

Two recently-discovered Roman buildings in Colchester

by Stephen Benfield and Simon Garrod

East Stockwell Street

Early Roman occupation was observed in section beneath excavated levels, principally a wall of early colonial date. Over this, in the mid 2nd century, the levels of the site were raised to match that of the southern end of the insula creating a level platform for a large public building of uncertain purpose. In the late 12th to early 13th century the foundations of this building were extensively robbed. The area of the site was terraced in the 17th century removing the floor levels of the Roman building over the northern half of the site and post-Roman occupation over the southern area.

Introduction

Prior to the redevelopment of the site of the Vineyard Press, East Stockwell Street a rescue excavation was undertaken by the Colchester Archaeological Trust. This was carried out in three separate phases. Phase one ran from mid December 1989 to the end of January 1990 covering the area of the former Vineyard Press car park at the northern end of the site. Phase two saw the excavation of a small area within the Vineyard Press building for three weeks in March 1990 prior to demolition. Following demolition phase three ran for one week in April 1990 when much of the remaining area was examined. A watching brief was maintained until mid May 1990 during the reduction of site levels by the contractor and the underpinning of

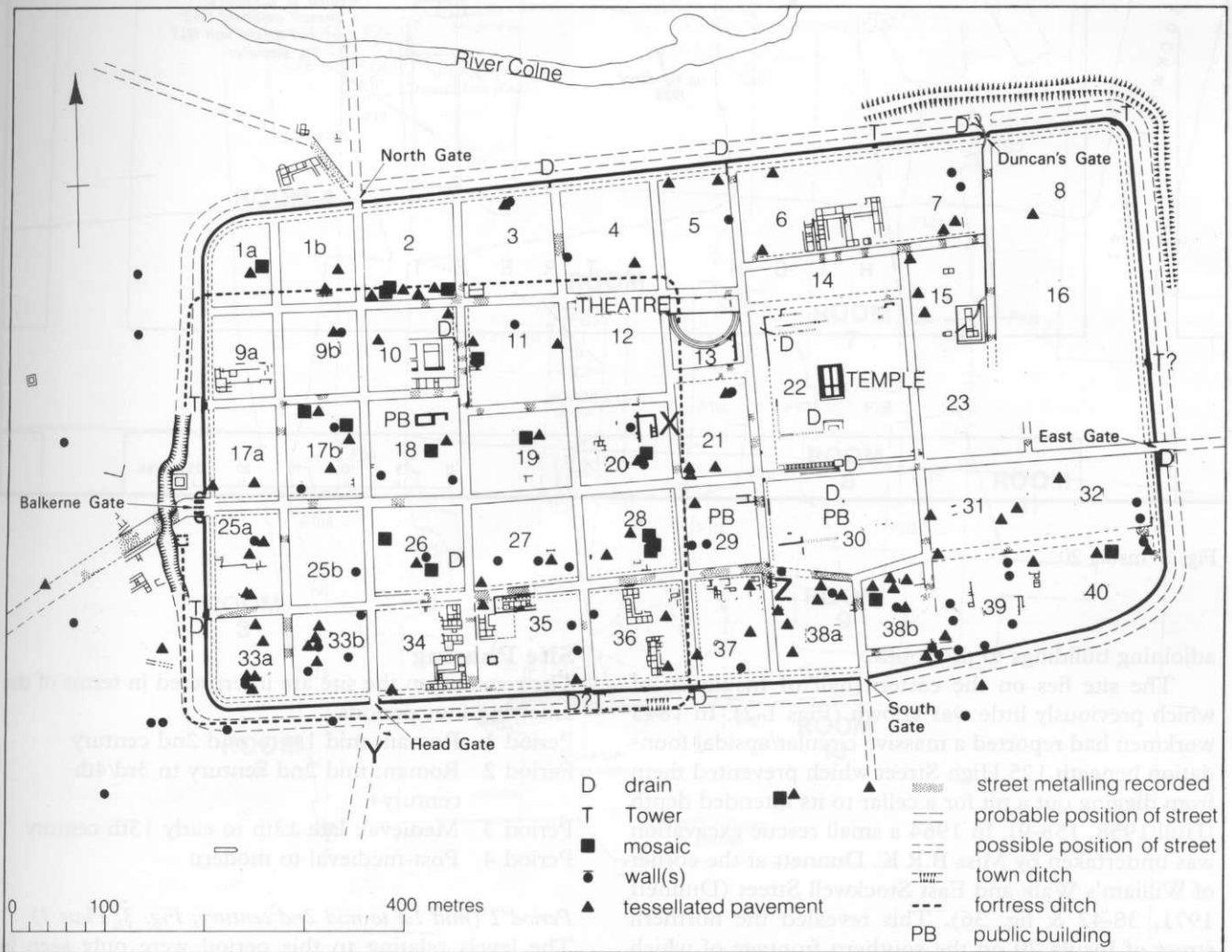


Fig. 1 Roman Colchester in the 3rd and 4th centuries showing the locations of the East Stockwell Street (X) and St John's Street (Y) sites.

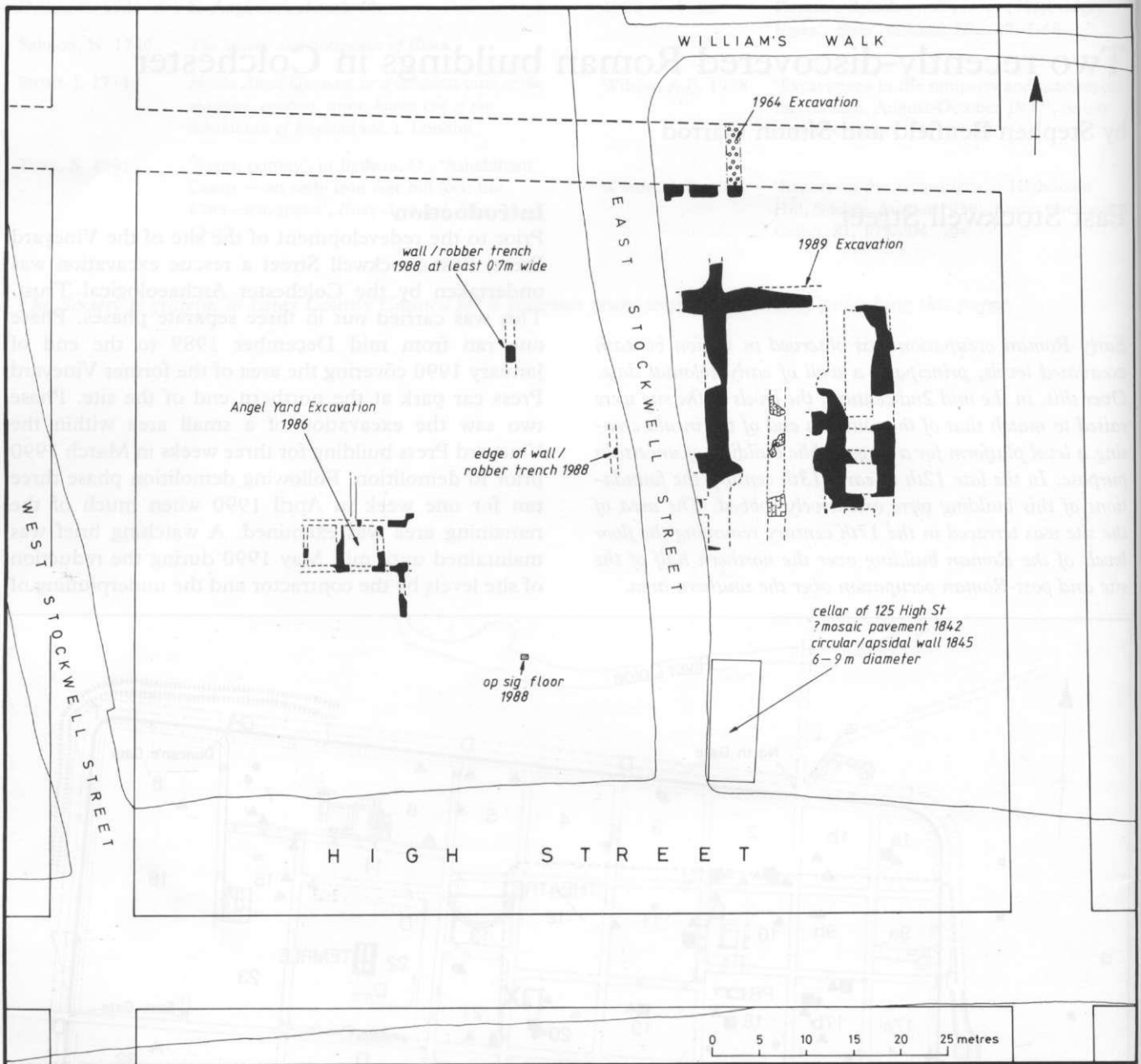


Fig. 2 Insula 20.

adjoining buildings to the south.

