room Q). A septaria-packed post-hole (BF49<sup>205</sup>) on the northern edge of foundation BF68 was possibly used as a support or buttress for the wall. No floor surface was present within Room R, although there is a possibility that Room R does not exist and that this area was external to the town-house.

#### **Room S** (Figs 12-13 & 21)

Room S was c 5.7m north/south and at least 4.3m east/west. Robber trenches were located to the east (BF92) and north (BF6/BF41), with part of an *in situ* Roman wall foundation (BF46) found to the north (see Room Q)<sup>206</sup>. Although the eastern wall of Room S had been robbed-out, a short length of *in situ* painted wall plaster was present in the south-east corner. The room had a floor of *opus signinum* (BL79<sup>207</sup>), but there was no trace of any tesserae set into it.

#### **Area to the south of Rooms N, O and S**

Unfortunately most of the area to the south of Rooms N, O and S had suffered significant modern truncation. Only a small area of *in situ* archaeological remains survived to the south of robber trench BF108, but these remains were associated with Period 2 and not the Period 3 town-house. It is not known if the town-house continued to the south.

#### **The construction of the Roman town-house**

Excavation of piles and lift-pits revealed c 0.53-0.76m depth of make-up layers beneath the town-house. Few datable finds were recovered from these layers but, where they were, most dated from AD 43 to 100/120 with pottery from BL46 dating from AD 50/80-100, perhaps indicating that the construction of the Area B town-house might have taken place in the late 1st/early 2nd century. The predominance of tegula lower cut-aways of Type C from across the site (see Section 7.2.1), dated to AD 160-260, may actually show that both town-houses were constructed in the second half of the 2nd century AD. However, it has recently been argued that Type C cut-aways from London and Leicester may have appeared slightly earlier during the late 1st century AD (Mills 2013, 458-459, 466).

#### **6.2.4 Roman Period 2** (Figs 16 (location of sections only), 18-21; Photographs 26-27)

As seen in Area A, the vast majority of the contexts dating to Period 2 are successive layers of make-up over the Period 1 remains, probably associated with the continued demolition of any extant structures and levelling the site in advance of the construction of the Period 3 town-house (BL36-BL37, BL44-BL46, BL48, BL50-BL51, BL53, BL55, BL57, BL80a, BL80b, BL82-BL83, BL85, BL87-BL89, BL92b, BL93-BL95, BL97<sup>208</sup>). Few datable finds were recovered from these layers but, where they were, most dated from AD 43 to 100/120 with pottery from BL46 dating from AD 50/80-100.

Floor layers and occupation evidence associated with Period 2 was, however, recorded in some of the piles, as illustrated in Pile 38. The stratigraphy of Pile 38 is best described alongside horizons identified in the north-west corner of robber trench BF15/BF16 which cut through the same sequence of deposits. The pile and robber trench were located just 0.3m away from each other in Room P, one through tessellated floor BF13 and the other sandy-clay floor BL23. Beneath the tessellated floor were

202 Fig 13, Fig 14, Fig 18 Sx B.01, Fig 21 Sx B.13 & B.14.

203 Fig 19 Sx B.04.

204 Fig 13, Fig 16, Fig 17, Fig 18 Sx B.03.

205 Fig 13, Fig 19 (section).

206 For locations see Figs 12-13.

207 Fig 13, Fig 21 Sx B.15.

208 Fig 18 Sx B.01 – BL37, BL51, BL55; Fig 18 Sx B.02 – BL85, BL87, BL88, BL89; Fig 18 Sx B.03 – BL44, BL45, BL46, BL48; Fig 19 Sx B.04 – BL53, BL57; Fig 21 Sx B.14 – BL37, BL50, BL51, BL55; Fig 21 Sx B.15 – BL82, BL83, BL97.



two layers of make-up/levelling (BL14<sup>209</sup> over BL15<sup>210</sup>), which sealed a metallised surface/floor base (BL9<sup>211</sup>). Beneath sandy-clay floor BL23 was a thin occupation layer of dirty silt (BL24<sup>212</sup>) on top of the same metallised surface/floor base (BL9). In both areas, underneath BL9 was another make-up/levelling layer (BL7<sup>213</sup>) which sealed a possible *opus signinum* floor/floor base (BF28<sup>214</sup>). Two layers of make-up/levelling were then excavated beneath (BL16<sup>215</sup> sealing BL25<sup>216</sup>). The stratigraphy here reveals at least two phases of floor, at 32.14-32.41m AOD (BL9) and 31.99-32.19m AOD (BF28). These floors could belong to earlier town-houses or possibly even earlier phases of the Period 3 town-house.

Layer BL86/BF102<sup>217</sup> in Pile 42 was also distinctive as it consisted of a deposit of medium-sized stones and mortar, and may have actually been part of or similar to the metallised surface/floor base (BL9) seen in Pile 38. Also present within Pile 45 and the lift-pit were sandy-clay layers (BL96 and BL56<sup>218</sup> respectively) that could be clay floors.



**Photograph 26** Pile 38 cutting through Roman period 3 sandy-clay floor layer BL23 and Roman period 2 floor layers underneath, looking north.

- 209 Fig 19 Sx B.05, Fig 20 Sx B.06, B.07 & B.08.  
210 Fig 20 Sx B.06.  
211 Fig 19 Sx B.05, Fig 20 Sx B.06.  
212 Fig 19 Sx B.05.  
213 Fig 19 Sx B.05, Fig 20 Sx B.06.  
214 Fig 19 Sx B.05, Fig 20 Sx B.06.  
215 Fig 19 Sx B.05, Fig 20 Sx B.06.  
216 Fig 19 Sx B.05.  
217 Fig 18 Sx B.02.  
218 Fig 19 Sx B.04.



**Photograph 27** Edge of robber trench BF15/BF16 as cut through late Roman/post-Roman demolition layer BL3, Roman period 3 tessellated floor BF13 with Roman period 2 floor and make-up layers underneath, looking north-west.

### 6.2.5 Roman Period 1 (Figs 16-21; Photographs 28-29)

Layers of Boudiccan destruction debris (BL90<sup>219</sup>, BL98<sup>220</sup>) were identified at a depth of 31.61-31.76m AOD in Piles 41 and 42. In Pile 41 it sealed a possible sandy-clay floor (BL99<sup>221</sup>, 31.52m AOD) and, in Pile 42, layers of sandy-clay (BL91, BL92a<sup>222</sup>) on top of a section of military wall plinth (BF105<sup>223</sup>). Using plans and measurements based on the Lion Walk and Gilbert School barracks (see discussion and Fig 41), it is very likely that this plinth is a part of another barrack block like those seen in Area A. At a depth of 31.6m AOD, the plinth was aligned east/west and, like the Area A examples, constructed of roughly bonded pebbles in a creamy-brown mortar. The layers of sandy-clay above may represent all that remains of the clay-block wall constructed on top of the plinth.

In the north-west corner of the site, depths of Boudiccan destruction debris varied significantly in Pile 39 (BL49<sup>224</sup>) and the lift-pit (BL58<sup>225</sup>, BL74, BL76, BL77<sup>226</sup>), from 0.13m to c 0.88m deep respectively, encountered between 31.7-32.01m AOD. In Pile 39 the Boudiccan debris covered the remains of burnt timbers/planks (BF78<sup>227</sup>). The timbers/planks were probably from a wooden floor (BF78) which

219 Fig 18 Sx B.02.

220 Fig 21 Sx B.15.

221 Fig 21 Sx B.15.

222 BL91 & BL92a – Fig 18 Sx B.02.

223 Fig 16, Fig 18 Sx B.02.

224 Fig 18 Sx B.03, Fig 20 Sx B.10.

225 Fig 19 Sx B.04, Fig 20 Sx B.11.

226 BL74, BL76 and BL77 – Fig 20 Sx B.11.

227 Fig 20 Sx B.11.



had seemingly fallen into a void (BF76<sup>228</sup>) beneath. Two sandy-clay layers (BL69, BL73<sup>229</sup>) at the base of the pile could be earlier floors, although BL69 appeared to seal wall plinth BF79<sup>230</sup>, suggesting that it could actually be the remains of the clay-block wall above the plinth.

Located c 11m north of wall plinth BF105 (Pile 42), plinth BF79 (Pile 39) is likely to have been part of yet another fortress period barrack block (see discussion and Fig 41). Surviving at a depth of 31.45m AOD, it was also aligned east/west and constructed of roughly bonded pebbles in a creamy-brown mortar. Sandy-clay floor BL73 appears to be contemporary with the plinth.



**Photograph 28** Roman period 1 remains in Pile 39, looking south-east. Boudiccan destruction debris BL49 and the remains of the burnt timbers/planks BF78 are not numbered.

Cut into sandy-clay floor BL73 and wall plinth BF79 was gully/beam slot BF81<sup>231</sup>. The gully/beam slot must be later than the fortress period barrack block, and therefore might represent a period of reuse/modification of the structure in the *colonia* (c AD 49-60/1). That this feature is sealed by the burnt timbers/planks of BF78 shows that this wooden floor must also belong to activity in the *colonia* and not the early Roman fortress.

228 Fig 20 Sx B.11.

229 BL69 & BL73 – Fig 18 Sx B.03, Fig 20 Sx B.10.

230 Fig 16, Fig 17, Fig 20 Sx B.10.

231 Fig 16, Fig 17, Fig 18 Sx B.03.





**Pile 39**<sup>236</sup>: c 1.1m by 1.1m, and hand-excavated 1.3m to natural (at 31.26m AOD). A layer of late Roman/post-Roman demolition (BL31) sealed four make-up/levelling layers (BL44, BL45, BL46, BL48) above the Boudiccan destruction debris (BL49). Cut into the upper layers of this pile were medieval robber trench BF42, which sealed the *in situ* remains of wall foundation BF77, and ?pit BF86.

The Boudiccan destruction debris covered the remains of burnt timbers/planks from a wooden floor (BF78) which had seemingly fallen into a void (BF76) beneath the floor. Two sandy-clay layers (BL69, BL73) at the base of the pile could be earlier floors, although BL69 appeared to seal wall foundation BF79, suggesting that it could actually be the remains of a clay-block wall built on the foundation. Cut into sandy-clay floor BL73 and wall foundation BF79 was gully/beam slot BF81.

**Pile 40**<sup>237</sup>: 0.5m by 0.45m, hand-excavated for 0.95m, but natural was not reached as the hole was too small to excavate any deeper. The pile cut through the tessellated floor of Room Q (BF5, with *opus signinum* and mortar base) and through four make-up layers (from top to bottom, BL50, BL51, BL37 and BL55). A possible pit (BF66) had been cut into BL51, but this may simply be a deposit of darker soil within BL51 rather than a separate feature.



**Photograph 30** Pile 42 with military wall plinth BF105 at the bottom, looking east.

**Pile 41**<sup>238</sup>: 0.7 by 0.5m, hand-excavated 1.25m to natural (31.24m AOD). Cutting through the *opus signinum* floor of Room S (BL79), the pile revealed three make-up layers (BL82, BL83, BL97) sealing

236 Fig 16, Fig 17, Fig 18 Sx B.03, Fig 20 Sx B.10.

237 Fig 18 Sx B.01, Fig 21 Sx B.14.

238 Fig 21 Sx B.15.

a layer of Boudiccan destruction debris (BL98). A layer of sandy-clay (BL99) at the base of the pile may possibly be part of an early Roman floor.

**Pile 42<sup>239</sup>:** 0.7 by 0.65m, hand-excavated 1.3m to natural (31.61m AOD). The pile cut through the tessellated floor (BF10) and *opus signinum* base (BL84) of Room N, underneath which was a layer of make-up (BL80b/BL85) sealing a distinctive horizon of medium-sized stones (septaria and greensand) and mortar (BF102/BL86) which may have formed the base for an earlier floor. Three further make-up layers (BL87, BL88, BL89) sealed a layer of Boudiccan destruction debris (BL90) above layers of sandy-clay (BL91, BL92a) and part of a barrack-block wall foundation (BF105). The layers of sandy-clay (BL91, BL92a) are possibly all that remains of the clay-block wall on top of the foundation.

**Piles 43 and 44:** Both piles were excavated through modern construction cut BF107.

**Pile 45:** 0.6m by 0.55m, hand-excavated for 0.75m, but natural was not reached as the hole was too small to excavate any deeper. Excavated through four make-up layers (from top to bottom, BL92b, BL93, BL94, BL95), two of which appeared to be redeposited Boudiccan destruction debris. At the base of the pile a layer of sandy-clay (BL96) could be make-up or possibly part of an early clay-floor.

**Pile 46:** Located outside of Area B so machine excavated under monitoring conditions, c 1.8m by 0.7m and excavated to c 2.7m below current ground level. Largely consisted of a dark sterile fill, probably modern in date and associated with the construction of the Mercury Theatre (similar to Piles 43 and 44).



**Photograph 31** Section through part of the lift-pit showing wall foundation BF68, layers of Roman Period 2 make-up (BL53, BL55-BL57), Boudiccan destruction debris (BL58) and Roman Period 1 quarry pit BF80, looking east.

**Piles 47-49:** Incorporated into the excavation of the lift-pit (see below).

239 Fig 16, Fig 18 Sx B.02.

**Lift-pit<sup>240</sup>**: 3.1m by 2.8m, and hand-excavated to a depth of between 1.35-2m. It was located in the far north-western corner of Area B, positioned between Room Q and Room R and required the excavation of *in situ* Roman wall foundation BF68. Roman wall foundation BF68 had cut through c 1m of stratigraphy which included three make-up layers (BL53, BL56, BL57) above layers of Boudiccan destruction debris (BL58, BL74, BL76, BL77). Beneath the debris was another layer of make-up (BL59) sealing sandy-clay layers (BL71, BL72, BL75) which might represent pre-Boudiccan floors or possibly just the uppermost fills of pit BF80. Charcoal-rich deposit BF84 could be remnants of a burnt wooden floor (similar to BF78 in Pile 39), but it is uncertain whether it was *in situ* or mixed within the Boudiccan destruction debris. Large quarry pit BF80 and pit BF83 were cut into natural at the base of the lift-pit. Dating evidence was rare, but BL53, BL58, BL59 and BF80 all produced pottery dating from AD 43-100/120.

---

240 Fig 16, Fig 17, Fig 19 Sx B.04, Fig 20 Sx B.11.

### 6.3 Geophysical Survey

Once the remains of the town-houses had been revealed in Areas A and B, and as excavation was coming to an end, a geophysical survey (ground penetrating radar) was carried out over the two areas. The key objective of the GPR survey was to search for evidence of any further archaeological remains such as wall foundations and floors buried beneath.

The GPR survey was issued as a separate report (Sumo Survey 2019), a copy of which can be found in the site archive and with the CHER. Five main categories of reflection targets were identified: possible structure (Roman walls); possible structure (unknown origin); disturbed ground with structural fragments; anomalous layering type I (structural?); and anomalous layering type II.

Overlaying the GPR survey onto plans of the site during post-excavation analysis showed that:

- Most of the possible structures of unknown origin are of modern date and included the wall foundations of both St Mary's Rectory and Mercury House, the drain and concrete blocks in Area B, and quite a few of the post-Roman pits in Area A. Some targets identified in the GPR survey as possible Roman walls and disturbed ground on the eastern edge of Area A also turned out to be parts of the Mercury House foundations. The 'anomalous layer type II' in Area A was the backfill of a post-Roman pit.
- None of the *in situ* Roman walls excavated in either Area A or Area B show up on the GPR survey, and none of the GPR targets align with any wall alignments for the Roman town-houses or the fortress barrack blocks.
- None of the *in situ* Roman tessellated floors show up on the GPR survey. A large area of 'anomalous layering type I' in the north-east corner of Area A could represent earlier floors layers identified in Pile 24. However, Pile 40, excavated through a similar large area of 'anomalous layering type I' in Area B revealed at least 0.95m of make-up layers and no evidence for an earlier floor.
- None of the possible structures of unknown origin in the north-west corner of Area A align with known archaeological features from the excavations, and piles excavated close to/within some of these targets failed to reveal any structural evidence.
- The depths of targets of 'disturbed ground with structural fragments' show that they are likely to be make-up layers and possibly even Boudiccan destruction debris.

The only two GPR targets of any real interest are located on the northern edge of the north-west corner of Area A, consisting of a possible structure at 1m deep and disturbed ground at 1.1m deep. These are at a depth that could be associated with the fortress barrack block but beyond that little more can be said.

### 6.4 Area C (Figs 22 & 24; Photograph 32; Appendix 3)

An area of 138 square metres was reduced by 0.7-0.9m through modern paving slabs set on concrete (CL1), clay layers (CL2, CL3, CL5) and a brick dump (CL4). Layers CL2-CL5 are all likely to be associated with the backfill of and ground consolidation over the early 19th-century reservoir. No archaeological remains were impacted.

### 6.5 Monitoring (Figs 22-25; Photographs 33-39; Appendix 3)

Monitoring works took place from February 2019 until December 2020 and, with the exception of the piles, all contexts were prefixed 'WB'. All of the groundworks listed below were monitored by a CAT archaeologist.

#### Piles

As the pile locations had already been excavated (see Areas A and B), it was agreed with the CBCAA that only some of the piles would be monitored in locations where Roman foundations had been removed. This was done to ensure that the trial-pits had been excavated in the correct locations and that no more of the foundation was being destroyed than was necessary. In each instance the pile was successfully drilled without bringing up any further stone/mortar or the need for further excavation.





**Photograph 32** Area C ground reduction, looking south-west.



**Photograph 33** Excavation of the footprint for the electricity sub-station, looking north-east.



**Electricity substation and cable trench (Figs 23-24; Photographs 33-35)**

A new electricity substation was installed on the south-east corner of the Mercury Theatre. An area 4.7m by 4.3m was machine-excavated to a depth of 1.3m through modern paving (WBL5), buried topsoil (WBL6), cultivated soil (WBL7) and into a layer of probable late Roman/post-Roman demolition debris (WBL8). Cut into WBL8 were five pits (WBF3-WBF7) and an east/west robber trench (WBF1). As formation level had been reached none of the pits were excavated, but the decision was made to excavate a section through the robber trench, and the *in situ* remains of a Roman wall foundation (WBF2) was revealed beneath. The foundation had been badly damaged by robbing but was 0.7m wide, with fragments of mortar and gravel surviving along with some plaster on the southern face. A small exploratory hole, c 0.5m deep, to the south of WBF2 revealed an area of light-brown silty clay (WBF8) and what appeared to be redeposited Boudiccan destruction debris (WBL9). Neither could be fully investigated.

To the south of the substation a short section of brick wall had to be reinstated. A trench 2.6m long, 0.7m wide and c 0.5m deep was excavated through topsoil (WBL6) into cultivated soil (WBL7).

A cable trench, 0.7m wide by c 0.75-0.85m deep, was machine-excavated from the substation northwards, along the eastern side of the development site. It was excavated in three different sections at three different times. The southern third of the trench was excavated through layers WBL5, WBL6 and into WBL7. The middle third was not monitored. The northern third was excavated through tarmac (WBL10), buried topsoil (WBL11) and into cultivated soil (WBL12).



**Photograph 34** Medieval robber trench WBF1 and Roman wall foundation WBF2, looking west.



**Photograph 35** Electricity cable trench, looking north.

**Drainage trench to the west of the theatre** (Figs 22 & 24; Photographs 36-37)

The drainage trench which ran along the entire western edge of the development site was also excavated in multiple phases.

Section 1 was approximately 17m long. The trench was 0.7m wide by 0.8m deep and included three foul water inspection chambers (1.8m by 1.5m, 1.4m by 1.25m and 1.5m by 1.2m, all at 0.8m deep). It was excavated through modern topsoil (WBL1), post-medieval cultivated soil (WBL2) and into what could be either more cultivated soil or the start of late Roman/post-Roman demolition debris (WBL3).

Section 2 was 13.6m long, 0.7m wide and 0.5-0.6m deep. Modern topsoil (WBL1) sealed post-medieval cultivated soil (WBL2) to the south, and to the north it sealed modern make-up (WBL4).

Section 3 was c 30m long, 0.7-1m wide and c 0.85m deep. It was largely excavated through the backfill of an old drainage trench (c 0.85m deep) and through layers of modern made-ground (concrete, rubble), buried topsoil and clay make-up similar to those seen in Area C.

Section 4 was c 21m long, 0.7m wide and 0.5m deep. As it was excavated through the modern backfill of the 18th-century reservoir, it was agreed with the CBCAA that this section of trench did not need to be monitored.

The trench continued to the north of the Mercury Theatre into the road to connect to an existing drain. To establish the connection, a length of trench was excavated to a depth of approximately 1.25m and a small area of metallised surface was identified in one corner of the trench. This could possibly be the remains of the Roman street to the north of *Insula* 25a, but too little was investigated to be certain of the identification. If it was part of the Roman street it had suffered significant truncation, likely when the original drainage trenches were excavated.





**Photograph 36** Drainage trench west side of theatre, looking north.

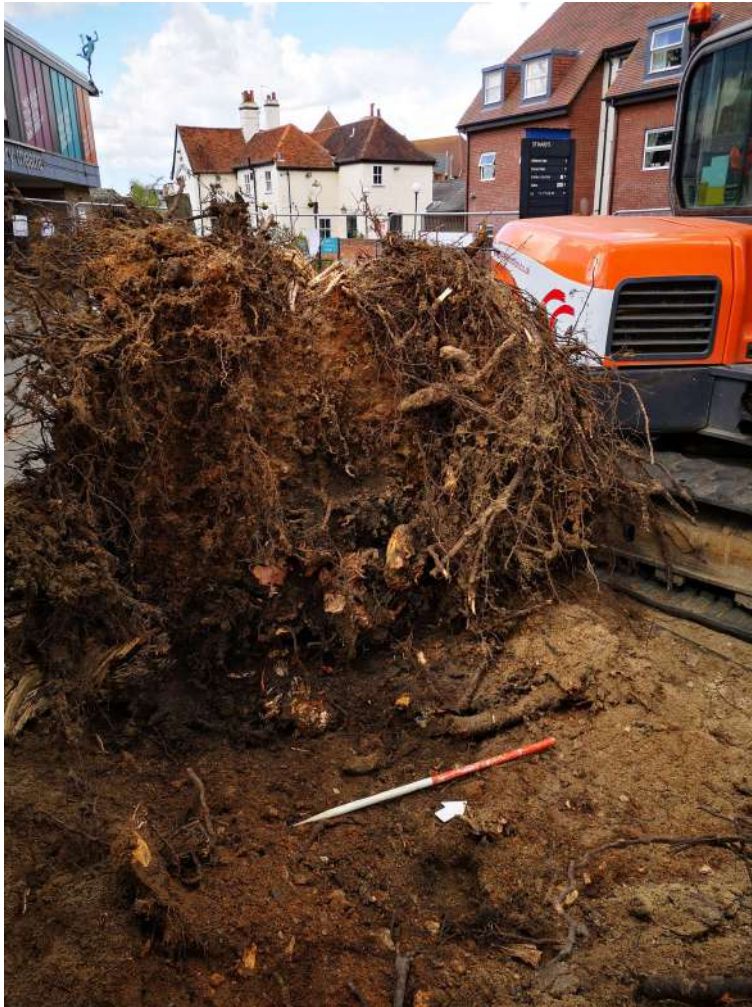


**Photograph 37** Possible small patch of *in situ* metalled street surface within the drainage trench to the north of the theatre, looking south-west.



**Tree removal** (Fig 22; Photograph 38)

Two trees were pulled out to the front of the theatre. The roots were fairly shallow and only truncation of modern layers noted. So as not to impact any archaeological remains, all new trees were planted in above ground containers.



**Photograph 38** Tree removal, looking west.

**Landscaping and a new footpath** (Figs 22 & 25; Photographs 39-40)

An area of ground immediately to the west of the original theatre building and to the west and south of the new extension (Area A) was stripped to create a new footpath. To the west of the original building and around most of the new extension this strip was very shallow at only c 0.3m through topsoil. However, soil around the south-west corner of the new extension was deeper here than elsewhere on site and approximately 1.2m of soil was removed. In this corner the site was stripped through modern topsoil (AL1, 0.35m thick), the remains of a coarse sand and gravel base likely from a previous footpath (AL142, 0.25m thick) and into a post-medieval cultivated soil (AL2).

Due to the depth of modern layers in this area, the only feature disturbed by the groundworks was an inhumation burial (AF192) which had been cut into AL2. The grave-cut was not obvious and the burial had been truncated by later features (not investigated) and suffered root disturbance. The burial was aligned east/west and was that of an adult male, 33-45 years old or older, 5 feet 7 inches tall, fairly robust with strong muscle attachments on limbs, and some trauma and pathologies based on age and activity. Buried within post-medieval cultivated soil AL2, it can be presumed that the burial is an outlier of the cemetery belonging to the Church of St Mary's on the Walls. Other pieces of disarticulated human bone were also found during the excavation of AL2 around this burial.





**Photograph 39** Landscaping to the west of Area A, looking north.



**Photograph 40** Post-medieval inhumation burial AF192 with disarticulated skulls to the north, looking north-west.

## 7 Finds

### 7.1 Pottery (Appendix 4)

by Dr Matthew Loughton

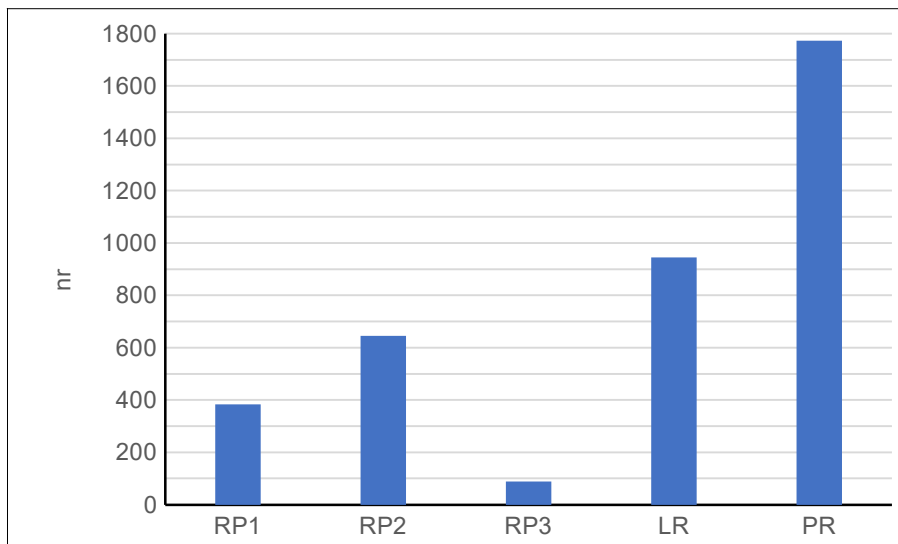
#### 7.1.1 Roman pottery (Figs 26-31)

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). Roman vessel types were classified according to 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, by the number of rims, handles and bases present, and by weight for each fabric group. The number of vessels was determined by rim EVE (estimated vessel equivalent). See Appendix 4, Tables 1-3.

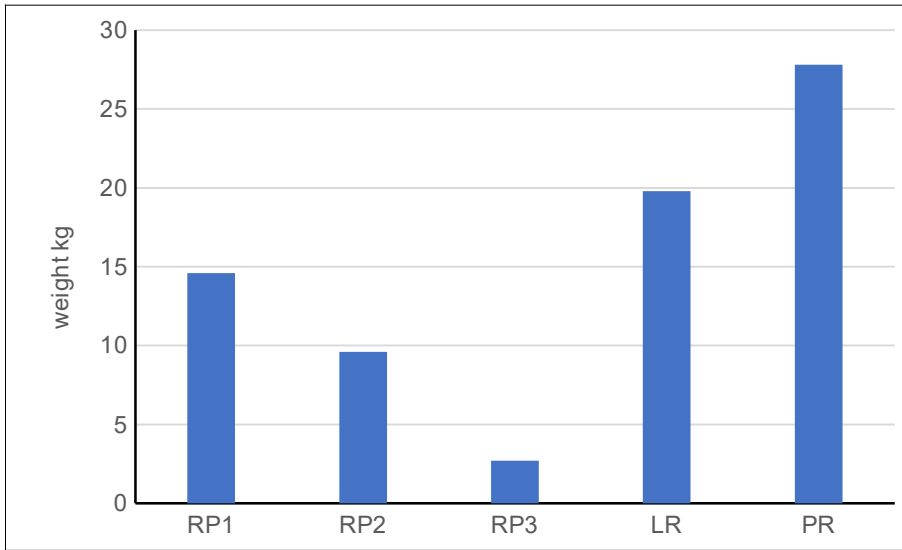
There were just under 4,000 sherds of Roman pottery in total weighing nearly 76kg with an EVE of 76.42 vessels (Appendix 4, Tables 2, 4-5). This material was recovered from 201 contexts of Roman and post-Roman date, although the majority of the Roman pottery by sherd count, weight and EVE came from post-Roman contexts (Graphs 1-3). Contexts from Roman Periods 1-3 contained very small-sized assemblages, especially so in the case of Roman Period 3, but much of the pottery from late Roman/post-Roman demolition layers probably came from the Period 3 town-houses.

Most contexts contained small assemblages of 20 or fewer sherds with only four post-Roman contexts (AL3, BF88, BF92, BL5) producing 100 or more sherds (Appendix 4, Tables 4-5). The largest assemblage of 411 sherds (6.6kg, 10.40 EVE) came from demolition debris BL5 followed 138 sherds (2.3kg, 3.52 EVE) from robber trench BF92, although Boudiccan destruction debris BL58 did produce 99 sherds at 1.9kg with an EVE of 1.34.

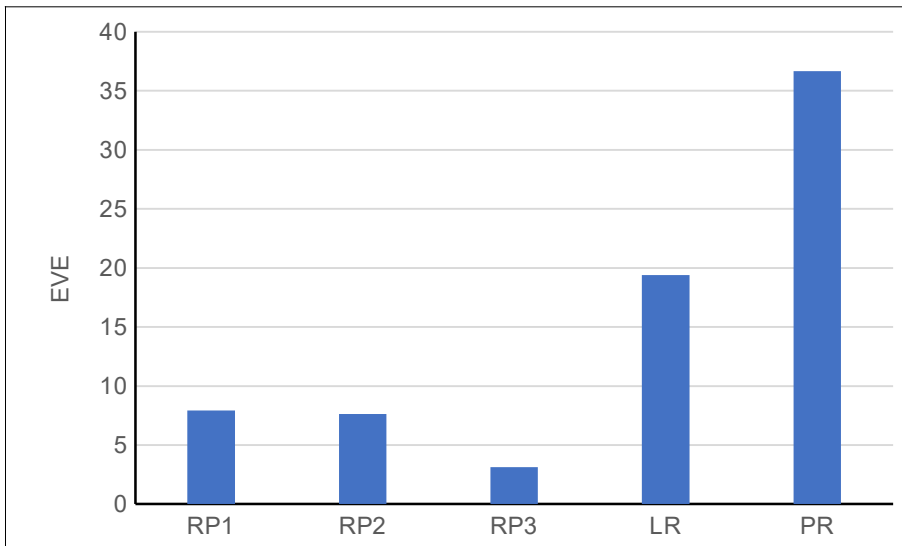
Samian pottery accounts for 14% of the pottery EVE (excluding the amphora EVE) while decorated samian accounts for 24% of the samian EVE or 3% of the total pottery EVE (Graph 4). Bowls (25%) and jars (18%) are the two most common vessel forms according to the EVE, while flagons with rare flasks (12%) and beakers (11%) are well represented, and specialist wares such as amphorae including amphora-stoppers (5%) and mortaria (3%) are relatively rare (Graph 5).



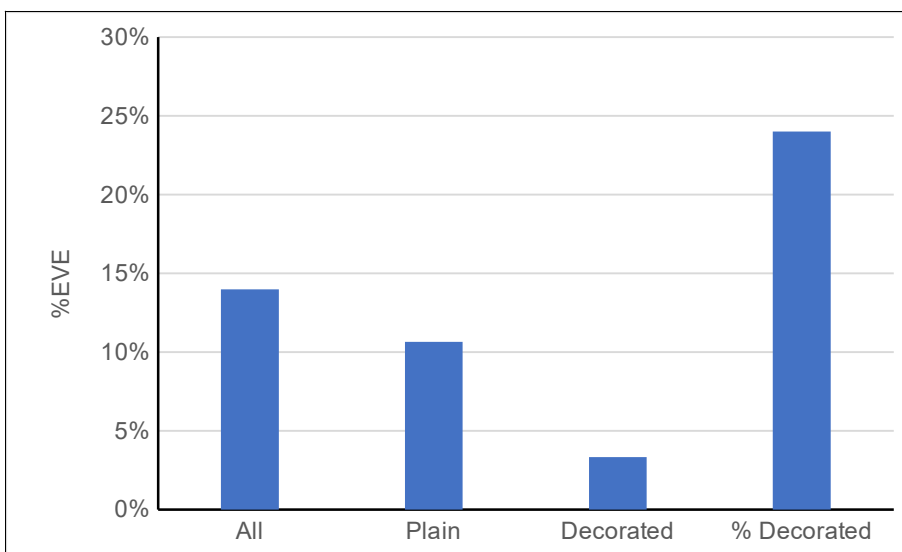
Graph 1 Total quantity of Roman pottery from each of the chronological phases



**Graph 2** Total weight of Roman pottery from each of the chronological phases

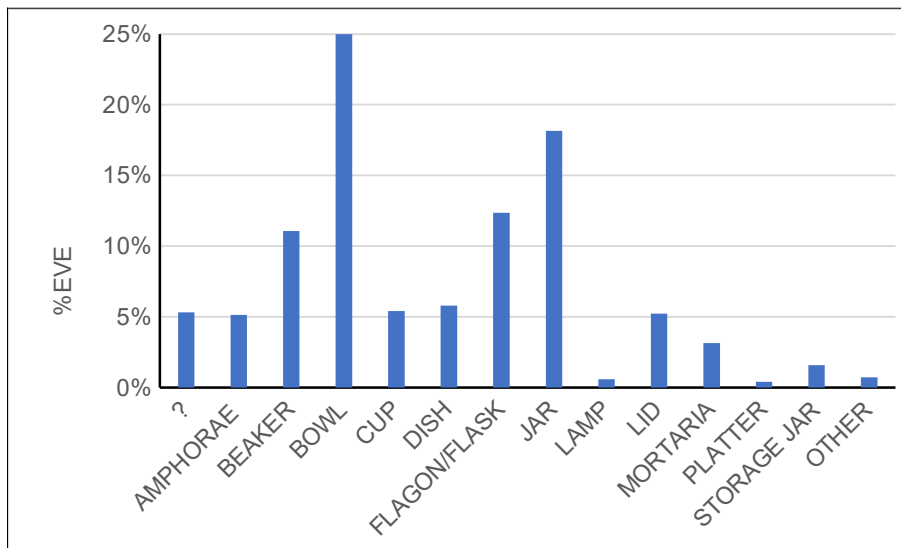


**Graph 3** Total EVE of Roman pottery from each of the chronological phases



**Graph 4** Frequency of Samian as a percentage of the pottery EVE (excluding the amphorae)

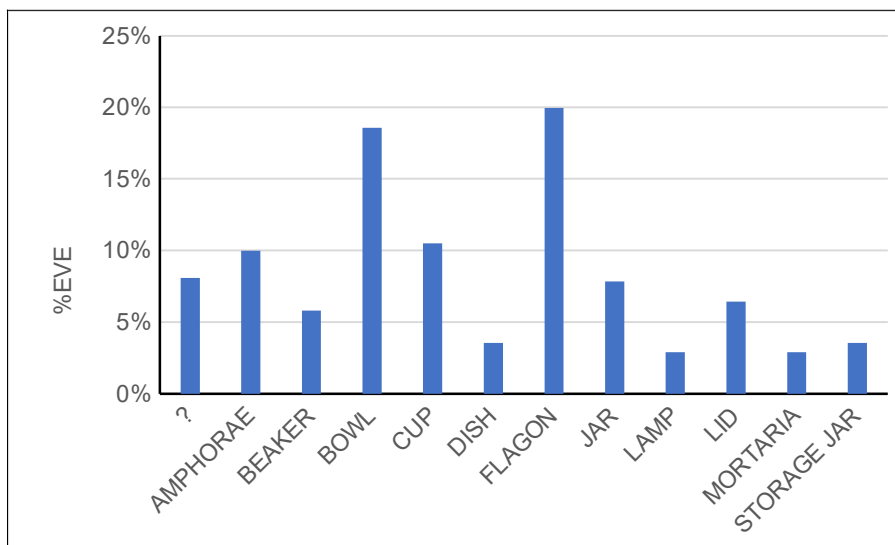




**Graph 5** Vessel form as a percentage of the pottery EVE (excluding Samian)

### Roman Period 1

Twenty-two contexts produced an assemblage of 384 sherds of pottery with a weight of just under 14.6kg and an EVE of 7.92. The mean sherd weight is relatively high at 38g. Graph 6 shows that flagons, accounting for 20% of the EVE, are the most common vessel form in the assemblage, followed by bowls (19%) and then cups (10%). Amphorae are also well-represented accounting for 10% of the EVE.



**Graph 6** Vessel form as a percentage of pottery EVE for Roman Period 1 contexts

Sherds of principally locally-produced grey wares (fabric GX) are the most common ware accounting for 38% of the sherd count and 34% of the EVE (Table 1). Vessels include examples of the Cam 108 beaker, copies of Butt-beakers (Cam 119), Cam 218 bowls, Cam 266 jars, Cam 270B storage vessels and lids (Table 2).

Coarse oxidised and related wares (fabric DJ) are also common representing 17% of the sherd count and 24% of the EVE (Table 1). Flagons are well-represented with examples of the Cam 140B and Cam 154/155, while there is a Cam 108 beaker (Table 2). In fabric DJ there is an open lamp with traces of burning.

La Graufesenque Samian (fabrics BASG, BXSG) is also well represented accounting for 9% of the sherd count, 3% of the weight and 20% of the EVE (Table 1) or 22% of the EVE if the amphorae are excluded from the calculation (cf. Willis 2011, 172). The relatively high proportion of samian as a percentage of the pottery EVE is in keeping with the figures from military sites and major civil sites in England (Willis 2011, 172-184). It is worth noting that this phase includes material from the earlier military occupation and the *colonia* (the later civil occupation) which presumably explains the slightly higher samian EVE of 22% when compared to the average of 16% for major civil sites in England (Willis 2011, 188 table 4). The samian EVE is significantly higher than the 5% recovered from contexts dating to the military fortress during excavations c 90m south-east of the Mercury Theatre at 29-39 Head Street (Willis 2011, 188 table 2). Decorated samian accounts for 29% of the samian EVE which is slightly higher than the average decorated samian EVE of 26% for major civil settlements in England, and close to the average value of 30% for military sites (Willis 2011, 197 table 6). Again, the noted presence of earlier military and later civil occupation in this period presumably explains the higher incidence of decorated samian. Samian vessels included examples of the Drag 15/17 platter, Drag. 18 platter, Drag. 24/25 cup, Drag. 27A cup, Drag. 33 cup, and decorated Drag. 29 and Drag. 30 bowls (Table 2).

In fine oxidised wares (fabric DZ) there was a small jug of unidentified form and a small quantity of early Colchester colour-coated ware (fabric EC) (Tables 1-2). There is a Cam 273 storage vessel in fabric HZ confirming that this form appeared during the early Roman period (Bidwell & Croom 1999, 480). Other noteworthy sherds included a Pompeian-red ware lid (fabric CS). In grog-tempered ware there was a Cam 257 jar (EVE: 0.39) dating to the Late Iron Age to early Roman period. Finally, there were two mortaria of the Cam 192A (EVE: 0.12) and Cam 194 (?) (EVE: 0.11) (Table 2).

Amphorae are also well represented accounting for 16% of the sherd count, 64% of the sherd weight and 10% of the EVE, although Baetican Dressel 20 olive oil amphorae (EVE: 0.79) account for the bulk of this material. There were however sherds from the Cadiz Dressel 7-11 (garum/salted fish), Narbonensis Gauloise (wine), and the Palestinian Cam 189 (dates/fruits, wine?) (Table 1). There is a handle from the Rhodian Cam 184 (wine), a base from a Narbonensis Dressel 2-4, a sherd from a Dressel 2-4 (?) amphora from the Loire (?) and finally two body sherds from an African amphora (Table 1).

Fabric group	Fabric description	No.	Weight (g)	MSW (g)	EVE
<b>AFR</b>	African amphorae	2	58	29	0.00
<b>BAET</b>	Baetican Amphorae (Dressel 20)	44	8,308	189	0.79
<b>BASG</b>	South Gaulish plain samian	23	303	13	1.11
<b>BXSG</b>	South Gaulish decorated samian	12	124	10	0.46
<b>BSW</b>	Black surface ware	4	4	1	0.02
<b>CADIZ</b>	Coastal Baetican (Dr.7-11, Dr.12, Beltran II)	1	43	43	0.00
<b>CS</b>	Pompeian-red wares	2	65	33	0.05
<b>DJ</b>	Coarse oxidised and related wares	66	1,079	16	1.88
<b>DZ</b>	Fine oxidised wares	11	95	9	0.23
<b>EC</b>	Early Colchester colour-coated ware	3	9	3	0.00
<b>EMED</b>	Eastern Mediterranean amphorae	1	106	106	0.00
<b>FJ</b>	Brockley Hill/Verulamium region oxidised ware	5	22	4	0.00
<b>GAUL (LOIRE)</b>	Gaulish amphorae Loire valley?	1	57	57	0.00
<b>GP</b>	Fine grey wares (Colchester, London-type and north Kent wares)	4	18	5	0.00
<b>GTW</b>	Late Iron Age 'Belgic' grog-tempered ware	2	64	32	0.39
<b>GX</b>	Other coarse, principally locally-produced grey wares	147	1,284	9	2.71
<b>HMF</b>	Handmade flint-tempered	1	15	15	0.00
<b>HMS</b>	Handmade sand-tempered	2	28	14	0.00

<b>HZ</b>	Large storage jars and other vessels in heavily-tempered grey wares	31	1,332	43	0.05
<b>NARB</b>	Narbonensis Amphorae (Gauloise)	11	719	65	0.00
<b>ON</b>	Mica-gilt wares	1	13	13	0.00
<b>PAL</b>	Palestinian/Beirut amphorae	1	6	6	0.00
<b>TZ</b>	Mortaria, Colchester and Continental imports	3	672	224	0.23
<b>TZ (COL)</b>	Mortaria Colchester	3	134	45	0.00
<b>WA</b>	Silvery micaceous wares	3	14	5	0.00
<b>Total</b>		<b>384</b>	<b>14,572</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>7.92</b>

**Table 1** Summary of the Roman pottery from Period 1 contexts, listed by fabric group

<b>Fabric group</b>	<b>Form</b>	<b>EVE</b>
<b>BAET</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>0.79</b>
	DR20	0.79
<b>BASG</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>1.11</b>
	DRAG 15/17	0.03
	DRAG 18	0.25
	DRAG 24/25	0.48
	DRAG 27A	0.35
<b>BXSG</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>0.46</b>
	DRAG 29	0.33
	DRAG 30	0.13
<b>BSW</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>0.02</b>
	?	0.02
<b>CS</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>0.05</b>
	Lid	0.05
<b>DJ</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>1.88</b>
	Cam 108	0.08
	Cam 140B	1.00
	Cam 154/155	0.35
	Lid	0.22
	Open Lamp	0.23
<b>DZ</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>0.23</b>
	Small jug	0.23
<b>GTW</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>0.39</b>
	CAM 257	0.39
<b>GX</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>2.71</b>
	?	0.62
	Cam 108	0.31
	CAM 119	0.07
	Cam 218	1.01
	Cam 266	0.23
	Cam 270B	0.23
	Lid	0.24
<b>HZ</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>0.05</b>
	Cam 273	0.05
<b>TZ</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>0.23</b>
	CAM 192A	0.12
	CAM 194	0.11
<b>Total</b>		<b>7.92</b>

**Table 2** Summary of the EVEs from Period 1 contexts, listed according to fabric group and vessel form



## Roman Period 2

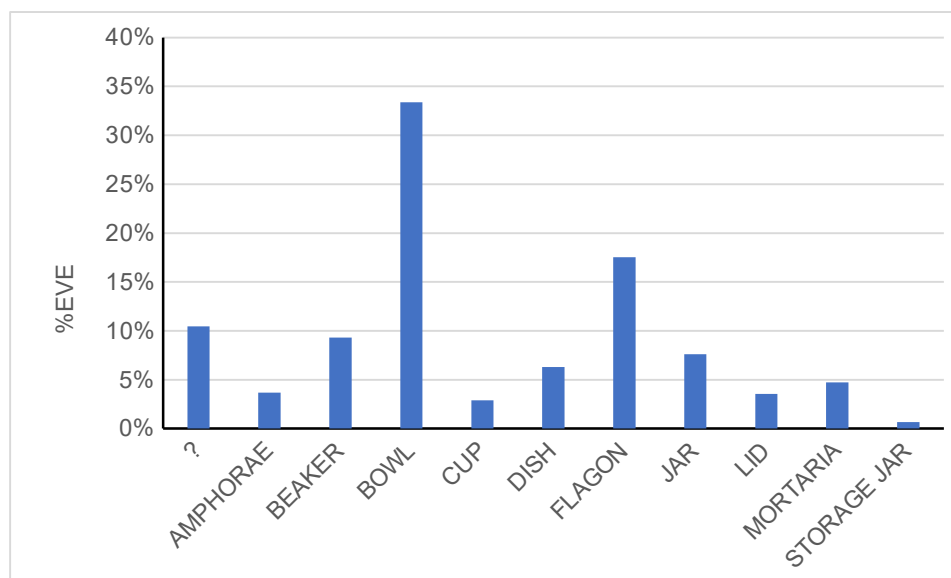
Forty-one contexts produced 645 sherds weighing 9.6kg with an EVE of 7.64 (Table 3). The mean sherd weight is small at only 15g, and the pottery is considerably more fragmented than the material from Period 1 (at 38g). Bowls are the most common vessel form in this assemblage accounting for 33% of the EVE, although flagons are also still well represented accounting for 18% of the EVE (Graph 7).

Fabric group	Fabric description	No.	Weight (g)	MSW (g)	EVE
<b>BASG</b>	South Gaulish plain samian	36	441	12	0.88
<b>BXSG</b>	South Gaulish decorated samian	16	82	5	0.23
<b>BACG</b>	Central Gaulish plain samian	1	11	11	0.00
<b>BXCG</b>	Central Gaulish decorated samian	3	22	7	0.11
<b>BAEG</b>	East Gaulish plain samian	1	16	16	0.08
<b>BAET</b>	Baetican Amphorae (Dressel 20)	16	1,262	79	0.00
<b>BSW</b>	Black surface ware	3	30	10	0.09
<b>CADIZ</b>	Coastal Baetican (Dr.7-11, Dr.12, Beltran II)	3	158	53	0.00
<b>CS</b>	Pompeian red-ware	2	35	18	0.00
<b>CZ</b>	Colchester and other red colour-coated ware	2	11	6	0.00
<b>DJ</b>	Coarse oxidised and related wares	138	1,753	13	1.77
<b>DZ</b>	Fine oxidised wares	10	65	7	0.00
<b>EB</b>	Lyon coloured-coated ware	1	7	7	0.08
<b>EMED</b>	Eastern Mediterranean amphorae	16	414	26	0.00
<b>FJ</b>	Brockley Hill/Verulamium region oxidised ware	3	116	39	0.00
<b>GA</b>	BB1: black-burnished ware, category 1	13	237	18	0.11
<b>GB</b>	BB1: black-burnished ware, category 2	4	88	22	0.06
<b>GP</b>	Fine grey wares (Colchester, London-type and north Kent wares)	7	34	5	0.12
<b>GTW</b>	Late Iron Age 'Belgic' grog-tempered ware	2	53	27	0.11
<b>GX</b>	Other coarse, principally locally-produced grey wares	300	2,556	9	2.79
<b>HZ</b>	Large storage jars and other vessels in heavily-tempered grey wares	31	633	20	0.05
<b>KX</b>	Black-burnished ware (BB2) types in pale grey ware	8	131	16	0.29
<b>LYON</b>	Lyon amphorae (A21/L555, Dr.2-4, Dr.9, etc.)	2	340	170	0.28
<b>MP</b>	Oxfordshire-type red colour-coated ware	1	13	13	0.00
<b>NARB</b>	Narbonensis Amphorae	5	298	60	0.00
<b>ON</b>	Mica-gilt wares	1	9	9	0.23
<b>TE</b>	Nene valley mortaria, white fabric, black grits, unslipped or with reddish wash	2	77	39	0.05
<b>TZ</b>	Mortaria, Colchester and Continental imports	5	399	80	0.06
<b>TZ (COL)</b>	Mortaria Colchester	3	281	94	0.25
<b>WA</b>	Silvery micaceous wares	9	49	5	0.00
<b>WB</b>	Grey slipped wares	1	3	3	0.00
<b>Total</b>		<b>645</b>	<b>9,624</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>7.64</b>

**Table 3** Summary of the Roman pottery from Period 2 contexts, listed by fabric group

As with the assemblage from Period 1, sherds of locally-produced grey wares (fabric GX) account for a significant proportion at 47% of the sherd count, 27% of the sherd weight and 37% of the EVE (Table 3). Vessels include examples of the Cam 108 beaker, copies of Butt-beakers (Cam 119), Cam 218 and Cam 219 bowls, Cam 243-244/246 reed rim-bowls, rare lids, and the Cam 268 cooking pot (Table 4). Most of these forms date from the Claudian period and the early 2nd century AD, with the exception of the Cam 268 which dates from c AD 125/150 onwards (Bidwell & Croom 1999, 479). Sherds of fabric DJ (coarse oxidised and related wares) are also common representing 21% of the

sherd count and 23% of the EVE (Table 3). Flagons are well-represented with examples of the Cam 140 and Cam 154/155, while there is also a bowl of unidentifiable form (Table 4).



**Graph 7** Vessel form as a percentage of pottery EVE for Roman Period 2 contexts

There is a small quantity of black-burnished pottery and related wares (fabrics GA, GB, KX) dating from the early 2nd century AD onwards (c AD 110/125>) (Table 3). Vessels in BB1 (fabric GA) include examples of the Cam 279A/B jar and Cam 303 bowl both of which dates from c AD 110/125 onwards (Table 4). In BB2 (fabric GB) there is a Cam 40A dish also dating from the early 2nd century AD onwards. Finally, in fabric KX (Black-burnished ware (BB2) types in pale grey ware) there are examples of the Cam 37A/38A which again dates from the early 2nd century AD onwards (Table 4). It is worth noting the absence of black-burnished forms, such as the Cam 304 dating from c AD 150 and the Cam 37B/38B which dates from c AD 180.

Samian is also reasonably well-represented accounting for 9% of the assemblage by sherd count, 6% by sherd weight and 17% of the EVE or 18% of the EVE if amphorae are excluded (Table 3). This is broadly similar to the frequency of samian (17% EVE) from period 5 contexts (AD 70-170) at 29-39 Head Street (Willis 2011, 178 table 2). Southern Gaulish La Graufesenque samian (fabrics BASG, BXSG) accounts for the majority of the Samian and there is a variety of dishes (Drag. 15/17, Drag. 18), cups (Drag. 24/25, Drag. 33, Halt. 7?), bowls (Rit. 12) and decorated bowls (Drag. 29, Drag. 30, Drag. 37) (Table 4). There was a stamp of OF.[C.N.C]ELSI (Celsus die 1A) on a Drag. 18 dish dating to AD 80-110. There were rare sherds of central Gaulish samian (fabric BXCG) from a decorated Drag. 37 bowl dating from the early 2nd century AD onwards. There was an eastern Gaulish (fabric BAEG) Drag 31 dish dating from c AD 150 onwards. Decorated samian accounts for 26% of the samian EVE which is identical to the preceding phase.

Fineware beakers are well-represented and consist of a Lyon coloured-coated ware (fabric EB) Cam 94A (AD 43-80), a Cam 123 'Poppy-head' beaker in fabric GP (fine grey wares: Colchester, London-type and north Kent wares) dating to c AD 50/80 and the late 2nd/early 3rd century AD, and a mica-gilt (fabric ON) Cam 95 (AD 54-96) (Table 4). The sherd of Oxfordshire-type red colour-coated ware (fabric MP) from the make-up layer AL77 is presumably intrusive.

Mortaria consist of examples of the Cam 195 (AD 43-125) which are mostly Colchester products while the Cam 535 Nene valley mortaria (fabric TK: white fabric, black grits, unslipped or with a reddish wash) from make-up layer AL56 is intrusive given that it dates from the later 3rd century AD onwards.

In contrast to the amphora from Period 1 contexts, those from Period 2 are poorly represented in the assemblage with an EVE of only 0.28 and an example of the Lyon 7B (London 555/Augst 21) (Table 4). This amphorae is well represented at Colchester with at least 12 examples which first appear in PEG 3 (AD 49/55) and continue to be found in contexts up to the end of the 1st century AD/early 2nd

century (Symonds & Wade 1999, 141, 145, 151 fig. 3.11 nos. 222-236). The Lyon 7B account for 2.9% of the Colchester amphora EVE (Symonds & Wade 1999, 137 table 3.1). Examples are also known from the Colchester 'Institute' site (Loughton forthcoming). There is also a small quantity of Baetican Dressel 20 amphora sherds including a handle with a stamp of BROCHOD (the OCH are ligatured) from La Catria, Lora del Rio (Seville) dating to AD 50-100 (Étienne & Mayet 2004, 58 no. 206p). This stamp is also known from Lincoln and Richborough (Étienne & Mayet 2004, 58). There are also amphora body sherds indicating the presence of the Cadiz Dressel 7-11, Narbonensis Gauloise 4 (?) and the eastern Mediterranean Rhodian Cam 184.

<b>Fabric group</b>	<b>Form</b>	<b>EVE</b>
<b>BASG</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>0.88</b>
	Halt. 7?	0.10
	DRAG 15/17	0.08
	DRAG 18	0.26
	DRAG 24/25	0.06
	DRAG 33	0.06
	Rit.12	0.32
<b>BXSG</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>0.23</b>
	DRAG 29	0.13
	DRAG 30	0.05
<b>BXCG</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>0.11</b>
	DRAG 37	0.11
<b>BAEG</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>0.08</b>
	DRAG 31	0.08
<b>BSW</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>0.09</b>
	Cam 218	0.09
<b>DJ</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>1.77</b>
	?	0.16
	Bowl	0.15
	Cam 140	0.13
	Cam 154/155	1.08
	Unid. flagon	0.05
<b>EB</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>0.08</b>
	CAM 94A	0.08
<b>GA</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>0.11</b>
	Cam 279A/B	0.06
	Cam 303	0.05
<b>GB</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>0.06</b>
	Cam 40A	0.06
<b>GP</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>0.12</b>
	Cam 123	0.12
<b>GTW?</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>0.11</b>
	CAM 257/259	0.11
<b>GX</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>2.79</b>
	?	0.80
	Cam 108	0.18
	CAM 119	0.10
	Cam 218	1.07
Cam 219	0.14	

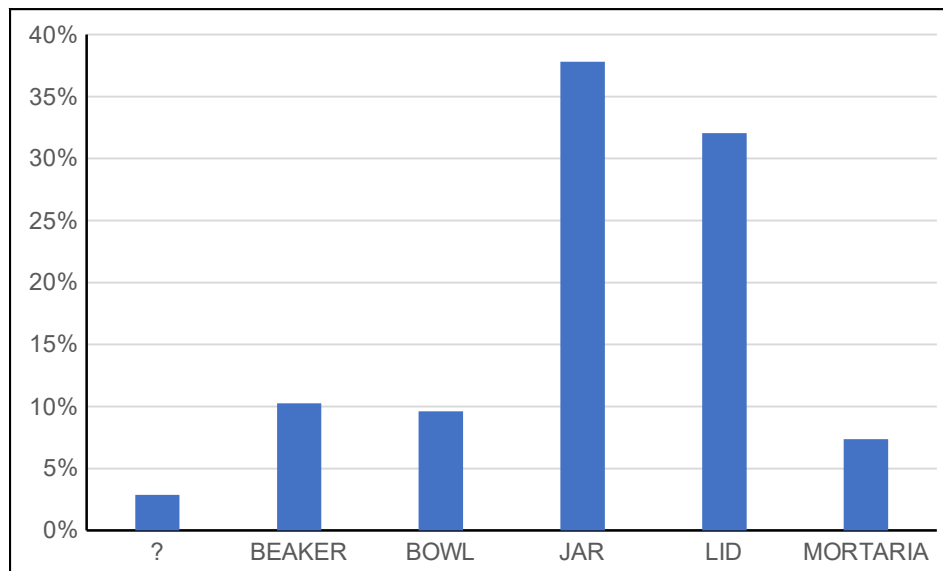


	Cam 243-244/246	0.02
	Cam 268	0.41
	Lid	0.07
<b>HZ</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>0.05</b>
	Cam 273	0.05
<b>KX</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>0.29</b>
	Cam 37A/38A	0.29
<b>LYON</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>0.28</b>
	L555/Augst 21	0.28
<b>ON</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>0.23</b>
	Cam 95	0.23
<b>TE</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>0.05</b>
	Cam 535	0.05
<b>TZ</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>0.06</b>
	CAM 195	0.06
<b>TZ (COL)</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>0.25</b>
	CAM 195	0.25
	<b>Total</b>	<b>7.64</b>

**Table 4** Summary of the EVEs from Period 2 contexts, listed according to fabric group and vessel form

### Roman Period 3

Only a small assemblage of pottery can be assigned to Roman Period 3 contexts at 88 sherds weighing 2.7kg with an EVE of 3.12 (Table 5) and a mean sherd weight of 32g. This assemblage shows a bias towards jars (38%) and lids (32%) (Graph 8).



**Graph 8** Vessel form as a percentage of pottery EVE for Roman Period 3 contexts

Sherds of locally-produced grey wares (fabric GX) account for a significant proportion of the assemblage and 55% of the sherd count, 51% of the sherd weight and 44% of the EVE (Table 5). Apart from the Cam 108 beaker which is presumably residual, there were examples of the Cam 268 jar dating from c AD 125/150-280/320, including one complete example (Table 6). Other noteworthy sherds included a Cam 407 beaker, dating to AD 225-275/300, in fabric CZ (Colchester and other red colour-coated ware) and a small quantity of Nene Valley colour-coated wares (fabric EA), including sherds from the Cam 308 castor box dating to AD 225/250-425 and a Cam 316 bowl dating to AD 280-400 (Table 6). In black-burnished pale grey ware (fabric KX) there is a Cam 305B which dates to AD

275-300. There was also two sherds of Oxidised Hadham ware (fabric CH) dating from c AD 225/250 onwards and one sherd of Marbled wares (fabric EE SL) dating from the late 3rd century AD onwards (Table 5). Samian pottery is quasi-absent with one residual sherd from La Graufesenque (fabric BXSG) and one sherd from eastern Gaul (fabric BAEG) (Table 5). Finally, there was a Cam 497 in fabric TZ (mortaria, Colchester and Continental imports) dating to AD 140-200/250. The latest material from this phase dates to the second half of the 3rd century AD.

Fabric group	Fabric description	No.	Weight (g)	MSW (g)	EVE
<b>BXSG</b>	South Gaulish decorated samian	1	12	12	0.00
<b>BXEG</b>	East Gaulish decorated samian	1	3	3	0.00
<b>BAET</b>	Baetican Amphorae (Dressel 20)	2	153	77	0.00
<b>CH</b>	Oxidised Hadham wares	2	11	6	0.00
<b>CZ</b>	Colchester and other red colour-coated ware	4	14	4	0.12
<b>DJ</b>	Coarse oxidised and related wares	4	481	120	1.00
<b>DZ</b>	Fine oxidised wares	2	13	7	0.00
<b>EA</b>	Nene Valley colour-coated wares	4	67	17	0.03
<b>EE (SL)</b>	Lower Rhineland Marbled ware	1	5	5	0.00
<b>GA</b>	BB1: black-burnished ware, category 1	3	52	17	0.06
<b>GB</b>	BB2: black-burnished ware, category 2	3	11	4	0.00
<b>GX</b>	Other coarse, principally locally-produced grey wares	48	1,399	31	1.37
<b>HD</b>	Shell-tempered and calcite-gritted wares	1	8	8	0.00
<b>HZ</b>	Large storage jars and other vessels in heavily-tempered grey wares	1	33	33	0.00
<b>KX</b>	Black-burnished ware (BB2) types in pale grey ware	4	55	14	0.15
<b>NARB</b>	Narbonensis Amphorae	2	52	26	0.00
<b>ON</b>	Mica-gilt wares	1	1	1	0.10
<b>TZ</b>	Mortaria, Colchester and Continental imports	3	362	121	0.23
<b>WB</b>	Grey slipped wares	1	8	8	0.06
<b>Total</b>		<b>88</b>	<b>2,740</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>3.12</b>

**Table 5** Summary of the Roman pottery from Period 3 contexts, listed by fabric group

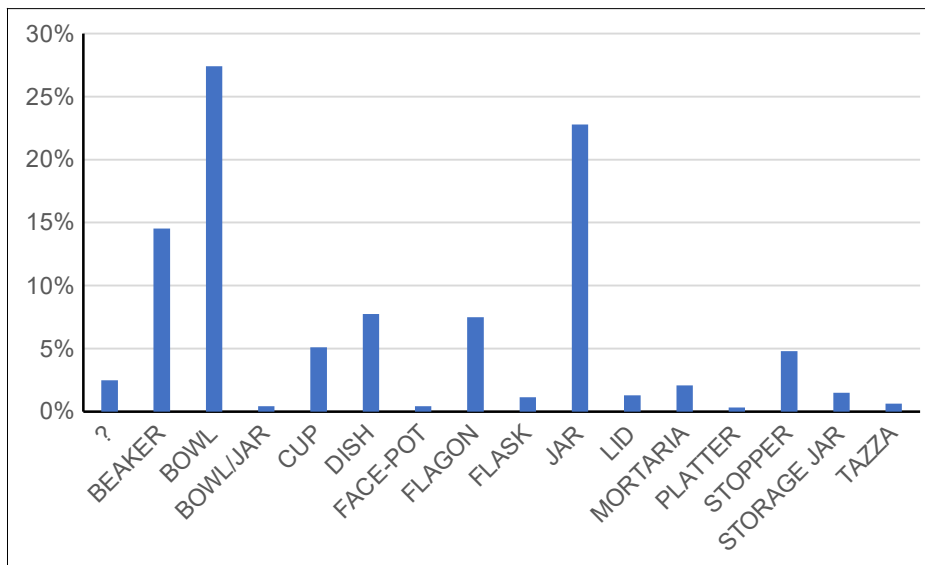
Fabric group	Form	EVE
<b>CZ</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>0.12</b>
	Cam 407	0.12
<b>DJ</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>1.00</b>
	Lid	1.00
<b>EA</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>0.03</b>
	Cam 316	0.03
<b>GA</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>0.06</b>
	Cam 303	0.06
<b>GX</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>1.37</b>
	?	0.09
	Cam 108	0.10
	Cam 268	1.18
<b>KX</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>0.15</b>
	Cam 305B	0.15
<b>ON</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>0.10</b>
	Beaker	0.10
<b>TZ</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>0.23</b>
	Cam 192	0.10
	Cam 497	0.13

<b>WB</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>0.06</b>
	Cam 221	0.06
<b>Total</b>		<b>3.12</b>

**Table 6** Summary of the EVEs from Period 3 contexts, listed according to fabric group and vessel form

### Late Roman/post-Roman demolition layers

The contexts assigned to the late Roman/post-Roman demolition phase produced a substantial assemblage of Roman pottery including some rare early medieval and medieval sherds (fabrics F12, F13, F21; see Section 7.1.2). There were 944 sherds of Roman pottery weighing nearly 20kg with an EVE of 19.41 (Table 7). The mean sherd weight is 21g, and the assemblage is dominated by bowls (27% EVE), jars (23%) and beakers (15%) (Graph 9).



**Graph 9** Vessel form as a percentage of pottery EVE for late Roman/post-Roman demolition layers

A significant proportion of the Roman pottery recovered from this phase is obviously residual. Early Roman vessel forms dating from the Claudian to the early 2nd century AD are well represented with examples of the Cam 17 platter, Cam 104 beaker, Cam 140 flagon, Cam 154/155 flagon, Cam 218 bowl, Cam 227 bowl, Cam 231-232 flask, Cam 241-242 bowl, Cam 243-244/246 bowl and Cam 266 jar (Table 8). There is also a modest collection of 1st-century AD La Graufesenque samian (fabric BASG). Other noteworthy residual material included two sherds of Italian Eggshell ware (fabric CW NN) dating to AD 43-100 and a body sherd from an Italian Campanian Dressel 1 amphora (it is too thick-walled to be from the later Dressel 2-4) (Table 7).

Fabric group	Fabric description	No.	Weight (g)	MSW (g)	EVE
<b>BASG</b>	South Gaulish plain samian	18	147	8	0.57
<b>BXSG</b>	South Gaulish decorated samian	4	46	12	0.00
<b>BAMV</b>	Les Martres-de-Veyre plain samian	1	10	10	0.00
<b>BACG</b>	Central Gaulish plain samian	20	203	10	1.07
<b>BXCG</b>	Central Gaulish decorated samian	11	343	31	0.27
<b>BAMT</b>	Montans plain samian	1	2	2	0.00
<b>BAEG</b>	East Gaulish plain samian	2	31	16	0.16
<b>BXEG</b>	East Gaulish decorated samian	2	58	29	0.16
<b>BAET</b>	Baetican Amphorae (Dressel 20)	21	1,783	85	0.15
<b>BSW</b>	Black surface ware	11	129	12	0.00
<b>CADIZ</b>	Dressel 7-11 amphora	6	101	17	0.60
<b>CH</b>	Oxidised Hadham wares	9	66	7	0.04



<b>CHALK</b>	Chalk 6 (P & W 50) amphora	1	12	12	0.00
<b>CL</b>	Central Gaulish and 'Rhenish-type' fine colour-coated wares	3	4	1	0.18
<b>CL (NF)</b>	Trier fabric	1	4	4	0.00
<b>CS</b>	Pompeian-red wares	1	8	8	0.06
<b>CZ</b>	Colchester and other red colour-coated ware	79	500	6	1.71
<b>CW (NN)</b>	Eggshell wares (Italian)	2	2	1	0.00
<b>DJ</b>	Coarse oxidised and related wares	68	1,017	15	0.37
<b>DZ</b>	Fine oxidised wares	21	224	11	1.09
<b>EA</b>	Nene Valley colour-coated wares	22	165	8	0.59
<b>EMED</b>	Eastern Mediterranean amphora (CAM 184)	4	108	27	0.18
<b>EZ</b>	Other fine colour-coated wares	1	2	2	0.00
<b>FJ</b>	Brockley Hill/Verulamium region oxidised ware	1	5	5	0.00
<b>GA</b>	BB1: black-burnished ware, category 1	13	157	12	0.19
<b>GB</b>	BB2: black-burnished ware, category 2	91	1,612	18	2.59
<b>GX</b>	Other coarse, principally locally-produced grey wares	411	9,822	24	7.29
<b>HD</b>	Shell-tempered and calcite-gritted wares	5	115	23	0.17
<b>HG</b>	Eifelkeramik/Mayen ware	1	97	97	0.00
<b>HZ</b>	Large storage jars and other vessels in heavily-tempered grey wares	12	650	54	0.00
<b>KX</b>	Black-burnished ware (BB2) types in pale grey ware	35	545	16	0.94
<b>LIP AM</b>	Lipari/R527 amphorae	1	59	59	0.00
<b>MP</b>	Oxfordshire-type red colour-coated ware	5	135	27	0.10
<b>MQ</b>	White-slipped fine wares and parchment wares	4	33	8	0.12
<b>MR</b>	Brown colour-coated ware, including Drag. 38 bowls	2	17	9	<b>0.10</b>
<b>NARB</b>	Narbonensis Amphorae	5	358	72	<b>0.00</b>
<b>ON</b>	Mica-gilt wares	11	69	6	0.00
<b>REP</b>	Italian Republican amphorae	1	138	138	0.00
<b>TE</b>	Nene valley mortaria, white fabric, unslipped	3	139	46	0.09
<b>TN</b>	Oxford, red/grey fabric with cream slip	1	9	9	0.00
<b>TZ</b>	Mortaria, Colchester and Continental imports	10	174	17	0.00
<b>TZ (COL)</b>	Mortaria, Colchester	2	155	78	0.08
<b>TZ (GLG OX)</b>	Gallia Lugdunensis Oxidised ware	1	148	148	0.00
<b>TZ (I)</b>	Mortaria, Continental imports	6	262	44	0.23
<b>UX</b>	Romano-Saxon grey ware and types in similar fabric	1	3	3	0.06
<b>WA</b>	Silvery micaceous wares	6	35	6	0.25
<b>WB</b>	Grey slipped wares	7	118	17	0.00
	<b>Total</b>	<b>944</b>	<b>19,820</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>19.41</b>

**Table 7** Summary of the Roman pottery from the late Roman/post-Roman demolition layers, listed by fabric group

Mid-Roman pottery dating from the early 2nd until the mid/late 3rd century AD is also well represented in this phase. Samian accounts for 11% of the EVE (Table 7) although most, if not all, of this material is residual. Central Gaulish samian (fabrics BACG, BXCG) accounts for c 7% of the EVE and includes a decorated sherd with imagery typical of Doeccvs (AD 160-190) (Stanfield & Simpson 1990, 291-296 fig. 44 nos. 28, 36). There was also a Drag. 37 bowl with a stamp of ALBVCI (ALBVCIVS), decorated with a free-style, hunting scene (panther, horse, deer, bear) (Stanfield & Simpson 1990, 255-258, 398 pl. 123) dating to AD 140-170. There is also a small quantity of Central Gaulish and 'Rhenish-type' fine colour-coated wares (fabrics CL, CL NF) with examples of the Cam 342-343 (AD 225-275/300) and Cam 393 beakers (AD 150-250). Colchester red colour-coated wares (fabric CZ) which date from the early 2nd until the later 3rd century AD account for 9% of the EVE with examples of the Cam 391A/B, Cam 392, Cam 405-406, Cam 407, and Cam 508-410 (Table 8). Examples of the Cam 268 jar (fabric GX), dating to AD 125/150-280/320, alone account for c 19% of the EVE (Table 8).

Late Roman pottery is found in modest quantities; there is small quantity of Oxfordshire-type red colour-coated ware (fabric MP) and Oxidised Hadham wares (fabric CH) with examples of the Cam 316 bowl dating to AD 280-400 (Table 8). Nene Valley colour-coated wares (fabric EA) are slightly better represented with examples of the Cam 395 (AD 225/250-400) and Cam 407 (AD 225-400) beakers (Table 8). Late black burnished pottery (fabric GA) is limited to examples of the Cam 305A bowl dating from AD 275 onwards (Table 8). The latest material includes a Cam 338 bowl in fabric UX (Romano-Saxon grey ware and types in similar fabric) dating to the 4th century AD and shell-tempered and calcite-gritted (fabric HD) jars with examples of the Cam 531 and Cam 532 jars (Table 8) dating to AD 375-425. There was one sherd of possible later Roman amphora (LRA 3?). This sherd is thin-walled with shallow ribbing, and is in a fine brown-coloured hard fabric with a darker black surface with some mica. Finally, there was one sherd of Eifelkeramik/Mayen ware (fabric HG) dating to AD 350-425. The relatively modest quantity of later Roman pottery suggests that there was only limited activity during this period.

<b>Fabric group</b>	<b>Form</b>	<b>EVE</b>
<b>BASG</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>0.57</b>
	Curle 11	0.15
	DRAG 18/31	0.13
	DRAG 27	0.17
	DRAG 33	0.03
	Rit.12A	0.09
<b>BACG</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>1.07</b>
	Curle 15/Drag. 36	0.11
	DRAG 31	0.22
	DRAG 33	0.63
	DRAG 38B	0.08
	WALT 79	0.03
<b>BXCG</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>0.27</b>
	DRAG 37	0.27
<b>BAEG</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>0.16</b>
	DRAG 33	0.16
<b>BXEG</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>0.16</b>
	DRAG 37	0.16
<b>BAET</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>0.15</b>
	Stopper	0.15
<b>CADIZ</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>0.60</b>
	Stopper	0.60
<b>CH</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>0.04</b>
	Cam 316	0.04
<b>CL</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>0.18</b>
	Cam 342-343	0.08
	Cam 393	0.10
<b>CS</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>0.06</b>
	Cam 17	0.06
<b>CZ</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>1.71</b>
	Cam 391A/B	0.46
	Cam 392	0.33
	Cam 405/406	0.84
	Cam 407	0.08
<b>DJ</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>0.37</b>

	Cam 155	0.20
	Cam 243-244/246	0.17
<b>DZ</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>1.09</b>
	Cam 104	0.09
	Cam 155 (?)	1.00
<b>EA</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>0.59</b>
	Cam 395	0.39
	Cam 407	0.20
<b>EMED</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>0.18</b>
	Stopper	0.18
<b>GA</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>0.19</b>
	Cam 39A	0.08
	Cam 305A	0.11
<b>GB</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>2.59</b>
	?	0.05
	Cam 37A/38A	0.15
	Cam 37B/38B	1.04
	Cam 40A	0.46
	Cam 40B	0.19
	Cam 278	0.29
	Cam 305B	0.41
<b>GX</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>7.29</b>
	?	0.33
	Cam 119	0.07
	Cam 218	0.56
	Cam 227	0.05
	Cam 231/232	0.22
	Cam 241-242	0.29
	Cam 243-244/246	0.83
	Cam 266	0.33
	Cam 268	3.63
	Cam 271	0.11
	Cam 280-281	0.18
	Cam 287-290	0.08
	Cam 299	0.10
	Cam 307	0.08
	Cam 391	0.13
	Cam 392	0.05
	Lid	0.25
<b>HD</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>0.17</b>
	Cam 531-532	0.08
	Cam 532	0.09
<b>KX</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>0.94</b>
	Cam 37A/38A	0.09
	Cam 37B/38B	0.38
	Cam 39B	0.07
	Cam 40B	0.06
	Cam 305B	0.34
<b>MP</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>0.10</b>

	Cam 316	0.10
<b>MQ</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>0.12</b>
	Cam 198	0.12
<b>MR</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>0.10</b>
	?	0.10
<b>TE</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>0.09</b>
	?	0.09
<b>TZ (COL)</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>0.08</b>
	Cam 195	0.08
<b>TZ (I)</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>0.23</b>
	?	0.23
<b>UX</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>0.06</b>
	Cam 338	0.06
<b>WA</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>0.25</b>
	Cam 360/368	0.25
	Lid	0.25
<b>Total</b>		<b>19.41</b>

**Table 8** Summary of the EVEs from the late Roman/post-Roman demolition layers, listed according to fabric group and vessel form

### Roman pottery of note from post-Roman contexts

An oxidised Hadham (fabric CH) face-pot (Cam 290) decorated with riveting skeuomorph was recovered from medieval robber trench BF3 (B46). Robber trench BF6 (B63) contained a 4th-century AD Cam 338 bowl with dimples and diagonal grooves in fabric UX (Romano-Saxon grey ware and types in similar fabric). There is a small quantity of late Roman (AD 350-425) Eifelkeramik/Mayen ware (fabric HG) with examples of the Gosse 545 jar from robber trench BF3 (B5) and buried topsoil/cultivated soil BL1 (B118), and the Gosse 474 bowl from demolition debris BL30 (B134). Most, c 80% of the EVE, of the Eifelkeramik/Mayen ware from Colchester comes from post-Roman (PEG 20) contexts (Symonds & Wade 1999, 463). There is a possible sherd of Verulamium/London region mica-dusted ware (fabric ON) from robber trench AF107 (A299). A very large and solid mortarium (Gillam 238/Hartley group II) perhaps of German (Mayern) provenance (MAY CO) was recovered from robber trench BF6 (B63). A Trier colour-coated (fabric CL NF) flaring-mouthed beaker or jar decorated with a painted motto (JIP[ (EXCIPE?) (Symonds 1992, 48, 115) came from gully BF47.

### Graffiti

Sherds with graffiti were rare with only three examples:

1. AF51 ?boundary ditch (A163), sherd of white-slipped fine ware and parchment ware (fabric MQ) with a graffito of ?
2. AF64 ?pit (A153), base in fabric GX (other coarse, principally locally-produced grey wares) with a graffito of a trident (?)
3. BF92 robber trench (B283), sherd of decorated east Gaulish samian (fabric BXEG) with a feint diagonal line.

### Catalogue of illustrations

#### *Roman pottery from Roman Period 1 contexts*

**Fig 26.1** BL49 (B176) La Graufesenque Samian Drag. 18 dish

**Fig 26.2** BL49 (B176) southern Gaulish (La Graufesenque) Drag. 24/25 cup

**Fig 26.3** BL49 (B176) southern Gaulish (La Graufesenque) Drag. 27A cup

**Fig 26.4** AL106 (A346) La Graufesenque Samian Drag. 27A cup

**Fig 26.5** BF80 (B215) Dressel 20 olive oil amphora

**Fig 26.6** BF80 (B215) Cam 192 mortarium in fabric TZ

**Fig 26.7** AF169 (A376) Cam 194 mortarium in fabric TZ

**Fig 26.8** AL92 (A327) Cam 257 jar in fabric GTW

**Fig 26.9** AF172 (A387) Cam 266 jar in fabric GX



- Fig 26.10** AL92 (A327) Cam 270B storage jar in fabric GX
- Fig 26.11** AL92 (A327) Cam 108 beaker in fabric GX
- Fig 26.12** BL78 (B239) Cam 154/155 flagon in fabric DJ
- Fig 26.13** BF80 (B215) Cam 140B flagon in fabric DJ
- Fig 26.14** AL92 (A327) Lid in fabric GX
- Fig 26.15** BL78 (B239) Open lamp in fabric DJ with burning

*Roman pottery from Roman Period 2 contexts*

- Fig 27.16** AL77 (A288) La Graufesenque Samian Drag. 18 dish with stamp
- Fig 27.17** BL48 (B177) La Graufesenque Samian Rit. 12 bowl
- Fig 27.18** BL87 (B372) Lyon Augst 21 amphora
- Fig 27.19** BL89 (B379) stamped Dressel 20 handle
- Fig 27.20** AL56 (A372) Cam 535 mortarium in fabric TE
- Fig 27.21** AL77 (A287) Cam 195 mortarium in fabric TZ (Col.)
- Fig 27.22** AL119 (A368) Cam 303 bowl in fabric GA
- Fig 27.23** AL119 (A368) Cam 37A/38A bowl in fabric KX
- Fig 27.24** AL15 (A159) Cam 268 jar in fabric GX
- Fig 27.25** AL15 (A159) Cam 268 jar in fabric GX
- Fig 27.26** BL55 (B185) Cam 257/259 jar in fabric GTW
- Fig 27.27** AL76 (A283) Cam 95 beaker in fabric ON
- Fig 27.28** BL87 (B372) Cam 94A beaker in fabric EB
- Fig 27.29** AL70 (A271) lid in fabric DJ

*Roman pottery from Roman Period 3 contexts*

- Fig 28.30** AF52B (A167) Cam 305B bowl in fabric KX
- Fig 28.31** AF118 (A391) Cam 303 bowl in fabric GA
- Fig 28.32** BF25 (B100) complete Cam 268 in fabric GX with lid (fabric DJ) with traces of burning

*Late Roman/post-Roman demolition layers*

- Fig 28.33** BL5 (B326) central Gaulish (Lezoux) Drag. 31 dish
- Fig 28.34** BL5 (B326) central Gaulish (Lezoux) Walt. 79 dish
- Fig 28.35** BL5 (B287) eastern Gaulish Drag 37 bowl
- Fig 29.36** BL5 (B275) central Gaulish Lezoux Drag. 37 bowl with stamp of ALBVCI (ALBVCIVS)
- Fig 29.37** BL5 (B315) mortarium in fabric TZ (I) (northern Gaul?) with burning
- Fig 29.38** BL5 (B303) Cam 40A dish in fabric GB
- Fig 29.39** BF51 (B143) Cam 40A dish in fabric GB
- Fig 29.40** BL5 (B297) Cam 40B dish in fabric GB
- Fig 29.41** BL5 (B303) Cam 37B/38B bowl in fabric GB
- Fig 29.42** BL5 (B344) Cam 37B/38B bowl in fabric GB
- Fig 29.43** BL5 (B390) Cam 307 bowl/jar in fabric GX
- Fig 29.44** BF51 (B143) Cam 37B/38B bowl in fabric KX
- Fig 29.45** BF51 (B130) Cam 243-44/46 bowl in fabric DJ with burning
- Fig 29.46** AL19 (A101) Cam 305B bowl in fabric KX
- Fig 30.47** BL4 (B152) Cam 532 jar in fabric HD
- Fig 30.48** AL14 (A150) Cam 268 jar in fabric GX with sooting
- Fig 30.49** BL5 (B291) Cam 405/406 beaker in fabric CZ
- Fig 30.50** BL5 (B340) decorated flagon (Cam 155?) in fabric DZ (import)
- Fig 30.51** BL5 (B315) Cam 391A/B beaker in fabric CZ

*Roman pottery from post-Roman contexts*

- Fig 30.52** BF15 (B27) east Gaulish Drag. 45B mortarium with lion head spout
- Fig 30.53** AL2 (A5) Baetican Dressel 20 olive oil amphora
- Fig 30.54** BF6 (B63) Gilliam 238 (?) mortarium in fabric TZ (I) (Mayern?)
- Fig 30.55** BF3 (BB46) Hadham face-pot
- Fig 30.56** BF92 (B283) Cam 198 tazza in fabric MQ with burning

*Roman pottery with graffiti*

- Fig 31.57** BF92 (B283) eastern Gaulish samian with graffito

**Fig 31.58** AF64 (A153) base (fabric GX) with graffito of a trident (?)



**Photograph 41** The samian cups from BL49 (B176) (Roman Period 1)

### 7.1.2 Post-Roman pottery

The post-Roman pottery was recorded according to the fabric groups from *CAR 7* (Cotter 2000) and Cunningham (1985) (Table 9) while the number of vessels was determined by rim EVE (estimated vessel equivalent) (Table 10). There was a small assemblage of post-Roman pottery with just 236 sherds weighing 4.2kg with an EVE of 3.16 (Tables 10-12). Small assemblages of post-Roman pottery was recovered from 46 contexts, the largest at 22 sherds weighing 298g from trench BF88 followed by the metallated track/path (AF1) at 19 sherds weighing 361g with an EVE of 0.31.

Fabric code	Fabric description	Fabric date range guide
F10	St Neots-type ware	11th-12th century
F12	Early medieval shelly ware	11th-early 13th century
F12A	Early medieval shelly ware without sand	11th-early 13th century
F12B	Early medieval slightly sandy shelly wares	Late 11th-12th century
F12C	Early medieval slightly sandy shelly wares (sand predominant)	11th-early 13th century
F12D	Oolitic ware	Middle-late Saxon(?)–early medieval
F13	Early medieval sandy wares	11th-early 13th century
F13T	Early medieval sandy wares transitional	Early 12th-early 13th century
F20	Medieval sandy greywares	c 1150-1375/1400
F21A	Colchester-type ware	c 1200-1550
F22	Heddingham ware	c 1140-1325/1350
F36	London-type ware	mid/late 11th-late 14th century
F40	Post-medieval red earthenwares	c 1500-19th/20th century
F42	Border ware	16th-17th century
F45	Stoneware	c 1500-19th/20th century
F45E	Cologne stonewares	16th-17th century
F45G	Nottingham/Derbyshire stoneware	Late 17th-19th century
F45M	Modern stoneware	19th-20th century
F48D	Staffordshire-type white earthenwares	19th-20th century
F97	Saxon 'brickearth' fabrics	5th-7th century

**Table 9** Post-Roman pottery fabrics recorded

Most of the post-Roman material consists of sherds of early medieval (Fabrics F10, F12, F13) and medieval (fabrics F20, F21) pottery (Table 20) suggesting that occupation dates from the early 11th century onwards. The early medieval sandy wares (fabric F13) consist of several cooking pots (Table 11) with thickened flat-topped internal bead rims (B2a) and beaded rims (C1) of which the latter dates

to AD 1150/1175-1225 (Cotter 2000, 50). Other noteworthy pottery included two sherds of oolitic ware (fabric F12D) dating from the middle Saxon (?) to the early medieval period (Cotter 2000, 37-38). This notably was the only post-Roman pottery sherd recovered from robber trench AF72 which might indicate some early robbing during the middle-later Saxon period. There was one sherd of Saxon pottery (fabric F97) which came from pit AF131 although this was associated with later medieval pottery (fabrics F20, F22). There is also a modest assemblage of post-medieval red earthenwares (fabric F40) dating to c 1500-19th/20th century (Table 11) with examples of jugs, small- to medium-sized bowls, large bowls or pancheons, storage jars, and an oval casserole or brining trough. There was also a small quantity of stoneware (fabric F45, F45E, F45G, F45M) (Table 10) including a Bellarmine jug/bottle (Table 11)

Fabric group	Fabric description	No.	Weight (g)	MSW (g)	EVE
F10	St Neots-type ware	1	6	6	0.00
F12	Early Medieval shelly ware	2	26	13	0.00
F12A	Early Medieval shelly ware without sand	1	2	2	0.00
F12B	Early Medieval slightly sandy shelly wares	1	12	12	0.06
F12C	Early Medieval slightly sandy shelly wares (sand predominant)	4	22	6	0.00
F12D	Oolitic ware	3	27	9	0.00
F13	Early Medieval sandy wares	29	474	16	0.20
F13T	Early Medieval sandy wares transitional	1	4	4	0.00
F20	Medieval sandy greywares	66	758	11	0.36
F21	Colchester-type ware	80	1,448	18	0.76
F22	Heddingham ware	6	73	12	0.21
F36	London-type ware	1	4	4	0.00
F40	Post-medieval red earthenwares	30	1,154	38	1.06
F42	Border ware	5	71	14	0.16
F45	Stoneware	1	112	112	0.35
F45E	Cologne stonewares	1	15	15	0.00
F45G	Nottingham/Derbyshire stoneware	1	52	52	0.00
F45M	Modern stoneware	1	10	10	0.00
F48D	Staffordshire-type white earthenwares	1	6	6	0.00
F97	Saxon 'brickearth' fabrics	1	6	6	0.00
<b>Total</b>		<b>236</b>	<b>4,282</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>3.16</b>

**Table 10** Summary of the post-Roman pottery, listed by fabric group

Fabric group	Form	EVE
<b>F13</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>0.20</b>
	Cooking pot	0.05
	Cooking pot B2A	0.06
	Cooking pot, beaded rim	0.09
<b>F20</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>0.36</b>
	?	0.04
	Cooking pot	0.08
	cooking pot, blocked neckless	0.13
	Rounded or squat jug	0.08
	Skillet/pipkin	0.03
<b>F21</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>0.76</b>
	?	0.04
	Bowl	0.05
	Cooking pot	0.04

Fabric group	Form	EVE
	Dish	0.05
	Large bowl	0.08
	Large bowl or pancheon	0.23
	Squat jug	0.13
	Storage jar	0.14
<b>F22</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>0.21</b>
	Rouen/baluster jug	0.21
<b>F40</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>1.06</b>
	?	0.06
	Jug	0.10
	Large bowl or pancheon	0.15
	Large storage jar	0.29
	Oval casserole/brining trough	0.04
	Small-medium sized bowl	0.08
	Small-medium handled bowl	0.15
	Storage jar	0.19
<b>F42</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>0.16</b>
	Bowl or pancheon	0.13
	Jug/drinking cup	0.03
<b>F45</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>0.35</b>
	Bellarmino jug	0.35
<b>Total</b>		<b>3.16</b>

**Table 11** Summary of the post-Roman pottery, listed according to fabric group and vessel form

Context	Feature type	No.	Weight(g)	MSW (g)	EVE
AF1	Metalled track/path	15	237	16	0.41
AF2	Pit	3	74	25	0.03
AF5	Ditch/trench	5	108	22	0.00
AF21	Gully	5	42	8	0.00
AF32	Pit	3	33	11	0.07
AF42	Robber trench	9	89	10	0.08
AF44	Robber trench	1	4	4	0.00
AF51	?Boundary ditch	3	18	6	0.00
AF62	Pit	1	52	52	0.00
AF72	Robber trench	1	8	8	0.00
AF75	Post-hole	1	5	5	0.00
AF76	Post-hole	3	11	4	0.00
AF77	Pit	1	2	2	0.00
AF87	Pit	2	22	11	0.05
AF93	Quarry pit	8	114	14	0.00
AF97	Pit	3	35	12	0.00
AF99	Pit	1	7	7	0.00
AF107	Robber trench	1	155	155	0.00
AF108	Robber trench	4	180	45	0.27
AF115	Pit	2	13	7	0.08
AF116	Quarry pit	17	231	14	0.18
AF117	Quarry pit	2	25	13	0.13
AF131	Pit	3	33	11	0.00



AF145	Pit	1	36	36	0.08
AL2	Cultivated soil	14	621	44	0.57
AL3	Cultivated soil	14	216	15	0.10
AL5	Metalled track/path	19	361	19	0.31
AL6	Soil build-up or cultivated soil	6	186	31	0.27
AL7	Medieval demolition	1	4	4	0.00
AL9	Occupation layer	2	28	14	0.00
AL10	Beaten clay floor	3	28	9	0.00
AL11	Demolition debris	2	47	24	0.00
AL12	Robber trench	4	42	11	0.00
AL18	Soil Accumulation	8	77	10	0.04
AL22	Pit fill	1	26	26	0.00
AL55	Soil Accumulation	2	36	18	0.00
AL60	Cultivated soil	13	273	21	0.49
A?	?	9	105	12	0.00
BF16	Robber trench	1	7	7	0.00
BF17	Pit	2	28	14	0.00
BF42	Robber trench	4	81	20	0.00
BF43	Pit	3	38	13	0.00
BF88	Trench	22	298	14	0.00
BF93	Post-hole	1	2	2	0.00
BL1	Buried topsoil/cultivated soil	6	185	31	0.00
BL5	Demolition debris	1	19	19	0.00
BL30	Demolition debris	3	40	13	0.00
<b>Total</b>		<b>236</b>	<b>4,282</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>3.16</b>

**Table 12** Quantities of post-Roman pottery from specific contexts

## 7.2 Ceramic building material (CBM) (Appendix 5)

by Dr Matthew Loughton

### 7.2.1 Roman CBM

Ceramic building material (CBM) consists of 12,811 fragments weighing over 1263kg, with a mean sherd weight of 99g (Table 13). CBM as defined here includes brick and tile but also mortar and painted wall plaster (which is discussed in detail in Section 7.2.2).

CBM code	CBM type	No.	Weight (g)	MSW (g)
RT	Roman <i>tegula</i>	1,715	421,964	246
RI	Roman <i>imbrex</i>	753	142,872	190
RB	Roman brick (all)	272	122,832	452
	BESSALIS	1	1,383	1,383
	BESSALIS/PEDALIS	4	2,896	724
	PEDALIS	2	8,184	4,092
	BIPEDALIS/SESQUIPEDALIS	1	1,640	1,640
	LYDION	39	29,653	760
	SESQUIPEDALIS	1	1,534	1,534
RM	Roman <i>metae</i> /column bricks	9	4,655	517
RFT	Roman flue tile (all)	127	25,002	197
	Voussoir	32	8,877	277
RBT	Roman brick or tile (general)	859	34,712	40
RFB	<i>Opus Spicatum</i>	1	607	607
Tess	Tesserae	1,009	20,698	21
OS	<i>Opus signinum</i>	78	18,995	244
PWP	Painted wall plaster	6,836	326,194	48
	Keyed daub	22	2,012	91
	Daub bricks	5	4,586	917
	Mortar	1,092	84,159	77
	Stucco?	1	14	14
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>12,811</b>	<b>1,263,469</b>	<b>99</b>

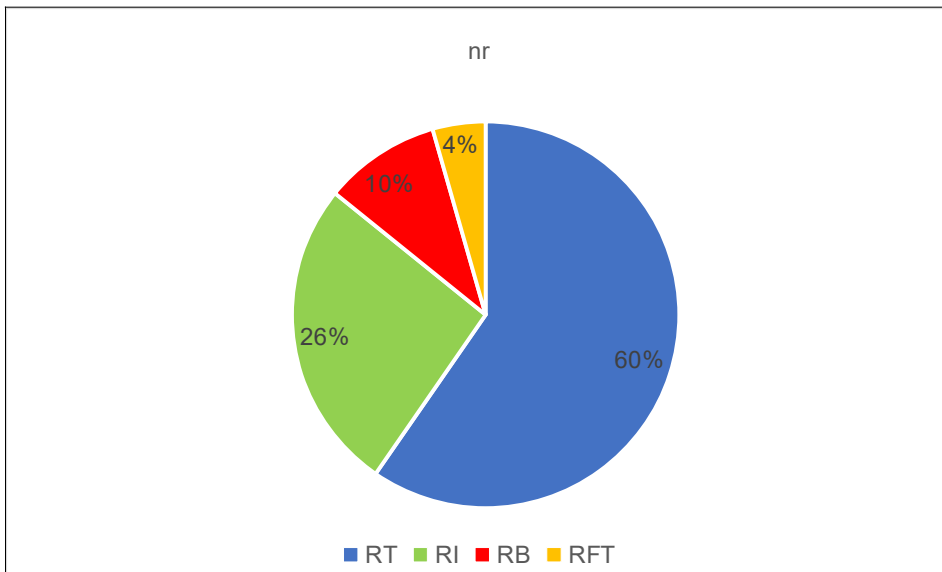
**Table 13** Summary of the Roman CBM

Roman CBM was recovered from 178 contexts in Area A and B (Appendix 5 Tables 1-2). In Area A, two contexts, demolition layers AL19 and AL11, between them produced 72% of the Roman CBM by sherd count and 59% by sherd weight. In Area B, demolition layer BL5 alone contained 77% of the Roman CBM by sherd count and 62% by weight.

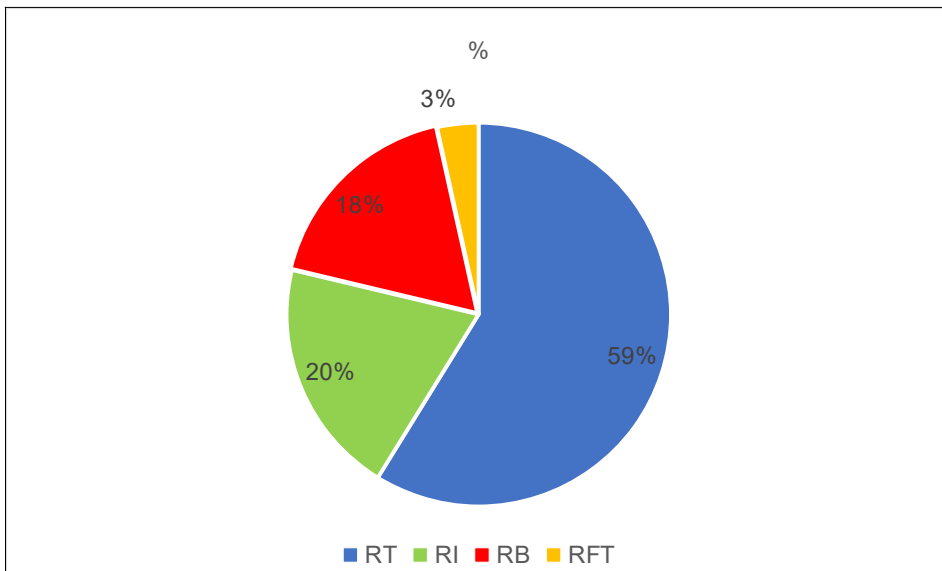
#### Imbrex and tegulae

Examining the proportion of the main types of Roman CBM (brick/column brick, imbrex, tile, flue-tile) in the assemblage shows that tegulae account for a majority of the sherd count (60%) and weight (59%) (Graphs 10-11). The ratio of the weight of tegulae to imbrices is 3.0:1 which is reasonably close to the expected ratio of 2.5:1 for roofing (Machin 2020, 423). Most of this roofing material likely came the town-houses but a small quantity of imbrex (14 at 1,245g), tegulae (24 at 3,584g) and brick (discussed below) were recovered from Roman Period 1 contexts, suggesting the presence of some early buildings with tiled roofs that pre-date the Boudiccan revolt.

A small number of tegulae and imbrex fragments were also in a more unusual fabric. For example, a tegula from pit BF45 (B115) and an imbrex from demolition layer BL4 (B152) are in a pale white/yellow-coloured fabric and were possibly manufactured at the Eccles tilery in Kent. Excavations in Culver Street in Colchester also produced occasional pieces of Eccles Roman tile (Betts 1992, 259-260).



**Graph 10** Proportion of Roman brick, imbrex, tegulae and flue-tile (sherd count)



**Graph 11** Proportion of Roman brick, imbrex, tegulae and flue tile (sherd weight)

### Tegulae lower cut-aways (LCA's)

There were 163 tile LCA's of which all but two could be assigned to types A, B, C, D and regional LCA's (Warry 2006, 63) (Appendix 5 Table 3). Table 14 shows that type C LCA's dating to AD 160-260 are the most common type with 87 examples, followed by 60 examples of type D LCA's (AD 240-380). Earlier LCA's are rare with six examples each of type A (AD 40-120) and type B (AD 100-180). Finally, there are two possible regional (AD 300+) LCA's although these could actually be of unusual type D LCA's. A large proportion of the LCA's came from a small number of late Roman/post-Roman demolition layers: 43 from BL5, 27 from AL19 and 16 from BL4.

Examining the LCA's types shows that Roman Period 3 only has type C LCA's dating to AD 160-260 while the late Roman/post-Roman demolition layers are dominated by types C (AD 160-260) and D (AD 240-380) with one regional (AD 300+) LCA. The LCA type D from Roman Period 2 (from AL120a) is too late for this phase and is either intrusive (some material from this context actually came from the robber trench AF126/AL111) or misidentified (perhaps a type C LCA?). Another possibility, recently argued for type C LCA's from London and Leicester is that this type may have appeared slightly earlier during the late 1st century AD (Mills 2013, 458-459, 466) and this would be in line with the dating of floor deposit AL120a. No LCA's were recovered from Roman Period 1.

Context	LCA					Total
	A AD 40-120	B AD 100-180	C AD 160-260	D AD 240-380	Regional AD 300+	
Roman Period 1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Roman Period 2	0	1	1	1	0	3
Roman Period 3	0	0	15	0	0	15
Late Roman/post-Roman demolition layers	4	4	55	53	1	117
Other post-Roman	2	1	16	6	1	26
<b>Total</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>161</b>

**Table 14** The Roman tegulae LCA's

### Tegulae with marks

Thirteen pieces of Roman CBM (11 tegulae, one brick, one imbrex) preserved animal prints which when identifiable appear to be dog prints.

### Column bricks

Nine column bricks with a weight of 4,655g were recovered from five contexts (AF93, AL11, AL14, AL19, BL1) which all date to the late Roman or the post-Roman phase. Given that most of the column brick fragments came from Area A might suggest that they came from a structure within this part of the site. Two the column bricks from quarry pit AF93 appear to have been cut out of Lydion bricks. The measurable examples show a considerable range of diameter from 75mm to 270mm. In comparison, the semi-circular bricks discussed in Brodrigg (1987, 55) range in diameter from 230mm to 520mm with an average of 344mm while examples from Canterbury 'Marlowe Car Park' had estimated diameters of 340mm to 650mm (Barford *et al.* 1995, 1295). Quadrant bricks from Darent and Springhead ranged from 390mm to 600mm (Brodrigg 1987, 55) while one example from Fishbourne had a diameter of 140mm (Cunliffe 1971, 44). Sites with column bricks in England are rare, and Gerald Brodrigg 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) while at Verulamium they were used in temples (Barford *et al.* 1995, 1295). In contrast, semi-circular and quadrantal column bricks are known from several excavations in Colchester including Culver Street (Crummy 1992b, 258), 5-6 St Nicholas Street (Loughton 2020) and the Essex County Hospital (finds currently being processed by CAT for future publication). The column brick from quarry pit AF93 (A305) is in a pale white/yellow coloured fabric which is possibly from the Eccles tility in Kent.

### Bricks

Of the 753 brick fragments with a weight of 122kg, a small number of *bessalis*, *pedalis*, *lydion* and *sesquipedalis* bricks could be identified (Table 13). There was one *bessalis* brick from demolition debris BL4 (B152), commonly used to create pillars to support the floor above a hypocaust (Brodrigg 1987, 34). Two *pedalis* bricks were noted from metallised track/path AL5 (A190) and demolition debris BL4 (B152), used as capping or the base of *pilae* made out of *bessales* (Brodrigg 1987, 36). Thirty-nine *lydion* bricks were recovered mostly from contexts assigned to the late Roman/post-Roman phase with occasional examples in Roman Periods 1, 2 and 3. *Lydion* bricks were used to create courses in large defensive walls or large public buildings, or as wall capping (Brodrigg 1987, 37-39). Finally, there was one *sesquipedalis* brick which came from the post-Roman ?boundary ditch AF51 (A163). These bricks were commonly used as flooring or as a base for hypocaust *pilae* (Brodrigg 1987, 40-41).

Looking at the distribution of Roman brick fragments by period, it shows that a small quantity (nine examples with a weight of 2,789g) including one Lydion brick came from Roman Period 1 contexts. Most came from late Roman/post-Roman demolition layers or other post-Roman features.

### Opus spicatum

One Roman floor brick was recovered from the late Roman/post-Roman demolition debris BL30 (B134).



### **Box flue-tile**

There was a modest collection of Roman box flue-tile with 127 fragments weighing just over 25kg. This material was recovered from 35 contexts, mostly from Area A (116 at 23.5kg) (Appendix 5 Table 4). The largest assemblages came from demolition layers AL19 (42 at 6.3kg) and AL11 (20 at 3.1kg). Flue-tile is absent from Roman Periods 1 and 2 and, except for three fragments (1.4kg) from Period 3, most of the stratified flue-tile came from the late Roman/post-Roman demolition phase (83 at 15.3kg).

*Scored flue-tile/thin-walled box-tile* – Four sherds of scored, thinner-walled flue-tile weighing 910g was recovered from just two contexts, late Roman/post-Roman demolition debris AL19 (A99, A100, A115) and post-medieval cultivated soil AL60 (A304). Scored flue-tile, it has been argued, was used in early Roman baths and heating systems dating to the 1st century AD (Black 1996, 60-62; Black 1992, 262).

*Combed box flue-tile* – The majority of the flue-tile was combed including some examples with a St Andrews Cross and some pieces with circular vents, diameters ranging from 30mm to 60mm. Combed flue-tile dates from the 2nd century AD onwards (Black 1996, 62) and is typical of the first half of the 2nd century AD in London (Hayward & Poole 2019, 350). The earliest stratified examples of combed box flue-tile came from Roman Period 3, although most came from the late Roman/post-Roman contexts.

### **Hollow voussoirs**

Combed hollow *voussoirs* were represented by 32 sherds weighing 8.8kg from contexts in Area A. Apart from rare sherds from Roman Period 3, most of the *voussoirs* came from the late Roman/post-Roman demolition layers AL11, AL19 and AL20. 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 (Brodrigg 1987, 79-83).

### **Tesserae**

There were just over one thousand *tesserae* with a weight of 20.7kg, which were mostly red coloured and fashioned out of Roman brick and tile alongside rare pale-yellow *tesserae* perhaps made out of local Colchester mortaria (fabric TZ) or out of Eccles CBM. There are also rare possible stone *tesserae* made out of limestone. The majority of the *tesserae* were recovered from late Roman and post-Roman contexts with only a small number from Roman Period 2 (six examples), although almost all must have originated within the Period 3 town-houses. The size of the *tesserae* show a range of variation although most examples are broadly similar, for example: 24mm x 20mm 19mm, 33mm x 27mm x 14mm, 35mm x 31mm x 28mm, *etc.* There are however, rare smaller-sized examples. For example, from the hearth base AF20 (A231) there are *tesserae* with dimensions of 8mm x 8mm x 5mm and 12mm x 14mm x 8mm, and from robber trench AL12 (A57) a *tessera* with dimensions of 13mm x 12mm x 9mm. These smaller examples could be mosaic cubes rather than tessera. Finally, there is one larger-sized tessera with dimensions of 60mm x 32mm x 22mm which came from the tessellated floor AF89 (A213).

### **Daub bricks**

There were five daub brick fragments weighing 4.6kg. These were recovered from Boudiccan destruction debris BL58 (Period 1), make-up layer BL45 (Period 2) and wall foundation BF68 (Period 3). None of the daub-bricks were complete although their thickness ranged from 50-100mm, and the best-preserved example had dimensions of 150mm+ x 120mm+ x 99mm. 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 spaces 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).

### **Keyed daub**

A small quantity of keyed-daub (22 fragments at 2,012g) was recovered from the Boudiccan demolition debris BL49 and BL76. Decorated keyed daub was also recovered from excavations at Culver Street from Boudiccan destruction horizons within military building 79 (Crummy 1992b, 253-254).

## 7.2.2 The painted wall plaster (Figs 32-34)

For painted wall plaster the number and weight of fragments was recorded for each context along with the painted surface area. The painted colours were recorded without use of the Munsell colour chart as the individual colours can often show a range of variation some of which could represent post-application changes such as fading.

There was a total of 6,836 pieces of painted wall plaster weighing 326kg with a mean weight of 48g (Table 15). The surface area of the painted designs is 7.58m<sup>2</sup>. The majority of the wall plaster by count, weight and surface area came from Area B, with a more modest-sized assemblage from Area A (Table 15). This represents one of the largest assemblages of painted-wall plaster recovered from a modern archaeological investigation within the Roman town. For example, 18.5m<sup>2</sup> of painted wall plaster was recovered from Culver Street (Ling 1992, 309) and 32.2m<sup>2</sup> from excavations at the Sixth Form College on North Hill (*Insula 1b*) (Clarke 2009, 16). However, although some reasonably-sized fragments were recovered from the Mercury Theatre, much of the material is in a fragmentary state and often in a poor condition, and coupled with time and space constraints it was not possible to attempt any reconstruction and refitting of this material. Instead, the painted wall plaster will be examined by excavated area (A and B) and by individual rooms within these areas.

Area	No.	%	Weight (g)	%	MSW (g)	cm <sup>2</sup>	%	Mcm <sup>2</sup>
A	1,362	20%	36,885	11%	27	11,291	15%	8
B	5,474	80%	289,309	89%	53	64,544	85%	12
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,836</b>		<b>326,194</b>		<b>48</b>	<b>75,835</b>		<b>11</b>

**Table 15** Summary of the Roman painted wall plaster

### Area A (see Appendix 5 Tables 5-6)

The 1,362 sherds of painted wall plaster weighing nearly 37kg came from 32 contexts, primarily late Roman/post-Roman demolition layers AL11/AL59 and AL19. Together these three contexts produced 88% of the wall plaster by sherd count, 63% by weight and 73% of the surface area. Unsurprisingly, the late Roman/post-Roman demolition layers produced 92% of the wall plaster by sherd count, 78% by weight and 82% of the painted surface area. In contrast, only modest quantities of wall plaster came from Roman Period 2 contexts and none from Period 1 (Table 16).

Phase	No.	%	Weight (g)	%	MSW (g)	cm <sup>2</sup>	%
RP2	51	3.7%	1,734	4.7%	34	483	4.3%
RP3	7	0.5%	3,471	9.4%	496	820	7.3%
LR/PR	1254	92.1%	28,914	78.4%	23	9,262	82.0%
PR	49	3.6%	2,765	7.5%	56	725	6.4%
?	1	0.1%	1	0.0%	1	1	0.0%
<b>All</b>	<b>1,362</b>		<b>36,885</b>		<b>27</b>	<b>11,291</b>	

**Table 16** Quantities of painted wall plaster from chronological phases in Area A

Room	No.	%	Weight (g)	%	MSW (g)	cm <sup>2</sup>	%
A	939	68.9%	21,019	57.0%	22	6,812	60.3%
C	117	8.6%	4,884	13.2%	42	1,453	12.9%
E	16	1.2%	1,008	2.7%	63	327	2.9%
F	2	0.1%	265	0.7%	133	44	0.4%
L	33	2.4%	4,303	11.7%	130	664	5.9%
?	255	18.7%	5,406	14.7%	21	1,991	17.6%
<b>All</b>	<b>1,362</b>		<b>36,885</b>		<b>27</b>	<b>11,291</b>	

**Table 17** Quantities of painted wall plaster for rooms in Area A

Table 17 shows that most of the wall plaster came from demolition layers over Room A, which produced 69% of the wall plaster by count, 57% by weight and 60% of the surface area (also see Appendix 5 Table 7). A more modest-sized assemblage of painted wall plaster of 117 sherds weighing 4.8kg and with a surface area of 1,453cm<sup>2</sup> came from Room C (Appendix 5 Table 8). Three other

rooms in Area A (Rooms E, F and L) produced small amounts of painted wall plaster (Appendix 5 Table 9-10).

Compared to Area B, the painted wall plaster from Area A was found in a more fragmentary condition, with a lower mean sherd weight and lower mean surface area of preserved paint (8cm<sup>2</sup>). The rarity of more substantial fragments means it is not possible to reconstruct any of the painted designs although simple panel decorations typically of red, yellow or white with borders/stripes of assorted colours (black, brown, green, red, yellow), which are also common in Area B, account for much of the material.

The plaster from Room A is discussed in detail below, but the only other piece of note from Area A is a fragment from demolition debris AL59 (A240) which is decorated with white and pale brown paint and there appears to be a graffito of N engraved on the surface.

#### **Room A** (Appendix 5, Table 7)

The wall plaster from Room A is pretty fragmented with a mean sherd weight of 22g and almost 6,812cm<sup>2</sup> of preserved paint. Substantial fragments from which the painted schemes can be reconstructed are lacking. Although the painted designs make use of a wide variety of colours, 64% of the surface area is taken up by simple blocks of red, white or yellow paint.

There are some noteworthy pieces from Room A. Firstly, from demolition debris AL11 (A118, A120) are two moulded pieces with rectangular faces with a preserved width of least 10cm, which are decorated with vertical blue, red and white stripes. Another corner piece from AL11 (A118) has grey (?) and red painted surfaces. From AF24 (A214) there is large fragment of skirting with a painted red surface.

There are a small number of painted wall plaster fragments with possible vegetal/floral motifs from AL11: a green leaf (?) on a pink background (A45), green leaves over a red background (A45), a pale green leaf is found on a white background (A83), and a green leaf on a white background with a black stripe (A76).

A small number of painted wall plaster fragments appear to be of imitation marble veneers from the lower dados with colours splashed onto the plaster surface (Betts 2015, 199). For example, from AL11 there are patches of wall plaster with red splashes over a pink background (A87), red splashes on a blue background (A74), green splashes over a yellow background with red and green stripes (A85), blue splashes over a red background with a white stripe (A116), and green splashes on a blue background with white and yellow stripes (A132). These imitation marble designs are crude, especially so when compared to the finer and more elaborated examples recovered from the Colchester Sixth Form College on North Hill which includes copies of Egyptian red porphyry, Greek green porphyry, and Numidian breccia *giallo antico* (Clarke 2009, 15-21).

Three sherds from AL11 (A89, A132) may form part of the same design with green leaves and stems or a candelabrum (?) over a yellow background with green splashes in places.

#### **Area B**

The 5,474 sherds of painted wall plaster weighing 289kg came from 19 contexts, although the bulk of this material came from late Roman/post-Roman demolition debris (BL5 and BL6) over Rooms N, O, P and S (Appendix 5 Table 11). Demolition debris BL5 contained 89% by count of the wall plaster, 88% by weight and 89% by surface area.

Unsurprisingly, Table 18 shows that the vast majority of the painted wall plaster came from the late Roman/post-Roman demolition layers. Contexts assigned to this phase produced 97% of the wall plaster by sherd count, 94% by weight and 95% of the painted surface area. In contrast, only modest quantities of wall plaster came from Roman Periods 2 and 3. It is worth noting that Roman Period 1 produced five pieces of painted wall plaster with a weight of 29g and surface area of 10cm<sup>2</sup>. One small piece with a weight of only 3g and covered with red paint (2cm<sup>2</sup>) was recovered from the Boudiccan demolition debris BL49 (B204). The remaining sherds came from ?sandy-clay floor BL91 (B381) and were covered with white paint with some red splashes.

Looking at the distribution of this material by room (Table 19) shows that most of the wall plaster came from Room S, which produced 67% of the wall plaster by count, weight and surface area. A more modest-sized assemblage of plaster came from Room O, which accounted for 21% of the painted wall plaster by count, 21% by weight and 22% by surface area. Only small-sized assemblages of plaster came from Rooms N, P and Q.

In contrast to Area A, the painted wall plaster from Area B includes some more substantially sized pieces allowing for the reconstruction of some of the painted designs although simple panel decorations typically of red, yellow or white with borders/stripes of assorted colours (black, green, pink, red, yellow, white), account for much of the painted wall plaster.

Phase	No.	%	Weight (g)	%	MSW (g)	cm <sup>2</sup>	%
RP1	5	0.1%	29	0.0%	6	10	0.0%
RP2	26	0.5%	398	0.1%	15	196	0.3%
RP3	26	0.5%	3,445	1.2%	133	445	0.7%
LR/PR	5,281	96.5%	272,440	94.2%	52	61,317	95.0%
PR	136	2.5%	12,997	4.5%	96	2,576	4.0%
<b>All</b>	<b>5,474</b>		<b>289,309</b>		<b>53</b>	<b>64,544</b>	

**Table 18** Quantities of painted wall plaster from specific chronological phases in Area B

Room	No.	%	Weight (g)	%	MSW (g)	cm <sup>2</sup>	%
N	257	4.7%	10,775	3.7%	42	2,301	3.6%
O	1,171	21.4%	60,969	21.1%	52	13,856	21.5%
P	68	1.2%	323	0.1%	5	270	0.4%
Q	5	0.1%	430	0.1%	86	120	0.2%
S	3,690	67.4%	194,024	67.1%	53	43,275	67.0%
?	283	5.2%	22,788	7.9%	81	4,722	7.3%
<b>All</b>	<b>5,474</b>		<b>289,309</b>		<b>53</b>	<b>64,544</b>	

**Table 19** Quantities of painted wall plaster for rooms in Area B

#### **Room N** (Appendix 5 Table 12)

Room N produced 257 sherds of painted wall plaster weighing nearly 11kg and with a surface area of 2,301cm<sup>2</sup>. The largest fragments indicate designs of simple panel decorations with blocks of black, green, orange, red and yellow, with white, black and green borders/stripes. However, there are some notable differences with the wall plaster from other rooms in Area B, notably in the greater representation of designs making use of green and orange paint. On several fragments from BL6 (B284, B374) some of the rectangular panels, delimited by white or black stripes, have been divided up diagonally into two triangular panels around central lozenges, which are painted black or green, while there are adjacent red and yellow panels. A possible similar scheme with oblongs with four triangles forming inset lozenges comes from a dados at Catterick (Davey & Ling 1982, 91-93 fig. 12) and Winterton building G room 8 (Liversidge 1976, 282-283 fig. 143) although the lozenges here imitate various marbles rather than being simply filled with blocks of colour.

There are occasional fragments with other painted schemes, including some with green leaf/vegetal designs on a black background from BL5 (B301) and BL6 (B284). Other fragments from BL6 (B284) included: green and red curves/vegetal elements (?) over a background of orange and black panels (B284); green and black panels with a dividing white stripe with a green vegetal design with orange dots and a larger orange circle within the black panel; and a black panel with a yellow border, and several green and yellow slightly sinuous vertical lines over which there is red vegetal like element.

Two pieces of wall plaster from BL6 (B374) consist of yellow sinuous/vegetal like design over a red background. This could be from a vegetal candelabrum-like design such as associated with a timber-framed building on East Hill, Colchester (Davey & Ling 1982, 99-100 fig. 15) and a further examples from Wanborough (Davey & Ling 1982, 191-192 fig. 51) and the Winchester Palace, Southwark (Goffin 2005, 107-108 fig. fig. 65). Another possible scheme is a scroll with spiral volutes like the examples



from Verulamium insula XXVIII (Davey & Ling 1982, 186-187 fig. 48) and from Culver Street, Colchester building 112 room 6 (Ling 1992, 310-313 fig. 11.2).

### **Room O** (Appendix 5 Table 13)

This room produced a substantial collection of painted wall plaster with 1,171 fragments weighing just under 61kg covering a surface area of 13,856cm<sup>2</sup>. The most common schematic element consists of panels of yellow, and panels of red or thicker red stripes, with white, red and black stripes. A fragment from demolition debris BL5 (B376) is from a dark black dado with a horizontal white stripe with two yellow panels created by a red vertical stripe. A corner fragment of painted wall plaster (BL5, B352) has white panels with a red stripe.

A slight variation on the panel schemes includes one fragment (BL5, B343) with a red panel with white and yellow stripes with a second panel with mottled red and yellow paint imitating marble. A second fragment (BL5, B343) consists of a mixture of yellow and red paint although it is possible that in this instance, we have an earlier red painted design with a later painted yellow surface which has in places been worn off to expose the earlier underlying scheme. Several fragments from BL5 (B320) appear to be of imitation marble with a pink background with dark red and black splashes, and a black background with pale green splashes. A fragment from BL5 (B292) shows a green panel or stripe, a white stripe and a red panel with deep blue patches which are encrusted onto the red surface.

