

**116-120 FENCHURCH STREET
CITY OF LONDON EC3M 5DY**

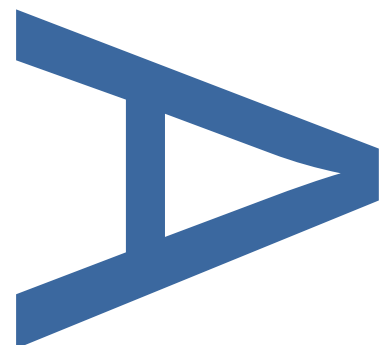
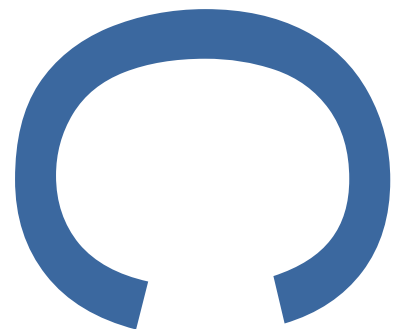
**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL
ASSESSMENT**

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CITY OF LONDON**

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PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY

DOCUMENT VERIFICATION

**116-120 FENCHURCH STREET, CITY OF LONDON EC3M 5DY
(FEN14)**

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESMENT

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**Assessment of an Archaeological Excavation at 116-120
Fenchurch Street, City of London, London EC3M 5DY**

Site Code: FEN 14

Central National Grid Reference: TQ 3327 8099

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1 ABSTRACT

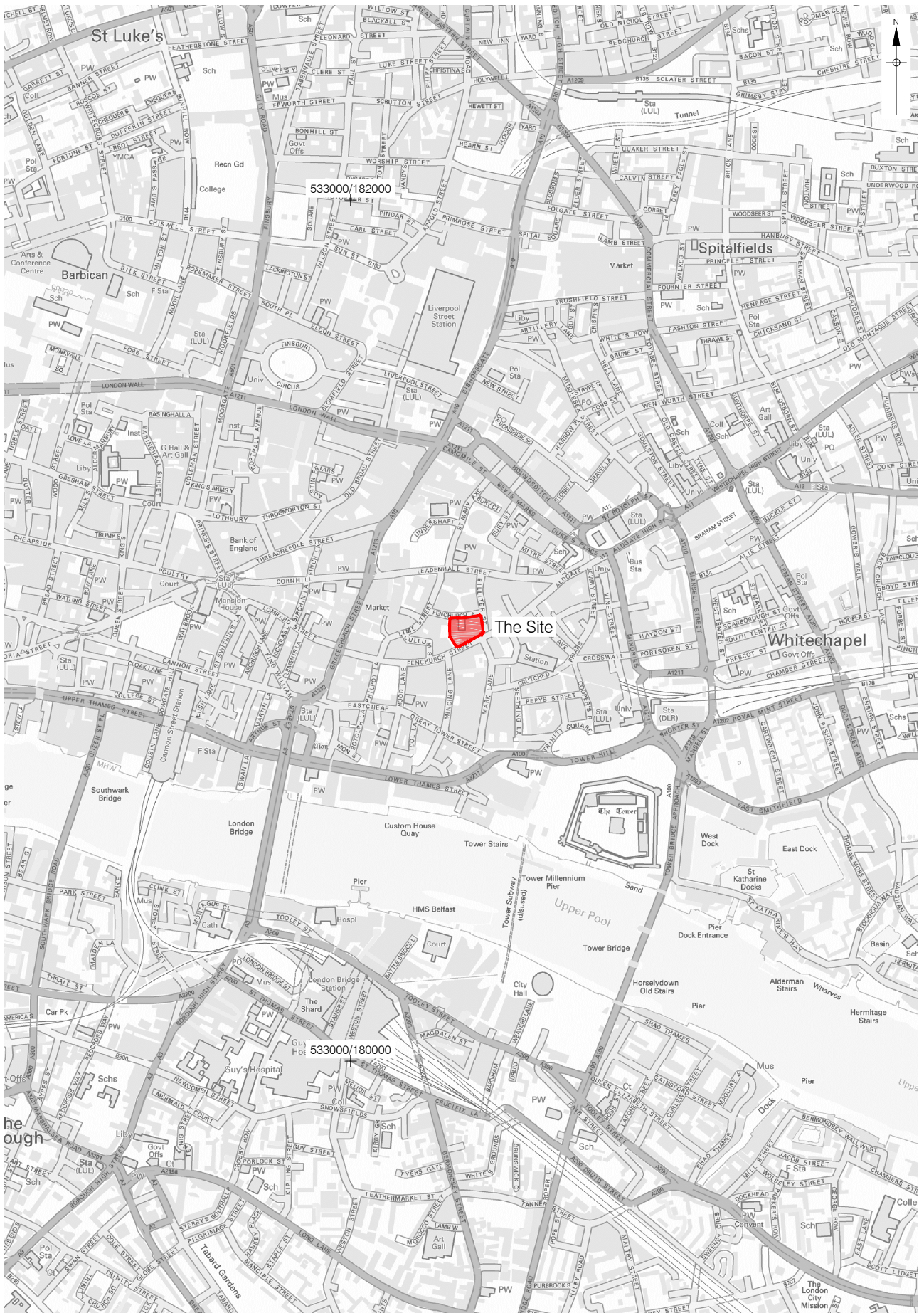
- 1.1** Following an earlier archaeological evaluation (Hawkins 2014), an archaeological excavation was undertaken between January and September 2015 at 116-120 Fenchurch Street, City of London, EC3M 5DY. The works were commissioned by Generali Saxon Land Development Company Limited. The site was bounded to the north and south by Fenchurch Avenue and Fenchurch Street respectively, to the east by Billiter Street and to the west by Fen Court.
- 1.2** The archaeology was multi-phase with features and deposits dating to a considerable range of periods; the Roman period was represented by six phases, with numerous sub-phases, dated AD 50-70, 70-120, 120-180, 180-250, 250-350, 350-410, the early-medieval period, AD 900-1150, the medieval period, 1180-1450 and post-medieval period by three phases, 1450-1650, 1650-1750 and 1750-1900.
- 1.3** Geologically the site was underlain by terrace gravel sealed by Langley Silt Member (brickearth) which recorded a slight slope from north down to south (11.55m OD in A B – 11.19 m OD in Area D).
- 1.4** Early Roman activity (AD 50-70) comprised possible ground preparation followed by the installation of a boundary ditch on the eastern side of the site.
- 1.5** Flavian reconstruction of Roman London (AD 70-120) was well represented on the site with a number of construction phases of timber buildings, associated with external activity such as pitting. The first evidence for a Roman road was recorded during this period as represented by a compacted gravel surface and associated roadside ditches encountered only in the northwestern of the site at this point.
- 1.6** The Hadrianic period onward (AD 120-180) saw the site at its zenith of Roman activity. Considerable Roman settlement was represented by a continuous Roman road dissecting the site on a northwest-southeast alignment, to the northwest this road would have connected with the forum/basilica complex and to the southeast would have connected with the existing road network. A number of phases of timber buildings were also located in association with the road, most of which would have fronted onto its northern side. External features were also recorded in association with these buildings and were predominantly represented by pitting. A considerable assemblage of material culture including pottery, glass, building material, animal bone and metal small finds was recovered from both the Flavian and Hadrianic periods and provide considerable information about activity in and around the area of the site.
- 1.7** The end of the 2nd century AD and into the 3rd century (AD 180-250) saw a period of decline in activity across the site. The road previously dissecting the site was now out of use and the limited activity during this phase was represented only by small groups of pits, with no evidence encountered for buildings.

- 1.8** The later 3rd century into the 4th century (AD 250-350) saw a resurgence in Roman settlement activity with a number of stone buildings now being constructed on the site along with small timber buildings. Notable amongst these buildings was a complex of at least two stone buildings which was delineated by a stone boundary wall. This later Roman activity coincides with a generalised change to the nature of activity and settlement in Roman London, shifting from a commercial centre to a suburban environment, and is therefore a period of great interest and importance.
- 1.9** The end of Roman activity in London (AD 350-410) is represented on the site by groups of pits predominantly located on the eastern side of the excavation. Late Roman activity in the City of London is one of the least understood periods of Roman activity and therefore adds greater significance to the evidence from this site. A deposit called 'dark earth', a soil horizon which forms over the urban core of London and Southwark post-Roman abandonment, was recorded in limited locations on the site sealing the Roman stratigraphic sequence. Dating evidence from this deposit suggests it began to form in the second half of the 4th century.
- 1.10** The first activity following the end of the Roman period was a number of pits dated to the early medieval period (AD 900-1150). By the 11th century Fenchurch Street, along with Leadenhall Street, is thought to have formed the main axes of wards and parishes and were the main focus of local settlement. The pits recorded dating to this period relate to the disposal of rubbish and cess.
- 1.11** The medieval growth of London (AD 1180-1450) is well documented and indeed considerable medieval activity was recorded on the site during the excavation. This was represented by a number of chalk foundations, representing the below ground basement elements of buildings, at least three of which would most likely have fronted onto Fenchurch Street to the south. Considerable external activity was recorded in association with numerous structures including chalk-lined wells and cess pits and many other probable rubbish/cess pits.
- 1.12** The beginning of the post-medieval period on the site (AD 1450-1650) was less well represented archaeologically. Documentary and cartographic sources state that the Worshipful Company of Ironmongers acquired a plot of land in 1457 on the eastern side of the site which they converted into their Hall. Although these sources illustrate the site to be densely occupied this period was less well represented in the archaeological record with only two brick buildings encountered along with a small number of brick cess pits and soakaways.
- 1.13** Cartographic sources continue to show the site to be intensely occupied through the 17th, 18th and 19th centuries. During this time the Ironmongers Hall, extant in the south-eastern corner of the site, was rebuilt in 1587 and 1745. Again this period is not as well represented in the archaeological record with only a small number of structures and features dating to this period, although some of the buildings

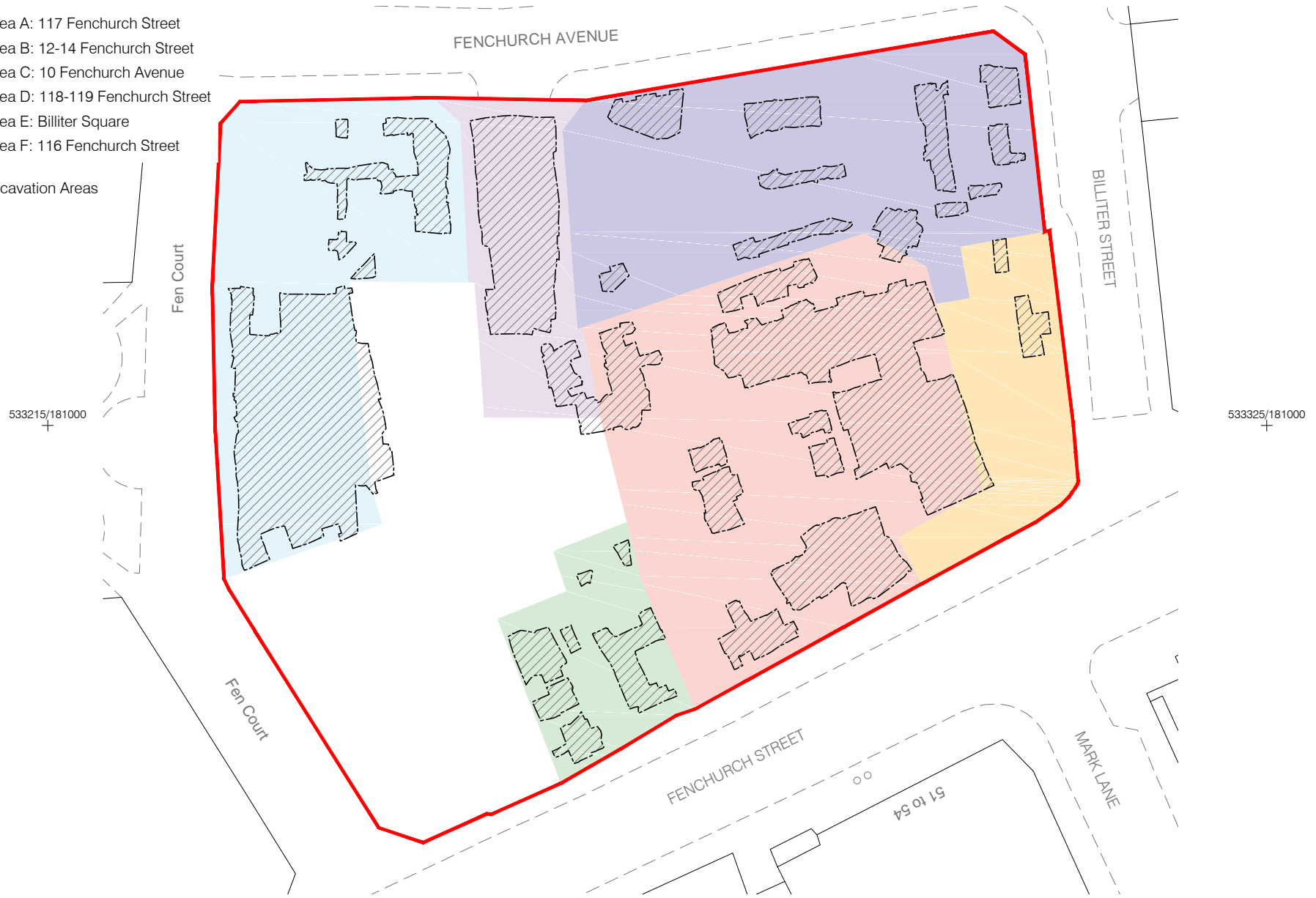
encountered may relate directly to the Hall. However, a considerable artefactual assemblage was recovered from the 16th, 17th and 18th centuries which consisted of a large number of high-status items which almost certainly related directly to activity within the Ironmongers Hall and adds considerable significance and interest to this assemblage.

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1** This report details the results and working methods of an archaeological field excavation undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. between January and September 2015 at 116-120 Fenchurch Street, City of London, EC3M 5DY, TQ 3327 8099 (Fig. 1). These works took place in advance of a proposed redevelopment of the site comprising demolition of the 20th century office buildings and the construction of a single large office building.
- 2.2** The site was located on land previously occupied by six office buildings with an approximately area of 4000m². The archaeological excavation was located within the footprint of four of these buildings; Excavation Area A (117 Fenchurch Street), Excavation Area B (12-14 Fenchurch Avenue), Excavation Area C (10 Fenchurch Avenue), Excavation Area D (118/119 Fenchurch Street). Excavations were also undertaken in the location of Billiter Square (Excavation Area E) and within the location of pile wall line in 116 Fenchurch Street (Excavation Area F) (Fig. 2).
- 2.3** The site was previously the subject of an Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment (MoLAS 2007), an Environmental Statement (MOLA 2012), an updated Desk-Based Assessment (Mills Whipp Projects 2012) and an evaluation, and subsequent evaluation addenda undertaken by PCA (Hawkins 2014) which revealed considerable multi-phase Roman remains across the site, early medieval and medieval activity and post-medieval structural remains and features possibly relating to the presence of the Ironmongers Hall known to be extant on the site from the mid-15th century to the early 20th century.
- 2.4** The archaeological investigations were commissioned by Generali Saxon Land Development Company Limited. The field excavation was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. under the supervision of the author and the project management of Tim Bradley, overseen by Mike Hutchinson of Mills Whipp Projects. The work was additionally monitored by Kathryn Stubbs, Assistant Director Historic Environment on behalf of the City of London.
- 2.5** A site specific Written Scheme of Investigation (Mills Whipp Projects 2014) detailing the methodology and work programme for the archaeological investigation was prepared prior to the fieldwork and approved by Kathryn Stubbs, Assistant Director Historic Environment on behalf of the City of London.
- 2.6** The completed archive comprising written, drawn and photographic records will be deposited at the Museum of London Archaeological Archive (LAARC), 46 Eagle Wharf Road, London N1 7ED.
- 2.7** The site was allocated the unique site code FEN14.



- Area A: 117 Fenchurch Street
- Area B: 12-14 Fenchurch Street
- Area C: 10 Fenchurch Avenue
- Area D: 118-119 Fenchurch Street
- Area E: Billiter Square
- Area F: 116 Fenchurch Street
- Excavation Areas



0 20m

Figure 2
 Detailed Site Location
 1:500 at A4

3 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 3.1 In March 2012, the government published the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), which replaces national policy relating to heritage and archaeology (PPS5: Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment). Planning Practice Guidance was issued in March 2014, but in regard to heritage issues this adds to, but does not cancel the Practice Guide issued in support of PPS5. English Heritage has provided documentation translating former PPS5 policy into its NPPF counterpart.
- 3.2 Section 12 of the NPPF, entitled *Conserving and Enhancing the Historic Environment* provides guidance for planning authorities, property owners, developers and others on the conservation and investigation of heritage assets.
- 3.3 Planning permission has been granted for the redevelopment of the site (App. No. 11/00854/FULEIA). Three conditions, numbers 7, 8 and 9, have been attached to the permission. Condition 7 relates to the archaeological evaluation of the site, condition 8 to the excavation of the site and condition 9 to the approval of the piling configuration and foundation design. The site specific Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) details the archaeological excavation of the site in accordance with condition 8 (Mills Whipp Projects 2014).

3.4 Condition number 8 states:

'No works except demolition to basement slab level shall take place until the developer has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work to be carried out in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority. This shall include all on site work, including details of any temporary works which may have an impact on the archaeology of the site and all off site work such as the analysis, publication and archiving of the results. All works shall be carried out and completed as approved, unless otherwise agreed in writing by the Local Planning Authority.'

REASON: 'In order to allow an opportunity for investigations to be made in an area where remains of archaeological interest are understood to exist in accordance with the following policies of the Unitary Development Plan: ARC2, ARC3'

POLICY ARC 2

To require development proposals to preserve in situ, protect and safeguard important ancient monuments and important archaeological remains and their settings, and where appropriate, to require permanent public display and or interpretation of the monument of remains.

POLICY ARC 3

To ensure the proper investigation, recording of sites and publication of the results, by an approved organization as an integral part of a development programme where a development incorporates archaeological remains or where it is considered that preservation in situ is no appropriate.

4 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

4.1 Geology

4.1.1 The solid geology of the site consists of London Clay of the Thames basin above which lie the Pleistocene (Quaternary) fluvial deposits of the River Thames arranged in gravel terraces. These terraces represent the remains of former floodplains of the river, the highest being the oldest with each terrace becoming progressively younger further down the valley side.

4.1.2 Three gravel terraces lie within the City. The second is that upon which most of the City is built. Archaeological evidence indicates that its surface generally lies at between c. 9-11m OD. It is known as the Wolstonian (367,000-128,000 BC) Mucking Gravel which is overlain by a sandy silt (brickearth) which formed in the late Devensian stage (32,000-10,000 BC) and is considered to be a combination of loess and water lain deposits.

4.2 Topography

4.2.1 The brickearth cap forming Cornhill has previously been identified as being at an elevation of c. 11.50m OD and 11.80m OD (Mills Whipp Projects 2012), although within the current investigations the brickearth has generally been recorded at a relatively consistent height of 10.80-10.90m OD. Further to the east and the west the ground slopes down into the Walbrook and Lorteburn valleys, and southwards towards the Thames. This is attested to by brickearth deposits being recorded between 10.65m OD and 10.45m OD and 60-63 Fenchurch Street to the southeast (Birbeck and Schuster 2009).

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 The archaeological and historical background summarised below was originally written for a site specific Desk-Based Assessment (MoLAS 2007), Environmental Statement (MoLAS 2012) and an updated Desk-Based Assessment (Mills Whipp Projects 2012).

5.2 Prehistoric

5.2.1 Much of the evidence for prehistoric occupation of London has been destroyed or disguised by subsequent development and few finds have been recovered from the vicinity of the site. Worked flint of indeterminate prehistoric date and Iron Age pottery was retrieved during excavations approximately 50m southeast of the site. Further flints were discovered approximately 100m east of the site in the vicinity of the Lorteburn. Chance finds made during the Victorian period in the area include a Neolithic flint axe and a late Bronze Age or Iron Age brooch from Fenchurch Street.

5.2.2 This limited evidence is far from diagnostic but may indicate some prehistoric activity on and around the area of Cornhill.

5.3 Roman

5.3.1 In the mid 1st century AD the Romans established Londinium on Cornhill. Prior to the first building in the area, a major road junction of N-S and E-W routes was established. The gravel roads formed a 'T' junction defined by lateral roadside ditches. As the ditches silted up a small cremation cemetery was established. Three cremation burials were excavated at 60-63 Fenchurch Street and an inhumation was recorded in one of the ditches. As Roman law forbids burials within a settlement, it seems that the early settlement had not yet expanded to reach the road junction at this time.

5.3.2 When it did, later in the 1st century, building construction was well regulated. Clay and timber buildings, both residential and commercial, were erected alongside the fast developing road system. As the town rapidly expanded localised characteristics evolved, influenced by the natural topography. Property boundaries and road-side buildings showed a 'high degree of stability'; the town's layout surviving the conflagration resulting from the Boudiccan rebellion of AD 60/61 (Rowsome 1998, 37). This event is commonly characterised by a thick deposit of burnt building debris. Such deposits have been recorded along Fenchurch Street and Lime Street.

5.3.3 After the rebellion a period of rapid expansion occurred establishing the early functional arrangement of the settlement. Fiscal and civic activities were focused on Cornhill where the forum/basilica was placed. It lay approximately 150m west of the

site. In the vicinity of the site, a mainly residential area with some industrial activity developed around the main road leading to the forum, the via Decumanus. Roads radiating from the via Decumanus formed residential town squares (*insulae*) which by the mid 1st century were intensely developed. It has been suggested that one Roman road crossed the site although the via Decumanus may lie south of the site (MoLAS 2007, 10). Excavations at 60-63 Fenchurch Street, approximately 50m southeast, may have located the road leading from the via Decumanus northeast to Aldgate.

5.3.4 Archaeological evidence for this early period is extensive as the lower part of the archaeological sequence can survive modern cellaring more frequently. Numerous investigations and chance finds around Fenchurch Street and Lime Street have revealed 1st and 2nd century clay and timber buildings and compacted gravel forming the roads. In the Hadrianic period a major conflagration destroyed many buildings, the fire debris covering over the earlier buildings.

5.3.5 By the early 2nd century the density of buildings within the town squares increased and more were constructed of brick and stone and some were given concrete (*opus signinum*) floors. In the 3rd and 4th centuries it is thought, however, that the city contracted as it evolved from a trading port into a wealthy resort. Numerous high status domestic houses were built incorporating floors made from tesserae, or the more expensive mosaic, and their walls were plastered and painted. At 36-38 Fenchurch Street, approximately 50m southwest of the site, a mosaic with a peacock central motif was discovered which is now in the British Museum. Occasional buildings had under floor heating. Evidence for hypocaust systems have been found at 68-71 Fenchurch Street, approximately 100m east of the site. At the junction of Lime Street and Fenchurch Avenue, approximately 40m northwest of the site, a hypocaust was recorded which was destroyed by fire in AD 350 while another was discovered in 1824, approximately 40m southwest of the site at Clothmakers Hall.

5.3.6 Towards the end of the Roman period areas of Londinium became redundant, occupied by open waste ground when the economy of the City waned. Such environments produced later Roman deposits which consist of a dark soil up to 1m thick sealing the earlier archaeological sequence. It is referred to as 'dark earth' and has been recorded on many sites and it is likely that such deposits would have accumulated over parts of Cornhill.

5.4 Saxon

- 5.4.1 After the departure of the Romans the area of the walled City was mostly abandoned and remained so for several centuries. Archaeological evidence shows that the Middle Saxon (6th – 9th century) occupation of London moved west of the old Roman walls and was centred in Covent Garden and the Strand.
- 5.4.2 In the 9th century the Roman walled city was re-occupied by Alfred the Great. His restoration in 886 marked the abandonment of the Roman street alignments when a new street system was superimposed, although the Roman gates continued to be used. The via Decumanus was, however, eventually altered to the medieval Fenchurch Street.

5.5 Medieval

- 5.5.1 Although it seems that much of the abandoned Roman street pattern was ignored when the medieval town was developed during the 11th and 12th centuries, the main Roman roads leading to Bishopsgate and Aldgate did influence the town's layout on Cornhill. Archaeological and documentary evidence indicates that once the early medieval street pattern was established, the area evolved by the 'encroachment of private buildings onto private ground which constituted the street' (Schofield *et al.* 1998, 181). Mary Lobel's reconstruction of 13th century London shows the site to be occupied by the Columbe Brewhouse. Stow's survey of London remarks that the medieval 'Culver Alley', which crossed the site linking Lime Street and Fenchurch Street, derives its name from the Brewhouse (Lobel 1991, 70-71; Fig.19).
- 5.5.2 Fenchurch was first noted by that name in 1283. The earliest known reference to Lime Street was Fulcred de Limstrate in a property deed of 1170-87. The name indicates that lime was burnt and sold, perhaps utilising stones robbed from the Roman ruins. Billiter Street was known as Belthotereslan in 1282 and is referred to by Stow in his Survey of London in 1589 as Belzettar's Lane 'so called of the first builder and owner thereof' (Stow 1908, 126). The name means bell-founders. Evidence for bell founding includes bell mould fragments, bronze casting wire and bronze slab retrieved from excavations at 31-35 Fenchurch Street and 34-35 Leadenhall Street.
- 5.5.3 Medieval occupation layers and evidence for industrial activity, including metal working and tanning, has been observed along Fenchurch Street and chalk lined cess pits, floors and cellars have been recorded on Fenchurch Street and Lime Street.
- 5.5.4 Documentary evidence indicates that the site itself was divided in two N-S by Culver Alley. On its eastern side the Worshipful Company of Ironmongers purchased a building plot in 1457 fronting onto Fenchurch Street on which to establish their hall.

On its western side they built a 'real tennis court'. To the north lay the Fullers' Hall. The land to the west was owned by the Clothworkers in the early 16th century.

5.5.5 A number of medieval churches have been recorded within the area. The remains of St Katherine Coleman were recorded at 68-70 Fenchurch Street and at 39-42 Leadenhall Street the remains of the chapel of St Michael, Aldgate may have been found. At Start Alley by Clothworkers Hall, a number of skeletons were discovered in 1856 which may belong to the churchyard of All Hallows Staining. Other skeletons were discovered beneath Fenchurch Street during sewer works in 1833. These are probably associated with St Gabriel Fenchurch.

5.6 Post-Medieval

- 5.6.1 Although in the 15th and 16th centuries the population of London quadrupled in size, the principal components of the medieval city did not change significantly.
- 5.6.2 In the 16th century the City was densely packed with buildings fronting onto the main streets and in-filling the lane and alleys in between. In the immediate environs of the site the Copperplate Map (1533-9) reveals large tenement buildings fronting onto Fenchurch Street and Billiter Lane with a walled garden at the rear. Further west on Fenchurch Street itself, St Gabriel's (Fen Church) with a well at its eastern end is shown.
- 5.6.3 Leake's 1667 map of Post Fire London shows that these buildings survived the conflagration while those immediately to the west did not. Its exact limits are indicated on Ogilby's map of 1677 (Fig. 20) which shows that the southwestern corner of the site was destroyed but then redeveloped. Rocque's map of 1746 illustrates the general arrangements of the buildings and roads on the site (Fig. 21). Fen Court and St Gabriel's Church yard are shown on its western side while Culver Alley and Fishmonger Alley run north onto the site from Fenchurch Street. Billiter Square is marked as is Ironmonger's Hall.
- 5.6.4 Horwoods map of 1813 shows a similar configuration of roads on the site; however, the Ironmonger's Hall has been rebuilt with buildings surrounding a central courtyard. Surrounding these are the tenements fronting onto Fishmonger Alley, Billiter Square, and Billiter Street occupying most of the site east of Fishmonger Alley. On the western side of Fishmonger Alley the open space at the rear of buildings fronting onto Fenchurch Street persist. It is marked as Billiter Square on the Ordnance Survey map of 1873. The Ordnance Survey maps of 1894 and 1913 illustrate these building plots more clearly. It also shows the new E-W Fenchurch Avenue linking Lime Street with Billiter Square and the new N-S Fenchurch Avenue joining Lime Street Square to the north. The 1913 OS map shows that a bank building occupied the southeast corner of

the site at 116 Fenchurch Street while a further bank occupied a building fronting onto Fenchurch Street just east of Fenchurch Avenue.

- 5.6.5 During WWII the site suffered heavy bomb damage. London County Council's bomb damage map (1945) indicates that, with the exception of the Ironmonger's Hall and the adjacent bank, buildings were 'damaged beyond repair'. As a result the site was redeveloped in the 1950s, including Ironmongers Hall which had survived. Billiter Square was preserved joining Fenchurch Street via Hogarth Court and so too was the 19th century bank at 116 Fenchurch Street. Either side of Hogarth Court large new office developments took place. These include two buildings fronting onto Fenchurch Avenue, nos 10 and 12/14, built in 1956 and buildings now occupying 117 to 120 Fenchurch Street and 2 to 5 Fen Court.

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

6.1 Project Design, Sequence and Duration

6.1.1 Upon completion of the evaluation undertaken in 2014 (Hawkins 2014), a mitigation scheme was designed (Mills Whipp Projects 2014b) which would consist of a modular approach to the work, based on existing individual building plots. The investigation programme would consist of three stages: a watching brief during enabling works, the main excavations and follow-up excavations on any areas previously unavailable. The enabling works watching brief consisted of the monitoring of the breaking out of floor slabs for the insertion of horizontal props prior to excavation. The main excavations were undertaken in a phased sequence based on building footprints, following demolition of the buildings. Although the phased sequence of building plots excavated deviated from the original proposal, the methodology remained the same. The excavation areas and associated building plots undertaken are listed below and hence forth will be discussed as such;

Excavation Area A – 117 Fenchurch Street

Excavation Area B – 12/14 Fenchurch Avenue

Excavation Area C – 10 Fenchurch Avenue

Excavation Area D – 118/119 Fenchurch Street

Excavation Area E – Billiter Square

Excavation Area F – 116 Fenchurch Street

6.1.2 A final excavation area was undertaken in the Nat West Bank 116 Fenchurch Street which consisted of the excavation of the location of a pile wall line running through the upper basement located in the northern half of the plot, Excavation Area F.

6.1.3 The excavation areas were undertaken by a mechanical 360° excavator under archaeological supervision in controlled spits of up to 100mm until archaeological deposits, features or structures were encountered. These were then cleaned, investigated and recorded by archaeological staff using hand tools.

6.1.4 All works were undertaken in accordance with the approved Written Scheme of Investigation (Mills Whipp Project 2014b).

6.1.5 All site records were identified using the unique Museum of London site code FEN14, which was allocated to the site by the Museum of London, London Archaeological Archive Resource Centre(LAARC) in 2014 at the start of the evaluation. All numbering (i.e. trenches, contexts, sections etc) was sequential from the previous phase of work to ensure no duplication.

6.1.6 The investigation of all significant archaeological deposits, features and structures was undertaken by full-time archaeologists employed by PCA. All significant deposits

and features were assigned individual context numbers and recorded using the standard Museum of London single context recording system. Context information was recorded on pro-forma context sheets and all plans and sections were drawn at a scale of 1:20 and 1:10 respectively on polyester based drawing film (permatrace).

- 6.1.7 A full photographic record of the site was maintained in HQ digital photography.
- 6.1.8 All finds from the site were retained for off-site assessment. Samples were taken from appropriate contexts for off-site processing and assessment.
- 6.1.9 Feature and site plans were drawn from a site grid established by PCA and surveyed to the OS grid. The site grid was checked by PCA's surveyor at regular intervals.
- 6.1.10 Site levels and datums were established from spot heights installed on the site at various locations by the PCA surveyor using GPS survey equipment.
- 6.1.11 Upon completion of all phases of work the archive will be submitted to Museum of London (LAARC) for deposition under the FEN14 site code.

7 PHASED ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE

7.1 Phase 1: Natural

- 7.1.1 Recorded during the excavation was a sandy-gravel deposit which represented the underlying natural strata. This deposit was consistent with the known underlying geology as described by the British Geological Survey as the Taplow Gravel Member; sand and gravel, locally with lenses of silt, clay or peat (British Geological Survey <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>). This natural terrace gravel was only encountered in a limited number of locations where deeper cut archaeological features penetrated below the natural brickearth described below. Where recorded this gravel was located between 10.08m OD and 9.75m OD.
- 7.1.2 As only limited locations of natural terrace gravel were recorded little can be inferred regarding the topography of the gravel across the site.
- 7.1.3 Recorded across all excavation areas was a clay sandy-silt deposit which also represented the natural strata. This deposit was consistent with the known underlying geology of the site as described by the British Geological Survey; the Langley Silt Member, alternatively known as brickearth (British Geological Survey <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>).
- 7.1.4 This natural brickearth was recorded between highest levels of 11.55m OD in the northeastern area of the site (Area B) and 11.44m OD in the northwest of the site (Area C) sloping down to 11.21m OD and 11.19m OD to the southeast and southcentral respectively (Area A and Area D). Topographically therefore this suggests a very general slope from north down to the south across the area of the site.

7.2 Phase 2: Early Roman (not illustrated)

- 7.2.1 Sealing the natural brickearth across almost all excavation areas was a consistent sterile and homogenous layer. This deposit consisted of a light orangey-brown clayey-silt which contained very little inclusions or anthropogenic material. The only inclusions present were small round and sub-round pebbles and occasional charcoal flecks. This deposit was recorded between 11.73m OD and 11.03m OD and ranged in thickness between 0.42m and 0.10m.
- 7.2.2 Dating evidence for this horizon was scant, only one context provided dateable material; recovered from [3306] was a small fragment of daub providing the general date range of 50-1666 (Appendix 3). Despite this broad date range, it appears this horizon did at least relate to the Roman period and may be evidence of early Roman preparation of the ground surface prior to occupation such as a de-turfed relict soil.

Context	CTX_Type	Area	CTX_ Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Height (m OD)
212	Layer	Area D	Sterile and homogenous deposit which seals the natural brickearth	N/A	N/A	0.27	11.13
1474	Layer	Area B	Dump/levelling layer	0.6	0.34	0.2	11.25
1493	Layer	Area B	Dump/levelling layer	0.84	0.14	0.1	11.2
1920	Layer	Area A	Sterile & homogenous deposit *NFE	2.04	1.2	0.22	11.6
2092	Layer	Area B	Sterile and homogenous layer which seals natural brickearth	3.76	1.6	0.25	11.73
2128	Layer	Area B	Sterile and Homogenous deposit which seals the natural brickearth	1.02	0.8	0.4	11.26
2307	Layer	Area B	Sterile and homogenous deposit which seals natural brickearth	0.42	0.44	0.31	11.46
2372	Layer	Area B	Sterile and homogenous deposit which seals natural brickearth	1.18	1.38	0.5	11.54
2462	Layer	Area B	Dump layer/made ground	2.99	2.68	0.17	11.63
2466	Layer	Area B	Sterile and homogenous deposit which seals natural brickearth	1.4	3.2	0.22	11.51
2485	Layer	Area B	Sterile and homogenous deposit which seals natural brickearth	1.2	3.72	0.2	11.38
2628	Layer	Area A	Sterile and homogenous deposit which seals natural brickearth	5.2	2	0.39	11.18
2794	Layer	Area A	Sterile and homogenous deposit which seals natural brickearth	2.3	5.8	0.22	11.49
3209	Layer	Area D	Sterile and homogenous deposit	2.1	3.6	0.41	11.35
3291	Layer	Area D	Sterile brickearth deposit	1.62	3.54	0.42	11.16
3305	Layer	Area D	Sterile and homogenous deposit which seals natural brickearth	6.2	5	0.24	11.22
3306	Layer	Area D	Sterile and homogenous deposit which seals natural brickearth	0.7	0.6	0.18	11.06
3326	Layer	Area D	Sterile and homogenous deposit which seals	1.08	1	0.22	11.03

Context	CTX_Type	Area	CTX_ Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Height (m OD)
			natural brickearth				
3334	Layer	Area D	Sterile and homogenous deposit which seals natural brickearth	0.72	1.2	0.1	10.99
3648	Layer	Area A	Homogenous and sterile layer which seals natural brickearth	3.37	2.75	0.15	11.5
4127	Layer	Area E	Sterile and homogenous deposit which seals the natural brickearth	N/A	N/A	0.21	11.5
5028	Layer	Area F	Sterile deposit which seals the natural brickearth	0.5	0.3	0.32	11.08
5037	Layer	Area F	Sterile deposit which seals natural brickearth	0.68	N/A	0.22	11.07
7568	Layer	Area C	Sterile homogenous layer which seals the natural brickearth	1.7	1	0.2	11.51
7736	Layer	Area C	Sterile & homogenous layer sealing the natural brickearth	2.59	1.46	0.15	11.65
8111	Layer	Area C	Sterile and homogenous layer which seals the natural brickearth	5.77	0.77	0.16	11.45

7.3 Phase 3: Early Roman AD 50-70 (Fig. 3)

Ditch [3053]

7.3.1 Cutting the natural brickearth on the eastern side of the site, Area A, was a ditch, [3053] (Plate 1). This feature ran on a north-north-east to south-south-west alignment being only recorded for a length of 13m. Where it would have continued to the north it appeared to have been truncated by later activity. Located at 11.51m OD Ditch [3053] measured 2.5m wide by 1.2m deep (Plate 2). A sequence of deposits, [3054], [3055], [3056], [3057], [3058], [3059] and [3038], represented natural accumulation and infilling of the ditch. Only one of these deposits provided dating evidence; [3055], which contained pottery dated to AD 50-100 and fragments of daub dated to AD 50-1666 (Appendices 1 and 3). The continuation of this ditch was recorded further south as Ditch [3659]. In this location the ditch was 3m wide by 1.22m deep at 11.45m OD. Again, a series of deposits represented natural accumulation and infilling of the ditch, contexts [3607], [3611] and [3656]. Only fill [3607] contained dating evidence, however, this included mid-2nd century pottery and a 3rd/4th century coin (SF313). Due

to this features location in the stratigraphic sequence it is thought that this dating evidence is intrusive and not indicative of the date of deposition.

- 7.3.2 Ditches [3053] and [3659] appeared to represent a boundary along the eastern side of the site, a feature which continued to be present into subsequent phases of activity.

7.4 Phase 4.1: Roman AD 70-120 (Fig. 4)

- 7.4.1 The late 1st to early 2nd century AD saw rapid expansion across Roman Londinium. This is reflected in the archaeological sequence of the excavation with Phase 4, 70-120 AD, recording a considerable increase in activity and settlement across the site.

Building 1

- 7.4.2 Cutting the natural brickearth in Area E was the earliest evidence for a Roman structure on the site, Building 1. This building was composed of a series of beamslots and postholes which formed the general outline of the structure, no associated floor surfaces were recorded. Building 1 appeared to be rectangular in plan and aligned generally northwest-southeast with overall dimensions of c. 8.3m northeast-southwest by 9.26m northwest-southeast. The northern wall was represented by beamslot [4063]/[3858] and the southern wall by beamslot [3850]. Possible internal partitions were represented by narrower beamslot [3864] and postholes [3881-3885] and [4126]. Building 1 was located between c. 11.70m OD and 11.50m OD. Outside the main north and south walls of Building 1 further small apparent beamslots ran parallel and may have represented structural elements or box drains outside the main structure. Further clusters of postholes and possible beamslots projected south and northwest of the main structure and may be evidence for other buildings in association with Building 1 or indeed its continuation.

- 7.4.3 A number of the features which comprised Building 1 yielded dating evidence, tabulated below. However, the most relevant of these was pottery dated to AD 70-120 along with a coin (SF349) in posthole [4058] dated to the 1st/2nd century (Appendices 1 and 6).

Context	Interpretation	Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Level high (m OD)	Level low (m OD)	Roman pot	CBM	Coin
3765	Posthole	Posthole	0.23	0.23	0.15	11.7	11.54			
3766	Fill of posthole 3765	Infilling	0.23	0.23	0.15	11.7				
3767	Posthole	Posthole	0.25	0.24	0.13	11.7	11.57			
3768	Fill of posthole 3767	Infilling	0.25	0.24	0.13	11.7				
3805	Fill of posthole 3806	Infilling	0.18	0.1	0.08	11.56				

Context	Interpretation	Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Level high (m OD)	Level low (m OD)	Roman pot	CBM	Coin
3806	Posthole	Posthole	0.18	0.1	0.08	11.56	11.48			
3807	Fill of posthole 3808	Infilling	0.19	0.11	0.03	11.56				
3808	Posthole	Posthole	0.19	0.11	0.03	11.56	11.53			
3849	Fill of beamslot 3850	Backfill	5.9	1.4	0.29	11.62		50-100		
3850	Beamslot aligned NW-SE	Beam Slot	5.9	1.4	0.29	11.62	11.33			
3855	Fill of posthole 3856	Infilling	0.2	0.13	0.4	11.57				
3856	Posthole	Posthole	0.2	0.13	0.4	11.57	11.17			
3857	Fill of beamslot 3858	Backfill	1.12	0.48	0.25	11.64		50-70		
3858	Truncated ditch/gully aligned NW-SE	Beam Slot	1.12	0.48	0.25	11.64	11.39			
3859	Fill of posthole 3860	Infilling	0.52	0.2	0.2	11.5				
3860	Square posthole	Posthole	0.2	0.52	0.2	11.5	11.3			
3861	Fill of possible beamslot 3862	Backfill	2.25	0.42	0.27	11.6				
3862	Truncated possible beamslot aligned NW-SE	Beam Slot	2.25	0.42	0.27	11.6	11.43			
3863	Fill of gully 3864	Backfill	2.71	0.23	0.12	11.66		70-120		
3864	Gully aligned NE-SW	Gully	2.71	0.23	0.12	11.66	11.52			
3868	Fill of possible gully/beamslot 3869	Backfill	1	0.17	0.18	11.75				
3869	Possible gully or beamslot aligned E-W	Gully	1	0.17	0.18	11.75	11.49			
3870	Fill of possible beamslot 3871	Backfill	0.5	0.21	0.11	11.53		50-400		
3871	Possible beamslot aligned E-W	Beam Slot	0.5	0.21	0.11	11.53	11.42			
3872	Fill of possible beamslot 3873	Backfill	0.74	0.56	0.36	11.74				
3873	Truncated possible gully or beamslot aligned N-S	Beam Slot	0.74	0.56	0.36	11.74	11.38			
3874	Fill of possible beamslot 3875	Backfill	1.2	0.3	0.2	11.76				
3875	Very truncated possible gully or beamslot aligned E-W	Beam Slot	1.2	0.3	0.2	11.76	11.44			
3876	Fill of ditch 3877	Backfill	0.6	0.3	0.54	11.57				
3877	Truncated ditch aligned NE-SW	Ditch	0.6	0.3	0.54	11.57	11.03			
3878	Fill of posthole 3879	Infilling	0.09	0.09	0.12	11.64				

Context	Interpretation	Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Level high (m OD)	Level low (m OD)	Roman pot	CBM	Coin
3879	Posthole	Posthole	0.09	0.09	0.12	11.64	11.53			
3880	Fill of posthole 3881	Infilling	0.2	0.1	0.18	11.54		50-100		
3881	Square posthole	Posthole	0.2	0.1	0.18	11.54	11.36			
3882	Fill of posthole 3883	Infilling	0.12	0.16	0.2	11.53				
3883	Posthole	Posthole	0.12	0.16	0.2	11.53	11.23			
3884	Fill of posthole 3885	Infilling	0.15	0.18	0.3	11.53				
3885	Posthole	Posthole	0.15	0.18	0.3	11.53	11.23			
3888	Fill of posthole 3889	Infilling	0.5	0.49	1.07	11.63		50-300		
3889	Posthole	Posthole	0.5	0.49	1.07	11.63	10.5			
3890	Fill of posthole 3891	Infilling	0.4	0.27	0.92	11.54		50-100		
3891	Posthole	Posthole	0.4	0.27	0.92	11.54	10.54			
3894	Fill of posthole 3895	Infilling	0.1	0.1	0.25	11.42				
3895	Posthole	Posthole	0.1	0.1	0.25	11.42	11.17			
3896	Fill of pit 3897	Backfill	0.75	0.42	0.21	11.63				
3897	Rectangular pit	Pit	0.75	0.42	0.21	11.63	11.42			
3898	Fill of pit 3899	Backfill	0.8	0.58	0.29	11.63		50-400		
3899	Truncated circular pit	Pit	0.8	0.58	0.29	11.63	11.34			
3900	Fill of possible beamslot 3901	Backfill	0.84	0.4		11.63				
3901	Truncated possible beamslot aligned NE-SW	Beam Slot	0.83	0.4	0.12	11.63	11.51			
3902	Fill of possible beamslot 3903	Backfill	1.56	0.26	0.19	11.61		50-160		
3903	Truncated possible beamslot aligned E-W	Beam Slot	1.56	0.26	0.19	11.61	11.42			
3904	Fill of posthole 3905	Infilling	0.15	0.17	0.22	11.67				
3905	Posthole	Posthole	0.15	0.17	0.22	11.67	11.45			
3906	Fill of posthole 3907	Infilling	0.14	0.14	0.26	11.53				
3907	Posthole	Posthole	0.14	0.14	0.26	11.53	11.27			
3908	Fill of posthole 3909	Infilling	0.1	0.1		11.42				
3909	Posthole	Posthole	0.1	0.1		11.42				
3912	Fill of possible gully 3913	Backfill	0.36	0.44	0.45	11.4				
3913	Very truncated possible gully aligned NE-SW	Gully	0.36	0.44	0.45	11.4	10.95			
3914	Fill of possible gully 3915	Backfill	0.58	0.48	0.5	11.52				
3915	Truncated possible gully aligned NE-SW	Gully	0.58	0.48	0.5	11.52	11.02			

Context	Interpretation	Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Level high (m OD)	Level low (m OD)	Roman pot	CBM	Coin
3916	Fill of pit 3946	Backfill	1	0.95	0.08	11.6				
3917	Fill of pit 3946	Backfill	1.4	1.3	0.27	11.59		50-250		
3946	Truncated circular pit	Pit	1.14	1.25	0.16	11.49	11.32			
3947	Fill of possible gully 3948	Backfill	0.86	0.47	0.13	11.49				
3948	Truncated possible gully	Gully	0.86	0.47	0.13	11.49	11.31			
3973	Fill of posthole 3974	Infilling	0.2	0.2	0.61	11.59				
3974	Posthole	Posthole	0.2	0.2	0.61	11.59	10.99			
3975	Fill of posthole 3976	Infilling	0.1	0.15	0.4	11.54				
3976	Posthole	Posthole	0.1	0.15	0.4	11.54	11.16			
3977	Fill of posthole 3978	Infilling	0.19	0.15	0.63	11.55				
3978	Posthole	Posthole	0.19	0.15	0.63	11.55	10.92			
3979	Fill of posthole 3980	Infilling	0.11	0.12	0.5	11.51				
3980	Posthole	Posthole	0.11	0.12	0.5	11.51	11.01			
3981	Fill of posthole 3982	Infilling	0.09	0.07	0.14	11.57				
3982	Posthole	Posthole	0.09	0.07	0.14	11.57	11.43			
3983	Fill of possible posthole 3984	Infilling	0.43	0.4	0.23	11.55		50-200		
3984	Posthole	Posthole	0.43	0.4	0.23	11.55	11.32			
4005	Fill of pit 4010	Backfill	0.5	0.45	0.27	11.52				
4006	Fill of stakehole 4007	Infilling	0.1	0.1	0.16	11.5				
4007	Stakehole	Stake-hole	0.1	0.1	0.16	11.5	11.33			
4008	Fill of posthole 4009	Infilling	0.54	0.46	0.16	11.55				
4009	Posthole	Posthole	0.54	0.46	0.16	11.55	11.34			
4010	Small pit	Pit	0.5	0.45	0.27	11.52	11.25			
4031	Fill of posthole 4032	Infilling	0.22	0.28	0.5	11.53		50-120		
4032	Posthole	Posthole	0.22	0.28	0.5	11.53	11.02			
4033	Fill of posthole 4034	Infilling	0.26	0.26	0.49	11.5				
4034	Posthole	Posthole	0.26	0.26	0.49	11.5	11.01			
4038	Fill of posthole 4039	Infilling	0.4	0.48	0.21	11.54		70-120		
4039	Posthole	Posthole	0.4	0.48	0.21	11.54	11.34			
4040	Fill of posthole 4041	Infilling	0.38	0.42	0.31	11.69				
4041	Posthole	Posthole	0.38	0.42	0.31	11.69	11.38			
4042	Fill of posthole 4043	Infilling	0.18	0.2	0.46	11.56				
4043	Posthole	Posthole	0.18	0.2	0.46	11.56	11.1			
4048	Fill of posthole 4049	Infilling	0.08	0.1	0.16	11.54				
4049	Posthole	Posthole	0.08	0.1	0.16	11.54	11.38			
4050	Fill of posthole 4051	Infilling	0.14	0.22	0.33	11.55				

Context	Interpretation	Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Level high (m OD)	Level low (m OD)	Roman pot	CBM	Coin
4051	Posthole	Posthole	0.14	0.22	0.33	11.55	11.22			
4053	Fill of posthole 4054	Infilling	0.14	0.13	0.41	11.54				
4054	Posthole	Posthole	0.14	0.13	0.41	11.54	11.03			
4058	Fill of posthole 4059	Infilling	0.52	0.5	0.59	11.53		50-100		C1/C2
4059	Posthole	Posthole	0.52	0.5	0.59	11.53	10.95			
4062	Fill of ditch 4063	Backfill	2.5	0.5	0.2	11.61				
4063	Truncated ditch aligned E-W	Ditch	2.5	0.5	0.2	11.61	11.42			
4109	Fill of posthole 4110	Infilling	0.11	0.12	0.29	11.25				
4110	Posthole	Posthole	0.11	0.12	0.29	11.25	10.96			
4111	Fill of stakehole 4112	Infilling	0.08	0.05	0.19	11.51				
4112	Stakehole	Stake-hole	0.08	0.05	0.19	11.51	11.38			
4113	Fill of posthole 4114	Infilling	0.1	0.18	0.35	11.5				
4114	Posthole	Posthole	0.1	0.18	0.35	11.5	11.15			
4115	Fill of posthole 4116	Infilling	0.23	0.17	0.24	11.75				
4116	Posthole	Posthole	0.23	0.17	0.24	11.75	11.51			
4125	Fill of pit 4126	Backfill	0.34	0.6	0.42	11.58				
4126	Truncated circular pit	Pit	0.34	0.6	0.42	11.58	11.16			

Boundary Ditches 1 & 2 (Groups 2 & 3)

7.4.4 Truncating earlier boundary ditch [3053] of Phase 3 were two new ditches Ditch 1 (Group 2) and Ditch 2 (Group 3). Both Ditches 1 and 2 ran on the same north-north-east to south-south-west alongside one another. Ditch 1 (Group 2) ran through excavation areas B and A for a distance of c. 36m and had a maximum width and depth of 3.4m and 1.70m respectively. At its southern end it appeared to narrow in width somewhat to c. 2m. Ditch 1 was recorded at a highest level, at its northern end, of 11.45m OD sloping down to 10.94m OD to the south. Pottery recovered along the line of this ditch was minimal, that which was recovered dated to AD 50-80, 50-150 and 50-120 (Appendix 1).

Context	CTX_ Interpretation	CTX_ Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Levels low (m OD)	Pottery date
1462	Fill of cut 1463	Backfill	3.4	3.4	1.7	11.26	11.24	50-120
1463	Truncated linear feature, possibly a large ditch	Ditch	3.4	3.4	1.7	11.45	9.75	
1472	Fill of linear feature 1473	Backfill	0.92	0.72	0.36	11.1		
1473	Linear feature aligned NE-SW, probably a ditch	Ditch	0.92	0.72	0.36	11.1	10.76	

Context	CTX_ Interpretation	CTX_ Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Levels low (m OD)	Pottery date
1513	Fill of channel 1514	Backfill	1.9	0.7	0.7	11.2		
1514	Ditch aligned NE-SW	Other	1.9	0.7	0.7	11.2	10.62	
1573	Fill of ditch 1615	Backfill	1.7	2.4		11.35	10.91	
1615	Truncated probable ditch *NOT FULLY EXCAVATED	Other	0.76		0.35	11.24	10.91	
2984	Fill of ditch 3030	Backfill	1.1	1.82	0.18	11.11		
2995	Fill of ditch/channel 2996	Backfill	2.4	1.8	0.85	11.01		50-80
2996	Ditch/channel aligned NE-SW	Ditch	2.4	1.8	0.85	11.01	10.16	
3027	Fill of ditch 3030	Backfill	1.1	1.84	0.02	10.99	10.69	50-150
3028	Fill of ditch 3030	Backfill			0.6	11.67		
3029	Fill of ditch 3030	Backfill			0.3	10.5		
3030	Ditch/channel aligned NE-SW	Ditch			0.92	10.94	10.02	

Ditch 2

7.4.5 Ditch 2 (Group 3) ran on the same north-north-east to south-south-west alignment as Ditch 1 but was only recorded in excavation Area A. Recorded running for a distance of 13.5m Ditch 2 had a maximum width of 2.17m and was 0.6m deep. Ditch 2 appeared to run parallel alongside Ditch 1, being 0.21m apart. However, at the southern end of the ditches they appeared to run virtually side by side. Ditch 2 was recorded at a highest level of 11.3m OD sloping down to 10.96m OD to the south. Pottery recovered from along the line of the ditch dated to mid to late 1st century with the building material all dated to AD 50-160 (Appendices 1 and 3). A late Roman coin (SF170) also recovered from the ditch is considered intrusive (Appendix 6).

Context	CTX_ Interpretation	CTX_ Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Levels low (m OD)	Pottery date	Building material date	Coin date
2980	Fill of 3034	Backfill	2.03	1.58	0.29	11.3		50-200	50-160	C3/C4
2981	Fill of ditch 3034	Backfill	1.1	2.17	0.37	11.3				
2982	Probable fill of 3034	Backfill	0.99	1.02	0.27	11.1				
2983	Fill of ditch 3034	Backfill			0.1	11.34		70-85/100		
3031	Fill of ditch 3033	Backfill	0.4	1	0.2	10.94			50-160	
3032	Fill of ditch 3033	Backfill	2.2	1.1	0.6	10.94		50-80	50-160	
3033	Ditch aligned NE-SW	Ditch	2.2	1.1	0.6	10.94	10.34			
3034	Ditch/channel aligned NE-SW	Ditch	0.28	0.66		10.96	10.15			

Structure 1

7.4.6 Located running through Area A was a cluster of 37 postholes which appeared to form a structure potentially on a west-north-west to east-south-east alignment. The

numerous postholes which formed Structure 1 ranged in diameter between 0.35m to 0.06m and in depth between 0.30m to 0.04m. This possible timber post structure ran for a length of 18.75m and was recorded between 11.44m OD and 10.77m OD. Although predominantly in a linear arrangement some of the postholes appeared to extend off to the north and south of the main alignment. This lack of coherence regarding the postholes layout makes interpretation difficult, however, they may simply have represented a fence line or other such boundary. Only a small number of these postholes provided dating evidence, the most pertinent of which was pottery dated to AD 70-160 (Appendix 1).

Context	CTX_ Interpretation	CTX_Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Levels low (m OD)	Pottery date	Building material date
2806	Fill of pit 2807	Backfill	0.8	0.3	0.05	11.44		50-160	
2807	Truncated remnant of a pit	Pit	0.8	0.3	0.05	11.44	11.39		
2843	Fill of pit 2844	Backfill	0.42	0.21	0.19	11.42			
2844	Truncated remnant of possible gully aligned NE-SW	Gully	0.42	0.21	0.19	11.42	11.23		
2905	Fill of posthole 2906	Infilling	0.15	0.15	0.23	11.23		70-160	
2906	Posthole	Posthole	0.15	0.15	0.23	11.23	11		
2910	Fill of posthole 2911	Infilling	0.07	0.12	0.05	11.17			
2911	Posthole	Posthole	0.07	0.12	0.05	11.17	11.12		
2912	Fill of posthole 2913	Infilling	0.08	0.08	0.06	11.09			
2913	Posthole	Posthole	0.08	0.08	0.06	11.09	11.03		
2914	Fill of stakehole 2915	Infilling	0.03	0.03	0.04	11.11			
2915	Stakehole	Stake-hole	0.03	0.03	0.04	11.11	11.07		
2916	Fill of posthole 2917	Infilling	0.19	0.43	0.07	11.21			
2917	Posthole	Posthole	0.19	0.43	0.07	11.21	11.13		
2918	Fill of posthole 2919	Infilling	0.1	0.1	0.06	11.13			
2919	Posthole	Posthole	0.1	0.1	0.06	11.13	11.07		
2920	Fill of posthole 2921	Infilling	0.12	0.09	0.1	11.15			
2921	Posthole	Posthole	0.12	0.09	0.1	11.15	11.05		
2922	Fill of posthole 2923	Infilling	0.12	0.07	0.05	11.16			
2923	Posthole	Posthole	0.12	0.07	0.05	11.16	11.11		
2924	Fill of posthole 2925	Infilling	0.1	0.1	0.17	11.31			
2925	Posthole	Posthole	0.1	0.1	0.17	11.31	11.14		
2926	Fill of posthole 2927	Infilling	0.1	0.1	0.14	11.33			
2927	Posthole	Posthole	0.1	0.1	0.14	11.33	11.19		
2928	Fill of posthole 2929	Infilling	0.14	0.1	0.19	11.42			
2929	Posthole	Posthole	0.14	0.1	0.19	11.42	11.23		
2930	Fill of posthole 2931	Infilling	0.12	0.14	0.18	11.35			
2931	Posthole	Posthole	0.12	0.14	0.18	11.35	11.27		

Context	CTX_ Interpretation	CTX_ Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Levels low (m OD)	Pottery date	Building material date
2932	Fill of posthole 2933	Infilling	0.14	0.1	0.15	11.28		50-250	
2933	Posthole	Posthole	0.14	0.1	0.15	11.28	11.13		
2934	Fill of posthole 2935	Infilling	0.12	0.1	0.14	11.27			
2935	Posthole	Posthole	0.12	0.1	0.14	11.27	11.13		
2955	Posthole	Posthole	0.08	0.08	0.07	11.01	10.94		
2956	Fill of posthole 2955	Infilling	0.08	0.08	0.07	11.01			
2957	Posthole	Posthole	0.1	0.1	0.14	11.01	10.87		
2958	Fill of posthole 2957	Infilling	0.1	0.1	0.14	11.01			75-160
2959	Posthole	Posthole	0.35	0.35	0.1	11.07	10.97		
2960	Fill of posthole 2959	Infilling	0.35	0.35	0.1	11.07			
2968	Fill of posthole 2969	Infilling	0.12	0.19	0.19	11.2			
2969	Posthole	Posthole	0.12	0.19	0.19	11.2	11.02		
2997	Fill of posthole 2998	Infilling	0.08	0.08	0.1	11.5			
2998	Posthole	Posthole	0.08	0.08	0.1	11.5	11.4		
2999	Fill of posthole 3000	Infilling	0.14	0.09	0.18	11.35			
3000	Posthole	Posthole	0.14	0.09	0.18	11.35	11.17		
3001	Fill of posthole 3002	Infilling	0.18	0.09	0.16	11.17			
3002	Posthole	Posthole	0.18	0.09	0.16	11.17	11.01		
3003	Fill of posthole 3004	Infilling	0.08	0.08	0.16	11			
3004	Posthole	Posthole	0.08	0.08	0.16	11	10.84		
3005	Fill of posthole 3006	Infilling	0.1	0.09	0.18	11.2			
3006	Posthole	Posthole	0.1	0.09	0.18	11.2	11		
3007	Fill of posthole 3008	Infilling	0.18	0.15	0.3	10.99			
3008	Posthole	Posthole	0.18	0.15	0.3	10.99	10.69		
3009	Fill of posthole 3010	Infilling	0.08	0.07	0.15	11.19			55-160
3010	Posthole	Posthole	0.08	0.07	0.15	11.19	11.04		
3011	Fill of posthole 3012	Infilling	0.1	0.08	0.14	11.19			
3012	Posthole	Posthole	0.1	0.08	0.14	11.19	11.05		
3013	Fill of posthole 3014	Infilling	0.08	0.08	0.16	11.17			55-160
3014	Posthole	Posthole	0.08	0.08	0.16	11.17	11.01		
3015	Fill of posthole 3016	Infilling	0.08	0.07	0.12	11.27			
3016	Posthole	Posthole	0.09	0.07	0.12	11.27	11.15		
3017	Fill of posthole 3018	Infilling	0.12	0.1	0.22	11.27			
3018	Posthole	Posthole	0.12	0.1	0.22	11.27	11.05		
3019	Fill of posthole 3020	Infilling	0.1	0.12	0.2	11.16			
3020	Posthole	Posthole	0.1	0.12	0.2	11.16	10.96		
3021	Fill of posthole 3022	Infilling	0.18	0.09	0.2	11.16			

Context	CTX_ Interpretation	CTX_ Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Levels low (m OD)	Pottery date	Building material date
3022	Posthole	Posthole	0.18	0.09	0.2	11.16	10.96		
3023	Fill of posthole 3024	Infilling	0.08	0.1	0.18	11.2		50-250	
3024	Posthole	Posthole	0.08	0.1	0.18	11.2	11.02		
3025	Fill of pit 3026	Backfill	0.54	0.48	0.2	11.15		50-160	
3026	Small pit	Pit	0.54	0.48	0.2	11.15	10.95		
3062	Stakehole	Stake-hole	0.06	0.06	0.15	11.04	10.89		
3063	Fill of stakehole 3062	Infilling	0.06	0.06	0.15	11.04			
3064	Stakehole	Stake-hole	0.06	0.06	0.26	10.77	10.5		
3065	Fill of stakehole 3064	Infilling	0.06	0.06	0.26	10.77			55-160

Pit Group 1

7.4.7 Located in the southern area of the excavation, Area D, was a group of four pits, Pit Group 1. These pits were sub-circular and rectangular in shape, all of which were truncated to varying degrees by later activity. These pits ranged in dimension between 1.32m by 1.13m to 0.7m by 0.43m and in depth between 0.75m and 0.25m. Located between 11.46m OD and 10.68m OD these pits contained pottery dating to AD 70-120 and 70-160 (Appendix 1).

Context	CTX_ Interpretation	CTX_ Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Levels low (m OD)	Pottery date	Building material date
3142	Fill of pit 3143	Backfill	0.24	0.46	0.25	11.46			
3143	Truncated rectangular pit	Pit	0.24	0.46	0.25	11.46	11.21		
3303	Fill of pit 3304	Backfill	1.05	1.29	0.62	10.68		70-160	70-140
3304	Truncated sub-circular pit	Pit	1.05	1.29	0.62	10.68	10.06		
3322	Fill of pit 3323	Backfill	0.7	0.43	0.75	11.06			50-160
3323	Truncated possible circular pit	Pit	0.7	0.43	0.75	11.06	10.29		
3324	Fill of pit 3325	Backfill	1.32	1.13	0.49	10.99		70-120	55-160
3325	Truncated possible rectangular pit	Pit	1.32	1.13	0.49	10.99	10.45		

Ditches & Pitting

[8188], [8218], [8216], [8233], [8223]

7.4.8 Cutting the natural brickearth in the centre of Area C was a cluster of intercutting pits and a ditch. Ditch [8188] ran on an east-west alignment for 4.38m and measured 1.36m wide by 0.39m deep. A second possible linear feature just to the south, [8216], measured 4.04m in length by 1m wide and 0.50m deep. Pits [8218], [8233] and [8223] were located just south of ditch [8188] and were sub-circular in shape, all of

which being truncated to some degree by later activity. These pits ranged in dimension from 0.70m by 0.60m by 0.29m deep to 2.20m by 1.40m by 0.42m deep. These ditches and pits were recorded between 11.65m OD and 11.30m OD. Only two of these features contained dating evidence, fill [8217] of Pit [8218] yielded pottery of AD 50-120 and fill [8187] of Ditch [8188] contained residual pottery dated generally to the prehistoric period (Appendix 1).

Context	CTX_Type	CTX_ Interpretation	CTX_Length	CTX_Width	CTX_Depth	Levels high (m OD)	Levels low (m OD)	Pot date
8187	Fill	Fill of linear feature 8188	4.38	1.36	0.39	11.58		prehistoric
8188	Cut	Truncated linear feature	4.38	1.36	0.39	11.58	11.19	
8215	Fill	Fill of linear feature 8216	4.04	1	0.5	11.49		
8216	Cut	Truncated linear feature possibly a ditch	4.04	1	0.5	11.49	10.99	
8217	Fill	Fill of pit 8218	0.7	0.6	0.29	11.3		50-120
8218	Cut	Truncated pit	0.7	0.6	0.29	11.3	11.01	
8222	Fill	Fill of pit 8223	2.2	1.4	0.42	11.65		
8223	Cut	Truncated circular pit	2.2	1.4	0.42	11.65	11.23	
8233	Cut	Truncated pit	1.08	1.41	0.36	11.74	11.36	
8234	Fill	Fill of pit 8233	1.08	1.41	0.36	11.74		

Posthole Group 4

7.4.9 Recorded in the north-western area of the site in Area C was a small group of three postholes, Group 4. Two of these postholes lay next to each other with the third being detached c. 5m to the south. These three postholes did not appear to form any coherent structure and yielded no dating evidence.

Context	CTX_Type	CTX_ Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth	Levels high (m OD)	Levels low (m OD)
7444	Fill	Fill of posthole 7445	0.05	0.05	0.14	11.73	
7445	Cut	Posthole	0.05	0.05	0.14	11.73	11.59
7566	Fill	Fill of posthole 7567	0.3	0.3	0.18	11.34	
7567	Cut	Posthole	0.3	0.3	0.18	11.34	11.16
7571	Fill	Fill of posthole 7572	0.2	0.2	0.16	11.1	
7572	Cut	Posthole	0.2	0.2	0.16	11.1	10.94

Layer Group 5 (not illustrated)

7.4.10 Recorded in the north-western area of the site Area C was a sequence of levelling and dump layers, Group 5. These layers sealed the natural brickearth and elsewhere sealed the Phase 2 horizon. These deposits ranged in thickness between 0.24m and

0.10m and were recorded between 11.70m OD and 11.32m OD. Pottery recovered from this group dated to the second half of the 1st century; AD 50-100 and 70-80, along with some residual prehistoric pottery (Appendix 1).

Context	CTX_ Interpretation	CTX_ Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Levels low (m OD)	Pottery date
7538	Dump/levelling layer	Dump	1.33	1.21	0.24	11.32		
7544	Dump/levelling layer	Dump	1.76	2.03	0.1	11.61	11.43	50-400
7564	Dump/levelling layer	Dump	1.6	1	0.14	11.54	11.24	50-100
7734	Dump/levelling layer	Dump	2.59	1.46	0.15	11.7	11.55	70-80

Layer Group 7 (not illustrated)

7.4.11 Sealing the western side of Structure 1 postholes was a sequence of dump and levelling deposits, Group 7. These deposits ranged in thickness between 0.35m and 0.12m and were recorded between 11.62m OD and 11.44m OD. Pottery recovered from this group dated to AD 50-100 and more pertinently AD 70-100 (Appendix 1).

Context	CTX_ Interpretation	CTX_ Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Levels low (m OD)	Pottery date
2750	Dump layer	Dump	6.4	6.34	0.35	11.44		50-100
2970	Dump layer	Dump	6.06	4.64	0.12	11.54	10.83	70-100
2988	Dump layer	Dump	4.8	4	0.11	11.62		

Layer Group 8 (not illustrated)

7.4.12 A further sequence of dump and levelling deposits were recorded centrally in Area A, Group 8, overlying the Phase 2 and natural Phase 1 deposits. These deposits ranged in thickness between 0.32m and 0.16m and were recorded between 11.44m OD and 11.30m OD. Dating evidence was recovered from one of the deposits and consisted of pottery dated generally to AD 50-400 (Appendix 1).

Context	CTX_ Interpretation	CTX_ Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Levels low (m OD)	Pottery date
3510	Dump layer	Dump	1.1	2.82	0.2	11.44	11.42	
3511	Dump layer	Dump	2.19	3.19	0.32	11.36	11.28	50-400
3645	Dump/levelling layer	Dump	1.34	1.9	0.16	11.3	11.16	

Demolition Layer Group 6 (not illustrated)

7.4.13 Sealing Building 1 at its southern end was a sequence of demolition deposits, Group 6. These demolition deposits ranged in thickness between 0.20 to 0.15m and were recorded between 11.83m OD and 11.73m OD. These demolition deposits represented clearance post Building 1 and preparation for subsequent building in the

same location. Pottery recovered from this group dated to the late 1st century, AD 90-100, along with building material which dated to AD 55-160 (Appendix 1 and 3).

Context	CTX_ Interpretation	CTX_ Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Levels low (m OD)	Pottery date	Building material date
3840	Burnt clay deposit	Dump	5.95	1	0.2	11.83			
3841	Dump/levelling layer	Dump	8.6	3.2	0.12	11.81	11.62	90-100	55-160
3848	Dump layer	Dump	3.05	2.24	0.14	11.73	11.64	50-100	55-160

7.5 Phase 4.2: Roman AD 70-120 (Fig. 5)

7.5.1 Phase 4.2 saw limited new activity, all apparently centred on the south-eastern corner of the site and appeared to see the site in transition between the initial settlement activity of Phase 4.1 and the more intense settlement activity to come in Phase 4.3.

Layer Group 37 (not illustrated)

7.5.2 Sealing Ditches 1 and 2 from the previous phase (Phase 4.2) on the eastern side of Area A was a sequence of two levelling deposits, Group 37. Located at 11.18m these deposits had a combined thickness of 0.27m and infilled and levelled the ground surface in the location of the previous parallel ditches. Pottery recovered from one of these deposits provided the general date range of AD 50-250 (Appendix 1).

Context	CTX_Type	CTX_ Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Levels low (m OD)	Pot date
2992	Layer	Burnt bedding/levelling layer	3.6	1.6	0.13	11.18	10.78	50-250
2993	Layer	Made ground/levelling deposit	2	1.1	0.14	11.08	10.65	

Ditch [2684]

7.5.3 Located east of Group 37 and Ditches 1 and 2 of the previous phase, now out of use, was a new ditch, [2684]. This ditch ran on the same north-north-east to south-south-west alignment as the previous ditches and was recorded for a length of 6.23m. Located at 11.12m OD this ditch was 3.6m wide by 0.74m deep. The only fill of the ditch, [2661], contained pottery dated to AD 90-100 and building material dated to AD 75-160 (Appendices 1 and 3).

7.6 Phase 4.3: Roman AD 70-120 (Fig. 6)

- 7.6.1 Phase 4.3 saw an increase in settlement activity across the site including the first evidence for a road. With the construction of the road associated new buildings were also erected along with other structures and associated open areas of pitting.

Road deposits, Group 9 (R1)

- 7.6.2 Sealing Ditch [8216] and pitting from the previous phase in Area C was the first evidence for a metalled gravel road surface, Group 9 (R1). This consisted of a levelling preparation layer sealed by a compacted metalled gravel surface. This road ran on a northwest-southeast alignment with a recorded length of c. 10m and a width of 6.40m. Road preparation deposits [8052] and [7914] were recorded at 11.55m OD and had a maximum thickness of 0.50m thick. Gravel road surface [8062] was recorded at 11.66m OD and was 0.10m thick. Road preparation deposits [8052] and [7914] contained pottery dated to AD 90-100 and AD 100-160 respectively (Appendix 1). Preparation layer [8052] also had building material dated to AD 75-100 (Appendix 3). Road surface [8062] contained pottery which dated to AD 50-250 (Appendix 1).

Northern roadside ditch Group 10

- 7.6.3 Recorded in direct association with the road (R1) were roadside ditches on both the northern and southern sides. Running alongside and parallel to the road on the northern side were two roadside ditches. These ditches appeared to run side by side although the northern outermost of the two did marginally cut into the other although they both seemed to be open at the same time. Ditch [8056]/[8194] ran for a recorded length of 9.92m and was 1.13m wide by 0.68m deep. Ditch [8096] was 1m wide by 0.74m deep. These ditches were recorded at a highest level of 11.68m OD. Pottery recovered from ditch [8056]/[8194] dated to AD 70-100 and building material to AD 55-160 and AD 75-160 (Appendices 1 and 3). Pottery from ditch [8096] dated broadly to AD 50-250 (*ibid*).

Southern roadside ditch [8043]

- 7.6.4 The southern roadside ditch was only represented by a limited section of a single ditch, [8043]. Running parallel to and alongside the road (R1) this ditch survived for a length of 2.94m and was 1.37m wide and 1m deep. East where the ditch would have continued it appeared to be truncated by later activity. Located at 11.78m OD backfills [8037] and [8042] contained pottery dated to AD 50-100 and AD 70-100 respectively and both had building material dated to AD 50-160 (Appendices 1 and 3).

Levelling layer Group 15 (not illustrated)

7.6.5 Located on the open area south of the road (R1) in Area C was a group of dumped levelling deposits, Group 15. These deposits encompassed an area c. 6.4m by 3.7m and were between 0.10 and 0.15m thick. This group of levelling layers were recorded between 11.07m OD and 10.96m OD, only one of which, [7877], provided dating evidence, pottery dated broadly to AD 50-200 (Appendix 1).

Pit Group 12

7.6.6 Also located in the open area south of the road (R1) was a group of three pits, Group 12, one of which was only recorded in section. These pits varied in shape from square to sub-rectangular, ranging in dimensions from 0.92m by 0.97m by 0.32m deep to 2.4m by 1.8m by 0.44m deep. The group of pits was recorded between 11.44m OD and 11.26m OD. Dating evidence was recovered from two of these pits and provided ranges of AD 50-160 and AD 50-250 from the pottery and building material (Appendices 1 and 3).

Context	CTX_ Interpretation	CTX_ Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Levels low (m OD)	Pottery date	Building material date
7712	Fill of pit 7713	Backfill	0.92	0.97	0.32	11.44			55-160
7713	Truncated square pit	Pit	0.92	0.97	0.32	11.44	11.07		
8190	Fill of pit 8192	Backfill	2.4	1.8	0.16	11.26		50-250	50-160+
8191	Fill of pit 8192	Backfill	2.4	1.8	0.16	10.98		50-160	
8192	Truncated oval pit	Pit	2.4	1.8	0.44	11.26	10.82		
8231	Fill of pit 8232 *	Backfill		0.4	0.48	10.4			
8232	Pit	Pit		0.4	0.48	10.4	9.9		

Layer Group 11 (not illustrated)

7.6.7 Located in the open area north of the road (R1) in Area C was a group of levelling layers and possible bedding layers for external surfaces, Group 11. These deposits encompassed a general area measuring 9m north-south by 6m east-west and were recorded between 11.98m OD and 11.64m OD. The deposits also ranged in thickness between 0.36m and 0.06m. Two of the deposits consisted of thin bands of gravel which may have represented a bedding layer for some form of surface. Only two of the deposits provided dating evidence; pottery dated to AD 50-200 and more

pertinently AD 100-160 along with building material dated to AD 50-160 (Appendices 1 and 3).

Context	CTX_ Interpretation	CTX_ Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Levels low (m OD)	Pottery date	Building material date
7263	Gravel bedding layer or possible earlier surface	Bedding	1.36	2.68	0.1	11.8	11.75		
7345	Gravel bedding layer or possible earlier surface	Bedding	2.48	0.98	0.06	11.8	11.72		
7346	Dump/levelling layer	Dump	1.63	2.23	0.3	11.98	11.72	120-160	50-160
7436	Dumped burnt demolition deposit	Demolition	1.25	1.3		11.74			
7438	Dump/levelling layer	Dump	2.2	2.55		11.77	11.69		
7577	Burnt dump layer	Dump	1.8	1.3	0.06	11.67		50-200	
7580	Dump/levelling layer	Dump	2.08	2.1	0.36	11.64	11.48		

Posthole Group 14

7.6.8 Cutting one area of layer Group 11 were two postholes, Group 14. Set 0.97m apart from one another the postholes measured 0.10m in diameter and were 0.20m deep and 0.11m deep. Located at 11.80m OD these postholes were isolated and had no apparent relationship with any other structural elements, nor did they yield any dating evidence.

Layer Group 13 (no illustrated)

7.6.9 Located further north in Area C and sealing earlier layer Group 5 was another group of levelling layers, Group 13. Many of these deposits were only recorded in section but the main location of these layers encompassed an area 3m by 1.4m. Recorded between 12.39m OD and 11.80m OD these deposits ranged in thickness from 0.28m to 0.10m. Four of the deposits within the group provided dating evidence; the pottery dated generally to AD 50-120 and the building material between 50-160 (Appendices 1 and 3).

Context	CTX_ Interpretation	CTX_ Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Levels low (m OD)	Pottery date	Building material date
7046	Clay layer	Dump	0.9	0.7	0.2	12.1	12		55-160
7083	Demolition deposit with a charcoal lense within	Demolition	1.4	0.7	0.11	12	11.9	50-100	50-160
7084	Clay dump/levelling layer	Dump	1.2	0.6	0.28	11.79	11.69	50-100	

Context	CTX_ Interpretation	CTX_ Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Levels low (m OD)	Pottery date	Building material date
7452	Dump/levelling layer	Dump	2.8	2.06	0.2	11.65	11.38		
7537	Gravel levelling layer	Levelling	0.8	0.7	0.22	12.39			
7541	Clay bedding/levelling layer	Bedding	0.9	0.7	0.17	12.22	12.17	50-120	
7545	Dump/levelling layer	Dump	0.38	0.4	0.1	11.83			
7547	Clay levelling/bedding layer	Bedding	0.2	0.2	0.15	11.73			
7548	Possible clay floor surface	Surface (External)	1.4	0.7	0.1	11.93	11.79		
7551	Clay bedding/levelling layer	Levelling	0.2	0.2	0.1	11.58			

Building 2

7.6.10 Cutting demolition layer Group 6 of Phase 4.1 was a series of features representing Building 2 (Plate 5). Building 2 was composed of a series of parallel beamslots and postholes which lay on a north-north-east to south-south-west alignment. The surviving area of Building 2 measured 7.20m by 1.72m and originally most likely would have continued east. The beamslots, set c. 0.37m apart from one another, ranged in width from 0.40m to 0.20m and were all c. 0.20m deep. Building 2 was recorded between 11.83m OD and 11.77m OD. Pottery recovered from two of the beamslots dated to AD 50-100 along with a fragment of daub dated generally to AD 50-1666 (Appendices 1 and 3).

Context	CTX_ Interpretation	CTX_ Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Levels low (m OD)	Pottery date	Building material date
3824	Fill of possible beamslot 3825	Backfill	3	0.34	0.3	11.82		50-100	50-1666
3825	Possible beamslot aligned NE-SW	Beam Slot	3	0.34	0.3	11.82	11.52		
3826	Fill of possible beamslot 3827	Backfill	1.9	0.2	0.2	11.83		50-100	
3827	Possible beamslot aligned NE-SW	Beam Slot	1.9	0.2	0.2	11.83	11.63		
3836	Fill of posthole 3837	Infilling	0.14	0.14	0.07	11.63			
3837	Posthole	Posthole	0.14	0.14	0.07	11.63	11.56		
3838	Fill of posthole 3839	Infilling	0.11	0.09	0.04	11.66			
3839	Posthole	Posthole	0.11	0.09	0.04	11.66	11.62		

Context	CTX_ Interpretation	CTX_ Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Levels low (m OD)	Pottery date	Building material date
3842	Fill of possible beamslot 3843	Backfill	1.26	0.4	0.18	11.77			
3843	Possible beamslot aligned NE-SW	Beam Slot	1.26	0.4	0.18	11.77	11.59		
3846	Fill of beamslot 3847	Backfill	4.09	0.34	0.19	11.79			
3847	Beamslot aligned N-S	Beam Slot	4.09	0.34	0.19	11.79	11.58		

Pit Group 16

7.6.11 Cutting through elements of Building 1 from Phase 4.1 in Area E were two pits, Group 16. These pits were both rectangular in shape, being truncated by later activity, and had dimensions of 2.02m by 0.45 by 2.12m deep and 2.45m by 1.22 by 0.37m deep. These pits were recorded at 12.51m OD and 11.65m OD. Dating evidence consisted of pottery dated to AD 50-80 and AD 120-250 along with building material dated to AD 50-160 (Appendices 1 and 3).

Context	CTX_ Interpretation	CTX_ Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Levels low (m OD)	Pottery date	Building material date
3811	Fill of pit 3812	Backfill	2.02	0.45	2.12	12.51		120-250	50-160
3812	Truncated rectangular pit	Pit	2.02	0.45	2.12	12.51	10.39		
3854	Fill of pit 3886	Backfill	2.45	1.22	0.37	11.48		50-80	50-1250+
3886	Truncated rectangular pit	Pit	2.45	1.22	0.37	11.65	11.11		

Levelling layer Group 17 (not illustrated)

7.6.12 Sealing Pit Group 1 in Area D was a series of dumped levelling layers, Group 17. These deposits were recorded in two separate locations but represented the same horizons. These sequences of deposits were recorded at 11.53m OD and 11.52m OD with combined thicknesses of 0.47m and 0.33m. Roman pottery and building material was recovered from virtually all deposits throughout the group and dated to the late 1st to mid-2nd century (Appendix 1 and 3).

Context	CTX_ Interpretation	CTX_ Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Levels low (m OD)	Pottery date	Building material date
3149	Dump/levelling layer	Dump	0.6	0.55	0.05	11.52		50-200	
3153	Dump/levelling layer	Dump	0.6	0.55	0.05	11.44		70-100	

Context	CTX_ Interpretation	CTX_ Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Levels low (m OD)	Pottery date	Building material date
3154	Dumped demolition deposit	Demolition	0.6	0.55	0.05	11.42		120-150	55-160
3161	Dump layer	Dump	0.6	0.6	0.18	11.36		70-100	50-120
3318	Dump/levelling layer	Dump	1.1	0.8	0.16	11.53		70-130	55-160
3319	Dumped demolition deposit	Demolition	1.1	1	0.16	11.37	11.29	70-150	50-250
3320	Dump layer	Dump	1.1	1	0.15	11.21			

Levelling Layer Group 18 (not illustrated)

7.6.13 Sealing posthole Group 21 and Phase 2 deposits in the central area of Area B was a sequence of dumped levelling deposits, Group 18. This group of deposits were recorded in two areas encompassing 3.82m by 3.26m and 1.93m by 1.16m. Located at a highest level of 11.72m OD dating evidence consisted of pottery and building material dating from the second half of the 1st century to the first half of the 2nd century (Appendices 1 and 3).

Context	CTX_ Interpretation	CTX_ Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Levels low (m OD)	Pottery date	Building material date
2370	Made ground deposit	Dump	0.38	0.71	0.13	11.72			
2429	Dump layer	Dump	0.9	1.16		11.7	11.59		
2440	Dumped burnt clay deposit	Demolition	0.31	0.3	0.02	11.7			
2443	Dump layer	Dump	2.79	3.67	0.08	11.68	11.42	50-100	
2456	Dumped burnt deposit	Demolition	0.52	0.3	0.05	11.58		50-100	55-250
2457	Dumped clay deposit	Dump	0.98	1.2	0.1	11.7	11.6	50-120	50-160
2459	Dumped burnt deposit	Dump	1.3	1.32	0.2	11.57		50-400	

Layer Group 19 (not illustrated)

7.6.14 Sealing Phase 4.1 features on the eastern side of Area B was a sequence of dumped levelling deposits, Group 19. These deposits were heavily truncated by later activity and were intermittently spread across a broad area, being located at a highest level of 11.74m OD. Only one of these deposits contained dating evidence which consisted of pottery dated to AD 50-120 (Appendix 1).

Context	CTX_ Interpretation	CTX_ Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Levels low (m OD)	Pottery date
1445	Dump/levelling layer	Dump	2.5	0.9	0.2	11.46	11.34	50-120
1511	Dump/levelling layer	Dump	1.24	0.4	0.15	11.37	11.34	
1525	Dumped brickearth layer	Dump	0.9	0.8	0.05	11.43	11.42	

Context	CTX_ Interpretation	CTX_ Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Levels low (m OD)	Pottery date
1533	Dumped brickearth deposit	Dump	0.9	0.8	0.12	11.38		
1604	Dump/levelling layer	Dump	0.3	0.34	0.11	11.42		
1605	Dump/levelling layer	Dump	0.45	0.2	0.14	11.02		
2091	Dump layer	Dump	0.8	1.12	0.2	11.74		

Pit Group 20

7.6.15 Cutting layer Group 19 was a large group of pits, Group 20. This pit group consisted of eleven apparent rubbish pits some of which were intercutting and all of which were truncated by later activity. These pits all appeared to be sub-circular in shape, with dimensions ranging from 0.2m by 0.3m to 2.3m by 1m, although these represented incomplete truncated measurements. Located between 11.86m OD and 11.27m OD these pits ranged in depth between 1.45m to 0.10m. Pottery and building material recovered from pit Group 20 dated from the late 1st century to the mid 2nd century (Appendices 1 and 3).

Context	CTX_ Interpretation	CTX_ Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Levels low (m OD)	Pottery date
1267	Fill of posthole 1268	Infilling	0.36	0.12	0.15	11.4		
1268	Posthole	Posthole	0.8	0.2	0.78	11.39	10.61	
1276	Fill of pit 1277	Backfill	0.84	0.6	0.14	11.73		70-120
1277	Truncated circular pit	Pit	1	0.07	0.36	11.74	11.38	
1287	Fill of pit 1475	Backfill	0.95	0.94	0.07	11.55		90-100
1293	Fill of posthole 1268	Infilling	0.52	0.23	0.58	11.38		50-150
1314	Fill of posthole 1268	Infilling	0.2	0.24	0.07	10.83		
1320	Degraded remains of timber in posthole 1268	Post	0.5	0.2	0.15	10.76		
1407	Truncated rectangular pit	Pit	0.4	0.78	0.13	11.82	11.64	
1408	Fill of pit 1407	Backfill	0.4	0.78	0.13	11.82		50-160
1433	Fill of pit 1434	Backfill	0.4	0.12	0.22	11.77		50-200
1434	Heavily truncated pit	Pit	0.4	0.12	0.22	11.8	11.6	
1448	Fill of pit 1475	Backfill	0.95	0.93	0.12	11.27		120-150
1475	Truncated circular pit	Pit	1.7	1.12	1.45	11.55	10.1	

Context	CTX_ Interpretation	CTX_ Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Levels low (m OD)	Pottery date
1487	Fill of pit 1475	Backfill	1.42	1.24	0.05	11.15		
1495	Fill of pit 1475	Backfill	1.4	1.2	0.07	11.18	10.68	
1497	Fill of pit 1498	Backfill	1.1	0.5	0.66	11.86		90-120
1498	Truncated circular pit	Pit	1.1	0.5	0.66	11.86	11.2	
1503	Fill of pit 1504	Backfill	0.64	0.29	0.28	11.52		70-160
1504	Truncated circular pit	Pit	0.64	0.29	0.35	11.52	11.17	
1505	Fill of pit 1506	Backfill	0.2	0.3	0.2	11.44		50-200
1506	Truncated remnant of a pit	Pit	0.2	0.3	0.2	11.44	11.24	120-150
1507	Fill of pit 1508	Backfill	2.3	1	0.49	11.44	11.37	
1508	Truncated pit	Pit	2.3	1	0.49	11.44	10.95	
1517	Fill of pit 1504	Backfill	0.64	0.29	0.07	11.24		100-250
1523	Fill of pit 1524	Backfill	0.8	0.7	0.94	11.43		120-150
1524	Truncated circular pit	Pit	0.8	0.7	0.94	11.43	10.49	
1529	Fill of pit 1530	Backfill	0.86	0.25	0.17	11.54		
1530	Truncated circular pit	Pit	0.86	0.25	0.17	11.54	11.37	
1542	Fill of pit 1543	Backfill	0.3	0.31	0.12	11.27		70-120
1543	Truncated pit/posthole	Pit	0.34	0.28	0.1	11.27	11.17	
1548	Fill of pit 1475	Backfill	1.46	0.98	0.51	10.61		
1685	Fill of pit 1475	Backfill	1	0.9	0.24	10.79		

Posthole Group 21

7.6.16 Cutting the Phase 2 deposits in the centre of Area B was a group of three postholes, Group 21. Two of the postholes lay next to each other with the third being located 1.20m detached to the west. Located at 11.37m OD to 11.33m OD these postholes ranged in size from 0.2m by 0.17m to 0.34m by 0.32m and had virtually identical depths 0.55m and 0.50m. These postholes appeared to have no association with any other structural elements nor did they yield any dating evidence.

Context	CTX_ Interpretation	CTX_ Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Levels low (m OD)
2464	Fill of posthole 2465	Infilling	0.2	0.17	0.5	11.37	

Context	CTX_ Interpretation	CTX_ Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Levels low (m OD)
2465	Posthole	Posthole	0.2	0.17	0.5	11.37	10.87
2467	Fill of posthole 2468	Infilling	0.34	0.32	0.55	11.33	
2468	Posthole	Posthole	0.34	0.32	0.55	11.33	10.78
2469	Fill of posthole 2470	Infilling	0.28	0.26	0.55	11.34	
2470	Posthole	Posthole	0.28	0.26	0.55	11.34	10.75

Posthole Group 22

7.6.17 Cutting the natural deposits in the southern of Area B was a group of four postholes, Group 22. Three of these lay in close proximity to one another in an apparent northeast-southwest alignment with the fourth set 1.63m to the northeast. Located between 11.17m OD and 10.95m OD this group again had no association with other structural elements and existed as an isolated group. These features also provided no dating evidence.

Context	CTX_ Interpretation	CTX_ Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Levels low (m OD)
2612	Fill of posthole 2613	Infilling	0.1	0.1	0.13	10.95	
2613	Posthole	Posthole	0.1	0.1	0.13	10.95	10.82
2614	Fill of posthole 2615	Infilling	0.14	0.06	0.08	10.98	
2615	Posthole	Posthole	0.14	0.06	0.08	10.98	10.9
2616	Fill of posthole 2617	Infilling	0.07	0.09	0.06	11.01	
2617	Posthole	Posthole	0.07	0.09	0.06	11.01	10.95
2618	Fill of posthole 2619	Infilling	0.11	0.36	0.07	11.17	
2619	Posthole	Posthole	0.11	0.36	0.07	11.17	11.1

Levelling Layer Group 23 (not illustrated)

7.6.18 Sealing natural deposits in the south of Area B was a sequence of dumped levelling deposits, Group 23. These deposits were located in an area measuring 1.8m by 1.7m and were recorded at 11.3m OD. Pottery and building material from this group dated to the second half of the 1st century, most likely the end of this range as represented by pottery dated to AD 90-100 (Appendices 1 and 3).

Context	CTX_ Interpretation	CTX_ Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Levels low (m OD)	Pottery date	Building material date
2461	Dump layer/made ground	Dump	1.8	1.7	0.18	11.3	11.11	50-100	
2486	Dump layer/made ground	Dump	1.65	1.8	0.14	11.12	10.98	90-100	55-160

2507	Dump layer/made ground	Dump	1.43	1.75	0.1	10.97	10.79	50-200	50-250+
2578	Dump layer/made ground	Dump	1.22	1.75	0.39	10.97	10.79		

Levelling layer Group 24 (not illustrated)

7.6.19 Sealing posthole Group 22 was a sequence of levelling deposits, Group 24. These deposits were recorded across an area measuring 4.48m by 1.29m in the south of 12-14 Fenchurch Avenue. They were recorded at a highest level of 11.35m OD and had an overall thickness of 0.45m. Pottery and building material recovered from the deposits suggested a date range from the late 1st century to the mid-2nd century (Appendices 1 and 3).

Context	CTX_ Interpretation	CTX_ Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Levels low (m OD)	Pottery date	Building material date
2584	Dump layer/made ground	Dump	1.23	2.3	0.24	11.35	11.19	120-160	
2587	Dumped burnt charcoal deposit	Demolition	0.46	0.96	0.05	11.24		90-100	
2591	Dump layer/made ground	Dump	0.86	1.83	0.16	11.15	11.09	120-200	50-160+

Structure 2

7.6.20 Cutting layer Group 19 was a series of features which represented a structure, Structure 2. Located in the north-eastern corner of Area B was an alignment of regularly spaced postholes ran southwest for 1.66m before apparently returning to the southeast for 1.48m, appearing to form the corner of a structure. Further south this structure appeared to be represented by more postholes and some narrow possible beamslots aligned northwest-southeast. Due to truncation it is difficult to determine whether this represents one or two structures.. If indeed it is one structure, or possibly even a building, these features would form its western corner encompassing a total area of c. 5.35m northeast-southwest by 1.65m northwest-southeast. Structure 2 was recorded at a highest level of 11.56m OD. Dating evidence, with the exception of pottery dated AD 50-85 which comes from a cut number and must be disregarded, was limited and provided broad date ranges, AD 50-200 and AD 50-400 (Appendix 1).

Context	CTX_ Interpretation	CTX_ Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Levels low (m OD)	Pottery date	Building material date
1281	Fill of posthole 1282	Infilling	0.24	0.22	0.09	11.44		50-200	
1282	Posthole	Posthole	0.24	0.22	0.09	11.44	11.35		
1283	Fill of posthole 1284	Infilling	0.22	0.18	0.09	11.46			
1284	Posthole	Posthole	0.22	0.18	0.09	11.46	11.37		

Context	CTX_ Interpretation	CTX_ Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Levels low (m OD)	Pottery date	Building material date
1294	Fill of posthole 1295	Posthole	0.2	0.18	0.07	11.47			
1295	Posthole	Posthole	0.2	0.18	0.07	11.47	11.44		
1296	Fill of posthole 1297	Infilling	0.18	0.15	0.08	11.54			
1297	Posthole	Posthole	0.18	0.15	0.08	11.54	11.46		
1298	Fill of stakehole 1299	Infilling	0.08	0.06	0.1	11.56			
1299	Stakehole	Stake-hole	0.08	0.06	0.1	11.56	11.46		
1328	Fill of linear cut 1329	Backfill	0.32	0.8	0.11	11.55		50-400	
1329	Shallow linear feature aligned E-W	Gully	0.32	0.8	0.11	11.55	11.44		
1410	Fill of posthole 1411	Infilling	0.28	0.18	0.05	11.22			
1411	Posthole	Posthole	0.28	0.18	0.05	11.22	11.17		
1412	Fill of posthole 1413	Infilling	0.2	0.26	0.09	11.21			
1413	Posthole	Posthole	0.2	0.26	0.09	11.21	11.12		
1414	Fill of posthole 1415	Infilling	0.34	0.26	0.17	11.22		50-400	50-1666
1415	Posthole	Posthole	0.34	0.26	0.17	11.22	11.05		
1416	Fill of posthole 1417	Infilling	0.1	0.22	0.09	11.6			
1417	Posthole	Posthole	0.1	0.22	0.09	11.6	11.51		
1418	Fill of posthole 1419	Infilling	0.23	0.4	0.2	11.61			
1419	Posthole	Posthole	0.23	0.4	0.2	11.61	11.4		
1438	Fill of posthole 1439	Infilling	0.2	0.19	0.1	11.17		50-400	
1439	Posthole	Posthole	0.2	0.19	0.1	11.17	11.07	50-85	
1464	Fill of beamslot 1465	Backfill	0.62	0.5	0.1	11.08			
1465	Beamslot aligned NW-SE	Beam Slot	0.62	0.5	0.1	11.08	10.98		
1466	Fill of beamslot 1467	Backfill	0.84	0.58	0.12	11.15			
1467	Beamslot aligned NW-SE	Beam Slot	0.84	0.58	0.12	11.15	11.02		
1470	Fill of posthole 1471	Infilling	0.26	0.26	0.13	11.14			
1471	Posthole	Posthole	0.26	0.26	0.13	11.14	10.85		

Levelling Layer Group 27 (not illustrated)

7.6.21 Sealing the natural brickearth in the southern side of Area A was a sequence of dumped levelling layers, Group 27. These deposits encompassed an area measuring c. 6m by 2.18m and were recorded at a highest level of 11.89m OD. This group of

levelling layers provided pottery and building material dated to the late 1st century (Appendices 1 and 3).

Context	CTX_ Interpretation	CTX_ Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Levels low (m OD)	Pottery date	Building material date
2746	Dump layer	Dump	2.62	1.9	0.3	11.89		60-100	55-160
2749	Dump layer	Dump	1.9	5.9	0.09	11.67	10.95	90-100	50-160
2846	Dump layer	Dump	1.9	1.5	0.14	11.5	10.95	60-100	
2847	Dump layer	Dump	1.63	1.14	0.12	11.3	11.11		
2865	Dump layer	Dump	1.63	4.4	0.08	11.24	10.74	70-100	
2941	Dump layer	Dump	5.9	1.9	0.07	10.85	10.4	90-100	

Posthole Group 28

7.6.22 Cutting the natural brickearth in the south of Area A was a group of four postholes, Group 28. These postholes were relatively regularly spaced along a northeast-southwest alignment for a length of 1.64m. Located at a highest level of 10.75m OD these postholes provided no dating evidence.

Context	CTX_ Interpretation	CTX_ Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Levels low (m OD)
3069	Fill of posthole 3070	Infilling	0.12	0.1	0.08	10.75	
3070	Posthole	Posthole	0.12	0.1	0.08	10.75	10.63
3071	Fill of stakehole 3072	Infilling	0.06	0.06	0.1	10.49	
3072	Stakehole	Stake-hole	0.06	0.06	0.1	10.49	10.39
3073	Fill of stakehole	Infilling	0.05	0.03	0.04	10.56	
3074	Stakehole	Stake-hole	0.05	0.03	0.04	10.56	10.52
3075	Fill of posthole 3076	Infilling	0.12	0.11	0.04	10.54	10.48
3076	Posthole	Posthole	0.12	0.11	0.04	10.54	10.48

Pit Group 29

7.6.23 Cutting the natural brickearth and posthole Group 28 was a group of pits, Group 29. This group consisted of six pits, some of which were intercutting, and all of which were truncated to some degree by later activity. Sub-circular in shape these pits were recorded at a highest level of 11.16m OD and ranged in size from 3.14m by 2.54m to 0.27m by 0.52m, also ranging in depth between 0.11m and 0.61m. Four of these pits contained pottery and building material which dated to the late 1st to mid-2nd century (Appendix 1 and 3). However, one of these pits contained a series of intrusive clay tobacco pipe fragments along with an unusual late Roman coin (SF169). Due to the

stratigraphic position of these pits the post-Roman dating is considered to be intrusive and disregarded.

Context	CTX_ Interpretation	CTX_ Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Levels low (m OD)	Pottery date	Building material date	Coin date	Clay Tobacco pipe date
3039	Fill of pit 3040	Backfill	0.64	1.38	0.33	11.16			55-160		
3040	Truncated circular pit	Pit	0.64	1.38	0.33	11.16	10.83				
3042	Fill of pit 3043	Backfill	2.58	1.48	0.11	10.85		90-100	75-160	41-54 & C3/C4	1730-1910
3043	Truncated irregular shallow pit	Pit	2.58	1.48	0.11	10.85	10.74				
3044	Fill of pit 3045	Backfill	1.67	1.9	0.24	10.85					
3045	Truncated square pit	Pit	1.67	1.9	0.24	10.85	10.61				
3047	Fill of pit 3048	Backfill	3.14	2.54	0.32	10.84		90-100	120-250		
3048	Truncated sub-circular pit	Pit	3.14	2.54	0.32	10.84	10.52				
3049	Fill of pit 3050	Backfill	1.87	0.97	0.7	10.77		120-250			
3050	Truncated irregularly shaped pit	Pit	1.87	0.97	0.7	10.77	10.07				
3068	Fill of pit 3050	Backfill	1.84	0.97	0.2	10.23					
3077	Fill of pit 3078	Backfill	0.27	0.52	0.61	10.56					
3078	Truncated circular pit	Pit	0.27	0.52	0.61	10.56	10.1				

Levelling Group 30 (not illustrated)

7.6.24 Sealing the natural brickearth in the centre of Area A was a sequence of dumped levelling deposits, Group 30. These levelling deposits were recorded at a highest level of 11.84m OD and encompassed an area c. 8.48m by 3.25m. Two of these deposits recovered pottery dated generally to AD 50-400 and more pertinently AD 70-85/120 (Appendix 1).

Context	CTX_ Interpretation	CTX_ Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Levels low (m OD)	Pottery date
2655	Dump layer/made ground	Dump	1.18	2.93	0.12	11.84		50-400
2667	Dumped charcoal deposit	Demolition	1.34	0.64	0.04	11.65		70-85/120
2687	Dump layer/made ground	Dump	1.02	0.30	0.10	11.73		
2896	Dump layer	Dump	2.22	1.59	0.18	11.29		

Pit Group 31

7.6.25 Cutting levelling Group 30 was a series of pits, Group 31. This group consisted of the heavily truncated remnants of three pits, probably sub-circular in shape. Located at a highest level of 11.25m OD these pits contained no dating evidence.

Context	CTX_ Interpretation	CTX_ Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Levels low (m OD)
2874	Fill of pit 2875	Backfill	0.4	1.1	0.16	11.23	
2875	Truncated circular pit	Pit	0.4	1.1	0.16	11.23	11.07
2877	Fill of pit 2878	Backfill	1.24	0.42	0.23	11.25	
2878	Truncated circular pit	Pit	1.24	0.42	0.23	11.25	11.02
2937	Fill of pit 2938	Backfill	0.5	0.44	0.37	11.09	
2938	Very truncated remnant of a pit	Pit	0.5	0.44	0.37	11.09	10.72

Posthole Group 32

7.6.26 Cutting levelling Group 30 was a group of postholes, Group 32. These postholes were all located in a small cluster next to each other and appeared to form no coherent outline and had no association with any other structural elements in the vicinity. Located at 11.74m OD no dating evidence was recovered from this group.

Context	CTX_ Interpretation	CTX_ Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Levels low (m OD)
2638	Fill of posthole 2639	Infilling	0.35	0.3	0.21	11.74	
2639	Posthole	Posthole	0.35	0.3	0.21	11.74	11.49
2641	Fill of posthole 2642	Infilling	0.14	0.1	0.1	11.74	
2642	Posthole	Posthole	0.14	0.1	0.1	11.74	11.64
2643	Fill of posthole 2644	Infilling	0.12	0.11	0.08	11.72	
2644	Posthole	Posthole	0.12	0.11	0.1	11.72	11.62
2753	Fill of posthole 2754	Infilling	0.09	0.09	0.11	11.17	
2754	Posthole	Posthole	0.09	0.09	0.11	11.17	11.06

Posthole Group 33

7.6.27 Cutting levelling Group 30 were two postholes, Group 33. These two postholes lay directly next to each other on an apparent east-west alignment with no association with other structural elements in the vicinity. Located at 11.28m OD pottery recovered suggested a date range of the late 1st century to the mid-2nd century (Appendix 1).

Context	CTX_ Interpretation	CTX_ Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Levels low (m OD)	Pottery date
2879	Fill of posthole 2880	Infilling	0.25	0.3	0.18	11.28		50-400
2880	Posthole	Posthole	0.25	0.3	0.18	11.28	11.1	
2881	Fill of posthole 2882	Infilling	0.25	0.44	0.25	11.25		90-160
2882	Posthole	Posthole	0.25	0.44	0.25	11.25	11	

Pit Group 34

7.6.28 Cutting Phase 2 deposits in the north of Area A was a group of two pits, Group 34. Located at 11.19m OD these pits were heavily truncated and notably shallow in depth, between 0.20m and 0.34m deep. Only one of the pits contained pottery dated to AD 50-160 (Appendix 1).

Context	CTX_ Interpretation	CTX_ Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Levels low (m OD)	Pottery date
2649	Fill of pit 2650	Backfill	1	1.7	0.2	11.18		50-160
2650	Truncated circular pit	Pit	1	1.7	0.2	11.18	10.98	
2657	Fill of pit 2658	Backfill	2.2	0.8	0.34	11.19		
2658	Truncated irregular pit	Pit	2.2	0.8	0.34	11.19	10.85	

Levelling layer Group 35 (not illustrated)

7.6.29 Sealing pit Group 34 was a sequence of two dumped levelling deposits, Group 35. These deposits were recorded at a highest level of 11.62m OD and had a combined thickness of 0.28m. Building material dated to AD 55-160 was all that was recovered from these deposits (Appendix 3).

Context	CTX_ Interpretation	CTX_ Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Levels low (m OD)	Building material date
2590	Dump layer/made ground	Dump	1	2	0.22	11.62	11.38	55-160
2592	Dumped charcoal deposit	Demolition	2.1	8	0.26	11.45	11.09	

Ditch Group 36

7.6.30 Cutting through Group 8 levelling deposits was a ditch and postholes, Group 36. This partially truncated ditch ran on a northeast-southwest alignment for 1.8m, was 1.5m wide by 0.42m deep. The associated postholes ran on the same alignment forming part of the same boundary. These features were recorded at c. 11.45m OD and contained no dating evidence. No continuation of this feature was recorded elsewhere but that may relate to modern truncation in this area.

Context	CTX_ Interpretation	CTX_Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Levels low (m OD)
3470	Fill of pit 3471	Backfill	0.4	0.76	0.18	11.41	
3471	Truncated circular pit	Pit	0.4	0.76	0.18	11.41	11.12
3480	Fill of posthole 3481	Infilling	0.12	0.12	0.22	11.45	
3481	Posthole	Posthole	0.12	0.12	0.22	11.45	11.23
3482	Fill of ditch 3490	Backfill	1.8	1.5	0.42	11.41	
3490	Truncated ditch aligned NE-SW	Ditch	1.8	1.5	0.42	11.41	10.99
3491	Fill of posthole 3492	Infilling	0.12	0.12	0.14	11.13	
3492	Posthole	Posthole	0.12	0.12	0.14	11.13	10.99

Levelling layer Group 25

7.6.31 Sealing Structure 1 and Ditches 1 and 2 (Groups 2 and 3) from Phase 4.1 was a sequence of dumped levelling layers, Group 25. This group of deposits encompassed an area c. 7.8m by 5.6m and were located at a highest level of 11.77m OD. These levelling deposits formed the ground preparation upon which Building 3 was constructed, described below. Only one of these deposits contained dating evidence, pottery recovered dated to AD 50-250 (Appendix 1).

Context	CTX_ Interpretation	CTX_Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Levels low (m OD)	Pottery date
2668	Possible brickearth surface	Levelling	2.34	2.54	0.05	11.64	11.24	50-250
2686	Levelling/made ground deposit	Dump	2.8	2.6	0.1	11.35	10.94	
2706	Dump layer/made ground	Dump	4.86	3.86	0.07	11.77	11.3	
2731	Dump/levelling layer	Dump	1.26	2.54	0.11	11.61	11.18	
2738	Possible brickearth surface	Levelling	2.5	2.8	0.2	11.35	10.97	
2772	Burnt brickearth deposit	Demolition	2.7	1.4	0.05	11.65	11.23	
2776	Possible levelling layer or actual beaten earth floor	Levelling	5.4	5.32	0.09	11.72	11.15	

Context	CTX_ Interpretation	CTX_ Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Levels low (m OD)	Pottery date
2813	Gravel bedding/levelling layer	Levelling	3.24	3.36	0.1	11.59	10.95	
2942	Dump/levelling layer	Dump	3.4	3.3	0.1	11.63	11.22	
2961	Dump layer	Dump	3.7	2.3	0.15	11.52	11.21	

Building 3

7.6.32 Constructed upon levelling and preparation layer Group 25 was a clay and timber building, Building 3. Building 3 was arranged on a northeast-southwest alignment being composed of a clay walls running from northwest to southeast before returning to the southwest, representing the probable northeastern corner of the building. Painted wall plaster [1747] was recorded in situ on the eastern face of the eastern wall [1748] at 11.20m OD, illustrating this to be an internal wall and therefore the building would have continued east originally. An internal clay surface [1738] was also recorded at 11.44m OD. A small area of the decayed remnants of a possible timber surface, [2803], was also recorded at 11.13m OD. Building 3 encompassed an area c. 3.95m northwest-southeast by 2.55m northeast-southwest and was recorded generally at 11.50m OD. Virtually none of the structural elements of Building 3 provided dating evidence, some associated postholes did however yield pottery dated broadly to AD 50-200 (Appendix 1). A clay preparation slab also yielded building material dated generally to AD 55-160 (Appendix 3). Plaster [1747] was heavily degraded by demonstrates traces of pink colouration (Appendix 9).

Context	CTX_ Interpretation	CTX_ Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Levels low (m OD)	Pottery date	Building material date
1707	Possible bedding layer or surface	Bedding	0.62	1.4	0.12	11.78	11.18		
1730	Fill of posthole 1731	Infilling	0.1	0.15	0.19	11.1			
1731	Posthole	Posthole	0.1	0.15	0.19	11.1	10.84		
1732	Fill of posthole 1733	Infilling	0.2	0.09	0.15	11.1		50-200	
1733	Posthole	Posthole	0.2	0.09	0.15	11.1	10.85		
1734	Fill of posthole 1735	Infilling	0.15	0.09	0.17	11.1		50-400	
1735	Posthole	Posthole	0.15	0.09	0.17	11.1	10.92		
1736	Fill of posthole 1737	Infilling	0.15	0.08	0.14	11.1			
1737	Posthole	Posthole	0.15	0.08	0.14	11.1	10.96		

Context	CTX_ Interpretation	CTX_ Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Levels low (m OD)	Pottery date	Building material date
1738	Internal clay surface	Surface	1	1.6	0.14	11.44	10.97		
1744	Fill of posthole 1745	Infilling	0.1	0.1	0.21	11.1			
1745	Posthole	Posthole	0.1	0.1	0.21	11.1	10.89		
1747	In situ wall plaster on wall 1748	Lining	0.64	0.05	0.1	11.2	11.17		
1748	Clay wall infill	Occupation	2.34	0.6	0.2	11.64	11.14		
2688	Possible beamslot or robber cut	Beam Slot	1	0.68	0.18	11.55	11.11		
2700	Infill of wall construction cut 2701	Infilling	2.4	1.1	0.1	11.57	11.14		
2701	Possible beamslot aligned NW-SE	Beam Slot	2.4	0.44	0.1	11.57	11		
2725	Fill of possible beamslot/wall	Backfill	0.44	0.34	0.13	11.15			
2726	Possible beamslot/wall, aligned NE-SW	Beam Slot	0.44	0.34	0.13	11.15	11.02		
2761	Apparent construction cut for brickearth wall	Construction Cut	1.8	0.55	0.05	11.17	10.89		
2768	Brickearth levelling layer	Levelling	0.98	0.4	0.15	11.03	11		55-160
2803	Decayed remnants of timber floor?	Occupation			0.1	11.13	10.97		

Demolition layer Group 38

7.6.33 Sealing Building 3 was sequence of demolition deposits, Group 38. Representing the demolition from Building 3 these raked over deposits were used to clear and prepare the ground surface again for construction. These deposits encompassed an area c. 10.60m by 4.60m directly above Building 3 along with a spread further north. Recorded at a highest level of 11.65m OD these deposits recovered pottery dated to the second half of the 1st century and more pertinently the first half of the 2nd century (Appendix 1).

Context	CTX_ Interpretation	CTX_ Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Levels low (m OD)	Pottery date
1602	Dumped demolition deposit	Demolition	3.1	1.3	0.18	11.6		120-160
1785	Dump/levelling layer	Dump	4.4	1.9	0.12	11.65	11.16	100-150
1819	Dumped demolition deposit	Demolition	2.3	1.2	0.1	11.59	11.32	
1829	Bedding/levelling layer	Bedding	1.2	1.33	0.25	11.41		

Context	CTX_ Interpretation	CTX_ Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Levels low (m OD)	Pottery date
1841	Demolition rake-over/levelling deposit	Demolition	1.4	0.74	0.03	11.24	11.15	
1850	Bedding/levelling preparation layer	Levelling	0.9	1.23	0.09	11.57	11.2	50-100

Levelling layer Group 26 (not illustrated)

7.6.34 Sealing layer Group 7 in the north of Area A was another sequence of dumped levelling deposits, Group 26. These deposits were recorded across an area c. 6.40m by 4.50m at a highest level of 11.73m OD. Pottery recovered from a number of these deposits dated to the late 1st to mid-2nd century (Appendix 1).

Context	CTX_ Interpretation	CTX_ Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Levels low (m OD)	Pottery date
2771	Dump layer	Dump	4.8	4	0.12	11.72	11.48	90-160
2798	Dump layer	Dump	1.76	2.1	0.1	11.51	11.48	70-120
2808	Dump/levelling layer	Dump	0.72	0.65	0.13	11.6		
2821	Dump layer	Dump	0.95	1.6	0.08	11.56	11.54	50-160
2826	Dump layer	Dump	0.65	0.6	0.07	11.73		50-100
2834	Dump layer	Dump	0.8	1.2	0.1	11.61	11.49	

Structure 3

7.6.35 Cutting layer Group 26 was a large group of predominantly postholes which represented a potential structure (Structure 3), on the north side of the road (R1). This posthole structure lay to the west of Building 3 and was composed of a number of postholes forming what appeared to be an 'L' shape outline on a general northeast-southwest and northwest-southeast alignment running for c. 8m by 5.70m. Amongst these postholes was an anomalous linear feature on a slightly different alignment to the postholes which apparently relates due to its location in the stratigraphic sequence but forms no coherent association with them. This structure may have formed a simple fence line or potentially even the remnants of a building. This structure was recorded at a highest level of 11.75m OD. Only a small number of the features which composed Structure 3 contained dating evidence, where recovered it consisted of pottery and building material dated between the late 1st century and into the 2nd century (Appendix 1 and 3).

Context	CTX_ Interpretation	CTX_ Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Levels low (m OD)	Pottery date	Building material date
2669	Fill of posthole 2670	Infilling	0.38	0.3	0.14	11.68			
2670	Posthole	Posthole	0.38	0.3	0.14	11.68	11.54		
2671	Fill of posthole 2672	Infilling	0.2	0.13	0.34	11.68			
2672	Posthole	Posthole	0.2	0.13	0.34	11.68	11.34		
2675	Fill of posthole 2676	Infilling	0.17	0.22	0.23	11.68			50-80
2676	Posthole	Posthole	0.17	0.22	0.23	11.68	11.45		
2677	Fill of posthole 2678	Infilling	0.3	0.2	0.47	11.75			
2678	Posthole	Posthole	0.3	0.2	0.47	11.75	11.28		
2679	Fill of posthole 2680	Infilling	0.17	0.18	0.41	11.75			
2680	Posthole	Posthole	0.17	0.18	0.41	11.75	11.34		
2713	Fill of posthole 2714	Infilling	0.17	0.1	0.29	11.4			
2714	Posthole	Posthole	0.17	0.1	0.29	11.4	11.09		
2715	Fill of posthole 2716	Infilling	0.15	0.12	0.3	11.34			
2716	Posthole	Posthole	0.15	0.12	0.3	11.34	11.04		
2717	Fill of posthole 2718	Infilling	0.15	0.15	0.2	11.34			
2718	Posthole	Posthole	0.15	0.15	0.2	11.34	11.14		
2719	Fill of posthole 2720	Infilling	0.29	0.39	0.36	11.4		50-200	
2720	Posthole	Posthole	0.29	0.39	0.36	11.4	11.04		
2721	Fill of posthole 2722	Infilling	0.1	0.08	0.15	11.4			
2722	Posthole	Posthole	0.1	0.08	0.15	11.4	11.25		
2723	Fill of posthole 2724	Infilling	0.27	0.33	0.15	11.4			
2724	Posthole	Posthole	0.27	0.33	0.15	11.4	11.25		
2732	Very truncated possible pit remnant	Pit	0.7	0.12	0.15	11.41	11.29		
2733	Fill of truncated pit 2732	Backfill	0.7	0.12	0.15	11.41		70-200	
2736	Fill of posthole 2737	Infilling	0.16	0.05	0.03	11.44			
2737	Posthole	Posthole	0.16	0.05	0.03	11.44	11.41		
2739	Posthole	Posthole	0.15	0.15	0.29	11.49	11.2		
2740	Fill of posthole 2739	Infilling	0.15	0.15	0.29	11.49			
2741	Posthole	Posthole	0.15	0.15	0.05	11.24	11.19		
2742	Fill of posthole 2741	Infilling	0.15	0.15	0.05	11.24			
2744	Fill of posthole 2745	Infilling	0.1	0.1	0.11	11.4			
2745	Posthole	Posthole	0.1	0.1	0.11	11.4	11.29		
2751	Fill of gully 2752	Backfill	3.4	0.3	0.1	11.42		90-100	

Context	CTX_ Interpretation	CTX_ Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Levels low (m OD)	Pottery date	Building material date
2752	Gully aligned NW-SE	Gully	3.4	0.3	0.1	11.42	11.24		
2764	Posthole	Posthole	0.2	0.12	0.07	11.37	11.3		
2765	Fill of posthole 2764	Infilling	0.2	0.12	0.07	11.37			
2811	Posthole	Posthole	0.15	0.25	0.16	11.7	11.54		
2812	Fill of posthole 2811	Infilling	0.15	0.25	0.16	11.7			
2835	Fill of posthole 2836	Infilling	0.3	0.34	0.22	11.39			
2836	Posthole	Posthole	0.3	0.34	0.22	11.39	11.17		
2867	Posthole	Posthole	0.13	0.13	0.2	11.48	11.28		
2868	Fill of posthole 2867	Infilling	0.13	0.13	0.2	11.48			
2869	Posthole	Posthole	0.15	0.1	0.32	11.48	11.16		
2870	Fill of posthole 2869	Infilling	0.15	0.1	0.32	11.48			
2871	Posthole	Posthole	0.1	0.1	0.2	11.48	11.28		
2872	Fill of posthole 2871	Infilling	0.1	0.1	0.2	11.48			
2881	Fill of posthole 2882	Infilling	0.25	0.44	0.25	11.25		90-160	
2882	Posthole	Posthole	0.25	0.44	0.25	11.25	11		

Posthole Group 39

7.6.36 Cutting the natural deposits in the south of Area A was a small group of postholes and a pit, Group 39. These features were heavily truncated by modern concrete pads with the postholes forming a cluster in close proximity to one another but apparently isolated to other structures. It is difficult therefore to interpret what these posts are in isolation. These posts were recorded at a highest level of 11.49m OD. In apparent association was a truncated pit [2763] but again due to truncation in this area the function of which is difficult to ascertain. Pottery broadly dated to AD 50-400 was recovered from only one of the postholes, the pit however contained building and pottery dated to late 1st to mid-2nd century (Appendix 1 and 3). An anomalous late Roman coin (SF150) was also recovered from this pit and is considered intrusive due to the stratigraphic sequence.

Context	CTX_ Interpretation	CTX_ Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Levels low (m OD)	Pottery date	Building material date	Coin date
2762	Fill of pit 2763	Backfill	0.8	1.6	0.85	11.2		120-150	55-160	C3/C4
2763	Truncated circular pit	Pit	0.8	1.6	0.85	11.2	10.35			
2769	Fill of posthole 2770	Infilling	0.4	0.4	0.35	11.49				
2770	Posthole	Posthole	0.4	0.4	0.35	11.49	11.14			

Context	CTX_ Interpretation	CTX_ Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Levels low (m OD)	Pottery date	Building material date	Coin date
2779	Fill of posthole 2780	Infilling	0.2	0.1	0.14	11.35				
2780	Posthole	Posthole	0.2	0.1	0.14	11.35	11.21			
2781	Fill of posthole 2782	Infilling	0.5	0.55	0.45	11.49				
2782	Posthole	Posthole	0.5	0.55	0.45	11.49	11.04			
2792	Fill of posthole 2793	Infilling	0.2	0.4	0.05	10.95		50-400		
2793	Posthole	Posthole	9.2	0.4	0.05	10.95	10.9			

Levelling layer Group 40 (not illustrated)

7.6.37 Sealing Group 39 was a sequence of dumped levelling deposits, Group 40. These deposits encompassed an area c. 5.90m by 2.38m and were recorded at a highest level of 11.95m OD. Pottery and building material recovered from this group dated to the late 1st to mid-2nd century (Appendix 1 and 3).

Context	CTX_ Interpretation	CTX_ Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Levels low (m OD)	Pottery date	Building material
2096	Dump/levelling layer	Dump	1.4	1	0.08	11.94	11.8	50-100	50-160
2097	Fill of posthole 2098	Infilling	0.26	0.26	0.27	11.79			
2098	Posthole	Posthole	0.26	0.26	0.27	11.79	11.52		
2099	Dump/made ground layer	Dump	1.74	2.07		11.95	11.69	120-150	75-100
2312	Dump layer	Dump	0.62	0.65	0.19	11.65	11.56	50-160	55-160+
2696	Dump layer/made ground	Dump	1.6	2.4	0.4	11.69	11.22		
2709	Dump layer/made ground	Dump	1.6	3.6	0.32	11.81	11.09	50-200	
2743	Gravel bedding/levelling layer	Levelling	1.1	2.2	0.3	11.77	11.59		

Structure 4

7.6.38 Cutting layer Group 40 were two postholes structures, Structure 4 and 5. Structure 4 consisted of three postholes on a possible northwest-southeast alignment, to the southwest of which was a possible beamslot running parallel. This beamslot was set 0.69m apart from the postholes. Only a limited area of this structure was recorded in an area heavily truncated by modern activity, 1.36m northwest-southeast by 1.44m northeast-southwest. Structure 4 was recorded generally at 12m OD and provided no dating evidence.

Context	CTX_ Interpretation	CTX_ Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Levels low (m OD)
2006	Fill of posthole 2007	Infilling	0.22	0.22	0.31	12.03	
2007	Posthole	Posthole	0.22	0.22	0.31	12.03	11.72
2047	Posthole	Posthole	0.14	0.09	0.16	11.97	11.81
2048	Fill of posthole 2047	Infilling	0.14	0.09	0.16	11.97	
2053	Posthole	Posthole	0.22	0.34	0.25	12.1	11.85
2054	Fill of posthole 2053	Infilling	0.22	0.34	0.25	12.1	
2126	Truncated possible beamslot aligned NW-SE	Beam Slot	0.5	0.65	0.3	12.02	11.52
2127	Fill of possible beamslot 2126	Backfill	0.5	0.65	0.3	12.02	

Structure 5

7.6.39 Also cutting layer Group 40 was another cluster of postholes forming a potential structure, Structure 5. This comprised three postholes in an apparent northeast-southwest alignment running for a distance of 2.89m. Structure 5 lay in close proximity to Structure 4 and may have an association with it, however high levels of modern truncation in this location make interpretation of these features difficult. Structure 5 was located generally at 11.78m OD. Only one of the postholes from Structure 5 provided dating; pottery dated generally to AD 50-400 and building material dated to AD 55-160 (Appendix 1 and 3).

Context	CTX_ Interpretation	CTX_ Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Levels low (m OD)	Pottery date	Building material date
1844	Fill of posthole 1924	Infilling	0.6	0.18	0.26	11.78			
1854	Posthole	Posthole	0.22	0.26	0.33	11.72	11.41		
1855	Fill of posthole 1854	Infilling	0.22	0.26	0.33	11.72			
1856	Posthole	Posthole	0.2	0.26	0.19	11.7	11.51		
1857	Fill of posthole 1856	Infilling	0.2	0.26	0.19	11.7		50-400	55-160
1924	Posthole	Posthole	0.18	0.18	0.2	11.78	11.54		

Levelling layer Group 41 (not illustrated)

7.6.40 Sealing Structure 4 was a small sequence of dumped levelling deposits, Group 41. This group of levelling deposits encompassed an area c. 2.75m by 2.35m and were located at a highest level of 12.16m OD. Only one of these deposits provided dating

evidence; pottery dated to AD 70-100 and building material dated to AD 55-160 (Appendices 1 and 3).

Context	CTX_ Interpretation	CTX_ Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Levels low (m OD)	Pottery date	Building material date
1923	Dumped clay deposit	Levelling	0.76	0.44	0.06	12.16	12.09	70-100	55-160
1976	Dumped gravel deposit	Levelling	2.2	1.6	0.08	12.1	11.84		
2046	Dumped deposit of painted plaster	Demolition	0.23	0.47	0.08	12.01			

Dumped layers (not illustrated)

7.6.41 Recorded in Area F was a sequence of dumped levelling layers and a probable pit. This sequence was only recorded within the limited area of the mitigation trench within the basement of Area F. These levelling deposits represented preparation of the ground surface prior to buildings being constructed in subsequent phases. These deposits were recorded at a highest level of 12.03m OD and contained pottery and building material dated to late 1st century to the mid-2nd century (Appendices 1 and 3).

Context	CTX_ Interpretation	CTX_ Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Levels low (m OD)	Pottery date	building material date
5016	Fill of pit 5017	Backfill	0.35	1.05	0.47	11.9			100-250
5017	Very truncated remnant of a probable pit	Pit	0.35	1.05	0.47	11.9	11.53		
5021	Dump/levelling layer	Dump	0.22	0.7	0.17	12.03	11.97	120-250	50-1666
5022	Dump/levelling layer	Dump	0.4	0.86	0.04	11.86	11.78		50-1666
5023	Dump/levelling layer	Dump	0.24	0.82	0.15	11.82	11.73	90-160	55-160
5024	Dump/levelling layer	Dump	0.45	0.82		11.67	11.58	70-200	
5034	Dumped deposit of ceramic building material and painted plaster	Demolition	0.68	0.70	0.46	12.02		70-160	
5035	Dump/levelling layer	Dump	0.68	0.33	0.31	11.56		120-200	
5036	Dump/levelling layer	Dump	0.68	0.33	0.18	11.25		120-160	
5039	Dumped deposit of ceramic building material and painted plaster	Demolition	0.8	0.40	0.65	11.85		50-300	55-160
5040	Dump/levelling layer	Dump	0.8	0.33	0.15	11.2			

7.7 Phase 5.1: Roman AD 120-180 (Fig. 7)

7.7.1 Phase 5.1 saw continued development across the area of the site dominated by the gravel road (R1) which now extending across the entire site. Clay and timber buildings were again located on the northern side of the road. To the south of the road a boundary ditch delineated what appeared to be two open areas.

Road preparation Group 48

7.7.2 Sealing early road deposit Group 9 (R1) in the centre of Area C was a sequence of deposits representing preparation for a new road surface, Group 48. This group of layers was recorded at a highest level of 11.77m OD and had an overall thickness of 0.42m. These deposits were recorded across an area measuring c. 6.37m by 5.26m. A posthole and small truncated pit appeared to relate to this preparation work somehow, but it is unclear quite how. Pottery recovered from one of the preparation deposits dated generally to AD 50-120 but pottery recovered from one of the associated features contained pottery dated to AD 120-160 (Appendix 1).

Context	CTX_ Interpretation	CTX_ Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Levels low (m OD)	Pottery date
8051	Make-up/levelling layer associated with Roman road	Levelling	8	5	0.4	11.77	11.62	50-120
8082	Small irregular rectangular cut	Pit	0.58	0.25	0.17	11.68	11.51	
8083	Fill of 8082	Backfill	0.58	0.25	0.17	11.68		120-160
8088	Fill of posthole 8089	Infilling	0.2	0.2	0.3	11.68		
8089	Posthole	Posthole	0.2	0.2	0.3	11.68	11.4	
8099	Make-up/levelling layer below Roman road	Levelling	4	3	0.22	11.49	11.46	
8106	Dump/levelling layer, only recorded within a slot	Dump			0.21	11.58	11.41	
8219	Fill of pit 8220	Backfill	2.04	0.7	0.4	11.3		
8220	Truncated sub-circular pit	Pit	2.04	0.7	0.4	11.3	10.83	

Road deposits Groups 44,

7.7.3 Sealing Road Group 48 was a new gravel road surface Group 44. Running on the same northwest-southeast alignment as the earlier road surface (R1) this new metalled gravel road surface was recorded running in this location for a length of 14.75m and was 5.50m wide. Recorded at 11.86m OD this road surface was 0.20m thick. A limited assemblage of pottery and building material recovered from this deposit dated to AD 70-160 and AD 55-160 respectively (Appendices 1 and 3).

Context	CTX_ Interpretation	CTX_ Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Levels low (m OD)	Pottery date	Building material date
8049	Gravel road surface	Road	14.75	5.5	0.2	11.86		70-160	55-160

Pit Group 60

7.7.4 Cutting posthole Groups 31 and 33 was a group of pits, Group 60. These pits were intercutting, all of which were truncated to varying degrees. These irregular pits ranged in dimensions from 2.16m by 0.70m to 0.73m by 0.16m and in depth from 0.20m to 0.62m. These dimensions however represented incomplete truncated measurements. The pits were recorded at a highest level of 11.36m OD. Pottery and building material recovered from some of these pits provided only general dates; AD 50-120 and AD 70-160 (Appendices 1 and 3).

Context	CTX_ Interpretation	CTX_ Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Levels low (m OD)	Pottery date	Building material date
2774	Fill of pit 2787	Backfill	1.42	1.14	0.08	10.97			
2786	Fill of pit 2787	Backfill	0.98	0.53	0.19	11		50-120	
2787	Truncated rectangular pit	Pit	1.6	1.28	0.62	11.1	10.48		
2800	Fill of possible pit 2801	Backfill	0.66	0.2	0.2	11.31			
2801	Truncated possible pit	Pit	0.66	0.2	0.2	11.31	11.11		
2816	Fill of pit 2787, contained articulated animal torso	Backfill	1.7	0.95	0.12	10.82			
2824	Fill of pit 2787	Backfill	1.7	0.95	0.21	10.7		50-400	
2841	Fill of pit 2842	Backfill	2.16	0.7	0.1	11.36		50-400	75-100+
2842	Truncated irregularly shaped pit	Pit	2.16	0.7	0.1	11.36	11.26		
2856	Fill of posthole 2857	Infilling	0.26	0.23	0.04	10.88			
2857	Truncated posthole	Posthole	0.26	0.23	0.04	10.88	10.84		
2860	Fill of pit 2861	Backfill	0.87	0.68	0.32	11.07			70-160
2861	Truncated circular pit	Pit	0.87	0.68	0.32	11.07	10.75		

Context	CTX_ Interpretation	CTX_ Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Levels low (m OD)	Pottery date	Building material date
2862	Fill of pit 2863	Backfill	0.73	0.16	0.4	11.06			
2863	Truncated remnant of possibly circular pit	Pit	0.73	0.16	0.4	11.06	10.66		

Road preparation levelling layer Group 61

7.7.5 Sealing pit Group 60 was a sequence of dumped levelling deposits, Group 61. This group of deposits encompassed a general area which measured 8m by 4.6m and were recorded at a highest level of 12.01m OD. These deposits formed an episode of preparation of the ground surface prior to the installation of a road surface (R1). Pottery and building material recovered dated to the late 1st to 2nd century (Appendices 1 and 3).

Context	CTX_ Interpretation	CTX_ Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Levels low (m OD)	Pottery date	Building material date
2609	Bedding/levelling deposit associated with gravel road	Levelling	1.2	1.98	0.04	12.01			
2683	Made ground/levelling layer	Dump	3.7	3.94	0.38	11.62	11.34		
2690	Charcoal rich burnt deposit	Demolition	5.05	0.46	0.09	11.61	11.5	90-160	
2693	Levelling layer/made ground	Dump	5	3	0.11	11.61			50-80+
2773	Demolition made ground layer	Demolition	5.07	1.38	0.17	11.54	11.46	50-160	55-160+

Roadside ditch [2635]

7.7.6 Cutting levelling layer Group 61 was a ditch [2635]. Aligned northwest-southeast only a small area of this linear feature was recorded due to considerable modern truncation. Recorded at 11.83m OD this ditch ran for 1.53m in length, had a surviving width of 0.34m and was 0.22m deep. However, these represented the surviving truncated dimensions. This ditch most likely represents the truncated remnants of the northern roadside ditch associated with road deposit Groups 44, 45 and 46, notable Group 45 whose truncated remnants lie just to the south. This ditch provided no dating evidence.

