An archaeological excavation and watching brief at 22-24 High Street, Colchester, Essex

April 2000

commissioned by CgMs Consulting on behalf of Chartwell Land

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CAT Report 101

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1 Summary

The site of 22-24 High Street lies centrally within the walled Roman town of Colchester and in the eastern part of the early Roman fortress. A medieval coin hoard was discovered on this site in 1969, and another had been found in 1902 on the adjacent site (25 High Street, now the National Westminster Bank).

A small-scale excavation and watching brief during rebuilding of this shop unit (formerly John Menzies' newsagents) revealed the following archaeological sequence. Later 1st-century pitting was followed by several phases of masonry building spanning the 2nd and 3rd centuries. These are Buildings 194 and 195 in the Colchester buildings series. A series of pits was cut in the 3rd to 4th centuries. Although no Saxon structures were seen, residual Ipswich/Thetford ware indicates some activity here in perhaps the 9th century. The masonry walls were robbed in the medieval period, and in the 15th or 16th century a structure with clay floors and a rubble wall was erected (Colchester Building 196). This was cut by a 17th-century brick structure of unknown use. There were many finds of Roman and later pottery, brick and bone, but the most interesting find was an empty lead canister of the type which might have contained a coin hoard. A single 13th-century coin was also found, leading to speculation that a medieval coin hoard has been removed from this site at some time in the past.

2 Introduction

2.1 This is the archive report on an archaeological excavation and watching brief carried out during the redevelopment of 22-24 High Street, Colchester, Essex, formerly John Menzies' newsagents[1] and soon to be opened as a Superdrug store. The archaeological work was commissioned by CgMs Consulting on behalf of Chartwell Land. The site is centred at TL 9445 2517 (Fig 1).

2.2 Fieldwork was carried out by Colchester Archaeological Trust (CAT) between the 4th and 26th April 2000, and post-excavation work took place after that date and up to 5th January 2001. All work was done in accordance with a written scheme of investigation (WSI) brief written by CgMs Consulting.

[1] before Menzies' newsagents, it was Martins' newsagents, and before that Boots the Chemist

2.3 The current development proposal is the subject of Colchester Borough Council planning permission (COL/99/1527) which includes a condition requiring an archaeological investigation.

2.4 This report mirrors standards and practices contained in Colchester Borough Council's *Guidelines for the standards and practice of archaeological fieldwork in the Borough of Colchester.*

3 Archaeological background

3.1 General

There has been interest in Colchester's archaeological remains for centuries, ranging from early antiquarian speculation through to modern large-scale archaeological excavation [2]. It would be inappropriate to reiterate previously published information here, and so a few comments will be offered concerning previous discoveries in the immediate area of the site (particularly at the Culver Street site, 150m to the south-west), which might be reflected in the remains encountered on the current site.

3.2 Previous discoveries on or close to this site - the 1902 and 1969 hoards

Colchester has produced two medieval coin hoards from the same area of the High Street; one was discovered in 1969 on the same site as the current excavation (during redevelopment work for Boots the Chemist), and one in 1902 on the adjacent site of 25 High Street (now the National Westminster Bank). Both the 1902 and 1969 hoards had been deposited in lead containers like the 2000 discovery.

In 1902 a workman on site at 25 High Street (the then recently demolished London and County Bank) put his pick into something soft and metallic. On pulling out the pick, he was astonished to see a shower of bright silver coins running 'like peas' out of the hole. He had hit a lead container full of coins. Despite his fellow workmen scrabbling for and pocketing many of the coins, the foreman very properly collected them all together and handed them to the bank (the site owners). The hoard was never counted, but is estimated to have contained about 11,000-12,000 silver short cross pennies. For a few days, silver pennies were reputedly traded around the town. An inquest at the town hall decided that the hoard was treasure trove and belonged to the Crown. A reward for the finders was discussed, but it is not clear whether it was paid. Much of the hoard ended up in the British Museum, but many of the coins were dispersed to various museums around the country. The findspot is given by the Essex County Standard (12 July 1902) as 'about 5 feet 6 in(ches) from the surface under the garden at the back of what was formerly the dining-room of the bank residence'.

[2] For which, see Crummy 1981, 1983, 1992, 1993, 1997

Figure 2a shows the likely position of the hoard in the garden of the bank, south of a bay window which may be the dining room referred to in the press report (for reference, the 1969 hoard and 2000 canister positions are shown too).

The 1969 hoard was uncovered by two workmen hand-digging the pit for the elevator mechanism, in the north-east corner of the plot. Since the shop was to be built from ground level only and access was very restricted, archaeological excavation was not possible. Despite having no official or legal right of entry to the site, Miss Dunnett (now Mrs Niblett) of the Colchester Excavation Committee established good relations with the site owners (Boots) and the builders (Henry Everett and Sons) and was able to visit the site and to note various Roman levels in the stanchion holes (Clarke, forthcoming). In retrospect, this 1969 rebuilding, far from being 'from ground level only' was actually enormously destructive of the archaeological remains on the site, and it is a great shame that archaeological excavation was not allowed at this time. The hoard itself consisted of 14,065 silver coins of the time of Henry III and about 20 forgeries buried in a lidded lead canister. Part of this hoard had been buried in 1256, but was increased some twelve years later by the addition of a large sum of freshly minted coins. The British Museum and Colchester Museum retained part of the hoard, and the remainder was returned to the finders. The findspot of this hoard was twenty feet south of the shop front, seven feet west of the property boundary with no 25 (now the National Westminster Bank) and seven feet deep (Archibald & Cook forthcoming). In fact, the stated position of the hoard, noted down *verbatim* by Marion Archibald at the inquest, was *20 feet from the kerb*. This must be incorrect, as it locates the findspot barely inside the shop itself, and some distance away from the known position of the elevator-mechanism pit. The measurement would actually need to be 30 or preferably 40 feet from the kerb to coincide with the elevator pit. The compromise here is to assume that the measurement was 20 feet from the shop front, because this coincides with the elevator pit. The findspot of the 1969 hoard is therefore only a few metres from the location of the 2000 lead canister.

3.3 Local excavations or observations

1980

CAT project code: 11/80. Five trial trenches were dug in the rear garden of 25 High Street before the National Westminster Bank was extended south over old gardens to the Culver Street frontage. Generally the trenches were only cut to 1.4m, and into recent topsoil. One borehole indicated 2.5m of soil (and pit fills?). No surviving Roman strata were seen, though Purbeck marble and Roman and later pottery were recovered unstratified.

1982

CAT project code: 0/82b. Observation of the construction of Culver Chambers, rear of no 26 High Street (adjacent to the National Westminster Bank). Construction was on a raft, so only taking off 1m of deposits in which modern topsoil and part of a modern brick cellar were seen.

3.4 Prehistory

There are no prehistoric remains known from this site, though large-scale excavation in Colchester usually exposes a few prehistoric potsherds and/or features, for example, the nearby Culver Street Site E [3].

3.5 Early Roman period

The site at 22-24 High Street is in the eastern side of the early Roman fortress, founded *c* AD 43, the origins and development of which have been documented in considerable detail elsewhere (Hull 1958; Crummy 1984; Crummy 1992). Excavations at the Culver Precinct 150m south-west of this site recovered elements of the fortress in the form of barrack buildings with timber footings. In *c* AD 50, with the focus of military activity shifting from the south-east to the Midlands, the town became a colony (*colonia*) for retired Roman veterans.

In AD 60/61 this prospering settlement of former military and administrative buildings was destroyed when the *colonia* was sacked and burnt during the Boudican rebellion. Excavated evidence from Culver Street and elsewhere in Colchester indicates that this Boudican destruction was very extensive.

By around AD 70, streets were laid out and houses rebuilt within the new town. At first, these houses were generally of timber and clay, often with inserted mortar floors. The site lay in Insula 27 of the rebuilt town. The gravel streets defining the north and south sides of this *insula* respectively run under the High Street, and under Waterstone's Booksellers in the Culver Precinct.

3.6 Later Roman

In the 2nd or 3rd century, there was a widespread rebuilding of town-houses and other structures as timber-framed houses resting on septaria and mortar rubble footings, with tessellated floors and sometimes mosaic pavements. The remains of buildings of this period are invariably found in the town centre.

3.7 Saxon

Saxon-period remains are scarce in Colchester. Several sunken-floored buildings have been excavated, and a few sherds of Saxon pottery are found, often in residual contexts.

3.8 Medieval and later

The remains of medieval houses are commonly found on the street frontages (unless cut away by later cellars). These include dwarf plinths (originally supporting timber-framed

superstructures), clay floors, and other details such as tile-built hearths. There will often be medieval rubbish-pits dug to the rear of the houses and shops. A major feature of the medieval period is the digging of robber trenches to remove underlying Roman masonry.

Later periods are characterised by brick footings and soakaways, and large-scale pit-digging until plots eventually become completely built over.

4 Aim

The aim of the excavation was to excavate and thus 'preserve by record' the details of the extent, date, character and importance of the archaeological remains in the crane-pit and lift-shaft areas, and to record any such archaeological deposits or structures as were revealed during the watching brief.

5 The excavation and watching brief

5.1 Archaeological strategy

Colchester Archaeological Trust was commissioned by CgMs Consulting to hold a watching brief on the engineering test-pits dug on the site during January 2000. The test-pits showed that the existing building was supported by a very substantial series of concrete pads and beams dating to the time of the 1969 rebuild. The highest deposits exposed in section (down to 1m below slab level) were modern, below which archaeological strata survived. The 1969 pads and beams had clearly caused very considerable damage to the archaeological strata, which might be expected to survive only in discrete 'islands'.

Bearing in mind the survival of archaeological strata at one metre below slab, the following engineering solution was devised: to scrape down to the tops of the slabs and beams, reuse them for the new building where possible, and replace them if necessary. The depth of material to be scraped off coincided with the top metre of modern strata. The archaeological requirements following on from this were:

- to maintain a watching brief on the exposure and replacement of existing pads and on the excavation of new pad positions, and

[3] Crummy 1992, 38, fig 3.10

- to fully excavate other parts of the site where disturbance below the 1m level was unavoidable. This limited the excavation to two small areas, the lift shaft and the tower-crane pit.

This combination of excavation and watching brief is the subject of this report.

5.2 The excavation of the tower-crane pit

5.2.1 General

This was the larger of the two excavated areas, and consisted of a trench 4.3m E-W x 3.4m N-S. Much of the area within the trench had been truncated by recent pits, leaving surviving archaeological remains principally along the south and east sides of the trench. The excavated phases were as follows (sections 5.1.2-5.1.11):

5.2.2 Period 1: later 1st century AD (Fig 3)

A large pit (Feature or F50) dug into natural sand through a band of gravel (Layer or L62) survived on the southern edge of the trench. Its eastern edge had been truncated by the later masonry wall (F28). This feature is at the bottom end of the archaeological sequence, and its date and function are therefore worth some consideration. Early Roman pits in Colchester are often sand quarries which were later used as rubbish-pits. There was some debris in this feature (samian, amphora, coarse wares, glass) in support of the rubbish-pit interpretation. The glass fragment is from a Hofheim cup - the commonest Claudio-Neronian glass-cup type in Colchester, which had gone out of use by the mid-Flavian period. The samian ware is a burnt Dragendorff form 29 dated to *c* AD 80. The coarse wares are probably 1st century. A date in the period AD 80-100 seems consistent with the ceramic dating. L61 is contemporary.

5.2.3 Period 2: early 2nd century (Fig 4)

The rubbish-pit was sealed by layer of trample L78 which incorporated a decayed wooden plank L60. This may have been a deliberate attempt to firm up the ground for a later building work. Dump layers L57, L59 and L77 were deposited, over which an east-west wall foundation F47 was built. The wall foundation was found in its robbed condition rather than as original walling. It is very likely that the wall ran to a junction with other walls at a spot truncated by later wall F28. This wall forms Building 194 in the Colchester buildings series. The dump layer L77 contained Flavian-Hadrianic samian with a normal date range ending *c* AD 140. A date for this period within the bracket AD 100-140 seems sensible.

5.2.4 Period 3: mid 2nd century AD (Fig 5)

The wall F47 was robbed out (L76) and a succession of layers was dumped over it (L54, L55, L75), supporting floor deposits L67 and L53. L100 and L103 are the trample or occupation dirt on floors L67 and L53 respectively.

Next, a new east-west wall line (F39) was constructed with a short stretch of return to the north. This wall is part of Building 195 in the Colchester buildings series. (Later wall F52/F28 consists of at least two phases, the first of which (F52) might belong to this period.) Layers L52, L102, L64? and L101? might be replacement floors of this period or dumps for the later (Period 4) floors. There is no dating evidence from any of these contexts.

5.2.5 Period 4: mid 2nd-mid 3rd century AD (Fig 6)

This period saw the replacement floor L42, an *opus signinum* floor, laid over dump layers L64-L66. The only dated find from L65-L66 is intrusive peg-tile, which is ignored for dating purposes [4]. This period is also the best fit for the rebuilding of the north-south wall (ie F52) as F28. F28 is built partially over the older wall stub F52 which appears to have been sinking into soft ground underneath (not helped by the early pit F50 on this spot). Wall F28 was also tipping over to the east. This wall is effectively a repair of an existing structure. It is therefore not given a new number, but is still part of Building 195.

There is also a period of soil-dumping on the north edge of the site (L43, L50) which fits best in this period. There were no finds from L50, and the two sherds of post-medieval red earthenware from L43 are regarded as intrusive (perhaps from adjacent pit F6) because there are convincing Roman deposits above this point. Dump L50 was cut by a pit F38 and a gully F33 (running roughly parallel to and east of wall F28). Both F33 and F38 have good ceramic dates in the late 2nd to mid 3rd centuries.

5.2.6 Period 5: mid 3rd to 4th century (Fig 6)

This period saw the cutting of deep pits F34 and F35 on the east side of the site (thus chopping away much early stratigraphy). F35 had a steep east edge, making it more like a trench than a pit. The fact that pit F35 cut right up to the edge of wall F28 must suggest that the F28 building was out of use at the time. Both cuts are convincingly dated to the mid 3rd to 4th century by Hadham and Nene Valley wares, and by a coin of the 3rd to 4th centuries. Contemporary pit F46 produced a group of barbarous radiates of the 3rd or 4th century, and pit F48 produced a large group of animal bone.

5.2.7 Period 6a: 9th-10th centuries

The discovery of residual transitional Ipswich/Thetford ware indicated some activity here at that time. However, there are no deposits or structures associated with this phase.

5.2.8 Period 6b: medieval to 11th-14th centuries

Two events are detectable here. First, a robber trench F29 and a robbed-out wall F39. This robber also took out the N-S return of F39, but not F28 which was perhaps too hard [5]. There

[4] For two reasons: (1) there are convincing Roman strata above this level, and (2) there are some very thin Roman *imbrices* from this site, fragments of which might easily be mistaken for peg-tile

[5] As an interesting example of residuality, this robber trench produced 3 medieval items (27g) and 31 Roman items (2573g) - a weight ratio of almost 1:100

was also a deep (300mm) layer of soil spread over the site at this time (L44 = L24); this may have been added to by the digging of the robber trenches. Finds from L44/L24 are Fabric 13 and Fabric 20 (date range centred on the 12th century), and include much Roman debris including a combed flue-tile which is presumably derived from a nearby hypocaust. There is also a curious feature F51 which cuts up against the wall face of F28 (see Fig 10). It cuts the late Roman pit F35; perhaps it is an abortive robber trench. Dating from the robber trenches is provided by three sherds of Fabric 13 early medieval sandy ware (11th-12th centuries). L24 may have been a rough floor, or alternatively debris upcast from the robber trench.

Secondly, after the robbing episode, a layer of topsoil L41/L40 developed over the site. This varied in depth from 200-300mm, and was probably the result of medieval cultivation on a plot rear of a property on a High Street frontage.

There was another medieval cut intruding into the Roman strata here, an unnumbered cut filled by L51 and L104.

5.2.9 Period 7: 15th-16th centuries (Fig 7)

After the accumulation or dumping of a number of other minor soils (L39, L40), a building was erected over this spot. This is evident in dirty clay floors L30, L31, L32 and L33 and a stretch of rubble walling F14. The best dating for the structure is that the wall seals and appears contemporary with clay floor L30 which contains Colchester-type ware Fabric 21a (15th-16th centuries). This is Building 196 in the Colchester buildings series.

5.2.10 Period 8: post-medieval period (16th-19th centuries) (Fig 8)

More soils were dumped (L11, L12, L15, L20), after which a brick-lined feature F18/F19 was built in cut F20. This was a sloping-based structure with a single layer of bricks as its floor (F18) and two or three surviving courses of wall to each side (F19). This has the appearance of a coal chute leading down to a cellar which has been cut away by modern pit F6. The bricks were thin (ie 'Tudor' type), 22 x 10 x 5cm, and, in comparison with dated examples from Cressing Temple, probably later 17th century in date[6]. A shallow pit F17 is contemporary. Wall F14 may still have been standing at this time

5.2.11 Period 9: modern (19th to 20th centuries)

This period included the digging of pits F5-F6, F8-F11, F13-F15. Most of these are post-medieval pits dug before the site was built over in the 19th century, and one in particular (F6) is certainly recent and must date to the 1969 rebuilding on the site.

[6] Ryan and Andrews 1993, pp 95, 98

5.3 The lift-shaft pit

5.3.1 General

This trench is split by a modern steel and brick lintel, and the deposits on either side are different.

North side

Deposits excavated in this side of the trench were very much more disturbed than those in the crane pit. There is also a potential problem with the stratification. The excavators reported that the layers all seemed very soft, as if they had all been dug up before. The strata were reasonably flat and all quite believable as a succession of robbing deposits and floor and dump layers (as one normally finds in Colchester). Ceramic dating of the upper horizons is good, with post-medieval activity over a succession of medieval layers (containing residual 9th- to 10th-century debris). The lower deposits are much less well-dated, containing only Roman pottery and brick. However, in L98, next to bottom in the sequence, is a sherd of medieval pottery (Colchester ware - Fabric 21a). At face value this must be 13th century at least, if not later. If this is a genuine find, then the entire sequence of deposits in the west half of this trench is redeposited. This is hard to believe, because there are cuts through it (particularly F61) which look genuine. I therefore propose to regard the sherd from L98 as intrusive.

South side

There is a good sequence of robber trenches and modern cuts here, and there is no suggestion of large-scale redeposition as on the north side.

5.3.2 Periods 1-5: Roman

It is not possible to split the sequence into a dated series here; there is simply not enough dating evidence. The lowest deposit was L99, a layer of large septaria pieces in a weak mortar mix. Is this a disturbed wall line? It was sealed by L98 (a mortary layer) and L97 (another septaria layer). This whole sequence has the appearance of a demolition deposit. It is sealed by a patchy and thin grey brown L96, possibly a trample or occupation layer. Above L96 is L95, a gravel in clay loam layer, and L94 a possible gravel surface. Above L95 was L94, a mortary layer, possibly a dirty floor deposit.

5.3.3 Period 6a: 9th-10th centuries

There are no structures or deposits of this period, but the discovery of a large fragment of a transitional Ipswich/Thetford ware jar in F61 indicates some activity here in the 9th century [7]. F61 is a pit which is dated by the presence of Fabric 20 to at least the 12th century (ie Period 6b below), but also contains Thetford ware Fabric 9 (10th-11th centuries), Fabric 13 (11th-12th centuries) and Fabric 10 (St Neots ware: 10th century), so there is residual evidence activity spanning the 9th to 11th centuries from this feature.

[7] I am obliged to Sue Anderson of Suffolk County Archaeology Service for examining and commenting on the pottery

5.3.4 Period 6b: 11th-14th centuries

A series of deposits were dumped over the Roman strata. These were L93, a compact creamy white mortar layer and possible floor deposit, sealed by L92 (a septaria layer). L92 contained undated grey wares and peg-tile (medieval or later). Over this sequence was L91 (a dumped sandy mortar), and another mortary layer and possible floor L90. This in turn was sealed by L89, a charcoal and dark soil mixture best interpreted as an occupation layer over the mortar floor L90. L91 is dated to the 11th-12th centuries by Fabric 13 sherds. Over L90 was another dump layer (L88) sealed by another mortary deposit (L87). L88 contained septaria chips, which are surely derived from robbed Roman material. L88 is dated by Fabric 20 sherds to the 12th or 13th century (12th century preferred). The sequence repeats with a stony mortary dump layer (L86), sealed by L85, a convincing metalled (gravel) surface. Again, Fabric 20 sherds date this sequence to the 12th or 13th century (12th century preferred).

L84, an undated sandy clay, tops the whole sequence. This was cut by a large, steep-sided pit F61. F61 contains a good assemblage of pottery including:

• Roman sherds		7	124g
• Roman brick/tile		7	3895g
• Ipswich/Thetford ware	transitional (9th century)	2	225g
• St Neots ware	(11th century)	1	23g
• Thetford ware	(10th-11th century)	2	225g
• Fabric 13	(11th-12th century)	9	90g
• Fabric 20	(12th-13th century)	6	112g

The presence of Fabric 20 makes it difficult to date the group much before the later 12th century, and it is statistically more likely to be late 13th century (the fabric is very rare before AD 1150 (Cotter 2000, fig 54, p 91)). There seems to be nothing to choose between these two extremes, but the earlier is preferred here because of the quantity of residual material, which would surely be rarer if the pit were dug in the 13th century rather than in the 12th. If this is so, then there is a greater weight of residual than contemporary pottery:

			% of weight
• contemporary or near-contemporary pottery	16 sherds	202g	25
• residual pottery	12 sherds	597g	75

The imbalance is more striking if Roman brick tile is included:

			% of weight
• contemporary or near contemporary material	16 items	202g	5
• residual material	19 items	4492g	95

The obvious question regarding F61 is whether or not it was a robber trench. Its profile was not un-robber-trench-like, but its fill was not particularly ‘robbery’, and, furthermore, it was not really in the correct position; it was distinctly too far west to align with robber trenches F57 and F58. On balance, the interpretation of ‘pit’ suits it better than ‘robber trench’.

South of the modern lintel F56, three robber trenches cut earlier soil L81. These were F57 and F58 (N-S robber trenches), and a short stretch of E-W robber trench F60. There was no stratigraphical connection between these robber trenches and F61 north of the lintel.

5.3.5 Periods 7-9: 15th-20th centuries

Later activity here involves the cutting of modern (20th-century) pits F55 and F64, probably in association with the modern concrete and brick lintel F56 which dates to the 1969 rebuilding.

5.4 The watching brief

A watching brief was maintained on building works elsewhere on site. Details are in the site archive, but the principal discoveries are listed here (with reference to appropriate figures). The earlier evaluation (January 2000) has already been reported on [8]. To avoid parallel sets of record numbers, the context, find and section listing initiated then has been continued in this excavation and watching brief. Thus, sections 1-6 on Figure 2 were recorded in January 2000, and sections 7-14 in April 2000.

5.4.1 The January 2000 observations [9]

Access and lighting conditions were difficult, but some sections were recorded during engineering test-pitting. The section drawings are not repeated, but a brief summary is offered here:

- Significant archaeological horizons were observed at 29.6m above Ordnance Datum slightly north of centre of the premises. This level coincided with 1.00m below the top of the old shop-floor slab. The bottom of the archaeological horizon is marked by natural sand at 28.60m AOD.
- Of the four test-pits, only three were inspected (Test-pit or TP1, TP2, TP4). TP3 was infilled before it could be seen.
- TP2 (Fig 2, sections 4, 5 here) revealed a 16th- or 17th-century brick wall, which is probably part of a cellar belonging to a previous property on this site. TP4 (Fig 2, section 6) revealed only modern deposits.
- Only TP1 was helpful in establishing the depth and thickness of surviving archaeological deposits. In the three drawn sections, a common pattern was seen (Fig 2, sections 1-3). Below the modern slab, there was a blanket of modern debris down to 29.60m AOD. In one section this contained concrete and was therefore definitely modern, in another (Sx1) it contained slate and was certainly post-medieval.
- Below this lay an archaeological horizon, approximately 1m thick (down to 28.60m AOD). The top of this horizon was cut by dark brown soil-filled features. Although no finds were recovered, it is likely that these are either medieval or later rubbish-pits.
- The material which the pits cut was generally a thick layer of brown clay. Although this could not be differentiated in Sx3, it was clear that it actually consisted of a number of distinct bands. In Sx1, the top contained much brick and tile, and is therefore probably a Roman demolition deposit, or possibly Roman material disturbed in medieval times. Below this were several distinct bands of clay, in some instances with possible burnt clay

[8] *Archaeological observations at 22-24 High Street, Colchester (formerly John Menzies'): January 2000*, CAT Report 57

surfaces. Judging by similar deposits excavated elsewhere in the town centre [10], these must be successive Roman clay floors of buildings otherwise undetected (unless F4 in Sx1 was a wall trench).

- The natural subsoil was only reached in Sx1, at 2m below modern floor (8.0m AOD).

5.4.2 The April 2000 watching brief

5.4.2.1 Section 7 and the lead canister (Figs 2, 17, 19)

This section was recorded on the south side of a pile cap dug by contractors. Since this is the potential location of the lead canister, some detail of the circumstances of discovery will be given here. The construction areas were fenced off, but site staff could easily see through the open-mesh fences and observe contractors' work without entering the fenced area. It was therefore a matter of judgement by site staff whether or not they needed to leave the fenced area to carry out a watching brief (on any other part of the site). At this time, the contractors were exposing and removing old pile caps and ground-beams, which involved the mechanical digger scraping off modern surface debris and occasionally digging down to remove the old pile caps. It was in digging down to remove a pile cap that the lead canister was exposed. When the pile cap was originally dug out, it seemed to cut entirely through modern debris, and site staff could see that it needed no immediate recording or further observation. Next, the contractors used the mechanical digger to pull out loose debris that had fallen into the pile cap and to tidy up the edges. During this process, the contractors cut into undisturbed archaeological strata on the south edge of the pile cap. This incident was seen by CAT staff. Subsequently, the contractors' man pulled what he took for an 'old paint-tin' out of the section (to tidy the section up), and threw it over the fence to CAT staff. The fall certainly deformed it, from whatever was its original condition. The contractors' man was quite certain that it was buried upside-down, and this is confirmed by CAT staff [11]. In addition, he said he saw the handle of the container, but this was never found by CAT staff despite a fingertip search of the area and a search with a metal detector. Subsequently, the section from which the canister was recovered was drawn. This is Section 7 here (Fig 19). Unfortunately, there are two cuts in this section from which the canister may have come. The first and most likely is F62, the second and less likely is F63. Simply going by the size of the canister, F62 is a much stronger candidate. The question of which is the correct one is academic, since neither was properly excavated, and neither produced any convincing dating evidence (despite the section face being cut back to look for dating evidence). Roman pottery (grey ware) from F62 simply proves it is Roman or later. The whole area of the section was scanned with a metal detector, with the result that a single medieval coin was recovered from F62 (see below section 6.3).