BL5 (B292) also provides a different style of decorative design with a black background with a slightly worn dark orange sinuous/foliate like design, perhaps from a candelabrum, with a green stalk or stripe to the top. This scheme may be part of a black dado decorated with plants (?) slightly similar to an example from Dorchester 'Poundbury' (Davey & Ling 1982, 106-107 fig. 13). Alternatively, this could be of a yellow volute from a candelabrum which is paralleled at Lincoln 'east defences' (Davey & Ling 1982, 134-135). A small fragment from BL5 (B301) consists of olive-green vegetal design on a black background. Finally, a fragment from BL5 (B343) with a surface area of 29cm<sup>2</sup> consists of a blue background with dark red/purple and green sinuous patches and thin curved white lines.

### **Room S** (Appendix 5 Table 15)

Room S produced the largest assemblage of painted wall plaster from the excavation at 3,690 sherds weighing just over 194kg and covering a surface area of 43,275cm<sup>2</sup>. This room produced 67% of the painted-wall plaster from Area B by sherd count, weight and surface area. The painted wall plaster from Room S shows a range of colours although designs with red and yellow account for a large proportion of this material. For example, yellow wall plaster accounts for 37% of the painted surface area from Room S, while red paint accounts for 20%.

The most common schematic element consists of panels of yellow, red and black with white, red and black stripes. In some examples yellow panels were framed by a red stripe (1.5-4cm wide) between two thinner white stripes (5-10mm wide). From BL5 (B324) there is a large wall plaster fragment with a yellow background and the corner of a panel frame formed by a black stripe between two thinner white stripes. Also from BL5 (B378) is a fragment from the upper dado which consists of series of two horizontal white bands formed by thinner black stripes (0.5mm) and a thicker red band and a thin white stripe (0.5cm), above which is the bottom of a yellow background with the bottom corner of a panel frame formed by a red stripe (1cm) between two thinner (0.5cm) white stripes.

The fragment of wall plaster from BL5 (B345) which is decorated with a yellow panel with a thin white stripe and possible wider red stripe or panel shows an old horizontal crack which occurred sometime after the surface was painted. Two other fragments from BL5 (B323) and (B378) decorated with yellow and/or black panels with a white stripe(s) are also cracked.

A different schematic painted design comes from several wall plaster fragments from BL5 (B323) with a possible black candelabrum or a stem with occasional leaves on a white background with, to the right-hand side, a possible red panel delineated by a thin black stripe and to the left-hand side several light and dark yellow stripes with the start of a possible white panel. In places, traces of an underlying and earlier dark yellow background has been exposed by wear to the upper design. A fragment of wall plaster from BL5 (B340) consists of black sinuous vegetal like design on a yellow background against a vertical white stripe. This fragment could also be from a candelabrum.

Some wall plaster fragments from BL5 (B326, B358, B362, B365) appear to be of imitation marble with a pale green background with orange and red splashes, with a white stripe and the start of red panel or wider stripe. These fragments could either be from a panel or more likely from the dado.

Finally, from Room S there are two fragments of wall plaster with a curved edge which are decorated with red paint; these could be from a window aperture or doorway. Similar curved wall plaster fragments, also painted red, are known from a Roman building in the area of the Winchester Place, Southwark (Goffin 2005, 125, 127 fig. 87).

#### **Other noteworthy wall plaster from Area B**

A fragment of wall plaster from wall foundation BF7 (B389) consists of an imitation marble panel with orange splashes on a green background with below a wide blue stripe and white, black and white stripes.

#### **Zone B painted wall plaster with graffiti**

Twenty-three pieces of painted wall plaster were marked with graffiti or engraved lines. All but one example came from demolition debris BL5 over Rooms O and S; the remaining example came from the BL5 in Room N.

1. BL5 (B292), Room O, red painted surface with engraved lines
2. BL5 (B319), Room O, black painted surface with engraved lines
3. BL5 (B324), Room S, **Fig 32.1** yellow painted surface with graffiti of A
4. BL5 (B335), Room O, red painted surface with engraved lines
5. BL5 (B335), Room O, yellow, red and white painted surface with engraved lines
6. BL5 (B343), Room O, yellow, white and red painted surface with engraved lines
7. BL5 (B343), Room O, yellow and red painted surface with a graffiti of A
8. BL5 (B346), Room O, **Fig 32.2** yellow painted surface with engraved I
9. BL5 (B346), Room S, **Fig 32.3** red painted surfaces with engraved lines
10. BL5 (B346), Room S, **Fig 32.4** red painted surface with engraved lines and curves
11. BL5 (B352), Room O, red painted surface with an engraved triangle
12. BL5 (B352), Room O, yellow and red painted surface with an engraved triangle
13. BL5 (B352), Room O, **Fig 32.5** yellow and red painted surface with engraved lines
14. BL5 (B352), Room O, **Fig 32.6** yellow painted surface with engraved line
15. BL5 (B352), Room O, red painted surface with engraved wavy line
16. BL5 (B352), Room O, **Fig 32.7** red painted surface with engraved symbol, V?
17. BL5 (B356), Room O, red painted surface with graffiti of X
18. BL5 (B356), Room O, red painted surface with engraved lines
19. BL5 (B365), Room S, red painted surface with engraved lines
20. BL5 (B365), Room S, red painted surface with engraved lines
21. BL5 (B377), Room S, yellow painted surface with cut grooves
22. BL5 (B377), Room S, **Fig 32.8** yellow painted surface with engraved lines
23. BL6 (B284), Room N, red and white painted surface with engraved line?

Some of these graffiti appear to have been engraved and cut onto the painted surface. Graffiti has been noted on wall plaster from the middle zone of a painted design from building 14 at Winchester Palace, Southwark (Goffin 2005, 137-138 fig. 96) while a knife was used to score lines on wall plaster from Plantation Place, city of London (Dunwoodie *et al.* 2015, 88 fig. 76, 103 fig. 90). Most of these marks were made when the rooms were no longer in use or were no longer being used for domestic occupation.

#### **Catalogue of illustrated painted wall plaster**

##### *Room A*

**Fig 33.1** AL11 (A118) painted wall-plaster, corner fragment, blue, white & red

**Fig 33.2** AL11 (A120) painted wall-plaster, corner fragment, blue, white & red

*Room N*

**Fig 33.3** BL6 (B284/B374) painted wall-plaster, two fragments with red, black, green, white, yellow (panel divided up into green & black segments)

**Fig 33.4** BL6 (B279) painted wall-plaster, green, white, red, black and brown (vegetal?)

*Room O*

**Fig 34.5** BL5 (B301) painted wall-plaster, black & green (vegetal?)

*Room S*

**Fig 34.6** BL5 (B323), painted wall-plaster, earlier yellow painted design showing through/exposed

**Fig 34.7** BL5 (B326), painted wall-plaster, red, white, green with red, white & orange splashes

**Fig 34.8** BL5 (B340), painted wall-plaster, yellow, black (vegetal?) & white

**Fig 34.9** BL5 (B353), painted wall-plaster, red, black, white & yellow

**Fig 34.10** BL5 (B360), painted wall-plaster, white, black & yellow

**Fig 34.11** BL5 (B362), painted wall-plaster, red, white, green with white & red splashes

**Fig 34.12** BL5 (B378), painted wall-plaster, yellow, red, white & black (rectangular panel corner)

**7.2.3 Post-Roman CBM**

Identifiable post-Roman CBM consisted of only 287 sherds weighing 20.8kg, recovered from 48 contexts in Area A (Table 20) and 13 contexts in Area B (Table 21). All the material was recovered from post-Roman demolition layers and other post-Roman features, aside from two fragments from Roman Period 2 layers which are intrusive from later-dated contexts. Sherds of medieval/post-medieval peg-tile (273 sherds at 18.9kg) account for the majority of the material but include brick, floor tile, pan-tile, hip-tile and sewer/drainage pipe (Table 22).

Context	Feature type	No.	Weight(g)	MSW (g)
AF1	Metalled track/path	1	82	82
AF3	Clay floor	1	42	42
AF4	Hearth	5	364	73
AF5	Ditch/trench	3	52	17
AF6	Post-hole	1	184	184
AF8	Post-hole	7	420	60
AF18	Post-hole	1	34	34
AF21	Gully	4	675	169
AF23	Robber trench	4	144	36
AF32	Pit	9	1,171	130
AF34	Pit	1	112	112
AF44	Robber trench	1	78	78
AF46	Pit	1	116	116
AF49	Backfilled trench	1	102	102
AF51	?Boundary ditch	1	108	108
AF70	Demolition debris	1	31	31
AF75	Post-hole	1	14	14
AF77	Pit	9	813	90
AF80	Pit	2	174	87
AF87	Pit	1	6	6
AF93	Quarry pit	21	2,124	101
AF95	Robber trench	2	41	21
AF97	Pit	1	51	51
AF98	Pit	2	167	84
AF99	Pit	1	40	40
AF107	Robber trench	2	250	125

Context	Feature type	No.	Weight(g)	MSW (g)
AF108	Robber trench	2	363	182
AF114	Pit	1	55	55
AF115	Pit	3	223	74
AF116	Quarry pit	28	1,448	52
AF131	Pit	7	319	46
AF145	Pit	1	167	167
AF159	Pit	1	12	12
AL2	Cultivated soil	5	487	97
AL3	Cultivated soil	10	646	65
AL4	Beaten clay floor	4	98	25
AL5	Metalled track/path	1	26	26
AL6	Soil build-up or cultivated soil	16	1,704	107
AL7	Medieval demolition	1	98	98
AL10	Beaten clay floor	1	30	30
AL11	Demolition debris	7	672	96
AL12	Robber Trench	7	322	46
AL18	Soil accumulation	3	242	81
AL19	Demolition debris	7	437	62
AL26*	Make-up layer <i>*intrusive (from AF35)</i>	1	4	4
AL57	Metalled surface	7	318	45
AL60	Cultivated soil	3	440	147
AL69*	Make-up layer <i>*intrusive</i>	1	10	10
<b>Total</b>		<b>201</b>	<b>15,516</b>	<b>77</b>

**Table 20** Quantities of post-Roman CBM from specific contexts in Area A

Context	Feature type	No.	Weight(g)	MSW (g)
BF3	Robber rench	1	88	88
BF14	Pit	2	31	16
BF15	Robber trench	2	83	42
BF17	Pit	1	35	35
BF20	Pit	1	82	82
BF43	Pit	1	42	42
BF48	Pit/post hole	1	123	123
BF88	Trench	50	2,350	47
BF93	Post-hole	4	716	179
BL1	Buried topsoil/cultivated soil	13	1,023	79
BL4	Demolition debris	3	250	83
BL5	Demolition debris	6	342	57
BL30	Demolition debris	1	146	146
<b>Total</b>		<b>86</b>	<b>5,311</b>	<b>62</b>

**Table 21** Quantities of post-Roman CBM from specific contexts in Area B

CBM code	CBM type	No.	Weight (g)	MSW (g)
Post-Roman				
PT	Peg-tile	273	18,931	69
PANT	Pan-tile	2	269	135
HP	Hip-tile	1	210	210
BR	Brick	5	609	122
MFT	Medieval floor tile	5	744	149



MPIPE	Modern sewer/drain pipe	1	64	64
	<b>Total</b>	<b>287</b>	<b>20,827</b>	<b>73</b>
Undated				
	Unid. CBM	11	293	27
	Baked clay	46	3,746	81
	Daub	97	5,302	55
	<b>Total</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>9,341</b>	<b>61</b>

**Table 22** Summary of the post-Roman and undated CBM

### 7.3 Small finds and iron nails (Appendix 6)

by Laura Pooley

In total, 367 numbered small finds came from excavations at the Mercury Theatre, 170 from Area A, 196 from Area B and one from monitoring (Table 23). This can be divided into 136 coins and 230 objects. Due to the excavation methodology, few contexts of Roman date were excavated and, where they were, they were limited to the pile caps and lift-pits. Therefore, few of the small finds were actually recovered from Roman contexts. Just 18 (or 4.9% of the total) came from Roman Period 1 contexts, with 13 (3.5%) from Period 2 and 12 (3.3%) from Period 3. The vast majority of the small finds came from late Roman/post-Roman demolition layers (64 small finds, 17.4%), other medieval, post-medieval and modern contexts (154, 42.0%), and were recovered as unstratified finds from metal-detected spoil heaps (106, 28.9%). As Roman small finds were found throughout later contexts, the identification of some objects as either Roman or post-Roman has been problematic. A full catalogue of all the small finds can be found in Appendix 6.

	Roman Period 1	Roman Period 2	Roman Period 3	Late Roman to medieval demolition	Medieval, post-medieval and modern	Unstratified
Area A features	-	-	2	-	52	45
Area A layers	2	9	6	10	44	
Area B features	2		1		47	61
Area B layers	14	4	3	54	10	
Monitoring	-	-	-		1	-
<b>Total (367)</b>	<b>18</b> <i>(4.9%)</i>	<b>13</b> <i>(3.5%)</i>	<b>12</b> <i>(3.3%)</i>	<b>64</b> <i>(17.4%)</i>	<b>154</b> <i>(42.0%)</i>	<b>106</b> <i>(28.9%)</i>

**Table 23** Summary of the small finds recovered from different contexts in Areas A and B and found during monitoring

	Roman Period 1	Roman Period 2	Roman Period 3
Coins		1 intrusive 1	8
Personal adornment or dress	1	1	
Toilet, surgical or pharmaceutical	1	1	
Objects used in the manufacture or working of textiles		1	
Household utensils and furniture	9	2	
Objects used for recreational purposes		1	
Objects used for or associated with written communication		1	
Buildings and services			1
Fastenings and fittings	3		1
Objects the function or identification of which is unknown or uncertain	4	5	2

**Table 24** Categories of small finds recovered from Roman period contexts

#### 7.3.1 The coins

The 136 coins date to the Late Iron Age, Roman, Anglo-Saxon, medieval and post-medieval periods, along with four coins which could not be identified (Table 25). At 119, Roman coins represented 87.5% of the total number of coins from the site. There were eight post-medieval coins (including trade tokens and jettons), three medieval coins, one Anglo-Saxon coin and one Late Iron Age coin.

Coins of all periods came from Area A, from contexts and as unstratified finds. There was less variety from Area B with only Roman coins recovered (plus two which were unidentified). One Roman coin was also found during monitoring.

Date	Area A contexts	Area A unstratified	Area B contexts	Area B unstratified	Monitoring	Total
Late Iron Age coins	1	-	-	-	-	1
Roman coins	24	20	33	41	1	119
Anglo-Saxon coins	-	1	-	-	-	1
Medieval coins	1	2	-	-	-	3
Post-medieval coins	2	2	-	-	-	4
Post-medieval trade tokens	1	2	-	-	-	3
Post-medieval jettons	-	1	-	-	-	1
Unidentified	1	1	-	2	-	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>136</b>

**Table 25** Summary of the coins

The only coin to come from early contexts was a *sestertius* from AL98 (SF69) which was either a Period 2 floor or Period 1 Boudiccan destruction debris. Phasing shows that the coin is probably of 1st century date but it could not be identified to emperor. Eight coins came from Roman Period 3 contexts. From Area A was a Late Iron Age minim from tessellated floor AF143 (SF61), and a 3rd-century radiate and three 4th-century *nummi* from soil layer AL61 (SF32, SF64-SF66). From Area B a 2nd-century *dupondius* came from make-up/demolition layer BL17 (SF198), with 4th-century *nummi* from robber trench BF67 (SF254) and *opus signinum* floor BL79 (SF292). All 111 of the remaining Roman coins came from late Roman/post-Roman demolition layers (x18), from other medieval, post-medieval and modern features (x31) and were unstratified finds (x62).

Eight out of the 12 post-Roman coins were recovered from spoil heaps, with a long cross penny (SF49) from medieval pit AF116, and three 17th-century coins (two farthings and a trade-token) from post-medieval contexts AL2, AL60 and AL64a.

Summaries of the coins are provided in Tables 26-31. Further information such as die axis, diameter and weight can be found in Appendix 6.

### Late Iron Age coins

The only Late Iron Age coin found during the excavations was a silver minim from AF143 (SF61). On the obverse was the side profile of a face looking right with crescent-shaped hair, a square ear, eye, nose and mouth. On the reverse a horse looking left.

### Roman coins

Early Roman coins were rare (Table 26). Of the four *sestertii*, only two could be identified to emperor and both dated to the 1st century AD. The earliest was a *sestertius* of Nero from WBF1 (SF362), followed by a *sestertius* of Vespasian from AF142 (SF60). Both *sestertii* from AL98 (SF69) and BF88 (SF256) were worn and the emperor could not be identified, but as AL98 is a Roman Period 1/2 context the coin is probably of 1st century date. Dating to the 2nd century was an *as* (SF11) and a *dupondius* (SF198) of Antoninus Pius, from AF62 and BL17 respectively.

SF	Context	Denomination	Description
362	WBF1	<i>Sestertius</i>	Nero, AD 50-68 Obverse: Bust right (virtually illegible), [...]NERO CAESAR[...] Reverse: Illegible
60	AF142	<i>Sestertius</i>	Vespasian, AD 69-79 Obverse: Laureate bust right, IMP CAES VESPASIAN AVG PM TR P P P CO[S ...] Reverse: Roma seated left on cuirass, Victory upward in right hand, parazonium in left, shields behind, S C either side, ROMA below.
69	AL98	<i>Sestertius</i>	Unidentified, 1st century Obverse: Laureate bust right, draped, illegible. Reverse: Standing figure, S C either side.
256	BF88	<i>Sestertius</i>	Unidentified, 1st-3rd century Obverse: Bust right. Reverse: Illegible

11	AF62	As	Antoninus Pius, AD 138-161 Obverse: Laureate bust right, [ANT]ONINVS AVG PIVS P P TR P X[VIII] Reverse: Britannia seated left on rock, shield and vexillum in background before, S C in exergue, BRI[TANNIA CO]S IIII.
198	BL17	Dupondius	Antoninus Pius, AD 138-161 Obverse: Radiate bust right, [... ANT]ONINVS AVG PIVS P P [...] Reverse: Figure standing, looking left, holding patera left and ?rudder right, ?altar to left, S C in field, inscription illegible

**Table 26** The early Roman coins, 1st-2nd century AD

Forty-six of the Roman coins were radiates (Table 27). There were 22 radiates that were identifiable to emperor, all dating to the second half of the 3rd century. Dating from AD 253-282, there was a radiate of Valerian I (SF13), six of Gallienus (SF81, SF153, SF163, SF189, SF242 & SF300), three of Claudius II (SF78, SF159 & SF301), one of Victorinus (SF65), six of Tetricus I (SF12, SF38, SF45, SF53, SF190 & SF260), three of Tetricus II (SF6, SF230 & SF280) and one of Probus (SF173). The last and latest radiate was a probable coin of Carausius, dated AD 287-293. There were nine unidentifiable radiates (SF34, SF147, SF176, SF187, SF206, SF 225, SF229, SF304 & SF308) with another two that could be radiates or barbarous radiates (SF79 & SF136). All of these radiates were of base silver or copper-alloy and date from the second half of the 3rd century when these coins were increasingly debased. Thirteen of the coins were probably barbarous radiates (SF9, SF82, SF84, SF135, SF137, SF167, SF193, SF194, SF197, SF232, SF233, SF240, SF319), which also date to the later 3rd century. Two of the barbarous radiates (SF9 & SF233) are copies of the posthumous 'consecratio' coin of Claudius II.

SF	Context	Description
13	AF67	Valerian I, AD 253-260, Lyon mint Obverse: Radiate bust right, draped and cuirassed, VALERIANVS PF AVG Reverse: Sol walking left holding whip and raising right hand, ORIEN[S AVGG]
81	U/S A	Gallienus AD 260-268. Obverse: Bust right, radiate, off-centre, [GAL]LIENVS[...] Reverse: Standing figure, S in right field, inscription mostly illegible [... A]V[G]
153	BF3	Possibly of Gallienus, AD 260-268 Obverse: Radiate bust right, illegible Reverse: Securitas standing facing, head left, holding sceptre and leaning on column, H in upper right field, [S]EVRIT PE[RPET]. ?Rome mint.
163	BF6	Gallienus, AD 260-268 Obverse: Radiate bust right, GALL[IENVS] AVG Reverse: Pax walking left (holding olive branch and sceptre), S in left field, right field not visible, PA[X AV]G
189	BL4	Gallienus, AD 260-268 Obverse: Radiate bust right, [G]ALLIENVS A[V]G Reverse: Illegible, [... ]N AV[G]
242	AL2	Gallienus, AD 260-268 Obverse: Radiate and cuirassed bust right, [GALLIE]NVS AVG. Reverse: Aequitas standing left holding scales and cornucopiae, AEQ[VITAS AV]G
300	U/S B	Gallienus, AD 260-268 Obverse: Radiate bust right, [GA]LLIENVS AVG Reverse: Sol walking or running left, right hand raised hand, holding whip in left hand, Z in left field, ORIE[N]S [A]VG.
78	U/S A	Probably Claudius II, AD 268-270 Obverse: Bust right, radiate, cuirassed [...D]IVS AVG, possibly [IMP C CLAVDIVS AVG] Reverse: Jupiter standing left, holding sceptre and thunderbolt [IOVI STAJ]TORI
159	BF3	Probably Claudius II, AD 268-270 Obverse: Bust right, radiate, IMP CLA[V]DIVS P F AV[G] Reverse: Probably Felicias standing left holding caduceus and sceptre, illegible [FELIC TEMPO]
301	U/S B	Claudius II, AD 268-270 Obverse: Radiate bust right, draped and cuirassed, [... ]AVDIVS AVG Reverse: Standing figure, looking left, holding cornucopia, ]EI[. ]VG



65	AL61	Victorinus, AD 269-271 Obverse: Radiate bust right, [IMP C VICTOR]INVS P F AVG Reverse: Virtus standing right holding spear and shield, inscription illegible [VIRTVS AVG]
12	AF63	Tetricus I, AD 270-273 Obverse: Bust right, radiate, cuirassed, [IMP C TETRICVS [P F AVG] Reverse: Victory walking left holding wreath and palm, VICTOR[IA] AVG
38	AL11	Tetricus I, AD 270-273 Obverse: Radiate bust right, IMP TETRI[CVS ...] Reverse: Hilaritas standing left holding long palm and cornucopiae, [HILAR]ITAS AVGG
45	AF108	Tetricus I, AD 270-273 Obverse: Radiate bust right, [IMP C T]ETRICVS [P F AVG] Reverse: Salus standing left holding patera and ?ruder, feeding serpent rising from altar to left, SALVS [AVGG]
53	AF126	Tetricus I, AD 270-273 Obverse: Bust right, radiate, draped and cuirassed [IMP C T]ETRICVS [P F] AVG Reverse: Probably Laetitia standing left holding wreath & anchor, [LAETI]TIA AVG
190	BL4	Tetricus I, AD 270-273 (or possibly a barbarous radiate) Obverse: Radiate bust right, IM[P C T]ETR[ICVS] A[V]G Reverse: Figure standing left, looking right (possibly INVICTVS reverse)
260	BF90	Tetricus I, AD 270-273 Obverse: Bust right, radiate, [IMP C TETRICVS P F [AVG] Reverse: Figure standing left wearing a long gown, holding spear/sceptre right, illegible
6	AF23	Tetricus II, AD 272-274. Obverse: Radiate bust right, CP [ESV TE]TR[ICVS CAE]S Reverse: Standing figure, probably Spes walking left, S[...]
230	U/S B	Tetricus II, AD 272-274. Obverse: Bust right, radiate, [CP E]SV TETRICVS CAES Reverse: Standing figure, probably Spes walking left, illegible
280	BL34	Tetricus II, AD 272-274 (or possibly a barbarous radiate) Obverse: Radiate bust right, [CP E]SV TETRICVS CAES Reverse: Spes walking left, holding flower in right hand and lifting robe with left, SPES [PVBLICA], struck off-centre so inscription to right of Spes not present
173	BF22	Probus, AD 276-282 Obverse: Radiate, cuirassed bust right, IMP C M AVR PR[O]BVS [...] Reverse: Securitas standing left, legs crossed, leaning on column, holding sceptre, S[ECVRI]TAS ORBIS, ?I in exergue.
271	BL4	Probably Carausius, ?AD 287-293 Obverse: Bust right, radiate, [...]RAVSIVS A[V]G Reverse: Largely obscured, figure standing looking left holding sceptre/staff to left, [...] AVG
34	AL20	Unidentified, later 3rd century Obverse: Bust right, radiate, [...]VS P F A[...] Reverse: Illegible
147	U/S A	Unidentified, later 3rd century Obverse: Bust right, radiate, illegible Reverse: Standing figure, S[...]
176	BF43	Unidentified, later 3rd century Obverse: Bust right, radiate, illegible. Reverse: Illegible
187	BL4	Unidentified, later 3rd century Obverse: Illegible Reverse: Salus standing left, holding sceptre in left hand and feeding snake, rising from altar left, with patera in right hand, [S]A[L]VS AVGG
206	U/S B	Unidentified, later 3rd century Obverse: Bust right, radiate, illegible. Reverse: Possible standing figure, illegible.
225	U/S B	Unidentified, later 3rd century Obverse: Bust right, radiate, illegible Reverse: Illegible

229	U/S B	Unidentified, later 3rd century Obverse: Bust right, radiate, [...]VS AVG Reverse: Standing figure holding spear [...A]T[...]
304	U/S B	Unidentified, later 3rd century Obverse: Bust right, radiate, [...]VS[...] Reverse: Standing figure, illegible
308	U/S B	Unidentified, later 3rd century Obverse: Bust right, radiate, [...]S AVG Reverse: Salus standing left, holding sceptre in left hand and feeing snake, rising from altar left, with patera in right hand, S[ALVS AVG]
79	U/S A	Radiate or barbarous radiate, later 3rd century Obverse: Bust right, radiate, illegible Reverse: Illegible
136	U/S A	Radiate or barbarous radiate, later 3rd century Obverse: Bust right, radiate, illegible Reverse: Standing figure looking left.
9	AF32	Barbarous radiate of Claudius II, later 3rd century (after AD 268-270) Obverse: Bust right, radiate, probably [DIVO C]LAVDI[O] Reverse: Altar (off-centre and badly struck), CONSE[CRATIO]
233	U/S B	Barbarous radiate of Claudius II, later 3rd century (after AD 268-270) Obverse: Bust right, ?radiate, inscription illegible (probably DIVO CLAVDIO). Reverse: Altar with flames above, [CONSECTR]ATIO
82	U/S A	Barbarous radiate, small, later 3rd century Obverse: Bust right, radiate, no inscription. Reverse: Figure standing front, stylised with straight legs and arms outstretched, no inscription
84	U/S A	Barbarous radiate, later 3rd century Obverse: Odd looking radiate bust with some letters around, IA(unbarred)O[...] Reverse: Standing figure
135	U/S A	Barbarous radiate, later 3rd century Obverse: Bust right, radiate. Reverse: Illegible
137	U/S A	Barbarous radiate, incomplete and unidentified, later 3rd century Obverse: Bust right, radiate
167	BF11	Barbarous radiate, later 3rd century Obverse: Bust right, possibly radiate. Reverse: Illegible
193	BL4	Barbarous radiate, later 3rd century Obverse: Bust right, radiate Reverse: Possibly a standing figure
194	BL4	Barbarous radiate, later 3rd century Obverse: Bust right, radiate, DIVE GVIES [...]VSCIIP Reverse: Standing figure, C(reversed)AES[...]I. ICII
197	BL4	Barbarous radiate, later 3rd century Obverse: Bust right, radiate Reverse: Illegible
232	U/S B	Barbarous radiate, later 3rd century Obverse: Bust right, ?radiate Reverse: Illegible
240	AL55	Barbarous radiate, small, later 3rd century Obverse: Bust right, radiate, no inscription Reverse: Figure walking left, right arm raised in front, left arm held behind, star in left field, no inscription
319	U/S B	Barbarous radiate, small, later 3rd century Obverse: Bust right, radiate, no inscription Reverse: Figure standing left, [...]TAS

**Table 27** The 3rd-century radiates and barbarous radiates (U/S = unstratified from Area A or B)

There were 57 4th-century nummi (Table 28). Of the 34 identifiable coins, 31 were issued by the House of Constantine and largely dated to the first half of the 4th century. This included three nummi

of Constantine I (SF80, SF279, SF305), three of Constantine II (SF134, SF220, SF309), two of Constans (SF179, SF311), one of Theodora wife of Constantius I (issued after her death) (SF262), two of Constantius II (SF133, SF209), one of Magentius (SF8), eleven city commemorative coins (SF32, SF64, SF83, SF148, SF199, SF200, SF218, SF221, SF306, SF315, SF317), and eight which could not attributed to a specific emperor (SF166, SF208, SF227, SF243, SF254, SF299, SF302, SF310). Three coins were also issued by the House of Valentinian, with the coins dating from AD 364-383 (SF26, SF202, SF303).

Twenty-three of the nummi were not identifiable. There were 11 definite nummi (SF28, SF66, SF139, SF158, SF192, SF210, SF292, SF295, SF313, SF316, SF318) and two contemporary copies (SF162, SF231). There were also nine probable/possible nummi (SF52, SF51, SF169, SF205, SF207, SF211, SF228, SF312, SF320) and one possible contemporary copy (SF314). These last ten coins were largely illegible but identified as nummi based on the size of the coin.

SF	Context	Description
302	U/S B	House of Constantine, reverse type issued AD 308-311. Obverse: Bust right, illegible Reverse: Jupiter standing facing, holding thunderbolt and sceptre, [IOVI CONSER]VATORI
254	BF67	House of Constantine, reverse type issued AD 318-320 Obverse: Helmeted bust right, IMP [...]VS NOB CAES Reverse: Two Victories facing holding shield over altar, illegible (VICTORIAE LAETAE PRINC PERP)
299	U/S B	House of Constantine, reverse type issued AD 318-320, Tincinum mint Obverse: Illegible Reverse: Two Victories facing holding shield inscribed [V]OT / [P]R over altar with + on it, VICTOR[IAE] LAETAE PRINC PERP. Mintmark in exergue: PT.
227	U/S B	House of Constantine, reverse type issued AD 321-323 Obverse: Bust, possibly facing left, illegible Reverse: Altar inscribed VOTIS XX (obscured) surmounted by globe and three stars above, [BEATA TRAN]QVILLITAS.
310	U/S B	House of Constantine, reverse type issued AD 330-341 (one or two standards), Trier mint Obverse: Bust right, pearl-diademed [...]NSTAN[...] Reverse: Two soldiers holding spears and shields, one or two standards between them [GLORIA EXERCITVS]. Mintmark in exergue: TRP
166	BF11	House of Constantine, reverse type issued AD 335-341 Obverse: Bust right, pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed, illegible. Reverse: Two soldiers carrying spears and shields, one standard between them, illegible (GLORIA EXERCITVS)
208	U/S B	House of Constantine, reverse type issued AD 335-341 Obverse: Illegible Reverse: (Only the bottom third of the coin is visible) Two soldiers with spears and shields, one standard between them, illegible (GLORIA EXERCITVS)
243	AL2	House of Constantine, reverse type issued AD 337-340 (AVG) or AD c 345-347 (AVGG) Obverse: Bust right, cuirassed and draped, [...]VS] AVG Reverse: Victory advancing left holding wreath and palm, [VICTORIA] AVG or possibly AVGG
32	AL61	House of Constantine, city commemorative coin of Constantinople, coin issued AD 330-340, Rome mint. Obverse: Laureate, helmeted bust of Constantinopolis left, wearing imperial mantle, holding reversed spear, CONSTANTINOPOLIS. Reverse: Victory standing on prow, holding sceptre and leaning on a shield. Mintmark in exergue: RB Epsilon.
199	BL30	House of Constantine, city commemorative coin of Constantinople, coin issued AD 330-340. Obverse: Laureate, helmeted bust of Constantinopolis left, wearing imperial mantle, holding reversed spear, [C]ONS[TANT]INOPO[LIS]. Reverse: (very poor) Victory standing on prow, holding sceptre and leaning on a shield. Mintmark in exergue: T[.]
221	U/S B	House of Constantine, city commemorative coin of Constantinople, coin issued AD 330-340 Obverse: Laureate, helmeted bust of Constantinopolis left, wearing imperial mantle, holding reversed spear, illegible. Reverse: Victory standing on prow, holding sceptre and leaning on a shield.
315	U/S B	House of Constantine, city commemorative coin of Constantinople, coin issued AD 330-340. Obverse: Laureate, helmeted bust of Constantinopolis left, wearing imperial mantle, holding reversed spear [CONSTANTI]NOPO[LIS]. Reverse: Victory standing on prow, holding sceptre and leaning on a shield.

64	AL61	House of Constantine, city commemorative coin of Rome, coin issued AD 330-340. Obverse: Crested and helmeted bust of Roma left, wearing imperial mantle, VRBS [ROMA]. Reverse: She-wolf standing left, head turned back, suckling the twins Romulus and Remus, at least one star above.
83	U/S A	House of Constantine, city commemorative coin of Rome, coin issued AD 330-340. Obverse: Crested and helmeted bust of Roma left, wearing imperial mantle, no inscription Reverse: She-wolf standing left, head turned back, suckling the twins Romulus and Remus, two stars above.
148	U/S A	City commemorative coin of Rome, coin issued AD 330-340. Obverse: Crested and helmeted bust of Roma right, wearing imperial mantle, no inscription Reverse: She-wolf standing left, head turned back, suckling the twins Romulus and Remus.
200	BL30	House of Constantine, city commemorative coin of Rome, coin issued AD 330-340. Obverse: Illegible Reverse: She-wolf standing left, head turned back, suckling the twins Romulus and Remus.
218	U/S B	House of Constantine, city commemorative coin of Rome, coin issued AD 330-340. Obverse: Bust of Roma right (coin so small only the face is visible) (part of the inscription possibly survives to the right of the head but is illegible). Reverse: She-wolf standing left, head turned back, suckling the twins Romulus and Remus.
306	U/S B	House of Constantine, city commemorative coin of Rome, coin issued AD 330-340. Obverse: Crested and helmeted bust of Roma left, wearing imperial mantle, [VRBS ROMA]. Reverse: She-wolf standing left, head turned back, suckling the twins Romulus and Remus, at least one star above.
317	U/S B	House of Constantine, city commemorative coin of Rome, coin issued AD 330-340. Obverse: Crested and helmeted bust of Roma left, wearing imperial mantle, VRBS ROMA. Reverse: (almost illegible) She-wolf standing left, head turned back, suckling the twins Romulus and Remus.
279	BL34	Constantine I, coin issued AD 321-323, Trier mint Obverse: Bust left, laureate, holding eagle-tipped sceptre, CONSTANTIVS AVG. Reverse: Altar inscribed VOTIS XX surmounted by globe and three stars above, BEATA TRANQVILLITAS. Mintmarked in exergue: STR.
305	U/S B	Constantine I, coin issued AD 321-3, Trier mint Obverse: Bust right, helmeted and cuirassed, CONS[TANT]INVS AVG. Reverse: Altar inscribed VOTIS XX surmounted by globe and three stars above, [BEATA TRANQVIL]LITAS. Mintmarked in exergue: [.]TR dot
80	U/S A	Constantine I, coin issued AD 330-335, Trier mint Obverse: Bust right, rosette-diademed, cuirassed and draped, CONSTANTIVS MAX AVG Reverse: Two soldiers holding spears and shields, two standards between them, GLORIA EXERCITVS. Mintmark in exergue: TR.S
309	U/S B	Constantine II, coin issued AD 330-335, ?Trier mint Obverse: Bust right, pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed, CONSTANTINVS IVN NOB C Reverse: Two soldiers holding spears and shields, two standards between them, GLORIA EX[ERC]IT[V]S. Mintmark in exergue: T[.]JP
134	U/S A	Constantine II, coin issued AD 335-340, Lyon mint Obverse: Bust right, pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed, CONSTANTINVS IVN NOB C. Reverse: Two soldiers holding spears and shields, one standard between them, GLORIA EXERCITVS. Mintmark in exergue: [.]PLG
220	U/S B	Constantine II, coin issued AD 335-340 Obverse: Bust right, pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed, [...]ANTINVS IVN NOB C. Reverse: Two soldiers with spears and shields, one standard between them, illegible (GLORIA EXERCITVS).
179	BF51	Constans, coin issued AD 335-341, Trier mint Obverse: Bust right, laurel and rosette-diademed, draped and cuirassed, CONSTANS PF AVG. Reverse: Two soldiers with spears and shields, one standard between them, M in standard, [G]LORIA EXERCITVS. Mintmark in exergue: TRP
311	U/S B	Constans, coin issued AD 335-341, Rome mint Obverse: Bust right, rosette-diademed, draped and cuirassed, DN [FL CONSTA]NS AVG Reverse: Two soldiers holding spears and shields, one standard between them [GLORIA EXERCIT]VS. Mintmark in exergue: R star S.
209	U/S B	Probably Constantius II, coin issued AD 330-335 Obverse: Bust right, pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed, [...CON]STANTIVS A[VG] Reverse: Two soldiers with spears and shields, two standards between them, [GL]OR[IA EXERCIT]VS. Mintmark illegible.



133	U/S A	Constantius II, coin issued AD 348-361, possibly Lyon mint. Obverse: Bust right, pearl-diademed, cuirassed and draped DN CONSTA[N]TIVS PF AVG. Reverse: Soldier standing left, spearing fallen horseman who is bare-headed, forwards, on hands and knees FEL TEMP REPARATIO. Mintmark in exergue: [.]PL[.]
262	BF95	Commemorative coin of Theodora (wife of Constantius I), coin issued AD 337-340, Trier mint. Obverse: Bust right, diademed, draped, [F]L MAX THE[ODO]RAE A[V]G. Reverse: Pietas standing facing, holding a child at her breast, PIET[AS RO]MANA. Mintmark in exergue: TRS (Trier).
8	AF32	Magnentius, coin issued AD 352-353, possibly Arles mint. Obverse: Bust of the Emperor Magnentius, bare-headed, draped and cuirassed, DN MAGNENTIVS P F AVG. Reverse: Large chi-rho between alpha and omega, SALVS DD NN AVG ET CAES. Mintmark in exergue: [S]P[.]
26	AL60	House of Valentinian, reverse type issued AD 364-378 Obverse: Bust right, pearl diademed. No part of inscription visible. Reverse: Emperor walking right, holding labarum (imperial standard) and dragging a captive behind him, [GLORIA RO]-MANO[RVM].
202	BL4	House of Valentinian, reverse type issued AD 364-383, Arles mint. Obverse: Bust right, pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed, [... ]S PF AVG. Reverse: Victory advancing left holding wreath and palm, star in left field SECVRITAS [REI PVBLICAE]. Mintmark in exergue: SCON.
303	U/S B	House of Valentinian, reverse type issued AD 364-383, Arles mint Obverse: Bust right, pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed, illegible. Reverse: Victory walking left holding wreath and palm branch, SECVRITAS REI PVBLICA. Mintmark in exergue: (P)CO[N]
28	AL60	Unidentified, 4th century Obverse: Bust right, pearl-diademed, no inscription. Reverse: Illegible
66	AL61	Unidentified, 4th century Obverse: Illegible. Reverse: Possibly a seated figure with a smaller figure standing in front, but very worn and difficult to make out.
139	U/S A	Incomplete and unidentified, 4th century Obverse: Bust right Reverse: Figure standing/walking right.
158	BF3	Unidentified, 4th century Obverse: Bust right, pearl-diademed, [... ]TN[...] Reverse: Illegible
192	BL4	Unidentified, 4th century Obverse: Bust right. Reverse: Illegible.
210	U/S B	Unidentified, 4th century Obverse: Bust right, pearl-diademed, illegible Reverse: Standing figure, illegible. Mintmark in exergue: TCON.
292	BL79	Unidentified, 4th century Obverse: Bust right, pearl-diademed, illegible Reverse: Illegible.
295	U/S B	Unidentified, 4th century Obverse: Bust right, pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed, CON[... ]NTI[...] Reverse: Figure advancing right
313	U/S B	Unidentified, 4th century Obverse: Bust right, illegible Reverse: Illegible
316	U/S B	Unidentified, 4th century Obverse: Bust right, illegible Reverse: Illegible
318	U/S B	Unidentified, 4th century Obverse: Bust right, pearl-diademed, (CIV)[...] Reverse: Illegible
162	BF3	Contemporary copy of a nummus, very small with incomplete obverse and reverse, 4th century

		Obverse: Bust right Reverse: Just visible is the top of the jug of the sacrificial implements, inscription above [...] (G or O)RI(M)[...]
231	U/S B	Contemporary copy of a city commemorative coin, mid-late 4th century Obverse: Helmeted bust right (very round/fat face and neck), [VRBS] ROMA Reverse: Wolf feeding Romulus and Remus (wolf facing the wrong way with her head to the right rather than the left)
42	AF101	Copper-alloy coin, illegible. Possibly a 4th-century nummus.
51	AF122	Copper-alloy coin, illegible. Probably a 4th-century nummus. Obverse: Bust right. Reverse: Illegible
169	BF17	Copper-alloy coin, illegible. Possibly a 4th-century nummus.
205	U/S B	Copper-alloy coin, illegible. Possibly a 4th-century nummus.
207	U/S B	Copper-alloy coin, illegible. Possibly a 4th-century nummus.
211	U/S B	Copper-alloy coin, illegible. Possibly a 4th-century nummus.
228	U/S B	Copper-alloy coin, probably a 4th-century nummus. Obverse: Illegible. Reverse: possibly a standing figure [...]C[...]
312	U/S B	Copper-alloy coin, illegible. Possibly a 4th century nummus.
320	U/S B	Copper-alloy coin, illegible. Possibly a 4th century nummus.
314	U/S B	Copper-alloy coin, illegible. Possibly a copy of a 4th century nummus (very thick)

**Table 28** The 4th-century nummi and possible nummi (U/S = unstratified from Area A or B)

Finally, 10 coins were of Roman or probable Roman date but could not be further identified to either denomination or date (SF39, SF74, SF75, SF76, SF77, SF138, SF160, SF196, SF281, SF297) (see Appendix 6).

In summary, the vast majority of the Roman coins from this site date from the second half of the 3rd century through to the later 4th century AD, a period of general high loss (Reece 1995, 179). This is typical of coin loss in Colchester, as shown by data compiled by Reece from excavations in Colchester in the 1970s and early 1980s (CAR 4, Table 7, total column), and in Roman Britain in general (Reece 2002, 145). The comparatively low number of coins from the 1st to 2nd century is perhaps not surprising as few contexts were excavated below the town-houses.

### Anglo-Saxon coins

A single Anglo-Saxon primary penny or *sceatta* (SF91), Series A, was recovered from the spoil heap on Area A. Series A dates to either the end of the reign of King Hlothere of Kent (673-685) or King Whitred (685-725), and is generally dated c AD 680-710 (Abramson 2017, 49). Anglo-Saxon coins are rare in Colchester. A similar *sceatta* (Series A3 imitation) was found in 2000 during excavations at 29-39 Head Street, c 90m south-east of the Mercury Theatre, and at this time only 2-3 others were known from the town (CAT Report 268, 28). Anglo-Saxon finds from the west side of Head Street also include a fragment of a saucer brooch of probable 6th century date and parts of two annular loomweights (CAR 1, 8-9; CAT Report 268, 24). The Mercury Theatre *sceatta* therefore adds to the evidence of early Anglo-Saxon occupation in this part of Colchester.

SF	Context	Description
91	U/S A	Primary <i>sceatta</i> , Series A (BMC 2a), c AD 680-710 (North 1991, p59-60, no. 40). Obverse: Bust right, radiate, TIIC in front of bust, broken A with annulet behind head, slightly curved linear and beaded exergual lines. Reverse: Beaded votive standard containing TOT II, tufa with trefoil of pellets above, cross pattée below, broken A to the left, letters to the right difficult to determine.

**Table 29** The Anglo-Saxon *sceatta*

### Medieval coins

Three medieval silver pennies came from Area A, one from medieval pit AF116 (SF49) and two unstratified finds (SF73 and SF146). There was one short cross cut halfpenny and two long cross pennies (Table 30).

SF	Context	Denomination	Description
49	AF116	Long cross penny	Edward I or III, AD 1279-1307 or 1327-1377, York mint. Obverse: Bust facing, EDW[...]. Reverse: Long cross with three pellets in each angle, [CIVI]TAS EBO[RACI].
73	U/S A	Long cross penny	Henry III, probably Class 5 AD 1251-72, London mint (North 1994, p226-227, Class 5) Obverse: Crowned bust facing with sceptre, HENRICVS REX. Reverse: Long cross voided with three pellets in each angle, RICARD ON L[IV]D.
146	U/S A	Short cross cut halfpenny	Short-cross cut halfpenny, AD 1180-1247 (Henry II, Richard I, John or Henry III) (North 1994, p220-223) Obverse: Bust facing crowned and with sceptre, [HENRIC]VS RE[X]. Reverse: Short cross voided with quatrefoil in each angle, [...].ND.

**Table 30** The medieval coins

### Post-medieval coins, trade-tokens and jettons

All of the post-medieval coins, trade-tokens and the jetton came from Area A, with all but one dating to the 17th century (Table 31). All four of the coins were farthings, three of Charles I (SF33, SF145 & SF244) and one of Charles II (SF144). One of the trade tokens was illegible (SF132), but the others were both of Colchester issue. One was a token of Thomas Lumkin of Holy Trinity Parish (SF27) and the other of William Ferris dated 1665 (SF131). The only jetton from the site was probably issued by Wolf Laufer III (SF72).

SF	Context	Denomination	Description
27	AL60	Trade token	Thomas Lumkin of Holy Trinity Parish, Colchester, 17th century. Obverse: Merchant's mark, (rosette) THO. LVMKIN OF COLCHESTER. Reverse: T.L with rosette above and below, (rosette) IN TRENETY PARISH.
33	AL64	Farthing	Rose farthing of Charles I, AD 1625-1649. Obverse: Single arched crown with two sceptres in saltire through it, CAROLV D G MA BRI Reverse: Single rose surmounted by single arched crown, FR ET HI REX Initial mark: crescent Ref.: North 1991, no. 2291, Rose (Type 2).
72	U/S A	Jetton	Probably Wolf Laufer III, AD 1650-70, Nuremberg Rechenpfening jetton. Obverse: Imperial orb surmounted by a cross pattée within a tressure of three arches within a circle WOLFF LAVFER [REC]HENPFENIG M Reverse: Three crowns and three lis, alternating around a central rose, GOTES SEGEN MACHT REICH
131	U/S A	Trade token	William Ferris of Colchester, AD 1665. Obverse: WILLIAM FERRIS around outside, 1665 in centre with a star above and below. Reverse: IN COLCHESTER around outside, *F*/WM in centre.
132	U/S A	Trade token	Virtually illegible. Vague trace of three lines of words on one side but too faint/worn to make out, maybe S[...] / [...]H / I or 1 [...]. Probably 17th century.
144	U/S A	Farthing	Charles II, issued AD 1672-1679. Obverse: Bust left, laureate, cuirassed, CAROLVS A CAROLO. Reverse: Britannia seated left, BRITANNIA (date illegible). Ref.: Spink 2013, no. 3394.
145	U/S A	Farthing	Rose farthing of Charles I, AD 1625-1649. Obverse: Sceptres through crown CAROLV D G MA BRI. Reverse: Crowned Tudor rose FRA ET HI REX, crescent initial mark. Ref.: North 1991, no. 2291, Rose (Type 2).
244	AL2	Farthing	Maltravers 'rounds' farthing of Charles I, issued AD 1634-1636. Obverse: Crown with two sceptres in saltire, CAROLVS D G MAG BRIT. Reverse: Crowned harp, [FRA]N ET HIB REX. Ref.: North 1991, nos. 2280-2, Type 3 Maltravers 'rounds'.

**Table 31** The post-medieval coins, trade-tokens and jettons

### Unidentified coins

Four copper-alloy coins were completely illegible (SF149, SF245, SF298, SF307).

### 7.3.2 The small finds (Figs 35-39)

The 231 small finds recovered during the excavation have been sub-divided into Roman period finds, post-Roman finds, and finds that could not be closely-dated and could therefore be of Roman or post-Roman date.

Functional categories present in this assemblage, following *CAR 2* and *CAR 5*, are:

- Personal adornment or dress
- Toilet, surgical or pharmaceutical instruments
- Objects used in the manufacture or working of textiles
- Household utensils and furniture
- Objects used for recreational purposes
- Objects employed in weighing and measuring
- Objects used for or associated with written communication
- Buildings and services
- Tools
- Fastenings and fittings
- Objects associated with agriculture, horticulture and animal husbandry
- Objects associated with religious beliefs and practices
- Objects the function or identification of which is unknown or uncertain

A full catalogue of all of the small finds can be found in Appendix 6.

### Roman small finds

#### **Personal adornment or dress**

Roman objects of personal adornment or dress were rare. There were eight bone pins, none complete. Using the typology in *CAR 2*, there was one Type 1 pin with plain conical head from AL60 (SF110), two Type 2 pins with two transverse grooves beneath a conical head from AL81 (SF113) and AF77 (SF114), and two Type 3 pins with spherical head from BF92 (SF332) and BL4 (SF334). Another three (SF335, SF336 and SF341) were fragments of swollen shafts. All but one came from post-Roman contexts, with SF113 recovered from a Roman Period 2 make-up layer. Type 1 pins are dated from the ?Flavian to the 4th century, Type 2 from the mid 1st to c 200 AD, and Type 3 from c 200 AD onwards (*CAR 2*, 20-22). Five tapering bone shafts could be from pins or needles, but without the heads cannot be identified further (SF102, SF106, SF327, SF329, SF347).

A fragment of copper-alloy in very poor condition from Boudiccan destruction debris BL77 could be the remains of a pin with spherical knob head (SF290c), categorised by Cool as Group 1C (Cool 1990, 151-154). From post-Roman contexts were a copper-alloy pin from a brooch or buckle from BF47 (SF177) and a fragment of copper-alloy cable armlet from BF50 (SF178). Consisting of a twisted wire with a small strip of plain sheet wrapped around one terminal, the armlet fragment is similar to a double-strand example with hook and eye type fastening from Silchester (Boon 2000, p357, ref. 143). Late Roman/post-Roman demolition layers BL4 and BL5 also produced a semi-circular jet bead with decorated upper edge and wedge-shaped section (SF337) and a short oblate bead of blue/green glass (SF340). Copper-alloy armlets generally date from the late 3rd to 4th centuries with both beads similarly dating from the 3rd to 4th century (*CAR 2*, 32, 35 and 37). A small number of hobnails were also recovered (SF95, SF118, SF161, SF165, SF175, SF204, SF215, SF365, SF366).

**Fig 35.1** SF110, AL60, A247. Bone pin. Incomplete worked bone pin with lower shaft missing. Crummy Type 1 with plain conical head and a tapering shaft (*CAR 2*, ref. 122). 48.6mm long, 1.0g.

**Fig 35.2** SF113, AL81 & above, A298. Bone pin. Incomplete worked bone pin with lower shaft missing. Crummy Type 2 with two transverse grooves beneath a conical head which is faceted and a tapering shaft (*CAR 2*, ref. 198). 55.3mm long, 0.9g.

**Fig 35.3** SF114, AF77, A199. Bone pin. Incomplete worked bone pin with lower shaft missing. Crummy Type 2 with two transverse grooves beneath a small conical head which is faceted and a tapering shaft (*CAR 2*, ref. 194). The pin is stained green. 33.4mm long, 0.4g.

**Fig 35.4** SF332, BF92, B272. Bone pin. Incomplete worked bone pin with lower shaft missing. Crummy Type 3 with spherical head and swollen shaft (*CAR 2*, ref. 252). 51.2mm long, 1.2g.

**Fig 35.5** SF334, BL4, B18. Bone pin. Incomplete worked bone pin with lower shaft missing. Crummy Type 3 with spherical head and swollen shaft (*CAR 2*, ref. 252). 83.5mm long, 2.5g.

**Fig 35.6** SF337, BL4, B40. Jet bead. Complete jet bead, semi-circular in plan with decorated upper edge, wedge-shaped section and two round perforations (2.8mm diameter), notches on upper-edge give impression of sideways elongated S-S-S decoration.

**Fig 35.7** SF340, BL5, B295. Glass bead. Complete opaque blue/green glass, short oblate bead with a 1.8mm perforation (*CAR 2*, ref. 562).

### **Toilet, surgical or pharmaceutical instruments**

From Roman Period 1 quarry pit BF80 was a copper-alloy shaft with circular cross-section which was broken into three joining pieces (SF255). One end included a very small flat piece of sheet at an angle to the shaft, possibly indicating that this could be part of an object like a toilet spoon.

Two fragments of possible mirror came from Roman Period 2 make-up layer AL77 (SF35). Both fragments were highly corroded but included a highly polished surface with evidence of wood grain on the reverse, suggesting they came from a mirror fixed into a wooden frame or box. Mirrors of this type generally date to the second half of the 1st century or the early 2nd century (Eckardt & Crummy 2008, 32)

From post-Roman contexts came a complete set of plain, straight-sided copper-alloy tweezers (SF195), along with the fragmentary remains of an elongated copper-alloy spoon from a spoon-probe (SF116) and an incomplete bone spoon or scoop (SF115).

**Fig 35.8** SF115, AF116, B391. Bone spoon/scoop. Incomplete tapering bone shaft with an elongated spoon- or scoop-shaped hollow carved out of the widest end which has a rounded terminal. Probably a toilet spoon.

**Fig 35.9** SF195, BL4, B60. Tweezers. Complete cast copper-alloy tweezers. Made from a thin strip of copper-alloy folded in half to create two arms and pinched in together below the fold to make a loop. The arms are straight-sided and plain.

### **Objects used in the manufacture or working of textiles**

The only textile-related equipment were two bone needles. Using the typology in *CAR 2* both were Type 2 needles with flat spatulate heads. The first from late Roman/post-Roman demolition debris AL59 (SF107) had a rectangular eye and the second from Roman Period 2 make-up layers AL62/AL64-AL67 (SF108) a figure-of-eight eye. As mentioned above, five fragments of tapering bone shafts could be from either pins or needles, but without the heads cannot be further identified (SF102, SF106, SF327, SF329, SF347).

**Fig 35.10** SF107, AL59, A241. Incomplete bone needle with lower shaft missing. Crummy Type 2a needle with a flat spatulate head, rectangular eye and tapering shaft (*CAR 2*, ref.1982).

**Fig 35.11** SF108, AL62/AL64-AL67, A282. Bone needle. Incomplete bone needle with the top of the head and the tip of the shaft missing. Crummy Type 2b needle with a flat spatulate head and figure-of-eight eye (*CAR 2*, ref.1986).

### **Household utensils and furniture**

From Roman Period 1 Boudiccan destruction debris BL58 was part of the handle of a copper-alloy patera or skillet (SF289), categorised by Lundock (2015) as a 'Handle Pan 2', a basin with a flat horizontal handle. The most common type of 'Handle Pan 2' from Roman Britain has a concentric circle suspension loop on its handle (Lundock 2015, 14-15), and it was this suspension loop that was recovered from BL58. Another fragment of copper-alloy vessel came from Roman Period 2 floor or make-up layer BL48 (SF282) along with a small fragment of open ceramic lamp (SF349). From post-medieval cultivated soil layer AL2 (SF249) was a copper-alloy fitting almost identical to an example recovered during excavations at 21-31 Long Wire Street, Colchester in 1998. This fitting was identified as a coming from a hanging lamp (Crummy 2001, 34, fig 51.2).

Fragments of lava quernstone came from six contexts. The quernstone fragments from Area B were generally small and abraded, coming from Roman Period 1 quarry pit BF80 (SF352) and Boudiccan



destruction debris BL49 (SF355) and BL58 (SF356-SF361), as well as late Roman/post-Roman demolition layer BL31 (SF354) and post-Roman pit BF101 (SF353). The fragment from post-Roman pit AF64 (SF352) is slightly larger and includes segmented furrow dressing.

**Fig 36.12** SF289, BL58, B227. Vessel. Part of the handle of a Roman copper-alloy patera or skillet, categorised by Lundock (2015) as a 'Handle Pan 2 – a basin with a flat horizontal handle'. The fragment is from the disc-shaped end of the handle which is pierced by a round hole and decorated with concentric mouldings. A small triangular-shaped fragment of handle shaft has survived, but the rest has been broken around the disc. The disc is also decorated with three semi-circular lugs, two equidistant apart close to the scar of the handle and the third opposite the handle.

**Fig 36.13** SF282, BL48, B178. Vessel. Slightly misshapen fragment of copper-alloy vessel with plain body and indented rim. Rim diameter of c 90mm.

### Objects used for recreational purposes

Recreational objects included a bone die with ring and dot motifs (SF325) from medieval robber trench BF3 and 17 gaming counters. All but one of the counters were recovered from either late Roman/post-Roman demolition layers or from other post-Roman contexts, the exception being a ceramic counter (SF112) from Roman Period 2 make-up layers (AL62/AL64-AL67).

One of the counters was made of bone (SF328) and was plain with a central indentation (CAR 2, Type 1, p.91). Another was a very crude sandstone rough-out (SF250). The remaining 15 were all ceramic, five made from fragments of tile and ten from sherds of pottery (Table 32). Three of the tile counters were unfinished rough-outs with only two having ground edges and abraded surfaces. Six of the pottery counters were similarly unfinished rough-outs with only four having complete or partly ground edges and abraded surfaces. Of the pottery counters, five were made from fabric GX vessels, two from fabric DG, one from fabric GA, and one was made from the cut-down base from a fabric WA vessel (Matthew Loughton, pers comm).

Small find number	Diameter	Thickness	Comments
Tile counters (measurements for maximum diameter and thickness)			
SF98	c 88.1mm	20.2mm	rough-out
SF99 <b>Fig 36.14</b>	c 42.4mm	13.0mm	ground/smoothed edge with abraded surfaces
SF100 <b>Fig 36.15</b>	c 50.2mm	10.7mm	ground/smoothed edge with abraded surfaces
SF103	c 59.9mm	15.9mm	rough-out
SF104	c 68.0mm	20.8mm	rough-out
Pottery counters (measurements for maximum diameter and thickness)			
SF109	c 20.3mm	8.5mm	rough-out body sherd, fabric GA
SF112	c 60.8mm	9.8mm	rough-out base sherd (edges of body chipped away but brakes not ground), fabric WA
SF251 <b>Fig 36.16</b>	c 16.0mm	4.1mm	ground/smoothed edge with abraded surfaces, body sherd, fabric DG
SF330	c 27.1mm	7.2mm	rough-out, body sherd, fabric GX
SF333	c 24.0mm	7.8mm	rough-out, body sherd, fabric DG
SF338	c 26.6mm	5.5mm	partly ground edge and abraded outer surface, body sherd, fabric GX
SF339	c 38.1mm	8.6mm	partly ground edge and abraded outer surface, body sherd, fabric GB
SF342	c 17.2mm	5.5mm	partly ground edge and abraded outer surface, body sherd, fabric GX
SF343	c 39.0mm	5.5mm	rough-out, body sherd, fabric GX
SF348	c 36.0mm	7.3mm	rough-out, body sherd, fabric GX

**Table 32** The ceramic counters

Archaeological investigations at the Mercury Theatre in the 1990s found 18 pottery counters, at least 11 of which appeared to have come from a stacking set which, once placed one on top of the other

from largest to smallest, made a tall cone similar to children's play toys today (Colchester Archaeological Trust 1998, 34). Therefore, the ceramic counters found during the current excavations could be either gaming counters or pieces of a similar stacking set.

**Fig 36.17** SF325, BF3, B4. Bone die. Complete with ring and dot motifs, opposing sides add up to seven.

**Fig 36.18** SF328, BF42, B112. Bone counter. Complete, counter-sunk with central indentation from the lathe, plain (CAR 2, Type 1), approximately half discoloured (possibly heat-affected).

### Objects used for or associated with written communication

From Roman Period 2 trample or occupation layer AL131 was a lead stylus (SF40). The stylus is small and similar to iron styli of a Manning Type 1 (Manning 1985, 85). These styli have a round-sectioned shaft which tapers to a point at one end, with the opposite end flattened into a small eraser. Commonly of iron, copper-alloy and even bone, lead styli are rare. A fragment of copper-alloy stylus was also recovered from the spoil heap in Area B (SF234). It appears to be similar to Manning's Type 4 (Manning 1985, 85), with decorated shaft and a wedge-shaped eraser with concave sides and a flared convex edge.

**Fig 37.19** SF40, AL131, A392. Complete lead stylus. Shaft has a round cross-section which tapers to a point at one end and has been flattened at the other end into a small semi-circular eraser.

**Fig 37.20** SF234, U/S. Incomplete copper-alloy stylus with eraser and part of the shaft surviving. The shaft has a round cross-section and pinches in close to the break perhaps suggesting that it had moulded decoration. The eraser is distinctly formed and clearly separated from the shaft, it is wedge-shaped with concave sides and a flared convex edge.

### Buildings and services

Occupation/demolition layer BL13 (Roman Period 3) produced a possible decorative brick (SF367). The brick was virtually rectangular in plan with straight-sided edges, a flat back and chamfered front, with all edges and surfaces ground smooth.

From late Roman/post-Roman contexts, mainly demolition layers and layers of cultivated soil, were fragments of worked marble (SF97, SF331, SF344), worked stone (SF345), mosaic cubes (SF326, SF346, SF363) and a large stone tesserae or mosaic cube (SF364). Of particular interest are the 95 mosaic cubes (four of red tile, 91 of white and grey stone) from demolition layer BL33 over Room Q of the Area B town-house. No *in situ* mosaic cubes were found during excavations on the site, although an archaeological evaluation in the 1990s to the west of Area A did reveal a mosaic floor, which is probably part of Room B.

**Fig 37.21** SF367, BL13, B76. Decorative brick. Piece of Roman brick, cut-down and reworked and now almost rectangular in plan (one of the long edges is at a slight diagonal). The edges are straight-sided and ground smooth, and the surfaces have likewise been ground smooth. The front surface has also been chamfered. Some slight damage from two corners.

### Fastenings and fittings

From Roman Period 1 features were a tumbler lock slide-key from pit fill BL78 (SF291) and a lock pin from Boudiccan destruction debris BL49 (SF286). The key bit has six teeth in two rows of three with a sub-rectangular stem connecting to the handle. The square-sectioned handle has six moulded collars, stepped three on either side of a waisted centre, leading to a terminal of three rounded knobs with circular suspension hole. The copper-alloy lock pin has a perforated rectangular-sectioned shaft and flat head with concentric mouldings and a raised central knob within a recess. Similar slide-keys and lock pins have been found at Colchester (CAR 2, ref. 4142 and 4154; CAR 6, p. 185, ref. 1653).

Amongst the remains of a Roman Period 1 demolished clay block wall (AL127) was part of an iron T-clamp (SF119) with anchor-shaped head (Manning 1985, R70-R72). Manning suggests this type of clamp was used for holding curved wood in place (Manning 1985, 132). An L-clamp was also found within late Roman/post-Roman demolition layer AL14 (SF130), with half of an iron strap hinge (SF127) from medieval surface AL57. The hinge has a round pierced plate at one end of the arm which tapers to a point with two circular fixing holes along it. The round plate takes up half of the width of the hinge which must have originally been formed of two plates. Manning states that the number of plates in a

strap-hinge can vary, although the simple arrangement of one and two was the most common (Manning 1985, 126).

Pieces of copper-alloy binding came from Roman Period 2 make-up layer AL56 and Period 3 soil layer AL61. The first (SF24) was a small fragment of copper-alloy sheet with U-shaped section, and the second (SF70) a sheet of copper-alloy rolled into a tapering tube (see *CAR 2*, refs. 4108-4111 for similar examples).

From late Roman/post-Roman demolition debris BL4 (SF203) was a copper-alloy bell-shaped stud. Bell-shaped studs are usually divided into two groups: 1) those with integral, rectangular-sectioned shanks which are pierced at the end, and 2) those with inserted iron shanks, or with integral round- or square-sectioned shanks (Major 2015a). Their precise function is still debated but they seem to be box fittings (Major 2015b). Within the box, those with integral, rectangular-sectioned shanks are generally identified as lock pins and the rest as decorative fittings or handles (*CAR 2*, 124, ref.4143; Allason-Jones 1985; Major 2015a & 2015b). The example from this site is missing its shank, so is of Type 2.

**Fig 38.22** SF291, BL78, B234. Tumbler lock slide key. Complete copper-alloy tumbler lock slide key. The bit has six teeth in two rows of three with a sub-rectangular stem connecting to the handle. Leading from the stem, the square-sectioned handle has three moulded collars stepping down in size to a waisted centre, followed by three moulded collars stepping up in size to the terminal. The terminal has three protruding rounded knobs, one at the top of the terminal and one to each side, with a circular suspension hole.

**Fig 38.23** SF286, BL49, B182. Lock pin. Complete copper-alloy lock-pin with rectangular-sectioned shaft and round head. The head has two concentric mouldings followed by a recessed area within which is a raised central knob. The rectangular-sectioned shaft has a perforated circular hole at the end.

**Fig 38.24** SF203, BL4, B145. Bell-shaped stud. Complete copper-alloy bell-shaped stud. Cast circular head with countersunk face decorated with concentric mouldings, in the centre of which is a projecting boss or cone, which projects beyond the lip of the face. At the back of the head a circular socket would have originally held an inserted shank.

### Objects associated with religious beliefs and practices

Post-Roman quarry pit AF93 produced a small gold tablet (SF1) that was reported to the coroner through the Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS reference: ESS-755330). The tablet had originally been folded vertically down the centre and then twice horizontally. On the surface was a punched inscription in either Latin or possibly Greek.

The following are excerpts from the treasure report produced by Sophie Flynn in communication with Dr Roger Tomlin and Adam Parker (Flynn, Tomlin & Parker 2019):

**Description (see Fig 38.25):** The inscription appears to read INTRAA / ELIOS / OO YY possibly with another smaller 'O' slightly below and to the left of the first 'Y'. Dr Roger Tomlin has suggested that the first two lines can be taken together to mean INTRA A|ELIOS, '*within the Aelii*' or '*enter the Aelii*', though is unable to establish the meaning of such a phrase. He also notes that 'Aelius' was the name of Hadrian and his adopted son Antoninus Pius, which was a fairly popular name in the 2nd century. However, the meaning of the inscription is still unknown. Dr Tomlin goes on to note that the double 'Y' is unusual in Latin inscriptions, being a rare letter that is usually used in transliterating Greek. It should also be noted that there is additional punch dotting on the second 'Y', making it look almost like a 'K' from the Phoenician alphabet.

**Discussion:** The item appears to be Roman based on the inscription style and the context of its discovery. Dr Tomlin notes that clusters of vowels are common in Roman magical texts. Dr Adam Parker explains that when text on these objects (such as those on *lamellae*) don't make sense, it is usual to look instead for evidence that they may have had a 'magical' or talismanic use, by looking for random symbols, magical names (*voces magicae*), nonsensical vowel series, palindromes. However, he notes that any consideration of the 'magical' quality of this item based on the third line should be very tentative, as not enough information about the nature of the inscription as a whole is known. The style of the

inscription itself is very similar to other known examples of small votive tablets, such as two items in the collection of York Museums Trust (YORYM: H4.1 and YORYM: H4.2) which were used to hang within or on a building in a dedicative and religious context. Both of these examples are of copper-alloy however and are slightly differently shaped to this square example.

### **Objects the function or identification of which is unknown or uncertain**

**Copper-alloy:** Ten small and unidentifiable fragments of copper-alloy sheet and scrap were recovered from Period 1 Boudiccan destruction debris BL49, BL58 and BL77 (SF285, SF288, SF290a-b).

A very small copper-alloy ring with incomplete iron attachment came from AL98 (SF68) which was either a Roman Period 2 floor or Period 1 Boudiccan destruction layer. Similar examples found at Romano-British small towns at Wanborough and Camerton where they have been variously identified as an annular brooch (Butcher 2001, p65, no. 145), possible buckle or ring-handle with fastening pin (Jackson 1990, p48, no. 139). Slightly larger examples of copper-alloy ring-handles with iron split-spike loop attachments came from a mid 1st-century casket burial at Skeleton Green (Borrill 1981, 314-315), and the example from the Mercury Theatre could be a decorative ring-handle rather than a dress accessory. An unidentified fragment of a copper-alloy object and two small fragments of scrap also came from Period 2 floor/make-up layer BL48 (SF283, SF284).

From late Roman/post-Roman demolition layers BL3, BL4 and BL5 were a copper-alloy disc with central perforation (SF274) and fragments of copper-alloy sheet and scrap (SF183-SF186, SF270, SF272, SF273), along with two sheets fragments from late Roman/post-Roman pit BF51 (SF180). They are probably of Roman date, but could be post-Roman.

**Fig 38.26** SF68, AL98, A334. Brooch, buckle or ring-handle. Small copper-alloy annular ring with iron pin or attachment, ring is round-sectioned and undecorated, pin/attachment is incomplete.

**Iron:** A square-sectioned object from Roman Period 1 Boudiccan destruction debris BL58 is probably just a nail shank (SF287). From Period 2 make-up layer AL81 was an iron ring, c 58mm diameter (SF125). Late Roman/post-Roman demolition layers BL5 and BL33 produced three iron strips (SF278, SF294) and an iron ring, c 75.0mm diameter (SF201), that are possibly of Roman date but could be later.

**Lead:** Nine fragments of scrap lead came from Roman Period 3 tessellated floor AF143 (SF62) and soil layer AL61 (SF67).

### **Post-Roman small finds**

#### **Personal adornment or dress**

An early medieval finger-ring from AL2 (SF241) is made from a flat strip of copper-alloy which is roughly diamond-shaped in the centre and tapers considerably to thin strips which are twisted around each other to secure the ring. It is decorated with a double row of simple punched rectangular indentations in a diamond shape, with a double row of similar horizontal indentations longitudinally through the centre of the diamond. Generally, of Anglo-Scandinavian form these types of ring usually date from the 9th to the 10th centuries (Flynn 2016; Mainman & Rogers 2000, p2585), with similarly shaped rings recorded from Thetford (Goodall 1984, p68, ref. 12-13) and York (Mainman & Rogers 2000, p2585-2586 & 2649, ref. 10517).

A cast copper-alloy buckle with integral plate (SF22), probably a spur buckle, came from post-medieval track AL5. The rectangular plate is decorated with three closely-set transverse ridges close to the oval frame and includes two integral rivets to attach the buckle to the leather strap. The buckle dates to c 1250-1400 (Whitehead 1996, p32-35).

A medieval copper-alloy dress pin with wire wound head (CAR 5, Type 1, p7) came from AF21 (SF5), with a fragment of pin from BF3 (SF157). A composite two-piece copper-alloy button with separate

embedded drawn copper-alloy wire shank and spherical head from AL5 (SF36) probably dates from the late 13th to the mid 14th century (Read 2005, p26).

Post-medieval dress accessories included a copper-alloy dress pin with flat round head from BL1 (SF181), and two lace-ends and a wire loop (eyelet) from AL5 (SF23). Both of the lace-ends, as categorised in *CAR 5*, are of Type 2, made folding a piece of sheet metal in from either one or both long edges so that the edge(s) cut into, and firmly hold, the leather of the lace (*CAR 5*, 13). The lace-ends and wire loop (eyelet) date from the mid 16th to the late 17th century (*CAR 5*, 13-14). A plain single-looped square buckle is probably of post-medieval date (SF151), and a spherical glass paste bead from AL60 (SF111) is late post-medieval/modern. From AF116 was a very thin sheet of metal cut/punched into a D-shaped frame with rectangular notch on the straight-edge leading to a rectangular plate (SF92). Presumably part of buckle, this is possibly of post-medieval/modern date.

**Fig 38.27** SF241, AL2, A413. Finger-ring. Complete but slightly damaged and squashed copper-alloy finger-ring. Made of a thin and flat strip of copper-alloy which is roughly diamond-shaped at its widest (19.7mm by 9.6mm) and tapers considerably to thin strips which are twisted around each other to secure the ring. The front of the ring is decorated with a double row of simple punched rectangular indentations in a diamond shape, with a double row of similar horizontal indentations longitudinally through the centre of the diamond.

**Fig 38.28** SF22, AL5, A40. Almost complete cast copper-alloy buckle with integral plate. Single oval loop with attachment for the missing pin projecting into the frame. The plate is rectangular, tapers very slightly and has two integral rivets and a transverse guide bar on the reverse. It is decorated on the front with three closely-set transverse ridges close to the frame. Pin missing. Probably a spur buckle, c 1250-1400 (Whitehead 1996, 32-35).

### Objects used in the manufacture or working of textiles

An unstratified lead cloth seal (SF87) from Area A is in poor condition consisting of a rivet disc (with rivet stub missing) and part of the connecting strip, with a small part of the rove disc surviving on the reverse. The front of the disc is damaged and obscured, and it is uncertain if any of the seal impression remains. Another unstratified fragment of irregularly folded lead sheet from Area A (SF140) is possibly part of a cloth seal. It has a triangular knot-work impression on one side and is cross-hatched on the other. A very small fragment of lead from BL1 (SF269) includes a raised crescent and the almost illegible initials which may read M / V / , and may also be part of a cloth seal.

### Household utensils and furniture

From medieval hearth AF15 was an incomplete and fragmentary Purbeck marble mortar (SF252). Similar medieval mortars have previously been recovered from sites in Colchester like Lion Walk, Middleborough and Long Wyre Street (*CAR 5*, p39-41). Nine joining pieces from the Mercury example form part of a straight-sided mortar with pecked outer wall and smoothed inner surface. Given the discovery of this object within the hearth of a medieval building, it is likely that the mortar is domestic in origin. However, it could possibly be a holy water stoup from the adjacent medieval church which preceded the current church of St Mary's on the Walls. A stoup is a vessel made to hold holy water, usually placed near the main door to the church and set into a small recess or on a free-standing pillar, and used by worshippers to wash their hands entering or leaving the church (Britain Express 2019).

Also of medieval date was an iron candlestick (SF120) from trackway AF1. The L-shaped socketed candlestick had a square-sectioned pointed shaft which would have been secured into a wall, and a circular socket made of folded iron sheet. Similar examples recorded by Egan (2010, p143) and Goodall (2011, p300) date from the 13th century onwards. The candlestick is likely to have come from the medieval building on the site but, like the mortar, may also possibly have come from the adjacent medieval church.

**Fig 39.29** SF252, AF15, A179. Stone Mortar. Incomplete and fragmentary, made of Purbeck marble. There are nine joining pieces and two other fragments forming c 75% of the total diameter (c 215mm external diameter). The fragments are from the lower sides of the mortar, the rim is completely missing and most of the base is missing. The mortar is straight-sided with a pecked outer wall and a smoothed internal surface. Probably a domestic mortar, medieval.

**Fig 39.30** SF120, AF1, A21. Iron candlestick. L-shaped socketed candlestick with square-sectioned tapering shaft (to be hammered into a wall) and circular socket made of folded iron sheet.



### **Objects employed in weighing and measuring**

A cylindrical lead weight with sub-square central hole (SF323), probably a medieval/post-medieval net or fishing weight, was an unstratified find.

### **Objects used for or associated with written communication**

A complete lead pencil (SF15) dating from the 16th century onwards came from AL2 (Webley 2019). A neat, slim, faceted lead cylinder with one end sharpened to a point, they are generally recorded as lead pencils although they could have been used as raw materials for either soldering or producing lead window comes (Webley 2019).

### **Buildings and services**

Two pieces of worked stone came from modern build-up/cultivated soil AL6 (SF101) and post-medieval/modern buried topsoil/cultivated soil BL1 (SF350).

### **Tools**

Found in post-medieval trench BF88 was an incomplete iron object with leaf-shaped (lanceolate) head. It is similar to the heads of both Roman and medieval spoon bits as illustrated by Manning (1985, fig 5.3, refs. B55 & B56) and Goodall (2011, p24, refs B40-B69), but could equally be of post-medieval date.

### **Fastenings and fittings**

Iron fastenings and fittings of medieval and post-medieval date include a rove (SF239) and a hinge pivot (SF275) from demolition debris AL11 and BL5, and a hinge (SF253) from robber trench BF6 (Goodall 2001, 164-165). An iron key with round loop handle and round-sectioned shaft (SF126) came from pit AF134, and an iron lock plate (SF129) was found amongst material of post-medieval/modern date that now appears to have truncated the top of medieval robber trench AF108.

From pit AF134 was a fragment of possible lead window came (SF57). Three lead fittings, each with a head parallelogram in shape with long lead strips attached to the reverse, were also recovered from AL2 (SF248) and AL5 (SF21). The strips are too irregular for the objects to be nails, but were presumably used as some type of fitting or fastening.

A post-medieval/modern lead washer was an unstratified find (SF224) and a large lead rivet came from post-medieval/modern buried topsoil/cultivated soil BL1 (SF267).

### **Objects associated with agriculture, horticulture and animal husbandry**

From metallised surface/track AF1 was a post-medieval one-piece crotal bell (SF4) with very worn sunburst design and bell founder's hammer in a shield. The presence of the bell suggests that the track may have been used to move animals around agricultural land during this period.

### **Military equipment**

Four lead musket balls were recovered from AL2 (SF17) and as unstratified finds in Area A (SF71) and Area B (SF321). The musket balls likely date to the English Civil War and the Siege of Colchester.

### **Objects the function or identification of which is unknown or uncertain**

**Copper-alloy:** A fragment of copper-alloy open-mouthed bell came from medieval cultivated soil AL3 (SF20). Unstratified finds include a post-medieval/modern tag (SF85).

**Bone:** A possible piece of post-medieval/modern bone inlay with eight evenly spaced diagonal notches came from demolition debris AL19 (SF105).

### **Undated small finds of Roman or post-Roman date**

#### **Household utensils and furniture**

A fragment of copper-alloy vessel in very poor condition but with rounded rim and moulded strip came from medieval robber trench BF3 (SF154).

A small cluster of iron objects (SF2) from demolition debris BL4 included a lock (SF2a), two small chest or casket handles (SF2d & e), three diamond-shaped roves (SF2h, l & m), a staple (SF2j) and a bar (SF2b), as well as strips (SF2b, c, f, g, k) and nails (SF2f & i). The lock consisted of two square-plates with a circular mechanism in between, and the presence of the handles and roves may suggest that the objects were fittings associated with a chest or casket.

### **Objects employed in weighing and measuring**

From three post-Roman contexts and recovered as unstratified finds were five disc-shaped lead weights. Three were similar in size and shape at c 30-33mm diameter and 31.8-46.3g (SF16, SF237, SF296). The other two were much smaller, one (5.0g) has a recessed panel on one side with a circle in the centre (SF58) and the other (weighing only 1.7g) had been cut in half (SF94).

A cast copper-alloy acorn-shaped weight was also an unstratified find (SF235). Similar objects recorded on the Portable Antiquities Scheme database are recorded as weights but have been dated as Roman (SWYOR-5186CB, BH-DF03F7), and medieval/post-medieval (YORYM-5C1B40) to post-medieval/modern (ESS-BEC514, DEV-5D4E8E).

### **Fastenings and fittings**

Recovered from post-Roman contexts were two copper-alloy nails, with flat (SF14) and convex heads (SF29), three incomplete copper-alloy studs with convex heads (SF25, SF37, SF142), and one possible flat head from a stud (SF174). Similar examples of these nails and studs have previously been found in Colchester in both Roman and post-Roman contexts (*CAR 2*, 115-118; *CAR 5*, 80-81). However, stud SF29 is very similar to a Roman example published in *CAR 2* from Lion Walk (*CAR 2*, 115-116, ref. 3081) and could therefore date to the Roman period.

Enamelled copper-alloy studs have also previously been found in Colchester in both Roman and medieval contexts (*CAR 2*, 118, ref. 3217-3221; *CAR 5*, 81, ref. 3204), and an enamelled stud (SF152) from excavations at the Mercury Theatre was recovered as an unstratified find. The stud has a square head with eight protruding round knobs, two on each side, which were probably enamelled. The square head is enamelled blue with a white circle in each of the four corners, and enamel within each of the white circles is now missing. In the centre of the head is another circle of green enamel with a smaller yellow enamel circle inside. On the reverse of the stud is a substantial moulded circular-sectioned rivet/shank.

Also of either Roman or post-Roman date were seven copper-alloy rings, two recovered from late Roman/post-Roman demolition layers (SF276, SF277), two from other post-Roman contexts (SF30, SF50) and three as unstratified finds (SF150).

**Fig 39.31** SF152, U/S, A400. Cast copper-alloy stud. Square head with eight protruding knobs, two on each side set in from the corners, and a recess in each of the knobs probably held enamel but no trace now survives. Inside a square recess on the head is an area of enamelling consisting of a blue square with four white circles, one in each corner. Each circle contained enamel in another colour (now missing). A fifth circle is located in the centre of the square, consisting of a yellow circle inside a green circle. A substantial moulded rod-shaped fixing is located on the reverse.

### **Objects the function or identification of which is unknown or uncertain**

All of the items listed here either came from post-Roman contexts or were recovered as unstratified finds.

**Copper-alloy:** A piece of binding (SF7), a possible fragment of strip mount (SF18), unidentified objects (SF96, SF143), a disc (SF155), a pellet (SF222), strip and sheet fragments (SF44, SF56, SF172, SF182, SF213, SF247, SF257, SF259, SF265), and pieces of scrap (SF19, SF41, SF55, SF86, SF168, SF214, SF219).

**Iron:** Strip fragments (SF31, SF117, SF121, SF122, SF261), unidentified objects (SF123, SF164), a fragment of square-sectioned rod (SF124) and an unidentified fragment (SF128).

**Lead:** Three unidentified fragments of lead object (SF10, SF266, SF324), two lead tubes (SF238, SF322), five lead discs (SF212, SF226, SF246, SF263, SF264), three fragments of lead sheet (SF3), two lead strips (SF88, SF89) and 54 pieces of scrap lead (SF43, SF46-8, SF52, SF54, SF59, SF63, SF90, SF93, SF141, SF156, SF170, SF171, SF188, SF191, SF216, SF217, SF223, SF236, SF258, SF268).

### 7.3.3 The iron nails

A total of 468 iron nails were recovered weighing over 5kg. All of the nails have been catalogued individually by context, and the catalogue is based on a visual description of the nails with weights and measurements, none were x-rayed. The nails were broadly catalogued as:

- Complete (all parts of the nail present);
- Incomplete (part of the nail shank is missing, the head is always present but can also be incomplete);
- Head (nail head only, shank completely missing);
- Shank (nail shank only, head completely missing).

The nails were in generally poor condition being highly corroded, and most were incomplete with only 75 (16%) complete. A full catalogue of the nails can be found in the site archive, the following is a summary.

One hundred and four (22%) iron nails came from Roman Period contexts, 220 (47%) from late Roman/post-Roman demolition layers, and 144 (31%) from other medieval, post-medieval and modern contexts. Roman period nails were identified according to Manning (1985, 133-137).

#### Roman Period 1

Sixty-four iron nails, 416.2g, came from Roman Period 1 contexts with most coming from Boudiccan destruction layers. There were four complete nails, 18 incomplete nails, 39 shank fragments, two head fragments and one largely obscured within corrosion. Where it was possible to determine all but one of the nails was of a Manning Type 1b, with square-sectioned shanks and flat round heads (11-17mm diameter), the complete nails ranging in length from 41.2mm to 86.2mm. One incomplete nail was over 146mm long so was probably a Manning Type 1a with a head diameter of 25mm. One nail was clenched.

#### Roman Period 2

Twenty-nine iron nails, 448.8g, came from Roman Period 2 contexts. There were seven complete nails, ten incomplete and 12 shank fragments. Where it was possible to determine all of the nails were of a Manning Type 1b with square-sectioned shanks and flat round heads (11-20mm diameter), the complete nails ranging in length from 43.9mm to 97.3mm. One nail had a distinctly melted appearance and one was clenched.

#### Roman Period 3

Eleven iron nails, 153.0g, came from Roman Period 3 contexts. There were three complete nails, six incomplete and two shank fragments. Where it was possible to determine all of the nails were of a Manning Type 1b with square-sectioned shanks and flat round heads (12-20mm diameter), the complete nails ranging in length from 57.3mm to 87.3mm. Three of the nails were clenched.

#### Late Roman/post-Roman demolition layers

Two hundred and twenty iron nails, 2122.7g, came from late Roman/post-Roman demolition layers. Most of the nails are likely to be of Roman date, used in the construction of the town-houses and discarded during the robbing of reusable material in the later Roman and medieval periods. However, as medieval material was found within most of these contexts it is possible that at least some of the nails could be of medieval date. There were 28 complete nails, 63 incomplete, 128 shank fragments and one head fragment. Where possible to determine the nails had square-sectioned shanks and flat round heads (10-26mm diameter) with the complete nails ranging in length from 39.6mm to 131.2mm. If Roman, most were of Manning Type 1b. However, one complete nail measured 141.3mm long and another shank (with head missing) was 162.6mm long and again, if Roman, these are probably of Manning Type 1a. One nail also had a rectangular head 24mm long but no wider than the shank; if Roman, this could be a Manning Type 3. Twenty of the nails were clenched and another three were U-shaped, suggesting that they had been pulled-out.

**Medieval, post-medieval and modern**

One hundred and forty-four iron nails, 1912.6g, came from other medieval, post-medieval and modern contexts. There were 33 complete nails, 52 incomplete, 56 shank fragments and two heads. As considerable quantities of Roman material came from these post-Roman contexts, it is impossible to determine whether these nails are of Roman, medieval, post-medieval or modern date. Most do have square-sectioned shanks and flat round heads, but at least two round-sectioned nails were identified in modern features and medieval pit AF116 produced a nail with large rectangular head (c 48mm by 37mm).

## 7.4 Glass (Fig 40) by Laura Pooley

### Roman glass

A small quantity of Roman glass, totalling 44 fragments at 188.3g, was recovered from 30 contexts of Roman and post-Roman date spread fairly evenly between Areas A and B, and including one fragment found during monitoring (Table 33). Two of the fragments from AL19 and AF98 were from panes of blue/green window glass but all other fragments were vessel glass. Most of the fragments (30) of vessel glass were unidentifiable body sherds of blue/green, pale green, green, pale blue, greenish-yellow and colourless glass.

Identifiable fragments in blue/green glass included part of a ribbed (pillar-moulded) bowl (WBF3), a fragment of out-turned rim (AL77), a ribbon handle (AF108) and the base of a bottle decorated in relief with concentric circles (BL4). Another fragment in blue/green glass probably came from the rim of a bottle (BL5) and included a strip of silver/silver-coloured material set into the glass with both an **X** and 11 short lines cut into it (graffiti). Of these fragments, the piece of ribbed (pillar-moulded) bowl dates from AD 43 to late 1st/early 2nd century, the jar with collar rim from the late 1st to early/mid 2nd century, and the bottle rim from the 1st-2nd century.

A fragment in colourless glass came from a wide rimmed plate (BF44) dating from c late 1st to mid/late 2nd century. Also in colourless glass were five straight-sided fragments with fire-rounded rims and horizontal linear abrasions (AL11, BL3, BF5, BF92). These fragments are likely from c later 2nd to mid 3rd century cylindrical cups (Price & Cottam 1998). Finally, fragments of base with base rings were also recorded in greenish-colourless and pale green glass.

Context	Finds no.	Description	Qt.	Wt. (g)	Date
Area A					
AL7	A4	Fragment of pale green vessel glass, very thick and tightly curved	1	11.1	Roman
AL11	A86	<b>Fig 40.1</b> Fragment of colourless vessel glass, straight-sided with fire-rounded and fire-thickened rim, with horizontal linear abrasions across whole fragment. From a cylindrical cup, c later 2nd to mid 3rd century (Price & Cottam 1998, 99-100; CAR 8, 82-85). EVE 0.06.	1	1.7	Roman, c later 2nd to mid 3rd century
AL12	A57	Fragment of blue/green vessel glass	1	2.7	Roman
AL18	A187	Fragment of blue/green vessel glass	1	2.4	Roman
AL19 Sq 4	A105	Fragment from the edge of a pane of window glass, blue/green.	1	8.4	Roman
AL69	A269	Fragment of blue/green vessel glass	1	17.9	Roman
	A286	Fragment of blue/green vessel glass	1	3.7	Roman
AL77	A274	<b>Fig 40.2</b> Fragment of blue/green vessel glass. Out-turned rim fragment with a fold on the upper body, similar to an example dated to the mid 1st century in CAR 8, p101-102, ref. 703.	1	5.4	Roman, ?mid 1st century
AL92	A327	Fragment of pale green vessel glass	1	1.1	Roman
AL93	A388	Two fragments of blue/green vessel glass	2	7.5	Roman
AL107	A348	Fragment of greenish vessel glass with two bands of horizontal linear cut/abraded decoration.	1	0.8	Roman
AF62	A149	Fragment of blue/green vessel glass	1	7.7	Roman
AF93	A236	Fragment of blue/green vessel glass	1	4.1	Roman
AF98	A384	Fragment from the edge of a pane of window glass, blue/green.	1	12.4	Roman
AF108	A259	Fragment of a blue/green ribbon handle	1	2.7	Roman
AF115	A262	Fragment of blue/green vessel glass	1	1.2	Roman
AF116	A258	Fragment of pale blue vessel glass	1	0.6	Roman
AF159	A355	Fragment of blue/green vessel glass	1	5.4	Roman



Area B					
BL1	B264	Fragment of greenish-colourless vessel base with complete oval, irregularly-shaped base ring.	1	11.3	Roman
BL4	B25	Small fragment of pale green vessel base with base ring	1	1.0	Roman
BL4 Sq A	B34	Fragment of blue/green vessel glass	1	0.6	Roman
BL4 Sq B	B50	Fragment from the base of blue/green glass bottle decorated in relief with concentric circles, shape of bottle cannot be determined.	1	29.0	Roman
BL5 Sq AA	B291	<b>Fig 40.3</b> Fragment of blue/green vessel glass, from a bottle, jug or flask, with broad horizontal rim, edge bent out, up, in and flattened. The fragment includes a small vertical strip of silver/silver-coloured material, 8mm long by 1mm wide, set into the surface of the glass running from the flattened rim down the neck of the fragment. Next to this is an incised <b>X</b> . Also cut into the flattened rim are 11 short lines, c 1-1.5mm long, spaced 1.5-3mm apart.	1	5.1	Roman, ?1st-2nd century
BL5 Sq AH	B292	Fragment of green vessel glass	1	0.4	Roman
BL5 Sq AF	B296	Fragment of colourless, slightly cloudy, vessel glass.	1	0.2	Roman
BL5 Sq AC	B299	Fragment of blue/green vessel glass	1	1.5	Roman
BL5 Sq AF	B305	Fragment of blue/green vessel glass Fragment of colourless, slightly cloudy, vessel glass.	1 1	0.2 0.2	Roman
BL5 Sq AD	B325	Fragment of blue/green vessel glass with horizontal linear wheel-cut/abraded decoration over entire piece.	1	3.2	Roman
BL5 Sq AT	B390	<b>Fig 40.4</b> Small fragment of colourless vessel glass, slightly cloudy in appearance, straight-sided with vertical fire-rounded rim and horizontal linear abrasions over rim. From a cylindrical cup, c later 2nd to mid 3rd century (Price & Cottam 1998, 99-100; <i>CAR 8</i> , 82-85)	1	3.5	Roman, c later 2nd to mid 3rd century
BL30	B134	Fragment of blue/green vessel handle, consisting of an oval-sectioned rod which tapers and twists slightly towards the narrower end.	1	0.9	Roman
BL34	B166	Fragment of blue/green vessel glass	1	1.4	Roman
	B167	Fragments of colourless vessel glass	2	0.9	Roman
BL58	B220	Fragment of pale blue vessel glass	1	0.6	Roman
BL87	B372	Fragment of pale blue vessel glass	1	5.5	Roman
BF3	B5	Fragment of colourless vessel glass, slightly cloudy in appearance, with fire-rounded rim and horizontal linear abrasions across whole piece. Similar to examples from AL11 (finds no. A86) and BL5 (finds no. B390), from a cylindrical cup, c later 2nd to mid 3rd century (Price & Cottam 1998, 99-100; <i>CAR 8</i> , 82-85).	1	0.7	Roman, c later 2nd to mid 3rd century
BF6	B63	Fragment of greenish-yellow vessel glass	1	0.6	Roman
BF44	B128	<b>Fig 40.5</b> Fragment of colourless vessel glass from a wide rimmed plate, c late 1st to mid/late 2nd century (Price & Cottam 1998, 55-59). Fragment has wide horizontal rim with shallow curved body.	1	3.4	Roman, c late 1st to mid/late 2nd century
BF68	B187	Fragment of blue/green vessel glass	1	2.1	Roman
BF92	B283	<b>Fig 40.6</b> Two joining fragments of colourless vessel glass, slightly cloudy in appearance, with fire-rounded and fire-thickened rim, straight-sided. From a cylindrical cup, c later 2nd to mid 3rd century (Price & Cottam 1998, 99-100; <i>CAR 8</i> , 82-85).	2	14.9	Roman, c later 2nd to mid 3rd century
Monitoring					

WBF3	WB6	Fragment from the body of a blue/green ribbed (pillar-moulded) bowl, AD 43 to late 1st/early 2nd century (Price & Cottam 1998, 44-6).	1	4.3	Roman, AD 43 to late 1st/early 2nd century
------	-----	---	---	-----	--

**Table 33** Roman glass listed by context

### Post-Roman glass

Post-Roman glass was rare with only five fragments (38.6g) recovered from medieval and post-medieval features in Area A (Table 34).

Context	Finds no.	Description	Qt.	Wt. g	Date
AL2	A402	Thick fragment of black glass, probably from a bottle.	1	17.7	Post-medieval
AL18	A187	Fragment of colourless window glass, pitted with a matt finish on one side, front has slight iridescence with single cut-mark along length and short feathered cut-marks along edge. Possibly a waste fragment from the church.	1	3.2	Medieval/ post-medieval
AF62	A149	Fragments of green vessel glass covered in thick iridescence	2	16.1	Post-medieval
AF145	A344	Fragment of colourless vessel glass, some slight iridescence	1	1.6	Post-Roman

**Table 34** Post-Roman glass listed by context

## 7.5 Clay tobacco pipe

by Laura Pooley

Twenty fragments of clay tobacco pipe (106.4g) came from 11 contexts, with most recovered from Area A. Eighteen were stem fragments and two were bowls of Colchester Type 6 (c 1660-80) and Type 7 (c 1670-1700) (CAR 5, 49).

Context	Finds no.	Description	No.	Wt. g
AL2	A402	Stem fragment	1	6.1
	A406	Stem fragments	5	16.8
AL6	A25	Stem fragment	1	4.2
		Complete bowl of Colchester Type 6 dated c 1660-80 (CAR 5, 49, ref. 2269, 2272). Stem missing, bottered rim, 80% rouletted/milled, pronounced central swelling to bowl favoured by local makers, plain heel incomplete, burnt black/grey over 75% of body. Retained in the archive.	1	10.6
AL57	A237	Stem fragments, one includes a plain round heel	3	17.8
AL60	A263	Stem fragment	1	4.6
AL64	A353	Stem fragments	2	10.3
AF5	A39	Stem fragment	1	4.3
AF41	A138	Fragment from the body of a bowl, no internal sooting/dicolouration	1	3.7
AF99	A249	Stem fragment	1	2.7
AF114	A261	Stem fragment, burnt	1	2.9
BF43	B110	Stem fragment	1	3.4
WBL2	WB1	Complete bowl of Colchester Type 7 dated c 1670-1700 (CAR 5, 49, ref. 2634-2636). Most of stem missing, bottered rim, 25% rouletted/milled, plain heel. Retained in the archive.	1	19.0

**Table 35** Clay tobacco pipe listed by context (all discarded unless otherwise stated)

## 7.6 Slate, unworked stone and miscellaneous items

by Laura Pooley

### Slate (Table 36)

Pieces of roofing slate were recovered from 21 contexts of medieval, post-medieval and modern date. Of a light or medium blue-grey, the pieces laminate easily and no complete tiles were present. The assemblage, which totals 64 pieces at 2,734g, is fragmentary with an average weight of only 42.7g. Eight of the fragments had a peg-hole, two had double peg-holes set close together, and another two had mortar adhering to one side.

Slate came from nine medieval contexts with pottery, where present, dating from c 1200-1550. This is particularly interesting as medieval roofing slate in Colchester is rare and usually associated with high status buildings. Slates recovered during excavations at Fenwicks on the High Street were probably associated with an early medieval stone house (CAT Report 1150), with similar roofing slates found during excavations at Colchester Castle bailey on the site of the medieval hall (Drury 1982, 348 and plate B). The hall is dated to the Norman period with initial construction in the late 11th century (c AD 1074-1076) and later alterations (CAR 1, 67-69). More generally, the use of slates probably predates the ready availability of clay tiles from the 14th century onward (Ryan & Andrews 1993). A brief summary of medieval slates in London shows they are also relatively rare, appearing in contexts dating from the late 12th century (Egan 2015). Remains of a medieval building were excavated on the site, but this is unlikely to have been a high status building with slate roof. Perhaps instead the roofing slate came from either the medieval church of St Mary's at the Walls.

Context	Finds no.	Description	No.	Wt. g
Area A				
AL2	A406	Fragment	1	39
	A407	Fragment	2	96
AL2/AL5	A190	Fragments, one had two peg-holes c 15mm apart, one peg-hole is round c 8mm diameter and the other oval, c 8mm by 11.0mm. Retained as a sample.	4	308
AL4	A37	Fragments	2	1
AL5	A20	Fragments, includes two with single round peg-hole (c 9mm diameter), one with two peg-holes (c 18mm apart, c 8mm diameter and c 8mm by 11mm) which is now fractured into two identical pieces) and two with mortar on one side. Four retained as a sample.	12	1,386
	A173	Fragment with one round peg-hole c 9mm diameter	1	85
AL6	A24	Fragment	1	8
	A25	Fragments	3	62
AL10	A186	Fragment	1	3
AL18	A72	Fragment	1	1
AL60	A306	Fragment	1	67
AF1	A17	Fragment with oval peg-hole c 12mm by 9mm. Retained as a sample.	1	138
AF7	A28	Fragment	1	7
AF9	A13	Fragments	2	9
AF19	A193	Fragment	1	20
AF21	A180	Fragment with peg-hole (size of peg-hole not recorded)	1	62
AF34	A71	Fragment	1	9
AF53b	A171	Fragments	6	68
AF77	A191	Fragments with peg-hole (size of peg-hole not recorded)	2	26
AF115	A262	Fragment	1	10
AF116	A258	Fragments	7	53
	A369	Fragment with peg-hole (size of peg-hole not recorded)	1	12
AF131	A351	Fragment with peg-hole (size of peg-hole not recorded)	1	135

AF193	A403	Fragment	1	13
Area B				
BL5	B299	Fragment	1	41
BL5	B340	Fragment	1	5
BF88	B266	Fragments	4	39
	B270	Fragments	3	31

**Table 36** Slate listed by context (all discarded unless otherwise stated).

### Unworked stone (Table 37)

Fragments of unworked stone included 44 pieces of septaria (8.71kg) and seven pieces of sandstone/limestone (11.69kg) from 14 contexts mostly of post-Roman date. Most of the stone came from demolition layers AL11 and AL19 over Rooms A and C of the Roman town-house, and were probably part of the robbed-out remains of wall foundations from the building. A burnt pebble was also recovered from BL5.

Context	Finds no.	Description	Qt.	Wt. g
Area A				
AL2	A412	Fragment of sandstone	1	3428
AL5	A173	Fragment of septaria	1	71
AL11 Sq 1	A93	Fragment of sandstone	1	61
AL11 Sq 5	A88	Fragment of septaria	1	16
AL11 Sq 6	A96	Fragment of septaria	1	7
AL11 Sq 6	A124	Fragment of septaria	1	25
AL11 Sq 6	A125	Fragments of septaria	3	128
AL11 Sq 12	A123	Fragment of septaria	1	84
AL11 Sq 19	A122	Fragment of septaria	1	216
AL11 Sq 19	A116	Fragments of septaria	10	2234
AL11 Sq 20	A92	Fragment of septaria with mortar	1	384
AL19	A134	Fragment of sandstone	1	1,377
AL19 Sq 10	A91	Fragment of sandstone	1	808
AL19 Sq 11	A140	Fragments of septaria, large, one covered in mortar	2	2,685
AL19 Sq 14	A144	Fragment of septaria	2	440
AL60	A306	Fragment of septaria	1	572
AF7	A11	Fragments of septaria	7	820
AF8	A12	Fragments of septaria	4	279
AF31	A51	Fragments of septaria (chips)	2	26
Pile 8	A167	Fragment of sandstone with quartz vein	1	605
Area B				
BL4/BL33	B157	Large fragment of sandstone	1	2,568
BL5	B323	Pebble, discoloured red through burning	1	831
BL6	B374	Fragment of septaria	1	125
BL20	B134	Fragment of septaria	1	559
BF15	B27	Fragment of septaria	1	38
Monitoring				
WBL7	WB4	Large fragment of limestone	1	2,843

**Table 37** Unworked stone listed by context (all discarded)

### Miscellaneous material (Table 38)

Small fragments of metal-working debris were recovered from post-Roman layers AL3, AL19 and AL55, with a larger fragment from fortress period wall foundation BF79. Vitrified/glassy material came from medieval robber trench AF72 and early Roman contexts AL70 (Period 2), AL92 (Period 1) and



BL78 (Period 1). Fragments of clinker/coke were also recovered from modern features AF6 (post-hole) and AF97 (pit).

Context	Finds no.	Description	Qt.	Wt. g
Metal-working debris				
AL3	A60	Fragment	1	13
AL19 Sq16	A146	Fragment	1	2
AL55	A226	Fragment	1	49
BF79	B235	Large fragment	1	2,252
Vitrified material				
AL70	A271	Vitrified material	3	21
AF72	A235	Vitrified blob, glassy appearance	1	96
AL92	A327	Fragment	1	6
BL78	B231	Vitrified material plus one piece of fired clay	2	32
Clinker/coke				
AF6	A10	Fragment (discarded)	1	2
AF97	A315	Fragment (discarded)	1	13

**Table 38** Miscellaneous material listed by context

## 7.7 Shell

by Laura Pooley

Five different types of shell were recovered during the excavation. The vast majority was oyster shell, followed by whelk and mussel shell, with two clam shells and one periwinkle. All of the shell is likely to be domestic waste and most came from late Roman/post-Roman demolition layers AL11 (over Room A) and BL5 (Rooms O and S) (Table 39).

*Oyster shell:* 368 oyster shells weighing 6,263g came from 25 contexts. There were 134 right valves, 115 left valves and 119 fragments. The greatest quantity came from late Roman/post-Roman demolition layers AL11 (45% of the total quantity) and BL5 (37%). Sixteen came from Roman Period 1 and 2 contexts (AL26, AL33, AL106, AL119, BL30, BL88).

*Whelk shell:* 37 whelk shells weighing 219g came from six contexts. There were two complete shells, 32 incomplete and three small fragments. Thirty (81%) came from late Roman/post-Roman demolition layer BL5.

*Mussel shell:* 36 fragments of mussel shell weighing 27g came from three contexts. There were no complete examples from the site. Thirty-four (94%) came from late Roman/post-Roman demolition layer BL5.

*Clam shell:* A clam shell (14g) and a small fragment (<1g) came from late Roman/post-Roman demolition layer BL5.

*Periwinkle shell:* A periwinkle shell came from post-medieval pit BF43.

Context	Finds no.	Description	No.	Wt. g
Area A				
AL6	A24	Oyster shell (left valves)	2	58
AL11	A12	Oyster shell, 21 complete/virtually complete (12 right valves, nine left)	27	499
		Whelk shell, incomplete	1	7
AL11	A117	Oyster shell, ten complete/virtually complete (five right valves, five left)	14	239
		Whelk shell, all incomplete	2	2
AL11	A119	Oyster shell, four complete/virtually complete (one right valve, three left)	5	97
AL11 Sq 1	A93	Oyster shell, three complete/virtually complete (two right valves, one left)	5	43
AL11 Sq 2	A86	Oyster shell, fragments	3	33
AL11 Sq 3	A87	Oyster shell (one right valve, one left)	2	42
AL11 Sq 4	A95	Oyster shell, two complete (two right valves)	6	62
AL11 Sq 6	A124	Oyster shell, seven complete/virtually complete (three right valves, four left)	10	186
AL11 Sq 6	A125	Oyster shell, fragment	1	4
AL11 Sq 8	A96	Oyster shell, three complete/virtually complete (one right valve, two left)	7	110
AL11 Sq 9	A83	Oyster shell (one right valve, two left valves)	3	116
AL11 Sq 12	A123	Oyster shell, 28 complete/virtually complete (16 right valves, 12 left)	50	673
AL11 Sq 19	A116	Oyster shell, fragments	4	28
AL11 Sq 19	A122	Oyster shell (right valve)	1	15
AL18	A72	Oyster shell, fragment	1	5
AL19 Sq 3	A99	Oyster shell (right and left valves, left valve very thick)	2	83
AL19 Sq 4	A100	Oyster shell, fragment	1	7
AL19 Sq 8	A110	Oyster shell (right valve)	1	35

AL19 Sq 21	A160	Oyster shell (?right valve, with small oyster growing on surface)	1	38
AL20	A192	Oyster shell, fragment	1	9
AL26	A209	Oyster shell (left valve)	1	25
AL33	A162	Period 2	1	31
AL106	A346	Oyster shell, one virtually complete (left valve)	4	28
AL119	A368	Oyster shell (right valve and left valve)	2	33
AF3	A215	Oyster shell (right valve)	1	29
	A216	Oyster shell (right valve and left valve)	2	48
AF6	A10	Whelk shell, incomplete	1	<1
AF8	A12	Oyster shell, fragments	2	18
AF64	A153	Oyster shell, eight complete/virtually complete (three right valves, five left)	10	198
AF77	A205	Whelk shell, all incomplete	2	6
AF93	A236	Oyster shell (right valve)	1	18
Area B				
BL4 Sq A	B34	Oyster shell (left valves)	2	62
		Mussel shell, fragment	1	3
BL4 Sq B	B50	Oyster shell (right valve, very thick)	1	18
BL4 Sq O	B147	Oyster shell (left valve)	1	18
BL5 Sq AA	B291	Oyster shell, complete/virtually complete (seven right valves, four left)	16	272
		Clam shell, fragment	1	<1
BL5 Sq AC	B299	Oyster shell (left valve)	1	20
		Clam shell	1	14
	B303 middle	Oyster shell, 14 complete/virtually complete (11 right valves, three left)	18	253
		Whelk shell	1	2
		Mussel shell, fragments	2	<1
	B306	Oyster shell, 18 complete/virtually complete (10 right valves, eight left)	22	387
Whelk shell, incomplete		1	6	
B347	Oyster shell (right valve)	1	8	
BL5 Sq AD	B319 upper	Oyster shell (right valves)	2	22
		B325 lower	Oyster shell, 6 complete/virtually complete (five right valves, one left)	8
	B344	Whelk shell, one complete, two virtually complete	3	36
		Mussel shell, fragments	9	6
BL5 Sq AE	B315	Oyster shell, complete/virtually complete (right valve)	2	26
	B320	Oyster shell, complete/virtually complete (two right valves, three left)	5	163
		Whelk shells, incomplete	2	16
BL5 Sq AF	B305	Oyster shell (two right valves, four left)	6	118
		Whelk shells, one complete, three incomplete	4	25
		Mussel shells, fragments	12	6
	B314	Oysters shell (right valve and left valve)	2	23
		Whelk shells, all incomplete	2	11
		Mussel shells, fragments	10	7
B343	Oyster shell (right valve and left valve)	2	54	
BL5 Sq AL	B323	Oyster shell, 6 complete/virtually complete (five right valves)	6	109
BL5 Sq AM	B327	Oyster shell (right valve)	1	24
BL5 Sq AM or Sq AO	B363 & B364	Oyster shell (one right valve, seven left)	8	227
		Whelk shells, all incomplete	3	8
		Mussel shell, incomplete	1	2

BL5 Sq AN	B336	Oyster shell (right valve)	1	14
	B340	Oyster shell (left valve)	1	17
	B353	Oyster shell (right valves)	4	58
		Whelk shell, fragment	1	2
	B359	Oyster shell, 11 complete/virtually complete (eight right valves, three left)	12	324
Whelk shell, all incomplete.		6	38	
BL5 Sq AP	B326	Oyster shell (two right valves, five left)	7	239
		Whelk shells, all incomplete	3	19
BL5 Sq AQ	B321	Oyster shell (left valve)	1	21
BL5 Sq AS	A338	Oyster shell (left valve)	1	37
	A339 lower	Oyster shell (three right valves, two left)	5	111
		Whelk shell, fragment	1	1
BL5 Sq AT	A390	Oyster shell (left valve)	1	30
BL5 Sq AU	A393	Whelk shells, incomplete	2	24
BL6	B278	Oyster shell (right valve)	1	27
BL19	B95	Oyster shell, fragment	1	13
BL19	B96	Oyster shell, fragment	1	15
BL30	B134	Oyster shell, four complete (right valves)	5	74
BL31	B191	?Mussel shell, fragment	1	2
BL88	B373	Oyster shell (one right valve, two left)	3	109
BF7	B387	Whelk shell	1	14
BF16	B36	Oyster shell (right valve)	1	32
BF43	B110	Periwinkle shell	1	1
BF88	B266	Oyster shell, four complete (one right valve, three left)	8	126
BF92	B368	Oyster shell (left valve)	1	45
		Whelk shell, fragment	1	1
BF97	B286	Oyster shell, fragment	1	1
BF103	B367	Oyster shell (one right valve, four left)	5	159

**Table 39** Shell listed by context (all discarded)

## 7.8 Animal bone (Appendix 7) by Alec Wade

### Introduction

Archaeological excavations produced 2505 individual pieces of disarticulated animal and bird bone weighing just over 52kg. Three animal bone groups (ABGs) representing the partially articulated remains of a dog, a corvid and two Galliformes provided an additional 25 pieces (68g). Environmental samples yielded another 362 small pieces (380g).

The assemblage derives from contexts that can be broadly dated to: Roman Period 1, Roman Period 2, Roman Period 3, late Roman/post-Roman demolition layers and other post-Roman contexts (see Table 40).

Period	No. pieces hand collected	Hand collected weight (kg)	ABGs no./weight (g)	No. pieces from environmental samples	Sample weight (g)
Other post-Roman (including the medieval building)	1178	26.894	-	118	192
Late Roman/post-Roman demolition layers	971	18.234	13 @ 40g	123	107
Roman Period 3	28	0.150	12 @ 28g	66	34
Roman Period 2	175	2.480	-	-	-
Roman Period 1	153	4.325	-	55	47
<b>Totals</b>	2,505	52.083	25 @ 68	362	380

**Table 40** Distribution of the animal bone assemblage by period and collection method

This report concentrates on the hand collected animal bone assemblage deriving from the most securely-dated deposits (Roman Periods 1, 2 and 3) and from the less well-dated late Roman/post-Roman demolition layers. The animal bone from the environmental samples is assessed separately at the end of the results section of this report.

A catalogue of all animal bone from other post-Roman contexts can be found in the site archive, but this material is not included in the following analysis as these contexts included a high proportion of residual Roman material and there is no way of knowing if the animal bone is contemporary with the post-Roman context or not. The exception to this is the animal bone assemblage specifically associated with the medieval building in Area A which is included in this report.

### Methodology

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

The remaining pieces of bone are referred to as **non-countable specimens** (NCS) and consist largely of undiagnostic fragments. Beyond a basic level of quantification these are of no further interest unless they 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.



Unusual or significant deposits of animal bone such as articulated remains are instead recorded as a discreet **animal bone group** (ABG).

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

Although some POSACs were complete enough to provide measurable data (as described by Davis, 1992) they were generally too few to contribute to any meaningful metrical analysis.

### **Variations from Davis's methodology**

#### **POSACs**

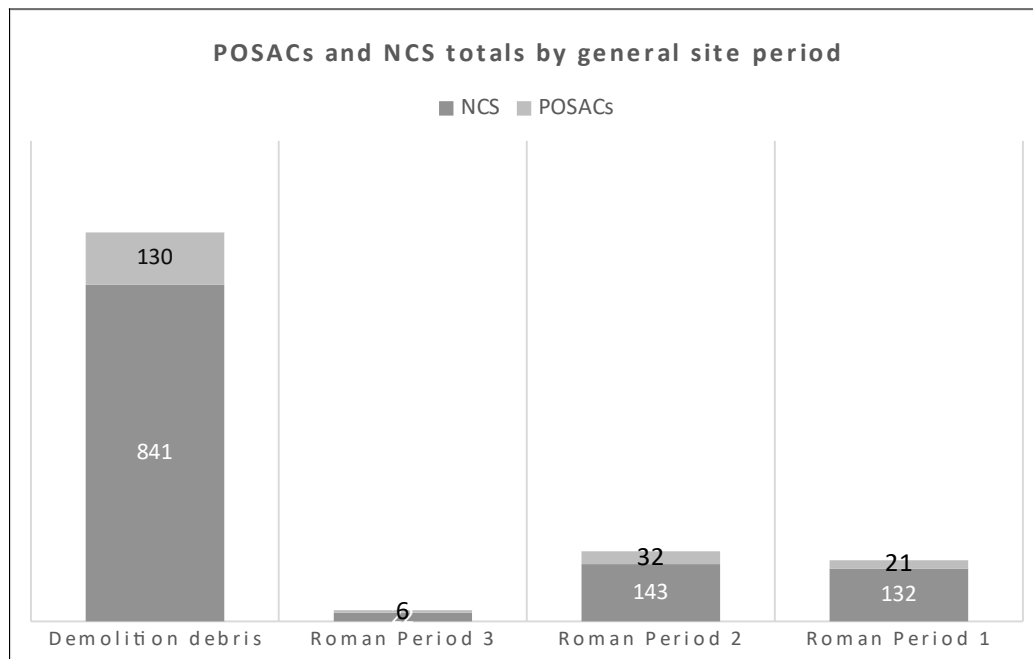
- (1) Additionally, each skeletal part that meets the criteria for a POSAC is given a percentage value based upon its estimated completeness with 100% representing a complete example of its type; e.g., a femur rated 100% represents an entire intact femur, not just the complete distal lateral condyle that qualifies it as a POSAC. An exception to this is the ischium where a rating of 100% represents the complete acetabulum and not a complete pelvis consisting of ischium, pubis, and ilium.
- (2) Butchery marks have been, where possible, described using the catalogue presented by Binford (1981).

#### **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).

### **Summary**

One hundred and eighty-nine POSACs were identified amongst the hand collected material from Roman Periods 1, 2 and 3 and the less well dated demolition debris. As can be seen in Graph 12, most of the material was collected from the demolition debris that covered the tessellated floors of the town-houses. This biased distribution is in part due to the limited investigation of the earlier Roman horizons in comparison to the removal of the entirety of the later demolition debris layers necessary to expose the floors of the town-houses.



**Graph 12** POSACs and NCS totals by general site period

### **Surface condition**

Most of the POSACs displayed a moderate level of surface erosion with minor amounts being in either a better or worse condition. None of the POSACs were found to be in a perfect or near perfect state.

Nearly all displayed some surface discolouration. This ranged from occasional irregular patches of blackish-brown hue to a more uniform or frequent patterning of the same type. A small amount also had mineralization or other concreted deposits affecting their surface. Localised black scorching and burning marks were noted on only three of the POSACs (1.6%), all from demolition layers. The identification of this condition may have been hampered by the common surface discolouration described previously.



**Photograph 42** Typical surface colouration and condition of the animal bone

Characteristic signs of possible subaerial weathering were noted on three POSACs, indicating that they may have laid on an exposed ground surface for a long period of time before being eventually covered by later depositional activity. These were a cattle scapula from the Boudiccan demolition debris (BL74) in Roman Period 1, and two POSACs from late Roman/post-Roman demolition layers AL19 and BL5 (a cattle mandible and a sheep or goat metatarsal respectively).

#### **Species** (Table 41)

Twelve species were represented amongst the POSACs from all four periods, including cattle, dog, cat, domestic fowl, goose, sheep or goat (no distinction being possible due to a lack of diagnostic features) and pig. Wild species identified included mallard, red deer, hare, rat and field vole.

Additional species that were only present amongst the NCS material included horse, Roe deer and common pheasant. Fallow deer was identified amongst the post-Roman material from the medieval building in excavation Area A but otherwise does not appear in the tabulated data.

Some Cervidae (deer), fish and aves (bird) bone could only be identified to a general taxonomic family due to a lack of diagnostic features. The bird bone included Anatidae (water birds such as ducks, geese and swans), Corvidae (crow family), Galliformes (land fowl such as turkeys and chickens) and Phasianidae (heavy, ground living birds such as pheasants and partridges).

The main domestic species of cattle, pig and sheep or goat accounted for 150 of the POSACs from all site periods (79%) with cattle being by far the most numerous single species (88 POSACs or 46%).