Road deposit Group 45

7.7.7 Sealing levelling preparation Group 61 was a group of gravel deposits which represented a road surface, Group 45 (R1). These metalled gravel deposits were recorded across an area of 4.43m by 4.68m but did not represent the full width of the road. Recorded at 11.86m OD these deposits had a combined thickness of 0.40m.

This group of metalled gravel deposits, along with gravel surface deposit Groups 44 and 46, formed a road which ran through the site on a northwest-southeast alignment (Plate 3). The gravel deposits which formed Group 45 contained no dating evidence.

Context	CTX_ Interpretation	CTX_ Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Levels low (m OD)
2640	Gravel/flint deposit, part of road	Levelling	1.2	1.2	0.06	11.87	11.55
2647	Metalled gravel road surface	Road	1.17	1.03	0.05	11.86	11.77
2648	Metalled gravel road surface	Road	1.66	3.54	0.12	11.85	11.51
2656	Compacted gravel surface	Surface	1.15	2.1	0.17	11.83	

Road preparation deposits Group 59 (not illustrated)

7.7.8 Sealing ditch [3659] in the southeastern corner of Area A was a sequence of deposits representing levelling and ground preparation prior to the construction of a road surface (R1). These deposits were only recorded within a localised excavated slot, were located at 11.42m OD and had an overall thickness of 0.80m. Pottery recovered from this group dated to AD 120-160 (Appendix 1). Residual 1st century coins (SF298, SF299, SF308) were also recovered from this group (Appendix 6).

Context	CTX_ Interpretation	CTX_ Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Levels low (m OD)	Pottery date	Building material date	Coin date
3547	Levelling layer only recorded in section	Dump	5.23	7.61	0.1	11.42		120-160	55-160+	
3548	Clay layer only recorded in section	Dump	5.23	7.61	0.1	11.32				
3559	Levelling layer only recorded in section	Dump	5.23	7.61	0.12	10.97		50-120		
3560	Gravel surface only recorded in section	Levelling	5.23	7.61	0.2	10.87		50-300		
3589	Dump layer only recorded in section	Dump	5.23	7.61	0.13	11.22		120-160		41-54, C1/C2
3596	Dump layer only recorded in section	Dump	5.23	7.61	0.15	11.12		50-100		

Road deposit Group 46

7.7.9 Sealing levelling preparation Group 59 was a gravel road surface, Group 46. This metalled gravel road surface (R1) was recorded encompassing an area 6m by 6.7m but no edges to the road were encountered as this area was truncated on virtually all sides by modern activity (Plate 4). Recorded at 11.92m OD the road surface deposits

had a combined thickness of 0.27m. Pottery recovered from one of the two road deposits dated to AD 70-160 (Appendix 1). This group of road deposits forms part of one continuous road surface along with Groups 44 and 45.

Context	CTX_ Interpretation	CTX_ Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Levels low (m OD)	Pottery date
3527	Gravel road surface	Road	2.34	1.7	0.15	11.58	11.45	70-160
3540	Gravel road surface	Road	6.16	5.4	0.12	11.92	11.11	

Roadside ditch Group 42

7.7.10 Running parallel to and alongside road deposit Group 44 (R1) was the associated northern roadside ditch, Group 42. This northern roadside ditch was recorded running intermittently for a length of 10.93m and was 1m wide. Located at a highest level of 12.27m OD the ditch had a maximum depth of 0.80m. Building material recovered from the ditch dated generally to AD 75-160+ and the pottery dated to AD 120-150 (Appendices 1 and 3).

Context	CTX_ Interpretation	CTX_ Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Levels low (m OD)	Pottery date	Building material date
7918	Fill of ditch 7919	Backfill	8	0.85	0.75	12	11.96		
7919	Roadside ditch to the north of the Roman road	Ditch	8	0.85	0.75	12	11.25		
8117	Linear cut	Ditch	2	1	0.80	12.27			
8118	Fill of linear 8117	Backfill	2	1	0.80	12.27		120-150	75-160+

Levelling pre-roadside ditch Group 51 (not illustrated)

7.7.11 Sealing natural deposits in the southeast of Area C was a sequence of dumped levelling deposits, Group 51. Located at 12.08m OD these deposits encompassed an area 3.4m by 2m. Pottery recovered from this group dated to AD 120-160 (Appendix 1).

Context	CTX_ Interpretation	CTX_ Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Levels low (m OD)	Pottery date	Building material date
7848	Dump/levelling layer	Dump	0.86	0.48	0.33	12.01		120-160	50-250
7849	Dumped demolition deposit	Demolition	2.18	1.22	0.5	12.08		120-160	

Roadside ditch Group 43

7.7.12 Running parallel to and alongside road deposit Group 44 (R1) was the associated southern roadside ditch, Group 43. This roadside ditch was recorded running intermittently for 13.5m and was between 1.5m and 2.1m wide. Located at a highest

level of 12.07m OD this ditch had a maximum depth of 0.90m. Pottery recovered from this southern roadside ditch dated to AD 120-130, 120-150 and 120-160 (Appendix pot). Two residual late 1st century coins, (SF285) dated AD 69-79 and (SF286) 88-89, were also recovered from this ditch (Appendix 6).

Context	CTX_ Interpretation	CTX_ Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Levels low (m OD)	Pottery date	Building material date	COINS_ Date
7846	Fill of ditch 7847	Backfill	0.7	2	0.53	12.07		120-150	55-250	69-79, 88-89
7847	Ditch running east-west	Ditch	0.7	2	0.53	12.07	11.54			
7853	Fill of ditch 7854	Backfill	2.87	2.3	0.9	11.93		120-130	55-160	
7854	Roadside ditch on southern side of the road	Ditch	2.87	2.3	0.9	11.93	11.03			
7907	Fill of ditch 7910	Backfill	1.95	0.44	0.55	11.05		120-150	55-160	
7910	Roadside ditch to the south of the Roman road	Ditch	1.95	0.44	0.5	11.05	10.56			
8038	Roadside ditch to the south of the Roman road	Ditch	2.78	1.6	0.79	11.78	10.99			
8039	Fill of ditch 8038	Backfill	2.78	1.6	0.79	11.78	11.62	120-160	55-160+	

Pit Group 72 (not illustrated)

7.7.13 Cutting Group 8 deposits was a group of pits, Group 72. These pits were intercutting and heavily truncated by modern activity with no complete features surviving. These features were recorded at a highest level of 11.32m OD and varied in dimension from 1.18m by 0.87m to 0.42m by 0.34m and in depth from 0.16m to 0.72m. this group of features represented pitting in an open area. Dating evidence recovered included pottery dated AD 120-160 and building material dated to AD 140-300 (Appendices 1 and 3).

Context	CTX_ Interpretation	CTX_ Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Levels low (m OD)	Pottery report	Building material date
3626	Fill of irregular feature 3627	Backfill	1.18	0.87	0.38	11.32			
3627	Irregular pit	Pit	1.18	0.87	0.38	11.32	10.66		
3630	Fill of pit 3631	Backfill	0.42	0.34	0.16	11.04			
3631	Truncated circular pit	Pit	0.42	0.34	0.16	11.04	10.88		
3632	Fill of pit 3633	Backfill	0.42	0.34	0.18	11.14			
3633	Truncated circular pit	Pit	0.42	0.34	0.18	11.14	10.96	120-160	
3650	Fill of linear feature 3651	Backfill	1.12	0.3	0.72	11.11		50-400	140-300
3651	Possible gully aligned NE-SW	Gully	1.12	0.3	0.72	11.11	10.39		

Context	CTX_ Interpretation	CTX_ Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Levels low (m OD)	Pottery report	Building material date
3652	Fill of pit 3653	Backfill	1.16	0.86	0.63	10.81		50-100	55-160
3653	Truncated circular pit	Pit	1.16	0.86	0.63	10.81	10.18		

Roadside ditch Group 73

7.7.14 Cutting pit Group 72 was a linear feature, Group 73. This linear feature was aligned northwest-southeast and was heavily truncated with only small area recorded, 2.99m in length by 0.97m wide. This probable ditch was recorded at 11.17m OD and was 0.73m deep. The alignment and location of this ditch suggests that it represented the northern roadside ditch for Road 1 as recorded elsewhere. Pottery recovered from the fills of this ditch dated to AD 50-160 and 40-100, building material dated to AD 50-80 (Appendices 1 and 3).

Context	CTX_ Interpretation	CTX_ Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Levels low (m OD)	Pottery date	Building material date
3622	Fill of ditch 3624	Backfill	2.88	2.6	0.27	11.09		50-160	50-80
3623	Fill of ditch 3624	Backfill	2.8	2.6	0.39	10.82		40-100	
3624	Truncated ditch aligned NW-SE	Ditch	2.88	1.6	0.73	11.17	10.43		

Levelling layer Group 75 (not illustrated)

7.7.15 Sealing pit Group 74 was a sequence of dumped levelling deposits, Group 75. These deposits were recorded across an area 2.71m by 3m and was recorded at a highest level of 11.76m OD. This levelling event had a combined thickness of 0.20m. Pottery recovered from a number of these deposits dated to AD 120-160 along with pottery more precisely dated to AD 140-160 (Appendix 1).

Context	CTX_ Interpretation	CTX_ Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Levels low (m OD)	Pottery date	Building material date
3519	Possible bedding/levelling layer	Levelling	0.55	1.04	0.05	11.66		50-200	55-160
3520	Possible bedding/levelling layer	Levelling	0.94	1.22	0.08	11.67	11.64	120-160	50-80+
3533	Dump layer	Dump	2.81	2.29	0.1	11.76	11.64	120-160	120-250+
3538	Dump layer	Dump	2.3	2.45	0.1	11.7	11.5	140-160	55-160
3539	Dump layer	Dump	1.91	1.26	0.08	11.55			
3558	Dump layer	Dump	1.9	1.2	0.1	11.58			

Levelling layer Group 83 (not illustrated)

7.7.16 Sealing Structure 5 was a sequence of dumped levelling deposits, Group 83. These levelling layers were recorded encompassing an area 3.41m by 1.7m and were located at a highest level of 12.09m OD. Pottery recovered from this episode of levelling dated to AD 120-160 (Appendix 1).

Context	CTX_ Interpretation	CTX_ Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Levels low (m OD)	Pottery date	Building material date
891	Dump/levelling layer	Dump	1	0.64	0.4	12.09	11.69	120-150	55-160+
895	Dump/levelling layer	Dump	0.8	1.15	0.26	11.66	11.61	120-150	
937	Dump/levelling layer	Dump	0.4	0.36	0.08	11.39			
1805	Dump/levelling layer	Dump	3.5	1.58	0.05	11.95		120-160	55-160+
1810	Fill of posthole 1811	Infilling	0.2	0.2	0.19	11.89			
1811	Posthole	Posthole	0.2	0.2	0.19	11.89	11.7		
1812	Made ground deposit	Make-up	1.58	3.52	0.11	12.02	11.8	120-140	140-350+

Pit Group 84

7.7.17 Cutting elements of Structure 3 was a group of pits, Group 84. This group of five pits was recorded between 11.85m OD and 11.48m OD, ranging in dimensions between 0.25m by 0.65m and 1.65m by 2.20m and in depth from 0.23m to 1.25m. Four of these pits were truncated to various degrees by later activity. Pottery and building material recovered from these pits ranged in date from AD 50-160, 100-120 and 120-160 (Appendices 1 and 3).

Context	CTX_ Interpretation	CTX_ Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Levels low (m OD)	Pottery date	Building material date
1367	Fill of pit 1429	Backfill	2.5	1.5	1	11.31	11.04	50-160	50-1666
1379	Fill of pit 1429	Backfill	2.5	1.5	0.25	11.07		50-160	
1420	Fill of pit 1429, possibly a decayed wood lining	Use	1.48	1.08	1	10.83		120-160	50-160
1429	Truncated rectangular pit	Pit	2.6	1.3	1.25	11.84	10.42		
1538	Fill of possible linear feature 1539	Backfill	1.1	1.3	1.02	11.62		100-120	55-350
1539	Truncated possible linear feature, possibly a ditch	Ditch	1.1	1.3	1.02	11.62	10.6		
2662	Fill of pit 2663	Backfill	0.72	0.66	0.38	11.74		70-120	55-160
2663	Circular pit	Pit	0.72	0.66	0.38	11.74	11.36		
2702	Fill of pit 2704	Backfill	2.2	1.65	0.12	11.55			
2703	Fill of pit 2704	Backfill	1.65	2.2	0.22	11.43			50-160

Context	CTX_Interpretation	CTX_Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Levels low (m OD)	Pottery date	Building material date
2704	Truncated circular pit	Pit	1.65	2.2	0.34	11.48	11.21		
2907	Fill of pit 2908	Backfill	0.25	0.65	0.23	11.85			
2908	Truncated remnant of square pit	Pit	0.25	0.65	0.23	11.85	11.62		

Levelling layer Group 85 (not illustrated)

7.7.18 Sealing pit Group 84 was a group of dumped levelling layers, Group 85. This sequence of dumped levelling deposits encompassed an area of 20.60m by 13.30m and were recorded at a highest level of 11.90m OD. These deposits were laid down in preparation for the subsequent construction of a building. Pottery recovered from this group dated from the late 1st century onwards along with more pertinent dates of AD 120-160 (Appendix 1).

Context	CTX_Interpretation	CTX_Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Levels low (m OD)	Pottery date	Building material date	Coin date
1616	Dumped deposit	Dump	9.8	5.69	0.4	11.85	11.02	120-160	55-160	87
2212	Dumped charcoal deposit	Dump	6.4	6		11.73	11.59	120-150	50-160	
2510	Burnt demolition deposit	Demolition	4.35	2.84	0.15	11.87	11.66	70-120	55-160	
2555	Brickearth layer/made ground	Make-up	3.11	1.33	0.12	11.85			50-160	
2637	Dump layer/made ground	Dump	2.46	1	0.1	11.57				
2654	Dumped burnt deposit	Demolition	4.27	2.41	0.12	11.83		120-160	50-160	
2664	Dump layer	Dump	0.45	0.35	0.09	11.74				
2665	Dump layer/made ground	Dump	6.28	6.4	0.2	11.64	11.57	90-100		
2666	Dump layer/made ground	Dump	3.95	4.5	0.1	11.73		90-130	75-160+	
2685	Dump layer	Dump	0.83	1.06	0.1	11.71			55-160	
2691	Dump layer/made ground	Dump	1.23	1.35	0.12	11.71				

Levelling layer Group 86 (not illustrated)

7.7.19 Sealing levelling layer Group 85 was another sequence of dumped levelling deposits, Group 86. This further sequence of dumped levelling was recorded across an area 14.15m by 13m and was located at a highest level of 11.9m OD. This group formed the final ground preparation to enable the erection of Building 5, see below. Pottery from this group included late 1st century ceramics along with pottery dated AD 120-140 (Appendix 1). The recovered building material included anomalous later forms dated to AD 170-350 which may be intrusive (Appendix 3).

Context	CTX_ Interpretation	CTX_ Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Levels low (m OD)	Pottery date	Building material date
1337	Dump/levelling layer	Dump	8	6	0.14	11.9	11.19	70-85/120	170-350
1520	Dump/levelling layer	Dump	2.3	3.1	0.07	11.8	11.34	70-100	55-160
2538	Dump layer/made ground	Dump	4.11	2.75	0.12	11.79		120-140	55-350

Building 5

7.7.20 Cutting levelling layer Group 86 was a building, Building 5. Building 5 was composed entirely of postholes and represented a probable rectangular building on a general northeast-southwest alignment. The recorded postholes comprising the building formed the eastern and southern walls, therefore the southeastern corner, running northeast-southwest and northwest-southeast respectively. The surviving dimensions of Building 5 measured 10.28m in length by 6.75m in width and was recorded at a general height of 11.76m OD. Evidence for a possible continuation of the building was encountered with a small number of postholes projecting c. 2.3m southwest from the main southern wall. Dating evidence recovered from Building 5 was limited with only a handful of the postholes providing datable material; pottery dated AD 50-100 and 50-150 (Appendix 1). However stratigraphically earlier deposits through which Building 5 is cut, see above, have pottery post-dating AD 120 and therefore illustrates the construction of Building 5 to be post AD 120.

Context	CTX_ Interpretation	CTX_ Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Levels low (m OD)	Pottery date
1477	Circular pit	Pit	0.72	0.63	0.85	11.52	10.67	
1494	Truncated possible pit	Pit	0.33	0.15	0.32	11.38	11.06	
1534	Fill of posthole 1535	Infilling	0.16	0.13	0.2	11.68		
1535	Posthole	Posthole	0.16	0.13	0.2	11.68	11.48	
1536	Fill of posthole 1537	Infilling	0.14	0.17	0.12	11.68		50-400
1537	Posthole	Posthole	0.14	0.17	0.23	11.68	11.45	50-150
1549	Fill of posthole 1550	Infilling	0.25	0.3	0.54	11.6		
1550	Posthole	Posthole	0.25	0.3	0.54	11.6	11.03	
1551	Fill of posthole 1552	Infilling	0.3	0.2	0.3	11.61		50-100
1552	Posthole	Posthole	0.3	0.2	0.3	11.61	11.18	
1586	Fill of posthole 1587	Infilling	0.1	0.14	0.2	11.33		
1587	Posthole	Posthole	0.1	0.14	0.2	11.33	11.11	
1588	Fill of posthole 1589	Infilling	0.1	0.1	0.16	11.27		
1589	Posthole	Posthole	0.1	0.1	0.16	11.27	11.11	
1590	Fill of posthole 1591	Infilling	0.14	0.12	0.18	11.27		

Context	CTX_ Interpretation	CTX_ Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Levels low (m OD)	Pottery date
1591	Posthole	Posthole	0.14	0.12	0.18	11.27	11.1	
1592	Fill of posthole 1593	Infilling	0.08	0.12	0.16	11.27		
1593	Posthole	Posthole	0.08	0.12	0.16	11.27	11.1	
1594	Fill of posthole 1595	Infilling	0.16	0.12	0.16	11.28		
1595	Posthole	Posthole	0.16	0.12	0.16	11.28	11.1	
1596	Fill of posthole 1597	Infilling	0.19	0.11	0.1	11.27		
1597	Posthole	Posthole	0.19	0.11	0.1	11.27	11.17	
1598	Fill of posthole 1599	Infilling	0.1	0.11	0.2	11.37		
1599	Posthole	Posthole	0.1	0.11	0.2	11.37	11.17	
1600	Fill of posthole 1601	Infilling	0.16	0.12	0.28	11.34		
1601	Posthole	Posthole	0.16	0.12	0.28	11.34	11.04	
2574	Fill of posthole 2575	Infilling	0.2	0.15	0.2	11.71		
2575	Posthole	Posthole	0.2	0.15	0.2	11.71	11.51	
2576	Fill of posthole 2577	Infilling	0.2	0.15	0.2	11.71	11.51	
2577	Posthole	Posthole	0.2	0.15	0.2	11.71	11.51	
2580	Fill of posthole 2581	Infilling	0.25	0.15	0.2	11.76		
2581	Posthole	Posthole	0.25	0.15	0.2	11.76	11.56	

Levelling layer Group 76 (not illustrated)

7.7.21 Sealing ditch [2684] in the southeast of Area A was a sequence of dumped levelling layers, Group 76. This group of deposits was recorded encompassing an area 7m by 4.50m and was recorded at a highest level of 11.38m OD. This group comprised a series of thin layers, between 0.02m to 0.15m, lain down as levelling and bedding prior to the construction of Building 6. Pottery and building material recovered from this group produced a broad range of dates the most pertinent of which was pottery dated to AD 120-150 and 120-250 (Appendix 1 and 3).

Context	CTX_ Interpretation	CTX_ Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Levels low (m OD)	Pottery date	Building material date
2446	Dump layer	Dump	0.9	0.2	0.02	11.25	11.19	120-250	
2450	Dump layer/made ground	Dump	0.74	0.36	0.1	11.18	11.14		50-1666
2453	Dumped gravel layer/made ground	Dump	1.17	0.57	0.07	11.26	11.19		
2458	Dump layer	Dump	0.64	0.53	0.02	11.23	11.14	50-400	
2460	Dump layer	Dump	2.65	0.49	0.11	11.31	11.09	100-250	
2479	Dump layer	Dump	0.35	0.15	0.03	11.04			
2483	Dump layer	Dump	0.2	0.36	0.05	11.1			
2526	Dump layer	Dump	0.56	0.28	0.09	11.08	11.01		
2527	Dump layer	Dump	1.4	1.2	0.01	11.11	11.09		
2535	Dump layer/made ground	Dump	1.4	1.32	0.15	11.14	10.99		
2536	Dump layer	Dump	2.1	1.9	0.13	11.09	10.94	50-400	50-1666

Context	CTX_ Interpretation	CTX_ Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Levels low (m OD)	Pottery date	Building material date
2582	Dump layer/made ground	Dump	0.47	0.7		11.27			
2583	Bedding/levelling layer	Levelling	6.64	3.62	0.3	11.38	11.03	50-200	50-160+
2611	Dump layer	Dump	3.26	1.18	0.1	11.02		50-400	76-160+
2623	Dump layer	Dump	6	3.46	0.4	11.19	10.58	120-150	55-160

Building 6

7.7.22 Constructed upon preparation levelling Group 76 was a fragmentary building, Building 6. Building 6 was located on the eastern side of Area A, southeast of Building 5 and was lain on a general northeast-southwest alignment. The recorded dimensions of Building 6 were 6.25m northeast-southwest by 4.35m northwest-southeast. Building 6 was comprised a series of fragmentary beamslots and clay walls forming what appeared to be at least two parallel walls c. 3.6m apart from one another. These clay walls had multiple faces upon which survived fragmentary *in situ* painted plaster ([1911]/[2987] clay wall with painted plaster [1909]/[2989] and [1910]/[2990] on both faces). Clay wall [1911]/[2987] had a rubble core foundation of building material, [2986], around which the clay wall was formed. An *in situ* internal floor surface [2991] was also recorded which showed evidence of burning. The clay walls of the building were recorded at a highest level of 11.33m OD with the floor surface located at 11.17m OD. Dating evidence recovered from the various components of Building 6 consisted of both pottery and building material from a variety of dates. This included pottery dated AD 50-100 and more pertinently AD 120-200 (Appendix 1). The rubble core foundation [2986] consisted of early Roman sandy brick and tegula dated to AD 55-160. The building material assemblage also included fragments of daub dated generally to AD 50-1666 (Appendix 3).

Context	CTX_ Interpretation	CTX_ Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Levels low (m OD)	Pottery date	Building material date
1909	In situ painted plaster on clay wall 1911	Lining	1.17	0.04		11.17			
1910	In situ painted plaster on clay wall 1911	Lining	1.17	0.04		11.17			
1911	Clay wall with associated painted plaster 1909 & 1910	Occupation	1.17	0.51	0.05	11.06			
2267	Painted plaster	Lining	1.15	0.07		11.13	11.09		
2284	Fill of posthole 2285	Infilling	0.12	0.14	0.43	11.14			
2285	Posthole	Posthole	0.12	0.14	0.43	11.14	10.67		
2380	Dump layer	Dump	1.84	1.48	0.06	11.35			
2410	Fill of cut 2411	Backfill	2	1.86	0.17	11.21		50-100	50-1666

Context	CTX_Interpretation	CTX_Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Levels low (m OD)	Pottery date	Building material date
2411	Shallow, linear cut	Gully	2	1.86	0.17	11.21	11.04	50-100	
2419	Fill of feature 2420	Backfill	1.42	0.76	0.05	11.23			
2420	Shallow linear feature	Pit	1.42	0.76	0.05	11.23	11.12		
2422	Fill of possible beamslot 2423	Backfill	3.66	0.63	0.3	11.32		120-200	
2423	Truncated possible beamslot	Beam slot	3.66	0.63	0.3	11.32	11.02		
2447	Fill of linear feature 2448	Backfill	2.24	0.17	0.26	11.33			
2448	Truncated linear feature	Linear	2.24	0.17	0.26	11.33	11.07		
2473	Fill of pit 2474	Backfill	0.3	0.38	0.09	11			
2474	Truncated circular pit	Pit	0.3	0.38	0.09	11	10.91		
2480	Dump layer	Dump	0.2	0.26	0.04	11.01	10.98		50-1666
2493	Clay levelling layer	Levelling	0.46	0.47	0.18	11.05	11.02		
2494	Fill of possible beamslot 2495	Backfill	0.49	0.06	0.11	10.97			50-1666
2495	Possible beamslot aligned NE-SW	Beam Slot	0.46	0.06	0.11	10.97	10.86		
2496	Fill of possible beamslot 2498	Backfill	1	0.07	0.2	11.09			
2497	Fill of possible beamslot 2498	Backfill	1.12	0.17	0.11	10.96		50-100	
2498	Possible beamslot aligned NE-SW	Beam Slot	1.12	0.17	0.11	10.96	10.85		
2499	In situ painted plaster	Lining	0.49	0.03		11.1	11		50-400
2508	Dump layer/made ground	Dump	1.5	1.54	0.03	11.01	10.89	50-160	50-1666
2524	Fill of possible beamslot 2525	Backfill	1.1	0.28	0.1	11.06			55-160
2525	Possible beamslot aligned NE-SW	Beam Slot	1.1	0.28	0.1	11.06	10.96		
2540	Fill of possible beamslot 2541	Backfill	1.77	0.28	0.12	11.12			
2541	Possible beamslot aligned NE-SW	Beam Slot	1.77	0.28	0.12	11.12	11		
2556	Fill of posthole 2557	Infilling	0.2	0.2	0.54	10.88			
2557	Posthole	Posthole	0.2	0.2	0.54	10.88	10.34		
2558	Fill of posthole 2559	Infilling	0.12	0.12	0.21	10.9			
2559	Posthole	Posthole	0.12	0.12	0.21	10.9	10.69		
2560	Fill of linear feature 2561	Backfill	0.34	0.42	0.15	11.05	11.02		
2561	Possible beamslot aligned NE-SW	Beam Slot	0.34	0.42	0.15	11.02	10.87		
2977	Roman plaster wall	Lining	0.3	0.05	0.1	11.14			
2985	Backfill of construction cut 2987	Backfill	0.6	0.5	0.25	11.18			

Context	CTX_ Interpretation	CTX_ Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Levels low (m OD)	Pottery date	Building material date
2986	Roman CBM foundation, aligned NE-SW	Foundation	0.73	0.2	0.17	11.22	11.12		55-160
2987	Construction cut for Roman CBM wall 2986	Construction Cut	0.6	0.5	0.25	11.22	10.93		
2989	Roman plaster on wall	Lining	1	0.05		11.15			
2990	Roman plaster on wall	Lining	0.7	0.05		11.18			
2991	Burnt possible floor surface	Surface (Internal)	2.4	1.1	0.1	11.17	10.81		

Levelling layer Group 77 (not illustrated)

7.7.23 Sealing levelling layer Group 76 on its eastern side was a further sequence of dumped levelling deposits, Group 77. This group of deposits encompassed an area 3.64m by 2.7m and was recorded at a highest level of 11.34m OD. This group of deposits also included a series of thin dumped burnt demolition horizons, including plaster and mortar, which also formed part of the levelling episode. Pottery and building material recovered from this group of deposits dated from the late 1st into the mid 2nd century along with pottery dated to AD 120-150 (Appendices 1 and 3).

Context	CTX_ Interpretation	CTX_ Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Levels low (m OD)	Pottery date	Building material date	Coin date
2031	Clay bedding/levelling layer	Levelling	2.08	2.05	0.1	11.16	10.87	50-100		
2059	Dump/levelling layer	Dump	1.5	0.75	0.05	10.92		90-100		
2063	Dump layer	Dump	0.22	0.52	0.1	11.15	11.1			
2068	Dump/levelling layer	Dump	1.95	1.65	0.06	11.34		70-100		37-41
2095	Dumped demolition deposit	Demolition	0.74	0.7	0.05	10.88		120-150		
2116	Dump/levelling layer	Dump	0.58	0.64	0.04	10.91	10.86	70-100		
2129	Layer of dumped painted plaster	Demolition	0.66	0.62	0.03	10.84	10.82			
2130	Layer of dumped painted plaster	Demolition	0.42	0.25	0.03	10.99		100-250		
2131	Layer of dumped painted plaster	Demolition	0.3	0.26	0.03	11.02				
2133	Dumped burnt deposit	Demolition	0.86	0.74	0.01	11.2				
2136	Dumped burnt deposit	Demolition	1.3	1.5	0.11	10.89	10.77	90-120		
2149	Dump/levelling layer	Dump	0.3	0.53	0.02	10.92				
2153	Dump/levelling layer	Dump	0.5	0.22	0.06	10.85				

Context	CTX_ Interpretation	CTX_ Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Levels low (m OD)	Pottery date	Building material date	Coin date
2157	Dump/levelling layer	Dump	1.16	1.02	0.02	11.29		50-120	55-160	
2164	Dump/levelling layer	Dump	0.53	0.32	0.02	10.89	10.77			
2167	Dump layer	Dump	1.01	1.34	0.02	11.24		70-160		
2168	Dump layer	Dump	0.55	0.54	0.04	10.91				
2177	Dump/levelling layer	Dump	0.4	1.05	0.01	10.87		70-160		
2188	Dump/levelling layer	Dump	2.24	2	0.05	10.99	10.86	50-400		
2205	Dump/levelling layer	Dump	3.53	3.18	0.15	11.29			50-1666	
2213	Dumped gravel deposit	Levelling	3.16	1.39	0.09	11.29	10.79	50-100	50-1666	
2607	Dump layer/made ground	Dump	0.7	0.77	0.06	10.64	10.61			

Levelling layer Group 69 (not illustrated)

7.7.24 Sealing Group 36 was a sequence of dumped levelling deposits, Group 69. These deposits encompassed an area which measured 3m by 3.70m and was located at a highest level of 11.56m OD. Pottery was only recovered from one of these deposits which dated to AD 120-150 (Appendix 1).

Context	CTX_ Interpretation	CTX_ Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Levels low (m OD)	Pottery date
3454	Dump/levelling layer	Dump	3.1	2.63	0.08	11.56		
3458	Dump layer	Dump	3	3.26	0.04	11.51	11.33	120-150

Posthole Group 70

7.7.25 Cutting layer Group 69 was a group of postholes, Group 70. A cluster of three postholes lay in close proximity to one another at 11.48m OD. Offset to the north and east of the cluster of three postholes were two further features that may have been related by are heavily truncated. The isolated nature of this group of features makes interpretation difficult. Only one of these postholes provided dating evidence, pottery dated broadly to AD 50-400 (Appendix 1).

Context	CTX_ Interpretation	CTX_ Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Levels low (m OD)	Building material date
3431	Fill of pit 3432	Backfill	0.42	0.3	0.22	11.51		
3432	Very truncated remnant of pit	Pit	0.42	0.3	0.22	11.51	11.29	
3443	Fill of posthole 3444	Infilling	0.08	0.06	0.1	11.48		
3444	Posthole	Posthole	0.08	0.06	0.1	11.48	11.38	
3445	Fill of posthole 3446	Infilling	0.09	0.06	0.1	11.48		50-400
3446	Posthole	Posthole	0.09	0.06	0.1	11.48	11.38	

Context	CTX_ Interpretation	CTX_ Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Levels low (m OD)	Building material date
3447	Fill of posthole 3448	Infilling	0.07	0.07	0.1	11.48		
3448	Posthole	Posthole	0.07	0.07	0.1	11.48	11.38	
3450	Fill of posthole 3451	Infilling	0.41	0.65	0.12	11.51		
3451	Truncated possible posthole	Posthole	0.41	0.65	0.12	11.51	11.39	

Levelling layer Group 71 (not illustrated)

7.7.26 Sealing posthole Group 70 was another sequence of dumped levelling deposits, Group 71. These deposits were recorded encompassing an area 2.93m by 3.82m and were recorded at a highest level of 11.59m OD. Dating evidence recovered from two of these deposits was broad; pottery dated generally to AD 50-300 and building material dated AD 55-160 (Appendices 1 and 3).

Context	CTX_ Interpretation	CTX_ Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Levels low (m OD)	Pottery date	Building material date
3429	Dump/made ground deposit	Dump	0.3	0.5	0.04	11.58			
3430	Dumped burnt brickearth deposit	Demolition	0.26	0.2	0.06	11.54			
3433	Dump/made ground deposit	Dump	1.3	1.3	0.02	11.58		50-400	55-160
3434	Burnt clay deposit	Demolition	2.08	1.76	0.1	11.59	11.55	50-300	
3441	Burnt clay deposit	Demolition	1.39	1.67	0.08	11.59	11.35		

Posthole Group 49

7.7.27 Cutting Group 10 was a small cluster of postholes and a pit, Group 49. These postholes were located approximately 1m apart from each other forming a 'L' shape in plan north of roadside ditch Group 42. Located at a highest level of 12.06m OD only one of these features provided dating evidence, pottery and building material dated to AD 140-160 and 140-350 respectively (Appendices 1 and 3).

Context	CTX_ Interpretation	CTX_ Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Levels low (m OD)	Pottery date	Building material date
8067	Fill of posthole 8068	Infilling	0.14	0.16	0.32	12.05			
8068	Posthole	Posthole	0.14	0.16	0.32	12.05	11.73		
8069	Fill of posthole 8070	Infilling	0.2	0.1	0.16	11.9		140-160	140-350
8070	Posthole	Posthole	0.2	0.1	0.16	11.9	11.74		
8071	Fill of posthole 8072	Infilling	0.1	0.1	0.04	11.97			
8072	Posthole	Posthole	0.1	0.1	0.04	11.97	11.93		
8073	Fill of posthole 8074	Infilling	0.07	0.07	0.08	11.97			
8074	Posthole	Posthole	0.07	0.07	0.08	11.97	11.89		
8075	Fill of pit 8076	Backfill	1	0.8	0.3	12.06			

Context	CTX_ Interpretation	CTX_ Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Levels low (m OD)	Pottery date	Building material date
8076	Irregular shaped pit	Pit	1	0.8	0.3	12.06	11.73		
8091	Posthole	Posthole	0.16	0.16	0.38	11.67	11.29		
8092	Fill of posthole 8091	Infilling	0.16	0.16	0.38	11.67			

Levelling layer Group 50 (not illustrated)

7.7.28 Sealing posthole Group 49 was a sequence of dumped levelling deposits on the northern side of roadside ditch Group 42. These deposits encompassed an area 6.66m by 3.38m and were recorded at a highest level of 12.29m OD. Pottery recovered from this group included some residual late 1st century material along with ceramics dated to AD 140-150 (Appendix 1). Building material recovered also dated to the 1st and 2nd centuries (Appendix 3). A residual late 1st century coin (SF296) dated AD 77-79 was also recovered (Appendix 6).

Context	CTX_ Interpretation	CTX_ Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Levels low (m OD)	Pottery date	Building material date	Coin date
8057	Dump/levelling layer	Dump	6.58	3.25	0.33	12.29	11.96	140-150	55-160	77-79
8058	Dump layer	Dump	6.58	3.25	0.2	11.96		140-150	120-350+	
8059	Dump layer	Dump	6.58	3.25	0.1	11.9		120-150	55-160+	
8060	Gravel layer relating to the Roman road	Dump	6.58	3.25	0.13	11.88	11.63			
8061	Dump/levelling layer	Dump	6.58	3.25	0.16	11.79	11.55	90-100	50-160	

External surfaces Group 47

7.7.29 Sealing posthole Group 14 in the north of Area C was a series of bedding deposits and possible external surfaces, Group 47. The external surfaces consisted of degraded mortar and gravel which encompassed an area c. 7.40m by 2.83m and were recorded at a highest level of 11.88m OD. Late 1st century pottery was recovered from this group along with ceramics dated to AD 120-160 (Appendix 1).

Context	CTX_ Interpretation	CTX_ Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Levels low (m OD)	Pottery date	Building material date
7213	Dumped demolition deposit	Demolition	3.52	0.74	0.07	11.88	11.77	70-100	50-350+
7235	Roman mortar surface	Surface	0.49	0.27	0.03	11.86			
7246	Bedding/levelling layer	Bedding	0.38	0.22	0.03	11.75			

7247	Clay bedding layer for floor 7235	Bedding	0.25	0.55	0.04	11.85			
7249	Bedding layer or possible earlier floor surface	Bedding	1.48	2	0.04	11.83	11.72	120-160	
7323	Clay bedding layer or possible earlier surface	Bedding	1.48	1.04	0.04	11.82	11.77	50-400	
7329	Dumped demolition deposit	Demolition	1.24	1.04	0.09	11.81	11.75	70-120	
7342	Dump/levelling layer	Dump	1.24	1.04	0.08	11.8	11.72		

Pit Group 52

7.7.30 Cutting layer Group 11 of Phase 4.3 was a small pit group, Group 52. These pits were heavily truncated with only limited areas excavated. Recorded at 11.93m OD these pits were only 0.42m and 0.21m deep. Only one of these pits provided dating evidence; pottery dated to AD 50-100 and 50-140 along with building material dated to AD 55-160 (Appendices 1 and 3).

Context	CTX_ Interpretation	CTX_ Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Levels low (m OD)	Pottery date	Building material date
7320	Fill of 7322	Backfill	0.7	0.5	0.2	11.92		50-140	
7321	Fill of 7322	Backfill	0.7	0.5	0.22	11.7		50-100	55-160
7322	Heavily truncated remnant of feature, probably a pit	Pit	0.7	0.5	0.42	11.92	11.5		
7338	Fill of pit 7339	Backfill	0.74	0.7	0.21	11.93			
7339	Rectangular pit	Pit	0.74	0.7	0.21	11.93	11.72		

Levelling Layer Group 53 (not illustrated)

7.7.31 Sealing layer Group 5 deposits was another group of levelling layers, Group 53. Located on the eastern side of Area C these deposits encompassed an area 2.74m by 1.40m, had a combined thickness of 0.32m and were recorded at a highest level of 11.92m OD. Dating evidence was recovered from one of these deposits, pottery dated to AD 90-100 and building material dated AD 120-250+ (Appendices 1 and 3).

Context	CTX_ Interpretation	CTX_ Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Levels low (m OD)	Pottery date	Building material date
7663	Clay bedding/levelling layer	Levelling	2.03	0.68	0.13	11.92			
7705	Gravel bedding/levelling layer	Levelling	1.39	1	0.06	11.74	11.73		
7727	Clay bedding/levelling layer	Levelling	2.59	1.46	0.06	11.85	11.68		

Context	CTX_ Interpretation	CTX_ Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Levels low (m OD)	Pottery date	Building material date
7731	Dump/levelling layer	Dump	2.59	1.46	0.07	11.72	11.62	90-100	120-150+

Posthole Group 54

7.7.32 Cutting levelling group 53 was a group of postholes, Group 54. This group consisted of an alignment of five postholes running northeast-southwest for a distance of 5.91m. This posthole group was located between 11.89m OD and 11.73m OD. The small size of these postholes suggests they represented a simple fence line delineating a boundary. No dating evidence was recovered from this posthole group.

Context	CTX_ Interpretation	CTX_ Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Levels low (m OD)
7659	Fill of posthole 7660	Infilling	0.11	0.11	0.18	11.89	
7660	Posthole	Posthole	0.11	0.11	0.18	11.89	11.71
7661	Fill of posthole 7662	Infilling	0.09	0.06	0.14	11.87	
7662	Posthole	Posthole	0.09	0.06	0.14	11.87	11.73
7706	Fill of posthole 7707	Infilling	0.06	0.06	0.06	11.74	
7707	Posthole	Posthole	0.06	0.06	0.06	11.74	11.68
7708	Fill of posthole 7709	Infilling	0.08	0.08	0.09	11.73	
7709	Posthole	Posthole	0.08	0.08	0.09	11.73	11.64
7729	Fill of pit 7730	Backfill	0.34	0.32	0.32	11.12	
7730	Truncated small pit/posthole	Pit	0.34	0.32	0.32	11.12	10.8

Levelling layer Group 55 (not illustrated)

7.7.33 Sealing posthole Group 54 was another group of levelling deposits, Group 55. Located on the eastern side of Area C this group encompassed a general area of 6m by 5.46m and were recorded at a highest level of 11.94m OD. Dating evidence consisted of pottery dated generally to AD 50-400 and AD 120-160 (Appendix 1).

Context	CTX_ Interpretation	CTX_ Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Levels low (m OD)	Pottery date
7652	Gravel bedding/levelling layer	Levelling	1	0.8	0.08	11.94	11.89	
7654	Gravel bedding/levelling layer	Levelling	0.95	0.15	0.05	11.91		
7693	Gravel bedding/levelling layer	Levelling	0.6	0.65	0.23	11.92	11.82	
7699	Dump/levelling layer	Dump	2.55	2.8	0.13	11.73	11.6	50-400
7720	Dump/levelling layer	Dump	3	1.45	0.1	11.77	11.66	

Context	CTX_ Interpretation	CTX_ Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Levels low (m OD)	Pottery date
7723	Sterile & homogenous dump layer	Make-up	3	1.45	0.27	11.67	11.55	
7724	Dump/levelling layer	Dump	0.84	0.58	0.04	11.69	11.67	120-160

Burnt Demolition deposit

7.7.34 Directly sealing Building 2 in Area E was a layer of burnt demolition material, [3823]. This burnt horizon encompassed an area measuring 6.5m by 1.35m and represented the in situ burning of Building 2 with its dimensions defining the original extent of Building 2 (Fig 6) . This burnt demolition deposit was recorded at 12.27m OD and was 0.25m thick. Pottery recovered from this deposit dated to AD 50-120 and building material recovered dated to AD 120-250+ (Appendix 1 and 3).

Structure 6

7.7.35 Cutting elements of Building 1 in Area E was a large group of postholes, Structure 6. These postholes formed a very dense cluster on a northeast-southwest alignment across an area 5.74m long by 2.32m. These numerous postholes were located between 11.63m OD and 11.44m OD. The density of these postholes suggests that they represent more than just one single structure, however, it is difficult to differentiate between them and therefore identify other possible structures within them. Potentially this structure represents a moving fence line although the overwhelming density of postholes suggests otherwise. Only two of the multitude of postholes yielded dating evidence, pottery dated to AD 50-200 and AD 120-250 (Appendix 1).

Context	CTX_ Interpretation	CTX_ Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Levels low (m OD)	Pottery date
3865	Fill of posthole 3867	Infilling	0.52	0.85	0.16	11.54		50-200
3866	Fill of posthole 3867	Infilling	0.64	0.61	0.54	11.44		
3867	Posthole with associated post packing	Posthole	0.52	0.85	0.64	11.54	10.9	
3892	Group number for an alignment of fills of eleven postholes, 3893	Infilling	0.12	0.12	0.18	11.59		
3893	Group number given to an alignment of eleven postholes	Posthole	0.12	0.12	0.18	11.59	11.34	
3918	Fill of posthole 3919	Infilling	0.1	0.1	0.16	11.53		
3919	Posthole	Posthole	0.1	0.1	0.16	11.53	11.4	

Context	CTX_ Interpretation	CTX_ Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Levels low (m OD)	Pottery date
3920	Fill of posthole 3921	Infilling	0.12	0.12	0.16	11.53		
3921	Posthole	Posthole	0.12	0.12	0.16	11.53	11.4	
3922	Fill of posthole 3923	Infilling	0.1	0.2	0.23	11.59		
3923	Posthole	Posthole	0.1	0.2	0.23	11.59	11.35	
3924	Fill of stakehole 3925	Infilling	0.06	0.08	0.12	11.59		120-250
3925	Stakehole	Stake-hole	0.06	0.08	0.12	11.59	11.47	
3926	Fill of pit/posthole 3927	Infilling	0.47	0.2	0.13	11.57		
3927	Pit/posthole	Posthole	0.47	0.2	0.13	11.57	11.44	
3928	Fill of posthole 3929	Infilling	0.3	0.2	0.23	11.57		
3929	Posthole	Posthole	0.3	0.2	0.23	11.57	11.34	
3930	Fill of stakehole 3931	Infilling	0.07	0.07	0.12	11.56		
3931	Stakehole	Stake-hole	0.07	0.07	0.12	11.56	11.44	
3932	Fill of posthole 3933	Infilling	0.09	0.14	0.22	11.56		
3933	Posthole	Posthole	0.09	0.14	0.22	11.56	11.39	
3934	Fill of pit/posthole 3935	Infilling	0.45	0.18	0.11	11.56		
3935	Pit/posthole	Posthole	0.45	0.18	0.11	11.56	11.45	
3936	Fill of posthole 3937	Infilling	0.13	0.16	0.26	11.52		
3937	Posthole	Posthole	0.13	0.16	0.26	11.52	11.26	
3938	Fill of posthole 3939	Infilling	0.16	0.2	0.3	11.56		
3939	Posthole	Posthole	0.16	0.2	0.3	11.56	11.26	
3940	Fill of posthole 3941	Infilling	0.13	0.1	0.18	11.52		
3941	Posthole	Posthole	0.13	0.1	0.18	11.52	11.36	
3942	Fill of posthole 3943	Infilling	0.2	0.09	0.4	11.52		
3943	Posthole	Posthole	0.2	0.09	0.4	11.52	11.25	
3944	Fill of posthole 3945	Infilling	0.18	0.12	0.2	11.52		
3945	Posthole	Posthole	0.18	0.12	0.2	11.52	11.32	
3949	Fill of stakehole 3950	Infilling	0.05	0.07	0.1	11.5		
3950	Stakehole	Stake-hole	0.05	0.07	0.1	11.5	11.4	
3951	Fill of stakehole 3952	Infilling	0.05	0.06	0.07	11.5		
3952	Stakehole	Stake-hole	0.05	0.06	0.07	11.5	11.43	
3953	Fill of stakehole 3954	Infilling	0.05	0.05	0.07	11.5		
3954	Stakehole	Stake-hole	0.05	0.05	0.07	11.5	11.43	
3955	Fill of stakehole 3956	Infilling	0.07	0.07	0.1	11.54		
3956	Stakehole	Stake-hole	0.07	0.07	0.1	11.54	11.44	
3957	Fill of stakehole 3958	Infilling	0.1	0.07	0.11	11.56		
3958	Stakehole	Stake-hole	0.1	0.07	0.11	11.56	11.45	
3959	Fill of stakehole 3960	Infilling	0.09	0.07	0.09	11.57		
3960	Stakehole	Stake-hole	0.09	0.07	0.09	11.57	11.48	

Context	CTX_ Interpretation	CTX_ Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Levels low (m OD)	Pottery date
3961	Fill of stakehole 3962	Infilling	0.07	0.07	0.1	11.57		
3962	Stakehole	Stake-hole	0.07	0.07	0.1	11.57	11.47	
3963	Fill of stakehole 3964	Infilling	0.07	0.07	0.14	11.57		
3964	Stakehole	Stake-hole	0.07	0.07	0.14	11.57	11.46	
3965	Fill of stakehole 3966	Infilling	0.06	0.06	0.1	11.57		
3966	Stakehole	Stake-hole	0.06	0.06	0.1	11.57	11.47	
3967	Fill of stakehole 3968	Infilling	0.09	0.07	0.12	11.54		
3968	Stakehole	Stake-hole	0.09	0.07	0.12	11.54	11.42	
3969	Fill of stakehole 3970	Infilling	0.08	0.07	0.1	11.54		
3970	Stakehole	Stake-hole	0.08	0.07	0.1	11.54	11.44	
3971	Fill of stakehole 3972	Infilling	0.1	0.07	0.15	11.54		
3972	Stakehole	Stake-hole	0.1	0.07	0.15	11.54	11.39	
3985	Fill of stakehole 3986	Infilling	0.06	0.06	0.06	11.57		
3986	Stakehole	Stake-hole	0.06	0.06	0.06	11.57	11.51	
3987	Fill of posthole 3988	Infilling	0.13	0.18	0.31	11.58		
3988	Stakehole	Stake-hole	0.13	0.18	0.31	11.58	11.27	
3989	Fill of stakehole 3990	Infilling	0.07	0.07	0.16	11.58		
3990	Stakehole	Stake-hole	0.07	0.07	0.16	11.58	11.42	
3991	Fill of stakehole 3992	Infilling	0.08	0.09	0.09	11.58		
3992	Stakehole	Stake-hole	0.08	0.09	0.09	11.58	11.49	
3993	Fill of stakehole 3994	Infilling	0.09	0.08	0.09	11.58		
3994	Stakehole	Stake-hole	0.09	0.08	0.09	11.58	11.49	
3995	Fill of stakehole 3996	Infilling	0.09	0.06	0.09	11.57		
3996	Stakehole	Stake-hole	0.09	0.06	0.09	11.57	11.48	
3997	Fill of stakehole 3998	Infilling	0.08	0.09	0.08	11.57		
3998	Stakehole	Stake-hole	0.08	0.09	0.08	11.57	11.49	
3999	Fill of posthole 4000	Infilling	0.1	0.2	0.26	11.53		
4000	Posthole	Posthole	0.1	0.2	0.26	11.53	11.27	
4001	Fill of stakehole 4002	Infilling	0.05	0.08	0.1	11.59		
4002	Stakehole	Stake-hole	0.05	0.08	0.1	11.59	11.49	
4060	Group number given to the fills of four postholes 4061	Infilling	0.14	0.14	0.08	11.6		
4061	Group number given to four postholes	Posthole	0.14	0.14	0.08	11.6		
4064	Fill of posthole 4065	Infilling	0.14	0.11	0.28	11.63		
4065	Posthole	Posthole	0.14	0.11	0.28	11.63	11.35	
4066	Fill of stakehole 4067	Infilling	0.06	0.08	0.1	11.63		

Context	CTX_ Interpretation	CTX_ Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Levels low (m OD)	Pottery date
4067	Stakehole	Stake-hole	0.06	0.08	0.1	11.63	11.53	
4068	Fill of stakehole 4069	Infilling	0.07	0.08	0.15	11.61		
4069	Stakehole	Stake-hole	0.07	0.08	0.15	11.61	11.46	
4070	Fill of stakehole 4071	Infilling	0.08	0.11	0.17	11.61		
4071	Stakehole	Stake-hole	0.08	0.11	0.17	11.61	11.44	
4072	Fill of posthole 4073	Infilling	0.13	0.11	0.2	11.59		
4073	Posthole	Posthole	0.13	0.11	0.2	11.59	11.39	
4074	Fill of stakehole 4075	Infilling	0.09	0.12	0.12	11.59		
4075	Stakehole	Stake-hole	0.09	0.12	0.12	11.59	11.47	
4076	Fill of posthole 4077	Infilling	0.1	0.11	0.17	11.55		
4077	Posthole	Posthole	0.1	0.14	0.17	11.55	11.38	
4078	Fill of posthole 4079	Infilling	0.1	0.14	0.16	11.55		
4079	Posthole	Posthole	0.1	0.14	0.16	11.55	11.39	
4080	Fill of posthole 4081	Infilling	0.18	0.14	0.4	11.54		
4081	Posthole	Posthole	0.18	0.14	0.4	11.54	11.14	
4082	Fill of stakehole 4083	Infilling	0.09	0.09	0.14	11.54		
4083	Stakehole	Stake-hole	0.09	0.09	0.14	11.54	11.4	
4084	Fill of posthole 4085	Infilling	0.14	0.13	0.16	11.54		
4085	Posthole	Posthole	0.14	0.13	0.16	11.54	11.38	
4086	Fill of stakehole 4087	Infilling	0.08	0.1	0.15	11.54		
4087	Stakehole	Stake-hole	0.08	0.1	0.15	11.54	11.39	
4088	Fill of stakehole 4089	Infilling	0.08	0.08	0.14	11.54		
4089	Stakehole	Stake-hole	0.08	0.08	0.14	11.54	11.4	
4090	Fill of stakehole 4091	Infilling	0.05	0.05	0.08	11.54		
4091	Stakehole	Stake-hole	0.05	0.05	0.08	11.54	11.46	
4092	Fill of stakehole 4093	Infilling	0.05	0.05	0.08	11.55		
4093	Stakehole	Stake-hole	0.05	0.05	0.08	11.55	11.47	
4094	Fill of posthole 4095	Infilling	0.12	0.12	0.15	11.57		
4095	Posthole	Posthole	0.12	0.12	0.15	11.57	11.42	
4096	Fill of posthole 4097	Infilling	0.14	0.14	0.26	11.59		
4097	Posthole	Posthole	0.14	0.14	0.26	11.59	11.33	
4098	Fill of posthole 4099	Infilling	0.29	0.29	0.17	11.52		
4099	Posthole	Posthole	0.29	0.29	0.17	11.52	11.35	
4100	Fill of stakehole 4101	Infilling	0.08	0.08	0.09	11.48		
4101	Stakehole	Stake-hole	0.08	0.08	0.09	11.48	11.39	
4102	Fill of posthole 4103	Infilling	0.14	0.14	0.17	11.5		
4103	Posthole	Posthole	0.14	0.14	0.17	11.5	11.33	
4104	Fill of posthole 4105	Infilling	0.12	0.12	0.13	11.48		

Context	CTX_ Interpretation	CTX_ Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Levels low (m OD)	Pottery date
4105	Posthole	Posthole	0.12	0.12	0.13	11.48	11.35	
4117	Fill of stakehole 4118	Infilling	0.06	0.06	0.07	11.55		
4118	Stakehole	Stake-hole	0.06	0.06	0.07	11.55	11.48	

Posthole Group 62

7.7.36 Located northeast of road deposit Group 45 was a small group of postholes, Group 62. This group of four postholes were equally spaced forming a square shape in plan encompassing an area 0.33m². Recorded generally at 11.76m OD these postholes contained no dating evidence.

Context	CTX_ Interpretation	CTX_ Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Levels low (m OD)
2597	Fill of posthole 2598	Infilling	0.1	0.1	0.72	11.72	
2598	Posthole	Posthole	0.1	0.1	0.72	11.72	11
2599	Fill of posthole 2600	Infilling	0.1	0.08	0.71	11.74	
2600	Posthole	Posthole	0.1	0.08	0.71	11.74	11.03
2601	Fill of posthole 2602	Infilling	0.06	0.08	0.71	11.76	
2602	Posthole	Posthole	0.06	0.08	0.71	11.76	11.05
2603	Fill of posthole 2604	Infilling	0.08	0.08	0.7	11.72	11.02
2604	Posthole	Posthole	0.08	0.08	0.7	11.72	11.02

Levelling layer Group 63 (not illustrated)

7.7.37 Sealing posthole Group 62 was an extensive sequence of dumped levelling deposits, Group 63. These deposits encompassed at area 2.20m by 1.47m and were recorded at a highest level of 12.56m OD. Pottery recovered from this episode of levelling dated to AD 70-160 and 120-140 (Appendix 1).

Context	CTX_ Interpretation	CTX_ Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Levels low (m OD)	Pottery date	Building material date
1913	Dumped demolition deposit	Demolition	0.5	2.5	0.16	12.56	12.47		
2283	Dump layer	Dump	1.4	0.94	0.14	11.59	11.54		
2296	Possible mortar surface	Dump	0.24	0.28	0.05	12.05	12.04		
2318	Bedding/levelling layer for surface 2296	Levelling	1.1	0.7	0.1	12.05	12.03	70-160	
2322	Dump layer	Dump	0.9	1.12	0.12	11.72	11.64	50-400	
2328	Dumped demolition deposit	Demolition	2.3	1.3	0.3	12	11.84	120-140	55-160

Context	CTX_ Interpretation	CTX_ Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Levels low (m OD)	Pottery date	Building material date
2547	Layer only recorded in section	Dump			0.3	12.44			
2548	Layer only recorded in section	Dump			0.2	12.24			
2549	Layer only recorded in section	Dump			0.53	12.44			
2550	Layer only recorded in section	Dump			0.25	12.44			
2554	Layer only recorded in section	Dump			0.28	12.19			

Pit Group 64

7.7.38 Cutting levelling Group 63 was a group of two pits, Group 64. These pits, one of which was only recorded in section, were both highly truncated with only a limited area surviving. Located at 12.49m OD and 11.76m OD, the large variation due to truncation levels, both pits were shallow, 0.26m and 0.30m deep, and provided no dating evidence.

Context	CTX_ Interpretation	CTX_ Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Levels low (m OD)
2255	Fill of pit 2279	Backfill	1	1.06	0.26	11.76	
2279	Truncated square pit	Pit	0.8	0.88	0.26	11.76	11.5
2551	Fill of 2552, only recorded in section	Backfill			0.3	12.49	
2552	Possible pit, only recorded in section	Pit			0.3	12.49	12.19

Levelling layer Group 65 (not illustrated)

7.7.39 Sealing pit Group 29 from Phase 4.3 was a sequence of dumped levelling deposits, Group 65. These dumped levelling deposits were recorded encompassing an area c. 5.68m by 6.84m and were recorded at a highest level of 11.64m OD. Residual late 1st century pottery was recovered from this group, along with two mid-1st century coins (SF158, SF169) (Appendices 1 and 6). However, pottery dated to AD 120-150 was also recovered (Appendix 1).

Context	CTX_ Interpretation	CTX_ Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Levels low (m OD)	Pottery date	Building material date	Coins date
2832	Possible gravel surface	Dump	0.4	0.3	0.11	11.64	11.43	70-100	55-160	

Context	CTX_ Interpretation	CTX_ Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Levels low (m OD)	Pottery date	Building material date	Coins date
2900	Fill of posthole 2901	Infilling	0.4	0.3	0.15	11.46	11.29			
2901	Posthole	Posthole	0.4	0.3	0.15	11.46	11.29			
2902	Fill of posthole 2903	Infilling	0.16	0.16	0.2	11.35				
2903	Posthole	Posthole	0.16	0.16	0.2	11.35	11.1			
2909	Gravel layer	Dump	2	2.2	0.12	11.47	11.24	120-150	55-160	
2950	Dump layer	Dump	2	1.2	0.12	11.26	11.18			
2974	Dump layer	Dump	6	4	0.14	11.29	10.8			41-54 & 66
2994	Dump/levelling layer	Dump	3	3.8	0.21	11.18		120-150	75-160+	
3046	Dump/levelling layer	Dump	1.1	3.1	0.18	11.19	10.51			

Levelling layer Group 66 (not illustrated)

7.7.40 Sealing layer Group 65 was another sequence of dumped levelling deposits, Group 66. This group was recorded encompassing an area c. 5.68m by 6.84m and was located at a highest level of 11.68m OD. Building material recovered from this group dated to AD 60-160 (Appendix 3), the only pottery recovered dated to the late 1st century (Appendix 1).

Context	CTX_ Interpretation	CTX_ Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Levels low (m OD)	Pottery date	Building material date
2329	Fill of posthole 2330	Infilling	0.31	0.26	0.09	11.65			
2330	Posthole	Posthole	0.31	0.26	0.09	11.65	11.56		
2421	Dump layer	Dump	0.47	0.38	0.12	11.68			
2777	Dump/made ground layer	Dump	2.42	4.4	0.1	11.66		90-100	60-160+
2817	Dump/demolition deposit	Demolition	2.4	2.1	0.15	11.61			60-400
2827	Dump layer	Dump	2.3	1.84	0.05	11.35	11.32		55-160

Levelling layer Group 67 (not illustrated)

7.7.41 Sealing layer Group 66 was another sequence of dumped levelling deposits, Group 67. This group encompassed an area c. 5.50m by 6.50m and was recorded at a highest level of 11.89m OD. Pottery recovered included late 1st century material but more pertinently ceramics dated AD 120-160 (Appendix 1).

Context	CTX_ Interpretation	CTX_ Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Levels low (m OD)	Pottery date	Building material date
2010	Dump layer	Dump	1.23	1.32		11.83	11.6	70-120	
2132	Dump layer	Dump	2.1	2.25	0.1	11.89	11.74		50-400
2268	Dumped demolition deposit	Demolition	1.04	0.53	0.05	11.85	11.75		
2311	Dumped demolition deposit	Demolition	1.49	0.88	0.08	11.69	11.54	120-160	75-160

Context	CTX_ Interpretation	CTX_ Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Levels low (m OD)	Pottery date	Building material date
2352	Dump layer	Dump	2.24	2.9	0.15	11.76	11.63	70-100	55-160

Posthole Group 68

7.7.42 Cutting layer Group 67 was a group of postholes, Group 68. This group consisted of four postholes which appeared to form an 'L' shape in plan. These postholes, located at 11.85m OD, were recorded encompassing an area which measured 2m by 0.87m. Pottery and building material recovered from the group dated to AD 50-120 and 55-160 respectively (Appendices 1 and 3). These postholes may have represented a simple fence line.

Context	CTX_ Interpretation	CTX_ Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Levels low (m OD)	Pottery date	Building material date
1995	Posthole	Posthole	0.14	0.12	0.23	11.85	11.33		
1996	Fill of posthole 1995	Infilling	0.14	0.12	0.23	11.85		50-120	50-160
1997	Posthole	Posthole	0.16	0.19	0.27	11.84	11.27		
1998	Fill of posthole 1997	Infilling	0.16	0.19	0.27	11.84			
2001	Fill of posthole 2002	Infilling	0.21	0.2	0.39	11.8			55-160
2002	Posthole	Posthole	0.21	0.2	0.39	11.8	11.21		
2281	Fill of posthole 2282	Infilling	0.21	0.23	0.61	11.85			
2282	Posthole	Posthole	0.21	0.23	0.61	11.85	11.11		

Levelling layer Group 57 (not illustrated)

7.7.43 Sealing Group 1 pits in Area D was a group of dumped levelling layers, Group 57. These deposits encompassed an area measuring c. 5.60m by 4.10m and were recorded at a highest level of 11.49m OD. Pottery recovered from two of these deposits dated to AD 120-400 and AD 140-160, building material was also recovered from some of these deposits including material dated to AD 140-300 (Appendices 1 and 3).

Context	CTX_ Interpretation	CTX_ Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Levels low (m OD)	Pottery date	Building material date
3133	Dump layer	Dump	0.87	0.62	0.12	11.49	11.43		
3141	Dump layer	Dump	0.64	0.85	0.11	11.41	11.32		140-300
3180	Dump layer	Dump	0.8	0.4	0.04	11.61			
3185	Gravel bedding/levelling layer	Levelling	1.9	2.2	0.11	11.56			50-160
3187	Dumped burnt deposit	Demolition	1.6	0.6	0.05	11.48			
3191	Dumped demolition deposit	Demolition	0.7	1.3	0.18	11.41			

Context	CTX_ Interpretation	CTX_ Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Levels low (m OD)	Pottery date	Building material date
3192	Thin mortar deposit	Demolition	2	1.6	0.02	11.47			
3194	Dump layer with very high concentration of oyster shell	Dump	2	1.6	0.13	11.47	11.45		55-160
3196	Dump layer	Dump	1.7	1.9	0.18	11.41	11.34	120-400	60-250+
3252	Dump/levelling layer	Dump	2.2	3.2	0.15	11.05	10.95		
3253	Gravel levelling layer	Levelling	3.2	2.8	0.17	10.96	10.67		
3269	Dump/levelling layer	Dump	3.21	4.12	0.43	10.79	10.58	140-160	50-160

Pit Group 58

7.7.44 Cutting levelling deposit Group 57 was a group of pits, Group 58. This group consisted of five pits, most of which were heavily truncated by modern activity. Only square pit [3293] saw its complete dimensions excavated, 1.81m by 1.72m. These pits ranged in depth from 0.20m to 0.80m and were recorded between 11.53m OD and 9.37m OD. Building material recovered from this group dated to the late 1st to mid-2nd century but more pertinently pottery recovered dated to AD 120-160 (Appendices 1 and 3).

Context	CTX_ Interpretation	CTX_ Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Levels low (m OD)	Pottery date	Building material date
3177	Fill of posthole 3178	Infilling	0.4	0.5	0.3	11.53			
3178	Posthole	Posthole	0.4	0.5	0.3	11.53	11.23		
3181	Fill of pit 3182, signs of in situ burning	Use	0.6	0.7	0.2	11.51			50-160
3182	Truncated circular pit	Pit	0.6	0.7	0.2	11.51	11.31		
3250	Fill of pit 3251	Backfill	1.69	1.24	0.19	10.8			
3251	Irregularly shaped pit	Pit	1.69	1.24	0.19	10.8	10.51		
3284	Fill of pit 3285	Backfill	0.54	0.58	0.7	9.37		120-160	75-160
3285	Heavily truncated pit which lay beneath post-Roman chalk foundation and therefore had only a small area excavated	Pit	0.54	0.58	0.7	9.37	8.67		
3292	Fill of pit 3293	Backfill	1.81	1.72	0.69	11.18		120-160	75-100
3293	Square pit	Pit	1.81	1.72	0.69	11.18	10.49		
3299	Fill of pit 3300	Backfill	0.92	0.58	0.49	10.23		120-150	75-160
3300	Truncated circular pit	Pit	0.92	0.58	0.49	10.23	9.74		
3315	Possible pit identified but not excavated below chalk wall 3109	Pit	0.3	0.34	0.8	9.44	8.64		

Boundary Ditch Group 56

7.7.45 Cutting Phase 4.1 levelling deposits was a boundary ditch, Group 56. This ditch ran on a north-northeast-south-southwest alignment for 8.30m and was 1.34m wide. The boundary ditch was recorded at a highest level of 11.27m OD and was 0.93m deep. At its southern end this ditch continued beyond the excavation limit, at the northern end no continuation was encountered although this area was entirely truncated by modern activity. It seems probable that the ditch would originally have continued to the road further north, delineating a boundary. Pottery and building material recovered included some residual 1st century material, including a coin (SF202) dated AD 84-96, along with pottery dated to AD 120-150 and 120-250 (Appendices 1, 3 and 6).

Context	CTX_ Interpretation	CTX_ Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Levels low (m OD)	Pottery date	Building material date	Coin date
3236	Fill of ditch 3237	Backfill	3.45	1.24	0.75	11.18		120-150	55-160	
3237	Ditch aligned NE-SW	Ditch	3.45	1.24	0.75	11.14	10.35			
3264	Fill of ditch 3237	Backfill	3.45	1.24	0.2	11.14				
3265	Fill of ditch 3237	Backfill	3.45	1.24	0.15	11.02		50-100	50-160	
3266	Fill of ditch 3237	Backfill	3.45	1.24	0.1	10.80		120-250		
3270	Fill of ditch 3271	Backfill	3.8	1.34	0.93	11.27		70-160	55-160	84-96
3271	Ditch aligned NE-SW	Ditch	3.8	1.34	0.93	11.27	10.34			

Levelling layer Group 79 (not illustrated)

7.7.46 Sealing Structure 2 and Group 20 pits was a sequence of dumped levelling deposits, Group 79. This group of dumped levelling deposits were heavily truncated across the eastern side of Area B encompassing a general area of c. 12m by 9m. These deposits were recorded at a highest level of 11.87m OD. Pottery and building material recovered included residual 1st century material, including a late 1st century coin (SF 72), along with more pertinent pottery dates of AD 120-160 (Appendices 1, 3 and 6).

Context	CTX_ Interpretation	CTX_ Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Levels low (m OD)	Pottery date	Building material date	Coin date
1182	Dump/levelling layer	Dump	1.4	0.34	0.08	11.8		50-160		
1192	Dump/levelling layer	Dump	1.4	0.6	0.14	11.76		120-150	55-80	
1230	Dumped charcoal deposit	Demolition	1.7	0.8	0.05	11.82	11.78	120-130	50-80	
1286	Dump/levelling layer	Dump	1.21	1.14	0.33	11.87	11.86	120-160	55-160	86
1304	Dump/levelling layer	Dump	0.95	0.91	0.1	11.74		120-160	50-160+	
1374	Dump/levelling layer	Dump	1.19	0.33	0.2	11.24		50-300		

Context	CTX_ Interpretation	CTX_ Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Levels low (m OD)	Pottery date	Building material date	Coin date
1409	Dump/levelling layer	Dump	0.5	0.7	0.09	11.25		100-120		
1422	Dump layer with high charcoal content	Dump	0.88	1.02	0.1	11.24	11.14	120-150	140-350	
1442	Dump/levelling layer	Dump	0.6	0.45	0.08	11.33				
1496	Dump/levelling layer	Dump	0.44	0.36	0.4	11.77			55-160	
1547	Dump/levelling layer	Dump	1	1.4		11.23	11.02	50-100	75-160+	
1569	Truncated dump/levelling layer	Dump	0.2	0.39	0.1	11.42				
1572	Dump/levelling layer	Dump	1.03	1.17	0.4	11.81		90-160	55-160+	
1617	Dump layer	Dump								

Pit Group 80

7.7.47 Cutting levelling layer Group 79 was a large group of pits, Group 80. These were located on the eastern side of Area B and all of which were truncated to varying degrees. Predominantly sub-circular in shape these pits were recorded between 11.93m OD and 11.33m OD and ranged in depth between 0.07m and 1.04m. The dimensions of the pits varied and being distorted by levels of truncation. Pottery and building material recovered included residual late 1st century material, included a coin (SF70) dated AD 86, along with pottery dated AD 120-140, 120-160 and 120-200 (Appendices 1, 3 and 6).

Context	CTX_ Interpretation	CTX_ Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Levels low (m OD)	Pottery date	Building material date	Coin date
1043	Truncated remnant of a pit	Pit	0.22	0.2	0.11	11.89	11.78			
1044	Fill of pit 1043	Backfill	0.22	0.2	0.11	11.89		50-250		
1158	Fill of posthole 1159	Infilling	0.2	0.18	0.2	11.1				
1159	Posthole	Posthole	0.2	0.18	0.2	11.1	10.89			
1173	Fill of pit 1174	Backfill	1.1	0.8	1.04	11.86		120-250	55-160	
1174	Truncated circular pit	Pit	1.1	0.8	1.04	11.93	10.89			
1234	Fill of pit 1270	Backfill	0.88	0.35	0.2	11.88		50-150		
1249	Fill of pit 1270	Backfill	1	0.7	0.4	11.6		120-200	55-160+	
1250	Fill of pit 1251	Backfill						70-150	75-350+	
1251	Pit, only recorded in section	Pit								
1256	Fill of pit 1270	Backfill	1	0.7	0.3	11.34		120-400	140-300	

Context	CTX_ Interpretation	CTX_ Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Levels low (m OD)	Pottery date	Building material date	Coin date
1270	Truncated rectangular pit	Pit	1	0.7	0.85	11.88	11.03			
1288	Fill of pit 1289	Backfill	0.25	0.4		11.7		120-140	50-160	
1289	Small pit	Pit	0.25	0.4		11.7				
1306	Fill of pit 1307	Backfill	0.29	0.34	0.07	11.84		120-250		
1307	Truncated small pit	Pit	0.29	0.34	0.07	11.84	11.77			
1315	Fill of pit 1341	Backfill	1.16	1.18	0.38	11.84		120-150	55-250+	
1321	Fill of pit 1322	Backfill	0.74	0.6	0.36	11.78		120-160		86
1322	Truncated circular pit	Pit	0.54	0.52	0.35	11.81	11.46			
1330	Fill of possible linear 1331	Backfill	1.2	0.3	0.3	11.44		50-100		
1331	linear feature aligned northeast-southwest	Linear	1.2	0.3	0.3	11.44	11.1			
1340	Fill of pit 1341	Backfill	0.9	0.74	0.3	11.33		120-160	55-250	
1341	Truncated oval pit	Pit	1.16	1.18	0.3	11.33	11.03			
1355	Fill of pit 1356	Backfill	0.56	0.74	0.1	11.75		120-150	55-160	
1356	Truncated circular pit	Pit	0.56	0.74	0.1	11.75	11.63			
1361	Fill of pit 1363	Backfill	0.64	1.9	0.08	11.45		120-150		
1363	Truncated circular pit	Pit	0.64	1.9	0.62	11.45	10.83	70-160		
1369	Fill of pit 1363	Backfill	0.64	1.9	0.25	11.37		50-120		
1370	Fill of pit 1363	Backfill	0.64	1.9	0.1	11.42				
1371	Fill of pit 1363	Backfill	0.64	1.9		11.32				
1377	Fill of posthole 1378	Infilling	0.38	0.48	0.2	11.09	10.89	120-200	50-1666	
1378	Posthole	Posthole	0.38	0.48	0.2	11.09	10.89			
1395	Fill of posthole 1396	Infilling	0.18	0.12	0.29	11.14				
1396	Posthole	Posthole	0.18	0.12	0.29	11.14	10.85			
1397	Fill of pit 1398	Backfill	0.14	0.22	0.16	11.64			50-160	
1398	Truncated pit	Pit	0.14	0.22	0.16	11.64	11.48			
1423	Fill of pit 1424	Backfill	0.29	0.2	0.28	11.55			50-80+	
1424	Truncated rectangular pit	Pit	0.29	0.2	0.28	11.55	11.27			
1481	Fill of pit 1482	Backfill	0.3	0.6	0.1	11.17		70-120	55-160	
1482	Heavily truncated possibly circular pit	Pit	1.7	0.92	0.37	11.44	11.06			
1499	Fill of pit 1482	Backfill	0.76	1.2	0.18	11.28		120-150	55-160	
1544	Fill of pit 1545	Backfill	1.45	0.6	0.3	10.8		120-140	55-160	
1545	Circular pit	Pit	1.45	0.6	0.92	11.42	10.5			
1556	Fill of possible beamslot 1557	Backfill	0.41	0.18	0.4	11.81		50-160		
1557	Truncated possible beamslot	Beam Slot	0.41	0.18	0.4	11.81	11.41			
1576	Fill of pit 1545	Backfill	1.45	0.6	0.15	11.42				

Context	CTX_ Interpretation	CTX_ Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Levels low (m OD)	Pottery date	Building material date	Coin date
1611	Fill of posthole 1612	Infilling	0.12	0.15	0.15	10.94				
1612	Posthole	Posthole	0.12	0.15	0.15	10.94	10.79			
1613	Fill of posthole 1614	Infilling	0.14	0.12	0.1	11				
1614	Posthole	Posthole	0.14	0.12	0.1	11	10.9			

Masonry Hearth Structure [1205]

7.7.48 Cutting into one of the deposits of layer Group 79 was the base of a masonry hearth, [1205]. This hearth was recorded at 11.87m OD and had dimensions of 1.35 by 0.88m, being truncated by modern activity on its eastern side. This hearth was composed of re-used early Roman Eccles and sandy fabric tiles, dated generally to AD 55-160, lain alongside one another forming the base of the hearth (Appendix 3). This hearth showed clear evidence of burning in situ by an orange and red discolouration to the tiles. This tile hearth is anomalous as it does not lie within an identified area of a building, although this area is heavily truncated by modern activity.

Building 4

7.7.49 Cutting Group 18 levelling deposits and Phase 2 deposits within Area B was the limited remains of a building, Building 4. Building 4 appeared to be rectangular in plan being composed of two parallel beamslots on a northeast-southwest alignment. Lying 0.99m apart the outer beamslot ran for a recorded length of 3m, being truncated at both ends, and the inner beamslot ran for a recorded length of 8.93m and returned to the east at its northern end for a further 2m, being truncated at both its southern and eastern ends. Both beamslots were 0.39m wide by 0.40m deep. Recorded at a highest level of 11.56m OD Building 2 encompassed a total recorded area of 9m by 3.5m but would originally have continued both south and east. Only one of the feature contained pottery, dated to AD 120-160 (Appendix 1). A residual late 1st century coin (SF58), AD 90-91, was also recovered from same beamslot which contained the pottery (Appendix 6). More of the features which comprised Building 4 contained building material, all of which was dated generally to AD 55-160 and 50-160 (Appendix 3).

Context	CTX_ Interpretation	CTX_ Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Levels low (m OD)	Pottery date	Building material date	Coin date
2100	Fill of linear cut 2327	Backfill	1.71	0.39	0.04	11.37		120-160	55-160+	90-91
2174	Fill of possible beamslot 2176	Backfill	0.74	0.62	0.3	11.37			50-160	

Context	CTX_ Interpretation	CTX_ Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Levels low (m OD)	Pottery date	Building material date	Coin date
2175	Fill of possible beamslot 2176	Backfill	0.74	0.62	0.03	11.08				
2176	Possible beamslot aligned NW-SE	Beam Slot	0.74	0.62	0.33	11.37	11.04			
2270	Fill of beamslot 2272	Backfill	2.2	0.6	0.36	11.36			50-160	
2271	Fill of beamslot 2272	Backfill	2.2	0.6	0.04	11				
2272	Beamslot aligned NE-SW with a return to the SE at NE end	Beam Slot	2.2	0.6	0.4	11.36	10.96			
2327	Possible beamslot aligned NE-SW	Beam Slot	2.86	0.34	0.29	11.37	11.08			
2358	Fill of beamslot 2359	Backfill	1.4	0.5	0.53	11.56				
2359	Possible beamslot aligned NE-SW	Beam Slot	1.4	0.5	0.53	11.56	11.02			
2387	Fill of posthole 2388	Infilling	0.14	0.12	0.43	11.29				
2388	Posthole	Posthole	0.14	0.12	0.43	11.29	10.86			
2389	Fill of beamslot 2359	Backfill	1.4	0.4	0.2	11.56				
2430	Fill of beamslot 2327	Backfill	0.58	0.38	0.09	11.2				
2438	Fill of posthole 2439	Infilling	0.12	0.18	0.25	11.08				
2439	Posthole	Posthole	0.12	0.18	0.26	11.08	10.82			
2445	Remnants of masonry foundation within 2327	Foundation	0.62	0.34	0.2	11.43			55-160	

7.8 Phase 5.2: Roman AD 120-180 (Fig. 8)

7.8.1 Phase 5.2 saw continued occupation of the site focused along the road (R1) which continued in use. Buildings which previously occupied the site were demolished and replaced by two new buildings (Buildings 7 and 8) in the eastern side of Area A, on the northern side of the road.

Retained Road deposit Groups 44, 45 and 46

7.8.2 Retained from the previous phase (Phase 5.1), was the sequence of gravel deposits, Groups 44, 45 and 46, which represented a road surface (R1) bisecting the site on a northwest-southeast alignment (Plate 3).

Retained roadside ditch groups 42 and 43

7.8.3 Also retained from the previous Phase 5.1 into this phase were the associated roadside ditches which ran parallel to and alongside the road (R1) on both its northern and southern side.

Demolition deposit Group 87 post-Building 5 (not illustrated)

7.8.4 Sealing Building 5 during this phase was a sequence of demolition deposits, Group 87. This group of deposits represented demolition debris from Building 5 (Phase 5.1) raked over to prepare for the construction of another building, Building 7 discussed below. This group of demolition deposits were recorded encompassing an area 14.93m by 9.8m and were recorded at a highest level of 12.10m OD. Pottery and building material recovered included residual late 1st century material along with pottery dated to AD 120-160 (Appendices 1 and 3).

Context	CTX_ Interpretation	CTX_Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Levels low (m OD)	Pottery date	Building material date	Coin date
873	Burnt dump deposit	Demolition	2.3	3.1	0.26	12.05	11.55	120-150	55-160+	
906	Truncated bedding/levelling layer	Bedding	0.46	0.76	0.11	12.07			50-400	
913	Dump/levelling layer	Dump	0.89	0.47	0.08	12.06	11.96			
1107	Dumped demolition deposit	Demolition	7	7.5	0.1	12.1	12.09	120/140-150	120-250+	
1136	Dumped burnt demolition deposit	Demolition	2.5	2.65	0.12	11.79	11.63	120-150	75-160	
1143	Dump/levelling layer	Dump	2.5	3.34	0.12	11.93	11.74	120-200		
1185	Dump/levelling layer	Dump	6.3	5.34	0.07	11.97	11.44	120-160	55-160	
1188	Dump/levelling layer	Dump	1.54	1.18	0.04	12.08	11.74	120-160		
1193	Dump/levelling layer	Dump	1.14	1.4	0.07	12.04	11.76	120-160	55-160	
1196	Dump/levelling layer	Dump	1.6	1.32	0.23	11.81	11.76	120-160	55-160+	
1198	Dump/levelling layer	Dump	3.2	2.2	0.05	11.71		50-200	55-160	
1199	Dumped demolition deposit	Demolition	0.47	1.1	0.05	11.93	11.84	70-160		
1222	Dump/levelling layer	Dump	1.97	1.69	0.11	12.02	11.97	100-120	50-160	72-73
1223	Dumped layer of mortar	Dump	2	0.1	0.09	11.84	11.74			
1226	Dumped burnt deposit	Demolition	2.2	0.24	0.08	11.79		120-160	50-160+	
1228	Mortar spread	Dump	0.4	0.2	0.1	11.74	11.68			
1242	Dump/levelling layer	Dump	11.15	5.66	0.11	11.87	11.56	120-140		
1247	Dumped demolition deposit	Demolition	2.9	1.2	0.06	11.87				

Context	CTX_ Interpretation	CTX_ Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Levels low (m OD)	Pottery date	Building material date	Coin date
1273	Dumped burnt deposit	Demolition	0.76	1.32	0.07	11.72	11.54		50-250	
1290	Demolition deposit	Demolition	1.5	1.3	0.08	11.84	1166		50-400	
1302	dumped wall plaster deposit	Dump	0.5	0.22	0.09	11.67			50-400	
1303	Dump/levelling layer	Dump	2.52	2.65	0.11	11.96	11.48	70-120	55-160	
1309	Dumped mortar deposit	Demolition	1.65	0.25	0.08	11.67			50-400	
1325	Dump layer	Dump	1.11	1.4	0.08	12.03	11.73	90-120	50-160	
1335	Dump/levelling layer	Dump	0.69	1.11	0.08	11.75	11.59	70-160		
1336	Dump/levelling layer	Dump	11.98	5.83	0.15	11.98		120-150	75-350+	
1351	Dump/levelling layer	Dump	2.1	0.33	0.08	12.02	11.99			
1642	Dumped chalk deposit	Dump	1.58	1.04	0.14	12.1	11.91		50-160+	
1649	Burnt demolition deposit	Demolition	0.88	1.54	0.03	12.08				
1651	Dump/levelling layer	Dump	2.5	1.6	0.1	12.09	11.91	70-120	50-80	
1661	Dumped demolition deposit	Demolition	0.92	0.4	0.06	12.08		70-160	50-80	
2172	Dumped mortar deposit	Dump	1.18	1.86	0.05	11.76			50-80	
2179	Dumped mortar deposit	Dump	1.26	0.3	0.02	12.05				
2189	Dumped demolition layer	Demolition	1.3	1.2	0.05	12.05	11.98	50-120		

Building 7

7.8.5 Built directly upon demolition deposits Group 87 was a new building, Building 7. Building 7 appeared to represent a rectangular building aligned northwest-southeast potentially encompassing an area which measured c. 8.61m by 10.44m (Fig. 8). This building was composed of the fragmentary remains of clay walls and postholes which formed elements of the building outline. The eastern wall was represented by a fragmented clay wall and square postholes, the south and west walls by fragmentary lengths of clay wall and the north wall by regularly spaced postholes. The northeast corner of Building 7 appeared to project north from the main area of the building as defined by a clay wall, which also appeared to continue to east. A square posthole on the western side represented the only potential internal feature of the building. Building 7 was recorded between 12.05m OD and 11.82m OD. Building material recovered from deposits forming the building dated generally to AD 55-160 (Appendix 3). Pottery recovered predominantly dated to AD 120-160 (Appendix 1).

Context	CTX_ Interpretation	CTX_ Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Levels low (m OD)	Pottery date	Building material date
904	Fill of linear feature 905	Backfill	0.24	0.14	0.13	12.01		70-120	
905	Small linear cut	Gully	0.24	0.14	0.13	12.01	11.88		
948	Burnt fill of irregular cut 949	Backfill	0.3	0.36	0.09	11.9			
949	Irregular shallow cut	Pit	0.3	0.36	0.09	11.99	11.92		
995	Fill of posthole 996	Infilling	0.2	0.18	0.3	11.96		120-160	50-160
996	Posthole	Posthole	0.2	0.18	0.3	11.96	11.68		
1019	Fill of posthole 1020	Infilling	0.19	0.27	0.18	12.05			
1020	Posthole	Posthole	0.19	0.27	0.18	12.05	11.87		
1035	Fill of posthole 1036	Infilling	0.4	0.4	0.24	11.97		120-160	
1036	Posthole	Posthole	0.4	0.4	0.24	11.97	11.73		
1037	Fill of posthole 1038	Infilling	0.38	0.4	0.22	11.92		70-120	55-160
1038	Posthole	Posthole	0.38	0.4	0.22	11.92	11.7		
1074	Brickearth/clay wall base	Make-up	3.86	3.6	0.15	12.1	11.85		
1090	Fill of pit 1091	Backfill	0.74	0.66	0.3	11.82		90-120	55-160
1091	Sub-circular pit	Pit	0.74	0.66	0.3	11.82	11.54		
1145	Backfill of construction cut 1147	Backfill	1.48	1.37	0.39	11.92		120-160	
1146	Mortar wall	Wall	1.48	1.37	0.25	11.92			55-160
1147	Construction cut for mortar wall 1146	Construction Cut	1.48	1.35	0.33	11.92	11.49		
2141	Fill of posthole 2142	Infilling	0.6	0.6	0.15	12.03			
2142	Square posthole	Posthole	0.6	0.6	0.15	12.03	11.91		
2269	Clay wall	Infilling	1.8	0.48	0.3	12.02	11.97		
2286	Fill of posthole 2287	Infilling	0.2	0.2	0.17	11.95	11.77		
2287	Posthole	Posthole	0.2	0.2	0.17	11.95	11.77		
2288	Fill of feature 2289	Backfill	1.8	0.48	0.51	11.96			
2289	Construction cut for clay wall 2269	Construction Cut	1.8	0.48	0.51	11.91	11.4		

Levelling layer Group 88 (not illustrated)

7.8.6 Sealing levelling Group 85 (Phase 5.1) was another group of levelling deposits, Group 88. These dumped levelling deposits, which included demolition material, were recorded encompassing an area 11.76m by 8.35m and were recorded at a highest level of 12.10m OD. Pottery and building material recovered from this group predominantly dated to AD 120-160 although one deposit contained pottery dated to

AD 140-160 which suggests this group of layers was deposited post AD 140 (Appendices 1 and 3).

Context	CTX_ Interpretation	CTX_ Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Levels low (m OD)	Pottery date	Building material date
1342	Dump/levelling layer	Dump	2.5	1.5	0.12	11.84	11.22	50-160	75-350
1653	Dumped deposit of chalk	Dump	0.97	0.68	0.11	12.03			
1750	Levelling deposit	Make-up	1.72	0.54	0.06	12.05	12.01	120-150	50-160+
1981	Dumped demolition layer	Demolition	1.75	3.34	0.15	12.07	12.01	120-160	50-160
2005	Levelling deposit	Levelling	3.6	4.4	0.3	12.06	11.97	120-130	55-160
2032	Dump/levelling layer	Dump	4.4	4.2	0.2	12.1	11.86	120-150	55-160
2040	Dumped demolition deposit	Demolition	1.46	0.83	0.1	12.07	12.03	50-160	120-250
2041	Dumped demolition deposit	Demolition	1.04	2.4	0.1	12	11.99	100-120	55-160
2062	Dump layer	Dump	2.2	2.05	0.08	12.02		90-100	120-250
2065	Demolition layer	Demolition	1.2	2.6	0.05	12.07	11.98	50-300	55-160
2066	Burnt demolition deposit	Demolition	2.6	3	0.1	12.07	11.91	50-250	55-160
2145	Demolition layer	Demolition	1	1.2	0.08	12.01			
2152	Demolition layer	Demolition	5	5.2	0.3	11.93	11.8	140-160	55-160
2360	Bedding/levelling layer	Levelling	0.54	0.26	0.18	11.94			

Demolition deposit Group 81 (not illustrated)

7.8.7 Sealing Building 6 (Phase 5.1) was a group of demolition deposits, Group 81. This group of deposits, which related directly to the demolition and clearance of Building 6, encompassed an area 4.32m by 3.52m and was recorded at a highest level of 11.38m OD. Only three of the deposits within this group provided dating evidence, pottery dated to AD120-150 and 40-100 and building material dated AD 55-160 (Appendices 1 and 3).

Context	CTX_ Interpretation	CTX_ Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Levels low (m OD)	Pottery date	Building material date
2037	Burnt deposit	Demolition	0.22	0.15	0.06	11.24	11.2		
2038	Dumped mortar deposit	Demolition	0.2	0.16	0.05	11.27	11.23		
2056	Dumped layer of painted plaster	Demolition	0.4	0.3	0.08	11.34			
2060	Clay levelling layer	Levelling	1.12	0.22	0.1	11.27			

Context	CTX_ Interpretation	CTX_ Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Levels low (m OD)	Pottery date	Building material date
2069	Dump/levelling layer	Dump	0.59	0.3	0.09	11.22	11.2		
2090	Dump/levelling layer	Dump	1.05	0.18	0.05	11.22			
2105	Dump/levelling layer	Dump	0.5	0.22	0.03	11.19	11.15		
2276	Burnt deposit	Demolition	3.6	2.3	0.05	11.38	11.12	120-150	
2277	Burnt deposit	Demolition	0.67	0.65	0.01	11.17	11.14		
2323	Dump layer	Dump	0.31	0.3	0.02	11.19			
2324	Dump layer	Dump	3.7	3.2	0.09	11.23	11.11		55-160
2357	Dump layer	Dump	1.1	1.05	0.01	11.29	11.18		
2367	Dumped burnt deposit	Demolition	1.2	0.3	0.04	11.24	11.19	40-100	

Demolition deposit Group 82 (not illustrated)

7.8.8 Sealing Building 6 was secondary group of dumped demolition deposits, Group 82. This group of deposits, again related to the demolition and levelling post Building 6, was recorded across an area 4.83m by 3.1m and was recorded at a highest level of 11.33m OD. None of the deposits within this group provided any dating evidence.

Context	CTX_ Interpretation	CTX_ Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Levels low (m OD)
2008	Dumped demolition deposit	Demolition	0.77	0.6	0.12	11.18	11.16
2025	Bedding/levelling deposit	Levelling	0.75	0.62	0.05	11.02	
2238	Dump/levelling layer	Dump	0.78	0.7	0.04	11.18	11.16
2953	Made ground	Dump	1.2	0.7	0.09	11.27	11.23
2954	Made ground	Dump	1.8	1	0.04	11.33	11.25
2962	Dump/levelling layer	Dump	1.8	1	0.04	11.29	
2963	Dump/levelling layer	Dump	1.8	1.2	0.01	11.25	
2967	Dump/levelling layer	Dump	1.8	1.1	0.22	11.3	11.24
2971	Levelling layer	Dump	0.4	0.5	0.22	11.3	
2973	Levelling/bedding deposit or possible clay surface	Levelling	0.7	0.6	0.04	11.08	
2975	Bedding layer or possible clay surface	Bedding	1.8	0.9	0.05	11.06	
2976	Gravel bedding/levelling layer	Levelling	1.9	1.1	0.01	11.15	11.06
3067	Dump/levelling layer	Dump	0.6	0.3	0.08	11.18	

Building 8

7.8.9 Constructed upon levelling preparation Group 82 was a new building, Building 8. Building 8 lay north of the road (R1) and southeast of Building 7 extant during this phase of activity. Building 8 appeared to rectangular in shape and represented by a series of truncated beamslots aligned generally northeast-southwest. Two parallel beamslots aligned northeast-southwest were set 3.50m apart from one another with further fragmentary wall remains aligned northwest-southeast located to the north and projecting southeast from the southern end of the eastern wall. Remnants of an internal clay floor surface, [2939], was recorded at 11.47m OD. The western wall of the building contained a rubble core foundation of building material upon which the clay wall was installed. Building 8 was recorded encompassing an area 6.62m by 5.17m. Limited dating evidence was recovered from the recorded elements of Building 8 included a single context which contained pottery dated AD 70-100 (Appendix 1). The rubble core foundations of building material were composed of daub, early Roman Eccles, sandy and speckled fabric tile, including combed box flue tile, dated AD 120-350+ (Appendix 3).

Context	CTX_ Interpretation	CTX_ Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Levels low (m OD)	Pottery date	Building material
1760	Construction cut containing masonry wall lining 1761	Construction Cut	1.17	0.74	0.34	11.3	10.96		
1761	Masonry foundation for a wall	Foundation	1.17	0.74	0.34	11.32	11.05		120-350+
1806	Fill of possible robber cut 1807	Backfill	0.9	0.56	0.17	11.22			50-160
1807	Possible robber cut	Robber Cut	0.8	0.56	0.17	11.22	10.9		
1928	Fill of posthole 1929	Infilling	0.17	0.12	0.1	11.08			
1929	Posthole	Posthole	0.17	0.12	0.1	11.08	10.95		
1946	Fill of beamslot 1953	Backfill	2.42	1.9	0.41	11.19			
1947	Fill of possible beamslot 1948	Backfill	2.1	0.37	0.08	11		70-100	
1948	Possible beamslot aligned NE-SW	Beam Slot	2.1	0.37	0.08	11	10.88		
1953	Possible beamslot aligned NE-SW	Beam Slot	2.42	1.9	0.41	11.19	10.78		
1982	Fill of 1983	Backfill	0.32	0.57	0.09	10.9			
1983	Truncated possible beamslot aligned NW-SE	Beam Slot	0.32	0.57	0.09	10.9	10.79		
2021	Fill of linear feature 2022	Backfill	0.4	0.23	0.16	11.18			
2022	Possible beamslot or robber cut, aligned NW-SE	Beam Slot	0.4	0.23	0.16	11.18	10.92		

Context	CTX_Interpretation	CTX_Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Levels low (m OD)	Pottery date	Building material
2173	Possible beamslot	Beam Slot	0.88	0.26	0.32	11.35	11.03		
2939	Possible clay floor surface or bedding layer	Bedding	1.6	1	0.15	11.47	11.43		
2945	Roman CBM foundation for a wall, aligned NE-SW	Foundation	1.2	0.2	0.1	11.38	11.32		50-160
2946	Backfill of construction cut 2947	Backfill	1.2	0.3	0.15	11.3			
2947	Construction cut for masonry foundation 2945	Construction Cut	1.2	0.3	0.15	11.33	11.18		

7.9 Phase 5.3: Roman AD 120-180 (Fig. 9)

7.9.1 Phase 5.3 saw continued intense settlement activity across the site. The road which dissected the site continued to be in use and shape the occupation across the area. Buildings 7 and 8 previously extant in Phase 5.2 on the northern side of the road were demolished and replaced by further clay and timber building (Building 10) in the same location. West of these buildings open areas were represented by pitting and other external features. Fragmentary clusters of postholes were recorded in various areas and represented temporary structures of some form.

Retained road deposits Groups 44, 45 and 46

7.9.2 Retained during this phase of activity were road deposits Groups 44, 45 and 46 from Phase 5.2 which represented a road (R1) which dissected the site on a northwest-southeast alignment.

Roadside ditch Group 94

7.9.3 Running parallel to and alongside to the south of road deposit Group 44 (R1) in 10 Fenchurch Avenue was an associated roadside ditch, Group 94. This roadside ditch was recorded intermittently running for a length of 13.5m and was between 0.68m and 1m wide. The ditch was recorded at a highest level of 11.73m OD and varied in depth between 0.4m and 1m. Pottery recovered from this roadside ditch group predominantly dated to AD 140-160 (Appendix 1).

Context	CTX_Interpretation	CTX_Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Levels low (m OD)	Pottery date	Building material date
7850	Fill of ditch 7851	Backfill	0.89	1.02					

Context	CTX_ Interpretation	CTX_ Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Levels low (m OD)	Pottery date	Building material date
7851	Ditch	Ditch	0.89	1.02					
7855	Fill of ditch 7856	Backfill	1.6	1	1	11.61		50-100	55-350
7856	Roadside ditch on southern side of road	Ditch	1.6	1	1	11.61	10.68		50-80
7869	Fill of ditch 7917	Backfill	2.94	0.68	0.4	11.73		140-160	
7870	Fill of ditch 7871	Backfill	1.95	1	0.6	11.52		140-160	
7871	Roadside ditch to the south of the road	Ditch	1.95	1	0.6	11.52	10.57		
7915	Fill of ditch 7917	Backfill	2.94	0.68	0.4	11.73			
7916	Fill of ditch 7917	Backfill	2.94	0.68	0.4	11.73		140-160	
7917	Roadside ditch to the south of the Roman road	Ditch	2.94	0.68	0.4	11.73	11.33		

Roadside ditch Group 95

7.9.4 Recorded on the northern side of road deposit Group 44 (R1) was the associated roadside ditch, Group 95. Running parallel to and alongside, this ditch was recorded running intermittently for a length of 9.89m and ranged in width from 0.72m to 0.95m. Located between 12.05m OD and 11.88m OD the ditch was between 0.15m and 0.20m deep. This roadside ditch group also included evidence for another ditch located directly to the north, however only a limited area of 2m of this secondary ditch was recorded. Pottery recovered from this roadside ditch group dated to AD 120-150 and 120-200 (Appendix 1).

Context	CTX_ Interpretation	CTX_ Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Levels low (m OD)	Pottery date	Building material
7887	Fill of linear feature 7888	Backfill	3.22	0.72	0.2	12.05		120-150	
7888	Ditch to the north of Roman road	Ditch	3.22	0.72	0.2	12.05	11.75	70-120	
7904	Fill of linear cut 7905	Backfill	0.7	0.2	0.15	11.97			55-160
7905	Ditch to the north of Roman road, continuation of 7888	Ditch	0.7	0.2	0.15	11.97	11.82		
8086	Ditch to the north of Roman road	Ditch	1.7	0.95	0.20	11.92	11.72		

Context	CTX_ Interpretation	CTX_ Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Levels low (m OD)	Pottery date	Building material
8087	Truncated ditch associated with road	Ditch	2	0.6	0.20	11.88	11.70	120-200	
8093	Fill of 8086	Backfill	2	0.2	0.20	11.69	11.64		

Levelling layer Group 96 (not illustrated)

7.9.5 Sealing Group 15 pits in the southern extent of Area C was a sequence of two extensive dumped levelling layers, Group 96. These deposits, one of which was dumped burnt demolition material, were recorded intermittently encompassing an area c. 10.11m by 8m and were recorded at a highest level of 11.56m OD. Pottery recovered from these deposits dated to AD 150-160 and 70-120 and the building material dated to AD 140-350 and 120-250+ (Appendices 1 and 3).

Context	CTX_ Interpretation	CTX_ Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Levels low (m OD)	Pottery date	Building material date
7839	Dump/levelling layer	Dump	4.48	6.8	0.12	11.32		150-160	140-350
7843	Burnt dumped demolition deposit	Demolition	3	6.61	0.15	11.56		70-120	120-250+

Levelling layer Group 97 (not illustrated)

7.9.6 Sealing external surface Group 47 and levelling Group 55 in the northern half of Area C was a sequence of dumped levelling deposits, Group 97. These dumped levelling layers were recorded intermittently encompassing an area c. 11.25m by 10.62m and were recorded at a highest level of 12.04m OD. Pottery and building material recovered from this group included residual 1st century material along with pottery dated AD 120-150 and building material dated 140-300+ (Appendices 1 and 3).

Context	CTX_ Interpretation	CTX_ Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Levels low (m OD)	Pottery date	Building material date	Coin date
7194	Possible gravel bedding layer	Bedding	0.84	0.68	0.07	11.84				
7216	Dump/levelling layer	Dump	1.28	1.94	0.1	11.95	11.88		120-250	119
7283	Possible gravel bedding layer or earlier surface	Bedding	1.46	1.04	0.12	11.94	11.91	40-100		
7324	Dumped clay levelling layer	Dump	1.42	1	0.12	11.87	11.83		50-160	
7391	Dump/levelling layer	Dump	1.53	1.01	0.1					

Context	CTX_ Interpretation	CTX_ Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Levels low (m OD)	Pottery date	Building material date	Coin date
7569	Gravel bedding/levelling layer	Levelling	1	0.4	0.1	12.04	11.96			
7703	Dump/levelling layer	Dump	3	1.45	0.15	11.86	11.72	120-150	140-300+	

Posthole Group 98

7.9.7 Cutting levelling Group 97 north of road deposit Group 44 (R1) was a group of postholes, Group 98. This group consisted of six postholes located in three clusters of three postholes which appeared to be aligned northwest-southeast 2.02m northeast of which lay a single posthole 4.54m to the north of which were the two remaining postholes, again apparently aligned northwest-southeast. This Group of postholes were located between 11.96m OD and 11.84m OD and may have represented a rectangular post-built structure. Dating evidence consisted of a single assemblage of residual pottery dated AD 40-100 (Appendix 1).

Context	CTX_ Interpretation	CTX_ Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Levels low (m OD)	Pottery date
7197	Fill of posthole 7198	Infilling	0.14	0.12	0.2	11.84		
7198	Posthole	Posthole	0.14	0.12	0.2	11.84	11.64	
7199	Fill of posthole 7200	Infilling	0.1	0.09	0.14	11.84		
7200	Posthole	Posthole	0.1	0.09	0.14	11.84	11.72	
7314	Fill of posthole 7315	Infilling	0.08	0.08	0.08	11.92		
7315	Posthole	Posthole	0.08	0.08	0.08	11.92	11.84	
7316	Fill of posthole 7317	Infilling	0.07	0.13	0.19	11.93		
7317	Posthole	Posthole	0.07	0.13	0.19	11.93	11.74	
7318	Fill of posthole 7319	Infilling	0.12	0.12	0.21	11.93		
7319	Posthole	Posthole	0.12	0.12	0.21	11.93	11.72	
7340	Fill of posthole 7341	Infilling	0.08	0.08	0.08	11.96		40-100
7341	Posthole	Posthole	0.08	0.08	0.08	11.96	11.88	

Pit and posthole Group 99

7.9.8 Cutting levelling layer Group 97 north of road deposit Group 44 (R1) was a group of pits and possible postholes, Group 99. This group of intercutting features were heavily truncated and mostly sub-circular in shape, being recorded between 12.46m OD and 12.24m OD. The pits and probable postholes ranged in dimension from 0.53m by 0.48m to 1.24m by 1.28m and in depth between 0.20m and 0.71m. The

majority of the pottery recovered from these features dated to AD 120-160 and 120-200 (Appendix 1).

Context	CTX_ Interpretation	CTX_ Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Levels low (m OD)	Pottery date	Building material date
7217	Fill of posthole 7218	Backfill	0.63	0.46	0.24	12.41		120-200	75-350
7218	Posthole	Posthole	0.63	0.46	0.24	12.41	12.17		
7221	Fill of posthole 7222, contained large packing stones	Infilling	0.53	0.48	0.61	12.4		120-200	120-250+
7222	Posthole	Posthole	0.53	0.48	0.61	12.4	11.79		
7252	Fill of possible posthole 7253	Infilling	0.4	0.32	0.23	12.24		120-160	55-160
7253	Probable posthole	Posthole	0.4	0.32	0.23	12.24	11.74		
7268	Fill of pit 7270	Backfill	1.24	1.28	0.36	12.59		70-100	55-160+
7269	Fill of pit 7270	Backfill	1.24	1.28	0.19	12.28		50-100	50-160
7270	Truncated pit	Pit	1.24	1.28	0.3	12.39	12.09		
7280	Fill of 7281	Backfill	0.66	0.6	0.35	12.34			
7281	Pit/posthole	Pit	0.66	0.6	0.35	12.34	11.99		
7347	Fill of pit 7348	Backfill	1.2	0.76	0.71	12.31			
7348	Oval pit	Pit	1.2	0.76	0.71	12.31	11.6	120-160	
7375	Fill of posthole 7376, contained stone packing material	Infilling	0.6	0.6	0.31	12.46			
7376	Posthole	Posthole	0.6	0.6	0.31	12.46	12.15		
7389	Fill of pit 7390	Backfill	1.61	0.95	0.2				
7390	Irregular pit	Pit	1.61	0.95	0.2				

Pits and posthole Group 100

7.9.9 Cutting levelling layer Group 97 on the northern and east of Area C was a group of pits and postholes, Group 100. This group consisted of two pits, three postholes and a possible well. The two pits were truncated but appeared to have been rectangular, located between 12.49m OD and 11.99m OD. Square pit [7701] was of some import, it measured 1.1m square and was 2.03m deep, recorded at 12.02m OD. The uniform nature of the size and shape of this square pit, along with its depth, suggests that it may have been a well. The three postholes lay as a cluster just the southeast of the possible well and may have related to it. Pottery recovered from this group included residual 1st century material along with pottery dated AD 120-130 and 120-250 (Appendix 1). Building material recovered from the primary fill of the probable well dated to AD 180-350 suggesting this feature may have been open into the next phase of activity (Appendix 3).

Context	CTX_ Interpretation	CTX_ Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Levels low (m OD)	Pottery date	Building material date
7032	Fill of pit 7034	Backfill	1.05	0.62	0.26	12.49		120-130	55-160

Context	CTX_ Interpretation	CTX_ Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Levels low (m OD)	Pottery date	Building material date
7033	Fill of pit 7034	Backfill	0.72	0.56	0.19	12.33			
7034	Oval pit	Pit	0.88	0.61	0.75	12.49	11.68		
7037	Fill of posthole 7038	Infilling	0.12	0.06	0.16	12.18		50-100	
7038	Heavily truncated posthole	Posthole	0.12	0.06	0.16	12.18	12.05		
7047	Fill of pit 7034	Backfill	1.05	0.47	0.43	12.27		120-250	120-250+
7051	Fill of 7034	Backfill	0.72	0.32	0.13	12.43		50-400	55-160+
7196	Organic fill of 7211	Backfill	0.5	0.4		11.89		50-100	
7210	Fill of cut 7211	Backfill	0.2	0.2	0.22	11.91			
7211	Truncated pit	Pit	1.97	0.61	0.22	11.99	11.77		
7227	Possibly fill of pit 7211, context sheet only partially filled in	Backfill	1.97	0.61	0.22	11.99			
7582	Posthole	Posthole	0.15	0.1	0.25	12.04	11.81		
7583	Fill of posthole 7582	Infilling	0.15	0.1	0.25	12.04			
7584	Posthole	Posthole	0.25	0.18	0.4	12.02	11.64		
7585	Fill of posthole 7584	Infilling	0.25	0.18	0.4	12.02			
7696	Fill of pit 7701	Backfill	1.1	1.1	0.45	12.02		50-100	50-160
7697	Fill of pit 7701	Backfill	1.1	1.1	0.4	11.35		120-250	50-160
7698	Fill of pit 7701	Backfill	1.1	1.1	1.4	11.02		70-100	180-350
7701	Square pit, possibly a well	Well	1.1	1.1	2.03	12.02	9.99		

Structure 11

7.9.10 Cutting layer Group 55 from Phase 5.1 was a series of postholes, Structure 11 (Fig 9). This structure was composed of ten postholes of similar dimensions running on a general northwest-southeast alignment for 1.9m. At each end of this alignment postholes appeared to project out to both the northeast and southwest although this may be a misrepresentation due to truncation around this area. These postholes were recorded between 11.73m OD and 11.62m OD and contained no dating evidence.

Context	CTX_ Interpretation	CTX_ Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Levels low (m OD)
7672	Fill of posthole 7673	Infilling	0.1	0.05	0.08	11.69	
7673	Posthole	Posthole	0.1	0.05	0.08	11.69	11.61
7674	Fill of posthole 7675	Infilling	0.05	0.05	0.1	11.73	
7675	Posthole	Posthole	0.05	0.05	0.1	11.73	11.63
7676	Fill of posthole 7677	Infilling	0.06	0.03	0.1	11.73	
7677	Posthole	Posthole	0.06	0.03	0.1	11.73	11.63
7678	Fill of posthole 7679	Infilling	0.08	0.08	0.05	11.64	
7679	Posthole	Posthole	0.08	0.08	0.05	11.64	11.59

Context	CTX_ Interpretation	CTX_ Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Levels low (m OD)
7680	Fill of posthole 7681	Infilling	0.08	0.08	0.08	11.64	
7681	Posthole	Posthole	0.08	0.08	0.08	11.64	11.56
7682	Fill of posthole 7683	Infilling	0.1	0.1	0.12	11.62	
7683	Posthole	Posthole	0.1	0.1	0.12	11.62	11.5
7684	Fill of posthole 7685	Infilling	0.06	0.06	0.05	11.62	
7685	Posthole	Posthole	0.06	0.06	0.05	11.62	11.57
7686	Fill of posthole 7687	Infilling	0.06	0.06	0.05	11.62	
7687	Posthole	Posthole	0.06	0.06	0.05	11.62	11.57
7688	Fill of posthole 7689	Infilling	0.06	0.06	0.08	11.62	
7689	Posthole	Posthole	0.06	0.06	0.08	11.62	11.54
7690	Fill of posthole 7691	Infilling	0.06	0.06	0.04	11.62	
7691	Posthole	Posthole	0.06	0.06	0.04	11.62	11.54

Levelling layer Group 92 (not illustrated)

7.9.11 Sealing Structure 6 (Phase 5.1) in Area E was a sequence of dumped levelling deposits, Group 92. This sequence of dumped levelling deposits, which also included demolition material, was recorded intermittently encompassing an area 11.88m by 6.35m and was located at a highest level of 12.08m OD. Pottery recovered from these deposits dated broadly from the late 1st to mid-2nd century (Appendix 1). Building material recovered also contained material broadly dated to the 1st and 2nd centuries along with more relevant dates of AD 120-250+ and 140-300+ (Appendix 3).

Context	CTX_ Interpretation	CTX_ Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Levels low (m OD)	Pottery date	Building material date
3698	Burnt demolition deposit	Demolition	1.78	0.83	0.12	11.75	11.62	50-120	50-1666
3699	Burnt demolition deposit	Demolition	1.14	0.8	0.1	11.71	11.6		
3700	Demolition deposit	Demolition	1.66	1.34	0.08	11.68	11.63		
3723	Charcoal deposit	Dump	0.95	0.3	0.25	12.08	12.04	70-160	120-250+
3739	Burnt demolition deposit	Demolition	3.82	0.9	0.25	12.04	11.82	50-250	140-300+
3740	Dump/levelling layer	Dump	5.04	1.66	0.2	11.81	11.73		
3741	Dumped demolition deposit	Demolition	1.65	0.9	0.09	12.04		70-160	50-400
3742	Burnt demolition deposit	Demolition	3.65	1.33	0.05	11.79	11.72	50-100	50-1666
3743	Burnt charcoal deposit	Demolition	1.58	1.8	0.08	11.72			
3744	Dump layer	Dump	1.65	0.9	0.1	12	11.93	50-150	55-160
3754	Dumped burnt demolition deposit	Demolition	2.2	0.4	0.12	11.8	11.79	90-100/120	

Pit Group 93

7.9.12 Cutting burnt demolition deposit [3823] in Area E from Phase 5.1 was a group of pits, Group 93. This group consisted of three pits, two of which were intercutting and all of which were truncated by later activity. These pits appeared to sub-rectangular in shape, ranging in dimensions from 0.8m by 0.9m to 2.5m by 1.4m and in depth from 0.18m to 1.18m. This episode of pitting was recorded between 12.08m OD and 11.75m OD. Only one of these pits yielded pottery which was dated broadly to AD 50-130, although the same feature contained building material dated to AD 120-250 (Appendices 1 and 3). Another pit contained building material dated to AD 140-300 (Appendix 3).

Context	CTX_ Interpretation	CTX_ Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Levels low (m OD)	Pottery date	Building material date
3683	Fill of pit 3684	Backfill	2.5	1.4	1.18	11.78			140-300
3684	Truncated circular pit	Pit	2.5	1.4	1.18	11.78	10.59		
3759	Fill of irregular pit 3761	Backfill	0.88	0.78	0.18	12.08			
3761	Irregular pit	Pit	0.8	0.9	0.18	12.08	11.55		
3800	Fill of pit 3801	Backfill	1.4	0.67	0.63	11.75		50-130	120-250
3801	Truncated rectangular pit	Pit	1.4	0.67	0.63	11.75	11.12		

Structure 9

7.9.13 Cutting levelling layer Group 92 was a series of postholes, Structure 9 (Fig 9). This structure consisted of two parallel rows of postholes running on a northeast-southwest alignment to the north of the road (R1). These two rows lay 0.93m apart from each other, the western row consisted of two postholes and the eastern row consisted of four postholes. The postholes within the rows were regularly spaced 0.09m apart with the western and eastern rows running for lengths of 0.28m and 0.73m respectively. Structure 9 was recorded between 11.76m od and 11.62m OD. Only one of the postholes provided dating evidence, building material dated generally to AD 50-400 (Appendix 3).

Context	CTX_ Interpretation	CTX_ Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Levels low (m OD)	Building material date
3746	Fill of stakehole 3747	Infilling	0.13	0.08	0.2	11.76		
3747	Stakehole	Stake-hole	0.13	0.08	0.2	11.76	11.48	
3748	Fill of stakehole 3749	Infilling	0.12	0.1	0.2	11.74		
3749	Stakehole	Stake-hole	0.12	0.1	0.2	11.74	11.46	

Context	CTX_ Interpretation	CTX_ Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Levels low (m OD)	Building material date
3750	Fill of stakehole 3751	Infilling	0.15	0.1	0.21	11.65		50-400
3751	Stakehole	Stake-hole	0.15	0.1	0.21	11.65	11.45	
3752	Fill of stakehole 3753	Infilling	0.12	0.08	0.2	11.65		
3753	Stakehole	Stake-hole	0.12	0.08	0.2	11.65	11.45	
3775	Fill of posthole 3776	Infilling	0.16	0.12	0.19	11.62		
3776	Posthole	Posthole	0.16	0.12	0.19	11.62	11.43	
3777	Fill of posthole 3778	Infilling	0.12	0.11	0.16	11.62		
3778	Posthole	Posthole	0.12	0.11	0.16	11.62	11.46	

Structure 10

7.9.14 Cutting levelling layer Group 92 was a series of postholes and possible beamslot, Structure 10 (Fig. 9). This structure appeared to be on a general northnortheast-southsouthwest alignment with a truncated possible beamslot running 0.78m with a series of relatively regularly spaced postholes continuing to the south. Other postholes were off-set to the east, all of a similar smaller size, and west of what appeared to be the main alignment of postholes and possible beamslot. The whole structure ran for a recorded length of 3.23m and was recorded between 11.93m OD and 11.63m OD. Only two of the features provided dating evidence, pottery dated AD 50-100 and building material dated AD 55-160 (Appendices 1 and 3).

Context	CTX_ Interpretation	CTX_ Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Levels low (m OD)	Pottery date	Building material
3725	Fill of posthole 3726	Infilling	0.46	0.36	0.24	11.98			
3726	Posthole	Posthole	0.46	0.36	0.24	11.98	11.64		
3782	Fill of possible beamslot 3783	Backfill	0.78	0.28	0.11	11.93			
3783	Possible beamslot aligned N-S	Beam Slot	0.78	0.28	0.11	11.93	11.82		
3785	Fill of posthole 3786	Infilling	0.25	0.46	0.06	11.87			
3786	Possible posthole	Posthole	0.25	0.46	0.06	11.87	11.84		
3787	Fill of possible beamslot 3783	Backfill	0.76	0.19	0.02	11.84			
3790	Fill of stakehole 3791	Infilling	0.09	0.1	0.09	11.82			
3791	Stakehole	Stake-hole	0.09	0.1	0.09	11.82	11.73		
3813	Fill of posthole 3814	Infilling	0.3	0.4	0.12	11.78		50-100	55-160
3814	Posthole	Posthole	0.3	0.4	0.12	11.78	11.67		
3815	Fill of posthole 3816	Infilling	0.12	0.18	0.33	11.82			50-1666
3816	Posthole	Posthole	0.12	0.18	0.33	11.82	11.49		

Context	CTX_ Interpretation	CTX_ Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Levels low (m OD)	Pottery date	Building material
3817	Fill of posthole 3818	Infilling	0.12	0.1	0.34	11.86			
3818	Posthole	Posthole	0.12	0.1	0.34	11.86	11.52		
3819	Fill of posthole 3820	Infilling	0.1	0.16	0.2	11.78			
3820	Posthole	Posthole	0.1	0.16	0.2	11.78	11.57		
3821	Fill of stakehole 3822	Infilling	0.08	0.08	0.17	11.79			
3822	Stakehole	Stake-hole	0.08	0.08	0.17	11.79	11.62		
3832	Fill of posthole 3833	Infilling	0.22	0.2	0.4	11.68			
3833	Posthole	Posthole	0.22	0.2	0.4	11.68	11.28		
3844	Fill of posthole 3845	Infilling	0.3	0.2	0.4	11.63			
3845	Posthole	Posthole	0.3	0.2	0.4	11.63	11.23		

Structure 7

7.9.15 Cutting boundary ditch Group 56 (Phase 5.1, Fig 7) was a series of postholes, Structure 7. These postholes ran on the same northnortheast-southsouthwest alignment as the ditch which they cut, being recorded running for a length of 7.06m. These postholes were square, c. 0.68m by 0.53m, with the remnants of a post-pipe being recorded within most of them. The posthole which survived to its most complete height was 0.84m deep. This posthole structure was recorded between 11.36m OD and 10.81m OD and most likely represented a fence line serving the same purpose as the boundary ditch which it replaced, delineating open areas south of the road. Pottery was recovered from a number of these postholes and provided the date ranges including AD 50-100, 90-100, 70-120 and the most relevant AD 120-250 (Appendix 1). A range of similar dates were provided by the building material recovered along with AD 180-350, although this later dated material may be intrusive (Appendix 3).

Context	CTX_ Interpretation	CTX_ Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Levels low (m OD)	Pottery date	Building material date
3210	Fill of posthole 3211	Infilling	0.63	0.39	0.84	11.36		90-100	55-160
3211	Posthole	Posthole	0.63	0.39	0.84	11.36	10.55		
3215	Fill of posthole 3216	Infilling	0.19	0.32	0.78	11.29		50-100	
3216	Posthole	Posthole	0.19	0.32	0.78	11.29	10.51		
3217	Fill of posthole 3211	Infilling	0.63	0.39	0.84	11.36			
3221	Fill of posthole 3216	Infilling	0.19	0.32	0.43	11.29			
3240	Fill of posthole 3241	Infilling	0.8	0.86	0.49	10.98		120-250	75-160

Context	CTX_ Interpretation	CTX_ Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Levels low (m OD)	Pottery date	Building material date
3241	Square posthole	Posthole	0.8	0.86	0.49	10.98	10.49		
3242	Fill of posthole 3243	Infilling	0.3	0.3	0.63	11.14			75-250
3243	Posthole	Posthole	0.3	0.3	0.63	11.14	10.51		
3244	Fill of posthole 3245	Infilling	0.32	0.28	0.47	11.14			
3245	Posthole	Posthole	0.32	0.28	0.47	11.14	10.67		
3248	Fill of posthole 3249	Infilling	0.36	0.46	0.43	11.13		50-120	
3249	Posthole	Posthole	0.36	0.46	0.43	11.13	10.73	50-120	
3256	Fill of posthole 3257	Infilling	0.19	0.16	0.11	10.81			
3257	Posthole	Posthole	0.19	0.16	0.11	10.81	10.7		
3258	Fill of posthole 3259	Infilling	0.7	0.5	0.37	11.04			
3259	Square posthole	Posthole	0.7	0.5	0.37	11.04	10.67		
3260	Fill of posthole 3261	Infilling	0.34	0.46	0.69	10.97		70-120	
3261	Posthole	Posthole	0.34	0.46	0.69	10.97	10.52		
3262	Fill of pit 3263	Backfill	0.98	0.77	0.79	11.07		70-120	55-160
3263	Truncated square pit	Pit	0.98	0.77	0.79	11.07	10.42		
3267	Fill of posthole 3268	Infilling	0.54	1.1	0.74	11.26		70-120	180-350
3268	Square posthole	Posthole	0.54	1.1	0.74	11.26	10.52		
3272	Fill of posthole 3273	Infilling	0.14	0.12	0.17	11.22		50-100	
3273	Posthole	Posthole	0.14	0.14	0.17	11.22	11.05		
3274	Fill of posthole 3275	Infilling	0.19	0.19	0.38	11.16		50-130	
3275	Posthole	Posthole	0.19	0.19	0.38	11.16	10.78		
3280	Fill of posthole 3281	Infilling	0.72	0.51	0.73	11.32		50-200	50-160
3281	Square posthole	Posthole	0.72	0.51	0.73	11.32	10.59		
3282	Fill of posthole 3283	Infilling	0.2	0.15	0.47	11.17			
3283	Posthole	Posthole	0.2	0.15	0.47	11.17	10.7		

Levelling layer Group 91 (not illustrated)

7.9.16 Sealing Structure 7 and 8 was a sequence of dumped levelling deposits, Group 91. This sequence of dumped levelling deposits, which including various deposits representing burnt demolition material, was recorded intermittently encompassing an area 11.90m by 8.69m and was recorded at a highest level of 11.88m OD. Pottery recovered from this group included material dated to AD 120-160 but also had pottery dated to 150-160 and 170-200 (Appendix 1). The building material recovered also

dated to the 1st and 2nd centuries (Appendix 3). A coin of Faustina Junior (SF183) was also recovered from one of these deposits and dates to AD 145-146 (Appendix 6).

Context	CTX_ Interpretation	CTX_ Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Levels low (m OD)	Pottery date	Building material date	Coin date
3089	Dump layer	Dump	1.19	2.45	0.15	11.82		120-160	55-160+	
3108	Dumped demolition deposit	Demolition	1.34	0.62	0.08	11.7	11.64	120-130	55-350	
3116	Dump/levelling layer	Dump	0.62	0.19	0.1	11.58	11.52	120-160	55-160	
3120	Dumped demolition deposit	Demolition	1.3	0.8	0.11	11.85		50-100	55-160	
3121	Burnt demolition deposit	Demolition	1.9	0.8	0.12	11.85			55-160	
3130	Dumped demolition deposit	Demolition	3.5	1.7	0.1	11.88	11.55	150-160	75-160	145-146
3144	Dump layer	Dump	3.02	3.98	0.12	11.72	11.41	170-200	75-250+	
3207	Clay bedding/levelling layer or possible surface	Bedding	1.76	0.64	0.04	11.54				
3214	Dump/made ground layer	Dump	1.82	0.74	0.16	11.51	11.42			
3235	Dump/made ground layer	Dump	1.4	1.6	0.2	11.26	11.24			
3279	Dumped demolition deposit	Demolition	1.19	2.49	0.24	10.97	10.74	120-160	120-250+	
3287	Dump layer with high charcoal and oyster shell content	Dump	1.03	1.34	0.09	10.73				

Structure 8

7.9.17 Cutting pit Group 58 (Phase 5.1) was a series of postholes, Structure 8 (Fig 9). This group of postholes did not appear to form any coherent structure but appear to relate to one another stratigraphically. The structure was composed of at least five postholes of similar dimensions on a possible north-south alignment, recorded between 11.89m OD and 11.25m OD. What this possible structure represents is difficult to interpret currently due to the lack of coherence. Pottery recorded from this group included pottery dated to AD 120-160 along with building material the most pertinent date of which dated to AD 140-300+ (Appendices 1 and 3).

Context	CTX_ Interpretation	CTX_ Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Levels low (m OD)	Pottery date	Building material date
3155	Fill of posthole 3156	Infilling	0.3	0.36	0.38	11.25		50-200	140-300+
3156	Posthole	Posthole	0.3	0.36	0.38	11.25	10.87		
3157	Fill of posthole 3158	Infilling	0.4	0.5	0.29	11.25		120-160	75-250
3158	Posthole	Posthole	0.4	0.5	0.29	11.25	10.96		50-400

Context	CTX_ Interpretation	CTX_ Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Levels low (m OD)	Pottery date	Building material date
3162	Fill of posthole 3163	Infilling	0.5	0.5	0.22	11.89			
3163	Posthole	Posthole	0.5	0.5	0.22	11.89	11.67		
3164	Fill of posthole 3165	Infilling	0.2	0.3	0.28	11.75		50-130	55-250+
3165	Posthole	Posthole	0.2	0.3	0.28	11.75	11.47		
3170	Fill of pit 3171	Backfill	1	1.2	0.2	11.77			55-250+
3171	Truncated circular pit	Pit	1	1.2	0.2	11.68			
3172	Fill of posthole 3173	Infilling	0.4	0.7	0.51	11.63		50-200	55-160+
3173	Posthole	Posthole	0.4	0.7	0.51	11.63	11.12		
3179	Fill of pit 3171	Backfill	1	1.2	0.08	11.61			

Levelling layer Group 89 (not illustrated)

7.9.18 Sealing pit Group 58 from Phase 5.1 was a sequence of dumped levelling deposits, Group 89. Levelling layer group was heavily truncated recorded intermittently encompassing an area 4.49m by 6.85m and was recorded at a highest level of 11.69m OD. Pottery recovered from this group dated to AD 120-160 and building material included material dated to AD 140-300 (Appendices 1 and 3).

Context	CTX_ Interpretation	CTX_ Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Levels low (m OD)	Pottery date	Building material date
3119	Dumped demolition deposit	Demolition	0.52	0.44	0.08	11.69			75-160
3148	Dump layer	Dump	0.6	0.55	0.12	11.65		120-160	55-160
3160	Dump/made ground	Dump	0.6	0.3	0.1	11.49	11.34		
3175	Gravel bedding/levelling layer	Levelling	0.3	0.5	0.05	11.45	11.3		
3238	Dump/levelling layer	Dump	2.16	1.8	0.13	10.99	10.68		55-160
3297	Dump layer	Dump	1.12	1.49	0.35	10.73		120-160	140-300

Pit Group 90

7.9.19 Cutting levelling layer Group 89 was a group of pits, Group 90. This group of pits were recorded across most of Area D west of posthole Structure 7. Most of these pits were heavily truncated and appeared to originally have been sub-circular in shape, ranging in dimensions from 0.58m by 0.47m to 2.2m by 3.2m and in depth between 0.18m to 2.03m. This group of pits was recorded between 11.89m OD and 10.6m OD, the large variation due to differing truncation levels. Pottery recovered from this pit group suggested a variety of dates, the most relevant of which were assemblages AD 120-160 and 150-160 (Appendix 1). The building material recovered also included

1st and 2nd century material with the most relevant dates being AD 140-300 and 170-350+ (Appendix 3).

Context	CTX_ Interpretation	CTX_ Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Levels low (m OD)	Pottery date	Building material date	Coin date
3123	Fill of linear feature 3126	Backfill	0.7	0.72	0.39	11.54		70-160	75-160	
3126	Irregular linear cut	Other	0.7	0.72	0.39	11.49	11.15			
3145	Fill of pit 3146	Backfill	0.6	0.4	0.55	11.64		120-160	55-160	
3146	Truncated circular pit	Pit	0.6	0.4	0.55	11.64	11.09			
3226	Fill of pit 3227	Backfill	1.19	2.22	0.4	11.36		140-150/160	55-160	
3227	Truncated circular pit	Pit	1.19	2.22	2.03	11.36	9.33			
3233	Truncated circular pit	Pit	1	0.7	0.18	10.97	10.65			
3234	Fill of pit 3233	Backfill	1	0.7	0.18	10.97		50-100		
3246	Fill of pit 3247	Backfill	1.1	0.94	0.25	11.35		120-160	55-160	
3247	Truncated circular pit	Pit	1.1	0.94	0.25	11.35	11.1			
3254	Fill of pit 3255	Backfill	0.58	0.47	0.19	10.6		50-130		
3255	Truncated circular pit	Pit	0.58	0.47	0.19	10.6	10.41			
3286	Layer of demolition material. Possible a fill of a larger cut which lay outside excavation limit	Demolition	2.2	3.2	0.1	11.89		150-160	170-350+	
3289	Layer of demolition material. Possible a fill of a larger cut which lay outside excavation limit	Demolition	1.7	1.72	0.13	11.72		150-160	70-160	
3290	Layer of demolition material. Possible a fill of a larger cut which lay outside excavation limit	Demolition	1.7	1.72	0.13	11.59		150-160	70-250+	
3294	Layer of demolition material. Possible a fill of a larger cut which lay outside excavation limit	Demolition	1.31	1.69	0.33	11.13		150-160	140-300	C1/C2
3295	Fill of pit 3296	Backfill	1.02	0.61	0.37	10.67		120-150	50-80	
3296	Truncated remnant of circular pit	Pit	1.02	0.61	0.37	10.67	10.3			
3307	Layer of demolition material. Possible a fill of a larger cut which lay outside excavation limit	Demolition	1.31	1.69	0.2	10.83		120-150		
3309	Possible pit, not fully exposed as it lay beyond excavation limit	Pit				10.39	9.44			
3310	Fill of possible pit 3309	Backfill	1.31	1.62	0.44	10.39		50-200	55-160	

Levelling layer Group 101 (not illustrated)

7.9.20 Sealing Group 80 and hearth structure [1205] (Phase 5.1) in Area B was a sequence of dumped levelling layers, Group 101. This group of dumped levelling deposits, which included some demolition material, was recorded very intermittently in patches across an area c. 9.57m by 13m. These deposits were recorded at a highest level of 12.06m OD and ranged in thickness from 0.07m to 0.34m. Pottery and building material recovered included residual 1st and 2nd century material along with the more relevant pottery date of AD 140-160 and building material date AD 140-300 (Appendices 1 and 3).

Context	CTX_ Interpretation	CTX_ Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Levels low (m OD)	Pottery date	Building material date	Coin date
1168	Dumped demolition deposit	Demolition	0.88	0.8	0.07	11.9	11.89	140-160	75-100	
1229	Dump/levelling layer	Dump	1.02	0.62	0.11	11.86		120-150	55-160+	
1244	Dump/levelling layer	Dump	2.07	1.08	0.1	11.87	11.73	140-160	75-160+	119-121
1526	Demolition deposit	Demolition	0.7	0.48	0.34	12.06		50-250	70-350+	C1/C2
2502	Dump layer/made ground	Dump	1.5	0.84	0.12	11.33	11.25		140-300	

Stakehole Group 103

7.9.21 Cutting levelling layer Group 101 was a group of stakeholes, Group 103. This group consisted of three stakeholes aligned generally north-south running for a length of 0.44m and did not appear to relate to any other structural elements in the vicinity. These stakeholes were recorded at 11.9m OD and ranged in dimension from 0.05m to 0.09m in diameter by 0.05m and 0.06m deep. No dating evidence was recovered from this stakehole group.

Context	CTX_ Interpretation	CTX_ Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Levels low (m OD)
1162	Fill of stakehole 1163	Infilling	0.09	0.09	0.06	11.9	
1163	Stakehole	Stake-hole	0.09	0.09	0.06	11.9	11.84
1164	Fill of stakehole 1165	Infilling	0.06	0.06	0.06	11.89	
1165	Stakehole	Stake-hole	0.06	0.06	0.06	11.89	11.83
1166	Fill of stakehole 1167	Infilling	0.05	0.05	0.05	11.89	
1167	Stakehole	Stake-hole	0.05	0.05	0.05	11.89	11.84

Pit Group 104

7.9.22 Cutting layer Group 101 on the eastern side of Area B was a group of pits, Group 104. This group consisted of eighteen pits, the majority of which were truncated to varying degrees, being predominantly sub-circular in shape. These pits ranged in dimension from 0.32m by 0.37m to 3.3 by 1.9m and in depth from 0.11m to 1.73m.

This group of pits was recorded between 12.08m OD and 11.24m OD. Pottery and building material recovered from this group includes residual late 1st century to early 2nd century material along with pottery dated AD 150-200 and building material dated AD 140-300 (Appendices 1 and 3). Building material dated AD 275-360+, and some post 1666 material, recovered from one pit fill is considered intrusive in this instance.