The site lies on the eastern half of Insula 20 of which previously little was known (Figs 1-2). In 1845 workmen had reported a massive circular/apsidal foundation beneath 125 High Street which prevented them from digging out a pit for a cellar to its intended depth (Hull 1958, 158-9). In 1964 a small rescue excavation was undertaken by Miss B.R.K. Dunnett at the corner of William's Walk and East Stockwell Street (Dunnett 1971, 38-42 & fig. 36). This revealed the northern street of Insula 20 on the southern frontage of which was a massive foundation of a building dated by Miss Dunnett to the Hadrianic period or later.

Site Phasing

The remains on the site are interpreted in terms of the following four periods.

- Period 1 Roman: mid 1st to mid 2nd century
- Period 2 Roman: mid 2nd century to 3rd/4th century+
- Period 3 Medieval: late 12th to early 13th century
- Period 4 Post-medieval to modern

Period 1 (mid 1st to mid 2nd century; Fig. 3; Plate 1)

The levels relating to this period were only seen in section where the Period 3 robber trenches were fully excavated at the junction of F10 and F13 (Plate 1).

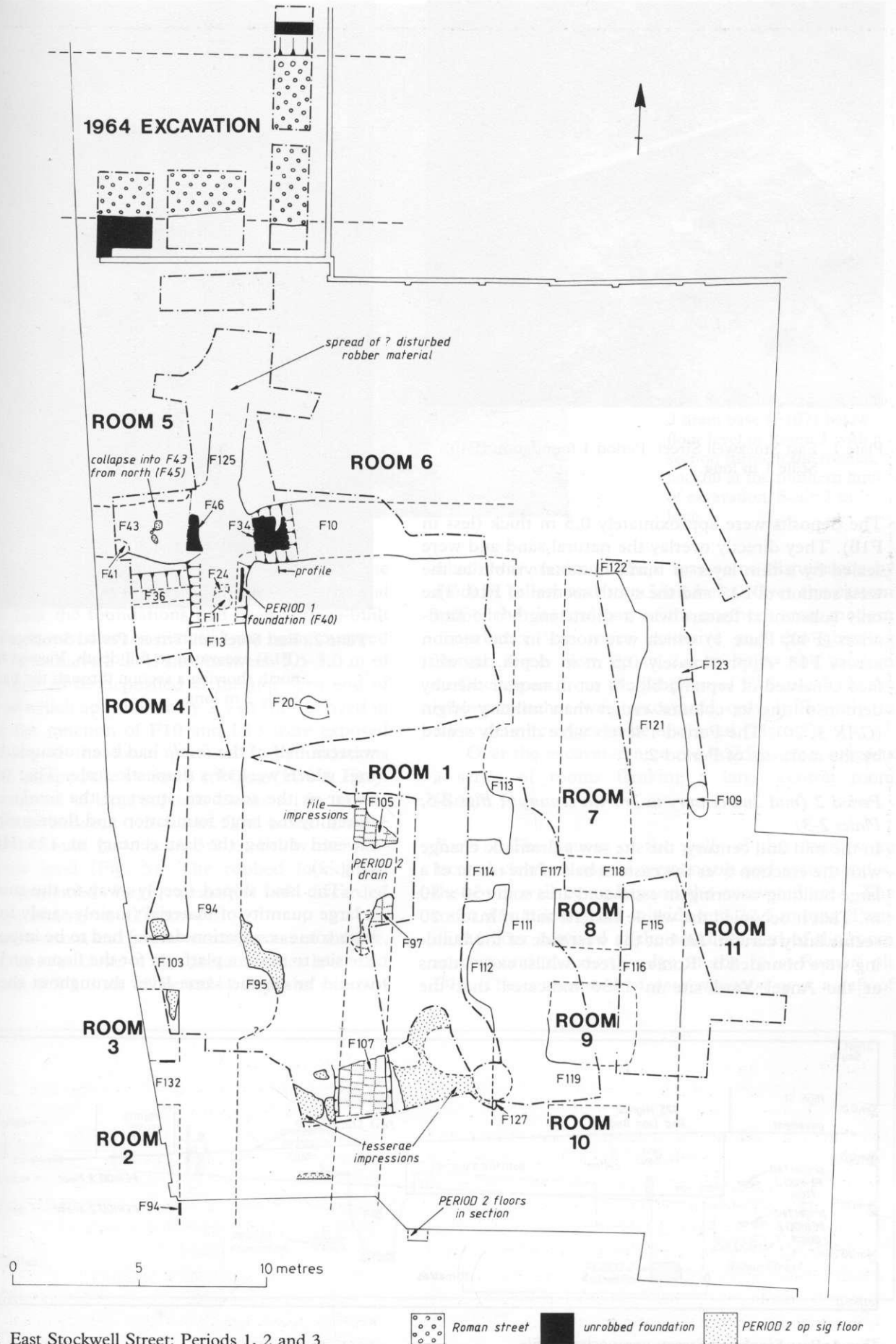


Fig. 3 East Stockwell Street: Periods 1, 2 and 3.

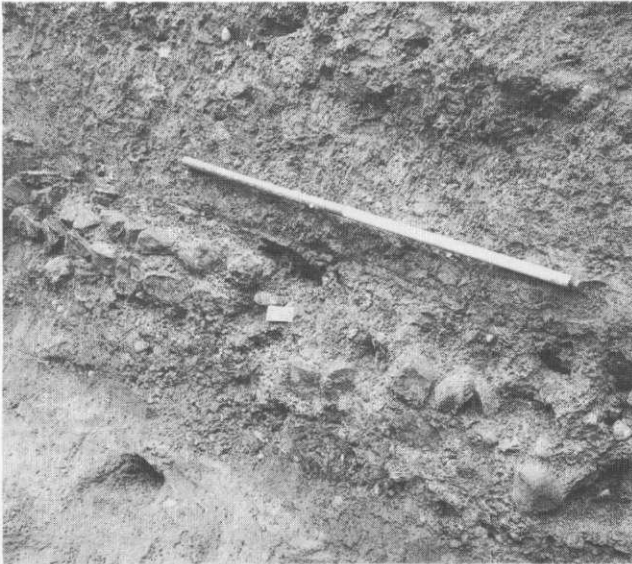


Plate 1 East Stockwell Street: Period 1 foundation (F40). Scale 1 m long.

The deposits were approximately 0.5 m thick (less in F10). They directly overlay the natural sand and were sealed by a thin layer of burnt material visible in the west section of F13 and the south section of F10. The only substantial feature was a short length of foundation (F40; Plate 1) which was noted in the section across F13. Approximately 0.5 m in depth, its west face consisted of septaria blocks set in mortar thereby demonstrating its colonial rather than military origin (CAR 3, 20). The Period 1 levels were directly sealed by the make-up of Period 2.