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[9] *Archaeological observations at 22-24 High Street, Colchester (formerly John Menzies'): January 2000*, CAT Report 57

[10] eg Crummy 1992 *passim* and at the Colchester and North-East Essex Co-operative Society's Stores in 1998 (Brooks 1999)

[11] Nigel Rayner

5.4.2.2 Section 8 (Figs 2, 18)

300mm of crushed concrete debris seals an 800mm-deep band of dark grey brown sandy loam (medieval topsoil?) cut by a robber trench which is also 800mm deep. The robber trench cuts natural sand at 2.5m below site level.

5.4.2.3 Section 9 (Figs 2, 19)

300mm of crushed concrete seals 600mm of dark grey sandy loam (post-medieval-modern topsoil?), which seals a large (post-medieval?) pit. Cutting natural. Finds 116 (small find or SF 24) was recovered from the pit. Nina Crummy does not comment on this piece of iron in her report (see below), so it must be unimportant.

5.4.2.4 Section 10 (Figs 2, 18)

300mm of crushed concrete over a horizon of mid brown sandy loam cut by two features. These were a pit 1m deep on the east side and a robber trench 800mm deep on the west side.

5.4.2.5 Section 11 (Fig 2 for location)

300mm of crushed concrete seals a burnt clay loam horizon cut by a small pit. The pit also cuts the underlying yellow-brown clay horizon, which seals natural sand at 1100mm below site level.

5.4.2.6 Section 12 (Fig 2 for location)

Under the modern (1969) brick and steel lintel F44, an undated pit F43 cuts a succession of (almost certainly Roman) deposits: L68, over L69, over L70 mortar, over L71, over L72/L73 burnt horizon (Boudican?), over L74.

5.4.2.7 Section 13 (Fig 2 for location)

Under the modern concrete lintel, 1m of archaeological deposits were recorded: between 600mm and 1m of grey brown silty clay with oyster-shells, over a brown sandy lump, and cut by two cuts filled with orange sand and gravel which are possibly recent in origin.

5.4.2.8 Section 14 (Fig 2 for location)

A cut associated with a concrete lintel F30 and filled with orange sand L46 cut an earlier ?pit F31 filled with grey silty clay L47, which in turn cut a further brown clay deposit L48. No finds.

5.4.2.9 Other discoveries

A number of walls were seen and recorded where the site level was scraped down deep enough to expose them (Fig 2, **A**, **B**, **C**). None of them were dated, but their width is more typical of medieval than of Roman walls. There were some other undated layers or deposits (L33-L38) recorded around walls **A** (F23-F24). Walls **C** (F36-F37) are distinctly out of the normal alignment.

A group of finds was recorded from the west section of the lead-canister pile cap (finds **D**). These were finds numbers 98 (Fe blade fragments), 99 (Cua object), 100 (samian pottery and tile), and 105 (Purbeck marble fragment).

6 Finds

6.1 General

After assessment, the following groups of finds were selected for full reports:

- small finds and coins
- Roman and later pottery
- Roman glass
- faunal remains

Others have simple table listings (below) or are listed in the archive.

6.2 The Roman coins *by Nina Crummy*

The coins are very poorly preserved. SF 1, 9 have expanded with corrosion and no surface features are visible, while SF 7 and 12 are clearly very worn as well as corroded. All four of these coins are most likely to be 3rd rather than 4th century, as 4th-century coins from Colchester are in general well-preserved. The barbarous radiates SF 8 and 11 are in only slightly better condition, but no details of the obverse and reverse of either can be distinguished. SF 10 is the only reasonably well-preserved coin.

The recovery of six coins from one feature suggests that they may have formed, or been part of, a small hoard, probably all barbarous radiates of the late 3rd century. The absence of visible features, however, does not allow this hypothesis to be confirmed.

Small Find no	Context nos	Identification	Date
1	(46) F34	illegible	3rd to 4th century
7	(78) F46	illegible	3rd to 4th century
8	(77) F46	barbarous radiate, otherwise illegible	270-84
9	(76) F46	illegible	3rd to 4th century
10	(75) F46	barbarous radiate, obverse Claudius II, reverse ?altar	270-84
11	(74) F46	barbarous radiate, otherwise illegible	270-84
12	(68) F46	illegible	3rd century

6.3 The medieval coin *by Marion Archibald*

The coin (SF 19, (94) F62) is a silver penny of Henry III of the Long Cross type, class Ib, mint of London, as follows:

Obverse: hENRICVSREX·AN
Reverse: LIE TER CI´LON
Weight: 1.405 g
Die axis: approximately 350°
References: *EHC* **1,** no 984; *EMCH* **1**, Colchester hoard no 611 (in the British Museum)

Class I as a whole was issued in 1247-8. The reverse has the earlier form LON rather than the later LVN which was standard from class II onwards. As this coin is not among the latest of class Ib and some class II provincial mints opened in February 1248, this coin was probably produced in 1247. Coins of this class could have remained in circulation until the Long Cross was replaced by the Sterling issue after 1279 and was thereafter quickly re-coined into

the new type. Coins of class I could thus, theoretically, have been deposited at any time until *c* 1280, but they became a progressively smaller proportion of the circulating medium as natural wastage took its toll and the huge issues in classes III and V were added to the coin-stock, thus reducing the statistical likelihood of a coin lost from circulation being of the earliest class. Coins of class I represented only 0.6 per cent of over 11,000 Long Cross coins in the first part of Colchester Hoard 2 (found in 1969), which closed in 1256. This hoard was, however, a group of carefully selected coins which probably slightly under-represented the earliest class, so the 2.3 per cent of class I in the much smaller, but more typical, currency hoard of 44 coins from Welwyn Garden City, Hertfordshire, buried in the later 1250s, is likely to be more representative of their presence in everyday circulation (*EMCH* **1**). There were no coins of class I at all among the 102 coins in the Greywell, Hampshire, hoard, buried towards the end of the Long Cross issue in the late 1270s (*ibid*). Wear on an individual coin is a rather uncertain guide to duration of circulation as it may not be typical, but this piece shows a little wear. All these points considered, it is likely that the present coin was deposited in the later 1250s, although some later date before the terminus of 1280 cannot be ruled out.

Plate 2 The medieval coin.

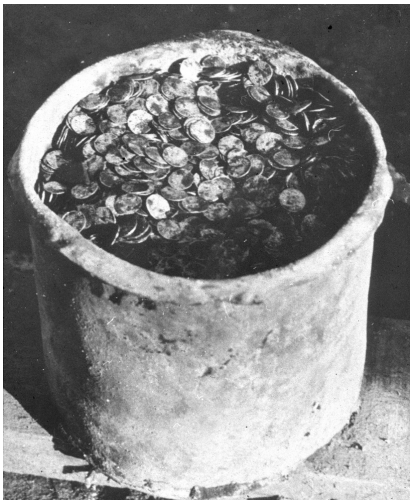

Plate 3 The 1969 hoard.

While the possibility cannot be entirely dismissed, it is unlikely that it was a loss from Colchester Hoard 2 at the time of its discovery in 1969. The thick, dark, surface colouration is in marked contrast to the unpatinated appearance of coins in the hoard. A coin lost from the hoard in 1969 would have had 30 years to acquire a patination, but whether its present appearance is likely to have developed in that time is difficult to assess. While its weight of 1.405g is within the range of coins of class I in Colchester Hoard 2, it is lower than most of

the hoard class I coins, which average 1.44g. The present coin is more worn than the coins in the hoard of whatever weight. While the events on the day of the hoard's discovery are disputed, it is common ground that the contents of the canister were not tipped out at the findspot (*ibid*). David Clarke, Curator of the Colchester and Essex Museum, noted that there was a layer of class VI coins (totalling 1,916) on the top, so, if a coin was lost there, it was most likely to have been one of that class. Even if coins from deeper into the canister had been disturbed, there is the statistical likelihood of only 1 in 200 that a single lost coin would be of class I. While it cannot be totally ruled out, the evidence is strong that this coin is not a stray from the hoard found in 1969.

Similarly, it is not very likely that it was lost from the hoard group sometime in the 13th century. The problem of the patination disappears if the coin had been in the soil outside the canister since that period, and the arguments based on the stratigraphy within the container have no relevance before the addition of the later group of die-duplicates, but the low weight, more worn appearance, and the statistical arguments remain against the possibility of its being part of the same group, although they are not conclusive. This scenario is less implausible than the previous one, but the difficulties are strong enough not to connect this coin with the hoard in the absence of direct evidence in its favour.

By the mid 13th century, coinage was widely used and Long Cross coins are regularly found on medieval sites. The recovery of a coin hoard and the container for another on this property, and of another coin hoard in the adjacent property, suggests that this part of the High Street was occupied at the relevant period by bankers. Large numbers of coins were thus being regularly handled and it would also be reasonable to assume that not all of the coins handled were of as good a quality as those in the hoards. The chances of a class I penny being lost from more 'normal' currency on some occasion during the later 1250s is considerably greater than from the group from which the Colchester Hoard 2 coins were derived.

In conclusion, there is no evidence to connect it with the hoard itself rather than with one of the many sums of money which would have been handled by the medieval financiers or their contacts on this site during the relevant period.

6.4 The lead canister *by Nina Crummy*

Description (Fig 17)

The canister (F62, (84), SF16) is 197 mm high and 218 mm in diameter, and is made from unalloyed sheet lead 2-3 mm thick. The internal volume would be about 7,350 cc. It was fitted with a lid with a simple turned-down rim and sunken centre. This is now misshapen and part of the edge is missing, damage that occurred in antiquity. The main body of the canister has also been damaged. The wall is distorted for most of its circumference, and part of the base has been forced upwards. Some of this damage is recent. One area of the wall has been

scraped, crumpled and pierced by machinery used by the building contractors who found the canister, but, like the lid, it was also damaged and crumpled in antiquity.

While the lid was cut from plain sheet metal, the wall and base plates were both cut from a decorated sheet (or sheets). The body of the canister was made using a cylindrical wooden former. The sheet for the wall would have been wrapped around the former to enclose the base plate which had been laid on top of one end. The sides of the wall met to form a butt joint, and were then fixed together by soldering a roughly-cut strip of lead onto the outside. The base and wall were joined by a similar technique, with a wide strip attached to the base, effectively forming a footring, its outer edge being hammered upwards over the wall. The metal rising up onto the wall is thus very irregular and much thinner than that on the base. When the canister was slipped off the former, a thin layer of wet lead was wiped onto the internal junction of the plates to complete both the seals.

The decoration on wall and base consists of a simple pattern of upright low convex mouldings set between about 80 and 91 mm apart, with crosses also formed of low convex mouldings set between them. On the wall the crosses only fill the lower two-thirds (approximately) of each panel formed by the uprights, and a similar arrangement is seen on the base. The thickened rim of the wall is also part of the original casting.

The quality of the workmanship of both the rim and the decoration compared to the crude method of fixing the base to the wall and the two ends of the wall together show it to have been made in the medieval period from a Roman sheet lead object.

Recycling lead in the medieval period

During the Roman period unalloyed lead was used for many large items, in particular those associated with building construction and water supply, such as pipes or tanks. It was also used to make canisters for cremations and coffins for inhumations. All these items were made from sheet metal, which could be produced in simple sand moulds, with the final product showing a characteristic pitted surface on one side. Many lead coffins were decorated with a variety of linear designs and symbols, as were a number of large tanks and caskets identified as Christian ritual objects (Toynbee 1964, 345-57).

The rim on the canister from the 22-24 High Street site suggests that the sheet came from a tank as does the size of the decorative motif and its form (*cf* Guy 1989, fig 2). The decoration on coffins is generally to a larger scale, while caskets tapered from top to bottom, an inappropriate shape for a vertical design. The recycling of stone and tile from the Roman town is well known, both the Castle and St Botolph's Priory being visible testaments, and the container from the 22-24 High Street site now offers evidence for the recycling of a large lead vessel.

With the collapse of imperial control over Roman Britain, exploitation of the lead mines of the Mendips, Cornwall, and Wales effectively ceased, though there may be some evidence for extremely small-scale production in the immediate area of the mines (Thomas 1967, 145;

Alcock 1963, 122). In eastern Britain very few lead objects are found on sites of the Pagan and Middle Saxon periods, the exception being cast and sometimes decorated rings found at a limited number of 5th- to 6th-century settlements, for example Linford and Mucking in Essex (Barton 1962, 67-8; Hamerow 1993, 70-71), Keston in Kent (Philp 1973, 162-3), and Gamlingay in Cambridgeshire (Crummy forthcoming). The lead for the Mucking and Gamlingay rings is considered to have been taken from Romano-British buildings in the vicinity, and there is good evidence for their on-site manufacture at Mucking. The placing of one of these rings in the post-hole of a sunken-featured building at Gamlingay, together with wheel decoration on the Keston and Gamlingay rings points to their being ritual or otherwise valued objects.

There is also more direct evidence for the stripping of sheet lead from Roman buildings and its subsequent hoarding. In Colchester this comes from the site of the Butt Road Roman church, where a pit dug after the collapse of the building contained two large fragments of sheet lead that had been cut up with shears (*CAR* **9**, 184-5). A post-Roman cache of sheet lead has also been found at East Malling, Kent (Ward *et al*), and another was recently discovered by the Trust for Wessex Archaeology (N Cooke, pers comm).

While a wider range of lead objects is found on late Saxon and medieval sites, ranging from small fishing-net sinkers to elaborate fonts, they are still by no means common and lead remained a precious commodity. The right to mine lead was only given by royal grant (Homer 1991, 57), and there is evidence throughout the medieval period for recycling the metal. For example, in 1390 orders were given for the lead to be stripped from at the tower roof of Lydford Castle, Devon, and used for repairs necessary to the royal castles of Cornwall (Saunders 1980, 134). At the time of the Dissolution all lead from the monastic buildings was considered to be the property of the king (Youings 1971, 162). There is archaeological evidence for the salvaging of lead window cames (lead strips to support window glass) for recycling at the dissolved priories of Pontefract and Sopwell and at the abbeys of Fountains and Rievaulx. A lead ingot made from recycled cames and bearing the arms of the royal house of Tudor was found among the debris from this process at Rievaulx (Platt 1978, 214-15). At Battle Abbey folded sheet lead from the gutters of the demolished dormitory was found beneath a pile of stones also set aside for reuse (Hare 1985, 42).

The 1902 and 1969 coin hoard containers

Colchester has produced two medieval coin hoards from the same area of the High Street, one was discovered in 1969 on the same site as this canister, during redevelopment work for Boots the Chemist, and one in 1902 on the adjacent site of what is now the National Westminster Bank. Both the 1902 and 1969 hoards had been deposited in lead containers. The 1902 hoard consisted of about 11,000-12,000 silver pennies which had been placed in a lead vessel and buried *c* 1237 (Grueber 1903, 111-66; Andrew 1905, 32-47; Rickword 1905, 111-22; Thompson 1956, 33-5; *CAR* **4**, 70-71). Unfortunately this vessel (COLEM 1902.211) is in fragments, having been ripped apart by the workmen who discovered it when they

realised it contained coins (Thompson 1956, 33-5). Its precise dimensions are uncertain, but it appears to have been similar in form to the canister found in 1969.

The 1969 hoard consisted of 14,065 silver coins and about 20 laminated forgeries buried in a lidded lead canister. Part of this hoard had been buried between in 1256, but was increased some twelve years later by the addition of a large sum of coins fresh from the mint (Clarke *et al* 1974, 39-61; *EMCH* **1**). The canister (COLEM 1971.126) stands 227mm tall. It is made from plain sheet lead 1-2 mm thick. The lid is dished in the centre and slightly turned down at the edge, which is crinkled and in some places markedly creased. The dishing of the centre is believed to represent the lead sinking over time under its weight and/or from soil pressure into the empty space above the topmost coins. The main body of this canister was made in the same way as that found recently, with the difference that the rim is flanged. Slight differences in colouration on the underside of the lid raise the possibility that it was sealed to the rim at deposition (*ibid*).

Other metal hoard containers

While few medieval lead hoard containers have been recovered, it seems that the period of time over which they were used runs only from the late Saxon period to the late 13th century.

At least five other medieval hoards were buried in lead containers, though only one is close in form to those from Colchester. A hoard of pennies and groats deposited in 1295 in Dover was buried in a lead money box. This had been simply formed by folding lead sheet around two 'wedge-shaped' end-pieces (the shape is effectively a right-angled segment of an ellipse). The box was probably originally set against a wall, with the longest flat side downwards and the upright back against a wall. The coin slot was set in the centre of the top, near the point where the two ends of the sheet met. The slot was too small to take groats, and one end had been forced open so that some could be added when the hoard was deposited (Lasko 1958, 166-8).

In discussing the Dover hoard money box, Lasko notes three other lead hoard containers (1958, 168). A hoard of Anglo-Saxon coinage from Campsey Ash, Suffolk, had been buried in two thin lead cases, a description which could fit fragments of salvaged sheet lead simply folded around the coins. A hoard from Cuerdale, Lancashire, deposited *c* 905, was buried in a lead 'chest', which collapsed on removal. Severe decomposition and fragmentation is a characteristic of excavated Roman pewter, rather than lead, suggesting that this container was a recycled object, though it may be that it was made from folded sheet lead affected by adverse burial conditions (Thompson 1956, 39-42). Finally, a hoard from Sheldon, Derbyshire, deposited *c* 1142, was found in a plate about 150-200 mm in diameter with its sides turned inwards to form a cup (*ibid*, 123-4). This may have been a paten of contemporary date, as by this time lead was being used to make communion vessels.

The fifth container is a large canister from Beauworth, Hampshire. This was found in 1833, and contained a hoard of coins buried *c* 1087. The precise number of coins is not known, but

believed to be between 8,000 and 12,000 (*ibid*, 11-13). A large section of the wall was damaged and partly missing, and no lid was recorded. At about 300 mm high, and with a capacity of 12,469 cc, it is close in size to the 1969 Colchester canister (*EMCH* **1**). Its rim is beaded, and it too may have been made from recycled Roman sheet lead. The walls are very thin, so the sheet is unlikely to have been from a coffin. This item may, however, be a reused Roman cinerary urn, examples of which it resembles (Cochet 2000, figs 98, 100), and it lacks the distinctive thick applied external strips that characterise the Colchester medieval canisters.

Conclusion

There can be little doubt but that the recently-found lead canister from the 22-24 High Street site and that from the adjacent National Westminster Bank site found in 1902 were made in exactly the same way and by the same hand as the 1969 container, and for the express purpose of storing large numbers of coins. That they were made at the same time and for the same customer is more doubtful, given that the 1902 and 1969 hoards were found in adjacent properties, and given the difference in closure dates. The canister from 22-24 High Street almost certainly originally held a coin hoard, though it may simply have been destined to contain one. The former is by far the most likely, as the lid has sunk in the same way as that of the 1969 canister, and damage to the lid in antiquity suggests that it had once been tightly fitted over the body but had been forced open. The antique damage to the main body may have been done at the same time. The canister was found set upside down, which may have been an attempt to disguise the fact that it had been emptied.

Abbreviations and references

CAR **9** *Excavations of Roman and later cemeteries, churches and monastic sites in Colchester, 1971-88*, by N Crummy, Philip Crummy & Carl Crossan, Colchester Archaeological Report **9**

EHC **1** *English hammered coinage* **1**, by J J North, 3rd edition, 1994

EMCH **1** *English medieval coin hoards* **1**, by M M Archibald & B Cook, forthcoming

6.5 The Roman pottery *by Stephen Benfield*

Pottery from Roman contexts

Sixteen of the contexts from the site which are (or are considered to be) of Roman date produced pottery, though none contained other than a small quantity with a total stratified assemblage of 101 sherds weighing 2255g. Of these, only three contexts (F35, F46 and L77) contained significant numbers of sherds and variety of fabric or vessel types. The pottery from L77 is a small group dating from the late 1st to earlier 2nd centuries with sherds from early Roman fine wares: these are a mica-gilt flanged bowl of form CAM 312, and fine grey ware bowl(s) with incised line decoration as well as a South Gaulish samian Drag 27 cup. Coarse ware from this context included a coarse grey ware bowl of form CAM 243-244/246 and a sherd from a Verulamium oxidised ware vessel. The pottery from both F35 and F46 dates from the mid to late Roman period. F35 contained sherds of Hadham oxidised ware and can possibly be dated to the mid to late 3rd century, as the small quantity of colour-coat pottery with it (4 sherds from different vessels) is probably all of Colchester origin, while F46 contained sherds of Nene Valley colour-coat and a CAM 305 flanged bowl in black-burnished ware type 1 (BB1) which can be dated to the late 3rd-4th century. There are also small quantities of residual Roman pottery from most of the post-Roman contexts, though the only significant point of interest is that all of the very small quantity of Oxfordshire red colour-coat ware from the site (3 sherds from two contexts) is from this residual material.

Table: Roman pottery from stratified Roman contexts.

Feature/ Layer no	Find no	Qt	Wt	Spot date and pottery used for dating
F10	13	1	5	spot date: Roman coarse oxidised ware (Fabric DJ)
F34	44	1	209	spot date: Roman ?1st to 2nd century amphora (fabric group AA)
F35	49	8	100	spot date: mid to late 3rd to 4th century sherds (3) from 3 Nene Valley colour-coat vessels (Fabric EA) mid 3rd-4th century, and flanged bowl in black burnished ware type 1 (Fabric GA) form CAM 305 dated later 3rd-4th century
F35	49	1	5	spot date: Roman coarse grey ware (Fabric GX) cut into a counter
F38	53	2	5	spot date: early-mid 2nd to mid 3rd century Colchester colour-coat (Fabrics CB & CZ)
F46	70	39	450	spot date: mid-late 3rd century+ all colour-coat sherds (4) are probably Colchester products (Fabrics CB & CZ) most common in the early-mid 2nd to mid 3rd century, and there is at least one (probably 2) sherds of oxidised Hadham ware (Fabric CH) present from the mid 3rd century, but most common in the 4th century
F48	65	1	102	spot date: Roman ?1st to 2nd century amphora (fabric group AA)
F57	108	1	125	spot date: late 2nd to earlier 3rd century mortaria rim (Fabric TZ) CAM 501
F62	95	1	1	spot date: Roman coarse grey ware (Fabric GX)
L41	38	1	263	spot date: Roman coarse grey ware (Fabric GX)
L43	55	2	140	spot date: Roman 1st to early 3rd century sherds from Dressel 20 amphora
L51	54	1	5	spot date: Roman coarse grey ware (Fabric GX)
L75	61	7	240	spot date: 1st to mid 2nd century base of Verulamium oxidised ware (Fabric FJ) jar
L77	69	26	470	spot date: late 1st to early 2nd century amphora (Fabric AJ) Dressel 20. Samian Drag 27 cup South Gaul 1st century. Fine grey ware (Fabric GP) bowl(s) with incised line decoration, late 1st-earlier 2nd century. Mica-gilt ware (Fabric ON) flanged bowl CAM 312, late 1st-early 2nd century. Coarse grey ware (Fabric GX) bowl CAM 243- 244/246, 1st-early 2nd century. Verulamium oxidised ware (Fabric FJ) 1st-mid 2nd century
L89	107	4	60	spot date: Roman 1st-early 3rd century sherds from Dressel 20 amphora (also 1 small medieval sherd considered intrusive)
L90	109	5	75	spot date: early 2nd century samian Drag 33 ?Les Martres-de-Veyre
Total		**101**	**2255**	

Notes
CAM form numbers refer to the Camulodunum (Colchester) Roman pottery type series (Hawkes & Hull 1947; Hull 1958).
CAR **10** refers to *Colchester Archaeological Report* **10** (Symonds & Wade 1999).

6.6 Late Saxon and early medieval pottery *by Sue Anderson* [12]

Context	Bag	Notes
L24	21	Possibly 'Early Medieval Sandwich Ware', and 11th-century version of Thetford-type ware (or just medieval coarseware).
F29	50	4 greyware sherds could be Thetford-type ware, but Roman seems more likely.
L79	88	Possibly Thetford-type ware large storage vessel body sherd, although incised lines are not usual decoration.
F58	90	Rim is probably Early Medieval Ware.
L80	91	2 sherds girth-grooved, well-fired Thetford-type ware, possibly the Ipswich version. Green glazed whiteware sherd possibly North French, or medieval whiteware (not Border Ware).
F61	93	2 rim sherds (1 full profile) Ipswich-Thetford transitional? Rim type more like Thetford-type ware, but body slow-wheelmade. Fabric is fine sandy, slightly micaceous. Could possibly be another middle Saxon product? 9th century. Rims of 4 Thetford-type ware jars (medium AB and large AC) with square wedge and parallel rim types, probably mid 10th to 11th century. Also 3 flat bases, 1 neck, 1 girth-grooved body in fine fabric, 11 medium greyware sherds (some possibly Roman).
L86	103	All Roman, except 2 early medieval/medieval coarseware.