Context	CTX_ Interpretation	CTX_ Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Levels low (m OD)	Pottery date	Building material date	Coin date
1092	Fill of pit 1093	Backfill	1.22	0.35	0.28	11.86	11.82	50-300	55-160	
1093	Truncated rectangular pit	Pit	1.22	0.35	0.28	11.86	11.56			
1138	Fill of pit 2093	Backfill	0.97	0.63	0.16	11.95		150-200	50-160	
1156	Fill of pit 1157	Backfill	0.4	0.37	0.11	11.84		120-250	50-250	
1157	Truncated remnant of circular pit	Pit	0.4	0.37	0.11	11.84			55-160	
1176	Fill of posthole 1177	Infilling	0.4	0.15	0.09	11.87		50-160		
1177	Posthole	Posthole	0.4	0.15	0.09	11.87	11.79			
1190	Fill of pit 1191	Backfill	3.3	1.9	0.15	11.49		120-150	55-250+	
1191	Truncated circular pit	Pit	3.3	1.9	1.4	11.58	10.18			
1207	Fill of pit 1208	Backfill	0.32	0.37	0.29	11.83		120-200	55-160	
1208	Truncated circular pit	Pit	0.32	0.37	0.29	11.83	11.57			
1213	Fill of pit 1191	Backfill	3.3	1.9	0.15	11.34	11.25			
1218	Fill of pit 1219	Backfill	1.24	0.36	0.8	11.63		50-150	140-300	
1219	Truncated circular pit	Pit	1.24	0.36	0.8	11.63	10.51			
1220	Fill of pit 1221	Backfill	0.53	0.33	0.33	11.92		120-150	55-250+	
1221	Truncated circular pit	Pit	0.53	0.33	0.33	11.92	11.56			
1227	Fill of pit 1191	Backfill	3.3	1.9	0.12	11.22		120-150	275-360+	
1231	Fill of pit 1233	Backfill	0.8	0.9	0.3	11.81		120-150		
1231	Fill of pit 1233	Backfill	0.8	0.9	0.3	11.81		120-150	140-300	
1232	Fill of pit 1233	Backfill	0.8	0.9	0.3	11.51		120-160	75-160	
1233	Truncated circular pit	Pit	0.8	0.9	0.85	11.81	10.96			
1300	Fill of pit 1301	Backfill	0.6	0.22	0.12	11.47				
1301	Truncated circular pit	Pit	0.8	0.3	0.12	11.47	11.36	50-160		
1316	Fill of pit 1317	Backfill	1.78	1.5	0.34	11.3		90-120	50-160	
1317	Truncated circular pit	Pit	1.8	1.78	1.73	11.24	9.51			
1323	Fill of pit 1324	Backfill	0.3	1.2	0.35	11.42			50-80+	
1324	Truncated circular pit	Pit	0.3	1.2	0.35	11.44	11.09			
1327	Fill of pit 1317	Backfill	1.14	0.94	0.89	11.3		70-100	50-160	

Context	CTX_ Interpretation	CTX_ Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Levels low (m OD)	Pottery date	Building material date	Coin date
1333	Fill of posthole 1334	Infilling	0.14	0.12	0.2	11.42				
1334	Posthole	Posthole	0.14	0.12	0.2	11.42	11.22	120-160	75-160	
1339	Fill of pit 1233	Backfill	0.8	0.9	0.66	11.62		90-120		
1344	Fill of pit 1233	Backfill	0.8	0.9	0.66	11.62				
1347	Fill of pit 1348	Backfill	0.2	0.5	0.17	11.12		50-80/100		
1348	Truncated circular pit	Pit	0.2	0.5	0.17	11.12	10.95			
1350	Fill of pit 1358	Backfill	0.9	0.9	0.3	11.39		120-150	55-250	
1353	Fill of pit 1354	Backfill	0.35	0.24	0.15	11.84		70-120	55-160	
1354	Truncated rectangular pit	Pit	0.35	0.24	0.15	11.84	11.58			
1357	Fill of pit 1358	Backfill	1.12	1.02	0.1	11.09		120-160	55-160	86
1358	Truncated circular pit	Pit	1.12	1.02	0.4	11.43	10.99			
1375	Fill of posthole 1376	Infilling	0.12	0.2	0.21	11.33				
1376	Posthole	Posthole	0.12	0.2	0.21	11.33	11.12			
1479	Fill of pit 1480	Backfill	1.03	1.6	0.48	11.46		120-140	55-160	
1480	Truncated sub-circular pit	Pit	1.03	1.6	0.48	11.46	10.98			
1488	Fill of possible pit 1489	Backfill	0.7	0.2	0.39	11.86		140-150		
1489	Heavily truncated remnant of a possible pit	Pit	0.7	0.2	0.39	11.86	11.47			
1527	Fill of pit 1528	Backfill	0.9	0.66	0.66	12.08		50-300	140-300	
1528	Truncated circular pit	Pit	0.9	0.66	0.66	12.08	11.42			
1540	Fill of pit 1541	Backfill	0.48	0.38	0.28	12.01			55-160	
1541	Truncated rectangular pit	Pit	0.48	0.38	0.28	12.01	11.73			
1546	Fill of pit 1528	Backfill	0.66	0.9	0.35	11.77		70-160	55-160	
1667	Fill of pit 1317	Backfill	1.07	0.52	0.59	11.24		120-150	75-160	
1675	Fill of pit 1317	Backfill	1.07	0.52	0.61	11.24		120-150	120-250	
1683	Fill of pit 1317	Backfill	1.14	0.94	0.76	11.24		70-75/100	50-160	
1693	Truncated possible gully	Gully	0.4	0.2	0.08	11.84	11.76			
1704	Fill of pit 1317	Backfill	0.79	0.76	0.25	9.98		100-250	50-160	
2093	Truncated circular pit	Pit	0.97	0.88	0.15	11.96	11.81			

Levelling layer Group 105 (not illustrated)

7.9.23 Sealing pit Group 104 was a sequence of dumped levelling layers, Group 105. This sequence of dumped levelling deposits was recorded intermittently across the eastern half of Area B in three locations measuring 3.78m by 0.97m, 1.15m by 1.01m

and 2.87m by 2.34m. These deposits were recorded at a highest level of 11.96m OD and had a maximum overall thickness of 0.31m. Pottery and building material dated to AD 120-160 and AD 55-250 respectively (Appendices 1 and 3).

Context	CTX_ Interpretation	CTX_ Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Levels low (m OD)	Pottery date	Building material date
1135	Dump/levelling layer	Dump	0.88	0.78	0.09	11.96	11.92	120-160	50-160+
1144	Dump/levelling layer	Dump	1.26	0.64	0.18	11.95		70-160	55-250
1154	Burnt demolition deposit	Demolition	0.38	0.44	0.04	11.87	11.8	50-120	
1171	Dump/levelling layer	Dump	2.15	1.2	0.25	11.73	11.64	120-150	55-160
1175	Dump/levelling layer	Dump	1.13	1	0.16	11.54		120-160	
1189	Dump/levelling layer	Dump	2.6	2.4	0.11	11.6	11.23	120-150	55-160
1189	Dump/levelling layer	Dump	2.6	2.4	0.11	11.6	11.23	120-150	55-160+
1368	Dump/levelling layer	Dump	2.5	1.1	0.09	11.55		120-150	55-160
2331	Dump layer	Dump	2.31	0.97	0.19	11.76	11.57		
2451	Dump layer/made ground	Dump	3.9	1.1	0.24	11.57	11.33	120-140	55-160
2452	Dump layer	Dump	0.39	0.52	0.15	11.65	11.54		55-160

Pit & Posthole Group 106

7.9.24 Cutting levelling layer Group 105 was a group of pits and postholes, Group 106. This group consisted of three pits and six postholes which formed no coherent structure. These pits ranged in dimensions from 0.51m by 0.38m to 0.97m by 1.13m and in depth between 0.12m and 0.31m. The postholes ranged in dimensions from 0.07m by 0.07 to 0.5m by 0.6m and in depth between 0.06m and 0.3m. This group was recorded between 11.99m OD and 11.4m OD. Pottery and building material dated generally to AD 120-160 and AD 55-160 respectively (Appendices 1 and 3).

Context	CTX_ Interpretation	CTX_ Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Levels low (m OD)	Pottery date	Building material date
1111	Fill of posthole 1112	Infilling	0.2	0.18	0.3	11.99		120-200	50-160
1112	Posthole	Posthole	0.2	0.18	0.3	11.99	11.69		
1113	Fill of pit 1114	Backfill	0.51	0.38	0.12	11.99		120-160	55-160
1114	Truncated pit	Pit	0.51	0.38	0.12	11.99	11.87		
1129	Fill of cut 1130	Backfill	0.08	0.23	0.08	11.88		120-250	
1130	Very truncated remnant of possible posthole	Posthole	0.08	0.23	0.08	11.88	11.77		
1133	Fill of posthole 1134	Infilling	0.22	0.05	0.19	11.96		50-400	
1134	Posthole	Posthole	0.22	0.05	0.19	11.96	11.79		
1151	Fill of pit 1152	Backfill	0.94	0.9	0.31	11.4		100-250	

Context	CTX_ Interpretation	CTX_ Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Levels low (m OD)	Pottery date	Building material date
1152	Truncated circular pit	Pit	0.94	0.9	0.31	11.4	11.09		
1169	Fill of posthole 1170	Infilling	0.3	0.24	0.06	11.69		100-150	
1170	Posthole	Posthole	0.3	0.24	0.06	11.69	11.63		
1178	Fill of posthole 1179	Infilling	0.5	0.6	0.5	11.53		120-160	55-160
1179	Posthole	Posthole	0.5	0.6	0.5	11.53	11.03		
2417	Truncated circular pit	Pit	0.97	1.13	0.26	11.76	11.5		
2418	Fill of pit 2417	Backfill	0.97	1.13	0.26	11.76		120-150	55-160
2454	Fill of stakehole 2455	Infilling	0.07	0.07	0.09	11.56			
2455	Stakehole	Stake-hole	0.07	0.07	0.09	11.56	11.47		

Levelling layer Group 107 (not illustrated)

7.9.25 Sealing posthole Group 68 in excavation Area A was a group of dumped levelling layers, Group 107. These levelling deposits were recorded encompassing an area 13.40m by 1.85m, were recorded at a highest level of 12.03m OD and had an overall thickness of 0.30m. Pottery and building material recovered from this group included residual 1st century forms along with pottery dated more pertinently AD 120-160 (Appendix 1 and 3).

Context	CTX_ Interpretation	CTX_ Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Levels low (m OD)	Pottery date	Building material date
1969	Dumped gravel deposit	Levelling	1.94	2.1	0.17	11.77	11.6	50-120	
2117	Dump layer	Dump	1.78	1.56	0.16	11.69	11.59	70-100	55-250+
2278	Dump layer	Dump	1	1	0.14	11.74	11.6	120-160	55-250
2518	Dumped demolition deposit	Demolition	5.9	1.9	0.12	12.03	11.64	120-140	55-160+

Pit Group 108

7.9.26 Cutting levelling layer Group 107 was a group of pits, Group 108. This group consisted of three truncated pits and two truncated postholes; the pits appeared to rectangular in shape and ranged in dimension from 1.16m by 0.7m to 1.2m by 2m and in depth between 0.22m and 1m. The two probable postholes appeared to have similar dimensions of 0.32m in diameter by 0.22m and 0.39m in depth. These pits and postholes were recorded between 11.95m OD and 11.61m OD. Pottery and building material recovered from these features included 1st century material along with more pertinent AD 120-160 pottery and 120-250 building material (Appendices 1 and 3).

Context	CTX_ Interpretation	CTX_ Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Levels low (m OD)	Pottery date	Building material date
1971	Posthole	Posthole	0.32	0.14	0.22	11.68	11.46		

Context	CTX_ Interpretation	CTX_ Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Levels low (m OD)	Pottery date	Building material date
1972	Fill of posthole 1971	Infilling	0.32	0.14	0.22	11.68			
2029	Fill of posthole 2030	Infilling	0.32	0.3	0.39	11.82			55-160
2030	Posthole	Posthole	0.32	0.3	0.39	11.82	11.43		
2101	Fill of pit 2104	Backfill	0.58	1	0.13	11.59			120-250
2102	Fill of pit 2104	Backfill	0.72	1.02	0.07	11.54		90-160	50-160
2103	Fill of pit 2104	Backfill	0.89	1.32	0.09	11.49		120-160	75-160
2104	Truncated circular pit	Pit	0.86	1.36	0.22	11.61	11.39		
2137	Fill of 2147	Backfill	1.16	0.23	0.24	11.76		50-300	
2146	Fill of pit 2147	Backfill	1.16	0.23	0.24	11.78			50-160
2147	Truncated pit	Pit	1.16	0.7	0.24	11.76	11.51		
2148	Fill of pit 2147	Backfill	1.16	0.23	0.24	11.76		70-120	55-160
2563	Truncated pit	Pit	1.2	2	1	11.95	10.9		
2579	Fill of pit 2563	Backfill	2	1.2	0.12	11.43		70-160	

Levelling layer Group 109 (not illustrated)

7.9.27 Sealing pit Group 108 was another episode of dumped levelling deposits, Group 109.

This group of deposits was recorded encompassing an area 13.52m by 2.38m being recorded at a highest level of 12.04m OD. This episode of levelling had a maximum combined thickness of 0.25m. Pottery recovered from this group included late 1st century residual material along with forms dated to AD 120-160 (Appendices 1 and 3).

Context	CTX_ Interpretation	CTX_ Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Levels low (m OD)	Pottery date	Building material date
1859	Dump/levelling layer	Dump	0.44	0.32	0.05	11.89		70-100	
1861	Dump/levelling layer	Dump	0.66	0.68	0.04	11.98		50-200	
1865	Dump/levelling layer	Dump	1.08	10.08	0.15	11.85	11.84	50-250	50-160
1866	Dump/levelling layer	Dump	0.64	0.5	0.02	11.85			
1871	Dumped demolition deposit	Demolition	0.36	0.24	0.04	11.94			
1876	Dump layer	Dump	1.55	1.88	0.11	11.9	11.85	120-150	120-250
1889	Dump/levelling layer	Dump	1.15	1.15	0.02	11.84			55-160
1895	Dump/levelling layer	Dump	1.32	2.55	0.08	11.87	11.78	120-160	50-160
1901	Dumped charcoal deposit	Dump	1	1.07	0.08	11.71	11.67	50-100	
1916	Dump/levelling layer	Dump	0.47	0.76	0.16	11.69		70-160	55-160
1922	Dumped gravel deposit	Levelling	1.38	0.96	0.12	11.85	11.59		

Context	CTX_ Interpretation	CTX_ Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Levels low (m OD)	Pottery date	Building material date
1930	Dumped gravel layer	Levelling	1.54	1.1	0.03	11.74	11.61	50-100	
1933	Dump layer	Dump	0.42	0.42	0.05	11.78		50-200	
1940	Dump layer	Dump	3	2.4	0.1	11.79	11.53	120-150	55-160+
1984	Dumped gravel layer	Levelling	0.88	0.94	0.08	11.72			
2023	Dumped brickearth deposit	Dump	1.74	1.52	0.1	11.92	11.79		
2057	Dump/levelling layer	Dump	1.85	1.04	0.04	11.75	11.69	50-150	55-160
2070	Dump/levelling layer	Dump	1.33	0.7	0.1	11.82	11.78	70-100	55-250
2073	Dumped made ground layer	Dump	1.89	1.76	0.12	11.71	11.69	120-160	55-160
2512	Dump layer/made ground	Dump	1.25	0.98	0.1	12.1	12.04	70-100	55-160
2516	Dump layer/made ground	Dump	5.14	1.55	0.1	12.05	11.79	120-130	75-160+

Pit and posthole Group 110

7.9.28 Cutting levelling Group 109 was a group of pits and postholes, Group 110. This group was composed of two pits and four postholes; these pits were circular in shape with dimensions of 1.12m by 0.96m and 0.84m by 0.94m and depths of 0.54m and 0.25m. The postholes ranged in dimension from 0.12m in diameter to 0.45m by 0.48m and in depth between 0.04m to 0.60m. The limited dating evidence recovered from this group included late 1st to mid-2nd century material along with pottery dated to AD 120-160 (Appendices 1 and 3).

Context	CTX_ Interpretation	CTX_ Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Levels low (m OD)	Pottery date	Building material date
1817	Fill of posthole 1818	Infilling	0.48	0.45	0.39	11.82		90-120	55-160
1818	Posthole	Posthole	0.48	0.45	0.39	11.82	11.43		
1825	Posthole	Posthole	0.07	0.13	0.04	11.84	11.79		
1830	Fill of posthole 1831	Infilling	0.2	0.2	0.6	11.85			
1831	Posthole	Posthole	0.2	0.2	0.6	11.85	11.25		
1832	Fill of posthole 1833	Infilling	0.12	0.12	0.15	11.84			
1833	Posthole	Posthole	0.12	0.12	0.15	11.84	11.69		
1839	Fill of pit 1840	Backfill	1.12	0.96	0.54	11.83		120-160	55-160
1840	Circular pit	Pit	1.12	0.96	0.54	11.83	11.29		
1847	Fill of pit 1848	Backfill	0.84	0.94	0.25	11.88		70-160	
1848	Circular pit	Pit	0.84	0.94	0.25	11.88	11.63		
2061	Fill of posthole 1825	Infilling	0.07	0.13	0.04	11.83			

Possible roadside ditch Group 111

7.9.29 Cutting levelling Group 61 in the centre of excavation Area A was a possible roadside ditch, Group 111. This ditch was heavily truncated and therefore only survived for a limited area which measured 1.43m in length by 0.70m and was 0.43m deep. This ditch was recorded at 11.84m OD. The alignment of this ditch suggests it may represent the roadside ditch on the northern side of the road (R1). Recorded in association with this ditch was an alignment of two parallel rows of postholes, one of which was in the side of the ditch, the other being 0.47m to the southwest. These postholes ran on the same northwest-southeast alignment as the ditch and ranged in dimension from 0.08m to 0.16m in diameter and in depth between 0.08m and 0.28m. These postholes were recorded between 11.86m OD and 11.55m OD and may represent a fence line along the side of the road. Only the ditch yielded dating evidence, pottery dated to AD 50-120 and 120-140 (Appendix 1).

Context	CTX_ Interpretation	CTX_Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Levels low (m OD)	Pottery date
2529	Fill of posthole 2530	Infilling	0.16	0.17	0.28	11.83		
2530	Posthole	Posthole	0.16	0.17	0.28	11.83	11.55	
2531	Fill of posthole 2532	Infilling	0.15	0.11	0.26	11.86		
2532	Posthole	Posthole	0.15	0.11	0.26	11.86	11.6	
2533	Fill of posthole 2534	Infilling	0.1	0.1	0.28	11.71		
2534	Posthole	Posthole	0.1	0.1	0.28	11.71	11.47	
2542	Fill of ditch 2544	Backfill	0.98	0.9	0.28	11.84		50-120
2543	Fill of ditch 2544	Backfill	1.06	1.02	0.43	11.84		120-140
2544	Ditch aligned NW-SE	Ditch	1.06	10.2	0.43	11.84	11.41	
2566	Fill of posthole 2567	Infilling	0.08	0.1	0.08	11.59		
2567	Posthole	Posthole	0.08	0.1	0.08	11.59	11.51	
2568	Fill of posthole 2569	Infilling	0.08	0.08	0.08	11.58		
2569	Posthole	Posthole	0.08	0.08	0.08	11.58	11.51	
2570	Fill of posthole 2571	Infilling	0.08	0.09	0.08	11.57		
2571	Posthole	Posthole	0.08	0.09	0.08	11.57	11.5	
2572	Fill of posthole 2573	Infilling	0.13	0.13	0.2	11.55		
2573	Posthole	Posthole	0.13	0.13	0.2	11.55	11.34	

Building 9

7.9.30 Cutting Layer Group 75 in the south of Area E were truncated structural elements, Building 9 (Fig 9). This possible building was composed of a fragmentary masonry wall foundation and a possible beamslot, both aligned northwest-southeast on the

north side of Road (R1). These features were heavily truncated surviving for a length of 2.60m by 0.30m wide and were recorded at 11.75m OD. The fragmentary masonry foundation survived for a depth of 0.1m and the beamslot was 0.21m deep. Pottery and building material recovered from this possible building dated broadly to AD 50-200 and 70-160 (Appendices 1 and 3).

Context	CTX_ Interpretation	CTX_ Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Levels low (m OD)	Pottery date	Building material date
3507	Fragmentary alignment of masonry possibly forming a wall foundation	Foundation	0.57	0.21	0.1	11.75	11.72		
3512	Backfill of cut 3513	Backfill	1.63	0.26	0.1	11.73		50-200	55-160+
3513	Possible construction cut for fragmentary masonry foundation 3507	Construction Cut	1.63	0.26	0.1	11.73	11.58		
3514	Fill of possible beamslot 3515	Backfill	1.96	0.26	0.21	11.72		70-160	
3515	Possible beamslot aligned NW-SE	Beam Slot	1.96	0.26	0.21	11.72	11.51		
3535	Fill of possible beamslot 3515	Backfill	1.96	0.26	0.21	11.72		50-120	

Structure 12

7.9.31 Located running parallel to Building 9 was a posthole structure, Structure 12. This structure was composed of five postholes on a northwest-southeast alignment, surviving for a length of 1.44m, and were located 1.07m southwest of Building 9 to the north of the road (R1). These postholes were located at a highest level of 11.79m OD and ranged in dimension between 0.12m in diameter and 0.25m by 0.14m and between 0.12m and 0.37m in depth. No dating evidence was from the postholes which composed the structure.

Context	CTX_ Interpretation	CTX_ Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Levels low (m OD)
3528	Fill of posthole 3529	Infilling	0.12	0.12	0.35	11.79	
3529	Posthole	Posthole	0.12	0.12	0.35	11.79	11.44
3530	Fill of posthole 3531	Infilling	0.14	0.14	0.37	11.79	
3531	Posthole	Posthole	0.14	0.14	0.37	11.79	11.42
3551	Fill of posthole 3552	Infilling	0.25	0.14	0.14	11.67	
3552	Posthole	Posthole	0.25	0.14	0.14	11.67	11.56
3553	Fill of posthole 3554	Infilling	0.14	0.18	0.12	11.63	
3554	Posthole	Posthole	0.14	0.18	0.12	11.63	11.51
3555	Fill of posthole 3556	Infilling	0.2	0.13	0.17	11.63	

Context	CTX_ Interpretation	CTX_ Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Levels low (m OD)
3556	Posthole	Posthole	0.2	0.13	0.17	11.63	11.46

Demolition/levelling Group 114 (not illustrated)

7.9.32 Directly sealing Building 7 (Phase 5.2) was a sequence of demolition deposits, Group 114. This group of demolition layers were recorded across an area 9.91m by 6.55m OD and were located at a highest level of 12.13m OD. This demolition group had a maximum thickness of 0.20m. Pottery recovered from this group included forms dated AD 120-160 and 120-200, the building material included fabric dated AD 140-300 (Appendices 1 and 3).

Context	CTX_ Interpretation	CTX_ Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Levels low (m OD)	Pottery date	Building material date
886	Burnt dump deposit	Demolition	1.95	1.75	0.1	12.07	12.06	70-200	55-160
893	Bedding/levelling layer or possibly a floor surface	Bedding	1.8	1.1	0.08	12.01	11.8	90-160	50-400+
894	Bedding/levelling layer or possibly a floor surface	Bedding	0.37	0.43	0.07	12.01			
914	Dump/levelling layer	Dump	2.44	1.46	0.13	12.13	12.1	120-150	50-80
922	Dump/levelling layer with some demolition material	Levelling	0.82	0.6	0.13	12.06		50-400	50-160+
927	Dumped burnt demolition deposit	Demolition	0.55	0.32	0.1	12.04			
940	Dumped layer of burnt material	Demolition	1.84	1.78	0.05	12.06	12.04	120-160	55-160+
951	Dumped demolition deposit	Demolition	1.32	0.79	0.17	12.1	11.98	50-130	50-160+
952	Dump layer	Dump	1.06	1.34	0.02	12		120-160	50-160+
952	Dump layer	Dump	1.06	1.34	0.02	12		120-160	55-160+
953	Dumped burnt demolition deposit	Demolition	0.58	0.4	0.01	12.06	11.95		55-160
968	Dump layer	Dump	0.9	0.7	0.1	12.04			
977	Dumped demolition deposit	Demolition	0.65	0.53	0.12	12.03	12.02		
981	Demolition deposit	Demolition	2.2	1.5	0.11	12.1	12.01	120-160	55-160
986	Dumped demolition deposit	Demolition	0.5	0.4	0.13	12.03		50-300	
1056	Dumped demolition deposit	Demolition	2.7	1.5	0.1	12.06	11.98	120-150	50-160
1073	Dump/levelling layer	Dump	3.38	2.87	0.08	12.04	11.81	120-160	55-160+
1079	Dumped deposit of mortar	Demolition	1.4	0.8	0.1	12.08	12.02	120-200	
1110	Gravel bedding/levelling layer	Levelling	1.26	1.16	0.09	12.03			

Context	CTX_ Interpretation	CTX_ Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Levels low (m OD)	Pottery date	Building material date
1131	Dump/levelling layer	Dump	2.45	2.69	0.06	11.96	11.76	70-120	140-300

Building 10

7.9.33 Constructed upon demolition/levelling Group 114 was a building, Building 10 (Fig. 9, Plate 6). This building was the most complete of all the clay and timber buildings encountered during the Roman period. Aligned northnortheast-southsouthwest was central clay wall, located at 12.11m OD, running for 8.57m in length by 0.30 wide on either side of which were recorded the fragmentary remains of various internal surfaces composed of *opus signinum/caementicium*, recorded at 12.11m OD, illustrating this central spinal wall to be an internal structural element. Projecting east from this central wall was another clay partition wall upon both faces of which was recorded *in situ* painted plaster, located at 12.10m OD. To the north of this eastern wall was a small remnant of tessellated surface, composed of London sandy and amphorae fabric tesserae, which was recorded at 12.12m OD (Appendix 3) (Plate 7). The southern end of central spinal wall met a westnorthwest-eastseasoutheast clay wall which again had *in situ* painted wall plaster on its northern face at 12.13m OD. North of this wall was another *opus signinum* surface which was heavily slumped into an underlying feature but was recorded at a highest level 12.11m OD (Plate 8). Further evidence for another room south of this westnorthwest-eastseasoutheast clay wall was represented by the burnt and decayed remnant of timber shuttering for a clay wall projecting southsouthwest to the east of which was recorded a possible clay surface, recorded at 12.05m OD. Building 10 had overall recorded dimensions of 11.46m by 5.90m.

7.9.34 Pottery and building material recovered from the various elements of Building 10 provided a range of dates the most pertinent of which was pottery dated to AD 120-160 and AD 120-200 and building material dated AD 120-250+ (Appendices 1 and 3). One context contained pottery dated to AD 180-250 which may be intrusive or potentially be a layer floor addition or repair (Appendix 1).

Context	CTX_ Interpretation	CTX_ Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Levels low (m OD)	Pottery date	Building material date
843	In situ painted plaster wall	Lining	1.47	0.11	0.08	12.13	12.02		
844	In situ mortar floor surface, heavily slumped	Surface	2.12	1.38	0.1	12.14	11.83		
849	Collapsed demolition debris from wall 853	Demolition	1.2	1.1	0.1	12.13	12.08	70-160	50-400

Context	CTX_ Interpretation	CTX_Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Levels low (m OD)	Pottery date	Building material date
853	Mortar/clay wall with painted plaster surface	Wall	0.7	0.14	0.15	12.13	12.09		
863	Fill of posthole 864	Infilling	0.15	0.15	0.22	12.06			120-250+
864	Posthole	Posthole	0.15	0.15	0.22	12.06	11.83		
869	Burnt and decayed remains of timber shuttering part of a wall	Lining	1.85	0.2	0.08	12.15	12.09	70-160	55-160+
880	Burnt deposit with remnants of burnt timber, associated with wall 853	Demolition	1.14	0.9	0.04	12.07	11.89		
882	Brickearth layer associated with clay wall 930	Levelling	2.04	2.2	0.12	12.12	12.08	120-160	50-250+
884	Fill of linear feature 885	Backfill	0.5	0.08	0.08	11.95		50-400	
885	Linear cut in association with wall 853	Construction Cut	0.5	0.08	0.08	11.95	11.87		
888	Burnt demolition deposit in association with wall 853	Demolition	2.26	1.16	0.1	12.09	11.94	70-100	50-80+
889	Fill of posthole 890	Infilling	0.2	0.17	0.14	12			
890	Posthole	Posthole	0.2	0.17	0.14	12	11.88		
892	Possible clay floor surface	Floor (Internal)	2.26	1.24	0.08	12.05	11.82	180-250	50-80
928	In situ tessellated floor surface	Surface	0.5	0.48	0.06	12.12	12.01		50-250
929	In situ <i>opus signinum</i> deposit	Floor	2.4	1.5	0.1	12.11	12.03	70-120	50-400
930	Clay wall, aligned north-south	Wall	6.68	0.26	0.1	12.11	12.05	100-120	55-250+
931	Clay wall, aligned east-west, connects with clay wall 930	Wall	0.9	0.3	0.07	12.1	12.09		55-160
932	In situ <i>opus signinum</i> surface	Floor	0.3	0.16	0.05	12.07			55-160+
933	In situ mortar surface	Floor	0.66	0.6	0.1	12.11			50-400
934	In situ mortar surface	Surface	0.6	0.24	0.1	12.1			50-400
947	Fill of cut 954	Backfill	1.94	0.5	0.05	12.11		50-200	55-250
954	Unnecessary cut for mortar surface	Other	1.97	0.5	0.05	12.11	11.99		
956	Fill of posthole 957	Infilling	0.2	0.2	0.14	12.06			
957	Posthole	Posthole	0.2	0.2	0.14	12.06	11.92		
983	Burnt fragment remains of timber possibly part of building	Structural - Baseplate	0.32	0.2	0.05	12.06	11.99		55-160
984	In situ <i>opus signinum</i> surface	Surface	0.8	0.4		12.09	12.02		50-400
991	Fill of pit 998	Backfill	0.5	0.52	0.1	12.03		120-200	

Context	CTX_ Interpretation	CTX_ Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Levels low (m OD)	Pottery date	Building material date
998	Small rectangular cut	Pit	0.4	0.2	0.1	12.03	11.88		
1015	Burnt degraded timber remnant associated with clay wall 930, may have been a surface	Structural - Other	1.44	1.14	0.04	11.98	11.78	120-200	
1029	In situ painted plaster associated with wall 931	Lining	0.9	0.04	0.05	12.1			
1030	In situ painted plaster associated with wall 931	Lining	0.9	0.04	0.05	12.1			
1039	Fill of posthole 1040	Infilling	0.3	0.28	0.06	12.01			50-160
1040	Posthole	Posthole	0.3	0.28	0.06	12.01	11.95		
1041	Fill of posthole 1042	Infilling	0.35	0.4	0.39	12.01		120-250	50-80
1042	Posthole	Posthole	0.35	0.4	0.39	12.01	11.62		
1048	In situ opus signinum floor	Floor	1.76	1.45	0.08	12.11	11.78		50-250
1049	Fill of posthole 1050	Infilling	0.2	0.2	0.13	11.91			55-160
1050	Posthole	Posthole	0.2	0.2	0.13	11.91	11.84		
1058	Bedding layer for floor 1048	Bedding	1.76	1.45	0.05	12.11	11.7	50-200	
1063	Mortar/daub wall	Wall	1.71	0.05	0.22	12.11	12		
1072	Construction cut for installation of wall 1063	Construction Cut	1.71	0.05	0.22	12.11	11.65		
1105	Possible clay wall within cut 1106	Infilling	1.3	0.13	0.13	11.93		50-200	50-400
1106	Possible beamslot containing clay wall 1105	Beam Slot	1.3	0.13	0.13	11.93	11.8		
1122	Fill of posthole 1123	Infilling	0.4	0.44	0.48	11.06		50-200	
1123	Posthole	Posthole	0.4	0.44	0.48	11.06	10.59		

Pit group 113

7.9.35 Cutting layer Group 88 was a group of pits, Group 113. This group consisted of nine heavily truncated and intercutting sub-circular pits which ranged in dimension between 0.4m by 0.38m and 1.8m by 2.02m and in depth from 0.35m to 1.3m. This group of pits was recorded at a highest level of 12.13m OD. Pottery recovered from these pits dated to AD 120-160 and more pertinently 140-160 and 150-160 (Appendix 1).

Context	CTX_ Interpretation	CTX_ Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Levels low (m OD)	Pottery date	Building material date
1080	Sub-circular pit	Pit	0.92	0.4	0.52	12.13	11.48		
1081	Fill of pit 1080	Backfill	0.92	0.4	0.52	12.13			60-160
1126	Truncated pit	Pit	0.4	0.38	0.8	12.12	11.42		
1127	Fill of pit 1126	Backfill	0.4	0.38	0.8	12.12		50-400	55-120+
1425	Fill of pit 1428	Backfill	1.14	1.38	0.24	11.79		120-140	120-250

Context	CTX_ Interpretation	CTX_ Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Levels low (m OD)	Pottery date	Building material date
1426	Fill of pit 1428	Backfill	1.13	1.37	0.1	11.57		120-160	55-160
1427	Fill of pit 1428	Backfill	1.14	1.38	0.03	11.48		120-140	55-160
1428	Truncated circular pit	Pit	1.14	1.38	0.35	11.79	11.44		
1574	Fill of pit 1575	Backfill	0.82	0.74	0.32	12.04		120-150	55-160
1575	Truncated sub-circular pit	Pit	1.02	1.42	0.35	12.07	11.72		
1603	Fill of pit 1575	Backfill	0.74	0.89	0.4	11.76			
1630	Fill of pit 1575	Backfill	1.56	0.99	0.36	11.79		150-160	75-160
1643	Fill of pit 1644	Backfill	1.1	1	1.12	12.03			
1644	Square feature possibly a well	Pit	1.1	1	1.12	12.03			
1645	Fill of pit 1646	Backfill	1.8	2.02	1.12	12.03		120-200	55-160
1646	Truncated circular cut	Pit	1.8	2.02	1.12	12.03	10.91		
1647	Fill of pit 1575	Backfill	1.07	0.72	0.43	11.72		120/150-160	55-160
1655	Fill of posthole 1656	Infilling	0.23	0.15	0.09	11.8			
1656	Posthole	Posthole	0.23	0.15	0.09	11.8	11.7		
1858	Fill of pit 1914	Backfill	1.8	1.6	0.81	12.1		90-160	
1877	Fill of pit 1914	Backfill	1.7	1.55	0.3	12.02			
1902	Fill of pit 1914	Backfill	2.24	0.5	0.15	11.73	11.28	120-160	75-160
1905	Fill of pit 1914	Backfill	2.1	0.3	0.5	11.93		120-140	55-160
1914	Very truncated pit	Pit	2.1	0.3	0.61	11.58	10.97		
1934	Fill of pit 1959	Backfill	1.5	1.4	0.3	11.94		120-200	50-160
1935	Fill of pit 1959	Backfill	1.5	1.4	0.2	12.1		140-160	55-250
1958	Fill of pit 1959	Backfill	0.65	1.4	0.8	11.84		120-140	55-160
1959	Truncated circular pit	Pit	1.5	4.1	1.3	12.1	10.8		

Demolition layer Group 115 (not illustrated)

7.9.36 Sealing Building 8 was sequence of demolition layers, Group 115. This group of demolition deposits was recorded encompassing an area 3.29m by 3.09m and were located at a highest level of 11.44m OD. This episode of demolition dumping had an overall thickness of 0.20m. Evidence for possible robbing of Building 8 was also recorded within this group in the form of a truncated robber cut which survived for 1.4m in length by 0.35m wide and 0.25m deep. Pottery and building material recovered from this group only produced material broadly dated to the late 1st to mid-2nd century (Appendices 1 and 3).

Context	CTX_ Interpretation	CTX_ Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Levels low (m OD)	Pottery date	Building material date
1688	Dumped deposit of painted plaster	Demolition	1.36	1.58	0.04	11.05			70-160+
1765	Dumped demolition deposit	Demolition	0.7	0.51	0.06	11.07	11.05	70-160	
1791	Demolition layer of plaster	Demolition	0.68	0.42	0.05	10.98	10.97		
1808	Fill of possible robber cut 1809	Backfill	1.4	0.35	0.25	11.19		50-100	55-160

Context	CTX_Interpretation	CTX_Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Levels low (m OD)	Pottery date	Building material date
1809	Possible robber cut	Robber Cut	1.4	0.35	0.25	11.19	10.9		
1845	Dump/levelling layer	Dump	1.32	0.9	0.15	11.01	10.97		
1888	Dump layer	Dump	0.86	0.34	0.1	11.16	11.06		
1893	Dumped burnt demolition deposit	Demolition	1.5	1.8	0.08	11.44	10.94	90-160	
1919	Dumped charcoal deposit	Dump	1.69	1.43	0.05	11.16	10.92		
1977	Dump layer	Dump	1.4	0.7	0.06	11.39	11.2	50-200	
1994	Dump/levelling layer	Dump	0.8	0.42	0.06	11.22	11.09	50-160	
2003	Dump/levelling layer	Dump	0.82	0.94	0.1	11.01	10.89		
2011	Dump layer	Dump	0.6	0.42	0.01	10.97	10.95		
2028	Possible collapsed wall or demo layer of painted plaster	Demolition	0.74	0.36	0.1	11.18			

Pit Group 116

7.9.37 Cutting demolition layer Group 115 was a group of pits, Group 116. This group of pits consisted of thirteen heavily truncated and intercutting pits which appeared to rectangular and circular in shape, ranging in dimension from 0.38m by 0.17m to 0.8m by 2.86m. Recorded at a highest level of 11.47m OD these pits ranged in depth between 0.09m and 0.81m. Pottery and building material recovered from these pits included residual late 1st to mid-2nd century material along with the more relevant date of AD 120-150 (Appendices 1 and 3).

Context	CTX_Interpretation	CTX_Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Levels low (m OD)	Pottery date	Building material date
1501	Fill of pit 1641	Backfill	0.38	0.84	0.81	11.41		120-150	55-160+
1620	Fill of pit 1621	Backfill	0.67	0.17	0.14	11.45		50-200	55-160
1621	Truncated pit	Pit	0.67	0.17	0.14	11.45	11.34		
1622	Fill of feature 1623	Backfill	0.38	0.17	0.36	11.47			
1623	Truncated possible pit	Pit	0.38	0.17	0.36	11.47	11.01		
1637	Fill of pit 1638	Backfill	0.67	0.5	0.4	11.23		70-120	
1638	Truncated circular pit	Pit	0.67	0.5	0.4	11.23	10.89		
1641	Truncated circular pit	Pit	0.88	0.5	0.81	11.41	10.6		
1648	Fill of pit 1641	Backfill	0.88	0.5	0.2	10.75			
1662	Fill of ditch 1778	Backfill	0.6	0.9	0.2	11.27	11.24		
1680	Fill of pit 1681	Backfill	0.6	0.8	0.43	11.31		70-120	50-160
1681	Circular pit	Pit	0.6	0.8	0.43	11.31	10.88		
1689	Fill of pit 1690	Backfill	0.69	0.67	0.1	11.07			
1690	Truncated rectangular pit	Pit	0.69	0.67	0.22	11.07	11		

Context	CTX_ Interpretation	CTX_ Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Levels low (m OD)	Pottery date	Building material date
1691	Fill of posthole 1692	Infilling	0.17	0.14	0.16	11			
1692	Posthole	Posthole	0.17	0.14	0.16	11	10.85		
1751	Fill of pit 1752	Backfill	1	0.82	0.17	11.23			
1752	Truncated rectangular pit	Pit	1	0.82	0.17	11.23	11.07		
1753	Fill of pit 1754	Backfill	0.37	0.26	0.1	11.1			
1754	Truncated circular pit	Pit	0.37	0.26	0.1	11.1	10.97		
1763	Fill of posthole 1764	Infilling	0.18	0.16	0.18	11.06			
1764	Posthole	Posthole	0.18	0.16	0.18	11.06	10.89		
1778	Truncated pit	Pit	0.6	0.9	0.2	11.27	11.07		
1780	Fill of pit 1814	Backfill	0.8	0.95	0.2	11.26	11.07	50-70	
1792	Fill of pit 1814	Backfill	0.8	2.86	0.1	11.27			
1796	Fill of pit 1814	Backfill	0.8	2.86	0.1	10.97	10.92		
1798	Fill of pit 1814	Backfill	0.8	2.86	0.2	11.13	10.77	90-160	
1799	Fill of pit 1814	Backfill	0.8	1.2	0.1	11.15			50-1666
1813	Fill of pit 1814	Backfill	0.8	2.86	0.12	11.13	10.63	50-160	
1814	Truncated pit	Pit	0.8	2.86	0.71	11.28	10.63		
1869	Fill of pit 1870	Backfill	0.2	0.53	0.2	11.07			
1870	Truncated sub-circular pit	Pit	0.2	0.52	0.2	11.07	10.82		
1917	Fill of posthole 1918	Infilling	0.19	0.13	0.09	11.23			
1918	Posthole	Pit	0.19	0.13	0.09	11.23	11.1		
2898	Fill of pit 2899	Backfill	0.6	0.24	0.2	11.45			
2899	Truncated small area of possible pit	Pit	0.6	0.24	0.2	11.45	11.25		

Levelling layer Group 117 (not illustrated)

7.9.38 Sealing pit Group 116 was a sequence of dumped levelling deposits, Group 117. This group of dumped levelling layers were recorded intermittently across an area of 7.14m by 3.42m and were recorded at a highest level of 11.61m OD. This episode of levelling had an overall thickness of 0.18m. Pottery recovered from this group dated to AD 120-150 and 120-160 (Appendix 1).

Context	CTX_ Interpretation	CTX_ Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Levels low (m OD)	Pottery date	Building material date
1650	Dump/levelling layer	Dump	2.1	0.5	0.12	11.27			
1652	Dump/levelling layer	Dump	2.4	1.8	0.13	11.23	11		
1686	Dump layer	Dump	1.3	0.9	0.1	11.17		120-160	55-250
1687	Dump/levelling layer	Dump	0.5	0.23	0.11	11.1	11.05		
2895	Dumped demolition deposit	Demolition	2.3	1	0.16	11.61	11.45	120-150	

Posthole Group 118

7.9.39 Cutting Building 8 (Phase 5.2) was a group of postholes, Group 118. This group consisted of a cluster of six postholes on an apparent east-west alignment, running for a length of 1m. These postholes ranged in dimension from 0.06m by 0.09m to 0.18m in diameter and in depth between 0.08m and 0.25m. This possible remnant of a posthole structure was recorded at 11.53m OD and provided no dating evidence directly from the deposits.

Context	CTX_ Interpretation	CTX_ Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Levels low (m OD)
1718	Fill of posthole 1719	Infilling	0.12	0.14	0.12	11.36	
1719	Posthole	Posthole	0.12	0.14	0.12	11.36	10.93
1720	Fill of posthole 1721	Infilling	0.06	0.09	0.08	11.36	
1721	Posthole	Posthole	0.06	0.09	0.08	11.36	11.02
1722	Fill of posthole 1723	Infilling	0.12	0.17	0.24	11.42	
1723	Posthole	Posthole	0.12	0.17	0.24	11.42	11.04
1724	Fill of posthole 1725	Infilling	0.16	0.21	0.19	11.36	
1725	Posthole	Posthole	0.16	0.21	0.19	11.36	10.86
1726	Fill of posthole 1727	Infilling	0.18	0.19	0.25	11.25	
1727	Posthole	Posthole	0.18	0.19	0.25	11.25	10.86
1728	Fill of posthole 1729	Infilling	0.08	0.09	0.1	11.53	
1729	Posthole	Posthole	0.08	0.09	0.1	11.53	11.23

Bedding/Levelling layer Group 119 (not illustrated)

7.9.40 Sealing Phase 4.3 layers in excavation Area F was a sequence of dumped levelling layers, Group 119. These levelling layers formed the preparation and bedding for Building 11 which was built directly upon them. This sequence of deposits was recorded at a highest level of 12.22m OD and had an overall thickness of 0.34m. No dating evidence was recovered from this group of deposits.

Context	CTX_ Interpretation	CTX_ Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)
5018	Mortar bedding layer for tessellated floor 5006	Make-up	0.2	0.4	0.14	12.22
5019	Bedding layer for tessellated floor 5006	Bedding	0.2	0.4	0.04	12.16
5020	Bedding/levelling layer for tessellated floor 5006	Bedding	0.2	0.4	0.07	12.14
5031	Bedding deposit for tessellated floor 5015	Bedding	0.64	1.1	0.12	12.22
5032	Bedding/levelling layer for tessellated floor 5015	Bedding	0.68	1.1	0.14	12.22

Context	CTX_ Interpretation	CTX_ Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)
5033	Bedding/levelling layer associated with tessellated floor 5015	Bedding	0.68	1.1	0.08	12.1
5038	Bedding/levelling layer	Levelling	1.1	0.8	0.08	11.93

Building 11

7.9.41 Installed upon levelling layer Group 119 was fragmentary evidence for a building, Building 11 (Fig. 9). This building was represented by two truncated elements of most likely the same tesserae floor, located 1.65m apart from each other. These floors were both recorded at 12.24m OD and were composed of early Roman sandy and Eccles tesserae, along with tesserae made from amphora, bonded with *opus signinum* and *caementicium* which suggests the general date range of AD 55-250 (Appendix 3). These two truncated areas of floor surface measured 0.2m by 0.4m and 0.5m by 0.15m and were 0.1m thick.

Context	CTX_ Interpretation	CTX_ Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Building material date
5006	Tessellated floor surface	Floor	0.2	0.4	0.1	12.24	55-250
5015	Tessellated floor surface	Floor	0.5	0.15	0.1	12.24	55-160

7.10 Phase 6: Roman AD 180-250 (Fig. 10)

7.10.1 The late 2nd century to the mid-3rd century saw a marked decline in occupation across the site. All evidence of the major thoroughfare (Road R1) bisecting the site has disappeared and there is no evidence for any buildings. The activity recorded during this phase was mostly peripheral, such as pitting, levelling and robbing. Limited evidence for settlement was represented by a possible structure and posthole cluster.

Levelling layer Group 120 (not illustrated)

7.10.2 Sealing levelling layer Group 91 in excavation Area D was another sequence of levelling layers, Group 120. This sequence of dumped deposits was recorded encompassing an area 5.45m by 3.3m and had a combined thickness of 0.13m. These two deposits were located at a highest level of 11.71m OD. Pottery recovered from these deposits dated to AD 120-150 and 150-160 and building material recovered dated to AD 200-350 (Appendices 1 and 3).

Context	CTX_ Interpretation	CTX_ Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Pottery date	Building material date
3140	Dump/levelling layer	Levelling	3.16	3.02	0.05	11.71	150-160	55-160
3166	Dump/levelling layer	Dump	3.43	2.89	0.08	11.68	120-150	200-350

Structure 13

7.10.3 Cutting levelling layer Group 120 was a possible structure, Structure 13 in excavation Area D on the southern part of the site. This potential structure was represented by a possible beamslot aligned northwest-southeast with two associated postholes running parallel on the same alignment 0.35m to the northeast. This possible beamslot survived for a length of 2.5m, was 0.22m wide and 0.16m deep. The postholes measured 0.1m diameter by 0.09m deep and 0.22m by 0.16m and 0.18m deep and were set 1.23m apart. These combined features were recorded at 11.69m OD. Pottery recovered from these features dated AD 90-100 and 120-250 (Appendix 1). The building material recovered dated generally to AD 55-160 (Appendix 3).

Context	CTX_ Interpretation	CTX_ Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Levels low (m OD)	Pottery date	Building material date
3134	Fill of posthole 3135	Infilling	0.1	0.09	0.09	11.64		120-250	
3135	Posthole	Posthole	0.1	0.09	0.09	11.64	11.55		
3136	Fill of posthole 3137	Infilling	0.22	0.16	0.18	11.56			
3137	Posthole	Posthole	0.22	0.16	0.18	11.56	11.38		
3138	Fill of beamslot 3139	Backfill	2.5	0.22	0.16	11.69		90-100	55-160
3139	Beamslot, aligned NW-SE	Beam Slot	2.5	0.22	0.16	11.69	11.49		

Levelling layer Group 121 (not illustrated)

7.10.4 Sealing Group 100 in excavation Area C was a sequence of dumped levelling layers, Group 121. These dumped levelling deposits, which included demolition material, was recovered intermittently across an area encompassing 12.8m by 8.77m and was recorded at a highest level of 12.49m OD. This sequence of levelling had a combined total thickness of 0.38m. Pottery and building material recovered from this group included residual 1st and 2nd century material along with pottery dated AD 180-250 and 200-250 (Appendices 1 and 3).

Context	CTX_ Interpretation	CTX_ Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Levels low (m OD)	Pottery date	Building material date
7081	Demolition deposit	Demolition	2.5	1.46	0.12	12.49	12.33	120-160	75-250+
7082	Demolition deposit	Demolition	0.55	0.35	0.11	12.37	12.35		50-160+
7123	Dumped demolition deposit	Demolition	1.12	0.56	0.1	12.36	12.28		55-250
7125	Dump/levelling layer	Dump	1.78	1.5	0.2	12.24	12.14	120-160	55-160
7129	Dumped demolition deposit	Demolition	0.68	0.68	0.16	12.38	12.27		
7189	Dump/levelling layer	Dump	0.6	0.54	0.11	11.87			
7193	Dump/levelling layer	Dump	0.84	0.68	0.06	11.9		120-250	
7215	Dumped demolition deposit	Demolition	1	0.7	0.1	12.17	12.13	50-250	55-160+
7282	Dump/levelling layer	Dump	1.4	0.6	0.12	11.99			
7291	Dump/levelling layer	Dump	2.4	1.15	0.05	11.96	11.95	200-250	
7579	Gravel bedding/levelling layer	Levelling	1.22	0.7	0.25	12.08	11.87	180-250	
7646	Gravel bedding/levelling layer	Levelling	1.5	1.22	0.23	12.12	11.94		

Pit/posthole Group 122

7.10.5 Cutting levelling layer Group 121 was a group of pits and postholes, Group 122. This group of features consisted of four pits and three postholes which were heavily truncated and intercutting. These pits ranged in dimension between 0.65m by 0.6m to 1.7m by 1.2m and in depth from 0.25m to 0.6m and the postholes ranged in dimension from 0.20m by 0.22m to 0.26m by 0.22m and in depth between 0.31m and 0.51m. These features were recorded at a highest level of 12.36m OD. Pottery and building material recovered was all residual late 1st to 2nd century material. However, as this group post-dates levelling Group 121 which contained pottery dated AD 200-250, these pits must also post-date AD 200 (Appendices 1 and 3).

Context	CTX_ Interpretation	CTX_ Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Levels low (m OD)	Pottery date	Building material date
7400	Heavily truncated pit	Pit	1.7	1.2	0.6	12.33	11.75		
7401	Fill of pit 7400	Backfill	1.7	1.2	0.6	12.33		70-120	55-160
7402	Heavily truncated possible cess pit	Pit	0.8	0.6	0.4	12.36	12.01		
7403	Fill of pit 7402	Backfill	0.8	0.6	0.4	12.36		50-160	55-160
7428	Posthole	Posthole	0.23	0.16	0.43	12.17	11.71		
7429	Fill of posthole 7428	Infilling	0.23	0.16	0.43	12.17			

Context	CTX_ Interpretation	CTX_ Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Levels low (m OD)	Pottery date	Building material date
7439	Fill of posthole 7440	Infilling	0.26	0.22	0.44	12.21			
7440	Posthole	Posthole	0.26	0.22	0.51	12.21	11.7		
7442	Fill of pit 7443	Backfill	0.98	1.02	0.29	12.16	12.1	90-160	
7443	Heavily truncated pit	Pit	0.98	1.02	0.29	12.16	11.87		
7454	Posthole	Posthole	0.2	0.22	0.31	12.2	11.89		
7455	Fill of posthole 7454	Infilling	0.2	0.22	0.31	12.2			
7549	Fill of 7560	Backfill	2	0.8	0.48	12.13	11.87		
7560	Heavily truncated possible linear feature	Ditch	0.8	1.9	0.48	12.13	11.65		
7589	Heavily truncated pit	Pit	0.65	0.6	0.25	12.03	11.67		
7591	Fill of 7589	Backfill	0.65	0.6	0.25	12.03		50-250	

Pit/posthole Group 123

7.10.6 Cutting levelling layer Group 121 was another group of pits and postholes, Group 123. This eclectic group of features was a heavily truncated series of pits and postholes, some of which were intercutting spread across the central location of Area C. These pits ranged in dimension from 0.7m by 0.7m to 4m by 2.8m and in depth between 0.3m and 0.6m. The postholes ranged in dimension from 0.08m by 0.18m to 0.5m by 0.61m and in depth between 0.03m to 0.40m. An irregular linear cut, aligned northwest-southeast, may represent robbing along the edge of the road surface. This feature measured 7.32m in length by 1m wide and 0.47m deep. These features were recorded at a highest level of 12.51m OD and contained only residual 1st and 2nd century pottery and building (Appendices 1 and 3).

Context	CTX_ Interpretation	CTX_ Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Levels low (m OD)	Pottery date	Building material date	Coin date
7229	Fill of posthole 7230, contained large post packing stones	Infilling	0.5	0.61	0.2	12.4		120-400	55-400	117-138
7230	Posthole	Posthole	0.5	0.61	0.3	12.4	12.1			
7278	Fill of 7279	Backfill	7.32	1	0.47	12.47		120-130	120-250	
7279	Irregular feature apparently linear	Gully	7.32	1	0.47	12.27	12			
7287	Fill of posthole 7288	Infilling	0.08	0.18	0.03	11.96				
7288	Posthole	Posthole	0.08	0.18	0.03	11.96	11.93			
7289	Fill of posthole 7290	Infilling	0.2	0.29	0.03	11.96				
7290	Posthole	Posthole	0.2	0.29	0.03	11.96	11.93	50-100		
7721	Fill of posthole 7722	Infilling	0.2	0.22	0.24	10				
7722	Posthole	Posthole	0.2	0.22	0.24	10	9.76			

Context	CTX_ Interpretation	CTX_ Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Levels low (m OD)	Pottery date	Building material date	Coin date
7813	Square postholes	Posthole	0.3	0.4	0.39	12.21	11.62		50-160	
7825	Fill of posthole 7813	Infilling	0.3	0.4	0.39	12.21		120-250	55-160+	
7841	Fill of pit 7842	Backfill	0.7	0.7	0.35	12.19				
7842	Truncated circular pit	Pit	0.7	0.7	0.35	12.19	11.79			
7844	Fill of pit 7845	Backfill	4	2.8	0.3	12.44				
7845	Odd large shallow pit	Pit	4	2.8	0.3	12.51	12		50-1666	
7884	Fill of posthole 7885	Infilling	0.34	0.46	0.4	11.41			55-160+	
7885	Rectangular posthole	Posthole	0.4	0.3	0.4	11.41	11.06			
7900	Fill of pit 7901	Backfill	0.7	1.05	0.6	11.3				
7901	Rectangular pit	Pit	0.7	1.05	0.6	11.3	10.56			

Robbing episode, Group 124

7.10.7 A sequence of robber cuts in Group 124 were recorded as cutting through Building 9. These intercutting features were heavily truncated and survived for a length of only 2.65m in length by 1.28m wide. These robber cuts were recorded at 11.96m OD and contained only residual 1st and 2nd century pottery and building material dated broadly to AD 50-1666 (Appendices 1 and 3).

Context	CTX_ Interpretation	CTX_ Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Levels low (m OD)	Pottery date	Building material date
3460	Fill of gully 3461	Backfill	1.64	0.32	0.2	11.96			
3461	Gully aligned NW-SE	Gully	1.64	0.32	0.2	11.96	11.76		
3499	Fill of possible robber cut 3501	Backfill	1.42	0.9	0.02	11.8		90-160	50-1666
3500	Fill of possible robber cut 3501	Backfill	1.42	0.9	0.18	11.78			
3501	Possible robber cut	Robber Cut	1.42	0.9	0.2	11.8	11.6		
3503	Fill of pit 3505	Backfill	0.3	0.49	0.11	11.74		50-160	50-1666
3505	Truncated circular pit	Pit	0.4	1.48	0.08	11.61	11.53		
3521	Fill of pit 3505	Backfill	0.4	1.43	0.04	11.53			
3542	Fill of pit 3505	Backfill	0.4	1.43	0.4	11.61			

Levelling layer Group 125 (not illustrated)

7.10.8 Sealing robber Group 124 and Structure 12 was a sequence of levelling layers, Group 125. These levelling layers encompassed an area which measured 2.29m by 2.3m, were recorded at 12.23m OD and had a combined thickness 0.24m. Pottery

recovered from this group dated to AD 120-160 and building material dated to AD 120-250+ (Appendices 1 and 3).

Context	CTX_ Interpretation	CTX_ Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Levels low (m OD)	Pottery date	Building material date
3436	Dump/made ground deposit	Dump	2.24	1.76	0.08	12.23	12.09	120-160	55-250+
3442	Dumped demolition deposit	Demolition	2	1.75	0.08	12.16	11.98	120-150	50-160
3455	Dump/made ground layer	Dump	2	1.75	0.04	12.11	11.9	120-150	120-250+
3463	Gravel levelling layer	Levelling	1.2	1.65	0.04	12.09	11.99		

Pit/posthole Group 126

7.10.9 Cutting levelling layer Group 125 was a group of pits and postholes, Group 126. This group consisted of two pits and two postholes. The pits were circular in shape and measured 1.55m by 1.42m by 1.38m deep and 1.1m by 1.2m by 0.72m deep, recorded at 11.54m OD 10.47m OD. The two postholes were directly next to each other and measured 0.32m by 0.27m by 0.84m deep and 0.39m by 0.2m by 0.5m deep. Building material from these features dated to AD 170-230 and 180-350+ (Appendix 3).

Context	CTX_ Interpretation	CTX_ Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Levels low (m OD)	Pottery date	Building material date
3410	Fill of posthole 3411	Infilling	0.32	0.27	0.84	12.21		50-400	
3411	Posthole	Posthole	0.32	0.27	0.84	12.21	11.37		
3412	Fill of posthole 3413	Infilling	0.39	0.2	0.5	11.48		60-160	170-230
3413	Posthole	Posthole	0.39	0.2	0.5	11.48	11.07		
3414	Fill of pit 3415	Backfill	1.55	1.42	0.42	10.47		150-250	180-350+
3415	Truncated circular pit	Pit	1.55	1.42	1.38	10.47	9.09		
3457	Fill of pit 3477	Backfill	0.56	1.2	0.4	11.54		120-160	50-160
3464	Fill of pit 3477	Backfill	0.56	1.2	0.1	11.29		120-160	
3472	Fill of pit 3477	Backfill	0.56	1.2	0.11	11.18		50-100	
3474	Fill of pit 3477	Backfill	0.56	1.2	0.12	11.07		50-400	
3475	Fill of pit 3477	Backfill	0.56	1.2	0.08	11.16	10.98	50-100	
3476	Fill of pit 3477	Backfill	0.9	1.2	0.28	11.1		120-160	170-230
3477	Truncated possible circular pit	Pit	1.1	1.2	0.72	11.54	10.82		

Demolition/levelling layer Group 127 (not illustrated)

7.10.10 Sealing Building 10 was a sequence of demolition and levelling deposits, Group 127. These demolition deposits, which included evidence of burning, related directly to the previous Building 10 (Phase 5.3) and were recorded encompassing an area 11.33m by 3.45m. Located at 12.12m OD these deposits had an overall thickness of 0.20m.

Pottery from this group dated to AD 120-250 with building material dated generally to AD 55-160+ (Appendices 1 and 3).

Context	CTX_ Interpretation	CTX_ Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Levels low (m OD)	Pottery date	Building material date
835	Demolition debris associated with collapsed wall 843	Demolition	2.6	1.76	0.08	12.11	12.03	70-150	50-160+
881	Dumped burnt demolition deposit	Demolition	2.49	2.36	0.07	12.09	12.08	120-150	55-160+
887	Dumped demolition deposit	Demolition	2.39	0.48	0.03	12.1	12.06	50-200	55-160+
910	Burnt demolition deposit associated with wall 930	Demolition	3.3	2.1	0.05	12.1		50-120	55-160+
935	Dumped demolition deposit	Demolition	1.16	0.9	0.1	12.05			
945	Dumped burnt demolition deposit	Demolition	1.15	0.5	0.09	12.06	12.01		
955	Dumped demolition deposit	Demolition	0.9	0.4	0.05	12.08		70-120	55-160
1031	Demolition layer	Demolition	0.78	0.9	0.1	12.12	12.01	120-250	

Pit Group 128

7.10.11 Cutting demolition/levelling Group 127 was a group of pits, Group 128. This group consisted of four truncated pits, two of which were intercutting, and appeared to be sub-rectangular and circular in shape. These pits ranged in dimension from 0.5m by 0.2m to 2.66m by 1.34m and in depth between 0.1m and 0.7m and were recorded at c. 12.08m OD. Pottery and building material recovered included residual 1st and 2nd century forms along with pottery dated to AD 180-400 and building material dated AD 140-300+ (Appendices 1 and 3).

Context	CTX_ Interpretation	CTX_ Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Levels low (m OD)	Pottery date	Building material date
830	Fill of pit 830	Backfill	0.5	0.2	0.13	12.08		50-400	50-80
831	Truncated circular pit	Pit	0.5	0.2	0.13	12.08	11.95		
854	Rectangular pit	Pit	2.66	1.34	0.52	12.08	11.54		
855	Fill of pit 854	Backfill	2.66	1.34	0.52	12.08		120-150	140-300+
908	Fill of pit 909	Backfill	0.87	0.11	0.1	12.07			
909	Truncated remnant of pit *NOT FULLY EXCAVATED	Pit	0.87	0.11	0.1	12.07	11.97		
943	Fill of pit 944	Backfill	0.58	0.32	0.7	12.06		180-400	55-350+
944	Truncated rectangular pit	Pit	0.58	0.32	0.7	12.06	11.35		

Levelling layer Group 129 (not illustrated)

7.10.12 Sealing layer Group 117 and posthole Group 118 was a sequence of levelling layers, Group 129. This group of deposits, which included demolition layers, encompassed an area which measured 6.43m by 8.42m and was recorded at a highest level of 12.05m OD. This sequence of levelling layers had an overall combined thickness of 0.23m. Pottery and building material recovered from this group included 1st and 2nd century material including pottery dated to AD 120-160 (Appendices 1 and 3).

Context	CTX_ Interpretation	CTX_Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Levels low (m OD)	Pottery date	Building material date
751	Dump/levelling layer	Dump	0.64	0.48	0.05	12.05			55-160
758	Dumped demolition deposit	Demolition	2.2	2	0.02	12	11.88	120-160	55-250
766	Dumped burnt demolition deposit	Demolition	0.4	0.8	0.1	11.98			
767	Dump/levelling layer	Dump	2.4	2.15	0.02	11.88	11.83	120-150	55-250
771	Dumped burnt demolition deposit	Dump	2.24	2.31	0.02	11.87		70-120	55-160
772	Dumped burnt demolition deposit	Demolition	1.9	0.8	0.05	11.85		120-160	55-160
781	Dump/levelling layer	Dump	2	2.1	0.04	11.8	11.74	100-120	
788	Levelling layer possibly relating to a surface	Dump	2.24	2.31	0.03	11.82	11.65	70-120	50-160
793	Dump/levelling layer	Make-up	2.25	1.8	0.06	11.96	11.92	50-160	55-160
795	Dump/levelling layer	Dump	0.82	0.9	0.1	11.9	11.89		
801	Dump/levelling layer	Dump	2.19	1.63	0.03	11.65	11.63	70-160	55-160
809	Dump/levelling layer	Dump	0.8	0.6	0.05	11.37		50-160	
825	Dump/levelling layer	Dump	1.2	0.6	0.08	11.8	11.67	70-100	
833	Dump/levelling layer	Dump	0.68	0.86	0.06	11.68		120-150	75-160
838	Dumped demolition deposit	Demolition	2.1	1.4	0.13	11.58			55-160+
852	Dumped burnt deposit	Demolition	2.92	2.73	0.07	11.67	11.34	120-160	
1201	Dump/levelling layer	Dump	2.97	2.66	0.1	11.82		120-150	75-250+

Posthole Group 130

7.10.13 Cutting levelling layer Group 129 was a series of postholes, Group 130. This group consisted of six postholes on an apparent northnortheast-southsouthwest alignment with a cluster of four postholes at the northern end and two at the southern end. This alignment survived for a length of 4.34m and was recorded between 11.50m OD and 11.06m. These postholes ranged in dimension from 0.09m by 0.12m to 0.55m by

0.27m and in depth between 0.07m and 0.49m. The limited assemblage of pottery and building material recovered from this group was only represented by residual 1st and 2nd century material (Appendices 1 and 3).

Context	CTX_ Interpretation	CTX_ Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Levels low (m OD)	Pottery date	Building material date
1515	Irregular cut, possible posthole	Posthole	0.95	0.48	0.49	11.42	10.93		
1516	Fill of possible posthole 1515	Infilling	0.95	0.48	0.49	11.42		70-100	
1531	Fill of posthole 1532	Infilling	0.24	0.28	0.41	11.5		50-400	
1532	Posthole	Posthole	0.24	0.28	0.41	11.5	11.09		
1558	Fill of pit 1559	Backfill	0.55	0.27	0.3	11.06			50-1666
1559	Truncated circular pit/posthole	Pit/posthole	0.55	0.27	0.3	11.06	10.71		
1624	Fill of posthole 1625	Infilling	0.11	0.11	0.4	11.19			
1625	Posthole	Posthole	0.11	0.22	0.4	11.19	11.02		
1673	Fill of posthole 1674	Infilling	0.14	0.15	0.2	11.25			55-250
1674	Posthole	Posthole	0.14	0.15	0.2	11.25	11.14		
1678	Fill of posthole 1679	Infilling	0.2	0.2	0.2	11.25			
1679	Posthole	Posthole	0.2	0.2	0.2	11.25	11.05		
1716	Fill of posthole 1717	Infilling	0.09	0.12	0.07	11.19			
1717	Posthole	Posthole	0.09	0.12	0.07	11.19	11.12		

7.11 Phase 7: Roman AD 250-350 (Fig. 11)

7.11.1 The 3rd and 4th centuries saw a rise again in occupation and activity across the site. This was represented by a number of new buildings across the site, predominantly masonry structures (Buildings 12-19), including a large complex of buildings (Buildings 13-19) located in the northeastern area of the site. Associated pitting and other peripheral activity was recorded in association with the new buildings.

Building 12

7.11.2 Recorded in the southern end of Area E was a truncated remnant of a building, Building 12. This building was composed of an 'L' shaped clay wall, 0.15m deep, forming the northwestern corner of the building aligned generally northeast-southwest. Recorded on the internal face of this clay wall was *in situ* painted plaster, located at 12.09m OD, and surviving for a height of 0.15m. This truncated remnant of a building was recorded at 12.11m OD and had surviving dimensions of 0.90m northeast-southwest by 0.49m northwest-southeast. A possible continuation of this structure was represented by two square stakeholes measuring 0.04m on the same alignment just to the southwest. Building 12 was installed upon preparation layer

[3745] which contained a coin (SF337) dated AD 270-273, the only dating evidence relating to this building other than building material dated generally to AD 50-400 (Appendices 3 and 6).

Context	CTX_ Interpretation	CTX_ Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Level s high (m OD)	Level s low (m OD)	Buildin g materia l date	Coin date
3728	Fill of stakehole 3729	Infilling	0.04	0.04	0.05	12.11			
3729	Stakehole	Stake-hole	0.04	0.04	0.05	12.11	12.06		
3730	Fill of stakehole 3731	Infilling	0.04	0.04	0.04	12.06			
3731	Stakehole	Stake-hole	0.04	0.04	0.04	12.06	12.02		
3732	Clay wall, 'L' shaped corner running both SW-NE and NW-SE	Occupation	0.85	0.15	0.15	12.11	12.06	50-400	
3733	In situ painted plaster facing to clay wall 3732	Lining	0.65	0.4	0.15	12.09	12.07		
3734	Construction cut for clay wall 3732	Construction Cut	0.9	0.5	0.15	12.1	11.93		
3745	Levelling layer	Levelling	1.84	0.85	0.15	12.11		50-250+	270-273

Buildings 13, 14 & 15

7.11.3 Located across excavation Area B was what appeared to be a complex of associated buildings, Buildings 13, 14 and 15 (Fig. 11). All three of these buildings were represented by the same type of foundation trenches within the base of which were associated postholes, suggesting a masonry rubble foundation was installed upon timber piles. This is attested to by the presence of some of this masonry rubble *in situ* within some of the recorded foundations.

Building 13

Building 13 was represented by a continuous linear foundation trench, recorded in three sections along a length of 27.5m. Recorded at a highest level of 11.81m OD, this foundation was 0.8m wide and had a maximum recorded depth of 0.85m. Recorded within the base of this foundation along its entire length was a series of postholes which were generally 0.20m in diameter by 0.60m deep. Although this foundation has been labelled a building it now seems more likely that it instead represents an external wall defining the boundary of a complex within which Buildings 14 and 15 are located. The only dating evidence recovered directly from the features of the building were residual 1st and 2nd century pottery and building material (Appendices 1 and 3).

Context	CTX_ Interpretation	CTX_ Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Levels low (m OD)	Pottery date	Building material date
1863	Fill of foundation 1864	Backfill	0.5	0.7	0.6	11.81		70-160	50-160
1864	Foundation trench	Construction Cut	0.5	0.7	0.6	11.81	10.91		
2150	Fill of foundation 2151	Backfill	3.2	0.8	0.1	11.41		120-160	55-160
2151	Cut for wall foundation, aligned NW-SE	Construction Cut	4.2	0.8	0.92	11.41	10.49		
2183	Fill of foundation cut 2151	Backfill	4.2	0.8	0.82	11.31			
2236	Fill of 2151	Backfill	4.2	0.8	0.10	11			
2237	Cut number given to series of postholes	Posthole	0.2	0.2	0.60	10.49			
2500	Fill of posthole 2501	Infilling	0.2	0.2	0.67	11.48			
2501	Posthole	Posthole	0.2	0.2	0.67	11.48	10.81		
2513	Group number given on site to the fills of multiple postholes in the base of foundation 2151	Infilling	0.2	0.2	0.60	10.49			55-160
3083	Fill of foundation trench 3084	Backfill	3	0.9	0.74	11.19			75-120+
3084	Foundation cut, aligned NW-SE	Construction Cut	3.1	1.2	0.74	11.19	10.45		
3087	Fill of foundation trench 3088	Backfill	1	1	0.85	11.3			55-160
3088	Foundation trench, aligned NW-SE	Construction Cut	1	1	0.85	11.3	10.45		

Building 14

7.11.4 Building 14 was represented by two disjointed foundation trenches, one aligned northeast-southwest with a second projecting to the west on a northwest-southeast alignment, forming a 'T' shape, within the base of which were recorded associated postholes (Plate 9). A continuation of the northwest-southeast foundation was represented further east by postholes alone. This building was recorded at a highest level of 11.46m OD and survived for overall dimensions of 5.25m by 2.87m. Filling one of these foundation trenches, which was 0.96m wide by 0.42m deep, was the original masonry rubble which consisted of Kentish ragstone. The associated postholes within the base of the foundation ranged in size from 0.10m and 0.25m in diameter by 0.55m deep. Pottery and building material recovered from the contexts which comprised the building were only represented by residual 1st and 2nd century material (Appendices 1 and 3).

Context	CTX_ Interpretation	CTX_ Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Levels low (m OD)	Pottery date	Building material date
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Context	CTX_ Interpretation	CTX_ Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Levels low (m OD)	Pottery date	Building material date
1837	Rubble fill of cut 1838	Backfill	2.12	0.96	0.2	11.29		70-120	55-160
1838	Construction cut for masonry foundation aligned N-S	Construction Cut	2.12	0.96	0.42	11.46	11.04		
1842	Fill of foundation trench 1838	Backfill	0.58	0.96	0.17	11.46			55-160
1943	Context number given to all fills of group of postholes 1944 in base of foundation 1838	Infilling	0.24	0.25	0.55	11.15			
1944	Group of postholes within foundation 1838	Posthole	0.24	0.23	0.55	11.15	10.6		
1986	Fill of posthole 1987	Infilling	0.41	0.34	0.51	11.32			55-160
1987	Posthole	Posthole	0.41	0.34	0.51	11.32	10.81		
1988	Fill of posthole 1989	Infilling	0.18	0.12	0.36	11.29			
1989	Posthole	Posthole	0.18	0.12	0.36	11.29	10.93		
1990	Fill of posthole 1991	Infilling	0.18	0.13	0.35	11.31			55-160
1991	Posthole	Posthole	0.18	0.13	0.35	11.31	10.96		
1992	Fill of posthole 1993	Infilling	0.12	0.11	0.38	11.31		50-120	50-400
1993	Posthole	Pit	0.12	0.13	0.38	11.31	10.93		
2058	Masonry wall foundation	Foundation	1.47	0.75	0.38	11.48			50-400+
2082	Backfill of construction cut 2083	Backfill	0.42	1.42	0.22	11.57			
2083	Construction cut for masonry wall 2058	Construction Cut	0.42	1.42	0.22	11.57	11.35		
2118	Group number given to fills of postholes	Infilling	0.2	0.2	0.5	11.47			50-160+
2119	Group number given to a series of postholes	Posthole	0.2	0.2	0.5	11.47	10.94		
2120	Fill of stakehole 2121	Infilling	0.14	0.18	0.42	11.3			
2121	Stakehole	Stake-hole	0.14	0.18	0.42	11.3	10.88		
2122	Fill of posthole 2123	Infilling	0.38	0.18	0.49	11.3			
2123	Posthole	Posthole	0.38	0.18	0.49	11.31	10.81		
2158	Fill of posthole 2159	Infilling	0.13	0.25	0.46	11.49			
2159	Posthole	Posthole	0.13	0.25	0.46	11.49	11.03		
2160	Fill of posthole 2161	Infilling	0.1	0.1	0.18	11.49			
2161	Posthole	Posthole	0.1	0.1	0.18	11.49	11.31		
2273	Fill of posthole 2274	Infilling	0.08	0.21	0.4	11.3			50-160
2274	Posthole	Posthole	0.08	0.21	0.4	11.3	10.9		

Context	CTX_ Interpretation	CTX_ Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Levels low (m OD)	Pottery date	Building material date
2297	Fill of posthole 2298	Infilling	0.19	0.17	0.57	11.36			
2298	Posthole	Posthole	0.19	0.17	0.57	11.36	10.79		
2299	Fill of posthole 2300	Infilling	0.15	0.18	0.3	11.36			
2300	Posthole	Posthole	0.15	0.18	0.3	11.36	11.06		
2301	Fill of posthole 2302	Infilling	0.14	0.12	0.38	11.35			
2302	Posthole	Posthole	0.14	0.12	0.38	11.35	11.17		
2303	Fill of posthole 2304	Infilling	0.22	0.13	0.39	11.35			
2304	Posthole	Posthole	0.22	0.13	0.39	11.35	10.96		
2305	Fill of posthole 2306	Infilling	0.13	0.11	0.4	11.35			
2306	Posthole	Posthole	0.13	0.11	0.4	11.35	10.95		
2319	Fill of posthole 2320	Infilling	0.17	0.15	0.28	11.37			
2320	Posthole	Posthole	0.17	0.15	0.28	11.37	11.09		
2361	Fill of posthole 2362	Infilling	0.13	0.11	0.54	11.38			
2362	Posthole	Posthole	0.13	0.11	0.54	11.38	10.84		
2363	Fill of posthole 2364	Infilling	0.12	0.18	0.48	11.38			
2364	Posthole	Posthole	0.12	0.18	0.48	11.38	10.9		
2365	Fill of posthole 2366	Infilling	0.11	0.1	0.1	11.37			
2366	Posthole	Posthole	0.11	0.1	0.1	11.37	11.27		

Building 15

7.11.5 Located at the eastern end of Area B Building 15 was either square or rectangular in shape with the southern area of the building surviving intermittently on a general northeast-southwest alignment (Fig. 11). Building 15 was again represented by a foundation trench within the base of which were postholes (Plate 10). Building 15 was recorded surviving for an area of 4.48m northeast-southwest by 10.52m northwest-southeast. This building was recorded at a highest level of 12.02m OD, was 1.1m wide and had a maximum depth of 1.48m. The associated postholes within the base of the foundation ranged in dimension from 0.6m to 0.2m in diameter and were between 0.1m and 0.28m deep. Pottery and building material recovered from Building 15 contexts mostly consisted of residual 1st and 2nd century material along with an assemblage of building material dated AD 200-400+ (Appendices 1 and 3).

Context	CTX_ Interpretation	CTX_ Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Levels low (m OD)	Pottery date	Building material date
1009	Fill of foundation 1010	Backfill	2.4	1.1	0.44	12.02		120/160-200	120-250
1010	Foundation trench for building	Construction Cut	2.4	1.1	1.48	12.02	10.49		
1028	Fill of foundation trench 1010	Backfill	0.96	0.13	1.1	11.58	11.5	90-120	55-160

Context	CTX_Interpretation	CTX_Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Levels low (m OD)	Pottery date	Building material date
1047	Fill of foundation trench 1010	Backfill	2.4	1.1	0.63	11.53		120-200	200-400+
1278	Fill of foundation 1313	Backfill	1.1	0.64	0.17	11.51		120-250	55-160
1305	Fill of foundation trench 1313	Backfill	1.1	0.64	0.25	11.36		50-150	55-160
1312	Fill of foundation trench 1313	Backfill	1.1	0.64	0.15	11.09			
1313	Foundation trench for late Roman structure	Construction Cut	1.9	1.42	1.01	11.84	10.83		
1338	Fill of linear 1313	Backfill	1.42	1.9	0.25	11.08		50-400	120-250
1345	Fill of linear cut 1346	Backfill	1.7	0.78	0.2	11.25		90-120	50-160
1346	Foundation trench for masonry building	Construction Cut	1.7	0.78	0.34	11.26	10.92		
1364	Fill of foundation cut 1313	Backfill	0.45	0.5	0.1	11.04			55-160
1372	Stakehole	Stake-hole	0.07	0.07	0.23	10.83	10.6		
1373	Fill of stakehole 1372	Infilling	0.07	0.07	0.23	10.83			55-160
1380	Fill of posthole 1381	Backfill	0.13	0.13	0.29	11.04			
1381	Posthole	Posthole	0.13	0.13	0.29	11.04	10.75		
1382	Fill of posthole 1383	Infilling	0.2	0.2	0.31	11.04			
1383	Posthole	Posthole	0.2	0.2	0.31	11.04	10.73		
1384	Fill of posthole 1385	Infilling	0.1	0.1	0.2	11.04			
1385	Posthole	Posthole	0.1	0.1	0.2	11.04	10.84		
1386	Fill of posthole 1387	Infilling	0.13	0.13	0.3	11.04			
1387	Posthole	Posthole	0.13	0.13	0.3	11.04	10.74		
1388	Fill of posthole 1389	Infilling	0.11	0.11	0.26	11.04			
1389	Posthole	Posthole	0.11	0.11	0.26	11.04	10.78		
1390	Fill of posthole 1391	Infilling	0.13	0.13	0.28	11.05			
1391	Posthole	Posthole	0.13	0.13	0.28	11.05	10.92		
1393	Posthole	Posthole	0.19	0.19	0.09	10.89	10.7		
1394	Fill of posthole 1393	Infilling	0.19	0.19	0.09	10.89		120-160	
1399	Stakehole	Stake-hole	0.06	0.06	0.1	10.91	10.81		
1400	Fill of stakehole 1399	Infilling	0.06	0.06	0.1	10.91			
1401	Posthole	Posthole	0.09	0.06	0.2	10.96	10.76		
1402	Fill of posthole 1401	Infilling	0.09	0.06	0.2	10.96			
1403	Posthole	Posthole	0.07	0.07	0.2	10.89	10.69		
1404	Fill of posthole 1403	Infilling	0.07	0.07	0.2	10.89			
1405	Posthole	Posthole	0.09	0.09	0.2	10.91	10.71		
1406	Fill of posthole 1405	Infilling	0.09	0.09	0.2	10.91			
1431	Posthole	Posthole	0.09	0.09	0.2	10.96	10.76		

Context	CTX_ Interpretation	CTX_ Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Levels low (m OD)	Pottery date	Building material date
1432	Fill of posthole 1431	Infilling	0.09	0.09	0.2	10.96			
1449	Posthole	Posthole	0.1	0.1	0.18	10.9	10.72		
1450	Fill of posthole 1449	Infilling	0.1	0.1	0.18	10.9			
1451	Posthole	Posthole	0.1	0.1	0.19	10.9	10.71		
1452	Fill of posthole 1451	Infilling	0.1	0.1	0.19	10.9			55-160
1453	Posthole	Posthole	0.09	0.09	0.17	10.87	10.7		
1454	Fill of posthole 1453	Infilling	0.09	0.09	0.17	10.87			
1455	Posthole	Posthole	0.13	0.13	0.21	10.87	10.66		
1456	Fill of posthole 1455	Infilling	0.13	0.13	0.21	10.87			
1457	Posthole	Posthole	0.09	0.09	0.14	10.85	10.71		
1458	Fill of posthole 1457	Infilling	0.09	0.09	0.14	10.85			50-160
1459	Posthole	Posthole	0.09	0.09	0.18	10.85	10.67		
1460	Fill of posthole 1459	Infilling	0.09	0.09	0.18	10.85			
1579	Fill of linear cut 1010	Backfill	1.34	1.5	0.41	10.9		120-150	140-350+
1580	Fill of posthole 1581	Infilling	0.15	0.14	0.04	11.49			
1581	Posthole	Posthole	0.15	0.14	0.04	11.49			
1582	Fill of posthole 1583	Infilling	0.18	0.17	0.16	11.5		50-160	
1583	Posthole	Posthole	0.18	0.17	0.16	11.5	11.34		
1584	Fill of posthole 1585	Infilling	0.08	0.07	0.18	10.72			
1585	Posthole	Posthole	0.08	0.09	0.18	10.72	10.54		
1631	Fill of posthole 1632	Infilling	0.13	0.13	0.18	10.49			
1632	Posthole	Posthole	0.13	0.13	0.18	10.49	10.31		
1633	Fill of posthole 1634	Infilling	0.13	0.13	0.16	10.54			
1634	Posthole	Posthole	0.13	0.13	0.16	10.54	10.38		
1635	Fill of posthole 1636	Infilling	0.13	0.13	0.18	10.49	10.31		
1636	Posthole	Posthole	0.13	0.13	0.18	10.49	10.31		
1710	Fill of posthole 1711	Infilling	0.13	0.13	0.16	10.61			
1711	Posthole in base of foundation 1010	Posthole	0.13	0.13	0.16	10.61	10.45	50-120	55-160
1712	Fill of posthole 1713	Infilling	0.13	0.13	0.13	10.61			
1713	Posthole in base of foundation 1010	Posthole	0.13	0.13	0.13	10.61	10.48		
1714	Fill of posthole 1715	Infilling	0.13	0.13	0.15	10.61			
1715	Posthole in base of foundation 1010	Posthole	0.13	0.13	0.15	10.61	10.46		

Building 16

7.11.6 Cutting levelling layer Group 140 was a masonry building, Building 16 (Fig 11, Plate 12). The building was represented by a masonry foundation running north-south with a western return at both the northern and southern end (Plate 11). The masonry did not survive across the entire area of the building, but the construction cut clearly illustrated the outline. This building was recorded at 12.27m OD, with the masonry foundation located at 11.84m OD and surviving for a height of 0.40m and had overall surviving dimensions of 6.14m by 1.48m. The masonry foundation was composed of Kentish ragstone (ashlar and rubble), Hassock stone, chalk and Malmstone rubble (Appendix 3). The internal western face of this foundation had fragmentary remains of *in situ* painted plaster and a small area, 0.10m by 0.12m, of *opus signinum* floor surface was also recorded at 11.33m OD. It is interesting to note that this masonry foundation, in contrast to the others recorded during this phase of activity, did not have evidence for timber piles below the masonry rubble in the base of the construction cut. Dating evidence from the building itself was sparse, with pottery dated to AD 50-300 and building material dated AD 140-250+ (Appendices 1 and 3). However stratigraphically this foundation appears to post-date Group 138 deposits which contained coins dated to the first half of the 4th century.

Context	CTX_ Interpretation	CTX_Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Levels low (m OD)	Pottery date	Building material date
7777	Late Roman masonry foundation running east-west and returning to the south	Foundation	6	1.5	0.4	11.84	11.22	50-300	140-250+
7780	Construction cut for late Roman masonry foundation 7777	Construction Cut	6	1.5	1.07	12.27	11.2		
7858	Remnant of <i>opus signinum</i> floor within and attached to masonry 7777	Floor				11.33	11.21		120-250
7865	In situ plaster on masonry wall 7777	Lining				11.84			

Building 17

7.11.7 Cutting levelling layer Group 138 was a small remnant of another probable building, Building 17. Building 17 was represented a foundation trench aligned northwest-southeast which survived for a length of 1.92m, was 0.81m wide by 0.51m deep (Fig 11). This foundation was recorded at 12.42m OD and had a series of associated postholes within it. These postholes ranged in dimension from 0.12m to 0.2m in diameter and between 0.05m and 0.57m deep. Pottery and building material from this

building consisted of residual 1st and 2nd century material along with pottery dated to AD 270-300 (Appendices 1 and 3).

Context	CTX_ Interpretation	CTX_ Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Levels low (m OD)	Pottery date	Building material date
7906	Fill of linear feature 8044	Backfill	2	1.7	0.51	12.42	12.36	270-400	55-160
7920	Fill of posthole 7921	Infilling	0.2	0.2	0.25	11.83			55-160
7921	Posthole	Posthole	0.2	0.2	0.25	11.83	11.58		
7922	Fill of posthole 7923	Infilling	0.2	0.2	0.3	11.81		120-400	
7923	Posthole	Posthole	0.2	0.2	0.3	11.81	11.51		
7928	Fill of linear feature 8044	Backfill	2	1.7	0.28	11.91		270-300	75-160+
7929	Fill of posthole 7930	Infilling	0.2	0.2	0.15	11.63		50-160	55-160
7930	Posthole	Posthole	0.2	0.2	0.15	11.63	11.48		
7931	Fill of posthole 7932	Infilling	0.2	0.2	0.11	11.65			
7932	Posthole	Posthole	0.2	0.2	0.11	11.65	11.54		
7933	Fill of posthole 7934	Infilling	0.2	0.2	0.1	11.63			
7934	Posthole	Posthole	0.2	0.2	0.1	11.63	11.53		
7935	Fill of posthole 7936	Infilling	0.2	0.2	0.57	12.18			50-160
7936	Posthole	Posthole	0.2	0.2	0.57	12.18	11.61		
7937	Fill of posthole 7938	Infilling	0.12	0.12	0.32	11.87			50-160
7938	Posthole	Posthole	0.12	0.12	0.32	11.87	11.55		
7939	Posthole	Posthole	0.14	0.14	0.05	11.63	11.58		
7940	Fill of posthole 7941	Infilling	0.18	0.18	0.1	11.67			
7941	Posthole	Posthole	0.18	0.18	0.1	11.67	11.57		
7942	Fill of posthole 7939	Infilling	0.14	0.14	0.05	11.63			
8044	Truncated foundation trench	Foundation Trench	2	1.7	0.51	12.42	11.91		

Structure 14

7.11.8 Located to the southeast of Building 17 was a dense alignment of a number postholes, Structure 14. This structure consisted of a large number of postholes on a northwest-southeast alignment surviving for a length of 6.96m and appeared to have a width of c. 1m (Fig 11). These postholes were recorded at a highest level of 12.15m OD and ranged in dimension from 0.10m to 0.22m in diameter and in depth between 0.10m and 0.50m. This dense alignment of postholes may be a continuation of piled foundation Building 17 with only the postholes surviving below the level of the cut for the foundation. Structure 14 is reminiscent of a piled later Roman masonry foundation. Pottery and building material recovered from some of these postholes

contained residual 1st and 2nd material along with forms dated AD 270-400 and building material dated AD 270-350+ (Appendices 1 and 3).

Building 18

7.11.9 Cutting layer Group 142 was a truncated remnant of a building, Building 18. Building 18 was represented by a foundation trench alongside which was an associated tesserae mosaic floor, both on a general north-northeast-south-southwest alignment (Fig. 11). This internal floor surface was composed of early Roman sandy tesserae lain upon an *opus signinum* and *caementicium* base (Plate 13). The eastern side of this floor was its true edge as represented by an area of *opus signinum* quarter-beading along that, and part of the southern edge (Plate 14). This floor was recorded at 11.95m OD and survived for an area measuring 1m by 0.4m. Directly alongside the floor surface was a foundation trench which was recorded for a truncated length of 1.4m and was 0.7m wide by 1.12m deep. This foundation cut was recorded at a slightly higher level, 12.23m OD, in section compared to the floor suggesting the floor was partially sunken. Recorded in the base of this foundation cut was a series of postholes much like many other of the buildings recorded during this phase. These postholes, which represent timber piles below a rubble foundation, ranged in dimension from 0.08m to 0.18m in diameter and in depth between 0.05m and 0.36m. Only residual 1st and 2nd century pottery and building material was recovered from the small number of contexts which contained dating (Appendices 1 and 3). However, this building cut deposit Group 142 which contained pottery dated AD 270-400 (Appendix 1).

Context	CTX_ Interpretation	CTX_ Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Levels low (m OD)	Pottery date	Building material date
7043	Fill of linear 7061	Backfill	1.3	1.1	0.2	12.24			55-160
7061	Foundation trench	Construction Cut	1.4	0.7	1.12	12.23	11.01		
7124	Tessellated floor surface	Floor	1	0.4	0.06	11.95	11.85	50-250	55-160
7130	Roman mortar upon which <i>opus signinum</i> floor 7131 is lain	Surface	1.2	0.4	0.1	11.91			
7131	Layer of <i>opus signinum</i> upon which tessellated floor 7124 is lain	Surface	1.2	0.4	0.12	11.99	11.96		
7132	<i>Opus signinum</i> 'beading' associated with tessellated floor 7124	Lining	0.2	0.2	0.1	11.94	11.91		
7264	Fill of 7061	Backfill	1.4	0.7	0.2	11.68			
7273	Fill of 7061	Backfill	1.4	0.7	0.5	11.54			
7274	Fill of 7061	Backfill	1.4	0.7	0.5	1.44			

Context	CTX_ Interpretation	CTX_ Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Levels low (m OD)	Pottery date	Building material date
7353	Fill of posthole 7354	Infilling	0.1	0.1	0.05	10.94			
7354	Posthole	Posthole	0.1	0.1	0.05	10.94	10.89		
7355	Fill of posthole 7356	Infilling	0.08	0.08	0.07	10.99			
7356	Posthole	Posthole	0.08	0.08	0.07	10.99	10.88		
7357	Fill of posthole 7358	Infilling	0.08	0.08	0.07	11.04			
7358	Posthole	Posthole	0.08	0.08	0.07	11.04	10.97		
7359	Fill of posthole 7360	Infilling	0.13	0.13	0.14	11.08			
7360	Posthole	Posthole	0.13	0.13	0.13	11.08	10.95		
7361	Fill of posthole 7362	Infilling	0.1	0.1	0.07	11.01			
7362	Posthole	Posthole	0.1	0.1	0.07	11.01	10.84		
7363	Fill of posthole 7364	Infilling	0.16	0.16	0.22	11.04			
7364	Posthole	Posthole	0.16	0.16	0.22	11.04	10.82		
7365	Fill of posthole 7366	Infilling	0.16	0.16	0.17	11.06			
7366	Posthole	Posthole	0.16	0.16	0.17	11.06	10.89		
7367	Fill of posthole 7368	Infilling	0.18	0.18	0.2	11.09			
7368	Posthole	Posthole	0.18	0.18	0.2	11.09	10.89		
7369	Fill of posthole 7370	Infilling	0.18	0.18	0.36	11.07			
7370	Posthole	Posthole	0.18	0.18	0.36	11.07	10.71		
7371	Fill of posthole 7372	Infilling	0.12	0.12	0.16	11.05			
7372	Posthole	Posthole	0.12	0.12	0.16	11.05	10.89		

Building 19

7.11.10 Cutting levelling layer group 153 in the southeast corner of Area A was a truncated remnant of a building, Building 19. This building was composed by a clay wall aligned northnortheast-southsouthwest underneath which were recorded a series of postholes. This clay wall survived for a length of 6.49m by 0.85m wide and 0.20m high (Fig. 11). This truncated wall remnant was recorded at 12.08m OD. The truncated remnant of a possible surface was also recorded on the western side of the wall which was recorded at 12.08m OD and survived for 0.86m by 0.8m and was 0.06m thick. Pottery and building material recovered from this fragmentary building was all residual dating to the 1st and 2nd centuries (Appendices 1 and 3).

Context	CTX_ Interpretation	CTX_ Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Levels low (m OD)	Pottery date	Building material date
735	Fill of posthole 736	Infilling	1.06	0.8	1.2	12.03		120-150	50-160+
736	Large posthole	Posthole	1.06	0.8	1.2	12.03	10.86		
776	Backfill of cut 777	Backfill	1.9	0.12	0.14	12.06		120-160	55-160

Context	CTX_ Interpretation	CTX_ Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Levels low (m OD)	Pottery date	Building material date
777	Linear feature probably part of a clay wall of a building	Construction Cut	1.9	0.12	0.14	12.06	11.93		
778	Backfill of construction cut 829	Backfill	0.84	0.28	0.2	12.06		120-150	50-80+
798	Possible floor surface or make-up/bedding layer	Floor (External)	0.86	0.8	0.06	12.08			
799	Fill of posthole 800	Infilling	0.44	0.44	0.44	11.93		70-100	
800	Posthole	Posthole	0.6	0.46	0.8	11.93	11.06		
805	Fill of posthole 806	Infilling	0.28	0.12	0.1	11.81			
806	Posthole	Posthole	0.28	0.12	0.1	11.81	11.71		50-160
813	Brickearth wall	Bedding	4.04	0.66	0.2	12.01		70-100	50-160
814	Fill of posthole 815	Infilling	0.1	0.1	0.12	11.92			
815	Posthole	Posthole	0.1	0.1	0.12	11.92	11.8		
816	Fill of posthole 817	Infilling	0.2	0.1	0.14	11.92			
817	Posthole	Posthole	0.2	0.1	0.14	11.92	11.8		
828	Backfill of linear feature 829	Backfill	2.8	0.2	0.16	11.89		100-120	
829	Construction cut for brickearth wall 813	Construction Cut	4.04	0.8	0.46	12.08	11.62		
832	Backfill of linear cut 829	Backfill	3	0.1	0.11	12.08		90-150	50-80+
858	Post pipe within posthole 860	Infilling	0.28	0.22	0.88	11.76		50-200	50-400+
859	Post packing within posthole 860	Infilling	0.74	0.46	0.85	11.73	11.68	120-150	
860	Posthole	Posthole	0.74	0.46	0.85	11.73	10.88		
861	Post pipe within posthole 800	Infilling	0.43	0.38	0.36	11.36		100-120	50-400+
871	Gravel bedding layer or possible surface	Bedding	1.4	0.68	0.05	12.09	12.06	120-160	
874	Brickearth packing within posthole 800	Infilling	0.6	0.5	0.3	11.36		120-150	
896	Brickearth wall	Bedding	0.4	0.1	0.15	11.82			
897	Construction cut for brickearth wall 896	Construction Cut	0.4	0.1	0.15	11.82	11.62		
902	Fill of posthole 903	Infilling	0.3	0.2	0.32	11.67			
903	Posthole	Posthole	0.3	0.2	0.53	11.67	11.14		
907	Soil deposit representing remnants of post in posthole 903	Accumulation	0.16	0.14	0.26	11.4			

Pit Group 131

7.11.11 Located in the northern end of excavation Area E was a group of pits, Group 131.

This group consisted of five truncated and intercutting pits which were square and rectangular in shape. This group of pits was recorded between 11.61m OD and 11.42m OD and ranged in dimension from 0.56m by 0.32m to 2.52m by 4.18m and in depth between 0.18m and 2.93m. The largest of these pits is notable just for its considerable size; 2.52m by 4.18m by 2.93m deep. Pottery and building material recovered from this group of pits included residual 1st and 2nd century forms but the stratigraphically earliest of this group, pit [3810], contained pottery and building material dated AD 200-250 and 200-350+ respectively (Appendices 1 and 3).

Context	CTX_ Interpretation	CTX_ Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Levels low (m OD)	Pottery date	Building material date
3662	Fill of pit 3663	Backfill	0.48	1.38	0.62	11.61			55-160
3663	Truncated possible rectangular pit	Pit	0.48	1.38	0.62	11.61	10.99		
3664	Fill of pit 3665	Backfill	0.56	0.32	0.7	11.59			
3665	Truncated pit	Pit	0.56	0.32	0.7	11.59	10.89		
3666	Fill of pit 3667	Backfill	1.32	1.36	1.11	11.54			55-400+
3667	Truncated rectangular pit	Pit	1.32	1.36	1.11	11.54	10.43		
3669	Fill of pit 3671	Backfill	1.57	0.62	0.65	11.5			120-250
3670	Fill of pit 3671	Backfill	1.92	0.44	0.24	11.42			120-250+
3671	Truncated rectangular pit	Pit	1.92	0.44	0.89	11.42	10.53		
3674	Fill of pit 3667	Backfill	1.32	1.36	0.11	10.54			55-160
3794	Fill of pit 3795	Backfill	1.56	0.24	0.18	11.45			50-160
3795	Truncated square or rectangular pit	Pit	1.56	0.24	0.18	11.45	11.27		
3809	Fill of pit 3810	Backfill	2.52	4.18	2.93	11.54		200-250	200-350+
3810	Truncated square/rectangular pit	Pit	2.52	4.18	2.93	11.54	8.61		

Levelling layer Group 132 (not illustrated)

7.11.12 Sealing Structure 13 in excavation Area D was a sequence of dumped levelling deposits, Group 132. These levelling deposits, which included demolition material, was recorded at 11.89m OD, encompassed an area which measured 5.44m by 2.84m and had an overall thickness of 0.20m. Pottery and building material recovered from this group dated AD 120-160 and AD 55-350 respectively (Appendices 1 and 3).

Context	CTX_ Interpretation	CTX_ Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Levels low (m OD)	Pottery date	Building material date
3112	Dumped demolition deposit	Demolition	0.85	0.85	0.12	11.89	11.86		
3114	Dumped demolition deposit	Demolition	4.3	2.9	0.1	11.87		120-160	55-250
3115	Dumped demolition deposit	Demolition	0.26	0.24	0.22	11.31		50-200	

Context	CTX_ Interpretation	CTX_ Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Levels low (m OD)	Pottery date	Building material date
3125	Dump layer	Dump	2.3	1.92	0.08	11.84	11.62	120-150	55-350

Pit Group 133

7.11.13 Located in the south of Area D was a group of pits, Group 133. This group consisted of two rectangular pits which were square in shape and measured 2.54m by 2.16m by 2.38m deep and 0.74m by 0.64m by 1.25m deep. These pits were recorded at 11.86m OD and 11.08m OD. Pottery recovered from these pits dated to AD 270-400 and 325-400 along with building material dated AD 200-400+ (Appendices 1 and 3).

Context	CTX_ Interpretation	CTX_ Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Levels low (m OD)	Pottery date	Building material date
3101	Fill of pit 3102	Backfill	2.54	2.16	2.38	11.08		270-400	200-400+
3102	Truncated square pit	Pit	2.54	2.16	2.38	11.08	8.7		
3313	Fill of pit 3314	Backfill	0.74	0.64	1.25	11.86		325-400	75-160
3314	Truncated square/rectangular pit	Pit	0.74	0.64	1.25	11.86	10.61		

Pit group 134

7.11.14 Located south of Building 15 in Area B was a group of pits, Group 134. This group consisted of six truncated pits square and rectangular in shape, some of which were intercutting. These pits were recorded between 12.04m OD and 10.88m OD and ranged in dimension from 0.97m by 0.6m to 1m by 0.8m and in depth between 0.45m and 1m. Pit [1083] appeared to have two postholes, which measured 0.18m by 0.2m by 0.18m deep and 0.31m by 0.25m by 0.12m deep, located in its two western corners. Pottery recovered from this group included residual 2nd century material along with forms dated to AD 250-400 and 270-400 (Appendix 1). Building material again included earlier residual forms along with material dated AD 180-400+ (Appendix 3).

Context	CTX_ Interpretation	CTX_ Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Levels low (m OD)	Pottery date	Building material date
1011	Fill of pit 1012	Backfill	0.84	1.46	1	11.85			140-300
1012	Truncated rectangular pit	Pit	0.86	1.46	1	12.04	11.06		
1032	Fill of pit 1033	Backfill	0.97	0.6	0.45	11.87		100-140	55-250+
1033	Truncated remnant of a pit	Pit	0.97	0.6	0.45	11.87	10.37		
1062	Fill of pit 1083	Backfill	0.94	0.84	0.58	11.85		270-400	
1062	Fill of pit 1083	Backfill	0.94	0.84	0.58	11.85		270-400	180-400+
1083	Truncated square pit	Pit	0.94	0.84	0.58	11.87	11.3		

Context	CTX_ Interpretation	CTX_ Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Levels low (m OD)	Pottery date	Building material date
1084	Fill of posthole 1085	Infilling	0.18	0.2	0.18	11.87			
1085	Posthole	Posthole	0.18	0.2	0.18	11.87	11.66		
1086	Fill of posthole 1087	Infilling	0.31	0.25	0.12	11.87			
1087	Posthole	Posthole	0.31	0.25	0.12	11.87	11.75		55-160
1238	Truncated square pit	Pit	1	0.8	0.48	11.83	11.25		180-350
1239	Fill of pit 1238	Backfill	1	0.8	0.48	11.83		120-150	180-350+
1606	Fill of pit 1607	Backfill	0.6	1.1		10.88			
1607	Square pit	Pit	0.6	1.1		10.88			
1608	Fill of pit 1609	Backfill	0.4	1.2		10.95	10.88	250-400	55-160
1609	Truncated circular pit	Pit	0.4	1.2		10.95			

Demolition/levelling layer Group 135 (not illustrated)

7.11.15 Sealing Phase 6 activity in the northeast corner of Area B was a sequence of dumped levelling deposits, Group 135. This group of dumped levelling deposits, which included demolition material, was recorded encompassing an area 3.61m by 3.41m, was recorded at a highest level of 12.08m OD and had an overall thickness of 0.34. Pottery recovered from this group dated to AD 140-150/160 and building material dated AD 200-400+ (Appendices 1 and 3).

Context	CTX_ Interpretation	CTX_ Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Levels low (m OD)	Pottery date	Building material date
985	Demolition deposit	Demolition	2.18	2.56	0.4	12.08			
999	Demolition deposit	Demolition	3.12	3.5	0.28	11.69		140-150/160	
999	Demolition deposit	Demolition	3.12	3.5	0.28	11.69		140-150/160	170-350+
1045	Dumped demolition deposit	Demolition	1.64	2.9	0.25	12.08	11.93	120-160	75-160+
1067	Dumped demolition deposit	Demolition	4.24	3.48	0.2	11.76	11.64	120-150	200-400+

Posthole Group 136

7.11.16 Cutting pit Group 104 (Phase 5.3) was a group of postholes, Group 136. This group of postholes consisted of five postholes, some of which were intercutting, in a small cluster in close proximity to one another, encompassing a small area of 1.1m by 0.72m. These postholes ranged in dimension between 0.2m by 0.18m to 0.36m by 0.33m and in depth from 0.19m to 0.49m. Recorded at 11.77m OD it is unclear what these postholes represent as only a limited area of them was encountered. Pottery

and building material recovered from the group was represented by residual 1st and 2nd century material (Appendices 1 and 3).

Context	CTX_ Interpretation	CTX_ Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Levels low (m OD)	Pottery date	Building material date
1214	Fill of posthole 1215	Infilling	0.22	0.32	0.19	11.77			50-160+
1215	Posthole	Posthole	0.22	0.32	0.19	11.77	11.58	120-160	55-160
1245	Fill of posthole 1246	Infilling	0.36	0.33	0.34	11.45		70-160	
1246	Posthole	Posthole	0.36	0.33	0.34	11.45	11.11		
1259	Fill of posthole 1260	Infilling	0.3	0.18	0.45	11.59			
1260	Posthole	Posthole	0.3	0.18	0.45	11.59	11.14		
1261	Fill of posthole 1262	Infilling	0.2	0.18	0.47	11.59			
1262	Posthole	Posthole	0.2	0.18	0.47	11.59	11.12		
1263	Fill of posthole 1264	Infilling	0.34	0.27	0.49	11.55		70-120	55-160+
1264	Posthole	Posthole	0.34	0.27	0.49	11.55	11.06		

Levelling layer Group 137 (not illustrated)

7.11.17 Sealing posthole Group 136 was a sequence of dumped levelling layers, Group 137.

This group of dumped levelling layers, which included demolition material, was recorded encompassing an area 2.18m by 2.48m, was recorded at a highest level of 12.04m OD and had an overall thickness of 0.30m. This group of deposits only contained residual 1st and 2nd century pottery and building material (Appendices 1 and 3).

Context	CTX_ Interpretation	CTX_ Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Levels low (m OD)	Pottery date	Building material date
1103	Dump/levelling layer	Dump	0.5	0.68	0.07	12.01		50-200	55-160+
1104	Dumped burnt demolition deposit	Demolition	2.08	1.24	0.13	11.99	11.86	50-250	55-160
1124	Fill of pit 1125	Backfill	0.7	0.4	0.33	12.04		120-250	70-250
1125	Truncated circular pit	Pit	0.7	0.4	0.33	11.99	11.66		
1132	Dumped burnt demolition deposit	Demolition	2	1.8	0.09	11.94	11.81	120-130	50-160+
1149	Dump/levelling layer	Dump	1.3	1.14	0.1	11.72		50-100	55-160+

Levelling layer Group 138 (not illustrated)

7.11.18 Recorded across the southern half of Area C was a series of dumped levelling layers, Group 138. This group of deposits covered an extensive area c. 16.27m by 13.93m along with localised areas further north measuring 1.51m by 2.39m and 1.99m by 2.99m. This group was recorded at a highest level of 12.68m OD and had a maximum overall thickness of 0.25m. Recovered from this group was residual 1st and

2nd century pottery along with fabrics dated AD 270-400 and 325-400 (Appendix 1). Building material dated to AD 200-400+ was also recovered from the group (Appendix 3). One layer in particular, [7815], contained an assemblage of pottery dated 270-400, building material dated 200-400+ along with coins (SF273-4, SF278, SF 589) dated to AD 332-333 and 337-340 (Appendix 6). This suggests deposition closer to the mid-4th century.

Context	CTX_ Interpretation	CTX_ Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Levels low (m OD)	Pottery date	Building material date	Coin date
7374	Dump/levelling layer	Dump	2.92	1.64	0.24	12.66	12.53	250-400	55-250	
7653	Burnt demolition dump deposit	Demolition	1.28	1.36	0.1	12.39	12.19	70-160	120-250	
7665	Dump/levelling layer	Dump	0.86	1.06	0.1			325-400		
7761	Dump layer of ash/charcoal	Demolition	0.9	2.42	0.05	11.81	11.79	150-160	50-160+	
7801	Dump/levelling layer	Dump	1.96	1.3	0.2	12.09	12.02	250-400	55-160+	
7804	Dump/levelling layer	Dump	1.2	0.64	0.15	12.4	12.35		50-160	
7807	Dump layer	Dump	1.12	1.34	0.06	12.25	12.21		75-160	
7808	Gravel layer possibly associated with road	Surface (External)	2.88	1.59	0.12	12.52			50-160	
7809	Dumped burnt deposit	Demolition	3.3	2.6	0.11	12.49				
7812	Extensive dump layer	Dump	6.31	3.96	0.12	12.12	11.62	250-275	200-400+	
7815	Extensive dump/levelling layer	Dump	12.85	10.46	0.18	12.17	11.49	270-400	200-400+	222-238, 332-333, 337-340
7817	Dump/levelling layer	Dump	0.82	0.4	0.2	12.68			120-250	
7867	Burnt dump deposit	Dump	0.4	0.24	0.03	12.11				
7868	Dump/levelling layer	Dump	2.52	1.47	0.04	12.16	11.99	70-160	50-250	
7893	Dump/levelling layer	Dump	2.52	0.72	0.08	11.29	11.2	70-200	75-160	
7896	Dump/levelling layer	Dump	1.32	0.36	0.14	11.87		70-160	50-160	
7897	Dump/levelling layer	Dump	1.32	0.32	0.14	11.78	11.73		55-160	
8045	Dump/levelling layer	Dump	0.8	1.1	0.44	11.97		270-400	140-300	
8048	Dump/levelling layer	Dump	0.25	2.15	0.08			270-300	200-400+	

Pit Group 139

7.11.19 Cutting extensive layer Group 138 was a large group of pits, Group 139. This group consisted of fifteen pits spread across the southern third of Area C, many of which were truncated to varying degrees by modern activity. These pits were circular and square in shape ranging in dimension from 0.36m by 0.55m to 2.2m by 1.3m and in depth between 0.14m and 1.44m and were recorded between 12.65m OD and 11.27m OD. Pottery recovered from this extensive group of pits dated to AD 270-400, 300-400 and 325-400 (Appendix 1). The building material was mostly residual but with some forms post-dating AD 200 (Appendix 3).

Context	CTX_ Interpretation	CTX_ Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Levels low (m OD)	Pottery date	Building material date
7302	Fill of pit 7303	Backfill	0.69	1.37	0.39	12.65		270-300	55-160
7303	Irregular pit	Pit	0.69	1.37	0.39	12.65	12.28		
7740	Fill of pit 7741	Backfill	0.98	0.93	0.36	11.84		270-400	140-300
7741	Truncated circular pit	Pit	0.93	0.98	0.36	11.84	11.48		
7759	Fill of pit 7781	Backfill	1.4	1.52	0.12	11.60		325-400	140-300
7766	Charcoal/ash fill of pit 7781	Backfill	2.4	1.9	0.2	11.88		300-400	75-160+
7767	Fill of pit 7768	Backfill	1.64	0.9	1.06	12.66			
7768	Truncated rectangular pit	Pit	1.64	0.9	1.06	12.66	11.6	270-300	
7778	Fill of pit 7779	Backfill	0.75	0.4	0.27	12.1			55-160
7779	Circular pit	Pit	0.4	0.75	0.27	12.1	11.83		
7781	Circular pit which contained charcoal/ash deposits	Pit	2.28	1.75	1.44	11.66	10.22		
7782	Fill of posthole 7783	Infilling	0.25	0.56	0.34	12.32		120-400	50-160
7783	Posthole	Posthole	0.25	0.56	0.34	12.32	12.08		
7784	Fill of posthole 7785	Infilling	0.33	0.26	0.16	12.36			
7785	Posthole	Posthole	0.33	0.26	0.16	12.36	12.2		
7786	Fill of pit 7787	Backfill	0.68	0.64	0.49	12.39		270-400	55-350
7787	Sub-circular pit	Pit	0.68	0.64	0.49	12.39	11.89		
7788	Fill of pit 7781	Backfill	1.26	1.98	0.2	11.40		270-300	200-400+
7789	Fill of pit 7790	Backfill	0.28	0.5	0.52	12.26		250-300	50-160
7790	Truncated pit	Pit	0.28	0.5	0.52	12.26	11.74		
7791	Fill of posthole 7792	Infilling	0.94	0.72	0.67	12.13		270-400	140-300+
7792	Posthole	Posthole	0.94	0.72	0.67	12.13	11.46		
7796	Fill of pit 7797	Backfill	2.2	1.3	0.48	12.18		150-160	55-250
7797	Sub-circular pit	Pit	2.2	1.3	0.48	12.18	11.7	270-400	50-120
7805	Fill of pit 7806	Backfill	0.36	0.55	0.09	12.2			
7806	Shallow sub-circular pit	Pit	0.36	0.55	0.09	12.2	12.11		
7822	Fill of pit 7823	Backfill	0.55	0.77	0.2	12.04		240-250	120-250
7823	Square pit	Pit	0.55	0.77	0.2	12.04	11.78		
7826	Fill of pit 7827	Backfill	0.86	0.75	0.85	12.03		250/350-400	200-400
7827	Truncated square pit	Pit	0.86	0.75	0.85	12.03	11.17		

Context	CTX_ Interpretation	CTX_ Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Levels low (m OD)	Pottery date	Building material date
7860	Fill of pit 7861	Backfill	1.03	0.61	0.14	11.27			
7861	Irregular shallow pit	Pit	1.03	0.61	0.14	11.27	11.13		
7862	Fill of pit 7863	Backfill	2.16	0.68	0.26	11.15		140-160	55-160+
7863	Irregular pit	Pit	2.16	0.68	0.26	11.15	10.89		
7886	Fill of pit 7768	Backfill	0.7	1.61	0.21	11.83	11.81		
7891	Fill of posthole 7892	Infilling	0.2	0.2	0.38	12.65			
7892	Posthole	Posthole	0.2	0.2	0.38	12.65	12.27		
7902	Fill of pit 7903	Backfill	1.2	0.27	0.39	11.87	11.84	70-100	
7903	Truncated circular pit	Pit	1.2	0.27	0.39	11.87	11.45		
8182	Fill of pit 7781	Backfill	2.28	1.75	0.4	10.62		50-300	120-250
8228	Fill of pit 8229	Backfill	0.6	0.64	0.42	11.15		70-100	100-120
8229	Square pit	Pit	0.6	0.64	0.42	11.15	10.73		

Levelling layer Group 140 (not illustrated)

7.11.20 Sealing pit Group 139 was a small area of levelling layers, Group 140. This group was recorded at a highest level of 12.48m OD, encompassed an area which measured 7.39m by 1.75m and had an overall thickness of 0.35m. Pottery recovered from one of the deposits within this group dated to AD 250-300 along with residual 1st and 2nd century building material (Appendices 1 and 3).

Context	CTX_ Interpretation	CTX_ Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Levels low (m OD)	Pottery date	Building material date
7793	Dump/levelling layer	Dump	0.4	1.5	0.1	11.99			
7802	Dump/levelling layer	Dump	2.24	1	0.27	12.48			120-250+
7803	Dump/levelling layer	Dump	1.8	0.8	0.3	12.27	11.98	250-300	55-160

Posthole Group 141

7.11.21 Cutting elements of pit Group 139 was a group of postholes, Group 141. This group consisted of five postholes running on an apparent northwest-southeast alignment recorded for a length of 3.46m. This posthole group was recorded between 12.48m OD and 12.37m OD and ranged in dimension from 0.52m by 0.62m to 0.23m diameter and in depth between 0.33m and 0.80m. Pottery recovered from this group included residual 1st and 2nd century material along with ceramics dated AD 270-400 (Appendix 1). The building material was exclusively residual 1st and 2nd century forms (Appendix 3).

Context	CTX_ Interpretation	CTX_ Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Levels low (m OD)	Pottery date	Building material date
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Context	CTX_ Interpretation	CTX_ Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Levels low (m OD)	Pottery date	Building material date
7231	Fill of posthole 7232, contained large packing stones	Infilling	0.56	0.62	0.37	12.41		70-100	50-160
7232	Posthole	Posthole	0.56	0.62	0.37	12.41	12.04		
7256	Fill of posthole 7257	Infilling	0.4	0.4	0.8	12.37		270-400	55-160
7257	Posthole	Posthole	0.4	0.4	0.8	12.37	11.57		
7332	Fill of posthole 7333, contained stone packing material	Infilling	0.38	0.35	0.33	12.43			
7333	Posthole	Posthole	0.38	0.35	0.33	12.43	12.06		
7334	Fill of posthole 7335	Infilling	0.42	0.32	0.39	12.41		120-250	55-160+
7335	Posthole	Posthole	0.42	0.32	0.39	12.41	12.04		
7336	Fill of posthole 7337	Infilling	0.23	0.23	0.56	12.48		50-250	55-160
7337	Posthole	Posthole	0.23	0.23	0.56	12.48	11.88		

Levelling layer Group 142 (not illustrated)

7.11.22 Sealing Phase 6 deposits in the east of Area C was a sequence of dumped levelling layers, Group 142. This group of deposits were recorded intermittently across an area encompassing 10.11m by 6.93m, were recorded at a highest level of 12.72m OD and had a maximum overall thickness of 0.40m. A 1st century coin, residual pottery and building material including 1st and 2nd century forms occur in these layers along with pottery dated AD 240-400 and 270-400 (Appendices 1 and 3).

Context	CTX_ Interpretation	CTX_ Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Levels low (m OD)	Pottery date	Building material date	Coin date
7106	Dump/levelling layer	Dump	1.4	0.7	0.06	12.13	12.08	120-250		
7209	Dump/levelling layer	Dump	0.88	0.34	0.1	12.72	12.6	120-160	50-80	
7220	Dumped made ground deposit	Dump	3.02	2.06	0.2	12.01		120-200		
7228	Dumped made ground deposit	Dump	1.12	1	0.15	11.99	11.98			
7373	Dumped demolition deposit	Demolition	3	1.4	0.5	12.64		120-140	55-250+	
7392	Dump/levelling layer	Dump	0.95	0.6	0.15	11.84				
7409	Dumped demolition deposit	Demolition	2	1.12	0.2	11.86	11.75		55-160	
7416	Gravelling levelling or bedding layer	Bedding	1.1	2.3	0.05	11.91	11.76			
7419	Dump/levelling layer	Dump	1	2.3	0.06	11.94	11.84		70-160	
7435	Dump/levelling layer	Dump	2.8	2	0.1	11.78	11.62	50-250		

Context	CTX_ Interpretation	CTX_ Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Levels low (m OD)	Pottery date	Building material date	Coin date
7450	Dump/levelling layer	Dump	2.06	2.8	0.17	11.82	11.47	270-400		
7636	Dump/levelling layer	Dump	2.6	2.6	0.16	11.79	11.63	70-100		41-54
7664	Gravel bedding/levelling layer	Levelling	2.6	2.8	0.05	11.76	11.66	240-400		
7668	Irregular cut, possibly a pit	Pit	0.5	0.3	0.1	11.77	11.67			
7669	Fill of 7668	Backfill	0.5	0.3	0.1	11.77				

Pit Group 143

7.11.23 Cutting levelling layer Group 142 was a group of pits, Group 143. This group consisted of seven heavily truncated and intercutting pits which appeared to be predominantly sub-circular in shape, ranging in dimensions from 0.82m by 0.90m to 1.76m by 1.24m. The pits were recorded at a highest level of 12.68m OD and ranged in depth from 0.21m to 2.35m. Of possible note amongst these pits was [7225], the dimensions and depth of which suggest it represented a well. Pottery and building material included the usual residual 1st and 2nd century forms along with pottery dated AD 250-400 and 270-300 (Appendices 1 and 3). One pit fill, the pottery from which dated to AD 150-160, included two coins dated to AD 270-290 (SF210) and AD 330-335 (SF209) (Appendix 6).

Context	CTX_ Interpretation	CTX_ Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Levels low (m OD)	Pottery date	Building material date	Coin date
7225	Square pit	Pit	1.76	1.24	2.35	12.68	10.33			
7226	Fill of pit 7225	Backfill	1.76	1.24	0.15	12.68		250-400	55-250+	
7258	Fill of pit 7225	Backfill	1.3	1.7	1	12.53		270-300	55-160+	
7265	Large fragment of op. Sig. Floor, a fill of pit 7225	Backfill				12.56			55-250	
7266	Fill of pit 7267	Backfill	1.1	0.5	0.29	11.54			55-160	
7267	Truncated pit	Pit	1.1	0.5	0.29	12.54	12.25			
7285	Fill of pit 7286	Backfill	0.67	0.72	0.76	12.44		140-200	55-250	
7286	Heavily truncated pit	Pit	0.67	0.72	0.76	12.44	11.68			
7330	Fill of pit 7344	Backfill	1	0.6	0.4	12.51		150-160	55-160+	270-290, 330-335
7331	Fill of pit 7344	Backfill	0.98	0.9	0.27	12.15		120-250	50-250+	
7343	Fill of pit 7344	Backfill	1	0.6	0.5	11.88		140-160	55-350+	
7344	Circular pit	Pit	1	0.6	1.13	12.51	11.38	50-200		
7533	Fill of pit 7534	Backfill	0.74	0.68	0.1	11.73				
7534	Oval pit	Pit	0.74	0.68	0.1	11.73	11.63			
7553	Fill of pit 7554	Backfill	0.78	0.85	0.08	11.81				
7554	Circular pit	Pit	0.82	0.9	0.63	11.94	11.31			
7555	Fill of 7556	Backfill	0.9	0.95	0.19	12		120-160	55-160+	

Context	CTX_ Interpretation	CTX_ Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Levels low (m OD)	Pottery date	Building material date	Coin date
7556	Irregular feature, may be two features dug as one	Pit	0.9	0.95	0.21	12	11.79			
7574	Fill of pit 7554	Backfill	0.75	0.8	0.2	11.59			50-160	
7575	Fill of pit 7554	Backfill	0.82	0.9	0.1	11.91				
7576	Fill of pit 7554	Backfill	0.75	0.8	0.2	11.79				
7578	Fill of pit 7554	Backfill	0.4	0.7	0.05	11.39		50-100	55-160	

Posthole Group 144 (not illustrated)

7.11.24 Cutting layer Group 142 was a group of postholes, Group 144. This group consisted of three postholes, two in close proximity at the eastern end and the third to the west, on a possible east-west alignment recorded for a length of 2.65m. These postholes were recorded at 12.01m OD, ranged in dimensions between 0.13m by 0.11m and 0.17m by 0.22m and in depth from 0.08m to 0.17m. This group of postholes contained no dating evidence.

Context	CTX_ Interpretation	CTX_ Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Levels low (m OD)
7183	Fill of posthole 7184	Backfill	0.2	0.17	0.08	11.98	
7184	Posthole	Posthole	0.2	0.17	0.08	11.98	11.9
7203	Fill of posthole 7204	Infilling	0.17	0.22	0.1	12.01	
7204	Posthole	Posthole	0.17	0.22	0.1	12.01	11.87
7205	Fill of posthole 7206	Infilling	0.13	0.11	0.17	12.01	
7206	Posthole	Posthole	0.13	0.11	0.17	12.01	11.86

Posthole Group 145

7.11.25 Cutting pit Group 143 elements in the east of Area C was a group of postholes, Group 145. This group consisted of a dense cluster of twelve postholes on an apparent northwest-southeast alignment, recorded running for 2.23m and with a width of 0.91m. Recorded between 12.22m OD and 12.04m OD these postholes ranged in dimension from 0.08m diameter to 0.35m by 0.25m and in depth between 0.11m and 0.67m. This group of postholes was reminiscent of piled foundations recorded elsewhere during this phase such as Buildings 14 and 15. Only two of these postholes contained dateable material which was only represented by residual 1st and 2nd century pottery and building material (Appendices 1 and 3).

Context	CTX_ Interpretation	CTX_ Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Levels low (m OD)	Pottery date	Building material date
7383	Fill of posthole 7388	Infilling	0.1	0.16	0.67	12.18		70-120	55-160
7384	Posthole	Posthole	0.2	0.18	0.34	12.22	11.88		

Context	CTX_ Interpretation	CTX_ Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Levels low (m OD)	Pottery date	Building material date
7385	Fill of posthole 7384	Infilling	0.2	0.18	0.34	12.22			
7386	Posthole	Posthole	0.24	0.28	0.25	12.19	11.94		
7387	Fill of posthole 7386	Infilling	0.24	0.28	0.25	12.19		50-100	
7388	Posthole	Posthole	0.1	0.16	0.67	12.18	11.59		
7404	Posthole	Posthole	0.18	0.15	0.62	12.14	11.52		
7405	Fill of posthole 7404	Infilling	0.18	0.15	0.62	12.14			
7406	Posthole	Posthole	0.15	0.15	0.25	12.04	11.81		
7407	Fill of posthole 7406	Infilling	0.15	0.15	0.25	12.04			
7410	Fill of posthole 7411	Infilling	0.16	0.16	0.19	12.07			
7411	Posthole	Posthole	0.16	0.16	0.19	12.07	11.88		
7420	Fill of posthole 7421	Infilling	0.16	0.1	0.2	12.06			
7421	Posthole	Posthole	0.16	0.1	0.2	12.06	11.86		
7422	Fill of posthole 7423	Infilling	0.35	0.25	0.26	12.09			
7423	Posthole	Posthole	0.35	0.25	0.26	12.09	11.83		
7424	Fill of posthole 7425	Infilling	0.18	0.15	0.11	12.07			
7425	Posthole	Posthole	0.18	0.15	0.11	12.07	11.96		
7426	Fill of posthole 7427	Infilling	0.08	0.08	0.11	12.07			
7427	Posthole	Posthole	0.08	0.08	0.11	12.07	11.96		
7431	Fill of posthole 7432	Infilling	0.2	0.2	0.12	12.08			
7432	Posthole	Posthole	0.2	0.2	0.12	12.08	11.96		
7535	Fill of posthole 7536	Infilling	0.16	0.16	0.27	12.08			
7536	Posthole	Posthole	0.16	0.16	0.27	12.08	11.81		

Demolition/levelling Group 146 (not illustrated)

7.11.26 Sealing Building 18 and posthole Group 144 was a sequence of demolition and levelling layers, Group 146. These deposits were recorded encompassing an area 4m by 1.71m at a highest level of 12.45m OD and had a maximum combined thickness of 0.33m. Pottery and building material recovered from this group dated generally to AD 50-300 and AD 55-350 (Appendices 1 and 3).

Context	CTX_ Interpretation	CTX_ Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Levels low (m OD)	Pottery date	Building material date
7041	Dump layer of demolition material	Demolition	0.8	0.6	0.13	12.45		50-200	50-160
7042	Dumped levelling layer	Dump	1.3	1.18	0.1	12.34	12.3		
7059	Dump/levelling layer	Dump	2.64	2.13	0.1	12.28	12.12		
7062	Demolition deposit	Demolition	0.43	0.43	0.1	12.23			55-160
7063	Demolition deposit	Demolition	1.1	1	0.15	12.23	12.09		55-160

Context	CTX_ Interpretation	CTX_ Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Levels low (m OD)	Pottery date	Building material date
7099	Dumped demolition deposit	Demolition	0.6	0.3	0.1	12.04	11.96	50-300	55-350

Levelling layer Group 147 (not illustrated)

7.11.27 Recorded in the centre of excavation Area A was a sequence of dumped levelling layers, Group 147. This group of levelling layers, which included demolition deposits, encompassed an area 7.86m by 3.02m, was recorded at a highest level of 12.13m OD and had a combined overall thickness of 0.20m. Pottery and building material included residual 1st and 2nd century material along with an assemblage of pottery dated AD 250-400 and building material dated AD 200-400 (Appendices 1 and 3). The deposit from which the building material dated AD 200-400 was one of the stratigraphically earliest of this group and therefore makes everything higher at least post-date AD 200.

Context	CTX_ Interpretation	CTX_ Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Levels low (m OD)	Pottery date	Building material date
865	Clay bedding/levelling layer	Levelling	1	1.18	0.04	12.13		250-400	
1775	Dumped demolition deposit	Demolition	2	1.12	0.06	12.04		120-150	
1784	Dumped demolition deposit	Demolition	1.12	0.8	0.05	11.99	11.92	90-160	
1800	Burnt charcoal layer	Demolition	1.5	1.6	0.05	12.03	11.56	70-120	
1802	Dumped refuse layer	Dump	1.6	1.95	0.12	12.01	11.59	120-140	55-160
1815	Dump layer	Dump	0.7	0.65	0.1	11.6	11.4	70-160	55-160
1828	Dump/levelling layer	Dump	1.6	1.1	0.12	12.01	11.78	200-400	
1835	Dump/levelling layer	Dump	0.9	0.74	0.25	11.88	11.63		
1938	Dumped demolition deposit	Demolition	0.8	0.36	0.12	11.37	11.35		
1939	Dumped demolition deposit	Demolition	0.8	0.36	0.16	11.35	11.25		
2519	Dump layer/made ground	Dump	1.5	0.9	0.1	11.99	11.91	120-150	
2586	Dump layer *NOT FULLY EXCAVATED	Dump	0.52	0.54	0.06	11.02			

Pit Group 148

7.11.28 Cutting layer Group 147 was a group of pits, Group 148. This large group consisted of twelve pits located across much of Area A, recorded between 12.17m OD and 10.73m OD, the contrast in levels due to modern truncation. The majority of these pits were truncated to varying degrees, being circular and rectangular in shape, ranging in

dimensions from 0.56m by 0.62m to 1.42m by 2.14m and in depth between 0.24m and 2.41m. Pottery and building material recovered from these pits included a large assemblage of residual 1st and 2nd century material (Appendices 1 and 3). Four assemblages of pottery were also recovered which dated to AD 250-400 and 270-400 (Appendix 1).

Context	CTX_ Interpretation	CTX_Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Levels low (m OD)	Pottery date	Building material date
1139	Fill of pit 1140	Backfill	1.4	1.26	0.9	12.05		270-300	55-250
1140	Rectangular pit	Pit	1.4	1.26	0.9	12.05	11.16		
1698	Truncated square pit	Pit	1.9	1.32	1.84	11.78	9.94		50-400
1699	Fill of pit 1698	Backfill	1.57	1.17	0.43	11.8	11.77		120-250
1700	Fill of pit 1698	Backfill	0.76	1.22	0.74	11.73	11.37		70-160
1709	Fill of pit 1698	Backfill	1.57	1.22	1.28	11.85	10.99	50-300	70-160+
1746	Fill of pit 1698	Backfill	0.81	1.15	0.65	11.23	10.57		55-160
1768	Truncated circular pit	Pit	0.8	0.48	0.54	11.45	10.91		
1769	Fill of pit 1768	Backfill	0.8	0.48	0.54	11.45		70-160	55-160
1781	Fill of posthole 1782	Infilling	0.36	0.34	0.42	11.45		70-160	
1782	Posthole	Posthole	0.36	0.34	0.42	11.45	11.03		
1891	Fill of pit 1892	Backfill	1.4	2.25	0.61	11.85		70-150	120-250
1892	Rectangular pit	Pit	1.62	1.42	2.41	12.17	9.76		
1903	Fill of pit 1892	Backfill	1.32	1.88	0.34	11.24		60-160	120-250+
1903	Fill of pit 1892	Backfill	1.32	1.88	0.34	11.24		60-160	120-250+
1906	Fill of pit 1907	Backfill	0.58	1.16	0.48	11.34		120-150	75-160
1907	Truncated circular pit	Pit	0.58	1.16	0.48	11.34	10.86		
1912	Fill of pit 1967	Backfill	1.28	0.7	0.2	11.85	11.83	120-130	55-160+
1921	Fill of pit 1954	Backfill	0.42	0.19	0.11	11.72			55-160
1952	Fill of pit 1967	Backfill	0.6	0.2	0.1	11.75			55-160+
1954	Fill of pit 1967	Backfill	0.42	0.2	0.11	11.72	11.61		
1960	Fill of pit 1967	Backfill	1.5	0.76	0.2	11.66	11.61	100-250	55-250
1962	Fill of pit 1967	Backfill	0.5	0.55	0.05	11.71		120-160	
1967	Truncated circular pit	Pit	2.1	0.84	1.21	11.75	10.54		
1968	Fill of pit 1967	Backfill	0.84	0.36	0.1	11.78		50-400	
1970	Fill of pit 1967	Backfill	1.5	0.64	0.1	11.52	11.48		55-250
1975	Fill of pit 1892	Backfill	1.51	1.03	0.39	11.3			55-160+
1978	Truncated circular pit	Pit	0.56	0.62	1.2	11.53	10.23		
1979	Fill of pit 1978	Backfill	0.56	0.62	1.2	11.53			
1980	Fill of pit 1967	Backfill	0.84	0.44	0.07	11.46	11.4	140-200	50-160
1999	Fill of pit 1967	Backfill	0.64	0.6	0.05	11.42			50-160
2000	Fill of pit 1978	Backfill	0.6	0.52	0.3	11.07			
2009	Fill of pit 1967	Backfill	1.34	0.6	0.24	11.51	11.28	120-150	50-160+
2043	Fill of pit 2089	Backfill	2.02	1.24	2.02	12.01		120-130	75-250
2071	Slumped Roman Op. Sig. surface in pit 2089	Backfill	0.8	0.66	0.05	10.91			50-400
2089	Truncated rectangular pit	Pit	2.02	1.24	2.02	12.01	9.99		
2190	Fill of pit 1967	Backfill	1.96	0.8	0.1	10.82		270-400	50-250
2214	Fill of pit 1967	Backfill	0.8	1.96	0.14	10.9		70-160	55-160
2215	Fill of pit 1967	Backfill	0.8	1.96	0.1	11.17			55-160

Context	CTX_ Interpretation	CTX_ Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Levels low (m OD)	Pottery date	Building material date
2257	Fill of pit 2258	Backfill	0.86	0.8	1.2	12.05		50-400	50-160
2258	Truncated pit	Pit	0.86	0.8	1.2	12.05	10.85		
2259	Fill of pit 2260	Backfill	0.74	0.7	0.3	12.05		60-100	170-230
2260	Truncated pit	Pit	0.74	0.72	0.3	12.05			
2820	Fill of pit 1892	Backfill	1.44	1.06	0.3	10.91		50-120	55-350
2830	Fill of pit 1892	Backfill	1.06	1.49	0.2	10.91		50-250	55-160
2848	Fill of pit 1892	Backfill	0.75	0.6	0.21	10.9			
2852	Fill of pit 1892	Backfill	0.34	0.86	0.23	10.74		50-250	
2858	Fill of pit 1892	Backfill	0.4	1.02	0.73	10.71			
2859	Fill of pit 2089	Backfill	1.26	0.75	0.1	10.94	10.36		
2864	Fill of pit 1892	Backfill	0.26	0.45	0.22	10.71		50-160	
2866	Slumped fill of pit 2089	Backfill	1.96	0.8	0.14	10.89	10.3	90-150	
2873	Fill of pit 1892	Backfill	1.6	1.12	0.81	10.82		70-120	120-250
2876	Slumped fill of pit 2089	Backfill	1.96	0.9	0.88	10.92	10.16		
2892	Fill of pit 1892	Backfill	1.06	1.08	0.1	10.01			50-160
2897	Fill of pit 1892	Backfill	0.8	1.3	0.22	10.34			
2904	Fill of pit 1892	Backfill	0.8	1.3	0.11	10.04			
2940	Fill of pit 1698	Backfill	0.75	0.77	0.64	10.58		270-400	75-160
3516	Fill of pit 3517	Backfill	1.42	2.14	0.24	11.54		120-150	55-160
3517	Truncated square pit	Pit	1.42	2.14	0.24	11.54	11.18		
3641	Fill of pit 3646	Backfill	1.16	0.44	0.34	10.73		250-400	50-160+
3642	Fill of pit 3646	Backfill	1.16	0.44	0.42	10.31		120-160	55-350
3646	Truncated circular pit	Pit	1.16	0.44	0.73	10.73	10.03		

Levelling layer Group 149 (not illustrated)

7.11.29 Sealing pit Group 148 was a small area of dumped demolition deposits, Group 149. These deposits were recorded at 11.76m OD, encompassed an area of 1.34m by 1.39m and had a maximum overall thickness of 0.25m. Only residual 1st and 2nd century pottery was recovered from these deposits along with building material dated AD 200-400+ (Appendices 1 and 3).