Period 2 (mid 2nd century to 3rd/4th century+; Figs 2-5; Plates 2-3)

In the mid 2nd century, the site saw a dramatic change with the erection over the eastern half of the *insula* of a large building covering an estimated area some 50 x 80 m. That it occupied the whole eastern half of Insula 20 seems fairly certain. All but the west side of the building were bounded by Roman streets whilst excavations at the Angel Yard site in 1986 indicated that the

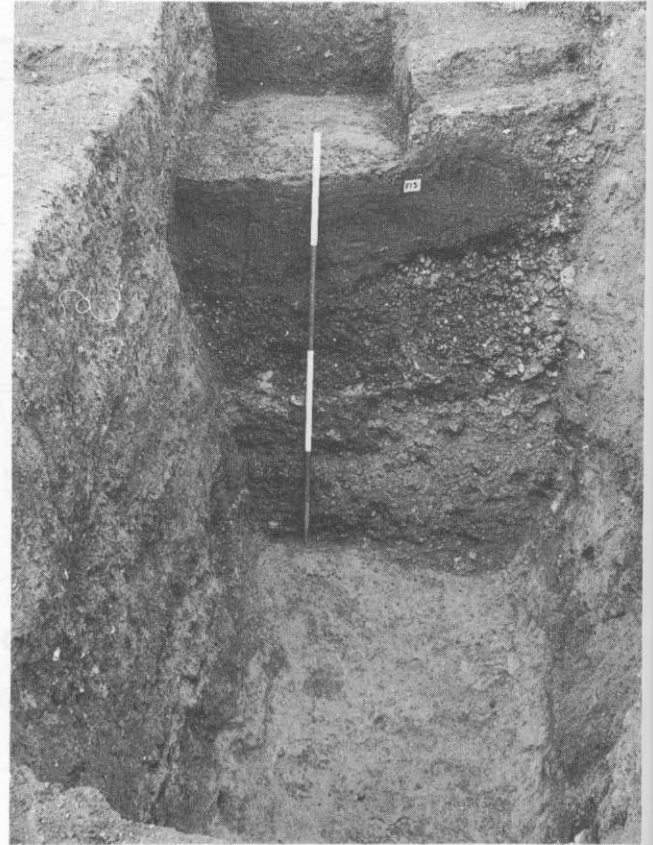


Plate 2 East Stockwell Street: Period 3 robber trench (F13) excavated to full depth. Viewed from the north showing a section through the backfill. Scale 2 m long.

western half of the *insula* had been occupied by buildings which were of a domestic scale. That it extended as far as the southern street of the *insula* can be inferred by the large foundation and floor surface(s) discovered during the last century at 125 High Street (Fig. 2).

The land sloped steeply away to the south so that a large quantity of material (mainly sandy loam mixed with some occupation debris) had to be imported on to the site to make a platform for the floors such that they would be on the same level throughout the building.

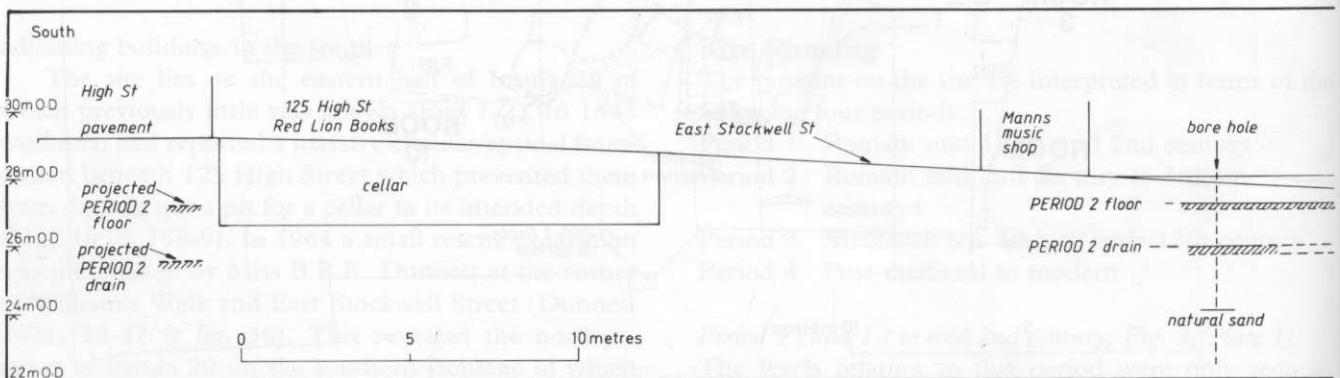


Fig. 4 East Stockwell Street: composite profile.

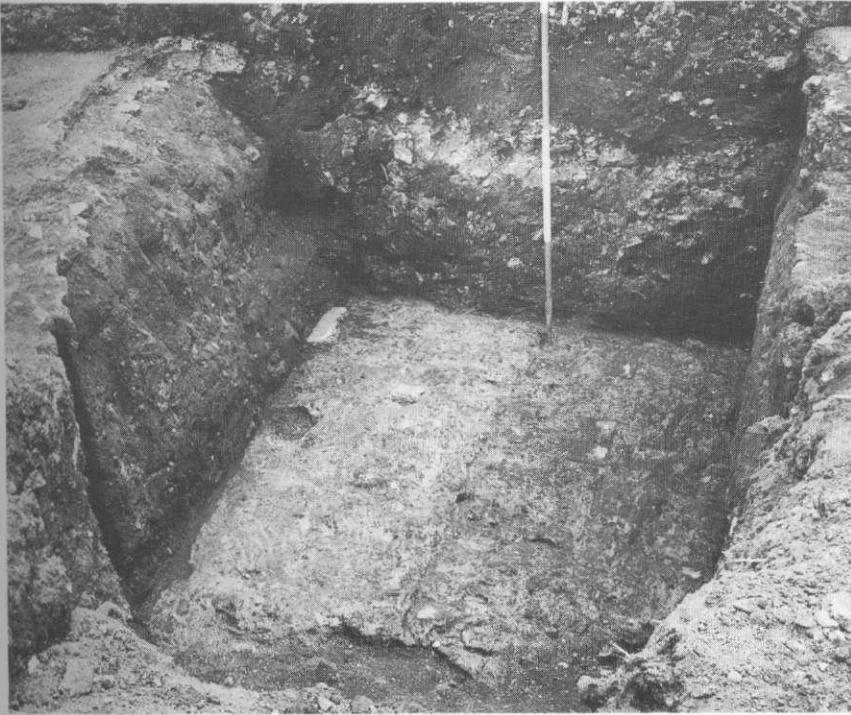


Plate 3 East Stockwell Street: Period 2 drain base (F107) below floor level in Room 1 with a section through the robber backfill at the southern limit of excavation. Scale 2 m long.