6.7 Medieval and post-medieval pottery *by Howard Brooks*

Context	Context type	Find no	Finds type	Qt	Wt	Finds date	Context date
F005	Pit	10	PMRE	4	44	16th-19th cent	16th-19th cent
F008	Post-hole/ small pit?	12	Fabric 48d	1	4	19th-20th cent	Post- medieval
F016	Post-hole	20	PMRE			16th-19th cent	16th-19th cent
F029	Robber trench	40	Fabric 13	1	12	11th-12th cent	11th-12th cent
F029	Robber trench	50	Fabric 13	2	15	11th-12th cent	11th-12th cent
F053	Pit	83	PMRE	1	10	16th-19th cent	16th-19th cent
F053	Pit	83	Fabric 21a	4	46	13th-16th cent	16th-19th cent
F054	Pit	85	grey ware Fabric 20	12	195	12th-13th cent	Med or post-med
F057	Robber trench?	89	Fabric 20	3	24	13th cent cent	12th-13th cent
F058	Robber trench?	90	Fabric 13	4	130	11th-12th cent	12th-13th cent
F061	Cut feature (pit?)	93	Ipswich/Thetford ware transitional	2	225	9th century	12th-13th cent
F061	Cut feature (pit?)	93	4 Thetford ware rims, 11 grey ware sherds (some Roman?)	15	370	10th-11th cent	12th-13th cent
F061	Cut feature (pit?)	93	Fabric 13	9	90	11th-12th cent	12th-13th cent
F061	Cut feature (pit?)	93	St Neots ware	1	23	11th century	12th-13th cent
F061	Cut feature (pit?)	112	Fabric 20	6	112	12th-13th cent	12th-13th cent
L011	Clay layer	34	PMRE	1	4	16th-19th cent	16th-19th cent
L011	Clay layer	34	Fabric 20	1	4	16th-19th	16th-19th cent

[12] Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service, Shire Hall, Bury St Edmunds

Context	Context type	Find no	Finds type	Qt	Wt	Finds date	Context date
						cent	
L011	Clay layer	34	Roman sherds	1	6	Roman	16th-19th cent
L013	Dump layer?	22	PMRE	1	41	16th-19th cent	16th-19th cent
L013	Dump layer?	22	Fabrics 13/20, 21	2	93	11th-16th cent	16th-19th cent
L014	Associated with F7	19	PMRE	1	19	16th-19th cent	16th-19th cent
L017	Layer	31	PMRE	1	22	16th-19th cent	16th-19th cent
L017	Layer	31	Roman sherds	3	21	Roman	16th-19th cent
L018	Floor?	18	pottery				Med or post-med
L020	Burnt layer	25	PMRE	1	8	16th-19th cent	16th-19th cent
L020	Burnt layer	25	Fabrics 21, 13, 11	3	20	11th-16th cent	16th-19th cent
L022	Fill of F11	14	Fabric 48d	4	94	19th-20th cent	19th-20th cent
L022	Fill of F11	14	Fabric 40 PMRE	9	293	16th-19th cent	19th-20th cent
L024	Layer	21	early medieval sandwich ware or med coarse	1	3	11th-12th cent	Medieval /post-med
L030	Clay floor surface	32	Fabric 21A	2	14	15th-16th cent	15th-16th cent
L031	Clay floor surface	35	septaria (disc)	1	78		Med or post-med
L043	Layer	41	PMRE	2	32	16th-19th cent	16th-19th cent
L044	Layer	47	Fabric 13	1	7	11th-12th cent	12th-13th cent
L044	Layer	47	Fabric 20	1	13	13th cent	12th-13th cent
L066	Layer	58	pottery				Med or post-med
L079	Layer	88	Thetford ware?	1	50	11th-12th cent	12th-13th cent or earlier?
L080	Layer	91	Fabric 23 (Kingston)	1	6	13th cent	15th-16th cent
L080	Layer	91	Fabric 13	2	29	11th-12th cent	15th-16th cent
L080	Layer	91	glazed Fabric 21a	1	12	15th-16th cent	15th-16th cent
L085	Metalled surface	92	Fabric 20	2	20	12th-13th cent	Med or post-med
L085	Metalled surface	101	Fabric 13/20	2	15	11th-13th cent	Med or post-med
L085	Metalled surface	101	Thetford ware?	1	14	11th-12th cent	Med or post-med
L086	Layer	103	Thetford ware	1	53	11th-12th cent	12th-13th cent
L086	Layer	103	Fabric 13	2	19	11th-12th cent	12th-13th cent
L087	Compact surface	104	Fabric 20			12th-13th cent	12th-13th cent
L088	Layer	106	Fabric 20	1	10	13th cent	12th-13th cent or earlier?
L091	Layer	110	Fabric 13	3	13	12th-13th cent	12th-13th cent
L092	Layer	111	pottery – grey ware	1	3	Roman or medieval	Medieval /post-med
L098	Layer	115	Fabric 21/21a	1	12	13th-16th cent (intrusive)	12th-13th cent

Comment

This is a small group whose main point of interest is the late Saxon and early medieval material. Ipswich ware is extremely uncommon in Colchester, being confined to a single sherd from the Cups Hotel site on High Street (Cotter 2000, 26). The almost complete profile of a transitional Ipswich/Thetford ware pot from F61 (Fig 16 here) is therefore a welcome addition to a very sparse assemblage of material of that date.

There is also a quantity of Thetford-type ware occurring in groups including Fabric 13 sherds. Cotter (2000, 31) notes that most of this ware in Colchester occurs in ceramic phase 2 (1000-1200), and more particularly in Period 2.2-2.3 (1100-1150). For both the above reasons, the date of the Thetford ware here is likely to be 12th-century rather than earlier.

There is a noticeable scarcity in this assemblage of post-medieval wares, particularly Fabric 40 post-medieval red earthenware, and Fabric 48d (ironstone). Also Fabric 21 (sandy orange ware) or 21a (Colchester ware) is not abundant. These circumstances would lead one to suggest that most of the post-medieval strata are missing from this site, a conclusion which is backed up by the excavated evidence discussed above.

6.8 The brick and tile

6.8.1 Roman brick and tile

I am obliged to Ernest Black for his comments on the Roman brick and tile. This group is what one would expect from a town-centre site. It has no particular characteristics. There are a number of thin-based *tegulae* typical of the 1st or early 2nd centuries, eg bag 49 (F35), and a number of thicker-based *tegulae* of later 2nd-century date or later, eg bags 63 (F48), 60 (L71) and 85 (F54).

The tile and brick are included in the table in section 6.14.

6.8.2 Post-Roman brick

The following were kept as samples of structural bricks.

Bag no	Context	Size	Comments	Date
28	F19	230 x 105 x 50	orange fabric, quite clean but with some grey grogs, quite soft	17th cent
15	F7	230 x 110 x 60	reddish orange fabric, soft red	early 19th cent
14	L22	210 x 110 x 50	dull orange brown, creased side	late 17th cent
23	F11	215 x 110 x 50	dull orange brown	late 17th cent
27	F18	220 x 100 x 45	dull orange brown, overfired	late 17th cent

6.9 The painted wall-plaster

Bag no	Context	area cm^2	colour
62	F47	15	white
65	F48	6	brownish green impression of wood grain
10	F5	15	white, not Roman, mortar
43	F33	6.5	originally pink, either very dirty or over-painted green
57	L65	18	pink

6.10 The clay tobacco pipes *by Nina Crummy*

Only three bowls were recovered, all from one feature. All of early-mid 17th-century date. Type numbers are those described in *CAR* **5**.

Find	Feature/Layer	Bowl form and date	Detailing	Stem bore in mm
10	F5	Type 2, *c* 1600-40	Rim rouletted	3.5
10	F5	Type 4, *c* 1640-60	Rim rouletted	3
10	F5	Type 4, *c* 1640-60	Rim rouletted	3
10	F5	-		3
10	F5	-		2.5
14	L22	-		3
14	L22	-		3
14	L22	-		3

6.11 Archive listing of bulk copper-alloy, iron and stone finds

by Nina Crummy

Small finds

All given dimensions are to the maximum.

SF 2. (48) F35. Two copper-alloy studs or buttons. Diameters 21 and 22 mm..
SF 3. (51) F29. Fragment of sheet copper alloy. 23 by 21 mm.
SF 4. (81) F46. Bone pin or peg. Late Roman form (*CAR* **2**, 162). Length 97 mm.
SF 5 (80) F46. Fragment of a plain shale armlet. Internal diameter approximately 57 mm. Ovoid section (part split off), 10 by 11 mm.
SF 6. (79) F46. Copper-alloy slag. Weight 93 g.
SF 13. (71) F46. Fragment of copper alloy. ?Refrozen drip. 27 by 14 by 10 mm.
SF 14. (11). F6. Globular green glass bead. Modern. Diameter 9 mm.
SF 15. (82) F6. Decorative terminal. Post-medieval. Length 70 mm.
SF 17. (86) F53. Fragment of sheet copper alloy in two pieces. Two edges may be original but are irregular. Unusual crystalline surface. Roots and other organic adhering. 61 by 50 mm.
SF 18. (87) F53. Three fitting fragments of sheet copper alloy. Not part of SF 17 above. 61 by 30 mm.
SF 20. (97). Unstratified. Tongue-shaped fragment of copper alloy. 32 by 17 by 5 mm.
SF 21 (98). Unstratified. Iron bar, with both ends coming to a blunt but narrow edge, and the centre thickened in the opposite plane. Length 190mm, width about 20-25mm. Also a small curved fragment.
SF 22 (99). Unstratified. Three fragments of copper alloy slag. Weight 98g.
SF 23. (102) F61. Fragment of lower-stone of Mayen lava hand-quern. Grinding surface worn smooth, underside rough.
SF 25. (116). Unstratified. Iron nail. Modern. Length 79 mm
SF 26 (119) F34. Counter made from a piece of thick Roman tile. The edge is fairly well smoothed. Maximum diameter 43 mm, 15 mm thick.
SF 27 (120) F53. Rough-out for a counter made from a piece of thin Roman tile, probably an imbrex. The edge is rough. Maximum diameter 50 mm, 12 mm thick.
SF 28 (121) F48. Counter made from a fragment of stone veneer. Part of the edge is straight and original. Maximum diameter 36 mm, 8 mm thick.
SF 29 (115) L98. Fragment split from a mica schist hone. Only one surface is probably original. Length 34 mm, width 20 mm, 6 mm thick.
SF 30 (122) L17. Fragment of fired clay with two parallel grooves on the outer surface, one deeper than the other. Maximum dimensions 50 by 34 mm, 23 mm thick.
SF 31 (118) Counter cut from the base of a colour coat beaker, but not smoothed off (identified after Nina Crummy had examined the other material).

Bulk stone

(31) L17. Fragment of a limestone slab, with two contiguous edges set at an obtuse angle. One surface is smooth, the other rough. Probably veneer. 95 by 90 mm, 23 mm thick.
(37) L41. Two fragments of lava quernstone. 1) Mayen lava. Part of the grinding surface remains, worn smooth. 65 by 50 mm, 75 mm thick. 2) Denser than usual for Mayen lava, but probably from the same beds. Part of the grinding surface and edge remain. The former is worn, the latter shows no tool marks. Diameter at least 500 mm, thickness at edge 39 mm. Probably lower-stone.
(42) F33. Worn amorphous fragment of sandstone. One surface may be original. 80 by 70 by 34 mm.
(52) L41. Fragment of weathered Purbeck marble veneer. One surface is polished, the other rough. Part of an original edge survives, chamfered up towards the polished face. 85 by 72 mm, 35 mm thick.
(105). Unstratified. Fragment of large slab of gastropodic limestone (probably not Purbeck marble), in two fragments. Two original edges meet at a right-angled corner. The underside and edges are rough and weathered. Either veneer or paving. Maximum dimensions 198 by 162mm, 28mm thick.
(117). Unstratified. Fragment of fine-grained sandstone subrectangular slab, probably used as paving. Two contiguous edges are broken but sharp, and more or less at right angles. The other two 'sides' form a continuous line on the upper surface, but underneath one side is roughly cut away so that the base forms a smaller rectangle. 141 by 122 by 36 mm.

Bulk iron

(50) F29. One Manning Type 1b nail.
(40) F29. One Manning Type 1b nail.
(42) F33. One Manning Type 1b nail.
(53) F38. One Manning Type 1b nail.
(70) F46. Ten Manning Type 1b nails and 1 other shaft.
(63) F48. Four Manning Type 1b nails.
(64) F48. Two Manning Type 1b nail.
(83) F53. Three nails as Manning Type 1b and 5 other shaft fragments.
(93) F61. Lump.
(47) L44. L-shaped fastener. Lengths 77 & 49 mm.
(91) L80. Nail as Manning Type 1b.

Iron slag
(83) F53. Fragments of smithing slag. 523 g.

6.12 The Roman glass *by HEM Cool*

Four fragments of Roman vessel glass (nos 1-4) and one fragment of Roman window glass (no 5) were recovered. Both of the fragments of vessel glass that can be identified are 1st-century types that have often been found at Colchester previously. No 1 is from a Hofheim cup, the commonest glass cup form in the Claudio-Neronian period, which had gone out of use by the mid-Flavian period (Cool & Price 1995, 64). The other is from a pillar-moulded bowl which has a similar date range, but which continued in use until the end of the century (*ibid*, 15). The other fragments can only be dated to the broad 1st- to 3rd-century period.

Catalogue

1 Hofheim cup. 1 blue/green rim fragment. Vertical rim cracked-off and ground; slightly convex-curved side. Wide wheel-cut groove below rim edge. Present height 28mm, wall thickness 2mm. (67) F50.

2 Pillar-moulded bowl. 1 blue/green body fragment retaining part of one narrow rib. Dimensions 26 x 14mm. (25) L20.

3 Body fragment. Blue/green; convex-curved. (70) F46.

4 Body fragment. Blue/green; convex-curved. (66) L62.

5 Window glass. 1 fragment blue/green matt/glossy with rounded edge. Area 7cm^2 (47) L44.

6.13 Faunal remains *by Alec Wade*

Summary

The archaeological work conducted at 22-44 High Street produced 333 pieces of animal bone weighing 10.512kg. These were derived from contexts dating from the 1st to mid 2nd century up to the early medieval period. Most of the animal bone was produced by a single late 3rd- to 4th-century rubbish-pit containing butchery waste and the remains of several mature animals, some with evidence of disease or deformity.

The domesticated species identified included horse, cow, sheep or goat, pig, chicken, dog, and cat. The only wild species identified was swan from a Roman-early medieval context, though partridge and perhaps widgeon may also have been present in the assemblage.

Introduction

The excavation consisted of two relatively small holes within the much larger development area. These were identified as the crane pit and the lift shaft respectively in accordance with their eventual function. Both investigations encountered significant Romano-British deposits including structural elements. The material recovered derived from the following periods:

1st-mid 2nd century AD
Flavian-Hadrianic
Early-mid 2nd to mid 3rd century AD
Mid 3rd-4th century AD
Late 3rd-4th century AD
Roman-early medieval

Some of the material was also unstratifed. In general the animal bone was found to be in fair to poor condition. Table 1 in the appendix of this report summarises the context information.

Methods

The bone was recovered by hand under rescue conditions and recorded using a system based upon that described by Davis (1992) for rapid recording. This method uses a pre-determined suite of skeletal elements (known as 'parts of the skeleton always counted' or POSACs). These are those parts which are most reliable to identify and which preserve the most quantitative aspects of the assemblage whilst reducing the amount of low-grade or redundant information. A list of the POSACs used appears in the appendix of this report.

Tables 2 and 3 in the appendix show the results of the examination by period. Table 8, also located in the appendix, provides a complete catalogue list of the assemblage by context. Butchery information is summarised in Table 4 and incidence of dog-gnawed bone in Table 5. Where possible measurements of post-cranial elements were taken as described in Davis (1992) using vernier callipers to the nearest 0.1mm. Table 7 in the appendix gives the results. Sheep and goat teeth are assigned to the eruption and wear stages of Legge (1992). Pig and

cattle teeth follow the eruption and wear stages of Grant (1982). Table 6 in the appendix shows the results. The MNI (Minimum Number of Individuals) was calculated from the data in Tables 2 and 6 using the simplified method described by Davis (1992).

Results

The crane pit

Contexts from the crane pit produced by far the most animal bone, amounting to 319 pieces weighing 10.195kg. All site periods were represented, though most of the material came from a single large pit of late 3rd- to 4th-century date (F48). The earliest deposits (1st- to 2nd-/mid 2nd-century floor surface and pit) produced a small amount of bone including chicken and pig.

Pit F38 of early to mid 2nd- to mid 3rd-century date produced a small amount of bone including a cat femur which displayed abnormal bone growth on its shaft. Cattle and other large mammal bones were also present.

Mid 3rd- to 4th-century deposits (pits and a vertical cut feature) yielded a minor amount of sheep/goat, cattle, horse and pig bone. The spurred metatarsus of a cock was also present.

The late 3rd- to 4th-century deposits were the most prolific with F48, a large pit, producing the largest quantity of bone. The MNI (Minimum Number of Individuals) calculation for this deposit suggests 2 of horse, cattle and dog (of which at least was not very large), and 1 each of sheep, pig and chicken. It is possible that partridge may have been present amongst the unidentified bird bone from this context.

Some of the horse and sheep/goat bone had been butchered. Three of the bones showed indications of disease or deformity. Two of these were of dog including a humerus with signs of osteoarthritis and a radius that appeared to be slightly deformed. The third bone, a horse metatarsal, may also have displayed indications of osteoarthritis. All of these were from mature animals.

The Roman-early medieval deposit L41 produced a small quantity of bone including pig, cow, and sheep/goat, and a swan bone that had been butchered. The largest group of dog-gnawed bone was from this period.

The lift shaft

Only 7 pieces of animal and bird bone were recovered from the lift-shaft excavation (total weight just 0.069kg). None of these were closely identifiable but a bird bone from L90, a 1st- to 2nd-century AD deposit, was similar to widgeon in size and form.

Unstratified

Seven pieces of animal bone weighing a total of 0.248kg were unstratified. These included sheep/goat and cattle bone.

Conclusion

The limited archaeological investigation of this area of the Roman town has produced a small assemblage of animal and bird bone primarily associated with the detritus from urban living. The main deposition of bone waste occurred in the late 3rd-4th century when parts of several butchered animals (mainly horse and cattle) were discarded in a rubbish-pit (F48) along with the remains of at least two dogs. Two of the dog bones from this deposit and a horse metatarsal displayed either mild deformity or abnormal bone formation perhaps associated with osteoarthritis.

Other species identified in the assemblage were sheep or goat, pig, chicken and cat. One of the cat bones also displayed abnormal bone growth on its shaft.

The only wild species positively identified was swan, found with cut marks associated with butchery in a late Roman-early medieval layer (L41). Scavenging activity by dogs was also found to be highest in this period.

The bird bone from the Roman deposits which could not be reliably identified may also have included partridge (late 3rd-4th century, F48) and perhaps widgeon (1st-2nd century, L90).

Appendix

Parts Of Skeleton Always Counted (POSAC)

The POSACs include the following parts where more than half of the element is present:

Mandible	Femur-distal complete
Mandibular tooth	Tibia-distal metaphysis
Scapula-Coracoid	Tibia-distal epiphysis
Humerus-distal metaphysis	Tibia-distal complete
Humerus-distal epiphysis	Astragalus
Humerus-distal complete	Calcaneum-tuber calcis
Radius-distal metaphysis	Calcaneum-tuber calcis
Radius-distal epiphysis	?Metatarsal-distal metaphysis
Radius-distal complete	Metatarsal-distal epiphysis
Radialle	Metatarsal-distal complete
C2+3	Metapodial-distal metaphysis
Metacarpal-distal metaphysis	Metapodial-distal epiphysis
Metacarpal-distal epiphysis	Metapodial-distal complete
Metacarpal-distal complete	Phalanx 1- distal metaphysis
Ischium	Phalanx 1- distal epiphysis
Femur-distal metaphysis	Phalanx 1- distal complete
Femur-distal epiphysis	Phalanx

Context data

Site area	Context	Date	Type	Finds no	Number of bone pieces	Total Wt (g)
CP	F10	Roman	Pit	13	2	8
CP	F34	mid 3rd-4th cent	Pit	44	4	168
CP	F34	mid 3rd-4th cent	Pit	45	15	426
CP	F35	mid 3rd-4th cent	Vertical cut	49	8	338
CP	F38	early/mid 2nd-mid 3rd cent	Pit	53	7	70
CP	F46	mid 3rd-4th cent	Large pit	70	19	168
CP	F48	late 3rd-4th cent	Large pit	63	23	992
CP	F48	late 3rd-4th cent	Large pit	64	54	1632
CP	F48	late 3rd-4th cent	Large pit	65	141	5841
CP	F50	1st-2nd (1st?) cent	Large pit	67	7	62
CP	L41	Roman/early medieval	Layer	38	22	396
CP	L51	Roman	Layer	54	1	4
CP	L75	1st-mid 2nd cent	Floor?	61	4	18
CP	L77	Flavian-Hadrianic	Layer	69	12	72
LS	F62	Medieval	Pit	95	3	14
LS	L90	1st-(2nd?) cent	Layer	109	1	1
LS	L94	Roman?	Surface	113	3	54
U/S	0	U/S	Unstratified	100	1	2
U/S	0	U/S	Unstratified	118	6	246
				Total	**333**	**10512**

Table 1: Context data.
Site Area CP Crane Pit LS Lift Shaft U/S Unstratified

Distribution of assemblage by POSAC, taxon and period

Ck = chicken, Ho = horse, Cattl = cattle, tth = tooth, metaphy = metaphysis

	1st-2nd cent	early-mid 2nd-mid 3rd cent		Flavian-Hadrianic			late 3rd-4th cent							mid 3rd-4th cent					Rom/ early med				U/S
POSAC	**S/G**	**Cattle**	**Cat**	**Ck**	**S/G**	**Pig**	**Bird indet.**	**Cattle**	**Dog**	**Ho**	**Ck**	**S/G**	**Pig**	**Cattl**	**Ho**	**Ck**	**S/G**	**Pig**	**Cattle**	**Swan**	**S/G**	**Pig**	**Cattl**
Astragalus	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Calcaneum-tuber calcis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Calcaneum-tuber calcis ?	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Femur-distal complete	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Femur-distal metaphysis	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Humerus-distal complete	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Humerus-distal metaphysis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ischium	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mandible	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	2	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
Mandibular tth	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Metacarpal-distal complete	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
Metacarpal-distal metaph	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Metapodial-distal metaph	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Metatarsal-distal complete	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Metatarsal-distal metaphy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Phalanx 1-distal complete	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Phalanx 3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Radius-distal complete	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Radius-distal metaphysis	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Scapula-Coracoid	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
Tibia-distal complete	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0

Table 2: Composition of assemblage by POSAC, taxon and period.

Distribution of species by POSAC and period

	Date							
Taxon	**1st-mid 2nd cent**	**Flavian-Hadrianic**	**early-mid 2nd-mid 3rd cent**	**mid 3rd-4th cent**	**late 3rd-4th cent**	**Roman/early med**	**U/S**	**Grand total**
Bird indet.	+	0	0	0	3	+	0	3
Bos (domestic cow)	0	0	1	4	12	1	2	20
Canis familiaris (dog)	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	9
Cygnus (swan)	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Equus caballus (horse)	0	0	0	1	17	0	0	18
Felis (cat)	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
Gallus (chicken)	+	1	0	1	3	0	0	5
Ovis/capra (sheep/goat)	1	1	0	5	6	1	+	14
Sus (domestic pig)	+	2	0	1	2	3	0	8
Grand Total	1	4	3	12	52	6	0	80

Table 3: Distribution of species by POSAC and period.
+ in the above table indicates the presence of that species in the assemblage but that no POSACs (Parts Of Skeleton Always Counted) could be identified.

Distribution of butchered bone by period

Date	POSAC	Taxon	Cut	Chopped
1st-2nd (1st?) cent	NCS	NCS	2	0
early-mid 2nd-mid 3rd cent	NCS	NCS	1	0
mid 3rd-4th cent	NCS	NCS	5	0
mid 3rd-4th cent	NCS	NCS	0	1
mid 3rd-4th cent	NCS	NCS	0	1
late 3rd-4th cent	Femur-distal metaphysis	Ovis/capra (sheep/goat)	1	0
late 3rd-4th cent	NCS	NCS	1	1
late 3rd-4th cent	NCS	NCS	3	0
late 3rd-4th cent	Ischium	Equus caballus (horse)	0	1
late 3rd-4th cent	Humerus-distal complete	Equus caballus (horse)	0	1
late 3rd-4th cent	NCS	NCS	1	0
late 3rd-4th cent	NCS	NCS	2	0
Roman/early medieval	Scapula-Coracoid	Sus (domestic pig)	1	0
Roman/early medieval	Metacarpal-distal complete	Cygnus (swan)	1	0
Roman/early medieval	NCS	NCS	1	0

Table 4: Distribution of butchered bone by period.
NCS = Non-Countable Specimen, or any element which is not an eligible POSAC.

Distribution of dog-gnawed bone by period

Context	Date	No. of Gnawed Pieces
0	U/S	2
34	mid 3rd-4th	1
34	mid 3rd-4th	1
38	early-mid 2nd-mid 3rd	1
48	late 3rd-4th	1
48	late 3rd-4th	1
48	late 3rd-4th	1
50	1st-2nd (1st?)	2
1041	Roman/early Med	1
1041	Roman/early Med	5
1041	Roman/early Med	1
	Total	17

Table 5: Distribution of dog-gnawed bone by period.

Tooth eruption and wear stages

Context number	POSAC	Taxon	I 1	I 2	I 3	dp/P 1	dp/P 2	dp/P 3	dp/P 4	M1	M2	M3
L41	Mandible	Sus (domestic pig)					*	*	*	a		
F34	Mandible	Ovis/capra (sheep/goat) note: stage g, 65-100 months old.					*	*	*	*	*	*
F48	Mandible	Bos (domestic cow)							f	k	k	
F48	Mandibular tooth	Bos (domestic cow)							f			
F48	Mandibular tooth	Bos (domestic cow)										h
F48	Mandibular tooth	Equus caballus (horse)										*
F48	Mandible	Bos (domestic cow)								J	g	d
F48	Mandible	Bos (domestic cow)						*	f	m	l	m
F48	Mandible	Bos (domestic cow)					*	*		k		
F48	Mandible	Equus caballus (horse)						*	*	*	*	*
F48	Mandible	Equus caballus (horse)	*	*	*	*						
F48	Mandible	Equus caballus (horse)					*					
F48	Mandible	Equus caballus (horse)	*	*	*							
F48	Mandible	Sus (domestic pig)						*	c	V		
F48	Mandibular tooth	Equus caballus (horse)				*						
U/s	Mandible	Bos (domestic cow)										V
U/s	Mandibular tooth	Bos (domestic cow)								f		

Table 6: Tooth eruption and wear stages.