Context	CTX_ Interpretation	CTX_ Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Levels low (m OD)	Pottery date	Building material date
1749	Dumped demolition deposit	Demolition	1.4	0.75	0.15	11.76	11.69	120-160	200-400+
1762	Dumped demolition deposit	Demolition	1.4	1.2	0.1	11.59	11.55		
1957	Dump/levelling layer	Dump	0.41	0.63	0.23	11.76		50-150	

Levelling layer Group 150 (not illustrated)

7.11.30 Recorded in the north of Area A was a sequence of dumped levelling layers, Group 150. These deposits, which included burnt demolition layers, were recorded at 12.11m OD, encompassed an area 7.83m by 2.51m and had a combined overall thickness of 0.42m. The majority of the pottery and building material recovered from this group was residual and dated to the 1st and 2nd century, however, building material recovered from the stratigraphically earliest of these deposits dated to AD 275-350+ (Appendices 1 and 3). Also recovered from this group was a coin (SF239) dated AD 284-296 (Appendix 6).

Context	CTX_ Interpretation	CTX_ Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Levels low (m OD)	Pottery date	Building material date	Coin date
2243	Burnt clay deposit	Demolition	0.49	0.95	0.11	11.76				
2416	Dump layer	Dump	0.9	3	0.04	11.87	11.77	70-100	55-160	
2427	Dump layer	Dump	1.2	1	0.25	12.08	12.04			
2437	Dump layer/made ground	Dump	2.2	6.4	0.16	12.11		120-160	55-160	
2520	Dumped burnt deposit	Demolition	2.1	8	0.05	11.79	11.69	120-140	75-250	
2562	Dumped burnt charcoal deposit	Demolition	1.9	8	0.24	11.62	11.29	120-150	275-350+	
3348	Dump/levelling layer	Dump	1.04	1.12	0.65	10.62	10.23	120-250	50-160	284-296

Posthole Group 151

7.11.31 Cutting layer Group 150 was a large group of postholes, Group 151. This group was composed of a dense cluster of thirty postholes which did not appear to form any coherent alignment or shape in plan. Recorded at a highest level of 11.86m OD these postholes ranged in dimension from 0.04m diameter to 0.26m by 0.40m and between 0.04m and 0.52m in depth. Recorded at the same stratigraphic location was an anomalous linear feature [2374], which appears too irregular to be a beamslot, aligned north-south measuring 1.1m in length by 0.14m wide by 0.25m deep. What this group represents is unclear, the small amount of pottery and building material recovered consisted only of residual 1st and 2nd century material (Appendices 1 and 3).

Context	CTX_ Interpretation	CTX_ Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Levels low (m OD)	Pottery date	Building material date
2192	Fill of posthole 2193	Infilling	0.08	0.08	0.1	11.74			55-160
2193	Posthole	Posthole	0.08	0.08	0.1	11.74	11.64		
2194	Fill of posthole 2195	Infilling	0.06	0.06	0.07	11.73			
2195	Posthole	Posthole	0.06	0.06	0.07	11.73	11.66		
2196	Fill of posthole 2197	Infilling	0.08	0.08	0.08	11.74			
2197	Posthole	Posthole	0.08	0.08	0.08	11.74	11.66		

Context	CTX_Interpretation	CTX_Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Levels low (m OD)	Pottery date	Building material date
2198	Fill of posthole 2199	Infilling	0.06	0.06	0.05	11.73			
2199	Posthole	Posthole	0.06	0.06	0.05	11.73	11.68		
2200	Fill of posthole 2201	Infilling	0.08	0.08	0.06	11.69			
2201	Posthole	Posthole	0.08	0.08	0.06	11.69	11.63		
2208	Fill of posthole 2209	Infilling	0.1	0.1	0.1	11.67			
2209	Posthole	Posthole	0.1	0.1	0.1	11.67	11.57		
2210	Fill of posthole 2211	Infilling	0.05	0.05	0.06	11.69			
2211	Posthole	Posthole	0.05	0.05	0.06	11.69	11.63		
2222	Fill of posthole 2223	Infilling	0.4	0.12	0.13	11.75		50-120	
2223	Posthole	Posthole	0.4	0.12	0.13	11.75	11.63		
2224	Fill of posthole 2225	Infilling	0.09	0.09	0.1	11.79			
2225	Posthole	Posthole	0.09	0.09	0.1	11.79	11.69		
2226	Fill of posthole 2227	Infilling	0.19	0.19	0.08	11.8			
2227	Posthole	Posthole	0.19	0.19	0.08	11.8	11.7		
2228	Fill of posthole 2229	Infilling	0.15	0.15	0.1	11.83		70-160	
2229	Posthole	Posthole	0.15	0.15	0.1	11.83	11.73		
2230	Fill of posthole 2231	Infilling	0.06	0.06	0.06	11.83			
2231	Posthole	Posthole	0.06	0.06	0.06	11.83	11.77	150-160	70-160
2232	Fill of posthole 2233	Infilling	0.18	0.18	0.09	11.83		50-400	
2233	Posthole	Posthole	0.18	0.18	0.09	11.83	11.74		
2234	Fill of posthole 2235	Infilling	0.06	0.06	0.06	11.74			
2235	Posthole	Posthole	0.06	0.06	0.06	11.74	11.68		
2239	Fill of posthole 2240	Infilling	0.08	0.08	0.1	11.69			
2240	Posthole	Posthole	0.08	0.08	0.1	11.69	11.59		
2241	Fill of posthole 2242	Infilling	0.09	0.09	0.14	11.74			
2242	Posthole	Posthole	0.09	0.09	0.14	11.74	11.6		
2246	Fill of posthole 2247	Infilling	0.14	0.14	0.07	11.79			
2247	Posthole	Posthole	0.14	0.14	0.07	11.79	11.72		
2249	Posthole	Posthole	0.08	0.08	0.1	11.79	11.69		
2250	Fill of posthole 2249	Infilling	0.08	0.08	0.1	11.79			55-160
2251	Posthole	Posthole	0.3	0.35	0.25	11.79			
2252	Fill of posthole 2251	Infilling	0.3	0.35	0.25	11.79			
2253	Posthole	Posthole	0.1	0.1	0.06	11.72	11.66		
2254	Fill of posthole 2253	Infilling	0.1	0.1	0.06	11.72			
2261	Fill of posthole 2262	Infilling	0.1	0.1	0.06	11.63			
2262	Posthole	Posthole	0.1	0.1	0.06	11.63	11.57		
2263	Fill of posthole 2264	Infilling	0.05	0.05	0.05	11.63			

Context	CTX_ Interpretation	CTX_ Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Levels low (m OD)	Pottery date	Building material date
2264	Posthole	Posthole	0.05	0.05	0.05	11.63	11.58		
2265	Fill of posthole 2266	Infilling	0.07	0.07	0.06	11.63			
2266	Posthole	Posthole	0.07	0.07	0.06	11.63	11.57		
2355	Fill of posthole 2356	Infilling	0.26	0.4	0.52	11.85		70-150	50-120
2356	Posthole	Posthole	0.26	0.4	0.52	11.85	11.39		
2373	Fill of possible gully 2374	Backfill	1.1	0.14	0.25	11.85			
2374	Truncated linear feature, possibly a beamslot or gully	Gully	1.1	0.14	0.25	11.85	11.53		
2390	Fill of stakehole 2391	Infilling	0.04	0.04	0.04	11.83			
2391	Stakehole	Stake-hole	0.04	0.04	0.04	11.83	11.79		
2392	Fill of stakehole 2393	Infilling	0.08	0.08	0.07	11.82			
2393	Stakehole	Stake-hole	0.08	0.08	0.07	11.82	11.75		
2394	Fill of stakehole 2395	Infilling	0.08	0.08	0.04	11.84			
2395	Stakehole	Stake-hole	0.08	0.08	0.04	11.84	11.8		
2396	Fill of stakehole 2397	Infilling	0.07	0.07	0.06	11.86			
2397	Stakehole	Stake-hole	0.07	0.07	0.06	11.86	11.8		
2398	Fill of stakehole 2399	Infilling	0.06	0.06	0.04	11.8			
2399	Stakehole	Stake-hole	0.06	0.06	0.04	11.8	11.76		
2414	Posthole	Posthole	0.12	0.12	0.09	11.8	11.71		
2415	Fill of posthole 2414	Infilling	0.12	0.12	0.09	11.8			

Pit Group 152

7.11.32 Cutting Group 150 deposits was a group of pits, Group 152. This group consisted of five heavily truncated probable rectangular pits, recorded between 12.15m OD and 10.48m OD. The pits ranged in dimension from 0.3m by 0.3m to 1.44m by 1.62m and were between 0.4m and 0.87m in depth. Pottery recovered from three of these pits dated to AD 250-400 and 270-400 (Appendix 1).

Context	CTX_ Interpretation	CTX_ Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Levels low (m OD)	Pottery date	Building material date
3336	Fill of pit 3337	Backfill	1.44	1.62	0.52	10.48		270-400	75-160
3337	Rectangular pit	Pit	1.44	1.62	0.87	10.48	9.46		
3338	Fill of pit 3337	Backfill	1.44	1.62	0.46	10.48		170-230	55-160
3339	Fill of pit 3340	Backfill	0.54	0.32	0.28	10.56			
3340	Truncated square pit	Pit	0.6	0.28	0.28	10.56	10.28		
3396	Fill of pit 3397	Backfill	1.05	0.9	0.4	12.21		250-400	120-250
3397	Truncated possible circular pit	Pit	1.05	0.9	0.4	12.21	11.81		
3399	Fill of pit 3400	Backfill	0.96	0.3	0.44	12.15		120-400	160-250

Context	CTX_ Interpretation	CTX_Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Levels low (m OD)	Pottery date	Building material date
3400	Truncated circular pit	Pit	0.96	0.3	0.44	12.15	11.71		
3449	Fill of pit 3456	Backfill	0.3	0.3	0.78	11.65		250-400	
3456	Truncated sub-circular pit	Pit	0.3	0.3	0.78	11.65	10.97		

Demolition/levelling layer Group 153 (not illustrated)

7.11.33 Sealing posthole Group 130 in Area A was a group of demolition/levelling layers, Group 153. These deposits were recorded at a highest level of 12.04m OD, were recorded encompassing an area 6.04m by 2.88m and had a combined maximum thickness of 0.35m. Pottery and building material recovered included residual 1st and 2nd century material, along with a residual coin (SF68) dated AD 71, along with pottery dated AD 240-250 and AD 270-400 (Appendices 1 and 3). The latter of these dates was recovered from the stratigraphically earliest deposit of this group and therefore illustrates all deposits above it to post-date AD 270 at least.

Context	CTX_ Interpretation	CTX_Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Levels low (m OD)	Pottery date	Building material date	Coin date
745	Dumped demolition deposit	Dump	1.91	0.74	0.04	12.04	11.97	120-160		
746	Dumped demolition deposit	Dump	1.15	0.33	0.06	12	11.95	120-150	55-160	
748	Dump/levelling layer	Dump	0.8	0.48	0.09	12.04			55-250	
794	Clay bedding/make-up layer	Dump	1.34	0.5	0.16	11.85		50-120	50-80	
921	Gravel bedding/levelling layer	Levelling	0.74	0.74	0.05	11.99	11.85	50-160	50-1600	
926	Gravel bedding/levelling layer	Levelling	1.4	0.72	0.06	11.91	11.87			
936	In situ thin burnt deposit	Demolition	2.44	0.3	0.06	11.87	11.81		50-1666	
976	Burnt levelling layer	Levelling	1.94	0.12	0.07	11.83	11.76			
980	Dump/levelling layer	Dump	3.1	0.8	0.06	11.85	11.73	100-120	55-160	
1202	Burnt levelling layer	Dump	0.4	0.38	0.04	11.85	11.73			
1203	Dump/levelling layer	Dump	0.64	0.76	0.06	11.91		120-200		
1204	Brickearth bedding/levelling layer	Bedding	1.06	0.66	0.07	11.91	11.83	50-200	55-160	
1211	Brickearth bedding layer or	Bedding	0.8	0.8	0.1	11.85		70-120		
1212	Bedding/levelling layer	Levelling	2.34	1.8	0.2	11.88	11.76	120-150	55-160	

Context	CTX_ Interpretation	CTX_ Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Levels low (m OD)	Pottery date	Building material date	Coin date
1236	Dump/levelling layer	Dump	0.8	0.8	0.08	11.75		120-160	75-160	
1237	Dump/levelling layer	Dump	3.25	1.4	0.05	11.71	11.66	240-250	55-160	71
1326	Brickearth layer	Make-up	3.68	0.94	0.07	11.73	11.58	100-120	55-250	
1332	Dump/levelling layer	Dump	5	2.6	0.13	11.65	11.52	90-120		
1349	Dumped burnt deposit	Demolition	4.88	3.04	0.22	11.67	11.31	270-400	75-160+	

Demolition/robbing Group 154 (not illustrated)

7.11.34 Cutting elements of Building 19 was a sequence of demolition deposits, Group 154.

These deposits were recorded at a highest level of 12.09m OD, were recorded encompassing an area 4.75m by 1.9m and had a combined overall thickness of 0.20m. Residual 1st and 2nd century pottery and building material was recovered from these deposits, however one of these deposits contained building material dated AD 275-350+ along with a coin (SF22) dated to the 3rd/4th century (Appendices 1, 3 and 6). A linear feature, possibly a robber cut, was cut into the top of these deposits. This robber cut was aligned north-northeast-south-southwest recorded for 0.30m in length by 0.30m wide and was 0.85m deep. Recorded at 12.1m OD this feature only contained residual 1st and 2nd century material (*ibid*).

Context	CTX_ Interpretation	CTX_ Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Levels low (m OD)	Pottery date	Building material date	Coin date
707	Dump/levelling layer	Dump	0.96	0.58	0.27	11.82		120-130	55-160+	
726	Fill of robber cut 727	Backfill	0.3	0.35	0.08	11.95		50-200	55-160+	
727	Robber cut	Robber Cut	1.8	0.58	0.85	12.1	11.25			
733	Fill of robber cut 727	Backfill	0.37	0.3	0.15	12.1			50-400	
734	Fill of robber cut 727	Infilling	1.8	0.58	0.05	11.72		50-160	50-80+	
739	Fill of robber cut 727	Backfill	1.8	0.58	0.47	11.73		120-160		
742	Dumped demolition deposit	Demolition	2.9	1.4	0.09	12.09	12	180-200	275-350+	C3/C4
747	Dumped demolition deposit	Dump	1.8	1.2	0.07	12.02	11.9	70-150	70-160+	
760	Dumped burnt demolition deposit	Dump	1.8	0.3	0.02	12.07	11.87			
761	Dumped burnt demolition deposit	Demolition	2.08	0.3	0.06	11.91	11.86	150-400	50-160	
768	Dump/levelling layer	Dump	2.04	0.24	0.1	11.86	11.8			
774	Dumped burnt demolition deposit	Demolition	0.55	0.2	0.07	11.77			50-400+	

Context	CTX_ Interpretation	CTX_ Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Levels low (m OD)	Pottery date	Building material date	Coin date
775	Brickearth layer	Make-up	1.72	0.52	0.2	12.07	11.87	70-160	1180-1800	
812	Dumped burnt demolition deposit	Demolition	0.4	0.5	0.22	12.07	11.96	90-150	50-400+	

Pit Group 155

Cutting Building 19 elements was a group of pits, Group 155. This group was composed of heavily truncated and intercutting circular and possibly rectangular pits which ranged in dimension from 0.58m by 0.5m to 1.1m by 0.74m and in depth between 0.06m and 1.76m. This group was recorded between 12.11m OD and 12.01m OD and contained residual 1st and 2nd century pottery and building material along with pottery dated AD 270-400 and building material dated AD 200-400+ (Appendices 1 and 3).

Context	CTX_ Interpretation	CTX_ Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Levels low (m OD)	Pottery date	Building material date
702	Fill of pit 705	Backfill	0.62	0.8	0.21	12.11		50-160	120-250
703	Fill of pit 705	Backfill	0.3	0.78	1.55	12.11		270-400	55-250
705	Truncated circular pit	Pit	1.12	0.47	1.76	12.11	10.21		
718	Fill of pit 719	Backfill	1.1	0.74	0.17	12.11		170-250	55-160
719	Oval pit	Pit	1.1	0.74	0.17	12.11	11.9		
720	Fill of pit 721	Backfill	1.24	0.34	0.15	12.09		50-250	55-160
721	Truncated sub-circular pit	Pit	1.24	0.34	0.15	12.09	11.94		
722	Fill of pit 723	Backfill	0.55	0.22	0.5	12.02		120-160	200-400+
723	Truncated remnant of rectangular or square pit	Pit	0.56	0.22	0.5	12.02	11.5		50-160
729	Fill of linear feature 730	Backfill	0.96	0.56	0.13	12.05			50-160+
730	Truncated linear feature	Linear	0.96	0.56	0.13	12.05	11.92		
731	Fill of linear feature 732	Backfill	0.6	0.3	0.09	12.08		70-160	
732	Truncated linear feature	Gully	0.6	0.3	0.09	12.08	11.99		
737	Fill of pit 738	Backfill	0.46	0.2	0.22	12.07			50-160
738	Truncated pit	Pit	0.46	0.2	0.22	12.07	11.85		
740	Fill of pit 741	Backfill	0.58	0.5	0.06	12.01			
741	Shallow square pit	Pit	0.58	0.5	0.06	12.01	11.95		
743	Fill of pit 744	Backfill	0.32	1	0.34	12.03		120-160	
744	Truncated circular pit	Pit	0.32	1	0.34	12.03	11.56		

7.12 Phase 8: Late Roman AD 350-410 (Fig. 12)

7.12.1 The late Roman period on the site saw a considerable decrease in activity across the site. The activity recorded consisted mostly of peripheral settlement indicators such as a large group of pits, demolition and levelling deposits. A group of postholes may represent the only structural evidence recorded during this phase of activity.

Pit Group 156

7.12.2 Recorded spread across Area A was a group of late Roman pits, Group 156. This group consisted of twelve pits predominantly located in the southeast of the site in Area A but with one located further west in Area D and another north in Area B. These pits were truncated to varying degrees, some of which were also intercutting, and ranged in dimension from 0.9m by 0.4m to 1.2m by 1.6m. Recorded between 12.49m OD and 10.93m OD the pits ranged in depth between 0.3m and 1.87m. Pottery and building material recovered included residual 2nd and 3rd century material along with the more pertinent pottery date of AD 350-400 (Appendices 1 and 3).

Context	CTX_ Interpretation	CTX_ Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Levels low (m OD)	Pottery date	Building material date	Coin date
700	Fill of pit 770	Backfill	0.6	0.45	0.39	12.11		250-300	55-160	
769	Fill of pit 770	Backfill	1.13	0.5	0.5	12.11		270-400	55-250+	
770	Truncated sub-circular pit	Pit	1.73	0.72	1.25	12.11	10.86			
773	Fill of pit 770	Backfill	0.55	0.89	0.17	12.11		350-400	140-350+	
807	Fill of pit 808	Backfill	1.5	0.92	0.25	12.11		250-400	55-160+	
808	Rectangular pit	Pit	1.5	0.92	0.96	12.11	11			
819	Fill of pit 827	Backfill	1	0.56	1	12.32		120-130	55-160+	
820	Fill of pit 808	Backfill	1.5	0.92	0.5	11.8		250-400	140-300+	235-238
827	Truncated sub-circular pit	Pit	1	0.56	1.08	12.01	10.93			
836	Fill of pit 837	Backfill	1.1	1.25	1.1	12.49		150-160	55-160+	
837	Truncated rectangular pit	Pit	1.1	1.25	1.1	12.49	11.39			
856	Fill of possible robber cut 857	Backfill	1.41	0.8	0.66	12		350-400	200-400+	
857	Truncated possible robber cut	Robber Cut	1.41	0.8	0.66	12	11.37		75-160	
1500	Fill of pit 808	Backfill	1.5	0.92	0.4	12.11		350-400	120-250+	
1694	Fill of pit 1695	Backfill	1	0.9	1.3	11.98		350-400	70-350+	
1695	Rectangular pit	Pit	1	0.9	1.3	11.98	10.68			
1696	Fill of possible ditch	Backfill	1.32	0.74	0.86	12.02		350-400	180-350	
1697	Truncated possible ditch aligned E-W	Ditch	1.32	0.74	0.86	12.02	11.14			
1904	Fill of pit 1908	Backfill	1.17	0.33	1	11.56		350-400	140-300+	
1908	Truncated circular pit	Pit	1.16	0.32	1.87	11.87	10.1			
2186	Fill of pit 2187	Backfill	0.76	1.1	1.2	11.72		350-400	60-250+	
2187	Truncated circular pit *NFE	Pit	0.76	1.1	1.2	11.72	10.52			

Context	CTX_Interpretation	CTX_Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Levels low (m OD)	Pottery date	Building material date	Coin date
2778	Fill of pit 1908	Backfill	1.16	0.88	0.55	11.34		70-130	55-160	
2791	Fill of pit 1908	Backfill	0.7	0.22	0.5	10.79				
2799	Fill of pit 1908	Backfill	0.7	0.58	0.15	10.42		50-80	55-160	
2804	Fill of pit 1908	Backfill	0.7	0.49	0.18	10.32				
2805	Fill of pit 1908	Backfill	0.7	0.48	0.04	10.11				
3081	Fill of pit 3082	Backfill	0.9	0.4	0.51	10.93				
3082	Truncated circular pit	Pit	0.9	0.4	0.51	10.93	10.42			
3103	Fill of pit 3104	Backfill	1.2	1.6	0.65	11.82		350-400	55-250	
3104	Truncated sub-circular pit	Pit	1.2	1.6	0.65	11.82	11.22			
3495	Fill of pit 3496	Backfill	0.98	0.63	0.3	11.67		350-400		
3496	Truncated circular pit	Pit	0.98	0.63	0.3	11.67	11.37			

Demolition and robbing Group 157

7.12.3 Sealing Buildings 13 and 14 (Phase 7) in Area B was a sequence of demolition deposits and a robber cut, Group 157. These deposits only survived as small patches due to levels of truncation between 0.56m by 0.4m and 1.86m and 1.4m, being recorded between 11.69m OD and 11.44m OD. The remnants of a robber cut were also recorded cutting elements of Building 14. This robber cut was recorded running on the same alignment of Building 14 for a length of 1.32m by 0.60m, being located at 11.49m OD and only 0.06m deep. This robbing episode was undertaken to extract the masonry within the foundation of Building 14 to be re-used elsewhere. Pottery and building material recovered from this group was only represented by residual 1st and 2nd century but due to its place in the stratigraphic sequence suggests it dated to the late Roman period (Appendices 1 and 3).

Context	CTX_Interpretation	CTX_Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Levels low (m OD)	Pottery date	Building material date
1973	Fill of linear feature 1974	Backfill	1.18	1.28	0.06	11.49			55-160
1974	Possible robber cut	Robber Cut	1.18	1.28	0.06	11.49	11.43		
2017	Dumped demolition deposit	Demolition	1.86	1.4	0.09	11.44		50-100	50-160
2039	Dumped demolition deposit	Demolition	0.56	0.4	0.16	11.52			
2275	Demolition deposit	Demolition	0.46	1.04	0.15	11.69			75-160
2280	Burnt dump deposit	Demolition	1.1	0.96	0.1	11.64		50-300	55-160

Posthole Group 158

7.12.4 Located in the western end of Area B, cutting Building 13 foundations, was a group of postholes, Group 158. These postholes ran on the same general alignment as Building 13 for 4.88m, northwest-southeast, although slightly offset south of the

previous building. These postholes were located in two clusters on this alignment, seven at the northwestern end and three at the southeastern end. These postholes were recorded at 11.19m OD and had the same general dimensions of 0.15m diameter and 0.5m deep. No dating evidence was recovered from this posthole group although stratigraphically they post-date Phase 7 activity.

Context	CTX_ Interpretation	CTX_ Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Levels low (m OD)
3090	Group number given during excavation to multiple fills of postholes	Infilling	0.15	0.15	0.5	11.18	
3091	Group number given during excavation to a series of postholes	Posthole	0.15	0.15	0.5	11.18	10.68
3092	Group number given during excavation to multiple fills of postholes	Infilling	0.15	0.15	0.5	11.19	
3093	Group number given during excavation to a series of postholes	Posthole	0.15	0.15	0.5	11.19	10.86

Levelling layer Group 159 (not illustrated)

7.12.5 Recorded in the southern end of Area C, Area D and the centre of Area A were three discreet locations of dumped levelling deposits, Group 159. These three locations measured 3.05m by 2.89m, 3.98m by 2.24m and 0.52m by 0.4m respectively and were recorded between 12.11m OD and 11.72m OD. Residual 1st and 2nd century pottery and building material was recovered from these deposits along with pottery dated AD 350-400 (Appendices 1 and 3). One of the deposits within the group that contained pottery dated AD 270-300 also had three coins (SF180-2) within it, dated AD 270-290, 4th century and most importantly AD 364-375 (Appendices 1 and 6).

Context	CTX_ Interpretation	CTX_ Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Levels low (m OD)	Pottery date	Building material date	Coin date
2521	Dump layer/made ground	Dump	0.26	0.52	0.18	11.72		70-150	50-160	
2523	Made ground	Dump	0.5	0.3	0.08	11.54	11.35			
2528	Dump layer/made ground	Dump	0.52	0.4	0.12	11.46	11.27	350-400	55-160	
3105	Dump demolition deposit	Demolition	3.98	2.24	0.31	11.81		270-300	120-250+	270-290, 364-375, C4
7735	Dump/levelling layer	Dump	3.05	2.89	0.15	12.11	11.81	350-400	55-160	

7.13 Phase 9: Early Medieval AD 900-1150 (Fig. 13)

7.13.1 The first post-Roman activity across the site dates to the early medieval period and is represented by limited evidence for a 'dark earth' soil horizon and clusters of truncated pits. This possible dark earth horizon was only encountered in the southern end of 10 Fenchurch Avenue, where the archaeological sequence survived to its highest level. The groups of early medieval pitting, however, were recorded across most excavation areas.

Dark earth Group 160

7.13.2 Recorded sealing Group 159 deposits from Phase 8 was a group of possible dark earth deposits, Group 160. This accumulated post-Roman horizon was represented by two layers located in the southern end of Area C, measuring 8.62m by 2.92m and 2.3m by 2.4m. These two deposits were recorded at 12.62m OD and 12.50m OD and were 0.3m and 0.6m deep. These two deposits yielded an interesting mix of pottery and building material; pottery and building material included residual 3rd and 4th century material along with a mid-4th century coin (SF236) (Appendices 1, 3 and 6). The pottery also included early medieval material dated to AD 970-1050 and 1050-1150 (Appendix 2).

Context	CTX_ Interpretation	CTX_ Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Roman pottery date	Building material date	Post-Roman pottery date	Coin date
7670	Possible dark earth deposit	Soil accumulation	2.3	2.4	0.6	12.5	350-400	200-400+	970 - 1050	
7671	Extensive possible dark earth layer	Soil accumulation	8.62	2.92	0.3	12.62	350-400	270-400+	1050 - 1150	337-341

Pit Group 161

7.13.3 Cutting late Roman deposits across Area C was a group of pits, Group 161. This group consisted of seven pits, most of which were truncated to varying degrees, being probably predominantly square or rectangular in shape although one definitively circular pit was recorded. These pits varied in dimension from 0.55m by 0.38m to 1.68m by 1.26m and in depth between 0.36m and 2.02m. These pits were recorded between 12.47m OD and 11.64m OD, the considerable variance due to modern truncation. The pits within this group contained considerable assemblages of residual 3rd and 4th century pottery and building material, and a coin (SF390), along with smaller assemblages of ceramics dated to AD 970-1100 and 1050-1100 (Appendices 1, 2, 3 and 6).

Context	CTX_ Interpretation	CTX_ Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Levels low (m OD)	Roman pottery date	Building material date	Post-Roman pottery date	Coin date
7035	Backfill of pit 7036	Backfill	0.55	0.38	0.36	12.47					

Context	CTX_ Interpretation	CTX_ Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Levels low (m OD)	Roman pottery date	Building material date	Post-Roman pottery date	Coin date
7036	Square pit	Pit	0.55	0.38	0.36	12.47	12.11				
7039	Fill of pit 7040	Backfill	1.04	0.36	0.55	12.45		50-200	120-250	1050 - 1150	
7040	Heavily truncated pit, probably square or rectangular in shape	Pit	1.04	0.36	0.55	12.45	11.9				
7055	Backfill of pit 7056	Backfill	1.17	0.98	1.1	12.43			55-160		
7056	Possible cess pit	Pit	1.17	0.98	1.1	12.43	11.33				
7234	Fill of pit 7272	Backfill	1.2	1.6	2.02	12.12		270-400	140-400+	970 - 1100	
7272	Circular pit, possibly a well	Pit	1.55	0.8	2.02	12.12	10.1	120-250			
7349	Fill of pit 7350	Backfill	1.11	0.84	1.5	12.21		350-400	55-350+	1000 - 1150	
7350	Rectangular pit	Pit	1.11	0.84	1.5	12.21	10.71				
7710	Fill of pit 7711	Backfill	1.56	0.88	1.64	11.64		270-400	120-250+	1050 - 1100	
7711	Truncated rectangular pit	Pit	1.56	0.88	1.64	11.64	10		50-80		
7755	Fill of pit 7756	Backfill	1.58	1.21	1.05	12.28		350-400	270-350	1050 - 1100	
7756	Rectangular pit	Pit	1.68	1.26	1.33	12.31	10.98				
7763	Fill of pit 7756	Backfill	1.33	1.05	0.23	11.24	11.21	270-400	140-300+	900 - 1050	C4
8230	Fill of pit 7756	Backfill	1.33	1.05	0.23	12.31		250-400			

Pit Group 162

7.13.4 Cutting late Roman deposits across Area A was a large group of pits, Group 162. This group consisted of twenty pits, most of which were truncated to varying degrees, being predominantly square or rectangular in shape although some circular pits were also recorded. These pits varied in dimension from 0.52m by 0.50m to 2.34m by 2.52m and in depth between 0.16m and 3.27m. These pits were recorded between 12.12m OD and 10.99m OD, the considerable variance due to modern truncation. The pits within this group contained considerable assemblages of residual 3rd and 4th century pottery and building material, and a late 4th century coin (SF85), along with smaller assemblages of ceramics dated to the 11th and 12th centuries (Appendices 1, 2, 3 and 6).

Context	CTX_ Interpretation	CTX_ Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Levels low (m OD)	Roman pottery date	Building material date	Post-Roman pottery date	Coin date
786	Fill of pit 787	Backfill	1.56	1.06	1.35	12		350-400	55-160		
787	Truncated rectangular pit	Pit	1.56	1.06	1.35	12	10.65				
876	Fill of pit 946	Backfill	1	1.4	0.27	12.06		50-120	55-		

Context	CTX_ Interpretation	CTX_ Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Levels low (m OD)	Roman pottery date	Building material date	Post-Roman pottery date	Coin date
									160+		
877	Fill of pit 946	Backfill	1	1.6	0.3	12.06		120-150	180-350+		
923	Fill of pit 924	Backfill	0.73	9.24	0.16	12.03		270-400	55-160		
924	Truncated pit	Pit	0.73	0.24	0.16	12.03	11.87				
939	Fill of pit 1071	Backfill	0.8	0.71	0.19	11.7		50-160	140-300		
941	Fill of pit 942	Backfill	0.98	0.51	0.94	12.11		70-120	55-160		
942	Truncated circular pit	Pit	0.98	0.51	0.94	12.11	11.17				
946	Rectangular pit	Pit	1.55	1.28	2.24	12.06	9.82				
962	Fill of pit 946	Backfill	1.5	1	0.2	12.06		120-160	50-160+		
987	Fill of pit 946	Backfill	1.6	1	0.2	12.06		100-150	120-250		
1023	Fill of pit 1071	Backfill	0.3	0.2	0.05	11.51					
1070	Fill of pit 1071	Backfill	0.3	0.2	0.05	11.51		120-160	180-350+	1050 - 1150	
1071	Sub-circular pit	Pit	0.88	0.7	1	12.08	11.03				
1075	Fill of pit 1099	Backfill	2.04	1.53	0.76	12.08		240-275	250-400+	11TH C?	
1076	Fill of pit 1071	Backfill	0.7	0.41	0.2	11.46		100-250	50-160		
1077	Fill of pit 1071	Backfill	0.71	0.41	0.04	11.17					
1097	Truncated rectangular pit	Pit	2.08	1.92	1.8	12.01	10.21	180-250	55-160+		
1099	Square pit	Pit	2.07	1.66	1.5	12.08	10.57				
1115	Fill of pit 1118	Backfill	1.02	2.48	0.3	12.1		270-400	250-400+	1050 - 1150	
1116	Fill of pit 1118	Backfill	1.04	1.42	0.2	12.1					
1117	Fill of pit 1118	Backfill	1.04	1.42	0.1	11.67					
1118	Circular pit	Pit	1.02	2.48	0.6	12.1	11.5				
1119	Fill of pit 1097	Backfill	2.08	1.92	0.8	12.01					
1120	Fill of pit 1097 NFE	Backfill	2.08	1.92	1	12.01			50-400		
1271	Fill of pit 1272	Backfill	2.34	2.52	1.2	12.08		350-400	120-250+	1050 - 1200	
1272	Circular pit	Pit	2.34	2.52	1.2	12.08	10.88				
1285	Fill of pit 1272	Backfill	0.85	0.74	0.07	12.04		70-200	55-160+		
1291	Fill of pit 1099	Backfill	0.9	0.53	0.15	11.39		240-400	180-350		
1292	Fill of pit 1099	Backfill	0.9	0.53	0.1	11.12		120-150	55-160		
1365	Fill of pit 1272	Backfill	0.9	0.53	0.2	11.38		350-400	75-250+		
1435	Truncated circular pit	Pit	1.83	1.53	3.27	12.08	10.93				
1436	Fill of pit 1435	Backfill	1.83	1.53	0.81	12.08		350-400	200-400+	900 - 1100	
1437	Fill of pit 1435	Backfill	1.43	1.9	1	11.25		270-300	140-300+	900 - 1100	388-402
1491	Fill of pit 1492	Backfill	1.79	1.93	1.24	11.86		70-120	55-160		

Context	CTX_ Interpretation	CTX_ Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Levels low (m OD)	Roman pottery date	Building material date	Post-Roman pottery date	Coin date
1492	Truncated circular pit	Pit	1.79	1.93	1.24	11.86	10.62				
1701	Truncated rectangular pit	Pit	1.46	1.4	0.54	12.01	11.2				
1702	Fill of pit 1701	Backfill	1.2	1.25	0.3	12.01		350-400	55-160		
1703	Fill of pit 1701	Backfill	1.46	1.4	0.54	11.7		350-400	120-250		
1703	Fill of pit 1701	Backfill	1.46	1.4	0.54	11.7		350-400	120-250	1080 - 1200	
1755	Truncated square pit	Pit	1.08	0.42	0.7	11.55	10.86				
1756	Fill of pit 1755	Backfill	1.02	0.36	0.38	11.53			55-160		
1756	Fill of pit 1755	Backfill	1.02	0.36	0.38	11.53			55-160	1050 - 1100	
1757	Fill of pit 1755	Backfill	0.16	0.63	0.15	11.15					
1766	Fill of pit 1804	Backfill	1.57	0.34	0.33	12.06	12.03	120-150			
1773	Fill of pit 1804	Backfill	1	0.7	0.39	12.03		120-150	50-160+		
1774	Fill of pit 1755	Backfill	1	0.3	0.14	11				1050 - 1150	
1779	Fill of pit 1804	Backfill	0.98	1.36	0.4	12.12	11.69	120-160	50-160		
1783	Fill of pit 1804	Backfill	1.83	0.38	0.04	12.08		120-160	50-160		
1795	Fill of pit 1804	Backfill	1.45	1.03	0.2	12.01	11.77	120-140	120-250		
1803	Fill of pit 1804	Backfill	4.3	0.8	0.1	12.15		140-150/160	140-300	1050 - 1150	
1804	Truncated circular pit	Pit	4.3	0.8	0.82	12.1	11.28				
2630	Fill of pit 2631	Backfill	1.02	0.34	0.36	11.74		70-120	50-1666		
2631	Truncated circular pit	Pit	1.02	0.36	0.66	11.74	11.28				
2636	Fill of pit 2631	Backfill	1.02	0.34	0.46	11.71			180-350		
2949	Fill of pit 1099	Backfill	1.44	1.75	0.28	10.93		70-160	50-160		
2972	Fill of pit 1435	Backfill	1.78	2.26	1.2	11.5		270-300	120-350+		
3036	Fill of pit 1097	Backfill	1.96	1.13	1.02	10.42		70-100	170-230	900 - 1050	
3328	Fill of pit 3329	Backfill	0.52	0.5	0.86	10.99			55-160	1050 - 1150	
3329	Truncated square or rectangular pit	Pit	0.52	0.5	0.86	10.99	10.13				
3330	Fill of posthole 3331	Infilling	0.2	0.22	0.28	10.99	10.71	50-120	120-250		
3331	Posthole	Posthole	0.2	0.22	0.28	10.99	10.71				
3332	Fill of pit 3333	Backfill	0.22	1.02	0.26	10.99		120-250	55-160		
3333	Truncated corner of a square or rectangular pit	Pit	0.22	1.02	0.26	10.99	10.73				
3418	Fill of pit 3422	Backfill	0.9	0.9	0.65	11.56		70-120	55-160		
3419	Fill of pit 3422	Backfill	0.9	0.9	0.3	11.25		120-150	120-250	900 - 1050	

Context	CTX_ Interpretation	CTX_ Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Levels low (m OD)	Roman pottery date	Building material date	Post-Roman pottery date	Coin date
3422	Truncated circular pit	Pit	0.9	0.9	0.95	11.56	10.64				
3423	Fill of pit 3422	Backfill	0.9	0.9	0.95	11.56					
3798	Fill of pit 3799	Backfill	0.65	0.48	0.29	11.75		50-80	120-250		
3799	Truncated circular pit	Pit	0.65	0.48	0.29	11.75	11.46				
3834	Fill of pit 3835	Backfill	1.5	0.44	1.07	11.93			50-350	970 - 1100	
3835	Truncated rectangular pit	Pit	1.5	0.44	1.07	11.93	11.12				

Pit Group 163

7.13.5 Cutting late Roman deposits in Area B was a group of pits, Group 163. This group consisted of eight pits, all of which appeared to be sub-circular in shape, all of which were truncated to varying degrees and intercutting. These pits varied in dimension from 0.4m by 0.4m to 1.10m by 1.14m and in depth between 0.24m and 2.07m. These pits were recorded between 12.06m OD and 11.36m OD. The pits within this group contained considerable assemblages of residual 2nd, 3rd and 4th -century pottery and building material, along with smaller assemblages of ceramics dated to the 11th and 12th centuries (Appendices 1, 2, 3 and 6).

Context	CTX_ Interpretation	CTX_ Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Levels low (m OD)	Roman pottery date	Building material date	Post-Roman pottery date
958	Fill of pit 959	Backfill	0.7	1	0.6	11.85		120-150		1080 - 1200
958	Fill of pit 959	Backfill	0.7	1	0.6	11.85		120-150	75-350+	1080 - 1200
959	Sub-circular pit	Pit	0.7	1	0.6	11.98	11.23			
993	Truncated circular pit	Pit	1.32	0.5	0.75	11.84	11.09			
994	Fill of pit 993	Backfill	1.32	0.5	0.75	11.78		120-160	170-230	
997	Fill of pit 1022	Backfill	1.04	0.58	1.2	12.06	11.97	250-300	270-400+	
1001	Truncated rectangular pit	Pit	0.4	0.4	0.39	11.79	11.4			
1002	Fill of pit 1001	Backfill	0.4	0.4	0.39	11.79		120-160	180-350	
1007	Fill of pit 1008	Backfill	1	1	0.24	11.85		90-160	200-350	
1008	Rectangular pit	Pit	1	1	0.24	11.88	11.64			
1022	Truncated circular pit	Pit	1.04	0.58	2.07	12.06	9.89			
1053	Fill of pit 1054	Backfill	1.1	1.14	0.39	11.89		120-250	120-250	1050 - 1150
1054	Truncated circular pit	Pit	1.1	1.14	0.76	11.89	11.13			
1082	Fill of pit 1054	Backfill	0.9	0.85	0.37	11.5		150-160	120-250+	1000 - 1150

Context	CTX_ Interpretation	CTX_ Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Levels low (m OD)	Roman pottery date	Building material date	Post-Roman pottery date
1094	Fill of pit 1095	Backfill	0.72	0.19	0.58	11.93		120-160	55-160	
1095	Truncated circular pit	Pit	1.72	0.19	0.58	11.93	11.3			
1684	Fill of pit 1022	Backfill	1.04	0.58	0.87	10.76		150-300	120-250	1080 - 1150
3085	Fill of pit 3086	Backfill	1.2	0.6	1.75	11.36		240-250	120-250+	1000 - 1150
3086	Truncated circular pit	Pit	1.2	0.6	1.75	11.36	9.55			

Stakehole Group 164

7.13.6 Cutting late-Roman deposits in Area A was a cluster of stakeholes, Group 164. This cluster of five stakeholes appeared to run on a general north-south alignment for 1.23m in length, recorded between 11.96m OD and 11.85m OD. The stakeholes all had virtually identical dimensions and may have represented some form of lightweight structure. This group yielded no dating evidence but as they stratigraphically cut late Roman deposits they must post-date this period.

Context	CTX_ Interpretation	CTX_ Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Levels low (m OD)	Pottery date	Building material date
2106	Fill of stakehole 2107	Infilling	0.07	0.07	0.07	11.96			
2107	Stakehole	Stake-hole	0.07	0.07	0.07	11.96	11.9		
2108	Stakehole	Stake-hole	0.07	0.07	0.1	11.88	11.78		
2109	Fill of stakehole 2108	Infilling	0.07	0.07	0.1	11.88			
2110	Fill of stakehole 2111	Infilling	0.07	0.07	0.11	11.87			
2111	Stakehole	Stake-hole	0.07	0.07	0.11	11.87	11.76		
2112	Fill of stakehole 2113	Infilling	0.07	0.07	0.11	11.9			
2113	Stakehole	Stake-hole	0.07	0.07	0.08	11.9	11.8		
2114	Fill of stakehole 2115	Infilling	0.07	0.07	0.08	11.85			
2115	Stakehole	Stake-hole	0.07	0.07	0.08	11.85	11.78		

7.14 Phase 10: Medieval AD 1180-1450 (Fig. 14)

7.14.1 The medieval period saw the first structures and buildings being constructed across the site since the Roman period. This was represented by a number of chalk building foundations (Buildings 20-23) along with associated wells and a cess pit. General refuse pitting was also recorded across the site in association with the new buildings.

Pit Group 166

7.14.2 Located throughout Area E was a group of pits, Group 166. This group consisted of eight pits, rectangular and circular in shape, many of which were truncated and intercutting. These pits varied in dimension from 0.59m by 0.54m to 2.9m by 2.7m and in depth between 0.33m to 1.91m. These pits were recorded between 12.17m OD and 10.93m OD, the variation due to modern truncation. The pits within this group contained considerable assemblages of residual 2nd, 3rd and 4th century pottery and building material, along with 3rd and 4th century coins (SF587, SF588). (Appendices 1, 3 and 6). Residual early medieval pottery was also recovered but medieval building material recovered from a number of these features dates to AD 1135-1220 and 1350-1450 (Appendices 2 and 3).

Context	CTX_ Interpretation	CTX_ Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Levels low (m OD)	Roman pottery date	Building material date	Post-Roman pot date	Coin date
3689	Fill of pit 3690	Backfill	2.9	2.7	1.2	11.99			75-400		
3690	Truncated circular pit	Pit	2.9	2.7	1.2	11.99	10.79				
3691	Fill of linear feature 3692	Backfill	1.22	0.9	0.46	12.06			55-160+		
3692	Possible ditch aligned N-S	Ditch	1.22	0.9	0.46	12.06	11.71				
3696	Fill of pit 3697	Backfill	1.3	0.47	0.3	12.17			1240-1800		
3697	Truncated circular pit	Pit	1.78	0.79	0.54	12.01	11.47				
3701	Fill of pit 3690	Backfill	2.9	2.7	2	10.99			140-300+		
3702	Fill of pit 3703	Backfill	1.5	2.04	0.34	10.93			50-400	900 - 1050	
3703	Circular pit	Pit	1.5	2.04	0.34	10.93	10.59				
3707	Fill of pit 3708	Backfill	3	1	0.6	12.08		120-250	1180-1800		
3708	Truncated rectangular pit	Pit	3	1	0.6	12.08	11.48				
3710	Fill of linear feature 3697	Backfill	1.62	0.82	0.25	12.15			55-160+		
3711	Fill of pit 3712	Backfill	1.2	0.6	1.01	11.62		70-120	120-250+		
3712	Truncated rectangular pit	Pit	1.2	0.6	1.01	11.62	10.56				
3715	Fill of pit 3697	Backfill	0.9	0.6	0.11	11.89			50-160		
3716	Fill of pit 3717	Backfill	0.59	0.54	0.33	11.5					
3717	Truncated circular pit	Pit	0.59	0.54	0.33	11.5	11.17				

Context	CTX_ Interpretation	CTX_ Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Levels low (m OD)	Roman pottery date	Building material date	Post-Roman pot date	Coin date
3792	Fill of pit 3793	Backfill	1.84	1.1	1.2	11.74			1180-1800		
3793	Truncated rectangular pit	Pit	1.84	1.1	1.2	11.74	10.47				
3851	Fill of pit 3690	Backfill	2.75	2.6	0.1	10.8		140-150	170-350+		
3852	Fill of linear 3853	Backfill	1.37	0.47	1	11.57			1135-1220		
3853	Truncated linear feature aligned NW-SE	Gully	1.37	0.47	1	11.57	10.48				
4003	Fill of pit 4004	Backfill	2	1.92	1.91	11.62		120-150	1350-1450		275-276
4003	Fill of pit 4004	Backfill	2	1.92	1.91	11.62		120-150	1350-1450		C3/C4
4004	Square pit	Pit	2	1.92	1.91	11.69	9.78				

Pit Group 167

Located in Area B was a group of pits, Group 167. This group consisted of two intercutting pits and a third square pit to the west. The two intercutting pits were sub-circular in shape being heavily truncated by modern activity. These two pits were recorded at 12.16m OD and measured 1.02m by 0.70m and 1.8m by 1m, with similar depths of 0.50m and 0.54m. Residual roman pottery and building material were recovered from these pits along with medieval material dated AD 1135-1220 (Appendices 1, 2 and 3). The third pit was almost square in plan, measuring 1.54m by 1.32m and was 1.2m deep. This pit was recorded at 11.56m OD and had evidence for a degraded timber lining within its lower levels at 10.75m OD. Residual Roman pottery and building material was again recovered from this pit, along with residual early medieval pottery (Appendices 1, 2 and 3). However, the building material also contained forms dating to the medieval period AD 1180-1800 (Appendix 3).

Context	CTX_ Interpretation	CTX_ Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Levels low (m OD)	Roman pottery date	Building material date	Post-Roman pottery date
1025	Truncated rectangular pit	Pit	1.02	0.7	0.54	12.16	11.62			
1026	Fill of pit 1025	Backfill	1.02	0.7	0.54	12.16		120-150	55-160	
1064	Fill of pit 1065	Backfill	1.8	1	0.5	12.09		120-130	1135-1220	
1065	Truncated rectangular pit	Pit	1.8	1	0.5	12.09	11.57			
1851	Fill of pit 1852	Backfill	1.54	1.32	0.3	11.56		270-400	1180-1800	
1851	Fill of pit 1852	Backfill	1.54	1.32	0.3	11.56		270-400	1180-1800	1050 - 1150
1852	Square pit, with evidence of being timber-lined at a lower level	Pit	1.54	1.32	1.27	11.56	10.29			

Context	CTX_ Interpretation	CTX_ Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Levels low (m OD)	Roman pottery date	Building material date	Post-Roman pottery date
1860	Fill of pit 1852	Backfill	1.3	1.32	0.1	11.26		100-150	75-160	
1867	Fill of pit 1852	Backfill	1.54	1.32	0.1	10.96				
1868	Fill of pit 1852	Backfill	0.98	1.02	0.2	11.16		50-160	50-160+	
1890	Fill of pit 1852	Backfill	1.54	1.32	0.5	10.96		120-150	140-300+	
1941	Fill of pit 1852	Backfill	1.27	1.32	0.16	10.46		120-160	140-300	
1942	Degraded timber lining remnant within pit 1852	Lining	1.02	0.78	0.2	10.75		70-100	75-160	

Pit Group 168

7.14.3 Recorded throughout Area C was a large group of pits, Group 168. This group consisted of twelve pits both circular and rectangular, many of which were truncated by modern activity whilst others were intercutting. Located between 12.59m OD and 11.4m OD, the considerable variation due to modern truncation, these pits ranging in dimensions from 1.6m by 0.8m to 2.32m by 1.9m and in depth between 0.15m and 3m. Of particular note within this group was pit [7414] which had the articulated remains of a dog skeleton within the feature at 9.93m OD (Appendix 12). A considerable amount of residual Roman pot, building material, 1st/2nd century coin (SF245) and 4th -century coins (SF217, SF248, SF251) were recovered from this pit group along with medieval building and pottery dated AD 1270-1350 and 1350-1450 (Appendices 1, 2, 3 and 6).

Context	CTX_ Interpretation	CTX_ Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Levels low (m OD)	Roman pottery date	Building material date	Post-Roman pottery date	Coin date
7116	Fill of pit 7117	Backfill	1.6	0.8	0.66	11.92		270-400	1180-1800	970 - 1100	
7117	Rubbish pit	Pit	1.6	0.8	0.83	11.92	10.67				
7121	Fill of pit 7122	Backfill	2.24	2.14	1.2	12.25			55-160+		
7122	Pit	Pit	2.24	1.24	1.2	12.25	11.05				
7126	Fill of pit 7117	Backfill	1.58	0.8	0.21	11.52		50-150	55-160		
7187	Fill of pit 7188	Backfill	1.26	1.54	1.21	12.15		350-400	1240-1800	1270 - 1350	
7188	Rubbish pit	Pit	1.26	1.54	1.21	12.15	10.94				
7201	Fill of posthole 7202	Infilling	0.44	0.48	0.55	12.23					
7202	Posthole	Posthole	0.44	0.48	0.55	12.23	11.68				
7395	Fill of pit 7396	Backfill	1.3	1.18	1.67	12.59		120-250	50-400+		354-361
7395	Fill of pit 7396	Backfill	1.3	1.18	1.67			120-250	55-160		354-361
7396	Sub-circular possible cess pit	Pit	1.3	1.18	1.67	12.59	10.92				

Context	CTX_ Interpretation	CTX Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Levels low (m OD)	Roman pottery date	Building material date	Post-Roman pottery date	Coin date
7398	Fill of pit 7399	Backfill	2	1	0.15	12.47					
7399	Sub-circular pit	Pit	2	1	0.15	12.47	12.32	270-400	1450-1600		
7413	Fill of pit 7414	Backfill	1.5	2	1	12.44		350-400	55-160	1050 - 1150	
7414	Large circular pit	Pit	2.32	1.9	3	12.44	9.45				
7447	Fill of pit 7414	Backfill	2.25	1.9	0.2	12.44		270-400			
7453	Fill of pit 7414	Backfill	2.34	1.63	0.3	12.18		350-400	55-160	1050 - 1150	
7539	Fill of pit 7414	Backfill	2.25	1.63	0.3	12.35		350-400	200-400+	970 - 1050	
7558	Fill of pit 7559	Backfill	1.4	1.5	1.47	11.44		270-400	120-250		
7559	Square pit	Pit	1.4	1.5	1.47	11.44	9.97				
7637	Fill of pit 7638	Backfill	0.87	0.58	0.5	11.4		270-400	1480-1900	1350 - 1500	
7638	Circular rubbish pit	Pit	0.58	0.87	0.5	11.4	10.9				
7639	Fill of pit 7640	Backfill	1.7	1.1	1.2	11.47		270-400	1240-1450	1350 - 1450	
7640	Circular cess pit	Pit	1.7	1.1	1.2	11.47	10.27				
7752	Fill of pit 7753	Backfill	1.25	0.69	0.24	11.82		50-160	1180-1450		
7753	Truncated shallow sub-circular pit	Pit	1.25	0.69	0.24	11.82	11.68				
7757	Fill of pit 7758	Backfill	2.5	2	0.46	12.19		270-400	1180-1450+	1350 - 1450	C1/C2
7757	Fill of pit 7758	Backfill	2.5	2	0.46	12.19		270-400	1180-1450+	1350 - 1450	
7758	Truncated rectangular pit	Pit	2	2.5	0.46	12.19	11.73		50-160		
7764	Fill of pit 7758	Backfill	1.8	1.8	0.12	12.19					
7771	Fill of pit 7772	Backfill	1.6	1.2	1.7	11.75		270-300	1240-1450+	1240 - 1350	335-341
7771	Fill of pit 7772	Backfill	1.6	1.2	1.7	11.75		270-300	1240-1450+	1240 - 1350	337-341
7772	Circular pit	Pit	1.1	1.8	1.7	11.75	10.06				
8112	Fill of pit 7414	Backfill	1.1	1.4	0.23	9.88		250-400	60-120		
8115	Fill of pit 7414	Backfill	0.8	0.9	0.27	9.84		70-150	50-160		
8116	Articulated dog burial within pit 7414	Other				9.93				970 - 1100	
8121	Fill of pit 7414	Backfill	2	1.4	0.1	10.11		120-160			
8122	Fill of pit 7414	Backfill	1.7	1.7	0.19	9.69					
8195	Fill of 7122 according to register	Backfill	2.24	1.24	0.25	12		270-400	75-250+	900 - 1050	
8221	Fill of pit 7396	Backfill	0.73	0.4	0.16	11.08			55-160		

Robbing of Building 16, Group 169

7.14.4 Cutting the highest elements of Roman stone Building 16 in Area C was an episode of robbing, Group 169. This robber cut was located 12.41m OD and measured 6m by 1.6m, directly over the area of Building 16 (Fig. 14). This robbing episode removed

the masonry from the southern end of Building 16 down to the base of its construction cut. The backfill of this robber cut included residual Roman pottery and building material but also medieval pottery dated AD 1180-1350 and building material dated 1240-1450+ (Appendices 1, 2 and 3).

Context	CTX_ Interpretation	CTX Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Levels low (m OD)	Roman pottery date	Building material date	Post-Roman pottery date
7714	Fill of robber cut 7716	Backfill	6	1.6	0.3	12.41		250-400	1240-1800	
7715	Fill of robber cut 7716	Backfill	6	1.6	0.33	12.22				
7716	Robber cut through late Roman masonry 7777	Robber Cut	6	1.6	1.41	12.41	11			
7748	Backfill of robber cut 7716	Backfill	6	1.6	0.52	11.73	11.68	120-160	1240-1450+	
7773	Fill of robber cut 7716	Backfill	6	0.4	0.37	11.55			1180-1800	
7774	Backfill within masonry foundation 7777	Backfill	4.4	1	0.05	11.21		240-250	1180-1450+	1180 - 1350
7776	Backfill of robber cut 7716	Backfill	1	0.7	0.22	11.43			1180-1800	

Pit Group 170

7.14.5 Cutting the Roman sequence through the centre of Area A was a large group of pits, Group 170. This group consisted of eighteen pits, predominantly rectangular with some sub-circular in shape, many of which were truncated by modern activity and some of which were intercutting. These pits were recorded between 12.42m OD and 11.47m OD and ranged in dimension from 1.34m by 0.6m to 3.2m by 3.2 and in depth between 0.29m and 3.49m. One of these pits, [3409], recorded evidence for a degraded timber lining within its lower level at 9.8m OD. Residual Roman pottery, building material and coins (SF18, SF585, SF272) were present within this group along with medieval building material and pottery dated to the 13th and 14th centuries (Appendices 1, 2, 3 and 6).

Context	CTX_ Interpretation	CTX Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Levels low (m OD)	Roman pottery date	Building material date	Post-Roman pottery date	Coin date
712	Fill of pit 713	Backfill	1.34	0.6	0.34	11.73		250-400	55-160+		
713	Truncated rectangular pit	Pit	1.34	0.6	0.69	11.74	11.05				
715	Fill of pit 716	Backfill	2.2	1.9	0.97	12.05		270-300	1180-1450+		
715	Fill of pit 716	Backfill	2.2	1.9	0.97	12.05		270-300	1180-1450+	1350 - 1400	
716	Truncated large square pit	Pit	2.2	1.9	1.39	12.05	10.66				

Context	CTX_ Interpretation	CTX Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Levels low (m OD)	Roman pottery date	Building material date	Post-Roman pottery date	Coin date
717	Fill of pit 713	Backfill	1.34	0.6	0.59	11.64		270-400	70-250+	1180 - 1350	C3/C4
789	Fill of pit 790	Backfill	1.1	0.9	0.6	12.42		300-400	1180-1800		
790	Truncated rectangular pit	Pit	1.1	0.9	0.6	12.42	11.64				
791	Fill of pit 792	Backfill	1.3	1.2	0.7	12.12		120-140	1240-1450	1180 - 1220	
792	Square pit	Pit	1.3	1.2	1.25	12.12	10.89				
802	Fill of pit 803	Backfill	2.6	1	0.29	12.38		120-150			
803	Truncated sub-circular pit	Pit	2.6	1	0.29	12.38	11.89				
804	Fill of pit 792	Backfill	1.3	1.2	0.51	11.4		250-400	55-250+		
845	Fill of pit 846	Backfill	1.04	1.92	1	12.08		250-400	1180-1800		
846	Rectangular pit	Pit	1.04	1.92	0.97	12.08	11.11				
851	Fill of pit 846	Backfill	1.04	1.92	0.38	11.68		180-400	1240-1800		
866	Fill of pit 918	Backfill	3.2	3.2	0.3	12.14		350-400	200-400+	1080 - 1200	
872	Fill of pit 918	Backfill	3.2	3.2	0.2	12.2		350-400	75-160		
901	Fill of pit 918	Backfill	3.2	3.2	0.3	12.02		250-300	55-160		
917	Fill of pit 918	Backfill	3.2	3.2	1	12.15		120-160	70-160+		
918	Large rectangular pit	Pit	3.2	3.2	3.49	12.15	9.43				
990	Fill of pit 918	Backfill	5	3.4	0.8	12		120/150-160	55-160		C3/C4
1240	Fill of pit 1241	Backfill	2.01	3.22	3	11.99		300-400	1180-1800	970 - 1100	
1241	Recorded as one large pit, may indeed originally have been two	Pit	2.01	3.22	3	11.99	8.99				
1265	Fill of pit 1266	Backfill	1.2	2.8	1.08	12.08		350-400	55-160	1140 - 1350	
1266	Truncated sub-circular pit	Pit	1.2	2.8	1.08	12.08	11				
1430	Fill of pit 716	Backfill	1.6	2.2	0.14	11.07		50-250		1340 - 1350	
1483	Fill of pit 792	Backfill	1.3	1.2	0.25	10.8		120-250			
2019	Fill of pit 2020	Backfill	0.95	1.2	0.7	12.04			1480-1900	1270 - 1350	
2020	Rectangular pit	Pit	0.9	1.2	2	12.04	10.02				
2042	Fill of pit 2020	Backfill	0.7	0.5	1	11.16		120-250	1240-1800	1240 - 1400	
2067	Fill of pit 2020	Backfill	0.95	1.2	1	11.26		100-250	1480-1900	1300 - 1350	
2138	Fill of pit 2139	Backfill	1.9	0.96	0.9	12.17		70-100	55-160+		
2139	Truncated rectangular pit	Pit	1.9	0.96	0.9	12.17	10.92				
2951	Fill of pit 1241	Backfill	1.6	1.74	0.7	10.34		120-150	120-250	1050 - 1150	
2952	Fill of pit 1241	Backfill	1.6	1.74		10.68		325-400	76-160		

Context	CTX_ Interpretation	CTX Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Levels low (m OD)	Roman pottery date	Building material date	Post-Roman pottery date	Coin date
3037	Fill of pit 918	Backfill	1.3	1.8	1.72	11.15		240-250	55-250		
3351	Fill of pit 3352	Backfill	0.78	2.02	1.15	11.63		270-400	1240-1450+		
3352	Truncated rectangular pit	Pit	0.78	2.02	1.25	11.63	10.32				
3358	Fill of pit 3370	Backfill	0.79	1.6	0.32			50-400	200-400+		
3369	Fill of pit 3370	Backfill	0.79	0.6	0.5	11.59		270-400	140-250		
3370	Rectangular pit	Pit	1.24	0.98	1.08	11.59	10.51	120-160			
3371	Fill of pit 3376	Backfill	0.6	0.09	0.5	12.17		70-200	55-160		
3372	Fill of pit 3376	Backfill	1.2	0.68	0.82	12.17		350-400	75-160	1180 - 1350	
3376	Truncated possible rectangular pit	Pit	1.2	0.68	0.82	11.73	10.91				
3382	Fill of pit 3404	Backfill	1.2	2.36	0.5	11.56		270-300	1200-1800	1270 - 1300	
3388	Fill of pit 3404	Backfill	1.2	2.36	0.4	11.25		250-300	1480-1900	1240 - 1350	C1/C2
3401	Fill of pit 3405	Backfill	1.6	1.4	0.6	11.52		50-400	1240-1800	1270 - 1300	
3402	Fill of pit 3405	Backfill	1.16	0.6	1	11.29		50-150	1180-1800	1270 - 1300	
3402	Fill of pit 3405	Backfill	1.16	0.6	1	11.29		50-150	1180-1800	1270 - 1350	
3404	Truncated rectangular pit	Pit	1.2	2.4	1	11.56	10.55				
3405	Truncated rectangular pit	Pit	2	2.86	1.56	11.47	9.91				
3406	Fill of pit 3421	Backfill	1.3	2.68	1.56	11.47				1180 - 1270	
3407	Fill of pit 3409	Backfill	2.1	2	1	10.55		150-250	120-350+	1170 - 1300	
3408	Degraded wood lining of pit 3409	Lining			0.3	9.8					
3409	Truncated rectangular pit	Pit	2.1	2	1.2	10.55	9.35				
3421	Truncated rectangular pit	Pit	1.3	2.68	1.56	11.47	9.91				
3534	Fill of pit 3409	Backfill	2.1	2	0.2	9.6		50-200	1180-1800		

Building 20

7.14.6 Cutting later Roman deposits in Area D was a building, Building 20. Building 20 was a square structure of which three sides survived, recorded across an area which measured 4m by 4m and was aligned general northeast-southwest, the same alignment as Fenchurch Street itself (Plate 15). This building was composed predominantly of finely dressed, squared built to course, chalk blocks located at 12.23m OD, to a depth of 2.78m deep (Plate 16). Occasional Kentish ragstone ashlar blocks were also within this building foundation (Appendix 3). This chalk foundation

represented basement of a larger building which most likely fronted onto Fenchurch Street.

Context	CTX_ Interpretation	CTX_ Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Levels low (m OD)	Building material date
3109	Masonry (chalk) foundation	Foundation	3.97	2.5	2.78	12.23	9.45	50-1666
3127	Masonry (chalk) foundation	Foundation	3.54	0.65	0.9	11.93		
3151	Construction cut for masonry wall 3127	Construction Cut	0.6	3.6	0.93	11.93	11	
3311	Construction cut for masonry wall 3109	Construction Cut	3.97	2.5	2.78	12.23	9.45	

Building 21

7.14.7 Cutting Roman deposits in the southeast of Area C was the remnant of a building, Building 21. Building 21 was located at 12.55m OD and was only represented by the truncated remnant of the corner of a chalk rubble foundation aligned northeast-southwest and returning to the southeast (Fig. 14). This foundation measured 2.65m by 1.82m and was 1.21m deep.

Context	CTX_ Interpretation	CTX_ Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Levels low (m OD)
7651	Chalk foundation running northwest-southeast and returning to the northeast	Foundation	2.7	2.04	1.21	12.55	11.34
7760	Construction cut for chalk foundation 7651	Construction Cut	2.7	2.04	1.21	12.55	11.34

Building 22

7.14.8 Located in the southeastern corner of Area A was a foundation, Building 22. This building was located at 12.02m OD and was composed of two sections of foundations forming the western side of building aligned northeast-southwest, surviving for dimensions of 5.73m by 5.04m (Fig. 14). These foundations were 0.48m and 0.80m deep being composed of a chalk rubble and chalk and flint blocks squared built to course. Backfill of the construction for this foundation contained pottery dated to AD 1270-1500 (Appendix 2).

Context	CTX_ Interpretation	CTX_ Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Levels low (m OD)	Building material date	Pottery date
708	Masonry wall foundation aligned east-west	Foundation	1.82	0.65	0.8	12.02	11.22		
753	Construction cut for masonry	Construction Cut	1.82	0.65	0.8	12.02	11.22		

Context	CTX_ Interpretation	CTX_ Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Levels low (m OD)	Building material date	Pottery date
	foundation 708								
3483	masonry (chalk) wall foundation	Foundation	1.9	1.66	0.48	11.79	11.46	1180-1800	
3484	Construction cut for masonry wall 3483	Construction Cut	1.74	1.9	0.43	11.89	11.46		
3488	Backfill of construction cut 3484	Backfill	1.74	1.9	0.43	11.92			1270 - 1500

Building 23

7.14.9 Located in the southeastern area of Area A was the truncated remains of a building, Building 22 (Fig.14). This building was recorded at 12.40m OD and was aligned northwest-southeast, with only the western side of this building being recorded within the excavation area, surviving for an area measuring 5.84m in length by 1.44m wide and 0.90m deep. A possible crushed chalk floor was recorded within this building at 11.45m OD. The foundation of this building was composed of finely dressed, squared built to course, chalk blocks. The upper elements of this chalk foundation saw occasional post-medieval peg tile dated to AD 1450-1700, although it seems likely this is associated with later alterations and remodelling of the building (Appendix 3).

Context	CTX_ Interpretation	CTX_ Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Levels low (m OD)	Building material
714	Chalk masonry wall foundation	Foundation	3.8	1.36	1.5	12.4	10.85	1450-1700
785	Chalk floor within foundation 714	Floor (Internal)	2.85	0.81	0.1	10.92	10.85	
821	Masonry chalk wall foundation, continuation of 714	Foundation	1.22	0.6	0.62	11.45	10.83	
822	Construction cut for masonry foundation 821	Construction Cut	1.22	0.6	0.62	11.45	10.83	

Well Structure 15

7.14.10 Cutting the Roman deposits 1.43m southwest of Building 22 was a well, Structure 15 (Plate 17). This well structure was recorded at 11.96m OD and was composed of finely dressed curved ashlar chalk blocks to a depth of 1.39m. This chalk-lined well structure measured 1.4m in diameter.

Context	CTX_ Interpretation	CTX_ Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Levels low (m OD)
3485	Masonry (chalk) lining for a well	Lining	1.4	1.38	1.39	11.96	
3486	Construction cut for masonry lined well 3485	Construction Cut	1.4	1.44	1.39	11.96	10.57

Structure 16

7.14.11 Cutting late Roman pitting in the centre of Area A was the isolated remnant of a probable foundation, Structure 16. This truncated remnant was recorded at 11.98m OD and ran on a northeast-southwest alignment for a length of 0.83m by 1.2m wide, surviving for a depth of 1m (Fig. 14). This probable foundation was composed of a chalk rubble core with occasional flint nodules. No other structural elements were recorded in association with this chalk foundation.

Context	CTX_ Interpretation	CTX_ Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Levels low (m OD)
1836	Chalk and flint masonry foundation	Foundation	0.83	1.2	1	11.98	10.98
2511	Construction cut for masonry foundation 1836	Construction Cut	0.83	1.2	1	11.98	10.98

Masonry-lined pit Structure 17

7.14.12 Cutting the Roman deposits in Area B was a masonry-lined pit, Structure 17. This masonry-lined pit was recorded at 11.83m OD and measured 2.20m by 2.30m and was 1.19m deep. This pit was lined predominantly with roughly hewn Kentish ragstone along with occasional flint nodules and chalk fragments. This masonry-lined pit appeared to have been used as a cess pit.

Context	CTX_ Interpretation	CTX_ Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Levels low (m OD)
1137	Masonry lining for a possible cess pit	Lining	3	2.2	1.19	11.83	10.64
2484	Construction cut for masonry-lining 1137	Construction Cut	3	2.2	1.19	11.83	10.64

Structure 18

7.14.13 Located on the western side of Area A was a truncated possible chalk foundation, Structure 18. This foundation was recorded at 11.44m OD and was circular in plan, encompassing an area 3.61m by 3.63m and was 0.81m deep (Fig.14) . This foundation was composed of well dressed, squared built to course, chalk blocks. Pottery recovered from the backfill of the construction cut for this chalk foundation dated to AD 1270-1300 (Appendix 2).

Context	CTX_ Interpretation	CTX_ Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Levels low (m OD)	Building material date	Pottery date
3373	Backfill of construction cut 3375	Backfill	1.02	1.1	1.19	11.39		1200-1800	1180 - 1350

Context	CTX_Interpretation	CTX_Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Levels low (m OD)	Building material date	Pottery date
3374	Masonry (chalk) foundation aligned E-W	Foundation	1.15	0.8	0.81	11.37	10.56		
3375	Construction cut for masonry foundation 3374	Construction Cut	1.2	1.02	1.19	11.41	10.21		
3379	Masonry (chalk) circular foundation	Foundation	3.64	2.21	0.8	11.44	10.64	1200-1800	1270 - 1350
3380	Backfill of construction cut 3381	Backfill	3.05	1.2	0.8	11.44		1135-1800	1270 - 1300
3381	Construction cut for masonry foundation 3379	Construction Cut	3.05	1.2	0.8	11.44	10.64		

Structure 19

7.14.14 Cutting the Roman deposits within the southern end of Area E was a heavily truncated structure, Structure 19. This structure was represented by a chalk rubble foundation running on a north-south alignment for 1.70m by 0.35m wide and 0.70m deep. Recorded at 12.26m OD this foundation was heavily truncated and did not appear to be associated with any other structural elements in the vicinity. The backfill of the rubble foundations construction cut contained pottery dated to AD 1080-1350 (Appendix 2).

Context	CTX_Interpretation	CTX_Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Levels low (m OD)	Building material date	Pottery date
3363	Backfill of construction cut 3365	Backfill	1.75	0.12	0.7	12.26			1080 - 1350
3364	Masonry (chalk) foundation aligned N-S	Foundation	1.7	0.35	0.7	12.26		1050-1900	
3365	Construction cut for masonry foundation 3364	Construction Cut	1.9	0.3	0.7	12.26	11.54		

Well [4133]

7.14.15 Cutting roman deposits in the centre of Area E was a chalk-lined well, [4133]. This well was recorded at 9.73m OD and measured 2.05m in diameter by 1.25m deep. The well was lined with finely dressed curved ashlar chalk blocks. A primary fill of this chalk-lined well, [4132], contained pottery dated to AD 1350-1500 (Appendix 2).

7.15 Phase 11: Post-Medieval 1450-1650 (Fig. 15)

7.15.1 The beginning of the post-medieval period on the site saw many of the medieval chalk structures still in use and therefore retained. A number of new brick foundations were also constructed during this phase (Buildings 24-25). The overall nature of activity appears to remain the same with activity relating to buildings which occupied Fenchurch Street to the south and Billiter Lane to the east.

Retained Buildings 20, 21, 22 & 23

7.15.2 Retained from the previous phase of activity (Phase 10) were Buildings 20, 21, 22 and 23. All these buildings continued in use into the earlier post-medieval period.

Retained Structures 15, 16 and 19

7.15.3 Also retained during this phase were Structures 15, 16 and 19, a chalk-lined well and two chalk foundations.

Pit Group 171

7.15.4 Located through the western side of Area A and in Area E was a large group of pits, Group 171. This group consisted of seven pits which were circular and rectangular in shape, ranging in dimensions from 0.9m by 1m to 1.5m by 3.2m and in depth between 0.11m and 1.58m. This group of pits was recorded between 12.13m OD and 10.50m OD. Pottery recovered from these pits included residual medieval material along with ceramics dated AD 1550-1700 (Appendix 2). Building material dated generally to AD 1480-1900 along with 1600-1900 (Appendix 3). A limited assemblage of clay tobacco pipe recovered from one pit dated to 1580-1740 (Appendix 8).

Context	CTX_ Interpretation	CTX_ Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Levels low (m OD)	Building material date	Pottery date	Clay Tobacco pipe date
1705	Fill of pit 1706	Backfill	1.44	1.5	0.2	11.85	11.82	120-250+		
1706	Truncated circular pit	Pit	1.44	1.54	1.2	11.85	10.67			
1708	Fill of pit 1706	Backfill	1.44	1.54	0.06	11.65		75-250+		
1708	Fill of pit 1706	Backfill	1.44	1.54	0.06	11.65		75-250+	1550 - 1700	
1739	Fill of pit 1706	Backfill	1.44	1.54	1.2	11.59		140-300+		
1739	Fill of pit 1706	Backfill	1.44	1.54	1.2	11.59		140-300+	1080 - 1200	
1767	Burnt deposit lining of pit 1706	Use	1.44	1.54	0.1	11.36	11.3			
2170	Fill of pit 2185	Backfill	1.1	1.15	0.35	12.04		55-250		
2185	Truncated circular pit	Pit	1.1	1.15	0.35	12.04	11.63			
2944	Fill of pit 1706	Backfill	0.4	1.2	0.1	10.56				
2948	Fill of pit 1706	Backfill	0.5	1.2	0.15	10.52		200-400		
2964	Fill of pit 1706	Backfill	1.4	1.2	0.1	10.4				

Context	CTX_ Interpretation	CTX_ Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Levels low (m OD)	Building material date	Pottery date	Clay Tobacco pipe date
3343	Fill of pit 3344	Backfill	0.9	1	0.57	12.13		1600-1900	1550 - 1800	
3344	Truncated circular pit	Pit	0.9	1	0.57	12.13	11.56			
3355	Fill of pit 3383	Backfill	1.5	3.2	1.2	12.12		1240-1450+	1240 - 1300	
3356	Fill of pit 3357	Backfill	1.75	1.3	0.11	10.5				
3357	Rectangular pit	Pit	1.75	1.3	0.11	10.5	10.39			
3362	Fill of pit 3393	Backfill	1.6	1.4	0.54	11.23		1180-1800	15TH C	1580-1740
3368	Fill of pit 3393	Backfill	1.6	1.4	0.3	10.93		1180-1800	15TH C	
3383	Truncated rectangular pit	Pit	1.5	3.2	1.2	12.12	10.9			
3387	Fill of pit 3393	Backfill	1.6	1.4	0.74	10.5		1240-1800	1270 - 1300	
3390	Fill of pit 3393	Backfill	0.7	0.5	0.3	10.2		1180-1800		
3391	Fill of pit 3393	Backfill	0.5	0.22	0.04	10.97		1180-1800	1270 - 1350	
3392	Fill of pit 3393	Backfill	1.4	1.4	0.2	11.04				
3393	Rectangular pit	Pit	1.6	1.4	1.58	11.52	9.94	1180-1800	1180 - 1250	
3762	Fill of pit 3763	Backfill	1.5	1.5	0.2	11.78		120-350		
3763	Truncated circular pit	Pit	1.5	1.5	0.86	11.78				
3780	Fill of pit 3763	Backfill	1.5	1.5	0.19	11.51		50-160		
3781	Fill of pit 3763	Backfill	1.5	1.5	0.27	11.24		1480-1900		
3784	Fill of pit 3763	Backfill	1.5	1.5		10.97		50-160+		

Pit Group 172

7.15.5 Cutting medieval pitting in the southern end of Area C was a group of pits, Group 172. This group consisted of five pits rectangular and circular in shape, most of which were largely truncated. These pits varied in dimension from 0.62m by 0.64m to 2.3m by 1.9m and ranged in depth between 0.29m and 1.4m. These pits were recorded between 12.36m OD and 11.23m OD. These pits contained residual Roman and medieval material along with pottery dated 1550-1700 and building material 1550-1700 (Appendices 2 and 3).

Context	CTX_ Interpretation	CTX_ Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Levels low (m OD)	Pottery date	Building material date
7448	Fill of pit 7449	Backfill	1.84	1.5	1	11.66		970 - 1050	200-400+
7449	Rectangular possible cess pit	Pit	1.84	1.5	1.4	11.67	10.27		
7540	Fill of pit 7449	Backfill	1.84	1.5	0.4	10.74			1550-1700
7542	Fill of pit 7449	Backfill	1.84	1.5	1	10.39	10.27		
7717	Fill of pit 7718	Backfill	2.1	1.9	0.2	12.21		1520 - 1600	1180-1800
7718	Truncated sub-circular pit	Pit	2.3	1.9	1.3	12.36	11.06		

Context	CTX_ Interpretation	CTX_ Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Levels low (m OD)	Pottery date	Building material date
7733	Fill of pit 7718	Backfill	0.84	1.74	0.5	11.84		900 - 1250	50-160
7742	Fill of pit 7749	Backfill	0.56	1.6	0.62	11.68		1050 - 1100	170-350+
7749	Truncated elongated pit	Pit	0.97	2.06	1.7	11.23	10.03		
7794	Fill of pit 7795	Backfill	1.1	1.12	1.12	12.31			120-250
7795	Truncated square/rectangular pit	Pit	1.1	1.12	1.12	12.31	11.19		
7836	Fill of pit 7837	Backfill	0.64	0.62	0.29	11.9		1550 - 1700	55-160
7837	Truncated circular pit	Pit	0.62	0.64	0.29	11.9	11.61		

Pit Group 173

7.15.6 Located to the north of pit Group 172 in Area C was another group of pits, Group 173. This group consisted of five truncated and intercutting pits circular and irregular in shape, located between 12.59m OD and 12.25m OD. These pits ranged in dimension from 0.8m by 0.4m to 3.36m by 1.63m and in depth from 0.47m to 1.5m. Residual Roman and medieval pottery and building material was recovered from these pits along with pottery dated 1580-1650 and building material dated generally 1480-1900 and 1664-1900 (Appendices 2 and 3).

Context	CTX_ Interpretation	CTX_ Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Levels low (m OD)	Pottery date	Building material date
7069	Fill of pit 7070	Backfill	0.8	0.4	0.48	12.39		1580 - 1650	1664-1900
7070	Possible rubbish pit	Pit	0.8	0.4	0.48	12.39	11.91		
7085	Fill of pit 7086	Backfill	0.24	0.2	0.37	12.41		1240 - 1400	1450-1800
7086	Rubbish pit	Pit	0.24	0.2	0.47	12.38	11.98		60-250+
7127	Fill of pit 7128	Backfill	1.3	1.36	0.64	12.38		1270 - 1350	1480-1900
7128	Circular pit	Pit	1.3	1.36	0.64	12.38	11.74		
7647	Fill of pit 7648	Backfill	3.18	1.68	1	11.58		1270 - 1350	1240-1450+
7648	Large circular pit	Pit	3.36	1.63	1.2	12.25	11		
7649	Fill of pit 7648	Backfill							
7694	Fill of pit 7648	Backfill	2.02	1.63	0.88	12.25		1340 - 1450	1480-1900
7725	Fill of pit 7726	Backfill	2	1.75	1.5	12.59		1350 - 1400	1480-1900
7726	Square pit	Pit	2	1.75	1.5	12.59	11.1		
7746	Fill of posthole 7747	Infilling	0.25	0.25	0.55	12.27			
7747	Posthole	Posthole	0.25	0.25	0.53	12.27	11.7		

Disuse of Structure 17, Group 174

7.15.7 Backfilled during this period was masonry-lined cess pit Structure 17. A number of deposits were backfilled into this structure and represented the disuse of the cess pit. Pottery and building material recovered included residual Roman and medieval material along with pottery dated 1480-1550 and building material dated 1480-1600+ (Appendices 2 and 3).

Context	CTX_ Interpretation	CTX_ Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Pottery date	Building material date
1018	Fill of masonry-lined pit 1137	Backfill	2	2	0.2	12.08		1480-1900
1018	Fill of masonry-lined pit 1137	Backfill	2	2	0.2	12.08	1400 - 1500	1480-1900
1021	Fill of masonry-lined pit 1137	Backfill	2	1.6	0.53	11.91		1480-1900
1021	Fill of masonry-lined pit 1137	Backfill	2	1.6	0.53	11.91	1270 - 1650	1480-1900
1034	Fill of masonry-lined pit 1137	Backfill	1.8	1.8	0.32	11.74		1180-1850
1055	Fill of masonry-lined pit 1137	Backfill	2.23	1.8	0.45	11.52		1480-1600+
1055	Fill of masonry-lined pit 1137	Backfill	2.23	1.8	0.45	11.52	1480 - 1550	1480-1600+
1078	Fill of masonry-lined pit 1137	Backfill	2.2	2.2	0.2	10.97		1180-1800

Disuse of Structure 18, Group 175

7.15.8 Also backfilled during this period was circular chalk Structure 18. This disuse and backfilling was represented by six deposits within the structure. Pottery recovered dated to 1580-1900, building material dated to 1620-1800, clay tobacco pipe to 1640-1660 and glass fragments dated to 1600-1700 (Appendices 2, 3, 8 and 10).

Context	CTX_ Interpretation	CTX_ Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Pottery date	Building material date	Clay tobacco date
3359	Backfill of masonry structure 3379	Backfill	2.6	0.8	0.36	12.09	1580 - 1900	1620-1800	1640-1660
3359	Backfill of masonry structure 3379	Backfill	2.6	0.8	0.36	12.09	1580 - 1900	1620-1800	
3360	Backfill of masonry structure 3379	Backfill	2.5	0.8	0.1	11.21	15TH C	1480-1700+	
3361	Backfill of masonry structure 3379	Backfill	2.5	0.8	0.3	11.53	15TH C	50-1666	1580-1740
3366	Backfill of masonry structure 3379	Backfill	2.5	0.8	0.02	10.15			
3367	Backfill of masonry structure 3379	Backfill	2.6	0.8	0.04	10.14			

Building 24

7.15.9 Cutting the roman deposits in the southern end of Area E was a brick structure, Building 24 (Fig. 15). This building was represented by a brick foundation, sub-square in plan being narrower at the southern end than the northern end, measuring 5.20m in length by 5.33m at its widest point and 4.01m wide at its narrowest southern end (Plate 18). This foundation was recorded at 12.26m OD and survived to a depth of 0.5m. Building 24 was composed of at least five courses of post-medieval sandy red bricks bonded with a type 6 mortar which suggests a date of 1450-1600 (Appendix 3). Re-used within this foundation were occasional Doundry/Doultling stone ashlar blocks (*ibid*).

Context	CTX_ Interpretation	CTX_ Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Levels low (m OD)	Building material date
3679	Masonry (brick) square structure	Foundation	5.46	4.9	0.5	12.26	11.76	1450-1600
3685	Mortar bedding within construction cut 3686 for masonry foundation 3679	Use	5.28	5.56	0.1	11.67	11.65	
3686	Construction cut for masonry foundation 3679	Construction Cut	5.28	5.56	0.4	12.26	11.76	

Building 25

7.15.10 Cutting Roman deposits in Area F was a brick structure, Building 25. This building consisted of a brick foundation aligned north-south with another wall extending to the east. This building encompassed an area of 3.74m by 2.37m and was recorded at 12.48m OD with the walls surviving to a height of 0.60m (Fig 15). These brick foundations were composed of early post-medieval sandy red bricks bonded in a type 6 mortar, suggesting a date range of 1500-1700 (Appendix 3).

Context	CTX_ Interpretation	CTX_ Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Levels low (m OD)	Building material
5001	Brick wall foundation aligned N-S	Foundation	0.47	0.42	0.55	12.42	11.97	1500-1700
5005	Construction cut for wall 5001	Construction Cut	1.6	0.55	0.55	12.42	11.87	
5008	Brick wall foundation aligned N-S	Foundation	1.8	0.5	0.6	12.48	11.89	1500-1700
5012	Construction cut for brick foundation 5008	Construction Cut	0.65	0.9	0.59	12.48	11.89	

Brick-lined cess pit, Structure 20

7.15.11 Cutting Roman deposits in the eastern end of Area B was brick-lined pit, Structure 20.

This brick-lined pit, most likely a cess pit, was rectangular in shape measuring 1.81m by 0.84m, with the southern side of the feature truncated by modern activity. Located at 12.29m OD the pit was 0.51m deep. The brick-lining was composed of five surviving courses of post-medieval sandy red bricks which are dated to 1450-1700 (Appendix 3).

Context	CTX_ Interpretation	CTX_ Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Levels low (m OD)	Building material date
971	Brick-lining of a probable cess pit	Lining	1.81	0.84	0.51	12.29	11.78	1450-1700
973	Construction cut for brick-lining 971	Construction Cut	1.83	0.84	0.51	12.29	11.78	

Brick-lined soakaway, Structure 21

7.15.12 Cutting Roman deposits in the south of Area B was a brick-lined pit, Structure 21.

This brick-lined pit, probably a soakaway, was oval in shape measuring 2.61m by 1.04m with the northern half truncated by modern activity. Located at 11.94m OD this pit was 1.48m deep with the brick-lining surviving for 1.1m of the depth. The brick-lining was composed of early post-medieval sandy red bricks bonded with a type 8 mortar, suggesting the date range 1450-1600 (Appendix 3).

Context	CTX_ Interpretation	CTX_ Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Levels low (m OD)	Building material date
2064	Masonry lining for soakaway	Lining	1.42	2.18	1.1	11.94		1450-1600
2072	Construction cut for masonry lined soakaway 2064	Construction Cut	1.46	2.21	1.48	11.94	10.52	
2295	Backfill of construction cut 2072	Backfill	1.46	2.21	1.48	11.94		

Structure 22

7.15.13 Located in the southern end of Area C was the truncated remnants of a brick structure, Structure 22. This structure was recorded in association with retained chalk foundation Building 21 from the previous phase and appears to be a remodelling of it. This structure consisted of a brick wall aligned north-south added to the west side of Building 21, recorded at 12.52m OD and only surviving for 0.13m deep. To the west a fragmentary brick rubble foundation was recorded possibly continuing west but only surviving for 0.77m in length by 0.68m wide and 0.30m deep. Both the brick wall and

brick rubble foundation were composed of post-medieval sandy red bricks dated to 1450-1600 and 1500-1600 (Appendix 3).

Context	CTX_ Interpretation	CTX_ Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Levels low (m OD)	Building material date
7650	Brick wall aligned north-south	Foundation	1.1	0.24	0.13	12.52		1450-1600
7656	Brick wall foundation aligned north-south	Foundation	0.44	0.1	0.08	12.5		1450-1600
7657	Backfill of construction cut 7658	Backfill	1.1	0.25	0.8	12.65		
7658	Construction cut for brick wall 7650	Construction Cut	1.1	0.25	0.8	12.65	11.92	
7702	Mixed rubble masonry foundation	Foundation	0.63	0.5	0.3	12.3		1500-1600
7704	Construction cut for masonry foundation 7702	Construction Cut	0.63	0.55	0.3	12.25	12.02	

Brick-lined soakaway, Structure 23

7.15.14 Recorded on the eastern side of Area C was the truncated remains of a brick-lined pit, Structure 23. This brick-lined pit, most likely a soakaway, would originally have been square or rectangular in shape, but only two sides survived due to modern truncation. Recorded at 12.48m OD the brick-lined pit had dimensions of at least 3.1m by 2.2m and was 1.42m deep. Surviving in only two sides of the pit was a brick-lining composed of early post-medieval sandy red bricks bonded with a type 8 mortar which suggests a date range of 1500-1700 (Appendix 3). The brick-lining was constructed using an English bond with regular gaps left every header course to enable the soakaway process.

Context	CTX_ Interpretation	CTX_ Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Levels low (m OD)	Building material date
7002	Masonry lining for soakaway	Lining	1.58	0.34	1.2	12.48		1500-1700
7003	Masonry lining for soakaway	Lining	0.88	0.35	1.2	12.41		
7004	Construction cut for masonry 7002 and 7003 lining a soakaway	Construction Cut	3.1	2.2	1.42	12.48	11.03	

7.16 Phase 12: Post-Medieval 1650-1750 (Fig. 16)

7.16.1 The 17th and 18th centuries, although clearly a time of intense settlement on the site, was not well represented in the archaeological record. This phase was predominantly represented by external brick structures and only one brick building was recorded, Building 25, which was retained from Phase 11. A large number of previously extant structures and buildings went into disuse, however, large artefactual assemblages from this phase included evidence for high status activity.

Retained Building 25

7.16.2 Retained during this phase was brick foundation Building 25, constructed during the previous Phase 11.

Pit Group 176

7.16.3 Cutting the Roman deposits at the northern end of Area E was a sequence of pits, Group 176. This group consisted of five truncated intercutting pits which were rectangular and circular in shape, ranging in dimensions from 0.2m by 0.45m to 2.4m by 2.25m and in depth between 0.39m and 1.23m. This group of pits was recorded between 11.76m OD and 11.43m OD and contained residual assemblages of Roman and medieval building material along with material dated generally to 1480-1900 (Appendix 3). Stratigraphically the earliest of these intercutting pits also contained glass fragments dated to 1640+ (Appendix 10) which demonstrates that all pits in this group post-date the mid-17th century.

Context	CTX_ Interpretation	CTX_ Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Levels low (m OD)	Building material date
3668	Fill of pit 3688	Backfill	2	1.9	0.5	11.58		1240-1800
3675	Fill of pit 3676	Backfill	1.96	0.64	0.84	11.59		1480-1900
3676	Truncated rectangular pit	Pit	1.96	0.64	0.84	11.59	10.98	
3677	Fill of pit 3678	Backfill	1.18	1.88	0.58	11.6		200-400+
3678	Truncated circular pit	Pit	1.18	1.88	0.58	11.6	11.02	
3682	Fill of pit 3688	Backfill	2	1.9	0.58	11.08		120-250+
3687	Fill of pit 3693	Backfill	2.25	2.4	1.23	11.43		120-250+
3688	Truncated rectangular pit	Pit	2	1.9	1.13	11.58	10.45	
3693	Sub-rectangular pit	Pit	2.4	2.25	1.23	11.43	10.2	
3789	Fill of pit 3693	Backfill	2.4	2.25	1	11.45		55-160
3828	Fill of pit 3829	Backfill	0.2	0.45	0.39	11.76		50-120
3829	Truncated possible square pit	Pit	0.2	0.45	0.39	11.76	11.37	

Disuse of Building 20, Group 177

7.16.4 Recorded backfilling Building 20 during this phase was an extensive sequence of deposits representing the disuse of that structure, Group 177. This group consisted of fifteen deposits with a total thickness of 2.78m which contained a considerable assemblage of pottery, building material, clay tobacco pipe and glass, which included residual Roman and medieval material. Pottery recovered dated to the mid-17th to early 18th century, the building material included post-1664 fabrics and the clay tobacco pipe also dated to the mid-17th to early 18th century (Appendices 2, 3 and 8). Assemblages of glass also dated to the 17th century (Appendix 10).

Context	CTX_ Interpretation	CTX_ Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Pottery date	Building material date	Clay tobacco pipe date
3094	Backfill of masonry feature 3109	Backfill	1.96	1.58	0.8	11.67	1650 - 1700	1480-1900	1700-1710
3100	Fill of chalk-lined structure 3109	Backfill	1.6	1.3	0.25	10.84		1618-1900	1680-1710
3100	Fill of chalk-lined structure 3109	Backfill	1.6	1.3	0.25	10.84	1650 - 1700 E.18THC?	1618-1900	1680-1710
3186	Fill of masonry foundation 3109	Backfill	1	1.25	0.2	10.62	1650 - 1700	1664-1900	1580-1740
3188	Fill of masonry foundation 3109	Accumulation	1.04	1.35	0.1	10.59	1670 - 1700	1510-1900	1660-1680
3195	Fill of masonry foundation 3109	Backfill	1.5	1.38	0.2	10.7		1664-1900	1660-1680
3195	Fill of masonry foundation 3109	Backfill	1.5	1.38	0.2	10.7	1670 - 1700	1664-1900	1660-1680
3208	Fill of masonry foundation 3109	Backfill	1.7	1.4	0.34	10.31	1550 - 1600/50		1580-1740
3208	Fill of masonry foundation 3109	Backfill	1.7	1.4	0.34	10.31	1550 - 1650		1580-1740
3212	Fill of masonry foundation 3109	Backfill	0.3	0.99	0.65	10.22	1580 - 1650		1580-1740
3213	Fill of masonry foundation 3109	Backfill	1.28	1.4	0.25	10.25	1580 - 1650	1480-1900	
3224	Fill of masonry foundation 3109	Backfill	1.27	1.4	0.04	9.93		1480-1900	
3225	Fill of masonry foundation 3109	Backfill	1.3	1.4	0.42	9.89	1350 - 1500	1450-1600	
3229	Fill of masonry foundation 3109	Backfill	1.76	1.42	0.2	9.52			
3230	Apparent fill of masonry foundation 3109	Backfill	0.3	0.99	0.2	9.71	1550 - 1700		

Disuse of Building 24

7.16.5 Brick building 24, constructed during the previous phase, was backfilled during this period. A single deposit, [3681], backfilled the building and was located at 12.26m OD and was 0.50m thick. This deposit contained building material dated generally to AD 1500-1700 along with glass dated to AD 1640-1680 (Appendices 3 and 1). Also recovered however was a hoard six silver coins (SF 322, SF 325, SF 326, SF 328,

SF 323, SF 324); four coins of Charles I and two Commonwealth issues and have a suggested deposition sometime in the period of 1655-1660 (Appendix 7).

Disuse of well Structure 15

7.16.6 Chalk-lined well Structure 15, constructed in the medieval period, Phase 10, was backfilled during this phase and therefore went out of use. A single deposit, [3487], backfilled this well and was recorded at 11.96m OD and had a thickness of 1.39m. This singular deposit contained an interesting assemblage with pot dated to AD 1720-1800, glass dated to AD 1725-1760 and clay tobacco pipe dated AD 1730-1780 (Appendices 2, 8 and 10). Also recovered was a large assemblage of decorative plasterwork thought to derive from a single demolished ceiling and is thought to date to the late 16th to 17th century (Appendix 11).

Disuse of Structure 20, Group 178

7.16.7 Recorded backfilling cess pit Structure 20 from the previous phase was a sequence of deposits representing the disuse of the cess pit, Group 178. This group consisted five deposits with a total depth of 0.51m. Recovered from this group of deposits was an assemblage of residual Roman and medieval pottery and building material along with pottery dated to the late 17th century and clay tobacco pipe of a similar date, 1690-1710 (Appendices 2 and 8).

Context	CTX_ Interpretation	CTX_ Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Pottery date	Building material date	Clay tobacco pipe date
969	Backfill of brick-lined cesspit 971	Backfill	1.6	0.63	0.07	12.26			1680-1710
969	Backfill of brick-lined cesspit 971	Backfill	1.6	0.63	0.07	12.26	L.17TH C		1680-1710
970	Backfill of brick-lined cesspit 971	Backfill	1.6	0.4	0.2	12.17	1550 - 1700	1180-1800	
982	Fill of brick-lined cesspit 971	Backfill	1.6	0.63	0.27	11.91			1690-1710
982	Fill of brick-lined cesspit 971	Backfill	1.6	0.63	0.27	11.91	1680 - 1700		1690-1710

Disuse of Structure 21, Group 179

7.16.8 Backfilling brick-lined soakaway Structure 21 during this phase was a sequence of two deposits, Group 179. These deposits represented the disuse of this feature and had a combined thickness of 0.79m. These two deposits contained no datable material.

Context	CTX_Interpretation	CTX_Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)
2016	Backfill of brick-lining 2064	Backfill	0.99	1.15	0.43	11.58
2033	Backfill of brick-lining 2064	Backfill	0.99	1.15	0.36	11.16

Disuse of Structure 23, Group 180

7.16.9 Backfilling brick-lined soakaway Structure 23 during this phase was a sequence of deposits, Group 180. This group of two deposits represented the disuse of the soakaway structure and had a combined thickness of 1.23m. Only one of these deposits contained dating evidence, pottery dated to 1720-1780 (Appendix 2).

Context	CTX_Interpretation	CTX_Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Pottery date
7005	Backfill of masonry lined cess pit 7002/7003	Backfill	3.1	2.2	0.13	12.58	1720 - 1780
7066	Backfill of construction cut 7004	Backfill	0.7	0.04	1.1	12.45	

Pit Group 181

7.16.10 Located on the eastern side of Area C was a sequence of pits, Group 181. This group consisted of five pits which were heavily truncated and appeared to have been originally sub-circular in shape. These pits ranged in dimension 0.57m by 0.28m to 2.56m by 0.84m and in depth between 0.40m to 1.2m (Fig 16). This group of pits was recorded between 12.61m OD and 12.07m OD. Pottery, building material and clay tobacco pipe recovered from this group dated to the 17th and 18th centuries (Appendices 2, 3 and 8).

Context	CTX_Interpretation	CTX_Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Levels low (m OD)	Pottery date	Building material date	Clay tobacco pipe date
7067	Fill of pit 7068	Backfill	0.94	0.54	0.28	12.38		1550 - 1700		
7068	Rubbish pit	Pit	0.94	0.54	0.44	12.38	11.94			
7078	Fill of pit 7068	Backfill	0.94	0.54	0.16	12.1		1550 - 1700		
7096	Fill of pit 7098	Backfill	0.33	0.18	0.09	12.16				
7097	Fill of pit 7098	Backfill	0.64	0.21	0.2	12.1			1480-1900	
7098	Rubbish pit	Pit	0.57	0.28	0.41	12.43	12.02			
7103	Fill of pit 7098	Backfill	0.54	0.29	0.1	12.43			55-160+	1580-1740
7109	Fill of pit 7110	Backfill	0.7	0.4	0.4	12.61			1666-1900	
7110	Truncated rectangular pit	Pit	0.7	0.4	0.4	12.61	12.2			

Context	CTX_ Interpretation	CTX_ Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Levels low (m OD)	Pottery date	Building material date	Clay tobacco pipe date
7111	Rectangular rubbish pit	Pit	1.4	0.95	1.2	12.55	11.35			
7115	Fill of pit 7111	Backfill	1.4	0.95	1.2	12.55		L.17TH - M.18TH C		1680-1710
7818	Fill of pit 7819	Backfill	2.56	0.84	0.25	12.07		1590 - 1700	1600-1800	
7819	Truncated sub-circular pit	Pit	2.56	0.84	0.25	12.07	11.85			

Pit Group 182

7.16.11 Recorded in the southern area of Area A was a group of pits, Group 182. These pits were truncated by later activity, and some of which were intercutting. These pits appeared to be rectangular and circular in shape, ranging in dimensions 0.98m by 0.36m to 2.8m by 0.8m and in depth between 0.27m and 0.43m. These pits were located between 12.04m OD and 11.9m OD. The building material recovered dated generally to 1450-1700 and clay tobacco pipe recovered dated to 1580-1740 (Appendices 3 and 8).

Context	CTX_ Interpretation	CTX_ Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Levels low (m OD)	Building material date	Clay tobacco pipe date
1758	Fill of pit 1759	Backfill	2.8	0.8	0.27	12.04		1180-1800	1580-1740
1759	Truncated rectangular pit	Pit	2.8	0.8	0.27	12.04	11.77		
1786	Fill of pit 1787	Backfill	0.98	0.42	0.43	11.94		1450-1700	
1787	Truncated circular pit	Pit	0.92	0.42	0.43	11.94	11.51		
1788	Fill of pit 1789	Backfill	0.36	0.98	0.31	11.9			
1789	Truncated circular pit	Pit	0.36	0.98	0.31	11.9	11.59		

Brick-lined cess pit/soakaway, Structure 24

7.16.12 Cutting medieval pitting on the western side of Area C was a brick-lined soakaway, Structure 24 (Fig 16). This soakaway was recorded at 12.85m OD and was rectangular in shape, with at least three sides surviving with the fourth lying beyond the excavation limit. This soakaway had recorded dimensions of 3.74m by 1.99m and was 1.06m deep. The cess pit was lined with fourteen courses of re-used post-medieval sandy red bricks and narrow post-great fire bricks which suggests a date

range of 1800-1900 (Appendix 3). This brick-lining also had a number of deliberate holes within it to enable the soakaway process.

Context	CTX_ Interpretation	CTX_ Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Levels low (m OD)	Pottery date	CBM_CCD
7089	Brick lining for a cess pit	Lining	1.3	0.26	1	12.85			1500-1700
7093	Brick lining of cess pit	Lining	0.38	0.2	1	12.85			
7094	Construction cut for masonry 7093	Construction Cut	0.38	0.2	1	12.85	11.85		
7100	Backfill of brick lined cess pit 7102/7112/7101	Backfill	3.74	1.99	1.06	12.3		1550 - 1700	
7101	Masonry lining to cess pit	Lining	1.6	0.28	0.62	12.27			1500-1700
7102	Masonry lining to cess pit	Lining	1.63	0.23	0.62	11.79			
7105	Backfill of brick lined cess pit 7102/7112/7101	Backfill	3.74	1.99	0.62	11.97		1350 - 1500	
7112	Brick lining of cess pit	Lining	1.9	0.23	1.06	12.61			1800-1900
7233	Backfill of brick lined cess pit 7101/7102	Backfill	3.74	1.99	0.1	11.81			
7275	An apparent brick rebuild upon masonry 7101	Lining	0.52	0.24	0.28	12.58			
7700	Construction cut for masonry lining 7101, 7102 & 7112	Construction Cut	0.7	1.6	0.62	12.63	12.01		

Brick-lined cess pit, Structure 25

7.16.13 Cutting the Roman deposits in the south of Area A was a brick-lined cess pit, Structure 25. This cess pit was rectangular in shape being partially truncated by modern activity with recorded dimensions of 2.63m by 2.14m and was 1.2m deep. Located at 12.08m OD this cess pit was lined with re-used early post-medieval sandy red bricks and unfrosted post-great fire bricks suggesting a date range of 1666-1850 (Appendix 3).

Context	CTX_ Interpretation	CTX_ Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Levels low (m OD)	Building material date
1770	Brick lining for a cess pit	Lining	1.3	0.3	1.2	12.04		1500-1700
1823	Brick-lining for possible cess pit	Lining	1.5	0.9	1.2	11.83		1500-1650
1824	Construction cut for brick-lining 1823	Construction Cut	1.5	0.9	1.09	11.84	10.77	
2406	Brick lining	Lining	0.24	0.25	1.1	12.08		1666-1850

Context	CTX_ Interpretation	CTX_ Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Levels low (m OD)	Building material date
2471	Construction cut for brick-lining 1770	Construction Cut	1.4	0.34	1.2	12.06		

Brick-lined well, Structure 26

7.16.14 Located on the western side of Area A was a brick-lined well, Structure 26. This well was recorded at 11.57m OD and measured 1.8m in diameter and was 1.41m deep. The well was lined with at least thirteen courses of post-medieval red sandy bricks bonded by a type 5 mortar, suggesting a date range of 1600-1700 (Appendix 3).

Context	CTX_ Interpretation	CTX_ Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Levels low (m OD)	Building material
3346	Brick-lining for a well	Lining	1.74	1.74	1.35	11.26		1600-1700
3350	Construction cut for well structure 3346	Construction Cut	1.8	1.8	1.41	11.57	9.89	
3353	Backfill of construction cut 3350	Backfill	1.8	1.8	1.41	11.3		

Brick-lined well, Structure 27

7.16.15 Cutting the Roman deposits on the eastern side of Area A was another brick-lined well, Structure 27. This well was recorded at 12.07m OD and measured 1.26m in diameter and was 1.02m deep. The well was lined with eight courses of intermediate great fire bricks which suggest a date range of 1664-1725 (Appendix 3).

Context	CTX_ Interpretation	CTX_ Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Levels low (m OD)	Building material date
839	Construction cut for brick well lining 840	Construction Cut	1.3	1.7	1.02	12.07	11.05	
840	Brick-lining for a well	Lining	1.26	1.26	0.8	12.07	11.27	1664-1725
841	Backfill of construction cut 839	Backfill	1.27	1.2	1.02	12.04		

7.17 Phase 13: Post-Medieval 1750-1900 (Fig. 17)

7.17.1 Much like the previous phase, the 18th and 19th centuries were under represented in the recorded archaeological remains of the site. This phase was predominantly represented again by external brick structures such as wells and soakaways although two brick buildings (Buildings 26 and 27) were recorded. Notable amongst these was a large brick and stone structure in the northwest of the site, Building 26.

Retained Building 25

7.17.2 Retained from the previous phase of occupation was brick Building 25 in 116 Fenchurch Street.

Building 28

7.17.3 Newly constructed during this phase of activity and in direct association with Building 25 were two brick floor surfaces. These brick surfaces were laid within Building 25 on the northern and southern sides of an east-west partition wall, surviving for dimensions of 1.52m by 1.21m and 0.62m by 1m (Fig 17). These floor surfaces were recorded at 12.32m OD and consisted of a single course of re-used post-medieval sandy red narrow and unfrogged and early post-medieval sandy red bricks suggesting a date range of 1500-1600 (Appendix 3). These bricks were clearly re-used in this setting however and this date does not represent the construction of the floor surface.

Context	CTX_ Interpretation	CTX_Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Levels low (m OD)	Building material date
406	Brick floor surface	Floor	0.5	1.5	0.08	12.28		1500-1700
5000	Brick floor surface	Floor	0.44	0.76	0.06	12.32	12.26	1500-1600
5007	Brick floor surface	Floor	1.25	0.7	0.08	12.32		1500-1600+

Building 26

7.17.4 Recorded encompassing the majority of the north of Area C during this phase was a series of foundations representing a building, Building 26 (Fig. 17). Building 26 was a large structure composed of a combination of interconnected brick walls and pier bases along with large stone foundations, all of which formed an 'L' shape building aligned generally east-west returning to the south at its eastern end (Plate 19). The building encompassed an area which measured 12.88m east-west by 7.95m north-south and was recorded at a highest level of 12.55m OD and had a maximum depth of 0.60m. The stonework foundations were composed of squared, and some ashlar, stone blocks built in courses with the individual blocks being c. 800mm by 300mm by

300mm (Plate 20). Square voids within the top of the stone foundations appeared to represent postholes.

Context	CTX_ Interpretation	CTX_ Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Levels low (m OD)	Pottery date	Building material date	Clay tobacco pipe date
7000	Masonry pier base	Foundation	1.35	1.24	0.6	12.51	12.47			
7001	Construction cut for masonry 7000	Construction Cut	1.35	1.24	0.6	12.51	11.91			
7006	Masonry pier base	Foundation	0.92	0.92	0.6	12.45				
7007	Construction cut for masonry pier base 7006	Construction Cut	0.92	0.92	0.6	12.45	11.85			
7008	Backfill of posthole	Infilling	0.26	0.26	0.27	12.37				
7009	Posthole void within masonry 7012	Posthole	0.26	0.26	0.27	12.37	12.1			
7010	Fill of posthole void 7011	Backfill	0.35	0.21	0.31	12.37				
7011	Posthole void within masonry 7012	Posthole	0.35	0.21	0.31	12.37	12.06			
7012	Masonry wall aligned east-west	Foundation	3	1.64	0.6	12.47	12.3			
7013	Construction cut for masonry wall 7012 not excavated	Construction Cut	3	1.64	0.6	12.47				
7014	Backfill of construction cut 7013 for masonry wall 7012	Backfill	3	1.64	0.6	12.47		1550 - 1600	1480-1900	
7015	Backfill of posthole void 7016	Backfill	0.4	0.26	0.2	12.49				
7016	Posthole void within masonry wall 7022	Posthole	0.4	0.26	0.2	12.49	12.29			
7017	Masonry pier base	Foundation	0.8	0.4	0.6	12.45				
7022	Masonry foundation aligned north-south	Foundation	2.2	0.96	0.6	12.49				
7025	Masonry foundation aligned north-south	Foundation	1.14	0.72	0.6	12.54				
7026	Substantial masonry foundation	Foundation	1.78	1.22	0.6	12.55				
7027	Substantial masonry foundation	Foundation	1.54	1.02	0.6	12.07				
7028	Posthole void within masonry wall 7108	Posthole	0.39	0.21	0.20	12.25	12.05			

Context	CTX_ Interpretation	CTX_ Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Levels low (m OD)	Pottery date	Building material date	Clay tobacco pipe date
7029	Backfill of posthole void 7028	Backfill	0.39	0.21	0.20	12.25				
7030	Masonry foundation composed of both stonework and bricks	Foundation	1.5	0.9	0.32	12.36				
7031	Masonry foundation composed of stonework	Foundation	0.93	0.77	0.54	12.52				
7053	Backfill of construction cut 7054 for masonry foundation 7025	Backfill	1.17	0.34	1	12.43				
7054	Construction cut for masonry foundation 7025	Construction Cut	1.17	0.34	1	12.43	11.43			
7073	Backfill of construction cut 7007	Backfill	0.92	0.92	0.6	11.91		1550 - 1700	1664-1800	
7074	Backfill of construction cut 7075	Backfill	0.95	0.3	0.26	11.91			1480-1900	
7075	Construction cut for masonry wall 7022	Construction Cut	0.95	0.3	0.26	11.91	11.65			
7076	Masonry foundation composed of stonework	Construction Cut	1.3	0.8	0.5	12.39				
7077	Masonry foundation	Foundation	1	1.1	0.45	12.4				
7108	Masonry foundation composed of stonework	Foundation	1.5	1.59	0.6	12.33				
7379	Backfill of construction cut 7380	Backfill	1.38	0.4	0.6	11.6	11.52		1480-1900	1580-1740
7380	Construction cut for masonry foundation 7108	Construction Cut	1.38	0.4	0.6	11.6	11			

Building 27

7.17.5 Recorded in the southeastern corner of Area A was a brick foundation, Building 27. Building 27 appeared to be rectangular in plan, with only the southern area of the structure surviving with recorded dimensions of 6.49m by 2.46m (Fig. 17). Recorded at 12.25m OD these brick foundations were 0.64m wide and 1.1m deep and composed of re-used post-medieval sandy red bricks.

Context	CTX_ Interpretation	CTX_ Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Levels low (m OD)
724	Masonry brick foundation	Foundation	1.7	2.4	0.9	12.25	
725	Masonry brick foundation	Foundation	2.8	1.45	1.1	12.09	

Structure 28

7.17.6 Cutting chalk foundation Building 20 in excavation Area D were three brick foundations, Structure 28. Structure 28 appeared to represent the corner of a structure with brick wall foundations running northeast-southwest with its likely continuation returning to the southeast. A small remnant of a third wall appeared to extend northeast from the main right-angle of the foundation. This structure survived across an area which measured 3.63m by 2.13m and would have continued both west and south beyond the excavation limit. These foundations were recorded at 11.88m OD and were 0.4m, 0.5m and 0.9m deep. These foundations were composed of re-used post-medieval red sandy bricks along with post-great fire frogged bricks dated 1780-1900 (Appendix 3). Backfill of one of the construction cuts for these foundations contained pottery dated 1770-1810 (Appendix 2).

Context	CTX_ Interpretation	CTX_ Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Levels low (m OD)	Pottery date	Building material date	Clay tobacco pipe date
3095	Backfill of construction cut 3097	Backfill	0.6	1.8	0.13	11.44				
3096	Brick wall foundation aligned NE-SW	Foundation	1	1.8	0.5	11.88			1780-1900	
3097	Construction cut for masonry foundation 3096	Construction Cut	0.6	1.8	0.13	11.44	11.31			
3098	Backfill of construction cut 3099	Backfill	1.55	0.26	0.65	10.78		1770 - 1810		1680-1710
3099	Construction cut for brick foundation 3111	Construction Cut	1.55	0.26	0.65	10.78	10.08			
3110	Masonry (brick) foundation	Foundation	0.29	0.2	0.4	11.21			1500-1600	
3111	Masonry (brick) foundation	Foundation	1.36	0.45	0.9	11.88			1800-1875	

Brick-lined soakaway, Structure 29

7.17.7 Recorded in the southern central location of Area B was a brick-lined soakaway structure, Structure 29. This structure was oval in shape with recorded dimensions of 2.93m by 1.07m although it was truncated to the north and south by modern activity. This soakaway was lined by a single skin of post-great fire bricks bonded with a type 4 mortar suggesting a date range of 1800-1900 (Appendix 3). This brick-lined soakaway was recorded at 11.59m OD and was 1.2m deep.

Context	CTX_ Interpretation	CTX_ Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Levels low (m OD)	Pottery date	Building material date	Clay tobacco pipe date
2078	Fill of brick-lined soakaway 2079	Backfill	1.1	2.25	0.16	11.17				
2079	Brick-lining for a soakaway	Lining	1.1	2.5	1.15	11.59	10.34		1800-1900	
2080	Backfill of construction cut 2081	Backfill	1.1	0.04	1.2	11.56			1480-1900	
2081	Construction cut for brick-lined soakaway 2079	Construction Cut	2.82	0.98	1.2	11.59	10.29			
2140	Backfill of brick-lined soakaway 2079	Backfill	1.1	2.25	0.85	11.2		1680 - 1800	1664-1900	1730-1780

Structure 30

7.17.8 Located in the southern end of Area C was a brick structure, Structure 30. This structure appeared to be rectangular in shape, located at 12.68m OD with surviving dimensions of 2.25m by 2.05m and had a depth of 1.26m. Recorded lining three sides of this structure was brickwork composed of re-used post-medieval sandy red bricks and post-medieval and post-Great fire frogged bricks dated 1750-1900 (Appendix 3). The backfill of this brick-lined structure contained pottery dated 1630-1700, clay tobacco pipe dated 1680-1710 along with building material dated to 1850-1900 (Appendices 2, 3 and 8).

Context	CTX_ Interpretation	CTX_ Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Levels low (m OD)	Pottery date	Building material date	Clay tobacco pipe date
7798	Construction cut for brick wall 7810 and rubble foundation 7814	Construction Cut	2.13	0.52	0.37	12.01				
7799	Backfill of construction cut 7816	Backfill	2.25	2.05	1	12.68				
7800	Backfill of brick and masonry structure 7810/7811	Backfill	1.8	1.23	0.75	12.65		1630 - 1700	1850-1900	1680-1710

Context	CTX_ Interpretation	CTX_ Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Levels low (m OD)	Pottery date	Building material date	Clay tobacco pipe date
7810	Brick masonry foundation aligned north-south	Foundation	2.13	0.5	0.56	12.68	11.4		1750-1900	
7811	Brick and chalk masonry foundation aligned east-west	Foundation	0.9	0.1	0.3	12.03	11.7			
7814	Chalk masonry foundation aligned east-west	Foundation	1.2	0.4	0.4	11.62			1450-1600	
7816	Construction cut for masonry foundation 7821	Construction Cut	0.64	0.22	1.26	12.66	11.42			
7821	Brick foundation aligned east-west	Foundation	0.64	0.22	1.26	12.68			1450-1600	

Brick-lined soakaway, Structure 31

7.17.9 Cutting Roman deposits on the western side of excavation Area C was a brick-lined soakaway structure, Structure 31. This soakaway was circular in shape, measuring 1.53m in diameter by 1.23m deep. Lining this feature was a brick skin composed of re-used early post-medieval sandy red bricks suggesting a date range of 1800-1875 (Appendix 3). Clay tobacco pipe recovered from the construction cut backfill dated generally to 1730-1910 (Appendix 8). Brick-lined structure was recorded at 12.69m OD.

Context	CTX_ Interpretation	CTX_ Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Levels low (m OD)	Building material date	Clay tobacco pipe date
7864	Brick lining for a soakaway	Lining	1.53	1.53	1.23	12.69		1800-1875	
7898	Backfill of construction cut 7899	Backfill	1.68	1.62	1.23	12.69			1730-1910
7899	Construction cut for brick-lined soakaway 7864	Construction Cut	1.68	1.62	1.23	12.69	11.26		

Structure 32

Recorded in direction association with Building 26 was a brick-lined drain, Structure 32. This drain structure projected out from the northern side of Building 26 on a northeast-southwest alignment for a length of 2.1m and had a width of 1.17m. The drain was lined with a single skin of four courses of brick on both sides, composed of re-used post-medieval sandy red bricks and narrow post-great fire bricks which suggest a date range of AD 1780-1900 (Appendix 3), which were recorded at 12.48m OD and survived for 0.26m deep. The backfill of this brick-lined drain structure contained pottery and clay tobacco pipe broadly dated to AD 1580-1900 and AD 1580-1740 respectively (Appendices 2 and 8).

Context	CTX_Interpretation	CTX_Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Levels low (m OD)	Pottery date	Building material date	Clay tobacco pipe date
7019	Backfill of brick lined drain 7020/7021	Backfill	2.1	0.63	0.35	12.48		1580 - 1900	1180-1800	1580-1740
7020	Masonry lining, along with 7021, of drain	Lining	2.05	0.26	0.22	12.48			1780-1900	
7021	Masonry lining, along with 7020, of drain	Lining	2.23	0.26	0.23	12.46			1780-1900	

Brick-lined well, Structure 33

7.17.10 Cutting Phase 11 pit Group 171 in the centre of Area A was a brick-lined well, Structure 33. This well was recorded at 12.09m OD, was truncated with only one half surviving but would have measured 1.96m in diameter and was 1.5m deep. The well was lined with post-medieval and post-Great fire bricks which suggest the broad date range of AD 1666-1850 (Appendix 3). The construction cut backfill of this structure contained clay tobacco pipe broadly dated to AD 1730-1910 and the backfill post-use of the well, [1555], contained glass fragments dated to the 18th/19th centuries (Appendices 8 and 10).

Context	CTX_Interpretation	CTX_Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Levels low (m OD)	Building material date	Clay tobacco pipe date
1570	Brick-lining for a well	Lining	0.9	1.88	1.5	12.09		1666-1850	
1571	Construction cut for brick-lined well 1570	Construction Cut	2.24	1.1	1.5	12.09	10.59		
1657	Backfill of construction cut 1571	Backfill	2.24	0.15	1.5	12.09			1730-1910

Structure 34

7.17.11 Located in the north of Area A was a truncated remnant of a brick floor, Structure 34. Only a very small area of this floor survived, 2.16m by 0.38, being truncated on its eastern side by modern activity. Recorded at 12.15m OD this floor consisted of a single course of post-medieval red sandy bricks and post-Great fire bricks which suggest a date range of AD 1780-1900 (Appendix 3). This brick floor did not appear to relate to any other structures in the vicinity and it is unclear whether this was an internal or external surface.

Context	CTX_Interpretation	CTX_Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Levels low (m OD)	Building material date
2034	Truncated brick floor	Floor	2.16	0.38	0.07	12.15		1780-1900

Context	CTX_Interpretation	CTX_Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Levels low (m OD)	Building material date
2035	Backfill of construction cut 2036	Backfill	2.15	0.53	0.1	12.12		
2036	Construction for brick floor 2034	Construction Cut	2.15	0.53	0.1	12.15	11.99	

Disuse of Structure 25, Group 183

7.17.12 Recorded backfilling cess pit Structure 25 was a sequence of deposits, Group 183.

This sequence of four deposits were recorded at a highest level of 12.04m OD and had a combined thickness of 1.2m. These deposits contained pottery dated AD 1701-1730, clay tobacco pipe dated AD 1700-1780 but more pertinently glass fragments dated to the 18th/19th century (Appendices 2, 8 and 10).

Context	CTX_Interpretation	CTX_Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Pottery date	Building material date	Clay tobacco pipe date
1771	Backfill of brick-lined cess pit 1770	Backfill	1.3	0.3	1.2	12.04			
1776	Backfill of brick-lined cess pit 1770	Backfill	0.46	0.25	0.2	12		1480-1900	
1801	Backfill of brick-lined pit 1823	Backfill	1.26	0.8	1.2	11.83			1700-1780
1822	Backfill of brick-lined cess pit 1823	Backfill	1.5	0.9	0.3	10.8	1701 - 1730		

Disuse of Structure 27, Group 184

7.17.13 Recorded backfilling brick-lined well Structure 27 was a sequence of deposits, Group 184. This group of two deposits backfilling the well therefore represented the end of its use and were recorded at a highest level of 12.04m OD and had an overall thickness of 1.02m. Building material and clay tobacco pipe recovered from these deposits dated generally to AD 1480-1900 and AD 1730-1910 respectively (Appendices 3 and 8).

Context	CTX_Interpretation	CTX_Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Levels low (m OD)	Building material date	Clay tobacco pipe date
842	Backfill of brick-lined well 840	Backfill	1.02	0.99	0.65	12.04		1480-1900	1730-1910
850	Backfill of brick-lined well 840	Backfill	1.02	0.99	0.16	11.43			

7.18 Phase 14: Modern

7.18.1 Cutting the archaeological sequence in all excavation areas were 20th concrete foundation pads which truncated underlying archaeological deposits entirely (Plate 10). Sealing the archaeological deposits across all excavations areas was modern concrete representing the basement floor levels of the previously extant office buildings. These basement concrete slabs were recorded between 13.40m OD and 12.15m OD.