Period Species	Roman Period 1		Roman Period 2		Roman Period 3		Demolition debris	
	POSAC	NCS	POSAC	NCS	POSAC	NCS	POSAC	NCS
Anas platyrhynchos (mallard)	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	1
Anatidae (indeterminate species)	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Anser anser domesticus (domestic goose)	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
Aves (indeterminate species)	0	1	0	0	0	1	2	5
Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	13	4	10	2	1	1	64	75
Canis familiaris (dog)	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	8
Capreolus capreolus (European roe deer)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Cervidae (indeterminate species)	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Cervus elaphus (red deer)	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Corvidae (indeterminate species)	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1
Equus caballus (horse)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Felis catus (cat)	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1
Fish (indeterminate species)	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	19
Galliformes (indeterminate species)	1	0	1	1	2	0	3	1
Gallus domesticus (chicken/domestic fowl)	1	0	1	1	1	0	6	3
Lepus europaeus (European hare)	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Microtus agrestis (field vole)	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Ovis/Capra (sheep/goat)	1	3	10	11	0	0	13	17
Phasianidae (indeterminate species)	0	1	0	0	0	0	4	0
Phasianus colchicus (common pheasant)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Rattus rattus (black rat/ship rat)	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Sus domesticus (domestic pig)	5	4	12	7	1	0	20	23
<b>Totals</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>164</b>

**Table 41** Distribution of the assemblage by species

### Animal bone groups

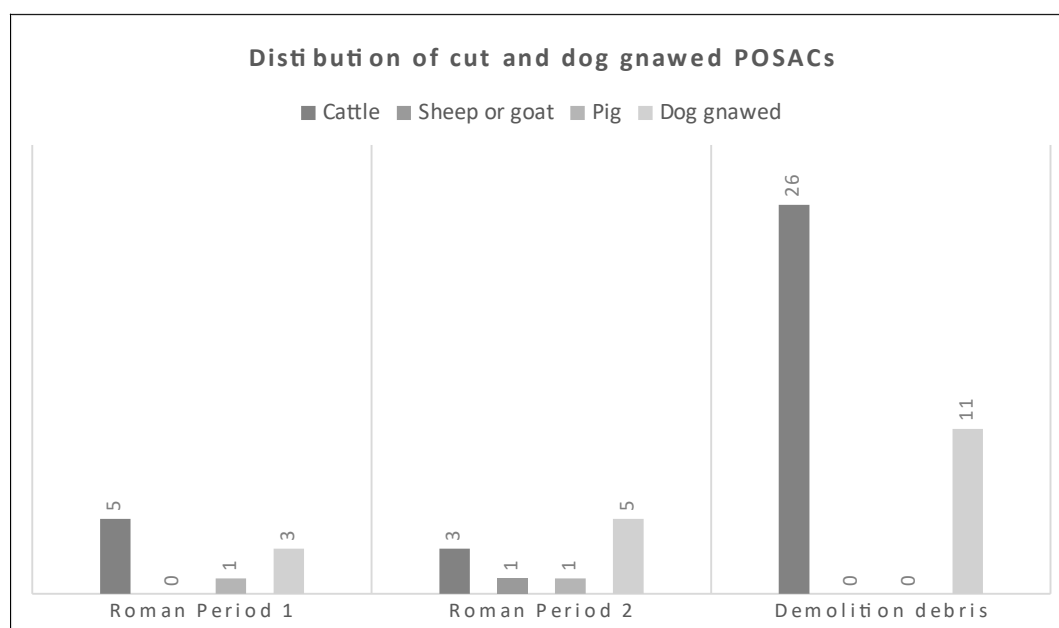
Three deposits of articulated animal and bird bone were found. These included the remains of two domestic fowl (including a cock) from above a tessellated floor in Roman Period 3 (BF5) and both a dog (BL5) and a corvid (BL30) from the later Roman/post-Roman demolition debris associated with the eventual dereliction and destruction of the town-houses.

### Butchery, bone working and dog-gnawing (Graph 13)

Thirty-seven of the POSACs from all site periods displayed cut marks associated with butchery or showed signs of having been deliberately split, hacked or broken for marrow extraction. All but three were of cattle and most of these (26 POSACs or 71%) were recovered from the demolition layers. None were found amongst the Roman Period 3 material.

None of the POSACs displayed signs of bone working although two examples were present amongst the NCS material. These were a modified sheep or goat tibia from Roman Period 2 and a discarded

cattle frontlet that had the base of a sawn-off horn-core still attached which was recovered from the demolition layers.



**Graph 13** Distribution of cut and dog-gnawed POSACs

Destruction of animal bone by dogs is often a significant taphonomic factor and signs of dog gnawing were noted on 19 POSACs (10%). The presence of dog-gnawed bone in the fill of a cut feature implies a certain degree of residuality as the bone must have originated from an area where scavenging dogs would have had easy access to it prior to its eventual collection and deposition. Most of the dog gnawed POSACs were recovered from the demolition debris layers covering the floors of the town-houses (11 or 58%) and it is likely that this was one of the areas where scavenging dogs had easy access to any discarded waste.

#### **Sexing and age data**

The tusk of a boar was present in one of the make-up layers from Roman Period 2 (BL45) and, as previously mentioned, the animal bone group from Roman Period 3 included a cock (BF5).

#### **Pathology**

Abnormalities were noted on two of the POSACs, both from demolition layers. One was a bird tibio-tarsus (indeterminate species) from AL11 displaying very irregular bone growth around the distal condyles and the other a cattle metatarsal (AL19) with a deformed distal joint.

#### **Metrical data**

Seven measurable POSACs were present. These included two cattle astragali and a pig humerus from Roman Period 1 and a sheep/goat metacarpal from Roman Period 2. The remaining three POSACs were all cattle (another astragalus and two metacarpals) and were from demolition layers. The data is presented in the results section for each period.

#### **Mandible Wear Stages (MWS)**

Ten mandibles were complete enough for MWS data to be collected. These were mostly from the demolition debris layers and included four pig, three cattle and two sheep or goat mandibles. The final mandible (of cattle) was from Roman Period 2. The data is presented in the results section.

#### **Results by period**

This section presents the results for each of the three Roman periods and the late Roman/post-Roman demolition layers. It is followed by the animal bone from the environmental samples and finally the assemblage associated with the medieval building.

As described in the methodology, the results are primarily based upon analysis of a restricted suite of skeletal parts known as POSACs. The remaining part of the assemblage (identified as non-countable specimens or NCS) is summarised in tabular format by period in the appendix of this report.

### Roman Period 1 (Table 42)

The deposits from the Roman fortress, *colonia* and the Boudiccan revolt produced 153 pieces of hand collected animal bone including 21 POSACs. The Boudiccan demolition debris layers produced the most POSACs (eight or 38%). One of these, a cattle scapula from BL74, displayed signs of subaerial weathering indicating that it may have been exposed on the surface of the horizon for some time before later activity buried it. Quarry pit BF80 produced the next largest group of POSACs (six or 29%).

Context	Description	Species	No. POSACs
BL58	Boudiccan demolition debris	Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	2
		Ovis/Capra (sheep/goat)	1
		Sus domesticus (domestic pig)	1
BL74	Boudiccan demolition debris	Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	1
BL76	Boudiccan demolition debris	Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	1
		Gallus domesticus (chicken/domestic fowl)	1
BL90	Boudiccan demolition debris	Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	1
AL78	Boudiccan demolition debris	Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	1
AL92	Boudiccan demolition debris	Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	2
AL107	Boudiccan demolition debris	Sus domesticus (domestic pig)	2
AL124	Floor	Sus domesticus (domestic pig)	1
BF80	Quarry pit	Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	5
		Galliformes (indeterminate species)	1
BL69	Sandy-clay floor	Sus domesticus (domestic pig)	1

**Table 42** Distribution of the POSACs by context from Roman Period 1

Species totals are 13 cattle, one Galliformes (probably domestic fowl), one domestic fowl, one sheep/goat and five pig. The minimum number of individuals (MNI) represented are two cattle and one of all other species. Aves and Phasianidae were also represented amongst the NCS material.

### POSAC distribution for the main domestic species

Table 43 shows the POSAC types recovered from Roman Period 1 for the main domestic species of cattle, sheep/goat and pig. Although the quantities of POSACs are in all cases minimal, most areas of the mammalian body are represented for cattle and pig with no bias being apparent.

POSAC	Cattle	Sheep/goat	Pig
Astragalus	3	0	0
Calcaneum - tuber calcis U	1	0	0
Femur (distal) metaphysis U	1	0	0
First phalanx (proximal) F	2	0	0
First phalanx (proximal) metaphysis U	0	0	1
Humerus (distal) F	0	1	1
Mandible	1	0	1
Metatarsal (distal) metaphysis U	1	0	0
Scapula - coracoid	1	0	1
Scapula - coracoid?	1	0	0
Tibia (distal) F	2	0	0
Tibia (distal) metaphysis U	0	0	1
<b>Totals</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5</b>

**Table 43** POSAC type distribution for the main domestic species in Roman Period 1



### Metrical data

Three of the POSACs were complete enough for measurement. These are shown in Table 44.

Context	Finds no.	Species	POSAC	GL1	Bd	HTC	BT
AL78	A293	Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	Astragalus	68.7	43.9		
AL124	A382	Sus domesticus (domestic pig)	Humerus (distal) F			21.8	Damaged
BL76	B240	Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	Astragalus	61.2	36.5		

**Table 44** Roman Period 1 animal bone metrical data (all measurements are in mm)

### Cut marks (Table 45)

Six POSACs from this period had either cut or chop marks from butchery or had been deliberately split or broken for the extraction of marrow. Five of were of cattle and one of pig. The cut marks were on foot, leg and shoulder pieces and represented both filleting and carcass dismemberment activity.

Context	Species	POSAC	No. POSACs	Comments	Estimated age
AL92	Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	Metatarsal (distal) metaphysis U	1	Split or broken.	<2-2 ½ years
	Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	Scapula - coracoid?	1	Multiple chop marks removing proximal part of the spinous process on neck of scapula. Similar to S-2 marks along the neck of the scapula (dismembering).	
AL124	Sus domesticus (domestic pig)	Humerus (distal) F	1	Split or broken. May have an oblique chop mark on anterior medial part of distal articulation.	1 ½ years +
BF80	Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	Tibia (distal) F	1	Small cut or chop mark similar to Tp-4 but more transverse. Tp-4 Oblique marks on medial face just below the articulator surface (filleting).	2-2 ½ years +
BL58	Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	Femur (distal) metaphysis U	1	Split or broken.	<3 ½ -4 years
BL90	Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	First phalanx (proximal) F	1	Oblique chop mark on lateral surface midway along phalanx.	1 ½ -2 years +

**Table 45** Roman Period 1 cut marks (the estimated age value is based upon the state of epiphysal fusion as given in Schmidt (1972))

### Roman Period 2

Roman Period 2 contexts produced 175 pieces of hand collected animal bone including 32 POSACs. All were derived from various make-up layers (Table 46). POSACs by species are 12 pig, 10 sheep/goat, eight cattle, one Galliformes (probably domestic fowl) and one domestic fowl. The MNI values are two sheep/goat two and one of all other species. The tusk of one boar was recovered from make-up layer BL45.

Context	Species	No. POSACs
AL26	Ovis/Capra (sheep/goat)	1
AL62	Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	2
AL64	Sus domesticus (domestic pig)	2
AL69	Sus domesticus (domestic pig)	1
AL70	Sus domesticus (domestic pig)	4
AL76	Sus domesticus (domestic pig)	1
AL77	Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	2
	Ovis/Capra (sheep/goat)	5
	Sus domesticus (domestic pig)	1

AL81	Ovis/Capra (sheep/goat)	1
	Sus domesticus (domestic pig)	1
AL93	Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	1
BL44	Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	1
BL45	Sus domesticus (domestic pig)	2
BL46	Ovis/Capra (sheep/goat)	1
BL55	Galliformes (indeterminate species)	1
BL87	Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	1
	Ovis/Capra (sheep/goat)	1
BL88	Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	1
	Ovis/Capra (sheep/goat)	1
BL89	Gallus domesticus (chicken/domestic fowl)	1

**Table 46** Distribution of the POSACs by context from Roman Period 2 make-up layers

***POSAC distribution for the main domestic species***

Table 47 shows the distribution of the POSACs recovered from Roman Period 2 for the main domestic species of cattle, sheep/goat and pig. The POSACS represented most anatomical areas of the body with the overall numbers being too low for any bias to be significant.

POSAC	Cattle	Sheep/goat	Pig
Astragalus	0	0	0
Calcaneum – tuber calcis U	0	0	1
Femur (distal) epiphysis U	0	1	0
Femur (distal) metaphysis U	0	0	1
First phalanx (proximal) F	3	1	1
First phalanx (proximal) metaphysis U	0	0	0
Humerus (distal) F	1	0	0
Ischium	1	1	0
Mandible	0	0	0
Metacarpal (distal) F	0	1	0
Metacarpal (distal) metaphysis U	0	0	1
Metapodial (distal) epiphysis U	0	0	1
Metapodial (distal) metaphysis U	0	0	2
Metatarsal (distal) metaphysis U	1	0	2
Radius (distal) metaphysis U	0	2	1
Scapula – coracoid	1	0	0
Scapula U	0	1	0
Scapula – coracoid?	0	0	0
Single mandibular tooth	1	0	1
Tibia (distal) F	0	0	0
Tibia (distal) metaphysis U	0	3	1
<b>Totals</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>12</b>

**Table 47** POSAC type distribution for the main domestic species in Roman Period 2

***Metrical data***

Only one POSAC from this period was measurable, a sheep or goat metacarpal from make-up layer AL77 (Table 48).

Context	Finds No.	Species	POSAC	GL	BFd	Dd	SD	BFdm	a1	BFdl	b4
AL77	A288	Ovis/Capra (sheep/goat)	Metacarpal (distal) F	120.5	22.1	7.9	12.05	10.6	10.7	10.1	9.4

**Table 48** Roman Period 2 metrical data (all measurements are in mm)

**Cut marks** (Table 49)

Five POSACs had either cut or chop marks from butchery or had been deliberately split or broken for the extraction of marrow. There were three cattle, one sheep or goat, and one pig. The cut marks were on leg, shoulder and pelvic fragments and represented both filleting and carcass dismemberment activity. Amongst the NCS material from BL87 was a fragment of a pig scapula with multiple chop marks.

Context	Species	POSAC	No. POSACs	Comments	Estimated age
AL76	Sus domesticus (domestic pig)	Femur (distal) metaphysis U	1	May be small chop mark on anterior surface above metaphysis. Similar to Fd-5 Short oblique marks on the anterior face above patellar surface.	<3 ½ years
BL44	Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	Metatarsal (distal) metaphysis U	1	Split or broken.	<2 – 2 ½ years
BL46	Ovis/Capra (sheep/goat)	Ischium	1	Cut mark PS-8 marks below acetabulum on arm of ischium (dismembering).	
BL87	Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	Scapula – Coracoid	1	Possible single fine cut across articular surface of glenoid cavity (sagittal).	
BL88	Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	Humerus (distal) F	1	At least eight oblique chop marks on medial anterior surface of diaphysis - similar to Hd-6 oblique short "chevron" marks clustered on neck of distal end of the anterior face (filleting).	1 ½ years +

**Table 49** Roman Period 2 cut marks (the estimated age value is based upon the state of epiphysal fusion as given in Schmidt (1972))

**Bone working**

A sheep or goat tibia diaphysis amongst the NCS material from this period (make-up layer AL93) had been worked. The proximal and distal ends had been cut off (probably sawn though this was not clear) and two circular holes (4.4mm diameter) drilled 24.5mm apart (centre to centre).



**Photograph 43** The worked sheep or goat tibia from AL93

### Roman Period 3

The structural remains and other deposits associated with the town-houses produced a small assemblage totalling 28 pieces of animal bone including six POSACs (Table 50). In addition to this material is the animal bone group described further below.

Context	Description	Species	No. POSACs
BL17	Make-up/ demolition debris	Galliformes (indeterminate species)	2
BL13	Occupation layer/demolition debris	Anas platyrhynchos (mallard)	1
		Gallus domesticus (chicken/domestic fowl)	1
AF89	Tessellated floor	Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	1
		Sus domesticus (domestic pig)	1

**Table 50** Distribution of the POSACs by context from Roman Period 3

Total POSACs by species are two Galliformes (probably domestic fowl), one domestic fowl, one mallard, one cattle and one pig. The MNI value for all species is one. Domestic goose, fish and Aves were also present amongst the NCS material from this period.

#### **Animal bone groups**

The partial remains of at least two Galliformes (probably domestic fowl and including a cock) were recovered from context BF5 (tessellated floor) in Room Q. The remains consisted of 12 pieces weighing a total of 28g and included a complete cock metatarsal with spur, a complete tarso-metatarsal (no spur), a proximal tarso-metatarsal fragment, two complete humeri (both right), a complete tibia, two pelvic fragments, a sternum fragment, radius fragment and two unidentified fragments (pelvis or sternum?).

#### **POSAC distribution for the main domestic species**

Both POSACs were single mandibular pig and cattle teeth.

#### **Cut marks**

No cut marks were identified on the POSACs from Roman Period 3.

#### **Late Roman/post-Roman demolition layers**

The demolition layers overlying the floors of the town-houses produced 971 pieces of hand collected animal bone including 130 POSACs (Table 51). Though not closely dateable (extending from the later Roman into the medieval period) the animal bone assemblage from these deposits provided the widest range of both domestic and wild species. In addition to this material are two distinct animal bone groups (described later in this section). Two POSACs from the demolition layers, including a cattle mandible (AL19) and a sheep or goat metatarsal (BL5), displayed characteristics of subaerial weathering from long term surface exposure to the elements.

Totals by species are 64 cattle, 20 pig, 13 sheep/goat, six domestic fowl, four dog, four Phasianidae, three Galliformes, three Corvidae, two cat, two mallard, one Anatidae, two Aves, one domestic goose, one Cervidae, one hare, one field vole and one rat. The MNI values represented by the aggregate POSACs for each species are four pig, three cattle, two sheep/goat, two domestic fowl and one of all other species. Roe deer, horse, fish and common pheasant were also represented amongst the NCS material.

Context	Species	No. POSACs
AL11	Anatidae (indeterminate species)	1
	Aves (indeterminate species)	2
	Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	11
	Canis familiaris (dog)	1
	Corvidae (indeterminate species)	3
	Galliformes (indeterminate species)	1

	Lepus europaeus (European hare)	1
	Ovis/Capra (sheep/goat)	5
	Phasianidae (indeterminate species)	4
	Rattus rattus (black rat/ship rat)	1
AL19	Anser anser domesticus (domestic goose)	1
	Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	6
	Felis catus (cat)	1
	Ovis/Capra (sheep/goat)	1
	Sus domesticus (domestic pig)	4
AL20	Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	9
	Felis catus (cat)	1
	Sus domesticus (domestic pig)	1
BL3	Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	1
	Sus domesticus (domestic pig)	2
BL4	Anas platyrhynchos (mallard)	2
	Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	7
	Canis familiaris (dog)	1
	Cervidae (indeterminate species)	1
	Cervus elaphus (red deer)	1
	Gallus domesticus (chicken/domestic fowl)	3
	Microtus agrestis (field vole)	1
	Sus domesticus (domestic pig)	3
BL5	Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	9
	Canis familiaris (dog)	1
	Galliformes (indeterminate species)	1
	Gallus domesticus (chicken/domestic fowl)	3
	Ovis/Capra (sheep/goat)	4
	Sus domesticus (domestic pig)	5
BL30	Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	17
	Canis familiaris (dog)	1
	Ovis/Capra (sheep/goat)	3
	Sus domesticus (domestic pig)	3
BL31	Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	1
	Sus domesticus (domestic pig)	1
BL33	Galliformes (indeterminate species)	1
BL43	Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	1
BF44 (robber trench)	Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	2
	Sus domesticus (domestic pig)	1

**Table 51** Distribution of the POSACs by context from late Roman/post-Roman demolition layers

### **Animal bone groups**

Two animal bone groups were recovered from the demolition layers overlying the floors of the town houses. These were the partial remains of a small adult dog and a corvid. The remains of the dog (finds no. B308) were recovered from demolition debris BL5 in Room O (square AH). Eight pieces (weighing a total of 28g) were found including a mandible, scapula, radius, ulna, one rib and three metapodials. The corvid remains (finds no. B134, most likely a crow) were recovered from BL30 in Room Q and consisted of five pieces weighing a total of 12g. The skeletal parts included a humerus, femur, tarso-metatarsus (distal), tibio-tarsus (proximal) and a proximal ulna fragment.

### **POSAC distribution for the main domestic species**

Table 52 shows the distribution of the POSACs recovered from the demolition layers for the main domestic species of cattle, sheep/goat and pig. The most numerous POSACs for the main domestic



species were from the head and foot regions of the animal's body with pelvic and upper leg elements also being prominent for cattle.

POSAC	Cattle	Sheep/goat	Pig
Astragalus	2	0	0
Calcaneum – tuber calcis U	2	0	0
Calcaneum – tuber calcis?	2	0	1
First phalanx (proximal) F	9	1	0
First phalanx (proximal) metaphysis U	0	2	1
Humerus (distal) F	5	0	0
Humerus (distal) metaphysis U	0	1	0
Ischium	7	0	1
Mandible	10	4	9
Metacarpal (distal) F	3	1	0
Metapodial (distal) epiphysis U	1	1	0
Metapodial (distal) metaphysis U	1	0	0
Metatarsal (distal) F	1	0	1
Metatarsal (distal) metaphysis U	0	1	2
Radiale	1	0	0
Radius (distal) F	2	0	0
Scapula – coracoid	3	0	0
Scapula – coracoid?	1	0	0
Scapula U	2	0	0
Single mandibular tooth	5	1	3
Third phalanx	5	0	0
Tibia (distal) F	2	1	0
Tibia (distal) metaphysis U	0	0	2
<b>Totals</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>20</b>

**Table 52** POSAC type distribution for the main domestic species in the demolition layers

### Pathology

The distal joint (and medial side of connecting diaphysis) of a cattle metatarsal from layer AL19 was badly deformed with the condyles rotated medially approximately 30 degrees with signs of infection or inflammation. An oblique chop mark has also removed the posterior part of the proximal articulation. A bird tibio-tarsus (indeterminate species) from layer AL11 displayed very irregular bone growth around the distal condyles, particularly on the lateral side of the bone.

### Metrical data

Three specimens were complete enough for measurement, as shown in Table 53.

Context	Finds No.	Species	POSAC	GL1	Bd	B at F	BFd	BFdm	a1	Ddm	a3	BFdl	b4	Ddl	b6
AL19	A364	Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	Astragalus	60.4	35.5 a										
AL20	A221	Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	Metacarpal (distal) F			51.9	54.1	26.5	23.4	30.4	27.4	24.7	21.8	30.2	28
BL5	B325	Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	Metacarpal (distal) F			dam	59.9	29.3	25.4	33.4	29.8	26.4a	23.4	32.3	30

**Table 53** Animal bone metrical data from demolition layers (a = surface of bone where measurement was taken is abraded; dam = damaged; all measurements are in mm)

### Mandible wear stages (MWS)

Nine cattle, sheep/goat and pig mandibles from the demolition layers had tooth rows complete enough for MWS data to be collected. These are shown in Table 54. The MWS value has only been calculated where enough data regarding the eruption or wear state of the three permanent molars was available. The resulting figure is a relative value, with higher numbers generally representing older individuals.

Context	Finds no.	Species	dp4	P4	M1	M2	M3	MWS
AL11	A121	Bos taurus (domestic cattle)			j	g	g	38
		Ovis/Capra (sheep/goat)			g	e	V	24
	A123	Bos taurus (domestic cattle)			m	l	k	48
AL19	A101	Sus domesticus (domestic pig)	d		b	Cr		8
	A110	Sus domesticus (domestic pig)	b		Cr			1
AL20	A157	Bos taurus (domestic cattle)			k	j	c	37
	A221	Bos taurus (domestic cattle)				h	d	Incomplete tooth row
BL4	B50	Sus domesticus (domestic pig)		e	k	e	c	33
BL5	B338	Sus domesticus (domestic pig)	a		V			2
	B378	Ovis/Capra (sheep/goat)	b		E			3

**Table 54** MWS data for the demolition layers

### Cut marks (Table 55)

Twenty-six POSACs, all cattle, had either cut or chop marks from butchery or had been deliberately split or broken for the extraction of marrow. Cut/chop marks were mainly on leg, shoulder and pelvic fragments and represented both filleting and carcass dismemberment activity.

Context	Species	POSAC	No. POSACs	Comments	Estimated age
AL11	Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	Humerus (distal) F	1	Oblique chop on medial anterior surface of trochlea. Hacked into angular fragment. Odd area of abrasion on front of trochlea?	1 ½ years +
	Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	Humerus (distal) F	1	Broken/hacked vertically through distal articulation and a slightly oblique chop removing a small slice of the medial articulation.	1 ½ years +
	Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	Mandible	1	Three groupings of fine cuts on lateral side of mandible. (1) cluster of approximately 8 fine vertical cut marks on cheek of mandible below 3rd molar. (2) cluster of 4 fine cuts, more oblique than group (1) between M1 and M2 on the upper margin of mandible	
	Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	Mandible	1	Two groups of cut marks (1) approximately nine oblique fine cuts across lateral surface of mandible below M2 and M3. (2) six longer, almost transverse cuts midway between the cheek of the mandible and the hinge behind the M3.	
	Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	Scapula – coracoid	1	Upper part of spine has been removed longitudinally – but not a clean chop.	
AL19	Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	Astragalus	1	TA-1 Transverse mark at margins of the anterior face, midway on the bone (dismembering).	
	Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	Ischium	1	Single transverse chop mark on rim of acetabulum.	
	Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	Ischium	1	Chop marks – PS-8 marks below acetabulum on arm of ischium (dismembering).	

Context	Species	POSAC	No. POSACs	Comments	Estimated age
	Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	Metatarsal (distal) F	1	Oblique chop has removed the posterior part of the proximal articulation. The distal joint (and medial side of connecting diaphysis) is badly deformed with the condyles rotated medially approximately 30 degrees with signs of infection or inflammation.	2 – 2 ½ years +
	Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	Scapula – Coracoid	1	Cannot tell if darker patches represent scorching or just discolouration? Possible short cut mark on articular face of glenoid cavity.	
AL20	Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	Astragalus	1	Too damaged for measurement.	
BL4	Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	Humerus (distal) F	1	Oblique fine cut (posterior, articular surface) and a chop mark (Hd-2 transverse marks across medial surface (dismembering).	1 ½ years +
	Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	Humerus (distal) F	1	Short vertical chop mark on anterior face of articulation and at least three oblique chops similar to Hd-2 -transverse marks across medial surface (dismembering).	1 ½ years +
	Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	Radius (distal) F	1	Split or broken.	3 ½ years +
BL5	Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	Calcaneum – tuber calcis U	1	Chop marks very similar to TC-1, marks along the proximal margin of the lateral face (dismembering).	< 3 years
	Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	Ischium	1	Two chop marks across acetabulum and two others oblique across the lateral surface of the pubis. PS-10 marks below acetabulum on arm of pelvis (dismembering).	
	Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	Metacarpal (distal) F	1	Split or broken.	2 – 2 ½ years +
BL30	Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	Calcaneum – tuber calcis?	1	Single short cut mark, oblique in middle of articular surface. No Binford equivalent.	
	Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	First phalanx (proximal) F	1	Oblique chop mark removing part of the proximal lateral articulation.	1 ½ - 2 years +
	Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	Humerus (distal) F	1	Single (pos. ??) fine cut similar to Hd-7 but lower on shaft (Hd-7 longitudinal mark along medial crest of shaft – filleting).	1 ½ years +
	Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	Ischium	1	Single faint transverse cut or chop mark on medial face of bone opposite acetabulum.	
	Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	Metacarpal (distal) F	1	Split or broken.	2 – 2 ½ years +
	Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	Radius (distal) F	1	Split or broken.	3 ½ years +
	Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	Scapula - Coracoid	1	Small cut mark similar to S-3 but more oblique. S-3 longitudinal marks along base of spine in both the supra- and infraspinous fossae (filleting).	
	Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	Scapula U	1	Two small nicks or chop marks similar to S-2 but higher up the neck of the scapula. S-2 marks along the neck of the scapula (dismembering).	
	Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	Tibia (distal) F	1	Split or broken.	2 – 2 ½ years +

**Table 55** Cut marks on the bone from demolition layers (the estimated age value is based upon the state of epiphysial fusion as given in Schmidt (1972))

### **Notes on the NCS material from the demolition layers**

Three fragmented cattle skulls and that of a horse were recovered during the careful clearance of the demolition layers. These included a large part of a cattle skull from AL11 (Room A, SQ19), another from AL20 (Room L) and a frontlet with the base of a sawn-off horn-core attached from BL5 (Room S, SQ AU). The horse skull was also from BL5 (Room O, SQ AC) and of an individual about four years of age (based upon the eruption of its third molars).



**Photograph 44** The horse skull from demolition layer BL5 *in situ* (left of scale), looking east

Two examples of young (possibly neo-natal) pig bone were found amongst the NCS material from layers AL11 and BL5. Pathology was noted on two NCS fragments. A corvid from AL11 had a lesion midway up shaft 16mm long and 7.5mm wide, and there was a cattle metatarsal (AL19) with an exostosis around its proximal joint.

### **Animal bone from the environmental samples**

Environmental samples from Roman Period 1, Roman Period 3 and late Roman/post-Roman demolition debris yielded 350 fragments of bone weighing a total of 332g. These are described in the following section except for contexts associated with the medieval building in Area A that are described separately along with the hand collected bone at the end of the results section.

Cat, dog, sheep/goat, cattle and pig were positively identified amongst the material as well as the wild species of frog. Microfauna (very small mammals such as voles and shrews etc), fish and bird bone (including possibly mallard) were also present but generally not identifiable to species level.

### **Roman Period 1 (Table 56)**

Bulk environmental samples of the Boudiccan destruction debris produced 55 pieces of bone (47g). Approximately 50% of these small fragments were burnt, ranging from black scorching to being calcinated white. The only positively identified species was dog (BL49). Other fragments were of medium- and large-sized mammals (probably representing cattle and sheep or goat bone), bird and microfauna (both also BL49).

Context	Finds no.	No.	No. burnt	Burnt colour	Weight (g)	Comments
AL115	A361	2	0	-	1	Medium mammal/small mammal rib and an unidentified fragment.
BL49	B180	11	2	One piece scorched black, one calcinated white	16	Canis familiaris (dog) humerus distal metaphysis fragment. Aves vertebrae and diaphysis fragments. Microfauna femur fragment. Large mammal diaphysis fragment. Unidentified fragments.
	B204	5	3	Two pieces scorched black and one calcinated white	2	Medium or small mammal rib fragment. Small mammal carpal. Unidentified fragments.
	B203	6	2	Black scorched and calcinated white fragments	4	Medium mammal (and unidentified) diaphysis fragments.
	B207	6	5	Black (2), some pieces calcinated white (3)	4	Unidentified vertebrae fragments.
BL58	B244	6	1	Black	4	Unidentified fragments.
	B227	5	3	White calcinated	4	Unidentified fragments.
	B252	1	0		4	Unidentified fragment.
BL74	B254	4	4	Grey/white calcinated	2	Unidentified fragment.
BL77	B253	9	7	Black (1), grey (1), white (5)	6	Unidentifiable fragments including diaphysis and possible undiagnostic mandible/skull fragments.
<b>Total</b>		<b>55</b>	<b>27</b>		<b>47</b>	

**Table 56** Animal bone from Roman Period 1 environmental samples

### Roman Period 3 (Table 57)

Sampling of Period 3 contexts produced a small quantity of bone fragments that included fish, bird and microfauna elements.

Context	Finds no.	No. pieces	Weight (g)	Comments
BL19	B95	66	34	Fish vertebrae (3 - 7mm diameter), spine and unidentified fragments. Aves diaphysis, vertebra, leg scale and phalange fragments. Microfauna diaphysis fragments. Large mammal unidentified fragments. Unidentified fragments.

**Table 57** Animal bone from Roman Period 3 environmental samples

### Late Roman/post-Roman demolition layers and a pit (Table 58)

Environmental samples from five contexts produced 123 pieces of bone (107g). Species positively identified included cattle, pig and frog. Other pieces were less diagnostic and included bone from large- and medium-sized mammals (most likely to be cattle and sheep/goat), bird, fish and microfauna (very small mammals such as voles and shrews).

Context number	Sample number	Type	No. Pieces	Weight (g)	Comments
<b>BL3</b>	B078	Demolition layer	33	33	Bos taurus (domestic cattle) second phalanx. Microfauna tibia fragment. Large/medium mammal vertebrae fragment. Medium/ small mammal rib fragments. Unidentified fragments.
<b>BL34</b>	B167	Demolition layer	78	62	Bos taurus (domestic cattle) molar. Sus domesticus (domestic pig) first and second phalanx, neo-natal or very young. Galliformes skull fragment. Rovid femur and tibia fragments. Aves diaphysis fragments. Microfauna vertebrae, limb bone and other pieces.



Context number	Sample number	Type	No. Pieces	Weight (g)	Comments
					Large mammal diaphysis fragment. Unidentified fragments.
BL39	B169	Demolition layer	6	5	Four burnt, grey/white. Fish, unidentified fragments. Unidentified fragments.
BL43	B171	Demolition layer	4	6	Five burnt, may be scorched black/grey/white? Unidentified fragments.
BF69	B190	Pit	2	1	Contents of whole pot. Large/medium mammal rib fragment. Medium mammal diaphysis fragment.
<b>Total</b>			<b>123</b>	<b>107</b>	

**Table 58** Animal bone from late Roman/post-Roman demolition layers and a pit

### **The medieval building**

Hand collection of animal bone from contexts associated with the medieval building in Area A produced six POSACs including two cattle, two sheep or goat and two pig (Table 59). No cut marks were identified on the material though a sheep or goat humerus fragment from AL18 had been dog-gnawed. Three more species were present amongst the NCS material including single fragments of fallow deer (post-hole AF75), horse (post-hole AF76) and domestic fowl (soil accumulation AL55).

Context	Description	Species	Skeletal part
AF76	Post-hole	Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	First phalanx (proximal) F
AL10	Beaten clay floor	Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	Single mandibular tooth: M1
AL18	Soil accumulation	Ovis/Capra (sheep/goat)	Humerus (distal) F
		Ovis/Capra (sheep/goat)	Humerus (distal) F
		Sus domesticus (domestic pig)	Metacarpal (distal) metaphysis U
AL55	Soil accumulation	Sus domesticus (domestic pig)	Metatarsal (distal) metaphysis U

**Table 59** POSACs from the medieval building

Two POSACs were measurable, both sheep/goat humeri (Table 60).

Context	Finds no.	Species	Skeletal part	HTC	BT
AL18	A72	Ovis/Capra (sheep/goat)	Humerus (distal) F	12.8	24.8
	A187	Ovis/Capra (sheep/goat)	Humerus (distal) F	13.7	28.3

**Table 60** Metrical data for the animal bone from the medieval building

The environmental sampling of contexts such as floor layers and hearth bases produced a variety of material including fish and bird (including mallard) and microfauna bone (very small mammals such as voles and shrews). A cat tooth was identified from soil accumulation AL18. Other material from the samples included cattle and sheep/goat bone together with less diagnostic pieces of diaphysis and rib fragments. See Table 61.

Context	Finds no.	Type	No. pieces	No. burnt	Burnt colour	Weight (g)	Species present
AL10	A177	Beaten clay floor	23	2	Black scorching	25	Fish (indeterminate species) including vertebrae (diameter 2.9 - 5.3mm), mandible and spine pieces. Aves diaphysis fragments. Large mammal diaphysis and rib fragments. Medium/small mammal vertebrae fragments. Microfauna phalanx.
AL18	A189	Soil accumulation	57	2	Black scorching /	56	Bos taurus (domestic cattle) upper premolar. Sheep/goat premolar and a distal tibia (F)

Context	Finds no.	Type	No. pieces	No. burnt	Burnt colour	Weight (g)	Species present
					calcinated fragment		fragment. Felis catus (cat) single tooth. Microfauna first phalanx. Aves vertebrae and diaphysis fragments. Fish unidentified fragments including two vertebrae (6.2 - 9mm diameter). Medium mammal rib and diaphysis fragments. Unidentified fragments.
AF3	A216	Clay floor	7	0		28	Large mammal unidentified fragments. Medium mammal diaphysis fragments. Unidentified skull fragments.
AL55	A228	Soil accumulation	11	0		28	Large mammal metapodial and diaphysis fragments. Medium/small mammal rib fragment and unidentified pieces.
AF20	A231	Hearth base	6	0		6	Anas platyrhynchos (mallard) coracoid fragment. Medium/small mammal and unidentified fragments.
AF92	A239	Hearth base	2	0		1	Aves radius fragment. Fish unidentified fragment.
<b>Totals</b>			<b>106</b>	<b>4</b>		<b>146</b>	

**Table 61** Animal bone from the medieval building environmental samples

### Conclusion

The full extent of the demolition layers that covered the floors of the Roman town-houses was fully excavated whilst only a limited investigation of earlier deposits was undertaken. These incursions into the earlier archaeological horizons (associated with the Roman fortress, *colonia* and the Boudiccan revolt in c AD 43-60/61) were constrained to the size and positions of the construction piles and lift-pits. This unequal degree of attention of course makes any direct comparisons between the three earlier Roman periods difficult. The most marked change in the character of the assemblage clearly begins when the town-houses are no longer maintained and fall into dilapidation. A picture of semi-abandonment is presented by a variety of invasive wildlife species including the partial corpses of a crow and a dog, the fragmented skulls of several large mammals and frog, and microfauna bones including vole and rat. It should also be recognised that the hand collection of the animal bone will also have biased the recovery in favour of the bones and teeth of the larger species which will be correspondingly overrepresented in the assemblage.

### Roman Period 1

Where excavation occurred, contexts producing animal bone included floor levels (AL124 and BL69), Boudiccan demolition debris (AL78, AL92, AL107, BL58, BL74, BL76 and BL90) and a quarry pit (BF80). The main domestic species were all identified with cattle being the most numerous (13 POSACs), followed by pig, sheep or goat and domestic fowl/Galliformes.

The Boudiccan destruction debris produced many of the POSACs (eight) and signs of subaerial weathering (indicating a long period of surface exposure to the elements) were apparent on a fragment of cattle bone from BL74. The quarry pit (BF80) contained the next largest quantity of POSACs (six).

Pig was the only identified species from floor layers (AL124 and BL69) with each producing a single POSAC. One of those, a humerus, may have been deliberately chopped or broken for marrow extraction. Five other POSACs, all cattle, had cut or chop marks from butchery or had been deliberately split or broken. One of these was recovered from the quarry pit and the remainder from the Boudiccan destruction layers. Aves and Phasianidae were also represented amongst the NCS material from this period as well as dog from an environmental sample (BL49).

## **Roman Period 2**

All the Roman Period 2 POSACs (32) derived from various make-up layers. The main domestic species identified in the earlier assemblage were all represented again, with the most numerous species being pig (12 POSACs) including the tusk of a boar. The next most numerous species was sheep or goat, followed by cattle and domestic fowl/Galliformes.

Five POSACs had cut/chop marks from butchery activity or had been deliberately split or broken for the extraction of marrow. These were mostly cattle bone with the remainder being sheep/goat and pig. The make-up layers provided the only evidence of bone working to be found amongst the Roman contexts. This was a sheep or goat tibia diaphysis that had been truncated at both ends and had two small circular holes drilled into the surface of the shaft.

## **Roman Period 3**

This period produced the smallest part of the assemblage at just six POSACs. The partial remains of at least two Galliformes (most likely domestic fowl and including a cock) were recovered from tessellated floor BF5 in Room Q. Other species identified by POSACs included mallard, cattle and pig with domestic goose, fish and Aves present amongst the NCS material.

## **Late Roman/post-Roman demolition layers**

The demolition layers produced the largest group of POSACs (130 or 69%) and the widest variety of wild species of the four main site phases discussed in this report. All the domestic species present in the earlier Roman periods were represented with cattle accounting for nearly half (64 or 49%) of the POSACs. Pig was the next most numerous followed by sheep/goat, domestic fowl/Galliformes, dog, cat and domestic goose. A variety of wild species were present including Corvidae, mallard, Anatidae, Cervidae, hare and microfauna such as rat and field vole. Frog bone was also identified from an environmental sample that was possibly of 4th century date (BL34). Further species were identified amongst the NCS material including Roe deer, horse, fish and common pheasant.

A cow and a sheep or goat POSAC both displayed signs of subaerial weathering from long term exposure to the elements, suggesting that the buildings had become receptacles for the disposal of modest amounts of waste collected from elsewhere. Over 40% of the cattle POSACs (26) that were recovered had either cut or chop marks from butchery or had been deliberately split or broken for the extraction of marrow.

Further evidence of the complete abandonment of the buildings is supplied by the presence of the partial remains of a small dog (BL5, Room O) and a wild bird (possibly a crow, BL30, Room Q), together with horse and cattle skulls (also Room O and Room S respectively). Two more fragmented cattle skulls were recovered from layers AL11 (Room A) and AL20 (Room L).

## **The medieval building**

A small amount of animal bone was recovered including cattle, sheep or goat, pig, cat, horse and domestic fowl. Environmental sampling of the floor layers and hearth bases produced fish, bird (including mallard) and microfauna bone (very small mammals such as voles and shrews).

## 7.9 Human remains (Appendix 8)

by Julie Curl

### Introduction

Three incomplete but articulated skeletons were excavated on the site along with almost 300 pieces of disarticulated human bone. The analysis has shown remains of several people, with a wide range of ages including adults and children. A full catalogue of all the remains is available in Appendix 8.

### The articulated skeletons

The bone was examined to determine the elements present and recorded following guidelines by Mays (2004 and 2005) and Brickley & McKinley (2004). The bones were measured to determine sex and stature (following Bass 1995). Fusion of bone and tooth eruption and wear were noted when possible to allow estimation of ages following Brothwell (1981).

### **Skeleton AF41 (finds no. A128)**

An east-west aligned burial, with a radiocarbon date range of 890-1160 calAD. The close proximity of the arms to the body and hands resting on the hips would suggest a shroud burial. There were no coffin or grave goods.

**Elements present:** The skeleton was represented by elements of the left and right legs, left and right arms, some vertebrae and ribs, pelvic fragments and the sacrum. No skull or shoulder elements were recovered.

**Sex:** The small size of the left (39mm diameter) and right (38.7mm diameter) femur heads show this to be a female.

**Age:** All bones seen are fused, fusion occurs in the various limb bones present by the age of 20 to 23, so this is an adult of 23 years or older.

**Stature:** Metrical data from the femur, femur head and tibia indicates a female of approximately 159cm or 63 inches (5 feet, 2 to 3 inches). Stronger muscle attachments were noted on the fairly light build humerus, suggesting she perhaps carried things with her left arm.

**Pathologies:** Both femur heads showed some arthritic problems and wear. Wear was also noted on the distal right femur and on the proximal right tibia, indicating some arthritic problems around the right knee. AF41 shows *spina bifida*, which is a failure of fusion of the posterior or neural arch of a vertebra at the midline. This is a developmental abnormality and can have a genetic relationship. The form seen with this female is *spina bifida occulta* (*occulta* meaning hidden) which can occur anywhere in the column, AF41 has three arches in the sacrum unfused. Partial non-fusion is the most common form of spina bifida, with the full non-fusion of the sacrum neural arches much more rare and it is the full non-fusion that leads to nerve damage. *Spina bifida occulta* can suggest family relationships, but the abnormality would have been unlikely to have adversely affected the individual.

**Trauma/self-injury:** Two rib fragments show healed fractures or breaks. Such damage may be from trauma, but cracked ribs can occur with heavy coughing, sneezing or vomiting.

### **Skeleton AF167 (A389 & A390)**

An east-west aligned burial represented by the lower legs of an adult, the rest of the skeleton was unexcavated. There were no coffin or grave goods.

**Elements present:** The skeleton was represented by elements of the lower left and right legs.

**Sex:** No bones present in this burial provided any indication of the sex.

**Age:** All bones seen are fused, fusion occurs in the various limb bones present by the age of 20 to 23, so this is an adult of 23 years or older.

**Stature:** Metrical data from the femur, femur head and tibia indicates a male of approximately 157cm or 62 inches (5 feet, 2 inches).

**Pathologies/Trauma:** No pathologies or evidence of trauma was seen on the bone.

#### **Skeleton AF192 (A405)**

An east/west aligned burial producing a total of 178 elements amounting to 4905g. There were no coffin or grave goods.

**Elements present:** The skeleton consisted of a variety of skull fragments, including the frontal bone, orbits, the mandible, metatarsals (left and right), cuneiform, proximal and intermediate phalanges, talus, rib, pelvic fragments, sacrum, calcaneus, tarsals, scapula, clavicle, left humerus and cervical, thoracic and lumbar vertebra.

**Sex:** The large size of the femur head and the mandible indicate a male.

**Age:** There is heavy wear on the teeth and the sutures on the skull are almost fully fused, which suggests an age of 35 to 45 years, possibly older.

**Stature:** Metrical data from the femur, femur head and tibia indicates a male of approximately 169cm or 67 inches (5 feet, 7 inches). The bones show a robust individual and with strong muscle attachments. The muscle attachments are particularly noted on the femur and tibia, which might suggest regular strenuous activity using the legs. The mandible is robust with flared condyles. The eye sockets are on the small size and there is a pronounced brow ridge.

**Pathologies:** The mandible showed a loss of some of the molars and premolars, with two of the left molars (molars 1 and 2) lost and the mandibular bone healed over. Decay was probably caused by wear and chips on the teeth and the dental calculus deposits, which caused periodontal disease. All of the vertebrae show some degree of degenerative wear, more so on the thoracic and particularly the lumbar vertebra. The thoracic and lumbar vertebrae have a few exostoses and the lumbar vertebrae show some lipping around the edges of the articular surfaces.

**Trauma:** Two upper limbs have healed fractures and one lower limb shows a healed fracture. Such fractures may be caused by another person, physical activity or even coughing. The left fibula shows two haematomas, solid and smooth areas of additional bone growth that is a reaction to pressure or a blow and bleeding. It is uncertain if this was an injury or related to working activity.

**Discussion:** The articulated skeleton in the assemblage is that of a robust male of average height who had strong muscles and a notable face with perhaps small eye sockets and a large brow ridge. Tooth wear suggests an older adult of 35 to 45 years or older, with some teeth missing. Two tooth sockets had healed over after the loss of the teeth, but abscesses were probably active at the time of death. There is some indication that this individual did activities involving more leg work, with very strong leg muscles and some suggestion of pressure on the lower leg with boney growths, although injury cannot be ruled out. Three fractured ribs might suggest some conflict or accidents, but ribs can be fractured or even broken with harsher coughs, vomiting or violent sneezing. The degree of arthritic changes to the spine suggest an active individual and labouring as well as possibly ageing.

#### **Disarticulated human skeletal remains (HSR)**

##### **Methodology**

The human bone was examined to determine the elements present and recorded following guidelines by Mays (2004 & 2005) and Brickley & McKinley (2004). The most frequent limbs, femurs, tibias and humeri, were used for counts to determine the minimum number of individuals (MNI). Femur heads were measured to determine sex (following Bass 1995). Limbs were measured for the greater length where possible. Juvenile bones, when complete, were measured to estimate age (following Schaefer,

Black & Schueuer 2009). Fusion of bone and tooth eruption and wear were noted when possible to allow estimation of ages following Brothwell (1981).

### **Quantification**

A total of 296 pieces of disarticulated or partial burial human bone, weighing a total of 10,081g, was recovered from this site. Disarticulated remains were recovered from a range of demolition deposits, a floor, robber trenches, a hearth base and pits. Most are of a medieval to post-medieval date range, with a small number of features of a Roman date.

### **Minimum number of individuals (MNI)**

The most frequent limb bones in the assemblage were the femurs, tibia and humeri and these were used to estimate the MNI in a deposit. There are remains of a minimum of eight individuals in the disarticulated assemblage.

### **Ages of individuals present in this assemblage**

Several juvenile limb bones were recovered, but few could be measured to estimate the ages (following Schaefer, Black & Schueuer. 2009). Juvenile remains appear to be mostly older children and teenagers and some young adults, with one individual estimated to be 17 to 25 years old.

*Infants and the under fives:* One femur recovered from late Roman/post-Roman demolition layer AL11 (A116) is from a neonatal or possible prenatal that the metrical data suggests is at 38 to 40 weeks development, and may have been a still-birth or infanticide.

*Juvenile/teenage/young adult:* Juvenile remains appear to be mostly older children, teenagers and some young adults, with one individual from AL2 (A410) estimated to be 17 to 25 years old.

*Adults:* Many adult bones were identified, but few could be aged more precisely. A lumbar and phalanges from robber trench AF72 (A235) were estimated to be from a mature individual based on the level of degenerative wear on the vertebra and arthritic changes. Other adult remains were difficult to determine the ages more precisely. A frontal skull from AL2 (A411) showed very heavy wear on the teeth.

### **Sexes of the adults present**

Femurs were the most frequent bone present that would allow determination of sex. Late Roman/post-Roman layers produced one male from BL4 (B141) and one female from BL30 (B134). Medieval deposits produced female femur heads from AF42 (A112) and AL18 (A187), with the measurement of the female from AL18 suggesting a small and delicate individual. The medieval remains also produced two clear identifications of males from AL2 (A406) and AL18 (A207).

### **Stature**

Stature could be determined from the remains of three adult bones. Heights estimated were a male at 159cm (just over five feet three inches) and two other adults, one at 163 to 167cm (five feet, four to five inches).

### **Ethnicity**

One incomplete skull from AL2 (A411) shows a very flat face – flat around the forehead, nasal area, and cheekbones and upper jaw, the nasal bridge is also very wide and flat, which suggests an individual with far Eastern/Asian ancestry or origins. This skull also shows non-fusion of the frontal bone suture, so it is possible that this may have affected the appearance of the face – see Pathologies/Morphological (non-metric) variation.

### **Pathologies and variations**

*Degenerative wear:* Degenerative wear was seen on many vertebrae, with most extreme wear seen on lumbar vertebrae. This can be an age related problem and can suggest occupational wear and may indicate manual labour. Manual labour is also suggested by many bones showing strong muscle attachments.



**Arthritic problems:** Arthritic changes were seen, but none were particularly severe. Some arthritic changes were seen on limb bones and vertebrae

**Thickened skull:** A fragment of human skull was seen that showed notable thickening. Thickening of the skull can occur with iron deficiency anaemia but is generally rare (Waldron 2009). A possible cause of the skull thickening is Paget's Disease, which is swelling and deformation of the affected parts of the body. Paget's Disease is a common disorder of the elderly (Waldron 2009), with only osteoporosis more prevalent and it tends to run in families. With Paget's, not all affected bones show any abnormality when examined by eye.

**Dental attrition and pathologies:** Most of the disarticulated bone consisted of only small fragments of mandible or maxilla and no teeth, and none of these showed any abnormalities. The frontal part of the skull from AL2 (A411) (which shows Asian features) had the three molars left and right *in situ* and these were very heavily worn, exposing dentine; the wear on these molars was uneven, sloping to the inside of the mouth and perhaps suggests regularly chewing something hard.



**Photograph 45** Part of a skull from AL2 (A411) showing a metopic suture running from the nasal area up the centre of the frontal bone, which should normally be fused by the age of two years.

*Morphological (non-metric) variation* (Photograph 45): The front portion of the skull recovered from AL2 (A411), shows the presence of the metopic suture running up from the nasal area to join the coronal suture. This median frontal suture, which divides the frontal bone into left and right sides in the new born child, is normally obliterated by the age of two years, but is retained by some individuals into adulthood (Steadman 2000; Stirland 2009). It is present in approximately 10% of the adult modern population (Steadman 2000; Stirland, 2009). It is possible that it has a genetic component to its occurrence and while 10% of the modern population may have this suture remaining, a large medieval assemblage in Norwich (Stirland 2009) the metopic suture was seen in 18:206 skeletons = 8.7%. The presence of this suture in other skeletons could have suggested a family relationship. Modern examples vary considerably, some having no obvious difference in appearance in life, others having a metopic ridge (Stedman 2000). The skull from the Mercury Theatre with the metopic suture also shows a very wide and flat nasal area at the bridge of the nose and squared eye sockets (which may be due to ethnicity and ancestral influence), so may have had an unusual appearance.

*Levels of activity:* There are many adult bones in this assemblage that show strong muscle attachments in the arms and legs, suggesting manual labour. A further indication of strain on the body comes from the frequent degenerative wear seen on vertebrae and the frequent arthritic changes.

## 7.10 Environmental analysis

by Val Fryer, Environmental Archaeologist

### Introduction and method statement

Environmental samples were taken from across the excavated areas and a total of 41 were submitted for assessment. The samples had been bulk floated by CAT, with the flots being collected in a 300 micron mesh sieve. The dried flots were scanned under a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x16 and the plant macrofossils and other remains noted are listed in Tables 62-64. Nomenclature within the tables follows Stace (2010). All plant remains were charred. Modern roots and seeds were also occasionally noted.

### Results

Cereal grains and seeds are present at a low density within all but seven of the assemblages studied. Preservation is moderately good, although some cereals and seeds are puffed and distorted, almost certainly as a result of exposure to extremely high temperatures during combustion. The plant macrofossils from Roman Period 3 layer BL19 (sample 23) are also very noticeably rounded and abraded. The precise reason for this is not currently known, but it may possibly indicate that the remains were exposed to the elements for a long period prior to inclusion within the deposit.

Oat (*Avena* sp.), barley (*Hordeum* sp.), rye (*Secale cereale*) and wheat (*Triticum* sp.) grains are recorded along with a number of cereals which are too poorly preserved for close identification. Within the Roman Period 1 deposits, barley is marginally more common than wheat, with a possible asymmetrical lateral grain of six-row barley (*H. vulgare*) occurring within sample 31. A possible germinated barley grain with distinctive concave sides is noted within sample 29. Within the same deposits, where wheat can be identified, the grains are mostly of an elongated 'drop' form of probable spelt (*T. spelta*) type. However, in the total absence of chaff, this identification is somewhat tenuous, especially given the condition of the material. The later Roman contexts contain very few cereals, and all are poorly preserved. Within the medieval and post-medieval contexts, wheat is predominant, with most of the grains being of a rounded hexaploid type form. Oats, barley and rye also occur along with a single possible pea (*Pisum sativum*) seed. A germinated barley grain, with the sprout still *in situ* within a distinct dorsal groove, is recorded from sample 8 from floor layer AL10.

Weed seeds are generally scarce, with most being of common segetal weeds and/or grassland herbs. Taxa noted include corncockle (*Agrostemma githago*), brome (*Bromus* sp.), small legumes (Fabaceae), goosegrass (*Galium aparine*), ribwort plantain (*Plantago lanceolata*), grasses (Poaceae) and dock (*Rumex* sp.). Wetland plant remains, namely sedge (*Carex* sp.) and spike-rush (*Eleocharis* sp.), nutlets and a single possible seed of lesser spearwort (*Ranunculus flammula*), are present within the Boudiccan layers but scarce elsewhere. Within the same deposits, tree/shrub macrofossils include hazel (*Corylus avellana*) nutshell fragments, a cherry (*Prunus avium*) pit and bullace/damson (*P. domestica* ssp. *insititia*) fruit stone, bramble (*Rubus* sect. *Glandulosus*) 'pips' and elderberry (*Sambucus nigra*) seeds, and Mediterranean imports include a coriander (*Coriandrum sativum*) seed and a single possible lentil (*Lens culinaris*).

Comminuted charcoal/charred wood fragments are present throughout, with larger fragments also being noted, most particularly within the assemblage from deposit BL3 (sample 19). Within all of the Boudiccan assemblages, the material has a distinct flaked appearance, which is almost certainly indicative of very high temperature combustion. It is estimated that similar material recorded from the Fenwicks excavation in Colchester (Fryer 2017) probably burnt at temperatures in excess of 800 °F (c 425 °C). At the current site, similar flaked material is also noted in association with demolition debris BL3 (sample 19) where the material is also fringed with tarry droplets, which are a further indicator of very high temperature combustion. Other plant macrofossils are all but absent, although a single charred bud is noted within the assemblage from medieval layer AL55 (sample 10).

A range of other material types is also recorded, with most occurring within the late Roman/post-Roman and medieval contexts. The black porous and tarry residues are almost certainly derived from the high temperature combustion of organic remains, including cereal grains. Similarly, the siliceous and vitreous globules are probably derived from the burning of straw/grass or possibly silica rich ash. The fragments of burnt or fired clay within the Roman contexts are most likely derived from burnt

building debris, whilst those from the medieval layers are probably associated within the hearths recorded within each structure. Other remains include small pieces of bone, fragments of brick/tile, mortar/plaster and *opus signinum*, fish bones/scales and pieces of marine mollusc shell (mostly oyster and mussel). Artefactual materials include two small pieces of very poorly preserved glass (from samples 1 and 21).

## Discussion

For the purposes of this discussion, the samples have been divided by period and, where possible, feature type.

### **Roman Period 1 deposits** (Table 62)

Fourteen samples were taken from deposits associated with Roman Period 1 remains, particularly the Boudiccan revolt of AD 60/61. As is probably to be expected, heavily-flaked fragments of charred wood are the main component of all the assemblages along with porous and tarry residues probably derived from the combustion of organic materials during the conflagration. But cereals and seeds are also present within all but two, all of which are possibly indicative of materials which were in use within the immediate environs. The density of material is low, possibly because other remains did not survive the intense fires, but it is tentatively suggested that the cereals are either derived from grains which were accidentally spilled during culinary preparation, or possibly from animal fodder. Barley occurs most frequently, and it is recorded by Caesar (cf Davies 1971) that such grain, best suited to animal fodder, was fed to soldiers as a form of punishment. However, evidence from Vindolanda (cf Alcock 2001) suggests that the military were given regular rations of barley for the making of bread. It was also used for the brewing of ale and possibly whole in soups and stews. Other possible foodstuffs within the Boudiccan assemblages include gathered fruits and nuts and imports from the Mediterranean. The latter are scarce, but still suggest that the local population had sufficient resources to source such 'exotic' materials. The assemblages from samples 17, 31 and 36 may also include elements of straw/hay, which was possibly gathered from areas of marginal damp grassland. However, it is unclear whether such materials could have been used within a domestic context (for examples for flooring or roofing) or whether they are possible relicts of animal bedding/ fodder.

### **Roman Period 2 and 3 contexts, and late Roman/post-Roman demolition debris** (Table 63)

Twelve assemblages are from samples taken from a Period 2 occupation layer (sample 11), a Period 3 pit and occupation layers (samples 15, 22-24) and late Roman/post-Roman demolition material above the tessellated floors (samples 16, 19-21, 25-27). Charcoal/charred wood is present throughout, most particularly within the assemblages from samples 19, 23 and 24, but other plant macrofossils are generally scarce. Samples 19 and 23 also both include materials possibly associated with a fire (i.e. black porous and tarry residues, burnt clay), along with potential food waste in the form of bone fragments, fish bones and pieces of marine mollusc shell. Small pieces of coal are also recorded, but it is unclear whether these are contemporary with the deposits from which the samples were taken, or later intrusive contaminants.

### **Medieval and post-medieval buildings** (Table 64)

Ten samples are from features associated with two small buildings of medieval and post-medieval date. The four assemblages from the hearth within the post-medieval building (samples 2, 3, 4 and 5) are very sparse, possibly indicating that the hearth was cleaned regularly in order to reduce the risk of accidental fires. Cereals and seeds are present, but it is impossible to state whether the remains are domestic in origin or whether they are derived from the use of cereal processing waste as tinder/fuel within the hearth. Five samples (1, 6, 7, 8 and 9) are from hearth and floor deposits within the medieval building. In all instances, cereals, seeds, charcoal and other materials are more abundant and it would appear that remains are largely domestic in origin, including cereals which may have been accidentally charred during cooking, other foodstuffs (particularly marine molluscs) and possibly the remains of burnt flooring materials. It is also noted that small pieces of coal (coal 'dust') are present or common within all five assemblages. Sample 10, from a soil accumulation below the medieval building and above the underlying Roman deposits, was taken to ascertain whether the material was likely to be of medieval or Roman date. A precise statement cannot be given at this stage, but when compared to the assemblages from the building and deposits of Roman date (see above and Table 63), it would appear that the material is most visually similar to the samples from medieval building.

### **Conclusions and recommendations for further work**

In summary, although the assemblages from the Mercury Theatre site are mostly small and sparse, they clearly illustrate the following aspects of three distinct periods of site use:

- The Boudiccan samples again show that the destruction of Colchester was totally cataclysmic, with buildings being destroyed in fire storm conditions which engulfed the entire town. The assemblages, which are broadly similar to those from the nearby Head Street excavations (Fryer 2004), suggest that the population within this area of the town were largely reliant on foodstuffs and other materials which were predominantly locally sourced. However, there is still evidence (albeit slight) to suggest that the population of the town as a whole was engaged in the importation of luxury materials from elsewhere within the Roman world.
- The later Roman deposits are less informative, although the associated buildings were almost certainly kept relatively clean.
- The two post-Roman buildings appear to have had different uses. The paucity of material within the post-medieval structure may suggest that it was a workshop with a hearth which was cleaned regularly. The composition of the assemblages from the medieval building appears to suggest that the structure may have been more domestic in nature.

As none of the assemblages contain a sufficient density of material for quantification (i.e. 100+ specimens), no further analysis is recommended.

### **Key to Tables 62-64**

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









**Table 64** Environmental remains from medieval and post-medieval structures

Sample No.		1	6	7	8	9	10		2	3	4	5
Context		AF3	AF20	AF92	AL10	AL18	AL55		AF4	AF4	AF4	AF4
Period		Med	Med	Med	Med	Med	Med		Pmed	Pmed	Pmed	Pmed
Finds no.		A216	A231	A239	A177	A189	A228		A34	A29	A35	A30
<b>Cereals and other potential crop plants</b>												
<i>Avena</i> sp. (grains)	Oat	x			x		x		x			xcf
<i>Hordeum</i> sp. (grains)	Barley	xcf			x	x	xcf		x			
(germinated grain)					x							
<i>Secale cereale</i> L. (grains)	Rye	xcf			xcf	x	xcf					
<i>Triticum</i> sp. (grains)	Wheat	x		x					x	x	x	x
Cereal indet. (grains)				x	x	x	x		x	x	xfg	x
<i>Pisum sativum</i> L.	Pea						xcffg					
<b>Dry land herbs</b>												
<i>Agrostemma githago</i> L.	Corn cockle		x			x			xcf			
<i>Anisantha sterilis</i> (L.)Nevski	Barren Brome				xcf							
<i>Bromus</i> sp.	Brome						x		x			
<i>Centaurea</i> sp.	Cornflower								x			
Small Fabaceae indet.	Small legumes	x		x	x	x	x		x			
<i>Galium aparine</i> L.	Goosegrass				x						x	
Small Poaceae indet.	Grasses				x							
Large Poaceae indet.		x	x				x					
<i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i> L. (siliqua frag.)	Wild radish				xcffg							
<b>Other plant macrofossils</b>												
Charcoal <2mm		xx	xx	xx	xxx	xxx	xxx		x	x	x	x
Charcoal >2mm		xx	xx	xx	xxx	xxx	xxx		x	x	x	
Charcoal >5mm		x	x		xx	xx	xx			x	x	
Charcoal >10mm				x		xx	x			x		
Charred root/stem		x		x			x				x	
Indet. bud							x					
Indet. seeds					x				x			
<b>Other remains</b>												
Black porous material		x		x	x				x	x	x	x
Black tarry material		x	x	x		x	x		xx	x	x	
Bone					x							

Brick/tile				x								
Burnt/fired clay		xx	xx	xx		x				x		
Charred arthropod remains										x		
Fish bone					x							
Glass		x										
Marine mollusc shell		xx xb	x	x	x		x					
Mortar/plaster		x	x	x								
Ragstone/slate					x							
Small coal fragments		xx	x	x	x	xx	x		x		x	
Small mammal/amphibian bone				x								
Vitreous material		x		x	x							
<b>Sample volume (litres)</b>		<b>40</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>40</b>		<b>30</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>20</b>
<b>Volume of flot (litres)</b>		<b>&lt;0.1</b>	<b>&lt;0.1</b>	<b>&lt;0.1</b>	<b>&lt;0.1</b>	<b>&lt;0.1</b>	<b>&lt;0.1</b>		<b>&lt;0.1</b>	<b>&lt;0.1</b>	<b>&lt;0.1</b>	<b>&lt;0.1</b>
<b>% flot sorted</b>		<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>		<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

## **8 Discussion**

### **8.1 Romano-British**

#### **8.1.1 Period 1: Structural remains and deposits associated with the Roman fortress (c AD 43/44-49), *colonia* (c AD 49-60/1) and the Boudiccan revolt (AD 60/61)**

'The major archaeological breakthrough in Colchester during the 1970s was twofold. The legionary fortress was discovered and the fact realised that the colony which followed it was not a new purpose-built town but was instead the redundant fortress reused' (CAR 3, 3).

##### **The fortress** (Fig 41)

The Roman fortress was about 49 acres (20 hectares) with a substantial annexe on its east side. It was aligned to within half a degree of true north and faced eastwards, with a neat, regular and fairly standardised layout (CAR 3, 6). Evidence for the fortress was collated and reassessed in the 1980s by Philip Crummy in publications CAR 3 and CAR 6. By this time, significant military structures had been excavated at Culver Street, Lion Walk and the Gilberd School.

Most of the military structures so far identified have been barrack blocks, with barracks identified to both the north (Gilberd School) and south of the Mercury Theatre, as well as other locations within the fortress (see CAR 6, fig 2.1). A barracks consisted of six blocks providing accommodation for a cohort, with each individual block housing a century of soldiers. One third of a block was occupied by a centurion who had his own room at the end of the building (Crummy 1997, 47).

The excavated barrack blocks at Colchester follow the same broad dimensions for each of their component parts (CAR 6, 7):

- 1) the streets between pairs of facing barracks were 15 pM wide (4.4m),
- 2) the plinths were 2 pM wide (0.6m),
- 3) the internal walls were 0.5 pM wide (0.15m),
- 4) the centurions' quarters measured 30 pM (8.8m) across internally (larger in barracks of the first cohort),
- 5) internally the *contubernia* (individual rooms) were 20 x 12 pM (5.9 x 3.5m).

The overall length of a barrack block, and therefore the number of *contubernia* within each block, has still to be determined, although each of the buildings appears to be at least 69m long (CAR 6, 7; Crummy 1997, 47).

The barracks in Colchester are characterised by low mortared plinths (mortar, pebbles and sometimes septaria cast within wooden shuttering), with a pair of oak ground-plates laid on the plinths to support a superstructure of coursed sandy-clay blocks (CAR 3, 3; Crummy 1997, 48). Internal walls were timber-framed with a ground plate bedded on top of natural sand, and panels between the uprights filled with wattle and blocks of sandy-clay (Crummy 1997, 48). Floors were of sand or sandy-clay, though two Centurion's quarters at Culver Street had wooden planks, and some of the rooms had hearths placed against a wall (Crummy 1997, 47).

When a similar low mortared plinth was found on Area A at the Mercury Theatre, aligned east/west across the lift-pit, pile 17 and pile 34, the significance was recognised immediately. Using a reconstruction plan of a typical barracks based on excavations at Lion Walk and the Gilberd School (CAR 6, fig 2.6), it was possible to use the plinth to plot out the likely alignment of the blocks on the Mercury Theatre site and to test the hypothesis with small targeted excavations. Another two wall plinths were revealed in Area A, along with two more plinths in Area B, all east/west and all in alignment with the reconstructed plan of the barracks.

As seen elsewhere in Colchester, the Mercury Theatre plinths were constructed on natural sand, were 0.6m wide and made of pebbles set in a creamy-brown mortar. Interestingly, two pits in the base of the Area B lift-pit appear to pre-date the barracks, and may have been used to quarry the sand and pebbles needed to construct the plinths. No trace of the wooden ground plates were identified on top of the plinths, but demolition debris over them did include layers of sandy-clay, likely all that remained

of sandy-clay blocks used to build the walls. Sandy-clay floors were also associated with some of the plinths.

Fig 41 shows the reconstruction of a typical barrack block placed over the Mercury Theatre site and aligned with the east/west plinths. Fortress period remains to the south of plinth AF147 (see below) indicated that this plinth represented the southern edge of the southern barrack block. Using this plinth as a base-line for the reconstruction, Fig 41 shows that plinths from four of the six blocks were successfully located on the site. The figure also shows a slight discrepancy of 0.4m from south (Area A) to north (Area B) between the reconstruction plan and the position of the plinths themselves. Similar deviations between the actual and superimposed theoretical plans were also noted at Lion Walk and the Gilberd School, but Philip Crummy noted that the differences were only slight (CAR 6, 7), as is the case here.

Fortress period remains against the southern plinth (AF147) of the southern barrack block included three gullies/beam slots, one of which had a series of seven stakeholes along it, a gully and another six post-holes. It is uncertain what type of activity these remains represent. The gully/beam slot with stakeholes could be part of a stake and wattle wall, perhaps for a small store-room, and the other features could be either beam slots for additional 'temporary' structures or perhaps drainage gullies.

Fig 41 also shows that the fortress period plinth excavated during archaeological monitoring in 1997 aligns with both plinth AF171 and the reconstruction plan. It is however, important to acknowledge that although we can be confident on the north/south alignment of the barracks, their east/west positioning on Fig 41 cannot be accurately established. The orientation of the blocks with the Centurion's quarters to the west also cannot be proved, although they were identified at the western end of the barracks at the Gilberd School.

What is more difficult to explain are the pre-Boudiccan wall foundations identified in 1967. The significant problems of scaling and locating the published plans has already been discussed (see Section 3), but whether using the two published plans (Dunnett 1971) or the plan of 'best-fit' as shown in Fig 41, most of the wall foundations do not align with the reconstruction plan of the barrack blocks. If the western wall foundation is altered to more of an east/west orientation then it does align better with the reconstruction plan, but the four eastern wall foundations would need to be completely rescaled and moved c 5.5m south. Perhaps instead we should look at the 1967 structural remains as belonging to the *colonia* and not the fortress, but this hypothesis could not be tested within the scope of the current works.

### **The *colonia***

Evidence for the *colonia* at the Mercury Theatre was scarce indicating that, as seen elsewhere in Colchester, the fortress period barrack blocks were largely reused. Gully/beam slot BF81 in Area B cut both the plinth and associated sandy-clay floor, and might represent modification of the barrack block. The gully/beam slot, plinth and floor were also sealed by timbers/planks from a wooden floor which had been burnt during the Boudiccan revolt, a floor which must therefore also date to the *colonia*.

Aside from this scant evidence, the only other remains which might be relevant are the 1967 structural remains which do not appear to align with the fortress period barrack blocks (see discussion above). If we move the southern east/west wall so that it does align with the barrack block, the other walls may in fact represent an extension of the block northwards into the street.

### **The Boudiccan revolt**

All of the fortress and *colonia* remains were covered in a layer of destruction debris dated to the Boudiccan revolt of AD 60/61, and many of the finds recovered from Period 1 contexts came from this debris.

### **The finds**

Flagons were the most common vessel form from Period 1 contexts followed by bowls, cups and amphorae, but beakers, jars, storage vessels, platters, mortaria and lids were also present. Most were of locally-produced grey wares (fabric GX) and coarse oxidised and related wares (fabric DJ), but



included sherds of La Graufesenque Samian and fine wares (fabric DZ and EC). Amphora sherds show imports of olive oil, garum/salted fish, wine and dates/fruit. Environmental remains also included Mediterranean imports of coriander and lentil, but included barley, wheat, and gathered nuts and fruits. There is evidence from Vindolanda of barley given to the military to make bread, and it was also used for brewing ale and possibly whole in soups and stews (see Fryer, Section 7.10). Animal bone included cattle, pig, sheep/goat and domestic fowl/Galliformes but also unidentified Aves (birds) and Phasianidae (ground-living birds), with some of the cattle and pig bones showing cut or chop marks.

Evidence for straw/hay from the environmental samples may have come from either flooring or roofing the barrack blocks. However, a small quantity of imbrex (14 pieces) and tegulae (24) were recovered from Period 1 contexts, indicating that at least some of the early buildings on this site had tiled roofs. A small quantity of keyed-daub (22 pieces) was also found within Boudiccan destruction debris, with similar pieces found associated with barrack block 3 (building 79) at Culver Street (Crummy 1992b, 253-254). Five pieces of painted wall plaster were also recovered painted red (1) and white with red splashes (4). Although the remains of sandy-clay blocks were noted during excavation, these had usually degraded into layers of material rather than actual blocks, and very few fragments were recovered as part of the finds assemblage.

No coins came from Period 1 contexts, but a patera/skillet handle, a slide-key and lock pin, and a T-shaped clamp were included among the small assemblage of metal objects. Small and abraded fragments of quernstone also came from a number of contexts. An almost identical slide-key (ref. 1653) and skillet handle (ref. 543) were also found amongst demolition debris associated with the barrack blocks at Culver Street (Crummy 1992a, 156-157 ref. 543)

### **8.1.2 Roman Period 2: Horizons dating to between Period 1 and Period 3**

Roman Period 2 has been used in this report to distinguish horizons dating to between the Boudiccan destruction at the end of Period 1 and the construction of the Period 3 town-houses. The vast majority of these horizons are successive layers of make-up over the Period 1 remains, probably associated with the demolition of any extant structures, and levelling and consolidating the site in advance of the construction of the Period 3 town-houses. Dating evidence from these make-up layers suggests that the town-house on Area B was built in the early 2nd century, followed by the town-house in Area A no earlier than the mid 2nd century.

It is possible that the site was left largely open until the town-houses were built, but metallised surfaces, sandy-clay floors and occupation layers were identified in a very small number of piles, indicating some structures must have existed on the development site during this period. This evidence was focused along the northern edge (Piles 2, 3, 4 and 24) and southwestern corner (Pile 18) of Area A and along the western edge of Area B (Piles 38, 42 and 45). These floors and occupation layers could belong to early town-houses.

During the 1967 evaluation, structural remains were identified that post-dated the Boudiccan revolt and pre-dated the remains of a later and larger Roman town-house. The remains included wall foundations of gravel and soft yellow mortar, floors of trampled yellow clay, and a small eaves drip gully with adjacent gravel path (Dunnett 1971).

As in Period 1, pottery sherds of locally-produced grey ware dominated along with coarse oxidised and related wares and Samian. Black-burnished pottery and fineware beakers were also noted. Bowls and flagons are again the most common forms, but dishes, jars, cups, beakers, cooking pots, lids and mortaria were all present. Ceramic building material included fragments of brick, tile and imbrex, as well as some mortar and baked clay. Rarer finds were tesserae cubes and painted wall plaster. The main domestic species of cattle, pig, sheep/goat and domestic fowl/Galliformes were again represented in the animal bone assemblage, some with cut/chop marks and including a sheep or goat tibia with small circular holes drilled into the surface of the shaft. Metal finds included part of a copper-alloy vessel, mirror fragments and a lead stylus, as well as a bone pin and needle, a ceramic counter and fragment of ceramic open lamp.

### 8.1.3 Period 3: the town-houses (see Fig 42)

By the end of the 2nd-century AD there was at least one, probably two, Roman town-houses within *Insula* 25a of the Roman town. Dating evidence from the Period 2 make-up layers suggested that the town-house on Area B was built first, probably in the late 1st/early 2nd century, followed by the town-house in Area A no earlier than the mid 2nd century. The dominance of Type C tegulae lower cut-aways, dated to AD 160-260, from both Area A and Area B might suggest that both town-houses date to the second half of the 2nd century. However, it has recently been argued that Type C cut-aways from London and Leicester may have appeared slightly earlier during the late 1st century AD (Mills 2013, 458-459, 466).

#### Area A town-house

The town-house in Area A spanned an area over 25m north to south and 22m east to west, with at least 13 individual rooms (Rooms A-M). Most of the rooms in Area A were laid out around corridor 'Room C' with many, if not all, presumably accessed from this room although no doorways were identified. Painted wall plaster from demolition debris over the corridor consisted of fragments red, white or orange in colour. Four of the five rooms to the north of Room C were approximately 5m wide (east/west), showing a consistency of layout. Room A had two phases of tessellated floor, the latest of which included a red painted 'skirting', with wall plaster painted in panels/borders of red, white and yellow with some areas of vegetal/floral motifs and some painted in imitation of marble veneers. We know from both the current excavation and the 1996 evaluation that Room B had a 1.1m wide border of red tesserae with a 2.5m wide black and white chequered mosaic within a decorative geometrical surround. Rooms A and B certainly appear to be two of the most elaborately decorated.

Tessellated floors were also present in Rooms D, H, I, J, L and M, with some small concentrations of painted wall plaster in Rooms L and M. If painted wall plaster was recovered from demolition layers over the other rooms, these were not recorded in enough detail to now be able to trace their origin. Room L was possibly another corridor, although it is by no means certain that Rooms L and M were connected to the rooms further to the north. A hearth and sandy-clay floor underneath the tessellated floor in Room H appear to be from an earlier phase of the town-house, and Room K was unusual in having a mortared floor laid on a stone base. A test-pit excavated in 1965, c 4m to the east of Room K did not reveal any floor layers associated with the town-house.

No floor surfaces were present in Rooms E, F or G. It is uncertain if these floors had been robbed-out, perhaps being in a different material (like tile or stone) and therefore more 'reusable', although no evidence for this has been found. Perhaps these rooms never had a solid floor, being used as courtyards, open spaces, store-rooms, workshops, *etc*, rather than domestic quarters. The 4th-century mixed soil layer in Room G certainly shows that some of these spaces were reused in the later Roman period, and more ephemeral floor levels associated with the town-house may have been lost to later activity. Little painted wall plaster was recovered from these rooms either, again suggesting that they were not part of the main domestic/living spaces.

The area to the south of Rooms E-F, the north of Room L and the west of Room J was largely devoid of any features relating to the town-house. This space could also have been a courtyard or open space, or possibly even outside of the town-house. However, the 1996 evaluation revealed a small section of tessellated floor to the west, just outside of the excavation area, making a courtyard or open space within the town-house more likely.

Monitoring of the electricity sub-station 14m east of Area A also located another east/west wall foundation in alignment with the town-house. No floor layers were identified but excavation may not have gone deep enough. Therefore, by taking into account the 1996 evaluation trench over Room B and the identification of the wall foundation in the electricity sub-station, if a single town-house it measures at least 45m east/west (with the *insula* measuring c 65m east/west).

Where *in situ* wall foundations were discovered they were generally 0.6-0.7m wide and made of pieces of septaria set in a creamy-brown mortar. The only difference being wall foundation AF162/AF194 which was made of 90% greensand stone and 10% septaria set an orangey-brown mortar. Few of the foundations were excavated to depth, but where they were they appear to have been constructed on top of make-up/consolidation layers rather than natural ground level. The superstructure of the town-

house would have been timber-framed, and enough fragments of tegula and imbrex were found in later demolition layers to show that the town-house had a tiled roof.

### **Area B town-house**

The town-house in Area B spanned an area over 14m north to south and 9m east to west, with at least five individual rooms (Rooms N-S). Unlike the rest of the rooms, few remains were found associated with Room R on the northern edge of excavation area, with no floor surface present and little evidence for painted wall plaster. It is possible that this area is not actually a room but external to the town-house although, as very little of it was excavated and what was had suffered a lot of later truncation, this is difficult to state with any certainty.

One of the best surviving Roman wall foundations from the site was positioned between Rooms R and Q. At 0.7m wide and set on a base layer of pebbles in a sandy-mortar, it had been capped by at least two layers of tegula fragments, set horizontally along both faces of the wall. Room Q did have a tessellated floor, and demolition layers also produced a small collection of mosaic cubes although there was no trace of any *in situ* mosaic. There was also very little painted wall plaster associated with Room Q.

Room S had an *opus signinum* surface but no tesserae. The tessellated floor might have been robbed out, but this is unlikely as the survival of the other floors showed tesserae were not gathered for reuse. Perhaps the *opus signinum* was the final floor surface, or perhaps the floor had been tiled instead of tessellated and therefore the subject of later robbing; a single floor brick was recovered from debris to the north over Room Q. Demolition debris over Room S produced the largest assemblage of painted wall plaster from Area B, suggesting a room of some significance. Although plain red and yellow fragments accounted for much of the wall plaster, colourful panels with striped borders were also evident along with fragments of imitation marble, vegetal/candelabrum designs, and pieces with curved edges possibly from around a window or doorway.

Rooms N and O also had tessellated floors. These rooms are particularly interesting as the only Period 3 clay block wall, located between the two rooms, appears to have been a later addition cutting through what was originally a single tessellated floor and remodelling the town-house. The surviving wall showed at least three phases of painted wall plaster on the eastern side of the wall (Room N) and one on the western side (Room O). The painted wall plaster from demolition layers in Room N was generally panels of black, green, orange, red and yellow, with white, black and green borders/stripes, although this room saw more use of green and orange than any of the others. The most common motif from Room O appeared to be panels of yellow, and panels of red or thicker red stripes, with white, red and black stripes. Fragments in imitation marble were also found in Room O, with both rooms producing a small number of pieces of vegetal/candelabrum designs.

Room P had two unique features. It is the only room to have two distinct contemporary floor surfaces, having both a tessellated floor and a sandy-clay floor in different areas of the room. It is also the only room to include a smaller room or structural feature within it. Both features could allude to different 'zones' or working areas within the room. No evidence was recovered to suggest what was happening in the different areas of Room P, but very little painted wall plaster was recovered from demolition layers perhaps suggesting it was a utilitarian space rather than domestic quarters. A complete pottery jar with lid had also been placed within a pit that cut through the tessellated floor of Room P. The jar was empty and presumably contained organics, but it is uncertain if this deposit is contemporary with the town-house or occurred during later Roman activity on the development site.

### **Between the Area A and Area B town-houses**

There is a gap of approximately 30m between the town-houses in Area A and Area B, but excavations from 1967, 1996 and 1997 can fill in some of this space. The problems scaling and positioning the remains of the 1967 town-house has already been discussed in detail (see Section 3), but it included at least four rooms to the north-east of Area A, with another four wall foundations to the north-west. Those rooms to the north-east had both tessellated and cobbled floors.

The evaluation in 1996 recorded the mosaic in Room B and one other fragment of tessellated floor to the west of Area A. The following year, a north/south robber trench on the eastern side of Room H

was recorded for a distance of c 18m. Part of the Room H tessellated floor was also recorded at the time, along with two sections of tessellated floor, one with mosaic, on the far eastern side of the Mercury Theatre.

### **Finds**

As few Period 3 contexts were actually excavated, the proportion of finds from this period compared to the others is actually quite low. Again, locally-produced grey wares dominated with jars and lids forming a significant part of the assemblage, and the latest material from this phase dates to the second half of the 3rd century AD. Two deliberately placed deposits in Area B, both jars one with a lid and one capped with a piece of tile, had been placed in pits in Rooms P and R. Both jars date to c AD 125/150-280/320, with stratigraphy suggesting the latter end of this date range, and it is uncertain if they are contemporary with the occupation of the town-house or were deposited after it was vacated. Coins from Period 3 contexts ranged from Late Iron Age to 4th century in date, with a decorative brick, piece of copper-alloy binding and scrap lead being the only other small finds. Very little animal bone or environmental evidence was recovered, which is hardly surprising if the rooms were being kept clean.

### **Abandonment and decay**

There is little evidence to suggest precisely when the town-houses were abandoned. Finds analysis revealed a second concentration of Type D tegulae cut-aways, dated to AD 240-380, which might be indicative of a phase of repair to one or both of the town-houses. A coin dated to AD 318-320 was found in possible robber trench BF67 associated with a wall foundation between Rooms Q and R in Area B, and a coin dated AD 321-323 came from late Roman demolition layer BL34. Two slightly later coins, dated to AD 330-340, were also recovered from the mixed soil layer in Room G of Area A. As this room did not have a floor surface it was difficult to determine in the soil layer was contemporary with occupation or post-dated it, but a date after abandonment now seems more likely. This evidence would seem to suggest that the building was abandoned sometime in the early 4th century.

Excavations in Colchester in the 1970s and 80s revealed that, from the late 3rd century, the built-up areas of the town started to shrink, with extramural houses at Balkeerne Lane and Middleborough disappearing around AD 275-300 (CAR 6, 18). Within the town walls, none of the houses at Culver Street survived beyond AD 275-325, and three of the six houses at Lion Walk were knocked down in the later Roman period (c AD 300-350) with others being abandoned to decay (CAR 6, 18). Evidence from the town-houses at the Mercury Theatre site certainly appear to follow this same general pattern.

The imbrex stack in Room N is particularly interesting as it was laid directly onto the tessellated floor before any significant debris had had time to accumulate. This would indicate that the roof of the town-house was dismantled, with materials being gathered, stacked and collected for reuse, relatively quickly after the site was abandoned. With roofs missing, the buildings would have been open to the elements with evidence of wall plaster falling from the walls onto the tessellated floors and the building falling into a general state of decay. It is likely that both buildings were standing, to some degree, for a considerable period, with evidence for soil accumulating inside the rooms, incursions by wild animals and dumps of domestic waste. It is through these layers of accumulated debris that the medieval robbers had to dig to access building materials within the Roman wall foundations. All of this would suggest that the town-houses were subject to a lengthy period of dilapidation and decay, which probably started in the early 4th century and continued into the medieval period.

Evidence for domestic waste being dumped on the site is shown by the large quantities of animal bone from layers over the town-houses. Domestic species were well-represented with cattle, pig, sheep/goat, domestic fowl/Galliformes, dog, cat and domestic goose present. Cattle and horse skulls were found amongst the debris within several rooms, and much of the cattle bone had either cut or chop marks from butchery, or had been deliberately split or broken for the extraction of marrow. Also present within the assemblage was a variety of wild species, including invasive wildlife like crow, frog, rat and field vole. The partial remains of a dog and crow were found amongst debris BL5 and BL30 in rooms in Area B. Given that most of the shell from the site also came from layers of demolition debris, this too was probably waste dumped onto the site. Environmental samples taken from layers of late Roman/post-Roman debris in Room P but mainly Room Q failed to produce any evidence of weeds or intrusive vegetation. This was probably due, in part, to the limited sampling that took place, with most

of the contexts sampled from Room Q being thin layers that would have been covered over relatively quickly within the sequence of deposits.

Unsurprisingly, numerous fragments of ceramic building material were recovered from the demolition layers. The majority of the fragments of tegula and imbrex, and the pieces of painted wall plaster, mortar and *opus signinum* came from the dereliction, decay and medieval robbing of the town-houses. Although none were found *in situ*, many fragments of brick may also have originated within the town-houses, perhaps used in flooring, although only one floor brick was positively identified. The presence of flue-tile, hollow voussoirs and brick often associated with *pilae* (*bessalis*, *pedalis* and *sesquipedalis*) would also seem to suggest that there was a hypocaust heating system somewhere on the site. However, no hypocaust was present in either of the excavation areas, nor has any been identified in any previous archaeological work carried out on the development site. There is a chance that the hypocaust was located within the footprint of the Mercury Theatre and destroyed during its construction in the 1970s, but fragments of other CBM like the column and *lydion* brick too perhaps seem out of place. The fact that most of this material comes from Area A raises another possibility. Unlike Area B where some demolition debris does appear to be of late Roman date, the most extensive layers in Area A were mixed with medieval material. Like the animal bone, these building materials were possibly being dumped onto the site. However, another possible theory is that Roman building materials were being collected on the site from across the town for reuse, perhaps in the medieval period during the construction of the adjacent St Mary's Church.

It is impossible to know how much of the Roman pottery and small finds from these layers of debris originated within the town-houses and how much came from domestic waste dumped on the site. The pottery assemblage included early Roman sherds that pre-dated the town-houses and could have originated from contexts truncated by later features. Sherds dating from the early 2nd to the 3rd century AD would certainly have been contemporary with the town-house, with modest quantities of late Roman pottery perhaps indicating limited activity on the development site in the later 3rd and 4th centuries. Items of personal adornment, those used in health and hygiene, copper-alloy needles, a stylus, gaming counters and a die all provide an insight into activities possibly carried out within the town-houses, with fastenings and fittings like the L-clamp and strap-hinge possibly coming from the buildings themselves, and items like the bell-shaped stud from furniture within. Roman coin loss in general on the site spiked at two points in the late 3rd (AD 260-275) and 4th century (AD 318-348), but a lot of these coins came from either demolition layers which contained medieval finds or from post-Roman contexts.

## 8.2 Anglo-Saxon and medieval

A small sherd of Saxon pottery (5th-7th century) and an Anglo-Saxon penny or *sceatta* dating to c AD 680-710 are the earliest pieces of post-Roman evidence recovered from the site. Although rare in Colchester, a similar *sceatta* was found c 90m south-east during excavations at 29-39 Head Street, with other Anglo-Saxon finds on the west side of Head Street including a 6th-century saucer brooch, two annular loomweights and two fragments of Anglo-Saxon grass-tempered pottery (CAR 1, 8-9; CAR 9, 980; CAT Report 268, 24). Also from the current excavation was a 9th- to 10th-century finger-ring of Anglo-Scandinavian form and two sherds of oolitic ware dating from the middle Saxon to the early medieval period (although the context in which the sherds were found would suggest the latter end of the time-range to be more likely). The Mercury Theatre *sceatta*, finger-ring and pottery sherd therefore add to the small but significant evidence for Anglo-Saxon activity in this area of Colchester.

Radiocarbon dated to 890 to 1160 calAD was the adult female buried within grave AF41. Three east-west burials were excavated in Area A, but the other two were both cut into post-medieval cultivated soil AL2, and are therefore of post-medieval date. Aligned east-west and missing her skull (truncated by a later feature), the burial appears to be relatively isolated, but it is possible that at least some of the disarticulated bone from the excavations may be from truncated burials of a similar date. Given the date range, the individual could either be of Anglo-Saxon or early medieval date.

In 1962 excavations on a site c 80m to the south, in the south-west corner of the Roman town, discovered skeletons buried east-west in mortared stone and tile coffin-shaped cists (CHER ref. ECC650). Rodwell (1977) suggested that the technique of using rough lumps of stone and tile to line

the graves, particularly around the skulls, could possibly date back to the middle Saxon period. However, rubble-lined graves at St John's Abbey in Colchester dated to the 12th century (CAR 9, 215), and when another two identical graves were found at St Mary's Cottage in 1982 (adjacent to the 1962 site), it was concluded that the graves from both 1962 and 1982 were likely to be of medieval date and belong to an early phase of the cemetery at St Mary's Church (CAR 6, 980-983). There was certainly no evidence of a stone or tile lining within AF41, but 18 of the 33 12th-century burials from St John's Abbey were also unlined (CAR 9, 215-218). Therefore, it appears more likely that burial AF41 is early medieval rather than Anglo-Saxon. A church dedicated to St Mary was first recorded to the south of the Mercury Theatre by AD 1206. The church came under the soke of the Bishop of London, who acquired it in the years before the Norman Conquest, but it is not known exactly when the church was built (Goss 2017, 34). If burial AF41 cannot be any later than AD 1160, then the church and cemetery were presumably already established by this date.

The next phase of activity on the development site appears to date primarily from the 13th to the 14th centuries with a small but significant assemblage of medieval pottery and small finds recovered. This included a significant phase of robbing of the extant remains of the Roman town-houses for building materials. The remains of a building were also discovered on the southern edge of Area A. Three phases of beaten clay floor with hearths/hearth bases were all that remained of the probable timber-framed building. Fragments of several early medieval cooking pots found scattered across the site could be related to occupation of the building, and the remains of a stone mortar was recovered from one of the later hearths. Items like the iron candlestick, copper-alloy buckle and silver penny were probably used/lost by the inhabitants. Environmental remains from the floors and hearths were indicative of a domestic building, and a ditch to the north of the building may possibly represent a boundary. Covering the rest of Area A was a layer of cultivated soil cut by pits, some probably rubbish pits but few were actually excavated.

Cut into late Roman/post-Roman demolition layers in Area B were two gullies, two post-holes and 17 stakeholes. It is not certain what this activity represents and, aside from peg-tile, no good dating evidence was recovered. They could belong to the phase of medieval activity on the development site, but could also be of post-medieval or modern date.

### **8.3 Post-medieval**

The development site in the later medieval to post-medieval periods appears to have been largely open land which, by the 18th century, was located within the gardens of first St Mary's parsonage then the rectory. Excavation of Area A did not reveal any trace of the buildings to the north of St Mary's at the Walls, as shown on James Deane's map of 1748 and Chapman & André's map of 1777, which were presumably located outside of the excavation area.

Two inhumation burials cannot be more precisely dated than post-medieval, but must have been buried within the churchyard of St Mary's at the Walls, showing that the cemetery originally extended to the north of the church.

A steep-sided trench in Area B could be associated with agricultural/horticultural activity or possibly related to the Siege of Colchester in 1648. With a 'Saker' cannon mounted on the tower of St Mary's at the Walls, the development site was located within the midst of the fighting; fighting which eventually saw the tower destroyed (Goss 2017, 45). The musket balls almost certainly date to the siege, with the 17th-century trade tokens and jetton reflecting economic instability in the aftermath of the Civil War.

### **8.4 Modern**

The foundations of both St Mary's Rectory (built 1873) and Mercury House (built 1968) were revealed by the excavations. A later 19th-century beaten clay floor and hearth in Area A are probably indicative of a temporary structure within the rectory garden, perhaps a labourer's/gardener's hut or working area. The remains of archaeological trenching from 1965 and 1996 were also traced, which has allowed the plans from 1965 to be more accurately tied into the modern OS mapping.



## 9 Acknowledgements

CAT thanks Colchester Borough Homes Ltd and Colchester Borough Council for commissioning and funding the work. The project was managed by A Wightman and C Lister, and carried out by A Wightman with M Baister, Z Eksen, E Hicks, J Keeble, B Holloway, R Mathieson, N Pryke, B Quinn, N Rayer, A Smith, A Tuffey, S Veasey and A Wade. Figures were prepared by E Holloway, L Pooley and A Wightman. The project was monitored for the CBCPS by Dr Jess Tipper and Dr Simon Wood.

## 10 References

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

- |   |      |  |
|---|------|--|
| Abramson, T   | 2017 | <i>Sceatta list. An illustrated and priced catalogue of sceatts for collectors.</i> Spink, London.   |
| Alcock, J P   | 2001 | <i>Food in Roman Britain.</i> Tempus Publishing Ltd  |
| Allason-Jones, L  | 1985 | 'Bell-shaped studs?' in Bishop M C (ed) <i>The Production and Distribution of Roman Military Equipment: Proceedings of the Second Roman Military Equipment Research Seminar.</i> BAR International Series 275, 95-108.   |
| Baggs, A P,<br>Board, B,<br>Crummy, C,<br>Dove, C,<br>Durgan, S,<br>Goose, N R,<br>Pugh, R B,<br>Studd, P,<br>Thornton, C C | 1994 | 'Public services', in <i>A History of the County of Essex: Volume 9, the Borough of Colchester</i> , ed. Janet Cooper and C R Elrington (London, 1994), pp. 290-298. <i>British History Online</i> <a href="http://www.british-history.ac.uk/vch/essex/vol9/pp290-298">http://www.british-history.ac.uk/vch/essex/vol9/pp290-298</a> [accessed 20 May 2022]. |
| Bailey, G   | 1999 | <i>Detector Finds.</i> Greenlight Publishing.  |
| Baker, P &<br>Worley, F   | 2019 | <i>Animal bones and archaeology: recovery to archive.</i> Swindon: Historic England.   |
| Barford, P M,<br>Black, E W,<br>Blagg, T F C,<br>Elder, J M,<br>Garrard, I P,<br>Taylor, M &<br>Kahn, D                     | 1995 | 'The building materials', in Blockley, K, Blockley, M, Blockley, P, Frere, S S & Stow, S (eds.), <i>Excavations in the Marlowe Car Park and surrounding Areas, 1267-1295.</i> Canterbury: Canterbury Archaeological Trust.   |
| Bass, W M   | 1995 | <i>Human Osteology. A Laboratory and Field Manual.</i> Missouri Archaeological Society.  |
| Betts, I  | 1992 | 'Roman tile from Eccles, Kent, found at Colchester', in Crummy, P <i>Colchester Archaeological Report 6: Excavations at Culver Street, the Gilbert School, and other sites in Colchester 1971-85</i> , 259-260.  |
| Betts, I  | 2015 | 'The painted wall plaster', in Dunwoodie, L, Harward, C & Pitt, K (eds.), <i>An early Roman fort and urban development on Londinium's eastern hill. Excavations at Plantation Place, City of London, 1997-2003</i> , 197-202.  |
| Bidwell, P  | 1999 | 'A survey of pottery production and supply at Colchester', in Symonds, R & Wade, S (eds.), <i>Colchester Archaeological Report 10: Roman pottery from excavations in Colchester, 1971-86</i> , 488-499. Colchester: Colchester Archaeological Trust Ltd.   |
| Bidwell, P &<br>Croom, A  | 1999 | 'The <i>Camulodunum</i> /Colchester type series', in Symonds, R & Wade, S (eds.), <i>Colchester Archaeological Report 10: Roman pottery from excavations in Colchester, 1971-86</i> , 468-487. Colchester: Colchester Archaeological Trust Ltd.  |
| Binford, L R  | 1981 | <i>Bones: ancient men and modern myths.</i> New York: Academic Press.  |
| Black, E W  | 1992 | 'Keyed tile fragments', in Crummy, P, <i>Colchester Archaeological Report 6: Excavations at Culver Street, the Gilbert School, and other sites in Colchester 1971-85</i> , 261-272. Colchester: Colchester Archaeological Trust Ltd.   |
| Black, E W  | 1996 | 'Box Flue-Tiles in Britannia: the Spread of Roman Bathing in the First and Second Centuries', <i>The Archaeological Journal</i> <b>153</b> , 60-78.  |
| Boon, G C   | 2000 | 'Other objects of copper-alloy', in Fulford, M & Timby, J <i>Late Iron Age and Roman Silchester. Excavations on the site of the Forum-Basilica 1977, 1980-86.</i> Britannia Monograph Series No. 15, 338-357. Society for the Promotion of Roman Studies.  |
| Brickley, M &   | 2004 | <i>Guidelines to the Standards for recording Human Remains.</i> IFA Paper No.7   |

McKinley, J I (eds)		
Brodribb, G	1987	<i>Roman Brick and Tile</i> . Gloucester: Alan Sutton.
Brooks, H	1997	<i>97/6a, Colchester, Mercury Theatre</i> , Colchester Archaeological Trust internal summary report (CAT project code 1997.6a)
Brothwell, D R	1981	<i>Digging Up Bones</i> . Cornell University Press.
Brown, N & Glazenbrook J	2000	<i>Research and Archaeology: a Framework for the Eastern Counties, 1 research agenda and strategy</i> . East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 8 (EAA 8).
Butcher, S	2001	'The Brooches', in Anderson, A S, Wacher J S & Fitzpatrick, A P <i>The Romano-British 'small town' at Wanborough, Wiltshire. Excavations 1966-1976</i> . Britannia Monograph Series No. 19, 41-69. Society for the Promotion of Roman Studies.
CAR 1	1981	<i>Colchester Archaeological Report 1: Aspects of Anglo-Saxon and Norman Colchester</i> , by Philip Crummy. <i>CBA Research Report 39</i> . Colchester Archaeological Trust/Council for British Archaeology.
CAR 2	1985	<i>Colchester Archaeological Report 2: The Roman small finds from excavations in Colchester 1971-9</i> , by N Crummy. Colchester Archaeological Trust Ltd.
CAR 3	1984	<i>Colchester Archaeological Report 3: Excavations at Lion Walk, Balkeerne Lane, and Middleborough, Colchester, Essex</i> , by P Crummy. Colchester Archaeological Trust Ltd.
CAR 4	1987	<i>Colchester Archaeological Report 4: The coins from excavations in Colchester 1971-9</i> . Colchester Archaeological Trust Ltd.
CAR 5	1988	<i>Colchester Archaeological Report 5: Post-Roman small finds from excavations in Colchester 1971-85</i> , by N Crummy. Colchester Archaeological Trust Ltd.
CAR 6	1992	<i>Colchester Archaeological Report 6: Excavations at Culver Street, the Gilberd School, and other sites in Colchester 1971-85</i> , by P Crummy. Colchester Archaeological Trust Ltd.
CAR 7	2000	<i>Colchester Archaeological Report 7: Post-Roman pottery from excavations in Colchester, 1971-85</i> , by J Cotter. Colchester Archaeological Trust Ltd.
CAR 8	1995	<i>Colchester Archaeological Report 8: Roman vessel glass from excavations in Colchester, 1971-85</i> , by HEM Cool and J Price. Colchester Archaeological Trust Ltd.
CAR 9	1993	<i>Colchester Archaeological Report 9: Excavations of Roman and later cemeteries, churches and monastic sites in Colchester, 1971-88</i> , by N Crummy, P Crummy & C Crossan. Colchester Archaeological Trust Ltd.
CAR 10	1999	<i>Colchester Archaeological Report 10: Roman pottery from excavations in Colchester, 1971-86</i> , by R Symonds and S Wade. Colchester Archaeological Trust Ltd.
CAT	2018	<i>Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for an archaeological excavation at the Mercury Theatre, Balkeerne Gate, Colchester, Essex, CO1 1PT</i>
CAT	2019	<i>Health &amp; Safety Policy</i>
CAT Report 268	2004	<i>Archaeological excavation at 29-39 Head Street, Colchester, Essex: May-September 2000</i> . Colchester Archaeological Trust Ltd.
CAT Report 347	2009	<i>Roman buildings, the rear face of the Roman town wall and archaeological investigations in Insulas 1a, 1b, 9a and 9b, at the Sixth Form College, North Hill, Colchester, Essex: April 2005-March 2006</i> . Colchester Archaeological Trust Ltd.
CAT Report 858	2015	<i>A preliminary archaeological desk-based assessment: Mercury Theatre, Colchester, Essex</i> . Colchester Archaeological Trust Ltd.
CAT Report 1048	2017	<i>Archaeological monitoring and recording at the Mercury Theatre, Balkeerne Gate, Colchester, Essex, CO1 1PT: December 2016</i> . Colchester Archaeological Trust Ltd.
CAT Report 1150	2019	<i>An archaeological excavation and watching brief at Fenwick Colchester (formerly Williams &amp; Griffin), 147-151 High Street, Colchester, Essex: April-August 2014</i> . Colchester Archaeological Trust Ltd.
CAT Report 1333	2018	<i>Archaeological monitoring and recording at the Mercury Theatre, Balkeerne Gate, Colchester, Essex, CO1 1PT: December 2017-January 2018</i> . Colchester Archaeological Trust Ltd.
Colchester Archaeological Trust	1998	'New Roman toy?', <i>The Colchester Archaeologist</i> , Issue no. 11, 34. Colchester Archaeological Trust Ltd.
CBCAA	2018	<i>Brief for Archaeological Excavation at Mercury Theatre, Balkeerne Passage, Colchester, CO1 1PT</i> , by J Tipper
CifA	2014a	<i>Standard and Guidance for an archaeological excavation</i>
CifA	2014b	<i>Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives</i>

CIFA	2014c	<i>Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials</i>
Clarke, W	2009	'Painted wall plaster' in Brooks H, Clarke W, Górníak M & Pooley L, <i>Roman buildings, the rear face of the Roman town wall and archaeological investigations in Insulas 1a, 1b, 9a and 9b, at the Sixth Form College, North Hill, Colchester, Essex: April 2005-March 2006</i> , CAT Report 347, 15-25.
Cohen, A & Serjeantson, D	1996	<i>A manual for the identification of bird bones from archaeological sites</i> . Revised edition. London: Archetype Publications.
Cool, H E M	1990	'Roman metal hair pins from Southern Britain', <i>Archaeological Journal</i> <b>147</b> , 148-182.
Cotter, J	2000	<i>Colchester Archaeological Report 7: Post-Roman pottery from excavations in Colchester, 1971-85</i> . Colchester Archaeological Trust Ltd.
Crossan, C	1996	<i>96/1a, Colchester, Mercury Theatre</i> , Colchester Archaeological Trust internal summary report (CAT project code 1996/1a)
Crummy, N	1992a	'The Roman small finds from the Culver Street site', in Crummy, P <i>Colchester Archaeological Report 6: Excavations at Culver Street, the Gilbert School, and other sites in Colchester 1971-85</i> , 140-205.
Crummy, N	1992b	'Roman and post-Roman tile and daub', in Crummy, P <i>Colchester Archaeological Report 6: Excavations at Culver Street, the Gilbert School, and other sites in Colchester 1971-85</i> , 251-260.
Crummy, N	2004	'The small finds', in Brooks, H 'Excavations at 21-31 Long Wyre Street, Colchester, Essex, in 1998', <i>Journal of the Colchester Archaeological Trust</i> 1 (2001), 26-103. Colchester Archaeological Trust Ltd.
Crummy, P	2001	<i>City of Victory: the story of Colchester – Britain's first Roman town</i>
Crummy, P	2003	'Colchester's town wall' in <i>The archaeology of Roman towns: studies in honour of John S Wacher</i> , P Wilson (ed)
Cunliffe, B	1971	<i>Excavations at Fishbourne 1961-1969. Volume II: The Finds</i> (Report of the Research Committee of the Society of Antiquaries of London XXVII). London: The Society of Antiquaries.
Davies, R W	1971	'The Roman Military Diet', <i>Britannia</i> <b>2</b> , 122 – 142
Davis, S J M	1992	<i>A rapid method for recording information about mammal bones from archaeological sites</i> . Ancient Monuments Laboratory Report 19/92. London: English Heritage.
Davey, N & Ling, R	1982	<i>Wall-painting in Roman Britain</i> . London: Britannia Monograph 3.
Driesch von den, A	1976	<i>A guide to the measurement of animal bones from archaeological sites</i> . Peabody Museum Bulletin 1. Massachusetts: Harvard University.
Drury, P	1982	'Aspects of the origins and development of Colchester Castle', <i>Archaeological Journal</i> <b>139</b> , 302-419.
Dunnnett, R	1971	'Excavations in Colchester, 1964-68: Excavation on the site of the former St Mary's Rectory, 1967', in <i>Transactions of the Essex Archaeological Society: A Journal of Essex Archaeology and History Volume III Part 1</i> , 62-77.
Dunwoodie, L, Harward, C & Pitt, K	2015	<i>An early Roman fort and urban development on Londinium's eastern hill. Excavation at Plantation Place, City of London, 1997-2003</i> . London: MOLAS Monograph 65.
Eckardt, H & Crummy N	2008	<i>Styling the body in Late Iron Age and Roman Britain: a contextual approach to toilet instruments</i> . Monographies instrumentum 36.
Egan, G	2010	<i>The Medieval Household. Daily Living c.1150-c.1450. Medieval finds from excavations in London</i> . Museum of London.
Étienne, R & Mayet, F	2004	<i>L'huile hispanique. Corpus des timbres sur amphores Dressel 20</i> . Paris: de Boccard.
Flynn, S, Tomlin, R & Parker A	2019	'Treasure Case: 2019 T19: gold votive plaque from Colchester', Portable Antiquities Scheme report (ESS-755330)
Flynn, T	2016	'Finger-rings', accessed 22.3.2021 from Portable Antiquities Scheme, <a href="https://finds.org.uk/counties/findsrecordingguides/finger-rings/">https://finds.org.uk/counties/findsrecordingguides/finger-rings/</a>
Fryer, V	2004	'Charred plant macrofossils and other remains', in Brooks H, <i>Archaeological excavation at 29-39 Head Street, Colchester, Essex May-September 2000</i> , CAT Report 268, 169-184
Fryer, V	2017	'Charred plant macrofossils and other remains' in CAT Report 1150 <i>An archaeological excavation and watching brief at Fenwick Colchester (formerly Williams &amp; Griffin), 147-151 High Street, Colchester, Essex: April-August 2014</i>
Goffin, R	2005	'Painted wall plaster', in Yule, B. (ed.), <i>A prestigious Roman building complex on the Southwark waterfront. Excavations at Winchester Place, London, 1983-</i>

- 90, 103-145. London: MOLAS Monograph **23**.
- Goodall, A R 1984 'III. Non-Ferrous Metal Objects', in Rogerson, A & Dallas, C *Excavations in Thetford, 1948-59 and 1973-80*. East Anglian Archaeology **22**, 68-75.
- Goodall, I H 2011 *Ironwork in Medieval Britain: An Archaeological Study*. The Society for Medieval Archaeology Monograph **31**. The Society for Medieval Archaeology, London.
- Goss, A 2017 *Centuries of Change: War – executions – plague. The History of St. Mary's at the Walls in Colchester*. Musket Books, Colchester.
- Grant, A 1982 'The use of tooth wear as a guide to the age of domestic ungulates', in Wilson, B, Grigson, C and Payne, S (eds.) *Ageing and sexing animal bones from archaeological sites*. Oxford: BAR British Series **109**, pp 91-108.
- Glazebrook, J 1997 *Research and Archaeology: a Framework for the Eastern Counties, 1 resource assessment*. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 3 (EAA **3**).
- Gurney, D 2003 *Standards for field archaeology in the East of England*. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14 (EAA **14**).
- Hawkes, C F C & Hull, M R 1947 *Camulodunum. First Report on the Excavation at Colchester 1930-1939* (Reports of the Research Committee of the Society of Antiquaries of London no. 14). Oxford: The Society of Antiquaries, London.
- Hayward, K & Poole, C 2019 'Ceramic building materials', in Ridgeway, V, Taylor, J & Biddulph, E (eds.), *A Bath House, Settlement and Industry on Roman Southwark's North Island. Excavations along the Route of Thameslink Borough Viaduct and at London Bridge Station* (Thameslink Archaeological Series 1), 342-360. OAPCA Archaeology.
- Hillson, S 2016 *Mammal bones and teeth: an introductory guide to methods of identification*. Abingdon: Routledge.
- Historic England 2016 *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)*
- Holbert, P R 1966 'Preliminary report on the excavations in the garden of St Mary's Rectory, Colchester, 1965', in *Colchester Archaeological Group Bulletin* 9.
- Hull, M R 1958 *Roman Colchester*. Reports of the Research Committee of the Society of Antiquaries of London **XX**. Oxford: The Society of Antiquaries, London.
- Ling, R 1992 'Painted wall-plaster from the Culver Street and the Gilbert School sites', in Crummy, P *Colchester Archaeological Report 6: Excavations at Culver Street, the Gilbert School, and other sites in Colchester 1971-85*, 309-316. Colchester: Colchester Archaeological Trust Ltd
- Liversidge, J 1976 'Winterton wall-painting', in Stead, I.M. (ed.), *Excavations at Winterton Roman villa and other Roman sites in north Lincolnshire 1958-1967*, 272-287. London: Department of the Environment Archaeological Reports No. 9.
- Lloyd-Morgan, G 2000 'Other objects of copper-alloy', in Evans, E *The Caerleon Canabae. Excavations in the civil settlement 1984-90*. Britannia Monograph Series **16**, 344-386. Society for the Promotion of Roman Studies.
- Loughton, M 2020 'Pottery' in Pooley, L *Archaeological excavation at 5-6 St Nicholas Street and 60 Culver Street East, Colchester, Essex, CO1 1DW: June-July 2019*, CAT Report 1614, 31-44.
- Loughton, M forthcoming 'The pottery', in Brooks H, CAT Report 1149. Working title *The Late Iron Age and early Roman trading depot at Sheepen: excavations at Colchester Institute 2007-8*.
- Luff, R 1993 *Colchester Archaeological Report 12: Animal bones from excavations in Colchester, 1971-85*. Colchester: Colchester Archaeological Trust Ltd.
- Lundock, J 2015 *A study of the deposition and distribution of copper-alloy vessels in Roman Britain*. Archaeopress Roman Archaeology **9**. Archaeopress Publishing Ltd
- Machin, S 2020 'The ceramic building material', in Fulford, M, Clarke, A, Durham, E & Pankhurst, N (eds.) *Silchester Insula IX: the Claudio-Neronian occupation of the Iron Age oppidum* (Britannia Monograph series No. 33), 412-427. London: Society for the Promotion of Roman Studies.
- Mainman, A J & Rogers, N S H 2000 *Craft, Industry and Everyday Life: Finds from Anglo-Scandinavian York*. The Archaeology of York, Volume **17**: The Small Finds.
- Major, H 2015a 'Fasteners and Fittings' in Atkinson, M & Preston, S J Heybridge: A Late Iron Age and Roman Settlement, Excavations at Elms Farm 1993-5, Internet Archaeology 40. Accessed 29.9.2020 from <https://intarch.ac.uk/journal/issue40/1/3-7-6.html>
- Major, H 2015b 'Furniture and Box Fittings' in Atkinson, M & Preston, S J Heybridge: A Late Iron Age and Roman Settlement, Excavations at Elms Farm 1993-5, Internet Archaeology 40. Accessed 29.9.2020 from <https://intarch.ac.uk/journal/issue40/1/3-7-4.html>
- Manning, W H 1985 *Catalogue of the Romano-British Iron Tools, Fittings and Weapons*. British

- Museum: London.
- Mays, S 1998 *The Archaeology Of Human Bones*. English Heritage
- Mays, S 2004 *Human Bones from Archaeological Sites. Guidelines for producing assessment documents and analytical reports*. Centre For Archaeology Guidelines. English Heritage.
- Mays, S 2005 *Guidance for best practice for treatment of human remains excavated from Christian burial grounds in England*. The Church Of England. English Heritage.
- Medlycott, M 2011 *Research and archaeology revisited: A revised framework for the East of England*. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 24 (EAA 24)
- MHCLG 2018 *National Planning Policy Framework*. Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government
- Mills, P 2013 'The Supply and Distribution of Ceramic Building Material in Roman Britain', in Lavan, L (ed.) *Local Economies? Production and Exchange of Inland Regions in Late Antiquity*. *Late Antique Archaeology* 10, 451-469. Leiden: Brill.
- North, J J 1991 *English Hammered Coinage. Volume 2, Edward I to Charles II 1272-1662*. Spink & Son London.
- North, J J 1994 *English Hammered Coinage. Volume 1, Early Anglo-Saxon to Henry III c. 600-1272*. Spink & Son London.
- Payne, S 1987 'Reference codes for wear-stages in the mandibular cheek teeth of sheep and goats', *Journal of Archaeological Science* 14, 609-614.
- Price, J & Cottam, S 1998 *Romano-British Glass Vessels: A Handbook. Practical Handbook in Archaeology* 14. Council for British Archaeology.
- Pringle, S 2009 'Building materials', in Cowan, C, Seeley, F, Wardle, A, Westman, A & Wheeler, L (eds.), *Roman Southwark settlement and economy. Excavations in Southwark 1973-91*. London: MOLA Monograph 42 187-206.
- Read, B 2010 *Metal Buttons c 900 BC – c AD 1700*. Portcullis Publishing.
- Reece, R 1995 'Site-finds in Roman Britain', *Britannia* 26, 179-206.
- Reece, R 2002 *The Coinage of Roman Britain*. Stroud.
- Roberts, C & Manchester, K 1995 *The Archaeology of Disease*. Sutton Publishing Limited.
- Rodwell, W J & Rodwell, K A 1977 *Historic Churches: a wasting asset*.
- Schaefer, M, Black, S & Scheuer, L 2009 *Juvenile Osteology: A Laboratory and Field Manual*. Academic Press.
- Schmid, E 1972 *Atlas of animal bones: for pre-historians, archaeologists and quaternary geologists*. London: Elsevier Publishing Company.
- Spink 2013 *Coins of England & the United Kingdom*. Standard Catalogue of British Coins, 48th Edition. Spink, London.
- Stace, C 2010 *New Flora of the British Isles*. 3rd edition. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge
- Stedman, T L 2000 *Stedman's Medical Dictionary* (27th edition). Lippincott/Wolter's Kluwer's Health Division.
- Stirland, A 2009 *Criminals and Paupers: the graveyard of St Margaret Fyebridge in combusto, Norwich*. NAU Archaeology and Norfolk Historic Environment.
- Symonds, R & Tomber, R S 1991 'Late Roman London: an assessment of the ceramic evidence from the city of London', *London and Middlesex Archaeological Society Transactions* 42, 59-99.
- Symonds, R & Wade, S 1999 *Colchester Archaeological Report 10: Roman pottery from excavations in Colchester, 1971-86*. Colchester: Colchester Archaeological Trust Ltd.
- Tomber, R & Dore, J 1998 *The National Roman Fabric Reference Collection. A Handbook* (MoLAS Monograph 2). London: Museum of London Archaeology Service.
- Trotter, M & Glesner, G C 1952 *Estimation of Stature from Long Bones of American Whites and Negroes*. American Journal Of Physical Anthropology, Volume 10.
- Trotter, M & Glesner, G C 1958 *Re-evaluation of Estimation of Stature based on Measurement of Stature taken during Life and Long Bones after Death*. American Journal Of Physical Anthropology, Volume 16.
- Ubelaker, D H 1989 *Human Skeletal Remains: Excavation, Analysis, Interpretation*, 2nd edition. Smithsonian Manuals on Archaeology 2. Taraxacum Press: Washington, DC
- Waldron, T 2009 *Palaeopathology*. Cambridge Manuals in Archaeology
- Warry, P 2006 *Tegulae, manufacture, typology and use in Roman Britain*. Oxford, BAR British Series 417
- Webley, R 2019 'Styli, pencils and parchment prickers', accessed 23.2.2021 from Portable Antiquities Scheme <https://finds.org.uk/counties/findsrecordingguides/styli-pencils-and-parchment-prickers/>
- Willis, S 2011 'Samian Ware and Society in Roman Britain and Beyond', *Britannia* 42, 167-



242.  
White, T D & Folkens, P A 2005 *The Human Bone Manual*. Academic Press.  
Whitehead, R 1996 *Buckles 1250-1800*. Greenlight Publishing.