* in the table indicates the presence of a tooth which is otherwise ineligible for eruption and wear stage determination. Sheep and goat teeth are assigned to the eruption and wear stages of Legge (1992). Pig and cattle teeth follow the eruption and wear stages of Grant (1982).

Measurement data

Context	POSAC	Taxon	GL	GL1	Bd	B at F	Dd	Dl	HTC	SD	a width	a1	a2	a3	b width	b1	b2	b3
L41	Metacarpal-distal complete	Bos (domestic cow)									26.3	22.8	28.3	25.8				
L41	Tibia-distal complete	Ovis/capra (sheep/goat)			23.3		18.7											
L41	Metacarpal-distal complete	Cygnus (swan)	91															
F34	Astragalus	Sus (domestic pig)		37.9														
F34	Astragalus	Bos (domestic cow)		64.9	43.3			36.4										
F35	Radius - distal complete	Bos (domestic cow)				52.8					27.1	23	31.5	27.9	24.6	21.6	30.1	28.7
F38	Phalanx 3	Bos (domestic cow)	65.2															
F48	Phalanx 1 - distal complete	Equus caballus (horse)	77.9															
F48	Radius - distal complete	Canis familiaris (dog)	99.9															
F48	Astragalus	Bos (domestic cow)	65.5		39.1													
F48	Femur-distal complete	Canis familiaris (dog)	107.5															
F48	Humerus - distal complete	Canis familiaris (dog)	116.5															
F48	Humerus - distal complete	Canis familiaris (dog)	115.5															
F48	Humerus - distal complete	Canis familiaris (dog)	101.3															
F48	Humerus - distal complete	Gallus (chicken)	77															
F48	Metacarpal - distal complete	Bos (domestic cow)	195			52.8				33.1	27	23.7	31.5	27.5	26.8	22	31.8	28
F48	Metacarpal - distal complete	Ovis/capra (sheep/goat)	128.5				16			14.9	11.5		11.4		11.3		10.5	
F48	Metatarsal - distal complete	Bird indet.	84.1															
F48	Metatarsal - distal complete	Equus caballus (horse)	238							28								
F48	Metatarsal - distal complete	Ovis/capra (sheep/goat)	139.5				15.4			12.2								
F48	Phalanx 1 - distal complete	Bos (domestic cow)																
L77	Radius - distal complete	Gallus (chicken)	67.7															
F46	Phalanx 1 - distal complete	Ovis/capra (sheep/goat)	37.5															

Table 7: Measurement data.
Measurements were taken as described in Davis (1992) using vernier callipers to the nearest 0.1mm.

Catalogue list of POSACs by context

Context	Finds no	POSAC	Taxon	NOP	Cut	Chop	Worked	Gnawed	Burnt	Comments
U/S	100	NCS	NCS	1	0	0	0	0	0	Unstratified find. Unidentified fragment stained green from Cu object?
U/S	118	Mandible	Bos (domestic cow)	1	0	0	0	0	0	M3 visible in crypt.
U/S	118	Mandibular tooth	Bos (domestic cow)	1	0	0	0	0	0	
U/S	118	NCS	NCS	4	0	0	0	2	0	Ovis/capra+, LM+ (radius, limb bone, femur?).
F10	13	NCS	NCS	2	0	0	0	0	0	LM+ (rib, scapula).
F33	42	Metapodial - distal metaphysis	Sus (domestic pig)	1	0	0	0	1	0	
F33	42	NCS	NCS	8	1	0	0	3	0	Bos+, lm+ (pelvis, metatarsal). The distal end of the metatarsal is shaped obliquely into a 'V' shape, though no evidence of deliberate working? Similar to the worked example from Horndon-on-the-Hill.
F34	44	Astragalus	Sus (domestic pig)	1	0	0	0	1	0	
F34	44	Mandible	Ovis/capra (sheep/goat)	1	0	0	0	0	0	Legge stage G (65-100 months) .
F34	44	NCS	NCS	2	0	0	0	0	0	Bos+ (teeth in maxilla, rib).
F34	45	Astragalus	Bos (domestic cow)	1	0	0	0	0	0	
F34	45	Ischium	Bos (domestic cow)	1	0	0	0	0	0	
F34	45	Metatarsal - distal complete	Gallus (chicken)	1	0	0	0	0	0	Male, has spur.
F34	45	NCS	NCS	9	0	1	0	0	0	Bos+, LM+ (skull, vertebra, metacarpals, skull).
F34	45	Phalanx 1 - distal complete	Equus caballus (horse)	1	0	0	0	0	0	
F34	45	Phalanx 3	Bos (domestic cow)	1	0	0	0	0	0	
F34	45	Radius - distal metaphysis	Ovis/capra (sheep/goat)	1	0	0	0	1	0	
F35	49	NCS	NCS	7	0	1	0	0	0	Bos+ , LM+ (metatarsal, skull fragments, limb, rib). One fragment has a gouged surface, perhaps a glancing chop?).
F35	49	Radius - distal complete	Bos (domestic cow)	1	0	0	0	0	0	
F38	53	Femur - distal complete	Felis (cat)	1	0	0	0	0	0	Diseased? Growth on shaft.
F38	53	Humerus - distal complete	Felis (cat)	1	0	0	0	0	0	
F38	53	NCS	NCS	4	1	0	0	1	0	LM+ (ribs, limb).
F38	53	Phalanx 3	Bos (domestic cow)	1	0	0	0	0	0	
F46	70	Humerus - distal metaphysis	Ovis/capra (sheep/goat)	1	0	0	0	0	0	
F46	70	NCS	NCS	16	5	0	0	0	0	Ovis/capra+, Bos+, LM+, MM+, (chop on pelvis fragment, cut marks on another and chop marks on 3 rib fragments, all of which (the fragments, not cuts) are of uniform size, about 60mm long.
F46	70	Phalanx 1 - distal complete	Ovis/capra (sheep/goat)	1	0	0	0	0	0	

Context	Finds no	POSAC	Taxon	NOP	Cut	Chop	Worked	Gnawed	Burnt	Comments
F46	70	Scapula - Coracoid	Ovis/capra (sheep/goat)	1	0	0	0	0	0	Not sure of fusion state, badly eroded.
F48	63	Astragalus	Bos (domestic cow)	1	0	0	0	0	0	
F48	63	Femur - distal metaphysis	Ovis/capra (sheep/goat)	1	1	0	0	0	0	Cut, may also have been chopped?
F48	63	Mandible	Canis familiaris (dog)	1	0	0	0	0	0	Right
F48	63	Mandible	Canis familiaris (dog)	1	0	0	0	0	0	Left
F48	63	NCS	NCS	1	0	0	0	0	0	Bos+ (Equus?) (very large skull fragment complete with occipital condyle).
F48	63	NCS	NCS	17	1	1	0	0	1	Canis+ Sus+, bird+, MM+ (ulnas, pelvis, vertebra, skull fragments, ribs). Vertebra has been chopped up middle.
F48	63	Radius - distal complete	Canis familiaris (dog)	1	0	0	0	0	0	
F48	64	Calcaneum - tuber calcis?	Bos (domestic cow)	1	0	0	0	1	0	
F48	64	Humerus - distal metaphysis	Ovis/capra (sheep/goat)	1	0	0	0	0	0	
F48	64	Mandible	Bos (domestic cow)	1	0	0	0	0	0	
F48	64	Mandibular tooth	Bos (domestic cow)	2	0	0	0	0	0	
F48	64	Mandibular tooth	Bos (domestic cow)	1	0	0	0	0	0	
F48	64	Mandibular tooth	Equus caballus (horse)	1	0	0	0	0	0	
F48	64	Metacarpal - distal metaphysis	Bos (domestic cow)	1	0	0	0	0	0	
F48	64	NCS	NCS	46	3	0	0	0	2	Canis+, Equus+, Bos+, LM+ (ulna, femur, skull fragments, vertebra, ribs, mandibular hinge, mandible [no teeth], 2nd phalange). Cuts on Bos mandible below hinge and on cheek. Rib fragment also has cut mark.
F48	65	Calcaneum - tuber calcis?	Equus caballus (horse)	1	0	0	0	1	0	
F48	65	Femur - distal complete	Canis familiaris (dog)	1	0	0	0	0	0	Left
F48	65	Humerus - distal complete	Bird indet.	1	0	0	0	0	0	Partridge?
F48	65	Humerus - distal complete	Canis familiaris (dog)	1	0	0	0	0	0	Right
F48	65	Humerus - distal complete	Canis familiaris (dog)	1	0	0	0	0	0	Right. Diseased distal joint. Osteoarthritis?
F48	65	Humerus - distal complete	Canis familiaris (dog)	1	0	0	0	0	0	Left
F48	65	Humerus - distal complete	Equus caballus (horse)	1	0	1	0	0	0	Chop marks on front of shaft and directed towards joint.
F48	65	Humerus - distal complete	Gallus (chicken)	1	0	0	0	0	0	
F48	65	Ischium	Canis familiaris (dog)	1	0	0	0	0	0	Both left and right acetabulum, complete; not very large dog.
F48	65	Ischium	Equus caballus (horse)	1	0	0	0	0	0	
F48	65	Ischium	Equus caballus (horse)	1	0	1	0	0	0	

Context	Finds no	POSAC	Taxon	NOP	Cut	Chop	Worked	Gnawed	Burnt	Comments
F48	65	Ischium	Equus caballus (horse)	1	0	0	0	0	0	Right
F48	65	Mandible	Bos (domestic cow)	1	0	0	0	0	0	
F48	65	Mandible	Bos (domestic cow)	1	0	0	0	0	0	
F48	65	Mandible	Bos (domestic cow)	1	0	0	0	0	0	Right
F48	65	Mandible	Equus caballus (horse)	1	0	0	0	0	0	Actually counts as 1/2. Part of next entry.
F48	65	Mandible	Equus caballus (horse)	1	0	0	0	0	0	
F48	65	Mandible	Equus caballus (horse)	1	0	0	0	0	0	Actually counts as 1/2. Part of previous entry.
F48	65	Mandible	Equus caballus (horse)	1	0	0	0	0	0	
F48	65	Mandible	Sus (domestic pig)	1	0	0	0	0	0	Very young. M1 in crypt.
F48	65	Mandibular tooth	Equus caballus (horse)	1	0	0	0	0	0	
F48	65	Mandibular tooth	Equus caballus (horse)	1	0	0	0	0	0	
F48	65	Metacarpal distal complete	Bos (domestic cow)	1	0	0	0	0	0	
F48	65	Metacarpal distal complete	Ovis/capra (sheep/goat)	1	0	0	0	0	0	
F48	65	Metatarsal distal complete	Bird indet	1	0	0	0	0	0	
F48	65	Metatarsal distal complete	Equus caballus (horse)	1	0	0	0	0	0	Diseased? - arthritic?
F48	65	Metatarsal distal metaphysis	Ovis/capra (sheep/goat)	1	0	0	0	0	0	
F48	65	Metatarsal distal metaphysis	Ovis/capra (sheep/goat)	1	0	0	0	0	0	
F48	65	Metatarsal distal metaphysis	Ovis/capra (sheep/goat)	1	0	0	0	0	0	
F48	65	NCS	NCS	29	2	0	0	0	0	Sus+, Bos+, Equus+, bird+, LM+ (skull fragments, maxilla, rib, vertebra, metapoidal, carpal/tarsal). Cut-mark on bos mandible/cheek and another near zygomatic arch on skull.
F48	65	NCS	NCS	1	0	0	0	0	0	Bos+ (cow skull, frontlet).
F48	65	NCS	NCS	10	0	0	0	0	0	Equus+, Canis+, LM+ (metapodial, skull fragments, ulna, pelvis, maxilla, tibia)
F48	65	NCS	NCS	32	0	0	0	0	0	Bird+, LM+ (skull, metapodial, vertebra).
F48	65	NCS	NCS	1	0	0	0	0	0	Equus+ (femur).
F48	65	NCS	NCS	12	0	0	0	0	0	Equus+, LM+ (skull fragments, vertebra, sacrum, ribs [perhaps chopped?]).
F48	65	NCS	NCS	17	1	0	0	0	0	
F48	65	Phalanx 1 - distal complete	Bos (domestic cow)	1	0	0	0	0	0	Canis+, Bos+, Equus+, LM+ (skull fragments, maxilla, vertebra, rib, fragment of limb bone with fine cut).
F48	65	Phalanx 1 - distal complete	Equus caballus (horse)	1	0	0	0	0	0	
F48	65	Radius - distal complete	Bird indet.	1	0	0	0	0	0	Partridge
F48	65	Radius - distal complete	Canis familiaris (dog)	1	0	0	0	0	0	Right. Diseased? Shaft appears swollen and curved.
F48	65	Radius - distal metaphys	Sus (domestic pig)	1	0	0	0	0	0	

Context	Finds no	POSAC	Taxon	NOP	Cut	Chop	Worked	Gnawed	Burnt	Comments
F48	65	Scapula-Coracoid	Equus caballus (horse)	1	0	0	0	1	0	
F48	65	Tibia - distal complete	Equus caballus (horse)	1	0	0	0	0	0	
F48	65	Tibia - distal complete	Equus caballus (horse)	1	0	0	0	0	0	Moderate ridges on posterior (muscled)
F48	65	Tibia - distal complete	Gallus (chicken)	1	0	0	0	0	0	
F48	65	Tibia - distal complete	Gallus (chicken)	1	0	0	0	0	0	
F50	67	NCS	NCS	7	2	0	0	2	1	LM+, MM+ (ribs, vertebra).
F62	95	NCS	NCS	3	0	0	0	0	0	MM+ (humerus, limb, rib).
L41	38	Mandible	Sus (domestic pig)	1	0	0	0	0	0	
L41	38	Mandibular tooth	Sus (domestic pig)	1	0	0	0	0	0	
L41	38	Metacarpal- distal complete	Bos (domestic cow)	1	0	0	0	1	0	Counts as half an element.
L41	38	Metacarpal- distal complete	Cygnus (swan)	1	1	0	0	0	0	Small cut marks on proximal joint.
L41	38	NCS	NCS	16	1	0	0	5	0	Bird+, unidentified+ (skull, rib, humerus, mandible, maxilla [teeth]).
L41	38	Scapula-Coracoid	Sus (domestic pig)	1	1	0	0	1	0	2 cuts on neck of scapula.
L41	38	Tibia - distal complete	Ovis/capra (sheep/goat)	1	0	0	0	0	0	
L51	54	NCS	NCS	1	0	0	0	0	0	Unidentified?, bird?+ (limb).
L75	61	NCS	NCS	3	0	0	0	0	0	Gallus+, Sus+, MM+ (tibia, fibula, limb).
L75	61	Radius distal metaphysis	Ovis/capra (sheep/goat)	1	0	0	0	0	0	
L77	69	Femur distal metaphysis	Ovis/capra (sheep/goat)	1	0	0	0	0	0	
L77	69	Metapodial - distal metaphysis	Sus (domestic pig)	2	0	0	0	0	0	
L77	69	NCS	NCS	8	0	0	0	0	0	Ovis/capra+, LM+, MM+ (rib pelvis, vertebra).
L77	69	Radius distal complete	Gallus (chicken)	1	0	0	0	0	0	
L90	109	NCS	NCS	1	0	0	0	0	0	Bird+ (widgeon-sized/form?) (ulna).
L94	113	NCS	NCS	3	0	0	0	0	0	LM+, MM+ (rib, skull fragments, limb).

Table 8: Catalogue list of POSACs by context.
NCS = Non-Countable Specimen, or any skeletal element not eligible as a POSAC (Part Of Skeleton Always Counted).

6.14 Other finds list

Note:

WB1 = watching brief January 2000, CP = crane pit, LS = lift-shaft pit, WB2 = watching brief April 2000

Context	Context type	Area	Finds no	Finds type	Qt	Wt	Finds date	Context date
F005	Pit	CP	10	Peg-tile	2	170	Medieval/post-medieval	16th-19th cent
F00**6**	Pit	CP	11	Glass bead	1		Modern?	Modern?
F00**8**	Post-hole/ small pit?	CP	12	Post-medieval glass	7		Post-medieval	Post-medieval
F00**9**	Wall found-ation	CP	16	Peg-tile, septaria, *tegula* (disc)	2	875	Roman	Medieval or post-med
F0**10**	Pit	CP	13	Tile			Roman	Roman
F0**16**	Post-hole	CP	20	Roman tile, peg-tile, septaria			Roman	16th-19th cent
F0**21**	Wall	WB2	30	Roman brick (disc)	1	873	Roman	undated
F0**29**	Robber trench	CP	40	Tile - *tegula* (discard)	2	280	Roman	11th-12th cent
F029	Robber trench	CP	50	*Tegula*, imbrex, brick	9	1983	Roman	11th-12th cent
F029	Robber trench	CP	50	Oyster, chalk lumps (discard)	6	123		11th-12th cent
F033	Linear feature	CP	42	*Tegula*, *imbrex*, brick (discard)	3	196	Roman	mid 2nd-mid 3rd cent
F033	Linear feature	CP	42	Sandstone piece unworked	1	142		mid 2nd-mid 3rd cent
F033	Linear feature	CP	42	Brown mortar (discard)	1	18		mid 2nd-mid 3rd cent
F033	Linear feature	CP	43	Painted wall-plaster				mid 2nd-mid 3rd cent
F0**34**	Pit	CP	44	Roman brick/ tile (discard)	9	3409	Roman	mid 3rd-4th cent
F034	Pit	CP	45	Rom brick/tile	2	932	Roman	mid 3rd-4th cent
F035	Vertical cut	CP	49	*Tegula*/*imbrex*/ brick	3	1441	Roman	mid 3rd-4th cent
F0**38**	Pit?	CP	53	*Tegula*, brick, *tessera*	6	700	Roman	mid 2nd-mid 3rd cent
F0**43**	Pit?	WB2	59	Tile - *tegula* (discard)	1	95	Roman?	Roman?
F046	Large pit - cut	CP	70	Red *tessera*	1	15	Roman	mid 3rd-4th cent
F046	Large pit - cut	CP	70	*Tegula*, *imbrex*, brick (discard)	6	274	Roman	mid 3rd-4th cent
F046	Large pit - cut	CP	70	*Opus signinum*, mortar (discard)	3	237		mid 3rd-4th cent
F0**47**	Wall	CP	62	Wall-plaster				early 2nd century
F047	Wall	CP	62	Roman tile, beige + red	4	2115	Roman	early 2nd century
F0**48**	Pit, = F46?	CP	63	*Tegula* flange	1	403	Roman	late 3rd-4th cent
F0**48**	Pit, = F46?	CP	63	Roman *imbrex* and brick (discard)	2	74	Roman	late 3rd-4th cent
F048	Pit, = F46?	CP	63	*Opus signinum* lump (discard)	3	687		late 3rd-4th cent
F048	Pit, = F46?	CP	63	Red *tessera*	2	38		late 3rd-4th cent
F048	Pit, = F46?	CP	64	*Tegula* flange	1	74	Roman	late 3rd-4th cent
F048	Pit, = F46?	CP	64	White mosaic cubes	2	6	Roman	late 3rd-4th cent
F048	Pit, = F46?	CP	65	Mortar lump, oyster (discard)	3	28		late 3rd-4th cent
F048	Pit, =	CP	65	*Tegula* (discard)	1	212	Roman	late 3rd-4th cent

Context	Context type	Area	Finds no	Finds type	Qt	Wt	Finds date	Context date
	F46?							
F048	Pit, = F46?	CP	65	Red *tessera*	1	22	Roman	late 3rd-4th cent
F0**50**	Large pit	CP	67	Roman tile, brick, *imbrex*	10	2315	Roman	later 1st century
F0**50**	Large pit	CP	67	*Tegula*, brick, tile (discard)	26	2866	Roman	later 1st century
F0**50**	Large pit	CP	67	Buff ceramic *tessera*	1	12	Roman	later 1st century
F0**50**	Large pit	CP	67	Thin *imbrex*, looks like peg-tile	1	56	Roman	later 1st century
F0**53**	Pit	LS	83	Tile - *tegula* (discard)	2	130	Roman	16th-19th cent
F053	Pit	LS	83	Peg-tile	3	300	Med/post-medieval	16th-19th cent
F053	Pit	LS	83	Mortared septaria (disc)	1	35		16th-19th cent
F054	Pit	LS	85	*Tegula*, *imbrex* fragments (disc)	**8**	**1799**	Roman	16th-19th cent
F054	Pit	LS	85	*Tegula* flange	**1**	**465**	Roman	16th-19th cent
F054	Pit	LS	85	Slate	1	5	Medieval or post-medieval	Medieval or post-medieval
F054	Pit	LS	85	Fire-cracked flint	1	187		Medieval or post-medieval
F0**57**	Robber trench?	LS	89	Red *tessera* cubes	18	254	Roman	12th-13th cent
F057	Robber trench?	LS	89	Tile - *tegula* fragments (discard)	2	815	Roman	12th-13th cent
F0**58**	Robber trench?	LS	90	Tile - *tegula* (discard)	1	60	Roman	12th-13th cent
F0**58**	Robber trench?	LS	90	Red *tessera*	1	18	Roman	12th-13th cent
F058	Robber trench?	LS	90	Combed flue-tile	1	212	Roman	12th-13th cent
F058	Robber trench?	LS	90	Brick	1	775	Roman	12th-13th cent
F0**61**	Cut feature (pit?)	LS	93	*Tegula*, *imbrex*, *tessera*, brick (discard)	7	4085	Roman	12th-13th cent
F061	Cut feature (pit?)	LS	93	*Opus signinum* lump (discard)	1	61		12th-13th cent
F061	Cut feature (pit?)	LS	112	Tile - *imbrex* (discard)	1	210	Roman	12th-13th cent
F062	Pit	WB2	95	Tile			Roman	Medieval?
L011	Clay layer	CP	34	Peg-tile, slate	7	353	Medieval/post-med	16th-19th cent
L013	Dump layer?	CP	22	Peg-tile, *tegula*, *imbrex*, brick	14	1260	Medieval/post-med	16th-19th cent
L015	Layer?	CP	29	Peg-tile, tile - *tegula* (discard)	3	67	Roman	Medieval or post-med
L016	Layer	CP	26	Slate, peg-tile - *tegula*	6	109	Medieval/post-med	Medieval or post-med
L017	Layer	CP	31	Limestone fragment, unworked	1	306		16th-19th cent
L017	Layer	CP	31	Peg-tile (discard)	3	175	Medieval/post-med	16th-19th cent
L017	Layer	CP	31	Slate, shell (oyster)	4	54		16th-19th cent
L018	Floor?	CP	18	Mortar				Medieval or post-med
L018	Floor?	CP	18	Brick, peg-tile			Medieval/post-med	Medieval or post-med
L018	Floor?	CP	18	Glazed floor tile				Medieval or post-med
L018	Floor?	CP	18	Tile			Roman	Medieval or post-med
L019	Burnt layer	CP	24	*Imbrex* - *tegula* (discard)	2	230	Roman	

Context	Context type	Area	Finds no	Finds type	Qt	Wt	Finds date	Context date
L020	Burnt layer	CP	25	Septaria (discarded)	1	215		16th-19th cent
L022	Fill of F11	CP	14	Peg-tile, *tegula* (discard)	3	375	Medieval/post-medieval	19th-20th cent
L022	Fill of F11	CP	14	Brick, bone, clay pipe	1	1050	Post-medieval	19th-20th cent
L023	Layer	CP	17	Peg-tile (discard)	1	81	Medieval/post-med	Medieval/post-med
L024	Layer	CP	21	Peg-tile (discard)	1	125	Med//post- med	Medieval
L030	Clay floor surface	CP	32	Brick/tile mortar (discard)	1	108	Roman	15th-16th cent
L031	Clay floor surface	CP	35	Slate, red *tessera*	2	27	Medieval/post-medieval	15th-16th cent
L031	Clay floor surface	CP	35	Peg-tile, septaria, chalk (discard)	9	1078	Medieval/post-medieval	15th-16th cent
L032	Clay floor surface	CP	33	Slag				15th-16th cent
L036	Burnt clay deposit	WB2	36	Tile				?
L041	Layer	CP	37	Brick, peg-tile (discard)	2	205	Roman	Medieval
L041	Layer	CP	38	*Imbrex* and Rom brick (discard)	3	2015	Roman	Medieval
L041	Layer	CP	39	Flue-tile	2	1128	Roman	Medieval
L041	Layer	CP	52	Peg-tile, *tegula*, *imbrex*, brick (disc)	6	1583	Roman	Medieval
L041	Layer	CP	52	*Tegula* flange, septaria	2	1543	Roman	Medieval
L042	*Opus signinum* floor	CP	56	*Opus signinum* floor sample				mid 2nd-mid 3rd cent
L043	Layer	CP	55	Roman brick/tile	6	237	Roman	mid 2nd-mid 3rd cent
L044	Layer	CP	47	Flue tile, *tessera*, brick (disc)	3	1108	Roman	12th-13th cent
L051	Layer	CP	54	*Tegula* pieces (disc)	2	121	Roman	Roman
L060	Layer	CP	73	Charcoal sample				early 2nd century
L062	Layer	CP	66	Glass			Roman	later 1st century
L065	Layer	CP	57	Peg-tile, *tegula* (discard)	2	65	Medieval/post-med	mid 2nd-mid 3rd cent
L065	Layer	CP	57	Painted wall-plaster				mid 2nd-mid 3rd cent
L066	Layer	CP	58	Peg-tile (discard)	1	37	Medieval/post-med	mid 2nd-mid 3rd cent
L071	Debris layer	WB2	60	*Tegula* flat, Roman brick	4	1031	Roman	Roman
L075	Floor?	CP	61	*Tegula* and brick fragments (disc)	3	299	Roman	mid 2nd century
L077	Layer	CP	69	Roman tile, *opus signinum* (disc)	10	613	Roman	early 2nd century
L079	Layer	LS	88	*Tegula*, *imbrex* (discard)	3	300	Roman	12th- 13th or earlier?
L080	Layer	LS	91	Peg-tile, mortar, septaria (disc)	3	89	Medieval/post-medieval	12th- 13th or earlier?
L085	metalled surface	LS	92	*Tegula*, *imbrex*, septaria (disc)	7	888	Roman	Medieval or post-medieval
L085	metalled surface	LS	101	Peg-tile (disc), glazed tile	2	230	Medieval/Post Med	Medieval or post-med
L086	Layer	LS	103	Combed flue-tile	1	52	Roman	12th-13th cent
L086	Layer	LS	103	*Tegula*, septaria (discard)	4	374	Roman	12th-13th cent
L087	surface	LS	104	Tile				12th-13th cent
L088	Layer	LS	106	Tile				12th-13th cent or earlier?
L089	Layer	LS	107	Tile, charcoal				1st-2nd cent

Context	Context type	Area	Finds no	Finds type	Qt	Wt	Finds date	Context date
				fragments				
L090	Layer	LS	109	*Tegula* (disc)	1	221	early 2nd	1st- (2nd ?) cent
L091	Layer	LS	110	Tile - *tegula*	2	85	Roman	12th-13th cent
L092	Layer	LS	111	Peg-tile (discard)	1	35	Medieval/post-med	Medieval/post-med
L094	Surface?	LS	113	Rom buff tile, *imbrex* (disc)	4	456	Roman	Roman
L098	Layer	LS	115	Imbrex, *tegula* (disc), flue-tile	3	303	Roman	Roman
L098	Layer	LS	115	Worked stone?			Roman?	Roman
L104	Layer	CP	41	Tile - *tegula* (discard)	1	305	Roman	13th-16th cent

7 Discussion and interpretation

Early Roman (Period 1 to later 1st century AD)

There were no fortress-period, colonia*-period or Boudican-period remains on this site, the earliest dated horizon being later 1st century to perhaps AD 80-100. It is surprising that Boudican deposits were absent, despite the site being at the heart of the area burnt by Boudica (as mapped in Crummy 1992, fig 2.1). The nearest deposit to a Boudican burnt layer was a reddish clay dump recorded in section 7 (where the lead canister came from). It is impossible to tell whether Boudican debris was deliberately cleared away before the construction of the first structure here (Building 194), or whether the early (Period 1) pit-digging has simply destroyed all the earlier levels.*

2nd and 3rd centuries (Periods 2-4 to early 2nd-mid 3rd century AD)

The site follows the normal pattern of town sites in showing evidence of rebuilding in stone, ie septaria-in-mortar footings supporting a timber-framed superstructure (now entirely absent, but indicated by finds of iron nails (Building 195)). There were no surviving hard-floor surfaces of this period, but a scattering of red *tessera* cubes suggests that plain red tessellated flooring was laid somewhere in the structure. Two periods of building are evident in the crane pit (the later one repaired), and at least one set of Roman walls is indicated by the medieval robber trenches in the lift shaft. In the absence of evidence that these belong to different buildings, it is assumed that they are all part of Building 195.