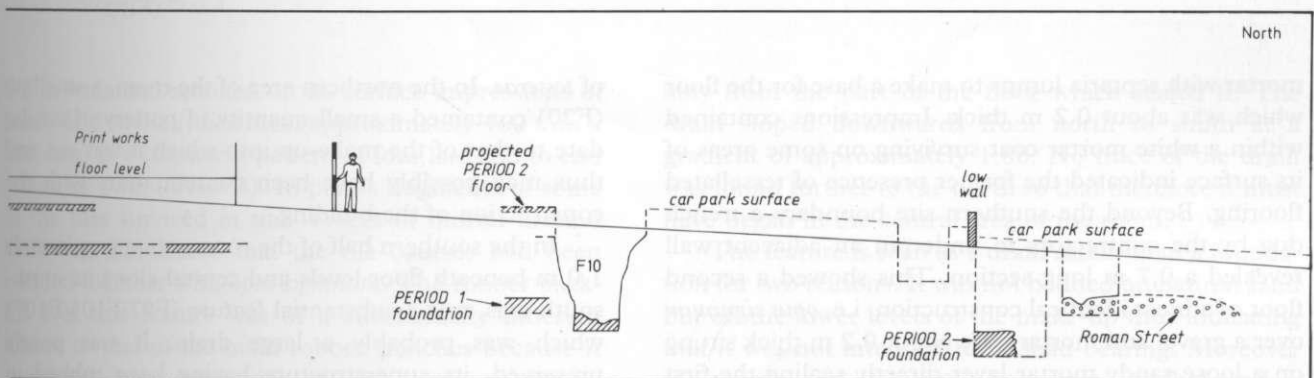
Little spits of mortar extending from the joints in the foundations in F10 into the body of the dump material indicated that the foundations had been surface-built and had been raised as the material was being dumped (Fig. 5). To achieve a level site, between 2.5-3.0 m of make-up had to be deposited at the northern end of building of which approximately 2.5 m still survived in 1989. At the junction of F10 and F13 were exposed two sections of the lower parts of the foundations which had escaped the Period 3 robbing (F34 & F46). These consisted of large septaria blocks set in mortar to a width of between 1.3-1.4 m. The bases of these foundations would have been 3.7 m below the projected floor level (Fig. 5). The robbed foundation trenches contained large quantities of discarded mortar, tile and septaria fragments.

On the western and south-western areas of the site, the make-up was close to the present street level and lay beneath 0.5-1.0 m of Period 4 deposits most of

which was modern. There was some disturbance by modern cellars and stanchion holes. Over the eastern half of the site and part of the northern area, modern disturbance was more extensive and the surviving Roman levels were up to 2.0 m below the modern surface. Apart from the junction of F13 and F10, the robber trenches were excavated only sufficiently to allow definite edges to be discerned (Plate 2).

Over the excavated area the building plan suggests a series of rooms flanking a large central room (Room 1).

Room 1 The course of the walls of this room were located clearly along its west, north and eastern sides, the south wall being beyond the excavated area. The room was at least 10.5 m wide and 22.5 m long. Parts of the floor survived at the southern end of the room and around the north edge of the post-Roman pit F95. These consisted of *opus signinum* over a raft of



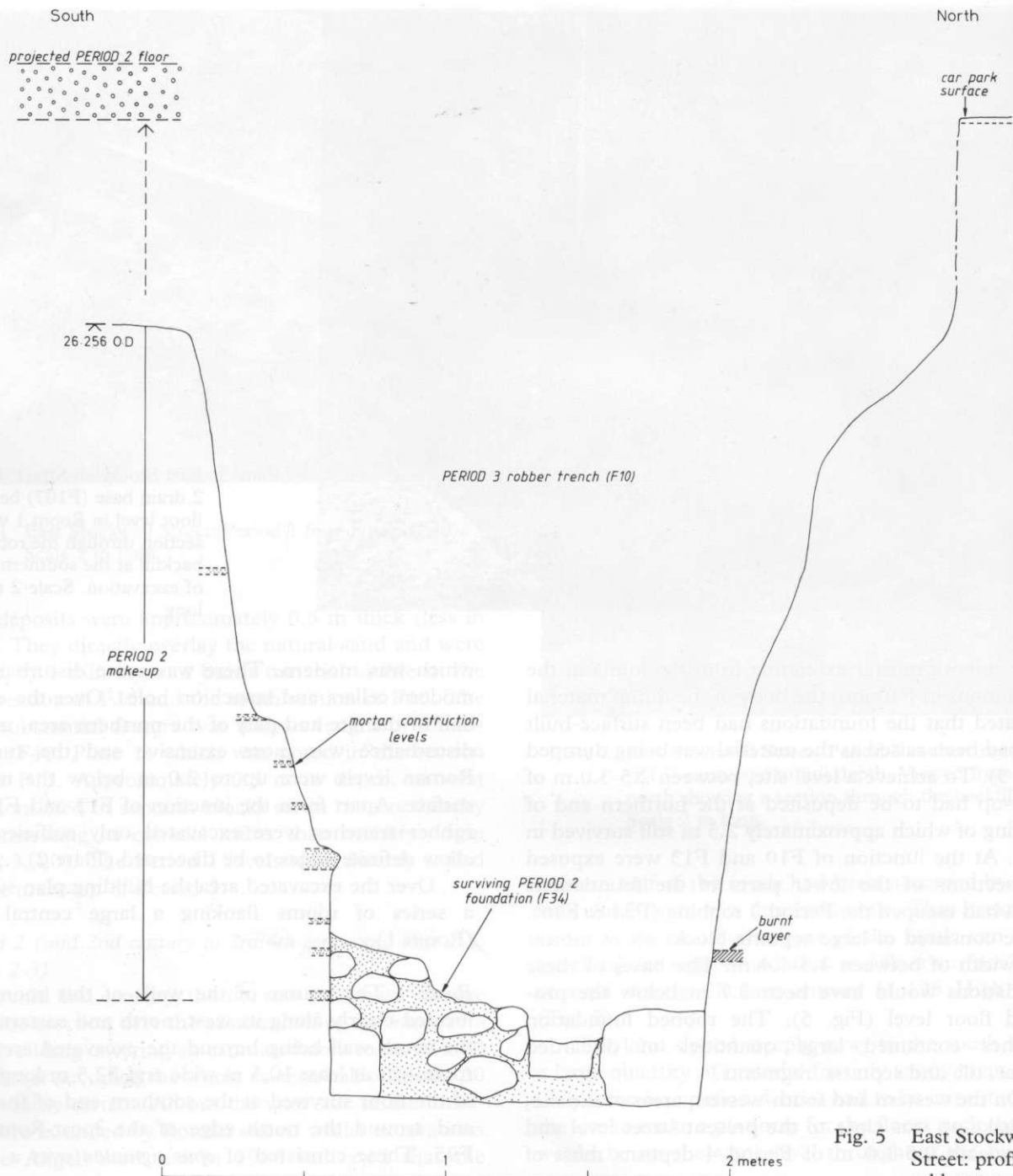


Fig. 5 East Stockwell Street: profile of robber trench (F10).

mortar with septaria lumps to make a base for the floor which was about 0.2 m thick. Impressions contained within a white mortar coat surviving on some areas of its surface indicated the former presence of tessellated flooring. Beyond the southern site boundary a trench dug by the contractors to underpin an adjacent wall revealed a 0.7 m long section. This showed a second floor of almost identical construction, i.e. *opus signinum* over a gravel and mortar base about 0.2 m thick sitting on a loose sandy mortar layer directly sealing the first floor. Some evidence of a second floor surface was retained to the west of F107; this also bore impressions

of *tesserae*. In the northern area of the room, a small pit (F20) contained a small quantity of pottery of similar date to that of the make-up into which it was cut and thus may possibly have been contemporary with the construction of the building.

In the southern half of the room, set approximately 1.0 m beneath floor levels and central along its north-south axis, was a substantial feature (F97/F105/F107) which was probably a large drain. It was poorly preserved, its superstructure having been robbed in Period 3 to foundation level. The foundation was of mortar and septaria. It was about 0.3 m thick and