■ Ditches/Gullies
--- Conjecture



0 10m

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Figure 3
Phase 3: Early Roman (AD 50-70)
1:250 at A3

- Pits
- Ditches/Gullies
- Postholes/Stakeholes
- Beamslots
- Possible Extents of Building
- Conjecture



0 10m

■ Ditches/Gullies
--- Conjecture



0 10m

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Figure 5
Phase 4.2: Roman (AD 70-120)
1:250 at A3

- Pits
- Ditches/Gullies
- Road Surface
- Postholes/Stakeholes
- Beamslots
- Walls/Foundations
- Internal Surface
- Possible Extents of Building
- Approx Extents of Structures
- Conjecture



Figure 6
Phase 4.3: Roman (AD 70-120)
1:250 at A3

- Pits
- Ditches/Gullies
- Road Surface
- Postholes/Stakeholes
- Beamslots
- Walls/Foundations
- Internal Surface
- External Surface
- Dump Layers
- Possible Extents of Building
- Approx Extents of Structures
- Conjecture

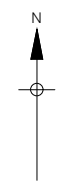
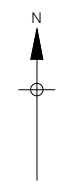


Figure 7
Phase 5.1: Roman (AD 120-180)
1:250 at A3

- Pits
- Ditches/Gullies
- Postholes/Stakeholes
- Beamslots
- Walls/Foundations
- Internal Surface
- Construction cuts for walls
- Dump Layers
- Retained Features
- Possible Extents of Building
- Approx Extents of Structures
- Conjecture





- Pits
- Ditches/Gullies
- Postholes/Stakeholes
- Beamslots
- Robber Cuts
- Dump Layers
- Approx Extents of Structures
- Conjecture





- Pits
- Ditches/Gullies
- Postholes/Stakeholes
- Robber Cuts
- Dump Layers



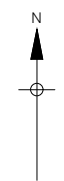
0 10m

- Pits
- Postholes/Stakeholes
- Dump Layers
- Dark Earth



0 10m

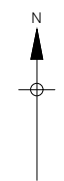
- Pits
- Ditches/Gullies
- Wells
- Postholes/Stakeholes
- Walls/Foundations
- Internal Surface
- Cess Pit
- Robber Cuts
- Approx. Extents of Building
- Approx Extents of Structures
- Conjecture



- Pits
- Soakaway
- Postholes/Stakeholes
- Walls/Foundations
- Cess Pit
- Dump Layers
- Retained Features
- Approx. Extents of Building
- Approx Extents of Structures
- Conjecture



- Pits
- Wells
- Cess Pit
- Construction cuts for walls
- Dump Layers
- Retained Features
- Approx. Extents of Building
- Approx Extents of Structures
- Conjecture



- Postholes/Stakeholes
- Wells
- Drains/Soakaways
- Walls/Foundations
- Internal Surface
- Retained Features
- Approx. Extents of Building
- Approx Extents of Structures
- Conjecture



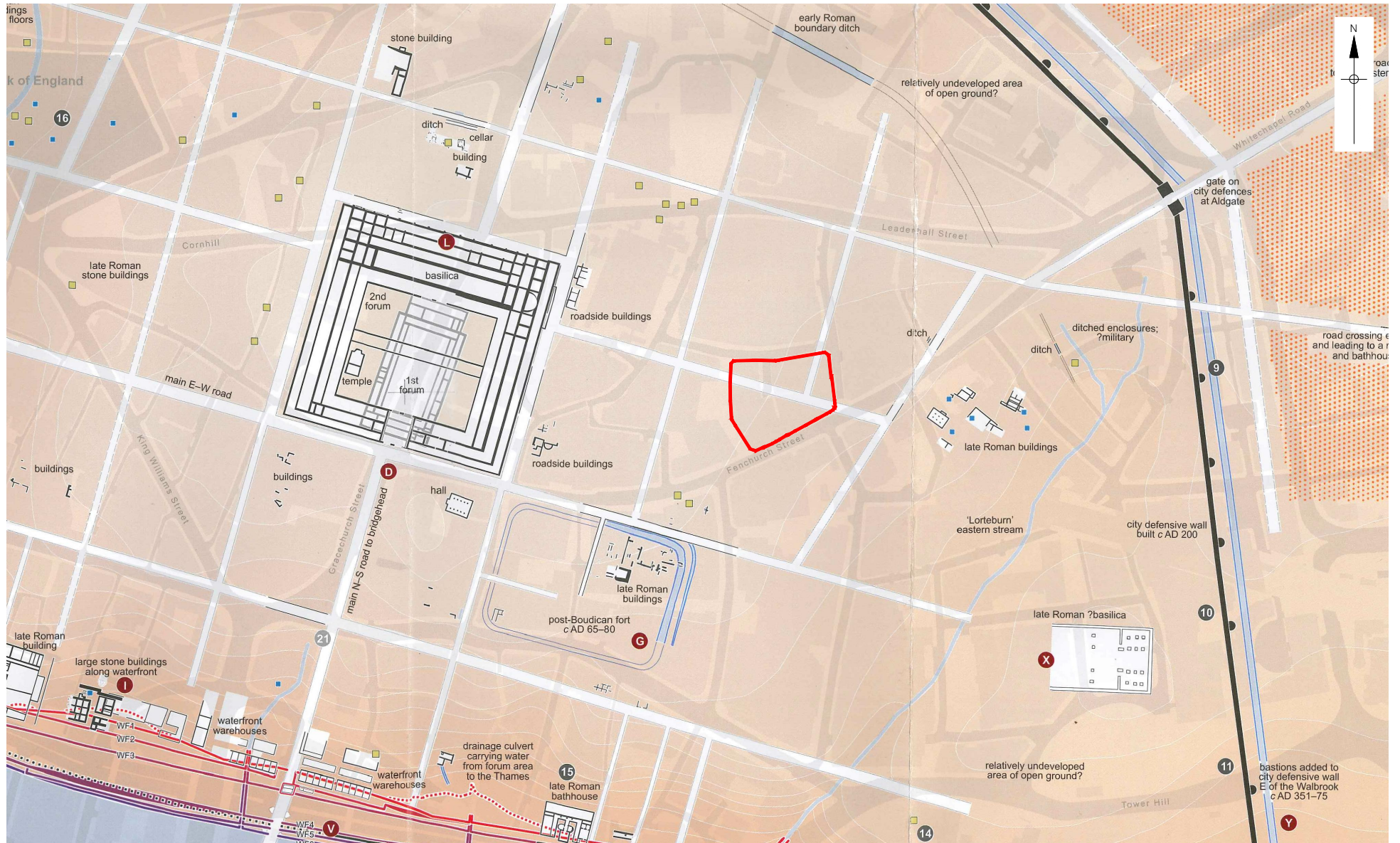


Figure 18
The Site located on a map of Roman Londinium
1:4,000 at A4

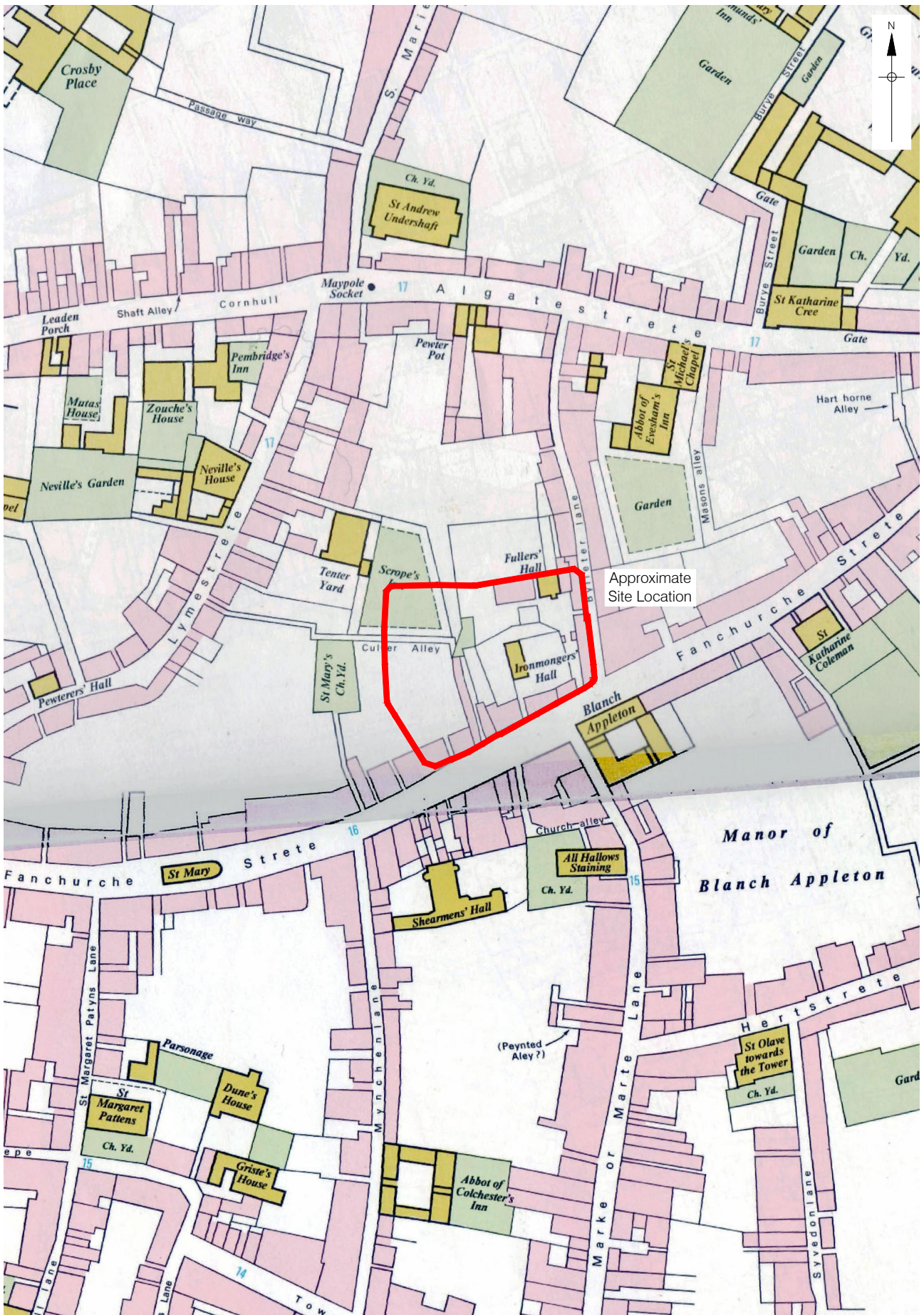
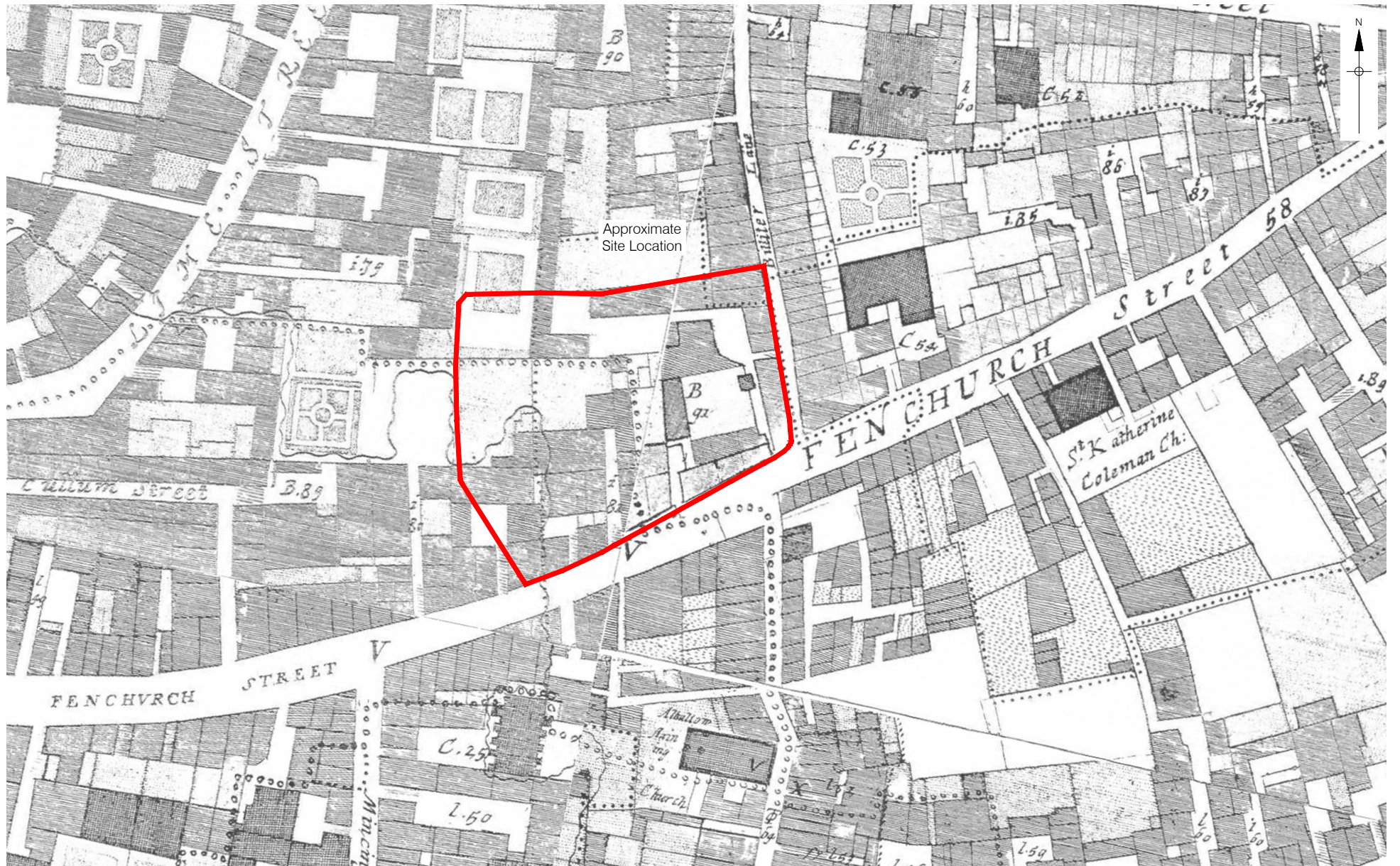
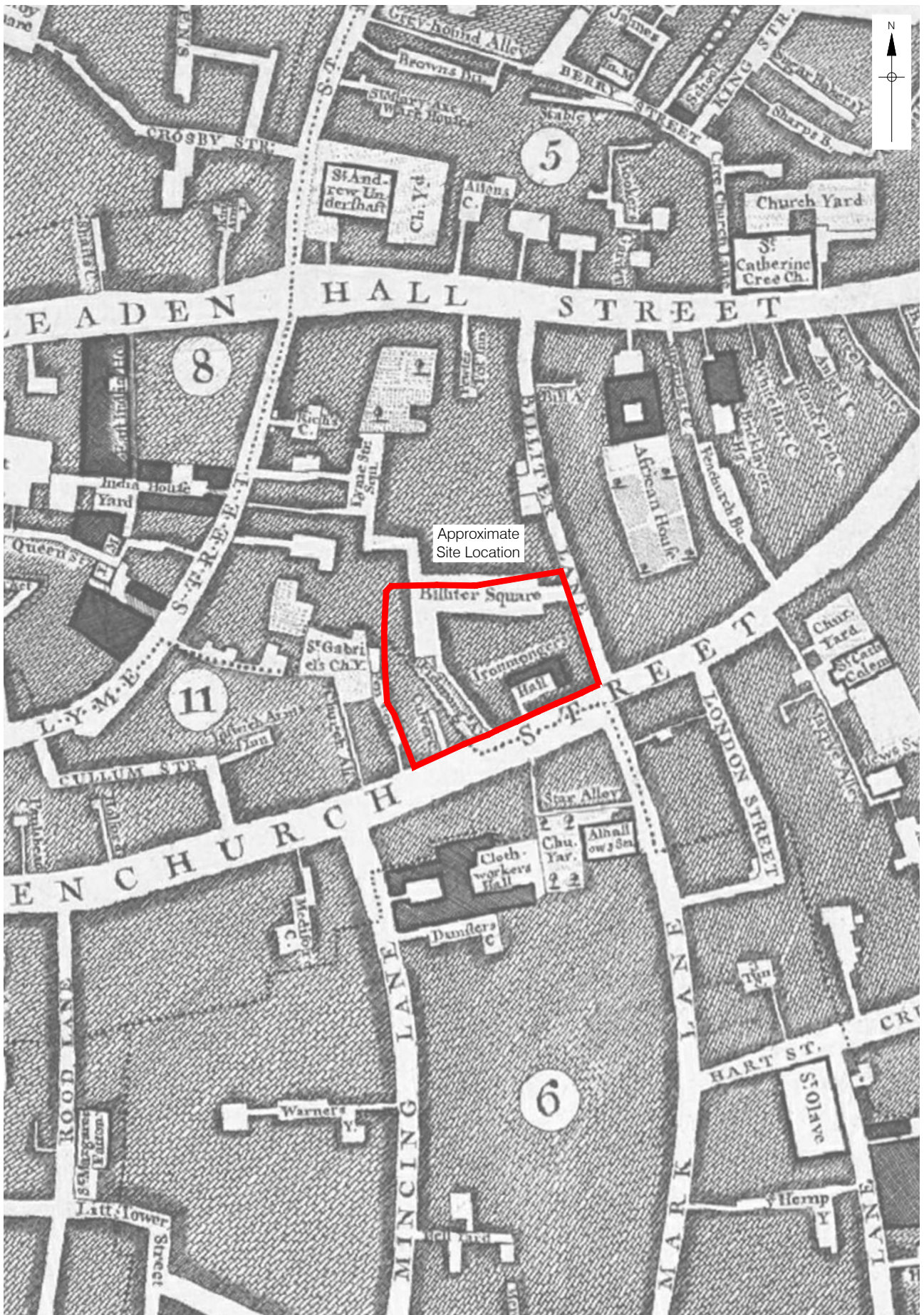


Figure 19
 Lobel's reconstruction of London, c. 1520
 Approx. 1:2,000 at A4





Plates



Plate 1: Phase 3 Ditch [3053], facing south (1m scale)



Plate 2: Phase 3 ditch [3053], facing north (1m scale)



Plate 3: Excavation Area C Phase 5 road deposits, facing southeast (1m scale)



Plate 4: Excavation Area A Road deposit Group 46, working shot facing south



Plate 5: Phase 4.3 Building 2, facing north (1m scale)



Plate 6: Phase 5.3 Building 10 under excavation, facing southeast



Plate 7: Phase 5.3, Building 10, detail of tessellated floor surface [928] and in situ wall plaster [1029] on clay wall [931], facing south (0.5m scale)



Plate 8: Phase 5.3, Building 10, detail of opus signinum surface [1048], facing northwest (0.5m scale)



Plate 9: Phase 7 Building 14 under excavation, facing southeast



Plate 10: Phase 7 Building 15, facing southeast (1m scale)



Plate 11: Phase 7 Building 16, facing east



Plate 12: Phase 7 Building 16, facing northeast (0.5m scale)



Plate 13: Phase 7 Building 18, tessellated floor surface [7124], facing southeast (0.5m scale)



Plate 14: Phase 7 Building 18, aerial view (0.5m scale)



Plate 15: Phase 10 Building 20, working shot



Plate 16: Phase 10 Building 20 interior detail, facing southeast (1m scale)



Plate 17: Phase 10 well structure 15, facing southeast (0.5m scale)



Plate 18: Phase 11 Building 24, facing southeast (1m scale)



Plate 19: Phase 13 Building 26, facing southeast (no scale)



Plate 20: Phase 13 Building 26 detail, facing north (no scale)

8 ARCHAEOLOGICAL PHASE DISCUSSION

8.1 Phase 1: Natural

8.1.1 Natural clay sandy-silt deposits were recorded across all excavation areas. These deposits are consistent with the known underlying geology of the site as described by the British Geological Survey as the Langley Silt Member, alternatively known as brickearth. This natural brickearth horizon was recorded between 11.55m OD and 11.19m OD with a very general slope being recorded from north to south.

8.2 Phase 2: Early Roman (undated)

8.2.1 Recorded sealing the natural brickearth across all excavation areas was the same sterile and homogenous clayey-silt deposit. This deposit contained very little in the way of inclusions or anthropogenic material, the exception being occasional charcoal flecks, and the only dating evidence came from fragments of daub dated broadly to AD 50-1666 (Appendix 3). This site wide horizon may represent evidence of de-turfing of a topsoil in the early-Roman period as part of ground preparation works prior to occupation and settlement.

8.3 Phase 3: Early Roman AD 50-70 (Fig 3)

8.3.1 The first activity recorded on the site following the potential ground preparation represented by de-turfing of the topsoil was the installation of Ditch [3053/3659]. This ditch was located on a northnortheast-southsouthwest alignment on the eastern edge of the site. This ditch was relatively substantial in size, measuring between 2.5m and 3m wide by 1.2m deep and most likely formed a boundary during this early Roman period.

8.3.2 Dating evidence from this ditch consists of a small assemblage of pottery dated AD 50-100 along with daub fragments dated generally AD 50-1666 (Appendices 1 and 3). Dating evidence from another section of the ditch appears to be compromised including both pottery post-dated AD 120 along with a coin (SF170) dated to 3rd/4th century. The position of the ditch in the stratigraphic sequence makes it unlikely to date to the later Roman period or indeed the mid-2nd century. The date of AD 50-100 is also problematic, the following phase of activity if defined by ceramic forms post-dating AD 70, and therefore the lack of such forms suggests the ditch to pre-date this period. However, the date range of AD 50-70 encompasses both the foundation of *Londinium*, and the Boudican revolt in the early AD 60s. This poses the question of whether the ditch pre or post-dates the Boudican revolt, although evidence elsewhere suggests a hiatus of activity following the revolt to at least AD 70 (Perring 1991, 22). Closer analysis of the dating evidence along with interpretation of sites in the vicinity may aid to refine the date of this early Roman boundary ditch.

Phase 4.1: Roman AD 70-120 (Fig. 4)

The Flavian period is well documented to see a large expansion of Roman Londinium, a time when a number of public buildings including the forum and amphitheatre were being constructed along with new infrastructure features including roads. This increase in development and rebuilding of the Roman town is reflected in the archaeological record of the excavation with Phase 4.1 seeing the first evidence for settlement and peripheral activity in boundary ditches and timber-framed buildings/houses

Boundary Ditches 1 & 2

- 8.3.3 Replacing the single boundary ditch [3053] recorded on the eastern side of the site in Area A of the previous phase was another boundary, this time however represented by two parallel ditches (D1 and D2). These two parallel ditches ran on the same alignment as the previous boundary and almost the same location but for a slight shift to the east. Ditches 1 and 2 clearly served the same purpose, to define a boundary on the eastern edge of the site, although the significance in the change from a single ditch to two parallel ditches is uncertain. Pottery recovered from these parallel ditches included residual material with the most pertinent date being AD 70-85/100 which fits well with the first activity during the Flavian period (Appendix 1).

Building 1

- 8.3.4 Building 1, located in the north of the site in Area E, was the first building recorded on the site. This building was composed by a series of beamslots and postholes appearing to represent a relatively complete building in comparison to the truncated remnants of some of the later clay and timber buildings. Although these remains clearly display the ground pattern of a timber-framed building a number of the features around the outside such as the postholes may instead relate to an associated building or structure, including possible box drains running alongside. The limited pottery assemblage recovered from the features which comprise Building 1 suggest a date range of AD 70-100 (Appendix 1).
- 8.3.5 It is interesting to note that Building 1 was constructed on the same general alignment as the road (R1) which was yet to be constructed in Phase 4.3. This suggests that other factors imposed the layout and alignment of the building and possibly the position and arrangement of the road network.
- 8.3.6 A series of demolition deposits (Group 6) which sealed Building 1 contained London Oxidised Ware (LOXI) sherds which suggests an earliest date of AD 90 for the demolition of this building (Appendix 1). This suggests Building 1 had a lifespan of circa twenty years.

Open Area 1 (OA1)

- 8.3.7 Open Area 1 (OA1) encompassed all excavations areas west of boundary Ditches 1 and 2 and external to Building 1. Directly west of Ditches 1 and 2 in excavation Area A was a group of postholes associated with Structure 1. These formed no coherent alignment other than possibly being in a northwest-southeast line which potentially represented a simple fence. It is highly likely however that these postholes form more than one structure or group, but their general incoherence makes interpretation of this structure difficult.
- 8.3.8 Rubbish pitting was also recorded within OA1, focused in two clusters, to the south in Area D (Pit Group 1) and to the west in Area C (pits [8218,8233, 8223]). These pits were mostly heavily truncated by later activity and yielded small assemblages of pottery and building material which dated broadly to AD 70-120 and 70-160 (Appendix 1). Two truncated linear features were also recorded in OA1 in Area C and may have formed a boundary at this time, possibly relating to a Building. However, these linear features lie on a slightly different alignment to Building 1 and no continuation of them was recorded outside of Area C. It should be noted that one of these ditches in OA 1 contained only pottery dated generally to the prehistoric period.
- 8.3.9 The general composition of the assemblage of pottery from Phase 4.1 has been stated to best compare to Roman Ceramic Period 2, c. AD 75-100 (Appendix 1, Davies *et al.* 1994). This date fits well with Phase 4.1 being the first of three sub-phases dated to AD 70-120.

8.4 Phase 4.2: Roman AD 70-120 (Fig. 5)

- 8.4.1 Phase 4.2 represented a period of transition between the first intense occupation post AD 70 and the continued development of the site into Phase 4.3, most likely during the beginning of the 2nd century.

Open Area 2, Boundary ditch [2684]

- 8.4.2 Following the same alignment as the Phase 3 boundary ditches [3053/3659] and in the same general location as the parallel boundary ditches (Ditches 1 and 2) of Phase 4.1 a third boundary ditch, [2684] was created in this phase. A series of deposits backfilled Ditches 1 and 2, levelling the area, and another larger single boundary ditch [2684] was installed slightly further to the east. Much like the Phase 3 boundary ditch in this location this latest incarnation was relatively wide, 3.6m, but this time shallower at only 0.74m deep. The persistence and continuation of some form of boundary across the eastern side of the site through three phases, and potentially 50 years, of activity suggests that it was defining a boundary of some importance. Pottery recovered from the only fill of this ditch dated to AD 90-100 suggesting this ditch was in use until the beginning of the 2nd century (Appendix 1).

8.5 Phase 4.3: Roman AD 70-120

8.5.1 Phase 4.3 saw continued expansion and development across the area of the site but also large changes in the landscape. The boundary along the eastern edge of the site which have been represented in the first two phases by various ditches was now gone, most likely relating to *Londinium's* expansion eastward. Two new buildings (Building 2 and 3) were constructed during this phase along with arguably the most important change during this period, the first evidence for a metalled gravel road surface (R1). External open areas containing pitting were also recorded during this phase.

8.5.2 Open Area 3 (OA3) Road surface (R1) This phase saw the first evidence for a road surface (R1, Group 9), something which became a dominant geographical feature dissecting the site for much of the Roman period. During this phase the road surface was only recorded in one location (Fig 6) cutting through Open Area 3, in the northwest of the site (Area C). This road was composed of a metalled gravel surface aligned northwest-southeast alongside which ran two associated roadside ditches. As already mentioned from the next phase onwards (Phase 4.4) this road (R1) ran through the entirety of the site and influenced the layout of the site with regard to the buildings. Dating evidence recovered from construction deposits below the road surface contained pottery dated to AD 90-100 and 100-160, suggesting deposition in the early 2nd century.

8.5.3 A Roman road is extrapolated to dissect the site on a northwest-southeast alignment (Fig. 18) which ran northwest towards the forum and southeast connecting to another road running northeast-southwest (MOLA 2011). The road recorded during the excavation (R1) matches this alignment almost perfectly with the dating evidence suggesting its construction at the beginning of the 2nd century. This suggests that the construction of the road related to the expansion and construction of the second forum/basilica in the late 1st to early 2nd century and not to the original Flavian forum.

Open Area 4 (OA4)

8.5.4 Open Area encompassed excavation Areas A, B, C and E north and east of the road (R1). This large area contained truncated external pitting and evidence for two buildings (Buildings 2 and 3). These buildings were fragmentary and incomplete being somewhat different in character but would both likely have fronted onto the northern side of the road (R1).

Building 2

8.5.5 Building 2 was located in Area E and was aligned generally perpendicular to the road. This building was composed entirely of three parallel beamslots which ran in close

proximity to one another, the western most of which may have been the building's exterior wall. The proximity of these beamslots suggested they represent a series of joists within the building for a timber plank floor although no evidence for such a floor was recorded. Dating evidence from Building 2 was limited to a small assemblage of pottery dated AD 50-100 and daub fragments dated very generally to AD 50-1666 (Appendices 1 and 3).

Building 3

- 8.5.6 Building 3, a clay and timber structure, was again aligned perpendicular to the road but only survived for a limited area. This fragmentary clay and timber building was composed of clay walls, one face of which had painted wall plaster *in situ* and an associated clay floor surface. Dating evidence from Building 3 was also limited; pottery recovered from building elements dated to AD 50-200 and pottery from a preparation layer below the structure dated to AD 55-160 (Appendices 1).

Fragmentary Structures 2 and 3

- 8.5.7 A series of fragmentary structures (Structures 2 and 3) were recorded during this phase and predominantly consisted of a series of postholes which formed no coherent alignment. Quite what these structures represent is difficult to ascertain but they may have simply been fence lines and boundaries or animal pens.

Pitting

- 8.5.8 Clusters of pits were recorded across virtually all excavations areas. One particular group, Group 29, located in the south of Area A produced arguably the most important individual artefact from the excavation. Recovered from fill of [3047] of pit [3048] was a complete bronze lamp with six nozzles (SF168, Appendix 4). Recorded in direct association with the lamp was a complete strigil (SF398). This lamp is an exceptional find and no parallel within Roman Britain has currently been found for it. Its association with the strigil is also of note and cannot currently be accounted for. The general setting of the lamp, precisely inverted, and strigil within the pit is also of some note and suggests structured deposition. The lamp is thought to date to the middle of the 1st century and was imported from the continent. Pottery recovered from the same fill was dated to AD 90-100 (Appendix 1). This dating suggests the lamp was curated during the Roman period possibly as late as the beginning of the 2nd century which comes as no surprise considering the high quality of its style and form.

Open Area 5 (OA5)

- 8.5.9 Open Area 5 was located to the south of Road surface (R1) (in excavation Area C). This was an Open Area within which the only features recorded were external pits.
- 8.5.10 The pottery assemblage recovered from Phase 4.3 has been stated to compare better to Roman Ceramic Period 3, AD 100-120, which fits the chronology of Phase 4.3 being the final sub-phase of a period dated AD 70-120 (Appendix 1).

8.6 Phase 5.1: Roman AD 120-180 (Fig. 7)

- 8.7** The Hadrianic period saw continued change and more intense development across the site. Continuity came with the road (R1) constructed in Phase 4.3) and now extending across the entire site. Buildings were again located on the northern side of the road (R1) replacing those from the previous phase. External open areas again recorded fragmented groups of pits and some groups of incoherent postholes. A boundary ditch projecting perpendicular on the southern side of the road divided these open areas into different external open areas.

Open Area 6 (OA6) new road surface (R1)

- 8.7.1 This phase saw a new road surface laid on Road (R1) along with new associated roadside ditches. Further truncated road surface deposits were recorded in two separate locations to the southeast (in Area A) following the same alignment. This illustrates the road was now a continuous feature across the landscape and dissected the entirety of the site. Dating evidence for this new road surface came from pottery dated to AD 120-160 recovered from construction deposits below the road surface itself (Appendix 1).

Open Area 7 (OA7) north of the road (R1)

- 8.7.2 In this phase the greatest volume of settlement is represented to the north of the Roman road (R1). Following demolition and some levelling of the Phase 4.3 features this area recorded three new buildings along with external pitting and a possible external surface. This fragmentary surface was located north of the road in Area C and illustrates it to be an external location.
- 8.7.3 Much of the artefactual assemblage was recovered from external dumped layers and pitting. An interesting assemblage of glass working debris was recovered from two groups of levelling deposits in the same location, Groups 66 and 67. This was represented by a single moil, waste from the end of a blowing iron, an indicator of glass blowing along with fragments of waste along with a mix of vessel fragments which might represent glass that as to be recycled – cullet (Appendix 10).

Building 4

- 8.7.4 Building 4 (in Area B) and was located the furthest distance away from the road (R1). This building was generally aligned perpendicular to the road and was composed of two parallel beamslots one of which returned to the east, representing a corner. No other elements of this truncated building survived. It is possible that the outer beamslot of Building 4 instead represented a possible box drain which ran external to and alongside the building. Dating for this building consisted of a small assemblage of pottery dated AD 120-160 (Appendix 1). A larger assemblage of building material was recovered from this building but can only be dated broadly to AD 55-160 (Appendix 3).

Building 5

- 8.7.5 Building 5 (in Area A) and was cut through deposits which sealed the previously extant Building 3. Building 5 was again aligned perpendicular to the road and was composed exclusively of postholes forming what appeared to be at least two walls of the building. Limited dating evidence was recovered directly from the postholes and consisted of pottery dated to AD 50-150, however, the postholes were stratigraphically later than deposits dated to AD 120-160 (Appendix 1) and therefore date this building's construction as c. AD 120-150 at the earliest.

Building 6

- 8.7.6 Building 6 (in Area A) lay just to the southeast of Building 5. However, Building 6, was in an entirely different clay and timber type of construction. Building 6 was composed of two parallel truncated clay walls built on a rubble foundation which consisted of fragmentary Roman tile and building material. *In situ* wall plaster was recorded on more than one face of these two walls and a possible clay, beaten earth floor, was located between them. This construction method of a clay wall installed on a ceramic building material rubble foundation is unusual but may be explained by the ready supply of such building material in the locality deriving from demolished buildings. This construction method is recorded again on the site during a later phase. Pottery recovered from this building dated to AD 120-200 (Appendix 1).

Hearth structure

- 8.7.7 Also located in Open Area 7 (in the east of Area B) was the base of a masonry hearth [1205]. This hearth lay east of Building 4 in an area where a group of truncated pits were recorded and does not appear to relate to any other features. However, this area was heavily truncated by modern activity and potentially this masonry feature may instead have represented an external furnace or oven.

Structure 6

- 8.7.8 Also recorded in Open Area 7 in Area E was a structure composed of a dense line of postholes. This linear alignment of postholes, running perpendicular to the road (R1), is reminiscent of mini-piled masonry foundations from the later Roman period (see Phase 7) where only the piles survive below the level of the foundation trench. However, this line of postholes appears too wide for such a foundation and is therefore difficult to interpret. It also seems too dense for a potentially migrating fence line. Further investigation may find a parallel for this structure.

Open Area 8 (OA8) south of the road (R1)

- 8.7.9 The southern side of the Roman road (R1) is underrepresented due to how much of it fell outside of the excavation areas; the largest areas excavated were south of the road in Areas C and D. The main feature to the south in Open Area 8 was a boundary ditch (Group 56) on a perpendicular alignment to Road (R1) which most likely ran up to the southern roadside ditch and appeared to delineate two areas. As very little archaeology survived in these areas there is little evidence to characterise these areas. Directly west of the boundary ditch was a fragmentary group of pits and to the east a small group of postholes which did not form a coherent structure. These areas were probably external with no evidence for buildings south of the road.

8.8 Phase 5.2: Roman AD 120-180 (Fig 8)

- 8.8.1 Phase 5.2 appeared to be a phase of transition between the intense activity of Phase 5.1 and 5.3. The density of occupation, represented by buildings, through these periods required multiple sub-phases. Further investigation of the archaeological sequence may enable these sub-phases and the activities within them to be better refined. However, Phase 5.2 saw the continued use of the Roman road (R1) through the site with the buildings from Phase 5.1 demolished and two new buildings (Buildings 7 and 8) constructed.

Open Area 6 (OA6) retained road surface (R1)

- 8.8.2 The new road surface created in Phase 5.1 which extended across the site was retained into this phase of occupation. A closer look at the stratigraphy of the road along its length may discern more precise phases of resurfacing.

Open Area 9 (OA9)

Building 7

- 8.8.3 Building 7, a clay and timber building (in Area A) and aligned with the south side of Road (R1). This building was composed of intermittent lengths of clay wall along with

a series of apparent square postholes. Building 7 had one of the more complete floor plans of the recorded clay and timber buildings on the site but still no internal layout could be discerned. No surviving floor surfaces were recorded. Dating evidence was predominantly represented by pottery assemblages dated to AD 120-160 (Appendix 1).

Building 8

- 8.8.4 Building 8, a clay and timber structure, also located in Area A just to the south of Building 7, most likely represented a strip building which would have fronted the south side of road (R1). The building was composed of a two parallel clay walls along with a further section of truncated clay wall associated with a clay, beaten earth floor. One of these clay walls was installed on a rubble core of building material much like Building 6 of the previous phase (Phase 5.1). Limited dating evidence was recovered from the elements of this building; the only pottery assemblage dated to AD 70-100 was residual (Appendix 1). The building material rubble foundation of one of the walls, composed of an interesting assemblage including daub, early Roman Eccles, sandy and speckled fabric tiles and combed box flue tile, dated generally to AD 120-350+ (Appendix 3).

8.9 Phase 5.3: Roman AD 120-180 (Fig. 9)

- 8.9.1 The final sub-phase of the period dated AD 120-180 saw continued intense occupation across all excavation areas. All buildings from the previous phase (Phase 5.2) were again demolished and three new buildings (Buildings 9, 10 and 11) were constructed. The only continuity from the previous phase was the road (R1) which still dissected the site. The northern side of the road continued to be the main area of activity particularly for settlement with all buildings again located only on that side. In the external open areas considerable clusters of pits were again spread across most of the excavation areas. A boundary projecting south from the road (R1) continued to be used during this phase but was now defined by a fence line which replaced the earlier ditch (Group 56).

Open Area 6 (OA6) retained road surface

- 8.9.2 The road surface recorded running through the site in the previous Phases 5.1 and 5.2 was retained into this of occupation. Although no new road surface was recorded new roadside ditches were created and therefore demonstrate the continued use of the road in this phase. As discussed in the previous phase it seems logical that the road would have required re-surfacing during this extended time period, something which was not recorded in the archaeological record. Further detailed investigation of the stratigraphic sequence may enable such later re-surfacing to be discerned.

Open Area 10 (OA10) north of the road

- 8.9.3 The large Open Area (OA10) on the northern side of the road (R1) recorded intense activity in clusters of pits recorded in excavation Areas A, B, C and E. One of these pits in Area C may have represented a well, based on its square shape, dimensions and depth. Groups of incoherent postholes were also located in OA10 in both areas B and C. These various archaeological features represent peripheral activity most likely associated with the settlement represented by Buildings 9, 10 and 11.

Building 9

- 8.9.4 Building 9 was located just north of the road (R1) (in Area E) but was very fragmentary, being composed of a single beamslot running parallel to the Roman road. Located just south of this beamslot was an alignment of postholes, Structure 12, which may relate to Building 9, potentially represented either another wall or fence line defining a boundary. The limited remains of this building and structure makes interpretation difficult. Dating evidence consisted of residual pottery and building material but stratigraphically these features post-dated deposits dated to AD 120-160.

Building 10

- 8.9.5 Building 10 was the most complete clay and timber building recorded during the Roman period. The building was aligned perpendicular to the road (R1), representing a strip building which may have fronted onto the road itself. Building 10 was composed of a series of clay walls, some of which were decorated with preserved *in situ* painted wall plaster, tessellated, *opus signinum* and *opus caementicium* floor surfaces. Potentially at least four rooms could be identified by the clay walls and floor surfaces. Dating evidence is generally provided by pottery assemblages dated to AD 120-150+, however, levelling deposit Group 114 contained a pottery assemblage suggested to compare better to Roman Ceramic Period 5 of the City AD 140-160 (Appendix 1, Davies *et al.* 994). The wall plaster was fragmentary but appears to be a polychrome two-dimensional panel scheme on white ground (Appendix 9). Much of the building elements saw evidence of heavy burning, including the wall plaster, which suggests the building burnt down.

Building 11

- 8.9.6 Building 11, located in excavation Area F, was entirely composed of two truncated elements of the same tessellated floor surface. No other structural or building elements were recorded but this is a reflection of the limited location and size of excavation Area F. This tessellated floor surface was of a very similar style to the tessellated floor in Building 10, located c. 9.6m to the west. Despite the similarities it

is unlikely these are part of the same surface as the distance between the two is too great. This floor was composed of early Roman sandy and Eccles tesserae, along with tesserae made from amphora, bonded with *opus signinum* and *caementicium* which provides a broad date range of AD 55-250 (Appendix 3).

Open Area 11 (OA11) south of the road

- 8.9.7 Open Area 11 which lie south of the road (R1) again only appeared to contain peripheral activity. This was represented by pitting in excavation areas A and D, defined by a fence line boundary.

Fence line boundary, structure 7

- 8.9.8 Replacing the boundary ditch (Group 56) from Phase 5.1, which ran perpendicular to and south of the road (R1), was a new fence line, Structure 7. Following the backfilling of the previous boundary ditch an alignment of postholes were then recorded cutting the top of the ditch on the same alignment. These postholes clearly represented a fence line which most likely defined the same boundary as the ditch from Phase 5.1.

- 8.9.9 Phase 5.3 produced the largest assemblage of Roman pottery and glass recovered from the excavation. This included considerable residual material, which continued to be recovered from the late-Roman through to medieval phases of activity. Post-AD 150 fabrics were recovered from this phase but in small quantities and this phase has been identified as generally comparing well to Roman Ceramic Period 4 of the City AD 120-140 Hadrianic (Appendix 1).

8.10 Phase 6: Roman AD 180-250 (Fig 10)

- 8.10.1 Phase 6 appeared to represent a period of decline on the site with considerably decreased activity and settlement. Road (R1) is no longer present on the site and had previously defined the landscape, dissecting the site on a northwest-southeast aligned, to which all buildings were aligned. The buildings previously extant in Phase 5.3 were also demolished and now there are no buildings recorded on the site. The traditional hypothesis for Roman London suggests a contraction and decline of the city in the second half of 2nd century (Perring 1991, 76), although this perceived decline may be exaggerated by the archaeological record due to differences in survival and a number of sites including 1 Poultry and Drapers' Gardens have seen continuous building development throughout this period. Phase 6 does appear, however, to follow the pattern of decline but seems to relate to a slightly different

timeframe. Occupation during this phase was represented by episodes of dumped levelling deposits, pitting and limited evidence of robbing.

Open Area 12 (OA12)

Pitting, robbing and evidence of structures

- 8.10.2 Small groups of pits were recorded in Open Area A12 (in Areas A, C and E) across the site. The volume and density of these pits was considerably less than in previous phases, again reflecting the marked decline in activity. These probable rubbish and cess pits predominantly contained residual material dated to the 1st and 2nd centuries along with pottery dated AD 180-400, AD 200-250, and building material dated AD 170-230 and AD 200-350 (Appendices 1 and 3). An irregular linear feature in Area C along the edge of, and aligned to, the road previously extant may have represented robbing of materials in that location. Clusters of postholes may have represented temporary structures or fence lines but were not coherent enough to interpret. These were located in the east of Area A and south of Area E.

Structure 13

- 8.10.3 The most coherent evidence for structures during this phase was in itself limited to a beamslot running alongside two postholes, Structure 13. This small length of possible beamslot and postholes is difficult to interpret based on the limited extent recorded. It may indeed represent the remnant of a beamslot with an associated external fence or possible some form of drainage feature with an associated fence line. This small remnant only contained residual 1st and 2nd century pottery and building material, however, it stratigraphically cut a sequence of deposits which contained building material dated AD 200-350 which therefore illustrates it to at least post-date AD 200 (Appendices 1 and 3).

8.11 Phase 7: Roman AD 250-350 (Fig. 11)

- 8.11.1 The second half of the 3rd century and the first half of the 4th century saw renewed activity across the site. This new activity consisted of dense occupation of the site with the construction of a number of new buildings (Buildings 12-19) in a number of locations of the site but predominantly in the northern and eastern half in excavation Areas A, B and C. Recorded in association with these buildings was a considerable number of pits again reflecting the general increase in activity. This phase of activity saw a general shift from timber buildings to stone buildings, all but two of the buildings (Buildings 12 and 19) recorded was of stone construction method. Located in the northeastern corner of the site (Area B), was a building complex defined by an outer stone wall within which was recorded two stone buildings (Buildings 14 and 15).

It is also of interest to note that no evidence for a road was again recorded during this phase despite the renewed occupation across the site represented by the numerous buildings. This therefore poses the question of how the various buildings on the site were accessed. Elsewhere in close proximity to the sites the same question has been posed, at Lloyds Register, 71 Fenchurch Street it is theorised that many of the later Roman stone structures were accessed by alleys or paths leading off streets at some distance (Bluer and Brigham 2006, 70). The buildings during this phase on the site may follow a similar pattern of being accessed from roads set some distance away and therefore an understanding of the later Roman road network in London is of key importance to the interpretation of this site. RRA

Open Area 13 (OA13)

Area B building complex, Buildings 13, 14 and 15

8.11.2 Located in Area B, in the northeastern corner of the site, was a complex of two buildings enclosed by an apparent perimeter wall. This building complex followed the old general alignment and are parallel to the previously extant road (R1). Buildings 14 and 15 were located inside a complex defined by an exterior wall, initially labelled as Building 13, but clearly now represents a continuous perimeter wall. These buildings, and the perimeter wall, were all represented by stone foundations supported by driven timber piles within the base of construction trench. In this case the masonry of the foundation was only recorded in limited areas, elsewhere it had been removed. The use of timber piles as a construction method is common, often used to support foundations in marshy or boggy ground conditions. However, the use of piled foundation is also well documented on dry-land conditions where conditions were more stable on sites such as 71-77 Leadenhall Street/32-40 Mitre Street (LEA84), Lime Street (LIM83), and the Lloyds Register 71 Fenchurch Street. It has been hypothesised that the use of these 'micro-piles' may be an example of a standardised construction technique, perhaps designed to allow use of shallower foundations and economise on building stone (Bluer and Brigham 2006, 68).

8.11.3 The traditional hypothesis for later Roman London suggests that timber structures were replaced by larger masonry townhouses which related to population decline and a change in the economy of the city (Bluer and Brigham 2006, 69). This simplistic view of early Roman London represented by a timber townscape which changes to a late Roman stone one requires revision as a number of sites now include later Roman timber buildings (see section 9.2 this report). Traditionally the stone buildings are begun to be constructed from the 3rd century onwards. Dating from two of these buildings, 13 and 14, only consisted of material dated to the 1st and 2nd century which is considered residual and may relate to the lack of horizontal stratigraphy in that area to enable more precise dating. Building 15, however, yielded a similar assemblage of

residual 1st and 2nd century material along with building material dated to AD 200-400+ (Appendix 3). Elements of Building 15 were also stratigraphically later than deposits containing pottery dated to AD 270-400 (Appendix 1) suggesting it was constructed near the end of the 3rd century.

Building 18

8.11.4 Located in the north of Area C was another stone building installed upon timber piles, Building 18. This building was on the same general alignment as the complex of Buildings 13, 14 and 15 and only survived in a small area. An associated tessellated floor was recorded within the building which was composed of early Roman sandy tesserae lain upon an *opus signinum* and *caementicium* base (Plates 13 and 14). The edge of the floor was defined on eastern and southern side by a small section of surviving *opus signinum* quarter-beading. Dating evidence recovered directly from these building elements consisted exclusively of residual 1st and 2nd century material however, this building cut deposit Group 142 which contained pottery dated AD 270-400 (Appendix 1). This suggests that Building 18 was constructed in the late 3rd century.

Building 19

- 8.11.5 Located in the southeast of Area A Building 19, in the general location of previously extant buildings from Phase 5.1 onwards, was a new timber building. This building followed the same alignment as the previous buildings in this locality, being aligned to the previously extant road (R1). Building 19 was represented by a clay wall with associated postholes and the remnant of a possible clay, beaten earth surface. Traditionally it is hypothesised that buildings constructed during this later Roman phase are stone structures, reflected by the various other buildings (Buildings 13-18) erected on the site during this phase, and timber buildings were unusual. Although it is true that fewer timber buildings are recorded in London after the late 2nd century a number of sites also provide evidence for timber buildings, alongside stone, being constructed in the 3rd and 4th centuries (Excavations at Lloyd's Register and 1 Poultry). It has even been hypothesised that the lack of later timber buildings may be due to poor survival compared to the well-preserved stone structures (Bluer and Brigham 2006, 69). The presence of timber Building 19 in Area A supports the theory of such timber buildings continuing in use alongside stone buildings in the later Roman period.
- 8.11.6 Dating recovered directly from the features of Building 19 consisted only of residual 1st and 2nd century material, however, this building cut through layer Group 153 which contained two deposits with pottery dated to AD 240-400 and AD 270-400, which suggests the building post-dates at least AD 270 (Appendix 1).

Building 12

- 8.11.7 Further evidence of timber buildings was recorded in Area E where a small remnant of the corner of a clay and timber building, Building 12, was encountered. This building was only represented by a small corner area of two clay walls, the internal face of which was decorated with *in situ* painted plaster. This small assemblage of wall plaster was plain (natural) white (Appendix 9). Dating of Building 12 comes predominantly from a construction layer which contained a coin (SF337) dated AD 270-273 which suggests its construction in the late 3rd century (Appendix 6).

Open Area 14 (OA14)

Building 17/Structure 14

- 8.11.8 Further evidence of a stone foundation laid over a timber pile structure was recorded in Area C, Building 17. This was only represented by a small length of the foundation trench, however, the probable continuation of this structure was recorded extending to the east by an alignment of postholes in Structure 14. These postholes represent the driven posts in the base of a foundation trench which was clearly truncated. The length of these combined features may alternatively suggest that they represented a perimeter or boundary wall as opposed to the wall of a building. Pottery recovered

from Building 17 included a considerable residual assemblage along with ceramics forms dated to AD 270-300/400 (Appendix 1) suggesting that it was constructed in the late 3rd century.

Open Area 14 (OA14)

Building 16

8.11.9 Open Area 14 was located south of Building 17/Structure 14 in excavation Area C within which was located another stone building, Building 16. This stone building was somewhat different to the rest of the recorded stone buildings of this phase with two main differences, it was aligned differently and recorded no evidence for driven timber piles supporting the masonry. Virtually all structures and buildings recorded on the site dated to the Roman period followed the same general alignment which followed the road network, northwest-southeast. Building 16 however was aligned east-west and north-south and was the only feature or structure on this alignment. Building 16 was composed of a masonry foundation of Kentish ragstone, Hassock stone, chalk and Malmstone rubble below which no supporting timber piles were recorded. The internal face of the building saw surviving *in situ* plaster, and the base of the wall saw a truncated remnant of *opus signinum*, a very small area of which was recorded continuing up the internal face of the wall. This may be evidence of quarter-beading of the *opus signinum* as recorded in Building 18.

8.11.10 Dating evidence recovered directly from this building only consisted of residual 1st and 2nd century material, however, the building was stratigraphically later than layer group 138 which contained pottery dated to AD 270-400 but more interestingly contained two coins dated to AD 332-333 and AD 337-240 (Appendix 1 and 6). This suggests the building was constructed closer to the middle of the 4th century, making it the latest Roman building recorded on the site. Potentially then this building may need moving to another phase of activity or indeed into the late Roman AD 350+ phase of activity. The possibility that Building 16 relates to a somewhat later phase of activity may explain the differences in construction technique and alignment.

Open Areas 13 and 14 (OA13 & OA14)

Pitting

8.11.11 A number of pits were recorded during this phase in all excavation areas with the exception of Area F. These pits contained relatively large assemblage of pottery, building material, animal bone and some glass. However much of this material dated to the 1st and 2nd centuries and was clearly residual. Contemporary material to this phase of activity was recovered it mostly consisted of pottery dated to AD 270-400 and occasionally pottery dated as late as AD 300-400 and AD 325-400 (Appendix 1).

This phenomenon of high residuality is often a component of material culture assemblage recovered from the City (*ibid*).

8.12 Phase 8: Late Roman AD 350-410

8.12.1 The late Roman period across London is of particular interest as it is less understood than the boom town of the late 1st and 2nd centuries and often underrepresented in the archaeological record. A reasonable amount of late Roman activity was recorded during the excavation, however, and seems to be predominantly concentrated in Open Area 15 (OA15) in the southern part of the site, Area A, although some activity of this date was also recorded to the north in Area B and southwest in Areas C and D.

OA15 Rubbish pits

8.12.2 The late Roman activity recorded is predominantly represented by a number of pits as already stated located throughout OA15 in excavation Area A. These probable rubbish pits clearly represent activity on the periphery of settlement, albeit not that far away as it seems unlikely that one would travel too great a distance to dump rubbish. No settlement activity was recorded in association with these peripheral features although it seems logical that it would not be too far away.

8.12.3 Late Roman activity is traditionally defined by late Roman ceramic forms, which post-date AD 350 such as Portchester D ware (PORD), Roman late 'calcite-tempered' ware (CALC) and Mayen ware (MAYEN) and it may be of some significance that only Portchester D ware was recovered from the Phase 8 assemblage of the site with CALC and MAYEN completely absent (Appendix 1).

'Dark earth' formation

8.12.4 Also of interest during this phase were two locations of late Roman layers, Group 159 layers in Areas C and D, which may represent the beginning of the build-up of 'dark earth'. Such dark earth deposits are well recorded across the City and Southwark, and in some cases have been identified to begin to form from the late 4th century onwards (Bluer and Brigham 2006, 57). The contexts recorded within Group 159, notably [7735] from which was recovered pottery dated AD 350-400, which was stratigraphically sealed by further Phase 9 dark earth deposits, see below, and [3105], a dark brown almost black clay, sandy-silt from which was recovered pottery dated AD 270-300 but more pertinently three coins (SF180-182) dated AD 270-290, generally 4th century and most interestingly a coin dated AD 364-375 (Appendix 6). These deposits appear to represent the start of the formation of 'dark earth' on the site which appears to begin in the second half of the fourth century and may continue into the early medieval period (see below).

8.13 Phase 9: Early Medieval AD 900-1150

- 8.13.1 The first post-Roman activity recorded on the site dated to the early medieval period, AD 900-1150. This activity was represented by multiple groups of pits along with a deposit of 'dark earth'. These pits were recorded in virtually all excavation Areas, A, B, C and E, Open Area 16 (OA16).

Open Area 16 pitting

- 8.13.2 Pitting was recorded across almost all areas of the site although a clear concentration could be seen to the southeast in Area A. These pits were associated with rubbish and cess disposal dating predominantly to the 11th century. Although many of these pits were truncated or circular in shape, those which were rectangular appeared to be aligned to the Fenchurch Street frontage. Fenchurch Street was first noted by that name in 1283 (Mills Whipp Projects 2012), however it has been suggested that by the 11th century Fenchurch Street, along with Leadenhall Street, formed the main axes of wards and parishes and were the main focus of local settlement (Bluer and Brigham 2006, 71). Similarly dated pitting was previously recorded in the vicinity of the site at excavations at the Lloyd's Register, where pitting associated with quarrying, rubbish and cess disposal were also encountered in alignment with the Fenchurch Street frontage (Bluer and Brigham 2006, 75).

OA16 Dark earth

- 8.13.3 Located in the southern location of Area C, where archaeological survival was higher, the continued formation of 'dark earth' was recorded. Following the decline and abandonment of *Londinium* and Southwark south of the river these areas began to be covered by a soil horizon of 'dark earth' (Yule 1990). This deposit was suggested to have begun formation in the late Roman period elsewhere in the vicinity, and also appears to be the case here. The dark earth deposits attributed to this phase contained late Roman pottery, building material and a coin (SF236) dated AD 337-341 along with early medieval pottery dated AD 970-1050 and 1050-1150 (Appendices 1, 2, 3 and 6). Suggested later reworking of the soil has always made it difficult to gauge how long the process of soil formation took, the presence of early medieval pottery within this deposit implies the formation was continuous into that period. Elsewhere, however, where post-Roman, such as medieval, pottery has been recovered from dark earth it has been suggested that this pottery was most likely from pits of the equivalent dates which were not recognised at first (Bluer and Brigham 2006, 57). This may explain the presence of early medieval pottery particularly as a large number of early medieval pits were recorded across the site.

8.14 Phase 10: Medieval AD 1180-1450

8.14.1 As has already been mentioned Fenchurch Street, and Leadenhall Street to the north, were the main focus of local settlement from the 11th century onwards, with Fenchurch Street noted by that name in 1283. It is therefore no surprise that a number of medieval foundations were recorded on the site, predominantly located along the southern area on the Fenchurch Street frontage. Buildings 20, 22 and 23 were all located on the southern frontage and represented basement elements of what were originally larger buildings. Only Building 21 was recorded during this phase as set back from the Fenchurch Street frontage, being located in the south of excavation Area C. All four of these foundations appear to have represented individual buildings despite the close proximity of Building 22 to Building 23.

Buildings 20, 21, 22 and 23

8.14.2 Buildings 20, 21, 22 and 23 were all composed of chalk foundations, with some occasional Kentish ragstone blocks. These chalk foundations ranged from simple rubble to finely dressed squared chalk blocks. Very little primary dating was recovered from the buildings; only the backfill of the construction cut for Building 22 contained pottery dated AD 1270-1500 (Appendix 2). A medieval date is assumed for the rest of these buildings is assumed based on their position in the stratigraphic sequence, date of disuse and general use of chalk as a building material. Based on their location and alignment Buildings 22 and 23 most likely fronted on Fenchurch Street. Building 21 may have fronted onto Culver Alley documented to be dissecting the site in the medieval period. Building 21 may have fronted onto both the Fenchurch Street frontage and Culver Alley. Other evidence of possible chalk foundations, such as structures 16 and 19, were too limited in their survival to suggest further building alignments at this time.

Open Area 17 Wells and cess pits (OA17)

8.14.3 External to Buildings 20, 21, 22 and 23 a considerable number of medieval features were recorded across all excavation areas. This included a number of structures in direct association with occupation on the site such as two chalk-lined wells, a probable chalk-lined cess pit and a masonry lined cess pit. Chalk-lined well structure 15 was located directly outside Building 22 and was composed of finely dressed chalk ashlar blocks. The second chalk-lined well was of a similar construction but located further north in Area E. Only this second well contained evidence for the date of its construction with recovered pottery dated to AD 1350-1500 (Appendix 2). These wells would have serviced the various buildings extant on the site. Located in Area B was a masonry-lined cess pit, Structure 17, composed predominantly of roughly hewn Kentish ragstone rubble. This cess pit again would have serviced the buildings on the

site although it is interesting to note that this structure was on a different alignment to the buildings and pits of this phase which followed the alignment of Fenchurch Street. Circular chalk structure appeared also to represent a cess pit with pottery recovered from the construction cut backfill dated to AD 1270-1300 (Appendix 2).

OA17 Pitting

8.14.4 Also external to the buildings recorded during this phase was a considerable number of pits, Groups 166, 167, 168 and 170. These were located north of Building 22 and 23 in Area A, further north in Areas B and E and a large cluster to the west in Area C. Where alignments could be discerned, these pits also followed the general alignment of Fenchurch Street to the south. This considerable of pitting recorded during this phase produced the largest single assemblage of post-Roman pottery from the site, this pottery dated from the late 12th to the 15th century and represents activity throughout this time frame.

8.14.5 The recovered ceramic assemblage represented a range of both utilitarian and tableware types with a disproportionately high number of jugs in the 13th and 14th centuries suggested to relate to the Columbe Brewhouse, thought to extant on the site during the same period as illustrated on Lobel's reconstruction of 13th century London (Appendix 2, Fig. 19). Some of evidence of industrial activity, in this case metalworking, was recovered from pits in Area C, with fragments of a ceramic mould and/or furnace lining being present (ibid). Further evidence of industrial activity included a possible copper-alloy ingot and several pieces of cut or punched copper-alloy sheet waste and cut copper-alloy wire (Appendix 5). A number of cat bones recovered from the pits, including five partial skeletons have been suggested to indicate skinning for the fur trade (Appendix 12).

Robbing of Roman masonry Building 16

8.14.6 Cutting the highest elements of Roman masonry Building 16 was an episode of robbing, which removed much of the southern part of this building. This robbing was clearly undertaken to access the ready supply of masonry, such as the Kentish ragstone, which composed this building. Such robbing episodes of late Roman masonry structures is well documented and, in this case, the backfill of the robber cut contained pottery and building material dated to the 13th and 14th centuries.

8.15 Phase 11: Post-medieval AD 1450-1650

8.15.1 The beginning of the post-medieval period on the site saw many of the medieval buildings constructed in the previous phase retained with new buildings introduced.

Documentary evidence states that in 1457 the Worshipful Company of Ironmongers purchased a series of buildings fronting onto Fenchurch Street which they converted in their hall (Mills Whipp Projects 2012). This hall can be seen on Lobel's reconstruction of London c. 1520 (Fig. 19). This map also shows a number of buildings fronting onto both Fenchurch Street to the south and Billiter Lane to the east. Documentary sources also state that this time period saw the Ironmongers Hall rebuilt at the end of the 16th century in 1587.

Retained Buildings 20, 21, 22 and 23

- 8.15.2 Chalk foundation Buildings 20, 21, 22 and 23 were all retained into the early post-medieval period. As already mentioned documentary evidence suggests that the Worshipful Company of Ironmongers purchased already extant buildings on the site and converted them into a hall. Although Buildings 20 to 23 may not actually be the hall they clearly continued to stand into the post-medieval period as illustrated by the date of backfill and therefore disuse. These periods of backfilling and disuse are discussed in the relevant phases below.

Disuse of masonry lined cess pit Structure 17 and possible chalk-lined cess pit Structure 18

- 8.15.3 Backfilled during this period two structures constructed in the previous medieval phase, masonry-lined cess pit structure 17 and chalk-lined cess pit Structure 18. Structure 17 in Area B was backfilled with an extensive sequence of deposits which contained considerable amounts of residual Roman and medieval pottery and building material along with pottery dated AD 1480-1550 and building material dated AD 1480-1600+ (Appendices 2 and 3). This suggests backfilling and disuse occurred during the late 15th to 16th century. Structure 18 appears to be backfilled slightly later with pottery dated AD 1580-1900, building material dated AD 1620-1800 and clay tobacco pipe dated 1640-1660 (Appendices 2, 3 and 8). This suggests disuse at the very end of this phase during the mid-17th century.

Buildings 24 and 25

- 8.15.4 Newly constructed during this phase of activity were Buildings 24 and 25. These buildings, which represented the basement areas of larger overall structures were both constructed using bricks, early post-medieval sandy red bricks, instead of chalk and masonry used during the previous medieval period, illustrating the very clear trend of construction using brick foundations at the beginning of the post-medieval period. Building 24 was located in the north of the site Area E and Building 25 was located to the east in Area F. Building 25 was aligned generally north-south, clearly mirroring Billiter Lane onto which it would have fronted as illustrated on Lobel's map

of c. 1520 (Fig. 19). Building 24 was more unusual in that it had a somewhat irregular shape, being sub-rectangular with a narrower southern wall. Building 24 again represents the basement elements of what would originally have been a larger structure. Documentary evidence suggests that the Ironmongers Hall was rebuilt during this period, in 1587, and it is therefore possible that these new structures were related to this.

Open Area 17 (OA17) External features

- 8.15.5 Following the abandonment and disuse of chalk-lined cess pit and masonry-lined cess pits Structures 17 and 18, new external features were constructed. These features consisted of a number of pits, discussed below, along with a brick-lined cess pit and two brick-lined soakaways, Structures 20, 21 and 23. These brick-lined structures were located in the northern half of the site in Area B and C, illustrating these locations to be external to the various buildings extant and were composed of early post-medieval sandy red bricks and post-medieval sandy red bricks which suggest a date range of AD 1450-1600 (Appendix 3). These external features remained in use into the next phase of activity (Phase 12).

OA17 Pitting

- 8.15.6 A number of pits were recorded during this phase in Areas A, C and E which contained a vast amount of residual Roman and medieval pottery and building material along with ceramic assemblages dated to the 15th, 16th and 17th centuries. Of particular note was a small ceramic late medieval and transitional assemblage from one particular pit, [1706] (Appendix 2). This same pit also produced an interesting assemblage of imported glass including Spanish, Italian and French vessels dated to the 15th and 16th century (Appendix 10). Such an assemblage suggests a degree of affluence and high status and it is probably no coincidence that the Guildhall of the Ironmongers was extant on the site at this time, and indeed the Fullers' Hall in the northeastern corner, an organisation which would have the financial capacity and inclination to afford such items.

8.16 Phase 12: Post-medieval AD 1650-1750

- 8.16.1 The 17th and 18th century saw dense occupation on and around the area of the site as shown by the numerous cartographic sources of the period such as Ogilby's map of 1677 (Fig. 20) and somewhat later Rocque's map of 1746 (Fig.21). It should be noted here that the Great Fire of London in 1666 encompassed the southwest of the site as illustrated on Ogilby's map of 1677 in the location of 120 Fenchurch Street. However, no archaeological evidence for this event was recorded during the excavation and

indeed 120 Fenchurch Street was not subject to any archaeological excavation due to very high levels of modern truncation of its basement.

8.16.2 The known increased occupation of the site following the Great Fire was not reflected in the archaeological record of the site. The only building recorded during this phase was retained Building 25 in Area F fronting on Billiter Lane. The rest of the archaeological remains recorded consisted of external features including a small amount of pitting and a brick-lined soakaway, cess pit and two wells, Structures 24, 25, 26 and 27 which were all newly constructed during this phase. This lack of recorded building remains does not reflect the volume of occupation across the site which was clearly high at this point.

8.16.3 The most important archaeological remains of this period relate to previous features which went out of use and backfilled and the associated artefactual assemblages recovered. This included cess pit Structure 20, soakaway Structures 21 and 23, however, the most important was the backfilling of chalk foundation Building 20. This building contained an extensive sequence of deposits backfilling it from which was recovered a considerable artefactual assemblage. The pottery assemblage was particularly interesting and has been identified as potentially representing two phases, dated c.1550/1580-1650 and c.1650/70-1700 (Appendix 2). This may suggest that two distinct episodes of backfilling occurred with the earliest relating to the previous Phase 11. It is also suggested that the presence of imports and dominance of better quality Essex redwares from this assemblage is suggestive of some status, which is thought to be attributed to the presence of the Ironmongers Hall (*ibid*). A high proportion of jugs from this assemblage suggests drinking is a key activity and again is suggested to relate to the presence of the Ironmongers Hall (*ibid*). This evidence for high status and the dominance of drinking vessels is mirrored in the assemblage of glass recovered which includes a large number of wine bottles (Appendix 10). It should be noted, however, that a range of pharmaceutical phials were also recovered from the glass assemblage (*ibid*). Continental imports are again recorded within the glass assemblage along with a fine quality bird-feeder dated to the late 17th century in colourless and lattimo decorated glass (*ibid*).

Chalk well Structure 15 backfill and disuse

8.16.4 Chalk-lined well Structure 15, constructed in Phase 10, was backfilled during this phase with an interesting artefactual assemblage. Foremost amongst this material was a substantial quantity, 95 fragments, of decorative plaster. These moulded elements are thought to represent a single demolished ceiling originally forming some form of geometric pattern or 'fretwork' and are thought to date to the late 16th to 17th

century (Appendix 11). Such decorative plasterwork was indicative of some status and has been assumed to relate to the Ironmongers Hall extant on the site during this period. Pottery and clay tobacco pipe also recovered from the same deposit as the plasterwork date to AD 1720-1800 and 1725-1760 respectively and suggest deposition in the mid-18th century (Appendices 2 and 8).

Disuse of Building 24

8.16.5 Brick Building 24 constructed in the previous phase, Phase 12, was backfilled during this period and therefore disused. Dating evidence for this disuse is provided by glass recovered from the backfill dated to AD 1640-1680 (Appendix 10). This date was further attested to by the presence of a hoard of six silver coins also retrieved from the backfill deposit. This hoard consists of four halfcrowns and two shillings struck for Charles I and the Commonwealth. A terminus post quem of 1656 is provided by one of the coins and the demonetisation of Commonwealth coinage by Charles II almost wholly complete by 1662, provides a terminus ante quem (Appendix 7). This strongly suggests deposition just after the mid-17th century at the beginning of this phase. Hoards containing Commonwealth coins are extremely rare and is therefore of some significance.

8.16.6 The artefactual assemblages recovered from Building 20 and chalk well Structure 15 are suggested to relate directly to the Ironmongers Hall, present on the site. The timing of the backfilling episode may also relate directly to the Hall. Documentary evidence suggests that the Ironmongers Hall was rebuilt in 1745. It is suggested that the later sequence of deposits with Building 20, dated c.1650/70-1700 may have been deposited as one event, perhaps as part of a clearance episode (Appendix 2). The decorative ceiling plaster recovered from well Structure 15 dated to the early 16th to 17th century has clearly come from some episode of demolition of a high status, ornate building (Appendix 11). Clay tobacco pipe recovered from the same deposit as the decorative plaster dates AD 1730-1780 which suggests deposition around the middle of the 18th century (Appendix 8). It seems likely then that the date of disuse of both Building 20 and well Structure 15 correlate directly within the rebuilding of the Ironmongers Hall in the mid-18th century following clearance of earlier structures. This new Hall may therefore be the one illustrated on Rocque's map of 1746 (Fig. 21)

8.17 Phase 13: Post-medieval AD 1750-1900

8.17.1 The next period of activity on the site dates to the second half of the 18th century into the 19th century. A number of new buildings were recorded across the site along with associated external features. Building 25, constructed in a previous phase, was again

retained and saw modification during this period. This phase of activity is well represented by documentary and cartographic sources illustrating the Ironmongers Hall to encompass the southeast of the site with other buildings fronting onto both Fenchurch Street and Billiter Lane.

Retained Building 25

- 8.17.2 Brick Building 25, located in excavation Area F, was retained into this phase of activity and saw in the installation of a new brick floor surface. This brick floor was composed of re-used post-medieval sandy red bricks. Building 25 related to one of the buildings fronting onto Billiter Lane as illustrated on Horwood's map of 1813 and the Ordnance Survey map of 1873 (Mills Whipp Projects 2012).

New Buildings 26 and 27

- 8.17.3 The remains of at least two new buildings were recorded during this phase, Buildings 26 and 27. Building 27 was located in the southeast of Area A and from its alignment probably represented a brick building fronting onto Fenchurch Street as opposed to Billiter Lane. Building 26 was a large brick and masonry foundation located in the northern end of Area C. For much of the post-medieval period this northwestern corner of the site lay as open ground where Billiter Square to the north fed into Fishmonger Avenue which continued south through the site as illustrated on Rocque's map of 1746 (Fig. 21). Horwood's map of 1813 shows a building now occupying this area and it seems feasible that Building 26 represents this large structure.

External activity

Soakaway Structure 29, cess pit Structure 30, soakaway Structure 31, well Structure 33

- 8.17.4 Associated external features were also recorded across the site including a soakaway structure in Area B, a cess pit and soakaway in Area C and a well in Area A. These features illustrate those particular localities to be external and well Structure 33 in Area A appears to be in a courtyard area of the Ironmongers Hall as seen on Horwood's map of 1813 and all subsequent Ordnance Survey maps of 1873, 1894 and 1913. These features contained few assemblages or vessels of note (Appendix 2).

Cartographic evidence

- 8.17.5 The cartographic and documentary sources for this period are considerable. These sources illustrate that the 18th and 19th centuries saw almost complete development and occupation of the area of the site something which is not reflected in the

archaeological record. Only a limited number of buildings and external features are recorded for this period and do not reflect the volume and density of occupation in London from the late 18th to 19th centuries. Even the artefactual assemblage of this phase is of little note and therefore this period of activity is of relatively low importance.

9 ORIGINAL RESEARCH AIMS AND OBJECTIVES AND REVISED RESEARCH QUESTIONS

9.1 A number of research aims were identified prior to the archaeological evaluation undertaken in 2014 (Mills Whipp Projects 2014a) and still apply to the archaeological excavation and can be answered in more detail. These are addressed below:

Topography

- **What is the nature and OD height of the natural brickearth?**

Natural deposits of the Langley Silt Member, brickearth, were recorded across all excavation areas and is consistent with the known underlying geology as described by the British Geological Survey. These deposits were recorded between a highest level of 11.55m OD and a lowest of 11.19m OD.

- **What is the natural topography of the area; are there any indications of water courses or waterlogged ground?**

As stated above the natural brickearth was recorded between 11.55m OD and 11.19m OD. This highest level was recorded in the northeast of the site Area B with the lowest level located in the south of the site in Area A and D. This suggests a general slope from north down to south on the site.

No evidence for any water courses or waterlogged ground was recorded during the excavation.

- **Has the brickearth and gravel been quarried?**

Very little evidence for quarrying of the brickearth or underlying gravel was recorded during the excavation. Pitting was first recorded in Phase 4.1 AD 70-120 and may possibly have been for quarrying. However, the size and nature of these pits appears to suggest they were more likely used for cess and rubbish disposal.

- **What is the depth of truncation, relative to natural deposits, of the existing basement and or previous modern foundation works?**

Truncation levels across the site were incredibly variable and related directly to which of the previously extant 20th century buildings you were located in. In relation to truncation of the natural deposits, however, only the concrete foundation pads within all locations truncated into the underlying natural beyond the brickearth and through the gravel.

120 Fenchurch Street saw complete truncation by concrete across its entire area into the natural gravel as illustrated by a series of coreholes and a subsequent watching brief on the concrete removal.

Prehistoric

- **If the pre-Roman land surface is encountered, are there any indications of prehistoric activity, worked flints or any cut features within its surface?**

Limited evidence for prehistoric activity was recorded during the excavation. Of some importance was a small assemblage of struck flint which contained evidence for activity over a relatively long period of time, from the Mesolithic through to later Bronze Age or Iron Age. However, this assemblage is most likely to be entirely residual being recovered from later features. It is stated that this assemblage is relatively large for a site located in the City which has produced relatively little evidence of prehistoric occupation (Appendix 14). Therefore, even this small residual assemblage is considered to have significance in that it can contribute to a wider understanding of the nature and extent of prehistoric activity in this area.

A very small assemblage of prehistoric pottery was also recorded during the excavation recovered from three individual deposits. Two of these deposits are definitively Roman and therefore the prehistoric pottery is residual. The third deposit which contained prehistoric pottery was a layer which sealed the natural topography in one distinct location and may potentially have represented a pre-Roman surface such as the Phase 2 deposits discussed in the next question.

No prehistoric cut features were recorded during the excavation.

- **Is there any evidence for pre-Roman soil development?**

Sealing the natural brickearth across the entire site was a uniform, homogenous deposit which represented the first activity on the site. This deposit, the activity attributed as Phase 2, is interpreted as some form of soil horizon which was modified, such as topsoil which was de-turfed as opposed to some form of widespread dumped levelling episode. This would therefore make the deposit a pre-Roman soil horizon. Dating evidence from this deposit consisted of a single fragment of daub dated generally to AD 50-1666 (Appendix 3).

Early Roman (pre-urban)

- **Is there any indication of early Roman quarrying on the site?**

No evidence for early Roman quarrying was recorded during the excavation. The first pits dated to Phase 4.1, AD 70-120, and related to cess and rubbish disposal.

- **Is there any indication for the presence of an early Roman managed landscape, possibly indicating levelling dumps, raising the land surface or drainage schemes?**

The only activity attributed to the early Roman period before the Flavian expansion of London was a relatively large ditch running north-northeast-south-southwest on the

eastern side of the site. This ditch is interpreted as representing a boundary, which is an indicator of a managed landscape somewhat, but not, modifying the landscape such as drainage, levelling or raising the land surface.

- **Is there evidence for early Roman roads?**

No evidence for early Roman roads was recorded during the excavation.

- **Is there any indication of an early Roman cemetery?**

No evidence for an early Roman cemetery was encountered during the excavation.

Roman (urban)

- **Is there evidence for Early Roman settlement on the site?**

The earliest settlement on site dates to the Flavian period, Phase 4.1 AD 70-120, and consists of a number of external features such as ditches and pitting along with possible posthole structures. This phase also recorded, however, the first timber-framed building located in excavation Area E. The ceramic assemblage recovered from this sub-phase has been suggested to be compare to Roman Ceramic Period 2 in the City dated c. AD 75-100 (Appendix 1).

- **Is there evidence for a road on the site or the distribution of 2nd century and later insulae?**

A Roman road was recorded dissecting the site on a northwest-southeast alignment. This was first recorded in Phase 4.3, AD 70-120, and continued in use until Phase 6, AD 180-250, when it appeared to fall out of use. The distribution of the insulae from the 2nd century onwards is difficult to identify within the constraints of the site alone. Although the road was recorded in association with a number of buildings during the 2nd century the extent of the insulae cannot be determined accurately without recorded boundaries. A boundary first marked by a ditch and subsequently a fence line was recorded in Area D from Phase 5.1 to Phase 5.3 and may have delineated an insula.

- **Is there evidence for the distribution of buildings and boundaries with the insula?**

A considerable number of buildings in multiple phases were recorded throughout the Roman period. The first of these was in Phase 4.1 AD 70-120 and appeared to pre-date the construction of the road. Following the construction of the road in Phase 4.3 and it fully bisecting the site in Phase 5.1 the boundaries of the insulae had probably been formalised. The subsequent multiple phase of buildings was all located north of the road, predominantly in east of the site in Area A and further north in Area E. No evidence for buildings was recorded south of the road, although a smaller area on

that side was excavated and therefore it might be a misrepresentation of the archaeological record. The late Roman period also recorded a number of buildings which were again located in the northern half the site in Areas A, B, C and E. Therefore the distribution of buildings appeared to form a pattern on the northern side of the road and it may be of some significance that no buildings were recorded south of the road.

- **Is there evidence for the road to Aldgate or can this be better assigned to 60/63 Fenchurch Street investigation?**

The Roman road recorded on the site from potentially the late 1st century to the late 2nd century ran on a northwest-southeast alignment and is extrapolated to meet the Forum at its northwestern end. Based on its trajectory it would have continued southeast and connected with the road recorded at 60/63 Fenchurch Street, aligned northeast-southwest, which then would have continued northeast to Aldgate. Therefore these roads represented two sections of the road network which led ultimately to Aldgate.

- **Is the early settlement of a domestic or industrial nature?**

Identification of the nature of the settlement during the Roman period is difficult without analysis of the spatial distribution of the artefactual assemblage. The finds assemblage provides general assumptions about activity on and in the vicinity of the site. The Roman small finds assemblage suggests that a relative lack of toilet instruments and tools might indicate a relative lack of domestic activity, something which is thought to be supported by the limited evidence for textile working (Appendix 4). An absence of writing equipment and weights has also been suggested to reflect little need for record keeping and therefore limited commercial activity (*ibid*).

The recovered assemblage of Roman glass consists of bowls, beakers and bottles, some of which was tablewares along with the square-sectioned prismatic bottle used primarily as transit containers and secondarily as domestic containers (Appendix 10). The glass assemblage included evidence of glass working including a moil, waste from the end of a blowing iron and indicative of glass blowing as an activity (*ibid*). Further fragments of waste glass were also recovered along with possible evidence for cullet, glass that was to be recycled (*ibid*).

The recovered iron slag assemblage also showed some signs of industrial activity with iron slag, smithing hearth bottoms and vitrified hearth linings in some quantity in some phases of activity (Appendix 13).

The Roman pottery assemblage includes storage jars, samian tablewares including dishes, cups and bowls, mortarium and amphorae the majority of which illustrate domestic activity (Appendix 1).

Based on the material culture recovered therefore, it would appear that Roman occupation was of a mixed nature with evidence for both domestic and industrial activity. Further spatial analysis of the artefactual assemblage may provide more detailed information regarding the nature of settlement in not only the early Roman phases, but also how the settlement changes through the Roman period.

- **Is there evidence for the Boudican and Hadrianic conflagrations?**

Multiple locations, and phases, recorded discreet areas of fire damage. Notably Building 2 of Phase 4.3 saw a relatively thick burnt horizon sealing the area of the structure. This deposit was, however, not a continuous deposit being only recorded directly over the building. Building 10 of Phase 5.3 also showed evidence of burning through the structural elements but again was not a continuous deposit as would be expected of the two major conflagrations. Instead these episodes of burning may simply represent individual buildings burning down as oppose to major conflagration episodes.

- **Is there evidence for later higher status stone buildings on the site?**

A number of later Roman stone buildings were recorded on the site within Phase 7, AD 250-350. These were recorded in excavation Areas B and C the most prominent of which was a building complex of two stone buildings (Buildings 14 and 15) enclosed by a perimeter stone walls. These were defined by foundation trenches within the base of which were postholes indicative of driven timber piles which supported the stone foundation. Such foundations are well-documented in Roman London and have been recorded in the general locality east of the Forum. Evidence from the ceramic assemblages suggest these stone buildings, along with some timber buildings (see phase discussion), were constructed in the late 3rd century post-AD 270 (Appendix 1).

The status of these buildings is difficult to ascertain, the general hypothesis of *Londinium* evolving from trading port into a wealthy resort of stone buildings requires some revision following more recent archaeological investigations. Further analysis of the artefactual assemblage and its spatial distribution may provide insight into the status and activities within these later Roman buildings.

- **Is there evidence for Dark earth?**

Evidence for dark earth was recorded in two discreet locations, Areas C and D, where archaeological survival was higher. The first of these dark earth deposits was recorded in Area D and appeared to date to the second half of the 4th century as suggested by a coin (SF181) recovered which dated to AD 364-375. Further dark earth was recorded in the south of Area C where a larger expanse of this deposit was encountered and contained late Roman pottery and coins along with early medieval pottery dated AD 970-1050 and 1050-1150. The presence of early medieval pottery

may relate to cut features which can be difficult to identify within the dark earth deposits.

- **How thick is the Roman stratigraphy across the site?**

The Roman stratigraphy varied in thickness across the area of the site due to different truncation levels. At its thickest it was 1.20m, in some areas of 10 Fenchurch Avenue (Area C), and elsewhere was only 0.50m thick, 12-14 Fenchurch Avenue (Area B).

Medieval

- **Is there evidence for the Alfredian town or 9th century road realignments?**

No evidence for the Alfredian town or 9th century road realignments were encountered during the excavation. The next recorded activity following the Roman period and the formation of dark earth, recorded in areas of higher archaeological survival, dated to the early medieval period, Phase 9 AD 900-1150. This activity consisted predominantly of pitting relating to the disposal of rubbish and cess, located across much of the site.

- **Is there any evidence for medieval chalk and mortar walls?**

A number of chalk wall foundations, Buildings 20, 21, 22 and 23, were recorded across the site in Areas A, B and D. These dated to the medieval period, Phase 10, and represented elements of below ground basements of the buildings.

- **Is there evidence for medieval cellars and cess pits?**

Evidence for at least three medieval cellars, and a possible fourth, were recorded during the excavation. These were represented by chalk foundations, Buildings 20, 21, 22 and 23, located in excavation Areas A, B and D. Two cess pits were also recorded during the medieval phase of activity, Structure 17, masonry-lined cess pit in Area B and Structure 18, a chalk-lined cess pit in Area A.

- **Is there evidence for industrial activity e.g. bell founding, lime burning, metal working or tanning?**

Evidence for industrial activity was recorded on the site from as early as the 11th century as represented by metalworking crucibles and a fragment of ceramic mould or furnace lining (Appendix 2). Limited evidence for textile manufacturing is represented by a series of apparently residual Late Saxon loom weights and spindle whirl recovered from early medieval Phase 9 (Appendix 5). Other evidence for industry is represented by antler-working waste and a possible iron awl, utilised to perforate leather for stitching (*ibid*). The Early medieval phase also recovered some undiagnostic slag, iron objects or smith's stock and vitrified hearth lining (Appendix 13).

- **Is there evidence for the original Ironmongers Hall in the south-eastern part of the site?**

In 1457 the Worshipful Company of Ironmongers purchased a series of properties fronting onto Fenchurch Street on the site which they converted into their hall. Three chalk building foundations were recorded during the excavation, Buildings 20, 22 and 23 in Areas A and D which were in the correct location and may represent elements of the original Ironmongers Hall.

- **Is there evidence for the 'real tennis' court to the west of Ironmongers Hall?**

No evidence for the 'real tennis' court thought to be west of Ironmongers Hall was encountered during the excavation.

- **Is there evidence for the Fuller's Hall in the north-eastern part of the site?**

No evidence for buildings later than the Roman period was recorded in the north-eastern area of the site, excavation Area B. Modern truncation levels in that location were higher and therefore no evidence for the Fuller's Hall was encountered.

- **Is there evidence for buildings fronting onto Fenchurch Street, Fen Court, Fishmongers Alley and Culver Alley?**

At least three buildings during the medieval period were recorded fronting onto Fenchurch Street, Building 20 in Area D and Buildings 22 and 23 in Area A. The location of Building 20 may also have fronted onto Culver Alley. A further building foundation, Building 21 in Area C based on its location and alignment may also have fronted onto Culver Alley.

Post-Medieval

- **What are the truncation levels from the 19th century and later basements?**

No 19th century basements were recorded across the excavation area. 20th century basements, however, were located to various depths across all excavation areas. These various levels of truncation are assessed in detail in another document (Mills Whipp Projects 2014b).

- **Is there evidence for 16th century and later foundations fronting onto Fenchurch Street, Billiter Street and Billiter Square?**

Two new buildings appeared to be constructed in the 16th century, Phase 11. Building 24 in excavation Area E may have been located in close proximity to Billiter Square. Building 25 in Area F would have fronted onto Billiter Lane to the east. Buildings 20, 22 and 23 constructed in the medieval period fronting onto Fenchurch Street continued in use into the early post-medieval period.

- **Is there evidence for activity associated with St Gabriel's church yard (Fen Church) on the western side of the site?**

No evidence for activity associated with St Gabriel's church yard was recorded during the excavation.

- **Is there evidence of Great Fire deposits in the south-western part of the site as indicated on Ogilby's map of 1677?**

No evidence for Great Fire deposits were recorded during the excavation. The southwest corner of the site, 120 Fenchurch Street, which was the location of the Great Fire deposits as illustrated on Ogilby's map of 1677 (Fig. 20), was not subject to an archaeological excavation as it was entirely truncated by the modern concrete basement.

- **Is there evidence for the later Ironmongers Hall in the south-eastern part of the site and the footings of the 19th century buildings on the remainder of the site?**

Subsequent to the initial construction of the Ironmongers Hall in 1457 the hall was rebuilt in 1587 and again in 1745. Very little evidence for buildings was recorded during these later phases. Building 27, constructed in Phase 13 is located in the southeastern area of the site, the location of the Ironmongers Hall, and may have been part of the later building.

- **Is there evidence for WWII bomb damage?**

No evidence for WWII bomb damage was recorded during the excavation.

- **What ground truncation has been caused by the construction of the existing buildings on the site?**

The now demolished 20th century buildings, previously extant on the site, saw various truncation levels. The basements of these buildings truncated either partially into the Roman horizontal archaeological sequence, such as in Areas A and C, or lower down into it in Areas B and D. The foundation pads for these structures, however, truncated all archaeological horizons and beyond into the underlying natural terrace gravels. The entire area of 120 Fenchurch Street also truncated completely into the underlying natural gravel.

- 9.2** Following the results of the archaeological evaluation a series of location specific research aims were also identified relating to the areas of excavation as previously occupied by the individual buildings across the site. Many of these questions were repeated across areas and are not reproduced where unnecessary. These research aims are addressed below:

117 Fenchurch Street (Excavation Area A)

Roman

- **What ground preparation works did the Romans employ prior to the building phase on the site?**

Ground preparation works prior to building on the site was represented by the Phase 2 de-turfing of a topsoil deposit and some localised dumped levelling.

- **Is there evidence for a ground surface within the redeposited brickearth associated with the cut features, post holes and pits and the gravel layer?**

No evidence for a ground surface was recorded within the brickearth layer. This sterile and homogenous deposit, recorded across the entirety of the excavation has now been interpreted as a possible topsoil layer which was de-turfed prior to occupation and settlement, Phase 2 activity.

- **Is there an early Roman land use phase predating the building on the site?**

The first building recorded on site was in Area E during Phase 4.1 AD 70-120. The first building recorded in Area A was in Phase 4.3 AD 70-120. Prior to both these periods Roman activity consisted initially of Phase 2 de-turfing and then a boundary ditch in Phase 3 in Area A. Phase 4.1 saw more widespread activity in the form of pitting, ditches and structures.

- **What are the characteristics of the building phases on the site and how many are there?**

Numerous phases of building were recorded on the site during the excavation, particularly in excavation Area A. Buildings were first recorded on the site in Phase 4.1 onwards with buildings in all subsequent Roman phases with the exception of Phases 4.2, 6 and 8. In Area A specifically buildings were recorded from Phase 4.3 onwards including Phases 5.1, 5.2, 5.3 and 7. These buildings in Area A were probably short-lived clay and timber strip buildings which would have fronted onto the road to the south. In other areas, however, stone buildings were also recorded.

- **What were the building techniques employed during each phase of occupation and how did these change through time?**

Evidence for a large number of Roman buildings was recorded during the excavation from Phase 4.1 AD 70-120 to Phase 7 AD 250-350. All buildings recorded dating to the 1st and 2nd centuries were clay and timber buildings. The later Roman buildings were predominantly stone buildings, many of which were supported by timber piles, represented here by postholes. A general trend of Roman activity in London suggests a move away from timber buildings to stone buildings in the later Roman period, linked with a change in the nature of activity in *Londinium* during this time. However,

a number of sites have recorded a combination of both stone and timber buildings in the later Roman period, something encountered during the excavation discussed here, and it has been suggested that the generalised theory of a timber streetscape replaced by a later stone one needs revising.

- **What are the functions of the buildings or areas of the site?**

The functions of the buildings and areas during the Roman period is addressed in a previous research question above.

- **Can the numerous high-status building materials (*opus signinum*, *tesserae*, painted wall plaster), recorded in the evaluation be assigned to a particular building or area?**

Opus signinum, tessellated floor surfaces and *in situ* wall plaster were recorded in direct association with more than one building recorded during the excavation. Notable amongst these is Building 10, the most complete clay and timber building in Area A during Phase 5.3 which had *opus signinum* floor surfaces, a tessellated floor and *in situ* wall plaster.

- **What land use were the back yard areas associated with the buildings used for?**

The associated external areas to the Roman buildings appeared generally to be used for the disposal of rubbish and cess as represented by various groups of pits.

- **What defines the top of the Roman sequence- what is the date of the latest surviving Roman ground surface?**

The latest surviving horizontal stratigraphy in 117 Fenchurch Street (excavation Area A) is represented by Phase 7 deposits, AD 250-350, such as Groups 147 and 154 which represent dumping and probable disuse. Deeper cut features dating to later periods of activity were also recorded in this area.

- **What date was the Roman sequence truncated and by what?**

The Roman sequence was truncated by a variety of periods of post-Roman activity, from the early-medieval period through to the modern era. This truncation was initially represented by early-medieval and medieval pits and by medieval and post-medieval wall foundations. The modern concrete foundation pads and basements also truncated the Roman stratigraphy.

Medieval

- **Can the plan of the medieval building represented by the fragment of masonry wall be identified?**

Only a limited area of the masonry foundations was recorded and was labelled Building 22. These limited remains only suggest it to be a rectangular structure dated to the medieval period.

- **Can this building be identified as the Ironmongers Hall?**

Documentary evidence suggests the Ironmongers acquired land on the eastern side of the site in 1457 and converted buildings on this plot into their hall. Therefore, the recorded foundations may represent part of the Hall but this would be difficult to ascertain. Use of cartographic sources may assist in the identification of this foundation.

- **Does the archaeology provide information on its date and function?**

The masonry foundation is dated generally to the medieval period based on its stratigraphic position and little can be said about its function due to the small area surviving of the foundation.

- **What is the function and date of the two large cut features and the linear feature?**

The cut features alluded to all now represent pitting dating to the early medieval and medieval periods, Phases 9 and 10. These pits were most likely for the disposal of rubbish and/or cess.

- **At what height are the medieval deposits truncated and by what?**

No horizontal medieval deposits were recorded in this area, with the medieval phase being represented by deeper cut features such as pits and basements.

Post-Medieval

- **Is there evidence of the later Ironmongers Hall?**

Very few foundations were recorded which dated to the post-medieval period, despite the cartographic evidence which illustrates it to be densely occupied at this time. An overlay of the recorded post-medical building foundations on the cartographic sources may identify if any of them relate to the Ironmongers Hall itself.

12-14 Fenchurch Avenue (Excavation Area B)

- 9.2.1 The specific research aims for this area are repeated elsewhere and will be addressed there.

10 Fenchurch Avenue (Excavation Area C)

- 9.2.2 The specific research aims for this area are repeated elsewhere and will be addressed there.

118/119 Fenchurch Street (Excavation Area D)

- 9.2.3 No specific research aims were outlined for this area.

Billiter Square (Excavation Area E)

Roman

- **Investigate the redeposited brickearth deposits for evidence of early land management i.e. ground preparation or levelling**

This brickearth deposit, recorded across all excavation areas, has been interpreted as evidence for early land management in the form of a topsoil which was de-turfed in preparation for settlement and occupation, Phase 2.

- **Investigate the redeposited brickearth to see if there are any features within the deposit e.g. postholes or other cuts**

A number of cut features were recorded cutting the Phase 2 deposit. In Billiter Square, excavation Area E these were a number of postholes, beamslots and gullies representing the earliest Roman building recorded during the excavation, Building 1, Phase 4.1 AD 70-120.

- **Obtain dating evidence for these deposits – do they represent one action or more?**

The Phase 2 deposit contained only one instance of dating across the entire area of excavation, fragments of daub dated broadly to AD 50-1666 (Appendix 3). Despite the imprecise dating it seems likely that the action of de-turfing in preparation for occupation was a single action.

- **Can the redeposited brickearth's function be established?**

The brickearth deposit, recorded across all excavation areas, has been interpreted as evidence for early land management in the form of a topsoil which was de-turfed in preparation for settlement and occupation, Phase 2.

Medieval

- **The surface of the open area at the rear of the Ironmongers Hall may exist in this area. If so what was the surface composed of and are there any indications of any structures on it?**

No evidence for a medieval external surface was recorded during the excavation in this area. Post-Roman activity was represented by deeper cut features such as pits. However, a chalk-lined well was recorded in this location and would have been in this external open area.

Post-medieval

- **Is there any evidence of Great Fire deposits in this area?**

No evidence for Great Fire deposits were recorded during the excavation.

- **Is there any evidence of truncation and in what form – WWII bombing?**

No evidence for WWII bombing was encountered during the excavation.

Nat West Bank 116 Fenchurch Street (Excavation Area F)

Prehistoric

- **If any cut feature, securely dated to the prehistoric period, are excavated, what can they indicate of the immediate land use?**

No prehistoric activity was encountered during excavation in Area F.

Roman, medieval, Post-medieval

- **Can Roman, medieval and post-medieval cut features be related to other land use areas of adjacent excavations at 12-14 Fenchurch Avenue to the north and 117 Fenchurch Street to the west?**

Archaeological features and deposits from multiple phases of activity were recorded in the small excavation Area F in 116 Fenchurch Street which can be associated with the adjacent excavations. Equivalent Roman activity included pitting and levelling in Phases 4.1 and 4.3 and Roman Building 11 in Phase 5.3 most likely represented an adjacent structure to Building 10 in Area A. Early medieval pitting was also consistent with similar Phase 9 features recorded in excavation Area A.

120 Fenchurch Street (WB Area)

Prehistoric

- **If any cut features, securely dated to the prehistoric period, are excavated, what can they indicate of the immediate landuse?**

The only deposit recorded in 120 Fenchurch Street was the natural terrace gravel. No cut features or deposits of any period were encountered.

Roman, medieval, post-medieval

- **Can Roman, medieval and post-medieval cut features be related to other landuse areas of adjacent excavations at 10 Fenchurch Avenue to the north and 117 Fenchurch Street to the east?**
- The only deposit recorded in 120 Fenchurch Street was the natural terrace gravel. No cut features or deposits of any period were encountered.

Revised Research Aims

9.3 The results of the archaeological excavation raised a number of new research questions relating to the archaeological remains uncovered.

- Can analysis of the spatial distribution of the finds assemblage determine the nature of occupation on the site during the Roman period and more specifically activities undertaken within the recorded buildings?
- Can the early Roman activity be related to the post-Boudican fort at Plantation Place?
- Can the early Roman boundary be associated with the early Roman boundary of London?
- Can an early phase of Roman road be identified which relates to the initial Flavian forum?
- Can more discreet phases of occupation, repair or re-surfacing of the Roman road be identified?
- Can the various episodes of burning, relating to the destruction of some of the Roman structures, be associated with either the Boudican or Hadrianic conflagrations in Roman London?

- Can the date and longevity of the later Roman decline, as identified by Phase 6, be more precisely defined?
- Can the nature of activity within the Phase 6 decline be more precisely identified?
- What can the considerable increase in recorded remains during the second half of the 3rd century to the mid-4th century tell us about the nature of activity during this period when Roman London has altered?
- Can the activity in the second half of the 4th century be more accurately defined?
- Can the final abandonment of Roman London as defined by the build up of 'dark earth' be more precisely dated?
- Can the medieval buildings be more precisely identified and associated with potential documentary and cartographic sources?
- Can the post-medieval buildings be more precisely identified and associated with documentary and cartographic sources, in particular the Ironmongers Hall?

10 IMPORTANCE OF THE RESULTS, FURTHER WORK AND PUBLICATION PROPOSALS

10.1 Importance of the Results

10.1.1 All periods of activity recorded during the excavations at 116-120 Fenchurch Street are of importance.

Early Roman AD 50-70

10.1.2 The limited remains recorded dated to the early Roman period are of importance as they relate to activity either pre or post-Boudican revolt, and the presence of the post-Boudican fort just to the south at Plantation Place makes this period even more relevant.

Flavian reconstruction of London AD 70-120

10.1.3 Flavian reconstruction of London is well documented on sites in the City. However, although a number of sites have been excavated in the vicinity of the subject excavation, this area east of Cornhill and the forum still has a number of underrepresented areas, such as the area of the subject site, which need continued investigation to further inform on the nature of activity and occupation. The presence of a Roman road, which most likely runs to the forum/basilica complex to the west, along with multiple phases of Roman buildings and associated external features is of importance as it can aid greatly in expanding knowledge of activity on the eastern side of the city from the late 1st to early 2nd century.

Hadrianic peak AD 120-180

10.1.4 The beginning of the Hadrianic period onwards seeing occupation on the site at its peak. Indeed this period saw intense large scale activity through three sub-phases during which a considerable number of timber buildings were constructed and then destroyed/demolished. All this activity centred on the Roman road which bisected the site and would have continued further northwest to the forum/basilica complex. Therefore this incredibly intense period of occupation, the arrangement of land-use on the site and the associated artefactual assemblage will be invaluable in further understanding Roman activity east of Cornhill during the peak of activity and occupation.

Late 2nd/early 3rd century decline

10.1.5 A generalised decline in activity dating to the 2nd and 3rd centuries has been documented for Roman London. This appears to be reflected by the Phase 6 activity which saw considerably less activity, being predominantly represented by pitting and possible robbing. Although it would appear that such a limited archaeological phase of activity would be of importance, it is, on the contrary, of considerable importance as it can aid in further understanding this general idea of a later Roman contraction,

particularly as the later Roman sequence in the 3rd and 4th centuries is so well represented during the excavation. Therefore the combination of these Roman periods with one another can again shed further light on Roman activity east of Cornhill.

Late 3rd to early 4th century upsurge in occupation AD 250-350

10.1.6 The late 3rd century, and into the 4th century, was well represented during the excavation. A considerable amount of activity and occupation was recorded and included a number of buildings, notable amongst which was a large complex of at least two stone buildings delineated by an apparent perimeter wall. The general theory regarding later Roman London was a contraction in activity, a decline in the population and a shift away from the previous busy commercial and trading centre to a more suburban area. This contraction and shift in the nature of activity of London during the later Roman period is of some debate and therefore the dense activity recorded during the excavation relating to this later Roman period is of considerable significance as it can aid in the better understanding of this period of change in London and the nature of activity and occupation.

Late Roman activity AD 350-410

10.1.7 The end of the Roman period in London is the least understood of all the Roman activity in London, predominantly due to it being under represented by truncation in the archaeological record. Therefore any remains dated to this phase, predominantly represented during the excavation by a number of pits, is of significance for the information it can provide about activity and settlement at the end of the Roman occupation. The presence of evidence for 'dark earth' during this late Roman period is also significant as it can inform on the possible activities and environmental conditions following the abandonment of Roman London.

Early medieval AD 900-1150

10.1.8 The first recorded activity following the end of the Roman occupation consists of a large number of pits dated to the early medieval period. This period of activity is well-documented in the vicinity of the site and is of importance as it can inform on this early period of the alteration and occupation of the abandoned Roman city which began in the 9th century with its reoccupation by Alfred the Great and its continued evolution into the large medieval urban core of the 12th and 13th centuries. The presence of 'dark earth' attributed to this phase due to the presence of early medieval pottery, although highly likely to relate to the presence of unidentified pitting within this deposit is also of importance. As stated above this dark earth deposit can potentially aid to inform on activities and environmental conditions following the abandonment of Roman London through until the reoccupation.

Medieval AD 1180-1450

10.1.9 The medieval activity recorded on the site reflects the increase in dense occupation of medieval London from the 12th century onwards. Indeed the medieval phase of activity recorded was considerable with at least three buildings fronting onto Fenchurch Street along with associated external activity including two chalk-lined wells and two cess pits as well as a considerable number of medieval pits. These recorded remains, along with the large associated artefactual assemblage, can add considerable information regarding medieval activity on the eastern side of the City.

Post-Medieval AD 1450-1900

10.1.10 Post-medieval activity on the site incorporated a number of individual phases. The area of the site was known to be densely occupied in the post-medieval period and notable amongst this activity was the presence of one of the Great Twelve Livery Companies, the Ironmongers, hall on the south-eastern corner of the site from 1457 to 1917. The presence of structural remains possibly relating to this building and the considerable high-status associated assemblage of pottery, glass and small finds is of significance.

10.2 Further Work

10.2.1 A refining of the phases of development and activity throughout all periods of occupation will need to be undertaken to further understand the Roman and post-Roman occupation.

10.2.2 Further documentary and cartographic research needs to be undertaken relating to the medieval and post-medieval periods, particularly regarding the presence of the Ironmongers Hall in various incarnations from the mid-15th century onwards.

Roman pottery

10.2.3 The Roman pottery assemblage has the potential to date the archaeological features as well as inform on activities on and around the area of the site. This large assemblage consisted of ceramics dated to almost all periods of Roman occupation with the potential to support statistical analysis of Roman pottery in the City.

10.2.4 It is recommended that a detailed report on the Roman pottery, including discussion of pottery supply to the site by phase, accompany the publication. It also recommended that a number of the specialist wares, Samian, amphora and mortaria are looked at by individual specialists particularly to examine those items with stamps. Graffiti is also recommended to be sent to an individual specialist.

Post-Roman pottery

- 10.2.5 The post-Roman pottery assemblage is of local significance and has the potential to provide dating evidence for the features from which it derives along with the information it can provide regarding activity on and around the site and the inhabitants of this area of London.
- 10.2.6 Further work should include a closer look at the distribution of the pottery and what this may be able to tell us about activities taking place in different areas of the site, how these change over time and if they can be related to any of the documented establishments or later households on site. The assemblage should be considered alongside the other finds from site, most notably the glass, and should be set in context with other contemporary assemblages in the City.

Glass

- 10.2.7 A large assemblage of Roman glass was recovered from the site along with some post-medieval glass. It is recommended that a selective catalogue of the Roman vessel glass from all phases, portraying the range of vessels included among the various phases is published in detail with descriptions and cross-referencing to others known elsewhere. Roman glass working debris recovered is recommended to be published in full with a brief description of the significance of the assemblage as a whole.
- 10.2.8 Fifteenth to seventeenth century glass recovered from the excavation is recommended as having full publication as such assemblages are not common and is therefore of some significance.

Clay tobacco pipe

- 10.2.9 The recovered clay tobacco pipe assemblage will need to be considered in a site wide context and compared to other assemblages from excavations in the vicinity. It is recommended that a small number of particular clay tobacco pipes recovered from the excavation re-examined, these include the cracked AO15 and AO20 bowls to establish the nature of the fractures and contexts with the roller stamps to see if there are any NW England pipe shapes present. A decorated stem fragment also requires further research along with some of the unidentified non-local pipe makers' marks.

Roman metal and small finds

- 10.2.10 A moderately sized assemblage of Roman metal and small finds was recovered from the site. The state of preservation, however, limits the interpretative value of the assemblage. Studied in conjunction with the stratigraphy, pottery and other finds this assemblage may be able to aid in the characterisation of Roman period activity at

Fenchurch Street. One particular find, the bronze lamp (SF168), is of national significance as it is unparalleled in Roman Britain.

10.2.11 It is recommended that the publication should include a finds report with a phase by phase discussion with between 20-30 illustrations. The ceramic lamps need to be typologically classified and the bronze lamp (SF168) is worthy of publication in its own right.

Post-Roman metal and small finds

10.2.12 The recovered assemblage of metal and small finds can potentially provide key elements of domestic material culture and activities on and around the subject site. Of interest amongst this assemblage was a group of late Saxon textile tools and dress accessories, a phase apparently not represented by archaeological features. A small copper-alloy plaque (SF2) with incised lettering is an unusual and noteworthy item. The largest assemblage came from Phase 12 and can provide evidence of buildings, furnishings and dress accessories of the period.

10.2.13 The metal and small finds form an integral part of the archaeological data from the site, and should be included, where relevant, in any further publication. For this purpose, some finds will require x-raying and further identification. Following publication, iron nails and undiagnostic metal may be discarded.

Building material

10.2.14 The excavation recovered a very large assemblage of Roman ceramic building material. This assemblage, as well as being used a dating tool, can potentially inform on the general characteristics and appointment of Roman buildings. Of particular interest are the potentially high-status housing items such as the box flue tiles and tesserae. A fragment of a portable stone altar is also of some note.

10.2.15 It is recommended that the ceramic items may require further investigation and possible input from a person familiar with the roller stamped and combed designs and unidentifiable fabrics (i.e. Ian Betts) and are compared to assemblages from sites in the vicinity. The small portable altar also requires further investigation and illustration.

10.2.16 Post-Roman recommendations include an examination of the types of construction materials (brick, mortar, roofing tile, floor tile) used in the residential structures associated with the post-medieval expansion of this part of London and where these materials are supplied from.

Roman wall plaster

10.2.17 The assemblage of wall plaster recovered from the site can be well paralleled in the immediate vicinity and more broadly across London and beyond. However, relatively

few *in situ* schemes were recovered the majority of which were small and fragmentary. The assemblage can, however, provide further evidence as to the general appointment of buildings in this part of London and a comparison to other contemporary wall plaster from sites in the locality will be important.

10.2.18 It is recommended that further analysis of the assemblage should include a closer examination of distribution as more may be attributable to specific buildings. A brief summary of the schemes will suffice for future publication, with up to 10 accompanying illustrations, with comparison and parallels to other assemblages from sites in the vicinity.

Roman coins

10.2.19 A relatively small assemblage of Roman coins was recovered from the excavation and may be too small to be statistically significant. However, four coins are of intrinsic interest and it is recommended that a full report on the coins (including photographs, catalogue and statistical analysis and inter-site comparisons) should be included with the publication.

Post-Roman coins

10.2.20 The post-Roman coin hoard of six silver coins struck for Charles I and the Commonwealth is of significance. Hoards closing with coins of the Commonwealth are extremely rare and it is therefore recommended that this hoard be published in full within the site publication.

Decorative plasterwork

10.2.21 A relatively large assemblage of 16th/17th century decorative plasterwork was recovered from one context during the excavation. This assemblage is of regional significance as it may be attributed to a known structure and is a rare find in London.

10.2.22 It is recommended that further work should involve consultation with a specialist in Renaissance plasterwork to facilitate in interpreting overall appearance and to refine the provisional date range suggested. It may also be possible to identify local parallels and whether the work can be attributed to a specific craftsman working in London at this time. A publication report should be prepared on the plaster illustrated by up to four photographs and possibly a schematic reconstruction drawing.

Animal bone

10.2.23 A considerable animal bone assemblage was recovered from the site relating to virtually all recorded periods. The assemblage is significant and will contribute to the understanding of site function, economy, status and waste disposal patterns. Further

study will aid in the understanding of the development of the area, contributing to the corpus of existing work. It may also add data to further the understanding of the provisioning of London during the Roman, medieval and post-medieval periods.

10.2.24 It is recommended that a full report on the bone assemblages from Roman Phase 5.1, 5.2 and 7, early medieval and medieval Phases 9 and 10 and post-medieval Phases 11 and 12 should be included in the publication along with comparative data from the general vicinity.

Lithics

10.2.25 The assemblage, although small in itself, is relatively large for a site located in the City which has produced relatively little evidence of prehistoric occupation, certainly if compared with Southwark across the river. This small residual lithic assemblage therefore is of significance in that it can contribute to a wider understanding of the nature and extent of activity in this area.

10.2.26 It is recommended that no further metrical or technological analysis is required on the lithic assemblage, however, as the assemblage contributes to the otherwise poor record of prehistoric activity in the area it is recommended that it is described in some detail within the associated publication of the excavation.

Iron slag

10.2.27 It is suggested that the Roman iron slag is of some significance and is of local importance.

Environmental samples

10.2.28 Preservation of environmental remains at the five different areas of the site at Fenchurch Street was mixed. The recommendations for additional work are outlined below.

Wood Charcoal

10.2.29 The majority of the assessed samples contained at least a small concentration of wood charcoal pieces of a suitable size for species to be identified, which could be used to refine the site chronology using radiocarbon dating, should suitable cultural material be unavailable. In addition, samples <8> (+9), <13>, <15> (+16), <21>, <22>, <24>, <30>, <32>, <36>, <40> <42>, <49>, <51> <304> and <306> (+305) all contained a sizeable assemblage of viable material (>100 pieces). It is recommended that further specialist analysis be carried out on this material as the results may aid in our interpretation of the local landscape during the occupation of the area, albeit only providing a partial reconstruction due to the problems of selection bias. Analysis of

the charcoal assemblage may also shed light on the types of wood that are being selected for use in domestic fires.

Seeds and Cereals

10.2.30 The grain assemblage is too limited to provide much diagnostic value; however the seed assemblage in samples <8>, <28>, <37>, <38>, <39>, <41>, <42>, <303> and <305> should be fully quantified prior to publication. The contents may not only help to enhance our understanding of the local environment, but may also provide information of the dietary practices, exploitation of wild plants and import of exotics during the different phases of use.

Insect Remains

10.2.31 Sample <42> contained an abundance of insect remains, should suitable material be available it is suggested a 1-litre subsample of this context be paraffin sieved and assessed by an entomologist, as this assemblage could provide significant information regarding living conditions on the site, past hygiene, and climate during the medieval period.

Oyster shell

10.2.32 None of the assessed samples produced a statistically significant shell assemblage, therefore no additional work is recommended for this archive.

Additional Samples

10.2.33 A single 50 cm monolith sample was collected from feature [2850], interpreted as a ditch/channel sequence. As the preservation of snails is poor in the associated deposits, it is likely that this sample will be suitable for pollen analysis; it is recommended that, prior to publication, samples for pollen analysis are taken at 5 cm intervals initially to assess the levels of preservation and, if good, then carry out a complete pollen profile of the sample. This could provide information on the local environmental, as well as informing on possible land use.

10.2.34 It is also recommended that this sequence be sampled for diatom and particle size analysis, to assess the nature of the deposit. Radiocarbon dates should also ideally be collected from the top and base of the sequence, if suitable material is available.

10.3 Publication Proposal

10.3.1 The complexity and significant nature of the archaeological sequence found during the excavations at 116-120 Fenchurch Street warrants comprehensive publication. It is therefore recommended that the site be published as of the Pre-Construct Archaeology monograph series. A brief synopsis of the proposed monograph contents is detailed below although these details should not be considered fixed as they may be subject to revision later in the publication process. The publication will to a large extent be a synthetic text with much of the finds information integrated into the main text. However, certain key aspects of the finds assemblages will be discussed in chapters devoted to specialist reports. Catalogues and tables will to a large extent not be included in the publication but will either be appended on an accompanying compact disc or available on a relevant website. The monograph will be peer reviewed by one or more archaeologists who are deemed experienced in this area of research.

Archaeological investigations at 116-120 Fenchurch Street

By Neil Hawkins

PCA Monograph Series

Frontispiece

Title Page

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Chapter 1 Introduction

Circumstances of the Investigations

A general introduction to the site detailing the background to the archaeological investigations

The Monograph and the Archive

The format of the publication is discussed and the location and quantity of the archive is detailed

Geology and Topography

The geology and topography of the site will be discussed in relation to the eastern side of Cornhill

Archaeological and Historical Background

The archaeological and historical background of the site will be discussed especially with regard to other sites east of Cornhill

Chapter 2 Early Roman Activity and Flavian Rebuilding and Expansion

The 1st century activity will be discussed on site relating to activity in the vicinity such as Plantation Place and the subsequent Flavian rebuilding and expansion east of Cornhill.

Chapter 3 Hadrianic Zenith and subsequent late 2nd century decline

The peak of occupation during the Hadrianic period will be discussed on the site in relation to other sites in the area east of the Cornhill and the forum along with the late 2nd century decline.

Chapter 4 Late 3rd century re-development and the end of the Roman occupation

The considerable increase in activity in the late 3rd century and change in the nature of Roman London will be discussed on the site again in the area east of the Cornhill and the forum along with late Roman activity and the end of Roman occupation.

Chapter 5 The Early Medieval and Medieval Archaeological Sequence

The activity after the end of the Roman period until the post-medieval period will be discussed with regard to the initial re-occupation of London and medieval expansion focusing on the medieval structures recorded on the site.

Chapter 6 The Post-Medieval Archaeological Sequence

Post-medieval activity across the site will be discussed with emphasis on the presence of the Ironmongers' Guild Hall and the associated recovered artefactual assemblage. This will be discussed in conjunction with documentary and cartographic evidence.

Chapter 7 Specialist Reports

Roman Pottery by Eniko Hudak with contributors

Building Materials by Amparo Valcarcel

Post-Roman Pottery by Berni Sudds

Painted Wall Plaster by Berni Sudds

Post-Roman small finds by Marit Gaimster

Animal Bone by Karen Deighton

Iron Slag by Lynne Keys

Glass by John Shepherd

Roman Coins by James Gerrard

Roman Small Finds by James Gerrard

Post-Roman Coins by Murray Andrews

Decorative Plasterwork by Berni Sudds

Environmental by Kate Turner

Chapter 8 Discussion of Roman and Post-Roman Activity

A discussion of Roman activity from the 1st to 4th centuries will be undertaken and place the site within its wider context of Roman occupation east of Cornhill and the forum, being compared to sites in the vicinity such as Lloyd's Register, Plantation Place and 60-63 Fenchurch Street. The early medieval, medieval and post-medieval occupation will also be discussed the later incorporating documentary and cartographic sources.

Chapter 9 Conclusions

The significance of the site as a whole will be discussed, detailing what new aspects of Roman London have been discovered from the archaeological remains and artefacts along with a consideration of post-Roman activity notably the presence of a medieval Guild's hall.

Bibliography

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11.1 Paper Records

Context Sheets	4873 sheets
Plans	c. 8000 sheets
Sections	63 sheets

11.2 The Finds

Pottery	241 boxes
Animal Bone	17 boxes
Ceramic Building Material	36 boxes + 8 crates
Clay Tobacco Pipe	1 box
Metal Slag	8 boxes
Metal and small finds	616 objects
Lithics	5 boxes
Environmental Samples	57 bulk samples 1 column sample
Glass	19 boxes
Plaster	45 boxes + 3 crates

11.3 Digital archive

Photographs	835 digital images
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APPENDIX 1: ROMAN POTTERY ASSESSMENT

Eniko Hudak

Introduction

The evaluation and excavations at Fenchurch Street (FEN14) produced a very large assemblage of Roman pottery totalling 30,659 sherds weighing 709.182 kg and representing 541.58 EVEs. The pottery was fully quantified and catalogued by Katie Anderson, Lucy Robinson, and Eniko Hudak using the standard measures of sherd count, weight, and Estimated Vessel Equivalents (EVEs). The pottery types and fabrics were recorded using standard Museum of London fabric and form codes (Symonds 2002) and a range of local typologies and corpora to aid identification and dating. The data was entered into an MS Access database based on standards established by the Museum of London Archaeology and Specialist Services.

Once the pottery was quantified, specialist wares (Samian, amphora and mortaria) were extracted for further analysis. The amphorae and Samian assemblages have been summarised and await specialist comment. The mortaria have been analysed and a separate report is provided. Further discussion of this can be found below.

The assemblage

The pottery was recovered from 35 individually numbered contexts from the evaluation, and 1209 individually numbered contexts from the excavations of Phases 2 (Early Roman) to 13 (Post-Medieval 1750-1900), with 704 sherds (14.501kg, 14.99 EVEs) being unstratified/unphased (Table 1). The majority of the assemblage was recovered from Roman phases with Phases 5.3 (AD120-180) and Phase 7 (AD250-350) having the largest assemblages, however, a considerable amount of Roman pottery is residual in post-Roman phases (Phase 9 onwards) totalling 5319 sherds (96.022kg, 85.48 EVEs). Individual context assemblages were mainly small: 1008 contexts contained less than 30 sherds; 172 contexts yielded medium assemblages (31-100 sherds); 64 contexts produced large assemblages of over 100 sherds, six of these yielded more than 400 sherds. The spot dates for Roman pottery have been entered into the stratification tables (Section 7 this report)

Phase	SC	Wt(g)	EVEs
Evaluation	232	3992	2.32
2	14	591	0
3	19	439	0.16
4	1	67	0.13
4.1	780	17007	8.46
4.2	177	3270	1.39
4.3	1966	64644	35.03
5	41	710	0.35
5.1	4729	130488	81.37
5.2	3691	81876	80.05
5.3	5768	141571	106.03
6	1312	24149	23.03
7	5310	115727	94.31
8	606	14183	8.68
9	2055	36589	34.67
10	2250	40771	38.23
11	744	12581	8.08
12	176	4457	2.29
13	94	1624	2.27
Unstrat.	694	14446	14.73
TOTAL	30659	709182	541.58

Table 1: Distribution of Roman pottery per site phases

The pottery survived in a variety of states from abraded to fresh ranging from minute fragments to semi-complete vessels with a mean sherd weight of 23.18g. Some sherds were noted showing signs of usage such as internal limescale, interior wear, and external sooting and blackening. A small number of fragments also showed signs of post-firing modifications such as post-firing holes and graffiti.

There is a very wide range of fabrics represented in the assemblage (Table 2, Figure 1) dating to the entire Roman period and include both Romano-British and imported material, however, 1st and 2nd century fabrics seem to be better represented. There is a high degree of residuality in the late Roman phases of the site, possibly due to later activity truncating/disturbing the underlying features. The vast majority of these fabrics are well attested from other excavations in the City and Southwark. 131 fabric types were recorded including some subdivisions for unsourced material; however, 22 fabrics account for nearly 87% of the entire site assemblage by sherd count, and 104 fabrics are represented by less than 0.5% each.

The assemblage is dominated by coarse wares, 75% of total sherd count, 56% of weight and 76% of EVEs. The most prominent fabrics are Verulamium Region White Ware (VRW, 13%; 13.4%, 14.2%), Highgate Wood C Ware (HWC 13%; 5.8%; 16.3%), Black Burnished Ware 2 (BB2 8.7%; 5.2%; 9.4%) and Alice Holt Surrey Ware (AHSU 5.7%; 3.6%; 4.3%). Shell-tempered (NKSH, SHEL) and sand-tempered wares (SAND), and some mid-late 1st century fabrics (HWB, ERMS) are also present in considerable quantities.

Fine wares are mainly Terra Sigillata with a total of 2296 sherds weighing 25.152kg and representing 72.27 EVEs. They are followed by Fine Micaceous Wares (FMIC) and London Mica-Dusted Wares (LOMI). All other fine wares, including Late Roman fine wares such as Oxfordshire Red Colour-Coated Ware (OXRC) are all represented by less than 1% each; but include a variety of early and late imported fabrics (eg. LYON, MOSL, CGWH, CGOF, CCGW, NARS etc.). Amphorae are mainly Baetican Dressel 20 (BAET) comprising more than a quarter of the assemblage by weight, and Gauloise amphorae (8.4% of weight).

The most commonly occurring form category is jars with 169.67 EVEs (Figure 2), mainly bead-rim, figure-7 rim and everted-rim jars (2A, 2D, and 2F). They are followed by bowls with 99.98 EVEs, mainly reeded-rim, hooked-rim, triangular-rim, and flanged bowls (4A, 4F, 4H, and 4M); flagons with 61.66 EVEs (1A and 1B); lids with 41.19 EVEs (9A); and beakers with 37.51 EVEs (3F). Mortaria are mainly hooked-flange and bead-and-flange types (7HOF and 7BEF, and see below), and amphorae are mostly Dressel 20 (8DR20). Some unusual/rarer forms include tazze, body fragments of strainers, two near complete *unguentaria* of the amphora-stopper type, an inkwell, open and closed oil lamps, and two flagon fragments which have been modified to be transformed into moneyboxes.

Fabric	SC	%SC	Wt(g)	%Wt	EVEs	%EVEs
AHFA	490	1.60%	7740	1.09%	10.28	1.90%
AHSU	1733	5.65%	25330	3.57%	23.1	4.27%
AMPH	40	0.13%	3468	0.49%		0.00%
ARGO	3	0.01%	22	0.00%		0.00%
BAET	1631	5.32%	184009	25.95%	8.94	1.65%
BAET1	1	0.00%	37	0.01%		0.00%
BB1	123	0.40%	1768	0.25%	2.73	0.50%
BB2	2668	8.70%	36641	5.17%	50.74	9.37%
BBS	129	0.42%	1990	0.28%	3.39	0.63%
BHWS	79	0.26%	1028	0.14%	1.09	0.20%

BLEG	10	0.03%	12	0.00%	0.04	0.01%
BRAMD	2	0.01%	38	0.01%		0.00%
BUFF	225	0.73%	2380	0.34%	3.29	0.61%
C186	8	0.03%	457	0.06%		0.00%
CADIZ	33	0.11%	3117	0.44%		0.00%
CALC	2	0.01%	39	0.01%	0.06	0.01%
CAMP	8	0.03%	398	0.06%	0.2	0.04%
CAMP1	16	0.05%	1446	0.20%		0.00%
CC	41	0.13%	384	0.05%	0.34	0.06%
CCGW	34	0.11%	349	0.05%	0.7	0.13%
CGBL	82	0.27%	314	0.04%	1.2	0.22%
CGOF	50	0.16%	296	0.04%	0.81	0.15%
CGWH	89	0.29%	689	0.10%	1.25	0.23%
CGWW	3	0.01%	23	0.00%		0.00%
CHALK	7	0.02%	86	0.01%		0.00%
COLCC	108	0.35%	899	0.13%	0.93	0.17%
COLMO	52	0.17%	4284	0.60%	1.77	0.33%
ECCC	1	0.00%	37	0.01%		0.00%
EGGS	12	0.04%	11	0.00%	0.19	0.04%
EIFL	2	0.01%	174	0.02%	0.16	0.03%
ERMS	1185	3.87%	17529	2.47%	19.62	3.62%
ERS	15	0.05%	159	0.02%	0.22	0.04%
ERSA	50	0.16%	709	0.10%	0.83	0.15%
ERSA/B	72	0.23%	992	0.14%	1.27	0.23%
ERSB	389	1.27%	5323	0.75%	8.12	1.50%
ERSI	4	0.01%	656	0.09%	0.14	0.03%
ERSS	62	0.20%	1088	0.15%	0.77	0.14%
FINE	40	0.13%	245	0.03%	0.26	0.05%
FINE-492	8	0.03%	44	0.01%	0.14	0.03%
FLINT	5	0.02%	28	0.00%		0.00%
FMIC	652	2.13%	5514	0.78%	13.63	2.52%
FSGW	2	0.01%	6	0.00%		0.00%
GAUL	1136	3.71%	58092	8.19%	3.66	0.68%
GAUL1	10	0.03%	307	0.04%		0.00%
GAUL2	1	0.00%	99	0.01%		0.00%
GAUL4	39	0.13%	996	0.14%		0.00%
GBWW	1	0.00%	167	0.02%	0.09	0.02%

GROG	457	1.49%	10648	1.50%	5.25	0.97%
GROGM	1	0.00%	8	0.00%		0.00%
GROGSH	7	0.02%	203	0.03%	0.09	0.02%
HOO	189	0.62%	2796	0.39%	2.54	0.47%
HWB	708	2.31%	13091	1.85%	9.01	1.66%
HWB/C	11	0.04%	301	0.04%	0.44	0.08%
HWBR	1	0.00%	52	0.01%		0.00%
HWC	3961	12.92%	40842	5.76%	88.41	16.32%
HWC+	117	0.38%	2217	0.31%	3.93	0.73%
IMPT	20	0.07%	347	0.05%	0.31	0.06%
KOLN	1	0.00%	21	0.00%		0.00%
LOEG	35	0.11%	138	0.02%	0.32	0.06%
LOMA	3	0.01%	20	0.00%		0.00%
LOMI	502	1.64%	6844	0.97%	11.77	2.17%
LONW	65	0.21%	513	0.07%	0.51	0.09%
LONW-STD	5	0.02%	56	0.01%	0.18	0.03%
LOXI	457	1.49%	8549	1.21%	16.16	2.98%
LOXIF	2	0.01%	23	0.00%	0.1	0.02%
LYON	17	0.06%	87	0.01%	0.24	0.04%
MARB	15	0.05%	111	0.02%	0.11	0.02%
MAYEN	7	0.02%	179	0.03%	0.25	0.05%
MHAD	20	0.07%	260	0.04%		0.00%
MICA	141	0.46%	1426	0.20%	1.33	0.25%
MISC	72	0.23%	2006	0.28%	0.58	0.11%
MORT	27	0.09%	2608	0.37%	1.42	0.26%
MOSL	12	0.04%	66	0.01%	0.31	0.06%
NAFR	55	0.18%	3333	0.47%		0.00%
NAFR1	5	0.02%	487	0.07%		0.00%
NARS	1	0.00%	1	0.00%		0.00%
NFCC	2	0.01%	10	0.00%		0.00%
NFSE	354	1.15%	7378	1.04%	3.3	0.61%
NGWH	1	0.00%	547	0.08%	0.2	0.04%
NKFW	51	0.17%	381	0.05%	1.35	0.25%
NKSH	886	2.89%	28596	4.03%	9.03	1.67%
NKWS	1	0.00%	6	0.00%		0.00%
NVCC	93	0.30%	1432	0.20%	1.39	0.26%
NVWW	4	0.01%	264	0.04%	0.19	0.04%

OXCC	1	0.00%	6	0.00%		0.00%
OXID	672	2.19%	9176	1.29%	7.32	1.35%
OXIDM	1	0.00%	8	0.00%		0.00%
OXPA	3	0.01%	25	0.00%		0.00%
OXRC	228	0.74%	3156	0.45%	3.34	0.62%
OXWC	60	0.20%	1123	0.16%	0.96	0.18%
OXWW	105	0.34%	4338	0.61%	3.6	0.66%
PATCH	10	0.03%	184	0.03%		0.00%
PKG	3	0.01%	101	0.01%		0.00%
PORD	155	0.51%	4148	0.58%	1.67	0.31%
PRIA?	3	0.01%	66	0.01%		0.00%
RBGL	3	0.01%	6	0.00%		0.00%
RBMA	2	0.01%	19	0.00%		0.00%
RDBK	81	0.26%	602	0.08%	2.98	0.55%
RHMO	20	0.07%	2619	0.37%	0.81	0.15%
RHMO1	1	0.00%	39	0.01%		0.00%
RHOD	2	0.01%	126	0.02%		0.00%
RHWW	4	0.01%	62	0.01%		0.00%
RS	18	0.06%	228	0.03%	0.4	0.07%
RVMO	7	0.02%	764	0.11%	0.46	0.08%
SAM	1252	4.08%	13561	1.91%	43.27	7.99%
SAMCG	939	3.06%	10165	1.43%	25.91	4.78%
SAMEG	41	0.13%	660	0.09%	1	0.18%
SAMLEZ	50	0.16%	531	0.07%	1.5	0.28%
SAMLG	6	0.02%	57	0.01%	0.39	0.07%
SAMSG	8	0.03%	178	0.03%	0.2	0.04%
SAND	1420	4.63%	20447	2.88%	20.74	3.83%
SANDM	144	0.47%	1838	0.26%	3.76	0.69%
SANDQ	7	0.02%	179	0.03%		0.00%
SANDSH	33	0.11%	431	0.06%	0.67	0.12%
SESH	12	0.04%	143	0.02%	0.08	0.01%
SHEL	834	2.72%	18470	2.60%	10.11	1.87%
SLOW	19	0.06%	211	0.03%	0.08	0.01%
SLOWR	1	0.00%	5	0.00%		0.00%
SOLL	7	0.02%	1232	0.17%	0.16	0.03%
TN	11	0.04%	121	0.02%	0.39	0.07%
TR	7	0.02%	74	0.01%	0.12	0.02%

TSK	37	0.12%	436	0.06%	0.7	0.13%
UPFW	2	0.01%	36	0.01%		0.00%
VCWS	338	1.10%	5150	0.73%	7.14	1.32%
VRG	253	0.83%	4754	0.67%	6.75	1.25%
VRMA	10	0.03%	162	0.02%	0.12	0.02%
VRMI	15	0.05%	492	0.07%	0.19	0.04%
VRR	73	0.24%	1415	0.20%	0.5	0.09%
VRW	3993	13.02%	94750	13.36%	77.07	14.23%
WS	83	0.27%	1082	0.15%	0.51	0.09%
WW	26	0.08%	539	0.08%		0.00%
TOTAL	30659	100.00%	709182	100.00%	541.58	100.00%

Table 2: Quantification of the Roman pottery assemblage per fabric

Contextual analysis

Evaluation

35 contexts

232 sherds weighing 3.992kg (2.32 EVEs) were recovered from the evaluation. Despite the small size of the assemblage there is a great variety of fabrics represented dating both the Early and Late Roman period. The commonly occurring fabric type is BB2 (12.9%; 8.6%; 10.3%), followed by unsourced grog-tempered wares (GROG), HWC, VRW, unsourced sandy wares (SAND), Early Roman Micaceous Sandy Ware (ERMS). Of the late Roman fabrics Alice Holt Farnham Ware (AHFA), Oxfordshire White Ware (OXWW), Nene Valley Colour Coated Ware (NVCC) and Portchester D ware (PORD) are present. There is a very small quantity of diagnostic sherds representing only 2.32 EVEs, and a maximum of 25 different vessels including jars, bowls, dishes, beakers, mortaria, and a Castor Box.

Excavation

Phase 2 – Early Roman

Single context

Only a very small amount of pottery was found: 14 sherds (0.591kg 0 EVEs), all of which are of the Camulodunum 186 Spanish amphora fabric dated to AD50-140 and are possibly from the same vessel.

Phase 3 – Early Roman AD50-70

Single context

Similarly to Phase 2, Phase 3 also yielded a very small amount of pottery totalling 19 sherds (0.439kg, 0.16 EVEs) from a single context. All sherds but one are in the handmade mid-late 1st century Highgate Wood B fabric (HWB). There are two rim sherds with slightly different diameters but they could well be from the same vessel, a lid. Lids in HWB are most common in the late Neronian and Flavian periods in the City (Davies *et al.* 1994).

Phase 4 – Roman AD70-120

Single context

Only one context containing pottery was not assigned to any of the subphases of Phase 4. This context yielded a single sherd of a Verulamium Region White Ware (VRW) 1J type flagon weighing 67g and representing 0.13 EVEs.

Phase 4.1 – Roman AD70-120

54 contexts

Phase 4.1 has the first larger assemblage of the site with a total 780 sherds weighing 17.007kg (8.46 EVEs). There is a variety of fabrics represented (Figure 3, Figure 12.1). The most common fabric by sherd count is HWB accounting for nearly a third of the phase assemblage in forms of 2A and 2M jars, although diagnostic sherds were scarce. HWC, the next major fabric of the Highgate Wood kilns, also appears in small quantities, which fabric is becoming more important during the Flavian period in the City (Davies *et al.* 1994). ERMS is the second most common fabric and includes a fragment with an illiterate coarseware stamp; followed by VRW, HOO, NFSE, and unsourced grog-tempered wares (GROG). AHSU is also present, but does not appear to be an important source in this phase.

Fine wares are mainly Terra Sigillata including four fragments with potter's stamps, followed by FMIC and LOMI, however, some Lyon Ware (LYON) cup fragments are also present including a Greene type 5 'raspberry roundel' (Greene 1979). Lyon ware is most common in pre-Boudiccan layers in the City, but it still occurs in small quantities in the Flavian period up to c AD 75.

Amphorae are mainly BAET olive oil amphorae with 4.9% of sherd count, but 25.6% of weight; followed by Gauloise fabrics (3.6% of SC, 14.2% of weight), and the odd sherds of Campanian Black Sand amphorae (CAMP1).

The composition of the phase assemblage compares best to Roman Ceramic Period (RCP) 2, c AD75-100, in the City (Davies *et al.* 1994), however, there seems to be a small degree of residuality and also the presence of a very small amount Black-Burnished Ware points to the next phase of ceramic supply, RCP3, c AD100-120.

The largest individual context assemblage was recovered from (2833), fill of rectangular pit [2851], with a total of 251 sherds weighing 3.036 kg and 0.49 EVEs. The pit assemblage is dominated by HWB (241 sherds), mainly body sherds, but two fragments making up the complete profile of a 4F type bowl are also present. Other pottery in the pit includes VRW, AHSU, ERSB 2A jar, NFSE including a fragment of a mortarium with an illegible stamp, SAND, and PATCH.

- *Key Groups of Phase 4.1*

Building 1

A total of 108 sherds weighing 3.056kg and representing 1.57 EVEs were recovered from the contexts of Building 1. The overall date of this assemblage is AD70-100, with a single pre-Flavian sherd of Lyon ware (LYON) from a Greene (1979) type 5.4 raspberry-roundel cup from ditch/gully fill (3857). Although the assemblage is quite small, the most common fabric is Baetican Amphora (BAET) with 13.9% of sherd count and 47% by weight, and Gauloise amphorae are also well represented (9.3%; 14.7%). The 1st century AD fabric Hoo Ware (HOO) is the second most common with 13%, followed by North French Southeast English (NFSE) ware at 12% and VRW at 11.1%. There is also a single Samian dish base with a stamp from (3917).

Group 6 – post-Building 1 demolition/levelling

The two dump/levelling layers of the group produced a total of 88 sherds (2.915kg, 1.32 EVEs). The most common fabrics are Terra Sigillata, mainly 5DR18/31 dishes, NFSE, ERMS dated to AD50-100, and BAET amphorae. The presence of London Oxidised Ware (LOXI) sherds suggests an earliest date of AD90. There is a small fragment of SAM with a stamp from (3841).

Phase 4.2 – Roman AD70-120

6 contexts

A small amount of Roman pottery was recovered from Phase 4.2 contexts: 177 sherds, 3.270kg, 1.39 EVEs. The most common fabric in this phase is VRW by 16.4% of sherd count, 14.2% of weight, but only 2.9% of EVEs, although there are few diagnostic sherds. HWC is the second, although only by sherd count; HWB is still more important with 15.9% of weight and 18.7% of EVEs in forms of jars. Terra Sigillata is yet again the most common fine ware and includes a stamped 6DR27 type cup base.

Phase 4.3– Roman AD70-120

126 contexts

Phase 4.3 contexts produced the largest Phase 4 assemblage totalling 1966 sherds, 64.644kg, and 35.03 EVEs. Compared to Phase 4.1 the composition of this assemblage shows different trends (Figure 4). The most frequent coarse ware fabric in this assemblage is VRW by 14.6% of sherd count, followed by AHSU at 10.4%, both increased. HWC is now more common than HWB in all sherd count, weight, and EVEs. ERMS decreased to 4.8% of sherd count, and there is some residual LYON, SLOW, and Terra Nigra.

Fine wares are still mainly Samian ware including three stamped examples, two of which also have post-firing graffiti. Non-Samian fine wares are still mainly FMIC with 3.2% of sherd count, but local fine wares seem to have increased and include LOMI and LONW. There is a sherd of an oil lamp in context (2751), possibly in Colchester Colour-Coated Ware, with a central medallion depicting a lion. The sherd seems to have been reworked around the medallion image of the lamp; it has possibly been reused as a token or a pendant (SF418).

BAET amphorae dominate with 15.7% of sherd count and 47.25% of weight, and are in fact the most commonly occurring fabric in the phase assemblage. Gauloise fabrics follow with 4.8% of sherd count and 8.1% of weight. There are a few fragments of CAMP and also some unsourced AMPH.

The most common forms are still jars with 34% of EVEs excluding Samian forms (Figure 12.2), however necked-jars (2D) overtake bead-rim jars (2A). Flagons are also well represented with types 1A and 1B being most common, however, pinched-mouth flagons (1C) also appear for the first time, and so do tazze (9C).

Overall this phase assemblage compares better to RCP3 than RCP2 with the changing proportions of HWC and HWB, the increase of AHSU, and the rare sherds of BB2.

The largest context assemblages in this phase come from two pits: fill (1523) of pit [1524]; fill (3047) of pit [3048]; and levelling layer (3625).

(1523) yielded a total of 241 sherds (6.92kg, 4.04EVEs), 140 of which belong to a single complete 2D type jar in AHSU. The remaining 101 sherds come from a variety of vessels including NKSH jars with slashed chevron decoration, FMIC beakers with barbotine dot decoration, HWC jars, bowl, and lids, VRW flagons, Samian dish and cup, and BAET amphora.

(3047) produced 120 sherds (5.515kg, 2.4 EVEs), a third of which are BAET and GAUL amphora fragments, and the rest include a variety of VRW and HOO flagons (one complete rim), 4DR29 type

Samian bowls dated to AD50-85, and some AHSU and ERMS jars, suggesting an earlier date than pit [1524].

(3625) produced a total of 142 sherds weighing 15.608kg (1.1 EVEs) including sherds from sample <46>. Apart from a single sherd of HWB and two sherds of SAND, the entire assemblage consists of BAET amphora sherds from at least two vessels, including a fragmentary near complete example (SF443).

- *Key Groups of Phase 4.3*

Building 2

Only four sherds (0.034kg) were recovered from Building 2, all dated to AD50-100.

Building 3

Only three sherds weighing five grams were produced by Building 3 contexts, including two fragments of VRW dated to AD50-200 and one of an unsourced buff ware (BUFF).

Group 9 – Road deposits

A total of 73 sherds weighing 1.592kg and representing 2.04 EVEs were yielded by Group 9 contexts. The assemblage consists of mainly Terra Sigillata, VRW and LOXI dated to AD90-160, some 1st century AD fabrics and a single fragment of a LYON Greene type 20.1 cup (1979).

Group 10 – Roadside ditch

A small assemblage of 32 sherds (1.421kg, 1.30 EVEs) was recovered from Group 10. The overall date of the assemblage is AD70-100, and includes SAM, VRW, BAET, GAUL, RDBK, and HWC.

Group 25 – Pre-Building 3 levelling

Only a single sherd of Terra Sigillata weighing 7g was recovered from Group 25.

Group 26 – Pre-Structure 3 levelling

A total of 32 sherds, 0.287kg, 1 EVEs were yielded from Group 26 contexts, including fresh fragments of a BUFF 1B type flagon with a complete rim, VRW, LOMI, LOXI, ERMS; giving a date of AD90-100 for the group.