3rd to 4th centuries (Period 5 to mid 3rd-4th century)

This period saw an apparent decline. There is no evidence for the continuation of Building 195, indeed the digging of pits against the wall (seriously undermining it) perhaps points to the structure being abandoned. The group of bones from a contemporary pit points to a wide range of food animals - cattle, sheep/goat, horse, pig and chicken - being eaten here (by whom it is not clear), and the diseased or deformed nature of some of them reinforces the general picture of decline. This may be confirmed by the group of barbarous radiates which may originally have been buried as a hoard (in an abandoned building?). If these coins do form a hoard, then it may have been deposited at a time of provincial insecurity *c* AD 275 which is demonstrated by a rash of coin hoards across eastern England and in the Bristol Channel area. In Colchester, this matches the period when the town defences were

being strengthened, either against Saxon raiders or in response to civil unrest (Crummy 1987, 76; Crummy 1997, 131).

Late Saxon and medieval (Period 6: 9th-14th centuries)

The presence of transitional Ipswich/Thetford-type ware is of particular interest, given its scarcity in Colchester. There are no contemporary structures to which the activity represented by the pottery can be assigned. There is evidence in the form of robber trenches for the quarrying of the old Roman house walls, probably in the 12th century.

The 2000 canister - a third Colchester medieval coin hoard?

Marion Archibald and Nina Crummy have discussed the question of the lead canister and the single coin above, and the consensus view is that the canister certainly once contained a coin hoard which has been removed from it (and the canister reburied), but that the single medieval coin is probably a casual loss and not a lost coin from the (missing) hoard.

Assuming that we are dealing with a coin hoard which has been deliberately recovered or accidentally found, the question is - who recovered or found it? If the hoard had served its purpose and had been recovered from its hiding place, then why rebury the canister at all? The most rational explanation for this is that the person who recovered the hoard wished to hide this fact from their contemporaries. Anyone discovering the hoard by accident at a much later date than the original burial would surely have carried away the canister and the coins, and would not have bothered to rebury the canister. For that reason, it seems most likely that the hoard was recovered at a date close to its burial date, despite the temptation to think that the recovery may have occurred later (in Victorian times when cellars were probably added, perhaps 1902 when the discovery of coins next door may have prompted furious digging in adjacent plots; and of course in 1969).

The depth of burial of the 2000 hoard is noteworthy because it appears to vary considerably from both the 1902 and 1969 hoard depths. The top of the cut from which the 2000 canister probably came is at 29.9m AOD, which is 0.7m (2 feet 4 inches) below the modern shop-floor slab. This seems a good depth for a hoard, and one which would allow reasonable access to it. The press article on the 1902 hoard gives a depth for that hoard of ‘about 5 feet 6 in(ches). from the garden surface’, and also states that the workmen went down a ladder to look at the discovery. A hole five or six feet deep in the garden would be deep enough to need a ladder for access, and would not be unrealistically deep - there seems no reason to doubt the stated depth of this hoard. The 1969 hoard is stated to be seven feet below modern shop-floor level

(Archibald & Cook forthcoming). This does seem rather deep for a hoard, but the depth is confirmed by David Clarke (former Curator of Colchester Museum), so we must consider it to be reliable (pers comm Marion Archibald).

What is the reason for the difference in the hoard depths? One explanation is that the 2000 canister represented an indoor hoard burial (perhaps in a rear wing of a property), and that the 1969 and 1902 hoards were buried outside. This seems quite likely in the case of the 1902 hoard, which was outside in 1902 and probably so beforehand. In the case of the 2000 canister and the 1969 hoard it would have to be assumed that the 2000 canister was buried inside an internal rear wing of a property fronting onto the High Street, and that the 1969 hoard was buried in the adjacent garden. This does not push the evidence too far - the limited scope of the 2000 excavation means that there are no recorded wall positions to confirm or refute this hypothesis. Furthermore, the evidence of plot boundaries, such as it is, backs up the idea that the 2000 canister and 1969 hoard were originally on the same property (as now). In a consideration of the medieval Colchester property boundaries, Crummy (1981, 49, fig 42) shows that 23 and 24 High Street may have been on the same medieval plot. Crummy (*ibid*) is careful to point out the subjective nature of this plan, but, if it is accurate, then the 2000 canister and 1969 hoard were buried on the same plot and the 1902 hoard in an adjacent property (25 High Street).

The question of plots and walls leads on to another related topic; stone houses. Both Archibald & Cook (forthcoming) and Stephenson (1984) conclude that, while absolute proof is lacking, the hoards are likely to have been the property of a Jewish family or of Jewish financiers. Medieval stone houses are known in many instances to have been occupied by Jews, and Crummy (1981, 69) confirms that there is a such a link with St Runwald's parish, in which the current site is located, and in which four medieval stone houses are known. There might therefore be a link between the hoards under discussion and stone buildings. Unfortunately, there is no archaeological evidence of an early medieval stone house on the site. Several walls and robber trenches were plotted during the watching brief, but the walls are too far south to have been part of a stone structure on the High Street frontage, and the robber trenches are undated and are so assumed to be medieval robber trenches of Roman walls.

Later medieval-post medieval (Periods 7-9)

The principal interest of this later period is the construction of a building with clay walls and a stone plinth (Building 196) in perhaps the 15th or 16th century (crane pit). One would normally assume that a structure in this position was a rear extension

of an earlier (medieval) structure on the High Street frontage. It is difficult to say whether the Period 8 brick building on the same spot is a later rebuild of Building 196 or a new structure. This later brick rebuild includes what looks like a coal chute. In support of this interpretation, it should be noted that ships carrying coal from Newcastle are recorded at Colchester docks in the period 1568-9 (*VCH* **IX**, 86).

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10 Glossary

context	specific location on an archaeological site, especially one where finds are made
Fe	iron
feature	an identifiable thing like a pit, a wall, a drain, a floor; can contain 'contexts'
imbrex	Roman roof tile (stops rain getting between *tegulae*)
intrusive	early material out of place in a later context (eg a Coke bottle in a Roman pit)
medieval	from AD 1066 to Henry VIII
NGR	National Grid Reference
natural	geological deposit undisturbed by man
opus signinum	pink Roman mortar with some waterproof qualities
post-medieval	after Henry VIII and up to Victorian
PMRE	post-medieval red earthenware
residual	an earlier object out of place in a later context (eg a Roman coin in a Victorian pit)
Roman	period from AD 43 to around AD 430
septaria	local building stone used by Romans
tegula	Roman roof tile
u/s	unstratified (no context)

11 Archive deposition

The finds and paper archive are held at Colchester Archaeological Trust, 12 Lexden Road, Colchester, Essex CO3 3NF, but both will be permanently deposited at Colchester Museum, under accession code 2000.5.

12 Site data

12.1 Site context list

Context	Description	Cuts/ seals	Finds (or bag no)	Finds date	Context date
F01	cable in pipe	L5, L7			20th century
F02	pit	F4			medieval or later
F03	uncertain cut	L6			post-Roman
F04	charcoal filled cut	L8, L9			Roman
F05	Pit	F7	10	medieval/post-med	16th-19th century
F06	Pit	F7	11, 82	modern?	modern?
F07	brick structure	L13, 14 & 17	15	17th-early 19th century	17th-19th century
F08	post-hole/small pit	F5	12, 27		post-medieval
F09	wall foundation	L18	16	Roman/med/post-med	medieval or post-med
F10	pit	L13, L17	13	Roman	Roman
F11	brick structure	L24	23	16th-17th century	16th-17th century
F12	steel lintel	F6			20th century
F13	pit with crushed lime				post-med
F14	foundation	L30			medieval or post-med
F15	shallow pit				post-medieval
F16	post-hole	L18?	20	Roman, med, post-med	16th-19th century
F17	pit	L15			?
F18	brick structure		27	later 17th century	16th-17th century
F19	brick structure		28	16th-17th century	16th-17th century
F20	stairway	L13, L17			16th-17th century
F21	wall	L28	30	Roman	undated
F22	wall	L29?			undated
F23	wall				undated
F24	wall				undated
F25	wall	L50			undated
F26	wall	L47?			undated
F27	burnt cut feature	L47?			undated
F28	wall	L77, F52			Roman
F29	robber trench	F39	40, 50, 51	Roman, 12th century	11th-12th century
F30	concrete beam	L47? or L46?			20th century
F31	cut?	L48?			undated
F32	concrete foundation				20th century
F33	linear feature	L50	42, 43	late 2nd-mid 3rd century	late 2nd-mid 3rd cent
F34	pit	L50	44, 45, 46	Roman	mid 3rd-4th cent
F35	vertical cut	L50	48, 49	Roman	mid 3rd-4th century
F36	wall				undated
F37	wall				undated
F38	pit	L50, L94	53	Roman	mid 2nd-mid 3rd century
F39	wall	L24, L43			mid 2nd century
F40	sand-filled cut				20th century
F41	construction cut	cut for F28			?
F42	concrete RSJ beam cut	cut for F44?			20th century
F43	pit		59	Roman?	Roman?
F44	concrete RSJ beam				20th century
F45	cut				?
F46	large pit cut	L50	68, 71, 74-81	Roman	mid 3rd-4th century
F47	wall	L77, F52	62	Roman	early 2nd century
F48	pit = F46?	L50	63, 64, 65, 121	Roman	late 3rd-4th century
F49	small pit	L24, L43			post-medieval
F50	large pit	L62	67	Roman	later 1st cent
F51	wall cut	F46 = F48			
F52	wall foundation	F51			Roman
F53	pit	L80	83, 86, 87, 120	Roman, med, post-med	16th-19th century
F54	pit	L80	85	Roman, medieval or post-med	medieval or post-med

F55	pit				20th century
F56	brick lintel	F64			20th century
F57	robber trench?	L81, L82	89, 108	Roman, medieval	12th-13th century
F58	robber trench?	L81	90	Roman, medieval	12th-13th century
F59	pit = F64	F53, F54, L82			?
F60	robber trench?	L83			medieval
F61	cut feature - pit?	L84	93, 102, 112	Roman, Saxo-Norman, medieval	12th-13th century
F62	pit		94, 95	Roman, medieval?	medieval?
F63	pit		96, 84?		?
F64	construction pit = F59	F53, F54			20th century
L01	concrete tiles	L2			20th century
L02	concrete slab	L3			20th century
L03	brick, concrete mixture	L4			20th century
L04	sand, brick, concrete mixture	L5			20th century
L05	loam with mortar and brick	F2, L6			probably 20th century
L06	orange brown sand	L8, L9			Roman
L07	dirty orange brown sand				Roman
L08	linear orange band	L9			early Roman
L09	orange sand and stones	L10			Roman
L10	natural sand				
L11	clay layer	L32	34	medieval/post-med	16th-19th century
L12	cessy layer	L11			?
L13	dump layer	F17	22	Roman, med, post-med	16th-19th century
L14	associated with F7	L25	19	16th-19th century	16th-19th century
L15	layer?	L30	29	Roman, med, post-med	med or post-med
L16	layer	L13, L17	26	Roman, med, post-med	med or post-med
L17	layer	L31	31, 122	medieval, post-med	16th-19th century
L18	floor?	L16	18	Roman, med, post-med	med or post-med
L19	burnt layer		24	Roman	?
L20	burnt layer	F20	25		post-med
L21	layer	L13, L17			post-med
L22	fill of F11		14		19th-20th century
L23	layer	L18	17	medieval/post-med	medieval/post-med
L24	layer	L21, L42	21	medieval/post-med	medieval/post-med
L25	crushed bricks	L20			post-medieval
L26	floor of crushed brick?				post-medieval
L27	trample				?
L28	stiff brown clay				?
L29	yellow sand	F22 in this			?
L30	clay floor surface	L39	32		15th-16th cent
L31	clay floor surface	L41	35	medieval or post-med	medieval or post-med
L32	clay floor surface	F14	33		post-Roman?
L33	clay floor	L34			?
L34	occupation	L35			?
L35	clay floor	L36			?
L36	burnt clay/tile deposit	L37	36		?
L37	occupation	L38			?
L38	layer				?
L39	mortar and peg-tile	L41			post-medieval
L40	layer	F29, L45			?
L41	layer	L40, F49	37, 38, 52	Roman/med/post-med	medieval
L42	*opus signinum* floor	L65	56		Roman
L43	layer		41, 55	Roman, post-medieval	16th-19th century
L44	layer		47		12th-13th century
L45	burnt layer	L38			
L46	modern backfill	F30			20th century
L47	silty clay	F31			
L48	layer				
L49	orange sand and gravel	L94			
L50	mottled clay loam				
L51	layer		54	Roman	Roman
L52	layer				mid 2nd century
L53	mortar layer = L67	L54			mid 2nd century
L54	sandy layer = L75	L76, L55			mid 2nd century
L55	loam with mortar	L56			mid 2nd century
L56	sandy clay	L76			
L57	clay loam				
L58	Roman tiles in loam				Roman?

L59	clay floor	L78			?
L60	layer	F50	L50	73	early 2nd century
L61	sandy clay				early 2nd century
L62	layer	natural	66	Roman	later 1st century
L63	Natural sand?				
L64	grey brown loam	L52			
L65	layer	L53, L66	57	Roman/med/post-med	post-Roman?
L66	layer	L67	58	medieval/post-med	medieval or post-med
L67	gravelly clay = L53	L54, L75			
L68	flecked clay				
L69	loamy sand				
L70	crumbly mortar				
L71	debris layer		60	Roman	Roman
L72	charcoal				
L73	burnt clay				
L74	deposit				
L75	floor? = L54	L55	61		mid 2nd cent
L76	mortar layer	F47			mid 2nd cent
L77	layer	L78	69	Roman	early 2nd cent
L78	layer	L60			early 2nd cent
L79	layer	F57, F58	88	Roman, medieval	12th-13th or earlier
L80	layer	F61, L84	91	16th -19th century	15th-16th century
L81	clay loam				?
L82	sandy clay				?
L83	sandy clay				?
L84	sandy loam	L85			?
L85	metalled surface	L86	92,101	Roman/med/post-med	medieval or post-med
L86	layer	L87	103	Roman/medieval	12th-13th century
L87	compact surface	L88	104	Roman/medieval	12th-13th century
L88	layer	L89	106	12th-13th century	12th-13th or earlier?
L89	layer	L90	107	1st-2nd century	1st-2nd century
L90	layer	L91	109	1st-2nd century	1st-2nd century
L91	layer	L92	110	Roman/medieval	12th-13th century
L92	layer	L93	111	medieval/post-med	medieval/post-med
L93	floor surface	L94			
L94	surface	L95, F33-F35	113	Roman	Roman
L95	layer	L96			
L96	layer	L97	114		
L97	septaria layer	L98			
L98	layer	L99	115	Roman/med	12th-13th century
L99	layer				
L100	trample	L67			mid 2nd-mid 3rd cent
L101	layer	L102			mid 2nd-mid 3rd cent
L102	layer	L103			mid 2nd-mid 3rd cent
L103	trample or occupation	L53			mid 2nd-mid 3rd cent
L104	demolition debris	L105-L106, F62-F63			modern
L105	layer	L106			modern
L106	topsoil	L107-L108			late Roman or med
L107	clay dump				
L108	demolition debris				
L109	stone debris				

12.2 Soil descriptions

Context	Description
L01	Concrete tiles.
L02	Concrete slab with metal reinforcing.
L03	Very mixed brick, concrete, stone and sand rubble.
L04	Sand, brick and concrete rubble.
L05	Compacted loamy deposit with abundant mortar fragments & flecks, slate and brick fragments.
L06	Orange brown sandy deposit with Roman brick or tile; possibly burnt.
L07	Dirty dark orange brown deposit, with brick and tile fragments; more mixed than L6.
L08	Orange linear band.
L09	Orange brown sand and stones.
L10	Orange brown natural sand.
L11	Mid brown clay layer with occasional orange brick/tile flecks/fragments <6cm diameter; common mottles of dark grey clay loam.
L12	Mottled green/grey sand and clay with occasional flecks of grey mortar.
L13	Mixed dark grey clay loam with mottles of yellow brown clay; common inclusions of brick/tile, mortar, charcoal.
L14	Dark grey clay loam, abundant small flecks of white mortar and orange brick/tile up to 1-2cm. Glazed pottery.
L15	Dark grey clay loam with common flecks/fragments of mortar, tile, charcoal <1cm in size.
L16	Mixed dark grey clay loam and yellow brown sandy clay, occasional stones (small-medium) and fragments of mortar up to 1cm.
L17	Dark greyish brown layer containing rare to occasional stones (small-medium) and peg-tile fragments up to 10cm.
L18	Floor layer - very mixed mid brown clay loam with mottles of lighter yellowish brown clay; contains occasional to common fragments of brick and tile up to 5cm.
L19	Dark reddish-brown burnt loam layer with no apparent inclusions.
L20	Dark greyish brown clay loam, abundant flecks of orange brick/tile and charcoal up to 1cm (charcoal up to 3cm).
L21	Dark grey clay loam containing common to abundant flecks/fragments of charcoal and white mortar up to 1cm. Also occasional fragments of orange brick and tile.
L22	Very dark greyish brown clay loam containing occasional flecks/fragments of orange brick and tile up to 1cm: rare fragments up to 5/6cm plus, rare to occasional flecks of cream-coloured mortar up to 2cm.
L23	Mixed mid greyish brown clay silt, cream mortar fragments with common large fragments of peg- tile up to 7-8cm.
L24	Very dark grey clay loam with common inclusions of mortar, brick/tile flecks and rare charcoal up to 1cm +.
L25	Crushed and broken brick fragments up to half brick size with fragments of mortar (white/cream-coloured).
L26	Probable floor/surface composed of crushed soft orange brick fragments, 3-4cm thick.
L27	Mixed dark greyish brown and mid-orangey brown clay loam/clay containing common flecks of creamy brown mortar/charcoal/brick and tile up to 1cm+.
L28	Very stiff mid/dark brown clay and sand mix wall.
L29	Pale yellow brown sand deposit.
L30	Clay floor surface - mottled light yellow brown sandy clay loam and light grey brown sandy clay loam with occasional peg-tile, Roman tile, slate and septaria pieces.
L31	Clay floor surface - mottled light yellow brown sandy clay loam and light grey brown sandy clay loam with occasional peg-tile, Roman tile, slate, crushed brick fragments and septaria pieces; approx 2cm thick.
L32	Very dark grey almost black compact ash layer with occasional fragments of iron slag.
L33	Clay floor layer - pale yellow brown slightly sandy clay.
L34	Occupation layer - dark brownish black silty clayey charcoal, stained.
L35	Mid brown worn clay floor with charcoal flecks and staining in surface; variable thickness max 2.5cm - possible light brown clay repair.
L36	Crushed brick and tile, with mid brown/pale brown clay, burnt material, charcoal fragments and staining throughout.
L37	Dark grey black, very burnt layer; possibly an occupation layer.
L38	Mixed mid grey brown deposit with mortar fragments, etc within it.
L39	Pale grey crushed mortar and peg-tile layer with occasional flecks of white chalk up to 8cm.
L40	Orange/yellow grey clay layer (plastic). Very thin layer exposed in plan.
L41	Dark grey brown clay loam, occasional small stones, peg-tile, slate etc; common charcoal and mortar flecks <1cm.
L42	Crushed fragments of *opus signinum* and rare-occasional tile fragments; layer up to 4-5cm thick.
L43	Mixed mottled mid/dark brown and orange/ brown clay loam, occasional stone (small to medium sub-angular/rounded)
L44	Very dark grey clay loam, occasional fragments of tile, mortar, stone up to 10cm+ and also very large Roman *tegula*.
L45	Multi-coloured layer of burnt scorched brown/orange/dark red/black burnt clay/daub, charcoal etc; also some unburnt yellowish brown clay.
L46	Extensive deposit of orange sands and gravels & concrete debris.
L47	Dark grey brown silty clay.
L48	Brown layer with shell fragments and charcoal flecks, possible Roman stratigraphy.

L49	Orange sand and gravel.
L50	Mottled dark grey clay loam with orangey brown clay; contains rare to occasional small to medium-sized stones.
L51	Dark greyish/brown slightly sandy clay loam. Rare flecks of charcoal? Rare mottles of mid brown clay, otherwise hardly any other inclusions.
L52	Mixed layer consisting of dark grey clay loam and mid orangey brown clay; contains a large fragment of chalk and a tile fragment - rare small stones.
L53	Mixed dark grey clay loam and white mortar fragments, occasional fragments of tile; also occasional charcoal fragments - looks like a trample layer?
L54	Mid orangey brown slightly sandy clay loam mottled with occasional dark grey clay silt 'veins'; contains mortar/plaster flecks and rare/occasional small stones and chalk fragments.
L55	Thin layer of dark grey clay loam and white mortar/plaster flecks; contains fragments of tile.
L56	Light pale beige/brown sandy clay loam containing mortar flecks and rare stones (small-medium).
L57	Mixed layer of mid-grey clay loam and orangey brown sandy clay loam; contains Roman pottery and tile.
L58	Layer of large Roman tile fragments in mid/dark greyish brown clay loam matrix; rare/occasional charcoal.
L59	Mid-orangey brown slightly sandy clay loam layer. Few inclusions, rare tiny flecks of charcoal. Clay floor?
L60	Thin layer of mid to dark brown clay loam and black charcoal flecks/fragments.
L61	Layer of beige /pale brown sandy clay with few inclusions.
L62	Layer of common small to medium-sized rounded stones. Natural (?).
L63	Mottled grey/pale brown/beige fine sand with no inclusions. Thought to be natural.
L64	Mixed: dark grey brown clay loam, areas of orangey/reddish brown burnt looking material (not burnt *in situ*).
L65	Mottled mid orangey brown with very dark grey clay loam. Occasional charcoal fragments and small stones.
L66	Light yellow brown sandy silt clay, occasional oyster shell, small-medium stones.
L67	Light yellow brown sandy clay loam, abundant small round stones.
L68	Orangey brown sandy clay - slightly sticky inclusions, rare small rounded angular stones. Occasional charcoal flecks and rare mortar patches.
L69	Grey brown loamy sandy friable/slightly loose inclusions. Rare small angular stones.
L70	Pale cream sandy mortar; loose inclusions, rare, small rounded angular stones.
L71	Brown/dark sandy loam deposit, brown; burnt debris and *tegula* fragments.
L72	An irregular deposit of burnt wood, ie charcoal remains.
L73	Reddish brown burnt clay, inclusions absent.
L74	Deposit - pale yellow brown sandy silt; inclusions rare, small.
L75	Floor (?)
L76	Very pale brown/beige sandy mortar layer above tile fragment base.
L77	Mottled mid-orangey brown/dark brown clay loam containing occasional tile fragments and oyster shells; also rare fragments of charcoal to 1cm.
L78	Light greyish brown sandy loam; charcoal and oyster fragments.
L79	Dark grey brown sandy loam common charcoal fragments, brick fragments, mortar, small-medium stones.
L80	Very mixed layer of dark grey clay and mid-orangey brown sandy clay; contains common flecks and fragments of white mortar, chalk and occasional large angular flint fragments.
L81	Light yellow brown sandy clay loam, rare mortar pieces, small stones.
L82	Mix yellow sandy and light yellow brown sandy clay; occasional oyster, slate, mortar fragments.
L83	Light yellow brown sandy clay with small amounts of charcoal, *opus signinum*, tile.
L84	Very mixed dark grey brown sandy loam, abundant septaria chippings, mortar fragments, occasional Roman tile, *opus signinum*, oyster.
L85	Compact metalling surface made up of small-medium stones, Roman tile, *opus signinum*.
L86	Mixed dark grey clay loam and orange/brown sandy clay layer, containing common large frag- ments of stone and tile. Also occasional fragments of white mortar and creamy brown mortar.
L87	Compact surface, small-medium stones, Roman tile, septaria pieces, painted wall-plaster, mortar chunks.
L88	Mixed layer of crushed off-white mortar with Roman tile, septaria chunks and small-medium stones.
L89	Compact mortar, fragmented tiles, oyster, thin lens of charcoal/dark clay soil in places, small pebbles, flint - more coarse than L58, occasional pot and septaria.
L90	Crushed mortar with small-medium rounded stones, Roman tile, septaria chippings, pot.
L91	Mixed layer of dark greyish brown/dark olive brown sandy loam with small amounts of mortar, Roman tile, oyster and occasional small-medium stones.
L92	Rubble layer consisting of large pieces of septaria and rare Roman tile. Rare oyster shells and opus signinum in matrix of dark grey clay loam.
L93	Floor surface - compact level layer of creamy white mortar fragments, rare charcoal and soft brick/tile fragments.
L94	Surface composed of common rounded, sub-angular stones and creamy brown mortar fragments in a matrix of mid-greyish brown sandy clay loam. Rare to occasional brick/tile fragments.
L95	Common rounded/ sub-angular stones and white mortar fragments in a matrix of mid greyish brown sandy clay loam.
L96	Very thin patchy layer of dark grey brown with fragments of charcoal, oyster and bone.
L97	Large septaria blocks with smaller chippings in voids.
L98	Mixed layer of creamy/brown mortar fragments in mid/dark greyish brown slightly sandy clay loam. Also mottles of orangey brown clay; contains occasional stones, fragments of septaria, rare oyster shell and tile.
L99	Large septaria pieces bonded with weak mortar mix.
L100	Thin trample layer.
L101	Layer.