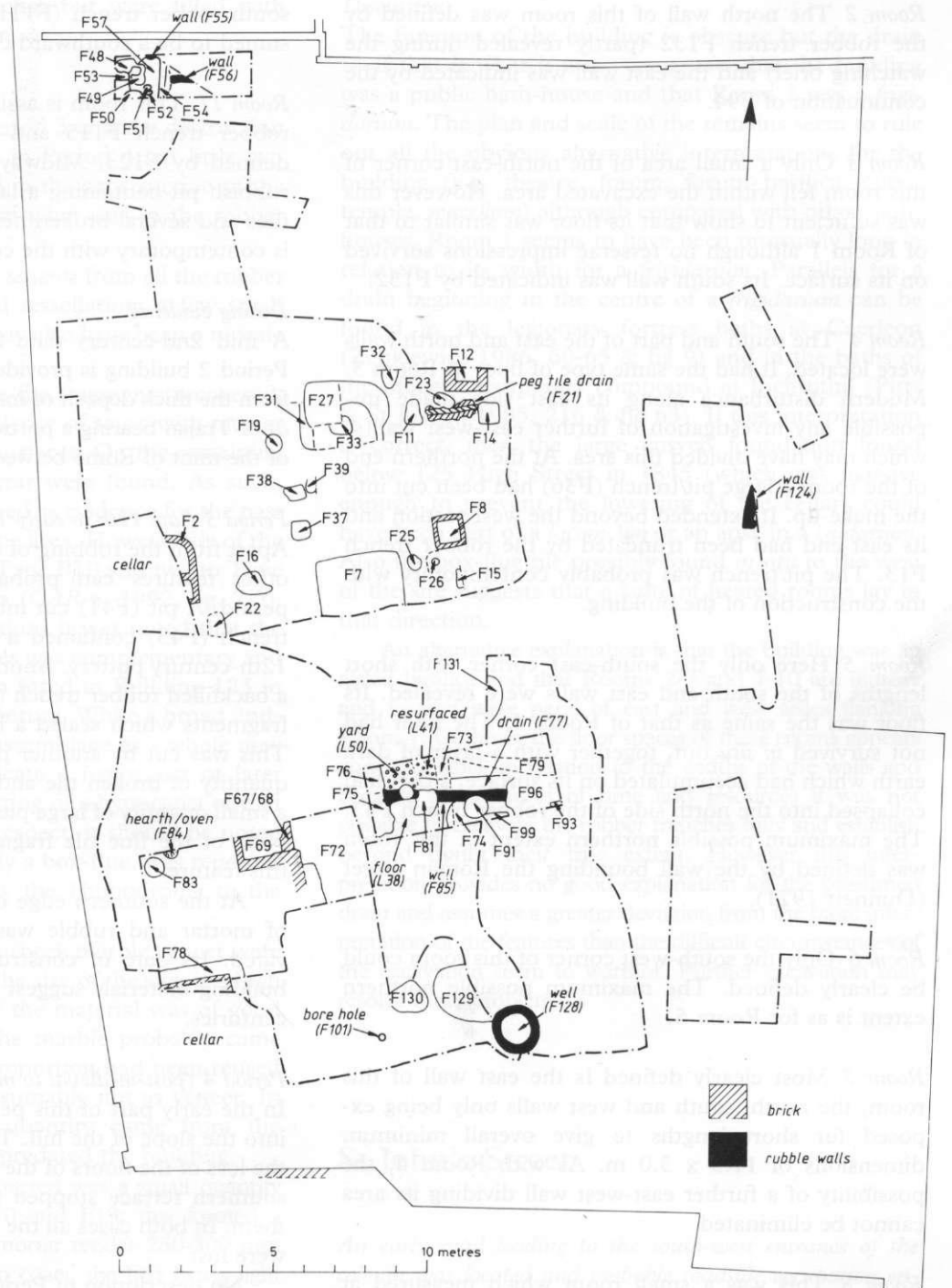


Fig. 6 East Stockwell Street: Period 4.

1.8 m wide and retained on its surface impressions of neatly laid whole *lydion* tiles (approximately 460 mm x 280 mm) in a consistent pattern of four laid end to end across its width (Plate 3). In places fragments of some of the tiles survived *in situ*. Traces of mortar around their edges indicated that the tile courses had been bonded together with *opus signinum*. The robber back-fill over this feature was of a substantially different nature to that of the main robber trenches because it contained large quantities of *opus signinum* (many pieces encasing fragments of tile). This material derived not only from the drain itself but also presum-

ably from the part of the floor which sealed it. The drain sloped downwards from north to south at a gradient of approximately 1:80. No trace of the drain was found further to the north so that therefore it must have begun in the central area of the room.

The feature is seen as a drain rather than a foundation for two reasons. It was not bedded on natural sand but on the lower levels of the make-up thus indicating that it was not intended to be load-bearing. Moreover tile courses and *opus signinum* are not usually found in foundations, at least not in Colchester, but are a characteristic of drains.

Room 2 The north wall of this room was defined by the robber trench F132 (partly revealed during the watching brief) and the east wall was indicated by the continuation of F94.

Room 3 Only a small area of the north-east corner of this room fell within the excavated area. However this was sufficient to show that its floor was similar to that of Room 1 although no tesserae impressions survived on its surface. Its south wall was indicated by F132.

Room 4 The south and part of the east and north walls were located. It had the same type of floor as Room 3. Modern disturbance along its east side made impossible any investigation of further east-west wall(s) which may have divided this area. At the northern end of the room a large pit/trench (F36) had been cut into the make-up. It extended beyond the west section and its east end had been truncated by the robber trench F13. The pit/trench was probably contemporary with the construction of the building.

Room 5 Here only the south-east corner with short lengths of the south and east walls were revealed. Its floor was the same as that of Room 3. The floor had not survived *in situ* but, together with a layer of dark earth which had accumulated on its surface, a part had collapsed into the north side of the robber trench F43. The maximum possible northern extent of this room was defined by the wall bounding the Roman street (Dunnett 1971).

Room 6 Only the south-west corner of this room could be clearly defined. The maximum possible northern extent is as for Room 5.

Room 7 Most clearly defined is the east wall of this room, the north, south and west walls only being exposed for short lengths to give overall minimum dimensions of 11.5 x 3.0 m. As with Room 4, the possibility of a further east-west wall dividing its area cannot be eliminated.

Room 8 This was a small room which measured at least 3.0 x 2.3 m. The east and west walls were clearly defined except for the south-western corner. The northern wall was located only at its east and west ends, the south only at its east end.

Room 9 Short lengths of robber trench at the south-western corner of this room fixed its south and west walls. Its north wall was the south wall of Room 8 whilst the eastern wall, though poorly defined, could be confidently located to give overall minimum dimensions for the room of 3.0 x 3.1 m.

Room 10 Its north wall was the south wall of Room 9 and its west wall from the continuation of the north-

south robber trench (F111/F127). Its east wall is assumed to be a southward continuation of F115.

Room 11 This room is assigned to the area east of the robber trench F115 and F121. Its north side was defined by F123. Midway along its west wall was a rubbish pit containing a large number of broken roof tiles and several broken nearly-complete pots. The pit is contemporary with the construction of the building.

Dating evidence

A mid 2nd-century date for the construction of the Period 2 building is provided by the pottery and a coin from the thick deposit of make-up. The coin was a worn *as* of Trajan bearing a portrait which resembles the style of the mint of Rome between A.D. 104 and 111.

Period 3 (late 12th to early 13th century; Fig. 3)

Apart from the robbing of the Period 2 building, three other features can probably be attributed to this period. A pit (F41) cut into the backfill of the robber trench (F43) contained a small quantity of 11th- to 12th-century pottery. Another pit (F24), again cut into a backfilled robber trench (F13), contained several tile fragments which sealed a layer of burning at its base. This was cut by another pit (F11) containing a large quantity of broken tile and small stones together with a small quantity of large pieces of 13th-century pottery. Nine of the flue tile fragments recovered came from this feature.

At the southern edge of the site, a well with sides of mortar and rubble was discovered but not excavated. Its date of construction is uncertain but the building materials suggest between the 11th and 15th centuries.

Period 4 (post-medieval to modern; Fig. 6)

In the early part of this period, two terraces were dug into the slope of the hill. The northern one resulted in the loss of the floors of the Period 2 building whilst the southern terrace stopped more or less on the top of them. In both cases all the deposits overlying the floors were lost.

No description of Period 4 is given here except for the most important of the early features. Several sleeper walls constructed from reused Roman material and peg-tile were revealed. One of these (F85) formed the north wall of a building which internally had a clay floor (L38). Externally a gravel yard (L50) was later resurfaced (L41) and a drainage gully (F77) provided. A short length of peg-tile drain (F21) was uncovered in the northern area and a hearth or oven base formed of peg-tile set on edge (F84) in the southern.