Group 38 – Post-Building 3 levelling/demolition

Group 38 contexts produced 66 sherds weighing 0.509kg (0.2 EVEs), mostly fresh VRW fragments and some Terra Sigillata and HWC. A date of AD70-150 can be given to this group; however, the presence of a single sherd of HWB and identification of the Terra Sigillata fabrics may narrow this date further.

Phase 5 – Roman AD120-180

2 contexts

Phase 5 contexts not assigned to any subphases produced a small assemblage of 41 sherds, 0.710kg, 0.35 EVEs, however, the changing nature of pottery supply to the site and the City can be detected with BB2 being the most commonly occurring fabric. This compares well to RCP4, the Hadrianic period (Davies *et al.* 1994), which sees a shift away from locally produced coarse wares and an increase in regional trade marked by the appearance of Black-Burnished type wares.

Phase 5.1 – Roman AD120-180

194 contexts

Phase 5.1 contexts yielded a large assemblage of 4729 sherds weighing 130.488kg and representing 130.488 EVEs. There is a somewhat greater variety of fabrics than in previous phases, however, more than 67% of them are represented by less than 0.5% of sherd count each (Figure 5). The most commonly occurring fabric is VRW with 14.8% of sherd count (15.75% of weight, 19.25% of EVEs). Other Verulamium products such as Coarse White Slipped Ware (VCWS) are increased when compared to the previous phase but their relative quantities are still low. The next most common fabrics are HWC at 13.85% (8.5%; 17.5%), AHSU at 6.4% (3%; 4.7%), and NKSH (6.15%; 7.3%; 3%). BB2 also appears in increased quantities with 2.75% of sherd count (1.2%, 2.8%), and a very small amount of BB1 is also present (0.1%; 0.04%; 0.1%). HWC+, a later variant of the HWC fabric with added sand, also occurs, along with some imported Soller mortaria (SOLL, post-AD150). There is a variety of residual mid-late-1st century fabrics such as: HOO, HWB, LYON, TN, RDBK, and ERMS.

Fine wares are dominated by Samian ware at 8.7% of sherd count. Non-Samian fine wares are mainly FMIC, and similarly to Phase 4 there is a variety of local fine wares: LOEG, LOMI, LONW; some of which might be residual in this phase along with other 1st century fine wares mentioned above.

Amphorae are still mainly, and not unusually, BAET with 6.2% of sherd count and 29.8% of weight, and Gauloise fabrics (4%; 8.65%). There are some Campanian fabrics and a small amount of unsourced AMPH.

Forms are still dominated by jars with 40% of EVEs (Figure 12.3), with necked jars (2D, 2E) and bead rim jars (2A), however, everted-rim jars of Black-Burnished Ware type (2F) are becoming more common in this phase. For the first time, bowls overtake flagons with 19% of EVEs to 14%, with hooked-rim (4F) and reeded-rim (4A) bowls, and the round-rimmed BB-type bowls also appear (4H). Unusual forms include

body fragments of strainers, tazze, and a complete unguentarium (in two fragments) of the amphora-stopper type in VRW, very similar examples of which were produced in the Walbrook valley (Seeley and Drummond-Murray 2005).

There are a total of 22 stamps in this phase assemblage. Four are on amphorae, one coarseware stamp on greyware, and 17 on Samian ware, mostly on 6DR27 cups and 5DR18/31 dishes. There is also a complete VRW flagon rim which had been sealed completely with an extra layer of clay, which later slumped slightly in the middle (context (2748) SF416). It seems that the vessel had been repurposed to be used upside down as a container and could be a moneybox – the top of another one was found in a Phase 5.3 context, see below.

There are 13 contexts in this phase which yielded large assemblages of over 100 sherds, but only dump layer (2626) has more than 5 EVEs that is considered statistically valid.

- *Key Groups of Phase 5.1*

Building 4

A total of 143 sherds (2.351kg, 2.55 EVEs) were recovered from Building 4 contexts. The most commonly occurring fabric is HWC with over a quarter of sherd count in forms of jars, bowls and beakers. VRW and AHSU are also well represented. The post-AD120 date of the assemblage is provided by the considerable quantities of BB2 (4.9% of SC) and the sandy variant of HWC, HWC+.

Building 5

Building 5 contexts produced only four sherds of Roman pottery (0.069kg, 0.12 EVEs) including two fragments of SAM 6DR27 cups dated to AD50-160, one fragment of residual ERMS (AD50-100) and another of an unsourced white ware.

Building 6

Building 6 contexts yielded another small assemblage of 21 sherds weighing 0.127kg (0.21 EVEs). Most of the sherds are RDBK beaker fragments from (2422), all of which should be residual in this phase. There are few other fabrics represented including the residual ERMS and HWB, as well as AHSU, SAM, and a small fragment of a 1B flagon rim in VRW.

Group 42 – Roadside ditch

A total of 254 sherds weighing 6.062kg and representing 1.32 EVEs were found in (8118), Group 42. Most of the sherds are in NKSH, possibly all from one 2M type jar with a band of slashed cross decoration on the shoulder dated to AD50-150. Other fabrics include VRW, SAM, SAMCG, AHSU, and

some residual earlier material. There are no Black Burnished Wares in this assemblage. There is a stamped SAM 6DR27 cup base.

Group 43 – Roadside ditch

Group 43 contexts produced a larger assemblage of 341 sherds (10.934kg, 10.18 EVEs). The most common fabric in this assemblage is VRW with 15.25% of sherd count (26.5% of weight, 28.9% of EVEs) in forms of flagons and mortaria. Other mid-1st to mid/late 2nd century fabrics common in the period are also well represented: AHSU at 7.6% (3.5%; 5.6%), HWC at 7% (3.3%; 9.9%), and the post-AD120 BB2 is at 4.4% (4.1%; 8.25%). There is a great degree of residuality in the assemblage represented by ERMS at 13.5% of sherd count (6.5%; 8.35%) and HWB at 7.3% (5.7%; 9.8%). The two main amphora types of the phase, BAET and GAUL, are near equally represented and together account for 13.5% of the Group assemblage by sherd count and 32.2% by weight. Fine wares not unusually are mainly Terra Sigillata including some possible Central Gaulish fabrics (6.7%; 3.8%; 6.7%), and very small amounts of local fine wares also occur (LOMI, FMIC). There is one Samian stamp in the assemblage from (7846).

Group 44 – Road deposits

A small amount of pottery was recovered from (8049) of Group 44 totalling 13 sherds weighing 0.639kg and representing 0.3 EVEs. There is a variety of fabrics in this assemblage including BAET and GAUL amphorae, unsourced grog and oxidised wares, VRW, and a rim fragment of a 4F type bowl in HWC dated AD70-160.

Group 46 – Road deposits

Only a single sherd in HWC fabric weighing 15g was recovered from context (3527) of Group 46.

Group 59 – Pre-road levelling

A total of 46 sherds, 1.579kg, 0.85 EVEs were found in Group 59 contexts. There is a variety of fabrics represented including VRW, AHSU, HWC, FMIC, BAET, some residual ERMS, and also Terra Sigillata tentatively assigned to the Central Gaulish potteries – which, if confirmed can give an earliest date of AD120 to the assemblage. There was no Black-Burnished ware in this assemblage.

Group 60 – Pre-road pitting

Only 37 sherds weighing 0.902kg (no diagnostic sherds) were recovered from Group 60 including fragments from sample <28>. This assemblage seems to consist of mainly GAUL amphorae and SHEL fragments and also includes a variety of other fabrics in meagre quantities. Apart from a very tiny

fragment of possibly Central Gaulish Samian the assemblage seems to be dating to between AD90-120 and is possibly all residual material.

Group 61 – Pre-road levelling

Two contexts of Group 61 produced pottery totalling eight sherds weighing 81g (0.04 EVEs). There are four different fabrics represented including LOXI, which gives a broad date of AD90-160 to this group.

Group 72 – Pre-road pitting

Group 72 yielded 27 sherds weighing 0.447kg representing 0.62 EVEs. The main fabric seems to be AHSU along with some SAMCG dated to AD120-150 and including a stamp reading [OFFEICIS]. There is also a fragment of OXRC, but this is considered to be intrusive in this phase.

Group 73 – Roadside ditch

A small amount of pottery was found in Group 73 contexts. Apart from a single presumably residual sherd of HWB the assemblage has a broad date of AD50-160 based on the NFSE fragment present.

Phase 5.2 – Roman AD120-180

59 contexts

A smaller but still substantial assemblage was recovered from Phase 5.2 contexts: 3691 sherds weighing 81.876kg, 80.05 EVEs. The composition of this phase assemblage is very similar to that of Phase 5.1 (Figure 6), but there is more BB2. By a small margin HWC is the most common fabric in this assemblage as opposed to Phase 5.1 with 20.35% of sherd count (9.4%; 23.7%). VRW follows 20% (21%; 19.45%), then BB2 at 5.9% (3.3%; 3.85%), and AHSU (5.7%; 4.1%; 4.7%). BB1 is at almost the same proportion as in Phase 5.1, and mid- and late-2nd century fabrics such as NVCC and TSK are also present. Amphorae are mainly BAET which account for 4.55% by sherd count and nearly a quarter of the assemblage by weight; followed by GAUL, NAFR, a range of Campanian fabrics and some unsourced.

Terra Sigillata is at 7% of total sherd count (4% of weight; 11.7% of EVEs). The most common non-sigillata fine ware is LOMI overtaking FMIC – both of which could potentially be residual in this phase. There is also a small amount of NVCC dated to after AD150.

The proportions of form categories compare well to Phase 5.1 (Figure 12.4); however, jars seem to be down by 5%, and all bowls, flagons, beakers and dishes are up by 1-2% each. Jars are still mainly necked jars, but Black-Burnished type everted-rim jars (2F) are more common, and so are the 4H type bowls. There are less tazze than in Phase 5.1, but there are lamp fragments including a medallion of one

in a colour-coated fabric and half of an open lamp (9LA), and a small fragment of a Samian inkwell (9RT13).

There are 15 stamped vessels. There is one stamped BAET amphora handle, one stamped VRW mortarium, and 12 Samian stamps mainly on cups.

Sixteen contexts produced assemblages of over 100 sherds, but only two of these have more than 5 EVEs: (2518) is a demolition layer, and (1227) is the fill of a circular pit [1191]. This pit produced an assemblage of 174 sherds weighing 10.997kg and 7.37 EVEs. There is a variety of vessels including a minimum of two different BAET amphorae, GAUL amphorae fragments, a range of fragments of bowls, dishes and jars in AHSU, BB2, HWC, HWC+, and VRW, as well as a number of Terra Sigillata cups, dishes, and bowls.

- *Key Groups of Phase 5.2*

Building 7

An assemblage of 87 sherds weighing 2.445kg and representing 0.78 EVEs was found in Building 7 contexts. BAET amphora comprises about a quarter of this by sherd count and over 70% by weight. The other most common fabrics are VRW and HWC, as well as numerous fragments of an Eggshell Ware beaker (EGGS). The presence of HWC+ and BB2 fragments give an earliest date of post-AD120. There is also one Samian stamp on a 6DR27 cup base from context (1090), fill of pit [1091].

Building 8

The only context producing pottery from Building 8 was (1927), backfill of possible beamslot [1948], with a small assemblage of 21 sherds weighing 0.465kg and 0.91 EVEs. It consists mainly of fragments of a HWB 2M type jar, which is residual in this phase. Other fragments include a 4F type bowl rim in HWC, and three joining sherds of an open lamp in OXID (SF412).

Group 81 – Post-Building 6 demolition/levelling

Only 10 sherds weighing 24g (0.12 EVEs) were found in Group 81 contexts, which include three residual fragments of HWB, four sherds of a Samian 5DR18/31 type bowl dated to AD50-150, and two small fragments of Central Gaulish Samian dated to after AD120.

Group 87 – Post-Building 5 and Pre-Building 7 demolition/levelling

This group incorporates about two thirds of the entire Phase 5.2 assemblage: 2445 sherds, 47.779kg, and 52.36 EVEs. The two most common fabrics, HWC and VRW, are near-equally represented in sherd count at 21.8% and 21.76% respectively. Sandy fabrics, AHSU (6.4%) and BB2 (4.7%) follow.

Fine wares are yet again mainly Terra Sigillata with 7.3% of sherd count. The most common non-sigillata fine wares are mainly LOMI in a variety of forms including 4A bowls, 5J dishes, and lids (9A). Amphorae are BAET and GAUL accounting for 3.15% (21.6% of weight) and 2% (4.95%) respectively.

There is a great variety of forms present in this assemblage. Jars dominate with 37% of EVEs (excluding Samian forms) with necked jars (2D, 2E) being most common, but neckless flat-rimmed jars (2H) and Black-Burnished type everted rim jars (2F) are also well represented. Bowls follow with 19% of EVEs and include the curved-rimmed 4F types typical of HWC and the 4A reeded-rim bowls of VRW. Interestingly, Lids overtake flagons in this assemblage (15% and 14% respectively). Unusual forms include some tazze and body fragments of lamps.

This group assemblage compares best to RCP 4 (c AD120-140, Hadrianic) with VRW being the most common oxidised coarse ware and HWC the most common reduced coarse ware (Davies *et al.* 1994). Of the oxidised wares LOXI is also prominent in this phase, and although VCWS is present in almost negligible quantities it still marks and increase from the previous phase, which is another characteristic of this RCP. This period also seems increased quantities of BB2 and slight decline in local products such as AHSU, which marks the beginning of wider regional trading patterns. LOMI is the most common non-sigillata fine ware of this RCP, which is nicely reflected in the Group 87 assemblage.

Phase 5.3 – Roman AD120-180

Phase 5.3 contexts produced the largest phase assemblage of the site with a total of 5768 sherds weighing 141.571kg and representing 106.03 EVEs (Figure 7). Similarly to Phases 5.1 and 5.2 the most common fabrics are VRW and HWC: VRW comprises 14.55% of the phase assemblage by sherd count (14.4% by weight; 15.35% by EVEs) and HWC for 13.4% (5.7%; 16.6%). BB2 is slightly increased in comparison at 7.1% (4.3%; 8.5%), and is now more abundant than AHSU (5.95%; 3.6%; 4.3%). LOXI is the second most common oxidised fabric at 2.1% of sherd count; and VCWS has increased significantly, but it is still very low. There is a proportion of residual material also present with ERMS (5.95%) and other early Roman sandy wares, FMIC, HOO etc. Post-AD150 fabrics also occur in very small quantities, such as CGBL, NVCC, RHMO and SOLL; and a small amount of OXWC that is considered to be intrusive in this phase. This phase also compares well to RCP 4 of the City.

Terra Sigillata still dominate fine wares with 7.8% of total phase sherd count (4.05%; 16.55%). Non-sigillata fine wares are mainly FMIC, but also include some LOMI and some later fabrics mentioned above. The main amphora types BAET and the Gauloise fabrics account for more than 40% of the phase assemblage by weight. CAMP and CADIZ also occur, and the later NAFR dated to after AD140 also appears.

In terms of form categories, jars still dominate with 32% of EVEs (excluding Samian forms, Figure 12.5) with necked jars still being the most abundant and Black-Burnished type 2F has also increased. Bowls account for 20%, with the round-rimmed Black-Burnished type being most common (4H). Flagons are at the same proportion as in Phase 5.2, and Lids (9A) have decreased to 10%. More unusual forms include tazze, Castor Box lids, and two fragments of a Samian inkwell (9RT13).

There are 27 stamps in this assemblage: two on BAET amphora handles, five on mortaria (see below), and 20 on Samian cups and dishes. There is a HWC sherd with some graffiti on its base (SF387). There is also a VRW flagon base with a long rectangular post-firing hole in the middle; it is very likely that this vessel had been repurposed into a moneybox (context (1427) SF410).

- *Key Groups of Phase 5.3*

Building 9

Only four sherds of Roman pottery were recovered from Building 9 contexts weighing 45g (0.29EVEs): a fragment of a HWC 3F beaker, and sherds of FMIC, VRW, and OXID.

Building 10

A total of 147 sherds weighing 2.797kg and representing 2.24 EVEs were found in Building 10 contexts. Nearly a quarter of these sherds (57.7% by weight) come from COLWW mortaria, including a near complete but highly fragmented example from context (882). It is a Camulodunum 497 form, which is dated to between AD140-250. Other fabrics present in greater quantities are sandy wares, HWC, VRW, BB2, and VCWS. Other post-AD120 fabrics are also represented by a few sherds, such as BB1, BBS, HWC+, and SAMCG. There is also a variety of forms in this assemblage including a small amount of amphorae (GAUL, BAET), lids, dishes, a beaker and a flagon.

Group 94 – Roadside ditch

A larger assemblage of 347 sherds, 8.744kg, 3.58 EVEs, was yielded by Group 94 contexts. Highly fragmented BAET amphorae from contexts (7870) and (7916) account for more than a third of the group assemblage by both sherd count and weight. The most common coarse ware fabrics are AHSU with 9.8% of sherd count (4.8% of weight), HWC at 9.2% (2.6%), and VRW at 7.8% (10.3%). There is also a small amount of BB2, and some NAFR amphorae sherds dated to after AD140. Some residual earlier material also occurs (ERMS, FMIC).

Group 95 – Roadside ditch

A smaller assemblage of 52 sherds (0.776kg, 0.52 EVEs) was found in Group 95 contexts. It consists of mainly residual early Roman sandy wares – about a third of the assemblage by sherd count. VRW is at 15.4% and HWC at 5.8%. The post-AD120 date of the assemblage is provided by the small amount of BB2, BBS, and SAMCG found in contexts (7887) and (8087).

Group 114 – Post-Building 7 and Pre-Building 10 demolition/levelling

A total of 268 sherds weighing 5.773kg and representing 1.71 EVEs form the Group 114 pottery assemblage. Again, this assemblage also has a high percentage of BAET amphorae with 23.1% of sherd count and 60.6% of weight, mostly from context (1056). For the first time, BB2 overtakes HWC with 15.7% and 8.2% of sherd count respectively. This compares better to RCP 5 of the City (AD140-60, Davies *et al.* 1994); however, it has to be noted that the assemblage is rather small. VRW is still the most common oxidised coarse ware; although it is in third place overall with 11.9% of sherd count. There is also a considerable amount of a micaceous fabric, which is very similar to FMIC but seems to be a coarser variant. There are two stamps in this group, one on a small fragment of Samian, and the other on an imported mortarium (context (1073), SF426). This is an unusual stamp being stamped parallel to the flange rather than across, and Mrs Hartley commented that it is a rare example and possibly the first to be found in Britain (see below).

Group 115 – Post-Building 8 robbing/demolition

Only 17 sherds (0.122kg, 0.16 EVEs) including sample <17> were yielded by Group 115. It seems to be mainly HWC fragments, but small amounts of Verulamium region products, LOXI, and AHSU are also present.

Phase 6 – Roman AD180-250

71 contexts

A much smaller assemblage was recovered from Phase 6 contexts, 1312 sherds, 24.149kg, 23.03 EVEs (Figure 8). Interestingly, the most common fabric is HWC at 20.8% the production of which supposedly ended around AD160 and must be residual in these contexts along with mid-late-1st and early 2nd century fabrics such as AHSU, HOO, HWB, ERMS, LOXI, and fine wares FMIC, and LOMI. VRW is at 13.4% of sherd count, which is not unusual as its production was in decline in this period and coming to an end by c AD200. BB2 has slightly increased from the previous phase and BB1 is present in small quantities. Products of the Oxfordshire potteries and NVCC are present in greater quantities, and Much Hadham products, imported Moselkeramik also appear, but still no great amount of any.

Terra Sigillata is still the most common fine ware with 6.2% of sherd count, some of it may be residual. BAET and GAUL amphorae are also still well represented, although in smaller quantities.

In terms of functional analysis there is no great change from the previous phases (Figure 12.6). Jars account for 39% of EVEs, flagons have dropped to 9% and bowls to 16%, but amphorae seem to be much better represented by EVEs. Unusual forms include tazze, lamps, and Castor Box lids.

- *Key Groups of Phase 6*

Group 127 – Demolition/levelling from Building 10

A small assemblage of 40 sherds weighing 0.672kg and representing 0.57 EVEs were found in these contexts including sherds from sample <2>. The most common fabrics are VRW, HWC, and BB2; and a variety of other fabrics, some residual, are represented by a handful of fragments each (AHSU, LOMI, FMIC, HOO etc.).

Phase 7 – Roman AD250-350

219 contexts

Phase 7 contexts produced a large assemblage of Roman pottery of 5310 sherds, 115.727kg, 94.31 EVEs. There is a very wide range of fabrics represented (Figure 9), but there is a high degree of residuality in this assemblage. The most common fabrics are HWC with 14.8% (6.5%; 16.4%), VRW with 13% (13.6%; 12.5%), BB2 with 12.5% (8.3%; 14.6%), and AHSU with 5.4% (3.7%; 4.2%), all of which are residual in this period. Samian still accounts for a high proportion of the phase assemblage at 8.6% of sherd count, but it could mostly be residual. The quantity of BAET amphora does not seem to have changed radically, however, GAUL decreased and North African amphora fabrics are more frequent.

Typical Late Roman fabrics appear in this phase and most are present in increased quantities when compared to the previous phases, but they comprise a very small portion of the phase assemblage. Alice Holt Farnham Ware (AHFA) is the most common of the late fabrics, but only at 1.8% of sherd count of the entire phase assemblage. There is more BB1 but only 0.6% of sherd count. The levels of both AHFA and BB1 are well below that of City assemblages of this period (Symonds and Tomber 1991), which is due to the very high degree of residuality in this phase. The only other Late Roman fabric present in considerable quantities is Oxfordshire Red Colour-Coated Ware (OXRC) with 1% of sherd count in forms of Young (1977) type C51 and C55 bowls copying Samian forms Dr38 and Dr37, C75 type necked bowls with rouletted decoration dated to after AD325, and C97 mortaria copying Samian form Dr45. All other

late fabrics are represented by a couple of fragments each and include: ARGO, CALC, CGBL, MAYEN, MOSL, NFCC, NVCC, NVWW, OXPA, OXWC, OXWW and a single sherd of PORD dated to after AD350.

The most common forms are still jars with 34% of EVEs with types 2D and 2F being best represented (Figure 12.7). Bowls account for 24% of forms by EVEs, an increase from the previous phases, and still include type 4F (residual HWC) and 4H, however, the Black-Burnished type flanged bowl 4M dated to after AD250 is also well represented. Flagons decrease further from Phase 5 and are at 11%, mainly ring-neck (1B) and pinched neck (1C); and beakers have increased to 11% and include the poppyhead type (3F) and a near complete 3B type in FMIC, which is also possibly all residual. There is also a near complete unguentarium in VRW of the amphora stopper type from (2562) only missing its rim (SF414).

There are 11 fragments with potter's stamps in this phase, one on a BAET amphora handle, two on mortaria (see below), one on an FMIC base sherd (possibly a TN imitation), and seven on Samian one of which also has a graffito. There is another sherd with a graffito, a BB2 4H type bowl.

There are ten contexts in this phase with large individual assemblages of over 100 sherds including the largest context assemblage of the site from context (7815) an extensive dump/levelling layer, which produced 973 sherds weighing 14.059 kg and representing 17.49 EVEs. It is mainly residual material with BB2, HWC, and VRW being most abundant along with a large amount Samian ware, and very small amounts of late Roman material. The only other context in this phase with more than 5 EVEs was (1349), a dumped burnt deposit (329 sherds, 6.207kg, 7.46 EVEs) containing almost exclusively residual material with the exception of three fragments: a small sherd of BB1, an OXRC C75 bowl fragment, and an imported Rhineland mortarium fragment.

- *Key Groups of Phase 7*

Building 14

Only 12 sherds (0.173kg, 0.04 EVEs) were recovered from building 14. Apart from a single sherd of BB1 and an unsourced amphora fragment all pottery is residual.

Building 15

A small assemblage of 86 sherds (1.646kg, 1.01 EVEs) was found in Building 15 contexts. It consists entirely of earlier residual material, with HWC, VRW, BB2, and SHEL. No late fabrics are present.

Building 16

Three fragments of BAET amphora weighing 0.351kg, and including a foot (base), were found in (7777) of Building 16.

Building 17

Building 17 contexts also produced a small assemblage: 78 sherds, 1.681kg, 1.55 EVEs. It is still largely residual material (VRW and HWC still prominent); however, a variety of typical late fabrics are present. The most common fabric is the AHFA dated to after AD250 with 16.7% of sherd count in forms of late necked and everted rim jars. The late Roman component of the group assemblage includes fabrics ARGO, BB1, OXRC, OXWC, OXWW, and TSK.

Building 18

Only two sherds of Roman pottery were recovered from (7124) of Building 18: a GAUL 8G2 amphora rim and an OXID sherd.

Building 19

The largest building assemblage was recovered from Building 19, although it is still rather small with 195 sherds weighing 3.173kg and representing 4.19 EVEs. Apart from a single sherd of BB1 dated to AD120-400, the assemblage is all residual. Fabrics present include VRW, AHSU, HWC, as well as a near complete 3B type beaker in FMIC.

Group 146 – Demolition/levelling from Building 18

A small amount of pottery was recovered from this group: a fragment of a residual VRW mortarium, and eight body sherds of BAET amphora, with a combined weight of 0.506kg.

Phase 8 – Roman AD350-400

23 contexts

606 sherds weighing 14.183kg and representing 8.68 EVEs were recovered from the latest Roman phase of the site. There is a lesser variety of fabrics in this assemblage and still a great proportion is residual earlier material (Figure 10). Interestingly, after the residual BB2 (13%) the second most common fabric is PORD dated to after AD350 with 11.7% of sherd count, 18.7% of weight and 7.1% EVEs, which is unusually high (*cf.* Symonds and Tomber 1991), but CALC and MAYEN, the other 4th century fabrics considered to be common in the City (Gerrard 2011) are completely absent and so is BB1. AHFA comprises 3.6% of the assemblage by sherd count, which is an improvement from the previous phases but is still very low compared to City average (Symonds and Tomber 1991). Unsourced shell-tempered wares are the third most common fabric in the assemblage (after the residual BB2), followed by VRW and

AHSU, which are all residual. Other late fabrics, NVCC, OXRC, OXWC, and OXWW, improved but are present in almost negligible quantities.

In terms of form categories (Figure 12.8), jars are now at 49%; followed by bowls at 24%, and beakers at 8%, which are all residual. Amphorae are at 8%, and mortaria at 6%. There are no stamps in this assemblage, and there is only a single (possibly pre-firing) 'graffito' on a BB2 base sherd.

- *Key Groups of Phase 8*

Group 156 – Pitting

A total of 444 sherds (10.409kg, 5.87 EVEs) have been found in Group 156 contexts. There is a variety of fabrics in this group assemblage and not surprisingly most of the assemblage is residual. BB2, AHSU, VRW, and HWC are still very common. Interestingly, however, PORD is the most common fabric with 14.6% of sherd count from at least three different vessels. This is well above the City average for the period, but the proportions of other late Roman fabrics (NVCC, OXRC, OXWCm OXWW all below 1%) are far below (Symonds and Tomber 1991).

Group 157 – Demolition/levelling/robbing from Building 14

Only three sherds (0.222kg, 0.29 EVEs) were found in this group, one of each OXID, ERMS, and a BAET amphora rim.

Group 159 – Late Roman layers

An assemblage of 141 sherds weighing 3.289kg and representing 2.32 EVEs were recovered from Group 159. The assemblage consists of mainly residual, just like the phase assemblage, with BB2, VRW, and HWC being most common. AHFA is at 6.4%, and NVWW, OXRC, OXWW, and PORD are represented by a few fragments each.

Phase 9 – Early Medieval 900-1150

63 contexts

A fairly large assemblage of 2055 sherds (36.589kg 34.67 EVEs) of Roman pottery was found in Early Medieval contexts from a range of pits and ploughsoil deposits disturbing the underlying Roman features. There is a mixture and variety of early and late Roman fabrics with BB2, HWC, SHEL, VRW and SAND being most common. Late Roman material is in fact better represented than in the actual Late Roman phases of the site.

There is also a variety of forms represented with jars being the most common; followed by bowls, especially the late 4M type and a variety of OXRC forms. There is also a complete rim of a Samian inkwell (9RT13).

Phase 10 – Medieval 1180-1450

77 contexts

A large assemblage of 2250 sherds (40.771kg 38.23 EVEs) was recovered from medieval pits. This assemblage is very similar to that of Phase 9 in its composition and the range of fabrics present. BB2, VRW, HWC, SHEL and SAND are most common, but late Roman fabrics AHFA, BB1, Oxfordshire products, and PORD are well represented. Jars are still the most common form category, followed by jars, dishes and lids.

There are seven potter's stamps in this phase assemblage, one on a BAET amphora handle and six on Terra Sigillata. There is also a small sherd of possibly FMIC, which bears graffiti on both sides, seemingly a scribble (context (1240), SF386).

Phase 11 – Post-Medieval 1550-1650

25 contexts

A much smaller assemblage of Roman pottery was recovered from Phase 11 contexts totalling 744 sherds weighing 12.581kg and representing 8.08 EVEs. There is a more restricted range of fabrics with BB2 and AHFA being most frequent, and late fabrics seem to be better represented than in Late Roman phases – which is probably due to the size of the assemblage. Two contexts yielded large assemblages over 100 sherds, fills of two different pits (7448) and (3355).

Phase 12 – Post Medieval 1650-1750

22 contexts

A small amount of Roman pottery was found in Phase 12 contexts: 176 sherds, 4.457kg, 2.29 EVEs. There is even less variety in fabrics and also less late Roman material, the most common fabrics are HWC, VRW, BB2 and ERMS.

Phase 13 – Post-Medieval 1750-1900

15 contexts

Similarly to Phase 12, a small assemblage of Roman pottery was retrieved from Phase 13 contexts, a total of 94 sherds, 1.624kg, 2.27 EVEs. There is very little late Roman material, early fabrics HWC, VRW, BB2, SHEL are most frequent.

Specialist wares

Graffiti

There is a small number of sherds with post-firing graffiti in this assemblage – for comparison with some other PCA sites in the City and Southwark see Table 3. Four of the graffiti are on Samian ware, one on fineware, five on coarse wares (including a possible pre-firing one), and a single example on amphora. It is recommended to send the graffiti to Roger Tomlin for further analysis.

Site	Total SC	Number of Graffiti	% of total SC
Fenchurch Street	30425	11	0.03%
Drapers Gardens	44544	36	0.08%
Brandon House	11994	14	0.12%
Lant Street	1888	1	0.05%
Tabard Square	69307	17	0.02%

Table 3: Number of sherds with pre- and post-firing graffiti from Fenchurch Street and other City and Southwark sites (Gerrard and Lyne 2013, Gerrard 2015, Gerrard 2009, Hudak 2017)

Samian

There is a total of 2296 sherds weighing 25.152kg and representing 72.27 EVEs from South and Central and Eastern Gaul. There are 389 sherds with decoration, 127 fragments with potter's stamps, two with post-firing holes, and four with graffiti. There is a wide range of forms represented dishes (5DR18/31), cups (6DR27, 6DR33), and bowls (4DR37) being most common; but some inkwells and early, pre-Flavian beaker 3DR67 with barbotine hairpin decoration. It is recommended that J. M. Mills examines this material.

Amphorae

There are 2962 sherds of amphorae in the assemblage weighing 255.386kg, and representing 12.8 EVEs. BAET Dressel 20 olive oil amphorae (including some large sherds, and a fragmentary but complete example SF443) and GAUL wine amphora fragments dominate the amphora assemblage. The

remainder of the assemblage includes a few sherds of CADIZ, CAMP, CAMP1, RHOD, NAFR and a smaller amount of unidentified fabrics. There are ten different amphora stamps in the assemblage, one body stamp and nine handle stamps; and a single graffito. The amphora assemblage is recommended to be examined by a specialist.

Mortaria (excluding Samian)

A total of 454 *mortarium* sherds (38.445kg, 18.03 EVEs) have been identified in the assemblage. A rather restricted range of Romano-British and Continental fabrics are represented dating to the 1st to 4th centuries AD, but with emphasis on the late-1st and 2nd centuries (Figure 11). Verulamium region *mortaria* account for 42.1% of the assemblage by sherd count (58.2% by weight; 44.1% by EVEs) mainly in the hooked flange type (7HOF). Of the early Roman fabrics Colchester and Colchester/Kent are present in considerable quantities: 11.45% of sherd count (5.6%; 9.8%). The fabrics of the Colchester and Kent *mortaria* are indistinguishable in macroscopic examination (Tomber and Dore 1998: 133-4), and *mortaria* produced in Kent in the Antonine period were made in very similar tradition to those produced at Colchester (Hartley and Tomber 2006: 97), thus they have been recorded as COLMO in the database and 'Colchester/Kent' in notes. Oxfordshire White Ware *mortaria* are the second most common overall with 17.4% with Young type M22 being most frequent, which is the standard late Roman *mortarium* of the Oxford potteries and is dated to AD240-400+ (Young 1977).

Most of the *mortaria* are in good condition, some showing signs of internal wear and external sooting. There are 13 potter's stamps in the assemblage, for readings and dating see Table 4. There is an unusual stamp from context (1073), SF426: the stamp is impressed along the flange rather than across or at an angle. The lettering is very clear cut and reads: C.SC.D.IVS[.... Mrs Hartley commented that this stamp is of a pottery working in central France and this stamp is the first one to be found in Britain (Mrs Hartley, pers.comm.). It is recommended to send this stamp and others with uncertain readings to Mrs Hartley for further analysis.

Context	SF no	Fabric	Form	Stamp	Date	Reference
u/s	425	VRW	7HOF	Sollus	AD60-90	Hartley 1972: Fig.146/38
1073	426	IMPT	7	C.SC.D.IVS[...]		Rare and unusual, to be sent to Mrs Hartley
1107	427	VRW	7HOF	FECIT counterstamp of Moricamulus	AD70-110	Hartley 1972: Fig.146/29
1237	432	VRW	7HOF	Sollus	AD60-90	Hartley 1972: Fig.146/38
1427	433	VRW	7HOF	Illegible, part of a large two-line stamp with a single letter 'O' on the upper right corner		
1490	521	COLMO	7CAM49 7	Herringbone stamp		
1839	434	VRW	7HOF	Albinus, retrograde and impressed at an angle	AD65-95	Hartley 1972: Fig.145/3
1905	435	VRW	7HOF	Martinus	AD100-140	Hartley 1984: 286
1905	436	VRW		Saturninus I	AD100-130/140	Hartley 1972: Fig.146/36
2426	437	VRW	7HOF	FECIT counterstamp of Matugenus with decorative border	AD80-125	Seeley and Drummond Murray 2005: Fig.126/P301
2833	440	COLMO	7CAM49 6	Illegible, corner fragment of stamp		
3101	441	COLMO	7CAM49 8	Amminus, retrograde	Post-AD160	Symonds and Wade 1999: Fig.4.25/16-17
3784	531	VRW	7HOF	Illegible		

Table 4: Identification of potters' stamps on *mortaria*

The majority of the *mortaria* came from Roman phases (Phases 4.1-8) with Phases 5.1, 5.2 and 7 producing the majority of the *mortarium* assemblage, however, nearly a third of it was found residual in post-Roman contexts (Phase 9 onwards). Only nine sherds were unstratified.

Phase 4 – AD70-120

A very small amount of *mortaria* were recovered from Phase 4 contexts, only 20 sherds weighing 2.598kg, 1.46 EVEs. The small size of the assemblage renders proportions unreliable, and makes it difficult to assess the assemblage composition beyond mentioning the fabric and form types present. There are some COLMO, and VRW fragments, and also some early Flavian SLOW including an early wall-sided example. Imports include NFSE Gillam 238 sherds, possible Rhone Valley and early Rhineland *mortaria*. There is also a single intrusive sherd of OXWC. The *mortarium* assemblage of similar date from Draper's Gardens (Phase 4, AD90-129, Hudak and Gerrard *in prep.*) yielded a similarly small amount of

mortaria, but there VRW clearly stood out to be the dominant fabric, which is expected in the City (Davies *et al.* 1994).

Phase 5 – AD120-180

Phase 5 contexts produced a total of 193 sherds of *mortaria* weighing 21.406 kg and representing 7.54 EVEs. The most common fabric of the phase is VRW with 63.2% of sherd count (70% of weight, 65.1% of EVEs) mainly in 7HOF forms dated to between AD50-140, and include five stamped examples (SFs 427, 433, 434, 435, 436 – Table 4). A small amount of the later 7BEF form also occurs. Other fabrics include COLMO with a near complete but fragmented 7C497 form from (882), NFSE 7G238 forms, as well as some slightly later imported RHMO and SOLL *mortaria*, and a single sherd of OXWW, which is probably intrusive in this phase.

The prominence of VRW is not unusual or unexpected as the Verulamium region potteries were the major suppliers of *mortaria* in southeast England in the 1st and 2nd centuries AD. The *mortaria* in ceramic phases of the City dating to AD 60-160 are mainly Verulamium region white wares, peaking in the Trajanic period at 92% and declining to 67% by the early Antonine period (Davies 1994 *et al.* 191-217). From AD 160 onwards there is a sharp decline of Verulamium region products in City assemblages (Symonds and Tomber 1991: 66-67), which is due to the decline and cessation of production by the end of the century (Seeley and Drummond-Murray 2005: 142).

Phase 6 – AD180-250

Only eight fragments of *mortaria* were found in this phase (0.649kg, 0.3 EVEs), including VRW, OXWW, COLMO and an Exeter type C38 Gallia Belgica import (Hartley 1991).

Phase 7 – AD250-350

A total of 81 sherds of *mortaria* were found in Phase 7 contexts (7.267kg, 2.82 EVEs). VRW is still the most commonly occurring, all of which should be residual in this period. Products of the Oxfordshire potteries have sharply increased. COLMO is still present and so are a variety of imported fabrics. There are two stamps in this phase. This assemblage also compares well to that of Draper's Gardens (Phase 7, AD250-350, Hudak and Gerrard *in prep.*), where residual VRW is also at a high proportion.

Phase 8 – AD350-400

Only six sherds of *mortaria* were recovered from Phase 8 contexts, including fabrics OXRC, OXWC, OXWW, and VRW.

Phases 9-13 – post-Roman

As mentioned above, nearly a third of the *mortarium* assemblage was residual in post-Roman contexts, 137 sherds weighing 7.345kg, 4.78 EVEs. The whole range of fabrics and forms are represented, although Oxfordshire products OXWW, OXRC, and OXWC account for about two thirds of the residual material, which corresponds well with the general trend of the Roman Pottery assemblage where Late Roman fabrics are better represented in the post-Roman period of the site.

Conclusions

Overall, this is a very large assemblage of Roman pottery from the City with the potential to support statistical analysis even further. There is a very wide range of fabrics represented spanning the entire Roman period in date and including both Romano-British and imported material, and the changing nature of pottery supply to the City is well illustrated in the early Roman phases of the site.

The pottery is not indicative of any major phases of activity before AD70, and based on the volume of pottery recovered Phase 5 (AD120-180) sees the peak of pottery supply and use. The assemblage overall is heavy on mid-late 1st and 2nd century fabrics. The Phase 4 assemblage and its key groups compare best to Roman Ceramic Periods (RCP) 2 and 3 of the City, with Building 1 and Group 6 showing trends similar to RCP 2, and Phase 4.3 to RCP 3. There is a degree of residuality in Phase 5, but fabric proportions are similar to RCP 4, and Group 114 to RCP 5. The third and fourth century phases of the site show a very high degree of residuality and rather low levels of late Roman pottery, which makes comparison to City averages rather difficult. High degrees of residuality have also been observed in the later phases of the Draper's Gardens pottery assemblage (Gerrard 2009), however late Roman pottery is present in greater quantities.

Other sites excavated along Fenchurch Street produced rather different assemblages to that of FEN14. 20 Fenchurch Street (Wroe-Brown 2014) had a somewhat smaller assemblage of just under 25,000 sherds. Over half of it came from site periods dated to between AD43-100, with over 1650 sherds from pre-Boudican contexts. 168 Fenchurch Street (Dunwoodie 2004) produced a – in comparison – small assemblage of almost 4000 sherds, with more than half of it (2625 sherds) forming a well-preserved

Boudican assemblage. The Roman pottery assemblage (over 13,000 sherds) from 71 Fenchurch Street (Bluer *et al.* 2006) did not have a pre-Boudican assemblage and the earliest Roman activity on site mainly dated to after AD70, which compares well to FEN14; however the similarities end here. 71 Fenchurch Street had lower than City averages for early fabrics, late fabrics were much better represented and trends within the late assemblage were more clearly defined (*ibid.*).

Sherds of intrinsic interest include a small number of vessels and fragments which seem to have been reused in one way or another, possibly after they could no longer fulfil their original function: the oil lamp fragment reused as a pendant/token, two flagon fragments modified to be used upside down as containers/moneyboxes, and a small FMIC sherd with graffiti on both sides.

Recommendations

It is recommended that a detailed report be prepared and published as part of the publication of the excavation. This should involve a discussion of pottery supply to the site by phase, discussions of individual groups and specialist reports on the graffiti, Samian, *mortaria*, and amphorae.

Illustrations

The majority of the pottery can be described with reference to known typology and corpora, which should minimise the need for illustrations. However, some unusual forms and re-purposed vessels/fragments (unguentaria, moneyboxes etc.), sherds with graffiti, some stamps, and a selection of forms characterising the key groups/phases should be illustrated.

Specialist wares

Although a basic quantification and identification has been carried out for this report, it is recommended that J.M. Mills looks at the Samian assemblage including the stamps.

The most commonly occurring amphora forms and fabrics have been identified, but it would be recommended to have a specialist examine the assemblage, especially the unidentified amphora fabrics and the stamps.

Mortaria have been identified and quantified, including most of the stamps. The unidentified/uncertain *mortarium* stamps should be examined by Mrs Kay Hartley.

It would be also recommended to subject the coarseware stamps to further analysis, and if necessary to ask Louise Rayner's advice on identification.

Graffiti

It is recommended to have all the graffiti from the site be sent to Roger Tomlin for full analysis.

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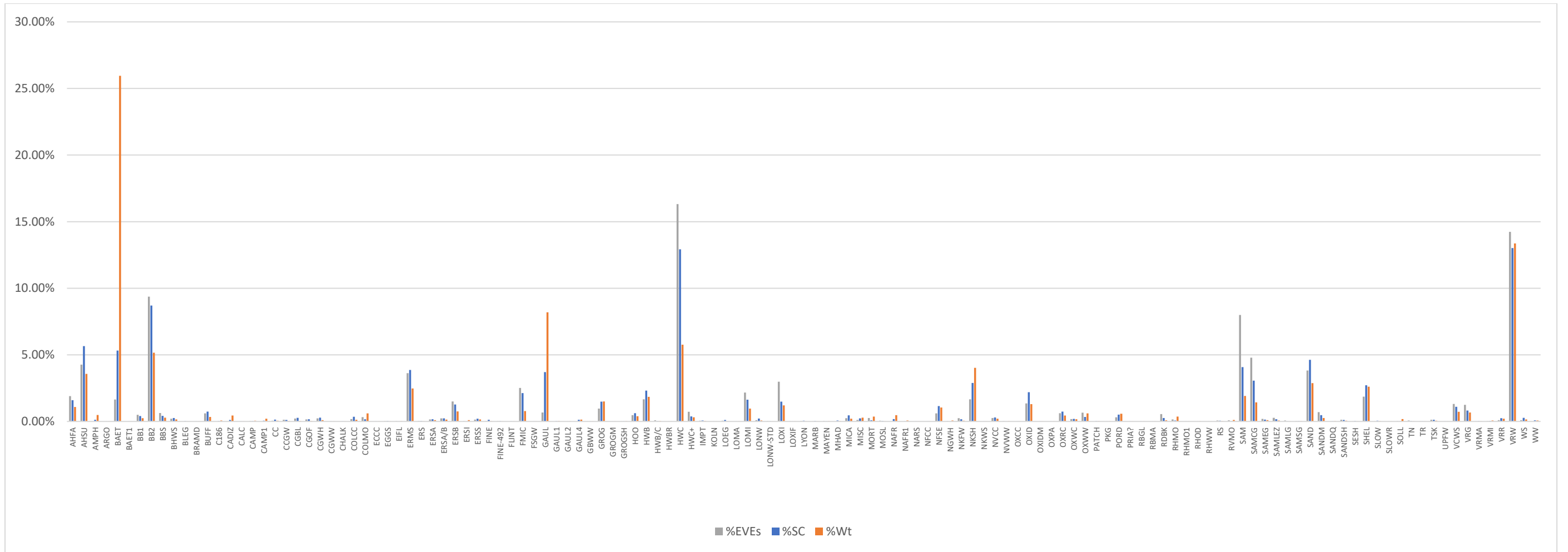


Figure 1: Quantification of the Roman pottery assemblage by %SC, %Weight, and %EVEs per fabric

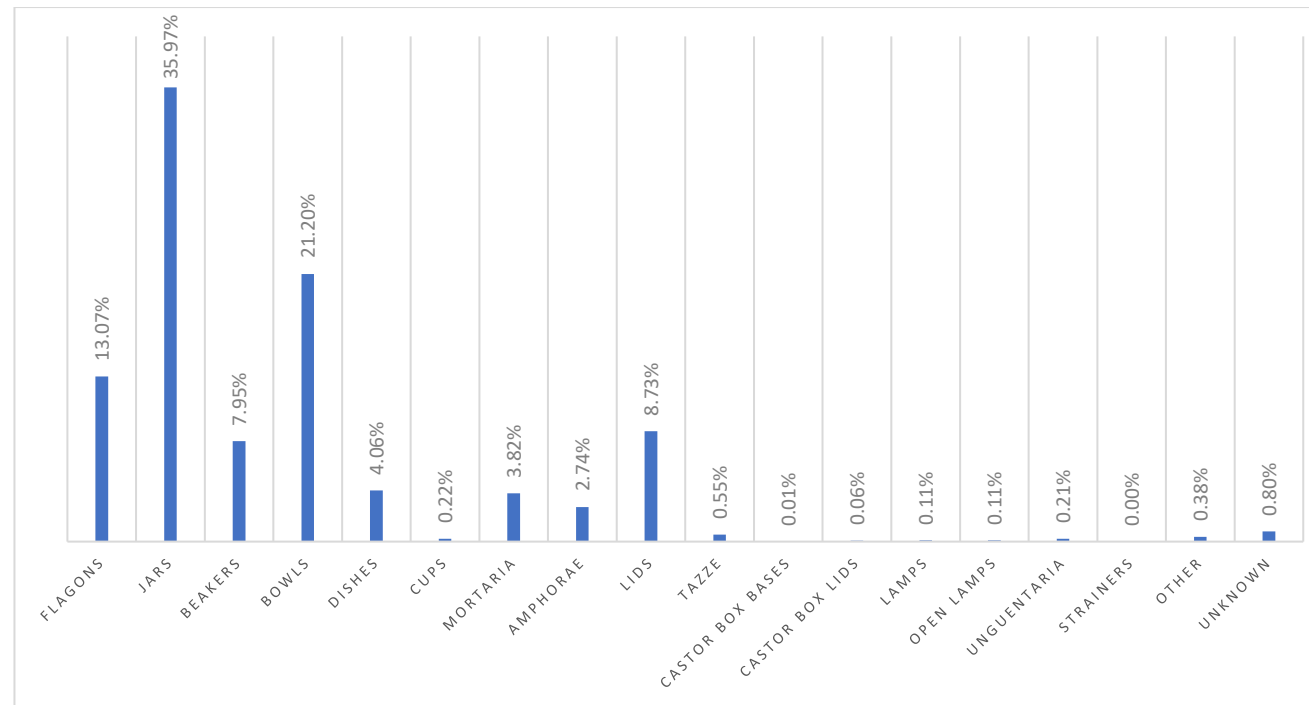


Figure 2: Form categories as %EVE (excluding Samian forms)

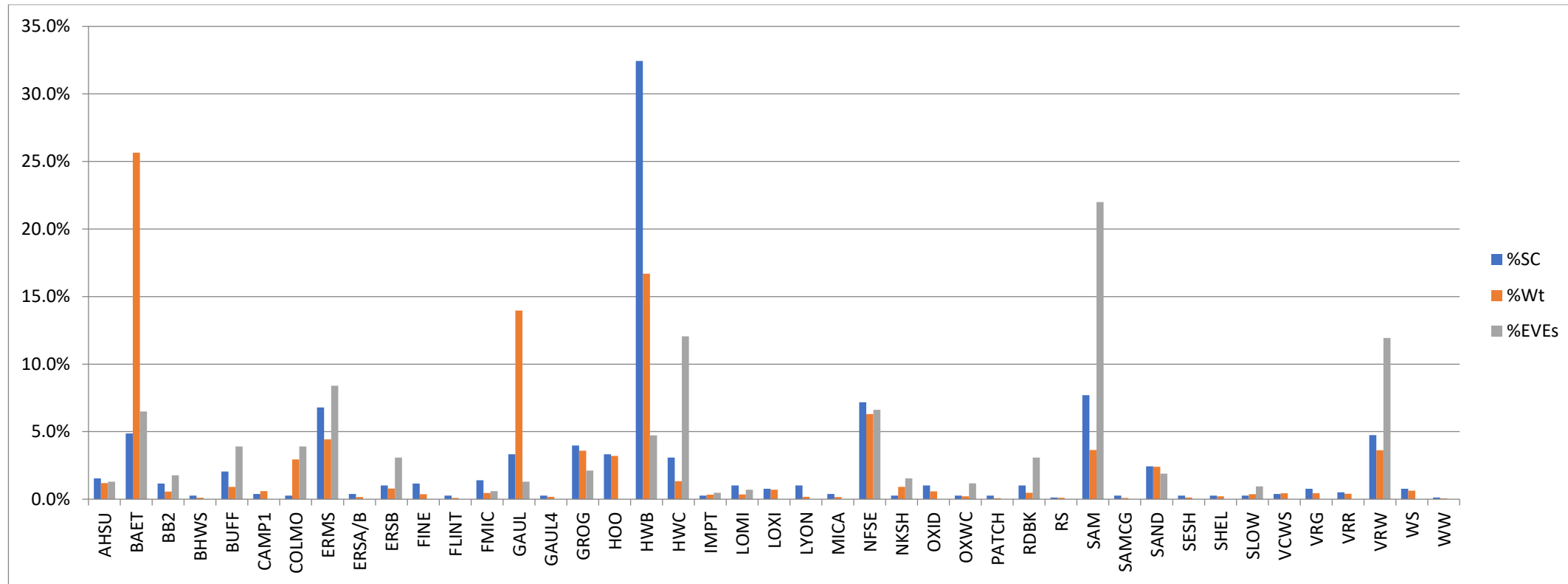


Figure 3: Quantification of Phase 4.1 assemblage by %SC, %Weight, and %EVEs per fabric

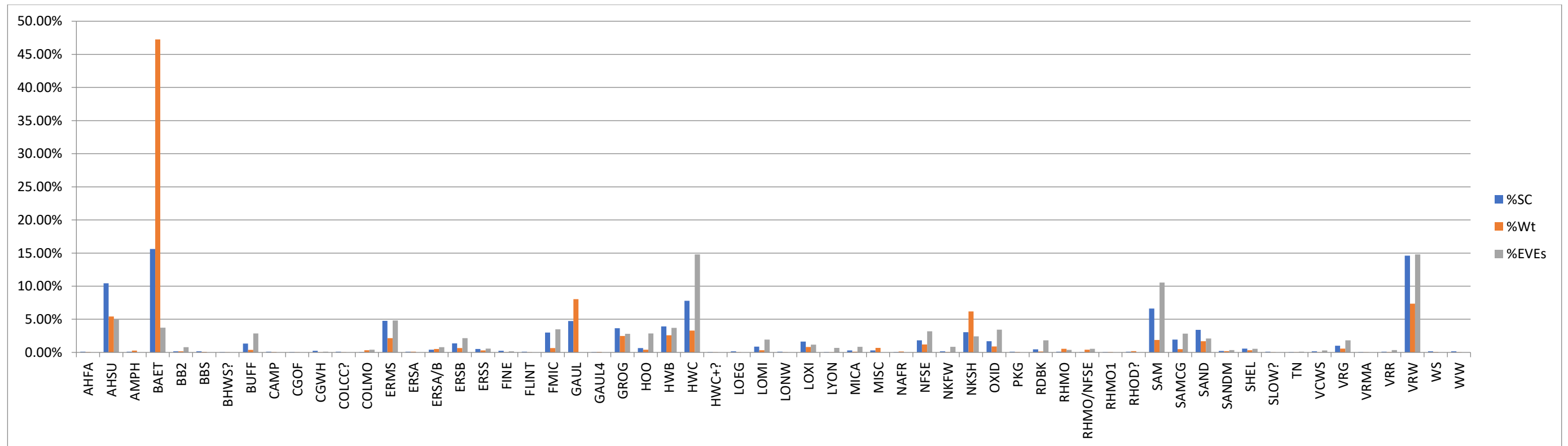


Figure 4: Quantification of Phase 4.3 assemblage by %SC, %Weight, and %EVEs per fabric

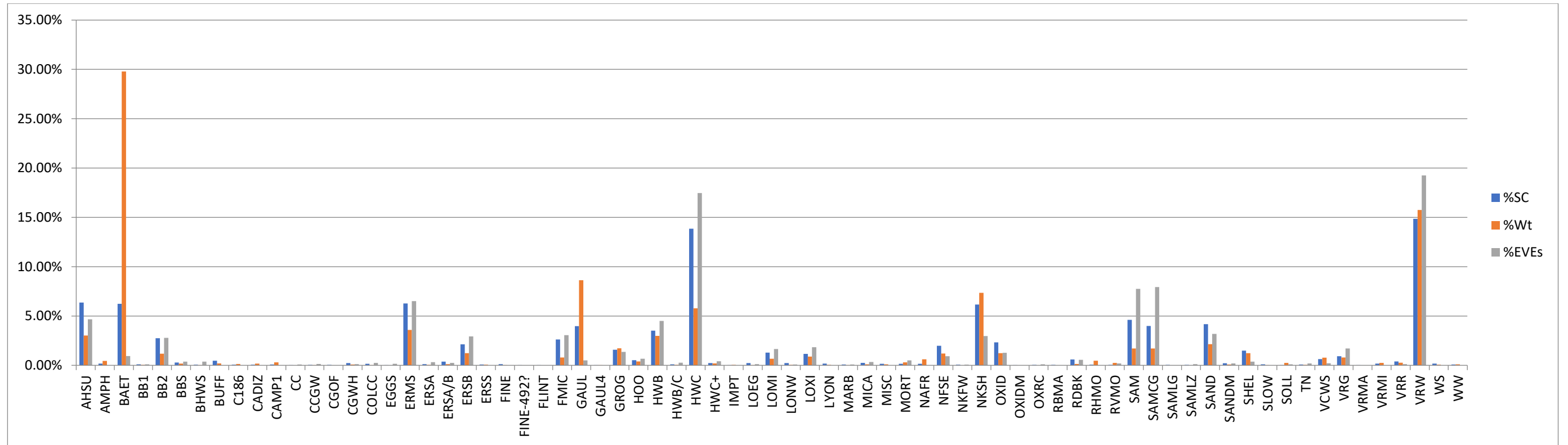


Figure 5: Quantification of Phase 5.1 assemblage by %SC, %Weight, and %EVEs per fabric

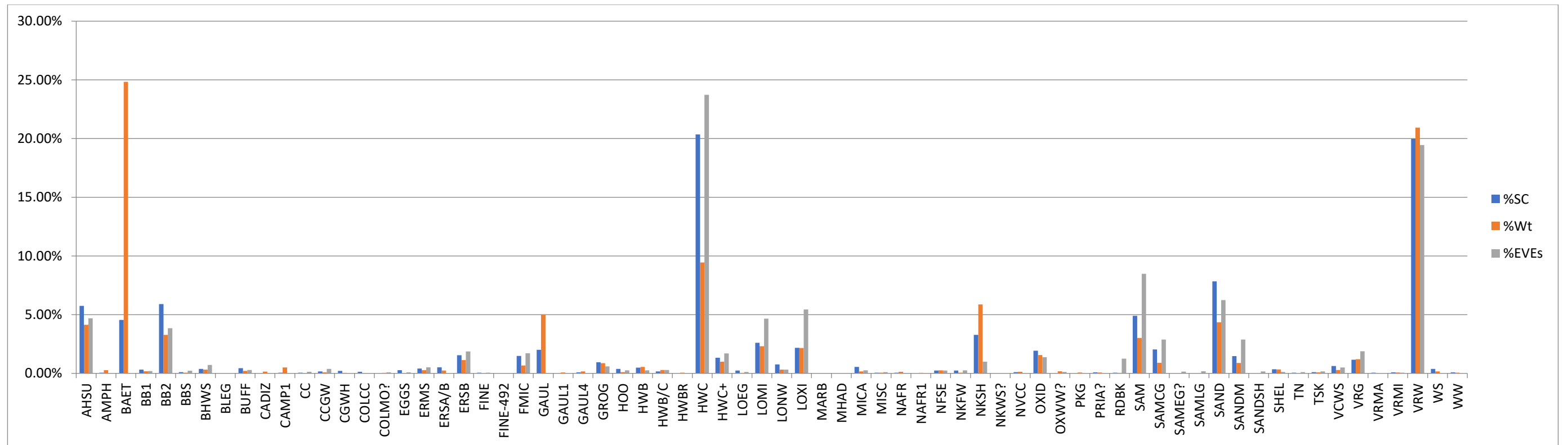


Figure 6: Quantification of Phase 5.2 assemblage by %SC, %Weight, and %EVEs per fabric

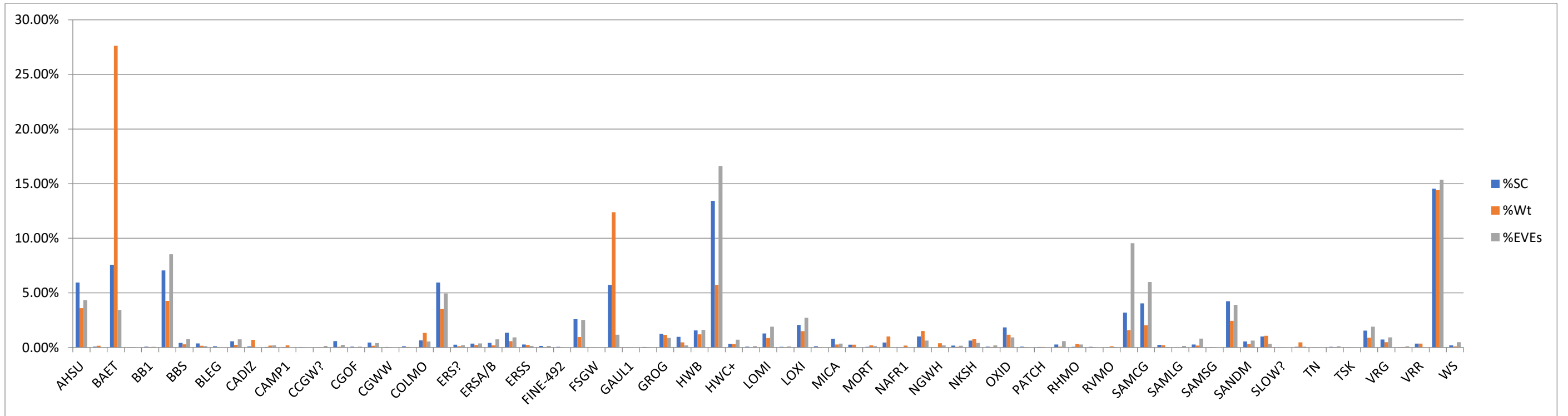


Figure 7: Quantification of Phase 5.3 assemblage by %SC, %Weight, and %EVEs per fabric

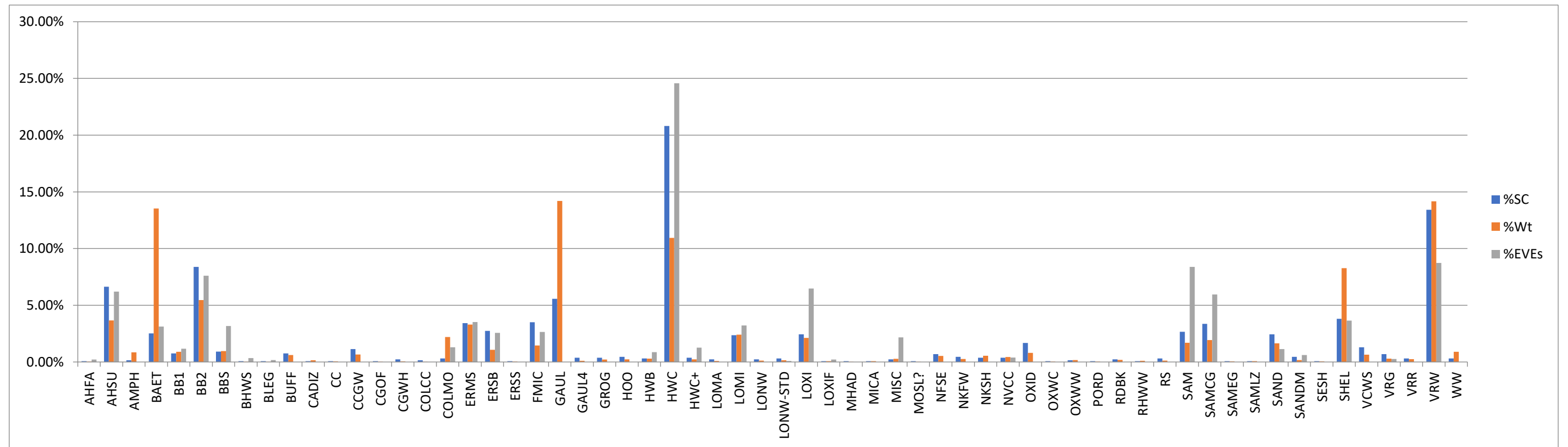


Figure 8: Quantification of Phase 6 assemblage by %SC, %Weight, and %EVEs per fabric

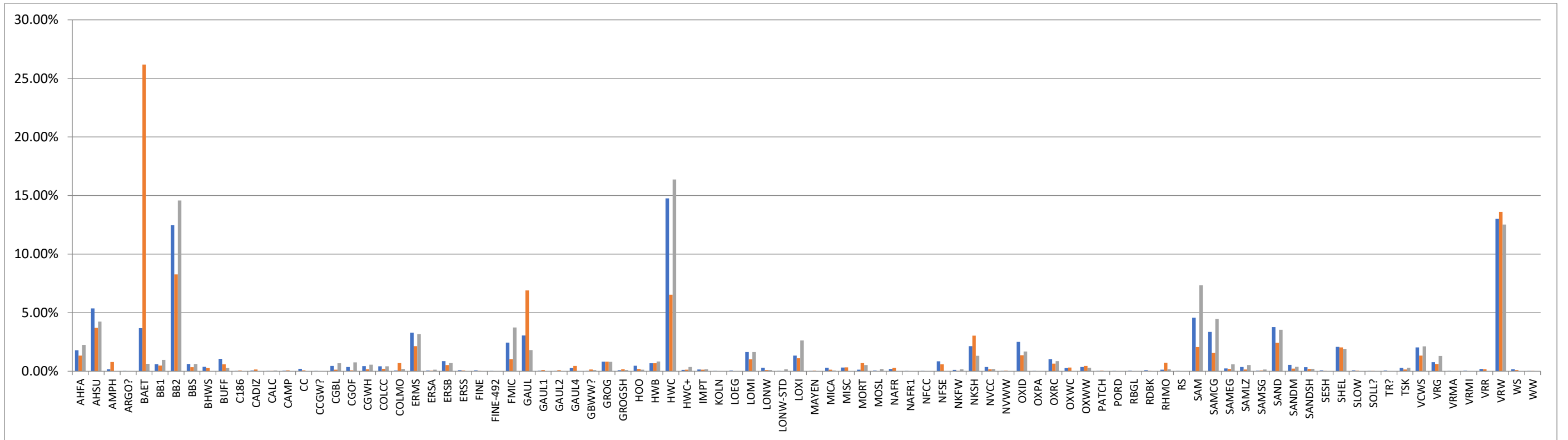


Figure 9: Quantification of Phase 7 assemblage by %SC, %Weight, and %EVEs per fabric

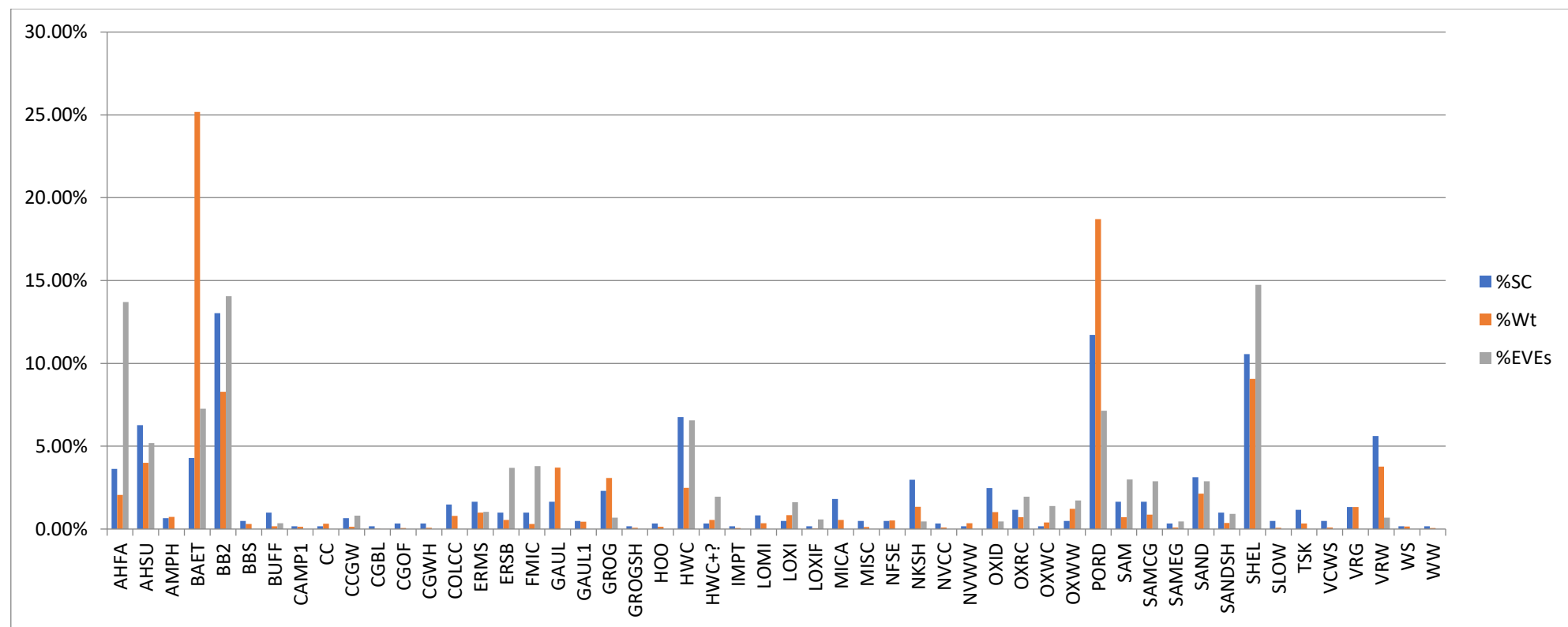


Figure 10: Quantification of Phase 8 assemblage by %SC, %Weight, and %EVEs per fabric

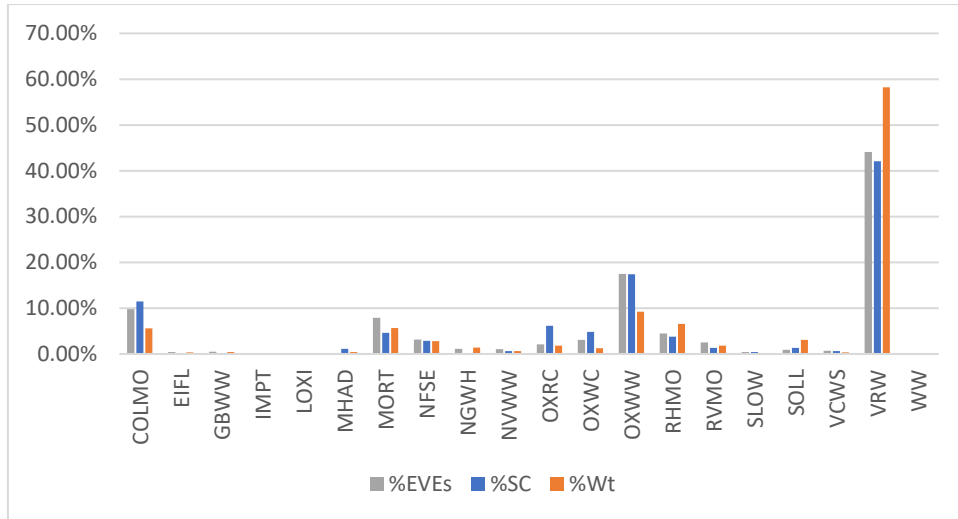
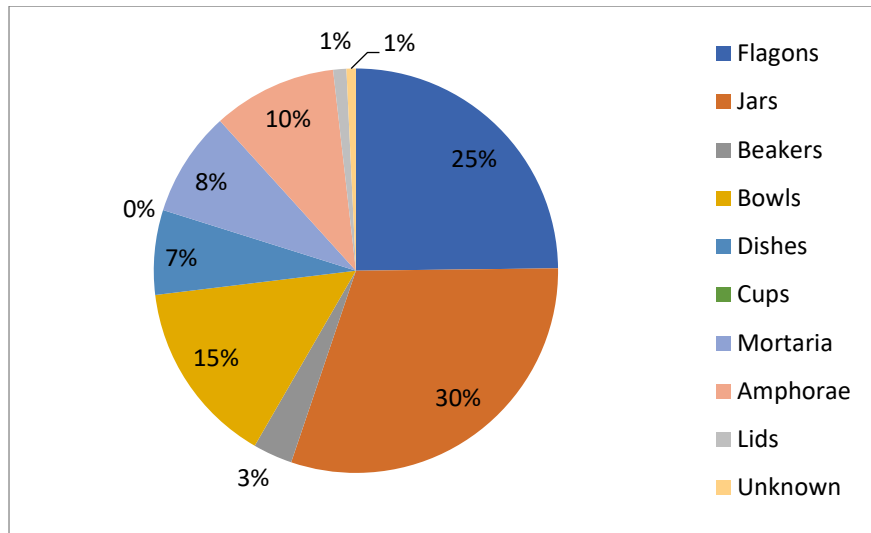
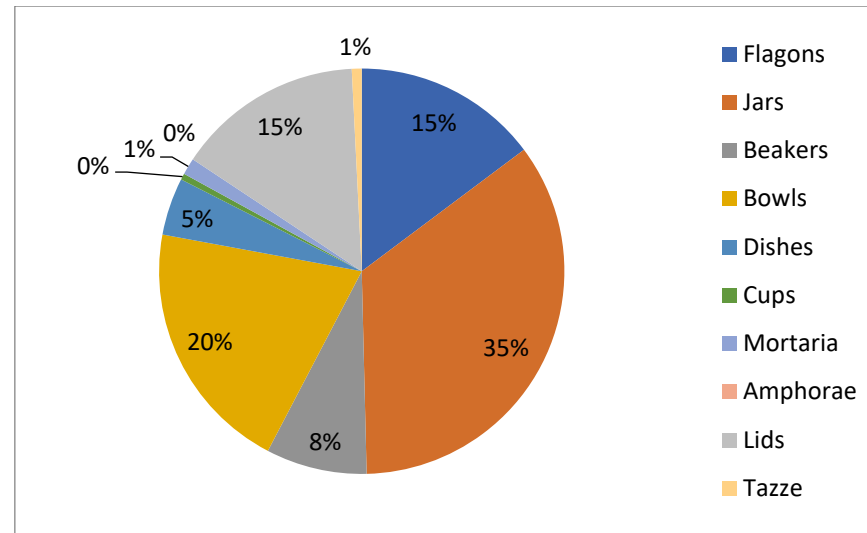


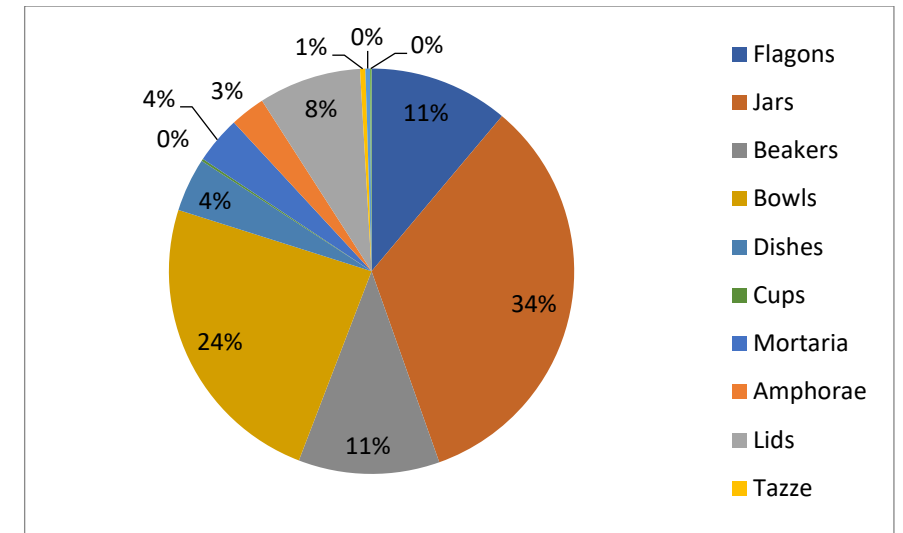
Figure 11: Quantification of the *mortarium* assemblage by %SC, %Weight, and %EVEs per fabric



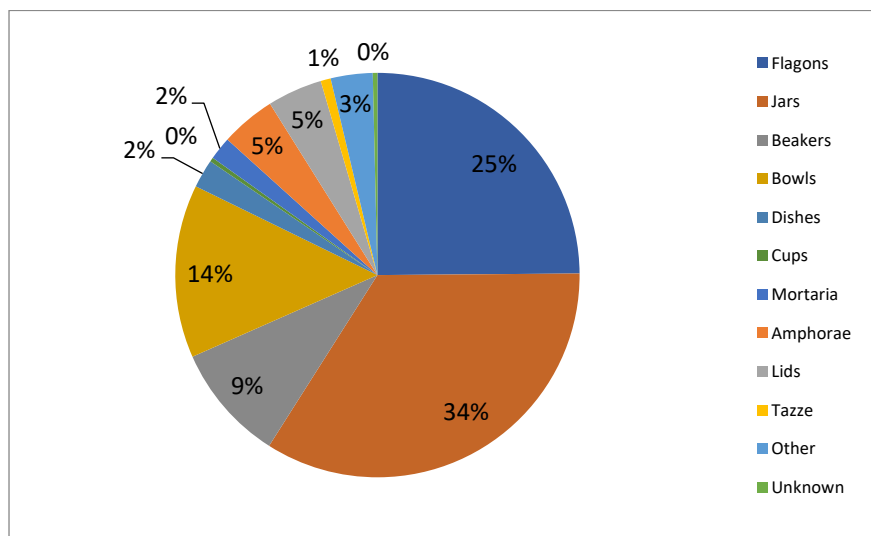
12.1 – Phase 4.1



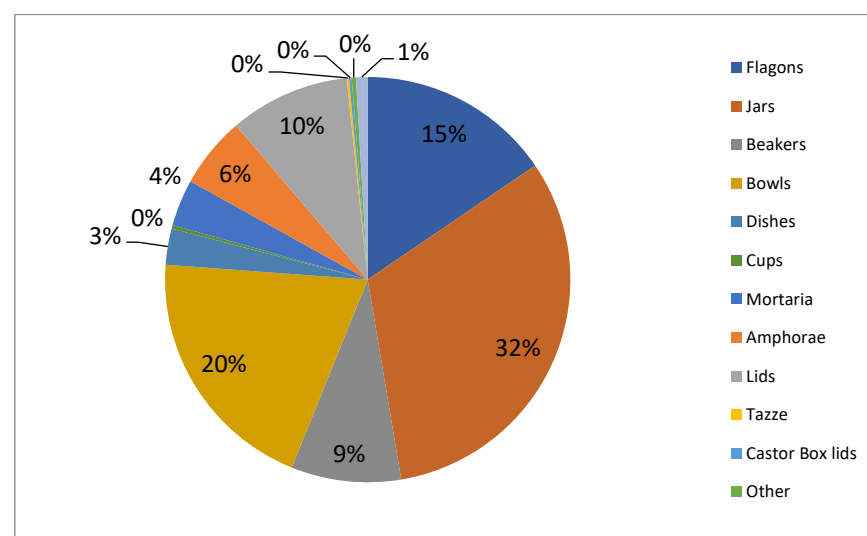
12.4 – Phase 5.2



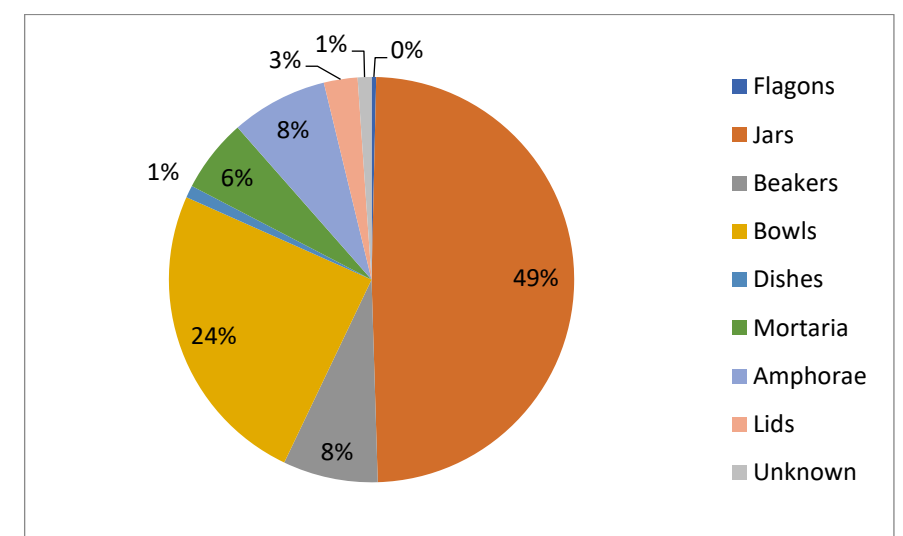
12.7 – Phase 7



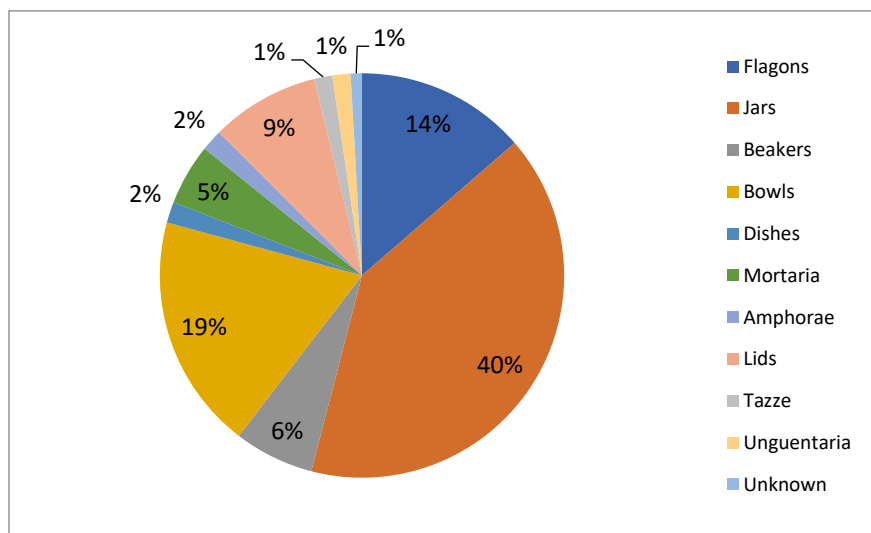
12.2 – Phase 4.3



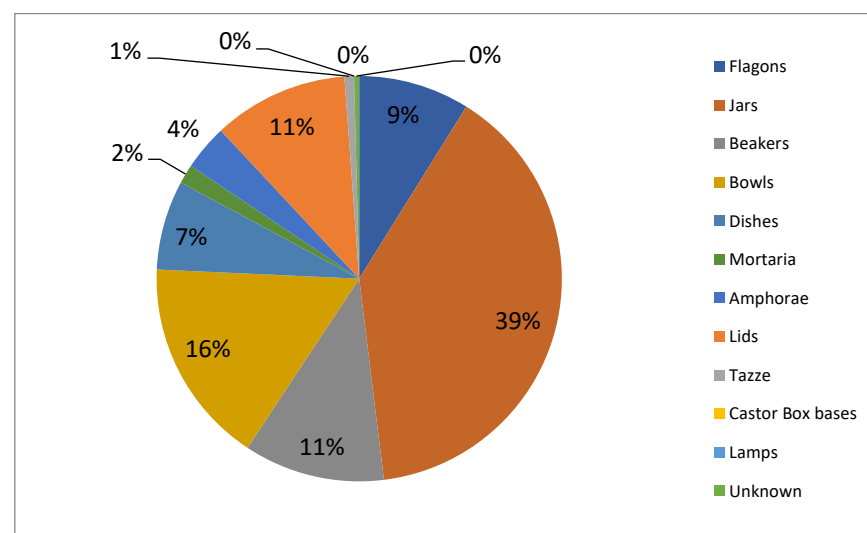
12.5 – Phase 5.3



12.8 – Phase 8



12.3 – Phase 5.1



12.6 – Phase 6

Figure 12: Form categories as %EVEs per phase (excluding Samian)

APPENDIX 2: POST-ROMAN POTTERY ASSESSMENT

Berni Sudds

A medium sized assemblage of post-Roman pottery was recovered from the current excavation phase, amounting to 2549 sherds, representing an estimated 1023 vessels (ENV) and weighing 87,112kg (of which 76 sherds are unstratified). The pottery from the earlier evaluation phases has been reported on previously, this report considering the material from context [700] and above (Jarrett 2014). The post-Roman pottery ranges in date from the 10th to 19th century, demonstrating ceramic continuity throughout this period. By period, pottery of medieval date is slightly more numerous (Table 2).

The majority of the assemblage is in good condition, with little evidence for abrasion and was probably deposited fairly rapidly after breakage. A significant proportion is identifiable to vessel form and there are a number of complete profiles and complete pots. Of the 159 contexts producing pottery, 144 are small (less than 30 sherds), 12 are of medium size (31 – 99 sherds) and four are large (over 100 sherds).

The assemblage was examined macroscopically and microscopically using a binocular microscope (x20), and recorded in an Access database, by fabric, form and decoration. The classification of the pottery types is according to the Museum of London Archaeology type series (MOLA 2014) and the forms were identified in accordance with the Medieval Pottery Research Group's guide to the classification of forms (MPRG 1998). The pottery was quantified by sherd count (SC), estimated number of vessels (ENV's) and weight. A table of the contexts containing pottery with date ranges and suggested spot dates appears at the end of the report (Appendix 1: Table 5). A summary of the pottery types and forms appears below in Table 1 and the distribution of the pottery by phase and phase and ware type, or feature, is presented in Tables 2, 3 and 4.

Pottery types

Fabric code	Expansion	Date range		SC	ENV	Wt (g)	Forms
LSS	late Saxon shelly ware	900	1050	121	62	4282	Jar, storage jar, bowl, spouted bowl, dish, lamp
THET	Ipswich/Thetford-type ware	900	1100	51	4	495	Storage jar, pitcher
RHGR	Rhenish Tiel-type greyware	900	1100	1	1	6	-

Fabric code	Expansion	Date range		SC	ENV	Wt (g)	Forms
REDP	red-painted ware	900	1250	1	1	135	Pitcher
REDP BUF	red-painted ware with buff fabric	900	1250	1	1	10	-
EMFL	early medieval flint-tempered ware	970	1100	2	2	35	Jar
EMS	early medieval sandy ware	970	1100	53	23	1873	Jar
NEOT	St Neots ware	970	1100	4	3	23	Jar
EMCALC	early medieval sandy ware with calcareous inclusions	1000	1150	1	1	7	-
EMCR	early medieval crucible fabric	1000	1200	5	5	53	Crucibles
EMSF	early medieval sand- and flint-tempered ware	1000	1150	10	2	372	Spouted pitcher
EMSS	early medieval sand- and shell-tempered ware	1000	1150	85	43	1459	Jar, flared dish
ANDE	Andenne-type ware	1050	1200	6	5	64	Pitcher, spouted pitcher
EMCH	early medieval chalk-tempered ware	1050	1150	2	2	90	Spouted pitcher
EMGR	early medieval grog-tempered ware	1050	1150	9	9	268	Jar
EMIS	early medieval Surrey iron-rich sandy ware	1050	1150	3	3	73	-
EMSH	early medieval shell-tempered ware	1050	1150	29	21	981	Jar, storage jar
ESUR	early Surrey ware	1050	1150	8	7	132	Jar
LOGR	London-area greyware	1050	1170	4	4	36	-
STAM	Stamford-type ware	1050	1150	4	4	71	Pitcher
EMGY	early medieval gritty ware	1080	1200	5	5	50	Jar
LCOAR	coarse London-type ware	1080	1200	36	31	744	Jar, jug, misc
LCOAR SHEL	coarse London-type ware with shell inclusions	1080	1200	1	1	8	-
LOCO	unsourced London-area coarseware	1080	1200	8	6	159	Jar
LOND	London-type ware	1080	1350	146	96	1851	Jug, rounded dish
LCALC EAS	calcareous London-type ware with early-style decoration	1140	1200	17	1	3451	Rounded jug
LCOAR EAS	coarse London-type ware with early-style decoration	1140	1200	1	1	7	Jug
LOND EAS	London-type ware with early-style decoration	1140	1200	21	3	326	Jug
MCS	coarse medieval sandy ware	1140	1300	5	1	170	Jar
SSW	shelly-sandy ware	1140	1220	14	10	185	Jar
DEVS	developed Stamford-type ware	1150	1250	1	1	10	-
LIMP	Limpsfield-type ware	1150	1300	7	3	372	Jar
LCOAR NFR	coarse London-type ware with north French-style decoration	1170	1200	2	1	118	Jug

Fabric code	Expansion	Date range		SC	ENV	Wt (g)	Forms
NFM	north French monochrome ware	1170	1300	3	2	14	Jug
SHER	south Hertfordshire-type greyware	1170	1350	38	26	1617	Cauldron, jar, jug
LOND BAL	London-type ware baluster jug	1180	1350	2	1	274	Jug
LOND NFR	London-type ware with north French-style decoration	1180	1270	34	18	52	Jug
LOND ROU	London-type ware with Rouen-style decoration	1180	1270	16	10	142	Jug
HARM	Harlow sandy ware	1200	1500	3	1	43	Jug
KING	Kingston-type ware	1240	1400	110	53	2438	Cauldron/ pipkin, tripod pipkin, dish, jar, jug
KING HD	Kingston-type ware in the highly decorated style	1240	1300	15	3	207	Jug
LOND HD	London-type ware in the highly decorated style (including anthropomorphic/zoomorphic)	1240	1350	29	8	407	Jug
LOND POLY	London-type ware with polychrome decoration	1240	1350	3	1	45	Jug
LOND WSD	London-type ware with white slip decoration	1240	1350	23	2	203	Jug
SAIM	Saintonge ware with mottled green glaze	1250	1650	1	1	3	-
SPGR	Spanish green-glazed ware	1250	1650	1	1	63	-
SPOW	Spanish unsourced ware	1250	1900	1	1	38	-
CBW	coarse Surrey-Hampshire border ware	1270	1500	72	41	1229	Bowl, dish, frying pan, jar, jug
LOND DJ	London-type ware drinking jug	1270	1350	4	1	278	Drinking jug
LOND TUL	London-type ware tulip-necked baluster jug	1270	1350	36	5	1518	Jug
MG	Mill Green ware	1270	1350	27	14	316	Jug
MG COAR	Mill Green coarseware	1270	1400	1	1	4	Jug
SAIP	Saintonge ware with polychrome decoration	1280	1350	1	1	28	Jug
DUTR	Dutch red earthenware	1300	1650	14	3	559	Cauldron, pipkin
SIEG	Siegburg stoneware	1300	1630	1	1	96	Jug
KING SMR	Kingston-type ware small rounded jug	1310	1400	1	1	421	Jug
FKING	fine Kingston-type ware	1320	1400	18	2	385	Jug
CBW BUNG	coarse Surrey-Hampshire border ware bunghole jug	1340	1500	78	2	1247	Bunghole jug
CBW FT	coarse Surrey-Hampshire border ware cooking pot with flat-topped rim	1340	1500	2	1	70	Cooking pot

Fabric code	Expansion	Date range		SC	ENV	Wt (g)	Forms
KING WSBOSS	Kingston-type ware wheat ear stamped boss decoration	1340	1400	1	1	17	Jug
LMHG	late medieval Hertfordshire glazed ware	1340	1450	4	2	38	Jug
CHEA	Cheam whiteware	1350	1500	8	6	516	Jug, pipkin
TUDG	Tudor Green' ware	1350	1500	2	2	8	Lobed cup
LMFX	Essex late medieval fine ware	1350	1600	2	1	253	Jug
MISC WW	miscellaneous unsourced medieval/post-medieval whiteware	900	1500	2	2	78	-
LLON	late London-type ware	1400	1500	25	2	897	Jug, bung-hole jug
MORAN	Midlands orange ware	1400	1820	1	1	39	-
MPUR	Midlands purple ware	1400	1750	1	1	13	-
CHEA BAR	Cheam whiteware barrel-shaped jug	1430	1500	70	1	1113	Jug
SIEB	Siegburg stoneware with iron wash	1450	1550	1	1	15	Jug
EBORD	early Surrey-Hampshire border whiteware	1480	1550	6	2	63	Money box
EBORDY	early Surrey-Hampshire border whiteware with clear (yellow) glaze	1480	1550	1	1	78	-
GERST	unsourced German stoneware	1480	1900	1	1	24	-
PMRE	London-area early post-medieval redware	1480	1600	51	14	1953	Bowl, cauldron, pipkin, dish, jug
PMSRG	London-area post-medieval slipped redware with green glaze	1480	1650	1	1	8	-
PMSRY	London-area post-medieval slipped redware with clear (yellow) glaze	1480	1650	26	7	2613	Bowl, cauldron, dish, jug
RAER	Raeren stoneware	1480	1610	2	2	570	Jug, drinking jug
LIGU	Ligurian maiolica	1520	1700	1	1	7	Dish
NNTG	north Netherlands maiolica	1550	1600	1	1	18	-
SAIPL	late Saintonge ware with polychrome decoration	1550	1650	1	1	94	Chafing dish
BORDG	Surrey-Hampshire border whiteware with green glaze	1550	1700	13	8	557	Bowl, dish, money box
BORDO	Surrey-Hampshire border whiteware with olive glaze	1550	1700	37	11	3015	Bowl, chamber pot, candlestick, dish
BORDY	Surrey-Hampshire border whiteware with clear (yellow) glaze	1550	1700	72	16	3606	Bowl, chamber pot, dish, porringer, pipkin
FREC	Frechen stoneware	1550	1700	127	41	6833	Chamber pot, jug
FRECW	Frechen whiteware	1550	1700	28	5	1476	Jug
RBOR	Surrey-Hampshire border	1550	1900	18	11	1418	Chamber pot,

Fabric code	Expansion	Date range		SC	ENV	Wt (g)	Forms
	redware						dish, pipkin, skillet
TGW	English tin-glazed ware	1570	1846	15	9	133	Bowl dish, storage jar, plate
TGW A	London tin-glazed ware with blue- or polychrome-painted decoration and external lead glaze (Orton style A)	1570	1650	12	2	832	Bowl, dish
TGW BISC	London biscuit-fired tin-glazed ware	1570	1846	1	1	6	-
PMBL	Essex-type post-medieval black-glazed redware	1580	1700	3	3	32	Tyg
PMFR	Essex-type post-medieval fine redware	1580	1700	41	15	1662	Bowl, chamber pot, mug, pipkin
PMR	London-area post-medieval redware	1580	1900	12	9	1413	Bowl, colander, pipkin, porringer, skillet
RBOR SLTR	Surrey-Hampshire border redware with slip-trailed decoration	1580	1800	1	1	6	Dish
RBORB	Surrey-Hampshire border redware with brown glaze	1580	1800	5	2	70	-
CHPO BW	Chinese blue and white porcelain	1590	1900	2	2	15	Bowl, tea bowl
WEST	Westerwald stoneware	1590	1900	5	3	36	-
BLACK	blackware	1600	1900	1	1	11	-
BORDB	Surrey-Hampshire border whiteware with brown glaze	1600	1700	10	3	1241	Bowl, mug
METS	metropolitan slipware	1630	1700	32	4	1922	Chamber pot, dish, jug, money box
TGW C	London tin-glazed ware with plain white glaze (Orton style C)	1630	1846	89	19	2989	Bowl, chamber pot, dish, ointment pot, plate, porringer
TGW D	London tin-glazed ware with blue- or polychrome-painted decoration and external lead glaze (Orton style D)	1630	1680	20	8	1218	Counter, dish, storage jar
BORDG CHP2	Surrey-Hampshire border green-glazed whiteware flat-rimmed chamber pot	1650	1750	56	5	3731	Chamber pot
STSL	Staffordshire-type combed slipware	1660	1870	10	1	231	Cup
TGW F	London tin-glazed ware with 'Chinaman among grasses' decoration (Orton style F)	1670	1690	12	2	336	Bowl

Fabric code	Expansion	Date range		SC	ENV	Wt (g)	Forms
CHPO IMARI	Chinese Imari porcelain	1680	1900	1	1	32	Plate
CHPO VERTE	Chinese porcelain with famille verte decoration	1690	1730	2	1	32	-
TGW G	London tin-glazed ware with 'Lambeth polychrome' decoration (Orton and Pearce style G)	1701	1711	1	1	15	Bowl
CHPO ROSE	Chinese porcelain with famille rose decoration	1720	1800	4	3	37	Plate, tea bowl
SWSG	white salt-glazed stoneware	1720	1780	3	2	26	-
CREA	creamware	1740	1830	5	5	165	Bowl, plate
CREA DEV	creamware with developed pale glaze	1760	1830	2	2	47	Bowl, plate
CREA GRN	creamware with green glaze	1760	1830	13	1	64	Cream jug
ENPO WORC BLTR	Worcester porcelain with under-glaze blue transfer-printed decoration	1765	1900	1	1	11	-
PEAR BW	pearlware with under-glaze blue-painted decoration	1770	1820	2	2	48	Plate, saucer
PEAR TR	pearlware with transfer-printed decoration	1770	1840	1	1	8	Dish
PEAR TR1	pearlware with under-glaze blue transfer-printed Chinese-style line-engraved decoration	1770	1810	3	2	77	Saucer
ENPO HP	English hard paste porcelain	1780	1900	1	1	15	Cream jug
TPW	refined whiteware with under-glaze transfer-printed decoration	1780	1900	3	2	52	Plate
REFW	refined white earthenware	1805	1900	1	1	29	Jar
YELL	yellow ware	1820	1900	1	1	29	-
YELL SLIP	yellow ware with slip decoration	1820	1900	3	1	39	Chamber pot
TPW4	refined whiteware with under-glaze colour transfer-printed decoration (green, mulberry, grey etc)	1825	1900	3	2	21	Plate
ENGS BRST	English stoneware with Bristol glaze	1830	1900	1	1	1395	Bottle
MISC	miscellaneous unsourced medieval/post-medieval pottery	900	1500	16	6	471	Dish, industrial vessel, jar

Table 1: Quantification of the assemblage by ware type. SC = Sherd count. ENV = Estimated number of vessels. Wg = Weight in grams.

Distribution

A breakdown of the distribution of pottery by phase is presented in Table 2 and by phase and ware type in Table 3.

Phase	Sherd count	Estimated number of vessels	Weight (in grams)
5.1	12	8	342
5.3	2	2	17
6	3	3	175
7	35	33	1079
9	273	90	7125
10	885	460	25727
11	120	84	2931
12	730	201	39620
13	175	121	3555
Unphased/ unstratified	84	61	1741

Table 2: Breakdown of the assemblage by phase.

Fabric	Phase							Total
	Pre- 9	9	10	11	12	13	Unphased	
LSS			8					8
THET	1	49	1					51
RHGR				1				1
REDP BUF				1				1
REDP			1					1
MISC	1		10		2	1		14
MISC WW		1						1
EMS	3	1	7	5				16
EMFL		1						1
NEOT								
EMCALC	1							1
EMCR		3		1				4
EMSF		10						10
EMSS	14	4	9	11			2	40
STAM	1	1	2					4
ANDE	1	1	2					4
EMCH	1		1					2
EMGR	4		2	2				8
LOGR		2	1	1				4

Fabric	Phase						Unphased	Total
	Pre- 9	9	10	11	12	13		
EMIS	1		2					3
EMSH	6	11	9	18			1	45
ESUR	3	2	2	1				8
LOCO				8				8
LCOAR SHEL				1				1
EMGY	2		1	2				5
LOND	4		69	1	1	2	8	85
LCOAR	3	3	13	12			3	34
MCS			5					5
SSW			5				2	7
LOND EAS			19	2				21
LCOAR EAS			1					1
LCALC EAS		17						17
DEVS				1				1
LIMP			7					7
LCOAR NFR			2					2
NFM			1					1
SHER			10	1				11
LOND BAL			2					2
LOND NFR			3					3
LOND ROU			4	1			1	6
HARM							3	3
KING HD			4					4
LOND HD			8				1	9
LOND WSD			16					16
KING			64	2	1		4	71
SPGR				1				1
SPOW								
LOND TUL			28					28
MG			3	1		1	2	7
LOND DJ			4					4
CBW			32	8	1		2	43
SAIP			1					1
DUTR					12	1	1	14
SIEG			1					1
KING SMR			1					1
FKING			18					18

Fabric	Phase							Total
	Pre- 9	9	10	11	12	13	Unphased	
LMHG						2		2
CBW BUNG			2					2
KING WSBOSS			1					1
CBW FT			2					2
CHEA				2	3	1	1	7
TUDG					1		1	2
LLON				1				1
MORAN					1			1
MPUR					1			1
SIEB				1				1
GERST			1					1
PMRE					49		2	51
EBORD				1	5			6
EBORDY						1		1
RAER					2			2
PMSRY					24	2		26
PMSRG					1			1
LIGU					1	1		2
BORDO					33	4		37
FREC					122		5	127
SAIPL					1			1
BORDG				1	9	1	2	13
RBOR					17	1		18
BORDY					67	5		72
FRECW					27		1	28
TGW A					12			12
TGW BISC					1			1
TGW					13	2		15
RBORB					5			5
PMBL					3			3
RBOR SLTR							1	1
PMFR					40		1	41
PMR					6	4	2	12
CHPO BW	1					1		2
WEST								
BORDB					10			10
BLACK							1	1
TGW C					79	8	2	89
TGW D					19	1		20

Fabric	Phase							Total
	Pre- 9	9	10	11	12	13	Unphased	
METS					32			32
BORDG CHP2					56			56
STSL					10			10
TGW F					12			12
CHPO IMARI						1		1
CHPO VERTE						2		2
TGW G						1		1
CHPO ROSE					1		3	4
SWSG								
CREA						2	3	5
CREA DEV							2	2
CREA GRN							13	13
ENPO WORC BLTR								
PEAR TR							1	1
PEAR BW							2	2
PEAR TR1						1	2	3
ENPO HP							1	1
TPW							3	3
REFW							1	1
YELL							1	1
YELL SLIP							3	3
TPW4							14	14
ENGS BRST					1			1

Table 3: Distribution of the pottery by ware type and phase (sherd count).

Phase 9: 900 – 1150

Although relatively modest in size the pottery recovered from Phase 9 deposits is in good condition. The majority was recovered from pits, with a smaller quantity derived from the dark earth, likely originating from contemporary activity in the near vicinity. The earliest groups contain wheel-thrown Late Saxon-shelly ware (LSS), the dominant pottery type in the City during 10th century, probably made in Oxfordshire on an industrial scale (Blackmore and Pearce 2010, 18). Towards the end of the century a wider range of

technologically inferior wares began to be made across a number of locations within Thames basin, that were to eventually replace Late Saxon-shelly ware. The first of these, dating from around c.AD 970 were Early medieval sandy ware (EMS) and Early medieval flint-tempered ware (EMFL), followed by Early medieval sand and shell-tempered ware (EMSS), early medieval sandy ware with calcareous inclusions (EMCALC) and early medieval sand- and flint-tempered ware (EMSF) by the turn of the century.

Amongst the earliest imports to London are Ipswich-Thetford ware (THET) from Suffolk, and from the continent Rhenish Tiel-type greywares (RHGR) and red-painted/ Pingsdorf type wares (REDP). Examples of each of latter were recovered from site, but although evidently present in small number in London in the 10th century, occur on site in deposits dated to the 11th century or later. A small quantity of St Neots-type ware was also identified, most of which is intrusive or residual, with just one sherd recovered from a group dated c.AD 970 to 1050.

From the middle of the 11th century additional handmade coarseware industries emerged that marked the final demise of the LSS tradition represented on site by Early medieval shell-tempered ware (EMSH), Early Surrey ware (ESUR), Early medieval Surrey iron-rich sandy ware (EMIS), Early medieval grog-tempered ware (EMGR) and Early medieval chalk-tempered ware (EMCH). The reason why there was a fundamental shift from the largely centralised large-scale manufacture of wheel-thrown, kiln-fired pottery, to smaller-scale manufacture of hand built and relatively low-fired pottery at a number of locations is not clear but it was a process taking place across much of Britain during this time. Several factors are likely to have contributed with changes in both taste and cooking habits thought to have been significant, as perhaps was a lack of capital and the prevention of private enterprise under a manorial system (Hurst 1976, 318 and 342-3; Blackmore and Pearce 2010, 18 and 217). Imports from Stamford in Lincolnshire and Andenne in Belgium began to arrive on site at this time, as across much of the City.

Towards the end of the 11th century pottery began to be made in London (LCOAR/ LOND), but it was not until c.AD 1140/1150 that these products were kiln-fired or commonly glazed. At around the same time the London Shelly-sandy ware (SSW) industry started up. Unsurprisingly, given the date, the latter is absent from Phase 9 deposits on site and only a few sherds of LCOAR were present, some of which are of mid or late 12th century date. Of note are three Early medieval crucibles (EMCR), one from pit [1272] dated to c.AD 1050 to 1200, a second example from pit [3329], dated from c.AD 1050 to 1150 and the third from pit [1701], dated to the late 12th century (a sherd of which was also recovered residually from Phase 11 pit [1706]). The latter is most complete with a small rounded profile, simple rim flattened to the top and has an external iridescent glass-like deposit.

The range of forms identified is in keeping with the period and traditions represented, dominated by jars with a limited range of other types. The LSS forms include jars, storage jars, bowls, spouted bowls and a

possible lamp base. The handmade coarsewares occur as jars, storage jars, dishes and spouted pitchers. Of some interest is a semi-complete small EMS jar, recovered in association with dog burial in pit [7414]. This feature is dated to post-1180 (included under Phase 10), but contains pottery dating from c.AD 1050 to 1100. The smaller number of regional and foreign imports include 48 sherds from a THET storage jar from layer [2154], a THET pitcher from pit [1892] and a number of pitchers from Stamford, Andenne and Pingsdorf. The few sherds of LOCAR include jugs and a possible jar rim. One of the latest dated vessels from a Phase 9 feature is a mid to late 12th century Calcareous London-type ware early rounded jug with a rilled neck and strap-handle, recovered from pit [959].

Phase 10: 1180 – 1450

Phase 10 deposits produced the largest single assemblage from site, recovered predominantly from rubbish pits but also wells and cesspits associated with the structures first recorded on site from late 12th century. The earliest Phase 10 groups are characterised by kiln-fired and largely wheel-thrown Sandy-shelly ware (SSW) and London-type wares, particularly those with Rouen and North-French style decoration (LOND ROU/ LOND NFR), as observed in contemporary assemblages in across London. There were fewer sources supplying pottery to the City, producing greater quantities standardised forms but also more decorative and displayable vessels. The London-type ware potters were providing redware copies of the desirable whiteware jugs being imported from Rouen and northern France. From the late 12th century greywares from Hertfordshire and Middlesex (SHER) began to arrive, coming to dominate the London coarseware market. Indeed, the London-type ware industry focused primarily upon tablewares and the SHER industry more heavily upon cooking vessels.

The introduction of Kingston-type ware from Surrey c.AD 1240 marked the beginning of a gradual trend from redwares towards whitewares in the capital. More complex decoration became popular on both London and Kingston-type ware jugs, all of which is evident in current assemblage. Towards the end of the 13th century, c.AD 1270, finely made jugs arrive from Mill Green in Essex, plainer Coarse Border ware vessels from the Surrey kilns and new forms appear, such as tulip necked baluster jugs and small drinking jugs.

There are a number of groups dating to this period, including the fills of pits [3404] and [3405], the latter containing a semi-complete London-type ware tulip necked baluster jug and a highly decorated conical or pear-shaped jug with a bridged spout and clusters of small scales. Pit [3404] also produced a SHER cauldron and jug and an imported North French monochrome (NFM) jug and London-type ware copy (LOND NFR). Sherds from the same vessels were also recovered from the backfill of construction cut

[3381], in addition to a Kingston-type ware jug with zoomorphic decoration, and also re-deposited in a post-medieval pit (along with a fresh group of pottery dating from the late 14th to 15th century [3393]). A further fragment from a NFM jug was recovered from pit [3409]. Pit [2020] produced a similar group of pottery, but also a Saintonge ware jug with polychrome decoration (SAIP) from western France and some of the earliest Rhenish stoneware imported into Britain from Siegburg, suggestive of a date during the half of the 14th century.

The arrival of the Black Death in the middle of the 14th century appears to have been the catalyst for the demise of a number of pottery industries both in London and beyond, including London-type ware, Mill Green Ware and the South-Hertfordshire/ Middlesex greywares. The Surrey whiteware industry survived this period, gaining a virtual monopoly of the London market up until c.1500. Plain whitewares dominate ceramic assemblages, although with an increasing range of forms available. One of the largest groups of pottery recovered from site dates to this period. The majority of the pottery recovered from pit [716], including a number of complete profiles, dates from c.AD 1270 to 1350, however, a CBW cooking pot with flat-topped rim and Kingston-type ware jug with wheat ear stamped boss decoration (KING WBOSS) suggest the group was deposited around c.1350 or soon after, perhaps representing a Black Death clearance group. The assemblage included a number of near complete Kingston-type and London-type ware dishes and a Kingston-type ware small rounded jug. The fill of pit [7758] contained a group dated to the late 14th century, including late medieval Hertfordshire glazed ware (LMHG), Cheam whiteware (CHEA; a finer whiteware from the Surrey kilns), Saintonge ware with mottled green glaze (SAIM) and the base of a KING baluster jug. The fill of well [4132] produced a near complete (but fragmented) Cheam whiteware barrel shaped jug and a Coarse Border ware bunghole jar with red-slip painted decoration.

A group of late 15th century pottery, including a late London-type ware bunghole jar and slip-painted vessel, possibly from Essex, was recovered from the backfill of Structure 18 ([3379]/ [3360], [3361]), with parts of the same vessels re-deposited in the upper fills of pit [3393] ([3362]/[3368]). These deposits also produced 14th/15th to 16th century glass assemblages, including beakers, bottles and a urinal. A complete Cheam whiteware pipkin, dating to the 15th century, was also recovered from a fill of this later pit, along with a quantity of late 13th century pottery disturbed from pit [3404] and a similarly dated Tudor-Green ware (TUDG) lobed cup was found re-deposited in an early fill of masonry feature [3109] (Phase 12; [3225]).

The range of forms recovered from Phase 10 features is typical of the medieval period, beginning with jars, bowls, dishes and jugs but diversifying into an increased range of both utilitarian and tableware types as the period progressed in response to changing social customs. The assemblage from site is generally reflective of domestic consumption, although there is continuing evidence for industry in the vicinity in the

form of metalworking. Fragments of ceramic mould and/or furnace lining were recovered from pit fills [7187] and [7771], both dated to the mid/late 13th to mid 14th century. It is possible these are related to the documented bell founding taking place in vicinity of site during the 13th century. Evidence from the assemblage for the Columbe Brewhouse, supposedly operating on site during the same period, may also be indicated by a disproportionately high number of jugs in a few deposits on site of 13th and 14th century date.

A 15th century tavern assemblage, with earlier antecedents, was identified at Gresham Street including a large number of bung-hole jars for the storage of beer and wine and jugs for decanting and serving (Pearce 2015, 117, 177-8). There are, however, only a few bung-hole jars in the current assemblage, all of which date to the late 14th to 15th century, although earlier examples, usually occurring in South Hertfordshire greyware, are a relatively rare find in London in any case. High concentrations of jugs have also been taken to suggest the presence of a tavern to the north at Baltic House and beyond the City in Southwark, both dating to the 13th to 14th/15th century (Pearce 2002, 73; Goffin 1991).

Phase 11: 1550 – 1650

The Phase 11 assemblage is relatively modest, in comparison to other phases, perhaps explained in part by the short period covered, although a considerable proportion is also residual. Pottery dating to this period recovered predominantly from Phase 12 features, includes London-area early post-medieval redware (PMRE), London-area post-medieval slipped redware (PMSRG/Y), the later London-area post-medieval redware (PMR), Surrey-Hampshire border whiteware (BORDG/O/Y) and early London tin-glazed ware with blue- or polychrome-painted decoration (TGW A). Imports include Dutch redwares, Siegburg stoneware, Spanish green-glazed ware and Raeren stoneware, the latter being usurped by Frechen stoneware during the second half of the 16th century.

Of particular note is a small late medieval and transitional assemblage from pit [7718]. The group includes Cheam whiteware, Late medieval Hertfordshire glazed ware and Late London-type ware, some of which may have been out of use, but also a semi-complete Early Surrey-Hampshire border whiteware carinated drinking cup and a few imports, namely Dutch redware, a Martincamp flask and a 16th century Ligurian maiolica dish with 'a volute A' style decoration. This deposit also produced a good assemblage of imported glass including Spanish, Italian and French vessels of 15th to 16th century date (Shepherd xxx). A further 16th century Ligurian dish was recovered residually in a Phase 12 pit [7111] and a late 16th century North Netherlands maiolica dish with an armorial from a Phase 13 well ([3346]).

Phase 12: 1650 – 1750

Although covering the same one hundred year span as Phase 11, the Phase 12 is considerably larger, representing the second largest group of pottery after Phase 10. Well over half of the pottery, some 488 sherds (representing 144 vessels), was recovered from the backfill of masonry feature [3109]. A breakdown of the pottery recovered from this feature is presented in Table 4. The lower and upper groups of fills demonstrate a difference on their ceramic composition and dating and are thus quantified below as two separate groups.

Fabric	Forms	SC	ENV	Wt(g)	Date
Lower fills [3208], [3230], [3225], [3212], [3213]					
BORDG/Y	Wide bowl and chamber pot	9	2	265	c.1550/80 - 1650
CBW		4	3	32	
CHEA		2	1	7	
DUTR		2	1	14	
EBORD	Money box	5	1	54	
FREC	Bartmann jug, chamber pot	14	5	623	
PMFR	Barrel-shaped mug	3	2	183	
PMRE	Flared bowl, dish, cauldron, pipkin, rounded jug	46	9	1580	
PMSRG/Y	Dish, cauldrons, rounded jug	25	7	2505	
RAER	Drinking jug, jug	2	2	570	
SAIPL	Chafing dish	1	1	94	
TGW		5	2	94	
TUDG	Lobed cup	14	1	123	
Upper fills [3094], [3100], [3186], [3188], [3195]					
BORDB/G/O/Y	Wide bowl, handled bowls, barrel-shaped mug, money box, chamber pot, type 2 chamber pot, saucer candlestick, deep dish, tripod pipkin	69	22	5112	c.1650/70 - 1700
FREC/ FRECW	Bartmann jug	144	38	7473	
METS	Chamber pot, flanged dish, rounded jug, money box	32	4	1922	
MORAN		1	1	39	
MPUR		1	1	13	
PMBL		3	3	32	
PMFR	Bowl, handled bowl, chamber pot, tripod pipkin	37	12	1466	
PMR	Colander, skillet	4	2	382	
RBOR	Chamber pot, skillet	12	6	1197	
TGW/A/ BISC/ C/ D	Bowl, dish, plate, porringer, chamber pot, storage jar, ointment pot	70	23	3033	

Table 4: Breakdown of the pottery from masonry feature [3109] by fabric and form. SC = Sherd count. ENV = Estimated number of vessels. Weight in grams.

The lower fills produced a smaller, although still significant assemblage dominated by London-area early post-medieval redware (PMRE) and London-area post-medieval slipped redware (PMSRG/Y) represented by bowls, dishes, cauldrons, pipkins and rounded jugs. Whitewares from the Surrey/Hampshire border are also present including a Tudor Green lobed cup, possibly old when deposited, an Early Surrey-Hampshire border whiteware money box and Surrey-Hampshire border whiteware wide bowls and a chamber pot. The imports include the more typical Dutch redwares and Raeren and Frechen jugs, but also more unusually a Frechen stoneware chamber pot and a late Saintonge ware chafing dish with polychrome decoration. A few non-diagnostic sherds of English tin-glazed ware were also recovered and a couple of Essex-type post-medieval fine redware vessels, including a barrel-shaped mug.

The upper fills produced a large group of pottery, with much of the complete or semi-complete vessels deriving from fills [3100] and [3195]. Frechen stoneware, in the form of 38 Bartmann jugs, represents the single largest group, followed by Surrey-Hampshire border whiteware, Essex-type post-medieval fine redware and English tin-glazed ware. The Border wares and redwares include utilitarian forms for food storage, preparation and cooking, and sanitary wares in the form of chamber pots but also include a smaller number of tablewares. Of note is a near complete Metropolitan slipware chamber pot with the motto 'REMEMBER THY CREATOR IN THE DAY/S OF THY YOUTH THAT THE LORD MAY PROSPER' in trailed white slip. The tin-glazed ware is represented predominantly as serving forms, but also includes sanitary and pharmaceutical forms. Two money boxes were recovered, one in Surrey-Hampshire border whiteware and the second in Metropolitan slipware (METS). Notably, the Essex redwares are more numerous than the local London area redwares.

The high number of sherds from a relatively small number of vessels, and level of completeness observed would suggest the pottery, from the upper fills at least, was likely deposited as one event, perhaps as part of a clearance episode. The presence of imports, dominance of better quality Essex redwares over local examples is suggestive of some status, a finding mirrored in the glass assemblage from the same deposits (Shepherd Appendix 10). The high number of jugs is also significant, suggesting drinking formed a key activity in the property or establishment from which the pottery originated, with the Ironmongers Hall on site providing a likely source. A small number of the vessels recovered are likely to have been old when deposited but the combination of types, suggest a deposition date of between c.AD 1550/80 to 1650 for the lower fills and c.1670 to 1700 for the upper fills. A date into early 18th century for the latter is possible, although the absence of refined white salt-glazed stoneware that became ubiquitous following 1720, suggest it is unlikely to have been filled after this date. The fill of cesspit [971] produced a large and similarly dated assemblage, only without a large component of drinking vessels. The latter

group included an unusual London tin-glazed ware bowl with 'Chinaman among grasses' style border (TGW F) but instead of a seated Chinaman in grasses typical to the type, depicts a standing European figure and a church.

Phase 13: 1750 – 1900

A much reduced assemblage was recovered from Phase 13 features, incorporating some residual material from earlier periods. There are few assemblages or vessels of note, with the 12 groups comprised of types well paralleled during the 18th and 19th century. A 19th century English stoneware upright bottle was recovered, stamped 'Doulton Lambeth' and with the initials 'CSSA' inscribed in a scrolling script, both to the shoulder. The initials were made prior to glazing, perhaps suggesting the vessel was made on commission for an individual, or possibly as part of a larger batch for a company. The vessel was recovered from a Phase 12 construction cut backfill ([3353]).

Potential and recommendations for further work

As observed during the evaluation, the composition of the pottery assemblage can be well-paralleled in the vicinity of site and more broadly across the city (Blackmore 2006, 2013; Pearce 2007, 2015). The assemblage is largely domestic in character, providing an unbroken record of ceramic consumption in the City from the 10th to 19th century. Although evidently fluctuating in relative quantities there are no obvious periods of hiatus in activity as noted to the east of site at 71 Fenchurch Street (Blackmore 2006, 136-7). At what point the site is reoccupied is a little difficult to ascertain. The main area of late Saxon occupation within the City is understood to be concentrated to the western side (Blackmore 2013, 92). There are a number of groups that contain LSS in isolation, possibly suggesting that the site was settled, or at least exploited, during the first half of the 10th century. Both Plantation Place and 71 Fenchurch Street produced fairly significant quantities of LSS, although, as on site, there are more groups dated from c. AD 1050 to 1150 (Blackmore 2006, 123; 2013, 92).

There is evidence for industry occurring in vicinity of site from potentially as early as the 11th century with metalworking crucibles, continuing thereafter with a fragment of ceramic mould or furnace lining, although not on the scale of that recorded at Gresham Street, the Guildhall, Plantation Place and Baltic House (Pearce 2002, 74; 2007, 442-4; 2015, 177; Richardson and Bayley 2013, 60-4). There is also evidence from the metal small finds of non-ferrous metalworking (Gaimster, Appendix 5).

The quantity of jugs in some groups may provide evidence for drinking establishments, or at least an institution where large quantities of alcohol were served, as observed on other sites in City including to the west at Gresham Street and to the north at Baltic House (Pearce 2015, 177-8; 2002, 73). There are also a number of imports, not in the quantities seen to the east of site at Plantation Place (Blackmore 2013), but present from the outset and throughout the life of the site in varying quantities. The pottery and glass from some late medieval to early post-medieval groups is particularly notable for the concentrations of imports, hinting at some affluence, perhaps connected to activity at Ironmongers Hall, occupying the site from the middle of the 15th century.

In addition to providing dating evidence for the features from which it was recovered, the primary significance of the assemblage is local, specifically arising from the information it can provide about the inhabitants of this part of London during the medieval and post-medieval period. Further work should include closer look at the distribution of the pottery and what this may be able to tell us about activities taking place in different areas of the site, how these change over time and if they can be related to any of the documented establishments or later households on site. The assemblage should be considered alongside the other finds from site, most notably the glass, and should be set in context with other contemporary assemblages in the City. Up to 26 illustrations or photographs will be required.

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Dating table

Context	Size	Date range of the pottery		Latest dated pottery		Context considered date
0	M	1000	1900	1820	1900	-
715	L	1000	1500	1340	1500	1340 - 1400
717	S	1080	1350	1180	1350	1180 - 1350
784	S	1270	1900	1550	1900	1550 - 1600
791	S	1080	1350	1180	1270	1180 - 1220
866	S	1050	1350	1080	1350	1080 - 1200
958	M	1140	1200	1140	1200	1140 - 1200
969	S	1550	1900	1670	1690	1670 - 1700
970	S	1550	1700	1550	1700	1550 - 1700
982	L	1550	1900	1670	1690	1680 - 1700
1018	S	1270	1500	1400	1500	1400 - 1500
1021	S	1250	1650	1270	1500	1270 - 1650
1053	S	1050	1150	1050	1150	1050 - 1150
1055	S	1080	1550	1480	1550	1480 - 1550
1064	S	1080	1900	1480	1900	1480 - 1900
1070	S	1050	1150	1050	1150	1050 - 1150
1075	S	900	1050	900	1050	900 - 1050
1082	S	1000	1150	1000	1150	1000 - 1150
1115	S	900	1500	1050	1150	1050 - 1150
1144	S	1590	1900	1590	1900	1590 – 1900 (intrusive)

Context	Size	Date range of the pottery		Latest dated pottery		Context considered date
1201	S	1080	1350	1080	1350	1080 - 1350
1237	S	900	1500	900	1500	900 - 1500
1240	S	970	1100	970	1100	970 - 1100
1265	S	1080	1350	1140	1350	1140 - 1350
1271	S	1000	1200	1050	1200	1050 - 1200
1430	S	1240	1500	1340	1400	1340 - 1350
1436	S	900	1050	900	1050	900 - 1050
1437	S	900	1050	900	1050	900 - 1050
1550	S	1050	1350	1080	1350	1080 - 1200
1658	S	970	1200	1080	1200	1080 - 1150
1684	S	1000	1200	1080	1200	1080 - 1150
1686	S	1080	1350	1180	1350	1180 – 1350 (intrusive)
1699	S	1000	1150	1000	1150	1000 - 1150
1700	S	1000	1150	1050	1150	1050 – 1150 (intrusive)
1703	S	970	1200	1080	1200	1080 - 1150
1708	S	1080	1700	1550	1700	1080 – 1200 (pmed intrusive)
1739	M	900	1250	1080	1200	1080 - 1200
1756	S	970	1170	1050	1170	1050 - 1100
1774	S	1050	1150	1050	1150	1050 - 1150
1777	S	1550	1900	1550	1900	1550 - 1700
1781	S	1050	1150	1050	1150	1050 – 1150 (intrusive)
1803	S	1050	1150	1050	1150	1050 - 1150
1822	S	1570	1900	1701	1711	1701 - 1730
1851	S	900	1250	1050	1150	1050 - 1150
1903	S	900	1150	1050	1150	1050 - 1100
2019	S	1240	1400	1270	1350	1270 - 1350
2042	S	1240	1400	1240	1400	1240 - 1400
2067	S	900	1630	1300	1630	1300 - 1350
2140	S	1080	1900	1680	1900	1680 - 1800
2154	M	900	1150	1000	1150	1000 - 1100
2178	S	1000	1200	1050	1200	1050 - 1150
2951	S	1050	1150	1050	1150	1050 - 1150
3036	S	900	1050	900	1050	900 - 1050
3085	S	1000	1150	1000	1150	1000 - 1150
3094	M	1550	1900	1650	1750	1650 - 1700
3098	S	1480	1846	1770	1810	1770 - 1810
3100	M	1550	1900	1630	1846	1650 - 1700
3124	S	1580	1900	1580	1900	1580 - 1900
3183	S	1080	1400	1240	1400	1240 - 1350
3186	S	1550	1900	1650	1700	1650 - 1700
3188	S	1550	1846	1630	1846	1670 - 1700
3195	L	1400	1900	1630	1846	1670 - 1700
3208	S	1480	1700	1550	1700	1550 - 1650
3212	S	1480	1700	1580	1700	1580 - 1650
3213	M	1350	1846	1580	1700	1580 - 1650
3224	S	1300	1650	1400	1600	1400 - 1650

Context	Size	Date range of the pottery		Latest dated pottery		Context considered date
3225	S	1270	1500	1350	1500	1350 - 1500
3230	S	1550	1700	1550	1700	1550 - 1700
3254	S	900	1500	1400	1500	1400 - 1500
3328	S	1000	1200	1050	1150	1050 - 1150
3343	S	1270	1900	1550	1900	1550 - 1800
3345	S	900	1900	1825	1900	1825 - 1900
3353	S	1830	1900	1830	1900	1830 - 1900
3355	S	1240	1350	1240	1350	1240 - 1300
3359	S	1270	1900	1580	1900	1580 - 1900
3360	S	1080	1350	1400	1500	1400 - 1500
3361	S	1080	1500	1400	1500	1400 - 1500
3362	S	1080	1500	1400	1500	1400 - 1500
3363	S	1080	1350	1080	1350	1080 - 1350
3368	S	1270	1350	1400	1500	1400 - 1500
3372	S	1180	1270	1180	1270	1180 - 1270
3373	S	1080	1350	1180	1350	1180 - 1350
3379	S	1270	1350	1270	1350	1270 - 1350
3380	M	1080	1400	1270	1350	1270 - 1300
3382	S	1140	1400	1240	1350	1270 - 1300
3387	M	1080	1500	1270	1500	1270 - 1300
3388	M	1080	1350	1240	1350	1240 - 1300
3391	S	1270	1350	1270	1350	1270 - 1350
3393	S	900	1270	1180	1270	1180 - 1250
3401	S	1170	1500	1270	1500	1270 - 1300
3402	S	1080	1400	1270	1350	1270 - 1300
3406	S	1180	1270	1180	1270	1180 - 1270
3407	S	1050	1350	1170	1300	1170 - 1300
3412	S	1080	1350	1080	1350	1080 - 1200
3419	S	900	1050	900	1050	900 - 1050
3487	S	1080	1900	1720	1800	1720 - 1800
3488	S	1270	1500	1270	1500	1270 - 1500
3522	S	1050	1350	1180	1270	1180 - 1220
3702	S	900	1050	900	1050	900 - 1050
3804	S	1050	1150	1050	1150	1050 - 1150
3834	S	970	1100	970	1100	970 - 1100
4132	M	1340	1500	1350	1500	1350 - 1500
5010	S	1630	1846	1630	1846	1700 - 1800
5011	S	1580	1900	1630	1846	1700 - 1800
7005	S	1240	1780	1720	1780	1720 - 1780
7014	S	1480	1700	1550	1700	1550 - 1600
7019	S	1580	1900	1580	1900	1580 - 1900
7039	S	1000	1150	1050	1150	1050 - 1150
7052	S	1000	1150	1000	1150	1000 - 1150
7067	S	1250	1900	1550	1900	1550 - 1700
7069	S	1480	1700	1580	1700	1580 - 1650
7073	S	1080	1700	1550	1700	1550 - 1700

Context	Size	Date range of the pottery		Latest dated pottery		Context considered date
7078	S	1550	1700	1550	1700	1550 - 1700
7085	S	1240	1400	1240	1400	1240 - 1400
7100	S	900	1900	1550	1900	1550 - 1700
7104	S	1080	1600	1480	1600	1480 - 1600
7105	S	1270	1500	1350	1500	1350 - 1500
7115	S	1050	1750	1670	1750	1670 - 1750
7116	S	900	1100	970	1100	970 - 1100
7127	S	1080	1350	1270	1350	1270 - 1350
7187	S	1000	1400	1270	1350	1270 - 1350
7191	S	1480	1550	1480	1550	1480 - 1550
7234	S	900	1150	970	1100	970 - 1100
7245	S	1240	1400	1240	1400	1240 - 1400
7276	S	900	1900	1765	1900	1765 - 1800
7349	S	1000	1150	1000	1150	1000 - 1150
7352	S	1480	1600	1480	1600	1480 - 1600
7413	S	1050	1150	1050	1150	1050 - 1150
7448	S	900	1100	970	1100	970 - 1050
7453	S	900	1150	1050	1150	1050 - 1150
7539	S	900	1100	970	1100	970 - 1050
7634	S	900	1150	1000	1150	1000 - 1100
7637	S	900	1500	1350	1500	1350 - 1500
7639	S	1340	1500	1350	1500	1350 - 1450
7647	S	1080	1500	1270	1500	1270 - 1350
7666	S	1270	1650	1350	1500	1480 - 1550
7670	S	900	1100	970	1100	970 - 1050
7671	S	970	1150	1050	1150	1050 - 1150
7694	S	1240	1630	1340	1450	1340 - 1450
7695	S	1270	1610	1480	1610	1480 - 1500
7710	S	970	1100	1050	1150	1050 - 1100
7717	S	1300	1650	1520	1600	1520 - 1600
7725	S	1170	1500	1350	1500	1350 - 1400
7733	S	900	1250	900	1250	900 - 1250
7739	S	1080	1900	1780	1900	1780 - 1840
7742	M	900	1100	970	1100	970 - 1050
7751	S	1240	1400	1240	1400	1240 - 1400
7755	S	970	1150	1050	1150	1050 - 1100
7757	M	1080	1650	1350	1500	1350 - 1450
7763	S	900	1050	900	1050	900 - 1050
7765	S	1080	1350	1270	1350	1270 - 1350
7768	S	1080	1350	1270	1350	1270 - 1350
7771	L	900	1500	1240	1350	1240 - 1350
7774	S	1080	1350	1180	1270	1180 - 1350
7800	S	1550	1846	1630	1846	1630 - 1700
7818	S	1400	1900	1590	1900	1590 - 1700
7836	S	1550	1700	1550	1700	1550 - 1700
7943	S	900	1100	900	1100	900 - 1100

Context	Size	Date range of the pottery		Latest dated pottery		Context considered date
8116	S	970	1100	970	1100	970 - 1100
8195	S	900	1050	900	1050	900 - 1050

Table 5: Dating table. Size: S = 0 – 30 sherds; M = 31 – 100 sherds; L = 101+ sherds. U/S = Unstratified.

APPENDIX 3: CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL ASSESSMENT

Amparo Valcarcel

Introduction and Aims

160 crates of ceramic building material, mortar and stone were retained from the excavations at 116-120 Fenchurch Street, City, London.

This large sized assemblage (21,640 examples, 3.047 kg) was assessed in order to:

- Identify (under binocular microscope) the fabric and forms of the Roman, medieval and post-medieval ceramic building material recovered.
- Identify the fabric and form of whole bricks and mortar used in the post-medieval structures.
- Identify the fabric of the unworked and worked stone in order to determine what the material was made of and from where it was coming.
- Identify any items of particular stylistic or fabric interest as the Roman portable stone altar, roller stamped box flue tiles and the palette.
- Assess importance and potential for further research.

Methodology

A site visit was conducted in July of 2015 by Dr. Kevin Hayward to examine the date and form of some structures of Post-medieval date.

Two whole brick samples were taken from each structure in accordance with the Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd building material sampling guidelines.

The application of a 1kg masons hammer and sharp chisel to each example ensured that a small fresh fabric surface was exposed. The fabric was examined at x20 magnification using a long arm stereomicroscope or hand lens (Gowland x10). The appropriate Museum of London building material fabric code is then allocated to each item.

A limited number of masonry samples were also collected as well as the in-situ recording of fabrics and forms in from selected groups of post medieval structures. Most of all of the surviving masonry contexts were found in the last phases of the site (Phases 12-13), however building material was also recovered

from layers and dump deposits in all phases, mostly consisting of Roman materials and medieval roof tile and post-medieval brick fragments.

For particular information on Roman tile and brick reference was made to Brodribb (1987), De la Beyodere (2001), Perring (2014) and Adam (2001). For the current texts on stone use and type in Roman London reference was made to Hayward (2009, 2015b).

CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL (excluding stone, daub and mortar) (17,896 examples, 2.586.6 kg)

More than 91% (by size/number of fragments) of the assemblage consists of Roman ceramic building material, with a much smaller quantity of medieval (6%) and post-medieval (2.73%) fabrics (Figs. 1 and 2) present.