L102	Layer.
L103	Trample or occupation.
L104	Crushed mortar and similar debris.
L105	Brick red clay with cream mortar and modern brick.
L106	Mid brown loamy fill with patches of cream mortar, oyster, brick/tile, septaria, charcoal.
L107	Yellow brown/reddish clay with charcoal flecks and tile pieces.
L108	Copious mortar and tile.
L109	Septaria block and quartz pebbles and tile mortar.

Howard Brooks, January 2001

Checked by: Philip Crummy
Date: 25.01.01

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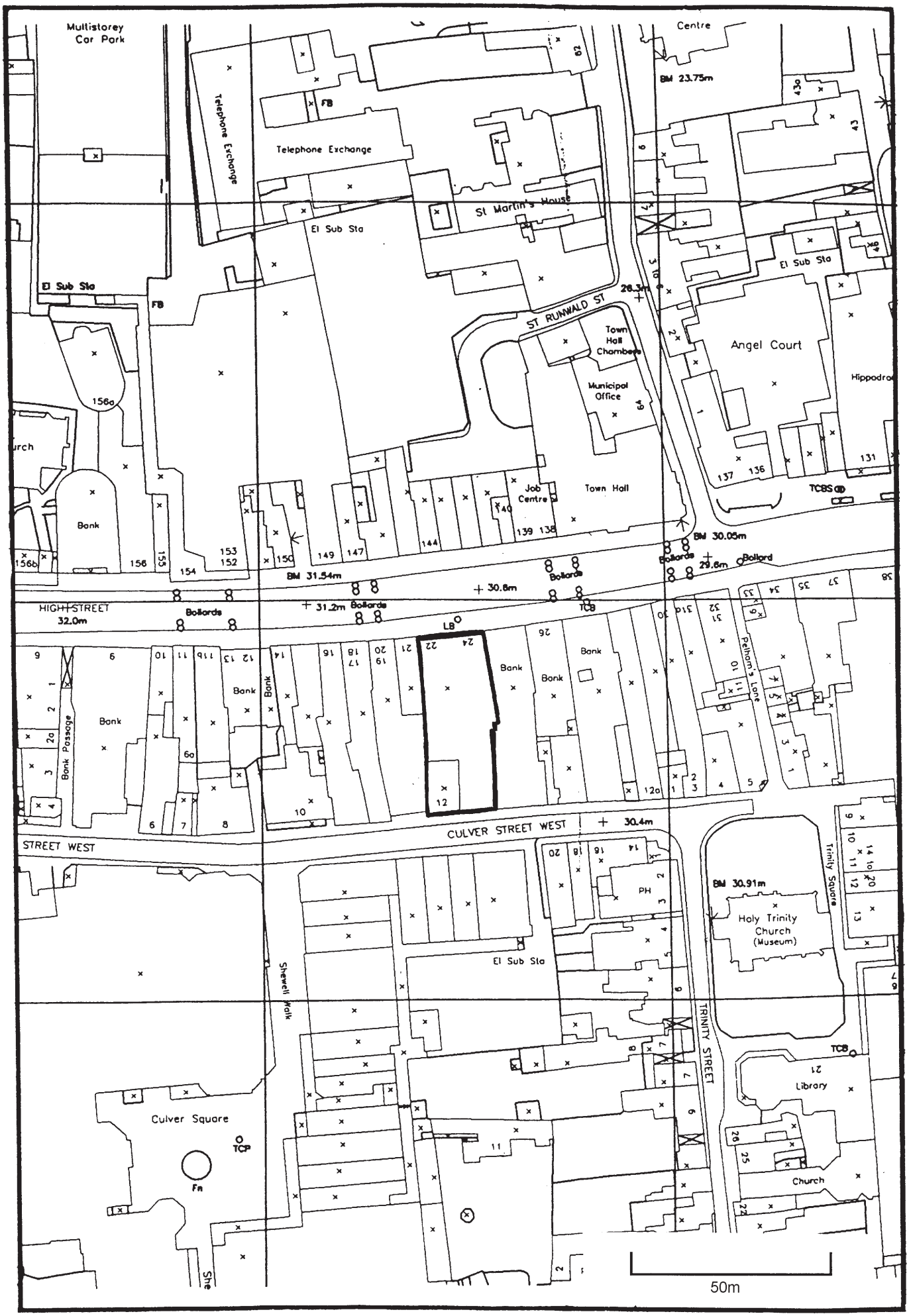


Fig 1 Site location.

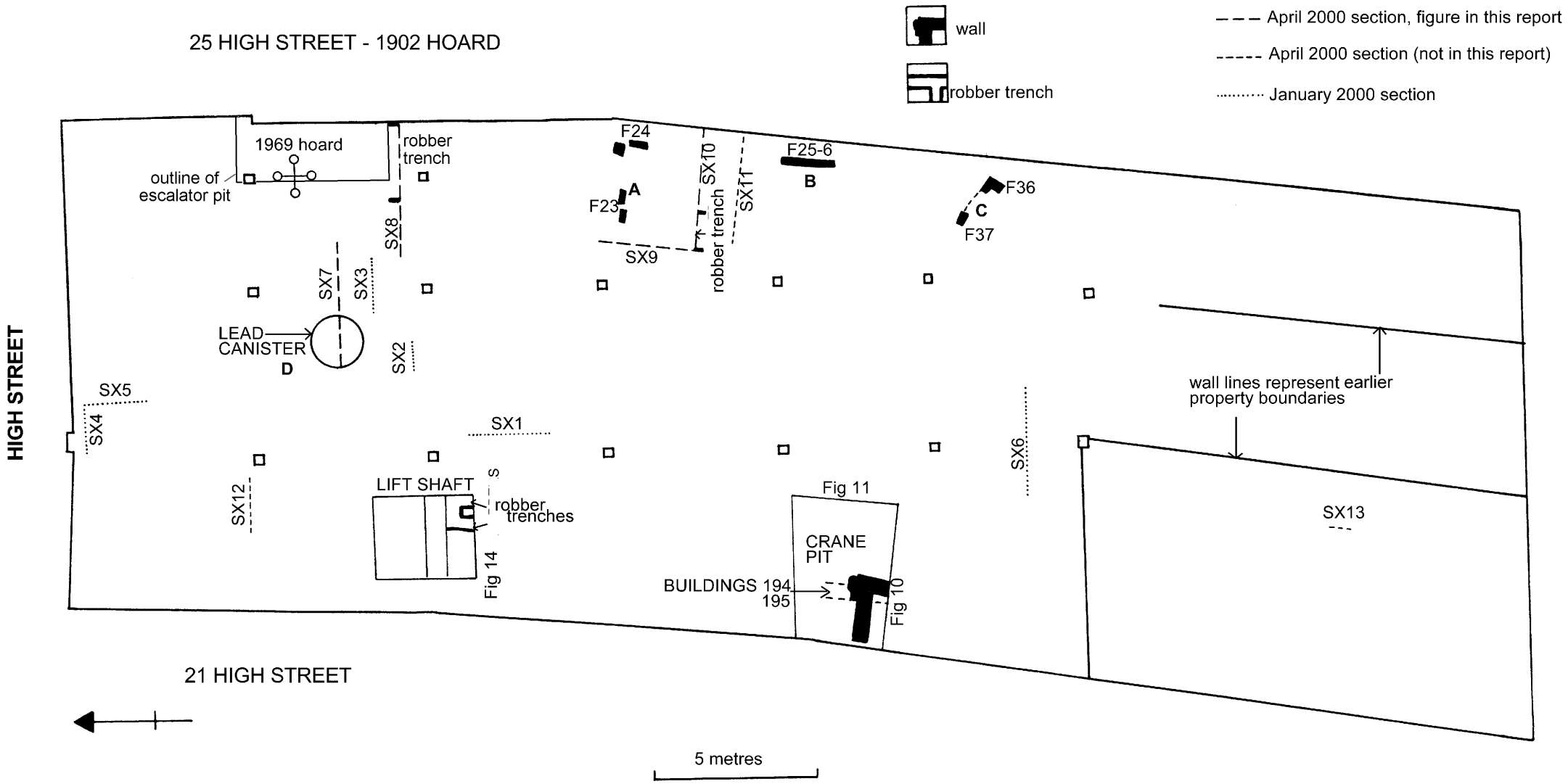


Fig 2 Site plan showing excavated trenches, sections and walls recorded, and positions of the lead canister and the 1969 hoard.

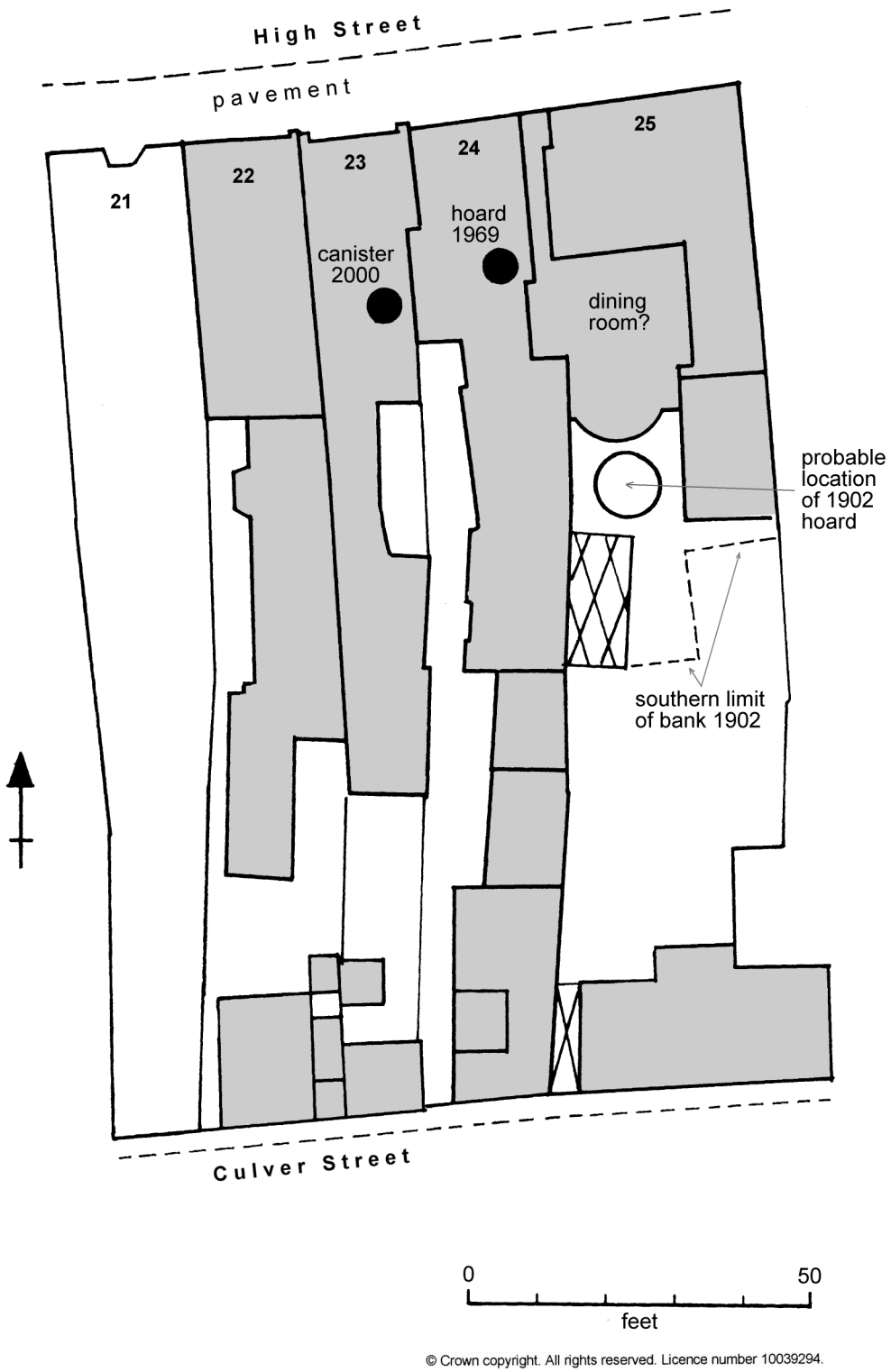


Fig 2a Property boundaries in 1875 (based on OS 1:500 sheet) showing limit of rebuilt bank and probable location of 1902 hoard (the 1969 hoard and 2000 canister positions are shown for reference).

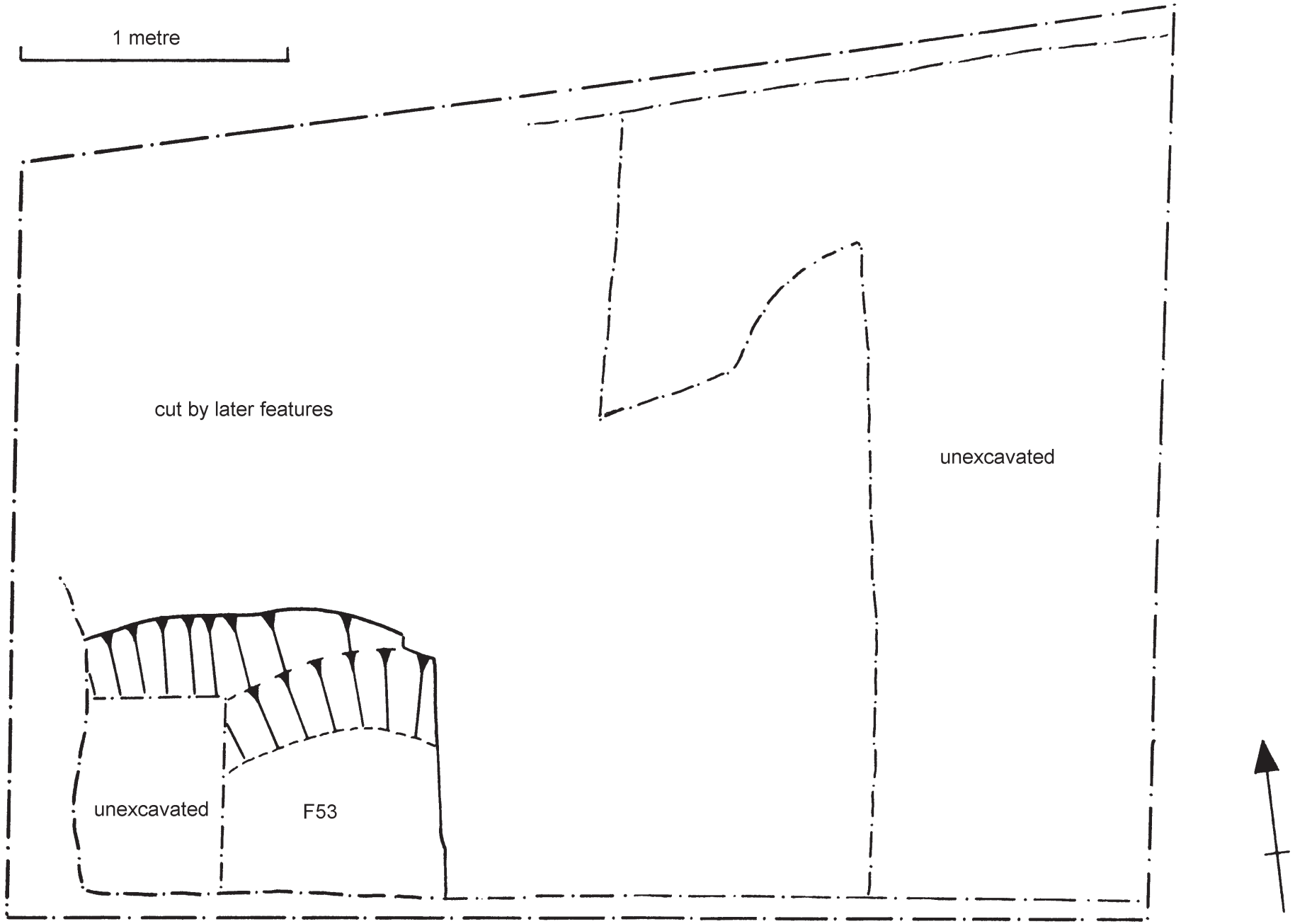


Fig 3 Crane pit: Period 1 (later 1st century AD).

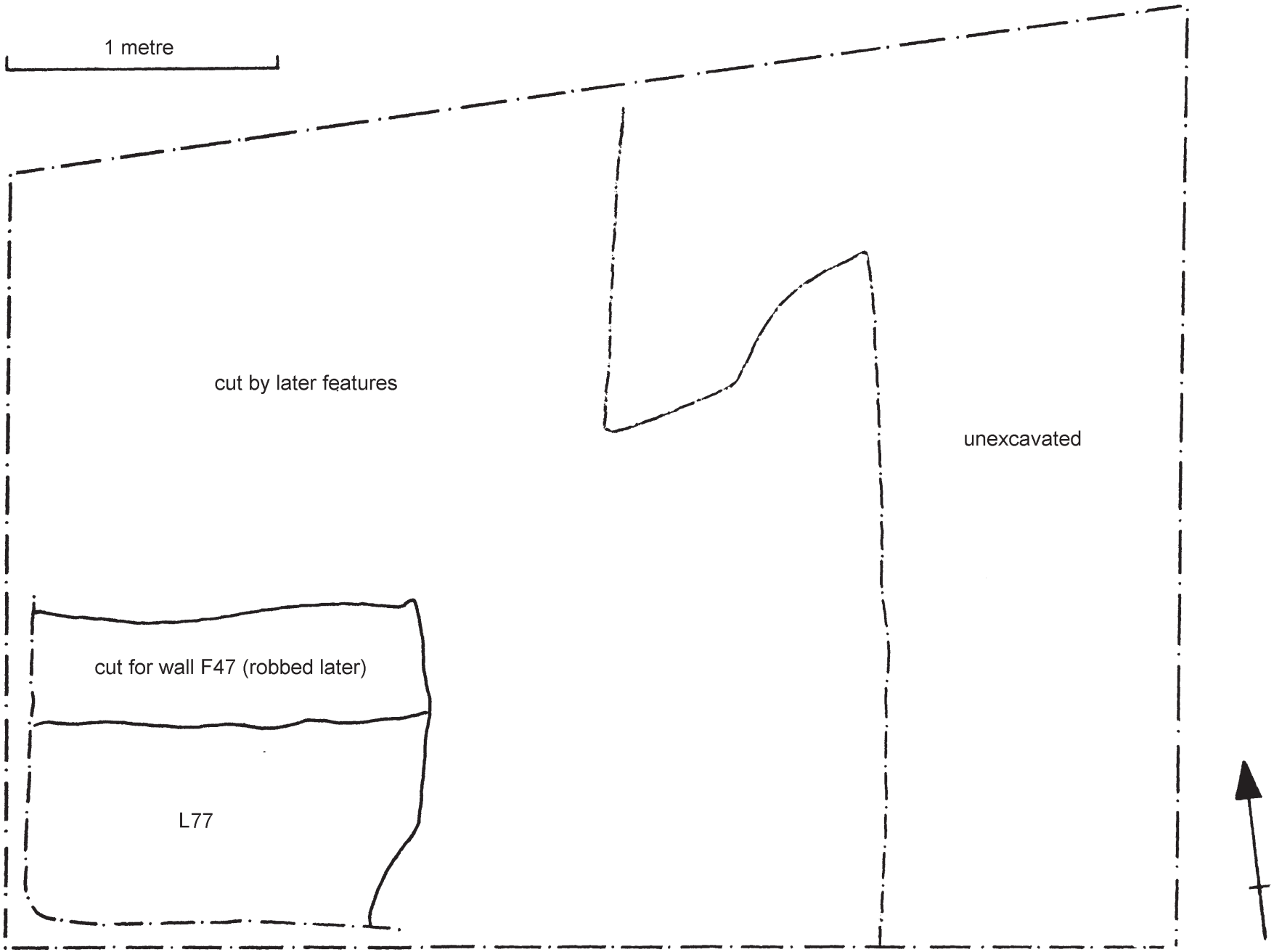


Fig 4 Crane pit: Period 2 (early 2nd century); Building 194.

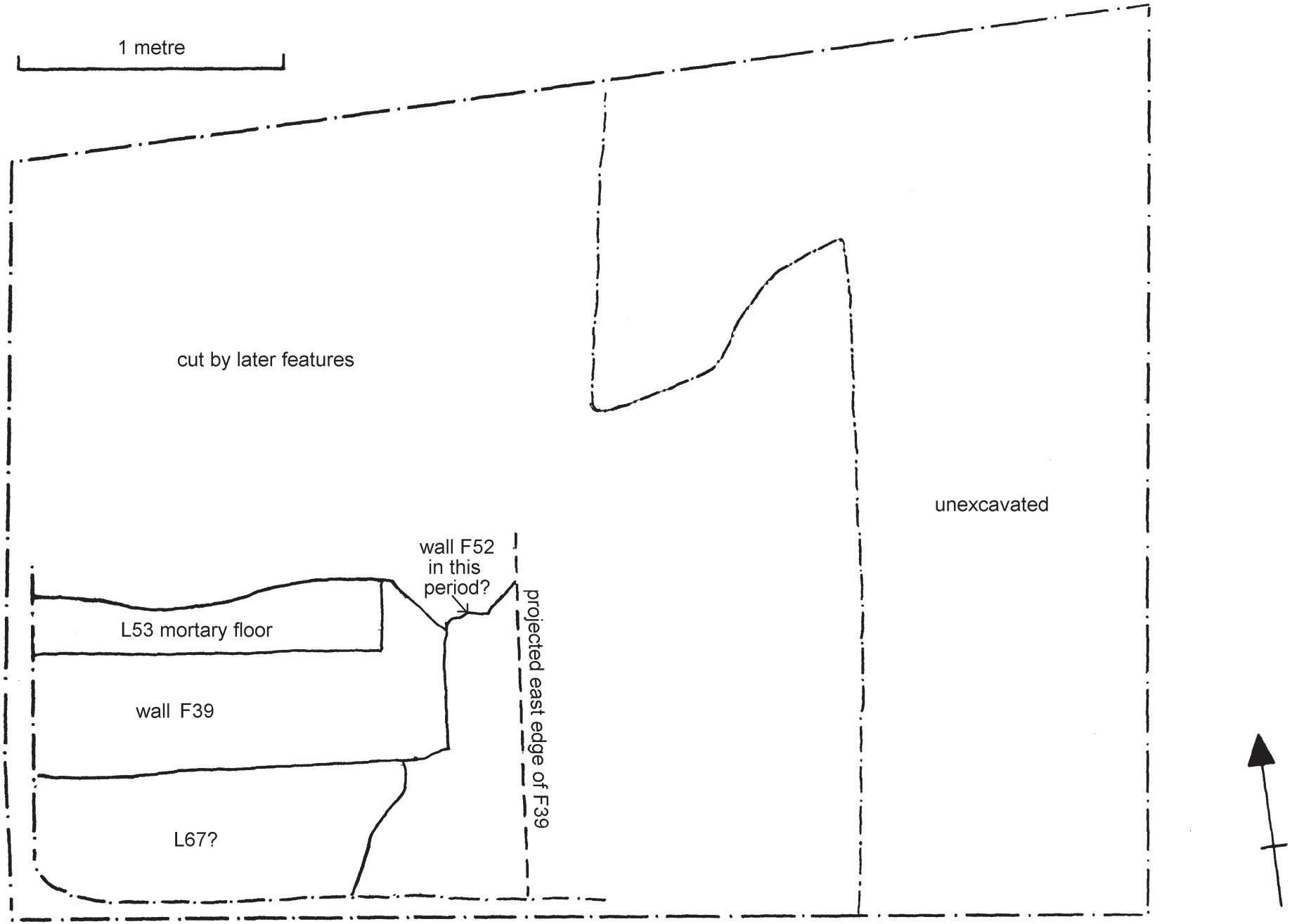


Fig 5 Crane pit: Period 3 (mid 2nd century); Building 195.