A series of irregularities (F95 & F112-14) along the inner of edges of the robber trenches F13/F94 and F111 looked to be integral parts of them and to reflect projections of some kind into Room 1. However a more likely explanation is that they were pits which

post-dated the robber trenches but were filled with very similar material as them.

Building materials

The extensive robbing of Period 3 and the destruction of the floor and later levels in Period 4 left little evidence for the materials used in the construction of the Period 2 building apart from what was in the robber trenches.

Substantial quantities of *tesserae* from all the robber trenches indicated plain red tessellation; a few small tesserae suggest that there may also have been a mosaic floor.

Of the fourteen box-flue tile fragments recovered, eight showed conclusive evidence of reuse with mortar covering breaks or internal surfaces. On the remaining fragments no traces of mortar were found. As such, this assemblage cannot be used as evidence for the past existence of a hypocaust in the area. However six of the fragments are assignable to Type B10 and two to Type B7 based on keying patterns (*CAR* 6, 1992, fig. 7.5). At the Culver Street excavations it was noted that the distribution of these two types was complementary and that the Type B10 had been fitted in Building 123 in the second half of the 2nd century. While a broad 2nd- to 3rd-century date for the assemblage as a whole may be preferred, this may indicate a hypocaust of later 2nd-century date or the refitting of a hypocaust of that date in the vicinity. In this respect, it should be noted that a hollow tile, presumably a box-flue, was reported built into foundations below the Hippodrome to the west (Fig. 2; Hull 1958).

Twenty-four pieces of Purbeck marble veneer were recovered which, in view of the size of the site, is a high number. Moreover much of the material was of good quality. However little of the marble probably came from the building. A high proportion had been reused as building material but presumably not as veneer. In addition half of the total quantity came from the Period 2 make-up and thus predated the building.

The only wall-plaster recovered was a small quantity from the robber trenches F10 and F13; this formed a readily identifiable group. A mortar render 250-300 mm thick had been applied in two coats, the first being light brown in colour and the second a reddish pink. This was coated with a thick white limewash on the surface of which were brush marks. The reddish colour of the second layer of rendering was probably the result of the use of an iron-rich sand rather than localised burning of the wall.

Four pieces of worked stone came from Period 4 levels. Three pieces can be confidently grouped together as architectural fragments of 14th-century date. The fourth is probably Oxford limestone and is a medium-sized block with evidence of possible 12th-century tooling on one face.

Several fragments of a large ornamental louver and parts of two glazed-crested ridge tiles were also recovered from Period 4 levels.

Discussion

The function of the building is obscure but the drain — if that is what it was — suggests that the building was a public bath-house and that Room 1 was a *frigidarium*. The plan and scale of the remains seem to rule out all the obvious alternative interpretations for the building (e.g. theatre, forum, forum basilica, curia, temple, *macellum*) although compared with other bath-houses, Room 1 seems to have been unusually long in relation to its width for a *frigidarium*. Parallels for a drain beginning in the centre of a *frigidarium* can be found in the legionary fortress baths at Caerleon (Zenkiewicz 1986, 60-65 & fig 9) and in the baths of the officers' temporary compound at Inchtuthil (Pitts & St Joseph 1985, 216 & fig 63). If this interpretation is correct, then the large curved foundation found below 125 High Street in 1845 (which was massive enough to prevent the lowering of the cellar) could have been part of a *laconicum* or an apse in a *caldarium*. Also the box-flue tile possibly found *in situ* to the west of the site suggests that a suite of heated rooms lay in that direction.

An alternative explanation is that the building was an aisled basilica and that Rooms 2-3 and 7-10 are illusory and instead were parts of east and west aisles flanking Room 1. Certainly the floor spaces of these rooms appears curiously small in relation to the widths of the walls and because of pressures of time and resources it was not possible to excavate the robber trenches fully and establish beyond doubt their true extent. However this interpretation provides no good explanation for the presumed drain and assumes a greater deviation from the basic interpretation of the features than the difficult circumstances of the excavation seem to warrant. Further excavation may resolve these problems.

St John's Street

An early road leading to the south-west entrance of the colonia was located and probable roadside occupation encountered. In the late 1st to early 2nd century, this road went out of use and a large quantity of make-up was deposited over the area. This formed a construction platform on the slope for a public building the north wall of which was located. This building was demolished and its foundations robbed in the later Roman period. No late Roman or post-Roman levels survived on the site.

Introduction

Rescue excavations were carried out for two weeks in April 1990 in advance of redevelopment of 2 St John's Street. The site is extra-mural and lies to the south of Head Gate, just beyond the later town ditch (Fig. 1).

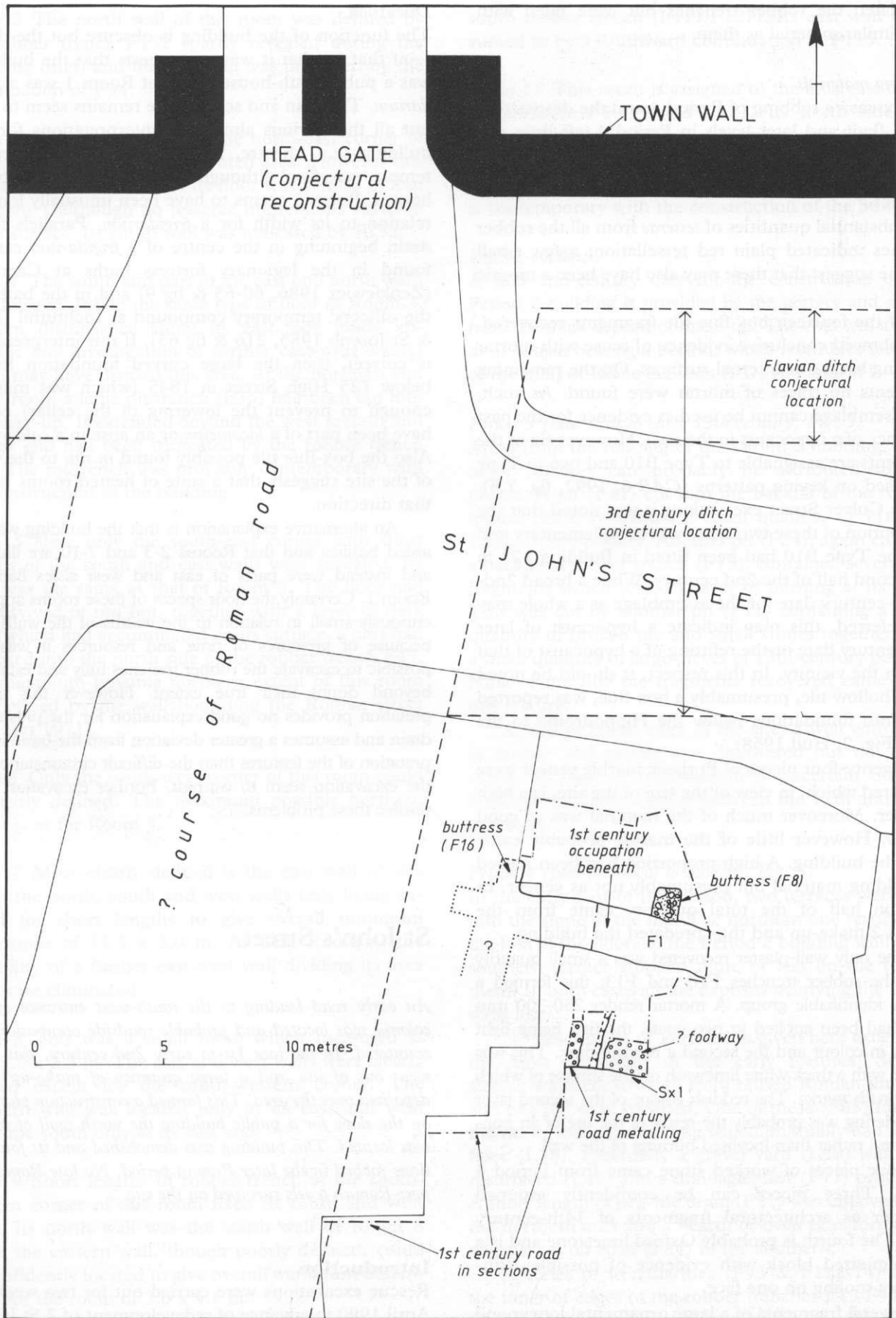


Fig. 7 St John's Street: site plan and conjectural reconstruction of the area south of Head Gate.