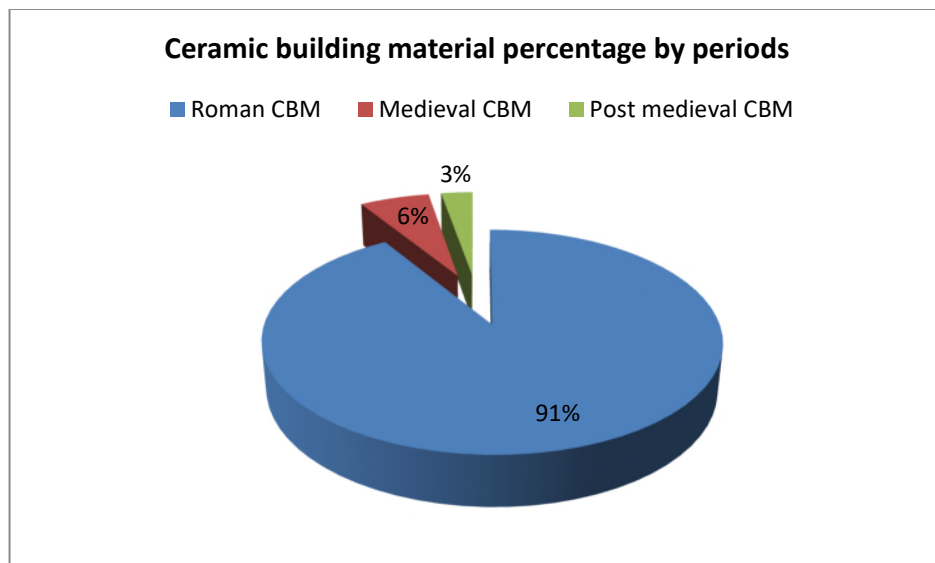


Figure 1: Building Material percentage by periods (excluding stone, daub, mortar and wall plaster).

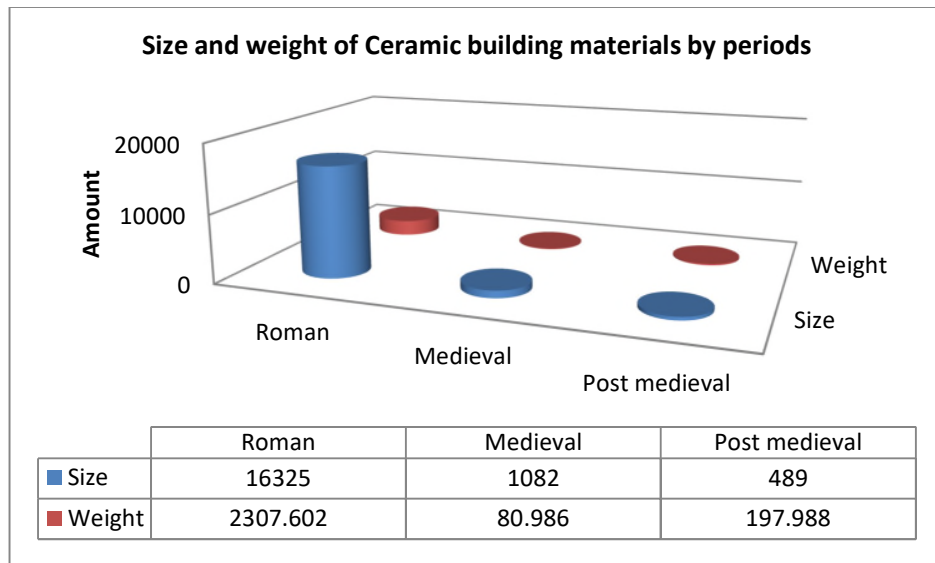


Figure 2: Size and weight (kg.) of CBM by period (excluding stone, daub, mortar and wall plaster).

ROMAN (excluding daub, wall plaster and mortar) 16,325 examples (2.308 kg)

Condition and distribution

Most of the Roman building material is in a fragmentary condition which would suggest that it has been reused, dumped or both. Furthermore, Roman tile and brick appears in many medieval and post-medieval contexts.

Their condition is generally good. By form, there is a same proportion of *tegulae* (10.87%) and *imbrex* (10.88%) (see below fig. 3). Many of the *tegulae* have a definable flange profile. There is an exceptionally high proportion of flat tile (43.33%) and brick (23.10%). A small number of fragments (5.75 %) have suffered burning.

High-status materials (e.g. *tegulae mammata*, box flue tiles and *tesserae*) are present in small quantities (12.37%), especially *tesserae* from mosaic floors preserved. Some of these materials are burnt (3%), indicating use in a heater system. In summary, this is a largely unremarkable broken-up assemblage which may in turn have originated from salvaged material from the City.

Roman Fabrics

The usual groups of Roman fabrics for London are represented (Table 1). As expected the common 1st to early 2nd century red sandy group 2815 dominates (84.34% by size and weight) with small quantities of other early fabric groups such as Eccles (8.36% by size, 7.12 by weight), Radlett group (2.15 by size, 2% by weight), silty fabrics (2.95% by size, 4.56% by weight) and calcareous (1.14% by size, 1.13% by weight). Grogged, speckled and Harrold fabrics are less than 1%. Note that less than 1% of *tesserae* were made from *amphorae* fragments.

Early Hertfordshire (Radlett) fabrics (3023 and 3060) were manufactured from the mid 1st to early or mid 2nd century. The Kent fabrics (2454, 2455 and 3022) were manufactured during the second half of the 1st century (c. AD 50 to 80). Later Roman fabrics (calcareous, silty and Harrold fabrics) are poorly represented (less than 3%), although there is evidence for a late Roman structure/s in the area. Even though sandy red fabrics are the most common, the diversity of types and unusual fabrics is a feature of the site.

Two unmatched fabric were collected, assigned the code 3500. The examples are creamy, with occasional quartz and moderate fine red iron oxide.

It's difficult to know the original appearance and function of the structures because most of the fragments are reused and in a fragmentary condition, but no doubt they would have formed part of a structure.

MOLA fabric group Name	% of assemblage	Quantity	Fabric Codes	Description
Early London sandy fabric group 2815 (AD 50-160)	52.71%	8606 examples 1.333.61 kg	2452; 2459a; 3004; 3006;	Fine and coarse local sandy fabric coarse moulding sand
Late London 2815 sandy fabric group 2815 (AD 120-250)	7.47 %	1220 examples 132.34 kg	2459b;2459c	Fine and coarse local sandy fabric coarse moulding sand
Eccles fabric group (AD50-80)	8.36%	1366 examples 164.39 kg	2454; 2455; 3022	Fine cream-yellow-pink sandy fabric with occasional rose quartz
Early Radlett group (AD 50-120)	2%	325 examples 41.49 kg	3023; 3060	Black and red iron oxide clay pellets
Late Radlett group (AD 170-230)	>1%	27 examples 4.17 kg	3023b; 3060b	Black and red iron oxide clay pellets
Early Silty Group (AD71-120)	1.94%	317 examples 77.52 kg	3018;3028;3057;3069; 3238	Very fine red silt cavernous texture
Late Silty group (AD 180-350)	>1%	149 examples, 31.62 kg.	3011;3012;3014;3020; 3027;3052;3055;3056;	Fine red silt cavernous texture
Unknown fabric (AD 50-400)	>1%	8 examples, 2 kg	3500	Type Fenchurch 01. Sandy fa occasional quartz and moderate fin oxide.
Hampshire Grog (AD70-140)	>1%	15 examples 3.02 kg	3009	Cavernous red sandy texture with red yellow grog inclusions

MOLA fabric group Name	% of assemblage	Quantity	Fabric Codes	Description
Late Calcareous Group (AD140-350)	1.14%	187 examples 26.08 kg	2453; 2457; 3013; 3026	Pale cream-yellow-grey calcareous fabric with shell and clay inclusions
Speckled Group (AD55-350)	>1%	10 examples, 1.74 kg	3024	White clay matrix light brown
Late Harrold Fabric (270-350)	>0%	5 examples 327 g	2456	Shelly inclusions dark grey texture
Early Sussex group (70-140)	>0%	35 examples, 6.98 kg	3054	Scattered "grog" inclusions

Table 1: summarising main Roman fabrics from FEN14, by quantity (no of frags/kg and date).

Roman Forms

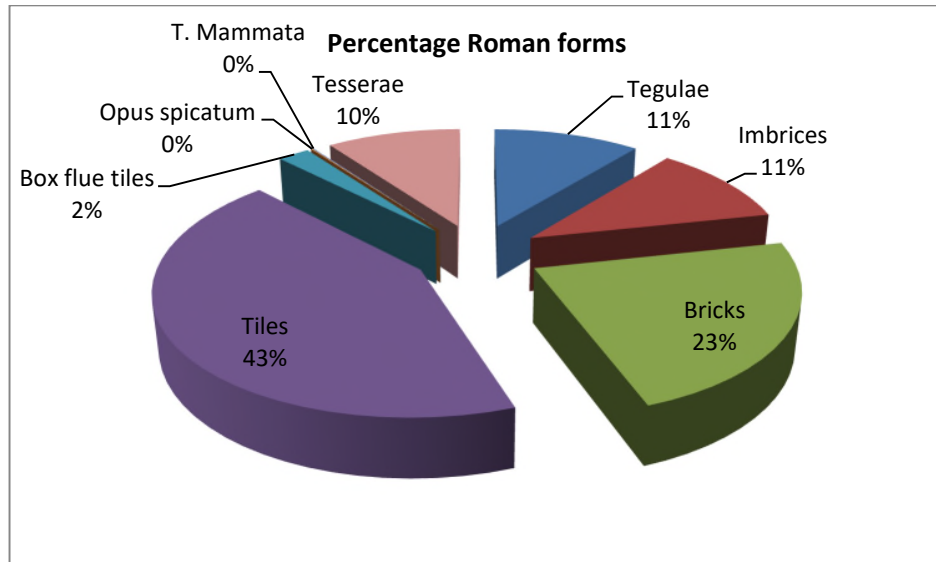


Figure 3: Graphic that shows Roman forms (by size).

Bricks (3809 examples, 974.67 kg)

All the Roman bricks recovered were found to be in a fragmentary condition. There are contexts which have large quantities of incomplete Roman bricks but they are numerous throughout the site mainly in post Roman contexts. The fact that many do not appear to be fresh would suggest they represent dumped material. Many of the shallower thickness bricks are likely to derive from the smaller bessalis and

pedalis types. Two examples from [3324] [7539] are bipedalis and three examples have preserved iron nails attached [1239] [2138] [7853]. Early sandy London local fabric 2815 represents 77.34% of the assemblage, mainly 2452, 2459a and 3006 fabrics. It's important to note that Eccles fabrics represent 11.12% of the assemblage.

Two signatory marks were identified on bricks [3607] [3851], while circular lines, animal (sheep and dogs) and digital are the most common marks. Two parietalis from [1115] have combed marks on 2 fragments and on the other one a badly preserved roller stamp mark. Vitrified and burnt bricks represent 7% of the assemblage.

Tegulae (1770 examples, 367.15 kg)

The flanged roofing tiles are mainly made of the London early sandy group fabric 2815 (87.48% by weight), especially early fabrics 2452 and 2549a. Other tegulae are represented by early Eccles group (6.86% by weight), Radlett group (2.44% by weight), while calcareous, silty and grogg fabrics are less common (1%). Contexts with a large size of tegulae are [3809] with 61 examples, [7539] with 40 examples, [1240] with 31 examples and [1066] [1075] [1115] [1336] [1761] and [7448] with more than 20 examples. All are in a fragmentary condition.

A large number of *tegulae* with the flanged profile preserved were identified (57.90%). A small number of *tegulae* were identified in unusual fabrics (3014, 3055, 3013 and 3026) and with flanges such as FP26 and FP31. The unusual flanges are from late fabrics, except FP26 associated with early 2454 fabric. The common early profiles 1 (18.47%) and 2 (28.53%) are well represented in the 2815 group fabric. Cutaways B and C are the most common. Only 9.1% of these *tegulae* are burnt and highly vitrified. Part of a *tegula* from [2062] is combed. A small group of *tegulae* have semicircular marks.

Imbrex (1777 examples, 224 kg)

The London early Roman sandy group 2815 (80.30%) is the most common fabric. The early Eccles fabric (10.35%), late Roman sandy group 2815 (4.72%) and Radlett (2.51%) are less well represented, while late fabrics (silty and calcareous) are less than 1% of the assemblage. A fragment from [1005] was made of an unknown fabric (Type 01 Fenchurch) and has a preserved an iron nail. Fragment from [3455] made of 3006 fabric, preserves a P.... stamped, interpreted as *p(rocuratores) p(rovinciae) Bri(tanniae) Lond(dini)*, "The procurators of the province of Britain at London". Most of the procuratorial stamps in London are associated to public buildings, dated late 1st to early 2nd century.

Contexts with a large number of imbrices are from [3809] with 80 examples, [7815] with 50 examples, [1107] with 42 examples and [1115] [3101] [7448] and [7539] with more than 20 examples. Sometimes *imbrex* and *tegula* are reused in walls mixed with bricks and stones, suggesting different phases of rebuilding.

Box flue tile (384 examples, 59.80 kg.)

Flue tiles were used to transfer heat up the walls from beneath the floor. Two different forms are known, half-box flue tiles and box flue tiles, the latter are by far the most commonly found. Both types of flue tile were used to line the interior of heated rooms, thereby enabling hot air to circulate through the walls from the hypocaust below. A small assemblage of box flue tile was found in a fragmentary condition (2.35% by size, 2.59% by weight). Early Roman sandy group 2815 is by far the most common fabric (80.72% by size). Radlett fabrics (2.58%) are less well represented, while Eccles, late Roman sandy and silty groups are in the minority. Sixty eight per cent of the assemblage is combed, most with parallel lines, while cross, semicircular, wavy and rectangular patterns are minor. Some of the examples have complex combinations of vertical, horizontal and diagonal combing, often crossed, but also wavy and curvilinear designs. Nine fragments are burnt and many of them have the mortar still preserved.

A cluster of roller stamped box flue tiles (13.80%) were collected from different contexts (see Table 2 below), although the most interesting dies are the following:

Die 31: the roller bears three lines of text: *(tubum) parietalem Cabriabanu(s) farbicavi*. [I, Cabriabanus, manufactured (this) wall (box flue) tile]. This is the first example of an inscribed die rarely found from a stratified site in the City of London, though examples are known from villa sites in Kent. Probably 1st/2nd century.

Die 9: Examples have been found nearby at Leadenhall St. (site of Forum-Basilica) and further afield at Colchester, Lincoln, Leicester, St. Albans and Winchester Palace (Southwark).

Die 63: (PXTXP) initials, separated by stops and preceded by a leaf stop. Probably the initial letters of the *tria nomina* of Roman citizens.

DIE	CONTEXT	FABRIC	PARALLELS LONDON	PARALLELS OUTSIDE LONDON
3	1436	2459a	-152 Upper Thames Street (4 th century) -10 Milk Street-118-127 - Lower Thames Street -Peter's Hill (late 3 th century) -Winchester Palace -15-23 Southwark Street (150-300)	-Silchester, Hampshire -Lower Wanborough, Wiltshire
4	3144 3286?	3006 3023	-Stradford House (Cannon Street) -Winchester Palace (c. 120-250) -11-19 St. Thomas Street -Gracechurch Street (AD 250-300) -Upper Thames Street -Thames Exchange Buildings -Newgate Street -15-23 Southwark Street (c150-300)	-Ashted Common (Hadrianic <i>tpq</i>), Ashted, Walton on the Hill, Cobham, Albury, Beddington (half 2 nd century), Ewell, Leatherhead (late Roman), Walton Heath, Stoke d'Abernon, (Surrey) -St. Albans, Colney Street (4 th century), Watford (Hertfordshire) -Ridgewell, Chelmsford (c120-175) (Essex) -Beckley (Oxfordshire) -Fishbourne (Hadrianic <i>tpq</i>), Chirchester (Hadrianic <i>tpq</i>), Alfoldean (Sussex) -Canterbury (mid-late 2 nd century), North Cray, Kent
5	1037 3851	2452 2452	-East of Southwark Brigde -Trinity Place (190-225) -6-7 The Crescent (140-200) 41-53 Cannon Street	-Ashted Common (Hadrianic <i>tpq</i>), Ewell, Dood's farme, Reigate, Titsey, Alfoldean , Beddington (c.180) Surrey -Latimer, Buckinghamshire (mid 2 nd century) -Colney Street (4 th century), St. Albans, Watford, Hertfordshire -Tarrant Hinton (Dorset) -Colchester, Essex -Suffolk
9	1075 1216 3101 7268	2452 2459a 2459a 2459a	-Baltic House -Walbrock -48-50 Cannon Street -Crosswall -118-127 Lower Thames Street -Winchester Palace (90-c 287)	-Cobham, Surrey -Leicester (155-60), Leicestershire -Richborough (Kent) -Scampton, Lincolnshire -Kettering, Northampton -Lullingstone villa (mid 2 nd century)

			-Blackfriars underpass, (mid. 2 nd century) -Newgate Street	(Kent) -St. Albans, Hemel Hempstead, (Hertfordshire) -Coddenham (Suffolk) -Rayne (later 3 rd or 4 th century), Colchester (Essex)
18	1506 3122 3071?	2459a 2459a 2459a	-King William Street (curved brick) -100-116 Cheapside (late 1 st or early 2 nd century) -St. Magnus, Lower Thames Street	-Canterbury (Kent) -Littlecote Park (Wiltshire)
31	3101	2459a	-Unprovenanced	-Plaxtol, Darenth (Kent)
35	728 2055 3388	2452 2452 2459a	-101-110 Lower Thames Street -Newgate Street (late 2 nd century or later) -106-108 Upper Thames Street -55 Moorgate	-Dorchester (Oxfordshire) -Hemel Hempstead (Hertfordshire) -Bradwell-on –Sea (Essex) -Lullingstone villa (Kent)
43	1675	2815		-Canterbury (Kent) -Brockley Hill, Middlesex
45	1291	2459a		-Wall, Staffordshire (AD 69-175)
48	3286 3701 7448 7448 7539	3006 2459a 2459a 3054 3056		-Fishbourne, Chichester (4 th century) (Sussex)
49	3105	2459a		-Hemel Hempstead (Hertfordshire)
55	3711? 3792	3006 2459a		- Fishbourne, Chichester (late Roman (Sussex)
58	3286 3809 7826 7843?	3069 3500 3069 2459b	-Lower Thames Street (AD 225-245) -118-127 Lower Thames Street (late 2 nd – Early 3 rd) -St. Magnus (AD 225-245) -15-23 Southwark Street (AD 120-160) -Fenchurch Street (AD 100-300) -30-35 Throgmorton Street (late 4 th -early 5 th) -Winchester Palace (AD 150-287)	-Welwyn by Pass, Park Street (mid 2 nd) (Hertfordshire) -Saunderton (Buckinghamshire) -St. Albans (Hertfordshire)
63	723 3286	3006 3006	-100-116 Cheapside: small bath-house (late 1 st or early 2 nd century) -Redcross way, Southwark -1-6 Milk Street (post-Roamn context)	-Canterbury (Kent) (late Roman context)
65	3101	3054	-Winchester Palace: hypocausted building	-Farningham, Folkestone (Kent)

	3101	2452	(after AD120 and demolished AD 250 or later) -Thames Exchange Buildings -Newgate Street	
78	7116	2459a	-106-108 Upper Thames Street -61 Queen Street (AD 250-330) -Guildhall	-Lullingstone (mid 2 nd century) (Kent)
85	319	2459a	-Winchester Palace: hypocausted building constructed (after AD120 and demolished AD250 or later) - Huggin Hill London public baths erected (Flavian period with modifications in the mid-late 2nd century) -Peter's Hill, late 3rd century deposit -49 Moorgate (late 1 st –early 2 nd century) -55-60 Gracechurch street (100-140 AD) -85 Queen Victoria street -Lloyd's building Cannon Street Station (275-350 AD) -100-116 Cheapside: small bath-house (late 1 st or early 2 nd century)	-Hardwick, Stonenfield (Oxfordshire) -Canterbury, Richborough (Kent) -Cirencester (Gloucestershire)
87	3101	3057		-Upmarden, Chichester (late 1 st -late 2 nd), Sussex -Winchester (mid 1 st –early 2 nd), Hampshire
108	742	2459a	15-23 Southwark Street	-Canterbury (Kent)
109				
Unkn.	1075 1239 3101 7187 7755	3057 2815 3057 2452 2459a	Bad preserved	
Undia.	752 3101 3101 3101 7116 7755 7755	3057 3057 (2) 3054 3023 3057 3009 2815		

Table 2: summarise the context, dies and parallels from outside and inside London

Note that, some roller stamped fragments made of 3057 fabric were collected from different contexts, [712] [1075] [3294] [7116] [7742] and in particular from [3101] with seven examples. The size suggests these are from the same type of box flue tile.

Scored box flue tiles (30%) indicates an early date (Pringle, 2006), usually made of early 2815 fabrics (except two examples 3022 and 3057). In the south of the Roman city (FER97) this box flue tiles (Type 1) were dated in deposits AD60-c.85. Another example of scored box flue tiles are Type 4b, made of early group 2815, came from deposits dated mid 1st century and continuing into the Flavian period.

Type 4a in fabric 2454 [3380] has parallels at Winchester Palace dated in AD 70-80 deposits. At least, two examples of unkeyed box flue tiles, associated to Type B, were collected from [2257] [3809] both made of 2459a fabric and preserved with circular vents. Similar examples were found in dump deposits dated late 1st and early 2nd century at FER97, TEA98 and AUT89 (Pringle, 2009).

Box flue tiles, tubuli and tegulae mammata used in walls (concamerationes), is difficult to preserve *in situ*. These elements are always associated with public or private bath-houses. Changes, repairs and the rebuilding of these Roman bath house structures makes it difficult to find these tiles directly associated with such structures. Furthermore, the strength of such structures facilitated their reoccupation as domestic or religious spaces, especially in urban baths associated with the redevelopment of the cities.

Undiagnostic tile (7008 examples, 606.86 kg)

Horizontal elements in the form of small fragments of tile are numerous (43%) and the majority are made of London early sandy group 2815 (80.42% by size, 82.46% by weight). The other groups are less well represented: Early Roman Eccles (6.97% by size, 5.55 by weight), late Roman fabric 2459b (6.87% by size, 6.07% by weight), Radlett (2.83 by size, 2.51 by weight), silty (1.56% by size, 1.71 by weight) and late calcareous (1.36% by size, 1.24% by weight), while grogg and Harrold fabrics are less than 1% of the collection. Early fabrics amount to almost 90% of the assemblage, indicating that the earliest buildings are not only erected of daub. These flat tiles are numerous in post Roman and Roman contexts throughout the site. A small group of flat tiles have single or concentric semi-circular designs. These marks occur primarily in the local 2815 group, principally in fabrics 2452 and 2459a. These possibly represent tilemaker marks. Three examples with finger marks were collected from [877] and [1336]. Animal prints represent the most common accidental marks, with animal prints including the paw of dogs [7647] [7815], and at least one belongs to a small sheep or goat [7539]. Other marks include hobnail impressions from footwear [717] [7742].

At least 5.1% of the assemblage is burnt. *Parietalis* tiles from [2] [115] and [7239] have preserved combed lines which indicate that they are probably from interior walls combed in preparation for the adhesion of wall plaster.

Mud brick (58 examples, 12.40 kg.)

The use of mudbrick seems to have been less common than daub, although abraded fragments are not always easy to distinguish from daub. A small size of mud bricks was recovered from different contexts. The mud-brick is made of orange-grey firing clay with abundant coarse sand and small pebbles, and sometimes preserved organic material. The bricks ranged in thickness from 29 to 66 mm. No one had complete measures. Two fragments are roller stamped die 49 [204] and 18 [205] and two fragments have preserved rod marks [7843]. Walls probably combined bricks and tiles with mud bricks or daub and with stones to level foundations.

Tesserae (1624 examples, 57.81 kg.)

A large group of tesserae was collected from the site, and some examples of *opus tessellatum* were preserved *in situ* in the floor. In general, these floors had the same characteristics: first a base called *Statumen* built with big pebbles or stones; a *Rudus* made of *opus caementicium*, to level and to prepare the *opus signinum* layer (*Nucleus*) and finally a thin layer made of chalk to insert the *tesserae*. *Opus signinum* is a very hard mortar, mixed with lime, chalk and smashed CBM or pottery, and is used in many cases as waterproof. *Opus caementicium* is a very hard mortar, made of small and medium gravels and pebbles mixed with lime and chalk, some of them with more than 4 cm. Of note is the presence of *tesserae* made from amphorae fragments. Furthermore, sometimes different building material is mixed, suggesting several rebuilding phases. The preserved floors are explained below:

[928]: Mosaic floor formed by a *statumen* base made of big stones (89 x 36 mm) of Kentish Ragstone, Hassock stone and chalk (3015, 3106 and 3117), a second layer (*Rudus*) of *opus caementicium* (with small flint pebbles, 46 mm thickness); a third layer (*Nucleus*) built of *opus signinum* as waterproof (10 mm); and finally the *tesserae* bonded with a chalk and lime mixture (3-4 mm). The *tesserae* are made of London local red fabrics (2815) (32x22x26/ 22x26x16/21x22x13).

[929]: Several fragments of floor made of *opus caementicium* (*Rudus*, 38 cm), and *signinum* (*Nucleus*, 21 mm). The base of *opus caementicium* is made of medium and small flint pebbles mixed with Kentish ragstone, Hassock stone and chalk (3105, 3106, 3116).

[2172]: a floor that preserved a base of *opus caementicium* (2 cm) with medium sized pebbles and lime; and a second layer with less quantities of small pebbles.

[3047]: Roman floor probably for waterproofing was preserved in four different layers. A base of *opus caementicium* (16 mm) mixed with small flint pebbles and oyster; a second layer built with cbm fragments such as *imbrices*, *tegulae* and tiles possibly for levelling (31 mm) the third layer of *opus signinum* (42 mm). Over this third layer there was another very thin (9 mm) layer, probably a bedding layer for the *tesserae*, although none were preserved.

[7124] = [7081]: It conserved part of the *Rudus*, made of sand, lime and flint pebbles, and was between 9 and 10 cm thick; the second layer (*Nucleus*) is made of *opus signinum* (waterproof), red colour, extremely hard mixed, made of a lot of smashed CBM or pottery, between 1,5 and 2 cm. *Opus signinum* is used for levelling and waterproofing. Between the *opus signinum* and the *tesserae* is a layer of white mortar made of chalk and lime bonding each *tessera*. Part of the floor preserves a quarter heading (waterproof) made of a very hard *opus signinum*, suggesting a use as a water tank for a *termae* or even an *impluvium* fountain.

The *tesserae* combined two different colours: 80% are red (London red sandy group: 3006, 2452 and 2459a) and 20% yellowish pinkish (2454 and from *amphorae* fragments). No design patterns survived. The cubes have different measurements (30x26x17/ 25x20x24/ 25x22x16 mm).

[7373]: *Tesserae* floor preserving the *statumen*, the *rudus*, the *nucleus* and the *tesserae* bonded with chalk. The 95% of the *tesserae* are made of London local red sandy group (2815), and the yellowish-pinkish cubes are made of Eccles and *amphorae* fabrics (5%). Cubes measures are 31x24x20/ 29x24x19/25x18x20 mm.

In domestic spaces, the mosaic is used in the *peristilo* and in the connected rooms, always visible from the exterior. The peristile is the centre of rituals (*lararia*, *sacraria*) and ceremonies in the house. High status houses used marble and coloured tesserae, while ceramic tesserae show a lower economic status, although in both examples the use of mosaic in the peristilo have the same purpose; to isolate the floor from humidity from the garden and impluvium. The tessellated mosaic is often used in bath spaces in *domus* and *villae*,

Tegula Mammata (16 examples, 16.25 kg)

The tegula mammata is itself an early and less efficient system of aerating the walls of heated room than the tubuli or box flue tiles. A small assemblage of *Tegula Mammata* was collected. These are bricks with

small clay mounds or *mammae* in each corner, only a few examples of these nibs were complete at Fenchurch Street. The purpose of the nibs is uncertain, although it would allow a firmer bonding to any mortar. Vitruvius recommended the use of these tiles in walls to improve damp. Type A, made of fabric 2452 was recovered from [1193], and preserved only as one *mammae* or lump (Type 4, Brodrigg, 1987).

Opus spicatum (18 examples, 3.81 kg.)

A few examples of *Opus spicatum* bricks were preserved at Fenchurch Street. They were laid on edge in a herringbone pattern to form a hard-wearing surface. Early Roman local sandy fabrics are the dominant fabric, especially course sand fabric (3006) with 10 examples, and two examples of Eccles fabrics. Six complete bricks range from 92-109 mm in length, 29-65mm in width and 19-56mm in thickness. These bricks came from dumps and pits and cannot be related to any specific buildings.

Roman structures are summarised below (Table 3).

Context	Structure	Fabric	Form	Phase	Spot date	Spot date with mortar
928	Tessellated floor surface	2815;UNK:3101R; 3104	Tessellated floor made of London sandy and <i>amphorae</i> fabrics	5.3	50-250	50-250
984	<i>Opus signinum</i> surface	3101R;3104	A large group of <i>opus signinum</i> and <i>caementicium</i> floor	5.3	50-250	50-250
1048	<i>Opus signinum</i> floor	2459a;2815;3101R; 3104	Roman sandy tiles and vitrified brick; <i>opus signinum</i> and <i>caementicium</i> floor	5.3	50-250	50-250
1146	Mortar wall	2454;3022;2452; 3101R	Early Roman Eccles and sandy <i>tegula</i> , brick and tiles bonded with <i>opus caementicium</i>	5.2	55-250	50-250
1205	Masonry hearth/ oven	2454;2452	Early Roman Eccles and sandy <i>tegula</i> and bricks	5.1	55-160	No mortar

Context	Structure	Fabric	Form	Phase	Spot date	Spot date with mortar
1761	Masonry foundation for a wall	3102;2454;2459a;3006;2452;2459b;3024	Abraded daub; early Roman Eccles, sandy and speckled fabrics (incl. combed box flue tile)	5.2	120-350+	No mortar
2058	Masonry wall foundation	3105;3106;3101R	Kentish ragstone and Hassock stone (rub.); bonded with <i>opus caementicium</i>	7	50-400+	50-400
2945	Wall foundation	2459a;3006	Early Roman brick and <i>tegulae</i>	5.1	50-160	No mortar
2986	Wall foundation	2459a; 2452nr3006	Early Roman sandy brick and <i>tegula</i>	5.1	55-160	No mortar
3508	Possible <i>in situ</i> floor tiles	3057	Early Roman silty bricks	5.1	75-100	No mortar
5006	Tessellated floor surface	2459a;3006;2452;2815;unk;3101R;3104	A cluster of early Roman sandy <i>tesserae</i> mosaic floor; <i>tesserae</i> from <i>amphora</i> ; bonded with <i>opus signinum</i> and <i>caementicium</i>	5.3	55-250	55-250
5015	Tessellated floor surface	2454;2459a;3006;2452;3101R;3104	A group of Eccles and sandy <i>tesserae</i> floor bonded with <i>opus caementicium</i> and <i>signinum</i>	5.3	55-160	55-160
7124	Tesselated floor surface	3006;2459a;2452;3101R;3104	Early Roman sandy <i>tesserae</i> mosaic floor; <i>opus signinum</i> and <i>caementicium</i>	7	55-160	50-160
7777	Late Roman masonry foundation	2454;2459a;3006;2452;2459b;2459c;2815;3060;3057;3105;3106;3107;3116;3123;3101R;3104	A large group of Roman Eccles, sandy, Radlett and silty fabrics (incl. combed box flue tile); Kentish ragstone (ashlar and rub.) Hassock stone, chalk and Malmstone(rub.);Niedermendig lava quern; <i>opus signinum</i> and <i>caementicium</i>	7	140-250+	50-400

Context	Structure	Fabric	Form	Phase	Spot date	Spot date with mortar
7872	Possibly a surface or consolidation	2459a;2452; 3104	Early Roman <i>tegula mammata</i> and bricks; <i>opus signinum</i>	6	55-160	50-400

Table 3: Roman structures

MEDIEVAL (1091 examples, 83.78 kg)

Roofing Tile (1080 examples, 79.26 kg)

Very large quantities of medieval roofing tile, defined by fabric type, form, glaze and the presence of coarse moulding sand attest to dumping episodes or medieval activity in the area. Furthermore, many of the tiles can be assigned an earlier medieval (12th to 13th century) date on the basis of fabric and form, indicating derivation from the demolition of building(s) of this date.

Bat Tile/ Curved Tile (4 examples, 753 g.)

2271 Fine sandy fabrics (1180-1800), 1 example, 357 g.

2272 Distinct shelly fabric (1240-1450), 1 example, 65 g.

2273 Coarse early sandy and shelly fabric (1135-1220), 2 examples 331 g.

This early group is poorly represented, dominated by the 12th century coarse sandy 2273 with two examples. One fragment of shelly fabric 2272 was recovered from [7647] and a fragment of fine sandy 2271 group was collected from [775].

Peg tile 1075 examples, 78.28 kg

2271 Fine sandy fabrics; (1180-1800) 739 examples, 53.49 kg.

2272 Distinct shelly fabric (1240-1450), 1 example, 57 g.

2273 Coarse early sandy and shelly fabric (1135-1220), 70 examples 5.45 g.

2586 Iron Oxide fabrics (1180-1500) 201 examples, 15.13 kg.; 2587 (1240-1450) 57 examples 3.52 kg.

3062 Wealden silty fabrics (1200-1800) 3 examples 340 g.

3090 Black iron oxide fabric (1200-1800), 3 examples, 234 g.

Unknown medieval fabric, sandy clay matrix with red inclusions [2042], 1 example, 21 g.

Overlapping, flat rectangular peg tiles attached to roofing by two nails (as represented by two nail holes, with both round and square holes) form numerically the most common medieval roofing form. All of the medieval roof tile recovered was fragmentary, and most probably represents either dumped material, or residual demolition material. A large range of fabrics (7) have been identified suggesting derivation from many different buildings. Many are thin, have coarse-moulding sand, glazed or have a fabric that is typical of medieval roof tile forms (2272, 2273 and 2587). Twelfth century 2271, 2273, 2587, 2586 fabrics constitute over 98% of the entire medieval assemblage. These proportions far exceed what would normally be expected from a medieval peg tile assemblage and point to (like the flange and bat tile) derivation from a substantial, probable 12th to 13th -century structure.

The dominant fabrics are the finer sandy groups, consisting of the thin-reduced core 2271 (67%) and iron oxide fabrics 2586 (18.47%) and 2587 (5.2%). Significant accumulations are represented in [715] [7187] [7647] with more than 50 examples, and especially [7225] with 105 fragments. Splash glaze represents 14.41% of the medieval peg tiles, mainly in green and brown colours.

Medieval brick (6 examples, 3.72 kg)

A few examples of medieval bricks are present in the assemblage, even in post-medieval context. This contrasts with the high quantities of medieval roofing.

3031 (1350-1450), 3 examples 1.53 kg.

Fairly soft, friable fabric with an even sandy texture medieval bricks, were recovered from [1055] [3360] and [4003].

3040 (1350-1450), 2 examples 1.84 kg

Two examples of soft fabric with lenses and banding of different coloured clay brick were collected from [1337] and [3360]

3031nr3042 (1350-1450) 1 example, 401 kg

A shallow (41mm) late medieval brick with sunken margins was recovered from [4003]. This fabric, a pale cream fine texture with distinct pinkish-red lumps, is typical of the bricks imported into the Essex region from the Low Countries (Ryan 1996).

Floor Tile (6 examples, 995 g.)

Only a small group of medieval plain and decorated floor tiles were recovered from dumped deposits. Despite the small number a complete repertoire of 12th to 15th century floor tile fabrics were identified.

Early Sandy Floor Tile 2273 (1135-1220) 1 example 247g.

A 12th century brown-glazed floor tile, in the coarse sandy fabric 2273 was recovered from [1776]. Given the high quantity of early dumped medieval peg tile recovered from the site it was inevitable that some floor tile from this period would be recovered.

Late Sandy Floor Tile 2505 (1300-1550), 1 example, 290g.

A very fine sandy fabric 2505 floor tile was recovered from [1021].

Westminster tile 2851 (1300-1500), 1 example, 117 g.

A dark green plain-glazed floor tile was recovered from [1055]

Penn tiles (2894) 1330-1390 Penn, Buckinghamshire (2 examples, 248 g.)

There is a small assemblage of Penn floor tiles. Plain and decorated floor tiles were produced at Penn in Buckinghamshire during the 14th century. They are distributed widely in the Thames Valley. Tile production had started at Penn by the early 1330s but it was not until after the Black Death (c. 1348) that floor tiles begun to be produced in large numbers. Floor tile from [706] is brown glazed with yellow fleur de lis on corner die 2341 (Betts 2002); while floor tile from [1055] preserved two yellow flowers die 2460.

Non local floor tile (3243), 1 example, 93 g.

One fragment of unglazed 13th century was present from [2067].

Context	Structure	Fabric	Form	Phase	Spot date	Spot date with mortar
714	Chalk masonry wall foundation	2271;3101PM	Medieval/post medieval peg tiles; post medieval sandy red bricks	10	1450-1700	1450-1700
1836	Chalk and flint masonry foundation	2454;3101M	Early Roman sandy tegula; T10 mortar	10	50-160	1100-1450

Context	Structure	Fabric	Form	Phase	Spot date	Spot date with mortar
3109	Masonry foundation	3105	Kentish ragstone ashlar	10	50-1666	No mortar
3364	Masonry (chalk) foundation	2815;3105;3106;3112	Roman sandy tile; Kentish ragstone, Hassock and Purbeck marble rubble	10	1050-1900	No mortar
3483	Masonry (chalk) wall foundation	2454;2459a;3006;2452;2271;3101R;3101M;3101PM	Early Roman Eccles and sandy tile and bricks; medieval/post medieval peg tiles; <i>opus caementicium</i> ; T8 and T9 mortars	10	1180-1800	1450-1600
3502	Possible crushed chalk floor	2271	Medieval/post medieval unglazed peg tile	10	1180-1800	No mortar
4133	Circular chalk lining for a well	2452;2586;3101PM	Early Roman sandy bricks; medieval/post medieval peg tile; T10 mortar	10	1180-1800	1100-1400

Table 4: Medieval structures

POST-MEDIEVAL (491 examples, 198.83 kg)

A large assemblage of brick was recovered from post-medieval contexts, especially from Phase 11, all of which were found to be from local clays of the red sandy fabric. From Phase 11 the amount of brick fragments recovered increases, until the latest phases (Phases 12 and 13) of the site, where brick decreases. The earliest bricks with any quantifiable dimensions came from period 1450/1480 to 1666/1700, but the great majority of brick is dated 1550-1750.

TRANSITIONAL– TUDOR (551 examples, 394.44 kg.)

Late Medieval- Tudor Brick (102 examples, 49.45 kg)

Local London sandy red fabrics [1450-1700]

3033; 45 examples, 43.79 kg.

3039; 4 examples, 5.44 kg.

3046; 42 examples, 38.02 kg.

3065, 9 examples, 10.22 kg.

3042, 2 examples, 842 kg.

Five different sandy red brick fabrics were identified; the fine sandy 3033; the mottled sandy 3039; the specked 3042; the very sandy red 3046 and fabric 3065 which contains burnt flint. Tudor bricks were irregular in size and shape. The largest proportion of bricks are shallow (50-60mm), wide (110-121mm) and unfrogged, and they have sunken margins which are a common characteristic of such bricks. They were by far the most common in London from the mid 15th century to 1666. All were manufactured for city use from local London brick clay. Some of these bricks are reused and bonded with 18th and 19th century mortar. Bricks from [1055] [1770] and [7002] are pavers, and an example from [5001] is glazed/overheated, probably a decorative pattern in the facade or from a fireplace. The Tudors further patterned their brickwork by inserting headers of over burnt or vitrified bricks into the walling, mainly in English bond or English cross-bond.

Peg tile (270 examples 26.40 kg)

2276 (1480-1900)

Peg tiles belonging to the very common sandy red fabric 2276, dominate the post-medieval assemblage (55% by size, 13.28% by weight), with large accumulations especially from [1055] [1776]. The greater proportion of tile fragments were unglazed peg tile fragments, although a small number of splash-glazed roof tile fragments were recovered.

Floor tile (6 examples, 2.84 kg)

“Flemish” silty Floor Tiles, 5 examples, 2.60 kg.

1977 (1450-1800), 1 example, 155 g.

1977nr3063 (180-1800), 1 example, 255 g.

2850 (1450-1800), 2 examples, 1.08 kg.

3063E (1450-1600), 1 examples, 63 g.

A small number of unglazed Flemish silty floor tiles were recovered, with just one yellow glazed example [5011].

Local London fabrics

3064, 1 example, 309 g. [1450-1700]

A floor tile brick made of London fabric was recovered from context [3188].

LATE POST-MEDIEVAL (428 examples, 220.41 kg)

A large assemblage of late post-medieval ceramic material building was recovered, especially post Great fire materials. All these materials reflected the City expansion and the increase of the population in post-medieval period. Large amounts of residual roof tiles were recovered from the post-medieval deposits, with a similar fabric range in the early post-medieval contexts, although there is a large increase in the amount of fragments from fabric 2276. The introduction of pan tiles is also noted by the presence of fabric 2279.

A cluster of tin-glazed wall tile dated between mid 16th and mid 18th centuries were recovered, including some biblical series. A smaller quantity of machine bricks, dated mid 19th and 20th centuries were collected. These were bonded with a hard mortar.

The date ranges represented by the fabrics suggest 3 relatively distinct construct phases at Fenchurch Street, beginning with a non-industrial phase of construction between mid 17th and mid 18th century (Phase 12). Another phase of non-industrial construction is noted mid 18th century (Phase 13), while other masonry contexts fall into the last phase of development – the late 19th century and the beginning 20th century (Phase 14).

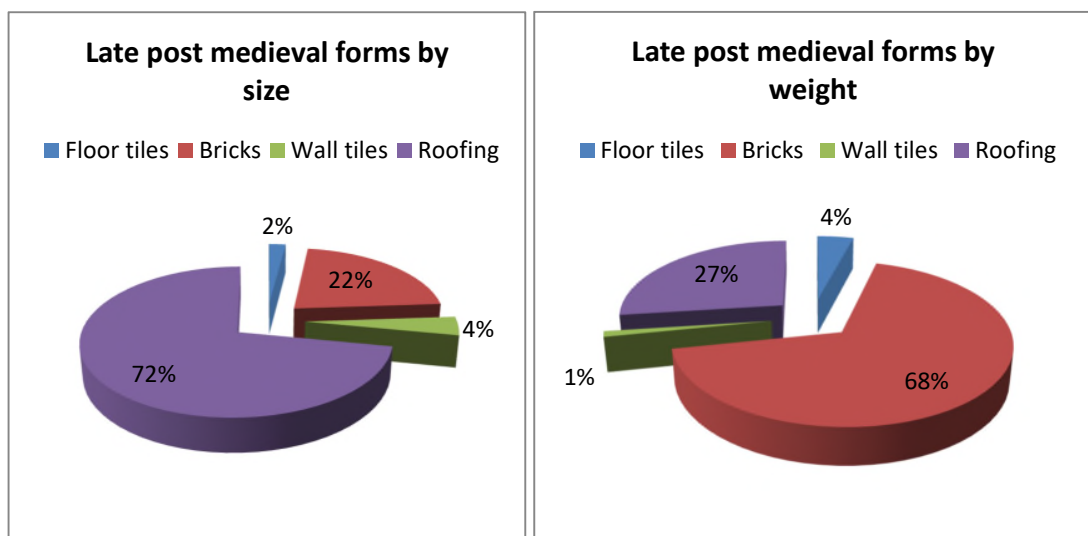


Figure 4: Percentage post-medieval forms by quantity (size) and weight.

Bricks (85 examples, 68 kg)

3036, Flemish, cream-yellow hard bricks of uniform colour and texture (1600-1800), (1 example, 229 g.)

One example of Flemish paving bricks was recovered from [7818]. The small size of these bricks, is perfect for use as pavers, principally, in herringbones patterns.

Intermediate Great Fire

Maroon 3032nr3033 (1664-1725), (20 examples, 8.76 kg.)

A small assemblage of a late 17th to early 18th century intermediate bricks in fabric 3032nr3033 combining facets of both early post-medieval reds and post great fire purples were collected, most of them reused. Seven examples of whole bricks were recovered from structures.

Post Great Fire fabrics (64 examples, 59 kg)

3032 (1666-1900) Post Great Fire purple clinker rich fabric (50 examples, 52.47 kg.)

A large group of purple post great fire bricks, local post Great Fire red bricks were recovered from the site. The largest proportion of bricks is narrow and unfrogged. Some have sharp arises suggesting possible machine manufacture. Some of these bricks use Victorian mortar types: Roman and Portland. The presence of these bricks shows a phase of redevelopment at the end of 17th century and probably earlier.

3034 Local post-Fire red brick (1 example, 168 g.)

A small fragment of this fabric was recovered from [3034].

3035 (1770-1940) Yellow large machine made Medway bricks (6 examples, 3 kg.)

Six examples of 3035 fabric were collected, two samples are frogged and bonded with Victorian mortars.

3038 (1850-1950), Fletton bricks, (6 examples, 3.17 kg.)

A small assemblage of Fletton bricks was collected, suggesting a late modern occupation. Three examples were bonded with Portland mortar. The Fletton brick came into widespread use in Britain around 1900. The cheap transport meant that the brick could reach most parts of the country and could be cheaper than the local products. Before the Fletton revolution, bricks were made and used on a local scale.

3261 Firebricks,

A single refractory brick was collected from [878], indicating a late post-medieval or modern occupation.

The late post-medieval structures are summarised below (Table 5).

Context	Structure	Fabric	Form	Phase	Spot date	Spot date with mortar
840	Brick-lining for a well	3032nr3033	Intermediate great fire bricks	12	1664-1725	No mortar
971	Brick-lining of a probable cess pit	3065	Complete post-medieval sandy red bricks	11	1450-1700	No mortar
1570	Brick-lining for a well	3046;3032	Post-medieval and post great fire unfrogged bricks	12	1666-1850	No mortar
1770	Brick lining for a cess pit	2815;2586;3046;3065;3101PM	Roman sandy tile; medieval/post-medieval peg tiles; early post-medieval red sandy bricks; T7 mortar	12	1500-1700	1500-1600
1823	Brick-lining for possible cess pit	3046	Early post-medieval red sandy brick	12	1500-1650	No mortar
2034	Truncated brick floor	3046;3032;3101PM	Complete post-medieval red sandy and post great fire bricks	13	1780-1900	1750-1850
2064	Masonry lining for soakaway	3033;3101PM	Complete early post-medieval sandy red bricks; T8 mortar	11	1450-1600	1450-1600
2079	Brick-lining for a soakaway	3032;3101PM	Complete post great fire bricks; T4 mortar	13	1800-1900	1750-1900
2406	Brick masonry foundation	3032; 3101PM	Complete unfrogged post great fire brick; T4 mortar	12	1666-1850	1750-1900
3096	Brick wall foundation	3032;3101PM	Post great fire frogged bricks; T4 mortar	13	1780-1900	1750-1900
3110	Masonry (brick) foundation	3046	Post-medieval red sandy bricks	13	1500-1600	No mortar
3111	Masonry (brick) foundation	3032;3101PM	Post great fire frogged bricks; T2 mortar	13	1800-1875	1800-1950
3346	Brick-lining for a well	3033;3039;3101PM	Post-medieval red sandy bricks; T5 mortar	12	1600-1700	1450-1700
3379	Masonry (chalk) circular foundation	2452;2271;2586;2276;3101PM	Early Roman sandy brick; a large group of medieval and post-medieval peg tiles; Fletton frogged brick; T1 mortar	10	1850-1950	1830-1950
3385	Masonry foundation	3105;3104	Kentish ragstone (rub.); <i>opus signinum</i>	11	50-400+	50-400
3679	Masonry (brick) square structure	3046;3039;3120;3101PM	Post-medieval sandy red bricks; Dundry/Douling stone ashlar; T6 mortar	11	1450-1600	1500-1700
5000	Brick floor surface	3046;3065;3101PM	Early post-medieval sandy red bricks; T8 mortar	13	1500-1600	1450-1600
5001	Brick floor foundation	3033;3046;3101PM	Early post-medieval sandy red bricks; T6 mortar	11	1500-1600	1500-1700
5007	Brick floor	3102;3033;3498	Mud bricks; post-medieval sandy red	13	1500-1600+	No mortar

Context	Structure	Fabric	Form	Phase	Spot date	Spot date with mortar
	surface		and estuary bricks			
5008	Brick wall foundation	2454;3033	Early Roman Eccles brick; post-medieval sandy red bricks; T6 mortar	11	1500-1600	1500-1700
7002	Masonry lining for cess pit	3065;3101PM	Early post-medieval sandy red bricks; T8 mortar	11	1500-1700	1450-1600
7020	Masonry lining for drain	3032;3101PM	Narrow Post great fire bricks; T3 mortar	13	1780-1900	1800-1900
7021	Masonry lining for drain	3033;3032	Post-medieval sandy red brick	13	1780-1900	No mortar
7112	Brick lining of cess pit	3033; 3101PM	Post-medieval sandy red and narrow post great fire bricks; yellowish sandy soft mortar; T3 mortar	12	1500-1600+	1800-1900
7381	Brick lining for cess pit	3032;3101PM	Post Great fire bricks; T4 mortar	13	1666-1900	1750-1900
7810	Brick masonry foundation	3033;3032;3101PM	Post-medieval and post Great fire frogged bricks; T3 mortar	13	1750-1900	1800-1900
7814	Chalk masonry foundation	2459a;2452;3033;2276;3101R;3101PM	Early Roman sandy fabrics; post-medieval sandy red bricks and peg tile; <i>opus signinum/caementicium</i> ; T8 mortar	13	1450-1600	1450-1600 (50-400) residual
7821	Brick foundation	3033;3101PM	Post-medieval sandy red brick; T8 mortar	13	1450-1600	1450-1600
7864	Brick lining for a soakaway	3033;3032;3101PM	Early post-medieval sandy red bricks; T4 mortar	13	1800-1875	1750-1900

Table 5: summarise post-medieval structures

Roofing tile

2279 Pan tile (1630-1850), (10 examples, 773 g.)

Although this fabric is very common in London the assemblage is very small. This curved, nibbed roofing tile which came into force only during the mid 17th century. Some of them are burnt and bonded with Victorian mortars.

Floor/Wall tiles

3064W; *Flemish/Local London wall tiles* (16 examples, 1.15 kg.)

A few examples of tin-glazed wall tiles were collected from FEN14. There are different floor tiles designs dated mid 16th to late 19th century.

A fragment from [217] preserved geometric pattern with elaborate floral decoration in three colours (c. 1550) made at Antwerp (Die 28, Betts *et al.* 2010), a fragment from [7800] with a blue Tudor rose (Die 111, Betts *et al.* 2010), and two blue and purple medallion border tin-glazed from [7818], are the earliest pieces dated (1550-1650), probably made at the Aldgate and Pickleherring/Rotherhithe pothouses.

The example from [7547] had a barred ox head corners, probably associated to biblical scene, dated 1740-1760. (Die 362, Betts *et al.* 2010).

Some plain tin-glazed tiles are typical Victorian examples [3106] [7800], and flower base and bird with flower head corners fragment, possibly is 19th century copy from 18th century tiles.

THE DAUB 3102 (1261 examples, 58.71 kg)

Large quantities of daub were collected from the site. Daub would have been used to make the clay and timber buildings. A small quantity is burnt (22.62% by size), one highly vitrified [873], and some examples have attached *Opus caementicium* [781] [1951].

The majority had no indication of the thickness of the material so it is not clear if it came from a wall, oven or other structural object.

Some of daub pieces with more obvious signs of wattle impressions were found in Roman contexts. Most were made of medium sandy clay but a few fragments had abundant chalky inclusions or plant remains. In a couple of instances a fine sandy clay surface appears to have been added to chalky earth core. Rod impressions were present from [735] [1003] [1952] [2972] [3387] [3828] [7121] and [7539].

Roller stamped fragments [203] [722] [835] [910] [930] [936] are poorly preserved, and just fragment from [1500] is associated with die 51 (Betts *et al.* 1994) [1500].

MORTAR

A summary of mortar types and concrete as well as their period of use are given below (Table 6).

Mortar/Concrete Type	Description	Use at FEN14
T1	Portland mortar. A form of hard cement. (1830-1950)	Used at fabrics 3038 [0] [3379], 3064w [3106], 3032nr3033 [3804] and 2580 [3804]
T2	Roman mortar. Hydraulic cement or lime, made from burning lumps of marl found in London (1800-1950)	Used to bonded fabrics 3032 [3111] [3345] 3032nr3033 [7415] and 3038 [2100]
T3	Yellowish or grey hard mortar (1800-1900) Sometimes mixed with charcoal and small gravels	Used to bonded fabrics 3032 [3345] [7020] [7112] [7810]; 3065 3035 [3345]; 2276 [7115] and 3033 [7810]
T4	Hard grey clinker mortar (1750-1900)	Used for bonding 2276 [842][3781],3046 [2034], 3064W [7800] and 3032 [2034][2079] [2406][3096] [7864]
T5	White hard mortar with small gravels (1500-1750)	Used in fabrics 2271 [714]; 3033 [714] [1777][1847];3046 [1847]; 3039 [3346]; 3032nr3033, 2850 [5011] and 2452 [2140]
T6	Hard light grey mortar, mixed with gravels (1500-1700)	Associated to fabrics 3046 [823][3679] [5001]; 2276 [62][3195];3033 [5008] and 3036 [5001][7818]
T7	White lime mortar (1500-1600)	Used for bonding fabrics 2586 2815 [1770]; 3046 [1786][7107]; 3033 [2472][7540];2276 [7074][7379] and 2271 [3373][3380][7104] [7107]
T8	Yellow crinkly mortar sometimes with gravels (1450-1600)	Associated to fabrics 3036 [63]; 3046 [63] [784][5000][7805][7399][7702];3033[2064] [3681][7650][7656][7814][7821]; 3065 [7002] 2276 [3094] and 2271 [3483]
T9	Soft yellow lime mortar sometimes with Gravels (1450-1600)	Associated to fabrics 2271 [1034][1055] [3483][7776]; 2276 [1055]; 3102 [1055]; 2587 [1055]; 2318 [7694] and re-used Roman fabrics 2452 [3483][7776], 2454 [3483] and 3006 [7694]
T10	Brown Loose light sandy, mixed with chalk and gravels mortar, 1100-1400	Associated to Roman fabric 2452[1836] [7748]; and medieval peg tiles 2271 [7748] and 2586 [1925][4133]
T11	Opus signinum: Pink hard Roman cement with inclusions of red Roman brick and tile. Opus caementicium: White or light grey hard Roman cement with inclusions of gravels. (50-400)	Associated to a large group of Roman fabrics and structures [928][984][1048] [1146][2858][5006][5015][7124][7777] and [7872].

Table 6: List of mortar types identified from the excavation FEN14

The mortar types identified from excavations at FEN14 provide the basis for a simplistic chronological sub-division of all of the structures. T1 and T2 mortars were used in 19th and early 20th century, associated with frogged and sometimes machine bricks. Essentially all of the late post-medieval

structures and fabrics use the same hard yellow (T3) and grey crinkler mortar (T4). Post-medieval structures are associated with mortars (T5, T6 and T7). Other mortars (T8 and T9) are very rare and probably associated with early post-medieval structures. A few examples of medieval mortar (T10) were collected from the site. Roman mortars (T11) as *opus signinum* or *opus caementicium* are difficult to identify sometimes, just because they are attached to fragments of building materials in small lumps.

STONE (648 examples 527.63 kg)

London has no indigenous stone; it was an expensive material that would have been transported from various locations and used principally on important structures. The main stones used in London were ragstone, chalk and flint. The earliest source of stone would have been the reuse of rubble from the Roman buildings in the early medieval city. A review of the main rock types, their geological character, source and probable function/ form are summarised below (Table 7). Subdivision according to function is summarised (Figure 6). A more detailed consideration as to their origin and use of this small assemblage are reviewed below.

MoL fabric code	Description	Geological Type and source	Quantity	Use at FEN14
3105	Fine hard dark grey sandy limestone	Kent ragstone, Lower Cretaceous, Lower Greensand Maidstone District - Kent	178 examples 131.37 kg	Common – Construction Rubble from numerous context; ashlar [16] [1565] [3109] [7333 [7777]; paver [3351] [3414] [7115] [7539], whetstone, [2562] roofing slab [28][66][68][319] [1128][1436][1709][2481][7187] [7397][7540][7670][7714][7788] [7812]; moulded [3101][3455].
3106	Yellow-green glauconitic sandstone	Hassock stone Lower Cretaceous, Lower Greensand Maidstone District - Kent	60 examples 45.69 kg	Construction Rubble from many context: Roman portable altar [1027]; paving slab [3388]
3107a	Fine grained lime low-density glauconitic limestone	Reigate stone – Upper Greensand, Lower Cretaceous Reigate-Mertsham Surrey	3 examples 740 g	Used as a ashlar [784] and Rubble [2140] [7670]
3107b	Fine grained light green low-density glauconitic limestone	Malmstone stone – Upper Greensand Roman type	3 examples 11.3 kg	Used as rubble [777] [3522] and As paver [0]
3108	Fine banded light brown calcareous sandstone	Lower Cretaceous (Wealden) Kent	62 examples 4.55 kg	Used as roofing slabs from numerous contexts; construction rubble [3612] [3701] [7725], tessera [7815], ashlar [3345]

MoL fabric code	Description	Geological Type and source	Quantity	Use at FEN14
				paving slab [1047] [7671] [8048]
3109	Banded shelly oolitic limestone	Middle Jurassic (Bathonian). South Cotswolds	5 examples 72 g	Used as construction rubble [7103] and as a probably roofing slab [7670]
3110	Fine light grey-white Oolitic limestone	Portland Stone Upper Jurassic (Portlandian) Isle of Portland, Dorset	6 examples 11.10 kg	Used as a rubble [7047], as a Victorian window [7115] and as paver [3345][3445]
3111a	Moderately hard, but crumbly, coarse sandstone, a ferruginous sandstone	Carstone- doggers and veins in Folkestone Beds of the Lower Greensand (Riddler I)	1 example 130 g	Use as construction rubble [18]
3111b	Red/Brown Ferruginous sandstone	Probably Lower Cretaceous – Lower Greensand Folkestone beds Weald Kent	1 example 120 g	Used as construction rubble [18]
3112	Purbeck marble	Isle of Purbeck, Dorset Cretaceous	3 examples 396 gr.	Used as a paver [1365], roofing slab [7268] and rubble [3364]
3113	Kimmeridge oil shale	Kimmeridge Shale, Upper Jurassic, Dorset	62 Examples 1.21 kg	Used as a paver [2827]; as tesserae [2777][3105][3196] [7081][7086][7118] [7120] or a disc lid [1776]
3114	White fine crystalline marble	Various sources (Mediterranean)	6 examples 228 g	Used as paving [1688] [3290] [7671] and tesserae [201] [1828] [7815]
3115	Blue-Green hard fissile slate	Cornish Slate – Devonian Cornwall	1 example 66 g.	Used as roofing slab [7771]
3116	Fine powdery white foraminiferal limestone	Chalk Upper Chalk (Upper Cretaceous) Thames Valley	115 examples 4 kg	Used as construction rubble from numerous contexts; and as tesserae [319] [882][1073][1196] [2204] [2539] [2777][3105][3290] [7081][7120][7815]
3117	Hard dark-grey siliceous cryptocrystalline sandstone	Flint – Upper Cretaceous (Upper Chalk) London Basin	2 examples 30 g	Used as tesserae [200] [7215]
3118	Vesicular calcareous spring water deposit	Tufa – Holocene (River Thames or tributary)	11 Examples 7.36 kg	Used as a rubble [18][958][1097] [1250][1437][3666][3851]
3120a	Fine hard calcareous greensand with shell and ooids	Bargate stone – Lower Greensand (Lower Cretaceous) Godalming Surrey	1 examples 18 g	Used as a roofing slab [722]
3120b	Laminated quartz and mica (bistite & muscovite)	Norwegian Rag-Eidsborg, southern Norway.	1 example 129 g.	Probably a Whetstone Recovered from [1816]
3120c	Black or brownish-black sedimentary rock	Coal, Carboniferous, different sources	1 example 19 g.	Used as tesserae [319]
3120e	Yellow oolitic limestone Doundry	Doultong or Doundry Stone, Oolite, Middle	1 example 7.29 kg.	Used as an ashlar [3679]

MoL fabric code	Description	Geological Type and source	Quantity	Use at FEN14
		Jurassic, Somerset		
3122	Hard yellow-grey calcareous mudstone	Septarian Nodule London Clay Thames basin	1 example 57 g.	Used as tessera [7448]
3123	Hard, coarse, dark-grey vesicular basalt lava - with white (leucite) and black inclusions.	Neidermendig lavastone Tertiary-Andernach Region, NW Germany	13 examples 16 kg	Quern fragments from [13] [15] [1047] [1062] [1547] [2204] [2321] [3351][3851][7229][7333][7777] [8058]
3126a	Hard, shelly, durable limestone	Purbeck Limestone, Isle of Purbeck, Dorset Cretaceous	10 Examples 859 g	Used as rubble construction [3809][7949]; paver [22][1128] as a roofing slab [22][1067][3101] [3358][7448][7828]
3132	Oystrich hard limestone	Jurassic, Forest marble,	1 example 68 kg	Using as a roofing [3345]
3136	Fine light greyish-white sandstone	Quartzose Sandstone, metamorphic rock, different sources	1 example 499 g	Used as a quern [3854]
3143	Hard coarse sparry shelly oolitic	Barnack stone – Middle Jurassic (Bajocian) Cambridgeshire	2 examples 865 g	Found as rubble [1851] and as roofing slab [1128]
3153	Thinly interbedded limestone and calcareous mudstone or siltstone.	Blue lias, Triassic and Jurassic, South Wales	1 example 105 g	Used as a whetstone [3754]
3154	Fine light cream calcareous mudstone	White lias – Upper Triassic Somerset – Midlands	1 example 20 g	Used as tessera [875]

Table 7: summarising the character, source, quantity and probable function of the main stone types from FEN14

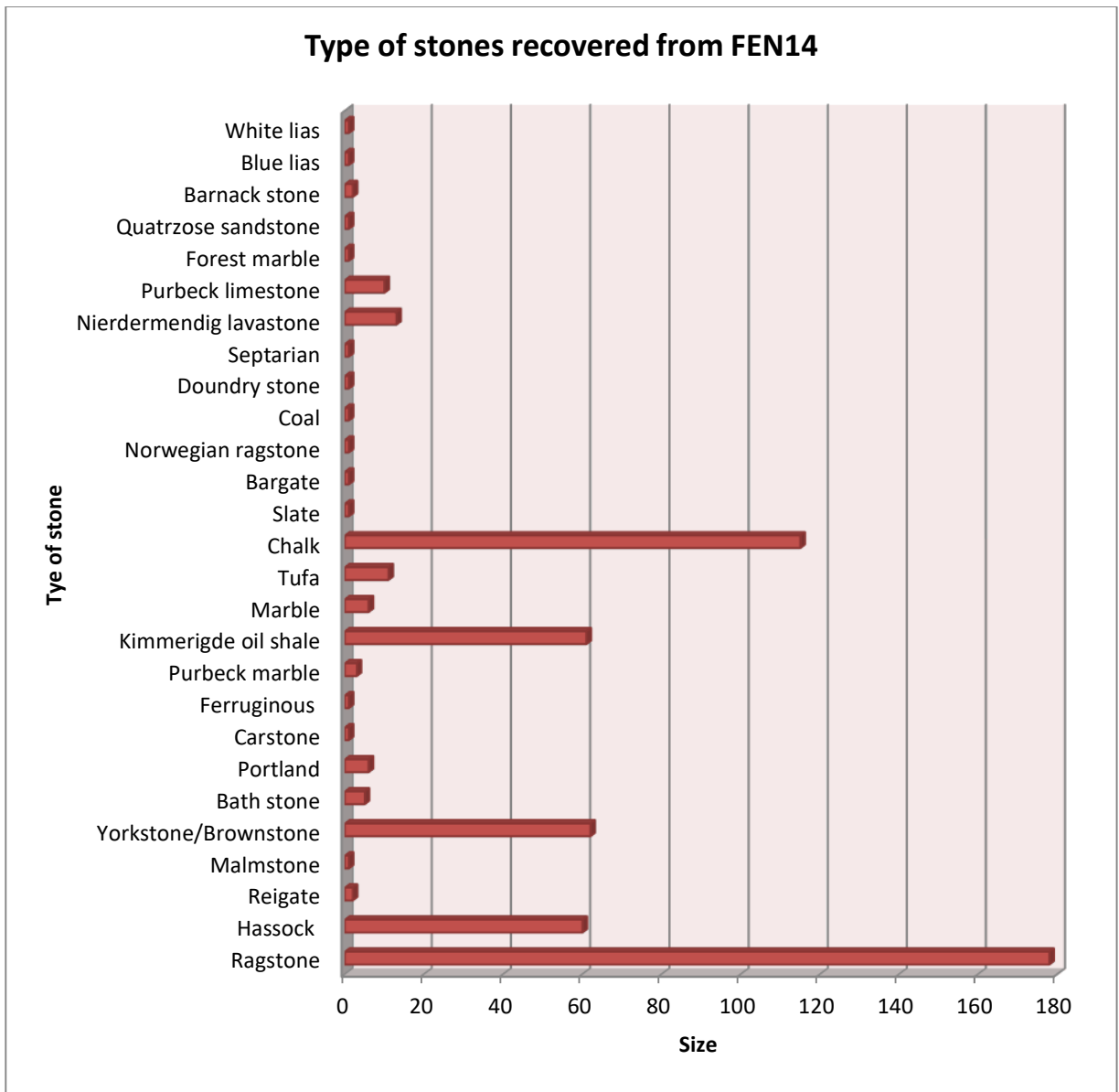


Figure 5: Types of stone recovered from FEN14 (by size/quantity)

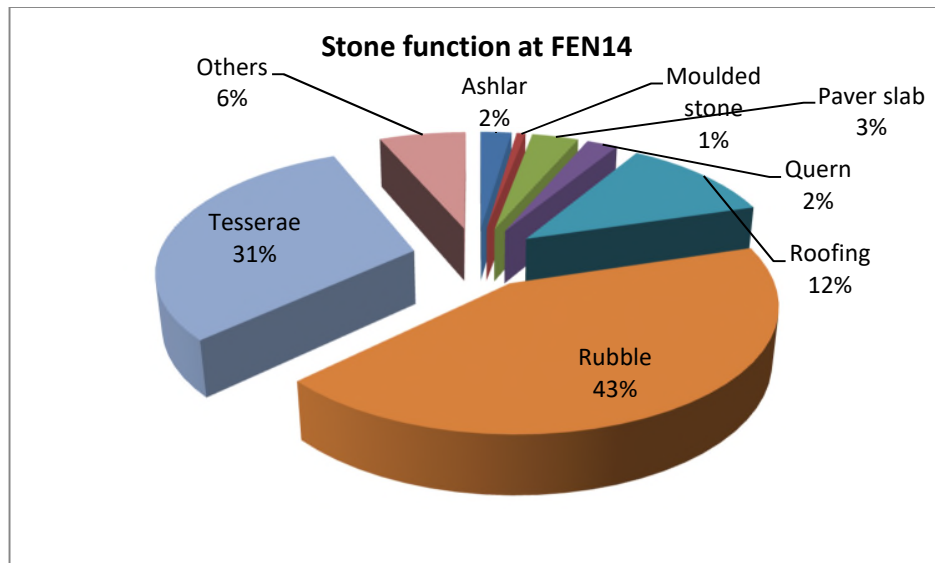


Figure 6: Pie chart illustrating function of stone at FEN14 (by size %)

Summary

An explanation for the wide array of stone material types encountered (28) from FEN14 can be provided not only by the intermixing and wealth of Roman and medieval building materials in the consolidation dumps but also by drawing on the sources of the material including the acquisition of high status freestone materials for the embellishment of the buildings, like the use of Greek and Carrara white marble. Some marbles would have served as a decorative facing. Some pieces were polished and faced and appear to be architectural or furniture elements (such as a paver and mosaic floor) [201] [1828][7671][7815]. The River Thames remained the principal means of access to the growing city for the transport of building stone up until the development of the railway network in the early 19th century.

Chalk, Hassock and Kentish ragstone probably were used in the foundations and the in the walls, using a rubble core of mortared flint, chalk and tile mixed with Kentish ragstone. Chalk, flint, Septaria and Reigate-type stone were also used less frequently as facing stone. Chalk and flint are materials easily available in southern Britain and Septaria is a form of calcareous clay easily found in London. The Kentish ragstone and Hassock stone from the Maidstone area, was transported by boat into London and was very common in Roman masonry construction.

It seems likely that most of the stone types are Roman. German lavastone quern are abraded and very fragmented/or broken from both early and late Roman phases. Half of a mortar was well preserved and

recovered from [2321]. These rock types were the most common quernstone material for Roman London, although the possibility exists that these may be dumped in the late Bronze Age or early Iron Age.

A small fragment of Bargate stone, a shelly ragstone material from the Farnham area used in Roman building rubble has been identified from late Roman fill [722]. There are also the large quantities of Kentish ragstone and Hassock (177kg) may have derived from the dismantling Roman and medieval buildings.

Fine banded light brown and yellow calcareous sandstone (Yorkstone and Brownstone) were using as paving and roofing in late Roman buildings, although this is a modern ashlar too [3345] (1800-1900).

An ashlar Reigate stone recovered from [784] and rubble [2140] were used in post-medieval phases. A fragment of Reigate as a rubble was collected from a late Roman masonry [7777]. It's probably that Reigate was being used from the first to at least the 3rd century, although some could be recycled. Reigate stone was not used for external architecture after the 15th century due to poor weathering properties.

Some examples of calcareous tufa were collected from the site. This may have been used in the construction of vaults, for being a lightweight stone.

Sculptural and Exotic Stone

The Hassock stone altar

A small plain portable altar (1.5 kg) carving was recovered from dump demolition deposit [1027] (Phase 6). It is carved out of a fine Hassock stone from the Maidstone area. Roman altars were used for offerings and wine libations. Some of them were used in public buildings (in temples and squares) and others, as this portable example from Fenchurch Street shows, were made for domestic and private use.

The Stone Paver

A small fragment of paver or wall veneer in green Sparta porphyry or Porfido verde antico (Price 2007) was recovered from a Roman dumped deposit associated with painted plaster in [1688], Phase 5.3 (120-180 AD). The rock, a pale lime-green metandesite (due to the presence of epidote and chlorite and sourced to the Permian-Carboniferous, outcrops Krokeai, near Sparta, Levetsova, Laconia along the south east part of the Peloponnese in Greece) was widely used throughout the Roman Empire but is only occasionally found in Britain. Other examples of this lithology have been found infrequently in Southwark

(Hayward in prep; Pringle 2009; Crowley 2005) and elsewhere in the City (Pritchard; 1986; Bradley and Butler 2008).

Fine banded light brown calcareous sandstone fabric 3108 is used in the late Roman period (AD 200-400) as roofing slabs, although some fragments are modern paving slabs (1700-1900).

Various fragments of ferruginous sandstone were collected from late Roman context. This stone was used as a roofing slab and as rubble for construction.

There is no definitive evidence that the robbing occurred later than the Roman period, though it is difficult to believe that there was a substantial demand for building stone in the early 5th century, and the robbing might not have taken place until 7th century or later.

Walling materials

All of the stone walling material relates to the demolition of foundations and walling core rubble of the Roman buildings. The dominant material is the hard calcareous ragstone and softer Hassock stone from the Lower Greensand (Hythe Beds) of Maidstone. The large quantities recovered (177kg) (see Figure 6), are in keeping with the quantities seen in Roman buildings from other sites in Roman London, shipped by boat down the Medway and up the Thames (Marsden 1967, 39-41; Blagg 1990; 39; Rowsome 2000. 20; Crowley 2005, 90), and clearly represent demolition debris from buildings. Most of this is rubble but there are also examples of ashlar, paving and roofing, particularly in Phase 7 (29.4% by size, 58.51% by weight), Phase 9 (17.64% by size, 8.23% by weight) and Phase 10 (13.44% by size and 12.73% by weight).

Other stone rubble types from these later Roman phases include a low density grey-green glauconitic limestone, comparable to examples from the Upper Greensand Leatherhead/Farnham and seen in the foundations and rubble core elsewhere in Roman London. Smaller components include Ferruginous sandstone from the Lower Greensand beds of the Weald in Phase 9 [18]. There are also septarian nodules, a compact calcareous nodular deposit from the London clay, Purbeck limestone, Barnack, chalk and flint from the Upper Cretaceous of the Thames Valley and tufa.

Roman paving, coursing and roofing stone

A group of stones had been identified as paving or roofing stones in later Roman contexts. Greek and Purbeck marble pavers are the most interesting fragments from Phase 5.1 and 5.3, indicating the presence of high status buildings nearby (120-180 AD). From later Roman contexts, especially from Phase 7, a cluster of different thin stones, used as paving and roofing, was identified. Red (Brownstone) and yellow (Yorkstone) sandstones, Kentish ragstone and Hassock stone had been identified in later Roman Phase 7, being the most common roofing stone.

A large group of tessera stone cubes (185 examples, 892 g.) suggest a variety of mosaics patterns, combining dark colours (flint, coal, white lias, Kimmeridge oil shale and dark septaria) with lighter colours (white Carrara marble, chalk and Yorkstone), mixed with ceramic cubes. Some mosaic floors were preserved in *situ*, but sadly no pattern is identifiable.

Roman Freestone

Freestone, a limestone with an open porous texture that enables the rock to be worked or carved in any direction (e.g. Leary 1988), is represented by only a handful of examples. Most is made of a type of banded shelly oolitic limestone from the Middle Jurassic (Bathonian) of the South Cotswold escarpment. This is the most common native sculptural and funerary material used in Roman London (Hayward 2009; 2016). There are a few broken up examples used as pavers and roofing.

Roman Quern

Small quantities of quern were recovered from the excavations. These are nearly all (16.5 kg) the common Neidermendig lavastone from the Rhineland, the most common quernstone material for London, and a small fragment of quartzose sandstone [3854]. Two half querns were collected from [3854] and [7333].

Hones

Very few hone or whetstones were recovered. A solitary fragment made from Norwegian ragstone from [1816] is almost certainly medieval. These imported portable very hard rocks were manufactured in Eidsborg in Norway as hone stones, for sharpening implements, tools and even weapons. They were widely used in medieval London. Other hones collected of ragstone [2562] and blue lias [3754] came from late Roman contexts.

Medieval and Post-medieval paving and roofing

Some example of white Carrara marble paving slabs and tessera cubes from medieval and post-medieval phases almost certainly represent Roman paving or mosaic floors. Some of the stone paving associated with Phases 9-13 housing is made from Portland, Yorkstone and Ragstone.

Slate may have once been used as roofing stone for medieval buildings (Phases 10 and 11), or indeed as possible coursing levels in the wall core. In the absence of any definable nail holes however it is not possible to determine their function, however it will be necessary to re-examine their petrology.

SIGNIFICANCE AND POTENTIAL OF THE ASSEMBLAGE

Petrology

With at least 28 different lithotypes identified, most from the Roman sequence, the excavations at Fenchurch Street give some idea of the draw on resources that a wealthy and prestigious late Roman building had in its construction. This can not only be attributed to the high status items (marble pavers) but perhaps the more mundane constructional elements (a number of different native roofing and paving elements and the variety of materials in the constructional rubble itself). It is in essence a fingerprint of late Roman stone constructional building material in London, and for this reason, some attention needs to be placed on their lithology and geological source.

The roofing and paving materials require detailed hand specimen analysis to see whether they are from West Country sources and/or from the Weald. It would be worthwhile examining and comparing the stone types from these examples with retained high status stone and roofing from the earlier excavations (Gerrard et. al. 2012). A table of the rock sources and a geological map summarising the breadth of materials should be compiled.

PHASE SUMMARY

The fabric and form of the worked stone, ceramic building material (peg tile; ridge tile floor tile; brick) and mortar retained from the Fenchurch Street excavations (FEN14), forms the basis of a broad chronological subdivision.

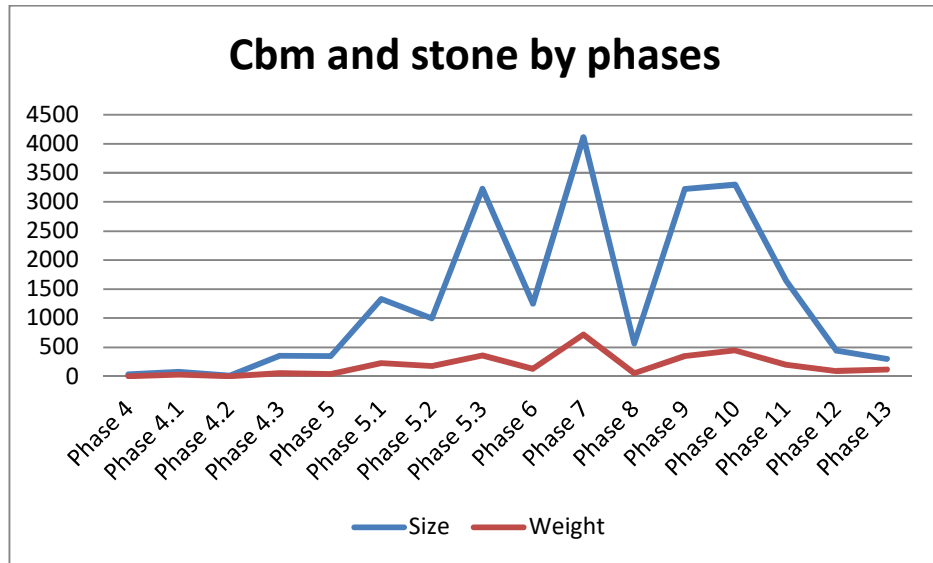


Figure 7: Comparative size ceramic material and stone by phases

Phase 1

No material found

Phase 2

This phase provided a small lump of daub from context [3306].

Phase 3 (50-70 AD)

No material found

Phase 4 (70-120 AD) (466 fragments, 87.9 kg)

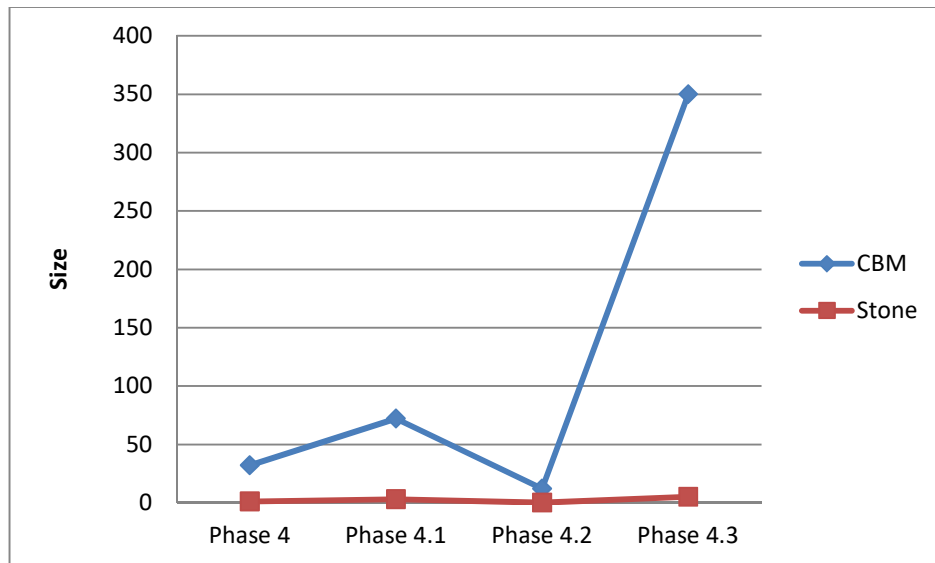


Figure 8: Comparative size ceramic material and stone from Phase 4

Phase 4 (Indeterminate)

A small quantity of Roman ceramic building material was recovered from this phase, amounting 3 kg. Apart to the materials recorded from fill [2569], all the materials are associated with dump layers. Forms noted in the assessed material, include standard types such as brick (determined by thickness rather than form) and roof tile (both *imbrices* and *tegulae*). To a lesser extent other types were also recovered. These are commonly associated with high status buildings, such as individual tesserae made of early Roman sandy group 2815 and chalk. Apart from the individual *tesserae*, no forms were recorded with complete dimensions.

Phase 4.1 (Early Roman)

A small assemblage of building material was recovered from this early phase (75 fragments, 27.55 kg). The material was collected from the fills of pits, postholes, from occupation and dump layers. Most of the material is in a fragmentary or abraded condition.

The London red sandy 2815 group is the most common fabric (58 fragments, 24.37 kg), with two fragments of the early yellow Eccles fabric, and dome examples or early grog fabrics. Bricks and

undiagnostic tiles are the predominant forms, with a smaller quantity of *imbrex* and *tegula*, and one *tessera* and *tegula mamata* fragments.

Small and abraded fragments of daub (5 fragments, 238 g) show the presence of a timber-framed wattle and daub structure in the vicinity. It is possible, however, that these fragments could possibly come from a prehistoric phase.

Only three stone fragments were collected from this phase, including Kentish ragstone ashlar and septarian and chalk rubble.

A cluster of postholes and ditches suggest the existence of a building (Building 1) and Structure 1. The material recovered from these contexts is mainly made of 2815 group fabric. One tessera example indicates the existence of a mosaic floor in earlier phases.

Phase 4.2 (70-120AD)

A few examples of ceramic building material were associated with this phase and were collected from fills [2661] [2673] [3607]. As expected, early local sandy group 2815 represents the majority of the fabrics, with only two examples of grog fabrics.

Phase 4.3 (70-120AD)

A large quantity of building material was recovered from this phase (355 fragments, 54.79 kg). The material was collected from fills ditches, pits, postholes and dumped/levelling deposits, and from some contexts associated with Buildings 2 and 3, and Structures 2, 3 and 5. The major part of the materials is in good condition.

The London sandy 2815 group is the predominant fabric (55.14% fragments, 69.22 kg), with a smaller quantity of Eccles (24.87% by size, 6.09 by weight). Occasional examples of Radlett, silty, calcareous and grogged fabrics are present. Bricks and undiagnostic tiles are again the predominant forms, with the first appearance of *imbrex* and an increase in *tegula* size. The quantity of *tegula* and *imbrex* collected (36.98 % by weight) suggest they may have come from roof collapse or demolition.

Box flue tiles are present for the first time with two examples; one scored [1253] and one roller stamped [1506] (die 18, Betts *et al.* 1994). Tesserae are collected from different contexts made of Eccles and red sandy groups. A floor fragment, made of *opus signinum* and *opus caementicium*, was found from [3047] indicating a demolition phase.

One fragment of mud brick was recovered from [3854]. Daub is represented in small lumps (19.17% by size, 50.3 by weight).

Kentish ragstone rubble and a whetstone made of Blue lias [3754] suggest a minor use of stone in the earlier phases or maybe reused in later phases.

Phase 5

The large amount of building material (5016 fragments, 801.39 kg) suggests a demolition of the previous structures and an association with re-building or remodelling in this phase. Local sandy group 2815 is the mainly fabric, although later fabrics increase.

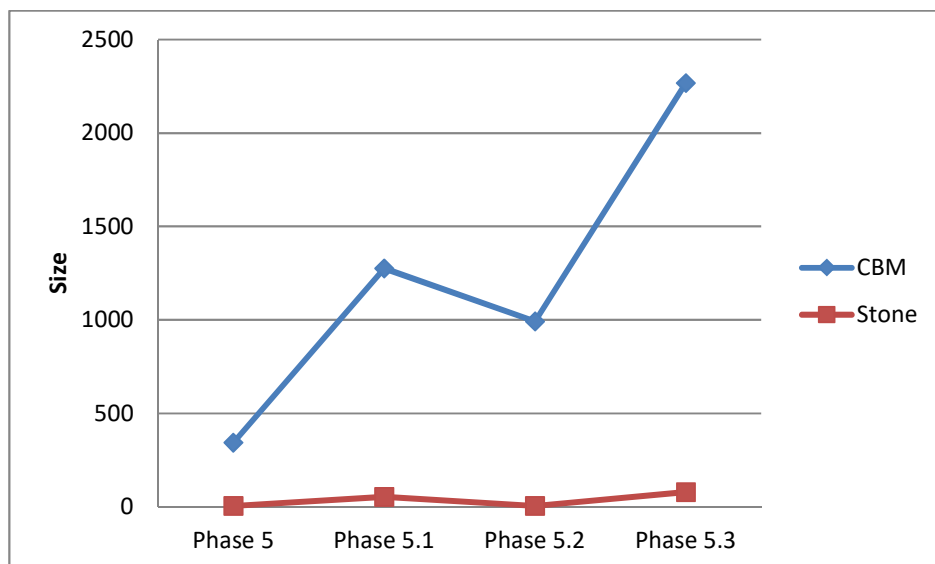


Figure 9: Comparative size ceramic material and stone from Phase 5

Phase 5 (Indeterminate)

Although a few contexts are related to this indeterminate phase, a large number of fragments (347 fragments, 37.15 kg) of building material was recovered from this phase. Material comes mainly from fills of pits and one dump demolition deposit. Most of the material is in a good condition. Burnt material represents 11% of the assemblage.

The London sandy 2815 group is the predominant fabric (71.46% by size, 77.21% by weight). Occasional examples of Eccles, Radlett, late silty, calcareous are present. Bricks and undiagnostic tiles (48.68% by size) are again the principal forms. Box flue tile is present in low quantities (combed and scored) and

came from different fills of cut [206]. Two mud brick examples are roller stamped (die 18 and 29, Betts *et al.* 1994.) and were collected from fills of the same cut [206]. Dumped deposit [7123] has provided a large amount of *tesserae*, some examples of which are still bonded with *opus signinum*.

Stone is poorly represented by Kentish ragstone and flint rubble, and two Carrara marble and flint *tesserae*.

Phase 5.1 (120-180AD)

The building material assemblage recovered from this phase (1328 fragments, 225.93 kg), increases considerably. The material was collected from masonry, from fills of pits, cuts, beam slots, postholes, ditches, several undefined layers and from dumped deposits. Most of the material is in a good condition. Burnt materials account for 11.37% of the assemblage, with abraded fragments accounting for 9.8%. Most of this material came from dumped deposits, layers and pits. The early London sandy group 2815 is still the principal fabric (74.47% by size), most of it came from dumped deposits. Late Roman fabrics are in the minority. Bricks and tiles are the majority, although box flue tiles and stone increase moderately in this phase. *Opus spicatum* bricks are present for the first time, indicating a herringbone paver. Small fragments of Niedermendig lava stone used as a quern indicate the grinding of foodstuffs and inorganic materials.

Some linear cuts and masonry remnants [2445] (Building 4), [2267],[2499],[2986] (Building 6) indicate the urban development in this area in 2nd century, adapting to the presence of the road. All materials recovered from these buildings are made of early local sandy red group 2815, except for the fill of postholes (Structure 6), where daub is the only material recovered.

Phase 5.2

The building material assemblage recovered from this phase (996 fragments, 179.77 kg), remained large. The material was collected from the fills of pits, cuts, postholes, masonry and several levelled and dumped deposits. Most is in a good condition.

London sandy 2815 group is again the predominant fabric (55.62 by size, 64.83% by weight) and Eccles fabric still remains high (24.79% by size, 18.69% by weight). Occasional examples of Radlett, early and late silty, Sussex and speckled fabrics are present. Undiagnostic tiles (31.22%) and bricks (25%) are the principal forms again. Box flue tiles and *tesserae* remained as a small presence.

There is a reduction in the quantity of stone (less than 1%), with most being chalk tesserae. Small fragments of German lava quern were recovered from [2204]. Box flue tiles are made of the early London sandy fabrics, with one Radlett example from [1014].

During this phase the road remains as a predominant feature in the landscape and some buildings were preserved (Buildings 7 and 8). Building 7 was preserved as a mortar wall [1146] made mostly of Eccles fabrics bonded with *opus signinum* and *opus caementicium*, indicating the reuse of early fabrics in new buildings. Building 8, located to the south of Building 7, has provided a large quantity of building material (79 fragments, 28.89 kg.), especially from [1761] made of local sandy red group 2815. A tesserae mosaic *in situ* [1642] was preserved in all of its construction layers (*rudus+opus signinum+tesserae*).

Phase 5.3 (120-180 AD)

This phase had the largest quantities (3228 fragments, 358.53 kg) of Roman material building. This may relate to an increase in building activity and consequently dumped material following demolition but also from the new construction phase.

The material was collected from fills of pits, postholes and cuts, layers, structures, clay floor surface and dumped deposits. Burnt material represents less than 5.8% of the assemblage, and abraded fragments 4.5%, came mainly from dumped deposits, levelling layers and pits. London sandy 2815 group is again the predominant fabric (58.69% by size, 72.42% by weight). Occasional examples of Eccles, Radlett, silty, calcareous are present. Later fabrics show a new phase of rebuild, reusing early fabrics.

Undiagnostic tiles (25.30%) and bricks (15.26%) are again the principal forms. Roofing material is represented by 26.79 kg of *imbrices* and 42.43 kg of *tegula*, all mostly made of early London fabrics, except for the occasional fragments made of later fabrics. Different roller-stamped box flue tiles were found in this phase, although combed examples are predominant. Early scored box flue tiles are still present in this phase, suggesting the reuse of early material.

A high proportion of stone (2.41%) in the Phase 5.2 deposit was recorded mostly as rubble. Roofing stone is first recorded in this phase, and a handful of pavers were collected made of Greek and Purbeck marble, pointing to a high status building close by.

The structures preserved from this phase are mainly postholes, tessellated floors and *opus signinum* surfaces. Buildings 9 and 11, and Structures 9 and 10 had provided a small amount of building material. Building 10 has provided a large amount of building material, representing 35% of the material recovered from Phase 5.2, especially *tesserae*. Local sandy red fabric group is the predominant fabric, following the

early Eccles fabric, and some later fabrics such as 3012 from [3267] (Structure 7) and 2453 from [3155] (Structure 8). As seen before Building 10 preserved a cluster of masonry contexts. Several fragments of floor made of *opus caementicium* and *signinum* came from [929]. *Opus caementicium* base is made of medium and small flint pebbles mixed with Kentish ragstone and Hassock stone (3105, 3106, 3116) and chalk. A tessellated floor was found *in situ* [928], built by a rudus base (with 3015, 3106 and 3117); a second layer of *opus caementicium* (small flint pebbles); a third layer of *opus signinum* (waterproof, 10 mm); and finally the tesserae bonded with a chalk and lime mixture (3-4 mm). Tesserae are made of London local red fabrics. A similar tessellated floor pattern was preserved in Building 11. The mortars used to bond all of the structures are *opus signinum* and *caementicium*. The buildings are constructed and have adjusted their orientation to the road.

Phase 6 (180-250 AD)

In comparison to Phase 5.3 a smaller quantity of material was collected from Phase 6 (1249 examples, 130.47 kg), but still remains a large sample. The material was collected from fills of pits and cuts, several layers, dumped deposits and from masonry contexts. Abraded fragments represent 29.1% of the assemblage, mainly from dumped deposits.

London sandy 2815 group is again the predominant fabric (57.78% by size, 77.29 by weight). Occasional examples of Eccles, Radlett, Sussex, calcareous and late silty are present, indicating the reuse of early fabrics. Undiagnostic tiles (24.53% by size) and bricks (14.72%) are again the principal forms. Daub is overrepresented by size (28.34%), but is only 7.37% of the assemblage by weight. Ceramic is still the principal roofing material used, but the use of stone (Kentish Ragstone) is slightly increased. Different marks were preserved in the ceramic roofing material, especially finger marks and animal prints, although the most important piece is a fragment with four lines of graffiti (signatures) [456] made of 3006 fabric. A slight increase in the quantity of stone (5%) compared to the previous phases was recorded, mostly as rubble.

A posthole and beamslot group indicates a possible structure (Structure 13) on the south of the road. A *tegula mammata* example was the only fragment recovered [3128].

Phase 7 (250-350 AD)

This phase had the largest quantities (4014 examples, 596.47 kg) of material building. This may relate to an increase in building activity. The material was collected from the fills of foundation trenches, postholes,

pits and cuts, several layers, dumped/levelling deposits and masonry. Most of the material is in a good condition. Burnt materials represent 7.82% of the assemblage, with abraded material accounting for 7.42%, mainly from dumped deposits, layers and pits. A large quantity of building material had been found from fill [3809] representing 25.24% by weight from Phase 7.

The London sandy 2815 group is again the predominant fabric (61.9% by size, 70.64 by weight). There are fewer examples of Eccles, Radlett, and silty present, and a slight increase in the late calcareous fabric in this phase. Undiagnostic tiles (26.38%) and bricks (18.28%) are the principal forms again. There was a small quantity of stone rubble (1.6%) and increase in the stone roofing material, which changed little from the previous phases. Ceramic roofing is still the principal roofing. Box flue tiles accounts for 2.11% of the assemblage with most of the fragments made of the early London sandy fabrics, with a few Radlett, silty and one calcareous example from [7788]. Most of the fragments are combed box flue tiles, with parallel and crossed lines, and an increase in the number of roller-stamped examples (see Table 2). A few examples from [3101] made of 3057, are bigger than the usual, indicative of a specific use.

A cluster of building and structures were preserved in Phase 7. Building 16 was constructed in the middle of the road, indicating some changes in the urbanism. Early fabrics are dominant in the assemblage, with just one exception of a tile made of late silty fabric 3055 from Building 15. Buildings 14, 15 and 17 have provided a large quantity of building material, though no changes in the types of fabrics and forms had been noticed in these buildings from the previous phases, showing the probable reuse of the material over and over again.

Phase 8 (350-400 AD)

There was less building material from this phase, (562 fragments, 54.97 kg). There is a reduction in the quantity of building material recovered from layers and fill of cuts from Phase 8 (562 fragments, 54.97 kg) which is probably associated with the abandonment of the site. There were no structures found during the excavation in this phase. Early local sandy red group 2815 is still the predominant fabric (76.83% by size, 74.84% by weight), with less Eccles, silty, Radlett and calcareous fabric present.

Phase 9 (900-1150)

Because of the intermixing between Roman and medieval ceramic building material, it has proven somewhat difficult to subdivide the medieval features and deposits assigned to Phase 9 from the more substantial later post-medieval levelling layers immediately above. Most of the material was recovered

from fill of cuts and possible occupation layers. No structure was found. Nevertheless, some generalisations can be made. First, in Phase 9 Roman ceramic building material, especially 2815 group, is still prevalent (96%). Next the medieval material that is found is generally made from fabrics 2271 (1180-1800) and 2586 (1180-1800), and form (peg tile) with a 12th to early 13th century feel to it. Daub is still present as small and abraded lumps, some of them burnt. Fabrics 2279 (peg tile) and 3033 (brick) suggest a probable early post-medieval occupation or intrusive material. Roman stone is still prevalent in this phase. Kentish ragstone, Carrara marble, Brownstone and Purbeck marble, indicate the use of stone as roofing and paver in late Roman. Tufa, used as Roman vaulting, was also found in this phase.

Phase 10 (1180-1450)

The equivalent quantity of material was collected from Phase 10 (2396 examples, 444.92 kg) and the number of fragments found remains high. The material was collected from fills of pits and cuts, several layers, dumped deposits and from masonry contexts. Roman building material is the predominant fabric and form (54.55% by size, 77.29 by weight), although medieval roofing increases noticeably (18%). Most of the medieval building material is in a fragmentary condition which would suggest that it has been reused, dumped or both. There are contexts which have large quantities of medieval materials but they are numerous throughout the site and mainly in post-medieval contexts. Some of this medieval material is reused in post-medieval structures. Their condition is generally good. There is an exceptionally high proportion of roofing tile, with only one floor tile example [2067], and some medieval [4003] and early post-medieval bricks [714],[7399].

Peg tiles, attached to roofing battens by two nails (as represented by two nail holes, with both round and square holes), are the most common medieval roofing form (by number of fragments). A large range of fabrics (5) have been identified suggesting derivation from more many different buildings. Many are thin, have coarse-moulding sand, glazed or have a fabric that is typical of medieval roofing tile (2273 and 2587). Twelfth to 13th century 2271, 2273, 2587, 2586, 3091 fabrics constitute over 98% of the entire medieval assemblage. These proportions far exceed what would normally be expected from a medieval peg tile assemblage and point to (like the flange and bat tile) derivation from a substantial, probably 12-13th century structure.

A slight increase in stone (5%) to the previous phases was recorded, mostly as rubble. Late Roman is the most stone collected, probably reused in medieval walls. *Tesserae* and roofing are the principal forms, with occasional Kentish ragstone, flint and chalk rubble. Note that masonry (Building 20 and 22, Structures 16 and 18) from this phase were built mostly using chalk, mixed with Roman ceramic building

material and peg tiles probably for levelling. Building 14 was constructed using chalk and early post-medieval sandy red bricks [714], and Structure 19 reused Purbeck, Kentish Ragstone and Hassock stone in their foundation.

Phase 11 (1550-1650)

Even this phase has been provided a large quantity of masonry buildings, Roman is still the dominant material (59.92 % by size, 52.66 by weight), obviously reused in structures and recovered from fills and layers. Local sandy red bricks increase from the previous Phase 10. Buildings 20, 21, 22, and 23, and Structures 15, 16, 18 and 19 are retained from Phase 10. Two new buildings (24 and 25) are constructed in Phase 11, using sandy red bricks bonded with mortar T6. Cess pits (Structure 20 and 23), soakaway (Structure 21) and wall foundation (Structure 22) are composed of post-medieval fabrics mixed with reused Roman and early post-medieval fabrics

Four different sandy red brick fabrics were identified; the fine sandy 3033; the mottled sandy 3039; the very sandy red 3046 and fabric 3065 which contains burnt flint. Tudor bricks were irregular in size and shape. The largest proportion of bricks are shallow, wide and unfrogged, and they have sunken margins which are a common characteristic of such bricks. They were by far the most common fabric in London from the mid 15th century to 1666. All were manufactured for use in the City from local London brick clay. The early post-medieval structures were bonded with a hard light grey mortar, mixed with gravels (T6).

Vitrified bricks are usually associated with a decorative pattern in the facade or from a fireplace. The Tudors further patterned their brickwork by inserting headers of over burnt or vitrified bricks into the walling, mainly in English bond or English cross-bond.

Phase 12 (1650-1750)

Building material from Phase 12 considerably decreases. Phase 12 reclamation deposits have a greater proportion of later Roman fabrics (48.48%) associated with fills and layers. There was proportionally less stone (2.25%) than in the previous occupation phases. Medieval fabrics are present in low quantities (17.04%). By form peg tiles are the most numerous (28.67% by size), made of five different fabrics 2271, 2273, 2274, 2586 and 2587, suggesting the possible existence of different buildings. Some peg tiles have splash-glazed surfaces.

A medium sized assemblage of early red post-medieval bricks was collected (4.66% by size, 10.85% by weight). Some of them are clearly reused with later mortars. A range of measurements was recorded.

Post great fire bricks are less well represented. Structures found from this phase are mainly built with bricks, possibly associated with the increase of brick production after the Great Fire. In 1666, the Great Fire leads to a fundamental change to the face of London's buildings. Medieval London was a place of timber-framed houses, and the fire destroyed such properties. The new legislation required streets to build principally in brick or stone. The need for rebuilding on a vast scale required a massive expansion in local brick production.

Building 25 was preserved from Phase 11. Cess pits (Structure 24 and 25) and well (Structure 26) were built by post Great Fire and sandy red bricks, bonded with T5 mortar. Two examples of intermediate great fire fabric 3032nr3033 were found from well [840] (Structure 27)

Phase 13 (1750-1900)

A small quantity of building material was recovered from Phase 13 (302 fragments, 119.5 kg). Roman ceramic materials represent only 6.18% by weight of the assemblage from Phase 13. Bricks represent 81.22% by weight, made from different fabrics (3032, 3032nr3033, 3033, 3046, 3065, 3035). Their importance relates to an increase in demand for bricks after the Great Fire and with the expansion of population in this area of London. Frogged bricks are more common and are bonded with hard mortars or concrete. A cluster of different roofing tile fabrics (2271, 2276, 2586, 2587 and 2279) and forms (30.13% by size) suggest the existence of different roof coverings in the area.

One example of medieval unglazed floor tile, made of 2894, was recorded in [706]. It's the first time that a cluster of tin glazed wall tile fragments, with different dies, were collected from the site. Most of the wall tiles were manufactured in Pickleherring or Rotherhithe, and some examples are Dutch.

The types and uses of stone recovered (3.3%), from this phase are similar to Phase 12, and mostly rubble fragments.

The material collected from contexts associated with fills and backfills of Buildings 26 and 28 show a reuse of early materials mixed with common post-medieval fabrics such as flint, Kentish and Hassock stone, mixed with Roman materials, sandy red and intermediate Great fire bricks. A brick floor related to Building 25 was built reusing sandy red bricks 3046 3065 fabrics. A group of structures was preserved from Phase 13, soakaways (Structure 29 and 31), masonry foundations (Structure 28 and 30), a brick-lined drain (Structure 32), a well (Structure 33) and a brick floor (Structure 34). These structures were mainly built using post Great fire bricks, some of them deep frogged, reusing earlier fabrics as 3033 or 3046, and bonded with hard mortars. The foundation wall [Structure 30] was constructed reusing high

quantities of Roman ceramic building material. Associated to Building 26 was a brick-lined drain (Structure 32) using the same fabric 3032.

Phase 14 (Modern)

No material was collected from this phase

Summary

Some generalisations can be drawn from the Roman phases. First, early Roman ceramic building material is the predominant fabric in all Roman phases (principally 2815 group), even in the medieval and early post-medieval, suggesting a continued reuse of the material. The absence of early buildings and structures is related, possibly with the continuing demolition and rebuilding of the area. The high quantities of Eccles fabrics (50-80), even in later phases, indicate an active period of construction in the earlier phases. Some of the forms made of these fabrics, are larger than commonly found and maybe associated with the construction of a large building nearby.

The low quantities of stone collected in all phases is noticeable, probably associated with robber activity or indicating that this part of *Londinum* was mainly built in timber-framed buildings using daub and ceramic building material.

High quantities of daub were collected from different contexts, normally in small lumps, though some examples of mud brick were found. Their presence indicates the existence of timber-framed and daub structures, while their foundations were probably using stone and ceramic material.

Roofing material for these buildings use imbrex and tegula, shown by the high quantities of this material on the site. The roofing was probably built using timber and covered with imbrex and tegulae for waterproofing. The presence of Kentish ragstone, Hassock and flint rubble would suggest the demolition of a stone masonry wall or may merely represent ballast recovered from *Londinum* (Bird, 1996). There is also dumped ferruginous sandstone in the form of roofing or levelling courses. The presence of low density Tufa may be indicative of vaulting material.

Stone roofing, became widespread, as shown in other London sites in Late Roman phases. Though no tessellated floors were preserved in Phase 4, the cubes collected from this phase are made of the same material as in Phase 5.3, suggesting that the style hadn't changed since the early Roman phases. Mosaic floors were essentially made of ceramic cubes in yellow and red colours, with no pattern. A few

examples of stone such as Carrara marble, chalk and Kimmeridge implies the presence of a white and black mosaic. Tessellated floors could be found in *impluviums*, internal rooms and bath-houses. Niedermendig lava stone used as a quernstone indicates the grinding of foodstuffs and inorganic materials.

Heating systems are in use in Phase 4, shown by the presence of *tegulae mammata*, and continuing in later phases with the presence of box flue tiles.

Phase 5.3 and Phase 7, produced a large quantity of building material, possibly related to rebuilding periods and the demolition of older structures. The low quantity of later materials indicates the reuse of earlier materials.

Roman buildings and structures preserved from Fenchurch Street were developed around the existence of the road. Though no remains of this road were found in Phase 4, the orientation of buildings from the earliest phase indicates an urban development following a similar alignment and may suggest rebuilding of structures following the same urban pattern.

Building materials decrease considerably in Phase 8, connected to the cease of building activity, common at the end of the Roman Empire. Phases 9 and 10 are characterised by an increase in the amount of building material recovered, associated with the medieval periods, though most of the material is principally Roman. From Phase 10 an increase in the amount of chalk used can be seen in a cluster of buildings (Buildings 20,21,22 and 23) and structures (Structures 15,16, 17,18 and 19). An increase in the use of brick can be seen at the end of Phase 10, and their use expands in later phases.

Phase 13 (1750-1900) was a period of revivalism in domestic architecture and industrial building related to the infrastructure of factories, warehouses and railway bridges. During this period, a greater number of bricks were made. Brick manufacturing methods had improved. From the mid 18th century onwards the manufacturing process was becoming mechanised. With improvements in travel and communications, bricks could be transported over wide areas which removed the traditional local variations. Improvements in the production of mortar also occurred during the late 18th century. The development of natural cements including Roman cement and other hydraulic limes, were vital to the speed of construction that the Industrial Age demanded.

Recommendations for further research and potential

Distribution

The very large quantity of Roman ceramic building material (21640 examples, 3.047 kg) recovered from Fenchurch Street (FEN14) very much reflects extensive Late Roman dumping episodes associated with building and remodelling of structures related to the settlement at Fenchurch Street. There are very few masonry structures surviving and therefore the emphasis must be on the composition and form of the dumps themselves.

However, other than using building material as a dating tool, the value of the sizeable assemblage of ceramic building material and stone from Fenchurch Street (FEN14) lies largely with individual items of high status housing (box flue tiles, tesserae) and the high-status stone materials (altar, marble pavers).

Potential for further research and publication

The ceramic items may require further investigation and possible input from a person familiar with the roller stamped and combed designs and unidentifiable fabrics (i.e. Ian Betts). These high status ceramic Roman materials require comparison with the materials of Roman structures from sites nearby: GM59, 36-38 Fenchurch Street, 601 Fenchurch Street, FNE01, FCC95, GM60; FNS72, including Plantation Place (Dunwoodie, L. *et al.* 2015).

The following themes are recommended for further research to be included in the analysis and publication;

- Analysis on the types of late Roman buildings (Phase 4 to 8) present, and the dumped materials,
- Analysis on the reuse and origin of early Roman tile and brick from central London.
- The small portable altar may require further investigation and possible input from a person familiar with these items.
- What elements of the masonry construction were demolished in the medieval period? What is not present?
- Examine the types of construction materials (brick, mortar, roofing tile, floor tile) used in the residential structures associated with the post-medieval expansion of this part of London (City). Were the bricks being manufactured locally or where they are being supplied from further afield (via the River Thames)?

- Is there much evidence for reuse of earlier medieval and post-medieval construction materials and what does this say about the earlier development of this part of London?
- Further analysis of the petrology to examining the source of the different roof/paving/levelling stone types and comparison with the assemblage of stone from the earlier excavations. Liaise by means of photography and sending samples through to the Belgic Geological Survey to assess whether the low density material is tuffstein or a tuffstein mortar. Production of a petrological report (with photomicrographs of thin sections already prepared) for the different rock types, table of rock types and map of geological sources

Publication illustration/photography

Some of the more ornate items such as decorative box flue tiles, tegula mammata, altar, tessellated floors, require photography and illustration at publication.

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APPENDIX 4: ROMAN SMALL FINDS ASSESSMENT

James Gerrard

Introduction

Three hundred and fourteen objects (excluding nails) were recovered from these excavations. Preservation was poor. Mainly copper-alloy objects were very fragmentary and the iron work was extremely corroded and in many cases not even identifiable with the aid of x-rays. The state of preservation contrasts with the exceptional assemblages from the Walbrook Valley and limits both identification and analysis.

At the time of writing the author did not have access to either a site index, preliminary phasing or site summary. There are a small number of objects that are probably post-Roman and many other items may also be of post-Roman date. Further discussion of this will have to await the site phasing and must be taken into account before any publication work.

Methodology

The finds have been recorded in a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet based on the Pre-Construct Archaeology *Roman Small Finds Database* (Access 2000). A copy of the spreadsheet is held in the archive. The majority of the items were x-rayed for this assessment and no conservation beyond basic cleaning has yet been undertaken.

Finds have been identified using standard catalogues (Crummy 1983, Manning 1985) and functional categories have been assigned to each find using the scheme developed by Crummy (1983, v) (Table 1). This scheme is not without its difficulties (Cool and Baxter 2000, Crummy 2007). However, it is widely used and thus useful for inter-site comparisons of assemblages.

Discussion

1: Personal Adornments

Fifty-one personal adornments were recovered. This assemblage includes a large number (9) of melon beads, which is an unusual attribute of the assemblage. There are also nine brooches and brooch fragments. Interestingly, they include an Aucissa type (SF 201) (Mackreth 2011, 132), a well-known early

Roman form, but one which I do not recall encountering in London. There is also a Hod Hill type brooch (SF 16) (Mackreth 2011, pl. 94), a Colchester type brooch (SF 563) and a penannular brooch (SF 290) of Fowler's (1960) Type B (perhaps early Roman, but with a long potential chronology: Booth 2015, 128). Later than these early Roman brooches are a knee brooch and a fragment of another (SF 142) (SF 294) (Mackreth 2011, pl. 30). These are perhaps 2nd or 3rd century in date and are sometimes associated with the army. There is also a circular plate brooch (SF 340), which is likely to be 3rd century in date (Mackreth 2011, pls. 105 and 106).

Other objects include a range of bone hairpins of typical Crummy (1983) forms. Many of these are fragmentary but the identifiable types include the chronologically insensitive Type 1, the early Roman Type 2 and the late Roman type 3. Other personal adornments include two fragments of shale bracelet.

The personal adornments represent a typical range of objects with a slightly unusual brooch assemblage. The finds date from both the early and late Roman period, although there is a noticeable bias towards the 1st and 2nd centuries.

2: Toilet, surgical and pharmaceutical instruments

There are a small number of toilet instruments. Two spoon probes (SF 56), (no SF number) and a toilet spoon (SF 122) are typical of Roman assemblages, as is a nail cleaner (SF 204). Less common are a fragment of a bone comb (SF 233) (likely to be of late Roman date), a strigil (SF 398) and what are probably fragment other strigils (SF 39), (SF 212). Strigils are an uncommon find and even excavations of bath houses rarely yield them (for instance Douglas *et al.* 2011; Wardle 2008). The association of (SF 398) with lamp (SF 168) is notable and requires some explanation.

Overall, the number of toilet instruments is rather low and this might suggest limited domestic activity.

3: Objects associated with textile working

Textile working objects are common in many Romano-British assemblages and are usually associated with domestic activity. The current site has produced seven needles and two single spindlewhorls. This is not an extensive group and might indicate small scale spinning and needlework.

4: Household utensils and furniture

The premier item of household equipment must be the lamp (SF 168) from [3047]. This bronze lamp has a cast body with six spouts/nozzles. A raised filling hole has been soldered to the discus / upperside of the lamp and is open, lacking any lid. The applied cast handle is skeumorphic and can be variously described as having a mixture either a volute leaf-shaped handle or a hummingbird design. An exact parallel for this object is difficult to find although a bronze lamp with four nozzles comes close (Bailey 1996, Q3137, pl. 61) and a ceramic lamp with seven nozzles is known (Bailey 1980, Q1106, pl. 40). It is an exceptional object and almost certainly a first-century AD import to Britain. Interestingly, the lamp was associated with strigil (SF 398).



Figure 1: The Roman bronze lamp (SF168) from context [3047].

Other lighting equipment includes five fragments of ceramic lamps (more may be hiding among the pottery assemblage) and a curious socketed copper-alloy object (SF 43). Most of this object is obscured by a lump of hard corrosion and gravel but the xray appears to show that there is a cylindrical socket and a raised decorative element. It is possible that this is part of a candlestick but it requires conservation for a firm identification to be made.

Other household items are restricted to a jug handle (SF 145) (den Boersted 1956, PL. XII), a pot repair (SF 64) and a piece of white Thassos marble (SF 105), which might be a fragment of inlay. There is also

part of a Kimmeridge shale tray or furniture (SF 572), which is badly laminating and in need of conservation.

Two glass tessera (SF 71) and (SF 245) also deserve a comment. Mosaics using glass tessera are rare in Britain and there is some debate about whether such tessera were actually used as raw materials in bead making (Gerrard 2009, 33). However, there are a small number of sites producing tessera around the forum (Gerrard 2009, fig 7).

A single piece of lava quern (SF 557) indicates that grain was ground at the site.

In summary, the household objects represent a somewhat eclectic group of items. Lighting furniture is rare on Romano-British sites but has concentrations in early urban deposits and this might explain the lamp and lamp fragments (Eckardt 2002).

5: Recreational and gaming equipment

Nine gaming pieces of counters in bone, stone, glass and pottery were recovered. It is difficult to know whether these were used in games or accountancy, although glass counters have been recovered associated with gaming sets in funerary contexts.

6: Weights and measures

No objects were recovered.

7: Written communications

No objects were recovered, although the preservation of the ironwork was poor and this might suppress the identification of objects like *styli*.

8: Transportation equipment

Only three objects can be directly associated with transportation. The first of these is the poorly preserved head of a Late Iron Age / Early copper-alloy Roman linchpin (SF 70). This slender item would have secured the wheel to the axle of a two-wheeled chariot-like vehicle. Such vehicles almost certainly fell from use by the early 2nd century (Grodecka Lewis 2015). There is also the poorly preserved head of an

iron linchpin with a spatulate head (Manning 1985, Type 2b) (no SF number). The other transportation object is a fragmentary hipposandal (SF 152).

Together these objects indicate the presence of horses and wheeled vehicles.

9: Buildings and services

No objects were recovered.

10: Tools

Unusually the number of tools in the assemblage is very limited. This is probably a reflection of the poor state of preservation exhibited by most of the ironwork. One heavily corroded object (no SF number) is probably the head from a hafted tool like an axe or a hammer. There are also three whetstones.

11: Fixtures and fittings (excluding nails)

Fixtures and fittings represent a broad category that ranges from very specific objects (such as keys) to artefacts with generic functions. Approximately thirty seven items can be classed as fixtures and fittings and these include two security fittings: a small iron key (no SF number) and a copper-alloy lock bolt (SF 112).

Structural fittings include two double-spiked loops (SF 151) and (no SF number), a piece of chain link (SF 109) and a number of rings (SF 306, SF 319 and others).

There are also a large number of studs and tacks that might be derived from furniture, as well as mounts and fittings that may have formed parts of boxes.

This assemblage points to the need to secure space as well as the presence of buildings and furniture.

11: Fixtures and Fittings: nails

Approximately 400 nails were quantified in a separate Excel spreadsheet by Millie Hall (a second year undergraduate student at Newcastle University). The majority of the nails are of typical Romano-British form and most are incomplete and poorly preserved. A small number display evidence for extraction, or have turned over tips. Without contextual information it is difficult to assess the value of this assemblage.

12: Agriculture, horticulture and animal husbandry

No items were recovered.

13: Military equipment

Military equipment sounds like a very specific category but with few exceptions even the most martial of equipment may have civilian uses and vice versa. Even a spear or a sword could be owned by members of the civil population. Thus interpreting so-called military equipment is always a challenge.

Only two pieces of 'military equipment' were recovered. The first is a belt or apron fitting (SF 336) that could indicate little more than a soldier passing through, or even someone owning a piece of 'surplus' military gear. The other object is a (SF 110) a harness pendant and again may indicate little more than a transient military presence. We should, however, note the knee brooches are their military connotations. *Londinium* was, of course, the province's major urban centre with a military presence for probably the whole of the Roman period so the significance of these items is probably minimal.

14: Religious items

The only religious item is the torso of a pipeclay figurine of a quadruped, probably a horse (SF 382). (Bémont *et al.* 1993, fig 100). Pipeclay figurines made in Gaul (Rouvier-Jeanlin 1972) are relatively common in London but usually depict Venus or the Matres. Animals are less common.

15: Metalworking waste and objects

There is little explicit evidence for metalworking. A few molten droplets and 'runs' indicate low temperature working of lead and also copper-alloy but in nothing like the quantities needed to indicate metalworking on a significant scale. Similarly, many of the objects of unknown function could be waste from cold working copper-alloy sheet and the like. A single sherd with a vitrified residue might be part of a crucible and indicate metalworking (SF 571) but the evidence from a single fragment is equivocal.

16: Horn and bone working

No evidence recovered

17: Pottery manufacture

No evidence recovered.

18: Objects of unknown function

Nearly half the objects (146) are of unknown function. The majority of these are corroded beyond recognition or tiny fragments of copper-alloy. Of the more recognisable objects are a few rods, bars, pieces of wire and copper-alloy sheet. Some of these objects might be associated with metal-working but the majority are of little interpretive value.

Interpretation

The state of preservation limits the interpretive value of the assemblage. It is clear that there is something of a bias towards the early Roman period in the material that is chronologically sensitive. This might suggest that the majority of the surviving deposits date to the early Roman period but such a claim cannot be substantiated without considering the ceramic evidence.

In terms of assessing the activities that occurred on the site a number of suggestions can be made. First, the relative lack of toilet instruments (strigils excepted) and tools might indicate a relative lack of domestic activity. This might be supported by the limited evidence for textile working. Second, the personal adornments appear to include a relatively unusual group of brooches, although numbers here are small so firm conclusions are difficult to make (Plouviez 2008, fig 4.1.3). Third, the absence of writing equipment and weights may suggest that there was little need for record keeping and limits on commercial activities at the site. Fourth, the evidence for transportation indicates the use of wheeled vehicles and horses. Sixth, there seems to be an unusual number of strigil blades at the site (assuming all are correctly identified) and a fragment of a bath flask at FEN83 should be noted (Wardle 2008, table 4.5.1).

It is, of course, difficult to advance any firm conclusions in the absence of any stratigraphic information. Nevertheless, taken in conjunction with the stratigraphy, pottery and other finds the small finds assemblage may be able to aid in the characterisation of Roman period activity at Fenchurch Street.

Recommendations

- A number of objects require further conservation
- Any publication should include a finds report and a phase by phase discussion.
- Probably 20-30 illustrations are needed.
- The lamp is an exceptional object and might be worth publication in its own right
- The ceramics lamps need to be typologically classified
- Examine the distribution of the nails and see if they can be associated with particular structural phases.

Category Number	Description
1	Objects of personal adornment or dress
2	Toilet, surgical or pharmaceutical instruments
3	Objects used in the manufacture or working of textiles
4	Household utensils and furniture
5	Objects used for recreational purposes
6	Objects employed in weighing and measuring
7	Objects used for or associated with written communications
8	Objects associated with transport
9	Buildings and services
10	Tools
11	Fasteners and Fittings
12	Objects associated with agriculture, horticulture and animal husbandry
13	Military equipment
14	Objects associated with religious beliefs and practices
15	Objects and waste material associated with metalworking
16	Objects and waste material associated with horn and bone working
17	Objects and waste material associated with pottery working
18	Objects of unknown function

Table 1: Crummy's (1983, v) functional categories for the analysis of small finds.

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APPENDIX 5: POST ROMAN METAL AND SMALL FINDS ASSESSMENT

Märit Gaimster

In all, over 280 individual metal and small finds were recovered from the excavations. They are listed in the tables below. The assemblage includes eleven coins; these are catalogued and written up separately (see Andrews Appendix 7), but are mentioned here where relevant. A number of different finds categories were represented among the finds, including structural fittings, household furnishings, dress accessories and evidence of small-scale production. More unusual finds include an early medieval inscribed copper-alloy plaque and a small hoard or purse group of 17th-century silver coins. All finds are discussed here by phase, noting a degree of residuality, in particular in the earlier phases.

Phase 9: early medieval (c. 900–1150)

Phase 9 produced some sixty-five individual finds. Identifiable finds include some structural fittings, but also a small number of dress accessories, tools and other evidence of manufacture. Of particular interest is a copper-alloy mount or plaque with incised lettering.

Structural iron fittings may indicate the presence of buildings or other structures on or near the site. Besides iron nails (37 items) such fittings include the fragment of a possible U-hinge (SF 8), from a door or shutters, and three complete clench bolts (SF 9). Consisting of a nail hammered through wood with a perforated iron plate set over the tip, clench nails had the function of joining two pieces of timber together. They were used in particular in clinker-built ships, but also in applications such as cart or door constructions. At Fenchurch Street, the clench bolts were associated with pottery dating from 1050–1150. It is worth noting that, in the 11th century, doors appear not to have been constructed with the use of clench bolts but were instead either dowelled or of plank-and-ledge construction (Mould 2011, 187). A thin lead strip may be the remains of window came (SF 12); however, as this appears to be reeded rather than cast, it would be unlikely to date from before the 15th century (cf. Egan 1998, 52).

Identifiable dress accessories and other personal objects are few. However, two hooked tags of copper alloy were residual in a Phase 10 context (SF 343). Both have round plates, cast in a slightly cruciform shape with four ‘tongues’ extending inwards from each corner; the upper two ‘tongues’ each have a small perforation for sewing onto textile or other soft material. The similarity in decoration suggests they were made as a pair. One of the tags has the remains of a broken-off hook; on the other, a broken hook appears to have been adapted to a shorter hook. Hooked tags form a characteristic dress accessory in

the Middle and Late Saxon periods, used as fasteners for clothing and possibly for purses (cf. Hinton 1996, 10; Thomas 2009, 17). Tags with triangular plates appear to be the earlier form, with round plates more frequent during the Late Saxon period (cf. Tester *et al.* 2014, 229). The decorative design on the Fenchurch Street hooked tags may be compared with elaborate silver versions with plant- and animal style decoration, known from the 9th and 10th centuries (cf. Webster and Backhouse 1991, nos 196–200). A plain domed circular mount with integral rivet would have been a characteristic accessory of later medieval belts or girdles (SF 103; cf. Egan and Pritchard 1991, fig. 110 nos 832–33). A larger, very thin disc with a long shank is more likely to be a decorative rivet, perhaps from a box or other furnishings (SF 86). A solid copper-alloy sphere appears to be the head of a pin; there are remains of a sturdy shank, but it is unusual in terms of its size (SF 578). Knives are represented by an iron blade fragment (SF 563) and a knife or seax by fragments of an iron blade apparently set in a copper-alloy band or ferrule, possibly partly formed by wound copper-alloy wire (SF 140). Of interest is a possible Saxon bone handle with incised ring-and-dot ornamentation (SF 41, unstratified; cf. MacGregor *et al.* 1999, fig. 927). The handle has been cut on all four sides to form a roughly square-section implement. One straight, sawn and finished end is present, but the other end is broken off in antiquity. Some way below the finished end, the handle is decorated on all four sides with rows of ring-and-dot designs.

Textile production is represented by two fragments of ceramic loom weights (SF 164 and 395) and a bone spindle whorl (SF 24). The loom weights are associated with the vertical loom in use during the Anglo-Saxon period, with the warp-weighted loom going out of use in the course of the 11th century (cf. Walton Rogers 2009, 288–96). The particular bun shape of the Fenchurch Street loom weights would indicate a date in the Late Saxon period (Sudds pers. comm.). A loom weight fragment of the same form is residual in Phase 10 (SF 394). A similar date may apply to the spindle whorl. Utilising the natural shape of a cattle femur head, this form of spindle whorl appears to come into use in the Middle Saxon period and becomes predominant in the later Saxon period (Riddler and Trzaska-Nartowski 2013, 91). A further spindle whorl is residual in Phase 11, where it was associated with pottery dating from 970–1050 (SF 221). Fashioned from mudstone, it has a close parallel in other Late Saxon spindle whorls recovered from the City of London and which all appear to be made of this material (Pritchard 1991, 165). Besides the textile tools, other manufacture on or near the site is represented by a section of antler-working waste (SF 13) and a possible iron awl (SF 567). Awls were tanged implements, usually of diamond-shaped cross section, utilised in particular to perforate leather for stitching (cf. Ottaway 1992, 552–54).

Of particular interest is a cruciform plaque of copper-alloy sheet, with simple incised lettering (SF 2)

All four cut angles are preserved, but the arms have been broken off so it is not possible to identify the full original shape. Across the centre are four delicately incised letters: 'e', 'P', 'V' and 'L'; below is the letter

'D' perpendicular, indicating a now lost inscription at an angle to the other letters. The plaque was associated with pottery from 1050–1100 ad, and if the inscription is of the same date this is an unusual find. It is not known at this stage whether the inscription is ecclesiastical or secular; from the later Anglo-Saxon period inscribed plaques and crosses of lead sheet are known, all thought to have had funerary functions (Okasha 2004; cf. Brown and Okasha 2009, 139–40).

Phase 10: medieval (c. 1180–1450)

Sixty-six finds were retrieved from Phase 10 contexts, strongly dominated by iron nails and fragmented metal pieces. Some of the copper-alloy items may here be indicative of non-ferrous metalworking, as finds also include non-ferrous slag (SF 19), a possible copper-alloy ingot (SF 45) and a fragment of ceramic mould with external copper-alloy residue (SF 565; see Keys, Appendix 13). In addition are several pieces of cut or punched copper-alloy sheet waste (SF 378) and a length of cut copper-alloy wire (SF 612).

Identifiable finds that may relate to buildings comprise a substantial piece of lead sheet, likely from roofing (SF 614), and two iron clench bolts (SF 570). As with many of the Phase 10 objects, however, these finds were associated with earlier medieval pottery which may indicate that they are residual. Household furnishings may be seen in the fragment of a bone casket mount, fashioned from pig rib and decorated with parallel rows of ring-and-dot ornament (SF 525). Boxes mounted with decorated bone strips are known from the Roman period and through to the 11th/12th centuries (MacGregor *et al.* 1999, 1959). Dress accessories are represented by a complete copper-alloy lace-chape (SF 611) and the remains of a fine copper-alloy chain (SF 369). The function of a substantial bone pin with a large globular head is unclear (SF 599); this may be a residual Roman object. There are also parts of two iron horseshoes (SF 579 and 615), and a silver long-cross halfpenny of Edward III dating from the mid-14th century late 13th to late 14th centuries (SF 119; Andrews this report). Two pieces of worked animal bone are curious; a horse metacarpus has an iron nail hammered axially through the proximal end (SF 603), while a sheep/goat tibia exhibits attempts to drill twice through its anterior surface (SF 597). The latter may have functioned as a practice piece for a craftsperson working with animal bone. A third piece of worked bone is represented by a socketed point, formed by the proximal end of a cattle metatarsal that has been cut to form a point while the articular surface has been hollowed out to form a socket. A well-known category, known from numerous medieval sites, the function of these implements remains unknown (MacGregor *et al.* 1999, 1989-90 and fig. 946). A simple chalk alley, finally, may represent a plaything (SF 269).

Phase 11: early modern (c. 1550–1650)

This phase produced a smaller group of thirty-five metal and small finds. Again, the finds are dominated by iron nails and fragmented and undiagnostic metal. As was the case in Phase 10, some finds are indicative of non-ferrous metalworking. These finds were all retrieved from two contexts where they were associated with pottery dating from the 13th and 14th centuries, suggesting they may be residual here. They include a heavily leaded bronze column (SF 279), two copper-alloy rods, possibly formed from rolled and hammered sheet (SF 229), and possible non-ferrous slag (SF 235). A small assemblage of fragmentary pieces includes fired clay, possibly from furnace lining, and an irregular copper-alloy melt (SF 576).

Other identifiable finds from this phase are presented by two fragmentary iron knife blades, one scale hafted (SF 47) and the other tanged (SF 593). There is a possible copper-alloy finger ring formed by a plain round-section loop (SF 227), a complete copper-alloy sewing needle with punched eye (SF 230) and the fragmentary remains of a bone skate fashioned from a horse metatarsus (SF 596).

Phase 12: post medieval (c. 1650–1750)

The largest assemblage of metal and small finds came from this phase, with around ninety-five individual objects. As in previous phases, finds are highly fragmented and there is likely to be some residuality, but there is a small assemblage that includes household fittings and furnishings, some dress accessories and – interestingly – a small hoard of 17th-century silver coins.

Two iron objects originate from buildings on or near the site. One is a pintle, for hanging doors or shutters (SF 580), and the other a U-shaped staple (SF 610). An iron ring with part of a looped spike for fixing to wood may be a simple door drop handle or a tethering ring (SF 581; cf. Egan 2005, fig. 199 a). A curious fitting with a looped ivory finial attached to an iron pin also may be an attachment loop for a drop handle (SF 566). Other household furnishings can be seen in the remains of a copper-alloy vessel foot (SF 573) and a tang-hafted bone cutlery handle with a slightly bulbous end, a form characteristic of the late 17th and early 18th centuries (SF 185; cf. Thompson *et al.* 1984, 100–3 and fig. 51).

Personal and dress related objects include ubiquitous small copper-alloy accessories in the form of a pin with wound-wire head cramped to a sphere (SF 226) and a lace-chape (SF 608). A jet finger ring (SF 321) may be more likely residual – similar rings are known from Roman and Late Saxon, as well as later medieval contexts (cf. Ottaway and Rogers 2002, fig. 1492 no. 11077; Mainman and Rogers 2000, 2587–8). It is also worth noting that manufacturing waste for shale finger rings has been recorded from the City

of London, provisionally dated to the late 11th or early 12th centuries (Pritchard 1991, 154–5 and fig. 3.38). However, jet finger rings are also known from early modern contexts (cf. Egan 2005, fig. 39 no. 237). Other personal objects can be seen in a double-sided ivory comb (SF 176) and a complete pipeclay hair curler (SF 616). The form of the hair curler, cylindrical with flaring straight ends, is considered to date from c. 1680–1720 (Thompson *et al.* 1984, 114). In terms of footwear, shoes are represented by the stacked heel from a leather shoe (SF 177) and a complete iron patten, an overshoe designed to keep shoes and the hems of skirts out of the muddy ground (SF 317). The patten is of a characteristic form with wavy sides that appears to have been in fashion in the 17th and early 18th centuries (*Ibid.*, 106).

An interesting and unusual find group of finds is provided by a small hoard of six silver coins retrieved from masonry foundation [3679]. The coins date from the time of the Commonwealth of England (1649–1660) with a likely deposition date right at the end of this period (see Andrews this report). The hoard comprises four coins of Charles I (SF 323, 325–26 and 328) and two Commonwealth issues (SF 322 and 324), with a likely date of loss or deposition sometime in the period 1655–1660s. Separate from the coin hoard, a sixpence of Elizabeth I was also recovered (SF 193), while a copper-alloy farthing of Charles I is residual in Phase 13 (SF 101). Another more unusual find is an unused lead cloth seal (SF 190); this should be of interest considering the proximity of the site to the Clothworkers' hall. Reflecting the alnage system, in use from at least the early 14th century and up to its abolition in 1724, cloth seals were used to mark the various levels of quality control (Egan 1994, 1–4). The Fenchurch Street seal is a two-disc form; this was the normal form until the development of four-part seals in the late 16th century (*Ibid.*, 5).

Phase 13: post medieval (c. 1750–1900)

Only seventeen finds came from Phase 13 contexts. While strongly dominated by iron nails and other structural fittings, they also include some household objects and personal dress accessories. A complete candle snuffer of copper alloy has simple looped handles and a semi-circular box fitted to one blade for collecting the charred candle wicks (SF 167). This design had replaced an earlier form with a container on each blade by the early 18th century (Lindsay 1964, 57 and fig. 342). This object was associated with pottery dating from 1701–1730, suggesting it is residual from Phase 12. A group of six unstratified spoons all with fiddle handles, however, date from the 19th century (SF 352). They include a range of specialised forms, such as salt spoons, mustard spoons and a probable egg spoon. An unphased ivory handle for a scale-tang implement, held in place with three copper-alloy rivets, is unusual (SF 318). The implement is short and straight, with the scales cut obliquely at the ends and a narrow central neck suggesting this is from a fork. It has some parallels in smaller folding cutlery from the late 18th century (Brown 2001, no. 99 c).

Small dress accessories are represented by buttons, including a small copper-alloy item with four closely spaced eyes (SF 240) and a centrally perforated ivory disc from a textile-covered button (SF 94; cf. Richardson 2013, fig. 104). A similar disc of bone is unstratified (SF 554). In addition to these objects is a slate pencil with a worn working end, associated with pottery dating from 1765-1800 (SF 218).