Britain Express: Passionate about British Heritage, 'Holy Water Stoup', accessed 23.10.2019  
<https://www.britainexpress.com/church-history.htm?term=Holy+Water+Stoup>

## **11 Abbreviations and glossary**

Anglo-Saxon	period from c 500 – 1066
beam slot	A trench dug to contain a sill beam, a horizontal timber beam used as a foundation for the wall of a building
bgl	below ground level
CAT	Colchester Archaeological Trust
CBCAA	Colchester Borough Council Archaeological Advisor
CBCPS	Colchester Borough Council Planning Services
CHER	Colchester Historic Environment Record
ClfA	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'
Iron Age	period from 700 BC to Roman invasion of AD 43
layer (L)	distinct or distinguishable deposit (layer) of material
medieval	period from AD 1066 to c 1500
modern	period from c AD 1800 to the present
natural	geological deposit undisturbed by human activity
NGR	National Grid Reference
OASIS	<b>O</b> nline <b>A</b> cces <b>S</b> to the <b>I</b> ndex of <b>A</b> rchaeological <b>I</b> nvestigati <b>S</b> , <a href="http://oasis.ac.uk/pages/wiki/Main">http://oasis.ac.uk/pages/wiki/Main</a>
pM	pedes Montales, a Roman foot, equal to 296mm
post-medieval	from c AD 1500 to c 1800
prehistoric	pre-Roman
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
wsj	written scheme of investigation

## **12 Contents of archive**

**Finds:** Boxes of pottery, CBM, painted wall plaster, animal bone, glass, miscellaneous material, metal and non-metal small finds; total number of boxes still to be determined. Human remains to be reburied.

### **Paper archive**

Two A4 document boxes containing:

- CAT Report 1775
- CBC brief & CAT written scheme of investigation
- Original site records (context sheets)
- Site digital photographic thumbnails and log
- X-rays

One A3 document box containing:

- Original site records (sections and plans)
- Inked section drawings and illustrations

### **Digital archive**

- CAT Report 1775
- CBC brief & CAT written scheme of investigation
- Site digital photographs, photographic thumbnails and log
- Graphic files
- Survey data



### **13 Archive deposition**

The archive is currently held by the Colchester Archaeological Trust at Roman Circus House, Roman Circus Walk, Colchester, Essex, CO2 7GZ, but will be permanently deposited with Colchester Museum under accession number COLEM: 2018.115 (finds and paperwork) and the Archaeological Data Service (digital).

© Colchester Archaeological Trust 2022

#### **Distribution list**

Colchester Borough Homes Ltd  
Dr Simon Wood, Colchester Borough Council Planning Services  
Essex Historic Environment Record



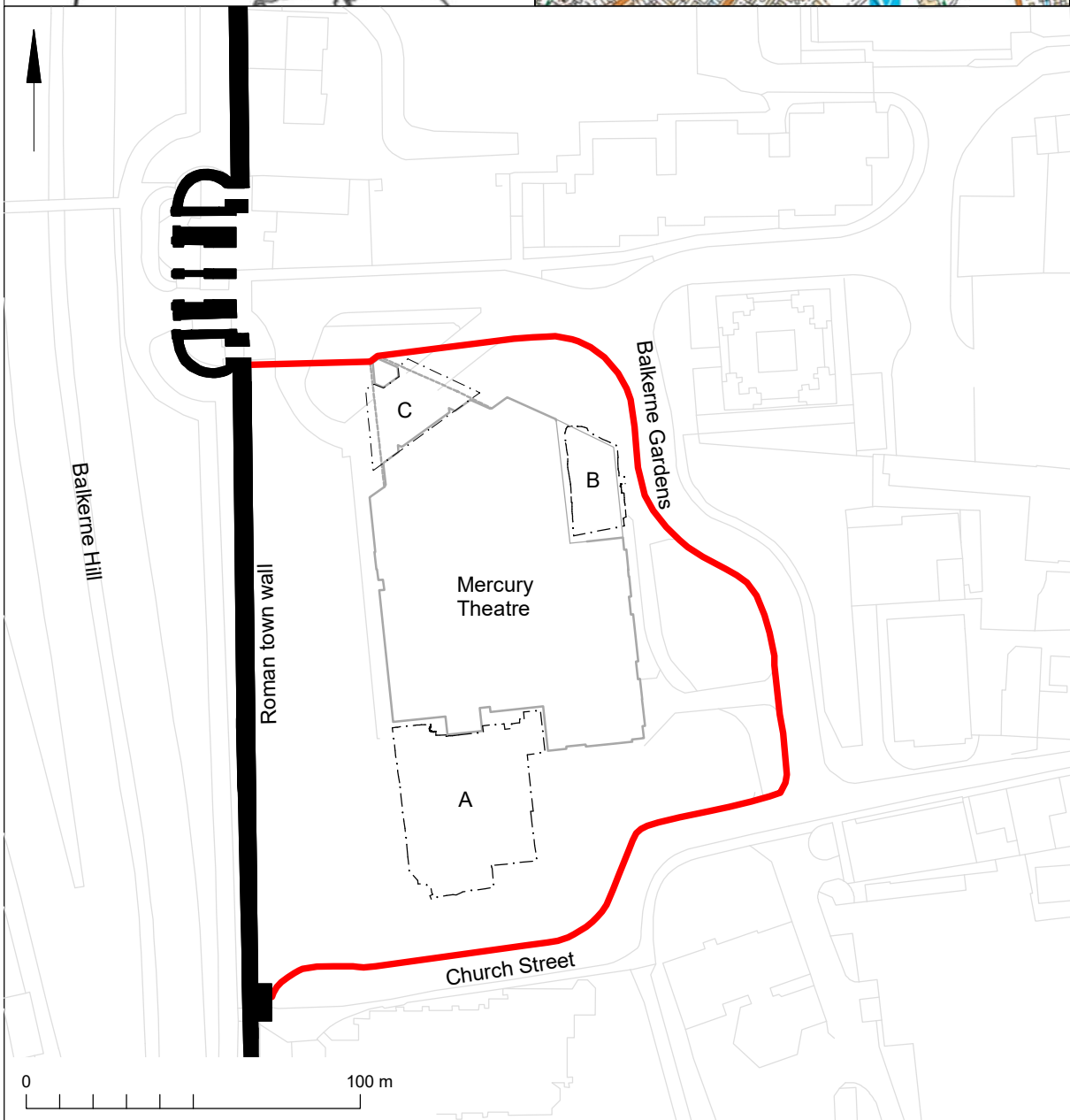
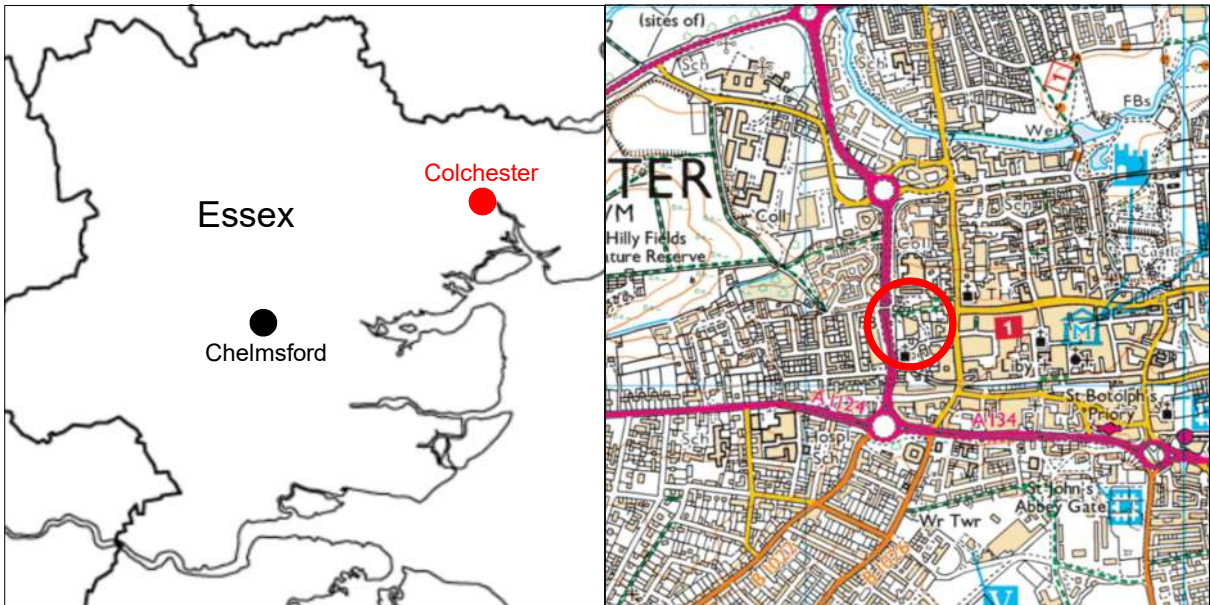
#### **Colchester Archaeological Trust**

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

tel.: 01206 501785

email: [lp@catuk.org](mailto:lp@catuk.org)

Checked by: Philip Crummy  
Date: 20/6/2022



© Crown copyright. All rights reserved. Licence number 100039294.

Fig 1 Site location showing main excavation areas (A, B & C)

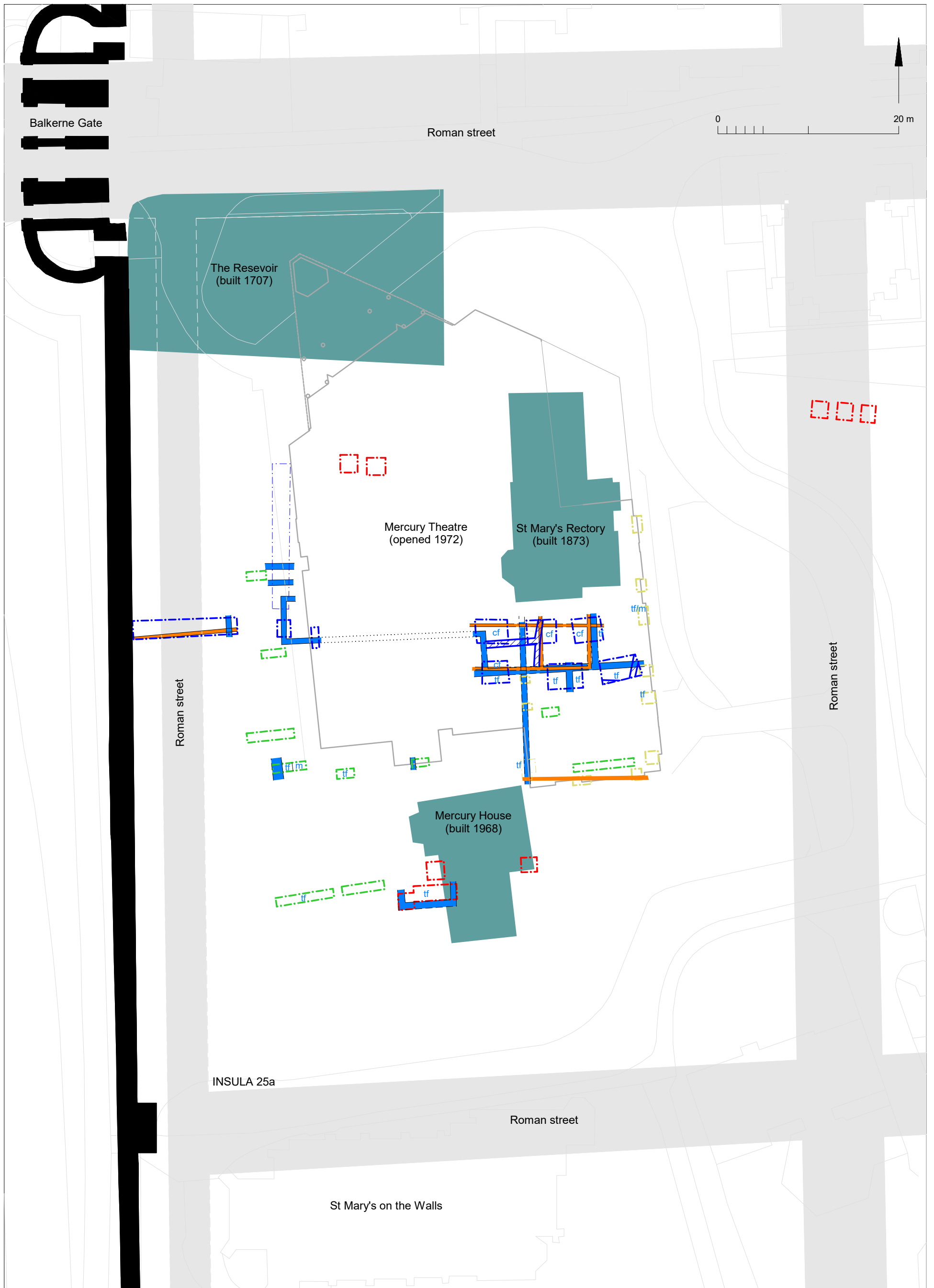


Fig 2 Archaeological background

1965 trenches  
 1967 trenches  
 1996 trenches  
 1997 trenches

— pre-Boudiccan wall foundations  
 — wall foundations/robber trenches relating to the later Roman town-houses

m mosaic  
 tf tessellated floor  
 cf cobbled floor



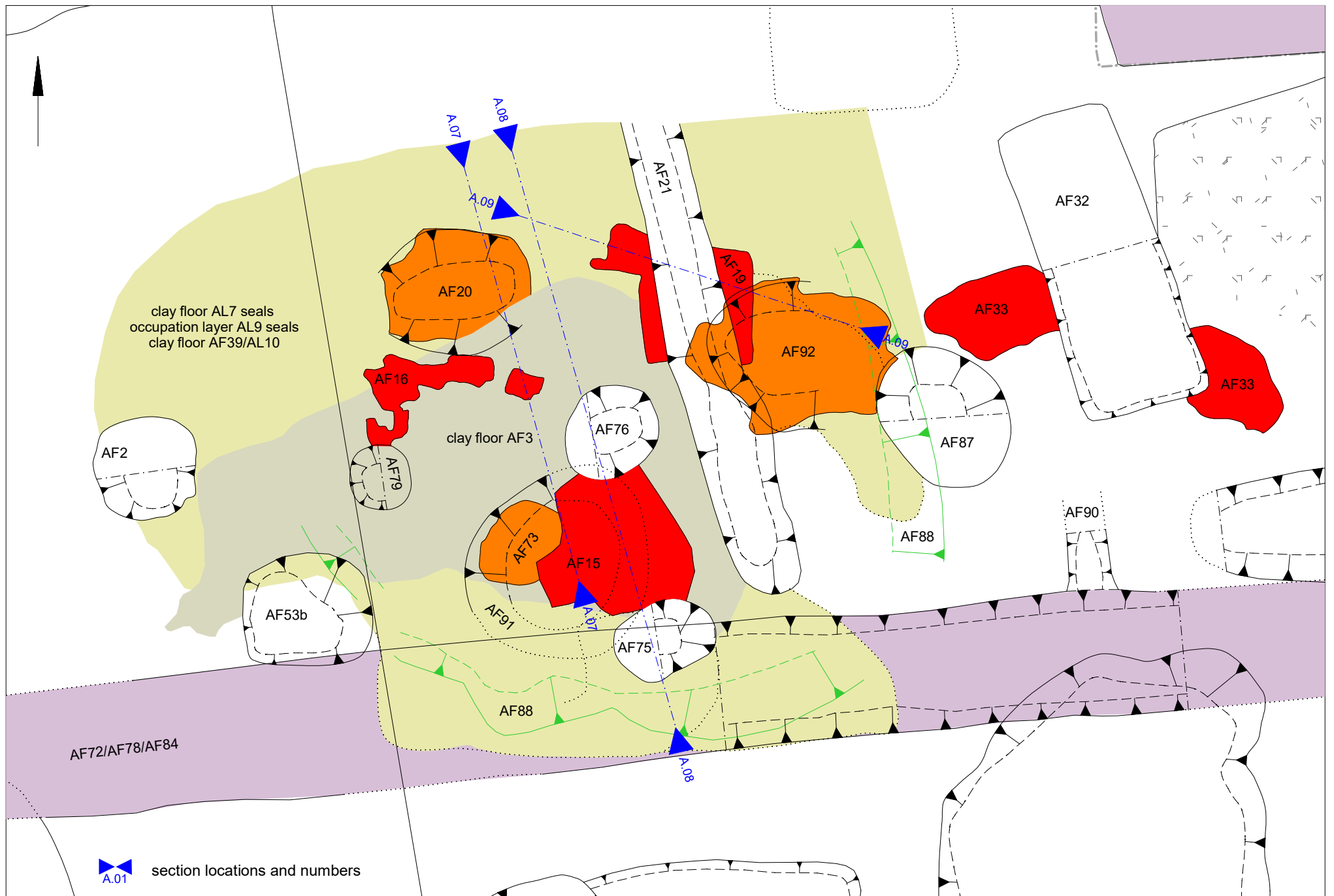


Fig 4 Area A Plan 2: the medieval building (earlier hearths in orange, later hearths in red)





Fig 5 Area A Plan 3: Roman Period 3 town-house



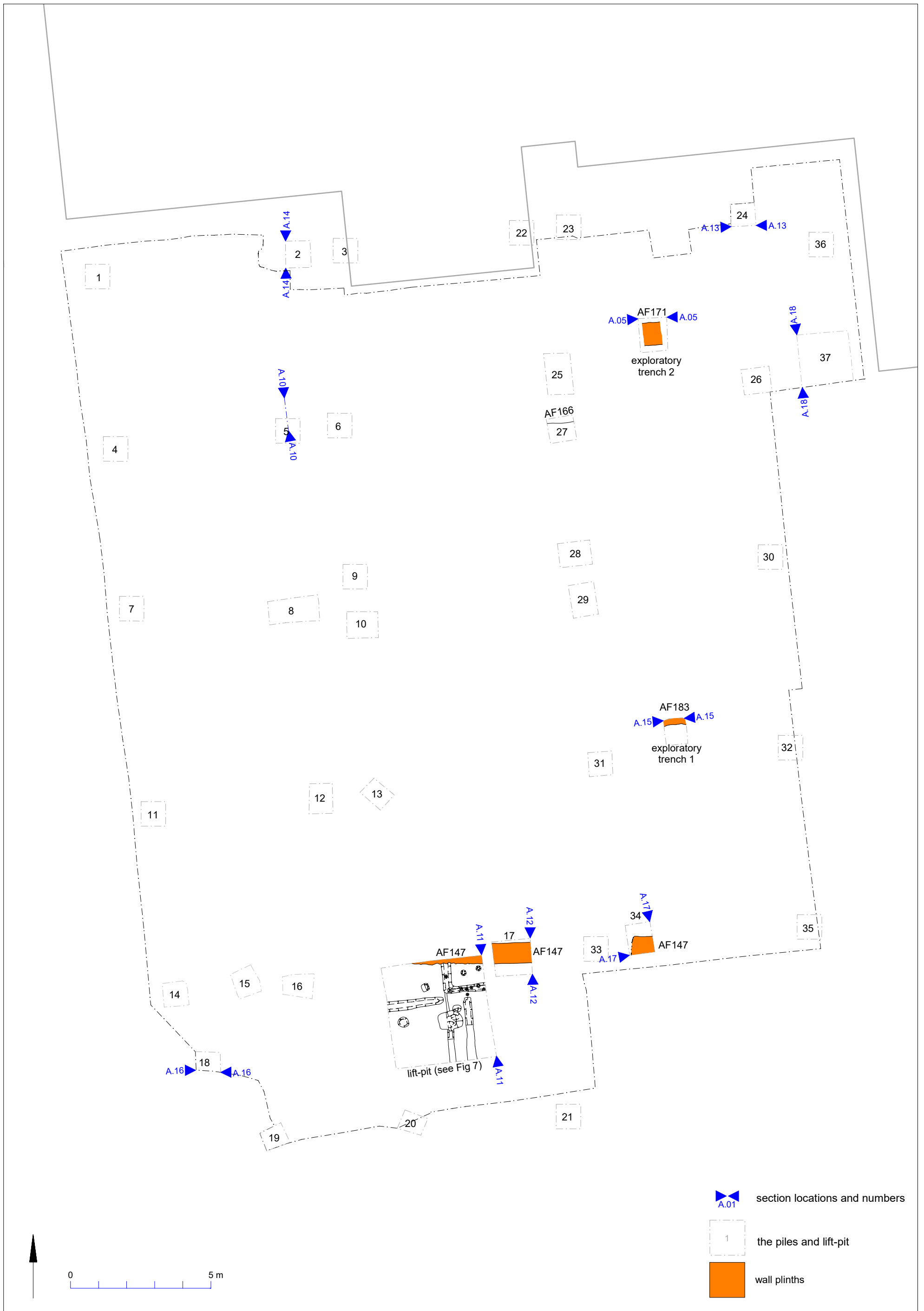


Fig 6 Area A Plan 4: Roman Period 1 and the positioning of the lift-pit and piles

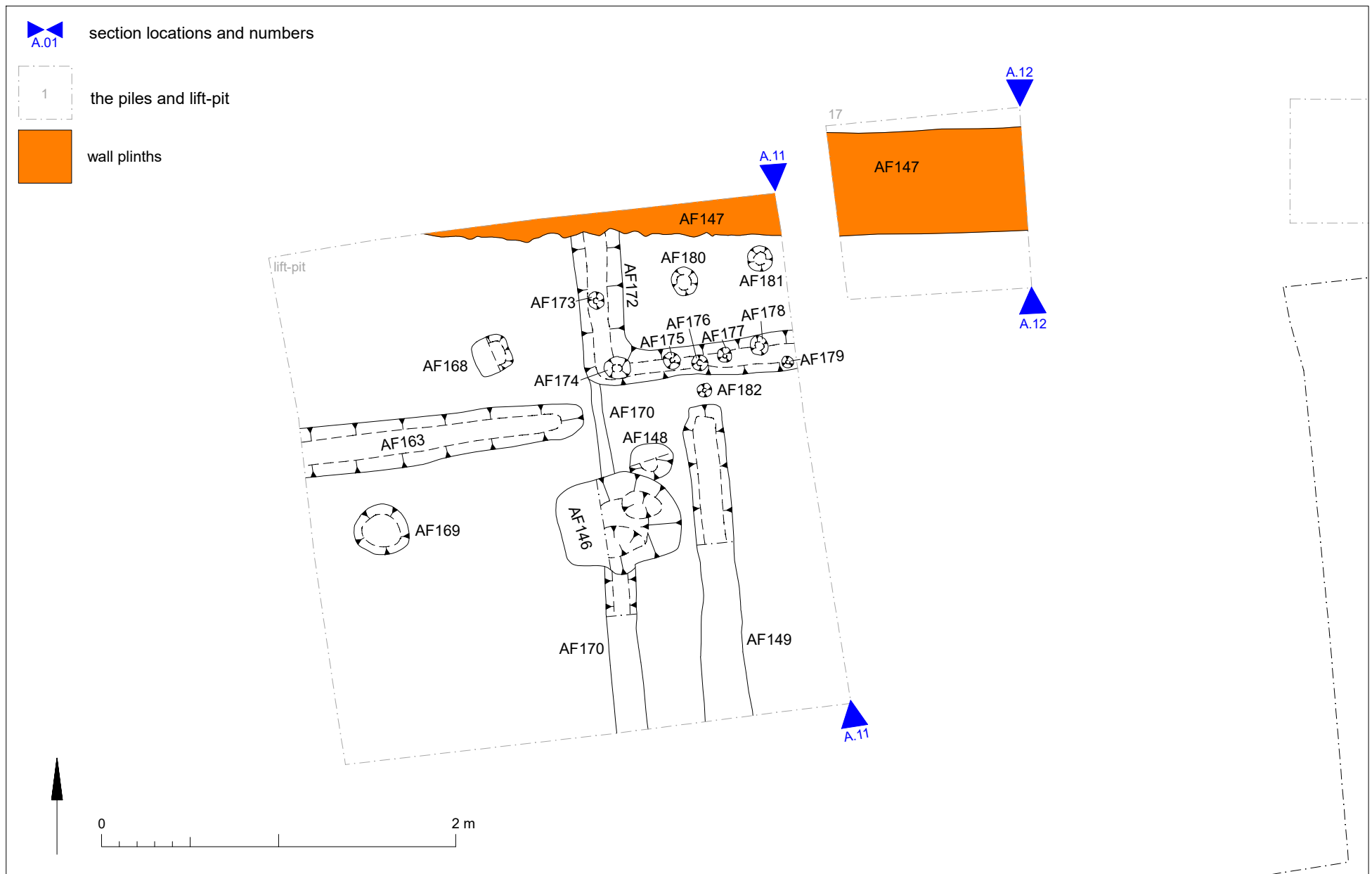


Fig 7 Area A Plan 5: Roman Period 1 remains in the lift-pit and pile 17

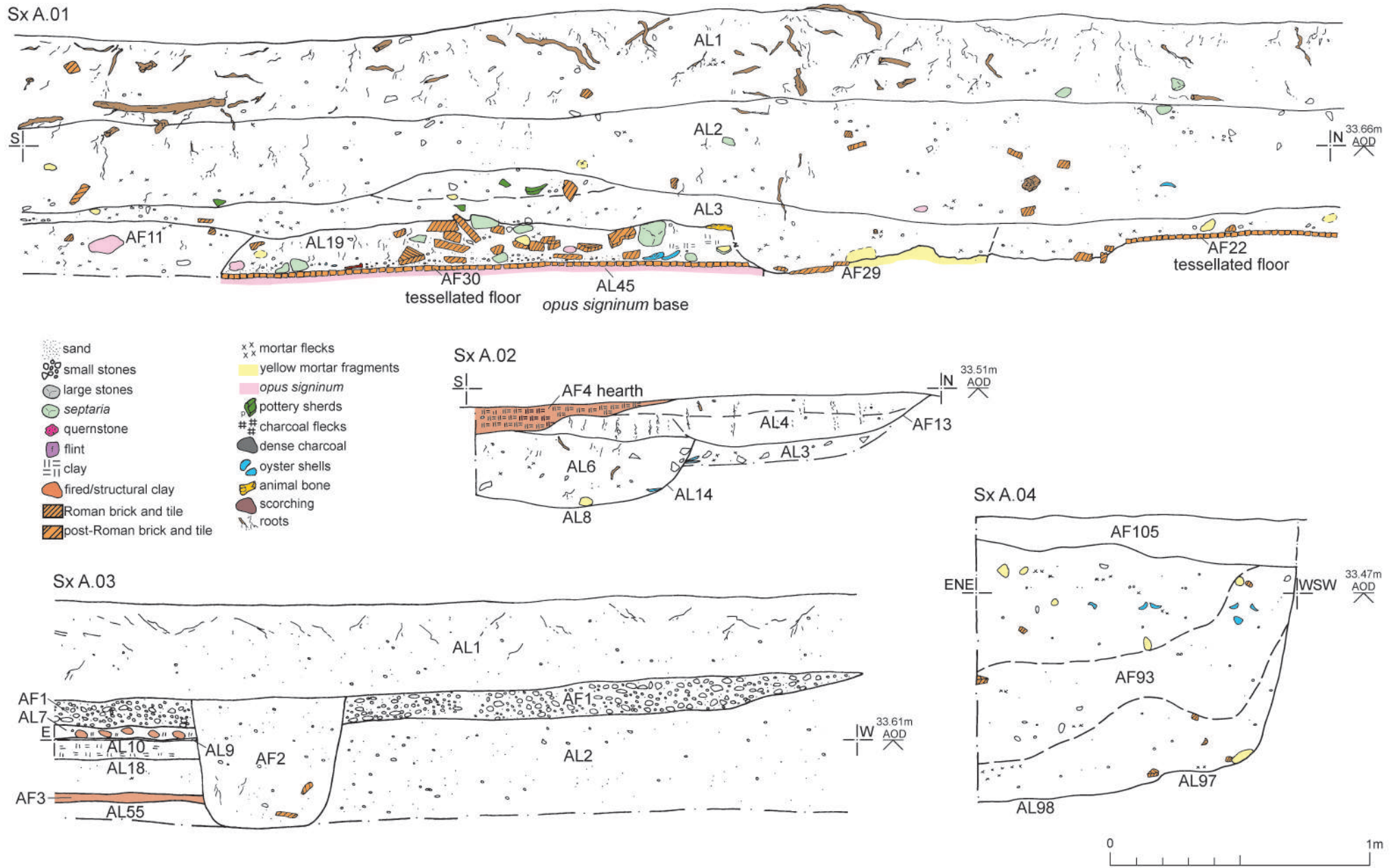


Fig 8 Area A: sections.

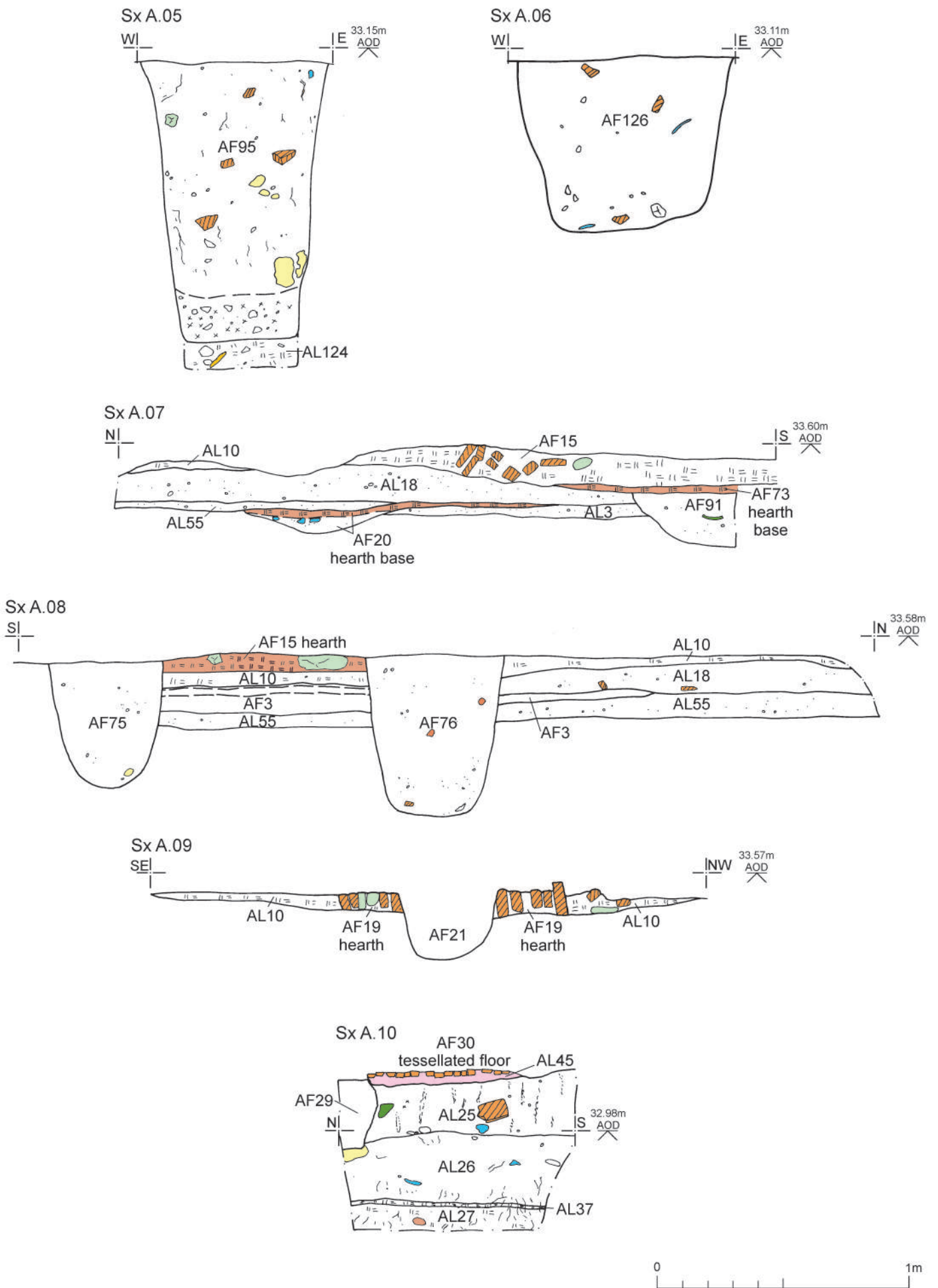


Fig 9 Area A: sections.

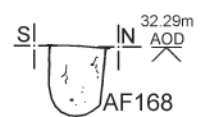
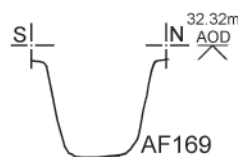
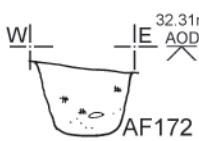
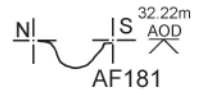
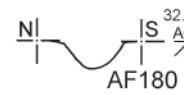
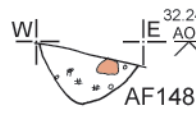
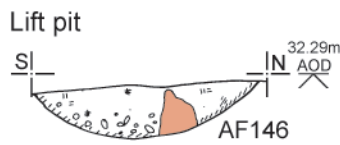
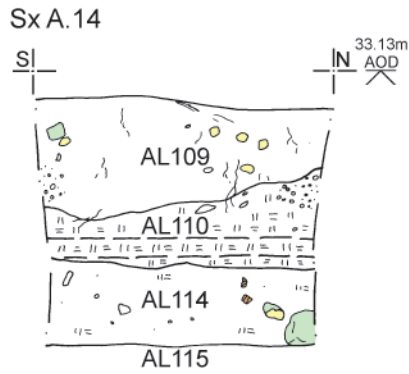
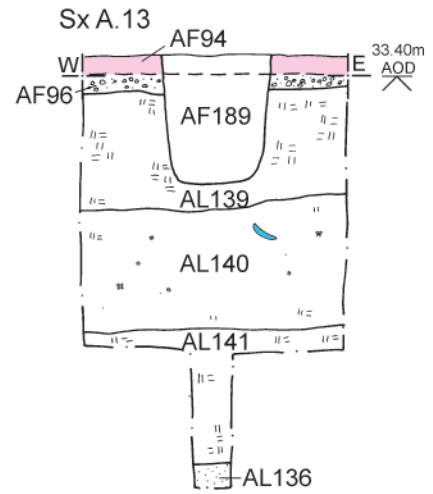
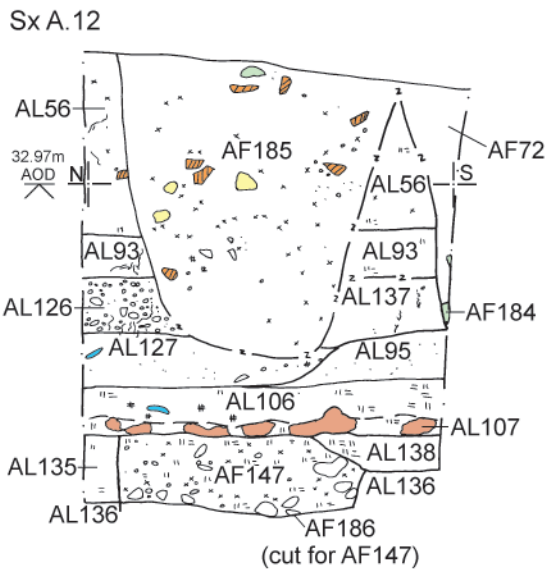
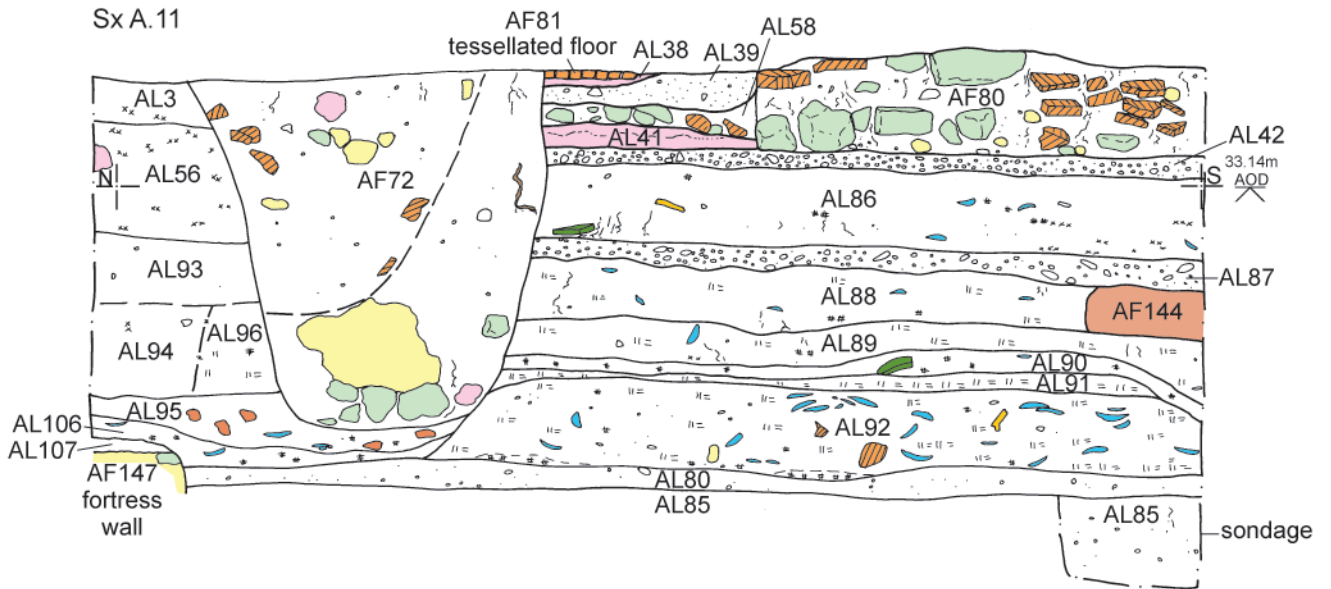
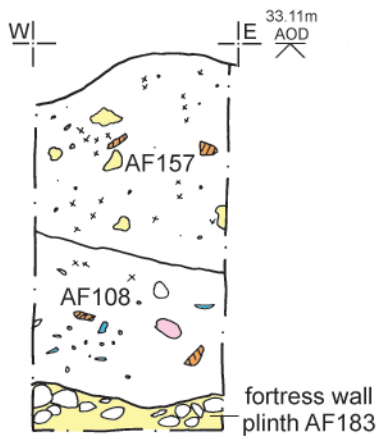
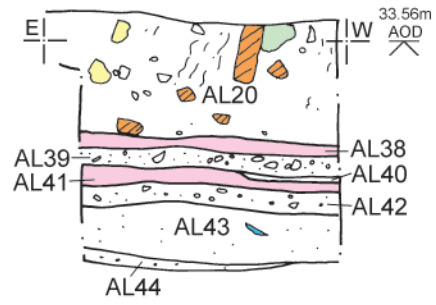


Fig 10 Area A: sections.

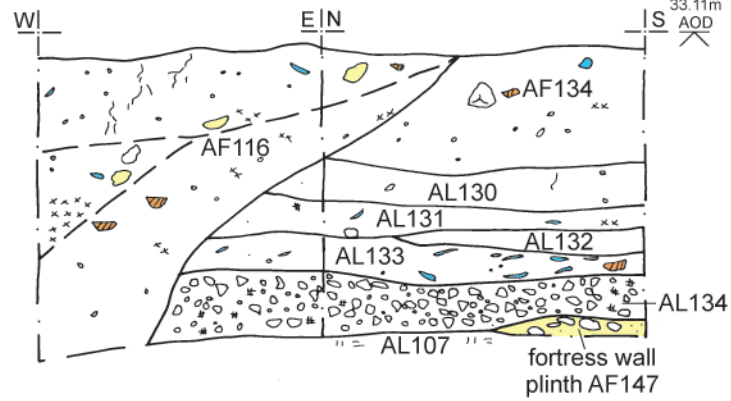
Sx A.15



Sx A.16



Sx A.17



Sx A.18

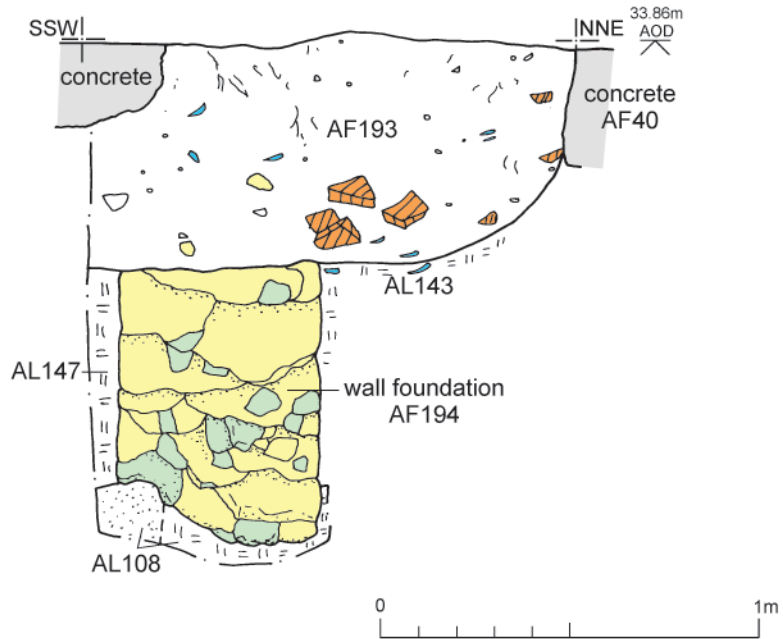


Fig 11 Area A: sections.





Fig 12 Area B Plan 1: all post-Roman remains (medieval, post-medieval and modern)

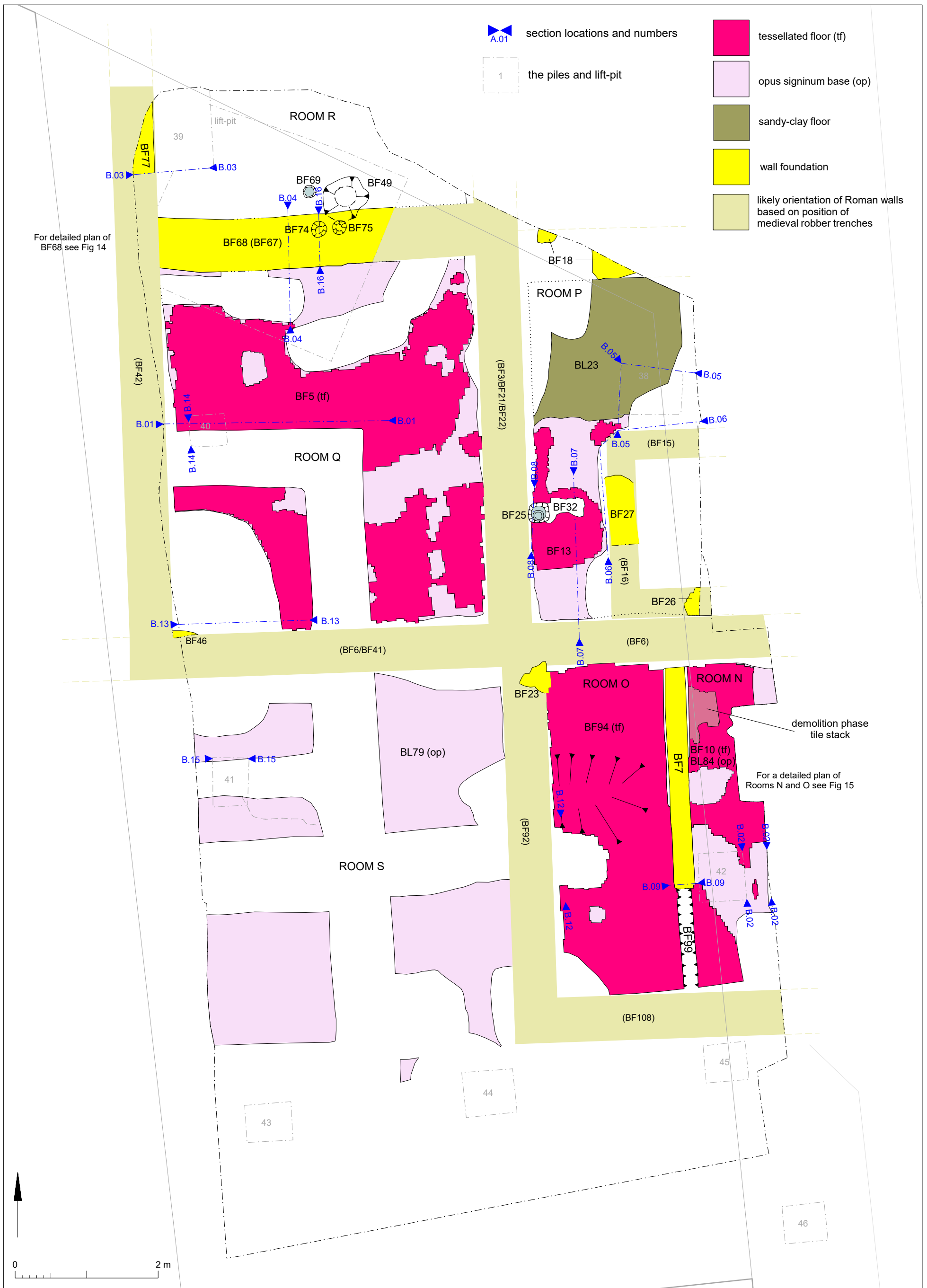


Fig 13 Area B Plan 2: Roman Period 3 town-house

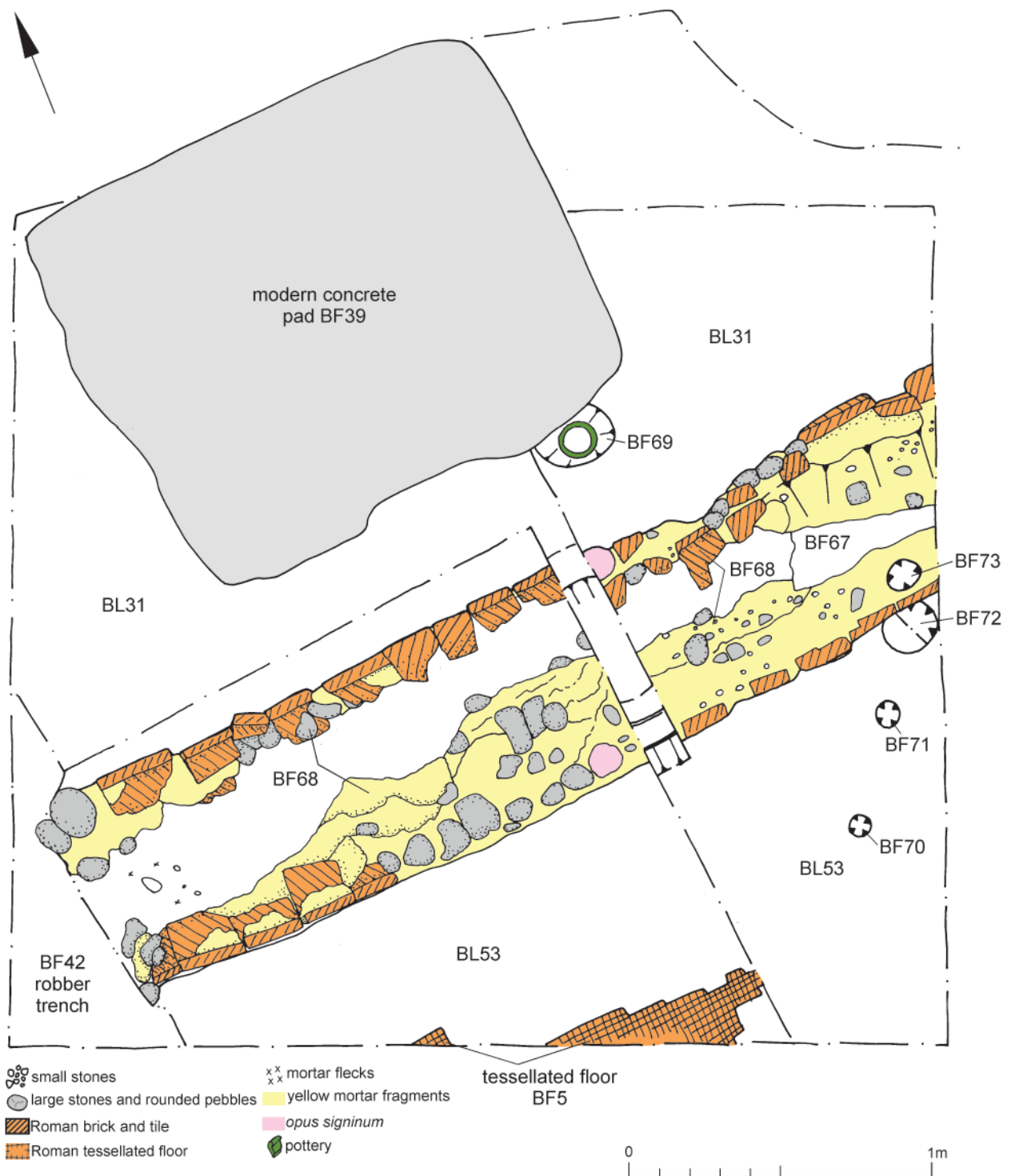


Fig 14 Area B Plan 3: detailed plans of Roman wall foundation BF68.







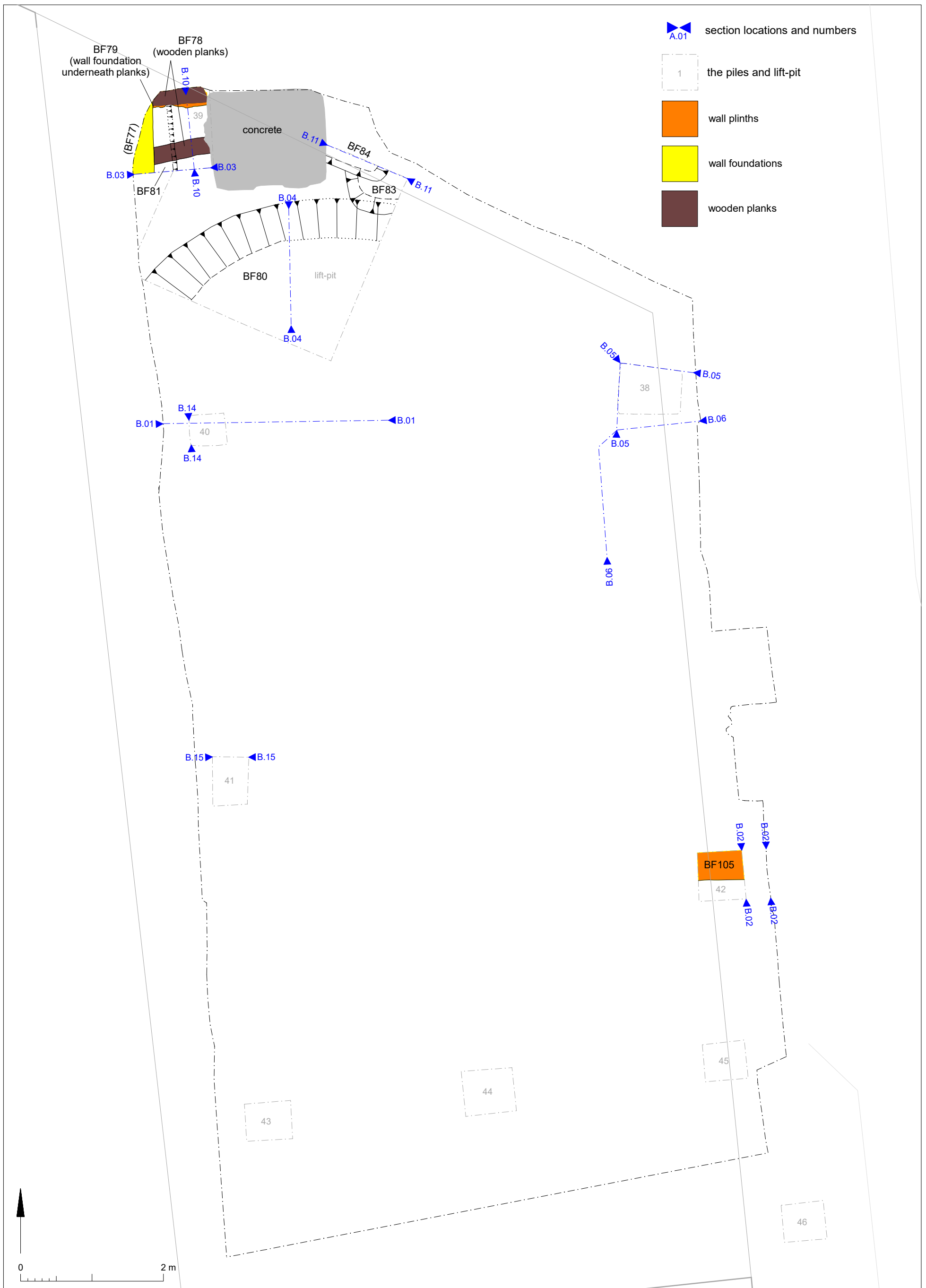


Fig 16 Area B Plan 5: Roman Period 1 remains

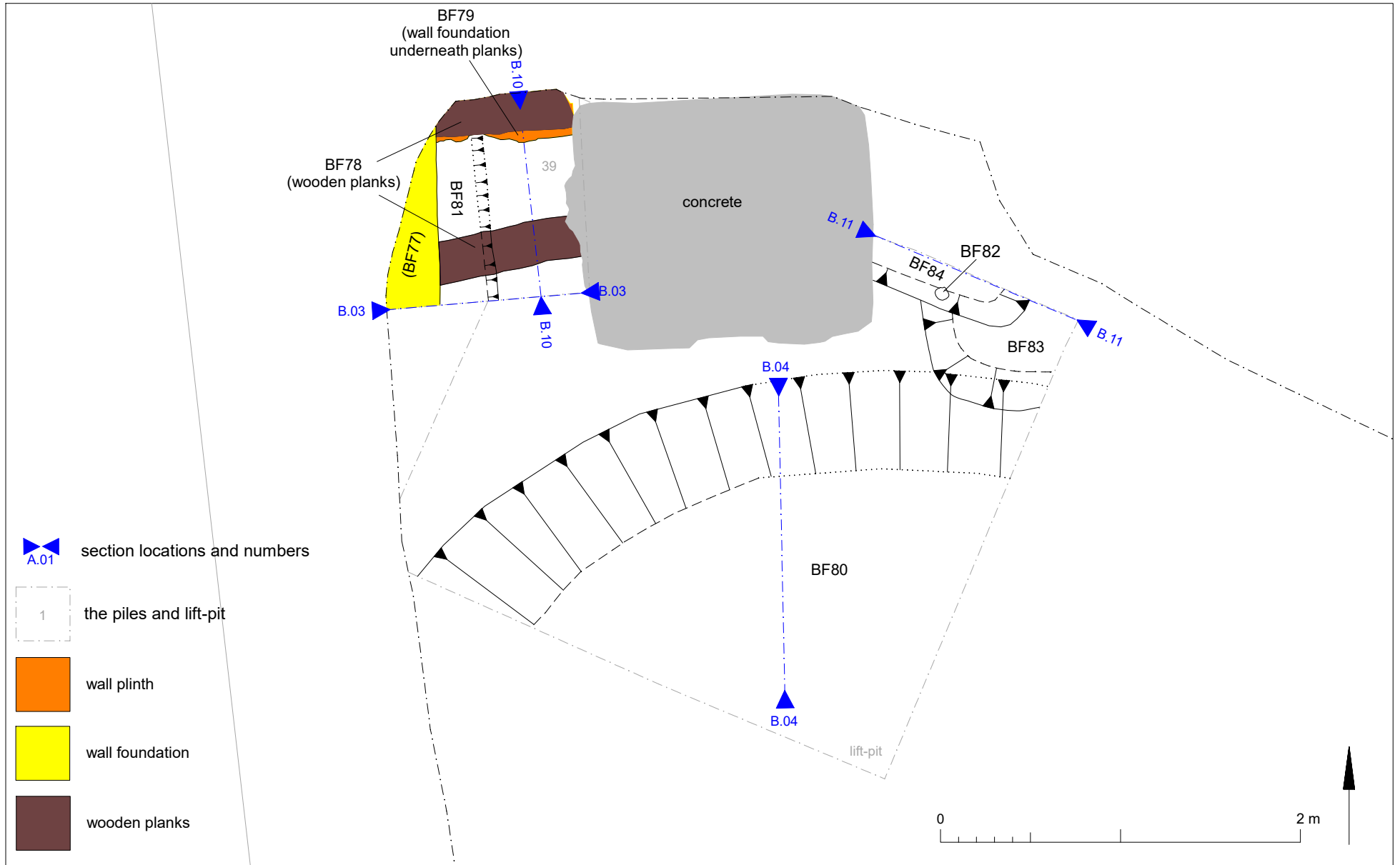


Fig 17 Area B Plan 6: close-up of Roman Period 1 remains in the lift-pit and pile 39



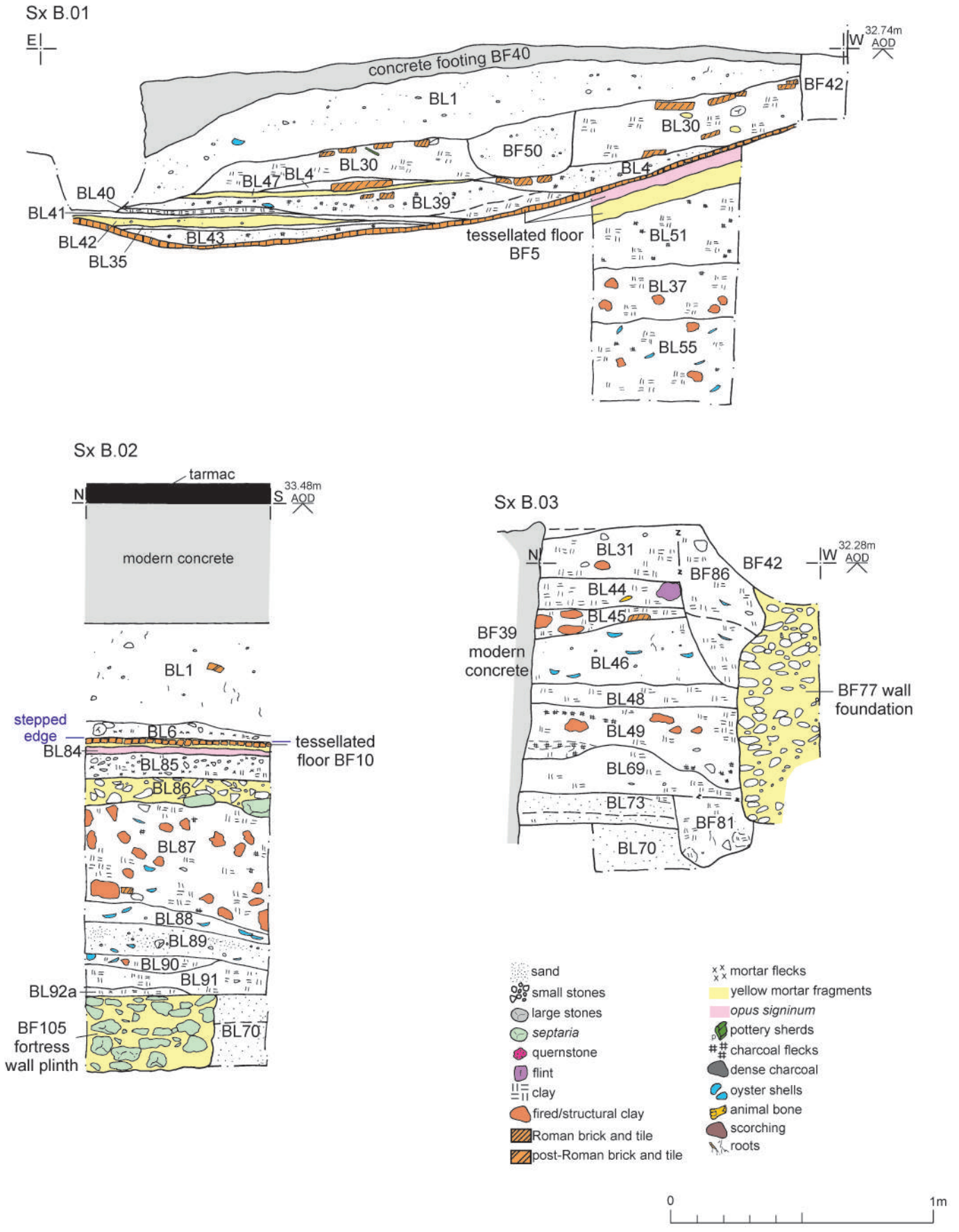
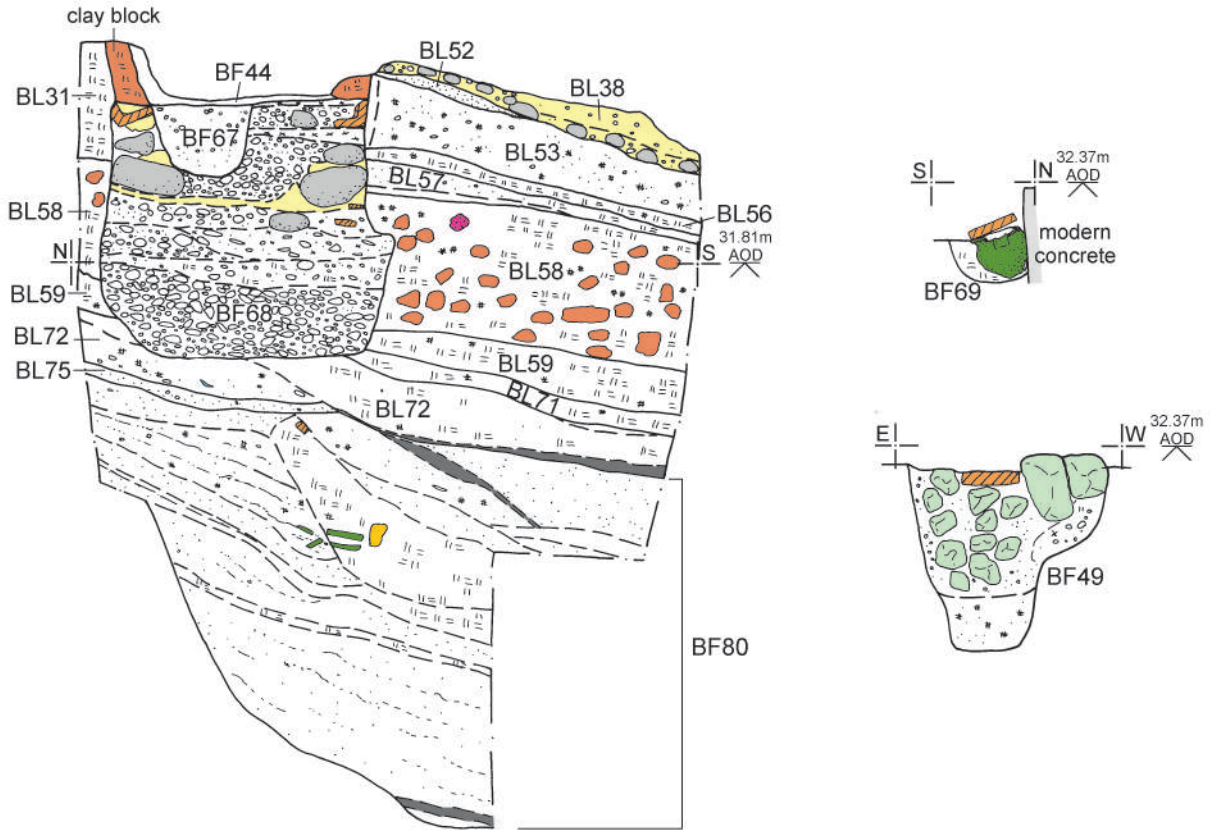


Fig 18 Area B: sections.

Sx B.04



Sx B.05

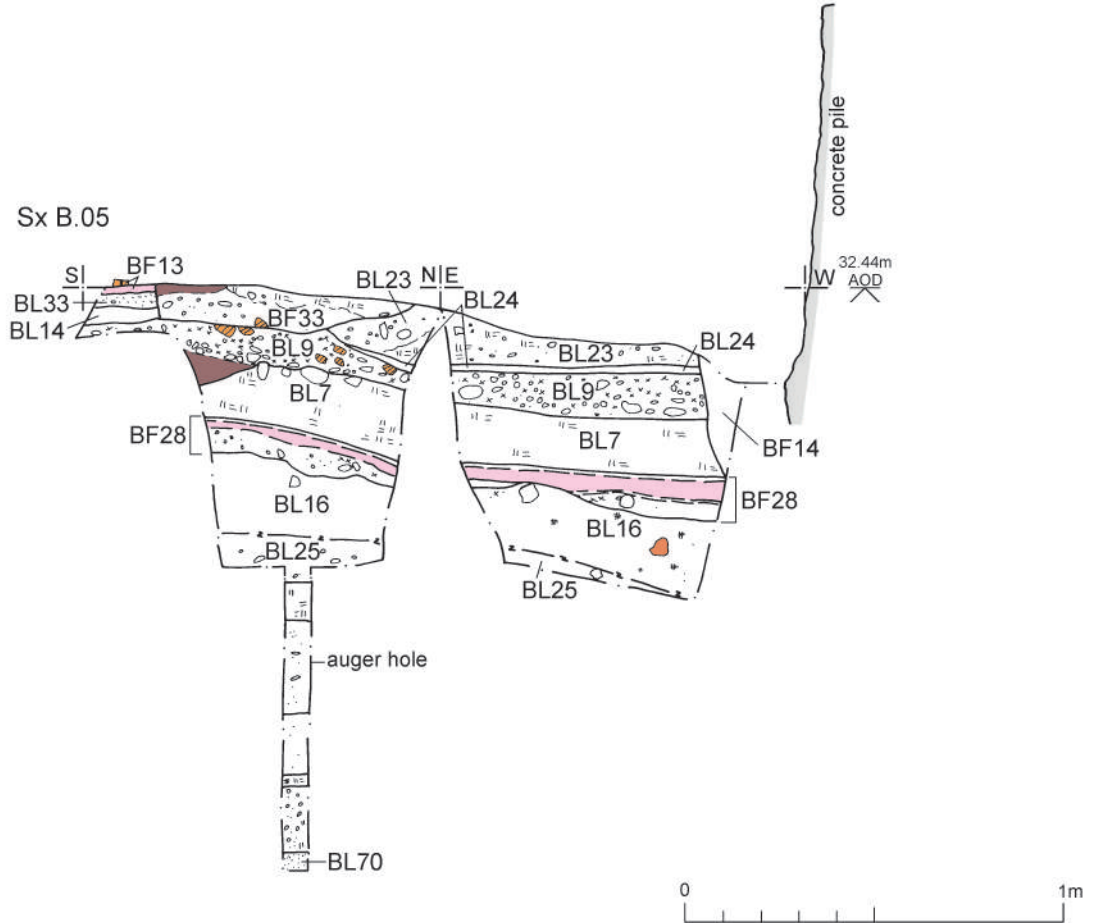


Fig 19 Area B: sections.

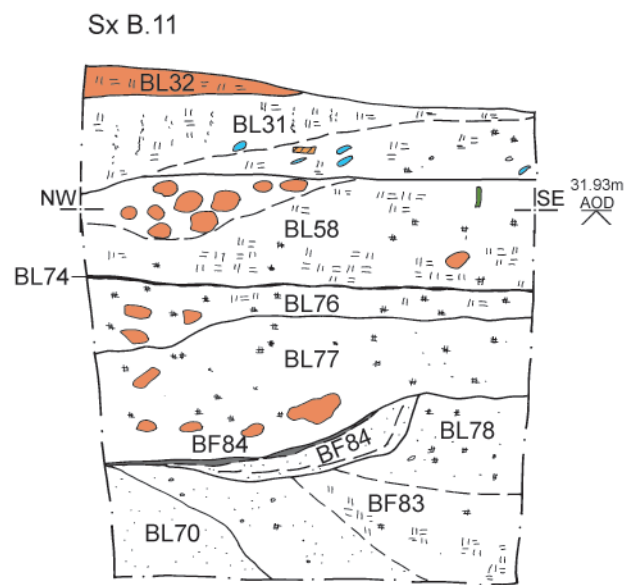
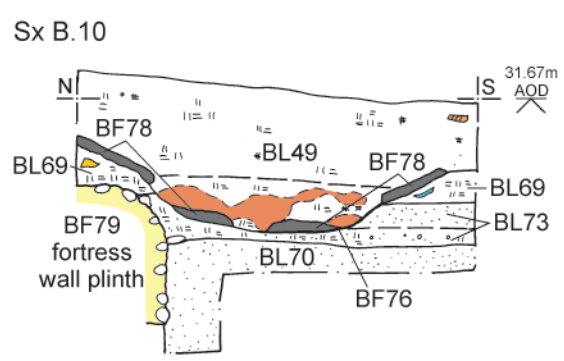
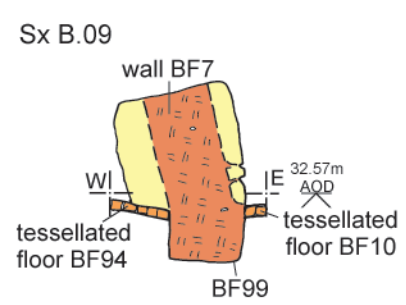
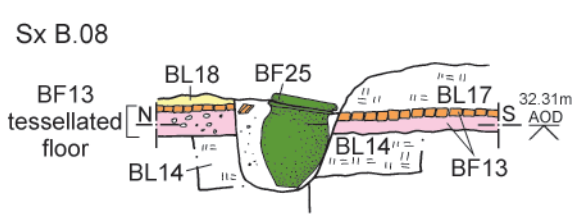
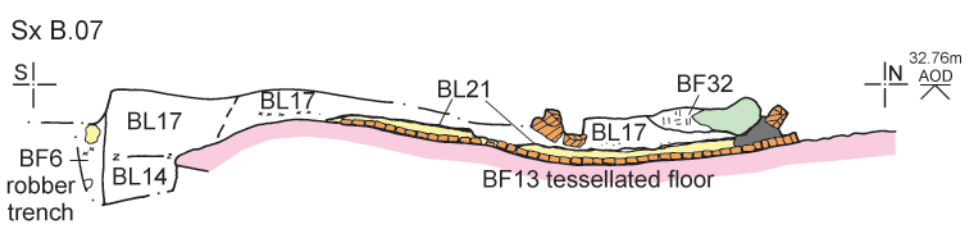
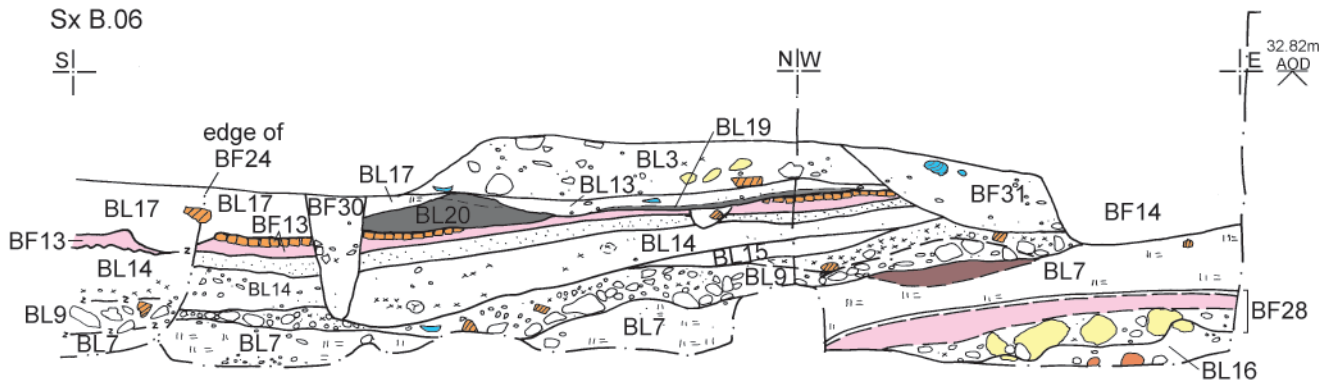


Fig 20 Area B: sections.

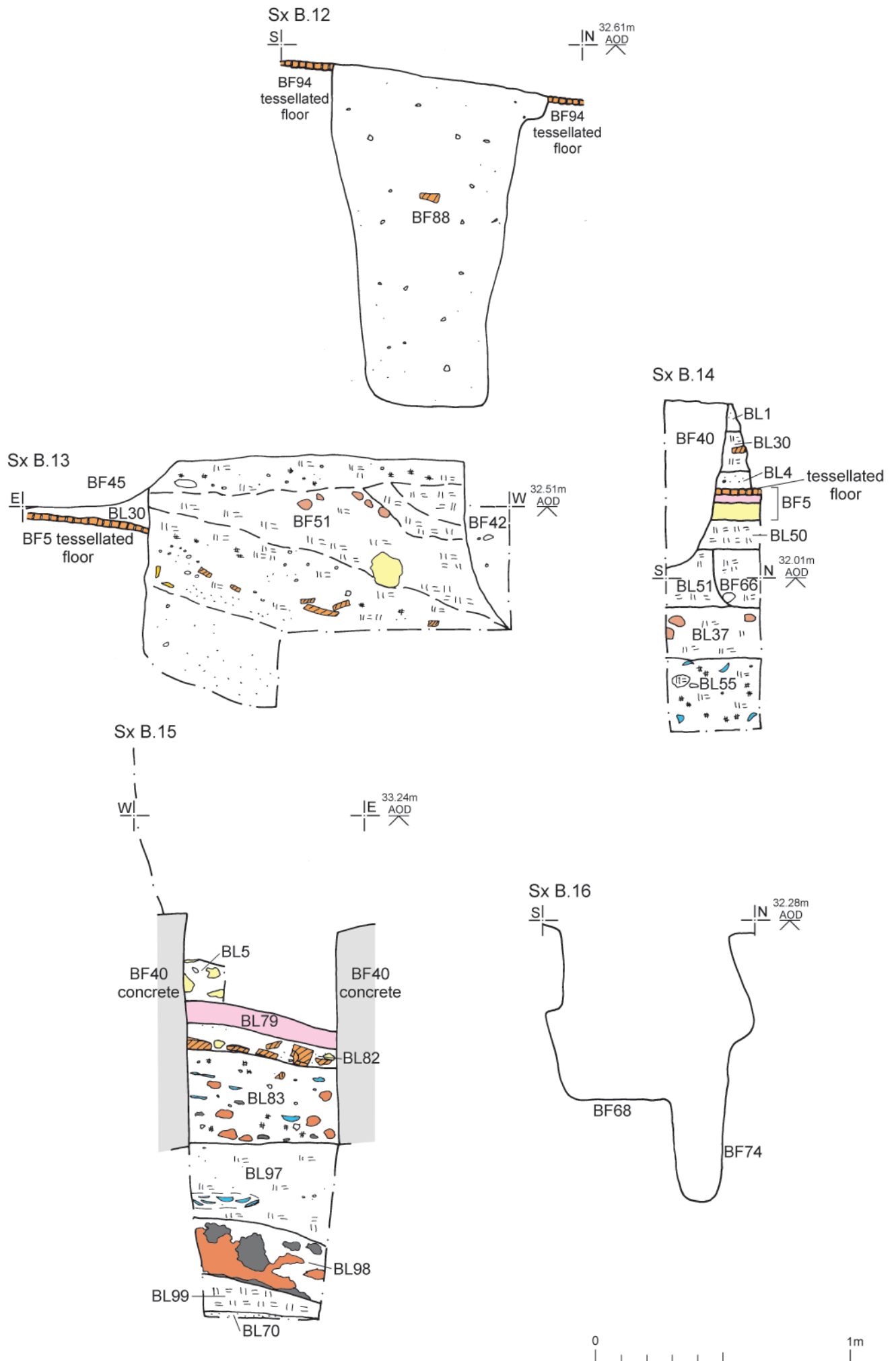


Fig 21 Area B: sections.

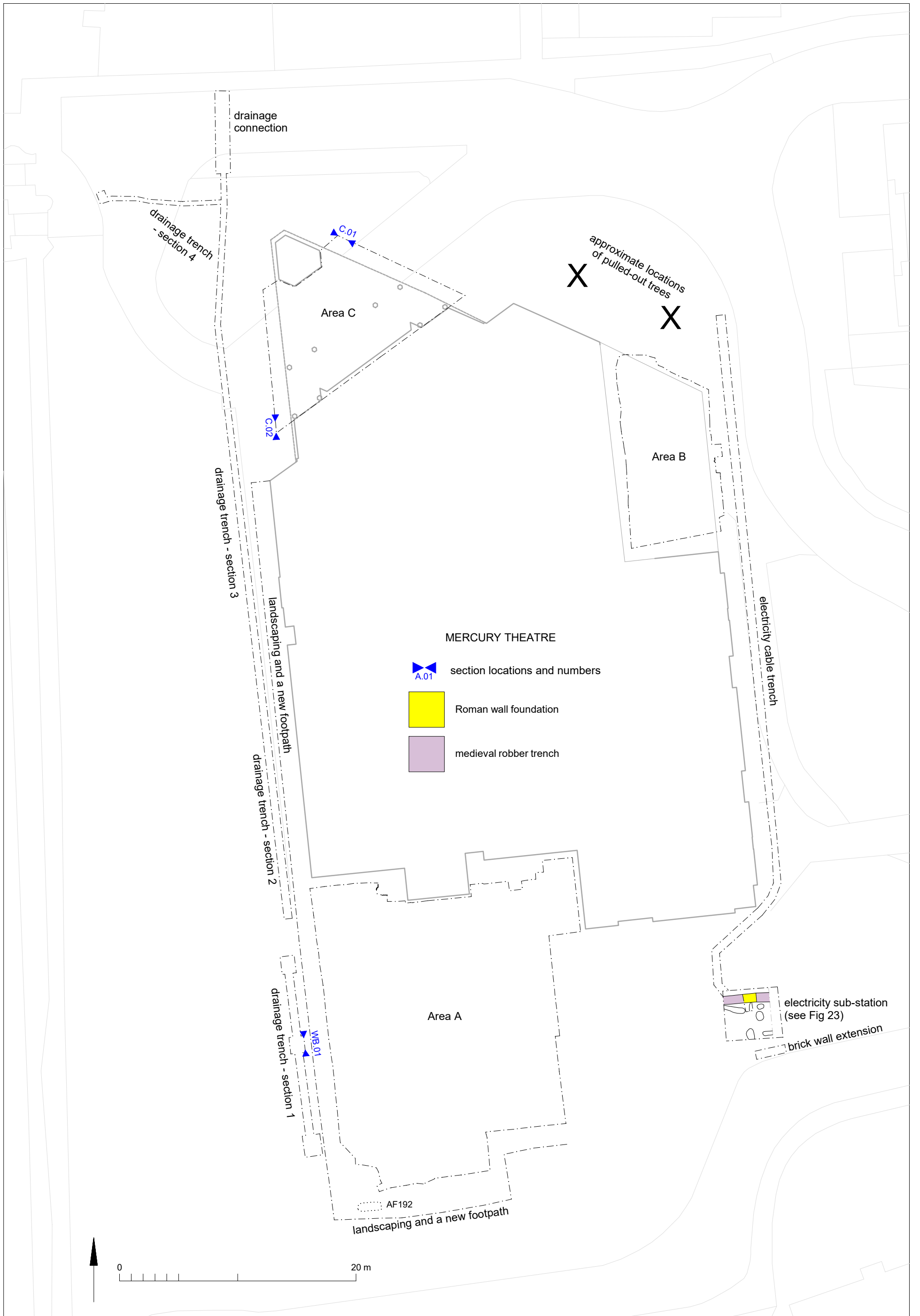


Fig 22 Area C and the monitoring phase



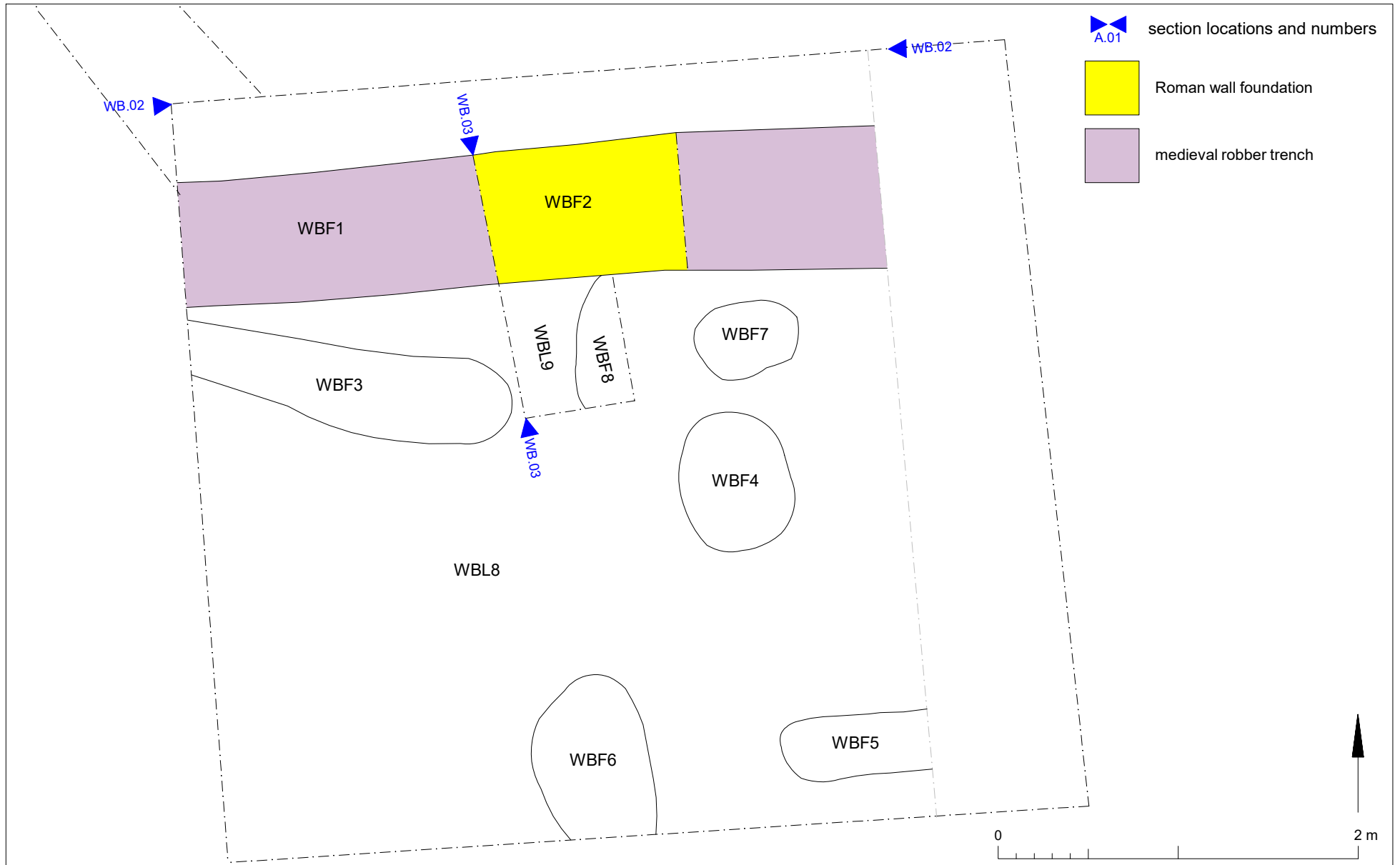


Fig 23 Close-up of the electricity sub-station



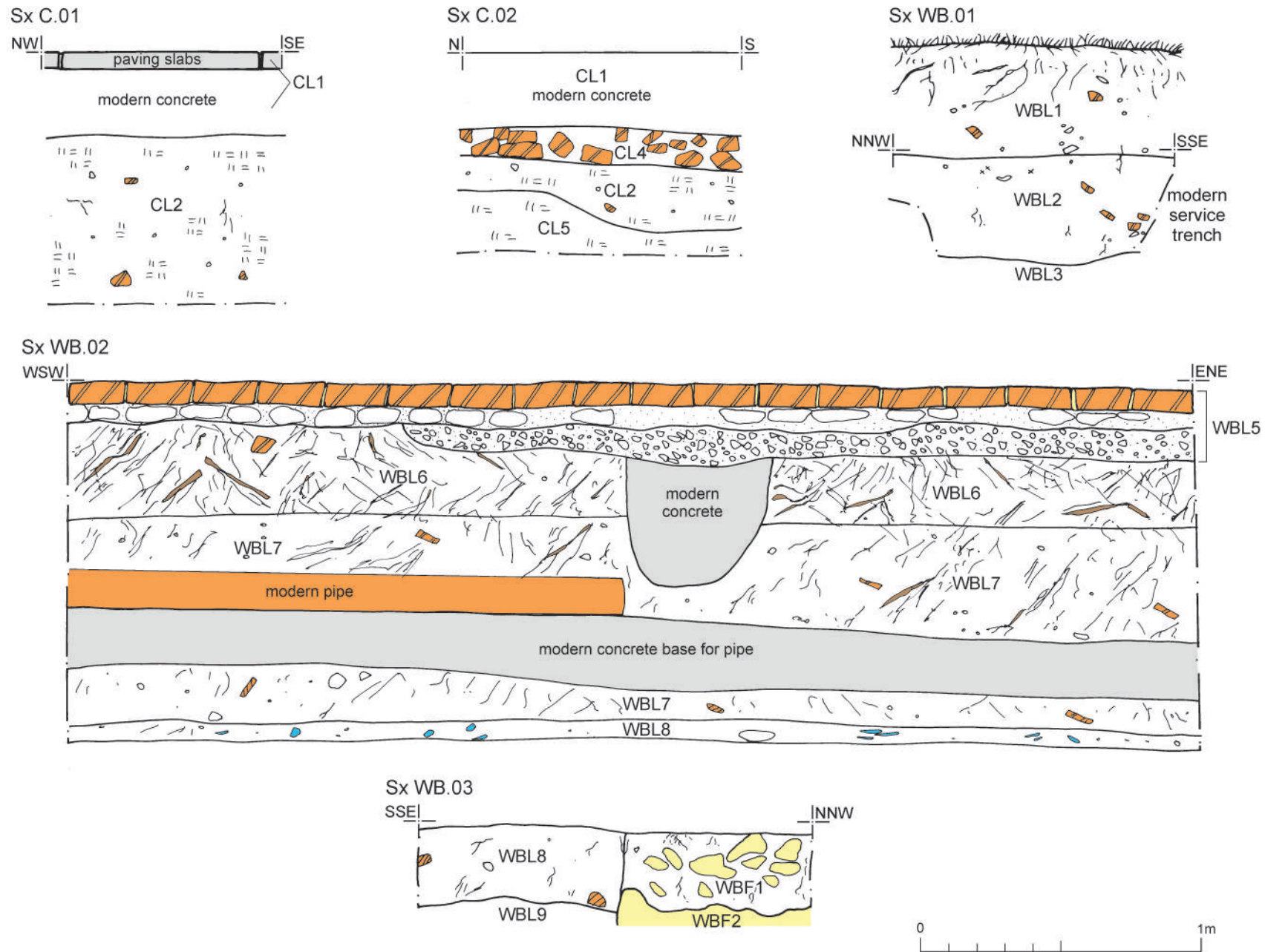


Fig 24 Area C and WB: sections.

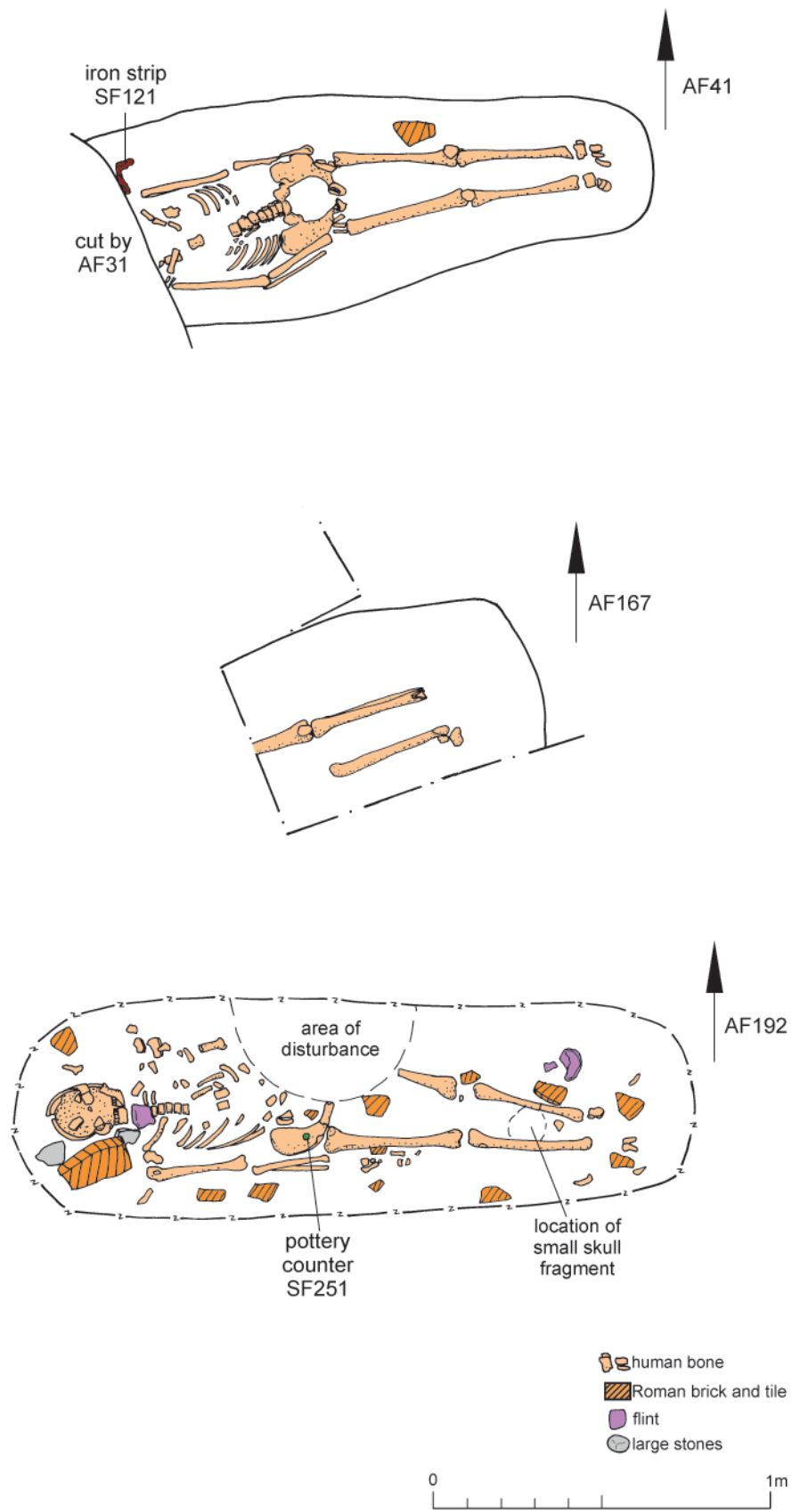


Fig 25 Burial plans.

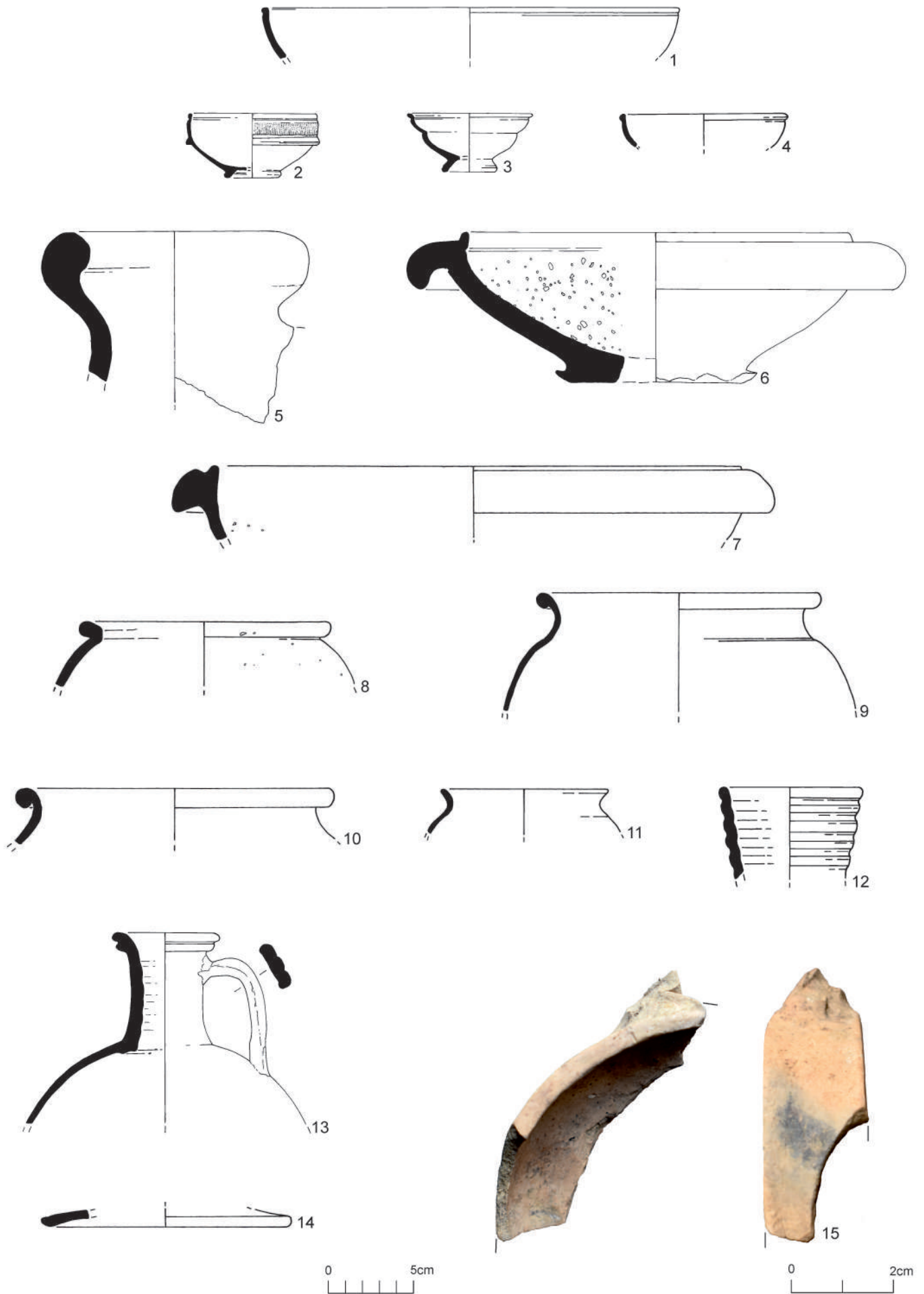


Fig 26 Roman Period 1: pottery (scale 1:3) and lamp (scale 1:1).

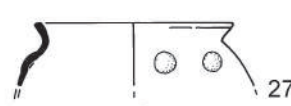
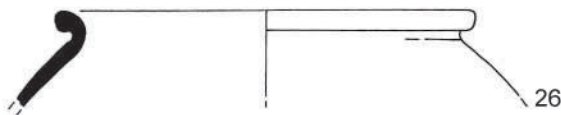
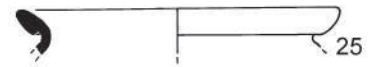
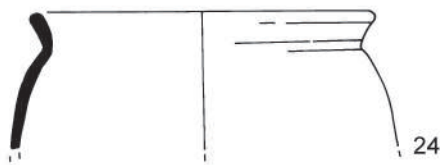
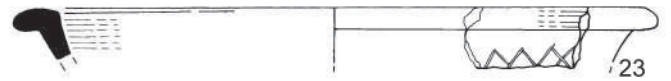
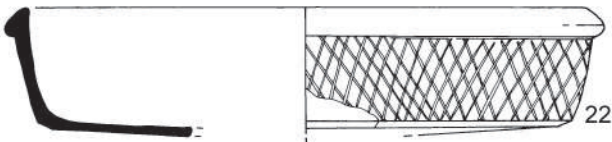
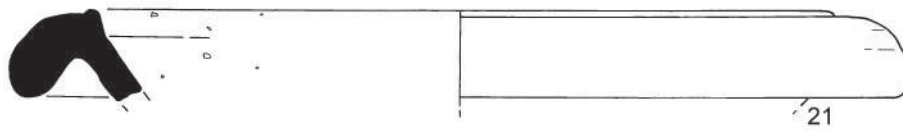
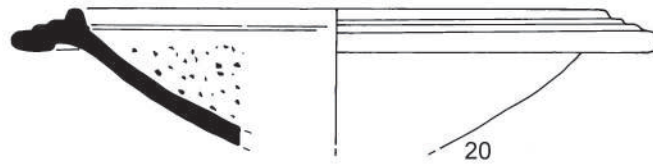
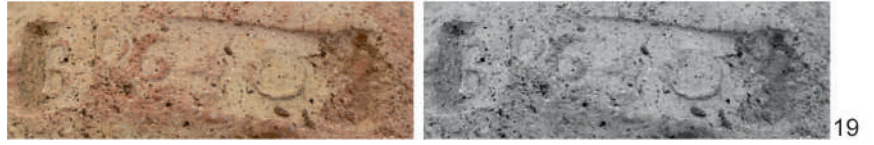
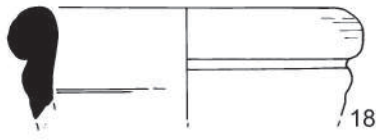
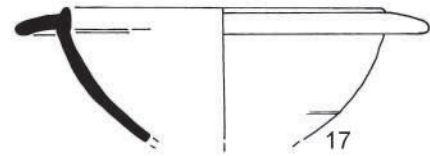
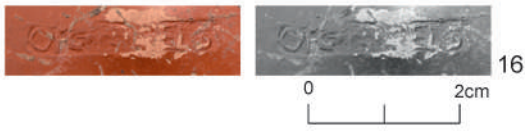
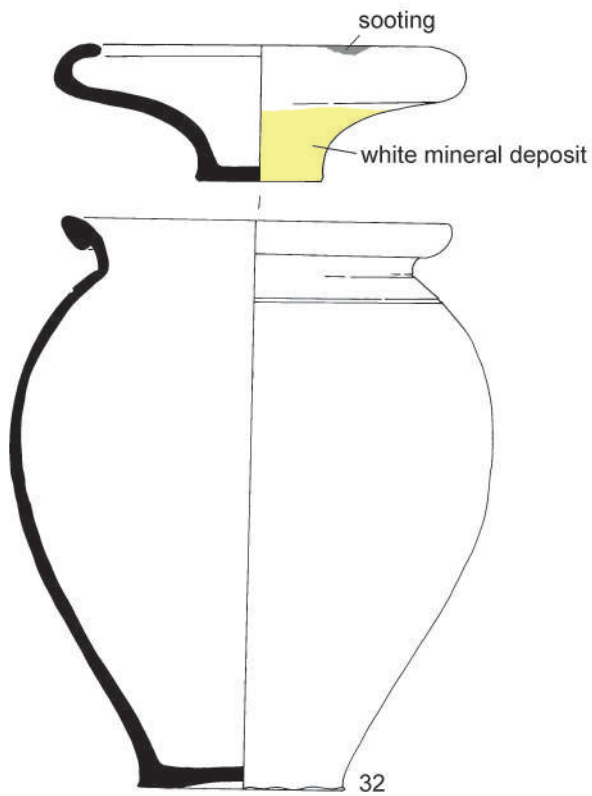
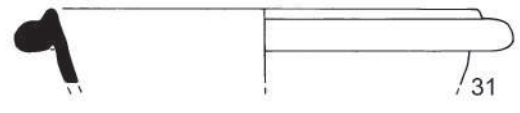
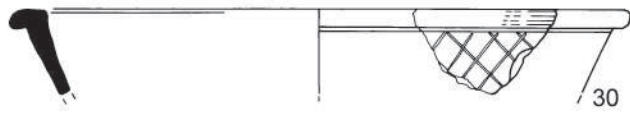


Fig 27 Roman Period 2: pottery (pottery scale 1:3, stamps at scale 1:1).





inverted rim showing sooting (not to scale)



rim showing white mineral deposit (not to scale)

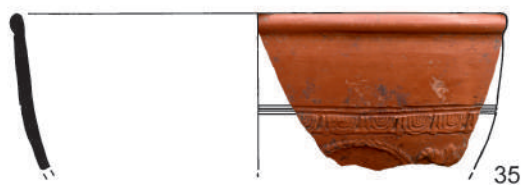
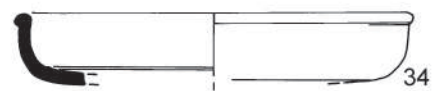
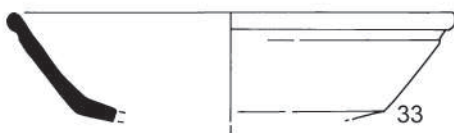


Fig 28 Roman Period 3 (30-32) and late Roman/post-Roman demolition layers (33-35): pottery.

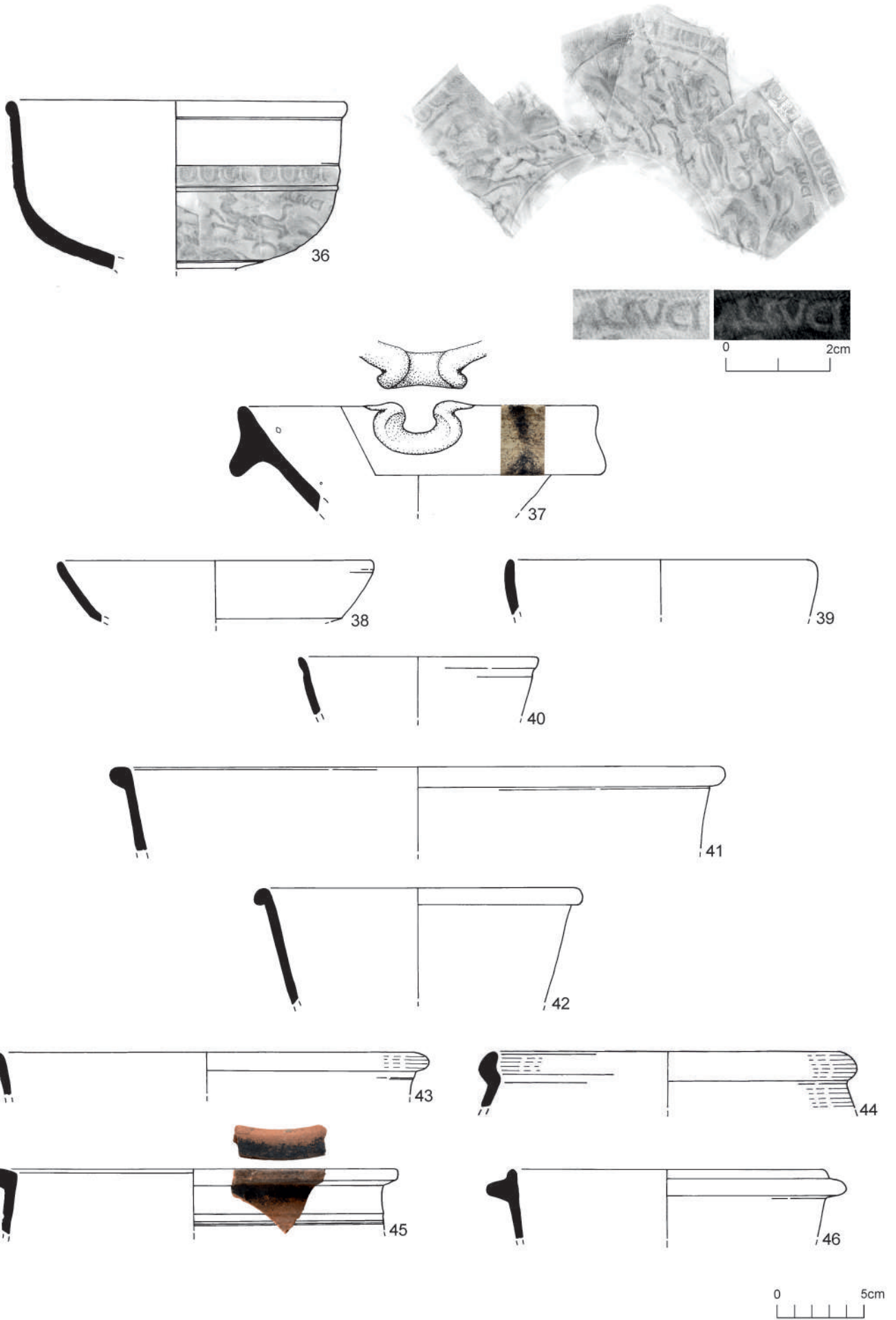


Fig 29 Late Roman/post-Roman demolition layers: pottery.



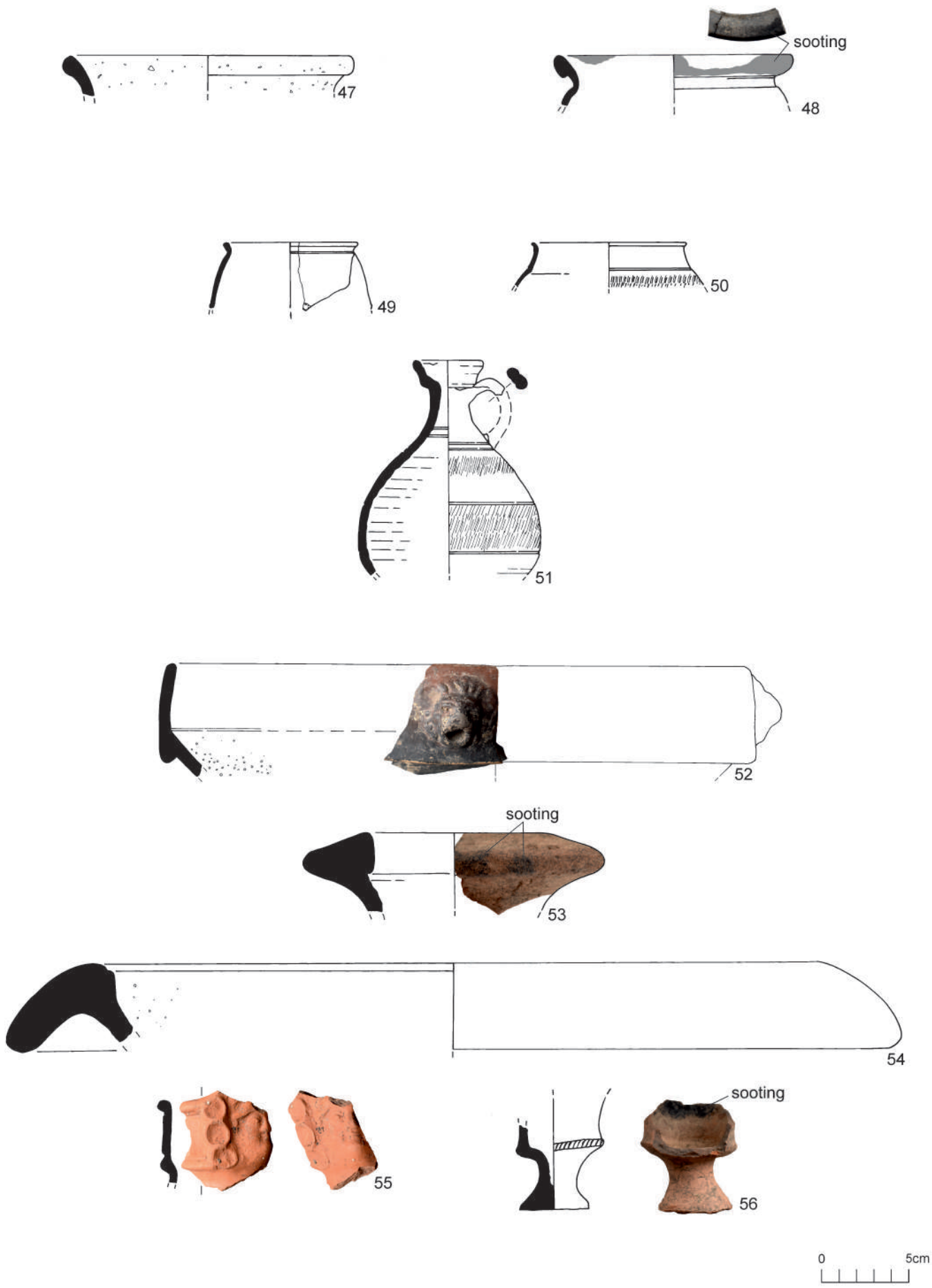


Fig 30 Late Roman/post-Roman demolition layers (47-51) and other post-Roman contexts (52-56): pottery.



57



58



Fig 31 Roman pottery with graffiti.



Fig 32 Roman painted wall plaster with graffiti.

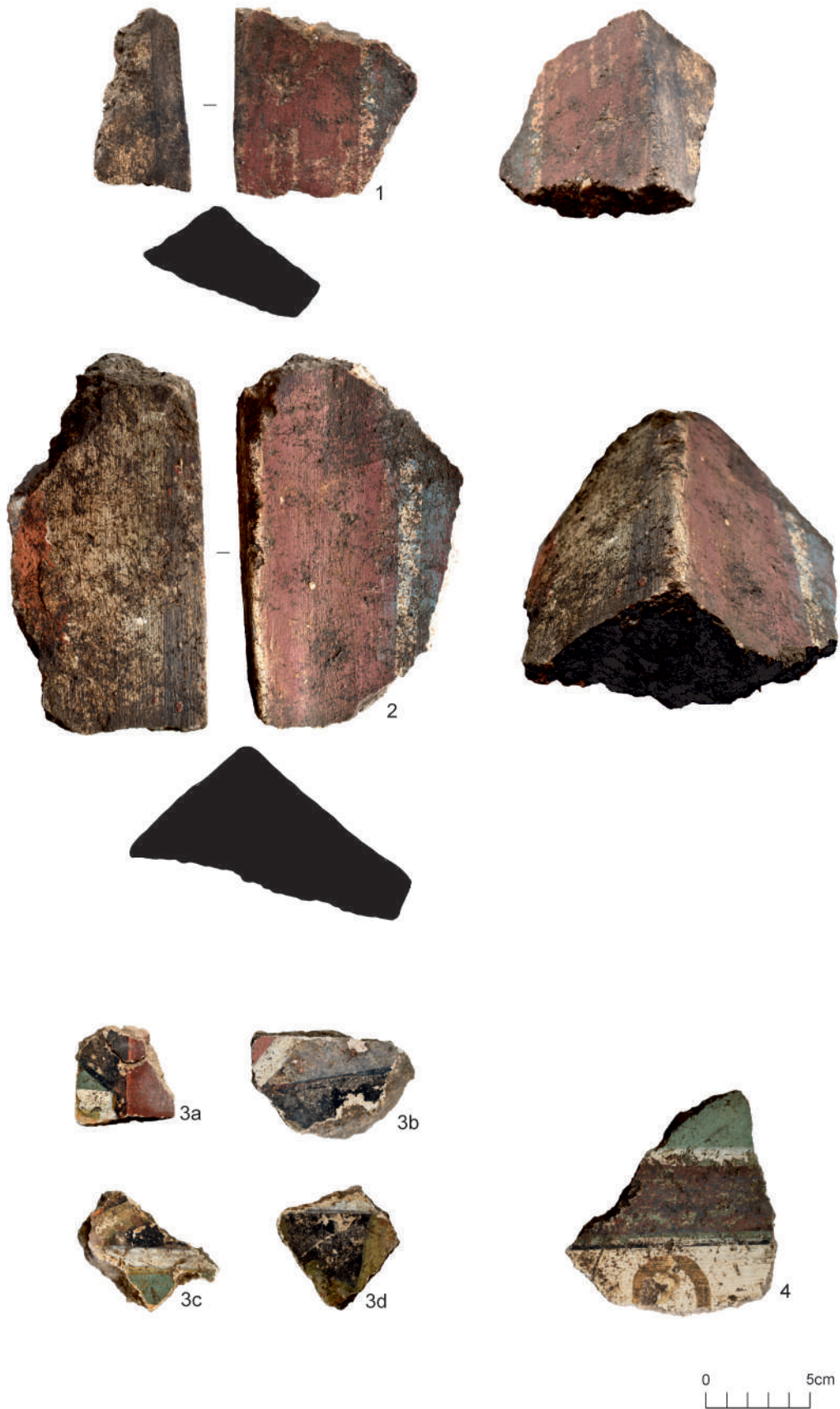


Fig 33 Roman painted wall plaster.





Fig 34 Roman painted wall plaster.



Fig 35 Roman small finds: objects of personal adornment or dress (1-7), toilet, surgical or pharmaceutical instruments (8-9) and objects used in the manufacture or working of textiles (10-11).





12



13



14



15



16



17



18



Fig 36 Roman small finds: household utensils and furniture (12-13), objects for recreational purposes (14-18).



Fig 37 Roman small finds: objects used for written communication (19-20) and objects related to buildings and services (21).





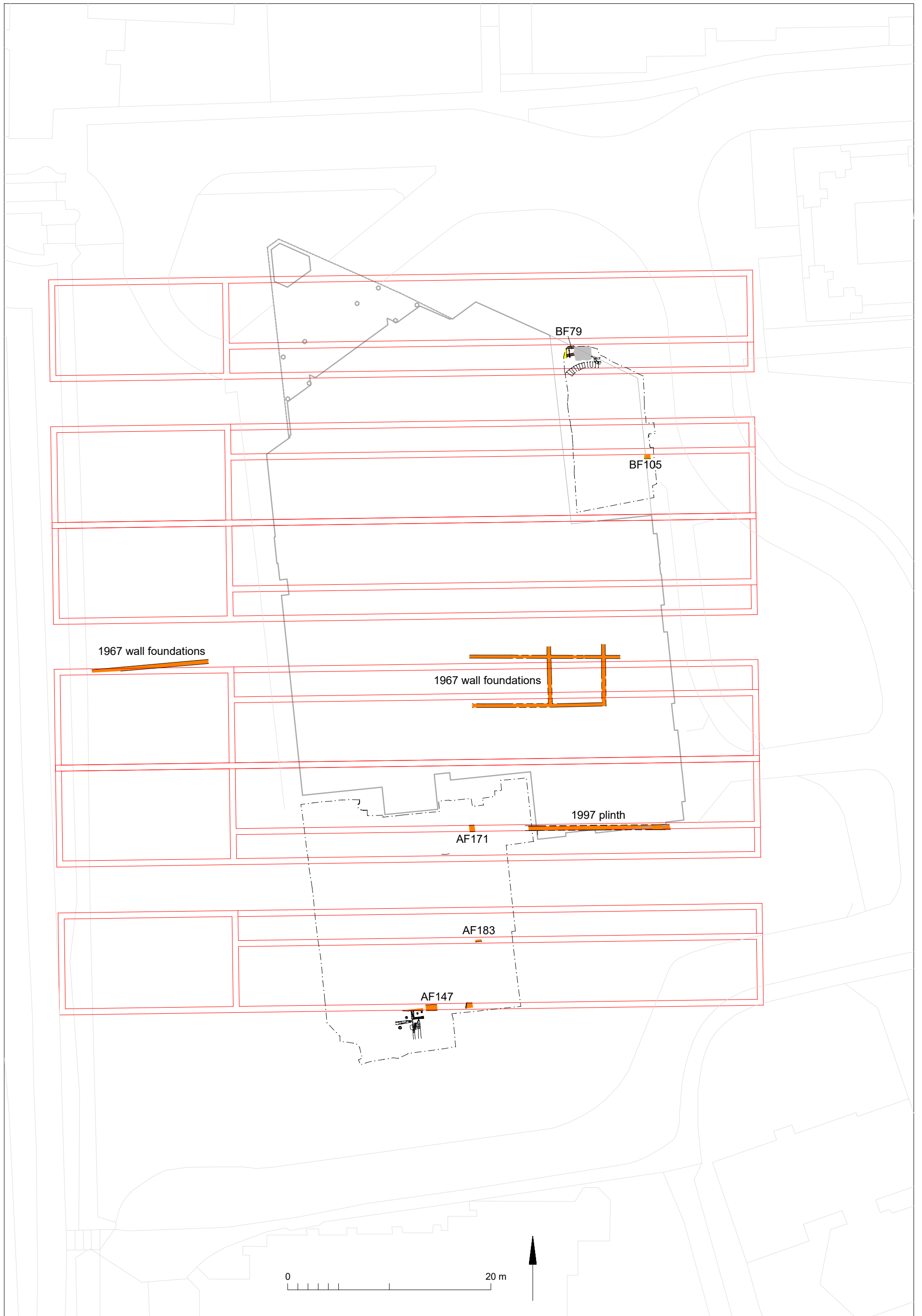
Fig 38 Roman small finds: fastenings and fittings (22-24), finds associated with religious beliefs and practices (25) and objects where the function or identification is unknown or uncertain (26). Post-Roman small finds: objects of personal adornment (27-28).