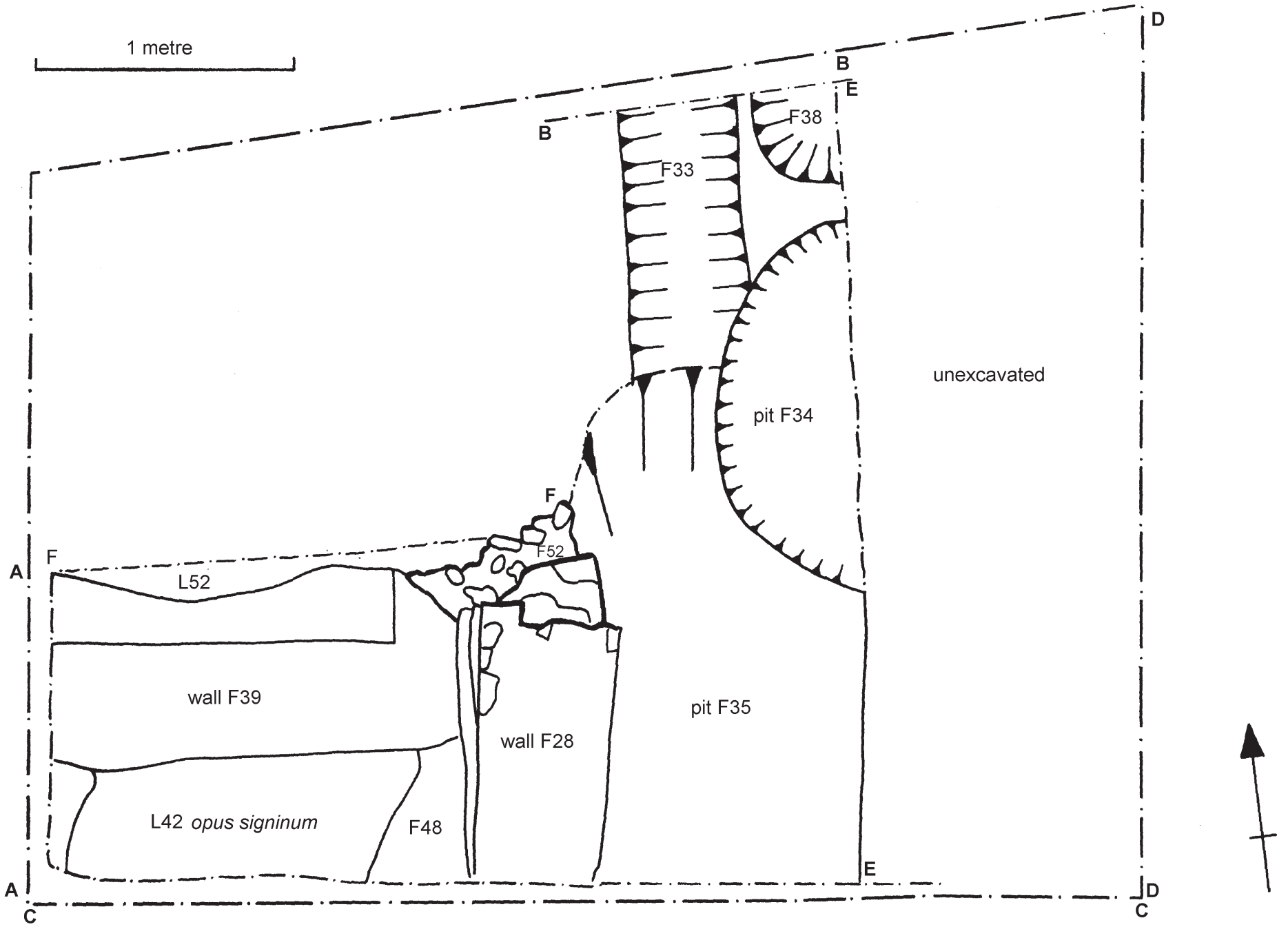


Fig 6 Crane pit: Periods 4 and 5 (mid 2nd-3rd, mid 3rd-4th centuries); also shows section positions of Building 195.

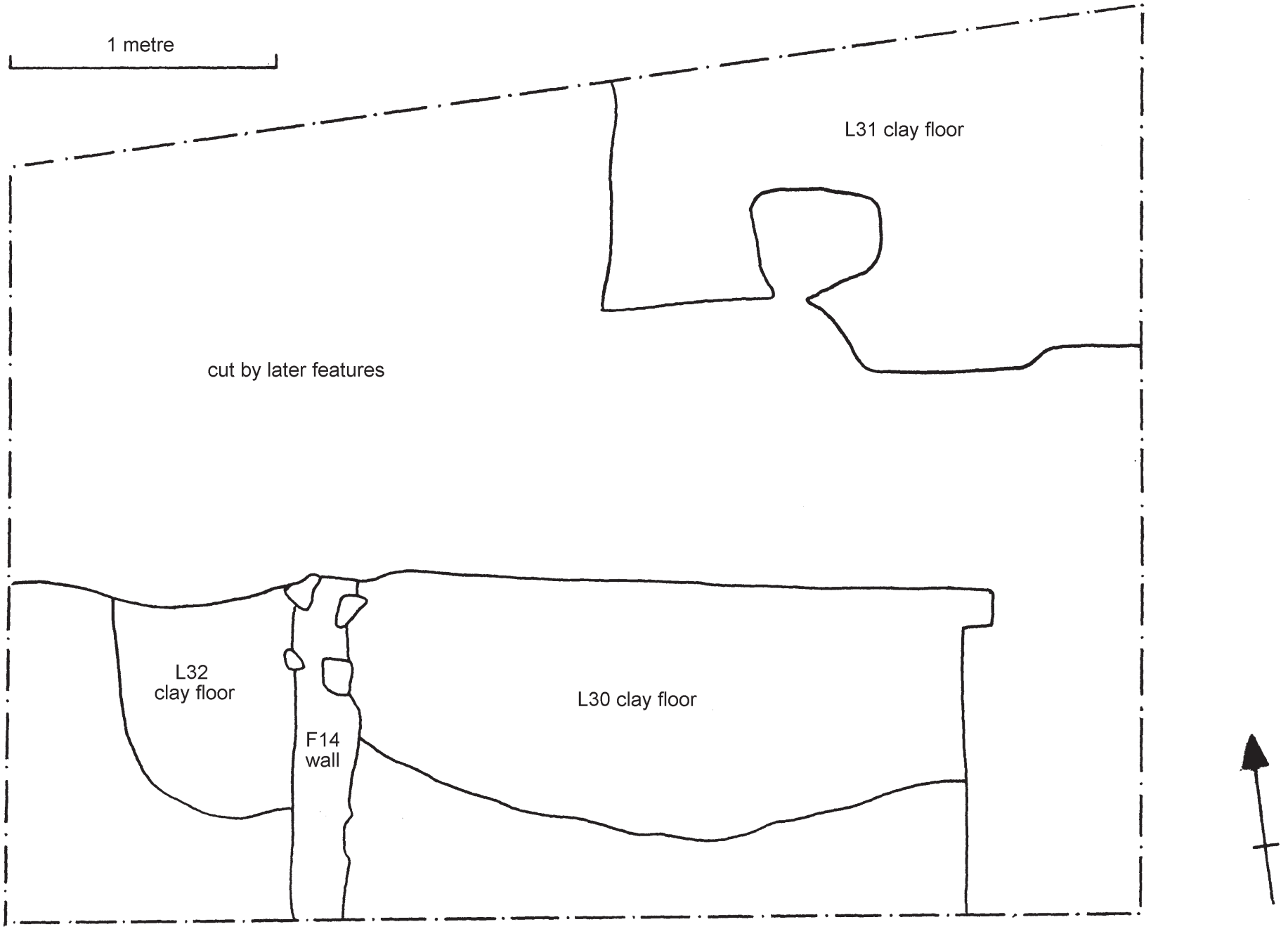


Fig 7 Crane pit: Period 7 (15th-16th centuries); Building 196.

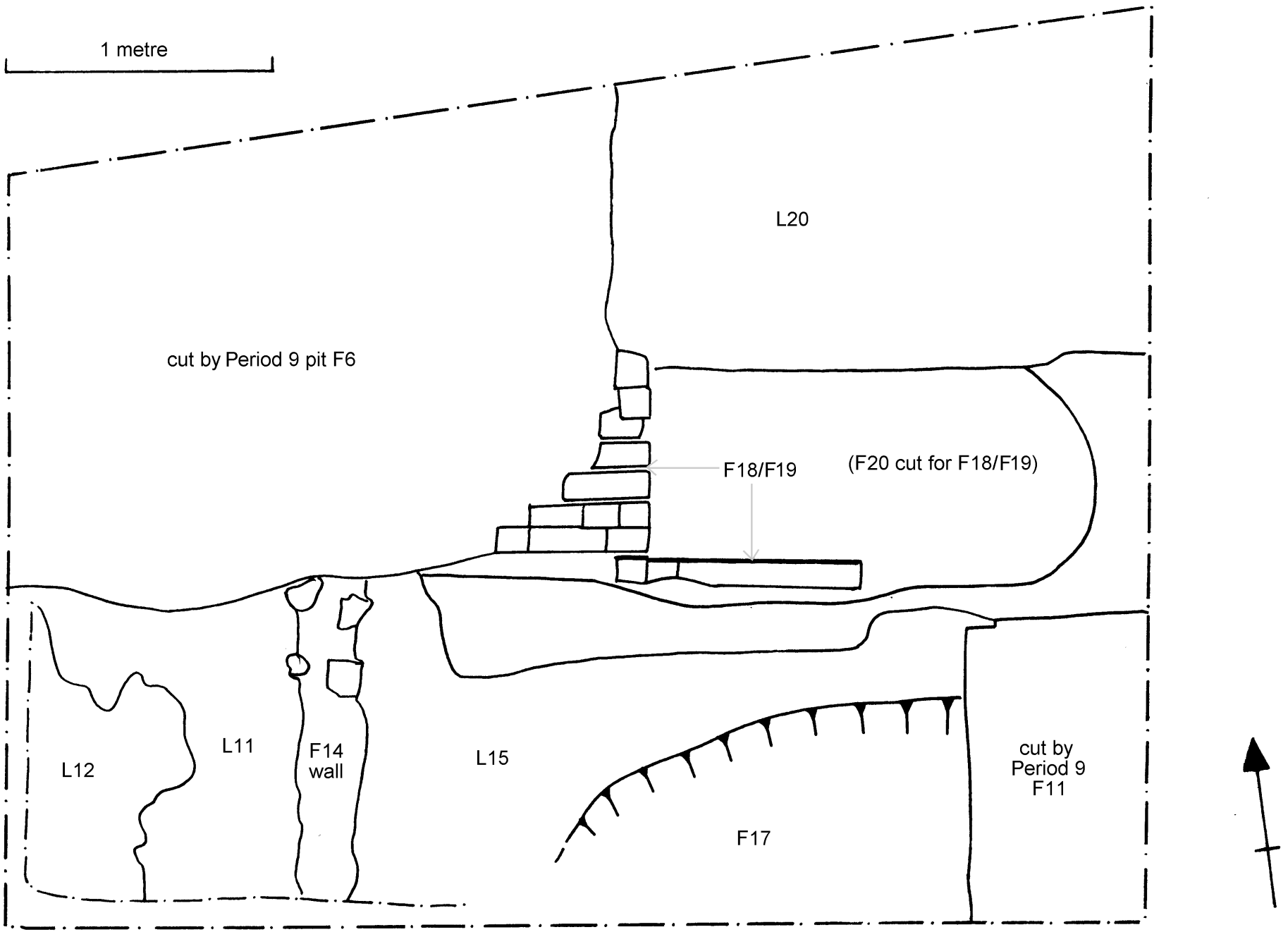


Fig 8 Crane pit: Period 8 (16th-19th centuries).

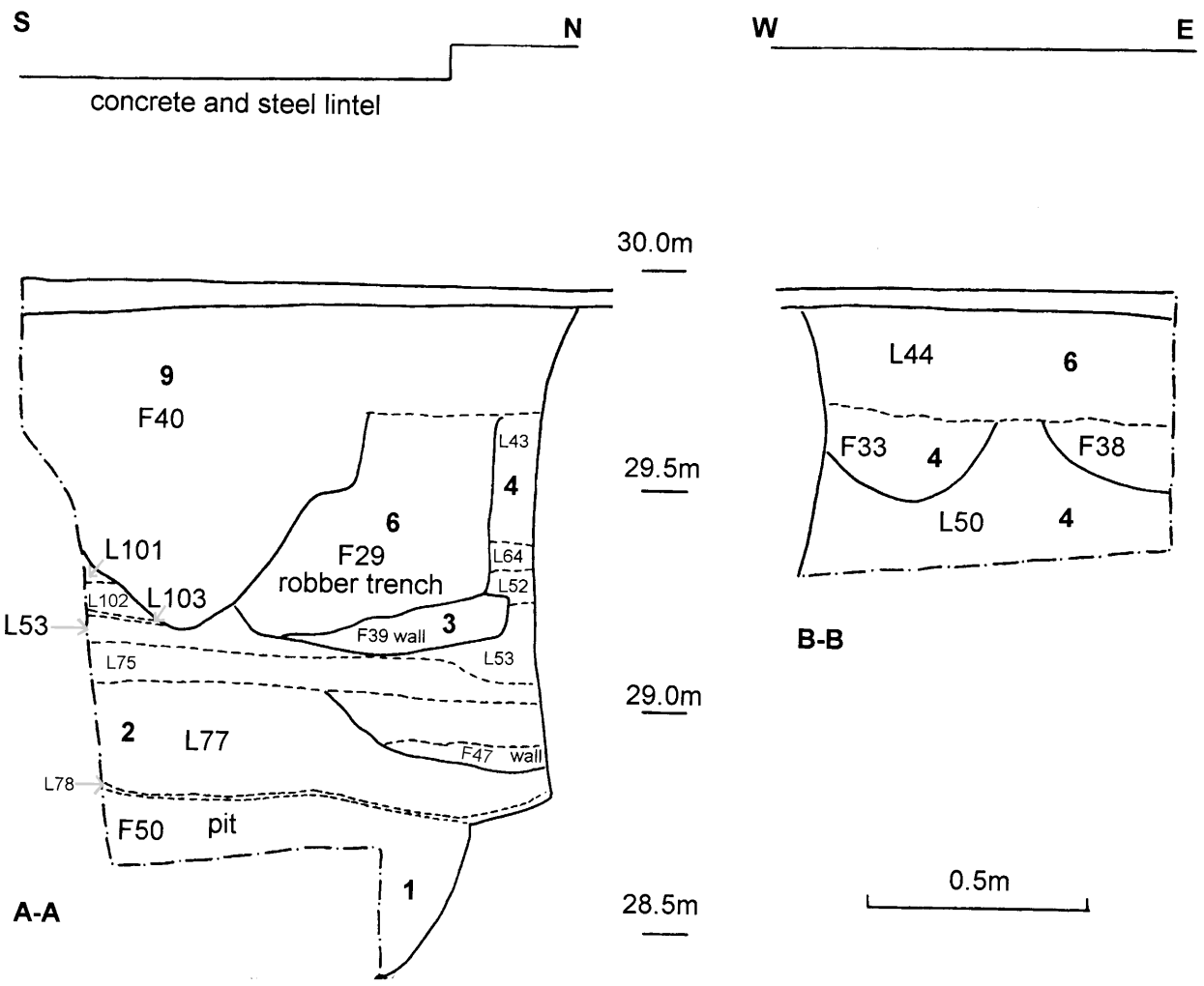


Fig 9 Crane pit: sections A-A, B-B (see Figs 2 and 6 for location). (Periods are shown by bold numbers.)

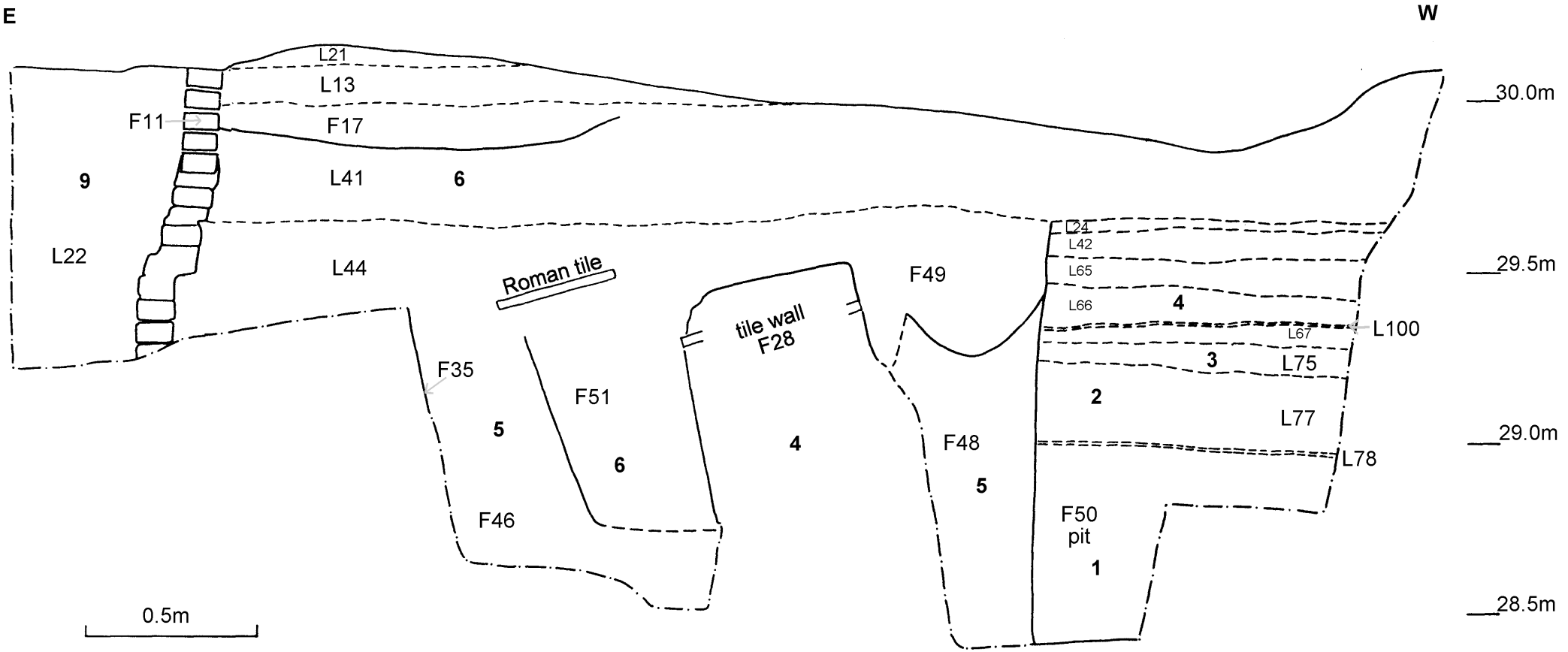


Fig 10 Crane pit: section CC. (Periods are shown by bold numbers.)

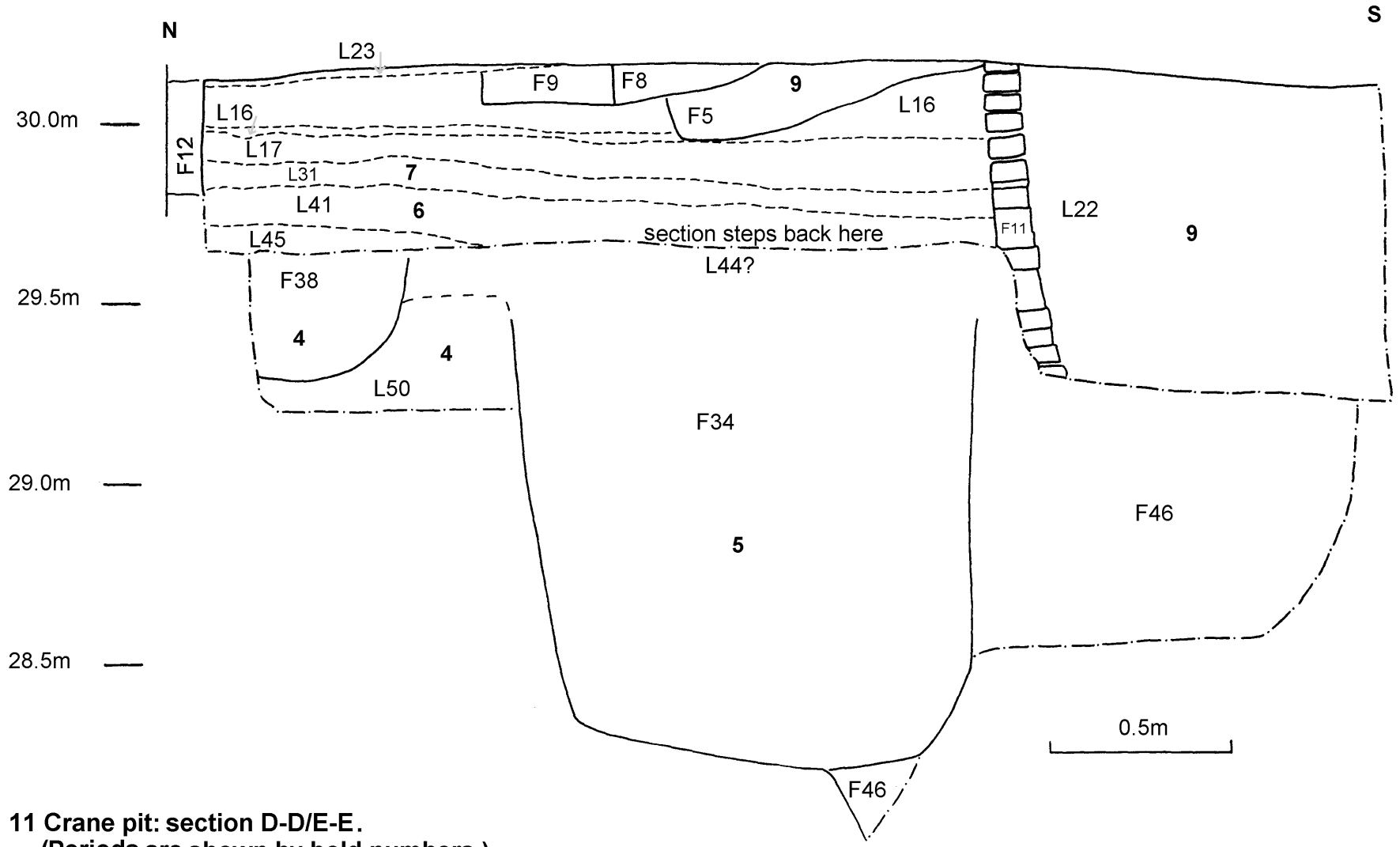


Fig 11 Crane pit: section D-D/E-E.
(Periods are shown by bold numbers.)

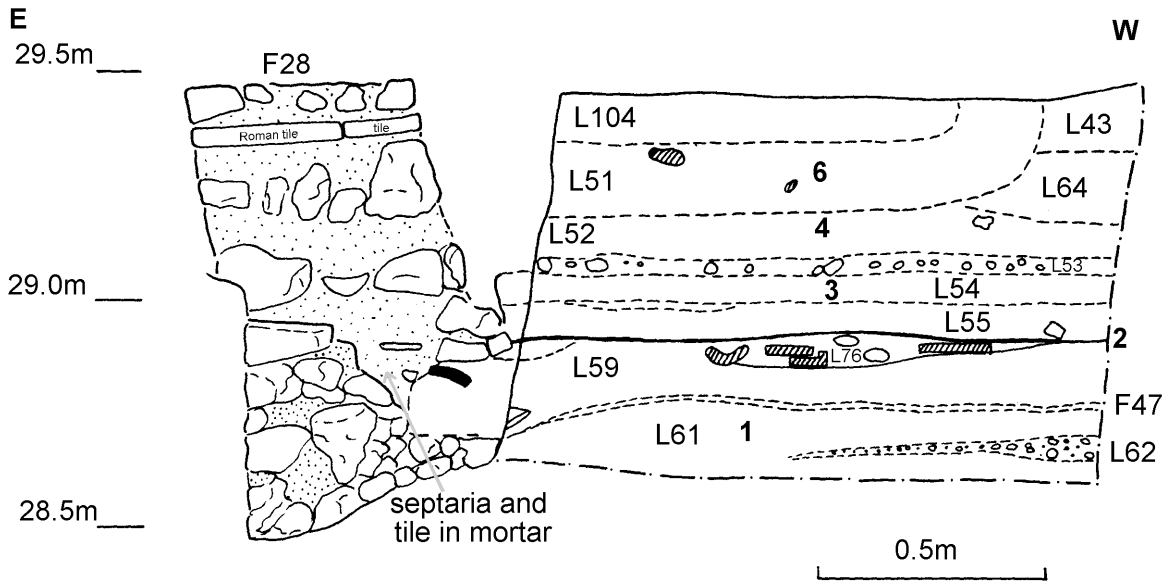


Fig 12 Crane pit: section F-F. (Periods are shown by bold numbers.)