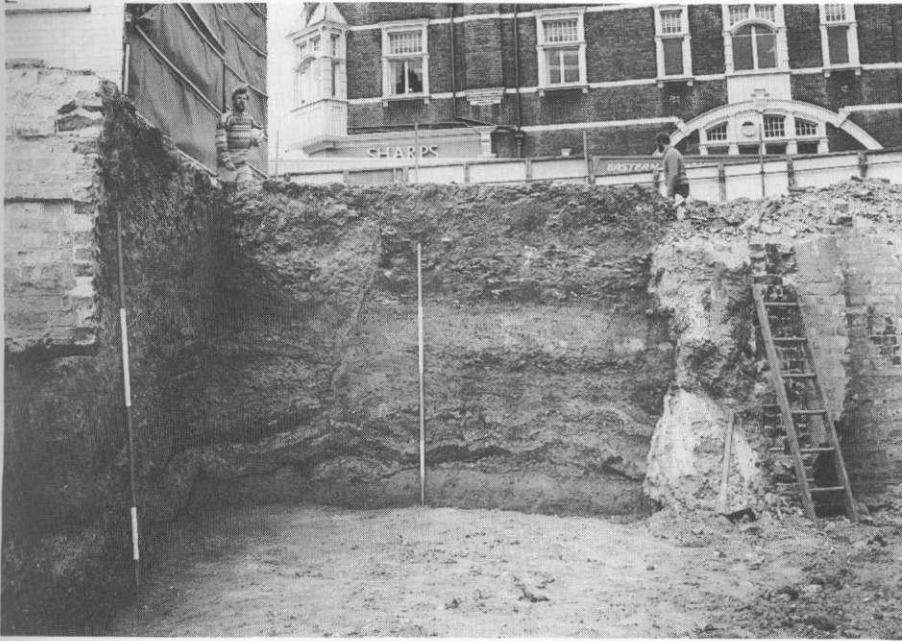


Plate 4 St John's Street:
main section
viewed from the
south. Scale 2 m
long.

Site phasing

The remains on the site are interpreted in terms of the following two periods.

Period 1 mid 1st to late 1st/early 2nd century

Period 2 late 1st/early 2nd to mid 3rd century+

Period 1 (mid 1st to late 1st/early 2nd century; Figs 7-8; Plate 4)

The natural sand was overlain to a depth of approximately 0.5 m by a series of mixed deposits of gravel and clay lenses with decayed organic material and silts. This was seen only in section and not properly understood but probably represents early dumping on the

site. These deposits were sealed by a road, the eastern edge of which was located at the south end of the excavated area. The road led from the south-west gate of the *colonia*. Its construction must post-date *c.* 50 since it must pass over the backfilled fortress ditch. (There was no gate in this position in the military period.) In section, the road appeared as a 0.8 m deep accumulation of layers of gravel and silts in which were discernible at least two probable phases of resurfacing.

The road had to climb the north side of a steep valley as it approached the *colonia* from the south. Exposed sections across the site indicated that the gradient was at its greatest at the southern end of the site where it reached



Plate 5 St John's Street:
Period 2 robber
trench (F1) and
unrobbed
buttress (F8).
Viewed from
the east. Scales
2 m and 1 m
long.

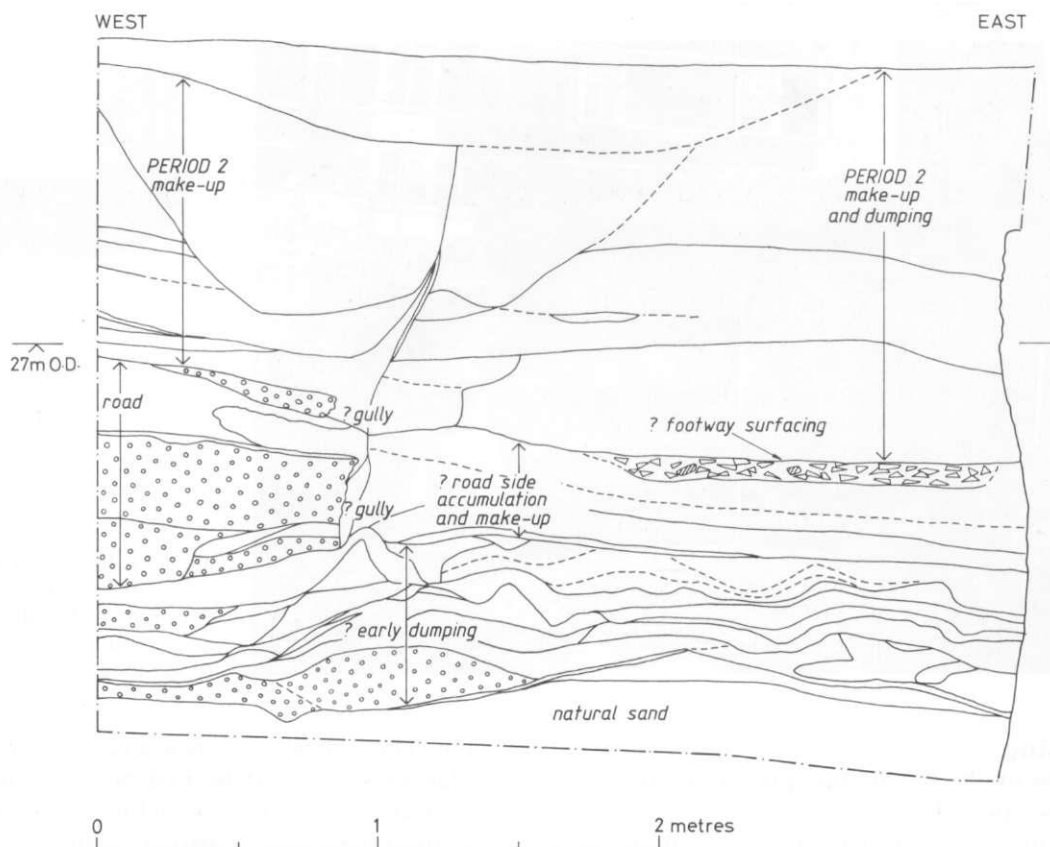


Fig. 8 St John's Street: section.

between 1:4 and 1:5. The edge of the road was exposed only for a short distance so that it is not possible to predict its course accurately. Contractor's foundations trenches excavated into the natural sand at the west end of F1 and along the entire northern boundary of the site revealed no evidence of the 1st-century road.

To the east of the road was an accumulation of silts and other deposits overlying which was a layer of a hard-packed septaria chips with some tile fragments. The layer was probably contemporary with the second surfacing of the road and may represent a footway. There was no sign of a ditch between the ?footway and the road. None may have been needed because of the slope although there were indications that small water-worn gullies may have existed at the edges of the road. Above the road and footway, thin silt layers had accumulated which were later sealed by dump of Period 2. The latter also sealed traces of probable roadside occupation beneath the base of the robber trench F1. The occupation consisted of a ?floor surface of sandy clay about 20 mm thick with sparse charcoal flecks. The floor overlay make-up of charcoal and burnt daub about 50 mm thick.