Fig 39 Post-Roman small finds: household utensils and furniture (29-30). Roman or post-Roman small finds: fastenings and fittings (31).



Fig 40 Roman glass.



© Crown copyright. All rights reserved. Licence number 100039294.

Fig 41 Reconstruction of the fortress barrack block (in red) based on measurements in CAR 6, aligned with the wall plinths found in Area A and Area B, and also showing fortress period wall plinths and pre-Boudiccan wall foundations found in 1967 and 1997.

 plinth/wall foundation



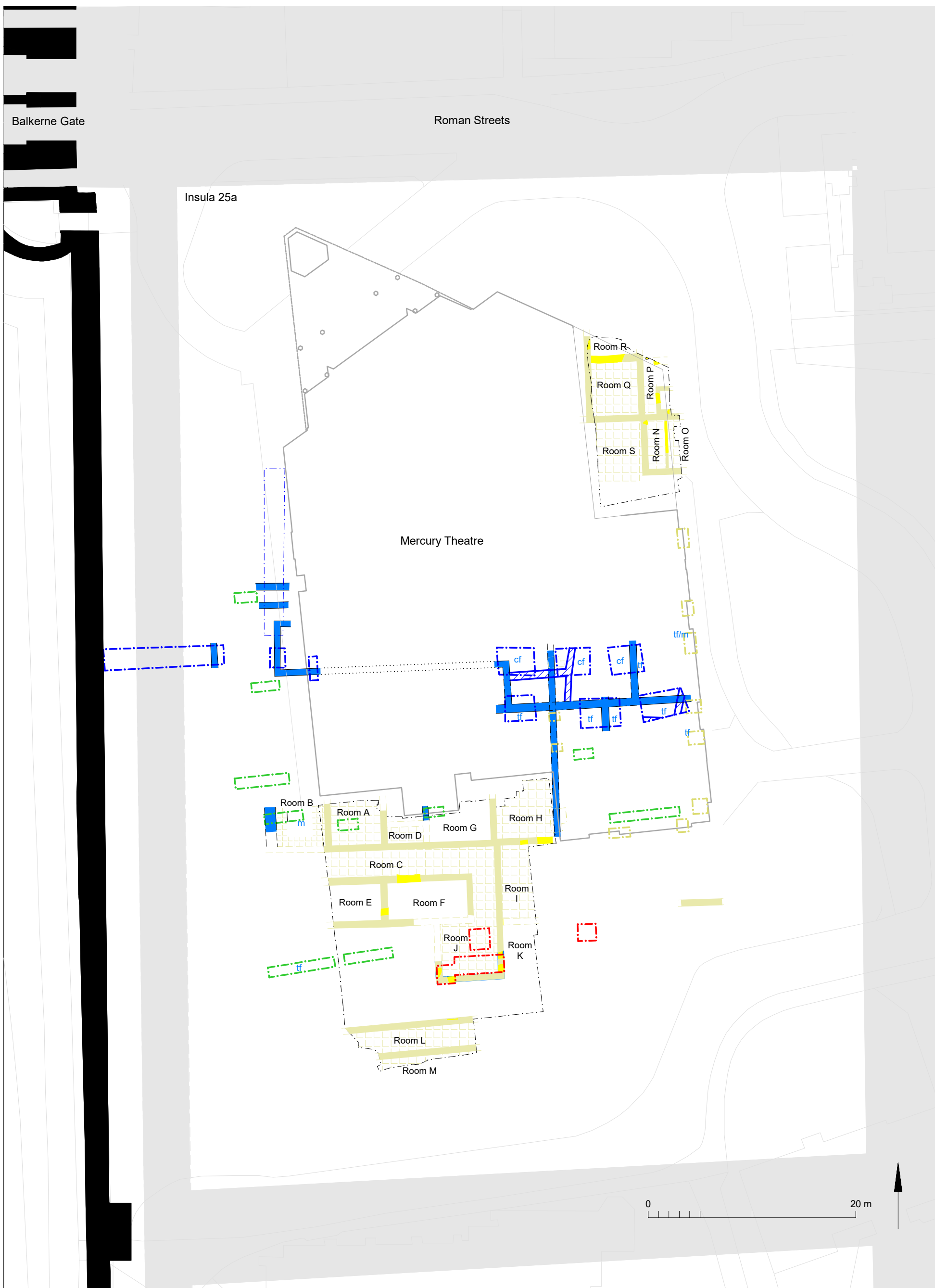


Fig 42 Plan of the later Roman town-houses within Insula 25a, showing rooms, wall alignments and floors from the current excavations and previous work

1965 trenches  
 1967 trenches  
 1996 trenches  
 1997 trenches

town-house wall alignments from previous archaeological work  
 m mosaic  
 tf tessellated floor  
 cf cobbled floor

© Crown copyright. All rights reserved. Licence number 100039294.

town-houses wall alignments from current archaeological work

tessellated floors

## Appendix 1 AREA A Context list

Roman Period 1 = structural remains/deposits associated with the fortress, *colonia* and the Boudiccan revolt (c AD 43-60/61)

Roman Period 2 = horizons dating to between the demolition of the Period 1 structures and the construction of the Period 3 town-house

Roman Period 3 = structural remains/deposits associated with the town-house(s) (late 1st/early 2nd to mid 2nd century +)

late Roman/post-Roman = demolition debris associated with the destruction/dereliction of the Roman town-house

post-Roman = contexts assigned to the post-Roman, medieval, post-medieval and modern periods

Important note – Heights in m AOD are given for the top of all features/layers where this information was recorded on site. It is important to note however, that these levels are not necessarily the height at which the feature/layer was first encountered but the height at which it was recorded. For example, to define the edges of the tessellated floors which had been cut by post-Roman features, these features were cleaned and then planned with levels taken, which gives the mistaken appearance that they are lower stratigraphically than the Roman floors.

Abbreviations: cl = cleaning; s = surface find; Q = quad

Context	Finds No. <> = soil sample	Description	Notes, stratigraphy, soil description, etc	Finds spot-date	Period
AF1	A1, A6, A14, A17, A21	Metalled track/path	33.78m AOD. Roughly compacted surface constructed from flint pebbles and building materials, also numbered AL5, recorded for a length of 26m at 3.4m wide and 0.1m thick. Sealed by AL1, seals AL2 (and other cultivation soils). Loose, dry, medium grey/brown silt with 70% gravel, 10% tile/brick & 2% oyster shell. Published plan – Fig 3, NW & SW corners; published section – Fig 8, A.03. Archive plan – A4 (AL5); archive section – A12.01.	c AD 1500-19th/ 20th century	Post-medieval/ modern
AF2	A15 (upper/mid)	Pit	33.61m AOD. Cuts AF1. Soft, moist, dark grey/brown loam with charcoal, oyster, brick, tile, slate and occasional stone, 0.62m diameter and 0.5m deep. Published plan – Fig 3, SW corner & Fig 4; published section – Fig 8, A.03. Archive plan – A4; archive section – A12.01	c AD 1500-19th/ 20th century	Post-medieval/ modern
AF3	A215, <A216>	Clay floor	33.45m AOD. Large area of scorched, beaten sandy-clay floor. Sealed by AL10, AL18; seals AL55. c 3m by 1-2.3m and 0.07m thick, mid orange/brown to dark reddish-brown sandy-clay. Published plan – Fig 4; published section – Fig 8, A.03 & Fig 9, A.08. Archive plan – A6; archive sections – A7.04, A12.01.	Medieval/ post-medieval	Medieval
AF4	A23 (upper/mid), <A29> Q2, <A30> Q4, A31 Q2, A32 Q4, A33 Q3, <A34> Q1, <A35> Q3	Hearth	33.44m AOD. Scorched red/orange sandy-clay with peg-tiles set into the corner. Sits on top of AL4. c 1.45m by 0.75m and 0.05-0.13m thick. Published plan – Fig 3, NW corner; published section – Fig 8, A.02. Archive plan – A1; archive sections – A2.05, A2.06.	Medieval/ post-medieval	Modern, later 19th century
AF5	A39, A41	Ditch/trench	33.38-33.46m AOD. Also recorded as AF56. Soft, friable, moist, dark grey silty-clay with rare charcoal flecks and very occasional oyster, brick and tile flecks; clay pipe, coke and coal fragments found. Recorded for a length of 15m at 0.51-0.85m wide and c 0.55m deep. Published plan – Fig 3, NW & SW corners. Archive plan – A1, A9 & A10.	c AD 1500-19th/ 20th century	Modern, later 19th century
AF6	A10 (mid fill)	Post-hole	33.56m AOD. Possibly associated with floor AL4 and hearth AF4. Friable, moist, dark brown loamy-clay with some brick, tile & slate (not retained). 0.36m by 0.28m and 0.25m deep. Published plan – Fig 3, SW corner. Archive plan – A1; archive section – A3.01.	Medieval/ post-medieval	Modern, later 19th century
AF7	A11 (mid fill)	Post-hole	33.56m AOD. Possibly associated with floor AL4 and hearth AF4. Friable, moist, dark brown loamy-clay with oyster flecks, rare stone and brick/tile fragments. 0.46m by 0.42m and 0.29m deep.	Medieval	Modern, later 19th century

			Published plan – Fig 3, SW corner. Archive plan – A1; archive section – A3.02.		
AF8	A12 (mid fill)	Post-hole	33.56m AOD. Possibly associated with floor AL4 and hearth AF4. Friable, moist, dark brown loamy-clay with oyster flecks, rare stone and brick/tile fragments. 0.55m by 0.49m and 0.13m deep. Published plan – Fig 3, SW corner. Archive plan – A1; archive section– A3.03.	Medieval/ post-medieval	Modern, later 19th century
AF9	A13 (mid fill)	Post-hole	33.56m AOD. Post-hole possibly associated with floor AL4 and hearth AF4. Friable, moist, dark brown loamy-clay with oyster flecks, rare stone and brick/tile fragments. 0.33 by 0.24m and 0.15m deep. Published plan – Fig 3, SW corner. Archive plan – A1.	Medieval	Modern, later 19th century
AF10	-	Wall foundation	33.2m AOD. East/west stone wall foundation, faced & 0.7m wide, revealed in base of robber trench AF11. Part of the southern wall of Room C and the northern wall of Room F. Made of nodules and fragments of septaria in a creamy-brown mortar. Published plan – Fig 5. Archive plans – A1, A13 & A15; archive section – A2.01 (shows depth of top of foundation only).	-	Roman Period 3
AF11	-	Robber trench	33.07-33.24m AOD. East/west robber trench to the south of Room C and to north of Rooms E and F. Backfill AL12 is a part of this same robber trench. At the base of the trench was Roman wall foundation AF10. Soft, moist, dark grey silt with brick and tile flecks. 0.62-1.32m wide, in one section excavated to 0.34m deep. Published plan – Fig 3, NW & NE corner & Fig 5; published section – Fig 8, A.01. Archive plans – A1, A9, A13 & A15; archive sections – A1.01, A2.01.	-	Medieval
AF12	-	Beaten clay floor	Part of AL4 (see AL4 below).	-	Modern, later 19th century
AF13	-	Depression	33.43m AOD. Ovoid depression which contains floor AL4, cuts/seals AL6/AL14. c 3m by 1.7m maximum and 0.18m deep. Published plan – Fig 3, NW corner; published section – Fig 8, A.02. Archive plan – A1 & A3; archive section – A2.05.	-	Modern, later 19th century
AF14	-	Depression	33.45m AOD. Poorly defined depression which contains AL6, sealed by AL4/AF13 and AF4. Sealed by and in roughly the same position as AF4, but the edges of the feature were not well-defined so difficult to provide measurements, c 0.28m deep. Soft, friable, moist, dark grey silty-clay with rare charcoal flecks and very occasional oyster, brick and tile flecks. Published plan – Fig 3, NW corner; published section – Fig 8, A.02. Archive plan – A1; archive section – A2.05.	-	Modern, later 19th century
AF15	AF179	Hearth	33.6m AOD. Square hearth constructed from Roman tile and greensand stone/septaria pieces laid flat, cracked and scorched by heat. Sealed by AL7, cut into AL10, associated with AF75 and AF76. c 0.94m by 0.89m and 0.08m deep. Published plan – Fig 4; published section – Fig 9, A.07 & A.08. Archive plan – A4; archive sections – A3.05, A7.04.	Medieval	Medieval
AF16	AF178	Hearth	33.62m AOD. Rectangular hearth constructed from Roman tile and greensand stone/septaria pieces set vertically. Size difficult to determine – c 0.95m by 0.65m. Sealed by AL7, cut into AL10. Published plan – Fig 4. Archive plan – A4.	Roman	Medieval
AF17	-	Post-hole	33.53m AOD. Post-hole possibly associated with floor AL4 and hearth AF4. Firm, moist, medium yellow/brown clay. 0.31m by 0.26m and 0.17m deep. Published plan – Fig 3, SW corner. Archive plan – A3; archive section – A2.02.	-	Modern, later 19th century
AF18	A36 (mid/lower)	Post-hole	33.48m AOD. Post-hole possibly associated with floor AL4 and hearth AF4. Firm, moist, medium yellow/brown clay. 0.46m diameter and 0.13m deep. Published plan – Fig 3, NW corner. Archive plan – A3; archive section – A2.03.	Medieval/ post-medieval	Modern, later 19th century

AF19	A193	Hearth	33.55m AOD. Rectangular hearth constructed from Roman tile, peg-tile and greensand stone/septaria pieces set vertically. Cut by AF21, sealed by AL7, cut into AL10. c 0.89m by 0.7m and 0.08m deep. Published plan – Fig 4; published section – Fig 9, A.09. Archive plan – A4; archive section – A7.03.	Medieval	Medieval
AF20	A230, <A231>	?Hearth base	33.33m AOD. Heavily scorched sandy-clay. Set within AL3, sealed by AL18, AL55. Soft, friable, moist, medium-dark orange/brown sandy-clay with occasional charcoal flecks. c 0.92m by 0.78m and 0.02-0.09m deep. Published plan – Fig 4; published section – Fig 9, A.07. Archive plan – A7 & A16; archive section – A3.05.	AD 225/250-425	Medieval
AF21	A65, A66, A180	Gully or beam slot	33.63m AOD. Sealed by AL7, cuts AF19, AL10/AF39. Soft, moist, medium-dark grey/brown loamy-sand with occasional stone. Recorded for a length of 2.98m, 0.35m wide and 0.23-0.26m deep. Published plan – Fig 4; published section – Fig 9, A.09. Archive plan – A4, A6 & A10; archive sections – A2.07, A7.03.	AD 1200-1550	Medieval
AF22	-	Tessellated floor	33.3m AOD. Room B. At least 11 rows of red tesserae set on an <i>opus signinum</i> base, 3.4m by 0.34m, 0.05m thick. Published plan – Fig 5; published section – Fig 8, A.01. Archive plan – A9 & A15; archive section – A1.01.	-	Roman Period 3
AF23	A46, A48	Robber trench	33.18m AOD. North/south robber trench between Rooms A & B, contains fill AL48. Soft, moist, dark grey/ brown silty-loam with mortar flecks, 10% septaria and 5% brick/tile fragments. c 0.6m wide, not fully excavated to determine depth. Published plan – Fig 3, NW corner & Fig 5. Archive plan – A9.	Medieval/ post-medieval	Medieval
AF24	A214 (skirting sample)	<i>Op sig</i> 'skirting'	33.18m AOD. Room A. <i>Opus signinum</i> 'skirting' around edge of tessellated floor AF25 and the robbed out wall. Moulded, bevelled/curved and painted red, c 0.1m wide, 0.03m high. Published plan – Fig 5. Archive plan – A9 & A15.	Roman	Roman Period 3
AF25	-	Tessellated floor	33.21m AOD. Room A. Tessellated floor with <i>opus signinum</i> 'skirting' AF24. Part of the floor is slumping into an unidentified feature beneath. Constructed on top of <i>opus signinum</i> base AF43/AL53. As exposed 4.56m by 4m, 0.02m thick. Published plan – Fig 5. Archive plan – A9 & A15.	-	Roman Period 3
AF26	-	Services	Concrete inspection chamber. Published plan – Fig 3, NW corner. Archive plan – A9 & A15.	-	Modern, 20th century
AF27	-	Services	Drain. Archive plan – A15.	-	Modern, 20th century
AF28	A49	Pit	33.22m AOD. Sealed by AF1, cuts robber trench AF29. Soft, moist, dark grey silty-loam with brick and tile flecks, c 1.2m by 1.1m, not excavated. Published plan – Fig 3, NW corner.	-	Medieval/post-medieval/modern
AF29	A50 (upper/cl), A131 (upper/mid)	Robber trench	33.14-33.27m AOD. AF29, AF107 and AF193 are parts of the same feature (recorded as AF29 to the west and AF107 and AF193 to the east). An east/west robber trench to the south of Rooms A, B, D, G and H and to the north of Rooms C and I. Piles 25, 26 and 37 were dug through the robber trench. Pile 25 – backfill only. Pile 26 – Roman wall foundation AF162 revealed at bottom of trench. Pile 37 – Roman wall foundation AF194 revealed at bottom of trench. c 0.55-1.06m wide by 0.45m deep. Soft, moist, dark grey silty-loam with brick/tile flecks, 10% stones and 15% tile/brick fragments. Published plan – Fig 3, NW corner & Fig 5; published sections – Fig 8, A.01 & Fig 9, A.10. Archive plan – A9 & A15; archive sections – A1.01, A9.02, A9.03.	AD 240-380	Medieval
AF30	-	Tessellated floor	33.23m AOD. Room C. The tessellated floor of an east/west corridor which was renumbered as AF143 when the corridor turns north/south, demarcated by a change in the orientation of the tesserae. The floor is set on <i>opus signinum</i> base AL45. c 20m long by 2-2.3m wide, 0.02m deep. Published plan	-	Roman Period 3

			– Fig 5; published section – Fig 8, A.01 & Fig 9, A.10. Archive plans – A13, A15 & A17; archive sections – A1.01, A9.03, A9.04.		
AF31	A51	Pit	33.63m AOD. Pit cutting inhumation AF41 (removing the head). Loose, moist, dark brown/black silt with common brick/tile fragments and rare stone/pot. 2.05m long, 1.52m wide and 0.17m deep. Published plan – Fig 3, SW corner. Archive plan – A4 & A11; archive section – A2.08.	AD 225/250-425	Medieval/post-medieval/modern
AF32	A52, A53, A181, A182	Pit	33.46m AOD. Soft-friable, moist, medium-dark grey/brown sandy-loam with charcoal, oyster, brick, tile and mortar flecks, and occasional stones. 1.88m long, 0.73m wide and 0.19-0.28m deep. Published plan – Fig 3, SW corner & Fig 4. Archive plan – A4; archive section – A2.04.	c AD 1500-19th/20th century	Post-medieval/modern
AF33	A194	?Hearth base	33.53m AOD. Irregular patch of scorched sandy-clay possibly part of a hearth base. Cut by AF32, sealed by AL7, cuts AL10. Firm, dry, medium-dark orange/brown/black sandy-clay. Difficult to determine, c 1.98m by 0.64m, depth not recorded. Published plan – Fig 4. Archive plan – A4.	AD 160-260	Medieval
AF34	A71, A394	Pit	33.16m AOD. Cuts tessellated floor AF30 in Room C, cut by robber trench AF11. Soft, moist, medium-dark grey silt with slate and peg-tile, and part of a pilae stack. 1.34m by 0.9m, not fully excavated so depth not determined. Published plan – Fig 3, NW corner. Archive plan – A9 & A15.	Medieval	Medieval
AF35	-	Soakaway	33.23m AOD. Cuts through Room C. Loose, dark grey/brown silt and modern brick fragments (80%). 0.88m by 0.95m and 0.65m deep. Published plan – Fig 3, NW corner; published section – Fig 9, A.10. Archive plan – A9 & A15; archive sections – A9.01, A9.02, A9.03, A9.04 (showing Roman stratigraphy cut by AF35).	-	Modern, 20th century
AF36	-	Boundary ditch	Part of AF51 (see below).	-	Medieval
AF37	A62 (cl)	Robber trench	Part of AF67 (see below).	AD 225/250-400	Medieval
AF38	-	Pit	33.24m AOD. Not excavated, cuts AL14, 1.06m by 0.7m. Soft, moist, dark grey silty-loam with brick/tile flecks. Published plan – Fig 3, SW corner. Archive plan – A10.	-	Medieval/post-medieval/modern
AF39	-	Beaten clay floor	33.55m AOD. Part of AL10 (see AL10 for measurements). Cut by AF15, AF16, AF19; sealed by AL9; seals AF3, AF73, AL18. Firm, dry, medium yellow/orange/brown clay. Published plan – Fig 4. Archive plan – A4.	-	Medieval
AF40	-	VOID	-	-	-
AF41	A107, A108, A128, <A129>	Inhumation burial	33.55m AOD. Well-preserved skeleton in a shallow grave with no grave goods or coffin nails. Head removed by a later pit AF31. Over 1.51m long, 0.66m long and 0.1m deep. Soft, moist, medium grey/brown sandy-loam with oyster, brick and tile flecks, and occasional stones. Published plan – Fig 3, SW corner & Fig 25. Archive plan – A4.	C14 – 890-1160 calAD	Medieval, AD 890-1160
AF42	A111, A112, A127 (upper), A195, A367 (upper/mid)	Robber trench	33.27m AOD. East/west robber trench to south of Room L and north of Room M. Loose-soft, moist, medium grey-brown sandy-loam with oyster, brick and tile flecks, and occasional stone. 0.75-1.0m wide, depth not determined. Published plan – Fig 3, SW corner & Fig 5. Archive plan – A11, A12 & A16.	AD 1200-1375/1400	Medieval
AF43	-	<i>Op sig</i> base	33.18m AOD. Room A. <i>Opus signinum</i> base for tessellated floor AF25. Also recorded as AL53. 4.56m by 4m, 0.02m thick. Published plan – Fig 5. Archive plan – A9 & A15.	-	Roman Period 3
AF44	A130	Robber trench	33.17m AOD. North/south robber trench to the east of Room A and the west of Room D. Soft, dark	AD 1100/1125-	Medieval



			grey-brown clayey-silt with rare gravels. c 0.68m wide, not excavated. Published plan – Fig 3, NW corner & Fig 5. Archive plan – A9 & A15.	1225	
AF45	-	Tessellated floor	33.23m AOD. Room D. Tessellated floor on an <i>opus signinum</i> base, 3.19m by 0.73-1.33m, 0.05m deep. Published plan – Fig 5. Archive plan – A9, A13 & A15.	-	Roman Period 3
AF46	A137	Pit	Previously excavated in a 1960's evaluation (CAG). Loose-soft, moist, medium yellow/grey/ brown slightly loamy-sand with common flecks of charcoal, oyster, brick tile and mortar and occasional stones. Only partially excavated and not to depth. Published plan – Fig 3, SW corner. Archive plan – A10; archive section – A2.09.	Medieval/post-medieval	Medieval/post-medieval/modern
AF47a	-	Robber trench	Previously excavated in a 1960's evaluation (CAG) on the southwest corner of Room J. c 0.73m wide. Roman wall foundation AF47b found in the base of the trench. Published plan – Fig 3, SW corner & Fig 5. Archive plan – A10.	-	Medieval
AF47b	-	Wall foundation	33.27m AOD. Previously excavated in a 1960's evaluation (CAG) on the southwest corner of Room J. Cut by robber trench AF47a. Survives at c 33.27m AOD, 0.7m wide. Published plan – Fig 5. Archive plan – A10.	-	Roman Period 3
AF48	-	Pit	Previously excavated in a 1960's evaluation (CAG) where a whole pot was found. Soft, moist, very dark grey-brown loam. 0.8m by 0.6m and 0.13m deep. Published plan – Fig 3, SW corner. Archive plan – A10; archive section – A2.10.	-	Medieval/post-medieval/modern
AF49	A138	Backfilled trench	Modern backfill from an evaluation trench excavated in the 1960s (CAG). Soft, moist, medium grey/brown sandy-loam with occasional charcoal, oyster, brick/tile flecks and stone. Published plan – Fig 3, SW corner. Archive plan – A10; archive section – A7.01.	Medieval/post-medieval	Modern, 20th century
AF50	A139 (cl)	Metalled surface	33.36m AOD. Probably the same as AL57. Soft, moist, medium grey/brown sandy-loam with compacted stone and gravel, along with some crushed slate, peg-tile and Roman tile. c 2.7m by 2.2m. Published plan – Fig 3, SW corner.	AD 125/150-300	Medieval
AF51	A163	?Boundary ditch	33.13-33.22m AOD. AF36, AF68 and AF69 are parts of this same feature. WNW/ESE orientated, possibly a boundary ditch. Very soft, moist, dark grey silt with occasional fragments of charcoal and oyster shell. Recorded for a length of 12m, c 0.8m wide, not excavated to determine depth. Published plan – Fig 3, NW corner. Archive plan – A10; archive section – A7.05.	AD 1000-1225	Medieval
AF52a	A167, A168	Robber trench	33.23m AOD. North/south robber trench to the east of Room E and the west of Room F. Pile 8 – Wall foundation AF52b found in base of trench. Soft, moist, dark brown/black silty-loam with occasional oyster and daub, frequent mortar and stone, and common brick/tile fragments. c 0.86m wide and 0.58m deep. Published plan – Fig 3, NW corner & Fig 5. Archive plan – A9 & A10.	AD 280-400	Medieval
AF52b	-	Wall foundation	32.65m AOD. Pile 8. Excavation of robber trench AF52a revealed the remains of a Roman wall foundation in the base of the trench made of pieces of septaria in a creamy-brown mortar, 0.7m wide. Published plan – Fig 5. Archive plan – A9 & A10.	-	Roman Period 3
AF53a	-	Pit	33.27m AOD. Not excavated, 0.56m by 0.36m. Published plan – Fig 3, SW corner & Fig 4. Archive plan – A10.	-	?Medieval/post-medieval/modern
AF53b	A171	Pit	33.4m AOD. Firm, moist, dark brown/black silty-clay with brick flecks and occasional stones, 0.78m by 0.68m, depth not recorded. Published plan – Fig 3, SW corner. Archive plan – A6 & A12.	Medieval	Medieval/post-medieval
AF54	-	Post-hole	Post-hole AF7 was accidentally renumbered as AF54 (see F7 above). Archive plan – A10.	-	Modern, later

					19th century
AF55	-	Pit	33.24m AOD. Not excavated. Soft, moist, dark grey silty-loam with occasional oyster flecks. In an area of intercutting pits, edges not fully established to determine size and not excavated so depth unknown. Published plan – Fig 3, SW corner. Archive plan – A10.	-	?Medieval/post-medieval/modern
AF56	-	Ditch/trench	Part of AF5 (see above).	-	Modern, later 19th century
AF57	-	?Pit	33.27m AOD. Not excavated and edges not determined. Soft, moist, dark grey silty-loam with occasional charcoal and oyster flecks. Published plan – Fig 3, SW corner. Archive plan – A10.	-	?Medieval/post-medieval/modern
AF58	-	?Pit	33.24m AOD. Not excavated. Soft, moist, dark grey silty-loam with flecks of tile. In an area of intercutting pits, edges not fully established to determine size and not excavated so depth unknown. Published plan – Fig 3, SW corner. Archive plan – A10.	-	?Medieval/post-medieval/modern
AF59	-	?Pit	33.24m AOD. Previously excavated in a 1990's evaluation trench (CAT). Friable, moist, dark brown silty-loam with some brick and tile flecks, rare gravel/ stone. In an area of intercutting pits, edges not fully established to determine size and not excavated so depth unknown. Published plan – Fig 3, SW corner. Archive plan – A10.	-	Medieval/post-medieval/modern
AF60	-	Pit	33.24m AOD. Not excavated. Modern rubbish pit full of broken bricks. Friable-firm, moist, dark brown silty-loam with common brick/tile fragments & rare gravel/stone. 1.78m by 0.95m. Published plan – Fig 3, SW corner. Archive plan – A10.	20th century	Modern, 20th century
AF61	-	Pit	33.24m AOD. Partially excavated in Pile 12. Soft, moist, medium grey silty-loam. In an area of intercutting pits, edges not fully established to determine size and not excavated so depth unknown. Published plan – Fig 3, SW corner. Archive plan – A10.	-	?Medieval/post-medieval/modern
AF62	A149, A169	Pit	33.24m AOD. Partially excavated in Pile 12. Friable, dry-moist, grey/brown clayey-silt with occasional brick/tile fragments, stone and rare gravel. In an area of intercutting pits, edges not fully established to determine size and not excavated so depth unknown. Published plan – Fig 3, SW corner. Archive plan – A10.	Late 17th-19th century	Post-medieval/modern
AF63	A155 (upper)	?Pit	33.24m AOD. Not excavated. Soft, moist, dark grey silty-loam with some brick and tile flecks. In an area of intercutting pits, edges not fully established to determine size and not excavated so depth unknown. Published plan – Fig 3, SW corner. Archive plan – A10.	AD 270-273	?Medieval/post-medieval/modern
AF64	A153 (upper), A154 (upper)	?Pit	33.33m AOD. Not excavated (upper fill only). Cuts AL31 on western edge of site. Firm-moist, dark brown/black silt. Over 1.87 by 2m. Published plan – Fig 3, SW corner. Archive plan – A10, A12 & A16.	AD 225/250-425	?Medieval/post-medieval/modern
AF65	-	?Pit	33.29m AOD. Not excavated (upper fill only). Cuts AL31 on western edge of site. Firm, moist, brown silt. 0.98m by over 0.63m. Published plan – Fig 3, SW corner. Archive plan – A10.	-	?Medieval/post-medieval/modern
AF66	-	?Pit	33.24m AOD. Not excavated. Soft, moist, dark grey silt with occasional flecks of brick and tile. In an area of intercutting pits, edges not fully established to determine size and not excavated so depth unknown. Published plan – Fig 3, SW corner. Archive plan – A10.	-	?Medieval/post-medieval/modern
AF67	A164, A165 (upper)	Robber trench	33.23m AOD. East/west robber trench to south of Rooms E and F, and to the north of Room J. AF37 is probably a part of this robber trench. Friable, moist, dark grey-brown clayey-silt, 0.8m wide, not excavated to determine depth. Published plan – Fig 3, NW corner & Fig 5. Archive plan – A10; archive section – A7.05.	AD 110/125-400	Medieval

AF68	-	Boundary ditch	Part of AF51 (see above)	-	Medieval
AF69	-	Boundary ditch	Part of AF51 (see above)	-	Medieval
AF70	A174	Demolition debris	Pile 18. Part of AL20 (see below). Archive plan – A12.	Medieval	Later Roman into the medieval period
AF71	-	<i>Op sig</i> base	33.29m AOD. Pile 18. Room L. <i>Opus signinum</i> base for tessellated floor AF81, part of AL38, 0.04m deep. Archive plan – A12; archive section – A7.06.	-	Roman Period 3
AF72	A232 (lower, fill A), A234 (lower, fill C), A235 (lower, fill D)	Robber trench	33.29-33.4m AOD. East/west robber trench to the north of Room L, also numbered AF78 and AF84. Excavated in the Lift-pit and in Pile 17. Roman wall foundation AF184 seen in base of robber trench in Pile 17. Pile 17 – c 0.75m deep, cuts AL56, AL93, AL126/AL137, AF184. Lift-pit – c 0.95m deep, cuts AF81, AL38, AL39, AL41, AL42, AL56, AL58, AL62, AL64, AL67, AL69, AL70, AL76, AL77, AL78, AL79, AL86-AL96 and AL117. Firm/hard, dry, medium grey/brown sandy-silt with common stone and brick/tile fragments, 0.8m wide, 0.75-0.95m deep. Published plan – Fig 3, SW corner & Fig 5; published sections – Fig 10, A.11 & A.12. Archive plan – A12, A16; archive sections – A5.01, A6.01, A10.02, A11.01.	Mid Saxon to early medieval	Medieval
AF73	-	?Hearth base	33.47m AOD. Possible hearth base of scorched clay. Cuts AL18, AF91; sealed by AF16, AL10/AF39; seals AL18. Soft, moist, dark reddish-brown silty-clay with occasional charcoal flecks. 0.54m by 0.44m and 0.3m deep. Published plan – Fig 4; published section – Fig 9, A.07. Archive plan – A5; archive section – A3.05.	-	Medieval
AF74	-	Pit	33.17m AOD. Not excavated, 1m by 0.84m, cuts Room C. Soft, moist, dark grey silty-loam. Published plan – Fig 3, NW corner. Archive plan – A13 & A15.	-	Medieval/post-medieval/modern
AF75	A184	Post-hole	33.55m AOD. Associated with hearth AF15 and post-hole AF76. Firm, moist, medium grey/brown sandy-loam with charcoal, oyster, daub, brick, mortar and stone. 0.63m by 0.43m and 0.51m deep. Published plan – Fig 4; published section – Fig 9, A.08. Archive plan – A4; archive section – A7.04.	AD 1200-1550	Medieval
AF76	A185	Post-hole	33.53m AOD. Associated with hearth AF15 and post-hole AF75. Firm, moist, medium grey/brown sandy-loam with charcoal, oyster, daub, brick, mortar and stone. 0.58m by 0.53 and 0.64m deep. Published plan – Fig 4; published section – Fig 9, A.08. Archive plan – A4; archive section – A7.04.	AD 1200-1550	Medieval
AF77	A191 (cl), A199 (cl), A205	Pit	33.41m AOD. Above AL20. Loose/soft, dry, medium-dark grey silty-loam with occasional oyster, brick & tile flecks, common brick fragments & rare pottery. 2.55m by 1.39m, full depth not established. Published plan – Fig 3, SW corner. Archive plan – A12 & A16.	AD 1200-1550	Medieval
AF78	A172, A196	Robber trench	Part of AF72 (see above).	AD 275/300-400	Medieval
AF79	A202	Post-hole	33.62m AOD. Possibly associated with hearth AF16. Soft, moist, dark grey/brown sandy-loam with oyster and daub. 0.38m diameter and 0.24m deep. Published plan – Fig 4. Archive plan – A4; archive section – A7.02.	AD 120-250/260	Medieval
AF80	A204	Pit	33.52m AOD. Large shallow pit cut into Room L, includes AF82 and AF83. Soft, moist, dark grey silty-loam with occasional charcoal, oyster, brick and tile flecks, common brick/tile fragments and rare stones. 2.67m by 2m and 0.11m deep. Published plan – Fig 3, SW corner. Archive plan – A12.	Medieval/post-medieval	Medieval/post-medieval

AF81	-	Tessellated floor	33.4-33.46m AOD. Room L. Very patchy tessellated floor on <i>opus signinum</i> base AL38, the room is 11.3m by 2.05m so the floor would have been at least this big, 0.02m thick. Published plan – Fig 5; published section – Fig 10, A.11. Archive plan – A16; archive section – A5.01.	-	Roman Period 3
AF82	-	Pit	Could be a small pit/post-hole, but probably just part of AF80 (see above).	-	Medieval/ post-medieval
AF83	A238	Pit	Could be a small pit/post-hole, but probably just part of AF80 (see above). Archive section – A5.01.	AD 160-260	Medieval/ post-medieval
AF84	-	Robber trench	Part of AF72 (see above).	-	Medieval
AF85	-	Metalled surface	33.36m AOD. Small patch of compacted stone in south-west corner of Area A, probably part of the same surface as AL16. Possibly also related to AF50/AL57. Full extent not determined (over 1.0m by 0.44m). Published plan – Fig 3, SW corner. Archive plan – A16.	-	Medieval
AF86	-	VOID	-	-	-
AF87	A206	Pit	33.6m AOD. Cuts medieval floors/hearths. Soft, moist, medium, grey-brown slightly loamy sand with occasional oyster flecks and stone fragments. 0.88m by 0.79m and 0.3m deep. Published plan – Fig 4. Archive plan – A4; archive section – A7.07.	AD 1000-1225	Medieval
AF88	-	Depression	33.57m AOD. Ill-defined depression (c 3.81m by c 2.78m) possibly containing beaten clay floor AL10/AF39. Firm, moist, medium yellow/brown clay with occasional charcoal, oyster, brick/tile and stone. Published plan – Fig 4. Archive plan – A5.	-	Medieval
AF89	A213 (cl)	Tessellated floor	33.06m AOD. Pile 1. Earlier phase of tessellated floor below Room A. Sealed by levelling/make-up layer AL54. Very little revealed so extent not determined, 0.05m thick (with sub-base).	Roman	Roman Period 3
AF90	-	Pit	33.14m AOD. Lift-pit. Cut by AF72. Friable, dark grey/brown clayey-silt with rare gravels. Over 0.54m by 0.25m and 0.2m deep. Published plan – Fig 3, SW corner. Archive plan – A16.	-	?Medieval
AF91	A225	Pit	33.32m AOD. Cuts AL3, AL18; sealed by AF73. Soft, moist, dark grey/brown sandy-loam with occasional charcoal, oyster, brick/tile and stone. 1.22m by 1.07 and 0.22m deep. Published plan – Fig 4; published section – Fig 9, A.07. Archive plan – A7; archive section – A3.05.	AD 275-425	Medieval
AF92	A229, <A239>	?Hearth base	33.33m AOD. Heavily scorched sandy-clay. Set within AL3, sealed by AL55. Firm, moist, medium orange/ reddish-brown sandy-clay with occasional charcoal, oyster and stone. 1.21m by 0.84m and 0.1m deep. Published plan – Fig 4. Archive plan – A8 & A16; archive section – A3.04.	AD 125/150-280/320	Medieval
AF93	A236, A305	Quarry pit	33.35m AOD. Large, deep, steep-sided. Loose, moist, dark grey silty-loam with common oyster and brick/tile fragments, occasional stones and some pot. Size not determined (over 3.6m by over 0.9m) but 1.11m deep. Published plan – Fig 3, SE corner; published section – Fig 8, A.04. Archive plan – A14; archive section – A8.01.	Medieval/ post-medieval	Medieval/ post-medieval
AF94	-	Tessellated floor	33.23m AOD. Room H. Very patchy remains on <i>opus signinum</i> base AF96, room measured 5.3m by 3.8m so would have originally been this big, 0.04m deep. Published plan – Fig 5; published section – Fig 10, A.13. Archive plan – A13; archive section – A13.01.	-	Roman Period 3
AF95	A243 (cl), A339, A381 (lower)	Robber trench	33.18m AOD. North/south robber trench to east of Room G and west of Room H. Soft, moist, dark grey/brown sandy-loam with charcoal, oyster, daub, brick/tile, mortar flecks & common stones. 0.87m wide by 1.1m deep. Published plan – Fig 3, NE corner & Fig 5. Archive plan – A13; archive section –	Medieval/ post-medieval	Medieval

			A4.02.		
AF96	-	Op sig base	33.21m AOD. Room H. <i>Opus signinum</i> base for tessellated floor AF94. Also numbered AF195 in Pile 36. As exposed, 5.3m by 3.8m, 0.04m deep. Published plan – Fig 5; published section – Fig 10, A.13. Archive plan – A13; archive section – A13.01.	-	Roman Period 3
AF97	A315 (upper)	Pit	33.15m AOD. Not excavated, 1.26m by 0.86m. Pit or multiple pits cutting Room H. Soft, moist, dark grey/brown sandy-loam with charcoal, oyster, brick/tile. Published plan – Fig 3, NE corner. Archive plan – A13.	19th-20th century	Modern
AF98	A242 (upper), A384 (upper)	Pit	33.23m AOD. Cuts Room H. On eastern edge of robber trench AF95 and could be collapse from excavation of robber trench. Soft, moist, dark grey/brown loam with charcoal, oyster, daub, brick/tile and occasional stones. 0.67m by 0.46m, not fully excavated to determine depth. Published plan – Fig 3, NE corner. Archive plan – A13.	Medieval/ post-medieval	Medieval/ post-medieval
AF99	A249	Pit	33.39m AOD. Cuts AL61. Soft, moist, medium grey/brown sandy-loam with charcoal, oyster and occasional stones. 0.66m by 0.55m. Published plan – Fig 3, NE corner. Archive plan – A13.	Post-medieval	Post-medieval
AF100	-	Tessellated floor	33.16m AOD. Room I. Part of the same tessellated floor as AF102, AF118 and AF119. On <i>opus signinum</i> base AF160, as exposed room measured 7.05m by at least 3m, 0.03m thick. Published plan – Fig 5. Archive plan – A13.	-	Roman Period 3
AF101	A252, A253	Pit	33.06m AOD. Not excavated and full extent not determined (at least 3.62m by 1.51m). Cuts Room I. Firm, moist, dark grey/brown sandy-loam with frequent oyster flecks. Published plan – Fig 3, NE corner. Archive plan – A13 & A14.	4th century	?Medieval/post-medieval/modern
AF102	-	Tessellated floor	33.17m AOD. Room I. Part of the same tessellated floor as AF100, AF118 and AF119. On <i>opus signinum</i> base AF160, as exposed room measured 7.05m by at least 3m, 0.03m thick. Published plan – Fig 5. Archive plan – A13 & A14.	-	Roman Period 3
AF103	-	Pit	33.09m AOD. Not excavated and full extent not determined. Cuts Room I. Firm, moist, dark grey/brown sandy-loam with occasional stone/brick fragments. Published plan – Fig 3, NE corner. Archive plan – A13.	-	?Medieval/post-medieval/modern
AF104	-	Pit	33.22m AOD. Not excavated and full extent not determined. Cuts Room I. Firm, moist, dark grey/brown sandy-loam. Published plan – Fig 3, NE corner. Archive plan – A13 & A14.	-	?Medieval/post-medieval/modern
AF105	-	Concrete foundations	33.44m AOD. Concrete foundations of Mercury House, built 1968 and demolished just before the excavation started, c 0.4-0.75m wide and c 0.3-0.4m deep. Published plan – Fig 3, NW, NE and SE corners. Published section – Fig 8, A.04. Archive plan – A13; archive section – A8.01.	-	Modern, 20th century
AF106	A250 (cl)	Pit or pits	33.09m AOD. Cuts Room I, not excavated and full extent not determined. Firm, moist, dark grey/brown sandy-loam with rare stone and brick/tile. Published plan – Fig 3, NE corner. Archive plan – A13 & A14.	AD 120-180/220	?Medieval/post-medieval/modern
AF107	A299 (cl), A309, A310	Robber trench	33.14-33.27m AOD. AF29, AF107 and AF193 are parts of the same feature (recorded as AF29 to the west and AF107 and AF193 to the east). An east/west robber trench to the south of Rooms A, B, D, G and H and to the north of Rooms C and I. Piles 25, 26 and 37 were dug through the robber trench. Pile 25 – backfill only. Pile 26 – Roman wall foundation AF162 revealed at bottom of trench. Pile 37 – Roman wall foundation AF194 revealed at bottom of trench. c 0.55-1.06m wide by 0.45m deep. Soft, moist, dark grey/brown sandy-loam with flecks of charcoal, oyster, daub, brick and tile, and common	c AD 1500-19th/ 20th century (post-medieval/ modern finds intrusive from later activity)	Medieval



			stone fragments. Published plan – Fig 3, NW corner & Fig 5. Archive plan – A13.		
AF108	A259 (cl), A272, A273, A275 (upper/mid), A276 (mid/lower), A316	Robber trench	33.04m AOD. North/south robber trench to the east of Rooms C and J, and the west of Rooms I and K. Also recorded as AF113. Roman wall foundation AF136 identified in the base of the trench. Soft, moist, dark grey/brown silty-loam with common stone. 0.93m wide and 0.9m deep. Published plan – Fig 3, NE & SE corners & Fig 5; published section – Fig 11, A.15. Archive plan – A13 & A14; archive section – A4.04.	c AD 1200-1500 ( <i>post-medieval/modern finds intrusive from later activity</i> )	Medieval
AF109	-	VOID	-	-	-
AF110	-	VOID	-	-	-
AF111	A260 (cl)	Pit	33.16m AOD. Cuts Room I. Full extent not determined. Soft, moist, medium-dark grey/brown silty-loam. Published plan – Fig 3, NE corner. Archive plan – A14.	Roman	Medieval/post-medieval/modern
AF112	-	Pit	33.16m AOD. Not excavated, 2.14m by 1.26m. Cuts AF108, possibly AF114 and Room C. Soft, moist, medium grey/brown silty-loam. Published plan – Fig 3, NE corner. Archive plan – A14.	-	?Medieval/post-medieval/modern
AF113	-	Robber trench	Part of AF108 (see above).	-	Medieval
AF114	A261 (cl), A317 (upper)	Pit	33.11m AOD. Not excavated, 2.24m by 1.4m. Cuts Room C. Loose, soft, moist, medium grey/brown silt with brick and tile. Published plan – Fig 3, NE corner. Archive plan – A13.	Post-medieval	Post-medieval
AF115	A262 (cl)	Pit	33.23m AOD. Not excavated and full extent not determined. Cuts Room C. Soft, moist, medium-dark grey/brown silt with brick/tile flecks. Published plan – Fig 3, NE corner. Archive plan – A14.	AD 1150-1375/1400	Medieval
AF116	A258, A336, A369, A385 (upper)	Quarry pit	33.35m AOD. Only excavated in Pile 34. 5.91m by 2.2m and 0.8m deep (in pile 34). Loose-soft, moist, medium-dark grey/black silty-clay with occasional oyster, brick & tile flecks and uncommon gravels. Also numbered AF117. Published plan – Fig 3, SW & SE corners; published section – Fig 11, A.17. Archive plan – A14, A20 & A21; archive section – A11.03.	c AD 1200-1550	Medieval
AF117	A264	Quarry pit	Part of AF116 (see above).	c AD 1200-1550	Medieval
AF118	A391?	Tessellated floor	33.19m AOD. Room I. Part of the same tessellated floor as AF100, AF102 and AF119. On <i>opus signinum</i> base AF160, as exposed room measured 7.05m by at least 3m, 0.03m thick. Published plan – Fig 5. Archive plan – A14.	AD 110/125-220	Roman Period 3
AF119	-	Tessellated floor	33.24m AOD. Room I. Part of the same tessellated floor as AF100, AF102 and AF118. On <i>opus signinum</i> base AF160, as exposed room measured 7.05m by at least 3m, 0.03m thick. Published plan – Fig 5. Archive plan – A14.	-	Roman Period 3
AF120	-	VOID	-	-	-
AF121	-	Mortar sub-base	33.18m AOD. Room K. A spread of medium/large stones forming a sub-base for mortar floor AL75. c 1.98m by 1.93m, depth not determined. Published plan – Fig 5. Archive plan – A14.	-	Roman Period 3
AF122	A319 (upper)	Robber trench	33.13m AOD. North/south robber trench to east of Room D and west of Room G, c 1m wide, not excavated to determine depth. Soft, moist, dark grey silty-loam with occasional charcoal, oyster and brick flecks, common stones. Published plan – Fig 3, NW corner & Fig 5. Archive plan – A13.	4th century AD	Medieval
AF123	-	<i>Op sig</i> base	Small patch of <i>opus signinum</i> , possibly the base for a tessellated floor to the north of Room D. Extent not determined. Soft, moist, medium grey/brown sandy-loam. Archive plan – A13.	-	Roman Period 3

AF124	-	?Robber trench	33.17m AOD. Probable east/west robber trench to north of Room D. Not excavated so width and depth not determined. Soft, moist, dark grey sandy-loam with oyster and brick flecks and common stones. Published plan – Fig 3, NW corner & Fig 5. Archive plan – A13.	-	Medieval
AF125	-	Pit	33.27m AOD. Includes fills AL21 and AL22, not excavated. Size not determined as fill was difficult to distinguish from robber trench AF124 (at least 3m by 1m). Cuts Room D, possibly cut by robber trench AF124 or this pit could actually be a part of the robber trench. Soft, moist, dark yellowish grey/brown sandy-loam with occasional oyster and brick/tile flecks. Published plan – Fig 3, NW corner. Archive plan – A13.	-	?Medieval/post-medieval/modern
AF126	A318, A343	Robber trench	33.12-33.18m AOD. North/south robber trench to east of Room F and west of Room C. Includes backfill AL111. Extends further to the north than the extent of the Roman wall, cutting through part of the Room C tessellated floor. Soft, moist, dark grey/brown sandy-loam with occasional, charcoal, oyster, brick/tile and mortar flecks, and common stones. 0.9m wide and 0.68m deep. Published plan – Fig 3, NE corner & Fig 5. Archive plan – A13 & A14; archive section – A4.03.	AD 270-273	Medieval
AF127	A301 (cl)	?Linear	33.22m AOD. Unidentified linear feature, not excavated, c 1m wide. Appeared to be cut by medieval robber trench AF11, but cutting Roman layer AL82. Soft, moist, medium yellowish-grey/brown sandy-silt with occasional charcoal, oyster, brick/tile and mortar flecks, and occasional stones. Published plan – Fig 3, NE corner. Archive plan – A13 & A14.	AD 125/150-300	Later Roman/post-Roman
AF128	-	?Pit	33.22m AOD. Not excavated and full extent not determined. Soft, moist, dark grey/brown sandy loam with occasional flecks of charcoal, oyster and brick/tile. Published plan – Fig 3, NW corner. Archive plan – A13 & A14.	-	?Medieval/post-medieval/modern
AF129	A314	VOID	-	-	-
AF130	A307 (upper), A308 (upper)	Robber trench or modern backfill	32.89m AOD. A possible north/south robber trench within Room J or more likely modern backfill associated with the excavation of CAG trench 9 in 1965, associated with AF141 and AF142b. Full extent not determined. Friable, dry-moist, dark brown silty-loam with rare stones. Published plan – Fig 3, SE corner. Archive plan – A14.	undated	?Modern (1960s)
AF131	A351	Pit	33.2m AOD. Not excavated, over 3.7m by c 2.56m, depth not determined. Cuts Room J. Friable-firm, dry-moist, medium-dark brown silty-loam with occasional charcoal, oyster, brick/tile and mortar, rare stones. Published plan – Fig 3, SE corner. Archive plan – A14.	c AD 1150-1375/1400	Medieval
AF132	-	VOID	-	-	-
AF133	-	VOID	-	-	-
AF134	A330, A331, A332, A357 (upper)	Pit	33.35m AOD. Cuts AF116, sealed by AL57 so full extent not determined, c 0.3m deep. Loose-soft, moist, medium grey/brown slightly loamy sandy-silt with occasional charcoal, oyster, daub, brick, tile and mortar. Published plan – Fig 3, SE corner; published section – Fig 11, A.17. Archive plan – A14; archive section – A11.03.	Medieval/post-medieval	Medieval/post-medieval
AF135	A386	Pit	33.35m AOD. Cuts AF116, sealed by AL57 so full extent not determined. Loose, soft, moist, medium grey/brown slightly loamy sandy-silt with occasional charcoal, oyster, brick, tile, mortar and stones. Published plan – Fig 3, SE corner. Archive plan – A14.	Undated	Medieval/post-medieval/modern
AF136	-	Wall foundation	32.87m AOD. North/south wall foundation of irregularly bonded limestone and septaria, 0.6m wide. Found at the base of robber trench AF108/AF113. Part of the eastern wall of Room J and the western	-	Roman Period 3

			wall of Room K. This feature was originally excavated in a 1960s evaluation at the site. Published plan – Fig 5. Archive plan – A14.		
AF137	A395	Backfilled trench	Modern backfill from an evaluation trench excavated in the 1960s (CAG). Friable, moist, dark brown/black sandy-silt. Published plan – Fig 3, SE corner. Archive plan – A14.	-	Modern, 20th century
AF138	-	Tessellated floor	33.17m AOD. Room J. Very patchy tessellated floor on <i>opus signinum</i> base AL23/AL100, room measures 5.5m by 5m, 0.02m thick. Published plan – Fig 5; published section – Fig 9, A.05. Archive plan – A14; archive section – A4.01.	-	Roman Period 3
AF139	-	Pit	Modern backfill removed from a post-Roman pit originally excavated in a 1960's evaluation trench (CAG). Friable, moist, dark brown/black silt, full extent not determined. Published plan – Fig 3, SE corner. Archive plan – A14	-	Medieval/post-medieval/modern
AF140	-	Pit	Modern backfill removed from a post-Roman pit originally excavated in a 1960's evaluation trench (CAG). Firm, moist, dark brown/black silt, full extent not determined. Published plan – Fig 3, SE corner. Archive plan – A14.	-	Medieval/post-medieval/modern
AF141	-	Robber trench or modern backfill	A possible north/south robber trench within Room J or more likely modern backfill associated with the excavation of CAG trench 9 in 1965, associated with AF130 and AF142b. Friable, dry-moist, dark, brown, silty-loam with occasional oyster, gravels, stones and stone. Not excavated, c 0.5m wide. Published plan – Fig 3, SE corner. Archive plan – A14.	-	?Modern (1960s)
AF142a	?A313 (upper)	Pit	33.14m AOD. Two features with the same number – now renumbered AF142a and AF142b but it is uncertain which of the two features A313 came from. AF142a cuts Room I and Room K. Not excavated, 1.56m by 0.64m. Published plan – Fig 3, SE corner.	?AD 69-79	?Medieval/post-medieval/modern
AF142b	?A313 (upper)	Robber trench or modern backfill	Two features with the same number – now renumbered AF142a and AF142b but it is uncertain which of the two features A313 came from. A possible north/south robber trench within Room J or more likely modern backfill associated with the excavation of CAG trench 9 in 1965, associated with AF130 and AF141. Not excavated, full extent not determined. Published plan – Fig 3, SE corner. Archive plan – A14	?AD 69-79	?Modern (1960s)
AF143	A320	Tessellated floor	33.21m AOD. Room C. The tessellated floor of a north/south corridor. The east/west section of the same corridor has been numbered AF30. The change in north/south to east/west was demarcated by a change in the orientation of the tesserae. c 20m long by 2-2.3m wide, 0.02m deep. The floor is set on <i>opus signinum</i> base AL45. Published plan – Fig 5. Archive plan – A13, A14 & A17.	-	Roman Period 3
AF144	-	Make-up layer	32.88m AOD. Lift-pit. Probable burnt deposit or patch of burning within make-up layer AL88. Hard, dry, medium orange/black/red silty-clay with occasional charcoal and daub, 0.14m thick. Published section – Fig 10, A.11. Archive sections – A5.01, A6.01.	-	Roman Period 2
AF145	A344 (upper), A345 (mid), A349	Pit	33.36m AOD. Cuts Room K and probably metal floor AL57. Soft, moist, dark grey silty-loam with occasional oyster, brick and mortar. Not fully excavated so depth not determined, c 2.32m by over 2.4m. Published plan – Fig 3, SE corner. Archive plan – A14.	Post-medieval	Post-medieval
AF146	A340, A379	Pit	32.29m AOD. Lift-pit. Cuts AF170. Very hard, dry, light green/grey sandy-clay, 0.19m deep. Published plan – Fig 7; published section – Fig 10. Archive plan – A18; archive section – A8.02.	AD 100-180	Roman Period 2
AF147	-	Barrack-block wall plinth	32.36m AOD. Pile 17, Pile 34 and Lift-pit. Made of a creamy-brown mortar with stone/pebble inclusions, recorded for a distance of 7m, 0.58m wide, 0.21m thick, in construction trench AF186. Pile	-	Roman Period 1

			17 – within construction cut AF186, sealed by AL107. Pile 34 – sealed by AL134 and AL107. Lift-pit – sealed by AL106 and AL107. Survives at 32.21-32.44m AOD. Published plans – Fig 6 & Fig 7; published sections – Fig 10, A.11 & A.12, & Fig 11, A.17. Archive plan – A18 & A20; archive sections – A4.05, A5.01, A10.02, A11.03.		
AF148	A341	Post-hole	32.1m AOD. Lift-pit. Cut by AF146, sealed by AL107, cuts natural. Firm, dry, light green/grey sandy-clay. 0.25 by 0.21m and 0.12m deep. Published plan – Fig 7; published plan – Fig 10. Archive plan – A18; archive section – A8.03.	-	Roman Period 1
AF149	-	Gully/ beam slot	32.19m AOD. Lift-pit. Aligned north/south and parallel with AF170, associated with AF163, AF170 and AF172. Recorded for a distance of 1.8m, 0.21m wide, 0.03m deep. Loose, dry, dark grey/brown sandy-silt with common charcoal and occasional daub. Published plan – Fig 7. Archive plan – A18.	-	Roman Period 1
AF150	-	Pit	33.18m AOD. Cuts Room K. Not excavated and size not determined. Published plan – Fig 3, SE corner. Archive plan – A14.	-	?Medieval/post-medieval/modern
AF151	-	Pit	33.18m AOD. Cuts Room K. Not excavated and size not determined. Published plan – Fig 3, SE corner. Archive plan – A14.	-	?Medieval/post-medieval/modern
AF152	-	Pit	33.18m AOD. Cuts Room K. Not excavated, 0.52m by 0.49m. Published plan – Fig 3, SE corner. Archive plan – A14.	-	?Medieval/post-medieval/modern
AF153	-	Pit	33.18m AOD. Cuts Room K. Not excavated, 0.75m by 0.61m. Published plan – Fig 3, SE corner. Archive plan – A14.	-	?Medieval/post-medieval/modern
AF154	-	Pit	33.07m AOD. Cuts Room I and Room K. Not excavated, 1.17m by 0.77m. Published plan – Fig 3, SE corner. Archive plan – A14.	-	?Medieval/post-medieval/modern
AF155	-	Pit	33.15m AOD. Cuts Room I and Room K. Not excavated and size not determined. Published plan – Fig 3, SE corner. Archive plan – A14.	-	?Medieval/post-medieval/modern
AF156	-	Pit	33.15m AOD. Cuts Room I. Not excavated, 0.82m by 0.42m. Published plan – Fig 3, SE corner. Archive plan – A14.	-	?Medieval/post-medieval/modern
AF157	A352 (s)	Pit	33.11m AOD. Cuts Room J. Only partially excavated in an exploratory hole to find barrack-block wall plinth AF183. Soft, moist, medium yellow/grey/brown slightly loamy sandy-silt with occasional charcoal, oyster, brick, tile and stone. 2.16m by 1.13m and 0.54m deep. Published plan – Fig 3, SE corner; published section – Fig 11, A.15. Archive plan – A14; archive section – A4.04.	AD 110-275	?Medieval/post-medieval/modern
AF158	-	Pit	33.21m AOD. Cuts Room J. Soft, moist, medium green/grey sandy-silt with occasional oyster, brick, tile and mortar. 1.26m by 0.87m, depth not recorded on plan. Published plan – Fig 3, SE corner. Archive plan – A14.	-	Medieval/post-medieval/modern
AF159	A354 (cl), A355 (mid)	Pit	Pile 30. Not really a separate pit, probably the mixed fill of pits AL64a, AF101 and AF106 (see other entries).	Medieval/ post-medieval	Medieval/post-medieval
AF160	-	<i>Op sig</i> base	33.18m AOD. Pile 26. Room I. <i>Opus signinum</i> base for tessellated floor AF100/AF102/AF118/AF119. Seals AF161. As exposed room measured 7.05m by at least 3m, 0.03m thick. Published plan – Fig 5. Archive section – A8.10.	-	Roman Period 3
AF161	-	Mortar sub-base	33.15m AOD. Pile 26. Room I. Mortar layer below AF160, seals AL116, c 0.13m thick. Archive section – A8.10.	-	Roman Period 3

AF162	-	Wall foundation	32.71m AOD. Pile 26. Remains of a wall foundation at the bottom of robber trench AF29/AF107/AF193. Part of the same wall foundation as AF194 in Pile 37, and part of the southern wall of Room H and the northern wall of Room I. Made of 90% greensand stone and 10% septaria set in an orangey-brown mortar, 0.6m wide. Published plan – Fig 5. Archive plan – A13.	-	Roman Period 3
AF163	A363 (mid), A375	Gully	32.29m AOD. Lift pit. Aligned east/west, associated with AF149, AF170 and AF172, sealed by AL78. Firm, dry, medium yellow/grey/brown sandy-silt with occasional charcoal, oyster, daub, brick, tile and stone. Recorded for a distance of 1.6m, 0.28m wide and 0.32m deep. Published plan – Fig 7. Archive plan – A18; archive section – A6.01.	Roman	Roman Period 1
AF164	-	Op sig base	Pile 27. Room C. <i>Opus signinum</i> base for tessellated floor AF30, this is part of AL45 (see below). Seals AF165. Published plan – Fig 5.	-	Roman Period 3
AF165	-	Make-up layer	Pile 27. A mortar make-up layer beneath AF164, seals AL119, depth not recorded.	-	Roman Period 2
AF166	-	?Cut feature	Pile 27. Sealed beneath AL120a, not excavated so identification and depth uncertain. Soft, medium-dark grey/brown clayey-silt. Archive plan – A13.	-	Roman Period 2
AF167	A389, A390	Inhumation	34.33m AOD. Pile 19. Partial east/west orientated inhumation burial, not enough revealed to determine size, 0.81m deep. Firm, dry, medium grey/brown sandy-loam with occasional charcoal, oyster, brick, tile and stone. Published plan – Fig 3, SW corner & Fig 25. Archive plan – A4.	-	Medieval
AF168	-	Post-hole	32.3m AOD. Lift-pit. Small, sub-square post-hole, sealed by AL107, cuts natural. Soft, moist, dark brown sandy-silt. 0.2m by 0.22m and 0.18m deep. Published plan – Fig 7; published section – Fig 10. Archive plan – A18; archive section – A8.12.	-	Roman Period 1
AF169	A376 (mid)	Post-hole	32.28m AOD. Lift-pit. Sealed by AL80, cuts natural. Loose, dry, light yellow/brown sandy-silt with occasional charcoal and daub. 0.3m diameter, 0.25m deep. Published plan – Fig 7; published section – Fig 10. Archive plan – A18; archive section – A8.11.	AD 43-69	Roman Period 1
AF170	-	Gully/beam slot	32.17m AOD. Lift-pit. Aligned north/south and parallel with AF149, associated with AF149, AF163 and AF172. Sealed by AL80, cuts natural. Firm, dry, medium yellow/grey/brown sandy-silt with occasional charcoal, oyster, daub, brick, tile and stone. Recorded for a distance of 2m, 0.05-0.17m wide and 0.14m deep. Published plan – Fig 7; published section – Fig 10. Archive plan – A18; archive sections – A8.09, A8.13.	-	Roman Period 1
AF171	-	Barrack-block wall plinth	32.32m AOD. Mortar and pebble plinth for wall of a military barrack block building, 0.65m wide. Published plan – Fig 6. Archive plan – A13.	-	Roman Period 1
AF172	A387	Gully/beam slot	32.23m AOD. Lift-pit. L-shaped, aligned north/south and east/west, associated with gullies/beam slots AF149, AF163 and AF172. Stakeholes AF173-AF179 are cut into the base of this feature. Firm, dry, light yellow/brown sandy-clay with occasional charcoal, oyster, daub, brick and tile. Recorded for a distance of 1.83m, 0.16-0.26m wide, 0.18m deep. Published plan – Fig 7; published section – Fig 10. Archive plan – A18 & A21; archive section – A8.07.	AD 43-80	Roman Period 1
AF173	-	Stake-hole	32.13m AOD. Lift-pit. Stakeholes AF173-AF179 were cut into the base of gully/beam slot AF172. Soft, dry, medium grey/brown sandy-silt with occasional charcoal and daub. 0.1m diameter, depth not recorded. Published plan – Fig 7.	-	Roman Period 1
AF174	-	Stake-hole	32.13m AOD. Lift-pit. Stakeholes AF173-AF179 were cut into the base of gully/beam slot AF172. Soft,	-	Roman Period 1

			dry, medium grey/brown sandy-silt with occasional charcoal and daub. 0.14m diameter, depth not recorded. Published plan – Fig 7. Archive plan – A18.		
AF175	-	Stake-hole	32.13m AOD. Lift-pit. Stakeholes AF173-AF179 were cut into the base of gully/beam slot AF172. Soft, dry, medium grey/brown sandy-silt with occasional charcoal and daub. 0.1m diameter, depth not recorded. Published plan – Fig 7. Archive plan – A18.	-	Roman Period 1
AF176	-	Stake-hole	32.13m AOD. Lift-pit. Stakeholes AF173-AF179 were cut into the base of gully/beam slot AF172. Soft, dry, medium grey/brown sandy-silt with occasional charcoal and daub. 0.1m diameter, depth not recorded. Published plan – Fig 7. Archive plan – A18.	-	Roman Period 1
AF177	-	Stake-hole	32.13m AOD. Lift-pit. Stakeholes AF173-AF179 were cut into the base of gully/beam slot AF172. Soft, dry, medium grey/brown sandy-silt with occasional charcoal and daub. 0.08m diameter, depth not recorded. Published plan – Fig 7. Archive plan – A18.	-	Roman Period 1
AF178	-	Stake-hole	32.13m AOD. Lift-pit. Stakeholes AF173-AF179 were cut into the base of gully/beam slot AF172. Soft, dry, medium grey/brown sandy-silt with occasional charcoal and daub. 0.1m diameter, depth not recorded. Published plan – Fig 7. Archive plan – A18.	-	Roman Period 1
AF179	-	Stake-hole	32.13m AOD. Lift-pit. Stakeholes AF173-AF179 were cut into the base of gully/beam slot AF172. Soft, dry, medium grey/brown sandy-silt with occasional charcoal and daub. 0.07m diameter, depth not recorded. Published plan – Fig 7. Archive plan – A18.	-	Roman Period 1
AF180	-	Post-hole	32.13m AOD. Lift-pit. Post-hole to northeast of gully/beam slot AF172. Sealed by AL107, cuts natural. Firm, dry medium grey/brown sandy-silt with occasional charcoal and daub. 0.15m diameter, 0.07m deep. Published plan – Fig 7; published section – Fig 10. Archive plan – A18; archive section – A8.04.	-	Roman Period 1
AF181	-	Post-hole	32.13m AOD. Lift-pit. Post-hole to northeast of gully/beam slot AF172. Sealed by AL107, cuts natural. Firm, dry medium grey/brown sandy-silt with occasional charcoal and daub. 0.14m diameter, 0.07m deep. Published plan – Fig 7; published section – Fig 10. Archive plan – A18; archive section – A8.05.	-	Roman Period 1
AF182	-	Post-hole	32.13m AOD. Lift-pit. Post-hole to south of gully/beam slot AF172. Sealed by AL107, cuts natural. Firm, dry medium grey/brown sandy-silt with occasional charcoal and daub. 0.08m diameter, depth not recorded. Published plan – Fig 7. Archive plan – A18.	-	Roman Period 1
AF183	-	Barrack-block wall plinth	32.14m AOD. Mortar and pebble plinth for wall of a military barrack block. Made of roughly bonded stones/ cobbled in mortar. Published plan – Fig 6; published section – Fig 11, A.15. Archive plan – A18; archive section – A4.04.	-	Roman Period 1
AF184	-	Wall foundation	33.35m AOD. Pile 17. The northern wall foundation of Room L. Fragments of septaria in a creamy-brown mortar surviving in the base of robber trench AF72/AF78/AF84. Published plan – Fig 5; published section – Fig 10, A.12. Archive plan – A20; archive sections – A10.02, A11.01.	-	Roman Period 3
AF185	-	Pit	33.33m AOD. Pile 17. 1.7m by 0.72m and 0.87m deep, cuts AL56, AL93, AL126/AL137, AL127. Friable, dry, moist, medium-dark grey/brown sandy-silty-clay with frequent off white mortar, occasional tile and rare charcoal. Published plan – Fig 3, SW corner; published section – Fig 10, A.12. Archive section – A10.02.	-	Medieval/post-medieval/modern
AF186	-	Slot	Pile 17, Pile 34 and Lift-pit. Slot in which barrack-block wall plinth AF147 was constructed. Archive plan – A21.	-	Roman Period 1
AF187	-	Pit	33.23m AOD. Cuts Room H. Not excavated, 0.48m by 0.4m. Soft, moist, dark grey silty-loam with rare	-	?Medieval/post-



			stones. Published plan – Fig 3, NE corner. Archive plan – A13.		medieval/modern
AF188	-	Pit	33.23m AOD. Cuts Room H. Not excavated, 0.61m by 0.47m. Soft, moist, dark grey silty-loam with occasional brick and rare stones. Published plan – Fig 3, NE corner. Archive plan – A13.	-	?Medieval/post-medieval/modern
AF189	-	Pit/post-hole	33.23m AOD. Pile 24. Cuts Room H. 0.17m diameter, 0.35m deep. Soft, moist, dark grey silty-loam with rare stone. Published plan – Fig 3, NE corner; published section – Fig 10, A.13. Archive plan – A13; archive section – A13.01.	-	Medieval/post-medieval/modern
AF190	-	Service	Drain. Published plan – Fig 3, NE corner. Archive plan – A13.	-	Modern, 20th century
AF191	-	?Hearth/floor	Pile 24. Scorched clay, could be the remains of a hearth or a scorched area within AL139. Sealed by AF96. Extent and depth not determined, not on plan.	-	Roman Period 3
AF192	A405, A408, A409	Inhumation	East/west orientated inhumation, 1.94m by 0.71m, depth not recorded. Published plan – Fig 22 & Fig 25. Archive plan – A26.	AD 140-400	Medieval
AF193	A403	Robber trench	33.14-33.27m AOD. AF29, AF107 and AF193 are parts of the same feature (recorded as AF29 to the west and AF107 and AF193 to the east). An east/west robber trench to the south of Rooms A, B, D, G and H and to the north of Rooms C and I. Piles 25, 26 and 37 were dug through the robber trench. Pile 25 – backfill only. Pile 26 – Roman wall foundation AF162 revealed at bottom of trench. Pile 37 – Roman wall foundation AF194 revealed at bottom of trench. c 0.55-1.06m wide by 0.45m deep. Soft, moist, dark grey/brown sandy-loam with flecks of charcoal, oyster, daub, brick and tile, and common stone fragments. Published plan – Fig 3, NW corner & Fig 5; published section – Fig 11, A.18. Archive section – A16.01.	Medieval	Medieval
AF194	-	Wall foundation	33.26m AOD. Pile 37. Remains of a Roman wall foundation at the bottom of robber trench AF29/AF107/AF193. Part of the same wall foundation as AF162 in Pile 26, and part of the southern wall of Room H and the northern wall of Room I. 0.6m wide, 0.6m deep, made of 90% greensand stone and 10% septaria set in an orangey-brown mortar. Published plan – Fig 5; published section – Fig 11, A.18. Archive plan – A27; archive section – A16.01 (problems with scale).	-	Roman Period 3
AF195	A378	Op sig base	33.11m AOD. Pile 36. Part of AF96 (see above) – the <i>opus signinum</i> base for tessellated floor AF94. Published plan – Fig 5. Archive section – A15.01.	AD 160-260	Roman Period 3
AF196	-	Pit/post-hole	33.11m AOD. Pile 36. Seen in eastern edge of Pile 36, cuts AF195, AL144 and AL145 (possibly similar to AF189), c 0.5m deep. Archive section A15.01.	-	Medieval/post-medieval/modern
AL1	A393	Topsoil	34.03-34.16m AOD. Covered entirety of site, 0.3-0.9m thick, thicker at southern and western sides of site. Loose, soft, moist, very dark grey/brown sandy-loam with occasional oyster, gravel and stone. Common modern CBM, occasional Roman CBM. Published sections – Fig 8, A.01 & A.03. Archive sections – A1.01, A10.01, A12.01, A14.01.	-	Modern
AL2	A2, A3, A4, A5, A22 (lower), A54, A402 (above floor AF195), A406, A407, A410, A411, A412, A413	Cultivated soil	33.48-34.02m AOD. Sealed by AL1, also recorded as AL60. Covered whole site, 0.3-0.5m thick. Firm, medium, yellow/grey/brown slightly loamy-sand with gravel, stone and oyster shell. Published sections – Fig 8, A.01 & A.03. Archive sections – A1.01, A2.01, A10.01, A12.01, A14.01.	Post-medieval	Post-medieval

AL3	A7, A8, A9, A42, A47 (above AF22), A54, A58 (over AL11 in Room C), A59 (over AL13), A60 (over AF36), A61 (over AL14), A63 (over AL15), A64 (over AL16), A69 (over AL11 in Room C, A70 (over AF34), A170 (over AL32), A200, A201, A223, A290 (lift-pit)	Cultivated soil	33.46m AOD. Same as AL8 and AL24. Sealed by AL2, 0.05-0.25m thick, and found directly overlying Roman floors in some areas, absent in other areas, full extent not determined and not planned. Firm, dry, very mixed medium yellow/grey/brown slightly clayey-sand with charcoal, oyster, daub, brick and tile flecks. Also includes Roman CBM, tesserae, nails and septaria. Published section – Fig 8, A.01 & A.02, Fig 9, A.07 & Fig 10, A.11. Archive plan – A8 & A16; archive sections – A1.01, A2.01, A2.05, A3.05, A5.01.	AD 1200-1550	Medieval
AL4	A16, A37	Beaten clay floor	33.43m AOD. Sandy-clay material laid down within cut AF13 and beaten to create a floor surface, hearth AF4 was set into this floor. Firm, dry, medium-dark yellowish-grey/brown clay with oyster, CBM and chalk flecks, 5% stone. 4.9m by 1.7m, at deepest approximately 0.19-0.25m thick. Published plan – Fig 3, NW corner; published section – Fig 8, A.02. Archive plan – A1; archive sections – A2.01, A2.05.	Medieval/ post-medieval	Modern, later 19th century
AL5	A19, A20, A40, A67, A173, A190 (cl), A197 (cl), A198 (cl), A371	Metalled track/path	Part of AF1 (see above).	Post-medieval	Post-medieval/ modern
AL6	A18, A24 (upper), A25 (lower), A38 (below AF4)	Soil build-up or cultivated soil	33.45m AOD. Appears to be within cut AF14 but cut ill-defined, c 0.28m deep. Sealed by AL4/AF13, seals AL3/AL8. Soft, moist, dark grey silty-lay with occasional oyster and brick/tile, common yellow mortar flecks, 1% stone. Published plan – Fig 3, NW corner; published section – Fig 8, A.02. Archive sections – A2.01, A2.05.	Post-medieval	Modern, later 19th century
AL7	A28	Debris	33.67m AOD. Layer of sandy-clay confined to the area of AL10 (which is stratified below), 5.3m by 3.76m and 0.07m deep. Could be from the decay/dereliction of the medieval building. Seals AF15, AF16, AF19, AF33, AL9, AL10/AF39. Friable, moist, medium yellow/brown clay with charcoal, oyster, daub and occasional stone. Published plan – Fig 4; published section – Fig 8, A.03. Archive plan – A4; archive sections – A12.01.	Medieval	Medieval
AL8	A26 (mid)	Cultivated soil	Same as AL3 and AL24. Sealed by AL2, cut by AF14/AL6, 0.05-0.25m thick, and found directly overlying Roman floors in some areas, absent in other areas, full extent not determined and not planned. Friable, moist, medium grey/brown silty-clay with rare charcoal and occasional oyster, stone, tile/brick and mortar. Published section – Fig 8, A.02. Archive plan – A1; archive section – A2.05.	AD 180-225	Medieval
AL9	A27	Occupation layer	33.61m AOD. Dirty soil layer, probably an occupation layer on AL10; sealed by AL7. 5.3m by 3.76m and 0.02m deep. Soft, moist, dark grey/brown sandy-silt with rare oyster, charcoal and daub. Published plan – Fig 4; published section – Fig 8, A.03. Archive plan – A4; archive section – A12.01.	AD 1150- 1375/1400	Medieval
AL10	A73, A176a, <A177>, A183, A186, A188	Beaten clay floor	33.61m AOD. Part of AF39. Cut by AF15, AF16, AF19; sealed by AL9; seals AF3, AF73, AL18. 5.3m by 3.76m and 0.07m deep. Firm, moist, medium yellow/brown clay with charcoal, oyster, brick/tile and occasional stone. Published plan – Fig 4; published sections – Fig 8, A.03 & Fig 9, A.07, A.08 & A.09.	AD 1250- 1375/1400	Medieval

			Archive plan – A4; archive sections – A3.05, A7.03, A7.04, A12.01.		
AL11	A43, A44, A45, A74, A75, A76, A77, A78, A79, A80, A81, A82, A83, A84, A85, A86, A87, A88, A89, A90, A91, A92, A93, A94, A95, A96, A97, A116, A117, A118, A119, A120, A121, A122, A123, A124, A125, A132, A133	Demolition debris	33.28m AOD. Roman building remains (wall plaster, tile etc.) that has collapsed/been demolished onto the remains of Room A (4.7m by over 4.2m, c 0.11m deep). Excavated in grid squares for finds analysis. Published plan – Fig 3, NW corner. Archive plan – A9.  <i>Grid squares for finds over Room A:</i> Square 1 (A81, A93), Sq 2 (A86), Sq 3 (A87, A90), Sq 4 (A85, A89, A95), Sq 5 (A79, A88, A94), Sq 6 (A77, A124, A125), Sq 7/8 (A132), Sq 8 (A78, A96), Sq 9 (A83, A97), Sq 10 (A82, A91), Sq 12 (A76, A123), Sq 12/13 (A133), Sq 13 (A120, A121), Sq 14 (A84), Sq 17 (A119), Sq 18 (A117, A118), Sq 19 (A74, A75, A116, A122), Sq 20 (A80, A92)	Medieval	Later Roman into the medieval period
AL12	A56 (upper, A57 (lower)	Robber trench	Part of the backfill of robber trench AF11 (see above). Archive plan – A9.	AD 1150-1375/1400	Medieval
AL13	-	Demolition debris	33.32m AOD. Over Room E, same as AL17, probably same as AL14, not excavated. Published plan – Fig 3, NW corner. Archive plan – A9 & A10.	-	Later Roman into the medieval period
AL14	A150, A151 (mid), A152 (mid)	Demolition debris	33.24m AOD. Over Room E, probably same as AL13, possibly over 0.5m deep. Layer of soil and Roman building materials. Small trial hole did not reveal any building remains underneath. Loose, dry, light, grey mortar with brick and tile flecks and common stone and profuse brick/ tile fragments. Published plan – Fig 3, NW corner. Archive plan A10.	Late Roman	Later Roman into the medieval period
AL15	A159	Make-up layer	33.22-33.26m AOD. Layer of sandy-clay, probably a make-up layer, recorded below Room E and further to the south. Sealed by AL31. In Pile 11 it seals AL35. Roughly 2.6m by 1.92m but full extent not determined, thickness not recorded. Archive plan – A15.	AD 125/150-280/320	Roman Period 2
AL16	-	Metalled surface	33.25m AOD. Small patch of compacted stone along the western edge of Area A, probably part of the same surface as AF85. Possibly also related to AF50/AL57. Full extent not determined, at least 1.31m by 1.02m, not excavated so depth not known. Published plan – Fig 3, SW corner. Archive plan – A10.	-	Medieval
AL17	A68 (upper/ cl)	Demolition debris	Same as AL13.	AD 225/250-425	Later Roman into the medieval period
AL18	A72, A187, <A189>, A207	Soil accumulation	33.54m AOD. Sealed by AL10, AF73; cut by AF91; seals AF3, AF20, AL3, AL55. 5.3m by 3.76m and 0.06m deep. Soft, friable, moist, dark grey/brown sandy-loam. Published sections – Fig 8, A.03 & Fig 9, A.07 & A.08. Archive plan – A5; archive sections – A3.05, A7.04, A12.01.	AD 1150-1375-1400	Medieval
AL19	A98, A99, A100, A101, A102, A103, A104, A105, A106, A109, A110, A113, A114, A115, A134, A140, A141, A142, A143, A144, A145,	Demolition debris	33.12-33.25m AOD. Remains of Roman building that has fallen/been demolished onto Room C, also numbered AL72. c 20m long, c 2.2m wide and 0.17m deep. Dating evidence suggests it has been mixed with later cultivation layers. Published plan – Fig 3, NW & NE corners; published section – Fig 8, A.01. Archive plan – A9, A13 & A14; archive section – A1.01.  <i>Grid squares for finds over Room C:</i> Square 1 (A101, A103), Sq 2 (A98, A106), Sq 3 (A99, A102), Sq 4 (A100, A104, A105, A113), Sq 5 (A109), Sq 6 (A114, A115), Sq 7 (A134), Sq 8 (A110), Sq 11	Medieval (post-medieval/modern finds are intrusive)	Later Roman into the medieval period

	A146, A147, A148, A156, A160, A161, A175, A176, A302 (cl), A364, A366		(A140), Sq 13 (A141, A142), Sq 14 (A144), Sq 15 (A143, A145), Sq 16 (A146, A147), Sq 17 (A156), Sq 18 (A148), Sq 19 (A176), Sq 20 (A175), Sq 21 (A160, A161).		
AL20	A126, A157, A192, A218, A219, A220, A221, A222, A223, A224	Demolition debris	33.4m AOD. Remains of Roman building that has fallen/been demolished onto Room L, 11.28 by 1.91m and 0.33m deep. Includes AL59 which is a concentration of wall plaster in this demolition layer. Firm, medium, yellow, grey-brown sandy clay with charcoal, oyster, daub, brick and tile flecks and large fragments of plaster. Published plan – Fig 3, SW corner; published section – Fig 11, A.16. Archive plan – A11, A12, A16; archive section – A7.06.  <i>Grid squares for finds over Room L: Square A (A218) Sq B (A219, A220), Sq C (A221, A222), Sq D (A223, A224)</i>	Medieval	Later Roman into the medieval period
AL21	A136	Pit fill	Fill of pit AF125 (see above), AL21 seals AL22.	AD 225/250-400	?Medieval/post-medieval/modern
AL22	A135	Pit fill	Fill of pit AF125 (see above), AL21 seals AL22.	AD 1150-1375/1400	?Medieval/post-medieval/modern
AL23	-	Floor base	33.14m AOD. Room J. Very patchy sub-base for tessellated floor AF138, same as AL100. Off-white mortar with a thin skim of <i>op sig</i> on the surface. Room measures 5.5m by 5m. Published plan – Fig 5. Archive plan – A10 & A14.	-	Roman Period 3
AL24	A158	Cultivated soil	Same as AL3 and AL8. Sealed by AL2, 0.05-0.25m thick, and found directly overlying Roman floors in some areas, absent in other areas, full extent not determined and not planned. Excavated in Pile 9 where it seals AL28. Friable, moist, medium grey/brown silty-clay with rare charcoal, occasional oyster, stone, tile/brick and yellowish mortar pieces. Archive plan – A10.	AD 110-220	Medieval
AL25	-	Make-up layer	33.15-33.2m AOD. Seen in sides of soakaway AF35. c 0.25m thick, sealed by AL45, seals AL26. Soft-friable, moist, medium/dark orange/grey/brown slightly sandy silty-clay with very occasional brick/tile flecks and rare stone pieces. Published section – Fig 9, A.10. Archive sections – A9.01, A9.03, A9.04.	-	Roman Period 2
AL26	A209 (lower)	Make-up layer	32.95-33.04m AOD. Seen in sides of soakaway AF35. c 0.2-0.3m thick, sealed by AL25, seals AL37. Soft-friable, moist, medium orange/brown slightly sandy silty-clay with rare oyster and rare stone. Published section – Fig 9, A.10. Archive sections – A9.01, A9.02, A9.03, A9.04. <i>(the peg-tile from this context is intrusive from AF35)</i>	Roman	Roman Period 2
AL27	-	Sandy-clay floor	32.69m AOD. Seen in sides of soakaway AF35. Sandy-clay floor beneath occupation layer AL37, not fully excavated so depth not determined (over 0.11m). Soft-friable, moist, medium orange/brown, slightly sandy silty-clay with occasional charcoal, rare oyster and frequent daub flecks, and very rare stone. Published section – Fig 9, A.10. Archive sections – A9.01, A9.02, A9.03, A9.04.	-	Roman Period 2
AL28	-	Make-up layer	Pile 9. Sealed by AL24. Soft, dry, medium orange/brown sandy-clay with common-frequent stone, depth not recorded.	-	Roman Period 2
AL29	-	Make-up layer	Pile 12. Friable-firm, medium yellow/brown silty-sandy-clay with occasional charcoal, rare daub and brick flecks, depth not recorded.	-	Roman Period 2
AL30	-	Make-up layer	Pile 12. Firm, medium yellow/grey/brown sandy-silty-clay, depth not recorded.	-	Roman Period 2

AL31	-	?Make-up layer	33.29m AOD. Compacted layer of light mortar at western edge of Area A, 2.5m by 1.86m, depth not determined. Could belong to a floor sequence but is more likely a make-up layer/construction deposit. Seals AL15 and AL32. Partially excavated in Pile 11. Published plan – Fig 5. Archive plan – A10.		?Roman Period 3
AL32	-	Soil layer	33.29m AOD. Mixture of soil and demolition debris to the south of Rooms E and F, and to the north of Room L, full extent nor depth determined. Firm, moist, medium brown silty-clay. Published plan – Fig 5. Archive plan – A10.		Roman Period 3
AL33	A162	Make-up layer	33.09m AOD. Pile 10. Cut by AF51 and AF67, seals AL34, 0.45m thick. Possibly a make-up layer or part of a floor. Firm, dry, medium yellow/brown silty-clay with rare charcoal. Archive section – A7.05.	AD 110/125-400	Roman Period 2
AL34	-	Make-up layer	32.65m AOD. Pile 10. Sealed by AL33, not excavated. Firm, light-medium yellow/brown sandy-clay. Archive plan – A10.	-	Roman Period 2
AL35	-	Make-up layer	Pile 11. Not excavated. Possible sandy-clay make-up layer.	-	Roman Period 2
AL36	-	Beaten clay floor	33.56m AOD. Pile 14. Beaten sandy-clay floor above robber trench AF72. It was not possible to determine the full extent of the layer, depth was not recorded. Firm, moist, mid cream silty-clay with rare stones. Published plan – Fig 3, SW corner. Archive plan – A12 & A16.	-	Medieval
AL37	-	Occupation layer	32.69m AOD. Seen in sides of soakaway AF35. Occupation layer (?trample), 0.02m thick, beneath AL26, seals sandy-clay floor AL27. Soft-friable, moist, medium-dark grey silty-clay. Published section – Fig 9, A.10. Archive sections – A9.01, A9.02, A9.03, A9.04.	-	Roman Period 2
AL38	A217 (SQ A)	Op sig base	33.38-33.44m AOD. Pile 18 and Lift-pit. Room L. <i>Opus signinum</i> base for tessellated floor AF81, c 0.05m thick, also numbered AF71. Seals make-up layer AL39. Published plan – Fig 5; published section – Fig 10, A.11 & Fig 11, A.16. Archive plan – A16; archive sections – A5.01, A7.06.	AD 160-260	Roman Period 3
AL39	-	Make-up layer	33.26-33.44m AOD. Pile 18 and Lift-pit. Compacted orange sand, gravel and mortar make-up layer, c 0.05-0.1m thick, sealed by AL38. Pile 18 – seals AL40. Lift-pit – seals AL41 and AL58. Firm, medium orange/brown sand with gravel and mortar. Published sections – Fig 10, A.11 & Fig 11, A.16. Archive plan – A16; archive sections – A5.01, A6.01, A7.06.	-	Roman Period 3
AL40	-	Make-up layer	33.2m AOD. Pile 18. Thin layer, 0.01m thick, sealed by AL39, seals AL41. Friable, dry, dark brown silty-loam. Published section – Fig 11, A.16. Archive plan – A16; archive sections – A7.06.	-	Roman Period 3
AL41	-	Op sig floor or base	33.21-33.3m AOD. Pile 18 and Lift-pit. <i>Opus signinum</i> floor or a base for an earlier tessellated floor, 0.02-0.07m thick. Pile 18 – sealed by AL40, seals AL42. Lift-pit – sealed by AL58, seals AL42. Published sections – Fig 10, A.11 & Fig 11, A.16. Archive plan – A16; archive sections – A5.01, A6.01, A7.06.	-	Roman Period 3
AL42	-	Make-up layer	33.19-33.24m AOD. Pile 18 and Lift-pit. Compacted stone, mortar & sandy-clay make-up for AL41, c 0.05m thick. Pile 18 – seals AL43. Lift-pit – seals AL62 and AL86. Firm, medium yellow/orange/brown sandy-clay with compacted gravel, stone and mortar. Published sections – Fig 10, A.11 & Fig 11, A.16. Archive sections – A5.01, A6.01, A7.06.		Roman Period 3
AL43	-	Floor or make-up layer	33.11m AOD. Pile 18. Sandy-clay floor/make-up layer, 0.15m thick, sealed by AL42, seals AL44. Firm, dry, medium grey/brown sandy-silty-clay with rare oyster flecks and occasional gravel and stone fragments. Published section – Fig 11, A.16. Archive section – A7.06.	-	Roman Period 2
AL44	<A203>	Occupation layer	32.99m AOD. Pile 18. Possible occupation layer sealed by AL43, 0.03m thick. Friable, firm, dry, medium-dark brown sandy-silty-loam with rare charcoal and gravel/stone, and common oyster flecks.	-	Roman Period 2

			Published section – Fig 11, A.16. Archive section – A7.06.		
AL45	-	<i>Op sig</i> base	33.21m AOD. Pile 4. <i>Opus signinum</i> base, c 20m long by 2-2.3m wide, 0.03m thick, for tessellated floor AF30/AF143, seals AL46. Published plan – Fig 5. Archive section – A9.05.	-	Roman Period 3
AL46	A208 (mid)	Make-up layer	33.18m AOD. Pile 4. c 0.05m thick, sealed by AL45, seals AL47. Firm, dry, orange sand with abundant gravel and common tile/brick fragments. Archive section – A9.05.	Roman	Roman Period 2
AL47	A211 (upper)	Make-up layer	33.13m AOD. Pile 4. c 0.1m thick, sealed by AL46, seals AL49. Hard, dry, grey/brown sandy-clay with occasional brick/tile flecks, and rare brick/tile fragments and gravel. Archive section – A9.05.	Roman	Roman Period 2
AL48	-	Robber trench	Pile 1. A mortar-rich fill within robber trench AF23 (see above).	-	Medieval
AL49	<A212>	Occupation layer	33.03m AOD. Pile 4. Occupation layer (?trample), c 0.01m thick, sealed by AL47, seals AL50. Firm, moist, grey silty-clay. Same as AL37. Archive section – A9.05.	-	Roman Period 2
AL50	-	Sandy-clay floor	33.03m AOD. Pile 4. Compacted sandy-clay floor, c 0.08-0.12m thick, below AL49, seals AL51. Hard, dry, dark grey/brown clay with occasional charcoal flecks & rare gravel. Archive section – A9.05.	-	Roman Period 2
AL51	A210	Make-up layer	32.92m AOD. Pile 4. Layer of white mortar, 0.1-0.14m thick, below AL50 and above AL52. Hard, dry, light white mortar. Archive section – A9.05.	-	Roman Period 2
AL52	-	Sandy-clay floor	32.79m AOD. Pile 4. Sandy-clay floor below AL51, not fully excavated. Hard, dry, medium grey clay with occasional charcoal flecks and some evidence of burning. Archive section – A9.05.	-	Roman Period 2
AL53	-	<i>Op sig</i> base	Part of AF43 (see above).	-	Roman Period 3
AL54	-	Levelling/ make-up	Pile 1. Layer of mortar, a levelling or make/up layer beneath sub-base AL53 which has been laid on top of earlier tessellated floor AF89, depth not recorded.	-	Roman Period 3
AL55	A226, A227, <A228>	Soil accumulation	33.37m AOD. Sealed by AF3, AL18; seals AF20, AL3. Friable, dry, medium grey/brown sandy-silt with occasional charcoal, oyster, daub, brick/tile flecks and fragments, and stone. 0.05-0.1m deep. Published section – Fig 8, A.03 & Fig 9, A.07 & A.08. Archive sections – A3.05, A7.04, A12.01.	c AD 1150-1375/1400	Medieval
AL56	A265, A372	Make-up layer	33.2-33.33m AOD. Pile 17 and Lift-pit. 0.3-0.47m thick with common building materials, north of robber trench AF72/AF78/AF84, and at the same height as tessellated floor AF81 to the south of the robber trench. Pile 17 – layer is cut by robber trench AF72/AF84 (and wall foundation AF184) and post-Roman pit AF185, seals AL93. Lift-pit – layer is cut by AF72/AF78/AF84, sealed by AL3 and seals AL79 and AL93. Hard, dry, medium grey/brown sandy-silt with occasional oyster, brick, tile, mortar flecks & gravel. Published sections – Fig 10, A.11 & A.12. Archive sections – A5.01, A6.01, A10.02, A11.01, A11.02. <i>(the later sherds of fabric TE are intrusive from robber trench AF72/AF78/AF84)</i>	AD 110/125-400	Roman Period 2
AL57	A237 (cl)	Metalled surface	33.36m AOD. Probably part of AF50, cut by a lot of features (as exposed was c 3.8m by 3.8m, not excavated to determine depth). Firm, dry, dark grey silt with compacted gravel and stones. The clay-pipe fragment probably came from the layer above. Published plan – Fig 3, SE corner. Archive plan – A14.	Medieval/ post-medieval	Medieval
AL58	A284	Make-up layer	33.36m AOD. Lift-pit. Make-up layer of stone (mostly septaria chippings) and rare CBM (consolidation of ground prior to construction of floor sequence), c 0.08m thick. Sealed by AL39, seals AL41. Firm, dark grey/brown clayey-silt with frequent stone. Published section – Fig 10, A.11. Archive plan – A16; archive section – A5.01.	-	Roman Period 3



AL59	A240, A241	Demolition debris	Concentration of wall plaster within AL20 (see above).	Roman?	Later Roman into the medieval period
AL60	A244 (cl over AF94), A245 (cl over AF94), A247 (over AL61), A248 (over AF94), A251, A255, A256, A263, A278, A279 (over AF118), A304 (over AL82), A306	Cultivated soil	Part of AL2, covered whole site, 0.3-0.5m thick. Soft, moist, medium-dark grey/brown sandy-loam with charcoal, oyster, brick/tile and common stones.	Post-medieval	Post-medieval
AL61	A246 (cl), A257 (cl), A300 (cl), A321, A338, A377 (mid)	Soil layer	33.2m AOD. Mixed soil layer in Room G, at same level as tessellated floors in other rooms, depth not determined. Seals make-up layer AL103/AL104. Soft, moist, medium yellowish-grey/brown sandy-clay with occasional charcoal, oyster, daub, brick, tile and mortar fragments. Published plan – Fig 5. Archive plan – A13.	4th century	Roman Period 3
AL62	A266	Make-up layer	33.15m AOD. Lift-pit. Sealed by AL42, seals AL64 and AL65, 0.02-0.09m thick. Hard, light, yellowish-brown silty clay with occasional charcoal, oyster, tile and gravel. Archive section – A6.01.	AD 110/125-400	Roman Period 2
AL63	A254	Pit fill	33.19m AOD. Probably the fill of a pit cutting Room I, not excavated, extent of feature not determined. Similar to AL64a. Firm, moist, medium mottled yellow/brown clayey-loam with occasional tile/brick. Published plan – Fig 3, NE corner. Archive plan – A13.	-	?Medieval/post-medieval/modern
AL64	A267	Make-up layer	33.17m AOD. Lift-pit. Sealed by AL62, seals AL65 and AL67, 0.05m thick. Firm-hard, dry, light-medium, yellowish grey, silty-clay, with charcoal & oyster flecks. Archive section – A6.01.	AD 110/125-400	Roman Period 2
AL64a	A353, A356	Pit fill	33.03m AOD. Probably the fill of a pit cutting Room I, not excavated, extent of feature not determined. Similar to AL63. Published plan – Fig 3, NE corner. Archive plan – A14.	Post-medieval	Post-medieval
AL65	-	Make-up layer	33.06m AOD. Lift-pit. Sealed by AL62 and AL64, seals AL68 and AL69, 0.02m thick. Firm, dry, medium, grey/brown silty-clay with profuse gravel. Archive section – A6.01.	-	Roman Period 2
AL66	A268	Burnt layer	Lift-pit. Lens of burnt material within AL65. Firm-hard, dry, dark brown/blackish-red clay.	Roman	Roman Period 2
AL67	-	Burnt layer	33.11m AOD. Lift-pit. Lens of burnt material within AL65, 0.02m thick. Firm-hard, dry, dark brown/blackish-red clay. Archive section – A6.01.	-	Roman Period 2
AL68	A285	Make-up layer	33.06m AOD. Lift-pit. Sealed by AL65, seals AL69 and AL70, 0.03m thick. Hard, dry, light-medium yellow/ orange silty-clay and rare gravels. Archive section – A6.01.	AD 43-69	Roman Period 2
AL69	A269, A286	Make-up layer	33.09m AOD. Lift-pit. Sealed by AL65, AL67 and AL68, seals AL70, 0.1m thick. Hard, dry, mid yellow/grey/ brown clay with occasional stone, charcoal and oyster. Archive section – A6.01.	AD 110-210	Roman Period 2
AL70	A270, A271	Make-up layer	33.01m AOD. Lift-pit. Sealed by AL68 and AL69, seals AL79 and AL81, 0.03m thick. Hard, dry, light yellowish/brown silty-clay. Archive section – A6.01.	AD 43-120	Roman Period 2
AL71	-	VOID	-	-	-
AL72	A342, A363	Demolition debris	Part of AL19 (see above).	Roman	Later Roman into the medieval

					period
AL73	-	VOID	-	-	-
AL74	-	VOID	-	-	-
AL75	-	Mortar floor	33.23m AOD. Room K. Patch of mortar surviving on surface of stone sub-base AF121, c 0.65 by 0.53 and 0.05m thick. Could be a mortar base for a tessellated floor which has not survived. Published plan – Fig 5. Archive plan – A14.	-	Roman Period 3
AL76	A283	Make-up layer	32.81m AOD. Lift-pit. Sealed by AL79 and AL117, seals AL77, AL78, AL118, 0.1-0.15m thick. Hard, dry, light grey/brown sandy-clay. Archive section – A6.01.	AD 54-96	Roman Period 2
AL77	A274, A287, A288, A289	Make-up layer	32.75m AOD. Lift-pit. Sealed by AL76, seals AL118, 0.08m thick. Hard, dry, light-medium grey/brown sandy-clay. Archive section – A6.01. <i>(the later sherds of fabric MP are intrusive from robber trench AF72/ AF78/AF84)</i>	AD 110/125-150	Roman Period 2
AL78	A293, A359	Demolition debris	32.66m AOD. Lift-pit. Sealed by AL76 and AL118, seals AL80 and AL107, 0.25m thick. Hard, dry, medium-dark grey/brown silty-clay with occasional oyster, brick/tile, stone. Archive section – A6.01.	AD 43-100	Roman Period 1
AL79	A292, A360	Make-up layer	32.86-32.97m AOD. Lift-pit. Sealed by AL56, AL70 and AL81, seals AL76 and AL117. Friable-firm, dry, medium-dark brownish-red sandy-clay, 0.13m thick. Archive section – A6.01.	AD 50-120	Roman Period 2
AL80	A291, A294	Metalled surface	32.40m AOD. Lift-pit. Metalled surface (sand and gravel) covering base of lift-pit, 0.05-0.07m thick. Sealed by AL78, AL92 and AL107, seals natural. Published section – Fig 10, A.11. Archive sections – A5.01, A6.01. <i>Finds from this layer were machine excavated and spot dating proves they must have been contaminated with material from later layers.</i>	<i>(problems due to contamination of spoil)</i>	Roman Period 1
AL81	A295, poorly stratified – A296, A297, A298.	Make-up layer	32.97m AOD. Lift-pit. Sealed by AL70, seals AL79, 0.1m thick. Firm, hard, dry, light-medium greyish-brown silty-clay. Archive section – A6.01.	AD 110/125-400	Roman Period 2
AL82	A303, A380	Soil layer	33.22m AOD. Mixed soil layer in Room F (?above floor AL28), depth not determined. Soft, moist, light yellow/brown slightly clayey sandy-silt with occasional oyster, brick/tile mortar, <i>op sig</i> and stones. Archive plan – A13 & A14.	AD 125/150-280/320	Roman Period 2
AL83	-	Fill of AF131	Redeposited clay in pit AF131 (see above). Pliable-firm, moist, medium yellow/grey clay. Archive plan – A16.	-	Medieval
AL84	-	?Burnt deposit	Patch of burning within AL70.	-	Roman Period 2
AL85	-	Natural	32.28-32.34m AOD. Soft, dry, medium orange sand. Published section – Fig 10, A.11. Archive sections – A5.01, A6.01.	-	-
AL86	A325 (AL86/AL87)	Make-up layer	33.17m AOD. Lift-pit. Sealed by AL42, seals AL87, c 0.2m thick. Firm, dry, medium yellow/grey/brown sandy-clay with occasional charcoal, oyster, brick and tile. Published section – Fig 10, A.11. Archive section – A5.01.	AD 43-160	Roman Period 2
AL87	-	Make-up layer	32.97m AOD. Lift-pit. Make-up layer of sand and gravel, 0.05-0.07m thick. Sealed by AL86, seals AL88. Published section – Fig 10, A.11. Archive section – A5.01.	-	Roman Period 2
AL88	A323 (upper), A326 (AL88/AL89)	Make-up layer	32.89m AOD. Lift-pit. Sealed by AL87, seals AL89, c 0.15m thick; AF144 is within AL88. Hard, dry, light-medium yellowish-orange brown silty clay with occasional charcoal oyster, brick and tile	AD 43-100	Roman Period 2

			fragments. Published section – Fig 10, A.11. Archive section – A5.01.		
AL89	-	Make-up layer	32.75m AOD. Lift-pit. Sealed by AL88, seals AL90, 0.06-0.12m thick. Hard, dry, light greyish-green/brown sandy-clay with occasional charcoal and oyster. Published section – Fig 10, A.11. Archive section – A5.01.	-	Roman Period 2
AL90	-	Make-up layer	32.68m AOD. Lift-pit. Sealed by AL89, seals AL91. 0.03-0.07m thick. Hard, dry, dark grey/brown/black silt. Published section – Fig 10, A.11. Archive section – A5.01.	-	Roman Period 2
AL91	-	Make-up layer	32.65m AOD. Lift-pit. Sealed by AL90, seals AL92, 0.02-0.04m thick. Hard, dry, medium yellow/grey/brown silty-clay with occasional charcoal. Published section – Fig 10, A.11. Archive section – A5.01.	-	Roman Period 2
AL92	A327	Demolition debris	32.63m AOD. Lift-pit. Sealed by AL90 and AL95, seals AL80, c 0.2m thick. Same as AL78. Hard, dry, medium grey/brown silty-clay with occasional charcoal and oyster. Published section – Fig 10, A.11. Archive section – A5.01.	AD 43-120	Roman Period 1
AL93	A388	Make-up layer	32-84-33.03m AOD. Pile 17 and the Lift-pit. 0.12-0.19m thick. Pile 17 – sealed by AL56, seals AL126 and AL137. Lift-pit – sealed by AL56, seals AL94/AL96. Firm, dry-moist, light yellow/brown silty-clay with occasional charcoal and oyster flecks. Published sections – Fig 10, A.11 & A.12. Archive plan – A14; archive sections – A5.01, A10.02, A11.01, A11.02.	AD 110-275	Roman Period 2
AL94	A322	Make-up layer	32.84m AOD. Lift-pit. Sealed by AL56, seals AL95, c 0.25m thick. AL96 is probably part of clay-block wall dumped into AL94. Hard, damp, medium grey/brown silty-sandy-clay with occasional charcoal. Published section – Fig 10, A.11. Archive section – A5.01.	AD 43-96	Roman Period 2
AL95	-	Demolition debris	32.6m AOD. Pile 17 and Lift-pit. Largely consists of the dumped remains of a clay-block wall which sat on plinth AF147. Pile 17 – possibly part of the same layer as AL127, 0.12m thick, sealed by AL137, seals AL106. Lift-pit – sealed by AL94/AL96, seals AL92, AL106, 0.05-0.15m thick. Hard, dry, light yellow/grey/brown silty-clay. Published sections – Fig 10, A.11 & A.12. Archive sections – A5.01, A10.02, A11.01.	-	Roman Period 1
AL96	-	Make-up layer	32.84m AOD. Lift-pit. Probably part of the dumped remains of a clay-block(s) within AL94. Sealed by AL93, seals AL95, c 0.25m thick. Firm, damp, medium yellow/grey/brown silty-clay with occasional charcoal and oyster. Published section – Fig 10, A.11. Archive section – A5.01.	-	Roman Period 2
AL97	-	?Make-up layer	33.13m AOD. Possible/probable make-up layer cut by pit AF93 and seen in base of section through AL97, sealing AL98. Soft, moist, medium yellow/brown clay with occasional charcoal oyster, daub, brick/tile and mortar. Published section – Fig 8, A.04. Archive plan – A14; archive section – A8.01.	-	Roman Period 2
AL98	A333, A334	?Floor or Boudiccan destruction debris	33.08m AOD. Possible sandy-clay floor or Boudiccan destruction debris as includes common charcoal and daub flecking. Friable, moist, medium yellow/brown clay with charcoal, oyster, daub, some brick/tile. Published section – Fig 8, A.04. Archive plan – A14; archive section – A8.01.	Roman	Roman Period 1
AL99	-	VOID	-	-	-
AL100	-	Floor base	Same as AL23 (see above).	=	Roman Period 3
AL101	A374	Make-up layer	32.87m AOD. Pile 31. c 0.1-0.23m thick, seal by AL120b, seals AL121. Firm, dry, medium yellow/brown clayey-sand with rare oyster, very rare daub and uncommon stones/gravels. Published section – Fig 9, A.05. Archive plan – A14; archive section – A4.01.	Roman	Roman Period 2

AL102	-	Make-up layer	Pile 25, southern edge. Sealed by AL30/AL45 (floor of Room C). Firm, moist, mid brown sandy-clay with occasional gravel and stones, 0.6m thick. Archive plan – A13.	-	Roman Period 2
AL103	-	Make-up layer	Pile 25, northern edge. Sealed by AL61 (Room G), likely to be the same as AL104. Soft, moist, medium yellow/brown sandy-clay with occasional charcoal, oyster, brick, tile and mortar flecks and occasional stone, 0.6+m thick. Archive plan – A13.	-	Roman Period 2
AL104	A311 (mid)	Make-up layer	33.16m AOD. Pile 22 and Pile 23. Sealed by AL61 (Room G), seals AL105, c 0.25m thick. Likely to be the same as AL103. Firm, moist, medium yellow/brown sandy-clay with occasional charcoal, oyster, brick, tile and mortar flecks and occasional stone. Archive section – A17.01 (sketch only).	Roman	Roman Period 2
AL105	A312 (mid), A358	Make-up layer	32.91m AOD. Pile 22 and Pile 23. Similar to AL104 but with less building material, c 0.33m thick. Firm, moist, medium grey/brown silty-sandy-clay with occasional charcoal and oyster. Archive section – A17.01 (sketch only).	AD 43-120	Roman Period 2
AL106	<A346>	Demolition debris	32.43-32.54m AOD. Pile 17 and Lift-pit. A sandy-clay deposit, 0.05-0.01m thick, probably the demolished remains of the clay-block wall that sat on plinth AF147 (no actual blocks discernable). Pile 17 – sealed by AL95/AL127, seals AL107. Lift-pit – sealed by AL95, seals AL80, AL92, AL107. Hard, dry, medium grey sandy-clay with charcoal and oyster fragments. Published sections – Fig 10, A.11 & A.12. Archive sections – A5.01, A10.02, A11.01, A11.02.	AD 43-110	Roman Period 1
AL107	A324, <A347>, A348, A362	Demolition debris	32.3-32.49m AOD. Pile 17, Pile 34 and Lift-pit. A sandy-clay deposit, 0.05m thick, probably the demolished remains of the clay-block wall that sat on plinth AF147 (no actual blocks discernable). Pile 17 – sealed by AL106, seals AF147, AL135 and AL138. Pile 34 – sealed by AL134. Lift-pit – sealed by AL78 and AL106, seals AF147. Hard, dry, light yellow/orange sandy-clay with occasional charcoal and daub. Published sections – Fig 10, A.11 & A.12, & Fig 11, A.15. Archive plan – A20; archive sections – A5.01, A6.01, A10.02, A11.01, A11.02, A11.03.	AD 43-110	Roman Period 1
AL108	-	Natural	32.28-32.34m AOD. Soft, dry, medium orange sand.	-	-
AL109		Mixed soil	33.03m AOD. Pile 2 and Pile 3. 0.2-0.38m thick, seals sandy-clay floor AL110. Soft, moist, dark brown/black silty-loam with occasional oyster, daub, brick and tile flecks. Published section – Fig 10, A.14. Archive section – A8.06. <i>Note: the pottery sherd from AL110 (A329) is probably from this layer.</i>	Roman	Roman Period 3 (late Roman)
AL110	A329 (cl) (Pile 2)	Sandy-clay floor	32.78m AOD. Pile 2 and Pile 3. 0.05m thick with c 0.05-0.2m of build-up above, from earlier phase of Roman building. Sealed by AL109, seals AL114. Firm, moist, medium yellow/orange clay. Published section – Fig 10, A.14. Archive section – A8.06. <i>Note: the pottery sherd from AL110 (A329) is probably from AL109</i>	Roman	Roman Period 2
AL111	-	Robber trench	Pile 28. Part of the backfill of robber trench AF126 (see above). Firm, dry-moist, medium yellow/orange clay with occasional charcoal, oyster, daub, brick and tile	-	Medieval
AL112	-	Boudiccan destruction debris	32.46m AOD. Pile 28 and Pile 29. Part of a collapsed clay-block wall and Boudiccan destruction debris. Published section – Fig 9, A.06. Archive plan – A14; archive section – A4.03.	-	Roman Period 1
AL113	-	Make-up layer	Lift-pit. Sealed by AL91, seals AL92. Hard, dry, dark green/black clay, depth not recorded (probably quite shallow).	-	Roman Period 2
AL114	A350 (Pile 2)	Make-up layer	32.63m AOD. Pile 2 and Pile 3. c 0.23m thick, underneath floor AL110, seals Boudiccan destruction	AD 43-160?	Roman Period 2

			debris AL115. Possibly formed from the remains of a demolished clay-block wall. Firm, dry, medium-dark orangey-brown sandy-clay with occasional charcoal, oyster, daub, brick and tile, rare gravel and stone. Published section – Fig 10, A.14. Archive section – A8.06.		
AL115	A361 (Pile 2)	Boudiccan destruction debris	32.41m AOD. Pile 2 and Pile 3. c 0.3m thick, sealed by make-up layer AL114. Firm, hard, dry, medium-dark orange sandy-clay with occasional charcoal, oyster, daub, brick/tile and stone. Published section – Fig 10, A.14. Archive section – A8.06.	AD 43-110	Roman Period 1
AL116	-	Make-up layer	Pile 26. c 0.3-0.4m thick, sealed below AF161, seals natural. Firm, dry, dark yellow/brown sandy-clay. Archive plan – A13; archive section – A8.10.	-	Roman Period 2
AL117	-	Make-up layer	32.81m AOD. Lift-pit. Sealed by AL79, seals AL76, 0.03m thick. Very compact and had a lens of dark soil material on surface which could be trample. Firm, dry, light yellow/brown clay. Archive section – A6.01.	-	Roman Period 2
AL118	-	Make-up layer	32.68m AOD. Lift-pit. Sealed by AL76 and AL77, seals AL78, 0.03m. Firm, dry, medium yellow/brown clay with occasional charcoal and oyster. Archive section – A6.01.	-	Roman Period 2
AL119	A368	Make-up layer	Pile 27. Layer of sandy-clay beneath AF165, seals AL120a. Soft, dry, dark grey/brown sandy-clay. Depth not recorded. <i>Note – Finds no. A368 actually came from robber trench AF126/AL111.</i>	-	Roman Period 2
AL120a	A373	Floor or make-up layer	Pile 27. Sealed by AL119, seals AF166. Friable, medium-dark brown/black silty-clay, occasional oyster and daub with rare gravel, stone and brick/tile. Depth not recorded. <i>Note – Finds no. A373 actually came from robber trench AF126/AL111.</i>	-	Roman Period 2
AL120b	-	Make-up layer	33.09m AOD. Pile 31. Make-up layer beneath AL23/AL100 (Room J), 0.12-0.23m thick, seals AL101. Friable dry-moist, medium-dark brown/black silty-clay occasional oyster and daub, rare gravel, stone, brick/tile and pot, large fragments of <i>opus signinum</i> and mortar (not retained). Archive section – A4.01.	-	Roman Period 2
AL121	-	Make-up layer	32.72m AOD. Pile 31. Sealed by AL101, seals AL122. 0.17-0.29m thick. Friable, firm, medium grey/brown silty-clay. Archive section – A4.01.	Roman	Roman Period 2
AL122	-	Boudiccan destruction debris	32.46m AOD. Pile 31. Probable Boudiccan destruction debris, including demolished remains of clay-block walls. Sealed by AL121. Firm, light-medium grey/brown silty-clay with occasional charcoal, daub and stone, common gravel. Archive section – A4.01.	-	Roman Period 1
AL123	-	VOID	-	-	-
AL124	A382	?Floor	31.99m AOD. Sandy-clay floor or demolition material, possibly burnt, to north of barrack-block wall plinth AF171. Seen in an exploratory hole through robber-trench AF95, but full depth not established. Medium orange/red clay with charcoal and rare stones. Archive plan – A13; archive section – A4.02.	-	Roman Period 1
AL125	A383	?Floor	(Probably of a similar depth to AL124). Sandy-clay floor or demolition material to south of barrack-block wall plinth AF171. Seen in an exploratory hole through robber-trench AF95. Depth not determined. Archive plan – A13.	Roman	Roman Period 1
AL126	-	Layer of silty-clay	32.72m AOD. Pile 17. Deposit of dark grey silty-clay, 0.15m thick, with frequent small stones but does not appear to be a metalled surface. Sealed by AL93, seals AL95 and AL127. Published section – Fig 10, A.12. Archive sections – A10.02, A11.02.	-	Roman Period 2
AL127	A337	Demolished clay-block wall	32.59m AOD. Pile 17, possibly part of the same layer as AL95. Possibly more remains from the clay-block wall which sat on plinth AF147 or a layer of make-up on top of demolished remains AL106.	-	Roman Period 1

			Layer is 0.15m thick, sealed by AL126 and seals AL106. Hard, dry, light yellow/brown sandy-clay. Published section – Fig 10, A.12. Archive sections – A10.02, A11.02.		
AL128	-	Op sig base	33.27m AOD. Pile 20. Room M. <i>Opus signinum</i> base for largely destroyed tessellated floor. At 0.3m thick this is much thicker than any of the other <i>opus signinum</i> bases and may actually include parts of AL129 in the lower fills. Seals AL129. Published plan – Fig 5. Archive section – A10.01.	-	Roman Period 3
AL129	-	Multiple layers	32.97m AOD. Pile 20. Not properly recorded, 0.8m thick, likely to be multiple layers of make-up/floors as seen in nearby lift-pit. Archive section – A10.01.	-	?Roman Period 2
AL130	-	Make-up layer	32.74m AOD. Pile 34. Sandy-clay make-up layer, seals AL131. Firm, dry, medium yellow/grey/brown silty-clay with occasional charcoal, 0.1-0.15m thick. Published section – Fig 11, A.17. Archive section – A11.03.	-	Roman Period 2
AL131	A392	Trample/ occupation layer	32.63m AOD. Pile 34. A dark silt layer above sandy-clay floor AL132, sealed by AL130. Friable, medium-dark grey/brown silty-clay with rare oyster and uncommon stone, 0.05-0.1m thick. Published section – Fig 11, A.17. Archive section – A11.03.	-	Roman Period 2
AL132	-	Sandy-clay floor	32.6m AOD. Pile 34. Sealed by AL131, seals AL133. Firm, dry, medium yellow/grey/brown silty-clay with rare oyster and daub flecks, 0.05m thick. Published section – Fig 11, A.17. Archive section – A11.03.	-	Roman Period 2
AL133	-	Make-up layer	32.6m AOD. Pile 34. Make-up layer or soil accumulation. Sealed by AL132, seals AL134. Friable, dry, medium-dark grey/brown silty-clay with occasional charcoal and common oyster, 0.05-0.1m thick. Published section – Fig 11, A.17. Archive section – A11.03.	-	Roman Period 2
AL134	-	Boudiccan destruction debris	32.48m AOD. Pile 34. Layer of burnt daub, burnt sandy-clay and charcoal overlying AF147 (plinth of barrack-block wall) and AL107 (demolition material from the clay-block wall which would have stood on top of AF147). Firm-hard, dry, medium orange/brown silty-clay with common daub and frequent tile/brick fragments, 0.13-0.18m thick. Published section – Fig 11, A.17. Archive section – A11.03.	-	Roman Period 1
AL135	-	?Floor/ demolition debris/dirty natural	32.32m AOD. Pile 17. To the north of barrack-block wall foundation AF147, 0.17m thick. Either a floor, more demolition debris or a dirty natural sand. Sealed by AL107, seals AL136. Hard, dry, pale yellowish-brown silty-clay. Published section – Fig 10, A.12. Archive plan – A21; archive section – A10.02.	-	Roman Period 1
AL136	-	Natural	32.13-32.22m AOD. Pile 17. Published section – Fig 10, A.12 & A.13. Archive section – A10.02.	-	-
AL137	-	Layer of silty-clay	32.74m AOD. Pile 17. Deposit of light yellow/brown silty-clay, 0.15m thick. Sealed by AL93, seals AL95 and AL127. Published section – Fig 10, A.12. Archive section – A10.02.	-	Roman Period 2
AL138	-	?Floor/ demolition debris/dirty natural	32.32m AOD. Pile 17. To the south of barrack-block wall foundation AF147, 0.09m thick. Either a floor, more demolition debris or a dirty natural sand. Sealed by AL107, seals AL136. Hard, dry, light yellow/brown silty-clay. Published section – Fig 10, A.12. Archive section – A10.02.	-	Roman Period 1
AL139	-	Sandy-clay floor	33.35m AOD. Pile 24. Sealed by AF96 of Room H, contains hearth/scorching AF191, seals AL140. Soft, moist, medium orange/cream sandy-clay, 0.3m thick. Published section – Fig 10, A.13. Archive section – A13.01.	-	Roman Period 3
AL140	A399	Make-up layer	33.05m AOD. Pile 24. Thick deposit of silty-clay between floors AL139 and AL141. Soft, moist, light-medium grey/brown silty-clay with common charcoal and oyster, and rare stone, 0.33m thick.	AD 150-200	Roman Period 2



			Published section – Fig 10, A.13. Archive section – A13.01.		
AL141	-	Sandy-clay floor	32.71m AOD. Pile 24. Sealed by AL140, seals natural. Soft, moist, medium yellow/orange/cream sandy-clay with rare stone, 0.35m thick. Published section – Fig 10, A.13. Archive section – A13.01.	-	Roman Period 2
AL142	-	Sub-base	Monitoring. Thick layer of hogging, 0.41-0.5m thick, between topsoil AL1 and cultivated soil AL2 at the very southern edge of Area A, part of original modern path. Archive section – A14.01	-	Modern
AL143	-	Make-up layer	33.32m AOD. Pile 37. Probable make-up layer to the north of wall foundation AF194. Possibly part of the same make-up layer as AL147. Brown silt mixed with some sandy-clay and containing common oyster shell, 0.47m thick. Published section – Fig 11, A.18. Archive plan – A27; archive section – A16.01.	-	Roman Period 2
AL144	-	Make-up layer	33.07m AOD. Pile 36. Sandy-clay make-up, 0.16m thick. Sealed by AF195, seals AL145. Archive section – A15.01.	-	Roman Period 2
AL145	A403	Mixed soil layer	32.83m AOD. Pile 36. Thick layer of grey/brown mixed soil, 0.74m thick. Sealed by AL144, seals AL146. Archive section – A15.01.	AD 43-100	Roman Period 2
AL146	-	Natural	32.09m AOD. Pile 36. Archive section – A15.01.	-	-
AL147	-	Make-up layer	33.25m AOD. Pile 37. Probable make-up layer to the south of wall foundation AF194. Possibly part of the same make-up layer as AL143. Brown/grey silt mixed with some silty-clay, 0.45m thick. Published section – Fig 11, A.18. Archive section – A16.01.	-	Roman Period 2

## Appendix 2 AREA B Context list

Roman Period 1 = structural remains/deposits associated with the fortress, *colonia* and the Boudiccan revolt (c AD 43-60/61)

Roman Period 2 = horizons dating to between the demolition of the Period 1 structures and the construction of the Period 3 town-house

Roman Period 3 = structural remains/deposits associated with the town-house(s) (late 1st/early 2nd to mid 2nd century +)

late Roman/post-Roman = demolition debris associated with the destruction/dereliction of the Roman town-house

post-Roman = contexts assigned to the post-Roman, medieval, post-medieval and modern periods

Important note – Heights in m AOD are given for the top of all features/layers where this information was recorded on site. It is important to note however, that these levels are not necessarily the height at which the feature/layer was first encountered but the height at which it was recorded. For example, to define the edges of the tessellated floors which had been cut by post-Roman features, these features were cleaned and then planned with levels taken, which gives the mistaken appearance that they are lower stratigraphically than the Roman floors.