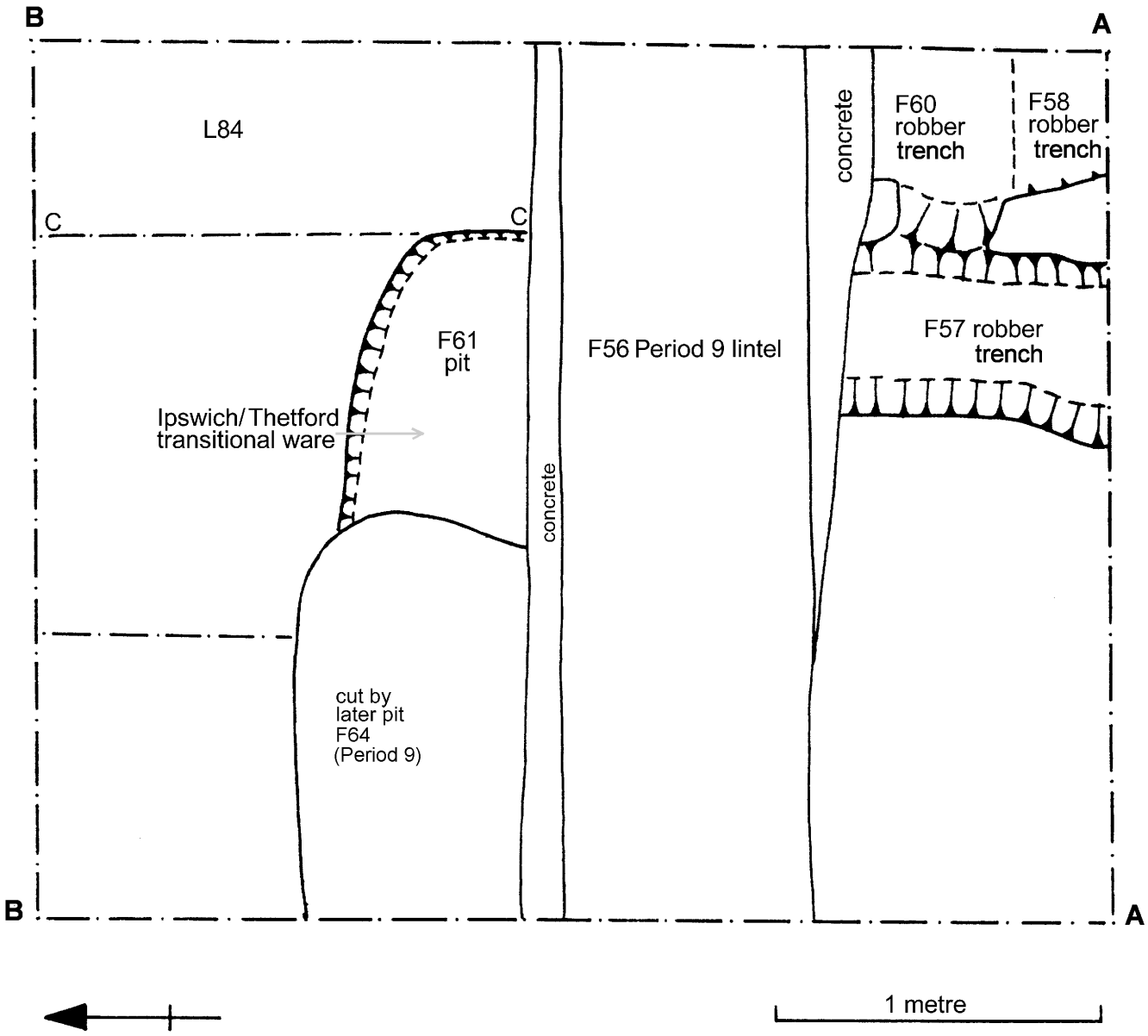


Fig 13 Lift shaft: Period 6 (11th-14th centuries), also showing section positions A-A, B-B, C-C.

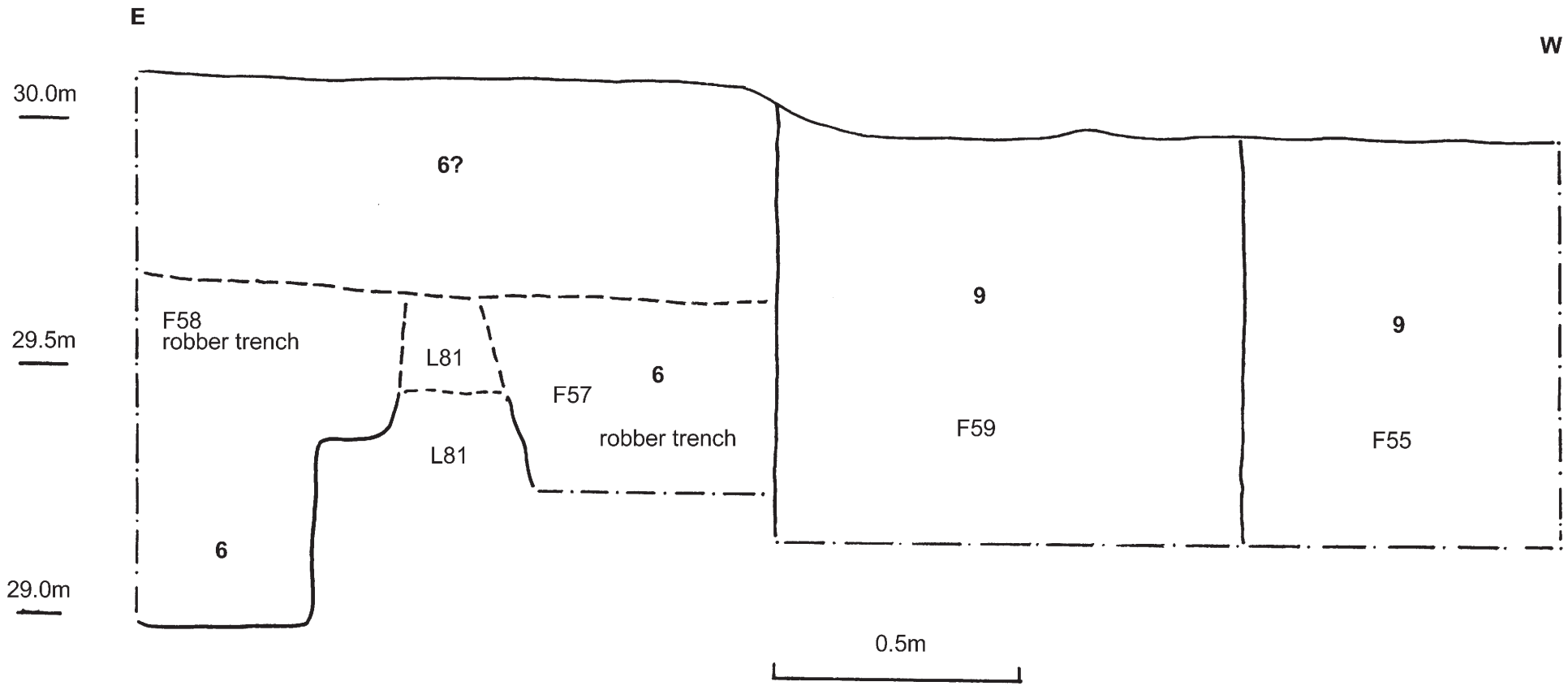


Fig 14 Lift shaft: section A-A. (Periods are shown by bold numbers.)

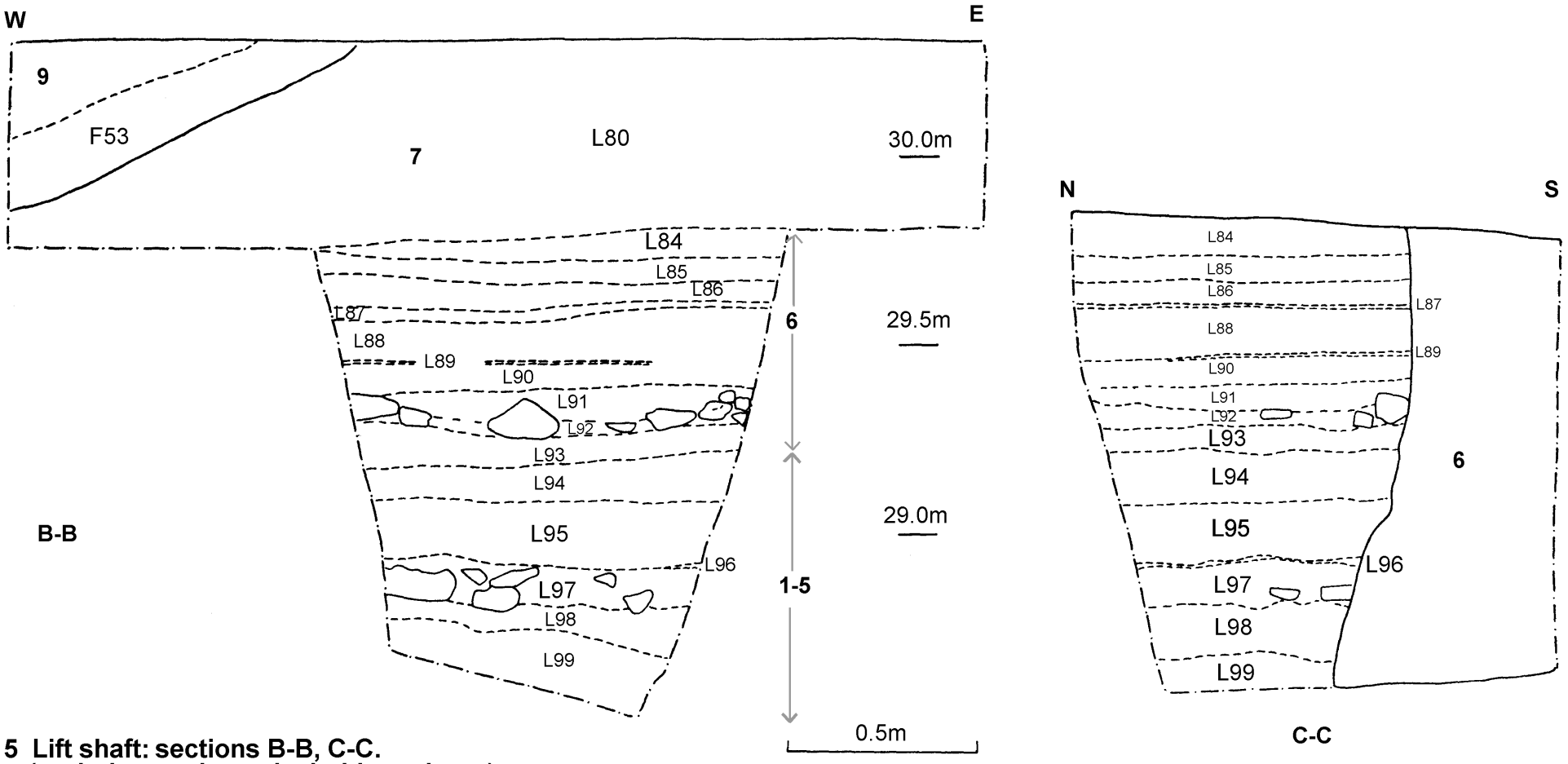


Fig 15 Lift shaft: sections B-B, C-C.
(Periods are shown by bold numbers.)

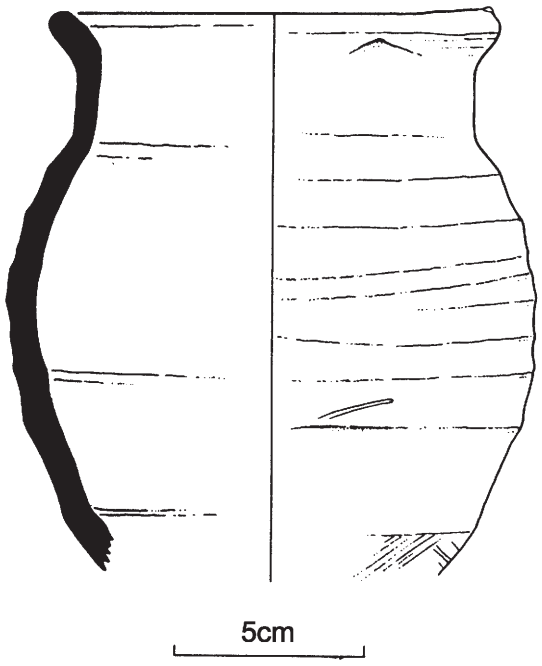


Fig 16 Ipswich/Thetford ware transitional pot from F61 (Period 6, 11th-14th centuries).

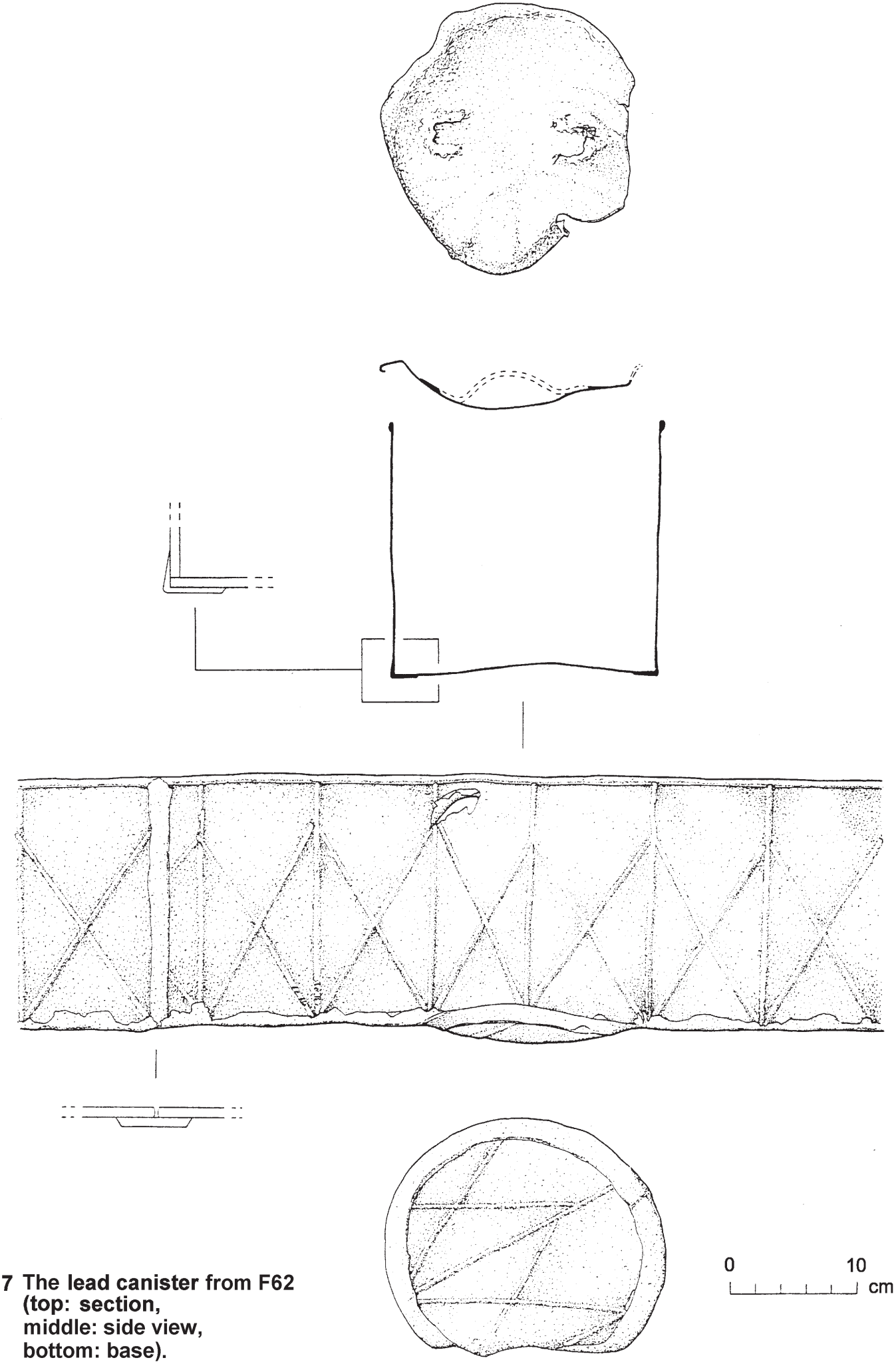
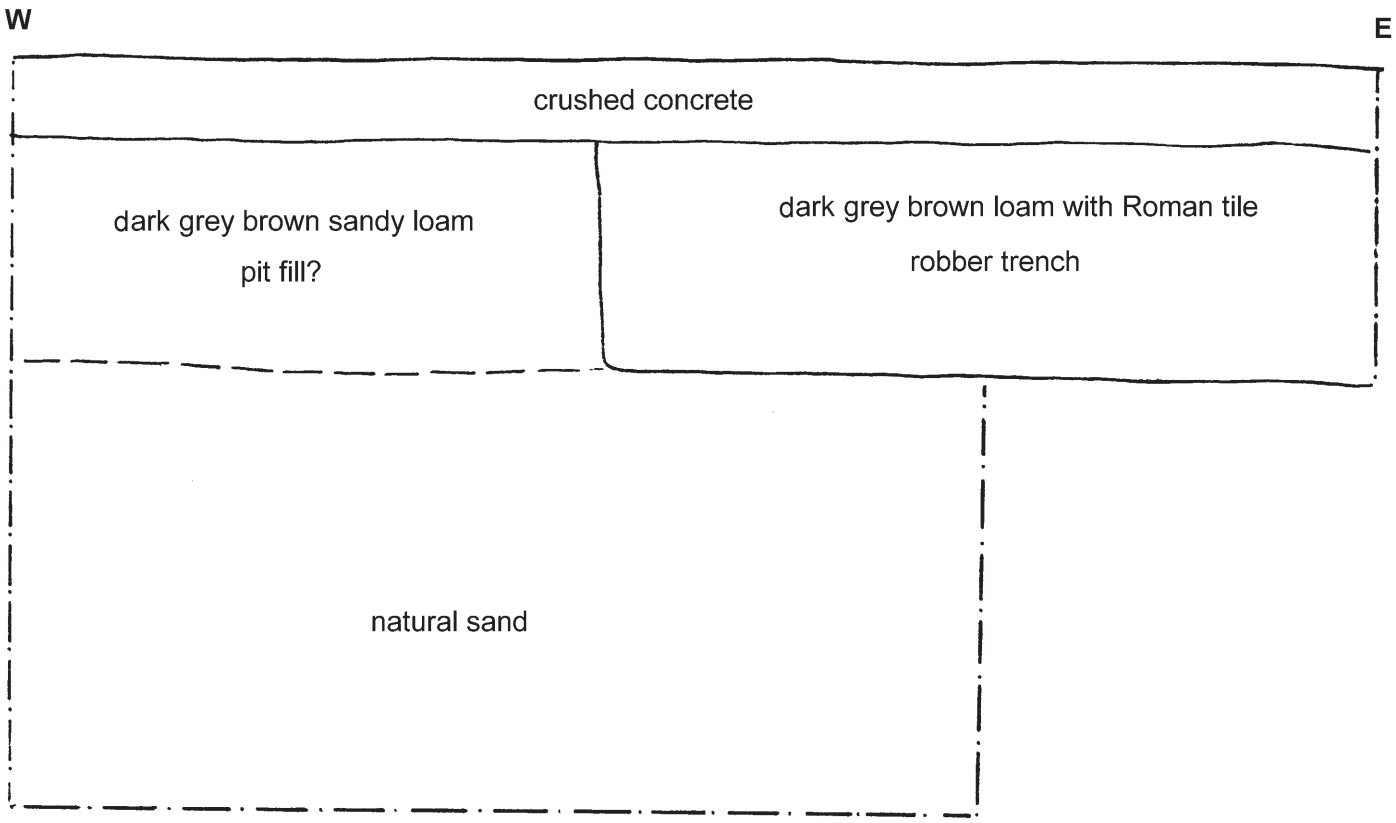
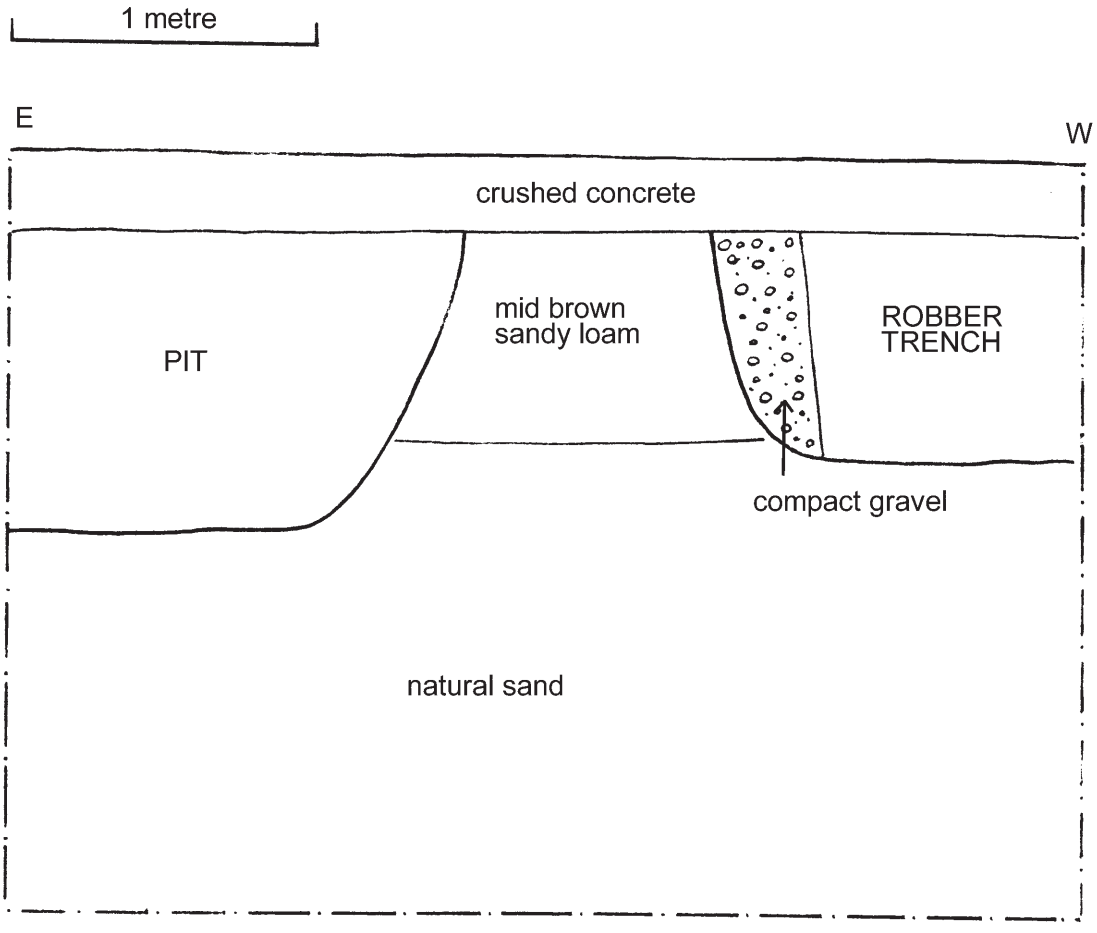


Fig 17 The lead canister from F62 (top: section, middle: side view, bottom: base).

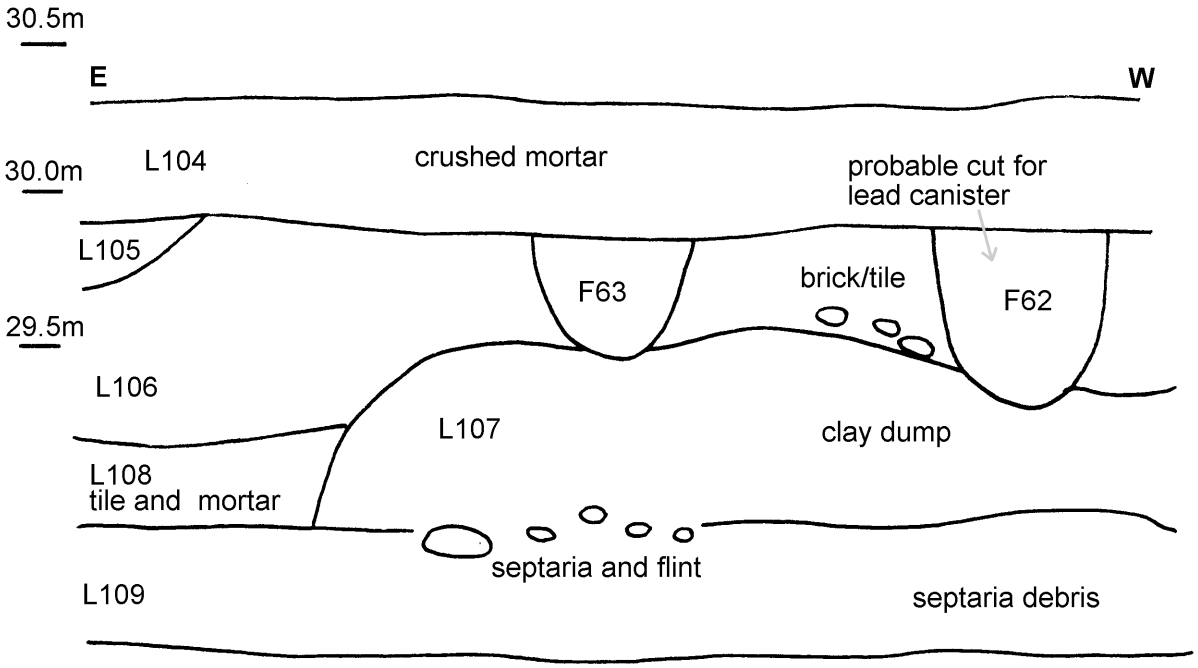


Section 8



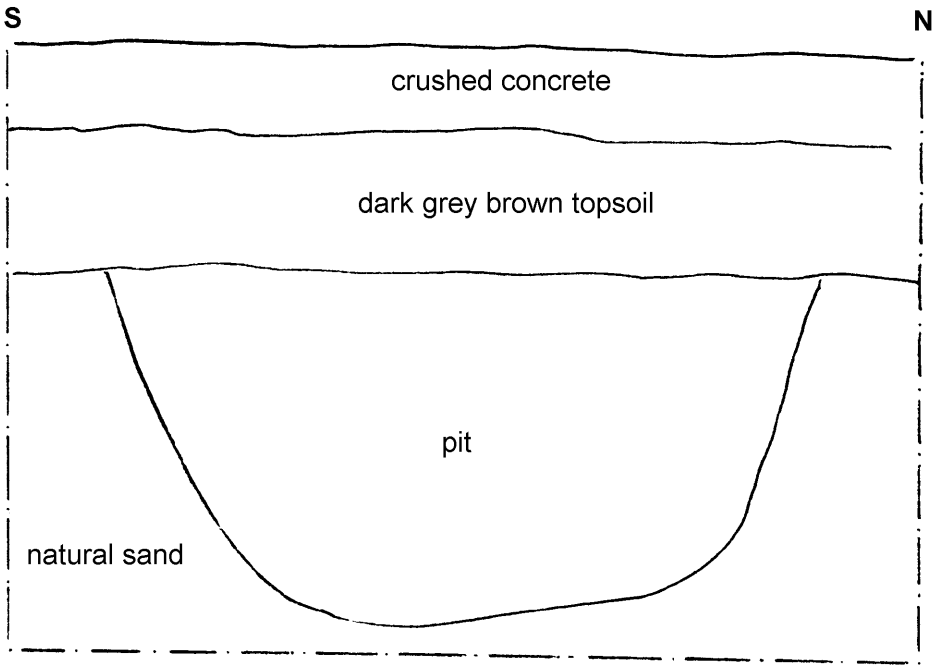
Section 10

Fig 18 Watching brief sections 8 and 10.



Section 7

1 metre



Section 9

Fig 19 Watching brief sections 7 and 9.