Period 2 (late 1st/early 2nd to mid 3rd century+; Figs 7-8; Plates 4-5)

In the late 1st to early 2nd century, a large quantity of mixed make-up was deposited over much of the

western part of the site. The nature of this material suggests that it represented a series of deposits rather than one single episode. Sandy silts and organic material overlain by domestic refuse sealed the footway and the occupation to the north whilst sandy silts and sand with indications of decayed turf sealed the road to the south and west. These deposits were then sealed by further domestic refuse. When levelled, this material formed a platform for a substantial building. The north wall of this building was located as a 1.9 m wide robber trench (F1) cut into the surviving dump to a depth of about 1.0 m (Plate 5). The robbed foundation clearly had not been bedded on the natural sand. The wall extended into both west and east sections of the excavated area and had a substantial buttress (F8) on its north side. The buttress, 1.1 m long, 0.8 m wide and 0.8 m deep, was unrobbed and made up of large septaria blocks embedded in mortar. The edge was found of what appeared to have been a robbed-out second buttress (F16) 5.0 m to the west of the first one. At the east edge of the excavation, the base of the robber trench (F1) sloped quickly up to reduce to depth to 0.8 m. No other walls of this building or any associated floor levels were located on the site. The robber trench contained only Roman pottery, the dates of which indicate that the building was demolished in the late 3rd or 4th centuries.

Human remains (Plate 6)

Contained within the Period 2 dumping was the frontal portion of an adult human cranium which exhibited an ante-mortem depressed fracture with no signs of healing (Plate 6). This trauma was almost identical to one noted on a cranium from the legionary ditch at Balkerne Lane (*CAR 3*, 97 & fig 86) and suggests that, as at the Balkerne Gate, the heads of people who were executed were displayed or discarded in this area. The only difference is that the context is about 50 years later.

Parts of twelve human bones from at least two adults were recovered from the backfill of the robber trench F1. Since the backfill of the trench is Roman in date, the bones presumably must have derived from disturbed Roman inhumations nearby and indeed remains of this kind have been reported as having been found in the vicinity of Head Gate in the past (Hull 1958, 293). During underpinning work in the area of F16 and its intersection with F1, workmen recovered three more human skulls and a human femur from the upper robber backfill. None of the skulls possessed a lower jaw and one had a white plaster-like deposit adhering to it. It is probable that these derived from nearby disturbed Roman remains of either inhumations or executed individuals.

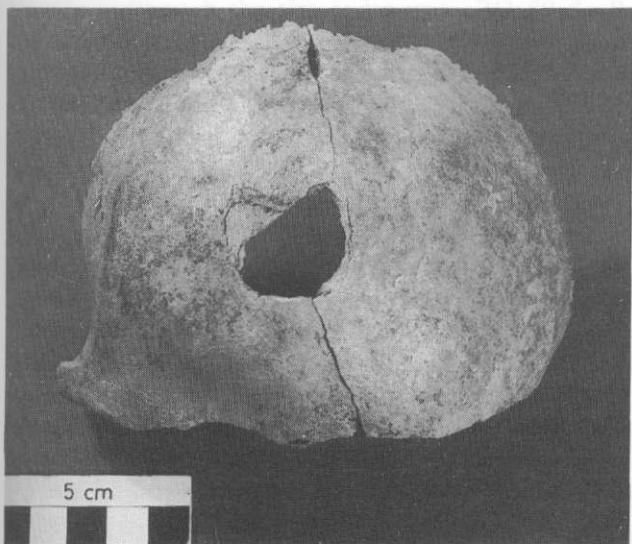


Plate 6 St John's Street: frontal portion of cranium from Period 2 deposits exhibiting a depressed fracture. Scale 5 cm.

Discussion

The floor surface beneath F1 would seem to represent early colonial extra-mural roadside occupation. A post-Boudican origin for the occupation is suggested by the fact that this surface sealed make-up of burnt red daub and charcoal and that there appears to have been time for only one surface to have existed without further build-up before the alterations of Period 2.

It is clear that there was substantial change in Period 2 with in effect the burying of the road and the associated

roadside occupation levels under 1.0-1.5 m of dumped material. The presence of quantities of domestic refuse in this material points to the area having been used as a convenient rubbish tip for a period prior to the construction of the Period 2 building. The sequence of this dumping is reminiscent of that beneath the Romano-Celtic temple (Building 52) at the Balkerne Lane site (*CAR 3*, 123). The date of the deposits and the way in which the road was covered over suggests official action of some sort which possibly was associated with major alterations to the town's defences.

Although only one wall was located of the building erected on the dumped material, the position of the buttresses indicates that this was the north wall. The nature of the building is uncertain but its position in relation to the gate and the presence of buttresses suggest that it may have been a granary, a mausoleum or a temple. The last possibility is perhaps the most probable in view of the two temples at Balkerne Lane which occupied equivalent positions to the building at St John's Street in relation to the town defences (*CAR 3*, 111-15).

The building was clearly not aligned with the town wall and therefore presumably reflects the line of the road to its west. It is uncertain if this road was a new or pre-existing road or if it was the Period 1 road retained in Period 2 but of reduced width (the eastern part being buried under the dump).

This date for the demolition of the building (ie mid 3rd to 4th centuries) is in line with evidence noted elsewhere for a decline in the extra-mural built-up areas of the town (*CAR 3*, 16-19).

Finds: East Stockwell Street and St John's Street

The resources available did not allow the preparation of detailed small finds and pottery reports. However there is nothing in this material which seems to be helpful in terms of interpreting the function of the associated structures; the principle value of the collection as a whole derives from the dates which the material provides for individual contexts. However the Roman pottery from the Period 2 make-up and the contemporary pit F109 at East Stockwell Street form two small 2nd-century but potentially interesting groups which probably merit further study in their own right. Similarly, the material from the Period 2 domestic dumping at St John's Street (of late 1st- to early 2nd-century date) is also worthy of detailed examination in view of the substantial size of the group and the low level of residual material in it. The finds and archives of both sites are in the Colchester and Essex Museum.

Acknowledgements

The Colchester Archaeological Trust warmly thanks Melville Properties Ltd (East Stockwell Street) and

Frincon Holdings (St John's Street) for granting permission and providing funding for these excavations. Special mention must be given to Donald Shimmin who directed the first phase of the excavation (East StOckwell Street) and to Philip Crummy for his contributions and guidance. We would also like to thank the following for providing specialist contributions and for allowing them to be incorporated in the text: Stephanie Bellows (bone), Ernest Black (keyed tile), John Cotter (post-Roman pottery), Nina Crummy (small finds and tile), John Davis (coins), Chris Going (Roman pottery) and Andrew Harris (carved stone). Also thanks to Paul Sealey for his help and assistance, Terry Cook for redrawing the illustrations to publication standard and Alison Colchester for her photographic work. We also thank the digging team especially Nigel Rayner, Dennis Tripp and Mark Windred.

Authors: Stephen Benfield and Simon Garrod, Colchester Archaeological Trust, 12 Lexden Road, Colchester.

Bibliography

Abbreviations

- CAR 3 P. Crummy, *Colchester Archaeological Report 3, Excavations at Lion Walk, Balkeme Lane and Middleborough, Colchester, Essex* (1984).
- CAR 6 P. Crummy, *Colchester Archaeological Report 6, Excavations at Culver Street, the Gilbert School, and other sites in Colchester 1971-85* (1992).

References

- Dunnett, B.R.K., 1971 'Excavations in Colchester, 1964-68', in *Trans. Essex Archaeol. Soc.*, 3, 3rd series.
- Hull, M. R., 1958 *Roman Colchester*.
- Pitts, Lynn F. & St Joseph, J.K., 1985 *Inchtuthil, the Roman legionary fortress*.
- Zienkiewicz, J. David, 1986 *The legionary fortress baths at Caerleon, 1, The Buildings*.

The Society is very grateful to Colchester Borough Council for a generous grant towards the cost of publishing this article.