Abbreviations: cl = cleaning; s = surface find; Q = quad

Context	Finds	Description	Notes, stratigraphy, soil description, etc	Finds spot-date	Period
BF1	-	Modern truncation	32.33m AOD. Similar to BF2, BF4/BF36 and BF37. Area of modern truncation carried out by a mechanical excavator with a toothed bucket, probably carried out during the construction of the Mercury Theatre restaurant, and likely the result of attempts to remove a large obstruction such as a tree stump or large pieces of concrete. Has caused damage to Roman deposits underneath. Soft, moist, medium yellow/grey/brown sandy-loam, 1.16m by 0.65m and 0.21m deep. Published plan – Fig 12. Archive plan – B1 & B2.	-	Modern, 20th century
BF2	-	Modern truncation	32.33m AOD. Similar to BF1, BF4/BF36 and BF37. Area of modern truncation carried out by a mechanical excavator with a toothed bucket, probably carried out during the construction of the Mercury Theatre restaurant, and likely the result of attempts to remove a large obstruction such as a tree stump or large pieces of concrete. Has caused damage to Roman deposits underneath. Soft, moist, medium yellow/grey/brown sandy-loam, 1.78m by 0.75m and 0.25m deep. Published plan – Fig 12. Archive plan – B2, B8 & B12.	-	Modern, 20th century
BF3	B1 (cl), B3 (cl), B5 (cl), B6 (cl), B24, B42, B46 (upper), B67, B68, B69, B70, B85	Robber trench	32.33-32.48m AOD. North/south aligned robber trench between Room P and Room Q, at least 5.78m long by c 0.8m wide, not excavated to establish depth. Soft, moist, dark grey/brown sandy-loam with charcoal, oyster shell, CBM flecks and occasional stones. Published plan – Fig 12 & Fig 13. Archive plan – B1.	Medieval	Medieval
BF4	-	Modern truncation	32.43m AOD. Also numbered BF36. Similar to BF1, BF2 and BF37. Area of modern truncation carried out by a mechanical excavator with a toothed bucket, probably carried out during the construction of the Mercury Theatre restaurant, and likely the result of attempts to remove a large obstruction such as a tree stump or large pieces of concrete. Has caused damage to Roman deposits underneath. Soft, moist, medium yellow/grey/brown sandy-loam, at least 1.15m by 1.17m and 0.25m deep. Published plan – Fig 12. Archive plan – B1 & B2.	-	Modern, 20th century
BF5	B23 (in <i>op-sig</i> base)	Tessellated floor	32.23-32.46m AOD. Room Q, c 5m by 4.5m. Tessellated floor with an <i>opus signinum</i> base set on mortar (not numbered separately), 0.11m deep. Published plans – Figs 13 & Fig 14;	-	Roman Period 3

			published sections – Fig 18, B.01, Fig 21, B.13, B.14. Archive plan – B1, B2 & B8; archive section – B7.01, B7.05, B10.01, B10.02.		
BF6	B8, B41, B63, B87, B261 (upper), B280	Robber trench	32.55m AOD. East/west robber trench between Rooms P and Q to the north and Rooms N, O and S to the south. Also recorded as BF41 one the western edge of the site. Soft, moist, dark grey/brown sandy-loam with oyster shell, CBM flecks and occasional stones, 8.19m long (BF6 & BF41) by c 0.7-1.0m wide, 0.3m deep. Roman wall foundation BF46 had survived in the base of BF41. Published plan – Fig 12 & Fig 13. Archive plan – B1, B2 & B21; archive section – B1.05, B1.07.	Medieval	Medieval
BF7	B383, B384, B385, B386, B387	Wall foundation	32.82-32.85m AOD. Remains of a north/south clay-block wall foundation with at least three phases of plaster/painted wall plaster visible on the eastern side of the wall and one phase on the western side. Part of the eastern wall of Room O and the western wall of Room N. 3.1m long by 0.3m wide and 0.47m high. Published plans – Fig 13 & Fig 15; published section – Fig 20, B.09. Archive plan – B1, B2 & B24; archive section – B12.03. <i>Finds notes: B383 (wall plaster, possibly part of the wall but now dislodged), B384 (painted eastern face of wall), B385 (unpainted western face), B386 (wall fabric south), B387 (wall fabric north)</i>	AD 100/110-275/300	Roman Period 3
BF8	-	Pit	32.60m AOD. Modern pit containing concrete, at least 1.0m by 0.35m and 0.28m deep. Published plan – Fig 12. Archive plan – B1 & B4.	-	Modern, 20th century
BF9	-	Services	32.55m AOD. Modern drain with a concrete base, at least 4.74m by 0.6m, not excavated to establish depth. Published plan – Fig 12. Archive plan – B1 & B21.	-	Modern, 20th century
BF10	-	Tessellated floor	32.56-32.6m AOD. Room N, 4.5m by at least 1.5m. 0.02m deep, set on <i>opus signinum</i> base BL84. Published plans – Fig 13 & Fig 15; published sections – Fig 18, B.02, Fig 20, B.09. Archive plan – B1, B2, B24 & B26; archive section – B4.01, B12.03.	-	Roman Period 3
BF11	B9, B29, B30, B31, B32	Pit	32.62m AOD. Originally thought to be a linear but is actually a pit, at least 1.45m by 0.84m and 0.29m deep. Loose/soft, moist, medium grey/brown loamy-sand with charcoal, oyster, daub, CBM and mortar flecks, and occasional stones. Published plan – Fig 12. Archive plan – B1; archive section – B5.01.	AD 375-400	Late Roman or post-Roman
BF12	B12, B28	Pit	32.56m AOD. Originally thought to be a linear but is actually a pit, 2.4m by 0.98m and 0.13m deep. Soft/friable, moist, medium grey/ brown sandy-loam with oyster, CBM flecks and occasional stones. Published plan – Fig 12. Archive plan – B1; archive section – B5.04.	AD 225/250-425	Medieval/post-medieval
BF13	-	Tessellated floor	32.3-32.36m AOD. South-west corner of Room P. Set on an <i>opus signinum</i> base (not numbered separately), 2.8m by 0.92m and 0.06-0.06m deep. Could be contemporary with sandy-clay floor BL23 but could be earlier/later. Seals BL14. Published plan – Fig 13; published sections – Fig 19, B.05, Fig 20, B.06, B.08. Archive plan – B1, B4 & B7; archive sections – B1.04, B1.07, B2.01, B2.02.	-	Roman Period 3
BF14	B13, B26	Pit	32.62m AOD. Soft, moist, dark grey/brown sandy-loam with charcoal and oyster flecks, and occasional stones, at least 1.51m by 0.48m and 0.23m deep. Published plan – Fig 12; published section – Fig 19, B.05, Fig 20, B.06. Archive plan – B1, B2 & B4; archive section – B2.01, B2.03, B5.03.	Medieval/post-medieval	Medieval/post-medieval

BF15	B14 (upper/middle), B27 (middle/lower)	Robber trench	32.54m AOD. East/west robber trench in Room P that joins north/south robber trench BF16, totalling 4.5m in total by 0.5-0.7m wide and 0.6m deep. Soft, moist medium/dark grey/brown sandy-loam with charcoal, oyster shell and mortar flecks. Published plan – Fig 12 & Fig 13. Archive plan – B1 & B2; archive section – B5.02.	Medieval/ post-medieval	Medieval
BF16	B15 (upper), B36, B37, B65	Robber trench	32.51m AOD. North/south robber trench in Room P that joins east/west robber trench BF15, totalling 4.5m in total by 0.5-0.7m wide and 0.5-0.6m deep. This robber trench may also have turned another 90° to the south, forming a three sides of robber trench. Roman wall foundation BF26 and BF27 had survived at the bottom of the trench. Soft, moist, medium grey/brown loamy-sandy-silt with charcoal, oyster, daub and CBM flecks, and occasional stones. Published plan – Fig 12 & Fig 13. Archive plan – B1; archive section – B1.01.	c AD 1200-1550	Medieval
BF17	B16 (cleaning), B43 (upper), B44 (upper), B45 (upper), B73	Pit	32.34m AOD. Soft, moist medium grey/brown loamy-sandy-silt with charcoal, oyster shell, daub and CBM flecks and occasional stones, 1.4m by 0.9m, not fully excavated to establish depth. Published plan – Fig 12. Archive plan – B1, B2 & B4.	c 1150-1375/1400	Medieval
BF18	-	Wall foundation	32.33m AOD. Two small patches of <i>in situ</i> Roman wall foundation aligned east/west to the north of Room P. Constructed of tile fragments and rounded stones set in mortar. Published plan – Fig 13. Archive plan – B1, B2 & B4.	-	Roman Period 3
BF19	B37	Robber trench	Part of BF16 (see above).	-	medieval
BF20	B38 (upper), B56 (lower), B64	Pit	32.54m AOD. Part of BF24. Friable/firm, moist, dark grey/brown clayey-silt with oyster shell and CBM flecks, 1.85m by 1.49m and 0.43-0.5m deep. Published plan – Fig 12 & Fig 13. Archive plan – B2; archive sections – B1.01 & B1.03.	Medieval/ post-medieval	Medieval/ post-medieval
BF21	B47	Part of BF3	Probably robber trench edge collapse. Soft, moist, medium grey/brown sandy-loam with charcoal, oyster and CBM flecks, and occasional stones. Published plan – Fig 12 & Fig 13. Archive plan – B2 & B4; archive section – B1.02.	Roman	Medieval
BF22	B48 (lower), B49	Part of BF3	Probably robber trench edge collapse. Soft, dry/moist. medium-dark brown/black sandy-loam with oyster shell and CBM flecks. Published plan – Fig 12. Archive plan – B2.	Roman, 3rd century	Medieval
BF23	-	Wall foundation	32.61m AOD. Very small fragment of <i>in situ</i> Roman wall foundation surviving in robber trench BF6/BF92 on the north-western corner of Room O. Made of septaria fragments in an off-white mortar. Published plans – Fig 13 & Fig 15. Archive plan – B1 & B24.	-	Roman Period 3
BF24	B57, B66, B89, B90 (middle)	Pit	32.54m AOD. Part of BF20. Cuts Roman floors and medieval robber trenches, 1.85m by 1.49m and 0.43-0.5m deep. Published plan – Fig 12; published section – Fig 20, B.06. Archive plan – B2; archive sections – B1.03, B1.07, B2.01.	AD 225/250-425	Medieval/ post-medieval
BF25	B81, <B82>, B100	Pit	32.39m AOD. In Room P. Cuts tessellated floor BF13 and had a whole pot with lid placed within it. Loose/soft, moist, medium yellow/brown sandy-silt with charcoal, oyster shell, CBM flecks and occasional stones, 0.28m diameter by 0.22m deep. Published plan – Fig 13; published section – Fig 20, B.08. Archive plan – B3 & B4; archive section – B1.04.	AD 125/150-280/320	Roman Period 3
BF26	-	Wall foundation	32.06m AOD. Room P. Probably part of the same Roman wall foundation as BF27 and robbed out by BF15/BF16, 0.4m wide. Belonging to a small structure within Room P or possibly even a smaller building from a later phase. East/west aligned and made of small	-	Roman Period 3

			rounded stones/septaria and brick/tile fragments set in mortar. Published plan – Fig 13. Archive plan – B2; archive section – B1.05.		
BF27	-	Wall foundation	32.06m AOD. Room P. Probably part of the same Roman wall foundation as BF26 and robbed out by BF15/BF16, 0.4m wide. Belonging to a small structure within Room P or possibly even a smaller building from a later phase. North/south aligned and made of small rounded stones/ septaria and brick/tile fragments set in mortar. Published plan – Fig 13; published section – Fig 20, B.06. Archive plan – B2; archive section – B1.07, B2.01.	-	Roman Period 3
BF28	B102	<i>Op sig</i> floor	31.95-32.25m AOD. Pile 38 and in section on north-west corner of BF15/BF16 which cuts through this sequence of stratigraphy. Sealed by BL7, seals BL16, the floor also slumps to the north probably due to an underlying feature, 0.06-0.1m thick. Published section – Fig 19, B.05, Fig 20, B.06. Archive section – B2.01, B2.02, B2.03.	Roman	Roman Period 2
BF29	B91 (lower)	Post-hole	32.03m AOD. Identified in base of robber trench BF15. Possibly associated with wall foundation BF26/BF27. Medium grey/brown sandy-silty-clay with occasional CBM flecks, 0.1m diameter by 0.3m deep. Published section – Fig 20, B.06. Archive plan – B2 & B3; archive section – B2.01.	Roman	Roman Period 3
BF30	-	Post-hole	32.49m AOD. Seen in western edge of robber trench BF16. Possibly associated with wall foundation BF26/BF27. Soft, moist, medium/dark orange/grey/brown sandy-silty-clay with occasional stones, CBM and <i>opus signinum</i> pieces, 0.16m diameter by 0.32m deep. Published section – Fig 20, B.06. Archive plan – B4; archive section – B2.01.	-	Roman Period 3
BF31	-	Pit	32.43m AOD. Cut by BF14, cuts BF15. Loose, moist, medium yellow/grey/brown sandy-silt with charcoal, oyster shell, daub and CBM flecks, and occasional stones, 0.83m by 0.53m and 0.15m deep. Published plan – Fig 12; published section – Fig 20, B.06. Archive plan – B3 & B4; archive section – B2.01.	-	Medieval/post-medieval
BF32	-	?Structural feature	32.7m AOD. Five large stones and a patch of white/grey mortar above tessellated floor BF13. Could be <i>in situ</i> structural remains (aligned east/west), 0.5m by 0.2-0.3m and 0.06m deep. Published plan – Fig 13; published section – Fig 20, B.07. Archive plan – B3, B4 & B7; archive section – B1.06.	-	Roman Period 3
BF33	-	Pit	32.4m AOD. Probable base of a post-Roman pit, not fully excavated. Firm, moist, medium-dark orange/grey/brown sandy-silty-clay with frequent stones, 0.75m by 0.62m. Published plan – Fig 12; published section – Fig 19, B.05. Archive plan – B4; archive section – B2.02.	-	Late Roman or post-Roman
BF34	-	Pit	32.43m AOD. Probable base of a post-Roman pit, not fully excavated. Firm, moist, medium-dark orange/grey/brown sandy-silty-clay with frequent charcoal and occasional oyster shell, daub, mortar flecks and stone, 0.9m by 0.65m. Published plan – Fig 12. Archive plan – B4.	-	Late Roman or post-Roman
BF35	-	Pit	32.43m AOD. Probable base of a post-Roman pit, not fully excavated. Firm, moist medium/dark orange sandy-silty-clay with frequent stones, 0.98 by 0.8m. Published plan – Fig 12. Archive plan – B4.	-	Late Roman or post-Roman
BF36	-	Modern truncation	Part of BF4, see above. Archive plan – B1, B2, B8 & B12.	-	Modern, 20th century

BF37	-	Modern truncation	32.41m AOD. Similar to BF1, BF2 and BF4/BF36. Area of modern truncation carried out by a mechanical excavator with a toothed bucket, probably carried out during the construction of the Mercury Theatre restaurant, and likely the result of attempts to remove a large obstruction such as a tree stump or large pieces of concrete. Has caused damage to Roman deposits underneath. Soft, moist, medium yellow/grey/brown sandy-loam, 1.8m by 0.62m and 0.33m deep. Published plan – Fig 12. Archive plan – B1, B2, B8, B12 & B13.	-	Modern, 20th century
BF38		Concrete footings	Not on plan, in far north-west corner of site. Probably associated with the construction of the Mercury restaurant.	-	Modern, 20th century
BF39	-	Concrete pad	32.36m AOD. Probably associated with the construction of the Mercury restaurant, 1.63m by 1.33m. Published plan – Fig 12 & Fig 14; published section – Fig 18, B.03. Archive plan – B1, B2, B8, B12, B13, B14, B15, B16 & B17; archive section – B6.01.	-	Modern, 20th century
BF40	-	Wall foundations	33.09m AOD. St Mary's Rectory, built 1873 and demolished in the mid-20th century. Constructed of lots of pebbles (flint) in a loose mortar, depths varied from 0.6-0.9m. Published plan – Fig 12; published sections – Fig 18, B.01, Fig 21, B.14, B.15. Archive plan – B1, B8, B9, B23 & B26; archive section – B7.05, B10.02, B13.01, B13.02.	-	Modern, 19th century
BF41	B108 (upper/middle), B133 (upper)	Robber trench	32.55m AOD. East/west robber trench between Room P and Q to the north and Rooms N, O and S to the south. Also recorded as BF6 further to the east. Fill A: very dark grey silt with oyster shell, CBM flecks and occasional stones. Fill B: soft brown silt with CBM and mortar flecks and occasional septaria pieces. 8.19m long (BF6 & BF41) by c 0.7-1.0m wide, 0.3m deep. Roman wall foundation BF46 had survived in the base of BF41. Published plan – Fig 12 & Fig 13. Archive plan – B2 & B8.	AD 225/250-425	Medieval
BF42	B109 (upper), B112 (north), B113 (north), B183 (from within stone/mortar)	Robber trench	32.27-32.43m AOD. North/south robber trench, 0.13-0.3m deep, to the west of Room Q and Room R. Roman wall foundation BF77 was found in base of the robber trench in Pile 39 far north-western corner of site. Fill A: very dark grey silt with oyster shell and CBM flecks and occasional stones. Fill B: soft brown silt with CBM and mortar flecks and occasional septaria pieces. Published plans – Figs 12-14; published sections – Fig 18, B.01, B.03, Fig 21, B.13. Archive plan – B2, B8, B12, B13 & B19; archive section – B6.01, B10.01, B10.02.	c AD 1200-1550	Medieval
BF43	B110, B111	Pit	32.43m AOD. Soft, moist dark grey/brown sand with charcoal and oyster and occasional stones, 1.19m by 0.77m and 0.28m deep. Published plan – Fig 12. Archive plan – B8 & B12; archive section – B6.05, B9.02.	19th-20th century	Modern, 19th-20th century
BF44	B114, B128	Robber trench	32.4m AOD. Part of BF67. East/west robber trench or possibly even the core of wall foundation BF68. Loose/soft, moist, dark grey/brown sandy-silt with occasional charcoal, oyster shell and daub flecks, and occasional stone, at least 3.22m long, 0.65m wide, 0.14m deep. Published section – Fig 19, B.04. Archive plan – B2, B8, B12 & B13; archive section – B9.03, B11.01.	AD 225/250-425	Roman Period 3
BF45	B115	Pit	32.66m AOD. Soft, moist, dark grey/brown silty-clayey-loam with charcoal, oyster shell and CBM, 1.66m by 1.14m and 0.11m deep. Published plan – Fig 12; published section – Fig 21, B.13. Archive plan – B2 & B8; archive section – B9.01, B10.01.	AD 140-400	Late Roman or post-Roman



BF46	-	Wall foundation	32.25m AOD. East/west Roman wall foundation surviving in the base of robber trench BF6/BF41. Part of the southern wall of Room Q and the northern wall of Room S. Made of fragments of brick/tile laid horizontally and set in a weak yellow mortar with small stones. Published plan – Fig 13. Archive plan – B2 & B8.	-	Roman Period 3
BF47	B116 (upper), B129	?Gully	32.41m AOD. East/west ?gully, probably associated with BF50 and nearby post-holes/stakeholes. Soft, moist, medium grey/brown sandy-loam with charcoal, oyster shell, daub and CBM flecks, 2m long by 0.4m wide and 0.1m deep. Published plan – Fig 12. Archive plan – B2, B8 & B12; archive section – B7.01, B9.07.	AD 225/250-425	?Medieval/post-medieval/modern
BF48	B117 (BF48/BF50), B122	Pit/post-hole	32.39m AOD. Or part of the terminal of BF50. Friable, dry/moist, dark grey/brown sandy-loam with charcoal, oyster shell and CBM flecks, and occasional stones, 0.36m by 0.28m and 0.26m deep. Published plan – Fig 12. Archive plan – B8; archive section – B9.04.	Medieval/post-medieval	Medieval/post-medieval
BF49	B127	Post-hole	32.39m AOD. Post-hole (possibly forming a wall buttress or support) on northern edge of wall foundation BF68. Packed with septaria. Soft, moist, dark grey/brown sandy-loam with charcoal, oyster shell and CBM flecks, 0.64m by 0.61m and 0.5m deep. Published plan – Fig 13; published section – Fig 19. Archive plan – B8 & B12; archive section – B9.06.	AD 160-260	Roman Period 3
BF50	B124, B125	?Gully	32.39m AOD. North/south ?gully, probably associated with BF47 and nearby post-holes/stakeholes. Friable, dry, dark grey/brown sandy-loam with charcoal, oyster shell, daub and CBM flecks, and occasional stones, at least 1.27m long by 0.5m wide and 0.22m deep. Published plan – Fig 12. Published section – Fig 18, B.01. Archive plan – B8; archive section – B9.04, B9.05, B10.02.	Late 3rd-4th century	?Medieval/post-medieval/modern
BF51	B130 (upper) B131 (upper), B143, B144	Pit	32.43m AOD. Appeared to be cut by robber trenches BF41 & BF42, so could potentially be late Roman/early medieval activity. Possibly part of BF101. Soft, moist, mid-brown very mixed sandy-silt with common stone and inclusions of building materials. Not fully exposed but at least 1.68m by 1.21m, and not bottomed but over 1m deep. Published plan – Fig 12; published section – Fig 21, B.13. Archive plan – B2 & B8; archive section – B10.01.	4th century AD	Late Roman or post-Roman
BF52	B165	Post-hole	32.34m AOD. Loose/soft, dry, medium grey/brown sandy-silt with charcoal and oyster shell flecks, c 0.26m diameter and 0.2m deep. Published plan – Fig 12. Archive plan – B2 & B10; archive section – B7.02.	Roman	?Medieval/post-medieval/modern
BF53	-	Stakehole	32.42m AOD. Soft, moist dark grey/brown sandy-loam, c 0.07m diameter, 0.12m deep. Published plan – Fig 12. Archive plan – B2.	-	?Medieval/post-medieval/modern
BF54	-	Stakehole	32.42m AOD. Soft, moist dark grey/brown sandy-loam, c 0.05m diameter, 0.10m deep. Published plan – Fig 12. Archive plan – B2.	-	?Medieval/post-medieval/modern
BF55	-	Stakehole	32.42m AOD. Soft, moist dark grey/brown sandy-loam, c 0.07m diameter, 0.07m deep. Published plan – Fig 12. Archive plan – B2.	-	?Medieval/post-medieval/modern
BF56	-	Stakehole	32.42m AOD. Soft, moist dark grey/brown sandy-loam, c 0.06m diameter, 0.16m deep. Published plan – Fig 12. Archive plan – B2.	-	?Medieval/post-medieval/modern
BF57	-	Stakehole	32.42m AOD. Soft, moist dark grey/brown sandy-loam, c 0.05m diameter, 0.08m deep. Published plan – Fig 12. Archive plan – B2.	-	?Medieval/post-medieval/modern

BF58	-	Stakehole	32.42m AOD. Soft, moist dark grey/brown sandy-loam, c 0.07m diameter, 0.10m deep. Published plan – Fig 12. Archive plan – B2.	-	?Medieval/post-medieval/modern
BF59	-	Stakehole	32.42m AOD. Soft, moist dark grey/brown sandy-loam, c 0.04m diameter, 0.02m deep. Published plan – Fig 12. Archive plan – B2.	-	?Medieval/post-medieval/modern
BF60	-	Stakehole	32.42m AOD. Soft, moist dark grey/brown sandy-loam, c 0.05m diameter, 0.10m deep. Published plan – Fig 12. Archive plan – B2.	-	?Medieval/post-medieval/modern
BF61	-	Stakehole	32.42m AOD. Soft, moist dark grey/brown sandy-loam, c 0.05m diameter, 0.02m deep. Published plan – Fig 12. Archive plan – B2.	-	?Medieval/post-medieval/modern
BF62	-	Stakehole	32.42m AOD. Soft, moist dark grey/brown sandy-loam, c 0.05m diameter, 0.10m deep. Published plan – Fig 12. Archive plan – B2.	-	?Medieval/post-medieval/modern
BF63	-	Stakehole	32.34m AOD. Soft, moist dark grey/brown sandy-loam, c 0.06m diameter, 0.06m deep. Published plan – Fig 12. Archive plan – B2.	-	?Medieval/post-medieval/modern
BF64	-	Stakehole	32.34m AOD. Soft, moist dark grey/brown sandy-loam, c 0.07m diameter, 0.10m deep. Published plan – Fig 12. Archive plan – B2.	-	?Medieval/post-medieval/modern
BF65	-	Stakehole	32.34m AOD. Soft, moist dark grey/brown sandy-loam, c 0.07m diameter, 0.13m deep. Published plan – Fig 12. Archive plan – B2.	-	?Medieval/post-medieval/modern
BF66	B181	?Pit	32.12m AOD. Pile 40. Seen in section only. Sealed by BL50 and cutting BL51, but could actually just be part of BL51. Soft, moist, medium yellow/grey/brown sandy-silt with charcoal, oyster shell, daub and CBM flecks, 0.23m deep. Published section – Fig 21, B.14. Archive plan – B2; archive section – B7.05.	Roman	Roman Period 2
BF67	B184, B201	Robber trench	32.4m AOD. Part of BF44. East/west robber trench or possibly even the core of wall foundation BF68. Loose, moist, dark grey sandy-silt with occasional charcoal and daub flecks, frequent gravel and stones, at least 3.22m long, 0.13-0.3m wide, 0.09m deep. Published plans – Fig 13 & Fig 14; published section – Fig 19, B.04. Archive plan – B13 & B14; archive section – B7.01, B11.01.	4th century AD	Roman Period 3
BF68	B187 (from vertical black silt band), B188 (from within mortar/tile structure), B197, B198 (lower stone/gravel fills), B199 (vertical grey silt band N. side of cut), B247 (CBM from plinth)	Wall foundation	32.08m AOD. East/west Roman wall foundation to south of Room R/north of Room Q. 2.6m long, 0.7m wide and >0.4m deep. Constructed of a layer of small to medium pebbles (c 0.17m thick) on top of a layer of larger pebbles (c 0.25-0.3m thick) all set in a cream-coloured sandy mortar. On top was a single layer of <i>tegula</i> fragments set horizontally on along both faces of the wall with their flange/lip on the outside and facing upwards. These fragments had mortar on their upper surfaces with one patch displaying a flattened surface. The centre-line of the wall (between the <i>tegula</i> fragments) – numbered separately as BF67 – is probably part of a later robber trench. Published plans – Fig 13 & Fig 14; published sections – Fig 19, B.04, Fig 21, B.16. Archive plan – B13, B14 & B15; archive section – B6.02, B7.01, B8.01, B11.01.	AD 160-260	Roman Period 3
BF69	B190, B192	Pit	32.22m AOD. Pit containing a near complete vessel with a piece of tile above it that may have been used as a lid, 0.17m diameter and 0.11m deep. Cuts BL31. Published plan – Fig 13 & Fig 14; published section – Fig 19. Archive plan – B13 & B14; archive section – B7.03.	AD 125/150-280/320	Late Roman/post-Roman

BF70	-	Stakehole	32.14m AOD. Soft, moist dark grey/brown sandy-loam, c 0.08m diameter, 0.15m deep. Published plan – Fig 12 & Fig 14. Archive plan – B14.	-	?Medieval/post-medieval/modern
BF71	-	Stakehole	32.25m AOD. Soft, moist dark grey/brown sandy-loam, c 0.05m diameter, 0.15m deep. Published plan – Fig 12 & Fig 14. Archive plan – B14.	-	?Medieval/post-medieval/modern
BF72	-	Stakehole	32.3m AOD. Soft, moist dark grey/brown sandy-loam, 0.2m by 0.15m, 0.15m deep. Published plan – Fig 12 & Fig 14. Archive plan – B14; archive section – B7.04.	-	?Medieval/post-medieval/modern
BF73	-	Stakehole	32.24m AOD. Soft, moist dark grey/brown sandy-loam, c 0.08m diameter, 0.15m deep. Published plan – Fig 12 & Fig 14. Archive plan – B14.	-	?Medieval/post-medieval/modern
BF74	-	Post-hole	31.6m AOD. Post-hole below wall foundation BF68, cut into early quarry pit deposits, possibly representing an early timber-post wall replaced with the stone foundation, 0.23m diameter, 0.35m deep. Soft, moist, medium grey/brown sandy-silt with charcoal flecks and occasional stones. Published plan – Fig 13; published section – Fig 21, B.16. Archive plan – B15; archive section – B6.02.	-	Roman Period 3
BF75	B202	Post-hole	31.6m AOD. Post-hole below wall foundation BF68, cut into early quarry pit deposits, possibly representing an early timber-post wall replaced with the stone foundation, 0.17m diameter, 0.6m deep. Soft, moist medium grey/brown sandy-silt with charcoal flecks and occasional stones. Published plan – Fig 13. Archive plan – B15 & B19; archive section – B6.03.	Roman	Roman Period 3
BF76	-	Void beneath BF78	31.33-31.48m AOD. Pile 39. Sealed by burnt wooden floor BF78, seals BL69. The floor, constructed of wooden planks, appears to have collapsed into a void (c 0.15m deep) beneath. Most likely part of the floor of one of the fortress barrack-blocks which was burnt during the Boudiccan revolt. Published section – Fig 20, B.10. Archive plan – B19; archive section – B6.04.	-	Roman Period 1
BF77	-	Wall foundation	32.13m AOD. Pile 39. North/south Roman wall foundation in base of robber trench BF42. Part of the western wall of Room R. Constructed of medium-large water-worn pebbles in a loose mortar with very rare Roman brick/tile fragments. Built on natural ground level. Published plans – Fig 13, Fig 16 & Fig 17. Published section – Fig 18, B.03. Archive plan – B19; archive section – B6.01.	-	Roman Period 3
BF78	<B214> carbonised planks	Burnt wooden planks	31.37-31.58m AOD. Pile 39. Sealed by BL49, seals BL69 and BL76. Burnt wooden planks, 0.02-0.03m thick, from the floor of a building destroyed during the Boudiccan revolt. Plank BF78a was on top of wall plinth BF79, plank BF78b south and plank BF78c had fallen into base of void BF76. Published plans – Fig 16 & Fig 17; published section – Fig 20, B.10. Archive plan – B19 & B20; archive section – B6.04, B6.05.	Roman	Roman Period 1
BF79	B235	Wall plinth	31.13-31.44m AOD. Mortar and pebble plinth of a fortress period barrack block. Published plans – Fig 16 & Fig 17; published section – Fig 20, B.10. Archive plan – B20; archive section – B6.04, B6.05.	-	Roman Period 1
BF80	B215, B217, B224, B232	Quarry pit	31.26-31.5m AOD. Lift-pit. Sealed by BL72 and BL75. Large, deep pit, extent not determined (potentially well-over 2.5 by 2.5m), c 1m deep. Wall foundation BF68 was constructed on top of the pit, which could explain why wall BF68 does not survive well. Loose/soft, moist. light-medium-dark yellow/green/grey/brown sandy-silty-clay with	AD 43-120	Roman Period 1

			charcoal, oyster shell and frequent stone. Published plans – Fig 16 & Fig 17; published section – Fig 18, B.03, Fig 19, B.04. Archive plan – B16; archive section – B6.01, B11.01.		
BF81	-	?Gully/beam slot	31.38m AOD. Pile 39. Cuts BL73 and BF79, sealed by BL69. Grey/cream sandy-silt, over 0.94m long and c 0.32m wide, 0.27m deep. Published plan – Fig 16; published section – Fig 18, B.03. Archive plan – B19 & B20; archive section – B6.01, B6.05.	-	Roman Period 1
BF82	-	Stakehole	31.99m AOD. Cuts BL58. Soft, moist, medium-dark grey/brown silty-clay with occasional oyster shell and daub flecks, 0.08m diameter, 0.25m deep. Archive plan – B15; archive section – B8.01.	-	Roman Period 2
BF83	-	Pit	31.45m AOD. Lift-pit. Sealed by BF84, backfilled with soil layers BL78. Loose/soft, moist, medium yellow/green/grey/brown sandy-silt, full extent not exposed and not bottomed (over 1.1m by 0.61m and 0.5m deep). Published plans – Fig 16 & Fig 17; published section – Fig 20, B.11. Archive plan – B16 & B17; archive section – B12.01, B12.04.	-	Roman Period 1
BF84	241, 242	?Remnant of burnt wooden floor	31.26-31.43m AOD. Lift-pit. Sealed by BL77, seals BF83/BL78. Possibly similar to BF78 or could just be more Boudiccan demolition debris. Charcoal-rich lens with some burnt daub mixed in, full extent not exposed (over 0.9m by 0.25m and 0.08m deep). Published plans – Fig 16 & Fig 17; published section – Fig 20, B.11. Archive plan – B16; archive section – B12.01, B12.04.	Roman	Roman Period 1
BF85	245 (upper fill), 246 (lower)	?Pit	32.16m AOD. Lift-pit (mostly in section only). Cuts BL58. Firm, dry, mixture of silt and Boudiccan demolition debris, no measurements taken. Archive plan – B15 & B16.	AD 43-100	Roman Period 2
BF86	-	?Pit	32.43m AOD. Pile 39. Possible pit or slumping of BL31 towards foundation BF77. Seen in section only, but could explain blurring of layers in that section of the pile. Not photographed with a label. Soft, moist, dark grey silt mixed with Boudiccan destruction debris, c 0.6m deep. Published section – Fig 18, B.03. Archive section – B6.01.	-	Late Roman/ post-Roman
BF87	257	Pit	32.88m AOD. Soft, moist, dark brown/black sandy-silt with CBM flecks and very frequent CBM pieces, 0.97m by 0.74m and 0.21m deep. Published plan – Fig 12. Archive plan – B1.	AD 160-260	Late Roman or post-Roman
BF88	B260 (cl above BL5 & BF88), B266, B267 (upper), B268 (upper), B269 (middle), B270, B273, B382 (middle/lower)	Trench	32.88m AOD. Long, straight-sided trench excavated through Roman archaeology, 6.08m long, 1.25m wide, 1.31m deep. Possibly an old archaeological trench or perhaps relating to the civil war. Soft, moist dark grey/brown sandy-loam with charcoal, oyster shell and CBM flecks. Published plan – Fig 12; published section – Fig 21, B.12. Archive plan – B1, B2, B21 & B23; archive section – B3.02, B4.03, B8.02, B8.03.	Post-medieval	Post-medieval
BF89	B258, B259	Pit	32.87m AOD. Soft, moist, dark grey silt with charcoal and CBM flecks, not fully exposed c 1.91m by at least 1.37m and 0.28m deep. Published plan – Fig 12. Archive plan – B1.	AD 280-400	Late Roman or post-Roman
BF90	B262 (lower)	Pit	32.87m AOD. Soft, moist, dark grey silt with CBM flecks and occasional gravel, not fully exposed (at least 1.17m by 0.97m) and 0.25m deep. Published plan – Fig 12. Archive plan – B1.	AD 275-400	Late Roman or post-Roman
BF91	-	Concrete pads	33.15m AOD. Concrete pads associated with the construction of the Mercury restaurant. Published plan – Fig 12. Archive plan – B1, B2 & B21.	-	Modern, 20th century

BF92	B271, B272, B283 (upper/middle), B290 (middle), B313 (paint pot), B368 (upper/middle), B369 (upper/middle), B394 (upper)	Robber trench	32.85-32.93m AOD. North/south robber trench between Room S and Room O. Soft, moist, medium yellow/grey/brown sandy-silty-clay with charcoal, oyster shell, daub, CBM and mortar flecks, and occasional stones, c 5.25m long, 0.55m wide, not fully excavated (over 0.57m deep). Published plan – Fig 12 & Fig 13. Archive plan – B1, B21 & B23; archive section – B3.01.	AD 200+	Medieval
BF93	274	Post-hole	32.88m AOD. With Roman building materials used as packing. Soft, moist, dark grey/brown sandy-silty-loam with CBM flecks, 0.32m diameter, 0.36m deep. Published plan – Fig 12. Archive plan – B1, B2, B24 & B26; archive section – B8.03.	Post-medieval	Post-medieval
BF94	-	Tessellated floor	32.58m AOD. Room O, 4.5m by 1.65m. Set on an <i>opus signinum</i> base (not separately numbered), 0.07m deep. Seals BL80b. Published plans – Fig 13 & Fig 15; published section – Fig 20, B.09, Fig 21, B.12. Archive plan – B1, B2, B21, B24 & B26; archive section – B3.01, B4.03, B12.03.	-	Roman Period 3
BF95	B276 (lower), B277 (middle), B282	Pit	32.9m AOD. Firm, moist, dark grey/brown sandy-loam with charcoal, oyster shell and CBM flecks, and occasional stones, 11.4m by at least 0.95m and 0.38m deep. Published plan – Fig 12. Archive plan – B1.	4th century AD	Late Roman or post-Roman
BF96	-	VOID	-	-	-
BF97	B286	Pit	32.83m AOD. Loose, dry, dark grey/brown silt with oyster shell and CBM flecks, and frequent stones and gravel, 1.23m long, 0.44m wide and 0.2m deep. Published plan – Fig 12. Archive plan – B1; archive section – B8.05.	AD 240-380	Late Roman or post-Roman
BF98	-	VOID	-	-	-
BF99	B307	Construction cut	32.58m AOD. For wall foundation BF7. Loose/soft, moist, medium grey/brown sandy-silt with charcoal and CBM flecks, 3.1m long by 0.3m wide and 0.12m deep. Published plans – Fig 13 & Fig 15; published section – Fig 20, B.09. Archive plan – B1, B2, B22, B24 & B26; archive section – B12.03.	Roman	Roman Period 3
BF100	B310 (upper), B314	Pit	32.5m AOD. Soft, wet, medium yellow/grey/brown clayey-loam with charcoal, oyster shell and CBM flecks, not fully exposed (at least 0.82m by 0.65m and 0.2m deep. Published plan – Fig 12. Archive plan – B21; archive section – B12.02.	AD 250/275-425	Late Roman or post-Roman
BF101	B330, B331, B332, B354 (middle/lower)	Pit	32.67m AOD. Possibly part of BF51. Soft, moist, medium-dark grey sandy-silt, as exposed 1.06m by 0.45m, not fully excavated (at least 0.6m deep). Published plan – Fig 12. Archive plan – B2, B22 & B23; archive section – B13.01.	AD 150/180-400	Late Roman or post-Roman
BF102	-	?Mortar floor	32.02m AOD. Seen in section underneath the floor of Room O (on edge of robber trench BF92). Sealed by BL80b. Part of BL86. Cream mortar floor on a bed of water-worn pebbles.	-	Roman Period 2
BF103	B366 (lower), B367 (lower)	Pit	32.5m AOD. Appears to have been cut by robber trench BF92. Firm, dry, medium brown/cream sandy-silty-clay with CBM, mortar and plaster flecks, not fully exposed (at least 0.8m by 0.65m and 0.15m deep). Published plan – Fig 12. Archive plan – B2.	Roman	Late Roman or post-Roman

BF104	-	Pit	32.58m AOD. Firm, dry medium brown/cream sandy-silty-clay with CBM, mortar and plaster flecks, at least 0.83m by 0.53m and 0.1m deep. Published plan – Fig 12. Archive plan – B2.	-	Late Roman or post-Roman
BF105	-	Wall plinth	31.6m AOD. Pile 42. Sealed by BL92, possibly contemporary with BL91. Part of the wall plinth for one of the barrack blocks. Constructed of mortar and pebbles, 0.28m deep. Published plan – Fig 16; published section – Fig 18, B.02. Archive section – B4.01.	-	Roman Period 1
BF106	-	Pit	32.8m AOD. Soft, moist dark grey silt with charcoal and oyster shell flecks, not fully exposed (at least 1.32m by 0.6m), not excavated. Published plan – Fig 12. Archive plan – B26.	-	Late Roman or post-Roman
BF107	-	Construction cut	32.9m AOD. Construction cut for adjacent stairwell that leads into the theatre basement. Loose, soft, moist, medium orange sand. Published plan – Fig 12. Archive plan – B26.	-	Modern, 20th century
BF108	B392 (upper/middle)	Robber trench	32.81m AOD. East/west robber trench to the south of Room O. Soft, moist medium grey/brown sandy-silt with charcoal, oyster shell and CBM flecks and frequent stones, at least 3.1m long by 0.7m wide, not excavated to establish depth. Published plan – Fig 12 & Fig 13. Archive plan – B26.	Roman	Medieval
BF109	-	Service	32.88m AOD. Deeper, sand-filled section of drain BF9. Loose/soft, moist, medium orange sand with occasional gravel. Published plan – Fig 12. Archive plan – B26.	-	Modern, 20th century
BF110	-	Construction cut	32.79m AOD. Similar to BF107. Firm, dry dark grey sandy-silt with charcoal, oyster shell, CBM flecks and frequent gravel. Published plan – Fig 12. Archive plan – B26.	-	Modern, 20th century
BF111	-	Pit	32.77m AOD. Probably associated with construction of the theatre or restaurant. Loose, moist, medium grey/brown sand with abundant gravel. Published plan – Fig 12. Archive plan – B26.	-	Modern, 20th century
BF112	-	Pit	32.77m AOD. Probably associated with construction of the theatre or restaurant. Loose, moist, medium grey/brown sand with abundant gravel. Published plan – Fig 12. Archive plan – B26.	-	Modern, 20th century
BL1	B2, B20, B22, B26, B118, B119, B120, B121, B255, B256, B264, B265, B388	Buried topsoil/cultivated soil	32.33-33.24m AOD. Probably similar to the medieval/post-medieval cultivated soils seen in Area A. Soft, moist dark grey/brown sandy-loam with charcoal, oyster shell, CBM and daub flecks and frequent stones. Published section – Fig 18, B.01, B.02, Fig 21, B.14. Archive plan – B21 & B25; archive section – B4.02, B7.05, B8.05, B10.02, B12.02, B13.01.	AD 1200-1550	Post-medieval/modern
BL2	-	Make-up/levelling layer	32.33-32.43m AOD. Patchy remains within Room R on northern edge of site, also recorded as BL31 and BL32. Probably seals Roman Period 3 structural remains. Soft, moist, medium yellow/brown sandy-loam with charcoal, oyster shell, daub, CBM, mortar flecks and occasional stones. Published plan – Fig 12. Archive plan – B1 & B2.	-	Late Roman into the medieval period
BL3	Cleaning: B17; SQ AY: B106; SQ AZ: B74, B75, B77, B78	Demolition debris	32.54-32.62m AOD. Seals Roman floor layers BF13 and BL23 in Room P. Friable, dry/moist, medium yellow/orange/brown sandy-silt with charcoal, oyster shell, daub, CBM and mortar flecks, and occasional stones, c 0.1-0.15m thick. Published plan – Fig 12;	AD 300-400	Late Roman into the medieval period



			published section – Fig 20, B.06. Archive plan – B1 & B2; archive section – B1.07, B2.01.		
BL4	B4, B10, B11, B18, B19, B21, B25, B34, B35, B39, B40, B50, B51, B52, B53, B54, B55, B58, B59, B60, B61, B62, <B79>, B80, B123, B136, B137, B140, B141, B142, B145, B146, B147, B148, B149, B150, B151, B152, B156, B157, B163, B164	Demolition debris	32.26-32.55m AOD. Sealed by BL30, seals BL47 in area of Room Q. Soft, moist, medium yellow/grey/brown sandy-clay with charcoal, oyster shell and CBM flecks and occasional stones, 0.04-0.07m thick. Published plan – Fig 12; published sections – Fig 18, B.01, Fig 21, B.14. Archive plan – B1, B2 & B8; archive section – B7.05, B10.02.  <i>Grid squares for finds: Cleaning: B4, B10, B18, B19, B21, B25, &lt;B79&gt;, B80, B123, B136, B137, B164; SQ A: B34, B35, B39, B40; SQ B: B11, B50, B51, B52, B53, B54, B55, B58, B59; SQ C: B60, B61, B62; SQ D: B140; SQ E: B141; SQ F: B142; SQ G: B163; SQ I: B145; SQ J: B146; SQ K: B149, B150; SQ L: B151; SQ O: B147, B152; SQ P: B148; SQ R: B157; SQ V: B156</i>	Late Roman to medieval (with post-medieval intrusions)	Late Roman into the medieval period
BL5	<u>Room O:</u> B275, B291, B292, B293, B294, B295, B296, B297, B298, B299, B301, B302, B303, B304, B305, B308, B309, B314, B315, B319, B320, B325, B335, B342, B343, B347, B349, B350, B351, B352, B355, B356, B357, B376 <u>Room S:</u> B287, B306, B311, B312, B316, B317, B318, B321, B322, B323, B324, B326, B327, B328, B329, B333, B334, B336, B337, B338, B339, B340, B341, B344, B345, B346, B348, B353, B358, B359, B360, B361, B362, B363, B364, B365, B375, B377, B378, B389, B390, B393 <u>Cleaning:</u> B281, B288, B300	Demolition debris	32.59-32.9m AOD. Seals Roman floors BF94 in Room O and BL79 in Room S. Soft/firm, moist, medium yellow/grey/brown sandy-silty-clay with charcoal, oyster shell, mortar flecks and occasional stones, 0.1-0.5m thick. Published plans – Fig 12 & Fig 15; published section – Fig 21, B.15. Archive plan – B1, B21, B22, B23 & B24; archive section – B3.01, B3.02, B13.01, B13.02.  <i>Grid squares for finds</i> <u>Room O:</u> SQ AA: mid/lower B291, lower B350; SQ AB: B298, B351 (lower); SQ AC: upper B299, mid B303, lower B347, B349; SQ AD: B319, lower B325, B352, B355, B356; SQ AE: upper B294, B302, lower B342; SQ AF: upper B296, mid B305, B309, B315, lower B314, B320, B343, B376; SQ AG: B275, upper B295, lower B297, B335; SQ AH: upper B292, B293, lower B308, B357; SQ AI: lower B301; SQ AJ: lower B304. <u>Room S:</u> SQ AK: lower B348; SQ AL: upper B323, lower B306, B324, B346; SQ AM: upper B327, lower BB328, B329, B360, B362, B363; SQ AN: B359, upper B336, B337, B345, mid B340, B342, lower B353, B358, B365; SQ AO: mid B333, lower B344, B361, B364, large sheet B378; SQ AP: lower B326; SQ AQ: B287, upper-mid B321, B322, mid-lower B318; SQ AR: upper B311, B312, lower B316, B317, B375; SQ AS: B334, upper B338, lower B339, B377; SQ AT: B389, B390; SQ AU: B393.	Late Roman to medieval (with post-medieval intrusions)	Late Roman into the medieval period
BL6	B7, B278, B279,	Demolition	32.76-32.87m AOD. Seals tessellated floor BF10 in Room N. Soft, moist, medium	AD 110-200	Late Roman into the

	B284, B285, B374	debris	yellow/grey/brown sandy-clay with charcoal, oyster shell, daub, CBM and mortar flecks and occasional stones, 0.05-0.15m thick. Published plan – Fig 12; published section – Fig 18, B.02. Archive plan – B1; archive section – B4.02. <i>Grid squares for finds: SQ AV: lower B374; SQ AW: lower B284, B285; SQ AX: B7, B278, upper B279.</i>		medieval period
BL7	B101	Make-up/levelling layer	32.09-32.42m AOD. Pile 38 and in section on north-west corner of BF15/BF16 which cuts through this sequence of stratigraphy. Sealed by BL9, seals BF28. Loose, moist, light yellow/brown sandy-clay with charcoal and CBM flecks, 0.06-0.18m thick. Published section – Fig 19, B.05, Fig 20, B.06. Archive section – B2.01, B2.02, B2.03.	Roman	Roman Period 2
BL8	<B33>	Organic silt	32.47m AOD. Soft, moist, dark brown organic silt surrounding lock-plate within BL4, could represent decomposed wood, 0.04m thick. Archive plan – B1 & B6.	-	Late Roman into the medieval period
BL9	-	Metalled surface or floor base	32.18-32.37m AOD. Pile 38 and in section on north-west corner of BF15/BF16 which cuts through this sequence of stratigraphy. Pile 38 – sealed by BL24, seals BL7. Edge of BF15/BF16 – Sealed by BL15, seals BL7. Loose, moist, medium yellow/brown sandy-silt compacted with abundant water-worn gravel and stones, 0.05-0.1m thick. Published section – Fig 19, B.05, Fig 20, B.06. Archive section – B2.01, B2.02, B2.03.	-	Roman Period 2
BL10	-	Demolition debris	32.64m AOD. Small patch of <i>opus signinum</i> , probably demolition debris associated with BL11. Recorded in section only, cut by BF6 and BF8, sealed by BL1 and BL3, seals BL11, 0.03m thick. Archive section – B1.05.	-	Late Roman into the medieval period
BL11	-	Demolition debris	32.61m AOD. Recorded in section only, cut by BF6 and BF8, sealed by BL10, seals BL12. Demolition layer associated with Room P. Firm, moist, medium yellow/brown sandy-clay with common stones, 0.28m thick. Archive section – B1.05.	-	Late Roman into the medieval period
BL12	-	?Make-up layer	32.31m AOD. Recorded in section only, cut by BF6, BF8 and BF26, sealed by BL11. Soft, moist, dark yellow/brown sandy-silt with oyster shell, CBM flecks and frequent stones, full depth not established. Archive section – B1.05.	-	Roman Period 2
BL13	B76, <B83>, B84	Occupation layer/demolition debris	32.49m AOD. One of several mixed layers over tessellated floor BF13 and around structural feature BF32 in Room P (BL13, BL17, BL18, BL19, BL20, BL21). Layers were so mixed the stratigraphy was never fully resolved. Soft, moist, dark yellow/brown sandy-silt with charcoal, oyster shell and CBM flecks, and occasional stones, c 0.03m thick. Published section – Fig 20, B.06. Archive section – B2.01.	AD 225/250-425	Roman Period 3
BL14	-	Make-up/levelling layer	32.28-32.56m AOD. Seen in section on north-west corner of BF15/BF16 which cuts through this sequence of stratigraphy. Sealed by BF13, seals BL15. Friable, dry/moist, light-medium grey/brown sandy-silty-clay with occasional charcoal and chalk flecks, common stone, 0.04-0.15m thick. Published section – Fig 19, B.05, Fig 20, B.06, B.07 & B.08. Archive section – B1.04, B1.06, B2.01, B2.02.	-	Roman Period 2
BL15	-	Make-up/levelling layer	32.38m AOD. Seen in section on north-west corner of BF15/BF16 which cuts through this sequence of stratigraphy. Sealed by BL14, seals BL9. Firm, dry/moist, light orange/brown sandy-silty-clay with occasional charcoal, CBM and chalk flecks, common stone, 0.05m thick. Published section – Fig 20, B.06. Archive section – B2.01.	-	Roman Period 2
BL16	B103	Make-up/	31.83-32.17m AOD. Pile 38 and in section on north-west corner of BF15/BF16 which cuts	AD 43-100	Roman Period 2

		levelling layer	through this sequence of stratigraphy. Sealed by BF28, seals BL25. Soft, moist, medium yellow/grey/brown sandy-silty-clay with occasional charcoal and daub flecks, and occasional stones, 0.15-0.2m thick. Published section – Fig 19, B.05, Fig 20, B.06. Archive plan – B2; archive section – B2.01, B2.02, B2.03.		
BL17	B98, B99, B105	Make-up/ demolition debris	32.47-32.76m AOD. One of several mixed layers over tessellated floor BF13 and around structural feature BF32 in Room P (BL13, BL17, BL18, BL19, BL20, BL21). Layers were so mixed the stratigraphy was never fully resolved. Soft, moist, medium yellow/brown sandy-clay with charcoal, oyster shell, daub, CBM and mortar flecks, and occasional stones, 0.06-0.13m thick. Published section – Fig 20, B.06, B.07 & B.08. Archive plan – B3 & B7; archive section – B1.04, B1.06, B2.01.	AD 160-260	Roman Period 3
BL18	B94	Mortar deposit	32.39m AOD. One of several mixed layers over tessellated floor BF13 and around structural feature BF32 in Room P (BL13, BL17, BL18, BL19, BL20, BL21). Layers were so mixed the stratigraphy was never fully resolved. However, mortar spread BL18 and BL21 appear to be associated with the construction of BF32, with BL21 located beneath this feature. Off white mortar in a medium yellow/brown clayey-sand, 0.03m thick. Published section – Fig 20, B.08. Archive plan – B3; archive section – B1.04.	AD 225-275/300	Roman Period 3
BL19	<B95>, B96	Occupation layer/ demolition debris	32.47m AOD. One of several mixed layers over tessellated floor BF13 and around structural feature BF32 in Room P (BL13, BL17, BL18, BL19, BL20, BL21). Layers were so mixed the stratigraphy was never fully resolved. Soft, moist, medium yellow/orange/grey/brown sandy-silt with charcoal and oyster flecks, 0.02m thick. Published section – Fig 20, B.06. Archive section – B2.01.	-	Roman Period 3
BL20	<B97>	Charcoal deposit	32.4-32.51m AOD. One of several mixed layers over tessellated floor BF13 and around structural feature BF32 in Room P (BL13, BL17, BL18, BL19, BL20, BL21). Layers were so mixed the stratigraphy was never fully resolved. 0.05-0.1m thick. Published section – Fig 20, B.06. Archive plan – B4 & B7; archive section – B2.01.	-	Roman Period 3
BL21	-	Mortar deposit	32.31-32.38m AOD. One of several mixed layers over tessellated floor BF13 and around structural feature BF32 in Room P (BL13, BL17, BL18, BL19, BL20, BL21). Layers were so mixed the stratigraphy was never fully resolved. However, mortar spread BL18 and BL21 appear to be associated with the construction of BF32, with BL21 located beneath this feature. Light yellowish-brown mortar covered by a skim of white plaster mixed with a medium-dark orange/brown/grey silty-clay with occasional charcoal, oyster shell and CBM flecks, 0.02m thick. Archive plan – B4; archive section – B1.06.	-	Roman Period 3
BL22	-	Sandy-clay floor	Part of BL23 (see below)	-	Roman Period 3
BL23	-	Sandy-clay floor	32.3-32.4m AOD. Northern half of Room P, could be contemporary with tessellated floor BF13 but could be earlier/later. Sealed by BL19, seals BL24. Friable, moist, medium grey/brown silty-clay with patches of yellow sandy-clay, 0.05-0.14m thick. Published plan – Fig 13; published section – Fig 19, B.05. Archive plan – B2 & B4; archive section – B2.02, B2.03.	-	Roman Period 3
BL24	-	Occupation layer	32.24m AOD. Pile 38. Sealed by BL23, seals BL9. Friable, moist, dark grey silt, 0.02m thick. Published section – Fig 19, B.05. Archive section – B2.02, B2.03.	-	Roman Period 2

BL25	B104	Make-up layer	31.69-31.76m AOD. Pile 38. Sealed by BL16. Soft, moist medium orange/grey/brown sandy-clayey-silt with occasional charcoal and daub flecks, and occasional stones, c 0.12m thick. Published section – Fig 19, B.05. Archive section – B2.02, B2.03.	AD 43-100	Roman Period 2
BL26	-	Make-up layer	32.38m AOD. Seen in section on the inside/east of robber trenches BF15/BF16. Sealed by BL3, seals BL27. Soft, moist, medium yellow/grey/brown silty-clay with occasional oyster shell and daub flecks, and occasional stones, 0.19-0.22m thick. Archive plan – B2; archive section – B1.07.	-	?Roman Period 2
BL27	-	Make-up layer	32.17m AOD. Seen in section on the inside/east of robber trenches BF15/BF16. Sealed by BL26, seals BL28. Soft, moist, light-medium orange/grey/brown sandy-silty-clay with occasional charcoal, daub and mortar flecks, and occasional stones, 0.09-0.12m thick. Archive section – B1.07.	-	?Roman Period 2
BL28	-	Make-up layer	32.06m AOD. Seen in section on the inside/east of robber trenches BF15/BF16. Sealed by BL27, seals BL29, identified to south of BF15/east BF16. Friable, moist, medium-dark grey/brown silty-clay with occasional mortar flecks, stones and CBM pieces, 0.07m thick. Archive section – B1.07.	-	?Roman Period 2
BL29	-	?Floor	32.00m AOD. Seen in section on the inside/east of robber trenches BF15/BF16. Sealed by BL28 and Roman wall foundation BF27. Firm, dry, light green/grey silty-clay with occasional charcoal and frequent daub flecks, thickness not determined. Published section – Fig 20, B.06. Archive plan – B2; archive section – B1.07, B2.01.	-	?Roman Period 2
BL30	B107, B128, B129, B132, B134, B135, B138, B139	Demolition debris	32.31-32.63m AOD. Sealed by BL1, seals BL4 around area of Room Q. Soft, moist medium grey/brown silty-clay, 0.16-0.2m thick. Published plan – Fig 12; published sections – Fig 18, B.01, Fig 21, B.13, B.14. Archive plan – B8; archive section – B7.05, B10.01, B10.02.	Late Roman to AD 1000-1400	Late Roman into the medieval period
BL31	B172, B189, B191, B200, B212, B236, B248	?Demolition debris	32.33-32.43m AOD. Patchy remains within Room R on northern edge of site, also recorded as BL2 and BL32. Probably seals Roman Period 3 structural remains. Soft, moist, medium yellow/brown sandy-clay with charcoal, oyster shell, daub and CBM flecks, 0.14-0.31m thick. Published plan – Fig 12 & Fig 14; published sections – Fig 18, B.03, Fig 19, B.04, Fig 20, B.11. Archive plan – B8, B12, B13, B14 & B15; archive section – B6.01, B6.05, B7.01, B8.01, B11.01, B12.04.	Late Roman	Late Roman into the medieval period
BL32	-	?Demolition debris	32.31m AOD. Patch of scorched clay within BL31, 0.08m thick. Published plan – Fig 12; published section – Fig 20, B.11. Archive plan – B8 & B13; archive section – B8.01, B12.04.	-	Late Roman into the medieval period
BL33	B126, B158 (SQ W), B159 (SQ W), B160 (SQ R), B161 (SQ M), B162 (SQ W)	Demolition debris	Part of BL4 (see above). Dark grey/brown sandy-loam with charcoal, oyster shell, daub and brick/tile flecks.	AD 275/300-425	Late Roman into the medieval period
BL34	B166, <B167>	?Demolition layer	32.5m AOD. Small patch of clay above southern edge of tessellated floor BF5. Firm, moist, medium yellow/brown silty-clay, thickness not recorded. Published plan – Fig 12. Archive plan – B1 & B9.	4th century AD	Late Roman into the medieval period
BL35	-	Demolition	32.16m AOD. Thin layer in sequence of demolition deposits above tessellated floor BL5	-	Late Roman into the

		layer	where floor had sunk into quarry pit BF80. Sealed by BL42, seals BL43. Soft, moist, medium-dark grey/brown/black/red sandy-silt with charcoal, oyster shell and CBM flecks, 0.02m thick. Published section – Fig 18, B.01. Archive plan – B2 & B11; archive section – B10.02.		medieval period
BL36	-	Make-up layer	No plan or section so depth not known. Sealed by BF5 (Room Q) and seen in edge of pit BF51 which cuts through the room. Probably equivalent to BL50 and BL51 in Pile 40. Seals BL37. Firm, dry, light/medium orange/cream sandy-silty-clay, 0.21-0.4m thick.	-	Roman Period 2
BL37	B186	Make-up layer	31.91m AOD. Pile 40. Sealed by BL51, seals BL55. Redeposited Boudiccan destruction debris used as make-up. Friable, dry, medium-dark black/red sandy-clay with CBM flecks and frequent stones, 0.2m thick. Published section – Fig 18, B.01, Fig 21, B.14. Archive section – B7.05, B10.02.	Roman	Roman Period 2
BL38	-	Floor base	32.21-32.41m AOD. Lift-pit. Small patch of small/medium rounded stones in a weak mortar with some tile chips, 0.04-0.12m thick. Probably a base layer for floor BF5 in Room Q. Sealed by BF5, seals BL52. Published section – Fig 19, B.04. Archive plan – B2, B8, B12 & B13; archive section – B7.01, B11.01.	-	Roman Period 3
BL39	B153 (SQ L), B154 (SQ L), B155 (SQ L), B168, <B169>	Demolition layer	32.19m AOD. Thin layer in sequence of demolition deposits above tessellated floor BL5 where floor had sunk into quarry pit BF80. Sealed by BL47, seals BL40. Very mixed deposit of soft, moist, medium-dark orange/grey/brown/black sandy-silt with charcoal, oyster shell, daub and CBM flecks, 0.04-0.1m thick. Published section – Fig 18, B.01. Archive plan – B9; archive section – B10.02.	AD 225/250-400	Late Roman into the medieval period
BL40	-	Demolition layer	32.12m AOD. Thin layer in sequence of demolition deposits above tessellated floor BL5 where floor had sunk into quarry pit BF80. Sealed by BL39, seals BL41. Medium yellow/brown sandy-clay with charcoal, oyster shell, daub and CBM flecks and occasional stones, 0.02m thick. Published section – Fig 18, B.01. Archive plan – B10; archive section – B10.02.	-	Late Roman into the medieval period
BL41	-	Decayed wood?	32.14m AOD. Thin layer in sequence of demolition deposits above tessellated floor BL5 where floor had sunk into quarry pit BF80. Sealed by BL40, seals BL42. Soft, moist, dark brown organic material, possibly decayed wood, 0.02m thick. Published section – Fig 18, B.01. Archive plan – B10; archive section – B10.02.	-	Late Roman into the medieval period
BL42	-	Mortar spread	32.1m AOD. Thin layer in sequence of demolition deposits above tessellated floor BL5 where floor had sunk into quarry pit BF80. Sealed by BL41, seals BL35. Loose, moist, white mortar, 0.03m thick. Published section – Fig 18, B.01. Archive section – B10.02.	-	Late Roman into the medieval period
BL43	B170, <B171>	Demolition layer	32.04m AOD. Thin layer in sequence of demolition deposits above tessellated floor BL5 where floor had sunk into quarry pit BF80. Sealed by BL35, seals BF5. Soft, moist, light grey/brown sandy-silt with charcoal and oyster shell flecks, 0.02-0.05m thick. Published section – Fig 18, B.01. Archive section – B10.02.	AD 225/250-425	Late Roman into the medieval period
BL44	B173, B249	Make-up layer	32.23m AOD. Pile 39. Sealed by BL31, seals BL45. Clean sandy-clay, possibly the remains of a demolished clay-block wall. Soft, moist, light yellow /brown sandy-clay, 0.10-12m thick. Published section – Fig 18, B.03. Archive section – B6.01.	AD 43-120	Roman Period 2
BL45	B174, B250	Make-up layer	32.03-32.1m AOD. Pile 39. Sealed by BL44, seals BL46. Redeposited Boudiccan	AD 43-100	Roman Period 2

			demolition debris. Soft, moist light/medium yellow/orange/grey/brown sandy-silty-clay, 0.03-0.12m thick. Published section – Fig 18, B.03. Archive section – B6.01, B6.05.		
BL46	B175	Make-up layer	31.83-32.08m AOD. Pile 39. Sealed by BL45, seals BL48. Soft, moist, medium grey/brown silty-clay with charcoal and oyster shell, and occasional stones and CBM pieces, 0.07-0.25m thick. Published section – Fig 18, B.03. Archive section – B6.01, B6.05.	AD 50/80-100	Roman Period 2
BL47	-	Mortar spread	32.2m AOD. Thin spread of mortar in sequence of demolition deposits above tessellated floor BL5 where floor had sunk into quarry pit BF80. Sealed by BL4, seals BL39. Friable, moist, white mortar, 0.02m thick. Published section – Fig 18, B.01. Archive section – B10.02.	-	Late Roman into the medieval period
BL48	B177, B178, B179	?Floor or make-up layer	31.76-31.83m AOD. Pile 39. Sealed by BL46, seals BL49. Sandy-clay floor or make-up layer using remains of a demolished clay-block wall. Firm, dry, light/medium cream sandy-clay with charcoal, oyster shell and CBM flecks and occasional CBM pieces, 0.04-0.12m thick. Published section – Fig 18, B.03. Archive section – B6.01, B6.05.	AD 43-110	Roman Period 2
BL49	B176, <B180>, B182, <B203> (mid), <B204> (lower), <B207> (slumped in BF76), B226 (in void BF76)	Boudiccan demolition debris	31.64-31.74m AOD. Pile 39. Sealed by BL48, seals BF78. Mixed sandy-clay, burnt sandy-clay and pockets of silt with charcoal, daub and CBM flecks, 0.14-0.31m thick. Published section – Fig 18, B.03, Fig 20, B.10. Archive plan – B19 & B20; archive section – B6.01, B6.04, B6.05.	AD 43-110	Roman Period 1
BL50	-	Make-up layer	32.24m AOD. Pile 40. Sealed by BF5, seals BL51. Soft, moist, medium yellow/brown sandy-silt with charcoal, oyster shell and daub flecks, 0.11m thick. Published section – Fig 21, B.14. Archive section – B7.05.	-	Roman Period 2
BL51	-	Make-up layer	32.07-32.23m AOD. Pile 40. Sealed by BL50, seals BL37. Firm, moist, light-medium yellow/brown sandy-silt with charcoal, oyster shell and daub flecks, 0.17-0.3m thick. Published section – Fig 18, B.01, Fig 21, B.14. Archive plan – B2; archive section – B7.05, B10.02.	-	Roman Period 2
BL52	-	Floor base	32.3m AOD. Lift-pit. Lens of sandy material below BL38, but probably part of BL38. Seals BL53. Soft, moist, light-medium green/grey sandy-silt with occasional daub flecks and stones, 0.02m thick. Published section – Fig 19, B.04. Archive plan – B13; archive section – B11.01	-	Roman Period 3
BL53	B193, B205	Make-up layer	32.05-32.31m AOD. Lift-pit. Sealed by BL52, seals BL56. Firm, moist light/medium yellow/grey/brown sandy-silty-clay with charcoal, oyster shell and daub flecks, 0.1-0.16m thick. Published plan – Fig 14; published section – Fig 19, B.04. Archive plan – B13, B14 & B15; archive section – B7.01, B11.01.	AD 43-100	Roman Period 2
BL54	-	VOID	-	-	-
BL55	B185	Make-up layer	31.7m AOD. Pile 40. Sealed by BL37. Soft/friable, moist, light-medium yellow/grey/brown/red sandy-clay with charcoal, oyster shell, daub and CBM flecks, thickness not established. Published section – Fig 18, B.01, Fig 21, B.14. Archive section – B7.05, B10.02.	AD 43-80	Roman Period 2



BL56	B206	Make-up layer	31.93-32.1m AOD. Lift-pit. Sealed by BL53, seals BL57. Firm, moist, light yellow/brown sandy-clay, 0.04m thick. Published section – Fig 19, B.04. Archive section – B11.01.	Roman	Roman Period 2
BL57	B194	Make-up layer	31.89-32.06m AOD. Lift-pit. Sealed by BL56, seals BL58. Soft, moist, light-medium yellow/brown sandy-silt with charcoal flecks and occasional stones, 0.02-0.08m thick. Published section – Fig 19, B.04. Archive section – B11.01.	Roman	Roman Period 2
BL58	B195, B208, B209, B210, B218, B219, B220, B221, B222, B223, B227, B237, <B244>, B252.	Boudiccan demolition debris	31.86-32.01m AOD. Lift-pit. Equivalent to BL49 seen in Pile 39. Sealed by BL57, seals BL59 and BL74. Friable/firm, moist, medium-dark orange/grey/brown sandy-clay with charcoal, daub and CBM flecks, 0.28-0.34m thick. Published section – Fig 19, B.04, Fig 20, B.11. Archive plan – B15 & B17; archive section – B8.01, B11.01, B12.01, B12.04. <i>Finds notes – South of BF68: B208, B209, B210; NE of lift-pit, lower burnt daub over charcoal: B218, B222; NE of lift-pit, upper burnt daub over charcoal: B219, B221, B223; NE of lift-pit, between daub bands: B220; From void discovered during removal: B227.</i>	AD 43-120	Roman Period 1
BL59	B196, B211	Make-up layer	31.53-31.62m AOD. Lift-pit. Sealed by BL58, seals BL71. Dirty soil layer – soft, moist, medium grey sandy-silt with charcoal, oyster shell, daub and CBM flecks, 0.05-0.12m thick. Published section – Fig 19, B.04. Archive plan – B17; archive section – B11.01.	AD 43-110	Roman Period 1
BL60- BL68	-	VOID	-	-	-
BL69	B225, B233	Sandy-clay floor	31.42-31.58m AOD. Pile 39. Sealed by BL76, seals BL73. Friable, moist, light cream very sandy-clay, 0.08-0.18m thick. Published section – Fig 18, B.03, Fig 20, B.10. Archive plan – B19 & B20; archive section – B6.01, B6.04, B6.05.	Roman	Roman Period 1
BL70	-	Natural	31.27-31.61m AOD. Loose, moist, medium orange sand. Published section – Fig 18, B.02, B.03, Fig 20, B.10, B.11. Archive plan – B19 & B20; archive section – B4.01, B6.01, B6.04.	-	Post-glacial
BL71	B213	?Floor	31.41-31.56m AOD. Lift-pit. Sealed by BL59, seals BL72. Possibly a floor or slumping into BF80. Soft, moist, light-medium yellow/green/grey/brown sandy-silty-clay with charcoal, oyster shell, daub flecks and occasional stones, 0.05m thick. Published section – Fig 19, B.04. Archive section – B11.01.	Roman	Roman Period 1
BL72	B216	?Floor	31.36-31.51m AOD. Lift-pit. Sealed by BL71, seals BF75 and BF80. Possibly a floor or slumping into BF80. Soft, moist, light yellow/brown clay, 0.08-0.14m thick. Published section – Fig 19, B.04. Archive section – B11.01.	Roman	Roman Period 1
BL73	-	Sandy-clay floor	31.39m AOD. Pile 39. Sealed by BL69, seals BL70. Sand layer (slightly clayey at interface with natural) which may have been the floor surface of the barrack-block veranda, 0.1-0.12m thick. Published section – Fig 18, B.03, Fig 20, B.10. Archive section – B6.01, B6.04.	-	Roman Period 1
BL74	B230, <B254>	Boudiccan demolition debris	31.62-31.75m AOD. Lift-pit. Sealed by BL58, seals BL76. Dumped remains of a burnt wooden floor within the demolition debris, 0.01m thick. Published section – Fig 20, B.11. Archive section – B8.01, B12.01, B12.04.	Roman	Roman Period 1
BL75	-	?Floor	31.43-31.55m AOD. Lift-pit. Sealed by BL72, seals BF80. Possibly a floor or slumping into	-	Roman Period 1

			BF80. Soft, moist, light grey/blue sandy-clay, 0.03m thick. Published section – Fig 19, B.04. Archive plan – B19; archive section – B11.01.		
BL76	B228, B240	Boudiccan demolition debris	31.73m AOD. Lift-pit. Sealed by BL74, seals BL77. Possible collapsed clay-block wall. Firm, dry/moist, yellow/brown silty-clay with frequent daub and occasional charcoal, CBM flecks and stones, 0.08-0.2m thick. Published section – Fig 20, B.11. Archive section – B12.04.	Early Roman	Roman Period 1
BL77	B229, B238, <B253>	Boudiccan demolition debris	31.54-31.64m AOD. Lift-pit. Sealed by BL76, seals BF84, seals/slumped into BF83/BL78. Hard, dry, orange/black/red silty-clay with frequent charcoal and daub flecks, 0.1-0.3m thick. Published section – Fig 20, B.11. Archive section – B12.01, B12.04.	Roman	Roman Period 1
BL78	<B214>, B231, B234, B239	Pit fill	31.44m AOD. Lift-pit. Backfill of pit BF83, sealed by BF84 and BL77. Soft, moist, light-medium yellow/ grey sandy-silt with occasional charcoal flecks and stones, 0.25m thick. Published section – Fig 20, B.11. Archive section – B12.01, B12.04.	AD 43-120	Roman Period 1
BL79	B289	Op sig floor	32.38-32.46m AOD. Room S. Roman floor surface constructed of <i>opus signinum</i> containing large CBM chunks, 0.06-0.09m thick. In Pile 41 was found to seal BL82. Published plan – Fig 13; published section – Fig 21, B.15. Archive plan – B2, B23 & B26; archive section – B3.01, B13.02.	4th century AD	Roman Period 3
BL80a	-	Make-up layer	32.52m AOD. Sealed by BL79 and probably part of the same layer as BL82. Appears to be redeposited Boudiccan demolition debris. Loose/soft, moist, medium yellow/orange/ brown sandy-clay with charcoal and daub flecks, thickness not established. Archive section – B3.01.	-	Roman Period 2
BL80b	-	Make-up layer	No plan or section so depth not known. Seen in section underneath the floor of Room O (on edge of robber trench BF92). Sealed by BF94, seals BF102. Part of BL85. Soft, moist light/medium brown/cream silty-clay with mortar flecks.	-	Roman Period 2
BL81	-	Concrete	33.5m AOD. Concrete piling mat. Archive section – B13.01.	-	Modern, 20th century
BL82	-	Make-up layer	32.3-32.41m AOD. Pile 41. Sealed by BL79, seals BL83. Probably the same layer as BL80a. Firm, dry, light-medium yellow/brown sandy-silty-clay with frequent stones, 0.08-0.1m thick. Published section – Fig 21, B.15. Archive section – B13.02.	-	Roman Period 2
BL83	-	Make-up layer	32.23-32.31m AOD. Pile 41. Sealed by BL83. Friable/firm, dry/moist, medium-dark brown/red clayey-silt, 0.31-0.36m thick. Published section – Fig 21, B.15. Archive section – B13.02.	-	Roman Period 2
BL84	-	Op-sig base	32.56m AOD. Room N. <i>Opus signinum</i> base for tessellated floor BF10, 0.02m thick. Pile 42 – Seals BL85. Published plans – Fig 13 & Fig 15; published section – Fig 18, B.02. Archive section – B4.01.	-	Roman Period 3
BL85	B370	Make-up layer	32.53m AOD. Pile 42. Sealed by BL84, seals BL86. Part of BL80b. Soft, dry, light yellow/brown mortar mixed with sandy-clay and stone, 0.09m thick. Published section – Fig 18, B.02. Archive section – B4.01.	Roman	Roman Period 2
BL86	B371	Make-up layer or floor	32.43m AOD. Pile 42. Sealed by BL85, seals BL87. Part of BF102. Layer of medium-sized stones (septaria & greensand) and mortar. Could be make-up or the sub-base for an	Roman	Roman Period 2

			earlier floor, 0.1m thick. Published section – Fig 18, B.02. Archive section – B4.01.		
BL87	B372	Make-up layer	32.32m AOD. Pile 42. Sealed by BL86, seals BL88. Redeposited Boudiccan destruction debris used as make-up. Friable/firm, moist, dark red/brown sandy-silt with charcoal and daub flecks, 0.36-0.43m thick. Published section – Fig 18, B.02. Archive section – B4.01.	AD 43-120	Roman Period 2
BL88	B373	Make-up layer	31.84-31.96m AOD. Pile 42. Sealed by BL87, seals BL89. Friable, moist, dark grey/brown clayey-silt with charcoal and oyster shell flecks, 0.04-0.08m thick. Published section – Fig 18, B.02. Archive section – B4.01.	AD 43-100	Roman Period 2
BL89	B379	Make-up layer	31.8-31.88m AOD. Pile 42. Sealed by BL88, seals BL90 and BL91. Loose, moist, medium yellow/grey/brown silty-sand with small stones and oyster shell, 0.1-0.12m thick. Published section – Fig 18, B.02. Archive section – B4.01.	AD 43-69	Roman Period 2
BL90	B380	Boudiccan destruction debris	31.76m AOD. Pile 42. Sealed by BL89, seals BL91 and BL92a. Boudiccan destruction debris including flattened sandy-clay remains of clay-block wall which stood on barrack-block wall plinth (BF105). Firm, dry, dark grey/brown silty-clay with charcoal oyster shell and daub flecks, 0.04-0.06m thick. Published section – Fig 18, B.02. Archive section – B4.01.	AD 43-110	Roman Period 1
BL91	B381	?Sandy-clay floor	31.72-31.74m AOD. Pile 42. Sealed by BL89, BL90, seals BL70. Located to south of barrack-block wall BF105. Firm, moist, very light grey/brown sandy-clay with charcoal flecks, 0.06-0.12m thick. Published section – Fig 18, B.02. Archive section – B4.01.	Roman	Roman Period 1
BL92a	-	Collapsed clay block wall	31.63m AOD. Pile 42. Sealed by BL91. Sandy-clay remains of clay-block wall which sat on barrack-block wall plinth BF105, 0.03m thick. Published section – Fig 18, B.02. Archive plan – B26; archive section – B4.01.	-	Roman Period 1
BL92b	-	Make-up layer	No plan or section so depth not known. Small area to the south of BF108 where all archaeology above had been truncated by modern activity. Pile 45: seals BL93. Has the appearance of redeposited Boudiccan destruction debris. Firm, dry, dark grey/brown silty-clay with charcoal oyster shell and daub flecks, 0.26m thick	-	Roman Period 2
BL93	-	Make-up layer	No plan or section so depth not known. Pile 45. Sealed by BL92b, seals BL94. Grey silt with oyster shell, 0.06m thick.	-	Roman Period 2
BL94	-	Make-up layer	No plan or section so depth not known. Pile 45. Sealed by BL93, seals BL95. Thick layer of redeposited Boudiccan destruction debris, very similar to BL92b. Friable/firm, moist, dark brown/red sandy-silty-clay with charcoal and daub flecks, 0.16m thick.	-	Roman Period 2
BL95	-	Make-up layer	No plan or section so depth not known. Pile 45. Sealed by BL94, seals BL96. Friable, moist, medium grey/brown silty-sand with oyster shell flecks, 0.27m thick	-	Roman Period 2
BL96	-	Sandy-clay floor or collapsed clay block wall	No plan or section so depth not known. Pile 45. Sealed by BL95. Could be sandy-clay floor associated with the Period 1 barrack block, or could be part of a collapsed clay-block wall from the same structure. Firm/hard, dry/moist, light/medium yellow/brown clay, 0.13m thick.	-	Roman Period 2
BL97	-	Make-up layer	Context number assigned in post-excavation. 31.94m AOD. Pile 41. Sealed by BL83, seals BL98. Recorded as a relatively clean sandy-	-	Roman Period 2

			clay, 0.29-0.39m thick. Published section – Fig 21, B.15. Archive section – B13.02.		
BL98	-	Boudiccan destruction debris	Context number assigned in post-excavation. 31.54-31.65m AOD. Pile 41. Sealed by BL97, seals BL99. Recorded as burnt wood and daub, 0.23m thick. Published section – Fig 21, B.15. Archive section – B13.02.	-	Roman Period 1
BL99	-	?Sandy-clay floor	Context number assigned in post-excavation. 31.31-31.42m AOD. Pile 41. Sealed by BL98, seals natural. Recorded as a layer of sandy-clay, c 0.14m thick. Published section – Fig 21, B.15. Archive section – B13.02.	-	Roman Period 1

### **Appendix 3 AREA C and Watching Brief context list**

Roman Period 1 = structural remains/deposits associated with the fortress, *colonia* and the Boudiccan revolt (c AD 43-60/61)

Roman Period 2 = horizons dating to between the demolition of the Period 1 structures and the construction of the Period 3 town-house

Roman Period 3 = structural remains/deposits associated with the town-house(s) (late 1st/early 2nd to mid 2nd century +)

late Roman/post-Roman = demolition debris associated with the destruction/dereliction of the Roman town-house

post-Roman = contexts assigned to the post-Roman, medieval, post-medieval and modern periods

Abbreviations: cl = cleaning; s = surface find; Q = quad

Context	Finds	Description	Notes, stratigraphy, soil description, etc	Finds spot-date	Period
CL1	-	Concrete and paving slabs	Modern paving slabs set on concrete, c 0.23-0.3m thick, seals CL2 and CL4. Published section – Fig 24, C.01 & C.02. Archive section C1.01 & C1.02.	-	Modern
CL2	-	Clay layer	Sealed by CL1 and CL4, seals CL3. Thick layers of very soft, moist, dark grey/brown/black silty-clay, 0.1m to over 0.6m thick. Probably backfill associated with the Victorian reservoir. Published section – Fig 24, C.01 & C.02. Archive section C1.01 & C1.02.	-	Modern
CL3	-	Clay layer	Seen at very base of stripped area, sealed by CL2. Firm, moist, medium yellow/brown clay, not fully excavated so thickness not established. Probably backfill associated with the Victorian reservoir.	-	Modern
CL4	-	Brick dump	Layer of bricks in a yellow/orange sand, 0.09-0.13m thick, dumped into backfill of Victorian reservoir, sealed by CL1, seals CL2. Published section – Fig 24, C.02. Archive section C1.02.	-	Modern
CL5	-	Clay layer	Similar to CL2 but with patches of grey/blue clay, over 0.22m thick. Sealed by CL2 or possibly part of CL2. Probably backfill associated with the Victorian reservoir. Published section – Fig 24, C.02. Archive section C1.02.	-	Modern

Context	Finds	Description	Notes, stratigraphy, soil description, etc	Finds spot-date	Period
Drainage trench					
WBL1	-	Topsoil	Seals WBL2. Soft, moist, dark brown/black loam with occasional CBM fragments and 1% stone, 0.4-0.6m thick. Published section – Fig 24, WB.01. Archive section – WB1.1, 1.2 & 1.3.	-	Modern
WBL2	WB1	Cultivated soil	Sealed by WBL1, seals WBL3. Soft, friable, moist, dark brown/black slightly sandy silty-clay with occasional fragments of charcoal, oyster, CBM and mortar, 1% stone, up to 0.4m thick. Published section – Fig 24, WB.01. Archive section – WB1.1 & 1.2.	?Post-medieval	Post-medieval
WBL3	-	Cultivated soil	Seen at base of service trench and base of Manhole 2 at depth of c 0.8m, not excavated. Sealed by WBL2. Could be more cultivated soil, or possibly the top of the demolition debris over the remains of the Roman town-house. Soft, moist, medium-dark grey/brown slightly sandy silty-clay with occasional fragments of oyster, CBM, septaria and mortar. Published section – Fig 24, WB.01. Archive section – WB1.1.	-	?Medieval/ post-medieval

WBL4	-	Make-up	Sealed by WBL2, in middle section of drainage trench to west of theatre. Contained modern glass, brick, ceramic pipe, concrete (none retained). Firm, dry, medium orange sand with lots of modern inclusions, 0.1m thick. Archive section – WB1.2.	-	Modern
Electricity substation and cable trenches					
WBL5	-	Paving	In substation and cable trench immediately to the north. Modern paving slabs laid on sand and a layer of crush, 0.15-0.30m thick. Seals WBL6. Published section – Fig 24, WB.02. Archive section – WB2.1.	-	Modern
WBL6	WB5	Buried topsoil	In substation and cable trench immediately to the north. Sealed by WBL5, seals WBL6, 0.22-0.34m thick. Loose, dry, medium grey sandy-loam. Published section – Fig 24, WB.02. Archive section – WB2.1.	-	Modern
WBL7	WB4	Cultivated soil	In substation and cable trench immediately to the north. Sealed by WBL6, seals WBL8, 0.72m thick. Soft, dry, light-medium grey sandy-silt. Published section – Fig 24, WB.02. Archive section – WB2.1.	Roman	Medieval/post-medieval
WBL8	-	Demolition debris	In substation. Sealed by WBL7, seals WBL9, c 0.25-0.3m thick (but only excavated to depth in the small exploratory hole to the south of WBF2). Firm, moist, light yellow/brown clayey-silt with inclusions of oyster and a lot of Roman CBM. Published plan – Fig 23; published section – Fig 24, WB.02 & WB.03. Archive section – WB2.1 & 2.2.	-	Late Roman into the medieval period
WBL9	-	Redeposited Boudiccan destruction debris	In substation. Appears to be a layer of redeposited Boudiccan destruction debris, sealed by WBL8. Not excavated. Published plan – Fig 23; published section – Fig 24, WB.03. Archive section – WB2.2.	-	??Roman Period 2
WBL10	-	Tarmac	In cable trench to west of water tower. Layer of tarmac on crush and sand. Seals WBL11, 0.16-0.19m thick. Archive section – WB2.3.	-	Modern
WBL11	-	Buried topsoil	In cable trench to west of water tower. Sealed by WBL10, seals WBL12, c 0.33m thick. Firm, dry, medium grey/brown sandy-silty-clay with fragments of CBM. Archive section – WB2.3.	-	Modern
WBL12	-	Cultivated soil	In cable trench to west of water tower. Sealed by WBL11. Firm, moist, dark grey/black silt. Archive section – WB2.3.	-	Medieval/post-medieval
WBF1	WB3, WB7	Robber trench	In substation. East/west aligned robber trench sealed by WBL7, cutting WBL8. Cuts Roman wall foundation WBF2. Friable, moist, dark grey/black loam, c 0.7m wide, 0.28m deep. Published plan – Fig 22 & Fig 23; published section – Fig 24, WB.03. Archive section – WB2.2.	11th-early 13th century	?Medieval
WBF2	-	Wall foundation	In substation. Remains of an east/west wall foundation within robber trench WBF1, c 0.7m wide, not excavated to establish height. Southern edge of wall included reasonably well-preserved plastered edge. Published plan – Fig 22 & Fig 23; published section – Fig 24, WB.03. Archive section – WB2.2.	-	Roman Period 3
WBF3	WB6 (s)	?Pit	In substation. Not excavated as below formation level. Sealed by WBL7, cuts WBL8. Medium-dark grey silty-clay with inclusions of CBM. Published plan – Fig 22 & Fig 23.	Roman	Post-Roman



WBF4	-	?Pit	In substation. Not excavated as below formation level. Sealed by WBL7, cuts WBL8. Light-medium grey silty-clay with inclusions of CBM. Published plan – Fig 22 & Fig 23.	-	Post-Roman
WBF5	-	?Pit	In substation. Not excavated as below formation level. Sealed by WBL7, cuts WBL8. Soil description not recorded but notes mentioned a lot of mortar and <i>opus signinum</i> in backfill. Published plan – Fig 22 & Fig 23.	-	Post-Roman
WBF6	-	?Pit	In substation. Not excavated as below formation level. Sealed by WBL7, cuts WBL8. Dark grey silty-clay. Published plan – Fig 22 & Fig 23.	-	Post-Roman
WBF7	-	?Pit	In substation. Not excavated as below formation level. Sealed by WBL7, cuts WBL8. Medium grey silty-clay. Published plan – Fig 22 & Fig 23.	-	Post-Roman
WBF8	-	?Pit ?Layer	In substation. Rounded-edge feature sealed by WBL8, cuts/seals WBL9. Could be a pit, could be a layer like a floor or make-up. Light brown silty-clay, depth not established. Published plan – Fig 22 & Fig 23.	-	??Roman Period 3

## Appendix 4 Additional Roman pottery tables

**Table 1** List of all the Roman pottery fabrics recorded (\*NRFRC)

Fabric code	Fabric description	Fabric date range guide
AA	Unid. amphorae	Mid-1st-2nd early 3rd century
AFR	Unid. African amphora	Roman
BAMO	Montans plain samian	AD 43-150
BASG	South Gaulish plain samian	AD 43-100
BXSG	South Gaulish decorated samian	AD 43-100
BAMV	Les Martres-de-Veyre plain samian	AD 100-135
BACG	Central Gaulish plain samian	AD 110-220
BXCG	Central Gaulish decorated samian	AD 110-220
BAEG	East Gaulish plain samian	AD 150-260
BXEG	East Gaulish decorated samian	AD 150-260
BAET	Baetican Amphorae (Dressel 20)	Roman
BSW	Black surface ware	Roman
CADIZ	Dressel 7-11 amphora	Roman
CB	Colchester red colour-coated, roughcast ware	Early 2nd-3rd century AD
CH	Oxidised Hadham wares	Late 3rd-4th century AD
CHALK	Chalk 6 (P & W 50) amphora	AD 250-400
CL	Central Gaulish and 'Rhenish-type' fine colour-coated wares	2nd-3rd century AD
CL NF	Trier fabric	Late 2nd-AD 275
CL NJ	Other later fabrics	2nd-3rd century AD
CS	Pompeian-red wares	1st century AD
CZ	Colchester and other red colour-coated ware	Early 2nd-3rd century AD
DJ	Coarse oxidised and related wares	Roman (primarily mid 1st-2nd century AD)
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 43-70
EC	Early Colchester colour-coated ware	AD 49/55-80
EE	Marbled wares	3rd-4th century AD
EE SJ (LOR MA*)	Lower Rhineland Marbled ware	3rd-4th century AD
EE SL	Other fabric variants	3rd-4th century AD
EMED	Eastern Mediterranean amphora (CAM 184)	Late Iron Age-Roman
EZ	Other fine colour-coated wares	Early 2nd-4th century AD
FJ	Brockley Hill/Verulamium region oxidised ware	Mid-1st-2nd century AD
GAUL	Gaulish amphora (DR2-4)	Roman
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
GTW	Late Iron Age 'Belgic' grog-tempered ware	Late 2nd/early 1st century BC-mid 1st 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	AD 200-400
HMF	Handmade flint tempered	Prehistoric
HMS	Handmade sand tempered	Prehistoric
HZ	Large storage jars and other vessels in heavily-tempered grey wares	Late Iron Age-2nd/3rd century
HZ OX	Large storage jars and other vessels in heavily-tempered oxidised wares	Late Iron Age-2nd/3rd century
KX	Black-burnished ware (BB2) types in pale grey ware	Mid-2nd-4th century AD
LIP AM	Lipari/R527 amphorae	Roman
LYON	Lyon amphorae	Late Iron Age-Roman
MP	Oxfordshire-type red colour-coated ware	Mid-3rd-late 4th century AD
MQ	White-slipped fine wares and parchment wares	Roman
MR	Brown colour-coated ware, including Drag. 38 bowls	2nd-4th century AD
NARB	Narbonensis Amphorae	1st-3rd century AD
ON	Mica-gilt wares	Mid/Late 1st to early 3rd century AD

ON (FJ)	Mica-gilt wares (Brockley Hill/Verulamium region oxidised ware)	Mid-1st-2nd century AD
PAL	Palestinian amphorae (Cam 189, K117)	Late Iron Age-Roman
REP	Italian Republican amphorae	Late Iron Age-Early Roman
TE	Nene valley mortaria, white fabric, unslipped	Mid-3rd-4th century AD
TF	Nene valley mortaria, white fabric with red/brown colour coat	Mid-3rd-4th century AD
TG	Oxford mortaria, red/grey fabric with red colour coat and pink grits	AD 240-400
TK	Oxford mortaria, white/cream fabric, unslipped, pink grits	AD 240-400
TN	Oxford, red/grey fabric with cream slip	AD 240-400
TX	Mortaria, unclassified coarse ware fabrics	Roman
TZ	Mortaria, Colchester and Continental imports	Mid-1st-early 3rd century AD
TZ (I)	Mortaria, Continental imports	Mid-1st-early 3rd century AD
TZ (Col.)	Mortaria, Colchester	Mid-1st-early 3rd century AD
TZ (GLG OX)*	Gallia Lugdunensis oxidised ware	AD 43-120
UR (GX)	Terra nigra-type wares (other coarse, principally locally-produced grey wares)	Pre-conquest to Flavian
UX	Romano-Saxon grey ware and types in similar fabric	Late 3rd-4th century AD to end of Roman period
WA	Silvery micaceous wares	Roman
WB	Grey slipped wares	Roman
WC	Miscellaneous grey and pale grey wares	Roman

**Table 2** Quantities of Roman pottery, listed according to fabric group

Fabric group	Fabric description	No.	Weight (g)	MSW (g)	EVE
AFR	African amphorae	2	58	29	0.00
BASG	South Gaulish (La Graufesenque) plain samian	96	1,044	11	2.68
BXSG	South Gaulish (La Graufesenque) decorated samian	35	293	8	0.69
BACG	Central Gaulish plain samian	46	461	10	1.99
BXCG	Central Gaulish decorated samian	16	398	25	0.43
BAEG	East Gaulish plain samian	14	263	19	0.75
BXEG	East Gaulish decorated samian	5	93	19	0.16
BAMT	Montans plain samian	1	2	2	0.00
BAMV	Les Martres-de-Veyre plain samian	1	10	10	0.00
BAET	Inland Baetican (Guadalquivir) amphorae	112	13,706	122	1.22
BSW	Black surface ware	20	177	9	0.11
CADIZ	Coastal Baetican (Dr.7-11, Dr.12, Beltran II)	11	357	32	0.60
CB	Colchester red colour-coated, roughcast ware	3	11	4	0.00
CH	Oxidised Hadham wares	45	427	9	0.32
CHALK	Chalk 6 amphora (P&W 50)	1	12	12	0.00
CL	Central Gaulish and 'Rhenish-type' fine colour-coated wares	5	18	4	0.18
CL (NF)	Trier colour-coated	6	14	2	0.41
CL (NJ)	Other later colour-coated fabrics	4	16	4	0.12
CS	Pompeian-red wares	5	108	22	0.11
CW (NN)	Eggshell wares (Italian)	2	2	1	0.00
CZ	Colchester and other red colour-coated ware	138	761	6	2.52
DJ	Coarse oxidised and related wares	388	5,777	15	6.22
DZ	Fine oxidised wares	73	632	9	2.32
EA	Nene Valley colour-coated wares	87	1,027	12	2.17
EB	Lyon coloured-coated ware	1	7	7	0.08
EC	Early Colchester colour-coated ware	3	9	3	0.00
EE	Marbled wares	2	33	17	0.00
EE (SL)	Marbled wares other fabric variants	2	15	8	0.00
EMED	Eastern Mediterranean amphorae	25	1,001	40	0.18
EZ	Other fine colour-coated wares	1	2	2	0.00
FJ	Brockley Hill/Verulamium region oxidised ware	10	211	21	0.00
GA	BB1: black-burnished ware, category 1	101	1,583	16	2.32
GB	BB1: black-burnished ware, category 2	229	3,865	17	7.48
GAUL (LOIRE)	Gaulish amphorae Loire valley?	1	57	57	0.00
GP	Fine grey wares (Colchester, London-type and north Kent wares)	16	72	5	0.17
GTW	Late Iron Age 'Belgic' grog-tempered ware	4	117	30	0.50
GX	Other coarse, principally locally-produced grey wares	1,866	25,824	14	29.73

HD	Shell-tempered and calcite-gritted wares	28	428	15	0.87
HG	Eifelkeramik/Mayen ware	5	241	48	0.43
HMF	Handmade flint-tempered	1	15	15	0.00
HMS	Handmade sand-tempered	2	28	14	0.00
HZ	Large storage jars and other vessels in heavily-tempered grey wares	104	3,904	38	0.31
HZ OX	Large storage jars and other vessels in heavily-tempered oxidised wares	1	71	71	0.00
KX	Black-burnished ware (BB2) types in pale grey ware	139	2,183	16	5.79
LIP AM	Lipari/Richborough 527 amphora	2	91	46	0.00
LYON	Lyon amphorae (A21/L555, Dr.2-4, Dr.9, etc.)	3	524	175	0.28
MP	Oxfordshire-type red colour-coated ware	20	443	22	0.49
MQ	White-slipped fine wares and parchment wares	20	315	16	0.19
MR	Brown colour-coated ware, including Drag. 38 bowls	3	39	13	0.21
NARB	Narbonensis Amphorae (Gauloise)	31	1,997	64	0.00
ON	Mica-gilt wares	19	132	7	0.54
ON (FJ)	Verulamium/London region mica-dusted ware	1	18	18	0.00
PAL	Palestinian/Beirut amphorae	3	12	4	0.00
REP	Italian Republican amphorae	1	138	138	0.00
TD	Verulamium region mortaria	1	79	79	0.00
TE	Nene valley mortaria, white fabric, black grits, unslipped or with reddish wash	11	605	55	0.36
TF	Nene valley mortaria, white fabric with red/brown colour coat	1	51	51	0.00
TG	Oxford mortaria, red/grey fabric with red colour coat & pink grits	3	44	15	0.03
TK	Oxford mortaria, white/cream fabric, unslipped with pink grits	3	102	34	0.07
TN	Oxford mortaria, red/grey fabric with cream slip	2	35	18	0.07
TX	Unclassified coarse ware mortaria	1	16	16	0.03
TZ	Mortaria, Colchester and Continental imports	49	2,565	52	0.65
TZ (COL)	Mortaria Colchester	13	1,002	77	0.56
TZ (GLG OX)	Gallia Lugdunensis Oxidised mortaria	1	148	148	0.00
TZ (I)	Mortaria Continental imports	18	1,702	95	1.02
UR (GX)	Copies of Terra nigra-wares	1	20	20	0.10
UX	Romano-Saxon grey ware and types in similar fabric	4	27	7	0.22
WA	Silvery micaceous wares	32	228	7	0.60
WB	Grey slipped wares	11	166	15	0.06
WC	Miscellaneous grey and pale grey wares	4	94	24	0.08
<b>Total</b>		<b>3,914</b>	<b>75,926</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>76.42</b>

**Table 3** Pottery forms and EVE, listed according to fabric group

Fabric group	Form	EVE
<b>BASG</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>2.68</b>
	Curle 11	0.15
	DRAG 15/17	0.11
	DRAG 18	0.55
	DRAG 18/31	0.13
	DRAG 24/25	0.54
	DRAG 27	0.52
	DRAG 33	0.09
	Halt. 7	0.10
	Rit. 9	0.08
	Rit.12	0.41
<b>BXSG</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>0.69</b>
	DRAG 29	0.46
	DRAG 30	0.18
	DRAG 37	0.05
<b>BACG</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>1.99</b>
	Curle 15/Drag. 36	0.11
	DRAG 31	0.46
	DRAG 33	1.26
	DRAG 38B	0.08

	WALT 79	0.08
<b>BXCG</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>0.43</b>
	DRAG 30	0.05
	DRAG 37	0.38
<b>BAEG</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>0.75</b>
	DRAG 31	0.08
	DRAG 33	0.42
	DRAG 38	0.21
	DRAG 45B	0.04
<b>BXEG</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>0.16</b>
	DRAG 37	0.16
<b>BAET</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>1.22</b>
	DR20	1.07
	STOPPER	0.15
<b>BSW</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>0.11</b>
	?	0.02
	Cam 218	0.09
<b>CADIZ</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>0.60</b>
	STOPPER	0.60
<b>CH</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>0.32</b>
	Cam 290	0.03
	Cam 316	0.16
	Cam 317	0.05
	Cam 518	0.08
<b>CL</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>0.18</b>
	Cam 342-343	0.08
	Cam 393	0.10
<b>CL (NF)</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>0.41</b>
	Cam 342-343	0.16
	Cam 393	0.15
	Flaring-mouthed beaker/jar	0.10
<b>CL (NJ)</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>0.12</b>
	Cam 393?	0.12
<b>CS</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>0.11</b>
	CAM 17	0.06
	LID	0.05
<b>CZ</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>2.52</b>
	Cam 391A/B	0.46
	Cam 392	0.62
	Cam 405/406	0.84
	Cam 407	0.57
	Cam 408-410	0.03
<b>DJ</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>6.22</b>
	?	0.16
	Bowl	0.15
	Cam 108	0.08
	Cam 140	0.13
	Cam 140B	1.00
	Cam 154	0.20
	Cam 154/155	1.93
	Cam 155	0.20
	Cam 243-244/246	0.17
	Cam 306	0.12
	Cam 356/362/381/383-384	0.22
	Jug/flagon	0.17
	LID	1.46
Open Lamp	0.23	
<b>DZ</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>2.32</b>

	Cam 104	0.09
	Cam 155 (?)	1.00
	Cam 541	1.00
	Misc. small jug	0.23
<b>EA</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>2.17</b>
	?	0.04
	Cam 39	0.11
	Cam 39/40 (HPM no 87)	0.08
	Cam 305B	0.17
	Cam 308	0.14
	Cam 316	0.17
	Cam 394	0.18
	Cam 395	0.77
	Cam 407	0.38
	HPM no. 66	0.13
<b>EB</b>	<b>?</b>	<b>0.08</b>
	Cam 94A	0.08
<b>EMED</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>0.18</b>
	STOPPER	0.18
<b>GA</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>2.32</b>
	Cam 124	0.08
	Cam 279A	0.14
	Cam 279C	0.30
	Cam 303	0.49
	Cam 305A	0.64
	Cam 39A	0.63
	Type 35 (dish with bead rim)	0.04
<b>GB</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>7.48</b>
	?	0.05
	Cam 37A/38A	0.94
	Cam 37B/38B	2.50
	Cam 39B	0.13
	Cam 40A	1.25
	Cam 40B	0.87
	Cam 278	0.39
	Cam 305B	1.35
<b>GP</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>0.17</b>
	Cam 123	0.17
<b>GTW</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>0.50</b>
	Cam 257	0.39
	Cam 257/259	0.11
<b>GX</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>29.73</b>
	?	6.23
	Cam 108	0.69
	Cam 119	0.34
	Cam 198	0.10
	Cam 218	3.96
	Cam 219	0.14
	Cam 227	0.05
	Cam 231/232	0.22
	Cam 241-242	0.37
	Cam 243-244/246	1.30
	Cam 251	0.11
	Cam 266	0.79
	Cam 268	10.87
	Cam 268	0.08
	Cam 270B	0.41
	Cam 271	0.27



	Cam 280-281	1.03
	Cam 287-290	0.08
	Cam 299	0.48
	Cam 306	0.12
	Cam 307	0.80
	Cam 391	0.13
	Cam 392	0.05
	Cam 46/311	0.08
	LID	1.03
<b>HD</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>0.87</b>
	?	0.03
	Cam 259	0.08
	Cam 527	0.03
	Cam 531	0.17
	Cam 531-532	0.08
	Cam 532	0.48
<b>HG</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>0.43</b>
	Gose 474	0.06
	Gose 536	0.10
	Gose 545	0.27
<b>HZ</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>0.31</b>
	Cam 273	0.31
<b>KX</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>5.79</b>
	Cam 278	0.64
	Cam 303	0.08
	Cam 305B	1.95
	Cam 37/38	0.09
	Cam 37A/38A	0.77
	Cam 37B/38B	1.17
	Cam 39B	0.50
	Cam 40A	0.15
	Cam 40B	0.34
	Cam 411	0.10
<b>LYON</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>0.28</b>
	L555/Augst 21	0.28
<b>MP</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>0.49</b>
	Cam 316	0.35
	Cam 330	0.14
<b>MQ</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>0.19</b>
	Bowl	0.07
	Cam 198	0.12
<b>MR</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>0.21</b>
	?	0.10
	Cam 305B	0.11
<b>ON</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>0.54</b>
	Cam 95	0.23
	Misc. beaker	0.10
	Cam 356/362/381/383-384	0.21
<b>TE</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>0.36</b>
	?	0.17
	CAM 535	0.05
	M17-18	0.14
<b>TG</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>0.03</b>
	?	0.03
<b>TK</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>0.07</b>
	?	0.07
<b>TN</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>0.07</b>
	Young WC5	0.07

<b>TX</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>0.03</b>
	?	0.03
<b>TZ</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>0.65</b>
	?	0.13
	Cam 192	0.10
	Cam 192A	0.12
	Cam 194	0.11
	Cam 195	0.06
	Cam 497	0.13
<b>TZ (COL)</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>0.56</b>
	Cam 195	0.41
	Cam 497	0.15
<b>TZ (I)</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>1.02</b>
	?	0.30
	G238/Hartley Group II	0.05
	Cam 195	0.17
	Cam 501	0.50
<b>UR (GX)</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>0.10</b>
	?	0.10
<b>UX</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>0.22</b>
	Cam 338	0.22
<b>WA</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>0.60</b>
	Cam 108	0.35
	Cam 360/368	0.25
<b>WB</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>0.06</b>
	Cam 221	0.06
<b>WC</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>0.08</b>
	Cam 243-244/246	0.08
<b>UX</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>0.22</b>
	Cam 338	0.22
<b>WA</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>0.60</b>
	Cam 108	0.35
<b>Total</b>		<b>76.42</b>

**Table 4** Quantities of Roman pottery from all contexts in Area A

Context	Feature type	No.	Weight(g)	MSW (g)	EVE
AF1	Metalled track/path	12	260	22	0.35
AF2	Pit	1	18	18	0.04
AF3	Clay floor	23	230	10	0.37
AF4	Hearth	13	41	3	0.06
AF5	Ditch/trench	14	298	21	0.15
AF7	Post-hole	7	33	5	0.00
AF18	Post-hole	1	10	10	0.06
AF19	Hearth	1	17	17	0.00
AF20	?Hearth base	20	58	3	0.06
AF21	Gully	3	15	5	0.00
AF23	Robber trench	3	28	9	0.55
AF29	Robber trench	5	274	55	0.32
AF31	Pit	7	84	12	0.25
AF32	Pit	73	1,077	15	1.45
AF33	?Hearth base	4	58	15	0.00
AF37	Robber trench	6	104	17	0.08
AF41	Inhumation burial	3	22	7	0.00
AF42	Robber trench	40	1,210	30	1.04
AF44	Robber trench	3	50	17	0.00
AF50	Metalled surface	6	38	6	0.00
AF51	?Boundary ditch	19	268	14	0.10
AF52a	Robber trench	4	58	15	0.07

AF53b	Pit	9	97	11	0.20
AF62	Pit	2	35	18	1.08
AF64	?pit	14	550	39	0.32
AF67	Robber trench	2	10	5	0.00
AF70	Demolition debris	1	11	11	0.00
AF72	Robber trench	72	878	12	0.99
AF75	Post-hole	4	24	6	0.13
AF76	Post-hole	8	77	10	0.00
AF77	Pit	36	515	14	0.81
AF78	Robber trench	8	133	17	0.24
AF79	Post-hole	2	16	8	0.07
AF80	Pit	21	175	8	0.46
AF87	Pit	4	38	10	0.00
AF89	Tessellated floor	1	11	11	0.00
AF91	Pit	2	46	23	0.05
AF92	?Hearth base	12	105	9	0.25
AF93	Quarry pit	17	232	14	0.16
AF95	Robber trench	19	255	13	0.19
AF97	Pit	3	59	20	0.00
AF106	Pit or pits	3	32	11	0.09
AF107	Robber trench	9	162	18	0.08
AF108	Robber trench	21	168	8	0.00
AF111	Pit	6	98	16	0.00
AF114	Pit	3	34	11	0.00
AF115	Pit	10	128	13	0.13
AF116	Quarry pit	51	851	17	0.85
AF117	Quarry pit	5	69	14	0.21
AF118	Tessellated floor	5	74	15	0.06
AF122	Robber trench	1	2	2	0.00
AF127	?linear	6	70	12	0.13
AF131	Pit	13	232	18	0.31
AF145	Pit	4	252	63	0.00
AF157	Pit	5	361	72	0.27
AF159	Pit	39	498	13	0.66
AF163	Gully/beam slot	2	20	10	0.00
AF169	Post-hole	1	117	117	0.11
AF172	Gully/beam slot	1	51	51	0.23
AF192	Inhumation	13	89	7	0.15
AF193	Robber trench	9	204	23	0.25
AF52B	Wall foundation	16	318	20	0.22
AL2	Cultivated soil	44	1,013	23	0.88
AL3	Cultivated soil	131	2,040	16	2.40
AL4	Beaten clay floor	7	42	6	0.00
AL5	Metalled track/path	30	562	19	0.44
AL6	Soil build-up or cultivated soil	11	324	29	0.06
AL7	Medieval demolition	2	24	12	0.00
AL8	Cultivated soil	11	564	51	0.51
AL10	Beaten clay floor	36	256	7	0.95
AL11	Demolition debris	41	373	9	0.31
AL12	Robber trench	19	308	16	0.64
AL14	Demolition debris	7	171	24	0.49
AL15	Make-up layer	23	248	11	0.34
AL17	Demolition debris	6	24	4	0.00
AL18	Soil Accumulation	92	880	10	1.08
AL19	Demolition debris	32	523	16	0.74
AL20	Demolition debris	46	636	14	0.26
AL21	Pit fill	12	127	11	0.23
AL22	Pit fill	8	286	36	0.29

AL24	Cultivated soil	7	82	12	0.00
AL26	Make-up layer	2	9	5	0.00
AL33	Make-up layer	11	352	32	0.06
AL38	Op sig base	9	81	9	0.17
AL46	Make-up layer	2	10	5	0.00
AL55	Soil Accumulation	36	523	15	0.73
AL56	Make-up layer	5	94	19	0.05
AL57	Metalled surface	2	24	12	0.00
AL58	Make-up layer	2	224	112	0.10
AL60	Cultivated soil	31	435	14	0.92
AL61	Soil layer	6	65	11	0.09
AL62	Make-up layer	11	54	5	0.10
AL64	Make-up layer	30	196	7	0.41
AL66	Burnt layer	4	33	8	0.00
AL68	Make-up layer	3	24	8	0.08
AL69	Make-up layer	39	295	8	0.49
AL70	Make-up layer	17	234	14	0.35
AL76	Make-up layer	7	36	5	0.23
AL77	Make-up layer	91	1,445	16	1.08
AL78	Demolition debris	17	518	30	0.05
AL79	Make-up layer	20	110	6	0.25
AL80	Metalled surface	28	272	10	0.83
AL81	Make-up layer	38	427	11	0.30
AL82	Soil layer	5	75	15	0.13
AL86	Make-up layer	2	14	7	0.00
AL88	Make-up layer	7	30	4	0.13
AL92	Demolition debris	51	784	15	0.96
AL93	Make-up layer	3	27	9	0.19
AL94	Make-up layer	29	440	15	0.00
AL101	Make-up layer	3	10	3	0.00
AL105	Make-up layer	6	83	14	0.03
AL106	Demolition debris	2	14	7	0.10
AL107	Demolition debris	33	427	13	0.21
AL109	Mixed soil	1	8	8	0.00
AL111	Robber trench	3	61	20	0.11
AL114	Make-up layer	6	166	28	0.20
AL115	Boudiccan destruction debris	2	5	3	0.00
AL119	Make-up layer	29	362	12	0.41
AL125	?Floor	1	5	5	0.00
AL140	Make-up layer	9	383	43	0.11
AL145	Mixed soil layer	15	234	16	0.08
A?	?	35	693	20	0.85
<b>Total</b>		<b>1,946</b>	<b>29,113</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>33.07</b>

**Table 5** Quantities of Roman pottery from all contexts in Area B

Context	Feature type	No.	Weight(g)	MSW (g)	EVE
BF3	Robber trench	39	663	17	1.23
BF6	Robber trench	14	416	30	0.36
BF7	Wall foundation	1	2	2	0.00
BF11	Pit	16	234	15	0.57
BF12	Pit	7	68	10	0.00
BF14	Pit	7	58	8	0.06
BF15	Robber trench	25	443	18	1.20
BF16	Robber trench	15	309	21	0.41
BF17	Pit	5	210	42	0.13
BF20	Pit	62	705	11	1.50
BF21	Part of BF3	1	14	14	0.00
BF22	Part of BF3	1	2	2	0.00

BF24	Pit	2	138	69	0.00
BF25	Pit	8	1,466	183	2.00
BF29	Post-hole	1	5	5	0.00
BF41	Robber trench	19	221	12	0.09
BF42	Robber trench	29	476	16	1.17
BF43	Pit	10	157	16	0.19
BF44	Robber trench	12	99	8	0.16
BF45	Pit	21	221	11	0.24
BF47	?Gully	11	119	11	0.14
BF48	Pit/post hole	16	285	18	0.43
BF51	Pit	38	1,001	26	0.97
BF66	?pit	2	14	7	0.00
BF67	Robber trench	1	5	5	0.00
BF68	Wall foundation	8	122	15	0.10
BF69	Pit	26	5,720	220	0.78
BF75	Post-hole	2	143	72	0.00
BF78	Burnt wooden floor	2	2	1	0.02
BF80	Quarry pit	72	7,896	110	2.96
BF84	?Remnant of burnt wooden floor	1	2	2	0.00
BF85	?pit	8	154	19	0.07
BF88	Trench	123	1,971	16	2.34
BF89	Pit	27	197	7	0.93
BF90	Pit	2	9	5	0.00
BF92	Robber trench	138	2,298	17	3.52
BF93	Post-hole	1	2	2	0.00
BF95	Pit	3	52	17	0.22
BF97	Pit	33	568	17	0.10
BF100	Pit	1	13	13	0.00
BF101	Pit	8	173	22	0.18
BF103	Pit	1	3	3	0.00
BF108	Robber trench	1	2	2	0.00
BL1	Buried topsoil/cultivated soil	70	995	14	1.74
BL3	Demolition debris	34	421	12	0.80
BL4	Demolition debris	68	730	11	0.65
BL5	Demolition debris	411	6,571	16	10.40
BL6	Demolition debris	10	199	20	0.27
BL13	Occupation layer/demolition debris	6	21	4	0.00
BL16	Make-up/levelling layer	10	122	12	0.00
BL17	Make-up/demolition debris	3	20	7	0.10
BL18	Mortar deposit	3	19	6	0.12
BL19	Occupation layer/demolition debris	3	57	19	0.00
BL25	Make-up layer	8	85	11	0.25
BL30	Demolition debris	24	944	39	0.27
BL31	?Demolition debris	55	677	12	0.69
BL33	Demolition debris	10	173	17	0.06
BL39	Demolition layer	9	87	10	0.33
BL43	Demolition layer	8	19	2	0.02
BL44	Make-up layer	12	236	20	0.14
BL45	Make-up layer	38	676	18	0.02
BL46	Make-up layer	37	335	9	0.17
BL48	?Floor or make-up layer	8	163	20	0.31
BL49	Boudiccan demolition debris	18	228	13	0.91
BL53	Make-up layer	8	148	19	0.04
BL55	Make-up layer	3	112	37	0.11
BL56	Make-up layer	4	21	5	0.00
BL57	Make-up layer	1	6	6	0.00
BL58	Boudiccan demolition debris	99	1,955	20	1.34
BL59	Make-up layer	9	196	22	0.00

BL69	Sandy-clay floor	4	23	6	0.00
BL71	?Floor	14	1,502	107	0.00
BL72	?Floor	1	17	17	0.00
BL74	Boudiccan demolition debris	2	8	4	0.00
BL77	Boudiccan demolition debris	5	46	9	0.00
BL78	Pit fill	31	673	22	0.97
BL87	Make-up layer	22	651	30	0.45
BL88	Make-up layer	7	112	16	0.06
BL89	Make-up layer	60	1,398	23	1.00
BL90	Boudiccan destruction debris	16	83	5	0.06
B?	?	17	426	25	0.00
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1,968</b>	<b>46,813</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>43.35</b>



## Appendix 5 Additional Roman CBM tables

**Table 1** Quantities of Roman CBM from all contexts in Area A

Context	Feature type	No.	Weight (g)	MSW (g)
A	?	11	2,597	236
AF2	Pit	1	1	1
AF3	Clay floor	33	1,500	45
AF4	Hearth	20	593	30
AF5	Ditch/trench	1	20	20
AF6	Post-hole	2	102	51
AF7	Post-hole	17	673	40
AF8	Post-hole	12	590	49
AF9	Post-hole	4	1,574	394
AF16	Hearth	10	2,494	249
AF18	Post-hole	1	42	42
AF19	Hearth	3	1,402	467
AF20	?Hearth base	11	227	21
AF21	Gully	1	42	42
AF23	Robber Trench	2	56	28
AF24	Op sig skirting	3	2,183	728
AF29	Robber Trench	18	6,460	359
AF31	Pit	31	5,294	171
AF32	Pit	9	727	81
AF33	?Hearth base	1	1,439	1439
AF34	Pit	7	6,556	937
AF41	Inhumation burial	1	27	27
AF42	Robber Trench	11	1,868	170
AF46	Pit	1	56	56
AF50	Metalled surface	1	60	60
AF51	?Boundary ditch	10	3,628	363
AF52a	Robber Trench	5	143	29
AF52A	Robber Trench	6	1,668	278
AF53b	Pit	9	935	104
AF64	?Pit	130	13,652	105
AF67	Robber Trench	10	404	40
AF70	Demolition debris	9	4,193	466
AF72	Robber Trench	35	4,151	119
AF75	Post-hole	1	17	17
AF76	Post-hole	4	165	41
AF77	Pit	11	1,791	163
AF78	Robber Trench	10	610	61
AF80	Pit	4	942	236
AF83	Pit	7	2,332	333
AF89	Tessellated floor	32	2,433	76
AF92	?Hearth base	6	104	17
AF93	Quarry pit	44	4,181	95
AF95	Robber Trench	8	1,114	139
AF97	Pit	18	2,826	157
AF98	Pit	1	6	6
AF107	Robber Trench	1	166	166
AF108	Robber Trench	5	294	59
AF111	Pit	1	40	40
AF114	Pit	2	387	194
AF115	Pit	5	119	24
AF116	Quarry pit	13	769	59
AF126	Robber Trench	5	999	200
AF131	Pit	1	49	49
AF145	Pit	4	1,524	381

Context	Feature type	No.	Weight (g)	MSW (g)
AF146	Pit	1	369	369
AF159	Pit	9	897	100
AF163	Gully/beam slot	6	626	104
AF172	Gully/beam slot	1	66	66
AF192	Inhumation	9	41	5
AF195	Op. sig. base	5	1,324	265
AL2	Cultivated soil	16	1,728	108
AL3	Cultivated soil	43	7,679	179
AL4	Beaten clay floor	1	66	66
AL5	Metalled track/path	11	7,149	650
AL6	Soil build-up or cultivated soil	16	3,296	206
AL7	Medieval demolition	9	778	86
AL8	Cultivated soil	3	192	64
AL10	Beaten clay floor	17	960	56
AL11	Demolition debris	2,238	95,425	43
AL12	Robber Trench	12	1,832	153
AL14	Demolition debris	36	5,937	165
AL15	Make-up layer	1	14	14
AL17	Demolition debris	3	343	114
AL18	Soil accumulation	14	287	21
AL19	Demolition debris	1,283	170,947	133
AL20	Demolition debris	111	27,195	245
AL21	Pit fill	5	526	105
AL22	Pit fill	1	244	244
AL24	Cultivated soil	3	502	167
AL26	Make-up layer	55	3,347	61
AL33	Make-up layer	1	48	48
AL38	Op. sig base	12	4,547	379
AL47	Make-up layer	1	200	200
AL55	Soil accumulation	17	882	52
AL57	Metalled surface	2	92	46
AL59	Demolition debris	161	2,034	13
AL60	Cultivated soil	7	3,045	435
AL61	Soil layer	44	9,105	207
AL62	Make-up layer	4	794	199
AL64	Make-up layer	3	131	44
AL68	Make-up layer	1	104	104
AL69	Make-up layer	5	356	71
AL70	Make-up layer	8	320	40
AL72	Demolition debris	5	339	68
AL76	Make-up layer	1	111	111
AL77	Make-up layer	7	1,820	260
AL78	Demolition debris	9	437	49
AL80	Metalled surface	2	900	450
AL81	Make-up layer	1	191	191
AL82	Soil layer	10	1,191	119
AL92	Demolition debris	4	608	152
AL101	Make-up layer	10	475	48
AL104	Make-up layer	17	158	9
AL105	Make-up layer	2	99	50
AL114	Make-up layer	4	223	56
AL115	Boudiccan destruction debris	6	157	26
AL119	Make-up layer	12	508	42
AL120A	Floor deposit	3	867	289
<b>Total</b>		<b>4,877</b>	<b>447,737</b>	<b>92</b>

**Table 2** Quantities of Roman CBM from all contexts in Area B

Context	Feature type	No.	Weight (g)	MSW (g)
B	?	2	13	7
BF3	Robber Trench	6	2,152	359
BF6	Robber Trench	22	1,553	71
BF7	Wall foundation	28	3,112	111
BF11	Pit	2	256	128
BF12	Pit	5	1,058	212
BF14	Pit	2	38	19
BF15	Robber Trench	3	199	66
BF16	Robber Trench	22	2,218	101
BF17	Pit	1	629	629
BF20	Pit	48	10,051	209
BF22	Part of BF3	1	51	51
BF24	Pit	1	621	621
BF25	Pit	30	888	30
BF28	Op sig floor	5	1,232	246
BF41	Robber Trench	13	2,040	157
BF42	Robber Trench	5	1,015	203
BF44	Robber Trench	4	277	69
BF45	Pit	13	2,316	178
BF47	?Gully	11	2,009	183
BF48	Pit/post hole	8	184	23
BF49	Post-hole	6	1,136	189
BF51	Pit	22	3,472	158
BF52	Post-hole	6	1,076	179
BF68	Wall foundation	19	19,884	1,047
BF69	Pit	1	551	551
BF79	Wall plinth	1	2,256	2,256
BF80	Quarry pit	4	2,558	640
BF87	Pit	16	7,528	471
BF88	Trench	97	7,246	75
BF89	Pit	14	561	40
BF92	Robber Trench	92	9,808	107
BF93	Post-hole	2	447	224
BF95	Pit	2	927	464
BF97	Pit	4	1,838	460
BF99	Construction cut	7	1,107	158
BF100	Pit	60	19,153	319
BF101	Pit	71	5,403	76
BF103	Pit	3	188	63
BF108	Robber Trench	46	2,382	52
BL1	Buried topsoil/cultivated soil	40	3,922	98
BL3	Demolition debris	95	3,785	40
BL4	Demolition debris	297	79,068	266
BL5	Demolition debris	6,109	469,895	77
BL6	Demolition debris	398	37,102	93
BL7	Make-up/levelling layer	28	661	24
BL13	Occupation layer/demolition debris	2	339	170
BL17	Make-up/demolition debris	10	2,546	255
BL18	Mortar deposit	1	30	30
BL19	Occupation layer/demolition debris	12	1,439	120
BL30	Demolition debris	44	19,231	437
BL31	?Demolition debris	11	3,776	343
BL33	Demolition debris	36	8,420	234
BL37	Make-up layer	1	18	18
BL39	Demolition layer	6	890	148

Context	Feature type	No.	Weight (g)	MSW (g)
BL43	Demolition layer	2	243	122
BL44	Make-up layer	2	167	84
BL45	Make-up layer	4	798	200
BL46	Make-up layer	6	757	126
BL49	Boudiccan demolition debris	13	850	65
BL58	Boudiccan demolition debris	12	2,561	213
BL59	Make-up layer	4	840	210
BL71	?Floor	8	1,796	225
BL74	Boudiccan demolition debris	1	181	181
BL76	Boudiccan demolition debris	10	1,165	117
BL77	Boudiccan demolition debris	1	35	35
BL78	Pit fill	2	153	77
BL85	Make-up layer	10	143	14
BL86	Make-up layer	10	143	14
BL87	Make-up layer	5	871	174
BL88	Make-up layer	7	244	35
BL91	?Sandy-clay floor	10	63	6
<b>Total</b>		<b>7,902</b>	<b>761,565</b>	<b>96</b>

**Table 3** Roman tegulae LCA's, listed by context

Context	LCA					Total
	A – AD 40-120	B – AD 100-180	C – AD 160-260	D – AD 240-380	Regional AD 300+	
?			1			1
AF29			2	2		4
AF32			1			1
AF33			1			1
AF42			1			1
AF64			1			1
AF70			1	1		2
AF72			1			1
AF83			1			1
AF97			2			2
AF146		1				1
AF195			1			1
AL2				1		1
AL3			1		1	2
AL5				1		1
AL6			1	1		2
AL11			4			4
AL12				1		1
AL19		2	12	13		27
AL20			3	3		6
AL38			1			1
AL120A			1	1		2
BF3			1			1
BF20	1		1			2
BF41	1	1				2
BF45	1		1			2
BF49			1			1
BF51		1		1		2
BF68			11			11
BF87			1			1
BF95				1		1
BF97				1		1
BF100			3	2		5
BL1			1			1
BL3	1					1

BL4			11	5		<b>16</b>
BL5	2		15	25	1	<b>43</b>
BL17			1			<b>1</b>
BL30			3	1		<b>4</b>
BL33			1			<b>1</b>
BL43		1				<b>1</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>161</b>

**Table 4** Quantities of flue-tile from specific contexts

Context	Feature type	No.	Weight(g)	MSW (g)
AF3	Clay floor	4	242	61
AF7	Post-hole	1	62	62
AF21	Gully	1	42	42
AF29	Robber Trench	3	1,338	446
AF31	Pit	3	848	283
AF64	?Pit	1	136	136
AF72	Robber Trench	3	732	244
AF77	Pit	3	416	139
AF80	Pit	1	208	208
AF83	Pit	1	392	392
AF89	Tessellated floor	1	29	29
AF93	Quarry pit	1	38	38
AF95	Robber Trench	1	66	66
AF97	Pit	2	436	218
AF116	Quarry pit	1	200	200
AF52A	Robber Trench	1	274	274
AL2	Cultivated soil	1	121	121
AL3	Cultivated soil	5	1,438	288
AL5	Metalled track/path	2	446	223
AL11	Demolition debris	20	3,070	154
AL14	Demolition debris	1	65	65
AL19	Demolition debris	42	6,277	149
AL20	Demolition debris	14	5,059	361
AL38	Op sig base	1	838	838
AL60	Cultivated soil	1	214	214
AL61	Soil layer	1	507	507
BF11	Pit	1	222	222
BF20	Pit	1	214	214
BF41	Robber Trench	1	153	153
BF42	Robber Trench	1	147	147
BF51	Pit	1	100	100
BF88	Trench	1	73	73
BF92	Robber Trench	1	113	113
BL5	Demolition debris	3	308	103
BL30	Demolition debris	1	178	178
<b>Total</b>		<b>127</b>	<b>25,002</b>	<b>197</b>

**Table 5** Quantities of painted wall plaster from specific contexts in Area A

Context	Feature type	No.	Weight(g)	MSW (g)	cm <sup>2</sup>
?	?	1	1	1	1
AF3	Clay floor	1	8	8	6
AF8	Post-hole	2	13	7	8
AF24	Op sig skirting	3	2,183	728	541
AF29	Robber Trench	5	122	24	26
AF32	Pit	2	60	30	27
AF52a	Robber Trench	2	22	11	11
AF72	Robber Trench	2	118	59	48

Context	Feature type	No.	Weight(g)	MSW (g)	cm <sup>2</sup>
AF89	Tessellated floor	4	1,288	322	279
AF93	Quarry pit	7	208	30	102
AF95	Robber Trench	1	115	115	30
AF114	Pit	1	134	134	48
AF116	Quarry pit	2	18	9	11
AF126	Robber Trench	1	271	271	48
AF145	Pit	1	37	37	16
AF159	Pit	3	28	9	20
AL3	Cultivated soil	10	694	69	123
AL5	Metalled track/path	1	13	13	2
AL11	Demolition debris	933	17,557	19	5,998
AL12	Robber Trench	3	824	275	165
AL14	Demolition debris	16	1,008	63	327
AL15	Make-up layer	1	14	14	7
AL17	Demolition debris	2	265	133	44
AL18	Soil accumulation	1	3	3	2
AL19	Demolition debris	114	4,060	36	1,288
AL20	Demolition debris	33	4,303	130	664
AL26	Make-up layer	29	1,465	51	333
AL55	Soil accumulation	2	7	4	4
AL59	Demolition debris	156	1,721	11	941
AL60	Cultivated soil	2	70	35	28
AL101	Make-up layer	3	33	11	16
AL104	Make-up layer	17	158	9	112
AL119	Make-up layer	1	64	64	15
<b>Total</b>		<b>1,362</b>	<b>36,885</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>11,291</b>

**Table 6** Paint colours from Area A

Colour	No.	Weight(g)	MSW (g)	cm <sup>2</sup>
?	1	134	134	48
BLACK	2	15	8	5
BLACK & RED	1	16	16	4
BLACK, WHITE & YELLOW	1	29	29	7
BLUE	3	74	25	16
BLUE & RED	3	35	12	15
BLUE, WHITE & GREEN	1	10	10	4
BLUE, WHITE & RED	2	1,767	884	343
BROWN	8	61	8	32
BROWN & WHITE	1	29	29	5
GREEN	40	339	8	142
GREEN	3	95	32	19
GREEN & BROWN	4	86	22	28
GREEN & RED	4	30	8	12
GREEN & WHITE	46	472	10	227
GREEN & YELLOW	3	435	145	96
GREEN, RED & YELLOW	4	124	31	40
GREEN, WHITE & BLACK	1	46	46	12
GREEN, WHITE & RED	1	6	6	6
GREY	2	41	21	12
ORANGE	13	46	4	45
PINK	17	159	9	67
PINK & GREY	1	6	6	4
PINK & RED	2	21	11	7
PINK & WHITE	9	170	19	38
PINK, YELLOW & WHITE	1	110	110	18
RED	384	18,508	48	4,915
RED & BLACK	3	28	9	20



Colour	No.	Weight(g)	MSW (g)	cm <sup>2</sup>
RED & BROWN	1	11	11	6
RED & GREEN	19	394	21	144
RED & GREY	1	52	52	16
RED & PINK	8	981	123	198
RED & WHITE	29	826	28	230
RED & YELLOW	11	114	10	21
RED, GREEN & WHITE	1	19	19	9
RED, WHITE & BLACK	1	16	16	6
RED, WHITE & BLUE	2	133	67	24
RED, WHITE & GREEN	2	20	10	8
WHITE	264	3,772	14	1,644
WHITE & BLACK	14	165	12	79
WHITE & BROWN	20	253	13	108
WHITE & GREEN	28	201	7	124
WHITE & GREY	8	169	21	39
WHITE & PINK	1	13	13	5
WHITE & RED	45	1,027	23	423
WHITE & YELLOW	3	143	48	59
WHITE, GREEN & YELLOW	4	46	12	24
WHITE, GREY & RED	1	35	35	9
WHITE, RED & BLACK	1	4	4	4
WHITE, RED & GREEN	2	39	20	13
WHITE, RED, GREEN & YELLOW	4	100	25	40
WHITE, YELLOW & GREEN	4	71	18	20
YELLOW	233	3,539	15	1,530
YELLOW & BLUE	1	5	5	2
YELLOW & BROWN	4	95	24	42
YELLOW & GREEN	17	254	15	99
YELLOW & RED	5	101	20	32
YELLOW & WHITE	2	6	3	3
YELLOW, BLUE & GREEN	2	106	53	25
YELLOW, GREEN & RED	1	40	40	15
YELLOW, GREEN, WHITE & RED	2	208	104	25
YELLOW, RED & GREEN	4	136	34	56
YELLOW, RED, WHITE & BLACK	2	67	34	22
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,362</b>	<b>36,885</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>11,291</b>

**Table 7** Quantities of painted wall plaster from Room A

Colour	No.	Weight (g)	MSW (g)	cm <sup>2</sup>
BLACK	2	15	8	5
BLACK, WHITE & YELLOW	1	29	29	7
BLUE	1	8	8	4
BLUE & RED	3	35	12	15
BLUE, WHITE & GREEN	1	10	10	4
BLUE, WHITE & RED	2	1,767	884	343
BROWN	3	44	15	12
BROWN & WHITE	1	29	29	5
GREEN	38	324	9	135
GREEN	3	95	32	19
GREEN & BROWN	4	86	22	28
GREEN & RED	4	30	8	12
GREEN & WHITE	44	440	10	214
GREEN & YELLOW	3	435	145	96
GREEN, RED & YELLOW	4	124	31	40
GREEN, WHITE & BLACK	1	46	46	12
GREY	1	28	28	10
PINK	13	110	8	37

Colour	No.	Weight (g)	MSW (g)	cm <sup>2</sup>
PINK & GREY	1	6	6	4
PINK & RED	2	21	11	7
PINK & WHITE	7	58	8	18
RED	200	6,840	34	2,124
RED & BROWN	1	11	11	6
RED & GREEN	19	394	21	144
RED & GREY	1	52	52	16
RED & WHITE	21	679	32	190
RED, GREEN & WHITE	1	19	19	9
RED, WHITE & BLACK	1	16	16	6
RED, WHITE & BLUE	2	133	67	24
RED, WHITE & GREEN	2	20	10	8
WHITE	159	2,254	14	895
WHITE & BLACK	5	71	14	25
WHITE & BROWN	11	204	19	76
WHITE & GREEN	28	201	7	124
WHITE & GREY	2	109	55	31
WHITE & PINK	1	13	13	5
WHITE & RED	38	868	23	354
WHITE & YELLOW	2	42	21	14
WHITE, GREEN & YELLOW	4	46	12	24
WHITE, GREY & RED	1	35	35	9
WHITE, RED & GREEN	2	39	20	13
WHITE, RED, GREEN & YELLOW	4	100	25	40
WHITE, YELLOW & GREEN	4	71	18	20
YELLOW	201	3,281	16	1,343
YELLOW & BROWN	2	35	18	12
YELLOW & GREEN	17	254	15	99
YELLOW & RED	4	97	24	28
YELLOW & WHITE	2	6	3	3
YELLOW, BLUE & GREEN	2	106	53	25
YELLOW, GREEN & RED	1	40	40	15
YELLOW, GREEN, WHITE & RED	2	208	104	25
YELLOW, RED & GREEN	4	136	34	56
YELLOW, RED, WHITE & BLACK	2	67	34	22
<b>All</b>	<b>939</b>	<b>21,019</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>6,812</b>

**Table 8** Paint colours from Room C, Area A

Colour	No.	Weight(g)	MSW (g)	cm <sup>2</sup>
BROWN	5	17	3	20
ORANGE	13	46	4	45
RED	82	4,593	56	1,277
RED & WHITE	1	31	31	4
WHITE	16	197	12	107
<b>Total</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>4,884</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>1,453</b>

**Table 9** Paint colours from Room E, Area A

Colour	No.	Weight(g)	MSW (g)	cm <sup>2</sup>
BLUE	1	59	59	7
GREEN	1	4	4	3
GREEN, WHITE & RED	1	6	6	6
RED	10	755	76	253
WHITE	1	124	124	28
YELLOW & BROWN	2	60	30	30
<b>Total</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>1,008</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>327</b>

**Table 10** Paint colours from Room L, Area A

Colour	No.	Weight(g)	MSW (g)	cm <sup>2</sup>
RED	29	4,274	147	646
RED & YELLOW	2	10	5	9
WHITE	2	19	10	9
<b>Total</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>4,303</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>664</b>

**Table 11** Quantities of painted wall plaster from specific contexts in Area B

Context	Feature type	No.	Weight(g)	MSW (g)	cm <sup>2</sup>
BF6	Robber trench	21	1,463	70	300
BF7	Wall foundation	19	2,338	123	256
BF16	Robber trench	3	690	230	107
BF51	Pit	13	528	41	215
BF87	Pit	6	660	110	150
BF88	Trench	5	124	25	35
BF92	Robber trench	74	8,532	115	1,692
BF99	Construction cut	7	1,107	158	189
BF100	Pit	15	1,188	79	291
BF101	Pit	55	3,533	64	833
BF108	Robber trench	33	2,188	66	442
BL3	Demolition debris	68	323	5	270
BL4	Demolition debris	3	196	65	50
BL5	Demolition debris	4,862	255,003	52	57,137
BL6	Demolition debris	257	10,775	42	2,301
BL7	Make-up/levelling layer	26	398	15	196
BL30	Demolition debris	2	234	117	70
BL49	Boudiccan demolition debris	1	3	3	2
BL91	?Sandy-clay floor	4	26	7	8
<b>Total</b>		<b>5,474</b>	<b>289,309</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>64,544</b>

**Table 12** The painted wall plaster from Room N

Colour	No.	Weight(g)	MSW (g)	cm <sup>2</sup>
BLACK	2	28	14	7
BLACK & RED	1	23	23	5
BLACK & WHITE	1	19	19	6
BLACK, GREEN & WHITE	1	92	92	19
BLACK, RED & WHITE	1	65	65	13
BLACK, YELLOW, RED, WHITE & GREEN	2	257	129	54
GREEN	35	2,627	75	524
GREEN & BLACK	2	33	17	4
GREEN & BLUE	1	62	62	12
GREEN & ORANGE	1	129	129	27
GREEN & RED	1	199	199	7
GREEN & WHITE	5	303	61	94
GREEN & YELLOW	1	82	82	17
GREEN, BLACK, WHITE & ORANGE	1	83	83	17
GREEN, RED & WHITE	1	185	185	37
GREEN, RED, BLACK & WHITE	3	395	132	86
GREEN, WHITE & BLACK	1	39	39	8
GREEN, WHITE & BLUE	1	57	57	7
GREEN, WHITE & RED	1	257	257	51
GREEN, WHITE, YELLOW & BLACK	1	331	331	63
GREEN, YELLOW & WHITE	1	46	46	15
GREY	4	42	11	8
GREY & WHITE	1	1	1	1
GREY, BLACK & RED	1	110	110	21
ORANGE, GREEN, BLACK & RED	1	186	186	31
PINK, RED & WHITE	1	77	77	10

Colour	No.	Weight(g)	MSW (g)	cm <sup>2</sup>
RED	109	1,121	10	286
RED & BLACK	1	59	59	9
RED & BLUE	1	1	1	2
RED & WHITE	4	198	50	37
RED & YELLOW	31	242	8	106
RED, BLACK, GREEN & YELLOW	1	215	215	54
RED, BLACK, GREEN, WHITE & YELLOW	1	63	63	17
RED, BLUE & YELLOW	1	209	209	35
RED, GREEN, BROWN & WHITE	1	23	23	6
RED, GREEN, WHITE & BLACK	1	327	327	79
RED, WHITE & BLUE	1	112	112	18
RED, WHITE & GREEN	3	287	96	49
RED, WHITE & YELLOW	1	83	83	15
RED, WHITE, GREEN, BROWN & BLACK	1	300	300	69
RED, YELLOW & ORANGE	1	33	33	9
RED, YELLOW, WHITE & BLACK	3	299	100	67
WHITE	3	60	20	19
WHITE & BLUE	3	171	57	50
WHITE & GREEN	1	172	172	29
WHITE & PINK	1	4	4	5
WHITE, RED & GREEN	3	181	60	38
WHITE, YELLOW & RED	1	21	21	8
YELLOW	7	177	25	39
YELLOW & ORANGE	1	195	195	42
YELLOW, GREEN & WHITE	1	89	89	18
YELLOW, WHITE, GREEN & BLACK	1	88	88	22
YELLOW, WHITE, RED & BLUE	1	288	288	29
<b>All</b>	<b>257</b>	<b>10,775</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>2,301</b>

**Table 13** The painted wall plaster from Room O

Colour	No.	Weight(g)	MSW (g)	cm <sup>2</sup>
?	2	275	138	81
BLACK	16	298	19	73
BLACK & GREEN	2	117	59	24
BLACK & PINK	4	46	12	8
BLACK & WHITE	8	646	81	110
BLACK & YELLOW	1	4	4	2
BLACK, GREEN & ORANGE	1	198	198	42
BLACK, RED & WHITE	2	17	9	11
BLACK, WHITE & YELLOW	1	49	49	12
BLACK, YELLOW, RED & WHITE	2	498	249	65
BLUE	1	39	39	5
BLUE, WHITE & RED	1	38	38	6
GREEN	1	23	23	4
GREEN & BLACK	1	93	93	17
GREEN, WHITE, RED & BLUE	2	117	59	29
ORANGE	1	80	80	13
PINK & RED	2	42	21	19
PINK, RED & BLACK	3	61	20	10
PINK, RED & WHITE	2	57	29	9
RED	425	21,025	49	4,840
RED & BLACK	2	184	92	39
RED & WHITE	25	1,426	57	361
RED & YELLOW	7	418	60	108
RED, PINK & WHITE	2	121	61	31
RED, PURPLE, GREEN, WHITE & BLUE	2	124	62	29
RED, WHITE & BLACK	2	36	18	9

Colour	No.	Weight(g)	MSW (g)	cm <sup>2</sup>
RED, WHITE & PINK	1	11	11	7
RED, WHITE & YELLOW	32	2,443	76	627
RED, YELLOW & WHITE	13	926	71	250
WHITE	52	3,203	62	757
WHITE & BLACK	8	592	74	118
WHITE & PINK	1	60	60	1
WHITE & RED	10	744	74	153
WHITE & YELLOW	5	322	64	68
WHITE, BLACK & RED	1	390	390	97
WHITE, BLACK & YELLOW	1	227	227	52
WHITE, BLACK, RED & GREEN	1	50	50	6
WHITE, GREEN & RED	2	246	123	40
WHITE, RED & ORANGE	1	46	46	23
WHITE, RED & YELLOW	3	683	228	141
WHITE, YELLOW & BLACK	1	202	202	34
WHITE, YELLOW & GREEN	9	1595	177	301
YELLOW	372	12,777	34	3,132
YELLOW & BLACK	5	564	113	89
YELLOW & GREEN	1	73	73	19
YELLOW & RED	42	1,842	44	407
YELLOW & WHITE	16	988	62	229
YELLOW, BLACK & PINK	1	63	63	15
YELLOW, BLACK & WHITE	8	1,190	149	191
YELLOW, RED & BLACK	1	129	129	12
YELLOW, RED & WHITE	25	1,709	68	363
YELLOW, RED, WHITE & BLACK	4	227	57	62
YELLOW, WHITE & BLACK	10	696	70	140
YELLOW, WHITE & RED	21	2,620	125	565
<b>All</b>	<b>1,171</b>	<b>60,969</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>13,856</b>

**Table 14** The painted wall plaster from Room P

Colour	No.	Weight(g)	MSW (g)	cm <sup>2</sup>
GREY	49	226	5	199
PURPLE	2	2	1	1
RED	5	33	7	26
WHITE	10	52	5	40
YELLOW	2	10	5	4
<b>All</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>323</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>270</b>

**Table 15** The painted wall plaster from Room S

Colour	No.	Weight(g)	MSW (g)	cm <sup>2</sup>
?	1	101	101	20
BLACK	8	488	61	105
BLACK & GREEN	1	50	50	15
BLACK & WHITE	10	817	82	202
BLACK & YELLOW	3	551	184	101
BLACK, BLUE, WHITE & RED	1	48	48	15
BLACK, RED & WHITE	1	32	32	10
BLACK, RED, WHITE & YELLOW	2	119	60	22
BLACK, WHITE & BLACK	1	54	54	13
BLACK, WHITE & BLUE	1	17	17	6
BLACK, WHITE & YELLOW	3	421	140	97
BLACK, WHITE, YELLOW & RED	1	214	214	49
BLACK, YELLOW & WHITE	3	500	167	92
GREEN	1	14	14	4
GREEN & YELLOW	1	29	29	7
GREEN, RED & ORANGE	1	58	58	11

Colour	No.	Weight(g)	MSW (g)	cm <sup>2</sup>
GREEN, RED & WHITE	14	1,392	99	401
GREEN, RED, ORANGE & WHITE	5	445	89	84
GREEN, RED, WHITE & ORANGE	3	471	157	154
GREEN, WHITE & RED	1	15	15	6
GREEN, WHITE, RED & ORANGE	17	2,608	153	604
GREEN, YELLOW & RED	1	21	21	6
PINK	14	328	23	79
RED	797	36,979	46	8,497
RED & BLACK	2	146	73	33
RED & GREEN	1	98	98	23
RED & ORANGE	1	461	461	70
RED & WHITE	32	1,786	56	388
RED & YELLOW	23	910	40	255
RED, BLACK	1	37	37	7
RED, BLACK & WHITE	1	42	42	8
RED, WHITE & BLACK	9	761	85	161
RED, WHITE & YELLOW	74	4,371	59	970
RED, WHITE, RED & ORANGE	1	224	224	53
RED, WHITE, YELLOW	5	224	45	68
RED, YELLOW & BLACK	1	45	45	14
RED, YELLOW & WHITE	76	3,587	47	1,199
WHITE	42	21,08	50	479
WHITE & BLACK	13	954	73	218
WHITE & PINK	1	85	85	24
WHITE & RED	4	273	68	60
WHITE & YELLOW	76	5,868	77	1,443
WHITE, BLACK & RED	5	423	85	73
WHITE, BLACK & YELLOW	4	664	166	147
WHITE, BLACK, RED & YELLOW	1	107	107	21
WHITE, BLACK, YELLOW & RED	1	81	81	23
WHITE, RED & BLACK	5	671	134	136
WHITE, RED & YELLOW	1	45	45	7
WHITE, RED, BLACK & YELLOW	2	413	207	128
WHITE, RED, YELLOW & BLACK	4	886	222	195
WHITE, YELLOW & BLACK	11	2,296	209	452
WHITE, YELLOW & GREEN	3	150	50	28
WHITE, YELLOW & RED	1	206	206	49
WHITE, YELLOW, BLACK & RED	1	262	262	68
YELLOW	1,885	69,317	37	16,224
YELLOW & BLACK	19	1,062	56	235
YELLOW & BROWN	1	32	32	17
YELLOW & GREEN	1	23	23	6
YELLOW & PINK	1	17	17	6
YELLOW & RED	56	4,192	75	895
YELLOW & WHITE	145	5,370	37	1,576
YELLOW, BLACK & WHITE	5	437	87	115
YELLOW, BLACK, WHITE & RED	2	469	235	108
YELLOW, RED & BLACK	5	415	83	147
YELLOW, RED & GREEN	2	210	105	40
YELLOW, RED & WHITE	90	15,992	178	2,568
YELLOW, RED, BLACK & WHITE	19	1,203	63	278
YELLOW, RED, WHITE	9	517	57	169
YELLOW, RED, WHITE & BLACK	5	3,870	774	486
YELLOW, WHITE & BLACK	28	7,139	255	1,004
YELLOW, WHITE & PURPLE	1	30	30	8
YELLOW, WHITE & RED	115	9,366	81	1,922
YELLOW, WHITE, BLACK & YELLOW	2	147	74	38



<b>Colour</b>	<b>No.</b>	<b>Weight(g)</b>	<b>MSW (g)</b>	<b>cm<sup>2</sup></b>
YELLOW, WHITE, BLUE & BLACK	1	97	97	12
YELLOW & GREEN	3	43	14	21
<b>All</b>	<b>3,690</b>	<b>194,024</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>43,275</b>

## Appendix 6 Small finds catalogue

SF no.	Context	Find no.	Object type	Description	Count	Weight g	Length mm	Width mm	Thickness mm	Diameter mm	Date
1	AF93	A305	Plaque/tablet	Small square gold plaque/tablet. The tablet had originally been folded vertically down the centre and then twice horizontally. On the surface was a punched inscription in either Latin or possibly Greek. The inscription appears to read INTRAA / ELIOS / OO YY possibly with another smaller 'O' slightly below and to the left of the first 'Y'. The double 'Y' is unusual in Latin inscriptions, being a rare letter that is usually used in transliterating Greek. An additional punch dotting on the second 'Y' makes it look almost like a 'K' from the Phoenician alphabet. (Ref. Flynn 2019).	1	1.4	2.1	2.1	<0.5	-	Roman?
2	BL4	B11	Iron objects	<i>Cluster of iron objects. Objects 2a to 2g were lifted as a block, sent for x-ray and later excavated. Objects 2h to 2m were lifted individually and sent for x-ray as individual items. See below for individual entries</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2a	BL4	B11	Lock	Iron lock, square plates front and back with circular mechanism in between, incomplete and in at least four joining pieces. Front plate: 89.2mm by 71.2mm; circular mechanism: c 39mm diameter; back plate: 56.7mm by 55.6mm. Mineralised wood adhering to back of both square plates.	1	144.9	89.2	71.2	26.8	-	Roman/medieval
2b	BL4	B11	Bar and strips	Three incomplete iron objects partially corroded together and/or joining. a) Bar with rectangular cross-section. Tapers to a point at one end with fixing nail/rievet <i>in situ</i> close to the end. It is uncertain if the other end is complete but at this end a small incomplete hooked projection extends from bar. Total: 156.1mm long, 14.4mm wide and 14.9mm thick. b) Strip, flat with rectangular cross-section, in two joining pieces, broken at both ends with mineralised wood adhering. One piece is corroded onto the hooked end of the bar, the other separate piece is corroded onto strip 2c. Total: 60.5mm long, 22.7mm wide, 2.9mm thick. c) Strip, flat with rectangular cross-section, corroded onto strip 2b, broken at both ends with mineralised wood adhering. Total: 48.6mm long, 33.15mm wide, 6.0mm thick.	3	109.4	205.0	33.15	15.2	-	Roman/medieval
2c	BL4	B11	Strips	Two incomplete iron strips, possibly originally part of the same object but no longer joining. Both are flat with a rectangular cross-section and are broken at both ends. The largest piece is bent into an L-shape and x-ray shows rectangular fixing hole (c 11mm by 5mm)	1 1	45.4 7.2	72.1 36.5	31.3 34.2	3.8 3.5	-	Roman/medieval
2d	BL4	B11	Handle	Iron chest or casket handle, small, incomplete. Flat strip with rectangular cross section, incomplete arms bent at 90° and both are broken.	1	15.7	58.4	12.9	26.3	-	Roman/medieval
2e	BL4	B11	Handle	Iron chest or casket handle, small, complete. Flat strip with rectangular cross section, arms tapers to a point and are bent twice at 90° so they flare out towards the tip.	1	2.01	70.2	15.4	29.0	-	Roman/medieval
2f	BL4	B11	Strip and nails	a) Iron strip, broken at both ends, mineralised wood adhering. b) Iron nail, incomplete with tip missing, rectangular-sectioned shank, flat sub-rectangular head (c 14.6mm by 12.7mm), mineralised wood adhering. c) Iron nail shank, square-sectioned	1 1 1	2.8 2.7 2.1	30.3 18.9 26.8	15.5 - -	3.6 - -	- - -	Roman/medieval
2g	BL4	B11	Strip	Iron strip, flat with rectangular cross-section, broken into two joining pieces, broken at both ends, slightly bent/curved along length	1 1	9.1 7.9	42.7 30.6	26.8 26.1	3.8 7.0	-	Roman/medieval
2h	BL4	B11	Rove	Iron rove, diamond-shaped, with remains of shank of iron bolt/nail through it (bolt/nail 30.1mm long).	1	20.3	37.1	28.6	9.2	-	Roman/medieval
2i	BL4	B11	Nail	Iron nail shank, square-sectioned	1	5.4	36.6	-	-	-	Roman/medieval
2j	BL4	B11	Staple	Iron staple, both arms broken and incomplete	1	23.7	61.2	30.6	12.5	-	Roman/medieval
2k	BL4	B11	Strip	Iron strip, flat with rectangular cross-section, broken at both ends, the remains of iron nail pass	1	26.7	52.9	29.0	6.3	-	Roman/medieval

SF no.	Context	Find no.	Object type	Description	Count	Weight g	Length mm	Width mm	Thickness mm	Diameter mm	Date
				through it at one end (nail 30.0mm long).							
2l	BL4	B11	Rove	Iron rove, diamond-shaped, with remains of shank of iron bolt/nail through it	1	9.0	31.8	27.9	5.6	-	Roman/medieval
2m	BL4	B11	Rove	Iron rove, diamond-shaped, with remains of shank of iron bolt/nail through it.	1	18.7	35.0	31.7	5.3	-	Roman/medieval
3	AF1	A6	Sheet	Three flat lead sheet fragments a) Roughly triangular, cut on two sides, crumpled with one end folded over. b) Irregular, no original edges. c) Triangular, cut on all three sides, curved.	1 1 1	25.9 21.7 10.5	61.0 45.6 31.3	43.8 30.3 18.5	1.2 4.2 3.2	- - -	Undated
4	AF1	A14	Crotal bell	Complete copper-alloy one-piece crotal bell. Bell is spherical and hollow, separated into two hemispheres by an integral raised circumferential ridge. An integral sub-rectangular attachment loop (10.9mm by 8.6mm) projects from the apex of the upper hemisphere with an arched aperture (internal measurements 4.6mm by 3.8mm). In the upper hemisphere are two counter-sunk circular sound holes, one is complete (4.3mm diameter) and the other now damaged and irregularly shaped (6.7mm by 6.7mm). On the lower hemisphere is an elongated ovate sound slot with very worn sunburst design and bell founder's hammer in a shield. An iron concretion on the slot may indicate an iron ball inside the bell. (Refs.: Bailey 1999, p40-41 ref.12 (decoration), p44-45 ref.47 (loop); UKDFD <a href="http://www.ukdfd.co.uk/pages/crotal-bells.html">http://www.ukdfd.co.uk/pages/crotal-bells.html</a> )	1	29.9	34.3	-	-	28.9	Post-medieval, probably 17th-18th century but as decoration is confined to lower hemisphere could be later 18th-19th century
5	AF21	A65	Pin	Complete copper-alloy pin, Crummy Type 1 (CAR 5, 7), head formed by wrapping a short length of wire around the shaft.	1	0.3	36.6	-	-	2.4 (head)	Medieval
6	AF23	A48	Coin	Base silver/copper-alloy coin of Tetricus II, AD 272-274. Obverse: Radiate bust right, CP [ESV TE]TR[ICVS CAE]S Reverse: Standing figure, probably Spes walking left, S[...] Die axis: 1	1	1.4	-	-	-	20.5	Roman, AD 272-274
7	AF28	A49	?Binding	Small rectangular sheet of copper-alloy, slightly tapering, probably broken at wider end, folded lengthways. Possibly a piece of binding.	1	0.9	29.5	9.9	0.6	-	Undated
8	AF32	A53	Coin	Roman copper-alloy nummus of Magnentius, coin issued AD 352-353. Obverse: Bust of the Emperor Magnentius, bare-headed, draped and cuirassed, DN MAGNENTIVS P F AVG. Reverse: Large chi-rho between alpha and omega, SALVS DD NN AVG ET CAES. Mintmark in exergue: [S]P[.] (?Arles mint). Die axis: 6	1	6.5	26.6	24.3	1.9	-	Roman, AD 352-353
9	AF32	A182	Coin	Base silver/copper-alloy barbarous radiate, copy of Claudius II, later 3rd century Obverse: Radiate bust right, inscription uncertain possibly [DIVO C]LAVDI[O] Reverse: Altar (off-centre and badly struck), CONSE[CRATIO] Die axis: 5	1	1.8	-	-	-	15.5	Roman, later 3rd century
10	AF42	A111	Object	Lead wedge-shaped object with rectangular cross-section. Broken at thickest end (9.9mm by 8.0mm) and object then tapers to a rounded point (5.9mm by 5.2mm). Smoothed on front and both sides, rough on the back.	1	12.6	39.4	9.9	8.0	-	Undated
11	AF62	A149	Coin	Copper-alloy as of Antoninus Pius, AD 138-161 Obverse: Laureate bust right, [ANT]ONINVS AVG PIVS PP TR P X[VIII] Reverse: Britannia seated left on rock, shield and vexillum in background before, S C in exergue, BRI[TANNIA CO]S IIII. Die axis: 12	1	9.6	-	-	-	25.5	Roman, AD 138-161

SF no.	Context	Find no.	Object type	Description	Count	Weight g	Length mm	Width mm	Thickness mm	Diameter mm	Date
12	AF63	A155	Coin	Radiate of Tetricus I, AD 270-273 Obverse: Bust right, radiate, cuirassed, [I]MP C TETRICVS [P F AVG] Reverse: Victory walking left holding wreath and palm, VICTOR[IA] AVG Die axis: 6	1	2.4	-	-	-	18.8	Roman, AD 270-273
13	AF67	A165	Coin	Silver radiate of Valerian I, AD 253-260 Obverse: Radiate bust right, draped and cuirassed, VALERIANVS PF AVG Reverse: Sol walking left holding whip and raising right hand, ORIEN[S AVGG] Die axis: 1; Lyon mint.	1	3.2	-	-	-	21.8	Roman, AD 253-260
14	AF108	A273	Nail	Incomplete copper-alloy nail with tip missing, looks like a round-sectioned shaft (2.8mm diameter) clenched at 45°, very small flat head, probably originally round but now more oval in shape (4.6mm x 3.5mm)	1	0.5	12.7	-	-	2.8 (shaft)	Undated
15	AL2	A3	Pencil	Complete lead pencil. A neat, slim, faceted but parallel-sided lead cylinder with one end sharpened to a point and the other roughly flat. Now folded in half. Original length: c 73mm. Other potential uses could be the raw material for soldering or for producing lead window comes. (Ref.: <a href="https://finds.org.uk/counties/findsrecordingguides/styli-pencils-and-parchment-prickers/">https://finds.org.uk/counties/findsrecordingguides/styli-pencils-and-parchment-prickers/</a> )	1	21.8	35.5	-	-	6.9	Post-medieval
16	AL2	A4	Weight	Complete flat, round lead disc, plain.	1	31.8	-	-	5.2	c 30.0	Undated
17	AL2	A2	Musket ball	Lead musket ball	1	18.1	-	-	-	c 15	Post-medieval, 17th century
18	AL2/ AL5	A198	Strip mount	Rectangular copper-alloy strip, small central rivet hole at one end (2mm diameter), other end broken across a central rivet hole, three edges complete, plain. Possibly part of a strip mount.	1	8.1	48.6	15.6	1.8	-	Undated
19	AL3	A70	Scrap	Scrap piece of copper-alloy, no distinguishing features	1	0.4	12.1	10.6	4.3	-	Undated
20	AL3	A201	Bell	Fragment of a copper-alloy open-mouthed bell. Includes part of the flared rim with two circumferential moulded ridges on the body, c 70mm diameter.	1	15.6	48.4	29.5	c 1.6	-	Medieval
21	AL5	A19	Fittings	Two lead fittings.	1	5.5	45.3	-	-	-	Medieval/post-medieval
				a) Head of parallelogram-shape (14.6mm by 11.9mm, 1.8mm thick) with long lead strip attached to the reverse (41.5mm long, 5.2mm wide, 2.8mm thick), strip almost round in cross-section but has two ragged opposing seams.	1	7.3	36.7	-	-	-	
22	AL5	A40	Buckle	Almost complete cast copper-alloy buckle with integral plate. Single oval loop with attachment for the missing pin projecting into the frame. The plate is rectangular, tapers very slightly and has two integral rivets and a transverse guide bar on the reverse. It is decorated on the front with three closely-set transverse ridges close to the frame. Pin missing. Probably a spur buckle, c 1250-1400 (Ref.: Whitehead 1996, p32-35)	1	8.0	45.6	19.2	c 2.0	-	Medieval, c 1250-1400
23	AL5	A67	Dress fittings	1) Complete copper-alloy lace end, Crummy Type 2 (CAR 5, p13) – lace end made by folding a piece of sheet metal in from either one or both long edges so that the edge(s) cut into, and firmly hold, the leather of the lace. Bent towards tip.	1	0.7	34.7	-	-	3.2	Post-medieval, c 1550/75-1700+
				2) Incomplete copper-alloy lace end, Crummy Type 2 (CAR 5, p13), broken approximately half way down with tip missing.	1	0.3	21.2	-	-	2.5	
				3) Complete copper-alloy wire-loop (eyelet) (CAR 5, p14). Single length of wire twisted together leaving a loop in the middle (9mm by 6mm), probably a dress accessory.	1	0.4	15.0	9.4	-	1.3	
				4) Small strand of copper-alloy wire	1	>0.1	27.5	-	-	0.7	

SF no.	Context	Find no.	Object type	Description	Count	Weight g	Length mm	Width mm	Thickness mm	Diameter mm	Date
24	AL56	A265	Binding	Small rectangular sheet of copper-alloy, broken at both ends, folded in half lengthways forming a U-shaped section.	1	0.2	22.5	3.5	0.6	-	Roman
25	AL60	A256	Stud	Incomplete copper-alloy stud with plain convex head, the domed stud/mount head (4.3mm high), no trace of fixing surviving.	1	0.3	4.3	-	-	13.3	Undated
26	AL60	A278	Coin	Copper-alloy nummus of House of Valentinian, reverse type issued AD 364-378. Obverse: Bust right, pearl-diademed, illegible Reverse: Emperor walking right, holding labarum (imperial standard) and dragging a captive behind him, [GLORIA RO]MANO[RVM]. Die axis: 12	1	2.3	-	-	-	16.7	Roman, AD 364-378
27	AL60	A278	Trade token	Copper-alloy trade token, Thomas Lumkin of Holy Trinity Parish, Colchester Obverse: merchant's mark, (rosette) THO. LVMKIN OF COLCHESTER Reverse: T.L with rosette above and below, (rosette) IN TRENETY PARISH Die axis: 6	1	0.9	-	-	-	15.7	Post-medieval, 17th century
28	AL60	A278	Coin	Roman copper-alloy 4th century nummus. Obverse: Bust right, pearl-diademed, no inscription Reverse: Illegible	1	1.1	-	-	-	11.4	Roman, 4th century
29	AL60	A278	Nail	Incomplete copper-alloy nail with convex head and square-sectioned shaft with tip missing. Head now bent at an angle to the shaft. Diameter of head: 7.5mm. Similar to a Roman example in CAR 2 (p115-116, ref. 3081)	1	2.1	28.2	-	-	7.5	?Roman
30	AL60	A278	Ring	Complete copper-alloy ring, oval cross-section, 18.7mm diameter internally, a fitting/fixture	1	2.2	-	-	2.0	24.7	Undated
31	AL60	A278	Strip	Small iron strip, rectangular in cross-section, tapering to a point, broken at other end.	1	0.5	28.4	3.8	2.0		Undated
32	AL61	A246	Coin	Roman copper-alloy nummus, a city commemorative coin of Constantinople, AD 330-340. Obverse: laureate, helmeted bust of Constantinopolis left, wearing imperial mantle, holding reversed spear CONSTANTINOPOLIS. Reverse: Victory standing on prow, holding sceptre and leaning on a shield. Mintmark in exergue: RB Epsilon, Rome mint. Die axis: 12.	1	2.3	-	-	-	16.6	Roman, AD 330-340
33	AL64a	A356	Coin	Copper-alloy Rose (Type 2) farthing of Charles I, AD 1625-1649 Obverse: Single arched crown with two sceptres in saltire through it, CAROLV D G MA BRI Reverse: Single rose surmounted by single arched crown, FR ET HI REX Initial mark: crescent Die axis: 12. (Ref.: North 1991, no. 2291, Rose (Type 2))	1	0.7	-	-	-	13.4	Post-medieval, AD 1625-1649
34	AL20	A126	Coin	Base silver radiate in poor condition. Obverse: Radiate bust right, [...]VS PP [...] Reverse: Illegible	1	2.8	-	-	-	18.8	Roman, later 3rd century
35	AL77	A289	Mirror	Two fragments of possible mirror, both very corroded but with a highly polished surface and evidence of wood grain on the reverse suggesting they came from a mirror fixed into a wooden frame or box.	2	16.9 12.0	75.6 41.5	34.0 26.7	c 2.0 c 3.0	-	Roman
36	AL5	A371	Button	Composite two-piece cast copper-alloy button with separate embedded drawn copper-alloy wire shank (broken), spherical head complete but in a poor condition. Dated by Read (2005, p26) as c late 13th to c mid 14th century	1	3.7	10	-	-	12	Medieval, c late 13th to c mid 14th century

SF no.	Context	Find no.	Object type	Description	Count	Weight g	Length mm	Width mm	Thickness mm	Diameter mm	Date
37	AL10	A188	Stud	Incomplete copper-alloy stud with plain convex head and incomplete square-sectioned shank.	1	3.0	9.4	-	-	23.0	Undated
38	AL11	A75	Coin	Base silver radiate of Tetricus I, AD 270-273 Obverse: Radiate bust right, IMP TETRI[CVS ...] Reverse: Hilaritas standing left holding long palm and cornucopiae, [HILAR]ITAS AVGG	1	1.8	-	-	-	21.8	Roman, AD 270-273
39	AL19	A146	Coin	Small fragment of copper-alloy coin.	1	0.2	10.0	8.0	1.0	-	Probably Roman
40	AL131	A392	Stylus	Complete lead stylus. Shaft has a round cross-section which tapers to a point at one end and has been flattened at the other end into a small semi-circular eraser. Similar to iron examples of Manning Type 1 (Manning 1985, p85-87), but lead examples are rare.	1	6.6	55.4	-	-	4.5	Roman
41	AF101	A253	Scrap	Three scrap pieces of copper-alloy, no distinguishing features, very corroded, measurements are for the largest.	3	5.4	20.2	11.7	11.4	-	Undated
42	AF101	A253	Coin	Copper-alloy coin, illegible. Size and shape suggests a Roman 4th-century nummus.	1	2.4	-	-	-	14.2	?Roman, 4th century
43	AF95 MD	A339	Scrap	Folded and crumpled fragment of scrap lead sheet.	1	3.5	23.9	9.3	3.7	-	Undated
44	AF107 MD	A309	Strip	Small copper-alloy strip with rectangular cross-section, curved, rounded terminal at one end but the other end is broken, a straight groove runs along each long edge.	1	0.1	12.4	3.1	1.1	-	Undated
45	AF108 MD	A316	Coin	Damaged base silver radiate of Tetricus I, AD 270-273 Obverse: Radiate bust right, [IMP C T]ETRICVS [P F AVG] Reverse: Salus standing left holding patera and ?ruder, feeding serpent rising from altar to left, SALVS [AVGG] Die axis: 12	1	2.1	-	-	-	19.0	Roman, AD 270-273
46	AF114 MD	A317	Scrap	Fragment of scrap lead with part of a moulded surface visible	1	16.9	33.8	18.5	7.9	-	Undated
47	AF116 MD	A335	Scrap	Fragment of scrap lead.	1	29.1	41.5	32.2	7.2	-	Undated
48	AF116 MD	A336	Scrap	Fragment of scrap lead.	1	23.7	37.3	25.5	10.0	-	Undated
49	AF116 MD	A385	Coin	Silver long cross penny, very worn, Edward I or III, 1279-1307 or 1327-1377 Obverse: Bust facing, EDW[...]. Reverse: Long cross with three pellets in each angle, [CIVI]TAS EBO[RACI] (York Mint)	1	1.1	-	-	-	18	Medieval, late 13th-14th century
50	AF116 MD	A385	Ring	Copper-alloy ring, slight D-shaped cross-section, now bent into an oval-shape but was probably originally round, ring is 3mm wide and 1.5mm thick.	1	1.5	27.2	18.8	3.0	-	Undated
51	AF122 MD	A319	Coin	Roman copper-alloy coin, almost completely illegible but the outline of a bust on one side is just visible. Size and shape would suggest a 4th-century nummus.	1	0.9	-	-	-	12.5	Roman, ?4th century
52	AF122 MD	A319	Scrap	Two fragments of scrap lead.	2	4.7	13.2 12.1	12.5 9.8	5.1 3.8	- -	Undated
53	AF126 MD	A318	Coin	Roman base silver radiate of Tetricus I, AD 270-273 Obverse: bust right, radiate, draped and cuirassed [IMP C T]ETRICVS [PF] AVG Reverse: Probably Laetitia standing left holding wreath & anchor, [LAETI]TIA AVG Die axis: 6	1	2.3	-	-	-	18.3	Roman, AD 270-273
54	AF129 MD	A314	Scrap	Fragment of scrap lead.	1	2.6	16.3	8.9	4.3	-	Undated
55	AF130 MD	A307	Scrap	Scrap piece of copper-alloy, no distinguishing features	1	1.6	17.3	11.4	4.0	-	Undated
56	AF130 MD	A308	Sheet	Piece of copper-alloy sheet, three sides (two short, one long which is damaged) form a rectangle but the fourth edge is on the diagonal. The sheet is curved, the front is plain but there are traces	1	5.6	60.3	15.0-32.8	0.9	-	Undated



SF no.	Context	Find no.	Object type	Description	Count	Weight g	Length mm	Width mm	Thickness mm	Diameter mm	Date
				of mineralised wood on the back.							
57	AF134 MD	A330	?Window came	Scrap piece of lead, folded (now L-shaped), possibly part of a window came	1	7.0	31.2/ 29.2	9.7	2.5	-	?Medieval/ post-medieval
58	AF134 MD	A331	Weight	Small lead weight, sub-oval in plan, flat and plain on base, upper side recessed with a raised circle (worn and no other detail visible)	1	5.0	14.6	11.0	5.1	-	Undated
59	AF134 MD	A332	Scrap	Fragment of scrap lead sheet.	1	6.4	22.5	16.7	5.8	-	Undated
60	AF142 MD	A313	Coin	Roman copper-alloy sestertius of Vespasian, AD 69-79 Obverse: Laureate bust right, IMP CAES VESPASIAN AVG PM TR P P CO[S ...] Reverse: Roma seated left on cuirass, Victory upward in right hand, parazonium in left, shields behind, S C either side, ROMA below. Die axis: 7	1	26.3	-	-	-	34.7	Roman, AD 69-79
61	AF143 MD	A320	Coin	Late Iron Age silver minim Obverse: side profile of a face looking right with crescent-shaped hair, a square ear, eye, nose and mouth. Reverse: Probably a horse looking left.	1	0.4	-	-	-	6.4	Late Iron Age
62	AF143 MD	A320	Scrap	Two fragments of scrap lead	2	9.9	18.6 17.7	14.4 15.8	4.0 7.2	- -	Roman
63	AF145 MD	A349	Scrap	Fragment of scrap lead.	1	3.0	21.2	10.3	3.1	-	Undated
64	AL61 MD	A338	Coin	Incomplete copper-alloy nummus, a city commemorative coin of Rome, issued AD 330-340. Obverse: Crested and helmeted bust of Roma left, wearing imperial mantle, VRBS [ROMA]. Reverse: She-wolf standing left, head turned back, suckling the twins Romulus and Remus, at least one star above. Die axis: 3	1	1.0	-	-	-	13.7	Roman, AD 330-340
65	AL61 MD	A321	Coin	Roman base silver radiate of Victorinus, AD 269-271 Obverse: Radiate bust right, [IMP C VICTOR]INVS PF AVG Reverse: Virtus standing right holding spear and shield, inscription illegible [VIRTVS AVG] Die axis: 1	1	2.4	-	-	-	18.7	Roman, 3rd century
66	AL61 MD	A321	Coin	Roman copper-alloy 4th century nummus. Obverse: Illegible. Reverse: Possibly a seated figure with a smaller figure standing in front, but very worn and difficult to make out.	1	0.7	-	-	-	13.5	Roman, 4 th century
67	AL61 MD	A321	Scrap	Seven fragments of scrap lead; largest: 53mm long, 15mm wide, 6mm thick, 20.3g; smallest: 11mm long, 11mm wide, 4mm thick, 2.7g.	7	76.4	-	-	-	-	Roman
68	AL98 MD	A334	Brooch/ buckle/ ring-handle	Small copper-alloy annular ring with iron pin, ring is round-sectioned and undecorated, pin incomplete but probably wrapped around the ring. Similar examples have been found at Romano-British small towns at Wanborough, where it was described as an annular brooch (Butcher 2001, p65, no. 145), and at Camerton identified as a possible buckle or ring-handle with fastening pin (Jackson 1990, p48, no. 139)	1	2.7	17.3	-	4.0	15.7	Roman
69	AL98 MD	A333	Coin	Roman copper-alloy sestertius. From a Roman Period 1 context so must be of 1st century date. Obverse: Laureate bust right, draped, illegible. Reverse: Standing figure, S C either side. Die axis: 6	1	23.9	-	-	-	35.7	Roman, 1st century

SF no.	Context	Find no.	Object type	Description	Count	Weight g	Length mm	Width mm	Thickness mm	Diameter mm	Date
70	AL61 MD	A257	Binding	Long piece of copper-alloy sheet rolled into a tube with long edges meeting, tapering to a rounded point at one end, other end open, now bent with seam pulling apart.	1	6.0	75.8	-	-	8.0	Roman
71	U/S MD	A396	Musket Balls	Two lead musket balls	2	32.9 28.8	- -	- -	- -	c 18 c 18	Post-medieval, 17th century
72	U/S MD	A396	Jetton	Copper-alloy jetton, bent in half, probably Wolf Laufer III 1650-70 Obverse: Imperial orb surmounted by a cross pattée within a tressure of three arches within a circle WOLFF LAVFER [REC]HENPFENIG M Reverse: Three crowns and three lis, alternating around a central rose, GOTES SEGEN MACHT REICH	1	1.1	-	-	-	21.1	Post-medieval, AD 1650-70
73	U/S MD	A396	Coin	Silver penny of Henry III, probably Class 5 1251-72 Obverse: Crowned bust facing with sceptre, HENRICVS REX [III] Reverse: Long cross voided with three pellets in each angle, RICARD ON L[NV]D. (Ref: North 1994, p.226-227, Class 5)	1	1.6	-	-	-	18.7	Medieval, AD 1251-72
74	U/S MD	A396	Coin	Roman copper-alloy coin, outline of bust just visible on obverse, otherwise illegible. Size and shape would suggest is either a dupondius or as (1st-3rd century) or possibly an early nummus (AD 295-310).	1	7.8	-	-	-	26.3	Roman
75	U/S MD	A396	Coin	Roman copper-alloy coin, almost virtually illegible (vague outlines only visible). Obverse: Bust right. Reverse: Standing figure	1	9.3	-	-	-	24.5	Roman
76	U/S MD	A396	Coin	Copper-alloy coin, illegible (possibly the vague outline of a bust on the obverse). Probably Roman.	1	2.8	-	-	-	24.1	?Roman
77	U/S MD	A396	Coin	Copper-alloy coin, illegible. Possibly Roman.	1	3.6	-	-	-	22.0	?Roman
78	U/S MD	A396	Coin	Roman base silver radiate, possibly Claudius II, AD 268-270 Obverse: Bust right, radiate, cuirassed [...D]IVS AVG, possibly [IMP C CLAVDIVS AVG] Reverse: Jupiter standing left, holding sceptre and thunderbolt [IOVI STA]TORI Die axis: 6	1	2.1	21.2	18.1	-	21.2	Roman, 3rd century (?AD 268-270)
79	U/S MD	A396	Coin	Roman copper-alloy radiate or barbarous radiate, in very poor condition, later 3rd century. Obverse: Bust right, radiate, illegible Reverse: Illegible	1	2.6	18.1	16.2	-	-	Roman, later 3rd century
80	U/S MD	A396	Coin	Roman copper-alloy nummus of Constantine I, coin issued AD 330-335. Obverse: Bust right, rosette-diademed, cuirassed and draped, CONSTANTIVS MAX AVG Reverse: Two soldiers holding spears and shields, two standards between them, GLORIA EXERCITVS. Mintmark in exergue: TR.S (Trier mint) Die axis: 7	1	2.6	-	-	-	17.2	Roman, AD 330-335
81	U/S MD	A396	Coin	Roman base silver coin, in poor condition, a radiate of Gallienus AD 260-268. Obverse: Bust right, radiate, off-centre, [GAL]LIENV[S]... Reverse: Standing figure, S in right field, inscription mostly illegible [... A]V[G]	1	3.8	19.2	17.4	-	-	Roman, AD 260-268
82	U/S MD	A396	Coin	Small Roman copper-alloy barbarous radiate, later 3rd century Obverse: Bust right, radiate, no inscription. Reverse: Figure standing front, stylised with straight legs and arms outstretched.	1	1.0	-	-	-	13.7	Roman, later 3rd century
83	U/S MD	A396	Coin	Roman copper-alloy nummus, a city commemorative coin of Rome, coin issued AD 330-340. Obverse: Crested and helmeted bust of Roma left, wearing imperial mantle.	1	0.7	-	-	-	12	Roman, AD 330-340

SF no.	Context	Find no.	Object type	Description	Count	Weight g	Length mm	Width mm	Thickness mm	Diameter mm	Date
				Reverse: She-wolf standing left, head turned back, suckling the twins Romulus and Remus, two stars above.							
84	U/S MD	A396	Coin	Roman base silver barbarous radiate, later 3rd century Obverse: Very odd looking radiate bust with some letters around, IA(unbarred)O[...]II Reverse: Standing figure	1	1.7	19.2	15.5	-	-	Roman, later 3rd century
85	U/S MD	A396	Tag	Tag made from a flat copper-alloy sheet, terminates in a shallow triangular point at one short end, the other end is broken but does include one rivet hole in a surviving corner. Probably post-medieval/modern.	1	2.6	42.0	18.1	0.7	-	Post-medieval/modern
86	U/S MD	A396	Scrap	Four scrap pieces of copper-alloy, no distinguishing features, measurements are for the largest.	4	5.8	20.4	8.2	4.2	-	Undated
87	U/S MD	A396	Cloth seal	Incomplete lead cloth seal, consisting of a rivet disc (with rivet stub missing) and part of the connecting strip, now crumpled/folded and damaged. A small part of the rove disc appears to have survived on the reverse of the rivet disc. The front of the disc is damaged and obscured, and it is uncertain if any of the seal impression remains.	1	3.5	17.1	15.2	2.1	-	Medieval/post-medieval
88	U/S MD	A396	Strip	Lead strip, bent and folded, strip itself is c 11-15mm wide and 2.4mm thick	1	39.6	44.9	30.3	14.6	-	Undated
89	U/S MD	A396	Strip	Lead strip, rolled into a tight coil, flattened at one end, strip itself is c 22mm wide and 1.5mm thick	1	28.4	21.5	18.3	12.4	-	Undated
90	U/S MD	A396	Scrap	Seven fragments of scrap lead; largest: 56mm long, 14mm wide, 4mm thick, 23.8g; smallest: 15mm long, 12mm wide, 6mm thick, 3.1g.	7	58.0	-	-	-	-	Undated
91	U/S MD	A397	Coin	Early medieval silver sceatta. As classified by North (1994, p.59-60, no. 40) this is a 'Primary phase c 680-710, Standard Series A (BMC 2a)'. Obverse: Bust right, radiate, TIIC in front of bust, broken A with annulet behind head, slightly curved linear and beaded exergual lines. Reverse: Beaded votive standard containing TOT II, tufa with trefoil of pellets above, cross pattée below, broken A to the left, letters to the right difficult to determine.	1	1.3	-	-	-	12.8	Anglo-Saxon, c 680-710
92	AF116 MD	A385	Buckle	Very thin copper-alloy sheet cut/punched into a small D-shaped frame with a rectangular notch on the straight-edge leading to a rectangular plate. Presumably part of a buckle. Frame: 13mm long, 15mm wide. Plate: 8mm long, 15mm wide.	1	0.9	20.1	15.5	1.0	-	Post-medieval/modern
93	AF116 MD	A385	Scrap	Fragment of scrap lead.	1	1.6	10.0	8.2	8.8	-	Undated
94	AF116 MD	A385	Weight	Half of a round lead disc, deliberately cut, flat and plain on one side, slightly more irregular on the other.	1	1.7	13.7	6.5	3.0	-	Undated
95	AF134 MD	A386	Hobnail	Iron hobnail	1	0.4	14.3	-	-	-	Roman
96	AF145	A345	Object	Remains of a copper-alloy object, solid, tapering to a rounded terminal with a broken projection, possibly from a hollow shaft at the other end.	1	36.8	36.0	-	-	25.0	Undated
97	AL3	A7	Marble	Piece of marble, roughly rectangular in shape with one original worked straight edge. One surface worked smooth, the other surface is rough but has been moulded with a lateral notch through the centre.	1	577.3	124.5	96.5	25.2	-	Roman
98	-	A8	Tile counter	Complete tile counter rough-out. Worked into a rough, sub-circular shape, but edge not ground.	1	211.4	88.1	86.5	20.2	-	Roman
99	AL3	A9	Tile counter	Complete tile counter. Virtually circular, ground edge and two abraded surfaces (with slight damage).	1	31.3	42.4	41.3	13.0	-	Roman
100	AL2/AL5	A197	Tile counter	Almost complete tile counter, damaged and incomplete on one side. Virtually circular, ground edge and two abraded surfaces.	1	29.7	50.2	49.5	10.7	-	Roman

SF no.	Context	Find no.	Object type	Description	Count	Weight g	Length mm	Width mm	Thickness mm	Diameter mm	Date
101	AL6	A25	Worked stone	Piece of worked stone, flat and roughly square, smoothed on both sides with three straight and slightly rounded edges, fourth edge ?deliberately broken straight but not worked.	1	83.8	52.1	51.0	13.9	-	Undated
102	AL10	A183	Bone pin/needle	Fragment from the tapering shaft of a worked bone pin or needle.	1	0.4	22.6	-	-	3.4	Roman
103	AL11	A44	Tile counter	Complete tile counter rough-out. Worked into a roughly oval shape, edge not ground, surfaces very rough.	1	58.9	59.9	52.1	15.9	-	Roman
104	AL11	A43	Tile counter	Complete tile counter rough-out. Worked into a roughly circular shape, edge not ground, surfaces very rough.	1	123.4	68.0	65.3	20.8	-	Roman
105	AL19	A141	Worked bone	Flat piece of worked bone, one original straight-edge surviving, upper face polished with eight evenly spaced diagonal grooves as decoration. Possibly a piece of inlay.	1	1.7	38.7	21.0	1.8	-	?Post-medieval
106	AL55	A227	Bone pin/needle	Lower half of the tapering shaft of a worked bone pin or needle.	1	0.7	54.9	-	-	3.3	Roman
107	AL59	A241	Bone needle	Incomplete bone needle with lower shaft missing. Crummy Type 2a needle with a flat spatulate head, rectangular eye and tapering shaft (CAR 2, ref.1982).	1	1.6	86.2	5.5	-	3.3	Roman
108	AL62, AL64-7	A282	Bone needle	Incomplete bone needle with the top of the head and the tip of the shaft missing. Crummy Type 2b needle with a flat spatulate head and figure-of-eight eye (CAR 2, ref.1986).	1	1.7	95.6	4.8	-	3.8	Roman
109	AL60	A245	Pottery counter	Complete pottery counter rough-out. Worked into a roughly circular shape, edge not ground. Body sherd, fabric GA.	1	4.2	20.3	18.6	8.5	-	Roman
110	AL60	A247	Bone pin	Incomplete worked bone pin with lower shaft missing. Crummy Type 1 with plain conical head and a tapering shaft (CAR 2, ref. 122)	1	1.0	48.6	-	-	3.3	Roman
111	AL60	A248	Bead	Glass paste bead, spherical, cloudy-pink colour, 13.6mm high	1	3.6	-	-	-	14.1	Post-medieval/modern
112	AL62 AL64-7	A281	Pottery counter	Complete pottery counter rough-out made from the cut-down base of a vessel. Broken edges not ground smooth. Fabric WA.	1	42.9	-	-	9.8	60.8	Roman
113	AL81 & above	A298	Bone pin	Incomplete worked bone pin with lower shaft missing. Crummy Type 2 with two transverse grooves beneath a conical head which is faceted and a tapering shaft (CAR 2, ref. 198).	1	0.9	55.3	-	-	3.4	Roman, mid 1st-2nd century
114	AF77 surface	A199	Bone pin	Incomplete worked bone pin with lower shaft missing. Crummy Type 2 with two transverse grooves beneath a small conical head which is faceted and a tapering shaft (CAR 2, ref. 194). The pin is stained green.	1	0.4	33.4	-	-	2.9	Roman, mid 1st-2nd century
115	AF116	A391	Bone spoon/scoop	Bone spoon/scoop. Incomplete tapering worked bone shaft with an elongated spoon- or scoop-shaped hollow carved out complete/widest end which is rounded.	1	1.8	66.6	6.5	4.6	3.1	Roman
116	AF134	A386	Spoon-probe	Incomplete copper-alloy spoon-probe with all apart from the elongated spoon bowl missing (CAR 2, refs. 1926-1932).	1	1.7	36.0	9.6	3.5	-	Roman
117	AL3	A69	Strip	Badly corroded fragment of iron, surface shattering, possibly triangular in cross-section but difficult to be certain with the corrosion damage.	1	10.2	75.8	16.9	2.3	-	Undated
118	AL115	A361	Hobnail	Iron hobnail	1	1.2	12.3	-	-	9.3	Roman
119	AL127	A337	T-clamp	Incomplete iron T-clamp with anchor-shaped head. Rectangular-sectioned shaft broken close to head, the arms of the anchor-shaped head taper from their centre and are curved down. Head 42.3mm long, c 16.0mm wide (obscured in corrosion). (Ref.: Manning 1985, R70-72).	1	25.9	31.3	-	-	-	Roman

SF no.	Context	Find no.	Object type	Description	Count	Weight g	Length mm	Width mm	Thickness mm	Diameter mm	Date
120	AF1	A21	Candlestick	Iron L-shaped socketed candlestick with square-sectioned tapering shaft (to be hammered into a wall) and circular socket made of folded iron sheet. Socket: 37.4mm high, 24.2mm by 20.1mm. (Ref.: Egan (2010), p143; Goodall (2011), p300)	1	42.1	94.5	-	-	-	Medieval, 13th century onwards
121	AF41	A107	Strip	Iron strip bent in half, rectangular in cross-section, corroding and surface shattering.	1	38.5	117.5	13.2-20.0	10.5	-	Undated
122	AF42	A127	Strip	Three fragments of iron strip (none joining), rectangular in cross-section, largest 75mm by 35mm by 10mm	3	74.4	71.2	32.5	4.3	-	Undated
123	AF62	A149	Object	Thin strip of iron, semi-circular in plan but incomplete, with two strips of iron set across it. Semi-circular strip is rectangular-sectioned c 5.9mm wide by c 8.3mm thick. Strips c 14.7mm wide by c 8.3mm thick.	1	125.4	135.9	61.2	8.3	-	Undated
124	AF159	A355	Rod	Iron rod, square in cross-section, possibly complete at one end broken at the other,	1	63.1	126.4	14.3	14.3	-	Undated
125	AL81	A297	Ring	Iron ring, broken into three pieces, circular cross-section (c 5.3mm diameter).	1	86.7	-	-	-	c 58.1	Roman
126	AF134	A357	Key	Iron rotary key, with round loop handle (37.9mm diameter), round-sectioned shaft (9.7mm diameter) and remains of broken bit (c 27.9mm long).	1	86.1	130.6	-	-	-	Medieval/post-medieval
127	AL57	A237	Strap hinge	Half of an iron strap hinge with round pierced plate at one end and arm which tapers to a point with two circular fixing holes (c 6mm diameter) along length. The round pierced plate takes up half of the width of the hinge, so hinge must originally have been formed by two plates.	1	73.2	105.9	19.4 (max)	12.0	6.0-16.4	Roman
128	AL57	A237	Fragment	Fragment/lump of iron with no distinguishing features	1	85.8	65.9	39.9	17.5	-	Undated
129	AF108	A276	Lock plate	Rectangular iron lock plate with expanded corners (bottom corners damaged) and fixing hole in each corner (with one nail <i>in situ</i> ). Slim key-hole in centre of lower half of plate, with rectangular cut out above and diagonally to the left. Parts of the mechanism still survive on the reverse including a collar over the key-hole and part of the bolt (very corroded and only visible on x-ray)	1	341	134.0	127.0	-	-	Probably post-medieval
130	AL14	A152	L-clamp	Large iron L-clamp with arms at 90° to each other, both arms rectangular in cross-section, one arm complete and tapering to a point (235.0mm long, 7.2-34.5mm wide, 16.6mm thick), other broken but possibly still fairly complete (84.1mm long, 26.7mm wide, 18.8mm thick). (Ref.: Manning 1985, R73)	1	584	235.0	84.1	-	-	Roman
131	U/S MD	A398	Trade token	Copper-alloy trade token, 1665. Obverse: WILLIAM FERRIS around outside, 1665 in centre with a star above and below. Reverse: IN COLCHESTER around outside, *F*/WM in centre.	1	0.6	-	-	-	16.2	Post-medieval, 1665
132	U/S MD	A398	Trade token	Very worn copper-alloy trade token, almost virtually illegible. Vague trace of three lines of words on one side but too faint to make out S[...] / [...]H / I or 1 [...]	1	2.8	-	-	-	20.5	Post-medieval
133	U/S MD	A398	Coin	Roman copper-alloy nummus of Constantius II, coin issued AD 348-361 Obverse: Bust right, pearl-diademed, cuirassed and draped DN CONSTA[N]TIVS PF AVG. Reverse: Soldier standing left, spearing fallen horseman who is bare-headed, forwards, on hands and knees FEL TEMP REPARATIO. Mintmark in exergue: [.]PL[.] (?Lyon mint) Die axis: 12	1	2.8	-	-	-	17.6	Roman, AD 348-361
134	U/S MD	A398	Coin	Roman copper-alloy nummus of Constantine II, coin issued AD 335-340 Obverse: Bust right, pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed, CONSTANTINVS IVN NOB C. Reverse: Two soldiers holding spears and shields, one standard between them, GLORIA EXERCITVS. Mintmark in exergue: [.]PLG (Lyon mint) Die axis: 6	1	1.8	-	-	-	14.9	Roman, AD 335-340
135	U/S MD	A398	Coin	Copper-alloy coin, in poor condition and illegible, possibly a barbarous radiate. Obverse: Bust right, radiate. Reverse: Illegible	1	1.6	17.1	15.3	-	-	Roman, later 3rd century





SF no.	Context	Find no.	Object type	Description	Count	Weight g	Length mm	Width mm	Thickness mm	Diameter mm	Date
				a) Circular cross-section, 35.3mm diameter, 3mm wide, 2.6mm thick. b) Irregular cross-section with a central ridge, 26.8mm diameter, c 3.3mm wide/thick. c) Circular cross-section, 19.6mm diameter, 1.6mm wide/thick	1 1 1	5.0 4.5 0.5	- - -	- - -	- - -	35.3 26.8 19.6	
151	U/S MD	A400	Buckle	Cast copper-alloy single loop square buckle frame, flat and plain.	1	5.4	25.4	23.4	3.4	-	Post-medieval
152	U/S MD	A400	Mount	Cast copper-alloy object. Square with eight protruding knobs, two on each side slightly set in from the corners, each probably enamelled but no traces surviving. Inside a square recess is an area of enamelling consisting of a blue square with four white circles, one in each corner. Each circle contained enamel in another colour (now missing). A fifth circle is located in the centre of the square, consisting of a yellow circle inside a green circle. A substantial moulded rod-shaped fixing is located on the reverse. Total dimensions: 25.6mm by 25.4mm by 13.8mm thick; protruding knobs: c 4mm diameter; central square: 19.1mm by 18.6mm with each enamel circle measuring c 3mm diameter; plate: 3.4mm thick; fixing on reverse: 10.4mm long, 5.9mm diameter tapering to 3.7mm	1	9.4	25.6	25.4	13.8	-	Roman or medieval
153	BF3	B1	Coin	Base silver radiate in poor condition, possibly of Gallienus, AD 260-268 Obverse: Radiate bust right, illegible Reverse: Securitas standing facing, head left, holding sceptre and leaning on column, H in upper right field, [S]ECVRIT PE[RPET]. ?Rome mint. Die axis: 6	1	3.9	-	-	-	25.3	Roman, AD 260-268
154	BF3	B3	Vessel	Fragment of copper-alloy vessel with rounded rim and moulded strip underneath. In poor condition.	1	18.8	31.2	43.4	1.9	-	Roman/medieval
155	BF3	B6	Disc	Round, copper-alloy disc thick with corrosion and mineralised wood adhering. Possibly a coin but would seem to be too thick.	1	3.8	-	-	6.9	19.5	Undated
156	BF3	B24	Scrap	Two fragments of scrap lead.	2	30.2	42.5 16.0	23.1 15.2	8.8 3.6	- -	Undated
157	BF3	B42	Pin	Incomplete copper-alloy pin, lower section with tip only, head missing.	1	<0.1	13.4	-	-	0.9	Medieval
158	BF3	B67	Coin	Roman copper-alloy 4th century nummus. Obverse: Bust right, pearl-diademed, [...]TN[...]. Reverse: Illegible.	1	1.0	-	-	-	12.1	Roman, 4th century
159	BF3	B159	Coin	Base silver radiate, probably Claudius II AD 268-270 Obverse: Bust right, radiate, IMP CLA[VDIVS P F AVG] Reverse: Probably Felicias standing left holding caduceus and sceptre, illegible (FELIC TEMPO) Die axis: 7	1	2.4	-	-	-	18.7	Roman, AD 268-270
160	BF3	B69	Coin	Incomplete Roman copper-alloy coin, cut into less than a half Obverse: illegible Reverse: Figure standing on the right edge of the field, looking left, holding a ?shield and spear	1	0.8	-	-	-	16	Roman
161	BF3	B70	Hobnails	Two iron hobnails, both clenched at tip, one has head missing	2	1.0	13.8 12.4	- -	- -	- -	Roman
162	BF3	B85	Coin	Very small copper-alloy Roman coin, probably a contemporary copy of a 4th century nummus. So small the obverse and reverse images are incomplete. Obverse: Bust right Reverse: Just visible is the top of the jug of the sacrificial implements, inscription above [...] (G or O)RI(M)[...]	1	0.5	-	-	-	10.2	Roman, 4th century

SF no.	Context	Find no.	Object type	Description	Count	Weight g	Length mm	Width mm	Thickness mm	Diameter mm	Date
				Die axis: 11							
163	BF6	B8	Coin	Roman base silver radiate of Gallienus, AD 260-268 Obverse: Radiate bust right, GALL[IENV]S AVG Reverse: Pax walking left (holding olive branch and sceptre), S in left field, right field not visible, PA[X AV]G Die axis: 6	1	3.0	22.8	18.5	-	-	Roman, AD 260-268
164	BF6	B41	Object/tool	Iron object/tool, long, rectangular cross-section, expanded to a possible cutting edge at one end, other end broken.	1	58.3	99.1	20.0	11.4	-	Undated
165	BF6	B87	Stud Hobnail	1) Complete with a round head (c 14.5mm diameter), probably a stud. 2) Incomplete with the tip missing, probably a hobnail	2	3.6	16.2 12.4	- -	- -	- -	Roman
166	BF11	B29	Coin	Roman copper-alloy nummus of House of Constantine, reverse type issued AD 335-341 Obverse: Bust right, pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed, illegible. Reverse: Two soldiers carrying spears and shields with one standard in between, illegible (GLORIA EXERCITVS) Die axis: 11	1	1.6	-	-	-	13.6	Roman, AD 335-341
167	BF11	B30	Coin	Roman copper-alloy coin, possibly a barbarous radiate. Obverse: Bust right, possibly radiate. Reverse: Illegible	1	1.8	16.4	14.8	-	-	Roman, later 3rd century
168	BF11	B31	Scrap	Ten scrap pieces of copper-alloy, no distinguishing features, measurements are for the largest.	10	9.3	26.4	15.9	3.4	-	Undated
169	BF17	B43	Coin	Copper-alloy coin, illegible. Possibly a Roman 4th-century nummus.	1	1.0	-	-	-	13.9	?Roman, 4th century
170	BF17	B44	Scrap	Two fragments of scrap lead.	2	19.6	36.0 13.5	20.7 10.8	8.5 7.1	- -	Undated
171	BF17	B73	Scrap	Fragment of scrap lead.	1	5.8	22.8	15.8	4.7	-	Undated
172	BF20	B64	Strip	Copper-alloy sheet, rectangular, broken across two rivet holes close to one short side, two other rivet holes appear to have the rivets at least partially <i>in situ</i> , in poor condition.	1	3.4	29.2	22.0	1.1	-	Undated
173	BF22	B48	Coin	Base silver radiate of Probus, AD 276-282 Obverse: Radiate, cuirassed bust right, IMP C M AVR PR[O]BVS [...] Reverse: Securitas standing left, legs crossed, leaning on column, holding sceptre, S[ECVRI]TAS ORBIS, ?I in exergue. Die axis: 7	1	3.9	-	-	-	23.0	Roman, AD 276-282
174	BF24	B66	?Stud	Copper-alloy disc with thicker corrosion on one side, possibly the flat head of a stud.	1	1.8	-	-	-	20.3	Undated
175	BF24	B89	Hobnail	Iron hobnail, clenched	1	0.9	10.8	-	-	-	Roman
176	BF43	B111	Coin	Roman base silver radiate, later 3rd century to early 4th century Obverse: Bust right, radiate, illegible. Reverse: Illegible	1	2.8	18.2	16.5	-	-	Roman, later 3rd to early 4th century
177	BF47	B129	Buckle/ brooch pin	Copper-alloy brooch or buckle pin, complete, with round-section shaft (bent) tapering to a point at one end, and at the other end the shaft has been flattened so that it is rectangular in cross-section and curled in on itself to wrap around the frame, three grooves decorate this flattened section of the pin.	1	1.1	33.5	4.0	-	2.0	Roman
178	BF50	B125	Armlet	Length of twisted copper-alloy wire, bent and misshapen, with small strip of plain copper-alloy	1	4.2	64.6	-	-	5.1	Late 3rd to 4th

SF no.	Context	Find no.	Object type	Description	Count	Weight g	Length mm	Width mm	Thickness mm	Diameter mm	Date
				sheet wrapped around one end probably forming a terminal, other end is broken. Part of a cable armlet, and similar to a double-strand example with hook and eye type fastening from Silchester (Boon 2000, p357, ref. 143).							century
179	BF51	B131	Coin	Roman copper-alloy nummus of Constans, coin issued AD 335-341. Obverse: Bust right, laurel and rosette-diademed, draped and cuirassed, CONSTANS PF AVG. Reverse: Two soldiers with spears and shields, one standard in between them, M in standard, [G]LORIA EXERCITVS. Mintmark in exergue: TRP (Trier mint). Die axis: 1	1	1.5	-	-	-	15.1	Roman, AD 333-350
180	BF51	B144	Sheet	1) Fragment of copper-alloy sheet, very thin, a curved edge suggests that it might originally have been circular	1	1.0	26.3	6.6-20.8	0.3	-	Undated
				2) Fragment of copper-alloy sheet, no original edges.	1	0.1	16.2	10.6	0.3	-	
181	BL1	B120	Pin	Complete copper-alloy pin with flat round head	1	<0.1	38	-	-	2.1	Probably post-medieval
182	BL1	B121	Sheet	Fragment of copper-alloy sheet with a corner rivet which includes part of a copper-alloy shank <i>in situ</i>	1	1.4	26.7	24.8	0.6	-	Undated
183	BL3	B74	Scrap	Four scrap pieces of copper-alloy.	4						Undated
				a) Thick rectangular strip, broken at both ends.		43.1	63.3	20.7	10.7-18.9	-	
				b) Crumpled fragment of sheet.		4.8	34.5	25.9	1.4	-	
				c) Irregular lump.		9.0	33.5	20.5	9.5	-	
d) Small fragment.		2.9	17.8	12.0	5.5	-					
184	BL3	B75	Sheet	Fragment of copper-alloy sheet, now in two joining pieces, two straight edges, one curved edge, fourth edge broken.	1	1.5	27.2	17.2	1.5	-	Undated
185	BL4	B10	Sheet	Fragment of copper-alloy sheet, two parallel straight-edges survive, other two opposing edges broken. One original edge has a moulded groove running along it. There appear to have been two attachment/rivet holes, side by side, on either side of the sheet. There is mineralised wood over and around both of these holes.	1	2.4	35.5	34.7	0.3	-	Undated
186	BL4 Sq A	B39	Sheet	Fragment of copper-ally sheet, originally folded in half but now broken and in four separate pieces. Sheet includes one original straight edge. As originally folded 34.4mm long (63.6mm long as unfolded)	1	1.6	34.4	14.5	0.8	-	Undated
187	BL4	B52	Coin	Roman copper-alloy or base silver radiate, later 3rd century Obverse: Illegible Reverse: Salus standing left, holding sceptre in left hand and feeing snake, rising from altar left, with patera in right hand, [S]A[L]VS AVGG	1	2.3	-	-	-	17.7	Roman, later 3rd century
188	BL4 Sq B	B53	Scrap	Large fragment of scrap lead.	1	320.3	105.0	42.7	10.0	-	Undated
189	BL4 Sq B	B54	Coin	Roman base silver radiate of Gallienus, AD 260-268 Obverse: Radiate bust right, [G]ALLIENVS A[VG] Reverse: Illegible, [...]N AV[G] Dies axis: 6	1	3.0	-	-	-	22.9	Roman, AD 260-268
190	BL4 Sq B	B55	Coin	Tetricus I, AD 270-273 (or possibly a barbarous radiate) Obverse: Radiate bust right, IM[P C T]ETR[ICVS] A[V]G Reverse: Figure standing left, looking right (possibly INVICTVS reverse) Die axis: 9	1	2.1	-	-	-	17.3	Roman, AD 270-273

SF no.	Context	Find no.	Object type	Description	Count	Weight g	Length mm	Width mm	Thickness mm	Diameter mm	Date
191	BL4 Sq B	B58	Scrap	Fragment of scrap lead.	1	2.0	18.3	12.4	2.5	-	Undated
192	BL4 Sq B	B58	Coin	Incomplete Roman copper-alloy 4th century nummus. Obverse: Bust right. Reverse: Illegible	1	0.8	-	-	-	14.7	Roman, 4th century
193	BL4 Sq B	B58	Coin	Base silver or copper-alloy coin, in very poor/worn condition, possibly a barbarous radiate. Obverse: Radiate bust right Reverse: Possibly a standing figure	1	2.0	-	-	-	17.2	Roman, mid-late 3rd century
194	BL4 Sq B	B59	Coin	Copper-alloy barbarous radiate, mid-late 3rd century Obverse: Radiate bust right, DIVE GVIES [...]\VSCIIP Reverse: Standing figure, C(reversed)AES[...]\ICII Die axis: 11	1	2.8	-	-	-	20.3	Roman, mid-late 3rd century
195	BL4 Sq C	B60	Tweezers	Complete cast copper-alloy tweezers. Made from a thin strip of copper-alloy folded in half to create two arms and pinched in together below the fold to make a loop. The arms are straight-sided and plain (CAR 2, ref. 1879).	1	3.3	55.7	4.0	1.1	-	Roman
196	BL4 Sq C	-	Coin	Possible fragment of base metal coin, illegible.	1	1.2	14.2	11.1	1.4	-	Probably Roman
197	BL4	B136	Coin	Copper-alloy barbarous radiate in very poor condition, mid-late 3rd century Obverse: Radiate bust right Reverse: Illegible	1	1.8	-	-	-	16.6	Roman, mid-late 3rd century
198	BL17	B98	Coin	Copper-alloy dupondius of Antoninus Pius, AD 138-161 Obverse: Radiate bust right, ... ANT]ONINVS AVG PIVS P P [...] Reverse: Figure standing, looking left, holding patera left and ?ruder right, ?altar to left, S C in field, inscription illegible Die axis: 11	1	11.4	-	-	-	26.0	Roman, AD 138-161
199	BL30	B107	Coin	Roman copper-alloy nummus, a city commemorative coin of Constantinople, issued AD 330-340. Obverse: Laureate, helmeted bust of Constantinopolis left, wearing imperial mantle, holding reversed spear, [C]ONS[TANT]INOPO[LIS]. Reverse: (very poor) Victory standing on prow, holding sceptre and leaning on a shield. Mintmark in exergue: T[...]. Die axis: 12	1	2.7	-	-	-	18.0	Roman, AD 330-340
200	BL30	B107	Coin	Fragment of Roman copper-alloy nummus, a city commemorative coin of Rome, issued AD 330-340. Obverse: Illegible Reverse: She-wolf standing left, head turned back, suckling the twins Romulus and Remus.	1	0.7	13.9	11.8	-	-	Roman, AD 330-340
201	BL33	B126	Ring	Iron ring, incomplete, possibly with round cross-section (c 15mm diameter).	1	140.1	82.7	72.1	-	c 75.0	
202	BL4	B137	Coin	Copper-alloy nummus of House of Valentinian, reverse type issued AD 364-383. Obverse: bust right, pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed, [...]S PF AVG. Reverse: Victory advancing left holding wreath and palm, star in left field SECVRITAS [REI PVBLICAE]. Mintmark in exergue: SCON (Arles mint) Die axis: 1	1	2.3	-	-	-	17.8	Roman, AD 364-378
203	BL4 Sq I	B145	Bell-shaped stud	Complete copper-alloy bell-shaped stud. Cast circular head with countersunk face decorated with concentric mouldings, in the centre of which is a projecting boss or cone, which projects beyond the lip of the face. At the back of the head a circular socket would have originally held an inserted shank.	1	23.5	15.7	-	-	31.4	Roman

SF no.	Context	Find no.	Object type	Description	Count	Weight g	Length mm	Width mm	Thickness mm	Diameter mm	Date
204	BL4 Sq J	B145	Hobnail	Iron hobnail	1	1.6	9.6	-	-	-	Roman
205	U/S MD	B71	Coin	Copper-alloy coin, illegible. Possibly a Roman 4th-century nummus.	1	1.6	-	-	-	16.8	?Roman, 4th century
206	U/S MD	B71	Coin	Roman copper-alloy radiate, edges damaged Obverse: Bust right, radiate, illegible. Reverse: Possible standing figure, illegible.	1	1.3	16.9	14.2	-	-	Roman
207	U/S MD	B71	Coin	Copper-alloy coin, illegible. Possibly a Roman 4th-century nummus.	1	1.6	-	-	-	14.6	?Roman, 4th century
208	U/S MD	B71	Coin	Roman copper-alloy nummus of House of Constantine, reverse type issued AD 335-341 Obverse: Illegible Reverse: The bottom third of the coin is visible and it appears to be two soldiers with spears and shields with one standard in between, illegible (GLORIA EXERCITVS)	1	1.8	-	-	-	14.9	Roman, AD 335-341
209	U/S MD	B71	Coin	Roman copper-alloy nummus, probably Constantius II, coin issued AD 330-335 Obverse: Bust right, pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed, [...CON]STANTIVS A[VG] Reverse: Two soldiers with spears and shields, two standards between them, [GL]OR[IA] EXERC[IT]VS. Mintmark in exergue: illegible. Die axis: 6	1	1.3	-	-	-	14.0	Roman, AD 330-335
210	U/S MD	B71	Coin	Roman copper-alloy 4th century nummus. Obverse: Bust right, pearl-diademed, illegible Reverse: Standing figure, illegible. Mintmark in exergue: TCON. Die axis: 6	1	1.3	-	-	-	11.9	Roman, 4th century
211	U/S MD	B71	Coin	Copper-alloy coin, illegible, very small. Possibly a Roman 4th century nummus.	1	0.6	-	-	-	10.1	?Roman, 4th century
212	U/S MD	B71	Disc	Very small lead disc, flat on bottomed, slightly domed on top, could just be a piece of scrap.	1	0.7	8.2	7.7	3.3	-	Undated
213	U/S MD	B71	Strip	Curved copper-alloy strip, square cross-section, broken at both ends, file marks on one side.	1	1.0	15.0	3.3	2.6	-	Undated
214	U/S MD	B71	Scrap	Scrap piece of copper-alloy, no distinguishing features	1	1.5	22.4	13.1	2.5	-	Undated
215	BL39	B169	Hobnail	Iron hobnail	1	1.4	19.2	-	-	-	Roman
216	U/S MD	B71	Scrap	Four fragments of scrap lead, measurements are for largest.	4	39.6	37.9	23.7	8.1	-	Undated
217	U/S MD	B72	Scrap	Five fragments of scrap lead, measurements are for largest.	5	20.7	30.2	17.3	5.9	-	Undated
218	U/S MD	B86	Coin	Very small Roman copper-alloy 4th century nummus, a city commemorative coin of Rome, coin issued AD 330-340. Obverse: Bust of Roma right (coin so small only the face is visible, and part of the inscription possibly survives to the right of the head but is illegible). Reverse: She-wolf standing left, head turned back, suckling the twins Romulus and Remus.	1	0.4	-	-	-	10.5	Roman, AD 330-340
219	U/S MD	B88	Scrap	Two scrap pieces of copper-alloy, either melted or waste debris from metalworking	2	13.2	28.9 13.1	25.2 10.8	8.1 6.0	- -	Undated
220	U/S MD	B92	Coin	Roman copper-alloy nummus of Constantine II, coin issued AD 335-340 Obverse: Bust right, pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed, [...]ANTINVS IVN NOB C. Reverse: Two soldiers with spears and shields, one standard between them, illegible (GLORIA EXERCITVS). Die axis: 6	1	1.7	-	-	-	14.7	Roman, AD 335-340

SF no.	Context	Find no.	Object type	Description	Count	Weight g	Length mm	Width mm	Thickness mm	Diameter mm	Date
221	U/S MD	B92	Coin	Roman copper-alloy nummus, a city commemorative coin of Constantinople, issued AD 330-340. Obverse: Laureate, helmeted bust of Constantinopolis left, wearing imperial mantle, holding reversed spear. Reverse: Victory standing on prow, holding sceptre and leaning on a shield. Die axis: 9	1	0.6	-	-	-	8.5	Roman, AD 330-340
222	U/S MD	B92	Pellet	Small copper-alloy pellet, flattened on one side, domed on the other.	1	0.6	8.9	7.8	3.1	8.5	Undated
223	U/S MD	B93	Scrap	Five fragments of scrap lead, measurements are for largest	5	138.8	50	35	13	-	Undated
224	U/S MD	B93	Washer	Lead washer, bent, 7mm diameter hole.	1	3.7	-	-	-	19.9	Post-medieval/modern
225	U/S MD	B	Coin	Roman base silver/copper-alloy coin, virtually illegible and in very poor condition but probably a 3rd century radiate. Obverse: Bust right, radiate, illegible Reverse: Illegible(covered in dirt and corrosion)	1	4.8	-	-	-	19.9	Roman, later 3rd century
226	U/S MD	B	Disc	Small lead disc, damaged around edge, flat on one side, very slightly domed on the other, plain. Similar to SF263 and SF264.	1	3.5	-	-	-	18.8	Undated
227	U/S MD	B	Coin	Roman copper-alloy nummus, House of Constantine, reverse type issued AD 321-323. Obverse: Bust, possibly facing left, illegible Reverse: Altar inscribed VOTIS XX (obscured) surmounted by globe and three stars above, [BEATA TRAN]QVILLITAS. Die axis: 11	1	3.2	-	-	-	18.0	Roman, AD 321-323
228	U/S MD	B	Coin	Roman copper-alloy coin, virtually illegible and in very poor condition. Probably a 4th-century nummus. Obverse: (covered in corrosion) Reverse: possibly a standing figure [...C[...]	1	1.6	-	-	-	16.6	Roman, 4th century
229	U/S MD	B	Coin	Roman base silver radiate, later 3rd century Obverse: Bust right, radiate, [...]VS AVG Reverse: Standing figure holding spear [..A]T[...] Die axis: 12	1	1.6	18.3	16.8	-	-	Roman, later 3rd century
230	U/S MD	B	Coin	Roman base silver radiate of Tetricus II, AD 272-4. Obverse: Bust right, radiate, [CP E]SV TETRICVS CAES Reverse: standing figure, probably Spes walking left, illegible Die axis: 6	1	1.7	-	-	-	17.8	Roman, AD 272-4
231	U/S MD	B	Coin	Roman copper-alloy 4th century nummus, a contemporary copy of the Urbs Roma city commemorative coin Obverse: Helmeted bust right (very round/fat face and neck), [VRBS] ROMA Reverse: Wolf feeding Romulus and Remus (wolf facing the wrong way with her head to the right rather than the left) Die axis: 5	1	1.7	-	-	-	15.6	Roman, mid-late 4th century
232	U/S MD	B	Coin	Roman copper-alloy coin, possibly a barbarous radiate. Obverse: Bust right, ?radiate Reverse: Illegible	1	1.5	-	-	-	14.4	Roman
233	U/S MD	B	Coin	Roman copper-alloy coin, probably a barbarous radiate of Claudius II (AD268-270) Obverse: Bust right, ?radiate, inscription illegible.	1	1.3	-	-	-	14.98	Roman, later 3rd century



SF no.	Context	Find no.	Object type	Description	Count	Weight g	Length mm	Width mm	Thickness mm	Diameter mm	Date
				Reverse: Altar with flames above, [CONSECTR]ATIO Die axis: 6							
234	U/S MD	B	Stylus	Incomplete copper-alloy stylus with eraser and part of the shaft surviving. The shaft has a round cross-section and pinches in close to the break perhaps suggesting that it had moulded decoration. The eraser is distinctly formed and clearly separated from the shaft, it is wedge-shaped with concave sides and a flared convex edge. The shaft is 21.4mm long and 4.5mm diameter, the eraser 21.8mm long and 10.0mm wide at blade and 4.7mm thick close to shaft. Manning Type 4 (Manning 1985, 85-87)	1	5.3	42.5	10.0	4.7	-	Roman
235	U/S MD	B	Weight	Cast copper-alloy object of elongated acorn-shape, circular in cross-section. The solid object is broken at the base of the cup of the acorn, but other examples have a suspension loop here, suggesting that the acorn hung upside down. The acorn has a rounded apex with long and straight sided (cylindrical) body, a simple cup with a rounded base, and no surface decoration. A short, circular-sectioned shaft projects from the apex of the acorn. Similar objects are recorded on the Portable Antiquities Scheme database, most agree that the object is likely to be a weight but dates vary from Roman (SWYOR-5186CB, BH-DF03F7) and medieval/post-medieval (YORYM-5C1B40) to post-medieval/modern (ESS-BEC514, DEV-5D4E8E).	1	15.0	33	-	-	12 (max)	Undated
236	U/S MD	B	Scrap	Ten fragments of scrap lead. Largest: 34.8mm by 34.0mm, 2.6mm thick, one cut edge, others ragged. Smallest: 9.8mm by 6.2mm by 5.5mm. One piece is moulded: wedge-shaped with flat base and D-shaped cross-section, one end tapers to a rounded terminal, broken at the thickest end, 22.3mm long, 14.7mm wide, 3.9-8.4mm thick.	10	116.8	-	-	-	-	Undated
237	U/S MD	A401	Weight	Complete round lead disc, damaged around edge, tapers slightly in thickness, plain.	1	42.1	-	-	4.6-7.4	32.9	Undated
238	U/S MD	A401	Tube/pipe	Short section of thick lead tube (5.5mm wide) or pipe, slightly oval hole 13.3mm by 11.0mm, cut at both ends.	1	81.0	29.0	-	-	23.8	Undated
239	AL11 Sq 2	A86	Rove	Square iron rove with part of bolt shank surviving.	1	18.2	32.5	30.7	15.7	-	Medieval
240	AL55	A228	Coin	Small Roman copper-alloy barbarous radiate, later 3rd century. Obverse: Bust right, radiate, no inscription (bust quite stylised) Reverse: Figure walking left, right arm raised in front, left arm held behind, star in left field, no inscription Die axis: 8	1	0.7	-	-	-	11.0	Roman, later 3rd century
241	AL2 MD	413	Finger-ring	Complete but slightly damaged and squashed copper-alloy finger-ring. Made of a thin and flat strip of copper-alloy which is roughly diamond-shaped at its widest (19.7mm by 9.6mm) and tapers considerably to thin strips which are twisted around each other to secure the ring. The front of the ring is decorated with a double row of simple punched rectangular indentations in a diamond shape, with a double row of similar horizontal indentations longitudinally through the centre of the diamond.	1	0.9	23.7	19.8	0.5	-	Early medieval, 9th-10th century
242	AL2 MD	413	Coin	Roman base silver radiate of Gallienus, AD 260-268 Obverse: Radiate and cuirassed bust right, [GALLIE]NVS AVG. Reverse: Aequitas standing left holding scales and cornucopiae, AEQ[VITAS AV]G Die axis: 6	1	2.4	-	-	-	18.3	Roman, AD 260-268
243	AL2 MD	413	Coin	Roman copper-alloy 4th century nummus, House of Constantine, reverse type issued AD 337-340 (AVG) or AD c 345-347 (AVGG). Obverse: Bust right, cuirassed and draped, [...(VS)] AVG. Reverse: Victory advancing left holding wreath and palm, [VICTORIA] AVG or possibly AVGG.	1	1.3	-	-	-	12.8	Roman, AD 337-347

SF no.	Context	Find no.	Object type	Description	Count	Weight g	Length mm	Width mm	Thickness mm	Diameter mm	Date
				Die axis: 5							
244	AL2 MD	413	Coin	Copper-alloy farthing of Charles I, 1634-1636. Obverse: Crown with two sceptres in saltire, CAROLVS D G MAG BRIT. Reverse: Crowned harp, [FRA]N ET HIB REX. (Ref.: North 1991, nos. 2280-2, Maltravers 'rounds')	1	0.6	-	-	-	17.6	Post-medieval, 1634-6
245	AL2 MD	413	Coin	Copper-alloy coin cut in half, completely illegible.	1	1.5	20.1	9.8	-	-	Undated
246	AL2 MD	413	Disc	Quarter of a lead disc, rough edges and surface	1	3.8	19.5	18.0	-	2.3	Undated
247	AL2 MD	413	Sheet	Rounded piece of thin copper-alloy sheet, plain	1	0.7	17.1	16.6	-	0.5	Undated
248	AL2 MD	413	Fitting	Head of parallelogram-shape (12.9mm by 10.7mm, 1.6mm thick) with long tapering lead strip attached to the reverse (41.5mm long (unbent), 4.2-5.9mm wide, 4.2mm thick) which is now bent in half, strip sub-square in cross-section.	1	7.6	23.3	-	-	-	?Medieval/ post-medieval
249	AL2 MD	413	Lamp fitting	Copper-alloy round, dish-shaped object with straight edges, at the back is an integral round-sectioned shank. In the centre of the 'dish' is an s-shaped attachment with small copper-alloy ring looped through it. Possibly a hanging lamp fitting (Ref.: Crummy 2001, p26-103).	1	29.7	25.5	-	-	27.9	Roman
250	AL11	A118	Stone counter	Complete sandstone counter rough-out. Worked into a very rough and crude oval shape, edge not ground.	1	165.5	73.5	67.6	28.3	-	Roman
251	AF192	A409	Pottery counter	Complete pottery counter. Circular, ground edge and two abraded surfaces. Body sherd, fabric DG.	1	1.4	-	-	4.1	16.0	Roman
252	AF15	A179	Stone mortar	Incomplete and fragmentary stone mortar made of Purbeck marble. There are nine joining pieces and two other fragments forming c 75% of the total diameter. The fragments are from the lower sides of the mortar, the rim is completely missing and most of the base is missing. The mortar is straight-sided with a dressed outer edge and a smoothed inner surface and base (where surviving). Probably a domestic mortar, but could possibly be a holy water stoup.	1	2.4kg	89.0 (high)	-	-	215.0	Medieval
253	BF6	B280	Hinge	Iron hinge with looped eye butted against its rear face, it has a narrow horizontal strap (broken?) and a flat oval-shaped head. Strap: 60.4mm long, 14.2mm wide and 12.5mm thick; head: 13.7mm long, 32.00mm wide, 7.7mm thick; loop: D-shaped, 24.0mm by 27.8mm (external), 16.7mm by 12.5mm (internal). (Ref.: Goodall 2011, p165, H385-410)	1	87.4	98.9	32.00	32.2	-	Medieval
254	BF67	B201	Coin	Roman copper-alloy nummus of House of Constantine, reverse type issued AD 318-320. Obverse: Helmeted bust right, IMP [...]VS NOB CAES. Reverse: Two Victories facing holding shield over altar, illegible (VICTORIAE LAETAE PRINC PERP). Die axis: 6	1	3.1	-	-	-	17.7	Roman, AD 318-320
255	BF80	B217	Toilet spoon	Copper-alloy shaft with circular cross-section which is now broken into three joining pieces. It is broken at both ends with both ends missing. One broken end consists of a very small flat piece of sheet at an angle to the shaft. Possibly the handle of an object like a toilet spoon.	1	3.2	c 76.8	-	-	4.3	Roman
256	BF88	B268	Coin	Copper-alloy sestertius, worn and illegible, 1st-3rd century. Obverse: Bust right.	1	23.5	-	-	-	34.5	Roman, 1st-3rd century
257	BF88	B269	Strip	Long copper-alloy strip, thin, twisted and bent, slightly tapering towards each broken end.	1	1.4	85.5	4.9	1.0	-	Undated
258	BF88	B258	Scrap	Fragment of scrap lead.	1	1.7	15.2	12.0	2.1	-	Undated
259	BF88	B273	Strip	Small copper-alloy strip, rectangular in cross-section, broken at both ends	1	0.5	19.5	2.8	2.3	-	Undated
260	BF90	B263	Coin	Base copper-alloy radiate of Tetricus I, AD 270-273	1	2.0	-	-	-	18.2	Roman,

SF no.	Context	Find no.	Object type	Description	Count	Weight g	Length mm	Width mm	Thickness mm	Diameter mm	Date
				Obverse: bust right, radiate, [I]MP C TETRICVS PF [AVG] Reverse: figure standing left wearing a long gown, holding spear/sceptre right, illegible Die axis: 12							AD 270-273
261	BF92	B283	Strip	Rectangular iron strip, flat, folded in half, broken at one end, rounded at the other.	1	64.2	52.3	32.00	20.0 (folded)	-	Undated
262	BF95	B277	Coin	Commemorative coin of Theodora (wife of Constantius I), coin issued AD 337-340, Trier mint. Obverse: Bust right, diademed, draped, [F]L MAX THE[ODO]RAE A[V]G. Reverse: Pietas standing facing, holding a child at her breast, PIET[AS RO]MANA. Mintmark in exergue: TRS (Trier). Die axis: 12.	1	1.4	-	-	-	15.6	Roman, AD 337-340
263	BL1 MD	B256	Disc	Small lead disc, very slightly domed on both sides, plain. Similar to SF226 and SF264.	1	3.6	-	-	-	18.8	Undated
264	BL1 MD	B256	Disc	Small lead disc, very slightly domed on both sides, plain. Similar to SF226 and SF263.	1	3.3	-	-	-	16.9	Undated
265	BL1 MD	B256	Sheet	Fragment of copper-alloy sheet with one curved edge, no other distinguishing feature	1	1.3	18.8	10.5	-	-	Undated
266	BL1 MD	B256	Object	Fragment of moulded lead cut into a forked end, appears to be complete.	1	1.6	24.8	9.9	2.2	-	Undated
267	BL1 MD	B256	Rivet	Large lead rivet with domed head (26.6mm diameter) and short round-sectioned shaft (5.4mm long, 15.0mm diameter). Head as an indented section, uncertain if deliberate or accidental damage.	1	31.2	10.9 (height)	-	-	26.6	?Post-medieval/modern
268	BL1 MD	B256	Scrap	Four fragments of scrap lead, three sheet fragments (largest 15.3mm by 13.7mm by 2.7mm) and one droplet.	4	9.3	-	-	-	-	Undated
269	BL1	B265	Cloth seal?	Fragment of lead, crescent-shaped at one end, other end incomplete and damaged but flattened with inscription M / V / *, possibly a fragment of a cloth seal	1	3.2	17.2	12.8	4.4	-	Medieval/post-medieval?
270	BL3	B78	Scrap	Five scrap pieces of copper-alloy, no distinguishing features.	5	1.2	-	-	-	-	Undated
271	BL4 Sq L	B151	Coin	Base silver radiate, probably of Carausius, AD 287-293 Obverse: Bust right, radiate, [...]RAVSIVS A[V]G Reverse: Largely obscured, figure standing looking left holding sceptre/staff to left, [...] AVG Die axis: 7	1	3.2	-	-	-	24.4	Roman, AD 287-293
272	BL5	B288	Sheet	Two fragments of joining copper-alloy sheet forming one corner of a larger sheet. Scored cross-hatching on front with three raised circular patches of corrosion could be decoration or rivets for attachment.	1	2.3	31.2	27.4	0.9	-	Undated
273	BL5 Sq AH	B293	Scrap	Scrap piece of copper-alloy, no distinguishing features	1	2.9	28.7	17.5	2.0	-	Undated
274	BL5 Sq AF	B305	Disc	Copper-alloy disc, incomplete and now broken into two joining pieces, round with central round hole (5.9mm diameter), upper surface decorated with short incised lines around the edge, very thin, probably decorative.	1	0.5	-	-	0.5	19.5	Undated
275	BL5 Sq AR	B317	?Hinge pivot	Possible fragment of iron hinge pivot, L-shaped, one arm rectangular in cross-section and incomplete, the other circular in cross-section and incomplete.	1	49.6	56.6	35.9	14.8	-	?Medieval
276	BL5 Sq AT	B391	Ring	Half of a copper-alloy ring, broken at both ends, tear-drop shape in cross-section with pointed end outwards, 7.8mm wide	1	16.3	58.0	33.0	3.9	-	Undated
277	BL6 Sq FF	B374	Ring	Half of a tiny copper-alloy ring, sub-rectangular in cross-section (1.4mm wide)	1	<0.1	5.6	3.4	1.7	-	Undated
278	BL33 Sq W	B159	Strip	Iron strip, now in two joining pieces, appears complete at one end which is slightly folded over, other end broken	1	71.1	90.1	32.5	13.0	-	Undated

SF no.	Context	Find no.	Object type	Description	Count	Weight g	Length mm	Width mm	Thickness mm	Diameter mm	Date
279	BL34	B167	Coin	Roman copper-alloy nummus of Constantine I, coin issued AD 321-323 Obverse: Bust left, laureate, holding eagle-tipped sceptre, CONSTANTIVS AVG. Reverse: Altar inscribed VOTIS XX surmounted by globe and three stars above, BEATA TRANQVILLITAS. Mintmarked in exergue: STR. Die axis: 7	1	2.9	-	-	-	18.3	Roman, AD 321-323
280	BL34	B167	Coin	Tetricus II, AD 272-274 (or possibly a barbarous radiate) Obverse: Radiate bust right, [CP E]SV TETRICVS CAES Reverse: Spes walking left, holding flower in right hand and lifting robe with left, SPES [PVBLICA], struck off-centre so inscription to right of Spes not present Die axis: 1	1	2.4	-	-	-	18.6	Roman, later 3rd century
281	BL39 Sq L	B155	Coin?	Fragment of copper-alloy, possibly part of a coin, in a very poor condition, no surfaces surviving	1	1.2	13.9	13.11	2.8	-	Probably Roman
282	BL48	B178	Vessel	Fragment from the rim of a copper-alloy vessel, plain with indented rim, slightly misshapen. Rim diameter of c 100mm.	1	11.6	26.9	26.7	1.5	-	Roman
283	BL48	B178	Object	Irregular fragment of copper-alloy, broken at both ends, slightly curved, surface ribbed on one side with a lateral groove on the other	1	10.9	37.3	12.8	8.6	-	Roman
284	BL48	B178	Scrap	Two tiny pieces of scrap copper-alloy, no distinguishing features.	2	<0.1	-	-	-	-	Roman
285	BL49	B180	Scrap	Four tiny pieces of scrap copper-alloy, no distinguishing features.	4	<0.1	-	-	-	-	Roman
286	BL49	B182	Lock-pin	Complete copper-alloy lock-pin with rectangular-sectioned shaft and round head. The head has a small circular raised projection in centre, a recessed area and raised concentric mouldings around the outside. The rectangular-sectioned shaft is perforated at the end. CAR 2, ref.4142.	1	6.8	27.2	-	-	17.6	Roman
287	BL58	B221	Object	Iron object in three joining pieces, square-sectioned, with mineralised wood adhering, possibly just a nail shank	1	17.0	76.4	21.1	10.2	-	Roman
288	BL58	B223	Scrap	Three scrap pieces of copper-alloy, no distinguishing features.	3	5.3	-	-	-	-	Roman
289	BL58	B227	Vessel	Part of the handle of a Roman copper alloy patera or skillet, categorised by Lundock (2015) as a Handle Pan 2 – a basin with a flat horizontal handle. The fragment is from the disc-shaped end of the handle which is pierced by a round hole and decorated with concentric mouldings. A small triangular-shaped fragment of handle shaft has survived, but the rest has been broken around the disc. The disc is also decorated with three semi-circular lugs, two equidistant apart close to the scar of the handle and the third opposite the handle. (Ref: Lundock 2015, p14-15; Lloyd-Morgan 2000, p351, ref.25)	1	40.7	60.3	51.7	7.8	-	Roman
290	BL77	B238	Sheets/ pin	a) Fragment of copper-alloy sheet, mineralised textile/organics adhering, very poor condition. b) Fragment of copper-alloy sheet, very poor condition c) Possible pin head, very poor condition	3	4.7	32.4 9.8 12.2	26.2 8.8 -	3.5 1.6 -	- - 7.6	Roman
291	BL78	B234	Key	Complete copper-alloy tumbler lock slide key. The bit has six teeth in two rows of three with a sub-rectangular stem connecting to the handle. Leading from the stem, the square-sectioned handle has three moulded collars stepping down in size to a waisted centre, followed by three moulded collars stepping up in size to the terminal. The terminal has three protruding rounded knobs, one at the top of the terminal and one to each side, with a circular suspension hole.	1	30.5	56.2	24.4	15.0	-	Roman
292	BL79	B289	Coin	Roman copper-alloy 4th century nummus. Obverse: Bust right, pearl-diademed, illegible Reverse: Illegible.	1	2.6	-	-	-	17.6	Roman, 4th century

SF no.	Context	Find no.	Object type	Description	Count	Weight g	Length mm	Width mm	Thickness mm	Diameter mm	Date
293	BF88	B267	Spoon bit	Incomplete iron object with leaf-shaped (lanceolate) head, cross-section difficult to determine but possibly triangular, with incomplete tang possibly of square-section. Similar to the heads of spoon bits as illustrated in Manning (1985, Fig 5.3, B55 & B56) and Goodall (2011, p24, B40-B69).	1	16.0	99.1	16.0	1.0	-	Undated
294	BL5 Sq AF	B309	Strips	Two iron strips, of similar width so probably part of the same object but not joining	2	131.6	100.5 61.0	27.3 27.3	5.6 6.5	- -	Undated
295	U/S MD	B255	Coin	Roman copper-alloy 4th century nummus. Obverse: Bust right, pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed, CON[...N]TI[...]. Reverse: Standing figure Die axis: 5	1	0.4	12.5	10.6	-	-	Roman, 4th century
296	U/S MD	B255	Weight	Complete flat and round lead disc, plain, now slightly bent.	1	46.3	-	-	-	33.6	Undated
297	U/S MD	B395	Coin	Roman copper-alloy coin, outline of bust just visible on obverse, otherwise illegible. Size and shape would suggest is either a dupondius or as (1st-3rd century) or possibly an early nummus (AD 295-310).	1	8.9	-	-	-	26.5	Roman, 1st to 3rd century
298	U/S MD	B395	Coin	Copper-alloy coin, illegible.	1	3.0	-	-	-	21.8	Undated
299	U/S MD	B395	Coin	Roman copper-alloy nummus of House of Constantine, reverse type issued AD 318-320 Obverse: Illegible. Reverse: Two Victories holding shield inscribed [V]OT / [P]R over altar with + on it, VICTOR[IAE] LAETAE PRINC PERP. Mintmark in exergue: PT (Tincinum mint)	1	3.0	-	-	-	18.6	Roman, AD 318-320
300	U/S MD	B395	Coin	Roman base silver radiate coin of Gallienus, AD 260-268 Obverse: Radiate bust right, [GA]LLIENVVS AVG Reverse: Sol walking or running left, right hand raised hand, holding whip in left hand, Z in left field, ORIE[N]S [A]VG. Die axis: 7	1	2.5	-	-	-	20.9	Roman, AD 260-268
301	U/S MD	B395	Coin	Roman base silver radiate, incomplete (section missing behind bust), of Claudius II AD 268-270 Obverse: Radiate bust right, draped and cuirassed, [...I]VDIVS AVG Reverse: Standing figure, looking left, holding cornucopia, ]EI[.]VG Die axis: 12	1	3.0	-	-	-	19.8	Roman, AD 268-270
302	U/S MD	B395	Coin	Roman copper-alloy 4th century nummus, House of Constantine, reverse type issued AD 308-311. Obverse: Bust right, illegible Reverse: Jupiter standing facing, holding thunderbolt and sceptre, [IOVI CONSER]VATORI Die axis: 6	1	2.7	-	-	-	19.2	Roman, AD 308-311
303	U/S MD	B395	Coin	Roman copper-alloy nummus of House of Valentinian, reverse type issued AD 364-383. Obverse: Bust right, pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed, inscription illegible. Reverse: Victory walking left holding wreath and palm branch, SECVRITAS REI PVBLICA. Mintmark in exergue: (P)CO[N] (Arles mint) Die axis: 6	1	2.7	-	-	-	17.6	Roman, AD 364-383
304	U/S MD	B395	Coin	Roman base silver/copper-alloy 3rd century radiate Obverse: Bust right, radiate, [...I]VS[...] Reverse: Standing figure Die axis: 11	1	2.2	-	-	-	18.1	Roman, later 3rd century
305	U/S MD	B395	Coin	Roman copper-alloy nummus of Constantine I, coin issued AD 321-3	1	2.6	-	-	-	18.2	Roman,

SF no.	Context	Find no.	Object type	Description	Count	Weight g	Length mm	Width mm	Thickness mm	Diameter mm	Date
				Obverse: Bust right, helmeted and cuirassed, CONS[TANT]INVS AVG. Reverse: Altar inscribed VOTIS XX surmounted by globe and three stars above, [BEATA TRANQVIL]LITAS. Mintmarked in exergue: [.]TR dot (Trier mint) Die axis: 6							AD 321-3
306	U/S MD	B395	Coin	Roman copper-alloy nummus, a city commemorative coin of Rome, coin issued AD 330-340, in poor condition and almost illegible. Obverse: Crested and helmeted bust of Roma left, wearing imperial mantle, [VRBS ROMA]. Reverse: She-wolf standing left, head turned back, suckling the twins Romulus and Remus, at least one star above. Die axis: 6	1	2.6	-	-	-	17.8	Roman, AD 330-340
307	U/S MD	B395	Coin	Incomplete copper-alloy coin, illegible and in very poor condition.	1	2.2	19.5	16.5	-	-	Undated
308	U/S MD	B395	Coin	Roman base silver radiate, later 3rd century Obverse: Bust right, radiate, [...]S AVG Reverse: Figure standing left, holding sceptre in left hand and feeing snake, rising from altar left, with patera in right hand, S[ALVS AVG] Die axis: 12	1	2.3	-	-	-	17.5	Roman, later 3rd century
309	U/S MD	B395	Coin	Roman copper-alloy nummus of Constantine II, coin issued AD 330-335 Obverse: Bust right, pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed, CONSTANTINVS IVN NOB C Reverse: Two soldiers holding spears and shields, two standards between them, GLORIA EX[ERC]IT[V]S. Mintmark in exergue: T[.]P(?Trier mint). Die axis: 12	1	2.2	-	-	-	16.7	Roman, AD 330-335
310	U/S MD	B395	Coin	Roman copper-alloy nummus of House of Constantine, reverse type issued AD 330-341 (one or two standards). Obverse: Bust right, pearl-diademed [...]NSTAN[...] Reverse: Two soldiers holding spears and shields, one or two standards between them [GLORIA EXERCIT]VS. Mintmark in exergue: TRP (Trier mint) Die axis: 7	1	1.1	-	-	-	14.6	Roman, AD 330-341
311	U/S MD	B395	Coin	Roman copper-alloy nummus of Constans, coin issued AD 335-341. Obverse: Bust right, rosette-diademed, draped and cuirassed, DN [FL CONSTA]NS AVG Reverse: Two soldiers holding spears and shields, one standard between them [GLORIA EXERCIT]VS. Mintmark in exergue: R star S (Rome mint) Die axis: 11	1	1.6	15.7	14.3	-	-	Roman, AD 335-341
312	U/S MD	B395	Coin	Copper-alloy coin, illegible. Possibly a 4th century nummus.	1	1.0	15.5	13.4	-	-	?Roman, 4th century
313	U/S MD	B395	Coin	Roman copper-alloy 4th century nummus. Obverse: Bust right, illegible Reverse: Illegible	1	1.2	-	-	-	13.5	Roman, 4th century
314	U/S MD	B395	Coin	Copper-alloy coin, illegible. Possibly a copy of a 4th-century nummus (very thick, c 2.5mm).	1	1.9	12.7	11.8	2.5	-	?Roman, 4th century
315	U/S MD	B395	Coin	Roman copper-alloy nummus, a city commemorative coin of Constantinople, coin issued AD 330-340. Obverse: Laureate, helmeted bust of Constantinopolis left, wearing imperial mantle, holding reversed spear, [CONSTANTI]NOPO[LIS].	1	1.2	-	-	-	12.0	Roman, AD 330-340



SF no.	Context	Find no.	Object type	Description	Count	Weight g	Length mm	Width mm	Thickness mm	Diameter mm	Date
				Reverse: Victory standing on prow, holding sceptre and leaning on a shield. Mintmark illegible. Die axis: 6							
316	U/S MD	B395	Coin	Roman copper-alloy 4th century nummus Obverse: Bust right, illegible. Reverse: Illegible	1	1.0	-	-	-	12.2	Roman, 4th century
317	U/S MD	B395	Coin	Roman copper-alloy nummus, a city commemorative coin of Rome, coin issued AD 330-340. Obverse: crested and helmeted bust of Roma left, wearing imperial mantle, VRBS ROMA. Reverse: (almost illegible) She-wolf standing left, head turned back, suckling the twins Romulus and Remus Die axis: 9	1	0.5	-	-	-	10.5	Roman, AD 330-340
318	U/S MD	B395	Coin	Roman copper-alloy 4th century nummus Obverse: Bust right, pearl-diademed, (CIV)[...] Reverse: Illegible	1	0.7	-	-	-	10.5	Roman, 4th century
319	U/S MD	B395	Coin	Very small Roman copper-alloy barbarous radiate, later 3rd century. Obverse: Bust right, radiate, no inscription (bust quite stylised). Reverse: Figure standing, possibly looking left, [...]TAS Die axis: 1	1	0.6	-	-	-	9.9	Roman, later 3rd century
320	U/S MD	B395	Coin	Copper-alloy coin, very small, illegible. Possibly a 4th-century nummus.	1	1.1	11.4	10.6	-	-	?Roman, 4th century
321	U/S MD	B396	Musket ball	Lead musket ball	1	30.1	-	-	-	17.2	Post-medieval, 17th century
322	U/S MD	B396	Tube	Short lead tube, made in two pieces with opposing side seams, appears to be complete.	1	5.3	22.2	8.6	6.7	-	Undated
323	U/S MD	B414	Weight	Cylindrical lead weight with sub-square central hole (5.2mm by 4.2mm), made by rolling lead around a former. A net or fishing weight.	1	19.7	24.8	13.6	12.0	-	Medieval/ post-medieval
324	U/S MD	B414	Object	Damaged tri-lobe lead object, one lobe is perfectly round, the others are more elongated with rounded terminals (one damaged), a similarly-shaped section of lead is attached on the reverse (possibly for fixing). The front of the object appears to be plain.	1	21.3	36.3	31.3	6.1	-	Undated
325	BF3	B4	Bone dice	Complete bone dice, ring and dot motifs, opposing sides add up to seven.	1	0.9	7.9	7.8	7.8	-	Roman
326	BF3	B5	Mosaic cube	White stone mosaic cube, some traces of mortar, almost square on surface, but one edge longer than the rest	1	4.2	15.4	12.3	11.9	-	Roman
327	BF3	B42	Bone pin/ needle	Lower half of the tapering shaft of a worked bone pin or needle.	1	0.7	57.7	-	-	3.3	Roman
328	BF42	B112	Bone counter	Complete bone counter, Crummy Type 1 – counter-sunk with central indentation from the lathe, plain (CAR 2, p91), approximately half discoloured (possibly burned)	1	4.2	-	-	5.2	23.1	Roman
329	BF48	B122	Bone pin/ needle	Lower half of the tapering shaft of a worked bone pin or needle. The tip appears to have been broken and re-pointed in the past.	1	0.8	49.9	-	-	3.6	Roman
330	BF50	B124	Pottery counter	Complete pottery counter rough-out. Worked into a very rough sub-circular shape, edge not ground. Body sherd, fabric GX.	1	6.6	27.1	25.7	-	7.2	Roman
331	BF51	B130	Marble	Fragment of Purbeck marble, one original surface surviving which has been smoothed, all other edges broken. Joins onto SF344, size totals 119.4mm long, 98.1mm wide, 83.8mm thick.	1	401.5	100.6	88.3	57.4	-	Roman
332	BF92	B272	Bone pin	Incomplete worked bone pin with lower shaft missing. Crummy Type 3 with spherical head and	1	1.2	51.2	-	-	5.9 (head)	Roman, c 200 AD

SF no.	Context	Find no.	Object type	Description	Count	Weight g	Length mm	Width mm	Thickness mm	Diameter mm	Date
				swollen shaft (CAR 2, ref. 252).						3.7 (shaft)	onwards
333	BF92	B290	Pottery counter	Complete pottery counter rough-out. Worked into a very rough sub-circular shape, edge not ground. Body sherd, fabric DG.	1	24.0	48.8	47.2	7.8	-	Roman
334	BL4	B18	Bone pin	Incomplete worked bone pin with lower shaft missing. Crummy Type 3 with spherical head and swollen shaft (CAR 2, ref. 252).	1	2.5	83.5	-	-	9.7 (head) 4.3 (shaft)	Roman, c 200 AD onwards
335	BL4	B19	Bone pin	Fragment from the swollen shaft of a worked bone pin, both head and tip missing.	1	1.0	68.5	3.7	3.2	-	Roman
336	BL4 Sq A	B35	Bone pin	Fragment from the swollen shaft of a worked bone pin, both head and tip missing.	1	1.2	53.4	-	-	4.4	Roman
337	BL4 Sq A	B40	Jet bead	Complete jet bead, semicircular in shaped with decorated upper edge, wedge-shaped section and two round perforations (2.8mm diameter), notches on upper-edge give impression of sideways elongated S-S-S decoration (similar to CAR 2, refs. 1496 & 1498)	1	1.2	31.8	17.2	3.0	-	Roman, late 3rd to 4th century
338	BL4 Sq B	B51	Pottery counter	Complete pottery counter. Circular, most of the edge ground with abraded outer surface. Body sherd, fabric GX.	1	4.8	-	-	5.5	26.6	Roman
339	BL4 Sq G	B164	Pottery counter	Incomplete pottery counter. Circular, most of the edge ground with abraded outer surface. Body sherd, fabric GB.	1	15.5	38.1	33.9	8.6	-	Roman
340	BL5 Sq AG	B295	Glass bead	Complete opaque blue/green glass, short oblate bead with a 1.8mm perforation (CAR 2, ref. 562).	1	0.1	4.2	-	-	5.3	Roman, 3rd-4th century
341	BL5 Sq AN	B337	Bone pin	Fragment from the swollen shaft of a worked bone pin, both head and tip missing.	1	0.6	32.0	-	-	3.7	Roman
342	BL5 Sq AN	B341	Pottery counter	Complete pottery counter. Circular with part of the edge ground. Body sherd, fabric GX.	1	2.1	-	-	5.5	17.2	Roman
343	BL30	B107	Pottery counter	Complete pottery counter rough-out. Worked into a rough sub-circular shape, edge not ground. Body sherd, fabric GX.	1	11.0	39.0	34.5	5.5	-	Roman
344	BL30	B135	Marble	Fragment of Purbeck marble, one original surface surviving which has been smoothed, all other edges broken. Joins onto SF331, size totals 119.4mm long, 98.1mm wide, 83.8mm thick.	1	771.6	101.4	81.7	56.9	-	Roman
345	BL30	B139	Worked stone	Fragment of worked sandstone, worked smooth on both sides and one edge, all other edges broken.	1	629.2	99.8	83.2	40.8	-	Roman
346	BL33 Sq W	B158	Mosaic cubes	95 mosaic cubes, four red tile, 91 white and grey stone, some with traces of mortar on base/sides, largest: 17.3 by 14.4 by 12.9mm, smallest: 14.2 by 9.9 by 9.5mm.	95	284.4	-	-	-	-	Roman
347	BL33 Sq R	B160	Bone pin/needle	Lower half of the tapering shaft of a worked bone pin or needle.	1	0.8	44.0	-	-	4.0	Roman
348	BL39	B154	Pottery counter	Complete pottery counter rough-out. Worked into a very rough sub-circular shape, edge not ground. Body sherd, fabric GX.	1	12.8	-	-	7.3	36.0	Roman
349	BL48	B179	Ceramic lamp	Fragment from the side and base of an open ceramic lamp, base decorated with two incised concentric circles and diagonal scored lines radiating out from the outer circle to the edge of the base, sides 22.0mm high.	1	17.4	61.0	39.6	3.0	-	Roman
350	BL1	B22	Worked stone	Piece of worked sandstone, flat, with two straight edges forming a 90° corner and one curved edge (broken).	1	211.5	89.2	64.5	20.6	-	Undated
351	AF64	A154	Quernstone	Fragment of lava quernstone, consisting of part of the curved outer edge and both surfaces, one surface has a segmented furrow dressing, tapers from 32.8mm thick at outer edge to 21.9mm thick towards central hole	1	469.7	112.4	102.0	21.9-32.8	-	?Roman
352	BF80	B224	Quernstone	Six fragments of lava quernstone, some joining (along fresh breaks), quite abraded, no original	6	735.1	-	-	-	-	?Roman

SF no.	Context	Find no.	Object type	Description	Count	Weight g	Length mm	Width mm	Thickness mm	Diameter mm	Date
				edges or surfaces. Largest: 68.3mm by 64.5mm by 45.1mm. Smallest: 44.8mm by 40.2mm by 31.3mm.							
353	BF101	B331	Quernstone	Fragment of lava quernstone, no original edges or surfaces, abraded.	1	141.8	72.0	52.2	41.5	-	?Roman
354	BL31	B248	Quernstone	Fragment of lava quernstone, no original edges or surfaces, abraded.	1	32.4	34.9	30.6	31.8	-	?Roman
355	BL49	B227	Quernstone	Tiny fragment of lava quernstone found in the flot of an environmental sample	1	1.6	17.9	13.5	9.9	-	?Roman
356	BL58	B209	Quernstone	Three joining fragments of lava quernstone (fresh breaks), includes small part of curved outer edge, abraded.	1	44.3	59.3	29.4	24.6	-	?Roman
357	BL58	B210	Quernstone	Fragment of lava quernstone, includes part of one flat surface, abraded.	1	204.5	69.1	55.3	69.9	-	?Roman
358	BL58	B222	Quernstone	Fifty-one fragments of lava quernstone, no original edges or surfaces, abraded. Largest: 72.4mm by 69.2mm by 50.3mm.	51	1036.8	-	-	-	-	?Roman
359	BL58	B243	Quernstone	Seventeen fragments of lava quernstone, no original edges or surfaces, abraded. Largest: 43.8mm by 37.5mm by 35.6mm.	17	194.7	-	-	-	-	?Roman
360	BL58	B244	Quernstone	Fifteen fragments of lava quernstone, one large the rest tiny pieces, no original edges or surfaces, abraded. Largest: 82.5mm by 60.8mm by 46.6mm.	15	244.3	-	-	-	-	?Roman
361	BL45/BL58	B251	Quernstone	Seventeen fragments of lava quernstone, no original edges or surfaces, abraded. Largest: 38.8mm by 33.1mm by 21.1mm.	11	139.3	-	-	-	-	?Roman
362	WBF1	WB7	Coin	Roman copper-alloy sestertius of Nero, AD 50-68, in very poor condition. Obverse: Bust right (virtually illegible), [...]NERO CAESAR[...] Reverse: Illegible	1	10.6	-	-	-	30.0	Roman, AD 50-68
363	AL2	A407	Mosaic cube	Stone mosaic cube, grey, mortar on all edges and base, upper surface worn	1	10.3	21.4	20.4	14.9	-	Roman
364	BL5 Sq AT	B259	Tessera cube	Stone tesserae or large mosaic cube, front rectangular, two opposing sides angled inwards towards a much small base.	1	20.1	35.4	26.4	20.5	-	Roman
365	BL5 Sq AF	B376	Hobnails	Approximately six hobnails in two groups of three	6	12.5	-	-	-	-	Roman
366	AL18	A189	Hobnails	Approximately five hobnails, two loose and a group of three	5	9.5	-	-	-	-	Roman
367	BL13	B76	Cut-down brick	Piece of Roman brick, cut-down and reworked and now almost rectangular in plan (one of the long edges is at a slight diagonal). The edges are straight-sided and ground smooth, and the surfaces have likewise been ground smooth. The front surface has also been chamfered. Some slight damage to two corners.	1	580.4	135.0	76.4-85.1	28.8	-	Roman

## Appendix 7 Animal bone

### Notes

Large-sized mammal = Most likely cattle, but possibly horse or larger species of deer.

Medium-sized mammal = Probably sheep or goat but possibly smaller species of deer.

Small-sized mammal = Small dog or cat sized.

### NCS tables

The "Total number of NCS" column presents **all** the NCS pieces from that particular find number and includes both the identified species (also presented in the table) and the unidentified material.

### Catalogue list of POSACs for Roman Periods 1 – 3

CONTEXT	FINDS NO.	SPECIES	POSAC	POSAC COMPLETENESS (%)	CUT MARKS OR HACKED	DOG GNAWED	PATHOLOGY	MEASURED
AL78	A293	Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	Astragalus	95	0	0	0	Yes
AL92	A327	Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	Metatarsal (distal) metaphysis U	25	1	0	0	No
	A327	Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	Scapula – coracoid?	20	1	0	0	No
AL107	A324	Sus domesticus (domestic pig)	Scapula – coracoid	25	0	0	0	No
	A362	Sus domesticus (domestic pig)	Tibia (distal) metaphysis U	80	0	1	0	No
AL124	A382	Sus domesticus (domestic pig)	Humerus (distal) F	30	1	0	0	Yes
BF80	B215	Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	Astragalus	70	0	0	0	No
	B215	Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	Calcaneum - tuber calcis U	95	0	0	0	No
	B215	Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	Mandible	75	0	0	0	No
	B215	Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	Tibia (distal) F	85	0	0	0	No
	B215	Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	Tibia (distal) F	85	1	0	0	No
	B215	Galliformes (indeterminate species)	Tibia (distal) F	20	0	0	0	No
BL58	B218	Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	First phalanx (proximal) F	100	0	1	0	No
	B218	Ovis/Capra (sheep/goat)	Humerus (distal) F	33	0	1	0	No
	B219	Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	Femur (distal) metaphysis U	15	1	0	0	No
	B219	Sus domesticus (domestic pig)	First phalanx (proximal) metaphysis U	100	0	0	0	No
BL69	B225	Sus domesticus (domestic pig)	Mandible	7	0	0	0	No
BL74	B230	Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	Scapula – coracoid	75	0	0	0	No
BL76	B240	Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	Astragalus	100	0	0	0	Yes
	B240	Gallus domesticus (chicken/domestic fowl)	Carpometacarpus (distal)	90	0	0	0	No
BL90	B380	Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	First phalanx (proximal) F	100	1	0	0	No
AL26	A209	Ovis/Capra (sheep/goat)	Femur (distal) epiphysis U	40	0	0	0	No
AL62	A266	Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	First phalanx (proximal) F	95	0	0	0	No
	A280	Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	Ischium	33	0	0	0	No
AL64	A267	Sus domesticus (domestic pig)	Metapodial (distal) epiphysis U	100	0	0	0	No
	A267	Sus domesticus (domestic pig)	Metapodial (distal) metaphysis U	40	0	0	0	No
AL69	A269	Sus domesticus (domestic pig)	Calcaneum - tuber calcis U	97	0	0	0	No
AL70	A270	Sus domesticus (domestic pig)	Metacarpal (distal) metaphysis U	100	0	0	0	No
	A271	Sus domesticus (domestic pig)	First phalanx (proximal) F	100	0	0	0	No
	A271	Sus domesticus (domestic pig)	Metapodial (distal) metaphysis U	90	0	0	0	No
	A271	Sus domesticus (domestic pig)	Metatarsal (distal) metaphysis U	95	0	0	0	No
AL76	A283	Sus domesticus (domestic pig)	Femur (distal) metaphysis U	20	C	0	0	No
AL77	A287	Ovis/Capra (sheep/goat)	Radius (distal) metaphysis U	40	0	1	0	No
	A288	Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	First phalanx (proximal) F	100	0	0	0	No
	A288	Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	Single mandibular tooth: M1	100	0	0	0	No
	A288	Ovis/Capra (sheep/goat)	First phalanx (proximal) F	100	0	0	0	No
	A288	Ovis/Capra (sheep/goat)	Metacarpal (distal) F	100	0	0	0	Yes
	A288	Ovis/Capra (sheep/goat)	Tibia (distal) metaphysis U	70	0	1	0	No

CONTEXT	FINDS NO.	SPECIES	POSAC	POSAC COMPLETENESS (%)	CUT MARKS OR HACKED	DOG GNAWED	PATHOLOGY	MEASURED
	A288	Ovis/Capra (sheep/goat)	Tibia (distal) metaphysis U	10	0	1	0	No
	A288	Sus domesticus (domestic pig)	Tibia (distal) metaphysis U	90	0	1	0	No
AL81	A296	Ovis/Capra (sheep/goat)	Tibia (distal) metaphysis U	100	0	0	0	No
	A296	Sus domesticus (domestic pig)	Radius (distal) metaphysis U	25	0	0	0	No
AL93	A388	Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	First phalanx (proximal) F	100	0	0	0	No
BL44	B173	Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	Metatarsal (distal) metaphysis U	30	1	0	0	No
BL45	B174	Sus domesticus (domestic pig)	Metatarsal (distal) metaphysis U	95	0	0	0	No
	B250	Sus domesticus (domestic pig)	Single mandibular tooth: C (boar)	70	0	0	0	No
BL46	B175	Ovis/Capra (sheep/goat)	Ischium	66	1	0	0	No
BL55	B185	Galliformes (indeterminate species)	Tarso-metatarsus (distal)	100	0	0	0	No
BL87	B372	Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	Scapula - coracoid	33	1	0	0	No
	B372	Ovis/Capra (sheep/goat)	Radius (distal) metaphysis U	20	0	0	0	No
BL88	B373	Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	Humerus (distal) F	40	1	0	0	No
	B373	Ovis/Capra (sheep/goat)	Scapula U	40	0	0	0	No
BL89	B379	Gallus domesticus (chicken/domestic fowl)	Radius (distal) F	100	0	0	0	No
AF89	A213	Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	Single mandibular tooth: M2	100	0	0	0	No
	A213	Sus domesticus (domestic pig)	Single mandibular tooth: M3	85	0	0	0	No
BL13	B84	Anas platyrhynchos (mallard)	Carpo-metacarpus (distal)	100	0	0	0	No
	B84	Gallus domesticus (chicken/domestic fowl)	Radius (distal) F	100	0	0	0	No
BL17	B99	Galliformes (indeterminate species)	Carpo-metacarpus (distal)	85	0	0	0	No
	B99	Galliformes (indeterminate species)	Radius (distal) F	90	0	0	0	No

### NCS Roman Period 1

Context	Description	Finds no.	Total no. of NCS	NCS Species identified	NCS species total
AF163	Gully / beam slot	A363	2		
AF163	Gully / beam slot	A375	2		
AL78	Demolition debris	A293	4		
AL80	Metalled surface	A291	5		
AL92	Demolition debris	A327	10		
AL92	Demolition debris	A327		Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	3
AL92	Demolition debris	A327		Phasianidae (indeterminate species)	1
AL107	Demolition debris	A324	2		
AL107	Demolition debris	A324		Ovis/Capra (sheep/goat)	1
AL107	Demolition debris	A362	5		
AL107	Demolition debris	A362		Sus domesticus (domestic pig)	2
BF80	Quarry pit	B215	24		
BF80	Quarry pit	B215		Aves (indeterminate species)	1
BF80	Quarry pit	B232	1		
BL58	Boudiccan demolition debris	B208	4		
BL58	Boudiccan demolition debris	B208		Ovis/Capra (sheep/goat)	1
BL58	Boudiccan demolition debris	B219	7		
BL58	Boudiccan demolition debris	B219		Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	1
BL58	Boudiccan demolition debris	B219		Ovis/Capra (sheep/goat)	1
BL59	Make-up layer	B196	3		

Context	Description	Finds no.	Total no. of NCS	NCS Species identified	NCS species total
BL69	Sandy-clay floor	B225	8		
BL69	Sandy-clay floor	B225		Sus domesticus (domestic pig)	1
BL69	Sandy-clay floor	B233	1		
BL69	Sandy-clay floor	B233		Sus domesticus (domestic pig)	1
BL71	Floor	B213	6		
BL74	Boudiccan demolition debris	B230	4		
BL76	Boudiccan demolition debris	B228	1		
BL76	Boudiccan demolition debris	B240	11		
BL78	Pit fill	B231	8		
BL78	Pit fill	B239	22		
BL90	Boudiccan destruction debris	B380	2		
	<b>Total NCS</b>		<b>132</b>		<b>13</b>

## NCS Roman Period 2

Context	Description	Finds no.	Total no. of NCS	Species	NCS species total
AL33	Make-up layer	A162	5		
AL33	Make-up layer	A162		Sus domesticus (domestic pig)	1
AL51	Make-up layer	A210	2		
AL62	Make-up layer	A280	4		
AL64	Make-up layer	A267		Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	1
AL64	Make-up layer	A267	7		
AL64	Make-up layer	A267		Ovis/Capra (sheep/goat)	1
AL64	Make-up layer	A267		Sus domesticus (domestic pig)	1
AL69	Make-up layer	A269	4		
AL69	Make-up layer	A286	1		
AL69	Make-up layer	A286		Ovis/Capra (sheep/goat)	1
AL70	Make-up layer	A270	3		
AL70	Make-up layer	A271	4		
AL76	Make-up layer	A283	1		
AL77	Make-up layer	A287	2		
AL77	Make-up layer	A288	25		
AL77	Make-up layer	A288		Gallus domesticus (chicken/domestic fowl)	1
AL77	Make-up layer	A288		Ovis/Capra (sheep/goat)	3
AL77	Make-up layer	A288		Sus domesticus (domestic pig)	1
AL79	Make-up layer	A360	1		
AL79	Make-up layer	A360		Ovis/Capra (sheep/goat)	1
AL81	Make-up layer	A296	2		
AL93	Make-up layer	A388	1		
AL93	Make-up layer	A388		Ovis/Capra (sheep/goat)	1
AL101	Make-up layer	A374	2		
AL105	Make-up layer	A312	1		
AL105	Make-up layer	A358	1		
AL114	Make-up layer	A350	8		
AL114	Make-up layer	A350		Ovis/Capra (sheep/goat)	1
AL145	Mixed soil layer	A404	1		
AL145	Mixed soil layer	A404		Ovis/Capra (sheep/goat)	1
BF66	Pit	B181	1		
BF85	Pit	B246	3		
BL16	Make-up/levelling layer	B103	3		
BL37	Make-up layer	B186	3		
BL37	Make-up layer	B186		Ovis/Capra (sheep/goat)	1
BL45	Make-up layer	B174	8		
BL45	Make-up layer	B174		Galliformes (indeterminate species)	1
BL45	Make-up layer	B250	5		
BL46	Make-up layer	B175	14		



Context	Description	Finds no.	Total no. of NCS	Species	NCS species total
BL48	Floor or make-up layer	B177		Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	1
BL48	Floor or make-up layer	B177	2		
BL53	Make-up layer	B193	4		
BL53	Make-up layer	B193		Sus domesticus (domestic pig)	1
BL53	Make-up layer	B205	2		
BL53	Make-up layer	B205		Ovis/Capra (sheep/goat)	1
BL87	Make-up layer	B372	13		
BL87	Make-up layer	B372		Sus domesticus (domestic pig)	3
BL88	Make-up layer	B373	3		
BL89	Make-up layer	B379	7		
	<b>Total NCS</b>		<b>143</b>		<b>22</b>

### NCS Roman Period 3

Context	Description	Finds no.	Total no. of NCS	Species	NCS species total
AF89	Tessellated floor	A213	4		
AF89	Tessellated floor	A213		Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	1
AL38	Op sig base	A217	1		
BF7	Wall foundation	B383	1		
BF25	Pit	B81	1		
BF29	Post-hole	B91	1		
BL13	Occupation layer/ demolition debris	B84	1		
BL13	Occupation layer/ demolition debris	B84		Aves (indeterminate species)	1
BL17	Make-up/ demolition debris	B99	5		
BL17	Make-up/ demolition debris	B99		Aves (indeterminate species)	1
BL17	Make-up/ demolition debris	B105	1		
BL18	Mortar deposit	B94	1		
BL18	Mortar deposit	B94		Anser anser domesticus (domestic goose)	1
BL19	Occupation layer/ demolition debris	B96	6		
BL19	Occupation layer/ demolition debris	B96		Fish (indeterminate species)	1
	<b>Total NCS</b>		<b>22</b>		<b>5</b>

### Catalogue list of POSACs for the late Roman/post-Roman demolition layers

CONTEXT	FINDS NO.	SPECIES	SKELETAL PART	POSAC COMPLETENESS (%)	CUT OR HACKED	DOG GNAWED	BURNT	PATHOLOGY	MEASURED
AL11	A86	Phasianidae (indeterminate species)	Radius (distal) F	30	0	0	0	0	No
AL11	A88	Aves (indeterminate species)	Tibio-tarsus (distal)	50	0	0	0	1	No
AL11	A91	Corvidae (indeterminate species)	Femur (distal) F	100	0	0	0	0	No
AL11	A91	Corvidae (indeterminate species)	Humerus (distal) F	80	0	0	0	0	No
AL11	A92	Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	Ischium	33	0	0	0	0	No
AL11	A93	Galliformes (indeterminate species)	Tarso-metatarsus (distal)	85	0	0	0	0	No
AL11	A95	Lepus europaeus (European hare)	Humerus (distal) F	40	0	0	0	0	No
AL11	A96	Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	Ischium	25	0	0	0	0	No
AL11	A116	Aves (indeterminate species)	First phalanx (proximal foot) F	100	0	0	0	0	No
AL11	A116	Canis familiaris (dog)	Mandible	70	0	0	0	0	No
AL11	A116	Corvidae (indeterminate species)	First phalanx (proximal wing) F	100	0	0	0	0	No
AL11	A117	Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	Mandible	40	0	0	0	0	No
AL11	A117	Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	Mandible	15	0	0	0	0	No
AL11	A121	Anatidae (indeterminate species)	Femur (distal) F	70	0	0	0	0	No
AL11	A121	Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	Mandible	25	1	0	0	0	No
AL11	A121	Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	Single mandibular tooth: I	100	0	0	0	0	No

CONTEXT	FINDS NO.	SPECIES	SKELETAL PART	POSAC COMPLETENESS (%)	CUT OR HACKED	DOG GNAWED	BURNED	PATHOLOGY	MEASURED
AL11	A121	Ovis/Capra (sheep/goat)	Mandible	33	0	0	0	0	No
AL11	A121	Ovis/Capra (sheep/goat)	Mandible	20	0	0	0	0	No
AL11	A121	Phasianidae (indeterminate species)	Tarso-metatarsus (distal)	100	0	0	0	0	No
AL11	A121	Phasianidae (indeterminate species)	Tibio-tarsus (distal)	33	0	0	0	0	No
AL11	A121	Phasianidae (indeterminate species)	Tibio-tarsus (distal)	50	0	0	0	0	No
AL11	A121	Rattus rattus (black rat/ship rat)	Femur (distal) F	100	0	0	0	0	No
AL11	A122	Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	Scapula - coracoid	25	1	0	0	0	No
AL11	A123	Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	Calcaneum - tuber calcis ?	80	0	1	0	0	No
AL11	A123	Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	Humerus (distal) F	20	1	0	0	0	No
AL11	A123	Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	Mandible	50	1	0	0	0	No
AL11	A123	Ovis/Capra (sheep/goat)	First phalanx (proximal) F	100	0	0	0	0	No
AL11	A123	Ovis/Capra (sheep/goat)	First phalanx (proximal) metaphysis U	100	0	0	0	0	No
AL11	A123	Ovis/Capra (sheep/goat)	Humerus (distal) metaphysis U	75	0	1	0	0	No
AL11	A124	Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	Humerus (distal) F	10	1	0	0	0	No
AL19	A100	Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	Mandible	33	0	0	0	0	No
AL19	A100	Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	Scapula - coracoid	15	1	0	0	0	No
AL19	A100	Felis catus (cat)	Mandible	85	0	0	0	0	No
AL19	A101	Ovis/Capra (sheep/goat)	First phalanx (proximal) metaphysis U	100	0	0	0	0	No
AL19	A101	Sus domesticus (domestic pig)	Mandible	33	0	1	0	0	No
AL19	A109	Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	Metatarsal (distal) F	100	1	0	0	1	No
AL19	A110	Sus domesticus (domestic pig)	Mandible	66	0	0	0	0	No
AL19	A115	Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	Ischium	80	1	0	0	0	No
AL19	A140	Anser anser domesticus (domestic goose)	Carpo-metacarpus (distal)	60	0	0	0	0	No
AL19	A142	Sus domesticus (domestic pig)	Ischium	50	0	0	0	0	No
AL19	A176	Sus domesticus (domestic pig)	Mandible	20	0	1	0	0	No
AL19	A364	Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	Astragalus	100	1	0	0	0	Yes
AL19	A364	Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	Ischium	30	1	0	0	0	No
AL20	A157	Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	Astragalus	60	1	0	0	0	No
AL20	A157	Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	First phalanx (proximal) F	95	0	0	0	0	No
AL20	A157	Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	First phalanx (proximal) F	100	0	0	0	0	No
AL20	A157	Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	First phalanx (proximal) F	100	0	0	0	0	No
AL20	A157	Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	Mandible	50	0	0	0	0	No
AL20	A157	Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	Scapula - coracoid?	33	0	1	0	0	No
AL20	A157	Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	Single mandibular tooth: P4	100	0	0	0	0	No
AL20	A157	Sus domesticus (domestic pig)	Metatarsal (distal) metaphysis U	100	0	1	0	0	No
AL20	A218	Felis catus (cat)	Metapodial (distal) F	100	0	0	0	0	No
AL20	A221	Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	Mandible	20	0	0	0	0	No
AL20	A221	Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	Metacarpal (distal) F	25	0	0	0	0	Yes
BF44	B114	Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	Calcaneum - tuber calcis U	85	0	0	0	0	No
BF44	B114	Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	First phalanx (proximal) F	100	0	0	0	0	No
BF44	B128	Sus domesticus (domestic pig)	Metatarsal (distal) metaphysis U	100	0	0	0	0	No
BL3	B77	Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	First phalanx (proximal) F	100	0	0	0	0	No
BL3	B77	Sus domesticus (domestic pig)	Calcaneum - tuber calcis?	90	0	1	0	0	No
BL3	B106	Sus domesticus (domestic pig)	Mandible	10	0	0	0	0	No
BL4	B11	Gallus domesticus (chicken/domestic fowl)	Radius (distal) F	100	0	0	0	0	No
BL4	B21	Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	Ischium	50	0	0	0	0	No
BL4	B21	Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	Radius (distal) F	15	1	0	0	0	No
BL4	B25	Canis familiaris (dog)	Scapula - coracoid	85	0	0	0	0	No

CONTEXT	FINDS NO.	SPECIES	SKELETAL PART	POSAC COMPLETENESS (%)	CUT OR HACKED	DOG GNAWED	BURNT	PATHOLOGY	MEASURED
BL4	B34	Anas platyrhynchos (mallard)	Femur (distal) F	100	0	0	0	0	No
BL4	B34	Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	Humerus (distal) F	10	1	0	0	0	No
BL4	B34	Gallus domesticus (chicken/domestic fowl)	Humerus (distal) F	100	0	0	0	0	No
BL4	B34	Gallus domesticus (chicken/domestic fowl)	Radius (distal) F	55	0	0	0	0	No
BL4	B34	Sus domesticus (domestic pig)	Metapodial (distal) F	60	0	0	0	0	No
BL4	B50	Cervus elaphus (red deer)	Mandible	40	0	0	0	0	No
BL4	B50	Sus domesticus (domestic pig)	Mandible	20	0	0	0	0	No
BL4	B123	Anas platyrhynchos (mallard)	Femur (distal) F	100	0	0	0	0	No
BL4	B123	Cervidae (indeterminate species)	Mandible	20	0	0	0	0	No
BL4	B123	Microtus agrestis (field vole)	Femur (distal) F	100	0	0	0	0	No
BL4	B123	Sus domesticus (domestic pig)	Tibia (distal) metaphysis U	100	0	0	0	0	No
BL4	B141	Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	Humerus (distal) F	15	1	1	0	0	No
BL4	B147	Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	Third phalanx	100	0	0	0	0	No
BL4	B148	Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	Mandible	20	0	0	0	0	No
BL4	B156	Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	Single mandibular tooth: I	100	0	0	0	0	No
BL5	B291	Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	Radiale	100	0	0	0	0	No
BL5	B292	Canis familiaris (dog)	Femur (distal) F	45	0	0	0	0	No
BL5	B302	Ovis/Capra (sheep/goat)	Metapodial (distal) epiphysis U	50	0	0	1	0	No
BL5	B303	Gallus domesticus (chicken/domestic fowl)	Tarso-metatarsus (distal)	95	0	0	0	0	No
BL5	B305	Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	First phalanx (proximal) F	100	0	0	0	0	No
BL5	B306	Sus domesticus (domestic pig)	First phalanx (proximal) metaphysis U	100	0	0	0	0	No
BL5	B319	Ovis/Capra (sheep/goat)	Single mandibular tooth: I	100	0	0	0	0	No
BL5	B323	Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	Calcaneum - tuber calcis U	70	1	0	1	0	No
BL5	B324	Sus domesticus (domestic pig)	Single mandibular tooth: I	50	0	0	0	0	No
BL5	B325	Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	Metacarpal (distal) F	20	1	1	0	0	Yes
BL5	B325	Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	Third phalanx	100	0	0	0	0	No
BL5	B326	Gallus domesticus (chicken/domestic fowl)	Carpo-metacarpus (distal)	100	0	0	0	0	No
BL5	B327	Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	First phalanx (proximal) F	100	0	0	0	0	No
BL5	B338	Sus domesticus (domestic pig)	Mandible	80	0	1	0	0	No
BL5	B355	Gallus domesticus (chicken/domestic fowl)	Radius (distal) F	100	0	0	0	0	No
BL5	B359	Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	Third phalanx	100	0	0	0	0	No
BL5	B359	Galliformes (indeterminate species)	Carpo-metacarpus (distal)	60	0	0	0	0	No
BL5	B359	Ovis/Capra (sheep/goat)	Metatarsal (distal) metaphysis U	100	0	0	0	0	No
BL5	B363/ B364	Sus domesticus (domestic pig)	Mandible	15	0	0	0	0	No
BL5	B363/ B364	Sus domesticus (domestic pig)	Single mandibular tooth: P3/4	100	0	0	0	0	No
BL5	B376	Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	First phalanx (proximal) F	90	0	0	0	0	No
BL5	B378	Ovis/Capra (sheep/goat)	Mandible	20	0	0	0	0	No
BL5	B393	Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	Ischium	90	1	0	0	0	No
BL30	B132	Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	Ischium	45	1	0	0	0	No
BL30	B132	Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	Metacarpal (distal) F	10	1	0	0	0	No
BL30	B132	Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	Tibia (distal) F	10	1	0	0	0	No
BL30	B132	Canis familiaris (dog)	Radius (distal) metaphysis U	70	0	0	0	0	No
BL30	B132	Sus domesticus (domestic pig)	Mandible	15	0	0	0	0	No
BL30	B132	Sus domesticus (domestic pig)	Single mandibular tooth: I	70	0	0	0	0	No
BL30	B134	Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	First phalanx (proximal) F	85	1	1	0	0	No

CONTEXT	FINDS NO.	SPECIES	SKELETAL PART	POSAC COMPLETENESS (%)	CUT OR HACKED	DOG GNAWED	BURNED	PATHOLOGY	MEASURED
BL30	B134	Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	Humerus (distal) F	10	1	0	0	0	No
BL30	B134	Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	Mandible	20	0	0	0	0	No
BL30	B134	Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	Mandible	20	0	0	0	0	No
BL30	B134	Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	Metapodial (distal) epiphysis U	50	0	0	0	0	No
BL30	B134	Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	Radius (distal) F	15	1	0	0	0	No
BL30	B134	Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	Scapula - coracoid	25	1	0	0	0	No
BL30	B134	Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	Scapula U	40	0	0	0	0	No
BL30	B134	Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	Scapula U	66	1	0	0	0	No
BL30	B134	Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	Single mandibular tooth: dp3	100	0	0	0	0	No
BL30	B134	Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	Single mandibular tooth: P2	100	0	0	0	0	No
BL30	B134	Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	Third phalanx	100	0	0	0	0	No
BL30	B134	Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	Tibia (distal) F	15	1	0	0	0	No
BL30	B134	Ovis/Capra (sheep/goat)	Mandible	25	0	0	0	0	No
BL30	B134	Sus domesticus (domestic pig)	Mandible	25	0	0	0	0	No
BL30	B138	Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	Calcaneum – tuber calcis?	50	1	0	0	0	No
BL30	B138	Ovis/Capra (sheep/goat)	Metacarpal (distal) F	90	0	0	0	0	No
BL30	B138	Ovis/Capra (sheep/goat)	Tibia (distal) F	20	0	0	0	0	No
BL31	B191	Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	Metapodial (distal) metaphysis U	100	0	0	0	0	No
BL31	B212	Sus domesticus (domestic pig)	Tibia (distal) metaphysis U	33	0	0	0	0	No
BL33	B161	Galliformes (indeterminate species)	Humerus (distal) F	90	0	0	0	0	No
BL43	B170	Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	Third phalanx	100	0	0	0	0	No

#### NCS late Roman/post-Roman demolition layers

Context	Finds no.	Total no. of NCS	Species	NCS species total	Comments
AF70	A174	1			
AF70	A174		Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	1	
AL11 Room A Sq 2	A86	3			Medium sized mammal rib and tibia diaphysis fragment, large mammal rib fragment.
AL11 Room A Sq 3	A87	5			Medium sized mammal tibia diaphysis fragment, large mammal rib fragment and unidentified pieces.
AL11 Room A Sq 3	A87		Aves (indeterminate species)	1	
AL11 Room A Sq 5	A88	7			Includes large mammal diaphysis fragments and one unidentified piece.
AL11 Room A Sq 5	A88		Aves (indeterminate species)	1	Scapula fragment?
AL11 Room A Sq 10	A91	2			
AL11 Room A Sq 10	A91		Corvidae (indeterminate species)	1	Lesion midway up shaft approx. 16mm long and 7.5mm wide.
AL11 Room A Sq 20	A92	4			
AL11 Room A Sq 1	A93	1			
AL11 Room A Sq 1	A93		Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	1	
AL11 Room A Sq 4	A95	2			
AL11 Room A Sq 4	A95		Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	1	
AL11 Room A Sq 4	A95		Sus domesticus (domestic pig)	1	
AL11 Room A Sq 8	A96	13			
AL11 Room A Sq 19	A116	118			Mostly small skull fragments (cattle).
AL11 Room A Sq 19	A116		Aves (indeterminate species)	2	
AL11 Room A Sq 19	A116		Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	1	
AL11 Room A Sq 19	A116		Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	10	Large part of a cow skull - mainly both

Context	Finds no.	Total no. of NCS	Species	NCS species total	Comments
					frontals with one horn core and some tooth fragments from the maxilla.
AL11 Room A Sq 19	A116		Canis familiaris (dog)	1	Fibula fragment?
AL11 Room A Sq 18	A117	21			
AL11 Room A Sq 18	A117		Aves (indeterminate species)	1	
AL11 Room A Sq 18	A117		Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	4	
AL11 Room A Sq 18	A117		Cervidae (indeterminate species)	1	Mc II or Mc IV?
AL11 Room A Sq 17	A119	9			
AL11 Room A Sq 17	A119		Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	1	
AL11 Room A Sq 13	A120	1			Small fragment of mandible.
AL11 Room A Sq 13	A121	29			Includes two unidentified neo-natal humeri.
AL11 Room A Sq 13	A121		Aves (indeterminate species)	3	
AL11 Room A Sq 13	A121		Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	2	
AL11 Room A Sq 13	A121		Ovis/Capra (sheep/goat)	3	
AL11 Room A Sq 13	A121		Sus domesticus (domestic pig)	1	
AL11 Room A Sq 19	A122	2			Aves (1)?
AL11 Room A Sq 19	A122	1			Large mammal rib fragment with transverse cut mark.
AL11 Room A Sq 12	A123	35			Mostly fragments of large mammal skull including nasale and frontal pieces.
AL11 Room A Sq 12	A123		Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	1	Gnawed and broken humerus fragment.
AL11 Room A Sq 12	A123		Fish (indeterminate species)	19	No vertebrae but some jaw/mandible fragments?
AL11 Room A Sq 12	A123		Ovis/Capra (sheep/goat)	1	Heavily dog gnawed proximal metatarsal.
AL11 Room A Sq 6	A124	3			Aves diaphysis fragment, large mammal cut rib segment.
AL11 Room A Sq 6	A124		Gallus domesticus (chicken/domestic fowl)	1	Tarso-metatarsus with spur.
AL11 Room A Sq 6	A125	5			Medium sized mammal diaphysis fragments (two), vertebrae (one) and a small mammal lumbar vertebra (cat/small dog sized).
AL11 Room A Sq 6	A125		Sus domesticus (domestic pig)	1	Neo-natal radius diaphysis fragment?
AL11 Room A Sq 12/13	A133	2			Large mammal cut rib segment, large mammal radius diaphysis fragment.
AL19 Room C Sq 3	A99	4			Large mammal pelvic fragment, rib and unidentified fragment.
AL19 Room C Sq 3	A99		Sus domesticus (domestic pig)	1	Femur diaphysis fragment?
AL19 Room C Sq 4	A100	4			Includes a large mammal diaphysis fragment in very poor condition and a large mammal rib fragment that looks like it may have a healed fracture?
AL19 Room C Sq 4	A100		Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	2	Radius, ulna (diaphysis) and mandible fragments.
AL19 Room C Sq 1	A101	2			
AL19 Room C Sq 5	A109	6			
AL19 Room C Sq 5	A109		Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	3	
AL19 Room C Sq 8	A110	2			Large mammal skull fragment and medium sized mammal diaphysis fragment.
AL19 Room C Sq 6	A115	5			
AL19 Room C Sq 6	A115		Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	1	
AL19 Room C Sq 11	A140	5			Mostly undiagnostic pieces of large mammal bone - two diaphysis fragments are burnt black/grey.
AL19 Room C Sq 13	A141	2			Large mammal diaphysis and rib fragments.
AL19 Room C Sq 13	A142	2			Large mammal diaphysis fragments.
AL19 Room C Sq 16	A146	1			
AL19 Room C Sq 16	A146		Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	1	Proximal cow metatarsal, fair condition, shaft

Context	Finds no.	Total no. of NCS	Species	NCS species total	Comments
					broken. May have some localised scorching?
AL19 Room C Sq 21	A160	1			
AL19 Room C Sq 20	A175	4			Large mammal skull fragments.
AL19 Room C	A364	11			
AL19 Room C	A364		Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	2	Metatarsal with possible exostosis around proximal joint?
AL20	A157	18			
AL20	A157		Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	4	
AL20	A157		Ovis/Capra (sheep/goat)	2	
AL20	A192	1			
AL20	A192		Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	1	Bos skull frontlets with one near complete horn core and one fragmentary.
AL20 Room L Sq C	A221	2			
AL20 Room L Sq C	A221		Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	1	
AL20 Room L Sq D	A223	4			
AL20 Room L Sq D	A223		Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	1	
BF44 robber trench	B114	5			
BF44 robber trench	B114		Ovis/Capra (sheep/goat)	1	
BF44 robber trench	B128	2			
BF44 robber trench	B128		Aves (indeterminate species)	1	
BF44 robber trench	B128		Sus domesticus (domestic pig)	1	
BF67 robber trench	B184	3			
BF67 robber trench	B184		Gallus domesticus (chicken/domestic fowl)	1	
BL3 Room P Sq AZ	B77	6			
BL3 Room P Sq AZ	B77		Sus domesticus (domestic pig)	1	
BL4 Room Q Sq B	B11	9			Mostly small fragments - unidentifiable. Two pieces look possibly canid digested. One piece looks like a medium sized mammal hyoid fragment.
BL4 Room Q Sq B	B11		Aves (indeterminate species)	1	Proximal radius fragment (Domestic fowl sized?).
BL4	B21	3			
BL4	B21		Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	1	
BL4	B25	5			Includes small mammal rib.
BL4 Room Q Sq A	B34	19			
BL4 Room Q Sq A	B34		Anser anser domesticus (domestic goose)	1	Distal ulna.
BL4 Room Q Sq A	B34		Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	2	Upper premolars.
BL4 Room Q Sq B	B50	11			
BL4 Room Q Sq B	B50	1			Unidentifiable fragment.
BL4 Room Q Sq B	B50		Anas platyrhynchos (mallard)	1	
BL4 Room Q Sq B	B50		Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	3	
BL4 Room Q Sq B	B50		Canis familiaris (dog)	1	
BL4 Room Q Sq B	B50		Ovis/Capra (sheep/goat)	1	
BL4 Room Q Sq C	B61	4			
BL4 Room Q Sq C	B61		Sus domesticus (domestic pig)	1	
BL4	B80	4			One piece looks possible canid digested.
BL4	B123	22			
BL4	B123		Anas platyrhynchos (mallard)	1	Coracoid.
BL4	B123		Ovis/Capra (sheep/goat)	3	
BL4	B123		Sus domesticus (domestic pig)	1	
BL4 Room Q Sq D	B140	1			Small mammal rib fragment?
BL4 Room Q Sq E	B141	5			Large/medium sized mammal diaphysis and rib fragments.



Context	Finds no.	Total no. of NCS	Species	NCS species total	Comments
BL4 Room Q Sq J	B146	1			
BL4 Room Q Sq J	B146		Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	1	
BL4 Room Q Sq O	B147	2			Skull fragment? (Medium sized mammal?).
BL4 Room Q Sq O	B147		Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	1	Metatarsal fragment.
BL4 Room Q Sq P	B148		Aves (indeterminate species)	1	
BL4 Room Q Sq P	B148	2			
BL4 Room Q Sq K	B149	5			
BL4 Room Q Sq K	B149		Ovis/Capra (sheep/goat)	1	
BL4 Room Q Sq L	B151	5			Both large and medium sized mammal rib and vertebrae fragments. Small mammal rib fragment.
BL4 Room Q Sq O	B152	4			Large mammal rib and vertebrae fragments.
BL4 Room Q Sq V	B156	7			
BL4 Room Q Sq R	B157	7			Large mammal rib and diaphysis fragments, Medium sized mammal skull and rib fragments.
BL4 Room Q Sq AH	B281	1			
BL4 Room S Sq AQ	B287	2			Large mammal rib fragments.
BL5	B288	9			Some large mammal rib fragments.
BL5	B288		Anas platyrhynchos (mallard)	1	
BL5	B288		Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	2	
BL5	B288		Canis familiaris (dog)	1	
BL5	B288		Sus domesticus (domestic pig)	1	
BL5 Room O Sq AA	B291	6			
BL5 Room O Sq AA	B291		Aves (indeterminate species)	1	
BL5 Room O Sq AA	B291		Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	1	
BL5 Room O Sq AH	B292	2			
BL5 Room O Sq AH	B292	1			Large mammal diaphysis fragment. Difficult to tell if scorched or stained?
BL5 Room O Sq AH	B292		Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	1	
BL5 Room O Sq AF	B296	3			Large mammal pelvis fragment.
BL5 Room O Sq AF	B296		Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	1	Cattle 2nd phalanx.
BL5 Room O Sq AG	B297	1			Pelvic pubis fragment, possibly cattle in poor condition. May show signs of weathering.
BL5 Room O Sq AC	B299	1			
BL5 Room O Sq AE	B302	1			Large mammal pelvic fragment with fine cut marks and chopped.
BL5 Room O Sq AC	B303	25			Large mammal vertebrae and rib fragments.
BL5 Room O Sq AC	B303		Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	1	Cattle tibia fragment.
BL5 Room O Sq AC	B303		Equus caballus (horse)	3	Upper molar and other maxilla fragments.
BL5 Room O Sq AC	B303		Ovis/Capra (sheep/goat)	1	Tibia fragment.
BL5 Room O Sq AJ	B304	1			
BL5 Room O Sq AJ	B304		Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	1	
BL5 Room O Sq AF	B305	3			
BL5 Room O Sq AF	B305	7			Large mammal sized fragments including ribs and vertebrae.
BL5 Room O Sq AF	B305		Aves (indeterminate species)	3	Sternum fragments?
BL5 Room O Sq AF	B305		Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	1	
BL5 Room S Sq AL	B306	12			
BL5 Room S Sq AL	B306	4			Very fine bone fragments - fish?
BL5 Room S Sq AL	B306		Aves (indeterminate species)	1	Bird sesamoid bone?
BL5 Room S Sq AL	B306		Equus caballus (horse)	1	
BL5 Room S Sq AL	B306		Sus domesticus (domestic pig)	2	
BL5 Room S Sq AR	B311	1			
BL5 Room O Sq AF	B315	4			Medium and large sized mammal bone fragments including ribs. Some localised

Context	Finds no.	Total no. of NCS	Species	NCS species total	Comments
					scorching?
BL5 Room S Sq AR	B317	5			
BL5 Room S Sq AR	B317		Sus domesticus (domestic pig)	1	
BL5 Room O Sq AD	B319	5			Unidentifiable fragments, large sized mammal rib and vertebrae.
BL5 Room O Sq AF	B320	5			Mostly large sized mammal vertebrae and rib fragments.
BL5 Room O Sq AF	B320		Sus domesticus (domestic pig)	1	Immature tibia fragment?
BL5 Room S Sq AL	B323	2			
BL5 Room O Sq AD	B325	11			Unidentified pieces including medium and large sized mammal rib fragments.
BL5 Room O Sq AD	B325		Canis familiaris (dog)	1	Metapodial fragment?
BL5 Room S Sq AP	B326	30			Unidentified fragments.
BL5 Room S Sq AP	B326		Aves (indeterminate species)	2	
BL5 Room S Sq AP	B326		Sus domesticus (domestic pig)	1	
BL5 Room S Sq AN	B336	4			Large sized mammal rib, ulna and diaphysis fragment. Very abraded.
BL5 Room S Sq AN	B336		Aves (indeterminate species)	1	
BL5 Room S Sq AS	B338	4			
BL5 Room S Sq AS	B338		Sus domesticus (domestic pig)	1	Maxilla fragment (boar).
BL5 Room S Sq AS	B339	4			Large sized mammal rib fragments.
BL5 Room S Sq AS	B339		Anser anser domesticus (domestic goose)	1	
BL5 Room O Sq AF	B343	1			
BL5 Room S Sq AO	B344	7			Mainly large sized mammal rib fragments.
BL5 Room S Sq AO	B344		Phasianus colchicus (common pheasant)	1	
BL5 Room S Sq AL	B346	1			Large sized mammal rib fragment.
BL5 Room O Sq AC	B347	1			Horse skull.
BL5 Room O Sq AC	B347		Equus caballus (horse)	1	Horse skull in 43 pieces including parts of both maxilla (no praemaxilla or incisors?). Molars M1/M2 appear very worn and the M3 is just starting to erupt (4yrs).
BL5 Room O Sq AD	B352	1			Unidentifiable fragment.
BL5 Room S Sq AN	B353	12			Five pieces are large mammal rib frags - two others are medium sized mammal ribs and very fragmented pieces.
BL5 Room S Sq AN	B353	1			Large mammal rib fragment with a small fragment of Fe corroded on to its surface.
BL5 Room S Sq AN	B359	9			
BL5 Room S Sq AN	B359	4			Medium sized mammal pelvis and vertebrae fragment.
BL5 Room S Sq AN	B359		Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	1	Calcaneus fragment.
BL5 Room S Sq AN	B359		Sus domesticus (domestic pig)	4	
BL5 Room S Sq AM/AO	B363/ B364	8			Large mammal rib fragments.
BL5 Room S Sq AM/AO	B363/ B364		Galliformes (indeterminate species)	1	May be slightly scorched at broken end of diaphysis.
BL5 Room S Sq AM/AO	B363/ B364		Sus domesticus (domestic pig)	2	
BL5 Room S Sq AR	B375	8			Seven Large sized mammal rib fragments.
BL5 Room S Sq AR	B375		Aves (indeterminate species)	1	Diaphysis fragment.
BL5 Room O Sq AF	B376	1			
BL5 Room O Sq AF	B376		Felis catus (cat)	1	Axis.
BL5 Room S Sq AO	B378	3			Medium mammal/small mammal rib fragment, and two unidentified pieces.

Context	Finds no.	Total no. of NCS	Species	NCS species total	Comments
BL5 Room S Sq AT	B390	6			Two large sized mammal rib fragments, medium sized mammal rib fragment. large sized mammal metapodial fragment (horse?).
BL5 Room S Sq AU	B393	21			Mostly medium sized mammal fragments including rib and metapodials.
BL5 Room S Sq AU	B393		Aves (indeterminate species)	2	Ulna (Galliformes) and tibio-tarsus fragment?
BL5 Room S Sq AU	B393		Aves (indeterminate species)	1	
BL5 Room S Sq AU	B393		Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	1	Cattle frontlet with base of the horn core. Remainder of horn has been neatly sawn off.
BL5 Room S Sq AU	B393		Gallus domesticus (chicken/domestic fowl)	1	Proximal tibia - could be goose? Possible localised scorching?
BL5 Room S Sq AU	B393		Sus domesticus (domestic pig)	1	Maxilla fragment.
BL6 Sq AX	B278	1			
BL6 Sq AV	B374	1			
BL30	B132	25			
BL30	B132		Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	4	
BL30	B132		Canis familiaris (dog)	4	
BL30	B132		Capreolus capreolus (European roe deer)	2	
BL30	B134	56			
BL30	B134		Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	15	
BL30	B134		Ovis/Capra (sheep/goat)	2	
BL30	B138	14			
BL30	B138		Aves (indeterminate species)	1	Tibia fragment?
BL30	B138		Ovis/Capra (sheep/goat)	1	
BL31	B172	1			
BL31	B172		Ovis/Capra (sheep/goat)	1	
BL31	B189	2			
BL31	B191	4			
BL31	B212	3			
BL31	B236	5			
BL31	B248	2			
BL33	B161	10			Unidentified fragments and a medium sized mammal rib fragment.
BL33	B161		Aves (indeterminate species)	2	
BL34	B166	2			
BL39	B153	2			One unidentifiable piece.
BL39	B153		Sus domesticus (domestic pig)	1	
BL39	B168	2			
BL43	B170	2			

#### Catalogue list of POSACs from the medieval building (Area A)

CONTEXT	FINDS NO.	SPECIES	POSAC	SKELETAL ELEMENT COMPLETENESS (%)	CUT OR HACKED	DOG GNAWED	BURNT	PATHOLOGY	MEASURED
AF76	A185	Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	First phalanx (proximal) F	100	0	0	0	0	No
AL10	A73	Bos taurus	Single mandibular tooth: M1	85	0	0	0	0	No

		(domestic cattle)							
<b>AL18</b>	A187	Ovis/Capra (sheep/goat)	Humerus (distal) F	50	0	1	0	0	Yes
<b>AL18</b>	A72	Ovis/Capra (sheep/goat)	Humerus (distal) F	33	0	0	0	0	Yes
<b>AL18</b>	A207	Sus domesticus (domestic pig)	Metacarpal (distal) metaphysis U	100	0	0	0	0	No
<b>AL55</b>	A226	Sus domesticus (domestic pig)	Metatarsal (distal) metaphysis U	100	0	0	0	0	No

### NCS medieval building

Context	Description	Finds number	Total NCS (inc. species total)	Species	NCS species total
<b>AF3</b>	Clay floor	A215	12		
<b>AF75</b>	Post-hole	A184	2		
<b>AF75</b>	Post-hole	A184		Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	1
<b>AF75</b>	Post-hole	A184		Dama dama (fallow deer)	1
<b>AF76</b>	Post-hole	A185	3		
<b>AF76</b>	Post-hole	A185		Equus caballus (horse)	1
<b>AF76</b>	Post-hole	A185		Ovis/Capra (sheep/goat)	1
<b>AL10</b>	Beaten clay floor	A073	10		
<b>AL10</b>	Beaten clay floor	A073		Aves (indeterminate species)	2
<b>AL10</b>	Beaten clay floor	A073		Ovis/Capra (sheep/goat)	2
<b>AL18</b>	Soil accumulation	A072	8		
<b>AL18</b>	Soil accumulation	A072		Aves (indeterminate species)	1
<b>AL18</b>	Soil accumulation	A072		Ovis/Capra (sheep/goat)	2
<b>AL18</b>	Soil accumulation	A187	7		
<b>AL18</b>	Soil accumulation	A187		Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	1
<b>AL18</b>	Soil accumulation	A207	16		
<b>AL18</b>	Soil accumulation	A207		Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	2
<b>AL18</b>	Soil accumulation	A207		Ovis/Capra (sheep/goat)	1
<b>AL18</b>	Soil accumulation	A207		Sus domesticus (domestic pig)	1
<b>AL55</b>	Soil accumulation	A226	9		
<b>AL55</b>	Soil accumulation	A226		Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	2
<b>AL55</b>	Soil accumulation	A226		Gallus domesticus (chicken/domestic fowl)	1
	<b>Total NCS</b>		<b>67</b>		

## Appendix 8 Human skeletal remains

### Skeleton record sheet for AF41 (A128)

Feature No.	Findings No.	Condition
AF41	A128	Good/reasonable
Age	Age estimate	Sex
Adult 23 or over	-	Female
Completeness	Fragment/Element count	Weight (g)
Incomplete (only legs, arms, torso)	110	2611
Associated with	Additional bone	Date
-	-	C14 date of 890 – 1160 calAD
<b>Elements present</b> ( <i>listed as bagged and recorded by site team</i> )		
<b>POST-CRANIAL ELEMENTS</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 'Right arm' – distal humerus, radius, ulna, metacarpals, phalanges, fragments</li> <li>• 'Right leg' femur, metatarsals, phalange, calcaneus, metatarsals, tibia</li> <li>• 'Left arm' humerus, radius, ulna, carpals, phalanges</li> <li>• 'Left leg' Femur, tibia and fibia, calcaneus, metatarsals, patella</li> <li>• 'Torso' limb frags, ribs, thoracic /lumbar vertebrae, pelvic fragments, sacrum</li> </ul>		
<b>Trauma/self-injury</b>		
Two ribs with healed fractures/breaks.		
<b>Pathologies</b>		
Sacrum shows spina bifida – open to 3rd. Arthritic problems on left leg femur head. Arthritic problems on femur and tibia on right leg.		
<b>Comments</b>		
Head and shoulders missing. Adult female (limbs fused), has <i>spina bifida</i> (not severe), arthritic problems (particularly upper legs). Two healed fractures or breaks in ribs could be from trauma or from sneezing/coughing/vomiting. Height of 159 -160cm or 5 feet, 2 (to 3) inches. Femur heads well within the range for females, probably a fairly light build.		

### Measurements record

Element	Measurement point/s	Measurement (mm)
Right Femur	GL	405mm
Right Femur	Head	38.7mm diameter
Left Femur	Head	39mm diameter

**Skeleton record sheet for AF167 (A389 & A390)**

<b>Feature No.</b>	<b>Finds No.</b>	<b>Condition</b>
AF167	A389, AF167	Reasonable
<b>Age</b>	<b>Age estimate</b>	<b>Sex</b>
Adult	Adult	-
<b>Completeness</b>	<b>Fragment/Element count</b>	<b>Weight (g)</b>
incomplete (lower legs only)	16	2330g
<b>Associated with</b>	<b>Additional bone</b>	<b>Date</b>
-	-	-
<b>Elements present</b> ( <i>listed as bagged and recorded by site team</i> )		
<b>POST-CRANIAL ELEMENTS</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Fragment of femur, patella, tibias, fibias, talus, tarsals, metatarsals, proximal phalange, calcaneus</li> </ul>		
<b>Trauma/self-injury</b>		
None		
<b>Pathologies</b>		
None		
<b>Comments</b>		
Incomplete lower legs and part of one femur. Estimated height 157cm/5 feet, 2 inches.		

**Measurements record**

<b>Element</b>	<b>Measurement point/s</b>	<b>Measurement (mm)</b>
Tibia	GL	385mm

**Skeleton record sheet for AF192 (A405)**

Feature no.	Finds No.	Condition
AF192	A405	Good
Age	Age estimate	Sex
Adult	33-45 or older	Male
Completeness	Fragment/Element count	Weight (g)
Fairly complete	178	4905g
Associated with	Additional bone	Date
-	-	-
<b>Elements present</b> ( <i>listed as bagged and recorded by site team</i> )		
<b>HEAD</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Skull fragments (including orbits, brow ridge, maxilla, frontal bone)</li><li>• Mandible</li></ul>		
<b>POST-CRANIAL ELEMENTS</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Metatarsals left and right</li><li>• Cuneiform</li><li>• Proximal and intermediate phalanges</li><li>• Talus, rib</li><li>• Pelvic fragments</li><li>• Sacrum</li><li>• Calcaneus, tarsals</li><li>• Scapula</li><li>• Clavicle</li><li>• Left humerus</li><li>• Cervical vertebra</li><li>• Thoracic vertebra</li><li>• Lumbar vertebra</li></ul>		
<b>Trauma</b>		
Healed fractures. Ossified haematomas on fibula.		
<b>Pathologies</b>		
Two haematomas on fibula (pressure or blows). All vertebrae have degenerative wear, some lumbar and thoracic have exostoses and lumbar have lipping. Two upper ribs have healed fractures. One lower rib has healed fracture. Loss of several teeth, some still with abscess and two molars on the left side of the jaw has healed over.		
<b>Comments</b>		
Skull sutures almost fully fused.		



### Tooth record

	M3	M2	M1	PM4	PM3	C	In2	In1	In1	In2	C	PM3	Pm4	M1	M2	M3	
Upper Right																	Upper Left
Lower Right	p	x	x	x	x	p	p	p	p	p	p	x	p	p	X healed over	p	Lower Left

### Molar attrition

	Right	M3	M2	M1	Left	M1	M2	M3
Maxilla								
Mandible		worn	worn	worn		worn	worn	worn

### Dental

Calculus	present
Hypoplasia	
Periodontal disease	present
Cavities	one
Abscesses	two

### Overall comments

Robust male, small eye sockets, strong muscle attachments on limbs, especially femur.  
 Estimated height is 169cm or 67 inches (5 feet, 7 inches).  
 Some trauma and pathologies based on age and activity.

### Measurements record

Element	Measurement point/s	Measurement (mm)
Femur	GL	450
Femur	Head diameter	52.1
Tibia	GL	365

**Disarticulated remains and single limbs**

Context	Find No	Context	Date of context	Count	Weight (g)	MNI	M/F	Age	Elements	Metrics	Misc	Comp	Side	Path	Comments
AL2	A406	Cultivated soil	Post-medieval	2	1210		M	adult	femur	GL405mm, head 51mm			left		159.49cm
AL2	A407	Cultivated soil	Post-medieval	29	610			juv	sacrum, skull fragments, tooth, vertebrae frags, humerus, tibia, pelvic, rib fargments						
AL2	A410	Cultivated soil	Post-medieval	41	807			17-25yrs	frontal and parietal fragments, fragments of maxilla, unworn molars and premolars						Some sutures on skull partly fused. One incomplete skull shows very flat face – flat around the forehead, nasal area and cheekbones and upper jaw
AL2	A410	Cultivated soil	Post-medieval	2	245			young adult	humerus, radius	HU325mm, rad 230mm			right		quite robust, strong muscle attachments. 167.17cm/163.95
AL3	A233	Cultivated soil	Medieval	1	7				mc 1						
AL5	A20	Metalled path/ trackway	Post-medieval/ modern	1	17				skull fragment						very thin, 3mm
AL5	A172	Metalled path/ trackway	Post-medieval/ modern	1	17			teen/YA	upper jaw,				left		low wear on molars 1 and 2
AL5	A173	Metalled path/ trackway	Post-medieval/ modern	21	310			juv	femur head, pelvis, vertebrae, mc4, ribs	31mm Fe head					small female?
AL8	A187	Cultivated soil	Medieval	5	185		F	young adult?	femur head, skull fragments, cervical vertebra	37.5mm					small female, sutures on skull not fused
AL8	A207	Cultivated soil	Medieval	4	51		M	Adult	femur head, lumbar vert, ulna, rib	49mm Fe head			right	vert deg.wear	femur head size = male
ALI0	A186	Clay Floor	Medieval	4	10				unidentified fragment						

AL11	A116	Demolition debris	Late Roman/post-Roman	3	12			neonate	femur	73mm	2				FULL TERM FOETUS
AF3	A215	Clay floor	Medieval	6	25				MT frags, pph, misc						
AF13	A236	Depression	Modern	1	8				rib						
AF31	A51	Pit	Medieval/post-med/modern	3	6				vertebra frags						
AF42	A112	Robber trench	Medieval	14	987	1?	F	young adult	femur heads , distal femur, skull fragments, vertebra fragment, radius, rib	UF Fe head 39mm, Fused Fe head 38.7mm					one femur head fused, other unfused
AF42	A195	Robber trench	Medieval	7	376	2		juv + adult	adult humerus, juv humerus, rib frags						
AF42	A367	Robber trench	Medieval	1	9				MC1						
AF72	A232	Robber trench	Medieval	4	15			adult	MTs 3, 4, 5, rib				left		
AF72	A235	Robber trench	Medieval	6	71			mature?	lumbar vertebra, rib, 3 phalanges					vert deg.wear	
AF76	A185	Post-hole	Medieval	3	47				skull fragments					thickened skull	
AF77	A205	Pit	Medieval	2	10				MC4, rib						
AF116	A369	Pit	Medieval	1	11				MT2						
AF192	A408	Inhumation	Medieval	1	10			mature	lumbar vert					deg.wear, lipping, exotoses	associated with skeleton AF192 (A405)
BL1	B2	Buried topsoil	Post-medieval/modern	1	6				rib						
BL4	B141	Demolition debris	Late Roman/post-Roman	1	23		M	adult	femur head	49.6mm			left		
BL30	BL134	Demolition debris	Late Roman/post-Roman	1	19		F	adult	femur head	45mm					
BF89	B259	Pit	Late Roman/post-Roman	3	27				skull fragments						
BF92	B271	Robber trench	Medieval	1	9				rib						

*RADIOCARBON DATING CERTIFICATE*

22 November 2021

**Laboratory Code** SUERC-100979 (GU59056)

**Submitter** Laura Pooley  
Colchester Archaeological Trust  
Roman Circus House  
Roman Circus Walk  
Colchester  
Essex CO2 7GZ

**Site Reference** MercuryRising COLEM:2018.115

**Context Reference** AF41

**Sample Reference** A(128)

**Material** Human bone

**$\delta^{13}\text{C}$  relative to VPDB** -19.8 ‰

**$\delta^{15}\text{N}$  relative to air** 11.6 ‰

**C/N ratio (Molar)** 3.3

**Radiocarbon Age BP** 1066  $\pm$  25

**N.B.** The above  $^{14}\text{C}$  age is quoted in conventional years BP (before 1950 AD) and requires calibration to the calendar timescale. The error, expressed at the one sigma level of confidence, includes components from the counting statistics on the sample, modern reference standard and blank and the random machine error.

Samples with a SUERC coding are measured at the Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre AMS Laboratory and should be quoted as such in any reports within the scientific literature. The laboratory GU coding should also be given in parentheses after the SUERC code.

Detailed descriptions of the methods employed by the SUERC Radiocarbon Laboratory can be found in Dunbar et al. (2016) *Radiocarbon* 58(1) pp.9-23.

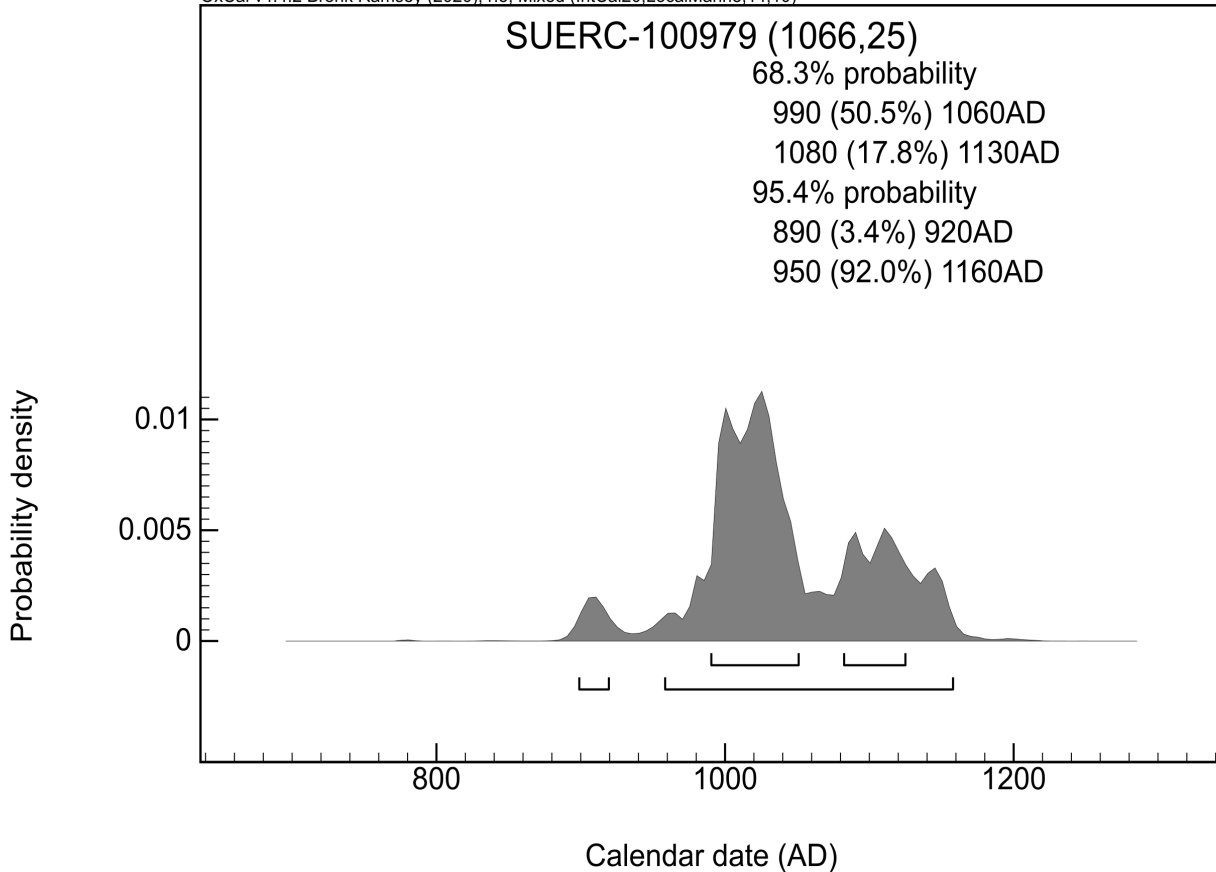
For any queries relating to this certificate, the laboratory can be contacted at [suerc-c14lab@glasgow.ac.uk](mailto:suerc-c14lab@glasgow.ac.uk).

Conventional age and calibration age ranges calculated by :



Checked and signed off by :





The radiocarbon age given overleaf is calibrated to the calendar timescale using the Oxford Radiocarbon Accelerator Unit calibration program OxCal 4.\*

The above date ranges have been calibrated using a mix of the IntCal20<sup>†</sup> and Marine20<sup>‡</sup> calibration curves.

Human bone collagen with a  $\delta^{13}\text{C}$  value above  $-20\text{‰}$ , accompanied by a raised  $\delta^{15}\text{N}$  value, is taken to indicate a marine component in the diet. The percentage contribution of this marine component is calculated using end-members of  $-21.0\text{‰}$  (fully terrestrial) and  $-12.5\text{‰}$  (fully marine) with an uncertainty of 10% applied.

The  $\delta^{13}\text{C}$  value of  $-19.8\text{‰}$  gives a 14% marine contribution ( $\pm 10\%$ ).

A regional marine offset ( $\Delta\text{R}$ ) of  $-150 \pm 52$  years has been used in the calibration.

Please contact the laboratory if you wish to discuss this further.

\* Bronk Ramsey (2009) *Radiocarbon* 51(1) pp.337-60

<sup>†</sup> Reimer et al. (2020) *Radiocarbon* 62(4) pp.725-57

<sup>‡</sup> Heaton et al. (2020) *Radiocarbon* 62(4) pp.779-820

# Essex Historic Environment Record/ Essex Archaeology and History

## Summary sheet

<b>Address:</b> Mercury Theatre, Balkerne Gate, Colchester, Essex, CO1 1PT	
<b>Parish:</b> Colchester	<b>District:</b> Colchester
<b>NGR:</b> TL 99278 25148 (centre)	<b>Site code:</b> CAT project ref.: 2018/10k CHER ref: ECC4717 OASIS ref: colchest3-333560
<b>Type of work:</b> Excavation and monitoring	<b>Site director/group:</b> Colchester Archaeological Trust
<b>Date of work:</b> November 2018 – December 2020	<b>Size of area investigated:</b> 0.5h
<b>Location of curating museum:</b> Colchester Museum	<b>Funding source:</b> Colchester Borough Council
<b>Further seasons anticipated?</b> No	<b>Related CHER/SMR number:</b> CHER ECC661, ECC942, ECC2016, ECC2090, ECC2095, MCC477, MCC911, MCC1607-1608, MCC1637, MCC1639-1640, MCC1642, MCC1644, MCC1649, MCC1995-2000, MCC2018, MCC2020, MCC2022, MCC2024-5, MCC2028, MCC2030-2031, MCC2033, MCC2034-2037, MCC2039, MCC2041-2, MCC2046, MCC2229-2237, MCC2568, MCC8280, MCC9314
<b>Final report:</b> CAT Report 1775	
<b>Periods represented:</b> Roman, Anglo-Saxon, medieval, post-medieval and modern	
<p><b>Summary of fieldwork results:</b></p> <p>Archaeological excavation was carried out at the Mercury Theatre, Balkerne Gate, Colchester, Essex during the Mercury Rising project to extend the theatre. Located within the south-west corner of the Roman fortress and within Insula 25a of the later walled Roman town, previous archaeological investigations in and around the development site had confirmed the existence of: a 1st-century military plinth relating to the Roman legionary fortress; other pre-Boudiccan buildings/deposits; metallated street surfaces surrounding Insula 25a of the later walled town; and one or more Roman town-houses with in situ wall foundations, mosaics and tessellated floors.</p> <p>Two areas were excavated at 498 square metres (Area A) and 133 square metres (Area B). The earliest discoveries were military plinths from the early Roman fortress. At 0.6m wide and made of pebbles set in a creamy-brown mortar, similar plinths from across Colchester have previously been identified as the remains of barrack blocks. Plans of a 'typical' barracks, as excavated at Lion Walk and the Gilbert School in the 1970s/80s, were laid-out over the development site, and the plinths from the Mercury Theatre (including those from previous investigations) were found to align. This revealed, for the first time, that a group of six barrack blocks, similar to those previously identified to both the north and south of the development site, existed at this location in the fortress. There was evidence of reuse of the barracks in the colonia, and it is clear that they were still standing in AD60/61 as they were destroyed during the Boudiccan revolt.</p> <p>By the late 2nd century at least one but probably two town-houses had been built within Insula 25a of the walled Roman town. Nineteen rooms were uncovered, defined by either medieval robber trenches or more rarely in situ wall foundations. Twelve of the rooms had in situ tessellated floors. There was also one mortar floor, one of opus signinum, and another room had both a tessellated and sandy-clay floor. Building debris over the town-houses after their abandonment included fragments of imbrex and tegula from tiled roofs, with the remains of an imbrex stack attesting to the salvage of materials for collection and reuse. Large quantities of painted wall plaster were also recovered from</p>	

the floors, likely fallen from the walls during a long period of dilapidation and decay after the roofs had been removed. Whatever was left of the town-house walls/walls foundations were robbed out in the medieval period.

Anglo-Saxon finds included a small sherd of Saxon pottery (5th-7th century), a sceatta (c AD 680-710) and a finger-ring (9th-10th century). These finds add to the small but significant evidence for an Anglo-Saxon presence in this part of Colchester. Producing a radiocarbon date of 890 to 1160 calAD the inhumation of an adult female could be of Anglo-Saxon or early medieval date.

A layer of medieval cultivation soil covered large parts of the site, but a series of beaten clay floors and hearths were revealed on the south edge of Area A representing a period of 13th- to 14th-century occupation. This appears to coincide with a significant phase of robbing of the wall foundations of the Roman town-houses. Pottery, a stone mortar, iron candlestick and copper-alloy buckle were included amongst the medieval finds assemblage.

Two post-medieval inhumation burials were presumably buried within the churchyard at St Mary's at the Walls, and musket balls date to the Siege of Colchester. The foundations of both St Mary's Rectory (built 1873) and Mercury House (built 1968) were uncovered, with a later 19th-century beaten clay floor and hearth probably coming from a hut or shed within the rectory garden.

Monitoring carried out during subsequent groundworks for services and landscaping identified one of the two post-medieval burials, and a medieval robber trench with in situ Roman wall foundation further to the east of Area A but likely from the same Roman town-house. None of the service trenches impacted on significant archaeological remains, and many of the groundworks in the north-west corner of the development site were excavated through the backfill of an early 19th-century reservoir.

**Previous summaries/reports:**

CAT Reports 858, 1048, 1333  
 Brooks, H 1997 *97/6a, Colchester, Mercury Theatre*, Colchester Archaeological Trust internal summary report (CAT project code 1997.6a)  
 Crossan, C 1996 *96/1a, Colchester, Mercury Theatre*, Colchester Archaeological Trust internal summary report (CAT project code 1996/1a)  
 Dunnett, R 1971 'Excavations in Colchester, 1964-68: Excavation on the site of the former St Mary's Rectory, 1967', in *Transactions of the Essex Archaeological Society: A Journal of Essex Archaeology and History Volume III Part 1*, 62-77.  
 Holbert, P R 1966 'Preliminary report on the excavations in the garden of St Mary's Rectory, Colchester, 1965', in *Colchester Archaeological Group Bulletin* 9.

**CBC monitor:** Dr Jess Tipper & Dr Simon Wood

<b>Significance:</b> ***	<b>Keywords:</b> Roman military fortress, barrack blocks, military plinths, Roman <i>colonia</i> , Boudiccan revolt, <i>Insula</i> 25a, Roman town-house, tessellated floors, medieval building, medieval inhumation, post-medieval inhumation
--------------------------	--

<b>Author of summary:</b> Laura Pooley	<b>Date of summary:</b> June 2022
---	--------------------------------------



**Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI)  
for an archaeological excavation at the  
Mercury Theatre, Balcerne Gate, Colchester,  
Essex, CO1 1PT**

**NGR:** TL 99278 25148 (centre)

**Planning reference:** 171964

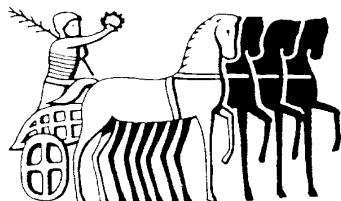
**Client:** Colchester Borough Council

**Contract administrator:** Colchester Borough Homes Ltd.

**CAT project manager:** Chris Lister, Colchester Archaeological Trust

**Colchester Borough Council Archaeological Advisor:** Jess Tipper

**WSI:** written by Laura Pooley, Colchester Archaeological Trust  
**Figures:** compiled by Mark Baister, Colchester Archaeological Trust  
**Date:** 26.7.2018  
**Revised:** 26.10.2018



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

*tel:* 01206 501785

*email:* [cl@catuk.org](mailto:cl@catuk.org)

## Site location and description

The Mercury Theatre is located on the western side of Colchester Town Centre, off Balkerne Gate (Fig 1). The site is centred on NGR TL 99278 25148.

## Proposed work (Fig 2)

The Mercury Rising Project will see the extension and redevelopment of the Mercury Theatre. Specifically, the development consists of the demolition of Mercury House and Food @ the Mercury Restaurant, construction of a 2-3 storey production block (see Fig 2, proposed development 'Area A') and a two-storey extension on the northeast corner (Fig 2, 'Area B'), the infill of porte-corchere to provide internal ground floor access (see Fig 2, 'Area C'), plus other associated groundworks.

## Archaeological background (Fig 2)

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

The development site is located within the southwestern corner of the early Roman legionary fortress (CHER MCC477) and the later Roman walled town of Colchester (MCC9314). It lies adjacent to the Roman town wall (MCC859; scheduled monument nos. 1003772 and 1123664) and immediately to the southeast of the Roman Balkerne Gate (MCC555; scheduled monument no. 1123668).

The Roman wall was built around the town in the later 1st century AD following the revolt led by Boudica. It is constructed of a core of layered septaria and mortar faced with coursed septaria and tile. A recent study by Philip Crummy (2003) has concluded that the wall has an average width of 2.67m (including offsets) which is equivalent to precisely nine Roman feet (*pedes Monetales*), with a hypothetical cross-section of the wall showing the foundations as being 3.77m wide. Previous work shows that some of the wall foundations were surprisingly shallow at 0.6m deep (Hull 1958, 25-6), with other sections being 1.2m deep with wooden piles below (CAT Report 347), although water-logged ground conditions at this location might explain the exceptional depth. A rampart was piled up behind the wall and deep V-shaped ditch dug along its foot to improve the defensive capabilities (Crummy 2001).

Balkerne Gate is the main west gate of the Roman colonia. A freestanding monumental arch (MCC718), probably constructed when the colonia was founded in AD 49, was incorporated into a larger gateway when the town wall (MCC859) was built. The surviving (south) pedestrian archway, and the southern guardroom, is only a small part of what was a massive entranceway (30m long N to S) into Roman Colchester from the west. Most of the gate was demolished, and the gap filled in, c AD 300.

The development site is located within insula 25a of the Roman town, and takes up virtually the entire insula block. The insula is likely bounded on all four sides by metalled streets, of which the east/west street on the northern edge of the development site led through Balkerne Gate) (CAR 6).

The following is a list of archaeological interventions within the development site with a summary of findings (also see CAT Report 858 – a preliminary desk-based assessment produced by CAT in 2015). See Fig 2 for a plan of all of the previous archaeological interventions and interpretations.

Hull (1958) lists two archaeological finds within insula 25a relevant to the current development. The first is a reference by Morant (the Rector of St Mary's) to a tessellated pavement in the cherry garden of the Rectory of St Mary's (Hull p192, no. 91). The second is another tessellated pavement found under the east wall of the southeast bay window of the rectory when it was built in 1781, together with foundations (Hull p192-3, no.92).

Two other tessellated floors were identified in 1959 and 1968 during the excavation of cable and drainage trenches (Dunnett 1971).

**The 1965 trial-pits** (Holbert 1966)

In 1965, Colchester Archaeological Group dug ten trial-pits in what was then the grounds of St Mary's Rectory. They found the gravel foundation of a north/south Roman metalled street on the eastern side of insula 25a, robbed-out Roman walls, Roman wall foundations, clay floors, and a tessellated pavement (i.e., a Roman floor made of small red ceramic cubes – effectively a plain mosaic floor). The report describes significant remains (ie, Roman floors) between c 0.76m and 1.52m below ground level (bgl). Two sections show floors at c 1.2m bgl. The findings were summarised as 1st and 2nd century clay floors, finds evidence suggesting the presence of a 1st century pottery kiln, and a red tessellated floor (damaged) and wall foundations of a later Roman town house.

**The 1967 and 1970 evaluations** (Dunnett 1971)

In 1967 the Colchester Excavation Committee dug nine trenches on the development site, prior to the construction of The Mercury Theatre. These found significant lengths of *in situ* Roman walls and floors representing earlier (pre-Boudican) structures and later Roman town houses. A trench behind the Roman town wall identified earlier structural remains sealed by a north/south street, both of which were sealed by the later rampart of the town wall. The results of this dig were published but unfortunately no depths or sections were recorded, although it seems unlikely that there is much variation from the depths recorded in 1965 (above).

Another trench across the town rampart was excavated in 1970 to confirm the sequence of archaeological remains found in the 1967 trench.

**The Mercury Theatre**

Aside from the investigations mentioned above, no archaeological work took place during the construction of the theatre. The Mercury Theatre, designed by Norman Downie, was opened on 10th May 1972.

**The 1996 evaluation and monitoring** (CAT project codes 96/1a and 96/11c: these evaluations have never been fully written-up but a summary is due to be published in CAT Report 1000).

In advance of major proposed changes at the Theatre (which were never carried out in full), Colchester Archaeological Trust was commissioned to evaluate the site by means of nine archaeological trenches. Mortar floors, robbed walls, a tessellated pavement and mosaic floor were among the Roman remains identified at a depth of 0.8-1m bgl. Later that year a small trial-hole was excavated, a probable Roman wall foundation was identified at approximately 1.3m bgl.

**The 1997 mitigation** (CAT project code 97/6a: this work has never been fully written-up but a summary is due to be published in CAT Report 1000).

An archaeological mitigation was carried out by CAT in 1997 and all the stanchion holes for an eastern extension to the theatre were excavated. The excavations revealed more tessellated floors, robbed-out Roman walls, clay floors and timber slots, and the intact plinth of a fortress building. Roman features were encountered between 1.2-1.9m bgl.

**2016-2017 boreholes and window samples** (CAT Report 1048 & 1333)

Boreholes and window samples excavated in advance of the Mercury Rising redevelopment revealed probable Roman remains starting at 1-1.4m bgl.

In summary, previous archaeological investigations on the site have confirmed the existence of:

- metalled street surfaces surrounding insula 25a,
- 1st century military plinths exposed in 1997 relating to the early Roman fortress,

- other pre-Boudican deposits/structures identified beneath the later Roman town houses,
- one or more Roman town houses with walls, mosaics and tessellated floors surviving *in situ*.

Any development on this site therefore has the potential to impact on these significant archaeological remains.

In addition, the following points are worth noting with regard to the three main areas of proposed archaeological intervention:

1) The new production block: The remains of at least one Roman town house with surviving wall foundations, and tessellated and mosaic floors have previously been recorded in this area.

2) The northeast corner extension: The former St Mary's Rectory and the Mercury Theatre extension of 1996-7 are likely to have impacted on some of the archaeological remains in this area, but a tessellated floor was recorded under the bay window of the rectory along with foundations (Hull p192-3, no.92).

3) Triangular area of redevelopment on the northwest side of the main building: A large reservoir, shown on the earliest OS maps, is located within the development site along the Balkerne Gate street front (see Fig 2). The depths of this reservoir are uncertain, but 2017 window samples WSB and WSC were both located in this area and modern layers were recorded to depths of 2.7-2.8m bgl, at which point coarse orange sand was reached. However, the OS maps do show that the reservoir has stepped edges, so significant archaeological remains may be present around the outside of the reservoir, even if they no longer survive within the centre of it.

## Planning background

A planning application was made to Colchester Borough Council in July 2017 (application no.171964) proposing the demolition of Mercury House and Food @ the Mercury Restaurant; felling of selected trees; construction of 2-3 storey production block; construction of two-storey extension on northeast corner; infill of porte-cochere to provide internal ground floor access.

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

## Requirement for work

The requirement for archaeological excavation is detailed in the Project Brief written by CBCAA (CBC 2018).

### Excavation

Archaeological excavation will be carried out in advance of development within:

- the footprint of the new production block on the south side of the theatre, following the demolition of Mercury House to ground level (but prior to removal of any below-ground foundations).
- the area of the extension on the northeast corner of the theatre, following demolition of Food @ the Mercury Restaurant to ground level (but prior to removal of any below-ground foundations).

The new production block measures 498m<sup>2</sup>, construction requires 33 piles in total (10 piles @600mm diameter and 23 piles @450mm diameter) and a new lift pit 5.9m<sup>2</sup> in area.

The extension on the northeast corner of the theatre measures 133m<sup>2</sup>, construction requires 8 piles @450mm and a new lift pit 5.9m<sup>2</sup> in area.

Archaeological excavation of both areas (498m<sup>2</sup> and 133m<sup>2</sup>) will be undertaken to the uppermost *in situ* archaeological horizon (e.g. *in situ* Roman surfaces/floors and walls/wall foundations, excluding demolition layers), c 0.76-1.2m below current ground level (based on previous investigations but subject to variances on site), with the full excavation of any deposits sealing these remains (e.g. rubble layers).

These *in situ* Roman remains will be fully cleaned and recorded, and features cutting (and therefore later than) these remains (e.g. pits) will be excavated, but archaeological excavation will not proceed below this level.

A plan of *in situ* remains (e.g. intact floors and walls) will be used to inform the final pile foundation design, this will ensure that piles are locally re-positioned to avoid the important archaeological remains.

The archaeological deposits within the areas of the two lift pits will be fully excavated (to natural, unless agreed otherwise). This work is likely to encounter deep, stratified archaeological deposits, and shoring is likely to be required for these areas.

Due to the restricted site area of the new production block (and the limited space for stockpiling spoil), it is likely that the excavations will be undertaken in several phases.

#### **Ground penetrating radar**

Once the uppermost *in situ* archaeological horizon has been removed (and prior to hand-excavation) a ground penetrating radar (GPR) survey will be carried out within the two excavation areas. This will aim to identify any buried archaeological features which might obstruct the piled foundations. As such, the plan of GPR survey will be used to inform the final pile foundation design, to ensure that piles are locally re-positioned to avoid any solid archaeological remains (e.g. walls); consequently, the results of the survey will need to be accurately located on the ground. An animation of the time slices will be included with the subsequent report.

#### **Monitoring and recording**

Once the pile foundation layout has been finalised, and agreed in writing, the location of the piles will be marked by CAT, and the piling will be continuously monitored by CAT staff. Any variation from the agreed layout will be agreed in advance with the archaeological advisor.

The final pile locations will be plotted by the contractors (Phelan) and made available to CAT so that they can be shown in the report in relation to the archaeological investigations.

CAT will also supervise the careful protection and backfilling of the exposed archaeological remains. These will be covered with Terram T1000 membrane with a layer of sand on top (a minimum of 100mm thick). Once protected the excavated material will be backfilled on top.

In other areas of the development site, outside the two areas identified for archaeological excavation and including the triangular area of redevelopment on the north-west side of the main building, continuous archaeological monitoring and recording will be carried out during all groundworks permitted by the planning permission (including removal of the existing slab, new piling and services) in order to ensure no damage occurs to any heritage assets. Adequate time will be allowed for hand excavation and recording of all archaeological deposits in these areas.

#### **Block-lifting**

In the exceptional circumstances that important, well-preserved archaeological remains, are discovered which cannot otherwise be avoided by the piled foundations (and satisfactorily preserved *in situ*), a contingency will be made for block-lifting these remains and for their subsequent conservation and presentation. Such remains would include well-preserved mosaics and/or exceptional burnt remains relating to the Boudican destruction of AD 60/61. A

decision about the need for conservation and lifting of important archaeological remains will be made in consultation with specialist stakeholders (e.g. Historic England and Colchester Museum).

## **General methodology**

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

- Professional standards of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, including its *Code of Conduct* (ClfA 2014a-d)
- Standards and Frameworks published by East Anglian Archaeology (Gurney 2003, Medlycott 2011)
- Relevant Health & Safety guidelines and requirements (CAT 2014)
- The Project Brief issued by CBCAA (CBC 2018)

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

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

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

A unique accession number will be obtained from the Documentation Officer at Colchester Museum, before the fieldwork commences. This code will be used to identify the finds bags and boxes, and the project archive when it is deposited at the curating museum.

A unique Colchester HER event number will also be obtained from the CBCAA before fieldwork commences and an OASIS online record (<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/>) will be initiated and key fields completed on Details, Location and Creators forms. At the end of the project all parts of the OASIS online form will be completed for submission to SCCAS. This will include an uploaded .PDF version of the entire report.

## **Staffing**

### **Excavation**

The number of field staff for this project is estimated as follows: one senior project office, project officer and six archaeologists for 25 days in total (phased work expected).  
In charge of day-to-day site work: Adam Wightman

### **Monitoring**

The number of field staff for this project is estimated as follows: Sufficient CAT staff to maintain continuous watch on all contractors groundworks.  
In charge of day-to-day site work: Adam Wightman

## **Excavation methodology**

Where appropriate, modern overburden and any topsoil stripping/levelling will be performed using a mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless ditching bucket under the supervision and to the satisfaction of a professional archaeologist.

It is proposed that mechanical excavation will be carried out to a depth of c 0.8-1m bgl, ie into the demolition sealing the *in situ* Roman remains. The remaining demolition layer will then be excavated by hand to ensure the underlying remains are not damaged.

Once the uppermost archaeological horizon has been reached the area will be cleaned by hand to ensure the visibility of archaeological deposits and fully recorded. Features cutting

(and therefore later than) these remains (e.g. pits) will be excavated, but archaeological excavation will not proceed below this level.

Full excavation, to natural, will only occur in the area of the two lift shafts. This work is likely to encounter deep, stratified archaeological deposits, and shoring is likely to be required.

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

Trained CAT staff will use a metal detector to recover finds during the systematic stripping of overburden, eg a metal-detecting sweep will be carried out in 100mm spits during removal of topsoil and subsoil (ie deposits removed by machine). All features and spoil heaps will also be scanned and finds recovered.

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

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

The digital photographic record will consist of general site shots, and shots of all archaeological features and deposits. A photographic scale (including north arrow) shall be included in the case of detailed photographs. A photographic register will accompany the photographic record, this will detail as a minimum context number, location, and direction of shot.

**Additional monitoring methodology:**

There will be sufficient on-site attendance by CAT staff to maintain a watch on all contractors' groundworks to record, excavate or sample (as necessary) any archaeological features or deposits.

If archaeological features or deposits are uncovered, time will be allowed for these to be planned and recorded. If any of these features or deposits are to be destroyed by the groundworks, time will be allowed for these features to be excavated by hand.

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

Trained CAT staff will use a metal detector to scan all areas of the strip and map both before and during excavation. All features and spoil heaps will be scanned and finds recovered.

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

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

The digital photographic record will consist of general site shots, and shots of all archaeological features and deposits. A photographic scale (including north arrow) shall be included in the case of detailed photographs. A photographic register will accompany the photographic record, this will detail as a minimum feature number, location, and direction of shot.



## Site surveying

The evaluation trench and any features will be surveyed by Total Station, unless the particulars of the features indicate that manual planning techniques should be employed. Normal scale for archaeological site plans and sections is 1:20 and 1:10 respectively, unless circumstances indicate that other scales would be more appropriate. Any significant features, ie burials, mosaics, *in situ* wall foundations, will be planned by hand.

The site grid will be tied into the National Grid. Corners of excavation areas will be located by NGR coordinates.

## Environmental sampling policy

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

Sampling strategies will address questions of:

- the range of preservation types (charred, mineral-replaced, waterlogged), and their quality
- concentrations of macro-remains
- and differences in remains from undated and dated features
- variation between different feature types and areas of site

CAT has an arrangement with Val Fryer / Lisa Gray whereby any potentially rich environmental layers or features will be appropriately sampled as a matter of course. Trained CAT staff will do all processing with flots passed to Val Fryer / Lisa Gray for analysis and reporting.

Should any complex, or otherwise outstanding deposits be encountered, VF/LG will be asked onto site to advise. Waterlogged 'organic' features will always be sampled. In all cases, the advice of VF/LG and/or the Historic England Regional Advisor in Archaeological Science (East of England) on sampling strategies for complex or waterlogged deposits will be followed, including the taking of monolith samples.

## Human remains

CAT follows the policy of leaving human remains *in situ* unless there is a clear indication that the remains are in danger of being compromised as a result of their exposure. As the requirement for work is for full excavation any human remains encountered on the site will be subject to the following criteria: if it is clear from their position, context, depth, or other factors that the remains are ancient, then normal procedure is to apply to the Ministry of Justice for a licence to remove them. In that case, conditions laid down by the license will be followed. If it seems that the remains are not ancient, then the coroner, the client, and CBCAA will be informed, and any advice and/or instruction from the coroner will be followed.

## Photographic record

The digital photographic record will consist of general site shots, and shots of all archaeological features and deposits. A photographic scale (including north arrow) shall be included in the case of detailed photographs. A photographic register will accompany the photographic record, this will detail as a minimum feature number, location, and direction of shot.

## **Finds**

All significant finds will be retained.

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

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

Roman pottery: Matthew Loughton

post-Roman pottery: Howard Brooks

animal bones (small groups): Alec Wade / Adam Wightman

small finds (metal and non-metal), metalwork, coins, etc: Laura Pooley

flints: Adam Wightman

Outside specialists include:

prehistoric and Roman pottery: Stephen Benfield

animal bones (large groups) and human remains: Julie Curl (*Sylvanus*)

environmental processing and reporting: Val Fryer / Lisa Gray

conservation of finds: staff at Norfolk Museums Service Conservation Team /  
Laura Ratcliffe (LR Conservation)

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

Roman brick/tile: Ernest Black

Roman glass: Hilary Cool

Prehistoric pottery: Paul Sealey

Small finds: Nina Crummy

Other: EH Regional Adviser in Archaeological Science (East of England).

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

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

## **Post-excavation assessment**

Once fieldwork has finished the need for a post-excavation assessment will be discussed and agreed with CBCAA.

If a post-excavation assessment is required by CBCAA, it will be normally be submitted within 2 months of the end of fieldwork, or as quickly as is reasonably practicable and at a time agreed with CBCAA. It will be a clear and concise assessment of the archaeological value and significance of the results, and will identify the research potential in the context of the Regional Research Framework. It will include an Updated Project Design, with a timetable, for analysis, dissemination and archive deposition.

Where archaeological results do not warrant a post-excavation assessment, preparation of the normal site report will begin.

## **Results**

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

An appropriate archive will be prepared to minimum acceptable standards outlined in *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (English Heritage 2006).

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

The report will contain:

- The aims and methods adopted in the course of the archaeological project.
- Location plan of excavation areas in relation to the proposed development. At least two corners of the area will be given 10 figure grid references.
- Section drawings showing depth of deposits from present ground level with Ordnance Datum, vertical and horizontal scale (if this can be safely done)
- Archaeological methodology and detailed results including a suitable conclusion and discussion and results referring to Regional Research Frameworks (Medlycott 2011).
- All specialist reports or assessments
- A concise non-technical summary of the project results.

An EHER summary sheet will also be completed and supplied to CBCAA.

Results will be published, to at least a summary level (i.e. round-up in *Essex Archaeology & History*) in the year following the archaeological field work. An allowance will be made in the project costs for the report to be published in an adequately peer reviewed journal or monograph series

### **Archive deposition**

It is a policy of Colchester Borough Council that the integrity of the site archive be maintained (i.e. all finds and records should be properly curated by a single organisation), with the archive available for public consultation. To achieve this desired aim it is assumed that the full archive will be deposited in Colchester Museums *unless otherwise agreed in advance*. (A full copy of the archive shall in any case be deposited).

**By accepting this WSI, the client agrees to deposit the archive, including all artefacts, at Colchester & Ipswich Museum.**

The requirements for archive storage will be agreed with the curating museum.

If the finds are to remain with the landowner, a full copy of the archive will be housed with the curating museum.

The archive will be deposited with Colchester & Ipswich Museum within 3 months of the completion of the final publication report, with a summary of the contents of the archive supplied to CBCAA.

### **Monitoring**

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

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

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

CBCAA will be notified when the fieldwork is complete.

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

### **Communications and outreach**

The Colchester Archaeological Trust website ([www.thecolchesterarchaeologist.co.uk](http://www.thecolchesterarchaeologist.co.uk)), Facebook and Twitter accounts (@CATRomanCircus) can be updated regularly with information on current sites.

It is proposed that CAT will hold at least two public open days during the excavations, with CAT staff working alongside staff from The Mercury Theatre to promote the project to the public both during and after fieldwork. Site contractors Phelan are also proposing to install a

camera so that the progress of the excavations can be viewed by members of the public. If the results of the excavation are of sufficient interest, CAT staff are available to give lectures to groups, societies and schools (a fee may apply, contact the office on 01206 501785).

## References

- |                          |         |   |
|--------------------------|---------|---|
| Brown, N & Glazenbrook J | 2000    | <i>Research and Archaeology: a Framework for the Eastern Counties</i> , 1 research agenda and strategy. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 8 (EAA 8).   |
| CAR 6                    | 1992    | <i>Colchester Archaeological Report 6: Excavations at Culver Street, the Gilbert School, and other sites in Colchester 1971-85</i> , by P Crummy  |
| CAT                      | 2014    | <i>Health &amp; Safety Policy</i>   |
| CAT Report 347           | 2009    | <i>Roman buildings, the rear face of the Roman town wall and archaeological investigations in Insulas 1a, 1b, 9a and 9b, at the Sixth Form College, North Hill, Colchester, Essex: April 2005-March 2006</i>                          |
| CAT Report 858           | 2015    | <i>A preliminary archaeological desk-based assessment: Mercury Theatre, Colchester, Essex.</i>  |
| CAT Report 1000          | pending | <i>A miscellany of unpublished Colchester and Essex sites: 1984-2000: Volume 1</i>  |
| CAT Report 1048          | 2017    | <i>Archaeological monitoring and recording at the Mercury Theatre, Balcerne Gate, Colchester, Essex, CO1 1PT: December 2016</i>   |
| CAT Report 1333          | 2018    | <i>Archaeological monitoring and recording at the Mercury Theatre, Balcerne Gate, Colchester, Essex, CO1 1PT: December 2017-January 2018</i>  |
| CBCAA                    | 2018    | <i>Brief for Archaeological Excavation at Mercury Theatre, Balcerne Passage, Colchester, CO1 1PT</i> , by J Tipper  |
| CifA                     | 2014a   | <i>Standard and Guidance for an archaeological excavation</i>   |
| CifA                     | 2014b   | <i>Standard and Guidance for an archaeological watching briefs</i>  |
| CifA                     | 2014c   | <i>Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives</i>  |
| CifA                     | 2014d   | <i>Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials</i>   |
| Crummy, P                | 2001    | <i>City of Victory: the story of Colchester – Britain's first Roman town</i>  |
| Crummy, P                | 2003    | 'Colchester's town wall' in <i>The archaeology of Roman towns: studies in honour of John S Wachter</i> , P Wilson (ed)  |
| DCLG                     | 2012    | <i>National Planning Policy Framework</i>   |
| Dunnett, R               | 1971    | 'Excavations in Colchester, 1964-68: Excavation on the site of the former St Mary's Rectory, 1967', in <i>Transactions of the Essex Archaeological Society: A Journal of Essex Archaeology and History Volume III Part 1</i> , 62-77. |
| English Heritage         | 2006    | <i>Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)</i>   |
| Glazebrook, J            | 1997    | <i>Research and Archaeology: a Framework for the Eastern Counties</i> , 1 resource assessment. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 3 (EAA 3).  |
| Gurney, D                | 2003    | <i>Standards for field archaeology in the East of England</i> . East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14 (EAA 14).   |
| Holbert, P R             | 1966    | 'Preliminary report on the excavations in the garden of St Mary's Rectory, Colchester, 1965', in <i>Colchester Archaeological Group Bulletin</i> 9.   |
| Hull, M R                | 1958    | <i>Roman Colchester, RRCSAL 20</i>  |
| Medlycott, M             | 2011    | <i>Research and archaeology revisited: A revised framework for the East of England</i> . East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 24 (EAA 24)   |

L Pooley



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

tel: 01206 501785

email: [lp@catuk.org](mailto:lp@catuk.org)

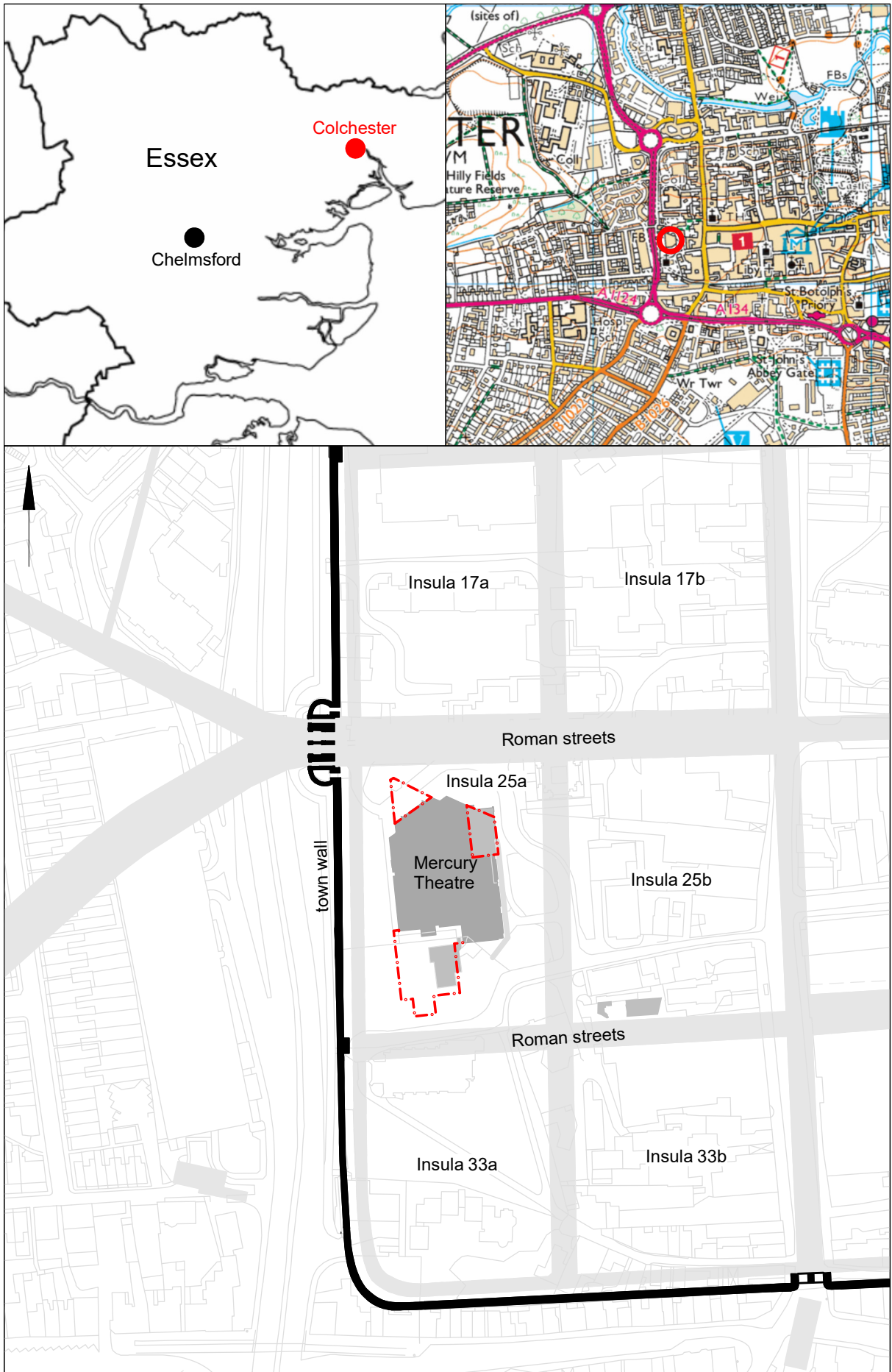


Fig 1 Site location.

Copyright Colchester Archaeological Trust. © Crown copyright. All rights reserved. Licence number 100039294.

0 100 m





## Summary for colchest3-333560

OASIS ID (UID)	colchest3-333560
Project Name	Archaeological excavation at the Mercury Theatre, Balcerne Gate, Colchester, Essex, CO1 1PT
Sitename	Mercury Theatre, Balcerne Gate, Colchester, Essex
Activity type	EXCAVATION
Project Identifier(s)	2018/10k
Planning Id	171964
Reason For Investigation	Planning: Post determination
Organisation Responsible for work	Colchester Archaeological Trust
Project Dates	12-Nov-2018 - 08-Dec-2020
Location	Mercury Theatre, Balcerne Gate, Colchester, Essex NGR : TL 99278 25148 LL : 51.8892536898402, 0.894449073768315 12 Fig : 599278,225148
Administrative Areas	Country : England County : Essex District : Colchester Parish : Colchester, unparished area
Project Methodology	Archaeological excavation of two areas with all other groundworks carried out under monitoring/watching brief conditions. Full methodologies can be found in the Brief and WSI in the project archive.

## Project Results

Archaeological excavation was carried out at the Mercury Theatre, Balkerne Gate, Colchester, Essex during the Mercury Rising project to extend the theatre. Located within the south-west corner of the Roman fortress and within Insula 25a of the later walled Roman town, previous archaeological investigations in and around the development site had confirmed the existence of: a 1st-century military plinth relating to the Roman legionary fortress; other pre-Boudiccan buildings/deposits; metalled street surfaces surrounding Insula 25a of the later walled town; and one or more Roman town-houses with in situ wall foundations, mosaics and tessellated floors.

Two areas were excavated at 498 square metres (Area A) and 133 square metres (Area B). The earliest discoveries were military plinths from the early Roman fortress. At 0.6m wide and made of pebbles set in a creamy-brown mortar, similar plinths from across Colchester have previously been identified as the remains of barrack blocks. Plans of a 'typical' barracks, as excavated at Lion Walk and the Gilbert School in the 1970s/80s, were laid-out over the development site, and the plinths from the Mercury Theatre (including those from previous investigations) were found to align. This revealed, for the first time, that a group of six barrack blocks, similar to those previously identified to both the north and south of the development site, existed at this location in the fortress. There was evidence of reuse of the barracks in the colonia, and it is clear that they were still standing in AD60/61 as they were destroyed during the Boudiccan revolt.

By the late 2nd century at least one but probably two town-houses had been built within Insula 25a of the walled Roman town. Nineteen rooms were uncovered, defined by either medieval robber trenches or more rarely in situ wall foundations. Twelve of the rooms had in situ tessellated floors. There was also one mortar floor, one of opus signinum, and another room had both a tessellated and sandy-clay floor. Building debris over the town-houses after their abandonment included fragments of imbrex and tegula from tiled roofs, with the remains of an imbrex stack attesting to the salvage of materials for collection and reuse. Large quantities of painted wall plaster were also recovered from the floors, likely fallen from the walls during a long period of dilapidation and decay after the roofs had been removed. Whatever was left of the town-house walls/walls foundations were robbed out in the medieval period.

Anglo-Saxon finds included a small sherd of Saxon pottery (5th-7th century), a sceatta (c AD 680-710) and a finger-ring (9th-10th century). These finds add to the small but significant evidence for an Anglo-Saxon presence in this part of Colchester. Producing a radiocarbon date of 890 to 1160 calAD the inhumation of an adult female could be of Anglo-Saxon or early medieval date.

A layer of medieval cultivation soil covered large parts of the site, but a series of beaten clay floors and hearths were revealed on the south edge of Area A representing a period of 13th- to 14th-century occupation. This appears to coincide with a significant phase of robbing of the wall foundations of the Roman town-houses. Pottery, a stone mortar, iron candlestick and copper-alloy buckle were included amongst the medieval finds assemblage.

Two post-medieval inhumation burials were presumably buried within the churchyard at St Mary's at the Walls, and musket balls date to the Siege of Colchester. The foundations of both St Mary's Rectory (built 1873) and Mercury House (built 1968) were uncovered, with a later 19th-century beaten clay floor and hearth probably coming from a hut or shed within the rectory garden.

Monitoring carried out during subsequent groundworks for services and landscaping identified one of the two post-medieval burials, and a medieval robber trench with in situ Roman wall foundation further to the east of Area A but likely from the same Roman town-house. None of the service trenches impacted on significant archaeological remains,

	and many of the groundworks in the north-west corner of the development site were excavated through the backfill of an early 19th-century reservoir.
Keywords	Barracks - ROMAN - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types Town House - ROMAN - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types Building - MEDIEVAL - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types Extended Inhumation - EARLY MEDIEVAL - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types Extended Inhumation - POST MEDIEVAL - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types
Funder	
HER	Colchester Borough Council - unRev - STANDARD
Person Responsible for work	L, Pooley
HER Identifiers	HER Event No - ECC4717
Archives	Physical Archive - to be deposited with Colchester & Ipswich Museum Service (Colchester Collection); Accession Id(s): COLEM: 2018.115 Documentary Archive - to be deposited with Colchester & Ipswich Museum Service (Colchester Collection); Accession Id(s): COLEM: 2018.115 Digital Archive - to be deposited with Archaeology Data Service Archive;