Significance of the finds and recommendations for further work

Metal and small finds potentially provide key elements of domestic material culture and activities related to the investigated site. At Fenchurch Street, all post-Roman phases produced some key period categories of objects, but there are also some more unusual finds. Material from the early medieval Phase 9 include a small group of characteristic Late Saxon textile tools and dress accessories in the form of hooked tags, while a small copper-alloy plaque with incised lettering is more unusual. The later medieval Phase 10 produced some evidence for non-ferrous metalworking; further finds of this character in early modern Phase 11 may be residual or indicate the continuity of a workshop. Phase 12, representing the late 17th and early 18th centuries, produced the largest individual assemblage of metal and small finds, providing some evidence of buildings, furnishings and dress accessories of the period. Here an unusual find is provided by a small hoard or purse group of six Charles I and Commonwealth silver coins. An unused lead cloth seal is interesting considering the vicinity of the site to the Clothworkers' Hall.

The metal and small finds form an integral part of the archaeological data from the site, and should be included, where relevant, in any further publication. For this purpose, some finds will require x-raying and further identification. These recommendations are included in the table of finds below. Following publication, iron nails and undiagnostic metal may be discarded.

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Catalogue

PHASE	CTX	SF	DESCRIPTION	PERIOD	POT DATE	RECOMMENDATIONS	NO. OBJECTS
Ph 09	1	bulk	iron nail; incomplete with flat irregular head; L 40mm+; head diam. 25mm	medieval	1050-1150		1
Ph 09	2	2	mount/plaque of copper-alloy sheet; cut into cruciform shape but all four arms cut/broken off; simple incised lettering of 'e P V L' with a 'D' below perpendicular; arm W 25mm	medieval	1050-1100	further identify	1
Ph 09	2	bulk	iron nail; near-complete with flat irregular head; L 50mm; head diam. 20mm	medieval	1050-1100		1
Ph 09	15	12	lead ?window came; fragment of thin flattened strip; W 8mm; L 65mm	?post medieval	1050-1150	further identify	1
Ph 09	27	9	iron clench bolts; three complete; L 35, 45 and 55mm; ?round-section shanks	medieval	1050-1150		3
Ph 09	27	10	iron ?fitting; incomplete; two sturdy round-section shanks, corroded into a tapering shape; L 45mm; shank diam. 7 and 8mm	medieval	1050-1150	further identify	1
Ph 09	27	11	iron ?buckle; incomplete oval ring; W 34mm; L 25mm	medieval	1050-1150		1
Ph 09	27	563	iron knife; fragment of blade only; W 20mm; L	medieval	1050-1150		1

			50mm+				
Ph 09	27	564	copper-alloy ?ferrule; oval-section sheet tube; W 20mm; L 33mm				1
Ph 09	27	bulk	iron nails; at least two incomplete and heavily corroded	medieval	1050-1150	discard	2
Ph 09	28	13	antler-working waste; red deer; section, possibly sliced in half; one sawn surface separating beam from brow; possible first saw attempt present in parallel; L 100mm	medieval	1050-1150		1
Ph 09	28	bulk	iron nails; two incomplete and heavily corroded	medieval	1050-1150	discard	2
Ph 09	29	3	copper-alloy sheet; narrow and undiagnostic fragment only	medieval	1050-1150		1
Ph 09	29	8	iron ?U-hinge; incomplete; tapering strap, curved at broader end; ht. 40mm; L 120mm+	medieval	1050-1150		1
Ph 09	29	bulk	iron nail; incomplete with flat irregular head; heavily disintegrating; L 50mm+; head diam. 27mm	medieval	1050-1150	discard	1
Ph 09	786	24	bone spindlewhorl of cattle femur head; diam. 37mm; ht. 30mm; weight 24 g; spindle diam. 9mm	saxon	n/a		1
Ph 09	962	395	ceramic loom weight; bun shaped; fragment retaining part of central	saxon	n/a	further identify	1

			hole				
Ph 09	1075	bulk	iron nail; heavily corroded and incomplete; head diam. 20mm	medieval	?11th century	discarded	1
Ph 09	1075	bulk	copper-alloy ?object; x-ray shows presence of two possible flat discs and incomplete wire rings; all diam. 10mm	medieval	?11th century	further identify	1
Ph 09	1097	567	iron ?awl; tapering round-section pin; heavily corroded; L 100mm	medieval	n/a	further x-ray	1
Ph 09	1097	bulk	iron nails; seven heavily corroded and incomplete	medieval	n/a	discard	1
Ph 09	1115	bulk	iron nails; four heavily corroded and incomplete; one with substantial round head; diam. 35mm	saxon	1050-1150		4
Ph 09	1116	355	copper-alloy ?mount or vessel; short section only with slightly angled edge; W 18mm; L 53mm	saxon	n/a		1
Ph 09	1291	bulk	iron nail; heavily corroded and incomplete; head diam. 15mm	medieval	n/a	discard	1
Ph 09	1292	bulk	iron nail; complete with narrow oval head; heavily corroded; L 35mm; head diam.	medieval	n/a	discard	1
Ph 09	1436	86	copper-alloy stud or rivet of very thin sheet with fine vertical edge; long narrow shank;	medieval	900-1100	further identify	1

			diam. 27mm; shank L 17mm				
Ph 09	1437	bulk	iron sheet/vessel; undiagnostic fragment only; 45 x 55mm	medieval	900-1100	discard	1
Ph 09	1437	bulk	iron nail; heavily corroded and incomplete	medieval	900-1100	discard	1
Ph 09	1702	bulk	iron nail; heavily corroded and incomplete	medieval	n/a	discard	1
Ph 09	1703	bulk	iron nails; two incomplete and heavily corroded together	medieval	1080-1200	discard	2
Ph 09	1773	bulk	iron nails; four heavily corroded and incomplete	medieval	n/a	discard	1
Ph 09	1783	103	copper-alloy mount; plain circular; domed with integral rivet; incomplete; diam. 11mm; rivet L 7mm; from belt or girdle	medieval	n/a		1
Ph 09	1795	bulk	iron nails; five heavily corroded and incomplete	medieval	n/a	discard	1
Ph 09	1795	bulk	lead strip; rectangular section; W 3mm; L 50mm	medieval	n/a		1
Ph 09	1803	bulk	iron nail; heavily corroded and incomplete	medieval	1050-1150	discard	1

Ph 09	2636	140	iron knife or ?small seax; incomplete; upper part of blade and lower part of tang set in copper-alloy band or ferrule, possibly partly formed by ?wound copper-alloy wire; blade W 25mm; ferrule L 30mm; likely remnants of organic handle below ferrule	saxon	n/a	clean to identify; material id for ?handle	1
Ph 09	2972	163	copper-alloy strip; slightly tapering and incomplete; W 3–5mm; L 64mm+	medieval	n/a		1
Ph 09	2972	164	ceramic loom weight; bun shaped; fragment retaining part of central hole	saxon	n/a	further identify	1
Ph 09	2972	bulk	iron ?objects; two undiagnostic lumps found with slag	medieval	n/a		1
Ph 09	3085	bulk	iron nail; heavily corroded and incomplete	medieval	1000-1150	discard	1
Ph 09	7039	bulk	iron ?object; heavily corroded 60 x 100mm lump	medieval	1050-1150	further x-ray	
Ph 09	7234	bulk	iron ?nail; incomplete and heavily corroded; L 40mm+	medieval	970-1100	further x-ray	
Ph 09	7670	577	copper-alloy ?waste; solid piece with flat base, 17 x 20mm; tapering strip with curled end, W 9mm; L 30mm	saxon	970-10150	further identify	1

Ph 09	7710	578	copper-alloy ?pin; large solid globular head with remains of c 3mm-gauge shaft; head diam. 14mm	medieval	1050-1100	further identify	1
Ph 10	712	bulk	iron nail; heavily corroded and incomplete; flat irregular head; diam. 20mm	saxon	n/a	discard	1
Ph 10	715	19	copper-alloy ?slag; light and curved lump; L 33mm	medieval	1350-1400	further identify	1
Ph 10	715	bulk	copper-alloy objects, including rectangular cut sheet 25 x 80mm; half of a disc, diam. 25mm; and undiagnostic fragments	medieval	1350-1400		1
Ph 10	715	bulk	iron nail; complete but heavily corroded; L 140mm	medieval	1350-1400	further x-ray	
Ph 10	791	bulk	iron nail; heavily corroded and incomplete	medieval	1180-1220	discard	1
Ph 10	804	bulk	copper-alloy fragment; undiagnostic; 5 x 14mm	medieval	n/a		1
Ph 10	845	bulk	iron nails; two heavily corroded and incomplete	medieval	n/a	discard	1
Ph 10	851	bulk	copper-alloy fragment; undiagnostic; 6 x 10mm	medieval	n/a		1
Ph 10	866	579	iron horseshoe; one narrow shank only; in-situ nails and nail holes unclear on x-ray; shank W 18mm; show L 100mm	medieval	1080-1200		1

Ph 10	866	603	bone ?object; horse metacarpus; incomplete shaft with iron ?nail hammered axially through proximal end; both anterior and posterior surfaces shaved down slightly near posterior end; L 160mm	medieval	1080-1200	further x-ray	
Ph 10	866	bulk	iron nail; heavily corroded and incomplete	medieval	1080-1200	discard	1
Ph 10	917	bulk	iron nails; two heavily corroded and incomplete	medieval	n/a	discard	1
Ph 10	990	44	copper-alloy sheet; several heavily decayed pieces; two with circular perforations suggesting mounts W 16 and 20mm	medieval	n/a		1
Ph 10	990	45	copper-alloy bar of tall D-section; short fragment only; W 15–15mm; ht. 13mm; ?ingot for non-ferrous metalworking	medieval	n/a	further identify	1
Ph 10	1240	525	bone pig-rib casket mount; surface fragment only, decorated with parallel rows of ring-and-dot ornament; W 14mm+	medieval	970-1100		1
Ph 10	1240	bulk	iron nails; numerous heavily corroded and incomplete; found with considerable amount of slag	medieval	970-1100		10+
Ph 10	1240	bulk	iron ?objects; three lumps; found with slag	medieval	970-1100	further x-ray	1

Ph 10	1240	bulk	copper-alloy ?objects; two heavily corroded and undiagnostic pieces, 10 x 15mm and 10 x 30mm; possibly slag or heavily leaded bronze?	medieval	970-1100	further identify	1
Ph 10	1483	bulk	copper-alloy ?slag; fragment only; 10 x 25mm	medieval	n/a	further identify	1
Ph 10	1851	570	iron clench bolts; two with lozenge-shaped roves; L c 60mm	medieval	1050-1150	further x-ray	2
Ph 10	1851	597	bone ?object; near- complete ovocaprid tibia drilled twice through anterior surface, close to distal end; L 130mm	medieval	1050-1150		
Ph 10	1851	bulk	lead melting waste; irregular strip; W 10mm; L 85mm	medieval	1050-1150		1
Ph 10	1860	113	copper-alloy strip; incomplete and undiagnostic; W 4mm; L 25mm	medieval	n/a		1
Ph 10	1890	615	iron horseshoe; London ?Type 3, one shank only; three countersunk holes towards toe end, one with in-situ nail; probable calkin; details unclear on x-ray; shank W 18mm; show L 100mm	medieval	n/a		1
Ph 10	1941	bulk	iron nail; heavily corroded and incomplete	medieval	n/a	discard	1
Ph 10	1942	114	copper-alloy strip; tapering; incomplete and undiagnostic; W 1– 4mm; L 30mm	medieval	n/a		1

Ph 10	1942	bulk	iron nails; two heavily corroded and incomplete	medieval	n/a	discard	2
Ph 10	1942	bulk	copper-alloy lump; diam. 7mm; ?from metalworking	medieval	n/a	further identify	1
Ph 10	2951	bulk	iron nail; complete but heavily corroded; L 90mm	medieval	1050-1150	discard	1
Ph 10	2952	bulk	iron nail; heavily corroded and incomplete	medieval	n/a	discard	1
Ph 10	3037	369	copper-alloy chain; crumpled length of fine 10mm oval links; now corroded into lump; L 25mm	medieval	n/a		1
Ph 10	3037	599	substantial bone pin; incomplete; domed head with 1/4 forming deep channel, polished from wear; ?intentional feature or broken in antiquity?; gauge 7mm; L 60mm+; head diam.20mm	medieval	n/a	further identify	
Ph 10	3363	394	ceramic loom weight; bun shaped; fragment only	saxon	1080-1350	further identify	1
Ph 10	3379	269	chalk alley; diam.30mm	medieval	1270-1350		1
Ph 10	3382	bulk	lead waste; section of folded sheet; W 20mm; L 80mm	medieval	1240-1350		1
Ph 10	3702	614	lead sheet; W 75mm; L 95mm; ?roofing lead	medieval	900-1050?		
Ph 10	3707	332	lead waste; rough 25 x 35mm flat oval of several layers	medieval	n/a		1

Ph 10	3852	343	copper-alloy hooked tags; two near-complete; slightly cruciform with edges shaped by cast decoration, incorporating four inwards-pointing tongue-shaped designs, the two upper ones perforated for fastening; hooks incomplete, with one apparently re-shaped a shorter hook; diam. 20mm	saxon	n/a	clean for full identification	2
Ph 10	7116	bulk	iron ?fitting; curved oval-section bar; L 90mm	medieval	970-1100	further x-ray	
Ph 10	7121	bulk	iron ?nail; incomplete and heavily corroded; L 75mm+	medieval	n/a	further x-ray	
Ph 10	7187	297	copper-alloy flat-section rod; uneven edge; W 3-5mm; L 165mm	medieval	1270-1350		1
Ph 10	7187	611	copper-alloy lace-chape; complete but corroded; L 33mm	medieval	1270-1350	further x-ray	
Ph 10	7187	612	copper-alloy wire; cut length; gauge 1.7mm; L 95mm	medieval	1270-1350		
Ph 10	7187	bulk	copper-alloy ?slag; two small corroded lumps	medieval	1270-1350	further x-ray	
Ph 10	7413	bulk	iron nail; heavily corroded and incomplete	medieval	1050-1150	discard	1
Ph 10	7539	575	copper-alloy ?object; two conjoining pieces, one with substantial tapering arm at angle; W 60mm+; ht. 30mm	medieval	970-1050	further identify	1

Ph 10	7539	bulk	iron nails; six heavily corroded and incomplete	medieval	970-1050	discard	2
Ph 10	7558	bulk	iron nail; heavily corroded and incomplete	medieval	n/a	discard	1
Ph 10	7637	bulk	iron nail; heavily corroded and incomplete	medieval	1350-1500	discard	2
Ph 10	7757	242	copper-alloy disc; plain with perforated centre	medieval	1350-1450		
Ph 10	7771	378	copper alloy ?sheet waste; six cut or punched pieces; ?metalworking	medieval	1270-1350	further identify	6
Ph 10	7771	565	ceramic mould; external copper-alloy residue	medieval	1270-1350		1
Ph 10	8122	235	bone socketed point of cattle metatarsus; axially cut socket through proximal end; cut to point on posterior surface	medieval	n/a		
Ph 11	1018	47	iron knife; incomplete scale-tang blade; W 18mm; L 88mm+	post-medieval	1270-1500		1
Ph 11	1018	bulk	iron nail; heavily corroded and incomplete	post-medieval	1270-1500	discard	1
Ph 11	1021	bulk	iron object; three heavily corroded pieces, including two round-section lengths	post-medieval	1250-1650	further x-ray	2
Ph 11	1055	bulk	iron nails; two heavily corroded and incomplete	post-medieval	1450-1550	discard	2
Ph 11	1739	bulk	iron nails; five heavily corroded and incomplete	post-medieval	1080-1200	discard	5
Ph 11	1739	bulk	copper-alloy; minute and undiagnostic	post-medieval	1080-1200		1

			fragment				
Ph 11	2170	bulk	iron nails; two heavily corroded and incomplete	post-medieval	n/a	discard	2
Ph 11	2948	bulk	iron nail; heavily corroded and incomplete	post-medieval	n/a	discard	1
Ph 11	3355	279	heavily leaded bronze column; part of surface unravelled; diam. 15mm; L 72mm	post-medieval	1240-1300	further identify	1
Ph 11	3355	373	small bunch or mesh of fine copper-alloy wire; 15 x 25mm	post-medieval	1240-1300		1
Ph 11	3355	374	copper-alloy sheet; small folded piece; undiagnostic; 15 x 20mm	post-medieval	1240-1300		1
Ph 11	3355	bulk	iron fitting; double-angled of rectangular-section bar; heavily corroded; W 60mm; L 120mm	post-medieval	1240-1300	further x-ray	1
Ph 11	3359	254	copper-alloy ?sheet waste; irregular tapering strip; W 1–15mm; L 105mm+	post-medieval	1580-1900		1
Ph 11	3362	253	copper-alloy sheet ?button; several irregular domed pieces; diam. 20mm	post-medieval	15th century		1
Ph 11	7127	bulk	iron ?strap; tapering and heavily corroded; W 15–25mm; L 85mm	post-medieval	1270-1350	further x-ray	
Ph 11	7448	221	spindlewhorl of fine-grained mudstone; ?lathe-turned; Walton Rogers Type A1; diam. 54mm; ht. 24mm; weight 77 g; spindle	post-medieval	970-1050		1

			diam. 12mm				
Ph 11	7448	bulk	iron ?straps; seven corroded pieces	post-medieval	970-1050	further x-ray	1
Ph 11	7540	227	copper-alloy ?finger ring; plain round-section loop, gradually thickening from possible ?slip-wire knot; diam. 20mm	post-medieval	n/a	clean for ?slip-knot	1
Ph 11	7540	593	iron knife blade; two conjoining pieces of tang-hafted blade with degraded remains of ?bone handle; blade W 20mm; L 70mm+	post-medieval	n/a	further x-ray	
Ph 11	7540	bulk	iron nail; heavily corroded and incomplete	post-medieval	n/a	discard	1
Ph 11	7647	229	copper-alloy rods; two, possibly formed from rolled and hammered sheet; gauge 3.25 and 3.4mm; L 73 and 44mm	post-medieval	1270-1350	further identify	2
Ph 11	7647	235	copper-alloy ?slag; flat patch; 20 x 25mm	post-medieval	1270-1350	check further x-ray 153; with James	1
Ph 11	7647	576	numerous bits and pieces including fired clay, possibly furnace lining; slag; an irregular copper-alloy melt, L 40mm; copper-alloy sheet, 20 x 20mm; a fragment of tubular but squashed copper-alloy sheet with an extant copper-alloy rivet, L 20mm and probably a	post-medieval	1270-1350	further identify	1

			lace-chape; there is also the shank of an incomplete iron nail				
Ph 11	7694	230	copper-alloy needle; complete with punched eye; gauge 2.6mm; L 79mm	medieval	1340-1450		1
Ph 11	7694	231	copper-alloy strap; incomplete; W 16mm; L 55mm+	medieval	1340-1450		1
Ph 11	7694	bulk	iron ?nail; three heavily corroded pieces	medieval	1340-1450	further x-ray	
Ph 11	7742	596	bone skate of horse metatarsus; lengthwise fragment only with pronounced wear on anterior surface, posterior surface shaved down towards proximal end ; L 250mm+	post-medieval	1050-1100		
Ph 12	784	566	iron pin with looped ?ivory finial; L 53mm+; pin diam. 6mm; finial diam. 15mm; ?furniture fitting for drop handle	post-medieval	1550-1600	further identify	1
Ph 12	970	bulk	iron nails; three heavily corroded and incomplete	post-medieval	1550-1700	discard	3

Ph 12	982	573	copper-alloy vessel foot; tapering oval-section; W 25–30mm; L 90mm; 20mm thick	post-medieval	1680-1700	further identify	1
Ph 12	982	bulk	iron nails; four heavily corroded and incomplete	post-medieval	1680-1700	discard	1
Ph 12	982	bulk	iron ?lettering; two conjoining pieces of flat sheet-iron ?number '0'; no obvious nail holes on x-ray; W 40mm; ht. 72mm	post-medieval	1680-1700		1
Ph 12	1758	bulk	iron nail; heavily corroded and incomplete	post-medieval		discard	1
Ph 12	1777	bulk	iron nail; heavily corroded and incomplete	post-medieval	1550-1700	discard	1
Ph 12	3094	581	iron ?handle or tethering ring; complete with part of looped spike for fixing; diam. 50mm	post-medieval	1650-1700		1
Ph 12	3094	bulk	copper-alloy ring of fine round-section bar; incomplete; diam. 30mm	post-medieval	1650-1700		1
Ph 12	3094	bulk	iron nails; numerous heavily corroded and incomplete	post-medieval	1650-1700	discard	10+
Ph 12	3094	bulk	iron nail; heavily corroded and incomplete	post-medieval	1650-1700	discard	1
Ph 12	3094	bulk	iron nails; at least twenty incomplete or fragments of	post-medieval	1650-1700	discard	20+
Ph 12	3094	bulk	lead window came; narrow curved strip of highly corroded reeded came; W 5mm; L 115mm	post-medieval	1650-1700		1

Ph 12	3094	bulk	iron nail; near-complete but heavily corroded; L 105mm+	post-medieval	1650-1700	discard	1
Ph 12	3094	580	iron pintle; incomplete round-section pivot; square-section spike with clenched tip; L 70mm from clench	post-medieval	1650-1700		1
Ph 12	3100	176	ivory comb; double-sided one-piece type with fine teeth on both sides; W 63mm; ht. 49mm	post-medieval	early 18th century		1
Ph 12	3100	177	leather shoe; fragments only of stacked heel with numerous layers	post-medieval	early 18th century	discard if not significant/early context	1
Ph 12	3100	185	bone cutlery handle for tang-hafted knife; round-section and tapering with slightly bulbous end; separate plug with carved finial; L 85mm; fragments of blade only; W 14mm	post-medieval	early 18th century		1
Ph 12	3100	bulk	iron nails; six heavily corroded and incomplete	post-medieval	early 18th century	discard	6
Ph 12	3186	bulk	iron ?stapled hasp; incomplete strap with rounded ?staple at right-angles; W 30mm; staple ht. 23mm	post-medieval		1650-1700	
Ph 12	3195	190	lead cloth seal; unused two-disc seal with conical rivet; diam. 16mm; L 48mm	post-medieval	1670-1700		1
Ph 12	3195	610	iron staple; complete U-shaped; heavily corroded; L 60mm; W 45mm	post-medieval	1670-1700	further x-ray	

Ph 12	3195	bulk	iron tacks; two with flat heads; L 13mm+; head diam. 8mm	post-medieval	1670-1700		2
Ph 12	3195	bulk	iron nails; ten incomplete and heavily corroded	post-medieval	1670-1700	discard	
Ph 12	3213	bulk	iron nails; two heavily corroded and incomplete	post-medieval	1580-1650	discard	2
Ph 12	3224	192	copper-alloy ?disc; oval and heavily corroded, possibly with additional ?discs/coins stuck to one side; 22 x 27mm	post-medieval	1580-1600	clean to identify	1
Ph 12	3225	bulk	iron disc; plain but corroded; diam. 23mm	post-medieval	1350-1500		1
Ph 12	3230	197	copper-alloy ?button/mount; circular and incomplete with secondary rivet; diam. 5mm+	post-medieval	1550-1700		1
Ph 12	3230	bulk	iron nails; two incomplete; one with tall domed head	post-medieval	1550-1700		2
Ph 12	3487	317	iron patten; complete with wavy edges and mounts for fixing to the wooden sole at either end; L 105mm; W 75mm	post-medieval	1720-1800		1
Ph 12	3487	bulk	iron nails; six heavily corroded and incomplete	post-medieval	1720-1800	discard	6
Ph 12	3668	377	copper-alloy ?objects; several small and undiagnostic fragments	medieval	n/a		1
Ph 12	3668	bulk	lead waste; small puddle and cut sheet with remains of ?molten copper ally	medieval	n/a	further identify	1

Ph 12	3681	327	copper-alloy ?handle; narrow and solid with rounded rectangular section; finial narrowed and oblique in profile; remnants of tinned or silvered surfaces; W 5mm; L 105mm+	post-medieval	n/a	further identify	1
Ph 12	3682	320	copper-alloy ?object; small undiagnostic fragment only	post-medieval	n/a		1
Ph 12	3682	321	jet finger ring; D-section body; diam. 24mm	post-medieval	n/a		1
Ph 12	7005	616	pipeclay hair curler; complete Le Cheminant Type 1 with narrow longitudinal channel; L 60mm	post-medieval	1720-1780		
Ph 12	7115	226	copper-alloy pin; Caple Type C; gauge 0.88mm; L 26mm	post-medieval	late 17th to mid-18th centuries		1
Ph 12	7115	607	copper-alloy ?objects; two fragments	post-medieval	late 17th to mid-18th centuries	further x-ray	
Ph 12	7115	608	copper-alloy lace-chape; complete; L 30mm	post-medieval	late 17th to mid-18th centuries	further x-ray	
Ph 12	7115	609	copper-alloy wire; two lengths; gauge 1mm; L 50 and 70mm	post-medieval	late 17th to mid-18th centuries		
Ph 12	7115	bulk	iron strap; incomplete; W40mm; L 90mm+	post-medieval	late 17th to mid-18th centuries	further x-ray	
Ph 13	1555	94	ivory disc with central perforation; diam. 11mm; ?button back	post-medieval	n/a		1
Ph 13	1555	bulk	iron nails; two heavily corroded and incomplete	post-medieval	n/a	discard	2

Ph 13	1657	bulk	iron nails; two heavily corroded and incomplete	post-medieval	n/a	discard	2
Ph 13	1776	bulk	iron nails; two heavily corroded and incomplete	post-medieval	n/a	discard	1
Ph 13	1776	bulk	roughly shaped ?lid of Kimmeridge shale; incomplete; diam. 95mm	post-medieval	n/a		1
Ph 13	1822	167	copper-alloy candle snuffer; complete with oval loops and single semi-circular box with corresponding flat press; L 115	post-medieval	1701-1730		1
Ph 13	2140	bulk	iron nails; two heavily corroded and incomplete	post-medieval	1680-1800	discard	2
Ph 13	3098	bulk	iron ?strap/hinge; substantial but incomplete and heavily corroded; two circular nail holes present; W 35mm; L 110mm+	post-medieval	1770-1810		1
Ph 13	3345	240	copper-alloy button; disc with four eyes and lettering	post-medieval	mid- to late 19th century		
Ph 13	3345	bulk	iron structural fittings; including screw bolt, ?T-pin, angled tie or clamp and floor nail	post-medieval	mid- to late 19th century		1
Ph 13	7276	218	slate pencil; incomplete; faceted with worn working end; diam. 5mm; L 45mm+	post-medieval	1765-1800		1

unphased	7924	318	ivory handle for scale-tang implement; short and straight with three copper-alloy rivets along centre; both scales sliced obliquely to form a thin straight finial; working end shaped to narrow central neck suggesting a ?fork; L 60mm; W 11mm	post-medieval	?Roman	further identify	1
VOID	3394	277	copper-alloy wire; gauge 1.65mm; L 135mm	void	n/a		1
	0	41	bone handle; incomplete with one sawn end present; carved externally to 10 x 10mm square section and decorated on all sides with incised ring-and-dot ornaments; L 75mm+	?saxon		further identify	1
	0	352	copper-alloy spoons; six with fiddle handles; two salt spoons; L 103 and 110mm; three mustard spoons; L 100mm; one ?egg spoon; L 133mm; at least three with stamps suggesting silver plated; all thin and heavily worn	post-medieval		further identify	6
	0	400	silver button; heavily corroded disc; remnants of textile; diam. 18mm	post-medieval			
	0	401	copper-alloy button; heavily corroded disc with traces of gilding;	post-medieval			

			diam. 20mm				
	0	553	slate pencil; incomplete; gauge 4mm; L 50mm+	Post- medieval			1
	0	554	bone disc with central perforation; diam. 18mm; ?button back	Post- medieval		further identify	1
	0	bulk	copper-alloy round- section ?hook or link; incomplete; gauge c. 3mm; L 45mm; W 22mm				

APPENDIX 6: ROMAN COINS ASSESSMENT

James Gerrard

Introduction

Eighty coin and coin like objects were submitted for assessment. The majority of the coins had been cleaned and this aided in their identification. Examination of the assemblage showed that four of the objects were not coins and another seven coins were of post-Roman date. These are not discussed further in this report.

All of the coins were recorded in broad accordance with English Heritage guidelines (Brickstock 2004) and the full catalogue will be available in the site archive as an Access 2000 database.

Summary List

SF Number	Context	Date	Condition Ob	Condition Rev	Reece Period
583	0	54-68	C	C	3
234	0	C1/C2	EW	EW	0
261	0	C1/C2	C	C	0
18	717	C3/C4	EW	EW	0
22	742	C3/C4	EW	EW	0
28	820	235-238	EW	EW	11
585	990	C3/C4	C	C	0
49	1062	270-290	W	W	14
60	1222	72-73	SW	SW	4
68	1237	71	W	W	4
79	1244	119-121	SW	SW	6
72	1286	86	SW	SW	4
69	1308	69-79	VW	VW	4
70	1321	86	UW	UW	4
76	1357	86	SW	SW	4
85	1437	388-402	SW	SW	21
81	1476	C3/C4	EW	EW	0
88	1526	C1/C2	EW	EW	0

SF Number	Context	Date	Condition Ob	Condition Rev	Reece Period
98	1616	87	VW	VW	4
118	2068	37-41	EW	EW	1
58	2100	90-91	SW	SW	4
150	2762	C3/C4	EW	EW	0
160	2974	66	VW	EW	3
158	2974	41-54	EW	EW	2
170	2980	C3/C4	EW	EW	0
165	3042	41-54	EW	EW	2
169	3042	C3/C4	EW	EW	0
181	3105	364-375	SW	SW	19
182	3105	270-290	EW	EW	14
180	3105	C4	VW	VW	0
183	3130	145-146	SW	SW	7
202	3270	84-96	VW	VW	4
219	3294	C1/C2	EW	EW	0
239	3348	284-296	SW	SW	14
255	3353	C3/C4	EW	EW	0
258	3363	C3/C4	C	C	0
272	3388	C1/C2	C	C	0
281	3453	C1/C2	EW	EW	0
298	3589	41-54	EW	EW	2
299	3589	41-54	EW	EW	2
308	3589	C1/C2	EW	EW	0
313	3607	C3/C4	C	C	0
329	3687	332-333	UW	UW	17
337	3745	270-273	VW	VW	13
588	4003	275-276	C	C	14
587	4003	C3/C4	C	C	0
349	4058	C1/C2	EW	EW	0
200	7216	119	EW	EW	6
208	7229	117-138	EW	EW	6
207	7302	253-260	SW	SW	12

SF Number	Context	Date	Condition Ob	Condition Rev	Reece Period
209	7330	330-335	SW	SW	17
210	7330	270-290	SW	SW	14
217	7395	354-361	EW	EW	18
582	7441	C3/C4	EW	EW	0
223	7448	367-375	W	W	19
229	7636	41-54	EW	EW	1
236	7671	337-341	SW	SW	17
245	7757	C1/C2	C	C	0
390	7763	C4	EW	EW	0
248	7771	337-341	VW	VW	17
251	7771	335-341	SW	SW	17
256	7786	C1/C2	EW	EW	0
273	7815	337-340	UW	UW	17
274	7815	332-333	SW	SW	17
589	7815	222-238	C	C	11
278	7815	41-50	SW	SW	1
286	7846	88-89	UW	SW	4
285	7846	69-79	VW	EW	4
296	8057	77-79	SW	SW	4

Discussion (Fig 1)

The number of Roman coins is small (69) and once the illegible early (10) and late (14) Roman coins are excluded we are left with a small sample of 45 coins that can be assigned to a Reece (1991) period (Fig. 1). This is too small to be statistically significant but general patterns can be identified.

The most striking aspect of the assemblage is the high number of early Roman coins. There are a significant number of Julio-Claudian coins (Periods 1-3) and a surprising number of Flavian coins (Period 4). Flavian coinage can sometimes be over-represented in very corroded assemblages due to Vespasian's distinctive portrait. However, this factor is not at play here. Of the eleven Flavian coins only five are of Vespasian, the remainder are of his son Domitian. The first phase of the nearby forum is dated to the Flavian period and the high loss at Fenchurch Street might be related to an uptick upturn in activity nearby and contemporary with the construction of the Forum.

Coin evidence continues but declines from the Flavian peak in the following Trajanic to Antonine periods. There is no coin loss from the late 2nd century until the early 3rd century. From Period 11 (AD222-238) coin loss picks up until a slight peak in Period 14. This 3rd century loss is a little unusual as British sites generally have few coins of Periods 10-12. However, the numbers are small so caution needs to be exercised. From the late 3rd century coin loss begins to pick up, although the peak in Period 14 is nothing like what one would normally expect. Periods 15 and 16 in the early 4th century are typically low followed by an equally typical peak in Period 17. The late 4th century is represented and there are coins of both the House of Valentinian (AD364-378: Period 19) and the House of Theodosius (AD388-402), which ought to point to activity here until the end of the 4th century or into the early 5th century. Other late coinage has been recovered from this part of the City and these coins confirm that activity was still happening here at the end of the Roman period (Gerrard 2011).

Coins of intrinsic interest

(SF200), [7216] A cast copy of a denarius of Matidia. Matidia does not occur frequently in British assemblages and the fact this is an imitation is, perhaps, notable.

(SF79), [1244] A bronze *as* of Hadrian, depicting Britannia on the reverse. Not particularly significant, but the fact it has a Britannia reverse might make it of interest in publicity / outreach terms.

(SF183), [3130] A bronze *as* of Faustina. Interestingly only in so far it is not listed in *RIC*. It is listed in Cohen.

(SF239), [3348] A pre-reform radiate of Diocletian. A little unusual in Britain.

Recommendations

- The coins should be of use for dating the stratigraphic sequence
- A full report on the coins (including photographs, catalogue and statistical analysis and inter-site comparisons) should be undertaken as part of the publication

References

- Brickstock, R. 2004 *The Production, Analysis and Standardisation of Romano-British Coin Reports*. London, English Heritage
- Gerrard, J. 2011 'New light on the end of Roman London'. *Archaeological Journal* 168, 181-194
- Reece, R. 1991 *Roman Coins from 140 Sites in Britain*. Cirencester, Cotswold Studies 4

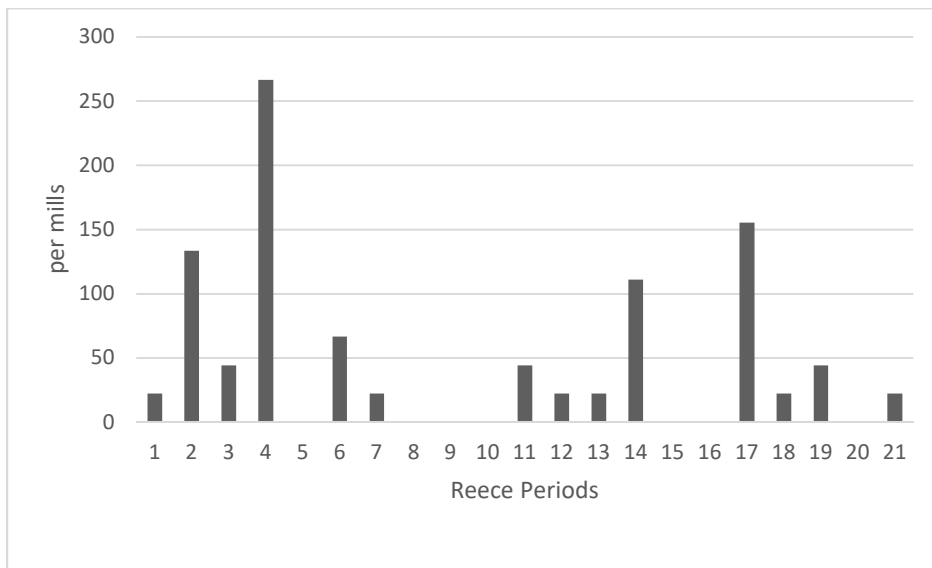


Figure 1: A summary of the 45 coins that can be assigned to a Reece (1991) period

APPENDIX 7: POST ROMAN COINS ASSESSMENT

Murray Andrews

Introduction

A total of 11 post-Roman coins were recovered from excavations at Fenchurch Street. These are listed in the table below. Two distinct find categories are represented: 'single finds' of coins deposited individually, probably resulting from accidental loss, and a 'hoard' of coins deliberately deposited as a group at a single point in time. All finds are discussed by category and phase below.

Assemblage composition

The single finds

Five coins recovered from Fenchurch Street are 'single finds'. All of these specimens consist of mid- to low value denominations and are therefore typical of the sort of money used in everyday circulation from the late middle ages onwards; these characteristics, in conjunction with the general character of the contexts in which the coins occur, leaves no doubt that these finds represent individual 'accidental losses' of coins from everyday circulation.

At the site level the coin finds furnish valuable supporting evidence towards an absolute chronology of individual contexts and phases. The earliest coin, a silver halfpenny of Edward III (SF 119), occurs in Phase 10 context (2067), and evidences the circulation of 'small change' in the commercial setting of mid-fourteenth century London. Its date, however, is incongruous with the ceramic date ascribed to the context, which suggests that either the coin is intrusive in a Roman context, or alternatively that the pottery – a single sherd spot-dated to 100-250 – is residual in a medieval context. The absence of systematic recoinages between the late 13th and late 17th centuries means that this coin could feasibly have been lost at any point within a c.350 year window after its production in 1346-1351; analogy with hoards of pennies, however, suggests that halfpennies struck at this date are almost certain to have been lost prior to c.1450 (Allen 2005, 52). A silver groat of Elizabeth I (SF 193) occurs in Phase 12 context (7115), whose ceramic dates centre on the late 17th to mid-18th centuries. Historical documents and hoard finds (e.g. the hoard from Leighfield, Rutland, TPQ 1686; 2007T139, 2007T240) confirm that Elizabethan silver coins persisted in circulation, albeit in reduced number, up until the Great Recoinage of 1696, and the extent of surface wear is consistent with a pattern of prolonged currency use; it is quite possible,

therefore, that this coin represents a contemporary loss, although one cannot exclude the possibility that it too is residual. The sole coin from an unstratified context is a bronze penny of George VI (SF 393), which is likely to have been deposited at some point between its date of minting in 1939 and decimalisation in 1971.

The remaining two coins are known to have been found at the site, although have not yet been presented to the author for assessment. These are believed to be a copper alloy 'Rose' farthing of Charles I (SF 101) from Phase 13 context 1776. An additional possible copper alloy coin (SF 613) was observed in Phase 11 context 7666, a context spot-dated to 1480-1550, and is in a heavily corroded state; this find will need to be x-rayed to determine its character. No further comment can be given on these finds until their identifications are confirmed.

The coin hoard

Six coins recovered from context [3681] constitute a small coin hoard of the time of the Commonwealth of England (1649-1660). The hoard consists of four silver halfcrowns (SF 322, SF 325, SF 326, SF 328) and two silver shillings (SF 323, SF 324) struck for Charles I and the Commonwealth, the latest of which (SF 322) furnishes the deposit with a terminus post quem of 1656. The September 1661 demonetisation of Commonwealth coinage by the restored Charles II, a process almost wholly complete by the summer of 1662, provides a terminus ante quem reinforced by external hoard evidence from Whatfield (Suffolk; Cook 2002a, 144, no. 233) and Congleton no. 4 (Cheshire; Warhurst 2001, 97-103), both of which close with coins of Charles II struck in 1660-1662 yet wholly omit coins struck during the Commonwealth. The hoard, therefore, was almost certainly deposited sometime between 1656 and 1662, and in view of the worn condition of the latest coin a burial c.1660 appears likely. While the numismatic evidence provides no indication of the hoard's likely owner, the overall face value of 12s. 0d. was equivalent to five days wages for a London craftsman in the 1650s (Boulton 1996, 279), and consequently can be assumed to reflect a modest sum of currency in its contemporary context. The find, therefore, probably represents a modest personal cash reserve, of which a number are recorded in contemporary probate inventories (Muldrew 1998).

Coin hoards deposited at the time of the Commonwealth are extremely rare, and consequently the find offers important insights into the nature of currency circulation in London at this date. The extended age-structure of the hoard, spanning two decades from 1636 to 1656, closely resembles other Commonwealth-era hoards from Abbotsham (Devon; Cook 2002b, 112-14), Gloucester Westgate Street (Gloucestershire; Dolley 1952), Laughton (East Sussex; Kent 1968, 142), Long Crendon (Buckinghamshire; Keary 1885), Stainton-by-Langworth (Lincolnshire; Kent 1968, 141-2), Stockton on the Forest (Yorkshire; 2015T125), the Stow-on-the-Wold area (Gloucestershire; 2011T465), and the Thames

Foreshore near Blackfriars Bridge (London; Cook 1999, 159-70), suggesting that the observed composition reflects the nature of the contemporary currency at the point of withdrawal and not an extended period of hoard formation (e.g. savings collated over decades). If so, it is of particular interest that the Fenchurch Street hoard should contain such a high proportion of clipped (SF 323) and/or counterfeit (SF 324, SF 328) coins in contravention of the Rump Parliament's Treasons Act of 17 July 1649, both of which are encountered infrequently in coin hoards of this period (e.g. Cook 1999, 166; Cook 2002b, 109). While this pattern may result from random chance – a possibility that cannot be ruled out in view of the hoard's small size – it may alternatively suggest that the Fenchurch Street hoarder drew coins from a local currency pool that contained comparatively large numbers of low quality and counterfeit coin, which may suggest that the silver currency in everyday circulation in London during the latter years of the Commonwealth was of comparatively poor quality. This possibility has important historical implications, suggesting that at least some of the numerous new laws introduced by the Parliamentary state were administered unsuccessfully in practice.

Significance

The post-Roman coins from Fenchurch Street are a key element of the archaeological data from the site, and provide important evidence for the dating of discrete contexts and phases. In addition, they offer unique insights into the character of coin circulation and monetary economy in the City of London from the later middle ages onwards, with particularly valuable information communicated through the triply unusual find of a coin hoard dating to the time of the Commonwealth of England; coin hoards in general are uncommon discoveries, occur especially rarely in stratified archaeological deposits, and moreover examples deposited during the Commonwealth period in particular are extremely scarce (Cook 2002b, 107). This hoard, therefore, is of singular importance as unique evidence for the composition of everyday currency in the capital c.1660 and is of particular historic interest insofar as the number of counterfeit and clipped coins present in the hoard suggests that Parliamentary legislative efforts to regulate and maintain the condition of the circulating coinage had little practical success. The counterfeit coins also possess an intrinsic interest as examples of a phenomenon attested in documentary sources but very poorly understood in material terms; further work on these coins is desirable, with a particular focus on characterising their metallic compositions and identifying die-links with other known specimens to provide fresh insights into the process and scale of counterfeiting in mid-17th century London.

Recommendations

- The two remaining coins (SF 101, SF 613) require further assessment to clarify proposed identifications; in the case of SF 613 this will require an x-ray image.
- Any further publication should include a standalone finds report discussing the post-Roman coins, drawing comparisons with coin assemblages from other London sites.
- The coin hoard is an exceptional group of material, and merits full publication
- The counterfeit coins in the coin hoard would benefit from the application of non-destructive compositional analysis (e.g. pXRF) to determine their material constituents; in addition, die-links should be sought between counterfeit specimens from the Fenchurch Street hoard and other examples found in London and southeast England (e.g. counterfeits in the Blackfriars Bridge hoard).

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Catalogue

Context	SF	Description	Date
+	393	Bronze penny of George VI. 1939. Die axis 0°, weight 9.5g. Complete.	1939
1776	101	Copper alloy 'Rose' farthing of Charles I.	1636-1644
2067	119	Silver halfpenny of Edward III. 1346-1351. Third 'Florin' coinage (North 1131), London mint. Obverse: EDWAR[...], crowned bust facing. Reverse: CIVI[TAS] LON[DON], long cross with pellets. Die axis 180°, weight 0.2g. Broken. Moderate wear.	1346-1351
3681	322	Silver halfcrown of the Commonwealth. 1656. Initial mark missing, probably Sun (North 2722), Tower of London mint. Obverse: [THE CO]MMONWEALTH OF EN[GLAND], shield of St George in wreath. Reverse: G[OD WITH] VS 1656, conjoined shields of St George and Ireland. Die axis 180°, weight 3.4g. Broken. Heavy wear.	1656
3681	323	Silver shilling of Charles I. 1638-1639. Initial mark Anchor, Group E (North 2229), Tower of London mint. Obverse: CAROLVS DG MA BR FR ET HI RE[X], crowned bust left with value behind. Reverse: CHRISTO AVSPICE REGNO, square shield over cross pattée moline. Die axis 180°, weight 3.3g. Clipped. Moderate wear.	1638-1639
3681	324	Plated copy of silver shilling of the Commonwealth. 1653(-1660?). Initial mark Sun (North 2724), counterfeit mint. Obverse: [THE] COMMONWEALT[H OF EN]GLAND, shield of St George in wreath. Reverse: GOD W[I]TH VS] 1653. conjoined shields of St George and Ireland. Die axis 90°, weight 4.5g. Moderate wear.	1653(-1660?)
3681	325	Silver halfcrown of Charles I. 1636-1646. Initial mark uncertain, Group 3 late type (North 2211-2213), Tower of London mint. Obverse: [CAROLVS DG] MAG [BRI FRA ET HIB REX], King on horseback riding left with sword. Reverse: [CHRISTO AVS]PIC[E REGNO], round garnished shield. Die axis 90°, weight 5.8g. Heavy wear.	1636-1646
3681	326	Silver halfcrown of Charles I. 1641-1643. Initial mark triangle-in-circle, Group 3 late type (North 2211), Tower of London mint. Obverse: CAROL[VS DG MAG B]RI FR[A ET H]IB REX, King on horseback riding left with sword. Reverse: [CHRISTO AVSPICE REGNO], round garnished shield. Die axis 0°, weight 9.5g. Heavy wear.	1641-1643
3681	328	Plated copy of silver halfcrown of Charles I. 1639(-1649?). Initial mark triangle, as Group 3 late type (copy of North 2211), counterfeit mint. Obverse: CAR[OL]VS D G [MAG BRI FRA] ET HIB REX, King on horseback riding left with sword. Reverse: CHRISTO AVSPICE REGNO, round garnished shield. Die axis 0°, weight 7.9g. Cu alloy core, squared flan. Moderate wear.	1639(-1649?)
7115	193	Silver groat of Elizabeth I. 1560-1561. Initial mark martlet, first coinage (North 1986), Tower of London mint. Obverse:	1560-1561

		EL[IZAB]ETH D G ANG [FRA] ET HIB REGINA, Queen's bust to left. Reverse: POSVI DE ADIVTOREM MEV, square shield on long cross fourchée. Die axis 30°, weight 2.0g. Moderate wear.	
7666	613	Copper alloy coin? Heavily corroded.	Unknown

APPENDIX 8: CLAY TOBACCO PIPE ASSESSMENT

Eniko Hudak and Chris Jarrett

Introduction

The excavations at Fenchurch Street (FEN14) produced a small sized assemblage of clay tobacco pipes totalling 478 fragments. All the clay tobacco pipes were recorded into a relational database based on the guidelines by Higgins and Davey (2004) and classified by Atkinson and Oswald's (1969) typology prefixed AO, and 18th-century types by Oswald's (1975) typology and prefixed OS. All decorated and marked pipes were given a unique registered find number. The pipes were quantified by fragment count and further coded for decoration, and the degree of milling on 17th-century examples was noted and recorded in quarters as well as the quality of their finish.

Clay pipe fragments were recovered from 36 individually numbered contexts with 28 fragments being unstratified. Individual context assemblages were mainly small (less than 30 fragments), with three medium (between 31 and 100), and a single large (over 100) sized group. Most fragments are in good condition indicating that they were deposited soon after breakage.

Assemblage composition

The clay tobacco pipe assemblage consists of 116 bowls, 332 stems, and 30 nibs (mouth parts). The bowls range in date from 1610 to 1860 with AO15 (1660–1680) and AO20 (1680–1710) occurring most commonly, but some context groups produced a mixture of bowl types with broad date ranges (Table 1).

Bowls are plain, with only a single example of leaf border decoration present in context [7276]. There are also four fragments of stems with roll-stamped decoration from contexts [982] and [3094]. There are 12 bowls with makers' marks and a stem with name cartouches. Mouth pieces are all either cut or rounded with no visible treatment.

Context	Phase	Size	FC	Context ED	Context LD	Bowl types/parts	Context Considerate Date
0		S	28			AO6, AO10, AO15, AO20, AO22 (SF539), OS10 (SF536), OS12 (SF537, SF538)	
64		S	1	1730	1910	stem	1730–1910
784		S	14	1660	1680	AO15	1660–1680
842		S	3	1730	1910	stems	1730–1910
969		S	7	1680	1710	AO22	1680–1710
982		M	92	1690	1720	AO13 (SF540), AO18, AO20, AO21, decorated stems with pinnacle and dot border (SF541–543)	1690–1710
1657		S	4	1730	1910	stems	1730–1910
1758		S	1	1580	1740	stem	1580–1740
1777		S	3	1660	1680	AO15, AO18	1660–1680
1801		S	1	1700	1780	OS12 (SF590)	1700–1780
2140		S	16	1700	1780	AO15, AO25	1730–1780
2472		S	1	1700	1780	stem	1730–1910
3042		S	1	1730	1910	stem	1730–1910
3094		M	44	1700	1740	AO15, AO20, AO21, AO22 (SF545), OS10 (SF546), decorated stem with spiral rouletting (SF547)	1700–1710
3098		S	6	1580	1740	AO22	1680–1710
3100		L	110	1680	1710	AO13, AO14, AO15, AO18, AO19, AO20, AO21 (SF547), three unassigned	1680–1710
3186		S	2	1580	1740	stems	1580–1740
3188		S	8	1660	1680	AO15	1660–1680
3195		M	77	1660	1680	AO4, AO5, AO7, AO8, AO9, AO10, AO14, AO15, three unassigned (SF549)	1660–1680
3208		S	2	1580	1740	stems	1580–1740
3212		S	1	1580	1740	stem	1580–1740
3345		S	3	1730	1910	two unassigned (SF550)	1730–1910
3359		S	6	1640	1660	AO9	1640–1660
3361		S	1	1580	1740	stem	1660–1680

Context	Phase	Size	FC	Context ED	Context LD	Bowl types/parts	Context Considerate Date
3362		S	1	1580	1740	stem	1580–1740
3373		S	1	1640	1660	AO9	1640–1660
3487		S	6	1730	1780	AO20, AO26 (SF551)	1730–1780
3518		S	1	1580	1740	stem	1580–1740
7019		S	3	1580	1740	two unassigned	1580–1740
7103		S	1	1580	1740	stem	1580–1740
7104		S	1	1580	1740	stem	1580–1740
7115		S	4	1680	1710	AO22	1680–1710
7276		S	9	1840	1860	AO28/AO28S complete but fragmentary pipe with leaf border decoration (SF552)	1840–1860
7352		S	1	1580	1740	stem	1580–1740
7379		S	1	1580	1740	stem	1580–1740
7800		S	16	1680	1710	AO7, AO9, AO10, AO20	1680–1710
7898		S	1	1730	1910	stem	1730–1910

Table 1: Distribution of clay tobacco pipes by fragment count and types per context

1610–1640

A total of 14 bowls of types dated to between 1610 and 1640 are present in the assemblage, most of them in mixed context assemblages and may well be residual.

AO4: two heeled bowls from context [3195], both with full milling and good finish and one (SF548) with a circular heel stamp depicting a star or a sun.

AO5: three well burnished bowls are present of this type, all from [3195]. Two have full milling, the third one has none and is slightly larger than the other two.

AO6: a single example of this type with full milling and slightly damaged rim was found unstratified. Finely burnished.

AO7: two spurred bowls from contexts [3195] with full milling and [7800] with $\frac{3}{4}$ milling and poorly finished seams.

AO8: six examples of this spurred bowl occur all in context [3195] with various stages of milling present.

1640–1660

Only nine bowls of types dated to 1640–1660 occur in the assemblage, some in mixed contexts and are probably residual.

AO9: five spurred fragments from contexts [3195], [3359], [3373], and [7800]. Four examples bear complete milling and are well burnished; the fifth has only 2/4s of milling and average burnishing.

AO10: four bowls of this type are present in contexts [3195], [7800] and one unstratified. One has full milling, two have 3/4s, and a single example has a cut line instead on 3/4s of the rim.

1660–1680

The 1660–1680 examples are the second most common on site, 34 bowls, 20 of which are type *AO15*.

AO13: two heeled bowls from contexts [982] with fine burnishing, full milling and a heel stamp; and a small fragment from [3100] with milling recorded as 1/4.

W S (SF540 [982]): a circular heel stamp reading *WS* surmounted by a crown. Some 17th-century *WS* stamps have been found in London, but no exact parallel to this example was present. These include an *AO10* type bowl from 2-3 Hare Court, Inner Tempe (HCO99; Jarrett 2001), where the letters are below tobacco leaves; another from 90–94 Old Broad Street/Boston House, 63–64 New Broad Street, EC2 (site code: BRO90, small find <423>, MOLA die number 100056) on an *AO5* bowl; and a pipeclay cock figurine from Fulham Island, Walham Green, Fulham, London (Jarrett forthcoming).

AO14: two spurred bowls from [3100] with good burnishing, full milling, and an internal X (made by the 'stopper'); and from [3195] with three quarters milling and good burnishing.

AO15: 20 fragments from contexts [784], [1777], [2140], [3094], [3100], [3188], [3195], and unstratified displaying various degrees of milling and quality of burnishing. There are several bowls showing various degree of cracking, and the seams have not been cut away properly on one example. It is recommended to re-examine these pipes to establish whether the cracked bowls are wasters or seconds or post-firing.

AO18: ten heeled bowls, some broken, of this type were recovered from contexts [982], [1777], and [3100]. The bowls all have various degrees of milling and average to good burnishing.

1680–1710

Clay tobacco pipe bowls dated 1680–1710 are most common in the assemblage (41 bowls) with AO20 and AO22 occurring most frequently.

AO19: four bowls (two heeled, one spurred, one broken) with various degrees of milling and good burnishing all from context [3100].

AO20: 20 fragments representing 19 bowls from contexts [982], [3094], [3100], [3487], [7800], and unstratified. Several bowls are broken, and one bowl is cracked on the exterior. Seven bowls have no milling, the rest show some degree, although there are two bowls with a cut line rather than real milling, one of which has an internal X.

AO21: three heeled bowls of this type are present in contexts [982], [3094], and [3100]. All are well burnished, two show milling, and one example has a plant impression on the heel. There is also one example with a maker's mark.

H W (SF547 [3100]): letters ?H and W on the sides of the heel, positioned more towards the front of the bowl. Maker not documented yet.

AO22: 14 bowls, some broken, of this type are present in contexts [969], [3094], [3098], mainly from [3100], [7115], and unstratified, including some heeled examples. All bowls but two have milling, and all display average to fine burnishing. There are two bowls with makers' marks.

P M (SF539, unstratified): letters P and M on the sides of the heel, each surmounted by a crown. Not documented yet. Could be a non-local pipe maker, as moulded marks on heels are rare at this date in London.

W A (SF545, [3094]): letters W and ?A on either side of the heel. It could be the mark of either William Avory 1679 (Oswald 1975: 130) or William Allen (2) 1707–1736 (*ibid.*).

1700–1780

AO25: single example of AO25 from [2140], which has not been assigned to the OS10–12 subdivisions.

1700–1740

OS10: two fragments of this type from context [3094] and unstratified. Both bear makers' marks on the side of the heel.

A H (SF536, unstratified): letters A and H on the sides of the heel, which could be the mark of Able Horton (1717/1722, Oswald 1975: 137) working in Southwark, or more likely the mark of Anthony Haynes 1722 (*ibid.*).

E B or E S (SF546, [3094]): letters E and either B or S on the sides of the heel, which could be the mark of either Edward Billings 1748 (Oswald 1975: 130), or Edward Sheereman 1696 (Oswald 1975: 145), or Edward Smith 1696-1699 (*ibid.*).

1730–1780

OS12: three fragments all bearing makers' marks, two unstratified and one from context [1801].

R M (SF537, unstratified): letters R and M on either side of the heel, could be the mark of Richard Manby (2) 1746 (Oswald 1975, 141).

S P (SF538, unstratified): letters S and P on either side of the heel. The PCA database has 18th century pipes with these initials occurring in Southwark and Wandsworth, possibly Solomon Price (X2) 1696-1722, however, this bowl post-dates this maker.

I B (SF590, [1801]): letters I and B on the sides of the heel. There are numerous pipe makers with IB marks in the period (Oswald 1975, 131).

1730–1780

AO26/OS22: single fragment of this date from context [3487] with uncertain marks on either side of the spur (SF551).

1820–1860

AO28: nine fragments of a complete pipe from [7276] of AO28/AO28S type with leaf border on the front and back of the bowl (SF552).

Unassigned

Ten fragments representing nine different bowls could not be assigned to the known types either because the fragments were too small or too little of the bowl survived. These include two fragments with makers' marks:

P C (SF549, [3195]): circular stamp on heel with the letters PC surrounded by radiating lines. Most likely to be the mark of Peter Cornish 1634 (Oswald 1975: 134).

Name cartouches on the sides of the stem (SF550, [3345]): on the left side the name seems to have been deliberately removed, on the right side the word 'LONDON' appears. Most likely to be mid-19th century in date.

Decorated stem fragments

There are four decorated stem fragments in the assemblage in contexts [982] and [3094]. The single fragment from [3904] (SF544) has spiral rouletting and is possibly an early 18th-century pipe fragment and likely to be locally made.

The other three fragments from [982] have a spiral border pattern running around the circumference (SF541–543) representing pinnacles and dots. The closest parallel for the decoration was found in the Chester type series (Rutter and Davey 1980: figure 58/12) as a border, but the pipes themselves are more likely to originate from Rainford, Lancashire. These so called 'roll-stamped' marks with the makers' mark across the centre were used in the Merseyside/Rainford area dating to around 1700–1740 (Higgins 2008) and are very similar to Dutch roll-stamped borders, but probably originate from Chester. At Chester, these borders accompanied name stamps on stems. In the late 17th century they consisted of mainly geometric patterns and were narrow, but by the 18th century they evolved into an elaborate range of wide borders (*ibid.*).

Significance

The clay tobacco pipe assemblage compares well to other local/City groups. It is of some significance at a local level, however, the presence of undocumented makers' marks which are possibly the products of non-local pipe makers requires further research. There is no evidence of clay tobacco pipe production on site, unless the cracked AO15 and AO20 type bowls are wasters (see Recommendations). The main potential of the clay tobacco pipes is dating the contexts in which they were found and can possibly relate to the Ironmongers' Hall and the Guild depending on their location and distribution on the site. In case the pipes do occur with pottery and glass drinking vessels they could be associated with feasting at the Ironmongers' Hall. The relatively high number of potential Chester, Lancashire roller stamped stems could also represent links to the Guild: visitors, business men from the North West visiting the Hall perhaps.

Recommendations

All pipes from the site have been quantified and recorded and do not require any further work at this stage, however, it is recommended to re-examine the cracked AO15 and AO20 bowls to establish the nature of the fractures (pre- or post-firing) and contexts with the roller stamps to see if there are any NW England pipe shapes present. The clay tobacco pipe assemblage will need to be considered in a site wide context and compared to other assemblages from excavations at Fenchurch Street and the City.

Five examples of bowls, makers' marks and the decorated stem fragments merit illustration. The decorated stem fragments also require further research, as well as possible links to the Ironmongers Hall located on site, and some of the unidentified non-local pipe makers' marks.

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APPENDIX 9: ROMAN WALL PLASTER ASSESSMENT

Berni Sudds

A large assemblage of Roman wall plaster was collected during the excavation phase, amounting to 1974 fragments, weighing 180,795kg. The wall plaster has been counted and weighed by context and scheme. An analysis and quantification of the fabric and thickness of individual layers has been undertaken. The fabric composition and grade were recorded using standardised letter and number codes. A copy of these codes and their expansions is included with the archive. The finish of the plaster and competence of decoration was also noted, informing on the status of schemes and any related structure. In the same way the presence of any keying or the impression of structural elements to the underside were also noted, revealing information about the nature of the structure the plaster originated from. An Access database has been generated recording these attributes. Digital record shots of selected schemes or fragments also form part of the archive.

In common with general terminology employed for Roman wall plaster elsewhere (Mora *et al.* 1984, 10) the term '*arriccio*' is used to describe the coarse base coats, applied successively to the wall, and the term '*intonaco*' refers to the fine top coat, comprising the finished surface. The base was made up of between one and three layers of varying thickness, usually between 10 and 50mm. The composition of each *arriccio* is variable but generally falls under one of two types, mortar or *opus signinum*. Those with a mortar base were composed most commonly of lime, sand and gravel, often with white rounded calcareous inclusions (chalk or lime) in a few cases rare coarse organic inclusions probably broken cereal straw stems or tile fragments. Some contain red or iron-stained sand, giving the base coat a distinctive pink colour. The size grade of aggregate is in the majority quite fine (up to 5mm) with considerably less at coarser grades (up to 10mm), and very rarely above this. The same applies to those made with an *opus signinum* base, in which the main aggregate of tile grit was generally less than 5mm size. Where coarser grades were present this was usually in the primary base layer, not the finishing render. The majority of fragments had a thin finishing layer, the *intonaco*, usually 1mm thick, and almost always comprised of a fine lime.

Common colour terms were used to describe the different pigments used and the term *buon fresco* is only used where evidence exists that the plaster was painted whilst still damp, namely where the colour has seeped into the surface. Finally, where painted the decoration on Roman wall plaster is commonly divided into the following three zones, henceforth referred to in this report; the dado, representing the bottom of

wall; the main or middle zone, often with most accomplished and detailed decoration; and the upper zone or frieze (Davey and Ling 1982, 31).

The plaster recovered from site was in mixed condition. With a few exceptions much is fragmentary, often with only a few fragments surviving and the schemes are difficult to interpret with any certainty. A total of 349 separate schemes were recorded, although given the degree of fragmentation and dispersal it is likely that some of these are related, and a far smaller number represented. Only 12 schemes were exceeded 30 fragments in size and just 7 schemes were found in situ.

Distribution

The earliest wall plaster identified on site was recovered from Phase 4 features with assemblages of varying size present in all subsequent phases excluding Phase 14 (Table 1). The majority, 56% by number and 58% by weight, was derived from Phase 5 contexts. A smaller assemblage was recovered from the late Roman sequence, accounting for 23% by number, a proportion of which is residual. Just over 5% of the plaster is re-deposited in medieval and post-medieval deposits.

Phase	Total number	% number	Total weight (grams)	% weight
4.1	5	P	365	P
4.3	162	8%	17378	10%
5	48	2%	6289	3%
5.1	568	29%	70854	39%
5.2	484	25%	29415	16%
6	96	5%	7361	4%
7	365	18%	33059	18%
8	36	2%	1170	1%
9	78	4%	5563	3%
10	42	2%	1453	1%
11	14	1%	613	P
12	17	1%	881	1%
13	3	P	37	P
Unphased	56	3%	6357	4%

Table 1: Roman wall plaster distribution by phase. P = Present.

Phase 4: AD 70 – 120

Just over 10% of the wall plaster recovered from site was retrieved from Phase 4 features and deposits. A small group of 19 fragments (697g) represents the only in-situ plaster identified from wall [1748] ([1747]). The plaster is heavily degraded but demonstrates traces of pink colouration, a colour often encountered

in the dado. The plaster is too degraded to determine if any attempt was made to denote coloured marble, as is often the case, although daub attached to the reverse would suggest the plaster adorned a building of clay and timber construction (Davey and Ling 1982, 31)

The bulk of the plaster was recovered from the backfill of pits or dump layers and cannot be attributed to specific buildings, although a more detailed analysis of distribution may reveal potential sources for some of the more sizable groups identified. Where diagnostic the schemes recovered are entirely in keeping with this date, essentially falling into one of two types; either polychrome panel based schemes on white ground or red panel schemes with black intervals. Both groups are rendered in two dimensions, with no attempt at architectural illusion or depth.

One of the largest assemblages from a single scheme (over 100 fragments) was found deposited across multiple contexts from Phase 4.3 to Phase 5.2 ([1244], [1256], [1286], [1287], [1484], [1507], [1512] and [1518]). The scheme has a white ground with a panelled main zone comprised of green borders with internal red framing lines, the latter with beaded embellishment to the corners. A smaller number of fragments depict a thicker red border or panel edge, possibly representing further panel dividers or demarcating different zones. The presence of herringbone impressions to the reverse would suggest the scheme originated from a clay and timber structure, on which the daub was keyed for the attachment of the plaster using a carved wooden roller. Although evidently re-worked into later deposits, the earliest incidence of the plaster in the backfill of two Phase 4.3 pits ([1270] and [1508]), would suggest the scheme derived from an early building. Although dispersed, the combined size of group might suggest the plaster originated from a structure in the near vicinity. The surface of the plaster is covered with swirling and circular impressions. It is not clear how these were made, although it is possible they represent trowling rendered during application, made visible through weathering or water erosion.

There are a number of red and black schemes, highly favoured during the late 1st and 2nd century (Davey and Ling 1982, 33; Ling 1985 22-3), although most are represented by just a few fragments ([1497], [2697], [5034], [5039]). These typically have red fields bordered by green bands delineated by white lines, often with black intervals between. The red panels sometimes have white framing lines and one fragment from pit fill [1497] is over-painted with a green leaf. The latter may form part of a candelabra or foliate element, either within a main zone panel or interval.

Phase 5: AD 120 – 180

Four in-situ plaster schemes were sampled from Phase 5 structures, although the majority is fragmentary. A small group of red painted plaster was recovered from clay wall [930]. A larger group was sampled from

walls [843] and [1063] attributed to the same structure, with a substantial amount also recovered from a Phase 6 demolition horizon associated with the collapse of the building ([835]). The plaster has daub adhering to the reverse and derives from the same scheme, which although fragmentary and somewhat degraded, appears to be a polychrome two-dimensional panel scheme on white ground. The panel borders and/or framing lines are largely red, although one pink example was recorded, and there is some embellishment with a red dot adjacent to one of thin red lines. The scheme has been subject to burning, with grey surface discoloration and the base coats varying in colour from cream to red, where exposed to the heat. Finally, two separate schemes appear to have been sampled from wall [931], including an unpainted scheme with a crudely finished intonaco ([1029]) and a polychrome scheme with red and possibly black panel borders and/or framing lines. It is possible the former represents an external render, or more roughly finished plaster from a subsidiary room. The painted plaster probably represents a polychrome panel based schemes on white ground, although is very fragmentary.

Similarly to Phase 4, the majority of the rest of the painted plaster, where diagnostic, derives either from polychrome panel based schemes on white ground or coloured ground schemes. Examples of the former include large assemblages from [968], [1066], [1688] and [7057] and smaller groups from [3294] and [7051]. These commonly have combinations of red, black and yellow borders and framing lines on natural white ground. One fragment from [7120] is chamfered, likely from a door or window recess with a purple border framing the opening.

Red ground schemes include a large group from [7123] with black intervals and green borders and smaller groups from [878], [7081], [7082] and [7888], some with white delineation lines surrounding the green borders, or separating red from black. The latter scheme from a ditch to the north of the road also incorporates imitation marble in a number of colours; red, black and yellow flecks on pink ground; black and yellow flecks on red ground and red, yellow and white flecks on black ground. This technique was common throughout the Roman period, both in the dado and main zone, but taken together with the other elements of this scheme these fragments most likely derive from the dado (Davey and Ling 1982, 31-2). Imitation marble was also recovered from contexts [7044] and [7065]. Foilate and floral candelabra, rendered in yellow or yellow and green, were recovered from [1107], [1185] and [7696]. All are well executed, with the example from [1107] a close parallel to a volute with yellow stemmed flowers from a candelabra on a fine red and black scheme from a 2nd (?) century building from Winchester (Davey and Ling 1982, No.47 CXXIII).

Other polychrome ground schemes incorporate yellow panels, overpainted with red panel borders or framing lines ([1056]) and yellow panels adjacent to green panels or intervals, delineated by red and white lines ([1981]) as seen in the early palace at Fishbourne (ibid. No.17 CXIII).

Phase 6: AD 180 – 250

A small assemblage of plaster was retrieved from Phase 6 features (4%). The majority of this was recovered from a demolition layer associated with collapsed wall [843], producing further fragments of the two-dimensional polychrome white ground scheme found in-situ, and also on wall [1063]. The remaining plaster derives from red ground schemes, collected from demolition layer [1027] and pit fills [5059] and [7401]. The scheme from pit fill [7401] includes red, yellow and black ground, the latter overpainted with a red and yellow candelabra, perhaps forming part of an ornate interval between fields of red. The plaster from layer [1027] includes a fragment of imitation marble with red speckles on white ground, possibly from the dado of a red ground scheme, but more likely from a separate white ground scheme.

Phase 7: AD 250 – 350

A larger assemblage of plaster was retrieved from features attributed to Phase 7, accounting for 18% of the total site assemblage, although much of this material is fragmentary or derives from earlier structures. Just two in-situ schemes were sampled; a small fragment of red painted plaster from brickearth wall [813] and a small assemblage of plain (natural) white plaster from clay wall [3732] ([3733]).

Possible red ground schemes were retrieved from a number of pit fills and demolition deposits ([742], [1128], [1149], [1263], [1345], [1490], [1837], [1939], [2017], [3105], [3662], [7041], [7062], [7209], [7258], [7285], [7331], [7343], [7373], [7546], [7574]). Many of these are too small to determine if they derive from red ground schemes or red painted borders on white ground. Those from demolition/ dump layers [2017] and [7373] and fills [1837], [3662], [7258], [7285], [7331] and [7343] are more complete, however, or include other diagnostic elements.

Pit fills [7258] and [7285] contained fragments of adjacent red and black and dump layer [2017] and fill [1837] produced fragments of red ground with a green panel borders. The fills of pit [7344] contained fragments from more than one scheme but including a red ground scheme with white framing or delineation lines, a yellow candelabra and imitation marble, possibly a breccia formed of thick yellow dashes on a green background. Dump layer [7373] contained fragments from the same well-executed red ground scheme, originating from a clay and timber building. The scheme has black borders or thin intervals delineated by thin white lines and a delicate but ornate yellow floral candelabra or spray. Finally, pit fill [3662] produced a fragment of red ground with adjacent stripes of dark red, black and white, possibly representing an attempt at depth or architectural illusion. Given that coloured ground schemes of this type were most popular during the late 1st and 2nd century, it is probable that some, if not all, originate from earlier buildings or at least structures with earlier origins.

The remaining Phase 7 schemes are very fragmentary but where diagnostic represent two-dimensional polychrome panel based schemes on white ground ([734], [752], [858], [859], [1067], [1104], [1476], [1490], [3666], [3809]). The dominant border colours are red and yellow, and the scheme from fill [1490] also incorporates imitation marble with red flecks on the natural white plaster. Polychrome panel based schemes on white ground were in use throughout the Roman period, although became more commonplace in the 3rd and 4th centuries. Having said this, as with the coloured ground schemes, some of this material is likely to originate from earlier structures on site.

Phase 8: AD 350 – 400

Just 2% of the wall plaster assemblage was recovered from Phase 8 features, from three pit fills. The plaster from pit fill [820] and [[836] is too fragmentary to discern the nature of decoration present. The larger assemblage from pit fill [3103] is a further two-dimensional polychrome panel based scheme on white ground with red, green and black borders.

Phases 9 – 13: Medieval and post-medieval

The residual painted wall plaster is dispersed and fragmentary, and for the most part cannot be attributed to type. Where more diagnostic fragments were recovered the schemes fall under the same two types identified in rest of assemblage, comprised of panel based schemes on coloured or plain ground.

Recommendations for further work

The assemblage of wall plaster recovered from site can be well-paralleled in the immediate vicinity and more broadly across London and beyond. Indeed, the painted wall schemes in Roman Britain, as in other provinces in northwest Europe are relatively formulaic, divided in a tripartite arrangement, with the main zone, and sometimes also the dado and frieze, comprised of a series of panels. The early Roman period is characterised by technically accomplished and well-finished polychrome ground schemes with linear and striped patterns on white ground, although also present early on, becoming more common during the 3rd and 4th century.

The assemblage from site proves no exception, the earlier assemblage including some well executed coloured ground schemes with ornate embellishment, suggestive of investment and wealth, but also polychrome panel schemes on plain or white ground. The latter required fewer materials and less skill

and were consequently less expensive, often used in subsidiary rooms or less affluent structures. The later assemblage from site includes a component of residual material, including a fragment of coloured ground with some attempt at three dimensions or architectural illusion, but also a series of polychrome panel schemes on white ground, although some of these are also re-deposited. In terms of quality the well finished early schemes are on a par with the fine examples excavated from nearby Lime Street and at 6-12 Fenchurch street, a reflection of the apparent affluent nature of this suburb of the city, in close proximity to the forum (Betts 2016, 203-5; Rhodes 1987, 169-172). Although a few nice details have been recovered the current assemblage cannot, however, match the level of preservation or impressive decorative elements encountered at these sites.

Relatively few in-situ schemes were recovered, the majority of these being small or fragmentary, with much of the plaster being recovered from dump layers or pits, as is frequently the case. Further analysis of this assemblage should include a closer examination of distribution, as more may be attributable to specific buildings. Notwithstanding such, the assemblage provides further evidence as to the general appointment of buildings in this part of London and a comparison to other contemporary wall plaster from sites in the locality will be important. As well paralleled, a brief summary of the schemes will be sufficient for any future publication, with up to 10 accompanying illustrations.

References

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APPENDIX 10: GLASS ASSESSMENT

John Shepherd

Introduction

All glass from FEN14 was submitted for identification, the following highlights the glass according to Phase and sub-phase. At the end are proposals for publication. In general, the assemblage is very fragmentary until the 17th century. This is common. Much of the Roman material is small and it is suggested below that much of it is redeposited as the result of dumping . Some glass working debris of Roman date is present among the largely late 1st and 2nd -century vessel fragments.

Phase 11, dating from the 16th to 17th centuries, contains a key assemblage of locally made and imported vessels.

Phase Discussion

Phase 3 Summary

An intrusive vessel only.

Phase 3.0

There is only one item of glass from Phase 3 but this single, complete, small pharmaceutical bottle is obviously post-medieval in date and must be an intrusive in its context [3054].

Phase 4 Summary

This phase contains a few recognisable vessel types from the third quarter of the 1st century AD, including a millefiori fragment that might be earlier. The presence of bottles indicates the use of glass for utilitarian purposes. Window glass is present in Phase 4.2, the earliest example on this site.

Phase 4.0

There are three items from Phase 4.0. One is a single fragment of natural green-blue vessel glass. It is Roman by colour, but its form and precise date are uncertain. The other two items are fuel ash fragments,

which have been erroneously labelled as 'glass slag'. Fuel ash does have a glassy finish to it, but it can be made in the fire chambers of any high-temperature furnace associated activity. This, in itself, is of note as it implies some hot industrial activity at this early period on or near to the site.

Phase 4.1

Eight fragments of vessel glass come from Phase 4.1. Two well-dated examples, listed below, come from vessels that pre-date the spot date range of this phase. They belong to vessels coming from the middle of the 1st century AD, indeed, the millefiori bowl could belong to the earlier part of the century. They may well be residual in this phase, either as heirloom items or debris included in dumped material sourced from elsewhere. A fragment of a common square- or circular- sectioned bottle (Isings 1957, form 50 or 51), a type becoming more prolific during the third quarter of the 1st century AD, also comes from this phase [2983].

1. [2970] A fragment of Hofheim Cup (Isings 1957, Form 12). A near hemispherical cup, decorated with simple horizontal wheel-cut lines, and finished with a knocked-off, ground lip. This example is in natural green-blue glass. This is a well-attested form from the third quarter of the 1st century AD.

2. [2978] Fragment from the side of a multi-coloured pillar-moulded bowl (Isings 1957, Form 3). A green matrix with yellow spots. Just part of a single rib is extant.

Phase 4.2

Fifty-three fragments of glass came from this phase, but they constitute just two vessels and one window pane. The glass of the two vessels, one in natural green glass [2673] and the other in natural green blue glass [2692] has been shattered into splinters, probably as a result of trampling.

The window glass fragment [2689] is of the cast matt/glossy variety, well-known during the first two centuries AD. This is the earliest incidence of window glass on this site.

Phase 4.3

Thirty-nine fragments of glass came from Phase 4.3. The majority of these (25) are simple body fragments from unidentifiable forms. They do, however, include one amber fragment [1287] common to the late 1st and early 2nd century.

The assemblage from this phase includes three fragments of the distinctive pillar-moulded bowl in natural green blue glass [1484; 1518; 2098]– a millefiori example came from Phase 4.1. These bowls continued to be made in this natural green blue metal until the end of the century. The square-sectioned, prismatic bottle (Isings 1957, Form 50) is also represented here, by six fragments [1484; 2746; 2749; 2965]. This is

a common and ubiquitous bottle form from the second half of the 1st century through to the beginning of the 3rd century, although the main period of production and use was during the late 1st and early 2nd centuries. They were used primarily as in transit containers but also, secondarily, as domestic containers and, especially the larger examples which could be up to 300mm high, even as cinerary urns.

Two fragments of window glass of the cast, matt glossy variety are also present ([2746]; [2762]).

Phase 5 Summary

A large assemblage of five hundred and eighty-three fragments of glass came from Phase 5 activity. They are all very fragmentary, apart from a near complete profile of a 'Hofheim' cup in Phase 5.1. The repertoire of the vessels made up in each sub-phase is similar – some 1st AD types with many late 1st or 2nd century tablewares and bottles. Some glass working debris is present, including a number of partly fused fragments from Phase 5.3 which may be pre-fused cullet.

Phase 5.1

The two fragments of glass from [3299] are of the distinctive potash glass of the late medieval period. One fragment comes from the base of a urinal, a distinctive vessel type of the 14th to 16th centuries. Another from [3122], a deep olive green colour, appears to be post-medieval in date.

Two hundred and fifteen fragments of Roman glass were identified as coming from this phase of activity on site. They include just two fragments of window glass ([3284]; [3760]), twelve fragments of glass working waste (see below) and two fragments of what are commonly called 'stirring rods' ([2010]; [7918]).

The vessel glass includes a fragment from a mould-blown chariot beaker [1371], a type not previously recorded although this is quiet common for such vessels. The range of drinking vessels includes four colourless ground and polished fragments ([2095]; [2777]; [3972]; [4128] <51>]. These date from the final quarter of the 1st century AD. A near complete profile of a 'Hofheim' cup ([3292]; Isings 1957, Form 12) is also present, a vessel type that dates from the third quarter of the 1st century AD. Other tablewares include jug fragments of late 1st or early 2nd century types. Among the remainder, there are many bottle fragments of both the cylindrical (Isings 1957, Form 51) and square-sectioned variety. As described above in Phase 4.3, these are very common from the late 1st century into the 2nd.

The presence of the early vessel types in association with pottery dated to 120-180 AD may indicate that much of the glass is residual, either as secondarily dumped material or as heirlooms. The latter could well be the case of the colourless vessels, which could continue into use into the 2nd century AD. The near complete profile of the 'Hofheim' beaker is unusual in terms of survival. These fragile vessels do not seem

to survive in use beyond the third quarter of the 1st century AD – in fact such squat drinking vessel types appear to be replaced among table ware repertoires by taller, footed beakers (such as those made in the colourless metals of glass). This 'Hofheim' beaker may be the exception to this rule and has continued in usage, but it is more likely to be indicative of the secondarily redeposited phenomenon. The quantity of other material datable to the third quarter of the 1st century AD among this phase may indicate the proper interpretation – heirloom or redeposited.

The glass working debris is of interest. It includes a singlemoil [2010], waste from the end of a blowing iron and indicative of glass blowing as an activity. [2777] included many fragments of waste as well as a mix of vessel fragments, which might represent cullet – that is glass that was to be recycled. However, the nature of the deposition will confirm this – the waste might be mixed up with other redeposited vessel fragments.

Phase 5.2

Ninety-three fragments of glass were recorded as coming from Phase 5.2. Again, only two are window glass ([1242]; [2041]). A single 'melon'-shaped bead was also identified [1024].

The glass from this group is missing the easily recognisable forms of the 1st century, evident in Phase 5.1, apart from two small fragments of pillar-moulded ribbed bowls ([1107]; [1336] (Isings 1957, Form 3) and a small fragment from the rim of a colourless beaker [1242]. A number of tableware fragments are present, such as jugs and jars, and the ubiquitous cylindrical and square-sectioned bottles of the late 1st and 2nd century.

Phase 5.3

Two hundred and seventy-five fragments of glass were recorded as coming from this phase of activity on the site, the largest assemblage of all phases. Forty-three of these fragments are window glass of the cast matt/glossy variety ([3144] x 3; [3157]; [3290] x 24; [3294] x 25). This total does not include a large amount of small fragments from a single context, all partially melted, that may represent working waste or pre-fused cullet [882]. Three fragments of waste debris from glass working are also present ([1940] x2; [1969]).

The vessel fragments, however, represent a repertoire that is similar to the other Phase 5 sub-groups – A few beaker fragments, other tablewares such as jugs and bowls and many bottle fragments. One particularly interesting fragment is part of the handle of a trulla [3295] a shallow or deep one handled pan-shaped vessel (Isings 1957, Form 75). Such vessels belong to the second half of the 1st century AD and are not common at all. There are also some other 1st century AD fragments here, pillar-moulded

ribbed bowl [3742] and late 1st century AD colourless bowl [3159] as well as some body fragments from typical 1st century metals (blue with white splashes [3220] and green [7870]). This mixture of material again suggests either heirloom or redeposition.

Phase 6 Summary (no sub-phases)

A small assemblage essentially similar to Phase 5 material, apart from the presence of typical mid 2nd to 3rd century rice-facet grain cut beaker [307]. No typical 1st century AD vessels are present, although late 1st and 2nd century tablewares and bottles are recorded.

Phase 7 Summary (no sub-phases)

One hundred and fifty fragments of glass were recorded in Phase 7 activity on this site. Six are window glass of the matt glossy variety typical of the 1st and 2nd centuries as found elsewhere in this site in earlier phases ([3114] x 2; [3125] x3; [7788]).

The vessels again show a mix of 1st and late 1st and early 2nd century dates as for Phase 5. These include two late 1st century AD cut colourless glass beakers (Isings 1957, Form 21; ([1067; [3809]), a fragment from the flat part of a coaster, a three-legged centre piece for the placing of a jug or bowl on a table ([7815]; two other example are known from London), and a fragment of millefiori veneer or part of the body of a flat dish [2562]. A dull green, opaque glass tesserae was also identified [7330]. Nothing contemporary with the latest datable pottery from this Phase could be identified – all the glass appears to be residual from nay generations before final deposition.

Phase 8 (no sub-phases)

Only fifteen fragments of glass were recorded. All residual although a fragment of natural green glass with a marvered green prunt [7735] is likely to be closer in date to the latest pottery in this Phase – i.e. 3rd or 4th century, with an emphasis on late 3rd or early 4th century. One fragment of vessel is a particularly poorly made example, with much seed (gas bubbles) and undissolved batch material (solid particles) [837].

Phase 9 (no sub-phases)

Only sixteen fragments of glass were recorded, none of late Saxon or Norman date. Only one of which can be dated, to the late 1st or 2nd century. The remainder are Roman with two possible intrusive post-medieval fragments ([997]).

Phase 10 (no sub-phases)

Twenty-six fragments of glass, all Roman in date, from this medieval phase of activity. None of the Roman fragments are distinctive, apart from a blue tesserae [3711].

Phase 11 (no sub-phases)

Forty four fragments of glass were identified as coming from this 16th or 17th century phase of activity. A small number of residual Roman fragments are present, including square bottle fragments. There is, however, a good group of 15th or early 17th century vessel recorded here. They are as follows.

3361 – A pruned beaker of the 15th or 16th centuries.

3362 – Pushed in base of a globular bottle, common in the 15th and early 16th centuries.

3362 – Similar to the above, but a small bottle.

3362 – The rim of a locally made urinal, common from the 14th to 16th centuries.

7717 – A bulb-in-neck vessel, in good natural green blue glass, probably of Spanish origin with Moorish/Arabic influences. 15th or 16th centuries.

7717 – Imported flask (probably Italian) in good colourless metal with ribs. 15th or 16th century.

7717 – Imported bottle, probably Italian, with ribs in good colourless glass. 15th or 16th centuries.

7717 – The base of a locally made urinal, common from the 14th to 16th centuries.

7717 – Four fragments from the body of a duck-egg blue coloured vessel. Probably French. Late 15th or 16th century.

These vessels, from just a few contexts, reveal an interesting range of locally made as well as imported vessels, mainly bottles and flasks. Their interpretation alongside the pottery from these contexts is a priority.

Phase 12 (no sub-phases)

Two hundred and forty-eight fragments of glass came from this phase of activity. They are primarily fragments from a range of pharmaceutical phials and standard 'English' wine bottles from the late 17th and 18th century.

There is, however, a group of earlier vessels in [3213], four small locally made bottles with pushed in bases datable to the 15th to early 17th centuries. With them is a colourless drinking vessel with diaper decoration, datable to the late 16th or early 17th century. Two urinal fragments of the same broad date range also come from [3225]

Among the vessel contemporary with the latest pottery and the bulk of the vessel glass (bottles and phials) there are a few finer examples. An opaque white tankard, near complete, comes from [969]. This is probably a French import of the late 16th to 17th centuries – again, more closely associated with the previous phase but it is possible that this is an heirloom item. Also of very good quality, for such a utilitarian item, is the bird-feeder dating the late seventeenth century in colourless and lattimo decorated glass [3188] <186>.

Phase 13 (no sub-phases)

Seventy-one fragments and examples of bottles and phials belonging to the late 19th and early 20th century. A number of these have been identified for disposal. There is nothing of interest among them.

Recommendations for final report

Roman

There is a very large assemblage of Roman glass from this site, giving a very broad mix of vessel types dating from the mid 1st century AD through to the 2nd century AD. Only a couple of fragments from the later Phases are contemporary with them. This suggests that most of the glass in the post-2nd century phases have been dumped there along with other material – residual, therefore. The same may be true of much of the material found among the 2nd century phase of activity on this site.

Glass working material of Roman date is present.

a) Vessel glass

It is advised that a selective catalogue of Roman glass vessels from all phases, portraying the range of vessels included among the various phases, is published in detail with descriptions and cross-referencing to others known elsewhere. Bulk material need not be included in this catalogue of selected items.

Illustrations – maximum 30

b) Glass working debris

This should be published in full with a brief description of the significance of the assemblage as whole.

Illustrations – maximum 10

15th to early 17th century glass

This material, from Phase 11 and some from Phase 12 requires full publication, as such assemblages are not common.

Illustration – maximum 15

Post-medieval glass

Only a selection of items of note from Phase 12 is necessary.

Illustration – maximum 5

Illustration in total – Maximum 60 items, mainly fragmentary Roman glass

References

Isings C. 1957, *Roman Glass from dated Finds*. Groningen/Djakarta.

APPENDIX 11: DECORATIVE PLASTERWORK ASSESSMENT

Berni Suds

Late 16th to 17th century decorative plasterwork

A substantial quantity of decorative plaster was recovered from the backfill of Well Structure 15 ([3487]), comprising of 95 fragments, weighing 15.96kg. Three repeated moulded elements are present including bosses, with what appears to be egg-and-dart detailing, acanthus leaves and deep moulded ribs, all likely originating from a single collapsed or demolished ceiling. When so fragmentary it is difficult to determine how each of the elements relate to one another, although they probably take the form of some form of geometrical pattern or 'fretwork'. Ornate plasterwork emerged as the dominant form of ceiling decoration in the Elizabethan and Jacobean period, with the combination of enriched ribs, motifs from moulds, pendants and bosses becoming particularly fashionable during the early 17th century (Gapper 2009, 79). The egg-and-dart motif, is a classical revival, popularised by Inigo Jones in his less elaborate schemes post-dating c.1620, although was probably present in earlier pattern books and thus could be earlier.



Figure 1: decorative plaster ceiling bosses with egg-and-dart detailing

In considering a source for the plaster it is likely no coincidence that the Ironmongers Hall was located on site from c.AD 1457 to c.AD 1917. Decorative plasterwork was not limited to Royal or aristocratic residences but emulated in other establishments, including the Livery Company Halls of London, symbolising the wealth and prestige of their members (<http://clairegapper.info/the-london-evidence.html>). Although now gone, contemporary schemes are known to have existed at the nearby Fishmongers Hall, and also at those of the Leathersellers, Goldsmiths and Plasterers. Pottery and clay tobacco pipe from the same fill date to c.AD 1720-1800 and c.AD.1730-1780, suggesting a possible deposition date during the middle decades of the 18th century. Notably the Ironmongers Hall was rebuilt more than once during its life at Fenchurch Street, first in c.AD 1587 and then again in c. AD 1745. The plaster may well derive from an ornate ceiling gracing the late 16th century hall, either original to the building or representing a 17th century addition and demolished during the mid-18th century to make way for the replacement. Notably, the Livery Company Hall Wardens' Accounts from 1540-1591 make no mention of any decorative plaster work (Guildhall Library MS 16988/2), so it is perhaps unlikely the ceiling was part of the 1587 build, but rather a later upgrading of the hall's interior decoration (C. Gapper pers comm), perhaps dating to the early 17th century.

Potential and recommendations

The recovery of a fairly large quantity of decorative 17th century plaster that can potentially be attributed to a known structure is of regional significance. Schemes of this date survive in-situ in a number of large country houses but are very rare in London, with evidence for them derived largely from contemporary drawings and documents (<http://clairegapper.info/the-london-evidence.html>). Further work should involve identifying local contemporary parallels and whether the work can be attributed to a specific craftsman working in London at this time, although the latter may be impossible given the lack of a comparable data and documentation. A publication report should be prepared on the plaster, illustrated by up to 4 photographs and possibly a schematic reconstruction drawing, although the material is probably too fragmentary to achieve this.

Reference

Gapper, C. 2009. 'Appendix: Fragments of decorative plasterwork excavated at Somerset House' in S. Thurley 'Somerset House: The Palace of England's Queens 1551-1692'. London Topographical Society Publication No.168, 77-89.

Gapper, C. 'British Renaissance Plasterwork' at <http://clairegapper.info/>. Accessed February 2018.

APPENDIX 12: ANIMAL BONE ASSESSMENT

Karen Deighton

Introduction

A total of 11632 identifiable animal bones were collected by hand during the course of excavation. Material was recovered from 18 phases and sub phases covering the early Roman to the Post-Medieval.

Method

The material was firstly sorted into recordable and non-recordable fragments and bones with fresh breaks were reassembled, consequently reducing the number of fragments recorded. Identification was aided by Schmid (1972); Prummel (1987) was consulted for neonates of the major domesticates, Lawrence and Brown (1974) for small mammals and Cohen and Serjeantson (1996) for birds. Sheep/goat distinction follows Boesneck (1969).

The following were recorded for each element: context, anatomical element, taxa, proximal fusion, distal fusion, side, burning, butchery, pathology and erosion. Ribs and Vertebra were recorded as horse, pig, dog, sheep size or cattle size but not included in quantification as their multiple numbers introduce bias. Recording of fusion follows Silver (1969). Cattle and pig teeth were aged after Grant (1982) and sheep teeth after Payne (1973). The ageing of horse teeth follows Goody (1983). Recognition and recording of butchery is after Binford (1981). Recording of sexing data for pig canines follows von den Driesch (1976) and for dog skulls is after The and Troth(1976). Pathology is described after Baker and Bothwell (1980). Measurements were taken after von den Driesch (1976). The material was recorded onto an access database

The assemblage

Preservation

The instance of Canid gnawing-was fairly low at only 5%. Evidence for burning was noted on only-0.4%of bone. Erosion was noted on only 0.4% of bone.

Fragmentation was high with 24% of bones whole, 13.7% at the shaft stage 1.4% epiphysis only and 60% at the fragment stage. Some could be the result of heavy handed butchery techniques as 35.5% of bones overall were chopped.

Table: Butchery by phase

Type	3	4	4.1	4.2	4.3	5	5.1	5.2	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
CH	1	45	42	10	103	17	709	408	34	618	129	614	758	315	220	63
KN					1	1	8	9		7	1	11	9	6		
CH+KN					2		8	6		6	2	12	2	2	2	
SW							8	2		1	1	5	3	3	1	1
Hook							1									
KR							1									
total	1	45	42	10	106	18	735	425	34	632	133	642	773	326	223	64
%butchered	33	46.3	52.2	14.9	43.8	26.4	47.5	38	36.9	43.8	44.5	39.6	39.6	39.5	31	71

Key; CH=chopped, KN=knife marks, CH+KN= chopped and knife marks, SW=sawn, Hook=hook damage, KR=Knife rings

The taxa present

Table: Mammals by phase

Taxa/phase	3	4	4.1	4.2	4.3	5	5.1	5.2	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	Total
Cattle	1	77	19	10	87	24	551	349	27	453	105	598	611	255	164	24	3355
Cattle size		13	23	18	50	13	249	156	12	167	41	175	177	78	46	10	1228
Sheep								2		4	2	12	16	4	2	3	45
Goat					1		3				2	2			1		9
Sheep/goat		2	8	11	27	13	228	137	15	330	75	610	481	221	145	30	2333
Sheep size		2	10	2	15	2	117	92	7	110	21	135	110	69	69	12	773
Pig	2	2	15	17	39	15	323	294	25	302	52	340	358	124	82	10	2000
Horse			5	7	17		18	14	1	16		14	25	8	4	1	130
Dog		1		1	5		28	44	4	34	1	27	32	37	5		219
Cat							12	8		22	2	35	145	23	158	1	406
Red deer						1	2	2				3			2		10
Fallow deer							1						1		1		3
Roe deer							4	5		7	1	4	1	1			23
Deer sp							5	8	1	2		7	3	1	1		28
Hare							1										1
Rat sp												1			5		6
Mouse															2		2
Indet mam					1					2							3
Indet												1	1				3
Rabbit							5	6		7		3	1	11	39	1	73
Total	3	97	80	67	242	68	1547	1117	92	1456	302	1967	1962	832	726	92	10650

Table: Birds and Amphibians by phase

Taxa/phase	4.1	4.3	5	5.1	5.2	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	Total
Chicken	4	12	5	81	70	6	81	8	57	102	30	37	3	496
Chicken size			1	6	4		3		4	5	2	3		28
Goose	1	2		2	1		4		11	14	4	9		48
Goose size		1		3	7		1	1	1	2		2	1	19
Duck				7	2		4	1	3	2				19
Pigeon/dove							1							1
Medium corvid					2	5		1			1	1		10
Small corvid		1			3									4
Crow family									1					1
Raven					1									1
Partridge					1									1
Snipe			1											1
Woodcock											1			1
Large Passerine				1										1
Small Passerine							1							1
Buzzard						1								1
Indet bird		3	1	16	9	2	12	2	7	28	12	10		102
Frog/Toad											2			2
fish							1			1				2
Total	5	19	8	116	100	14	108	13	84	154	52	62	4	739

Phase 3

This assemblage is not discussed due to its small size, but is apparently constant with activity on site at the time.

Phase 4 Roman AD 70-120

A small amount of bone was not attributed to a sub phase but was recovered from dump layers .Only major domesticates were noted

Phase 4.1

Animal bone was recovered largely from dump layers and pits. Only major domesticates were observed.

Phase 4.2

Again limited activity is reflected in a small assemblage, who was recovered from 2 pits, a channel [3659] with a concentration of bone seen in ditch [2684]. Only major domesticates were seen.

Phase 4.3

More intense activity on site is reflected in an increase in animal bone. Small concentrations of bone are seen in pits [1475], [1524] [3045] and [3048] along with dump layers and road deposit [8052]. The assemblage is dominated by cattle and cattle size bone fragments with smaller and roughly equal numbers of sheep and sheep size fragments and pig bones. This reliance of beef is also seen at Pater noster square (Rielly 2006) and 20-30 Gresham street. Horse is also well represented

Phase 5 Roman 120-180

A small amount of bone was not attributed to a subphase.

Phase 5.1

The continued development on the site is mirrored in the increasing amount of animal bone with small concentrations of bone fragments in 1107 demolition deposit[1107] and demolition layer[1336]. The assemblage is dominated by cattle and cattle size fragments followed by sheep/goat and sheep size fragments and pig in similar quantities to each other. Dominance of cattle is unsurprising as this seems to be related to Romanisation and is seen both at Cornhill (Rielly 2006), and Plantation place (Pipe 2015) however phasing is much broader at the latter, covering the period from 125-400 which encompasses Phases 5 to 8 at the current site. Both sites also show a similar pattern for pig and sheep/goat as seen at Fenchurch street. Dog, is well represented including a partial dog skeleton with a chopped radius in pit [3300] from pit group 58. The only evidence of hare for the site and all three species of deer are noted along with a number of duck bones which could suggest some high status occupation.

Phase 5.2

The demolition and replacement of buildings in this phase is reflected with bone collected largely from demolition deposits including a small concentration in layer 3286 Again cattle appears to be the predominant taxa followed by pig. The rabbit here is probably intrusive as the taxa was not introduced until the medieval period. Partridge is also seen, along with two deer taxa which could suggest high status. Raven was also seen, and it is worth mentioning that the bird was seen as symbol of good luck in the Roman world

Phase 6 Roman 180-250

A significant decrease of material is seen with bones recovered from pit fills and dump and demolition layers. The assemblage consists almost entirely of domesticates with the exception of an indeterminate deer species, buzzard and a number of medium corvids.

Phase 7 Roman 250-350

This phase sees a large increase from the previous phase. Bone was recovered largely from pit fills, the fills of linear features and dump/demolition layers with a small concentration in [7815] a dump layer. Again cattle and cattle size fragments dominate followed by sheep/goat and sheep size, then pig and similar to the pattern seen at the Cornhill site (Rielly 2006). Pigeon or dove is also seen

Phase 8 Late Roman 350-400

The decrease in bone numbers is consistent with a decrease in activity across site and the presence of Peripheral settlement. Bone was recovered from 11 pits and a dump layer. The assemblage is still dominated by cattle and cattle size followed by sheep/goat then pig which is also seen at the General post office site for this period.

Phase 9 Early Medieval 900-1150

Concentrations of bone are seen in pits [1118],[1272],[7756] reflecting the fact that activity is largely defined for this period by truncated pits and limited dark earth deposits. Similar numbers of cattle and sheep/goat are seen, which is also the case at Cheapside (Reilly 2011). This pattern may reflect the growing importance of wool in the economy.

Phase 10 Medieval 1180-1450

The largest assemblage was recovered from this phase with sizeable concentrations seen in pits [1241],[918] and [7414]. Once more cattle and cattle size is the most abundant taxa, followed by sheep/goat, then pig, as at Cheapside (Reilly 2011). A number of cat bones including 5 partial skeletons (4 in [1832] and 1 in pit [712]) could indicate skinning for the fur trade which is seen at both Guildhall and at the Lloyds Register site (Reilly 2006). A partial adult dog skeleton was noted in pit [7414], as other animal remains were also observed in the same pit fills it seems unlikely that the dog remains represent a deliberate burial, but are instead the result of carcass disposal.

Phase 11 Post-Medieval 1550-1650

A substantial decrease from the previous period in the amount of bone was recorded. Material was largely recovered from a number of pits. Cattle and sheep/goat were noted in similar proportions which is different to the dominance of cattle seen at Cheapside/poultry (Reilly 2011) for this period. A partial juvenile dog skeleton was recovered from pit [1706]. Woodcock was also noted from this phase.

Phase 12 Post-Medieval 1650-1750

Bone was recovered largely from the backfills of masonry foundation [3109] and a number of pits. Cattle and sheep/goat were noted in similar numbers. A large number of cat bones were recorded due to the presence of eight partial skeletons in masonry foundation [3109]. As with period 10 these remains could be evidence for the fur trade. Two commensal taxa were noted for this phase; rat (species uncertain) and mouse. Rabbit was well represented as the taxon was an established part of the diet by now.

Phase13 Post-Medieval 1750-1900

A significant decrease in assemblage size is seen and with the possible exception of rabbit taxa are limited to common domesticates. Material was largely from construction cuts, a cesspit, a soakaway, a well and a drain.

Potential and significance

The assemblages from Phases 5.1, 5.2, 7, 9, 10, 11 and 12 are large and well preserved enough for the study of their composition in terms of taxa, age (tooth eruption and wear, epiphyseal fusion) and sex (ungulate pelvis, pig canines). Stature and butchery evidence can also be studied. Intra and intersite comparisons can be made, along with a study of temporal change.

The assemblages are significant at site level as their study will contribute to the understanding of site function, economy, status and waste disposal patterns. At a local level their study will aid the understanding of the development of the area and contribute to the corpus of existing work (e.g. Guildhall, Cheapside and Poultry (Reilly 2011), Plantation House (Pipe 2015), Cornhill (Rielly 2006)) and provide useful comparanda for future studies (for example the Roman Household Project (Reilly pers comm)). At the regional level it will add data to further the understanding of the provisioning of London during the Roman, medieval and post-medieval periods. Finally at a national level it will contribute data to the debate on the development on the meat and professional butchery trades for each period.

Recommendations

A full report for bone assemblages from Roman Phases 5.1, 5.2, Medieval 7, 9, 10, and Post –Medieval Phases 11 and 12 should be included in the final publication.

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APPENDIX 13: IRON SLAG ASSESSMENT

Lynne Keys

Introduction and methodology

A medium assemblage (weighing almost 22.23kg) of slag and related debris was presented for examination. Most had been recovered by hand during excavation although some was retrieved from soil samples (shown as ^ in the spreadsheet). When the heat-magnetised and other natural material in many of the samples is subtracted from the total weight, the slag assemblage is more likely to weigh around the 17kg mark.

For this report the assemblage was examined by eye and categorised on the basis of morphology and magnetic properties. Each slag type in each context was weighed, but the smithing hearth bottoms were individually weighed and measured to obtain statistical information. Quantification data are given in the table below in which weight (wt.) is shown in grams; length (len.), breadth (br.) and depth (dp.) in millimetres.

Table 1: Quantification details (FEN14)

cxt	^s	slag type	wt	length	br	dp	comment	pcs
23		undiagnostic	62					
68		undiagnostic	4					
202		iron	13				nails	
711		ferruginous concretion	52					
715		vitriified hearth lining	348				thick-walled: 55mm	
742	1	hammerscale	0				flake	
742	1	sample residue	604				mostly heat-magnetised grit & stones; some broken iron flakes & very hammerscale flakes	
742	1	slag dribbles	8				and one hammerscale flake	
789		iron-rich undiagnostic	31					
789		vitriified hearth lining	30					
807		copper alloy	4				heavily leaded	
849	4	undiagnostic	38					
855		iron	125					1
855		iron-rich undiagnostic	88					
880		iron	0				flat piece	
882		iron-rich undiagnostic	187				box fragment?	

898		ferruginous concretion	4					
1067		ferruginous concretion	117				discarded	
1067		iron	342				axe/tool?	
1075		undiagnostic	121					
1107		undiagnostic	120					
1115		undiagnostic	80					
1121		undiagnostic	115				vitrified hearth lining adhering	
1136		cinder	81					
1136		undiagnostic	31					
1180		ferruginous concretion	152					
1180		undiagnostic	185					
1201		ferruginous concretion	2					
1216		undiagnostic	38					
1216		vitrified hearth lining	20					
1240		cinder	5					
1240		undiagnostic	252					
1240		vitrified hearth lining	82				slag adhering	
1242		cinder	24					
1242		iron	80					
1242		smithing hearth bottom	98	85	50	20	incomplete	
1242		smithing hearth bottom	249	90	65	45	incomplete	
1242		undiagnostic	304					1
1242		vitrified hearth lining	31					
1315		undiagnostic	135					
1315		vitrified hearth lining	11				blue glazed	
1321	13	hammerscale	0					
1321	31	sample residue	97				<2mm. Very, very occasional flake hammerscale. The rest is grit, charcoal, tiny iron bits etc.	
1336		ferruginous concretion	42					
1336		fired clay	17					
1336		hammerscale	3				in soil (more than 3g)	
1336		iron	25				(x2) nails?	
1336		smithing hearth bottom	185	80	70	50	incomplete	
1336		smithing hearth bottom	379	125	90	45		
1336		smithing hearth bottom	802	110	100	65		
1336		smithing hearth bottom	826	130	100	60		
1336		undiagnostic	58				with flake hammerscale	

1336		undiagnostic	110				with iron inclusions	
1336		undiagnostic	176				part of a smithing hearth bottom and with vitrified hearth lining adhering	
1336		undiagnostic	197				vitrified hearth lining adhering	
1336		undiagnostic	355					3
1336		undiagnostic	565					
1336		vitrified hearth lining	80					
1349		undiagnostic	65					1
1437		undiagnostic	16					
1499		undiagnostic	100					lots
1616		iron-rich undiagnostic	24					
1616		undiagnostic	10					
1647		iron	12				nail?	
1675	15	sample residue	331				very occasional broken hammerscale flake; rest is grit, fired clay, charcoal and shall frags.	
1675	15	slag dribbles	2					
1675		iron	67				blade or flat strip. In ferruginous concretion	
1816		undiagnostic	10					
1820		undiagnostic	50					
1873		ferruginous concretion	27				with one smithing sphere adhering	
1891		smithing hearth bottom	180	65	65	35		
1898		iron-rich undiagnostic	40					
1942	18	undiagnostic	6					
1945		ferruginous concretion	46				with flake hammerscale & charcoal inclusions	
1945		iron-rich undiagnostic	18					
1945		undiagnostic	14					
2055		cess?	6					
2136	21	sample residue	80				2mm. A tiny amount of flake hammerscale, grit & charcoal	
2170		undiagnostic	219				X2. with charcoal inclusions	
2190	22	hammerscale	7				also spheres & iron flakes	
2190	22	sample residue	87				undiagnostic, vitrified hearth lining, cinder	

2190	22	sample residue	556				lots of flake hammerscale, occ. spheres, grit, fired clay, small stones	
2204		iron-rich undiagnostic	87					
2204		undiagnostic	143					
2281		lead waste	227				melted	
2321		undiagnostic	48					
2321		vitrified hearth lining	360					
2328		undiagnostic	272				with iron	
2416		burnt stone?	15				or ferruginous concretion	
2444		iron-rich undiagnostic	299				vitrified hearth lining adhering	
2444		vitrified hearth lining	81					
2451		iron-rich undiagnostic	92					
2451		undiagnostic	112					
2451		vitrified hearth lining	63					
2522	23	ferruginous concretion	83				discarded	
2522		fired clay	10				discarded	
2562		hammerscale	0				in soil	
2562		iron-rich undiagnostic	23					
2562		smithing hearth bottom	95	75	70	35	small	
2562		undiagnostic	30				quite ferruginous	
2562		undiagnostic	84					
2562		undiagnostic	246				run top	2
2689	26	undiagnostic	3					
2692	27	cinder	0.5					
2692	27	sample residue	237				Nothing except grit	
2773	31	sample residue	189				<2mm. Some flake hammerscale (largish and in good condition), no spheres. The rest is grit, fired clay & small stones	
2773	31	undiagnostic	19					
2841	33	undiagnostic	281				cindery	
2841		fuel ash slag	69					
2841		iron	8				nail head	
2841		iron-rich undiagnostic	6					
2841		iron-rich undiagnostic	23				with vitrified hearth lining	
2841		undiagnostic	250					

2841		undiagnostic	88				flake hammerscale incorporated	
2841		vitrified hearth lining	185					
2841		vitrified hearth lining	108				thick walled	
2841		vitrified hearth lining	196				thick-walled (25mm)	
2881		ferruginous concretion	33					
2952		iron	116				six pieces	6
2972		fired clay	4					
2972		iron	17				flat fragment	
2972		iron	98				thick bar fragment	
2972		vitrified hearth lining	111					
2994		iron	55				x-ray: xrK16/8	
2995		undiagnostic	320					
3042		iron	207				**	2
3042		smithing hearth bottom	291	100	80	45		
3042		undiagnostic	9					
3042		vitrified hearth lining	87					
3055		fired clay	59					
3085	36	micro-slugs	0.25					
3085	36	sample residue	488				<2mm. A little flake hammerscale (not much), grit, fired clay, small stones	
3094	37	sample residue	362				lots of flake hammerscale & some spheres, tiny burnt charcoal & fired clay. Rest is grit	
3094	37	sample residue	363				<2mm. Flake hammerscale & some spheres; the rest is grit, fired clay, small stones	
3195	38	burnt stone?	400				and charcoal	
3195	38	ferruginous concretion	19					
3195	38	iron	3				nail	
3195	38	sample residue	264				<2mm. Some flake hammerscale, very occ. tiny spheres (not many), grit, fired clay, tiny charcoal etc.	
3195	38	sample residue	287				<2mm. Flake hammerscale & some spheres; the rest is grit, fired clay, small stones	
3195	38	undiagnostic	37					
3225		iron-rich undiagnostic	8					

3236		cinder	32				
3236		iron-rich undiagnostic	12				
3265		vitrified hearth lining	55				with tuyere hole: 10mm dia.
3284		vitrified hearth lining	79				
3419		smithing hearth bottom	193	120	80	30	
3524		iron-rich undiagnostic	14				
3553		iron-rich undiagnostic	13				
3642		vitrified hearth lining	70				
3739		cinder	13				
3742		cinder	24				
3789		iron	27				flat solid bar (70x15x7mm) ; smith's stock?
3851		undiagnostic	10				
3902		iron	34				nail
3902		undiagnostic	59				
7346		iron-rich undiagnostic	53				
7403		ferruginous concretion	274				
7403		iron-rich undiagnostic	312				
7403		undiagnostic	448				poss. a run smithing hearth bottom; with vitrified hearth lining adhering
7415		iron-rich undiagnostic	24				
7448		iron-rich undiagnostic	81				
7448		undiagnostic	247				
7539		cinder	4				
7540	303	sample residue	0				one sphere; also iron flakes
7540		cinder	15				
7540		ferruginous concretion	61				
7540		undiagnostic	175				
7647		iron-rich undiagnostic	40				
7647		undiagnostic	22				like smelting slag
7670		undiagnostic	479				lots
7671		undiagnostic	83				
7671		undiagnostic	98				vitrified hearth lining adhering
7671		vitrified hearth lining	104				
7740		undiagnostic	139				
7761		iron	8				shank
7766	304	hammerscale	0				one flake

7766	304	sample residue	0.5				one hammerscale flake & iron bits
7766	304	sample residue	72				cindery runs, burnt charcoal
7766	304	slag dribbles	1				
7766		iron-rich undiagnostic	95				
7766		vitrified hearth lining	45				
7789		undiagnostic	80				
7815		iron	37				with flake hammerscale adhering
7826		undiagnostic	109				
7843		fired clay	182				
8042	44	sample residue	271				Very, very occasional broken flake hammerscale but nothing else except grit etc.
8118		ferruginous concretion	165				
8118		iron	78				nails
		Total weight = 22.23kgs					

Explanation of terms and processes

No slags diagnostic of smelting (production of iron from ore and fuel in a furnace) were present in the Fenchurch Street assemblage. The diagnostic slags present appear to be those produced by secondary iron smithing.

Smithing involves the hot working (using a hammer) of the bloom after smelting to remove excess slag (primary smithing) or, more commonly, the hot working of one or more pieces of iron to create or to repair an object (secondary smithing). As well as bulk slags, including the *smithing hearth bottom* (a plano-convex slag cake which builds up under the tuyère hole - hottest part - where the air from the bellows enters the hearth), smithing generates *micro-slags*; these can be *hammerscale flakes* from ordinary hot working of a piece of iron (making or repairing an object) and/or *tiny spheres* from bloom smithing or high temperature welding used to join or fuse two pieces of iron. Hammerscale, because of its tiny size, is usually only recovered by taking soil samples from fills and deposits but it is very magnetic and its presence can be detected using a magnet; it is most prevalent (thickest) in archaeological contexts in the immediate area of smithing, i.e. in the vicinity of the anvil and between it and the smithing hearth.

The quantities of both smithing hearth bottoms and hammerscale are small on the Fenchurch Street site, so the slag is probably redeposited material and not near any focus/foci of smithing.

Slag described as *undiagnostic* cannot be assigned to smelting or smithing either because of morphology or because it has been broken up during deposition, re-deposition or excavation. Other types of debris in an assemblage may derive from variety of high temperature activities - including domestic fires - and cannot be taken on their own to indicate iron-working was taking place. These include *fired clay, vitrified hearth lining, cinder and fuel ash slag*. If found in association with iron smelting and/or smithing slag they are almost certainly products of the process but this is not always the case with the Fenchurch Street material.

Table 2: Slag types in assemblage and process they represent

Slag type	Wt (g)	Process	Ironworking
cinder	199	non-diagnostic	no
ferruginous concretion	1077	non-diagnostic	no
fired clay	272	non-diagnostic	no
iron	1352	non-diagnostic	no
vitrified hearth lining	2146	non-diagnostic	no
hammerscale (f & s)	24	diagnostic	smithing
smithing hearth bottom	3298	diagnostic	smithing
undiagnostic slag	7327	diagnostic	smithing
iron-rich undiagnostic	1570	undiagnostic	smithing
slag dribbles	11	undiagnostic	smithing

Table 3: Slag weight by phase

Phase	Weight (g)	Comment
3.0	0	some fired clay
4.1	413	
4.2	4	
4.3	951	
5.1	4112	
5.2	5187	
5.3	1177	
6.0	1249	
7.0	333	
8.0	0	
9.0	1892	

10.0	884	
11.0	860	
12.0	1750	
13.0	1770	

Table 4: Smithing hearth bottoms - Statistical data (10 examples, total weight 3.3kg)

	Range	Median	Standard deviation
weight	95 - 802	221	269
length	65 - 125	95	23
breadth	50 - 100	75	75
depth	20 - 65	45	14

The Phase with the most smithing hearth bottoms was 5.2, Group 87, which contained five examples. These were found in layer [1336] (5 examples) and [1242] (2 examples). Other phase contained just one or two, or none at all.

Key Groups

The key groups for slag at this stage are the dumps or levelling in Roman Phase 5.2 and, possibly, the pits in late Roman Phase 7.

Discussion of the assemblage

This report and discussion relies solely on the slag identifications and the basic description of each context, its parent context, and the preliminary phasing. The assemblage may be more significant than it appears here if more information on site formation and activity and phasing can be examined in the future.

The assemblage consists of dumps and pit backfills. There are no large assemblages, and – on the current information - the material is likely to be from small-scale smithing nearby or to be re-deposited from elsewhere.

Roman

Phase 5.1

Group 60 (pre-road pitting) contained 1.114kg of slag in pit (2842) Fill (fill 2841) contained 1.114kg of undiagnostic slag, some hammerscale flake and vitrified hearth lining.

Phase 5.2

Group 87 (demolition/levelling post Building 5 and pre-Building 6) contained 3.820kg of slag in layers (1336), (1242), (1107) and (1136). Dump layer [1242] contained 786g of slag including 2 smithing hearth bottoms; dump layer [1336] produced 3.82kg of undiagnostic slag which included four smithing hearth bottoms and a possible piece from one other. It also contained vitrified hearth lining, indicative of smiths working at ground level rather than on a raised hearth bed.

Phase 7

Group 139, charcoal ash pit (7781), fill (7766) (352g); and its backfills (7790) and (7827).

Group 148 Pit (1967) (fill 2190) contained lots of flake and spheroidal hammerscale from smithing and some quantities of undiagnostic slag. Pit (1892) contained a smithing hearth bottom.

Group 150. Dump layer [2562] produced one smithing hearth bottom and quantities of undiagnostic slag. Hammerscale was also present in the soil adhering to the slags.

Early medieval

Phase 9

Group 162, pit 1435 (fills 1437 and 2972). Some undiagnostic slag, iron objects or smith's stock and vitrified hearth lining.

Post-Medieval

Phase 12

Group 177. Back masonry [3109] (fill 3094) contained significant quantities of hammerscale flake and some spheres, as did masonry foundation [3109] fill (3195). Both also contained small amounts of undiagnostic slag.

Significance of assemblage

Without a full site summary and site plans it is not possible to say what significance the assemblage has in terms of the site and other activities taking place there. It does appear, however, that the Roman

material is of some significance and deserves further analysis. At the present time, all that can be said is that dumps and pits contained significant quantities of slag in terms of the total site assemblage size.

At this stage of assessment, the site is of local importance. Further analysis with more information may change this opinion. A complete site assessment or summary will be required to write anything further for publication.

APPENDIX 14: LITHICS ASSESSMENT

Barry Bishop

Introduction

Archaeological excavations at the above site resulted in the recovery of struck flint and unworked burnt flint fragments. All of the pieces have been individually catalogued and described; this includes details of raw materials, condition and, where possibly a suggested date range (Archive Catalogue L01). This text summarizes the data presented in the catalogue; its aims are to quantify and describe the material, assess its significance in terms of its potential to contribute to the stated research aims and objectives, and to identify any further work needed in order that the material can achieve its full research potential.

All metrical descriptions follow the methodology established by Saville (1980).

Quantification and Distribution

Type	Decortication flake	Flake	Chip (<15mm)	Blade-like flake	Blade: non-prismatic	Blade: prismatic	Flake fragment <15mm	Flake fragment >15mm	Core: minimally worked	Core: blade	Conchoidal chunk	Core tool	Retouched	Burnt stone (no.)	Burnt stone (wt:g)
No.	7	11	1	2	7	3	1	1	2	1	4	2	7	157	1658

Table 1: Quantification of the Lithic Material from Fenchurch Street

The struck flint assemblage comprises 49 pieces that were recovered from 35 separate contexts (Archive Catalogue L01). It was widely scattered with the majority of features only producing single pieces or very small quantities; the largest assemblages from any single context amounting to only five pieces. No prehistoric features or concentrations of flintwork were noted during the excavations and the material is assumed to be residually deposited.

The unworked burnt stone amounted to 157 pieces of flint weighing a total of 1,658g that were recovered from 49 separate contexts (see Archive Catalogue L01). This was also widely scattered and recovered in

low quantities, often from sieved samples; the majority of contexts only contained single fragments with none producing over 200g.

Unworked Burnt Stone

The unworked burnt stone predominantly comprises small fragment of variably but often quite heavily burnt flint. Where identifiable, it mostly consists of shattered small rounded pebbles that have probably come from the local gravel terrace. The small pieces present, the variability in their heating and their wide distribution across the site would suggest that they represent a 'background' scatter of incidentally burnt fragments arising from the use of ground-set hearths. A few pieces, however, are more intensively and uniformly burnt, to the extent that they had become 'fire-crazed' and changed to a consistent white colour with surface glossing. These may have been used in craft or industrial processes, possibly glass making (re Bishop 2017). At least two of these retain a rough chalky cortex suggesting that the raw materials may have been imported to the site from sources nearer the chalk (see Historic Flintworking, below).

Struck Flint

Raw Materials

The larger part of the struck assemblage was made from pebbles and small cobbles with a hard, smooth-rolled / battered (chatter-marked) cortex or with a thicker but still heavily weathered rough cortex. Both of these types were likely to have been obtained from Pleistocene Gravel Terrace deposits as are commonly present in the vicinity of the site. The small size of the raw materials used was reflected in the size of the resultant flakes and blades, which rarely exceeding 50mm in dimension. The colour and texture of the flint varied considerably, reflecting the mixed sources of the Terrace Gravel deposits. A small number of flakes derive from much larger nodules with a soft white cortex, which are likely to have been imported to the site from nearer the parent chalk (see Historic Flintworking, below).

Condition

The condition of the pieces is variable but most show only limited edge chipping or abrasion; although redeposited, it is unlikely that they had moved far from where originally discarded.

Typology, Technology and Dating

Only a few truly diagnostic pieces are present but the typological composition of the assemblage and its technological attributes indicate that it was manufactured over a long period. As most flakes can only be broadly characterized by their technological traits, it is difficult to present a precise quantification of chronological variability within the assemblage, although broad trends can be more confidently identified.

Mesolithic / Early Neolithic

The earliest flintwork, and which probably contributes a significant if not the larger part of the overall assemblage, is the product of a systematic blade-based reduction strategy that can be dated to the Mesolithic or Early Neolithic periods. It includes a blade core and a number of blades and blade-like flakes. The blade core has been extensively reduced and comprised an opposed platformed type with a heavily edge trimmed striking platform. There is some evidence that, at least for the blades latterly removed, the knapper used the 'anvil' technique.

Later Neolithic / Early Bronze Age

Present within the assemblage are a number of competently produced thin flakes with narrow and carefully edge-trimmed or faceted striking platforms. They have been skilfully produced but are not the result of systematic reduction strategies. Although not easily defined or closely dateable, they are most characteristic of Later Neolithic or Early Bronze Age flintworking techniques. Both periods are represented by diagnostic implements, the former by a finely made *petit-tranchet* type transverse arrowhead of Clark's (1934) type A, and the latter by a Sutton type A/e barbed and tanged arrowhead (Green 1980). There is also a fragment of a flake or blade that retains grinding on its dorsal surface, indicating that it had been struck from a 'polished' implement, most probably an axehead. Polished implements were produced throughout the Neolithic with a few types continuing to be made into the Early Bronze Age. Other retouched implements that may belong to these periods include a blunted narrow flake that may have been used as a knife and two scrapers, which although difficult to date are most typical Mesolithic to Early Bronze Age examples.

Middle Bronze Age – Iron Age

A further significant part of the struck flint assemblage can be dated to the later prehistoric period, from the latter parts of the 2nd or the 1st millennium BC (Herne 1991; Young and Humphrey 1999; Humphrey 2003; McLaren 2009). This material is dominated by variable sized but mostly short and thick flakes with wide, unmodified and markedly obtuse striking platforms, comparable to Martingell's 'squat flakes'

(Martingell 1990; 2003). This assemblage also includes two minimally worked cores and two unstruck fragments with possible edge working which are also typical of later prehistoric industries. In addition two flakes have irregular steep retouch along one of their edges that may have been used akin to scrapers.

Historic flintworking

A small proportion of the struck assemblage, amounting to probably only seven pieces, can be attributed to historic flintworking practices, probably undertaken for the purposes of preparing dressed flint masonry. They include flakes, blades and conchoidal chunks. These pieces are easily differentiated from the prehistoric material by the use of a good knapping-quality mottled / translucent black flint with an only slightly abraded chalky cortex which must have been gathered from sources located close the chalk, possibly the North Downs. They are also all notably large compared to the prehistoric pieces with some exceeding 100mm in maximum diameter, and some retain traces of a mortar-like adhesive.

Five of these pieces came from a single feature, a masonry-lined pit dated to the Post-medieval period, one also came from a Post-medieval context but the remainder came from a pit dated to c. 120 – 180 AD, which suggests that some chalk flint was brought to the site during the Roman period. This concurs with the two fragments of burnt flint that retained a chalky cortex – one came from a similarly dated Roman feature and the other from a Saxo-Norman context.

Significance

The struck assemblage demonstrates prehistoric activity at the site over a long period, from the Mesolithic through to later Bronze Age or Iron Age. Additionally, a small quantity of worked flint is likely to date to the historic period and relate to construction activities.

A large part of the assemblage can be dated to the Mesolithic or Early Neolithic periods and reflects persistent if transient occupation that included the production and use of blades. Later Neolithic and Early Bronze Age flint-using activity appears more restricted, or at least more difficult to detect, but does appear to involve the use of arrowheads and perhaps other tool types.

A further significant portion of the assemblage can be dated to the later 2nd or 1st millennium BC. During these periods, flintworking tends to be casual and opportunistic with discarded struck pieces being recovered in small quantities scattered around settlements and field-systems; although no such evidence was identified at the site or elsewhere in the City, the flintwork does suggest such a settlement may have existed close-by.

The assemblage, although small in itself, is relatively large for a site located in the City which has produced relatively little evidence of prehistoric occupation, certainly if compared with Southwark across the river. This discrepancy would largely appear to be a consequence of the considerable urbanisation that the City has witnessed, combined with the lack of fortuitous preservational conditions, such as the alluvium that has preserved early deposits in many places in north Southwark. Recent surveys have demonstrated that within the City, Roman and later activity has destroyed prehistoric deposits in many areas, but also that the prehistoric activity was perhaps not as sparse as once believed (Holder and Jamieson 2004). In this light even small residual assemblage have significance in that they can contribute to a wider understanding of the nature and extent of activity in this area.

The unworked burnt stone assemblage demonstrates hearth use in the vicinity and a few pieces may relate to industrial activities, although these are small in number and can contribute little to further understanding of any technological processes.

Recommendations

The struck assemblage is relatively small but demonstrates persistent if low key activity at the site through the prehistoric period as well as the use of flint as a building material during the historic period. Unfortunately, due to it being largely residual and chronologically mixed, no further metrical or technological analyses are warranted. However, as the assemblage contributes to the otherwise poor record of prehistoric activity in the area it is recommended that it is described in some detail and, alongside suitable illustrations, included in any published account of the fieldwork.

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APPENDIX 15: ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

Kate Turner

Introduction

This report summarises the findings of the rapid assessment of the environmental remains in fifty- three bulk samples taken during the excavation of land at 116-120 Fenchurch Street and 10 & 12-14 Fenchurch Avenue, London. These samples were taken from a series of ditches, pits, archaeological layers and areas of demolition or masonry backfill, the context information for which is given in Appendix i.

The aim of this assessment is to:

1. Give an overview of the contents of the assessed samples;
2. Determine the environmental potential of these samples;
3. Establish whether any further analysis is necessary.

Methodology

Fifty three bulk samples, of between two and forty-nine litres in volume, were processed using the flotation method; material was collected using a 300 µm mesh for the light fraction and a 1 mm mesh for the heavy residue. The heavy residue was then dried, sieved at 1, 2 and 4 mm and sorted to extract artefacts and ecofacts. The abundance of each category of material was recorded using a non-linear scale where '1' indicates occasional occurrence (1-10 items), '2' indicates occurrence is fairly frequent (11-30 items), '3' indicates presence is frequent (31-100 items) and '4' indicates an abundance of material (>100 items).

The light residue (>300 µm), once dried, was scanned under a low-power binocular microscope to quantify the level of environmental material, such as seeds, chaff, charred grains, molluscs and charcoal. Abundance was recorded as above. A note was also made of any other significant inclusions, for example roots and modern plant material.

Results and Discussion

All of the processed bulks produced flot residues, of between 0.5 and 760 millilitres in volume. For the purpose of this report, the contents of the flot and heavy residue will be collated, and presented by area and phase.

Cultural material collected from the heavy residues has been catalogued and passed to the relevant specialists for further assessment. A full account of the sample contents is given in Appendices ii and iii.

117 Fenchurch Street

In total, twenty seven samples were collected from features located in the area of 117 Fenchurch Street, dating from the early Roman occupation of the site to the post Medieval.

Phase 4.1/4.2: Roman (AD 70-120)

Five samples were taken from features thought to date to the early Roman occupation of the site, between 70 and 120 AD. Four were taken from pits, three from pit [2674] and one from pit [2851], and one from a ditch/channel fill, [2850].

Environmental preservation in the samples from feature [2674] was mixed. Wood charcoal was recorded in abundance throughout, with each of the assessed samples containing material of a size for species identification. Sample <32> contained the greatest abundance of viable pieces, with between thirty and one-hundred examples identified.

Charred grains were also found in all four samples from feature [2674]; initial identification suggests the presence of low concentrations (<10 specimens) of barley (*Hordeum* sp.) and/or wheat (*Triticum* sp.), along with a number of oat grains (*Avena sativa*) in sample <25>. A small proportion of broken or distorted grains were also recorded, that were too damaged for species to be determined. As well as grains, three samples also contained charred weed seeds, including specimens of grass (*Poaceae* sp.), sedge (*Carex* sp.) and goosefoot (*Chenopodium* sp.) though, again, relative abundances were small.

Un-burnt weed seeds were present throughout; sample <27> contained both the greatest concentration and species diversity, with between thirty and one-hundred seeds reported over seven genera, the most abundant type being elder (*Sambucus* sp.).

In terms of molluscs, terrestrial specimens were absent; marine shell was however recorded in all of the samples. Samples <25>, <26> and <27> contained small amounts of whole and/or fragmented oyster (*Ostrea edulis*) shells, with sample <25> also yielding less than ten pieces of broken mussel shell (*Mytilus*

edulis). Sample <32> contained an abundance of shell fragments, all of which were too small to be identified to species.

Animal, both large and small, and fish bone was found in samples <25>, <26> and <27>, in small to moderate amounts. This material will be discussed in a separate report. All of the assessed samples also contained a small amount of insect material.

Feature [2850], the channel fill, contained a moderate concentration of ecofacts; weed seeds and charcoal were the most abundant, with over one-hundred fragments of charcoal reported, though largely of a size too small to be identified. Seeds, including specimens of sedge, dock (*Rumex* sp.) and rush (*Juncus* sp.) were recorded, along with a small concentration of burnt grass. Charred specimens of wheat were also identified in the flot fraction.

A small number of fragmented bones and insects were additionally identified in this context.

In summary, the environmental remains from the first phase of Roman activity on the site seem to be largely waste deposits from occupational activity. The wood charcoal may be refuse from domestic fires, and the charred cereals could be indicative of grain consumption during this period, though the assemblage is too small to suggest a significant dietary influence. The identified marine shell may also have been consumed as part of everyday diet though, again, abundances are too small to indicate the extent of this. The seed assemblage is too limited to provide any information regarding the environment of the site during this period of occupation.

Phase 5.1/5.2: Roman (AD 120-180)

A total of thirteen environmental bulk samples were taken from deposits dating to the second phase of Roman activity, 120-180 AD. One sample was taken from the fill of a ditch, three from individual pits and nine samples from dump layers.

The pit fills, taken from features [1429], [2842] and [3644] were all relatively poor in environmental material. Wood charcoal was recorded throughout, in relative abundance; however the density of sizeable fragments was variable, with only sample <47> containing more than twenty identifiable pieces.

Both charred and un-charred seeds were also recorded in the assessed samples. Sample <33> contained the greatest abundance of the former, with between eleven and thirty specimens, including dock, vetch (*Vicia* sp.) and sedge. Sample <14> yielded only a single seed and <47> no carbonised seeds whatsoever. Non-burnt examples were poorly represented, with less than ten specimens per sample; birch (*Betula* sp.) was the most common, was found in all three samples. A small amount of fig (*Ficus* sp.) and wild strawberry (*Fragaria* sp.) was recovered from sample <14>, which may be evidence

of consumption; fig is particularly unusual as it was non-native to Britain during this period, and would have had to be imported. In addition to this, sample <14> also contained a small amount of charred grain, including several specimens of wheat.

Marine shell was scarce, only being found in sample <14>, which contained a small amount of broken oyster, and a moderate density of fragmented shell which could not be identified. Other environmental material was limited, apart from a low concentration of insect remains, and animal bone in the samples from features [1429] and [3644].

All nine of the archaeological layers sampled contained abundant wood charcoal. Samples <19>, <20> and <21> contained the greatest concentration of sizeable material, each producing between thirty and one-hundred identifiable specimens. Seeds were recorded throughout the sample set; sample <28>, taken from a burnt dump deposit, layer (2712), contained a moderate concentration (30-100 seeds) of both charred and un-charred specimens, higher than any of the other samples taken. Species represented include sedge, fig, grasses and buttercup (*Ranunculus* sp.). Charred grains of wheat and possibly barley were also recorded in this context, along with several specimens that were too heavily damaged to identify, potentially as a result of prolonged or high-temperature burning. In addition, a reasonable proportion of seeds cases, probably of sedge, were found, which are likely to be intrusive modern material. None of the other assessed samples contained greater than twenty charred and un-charred seeds combined, with the majority yielding less than ten. Birch and fig were the most common species, identified in around 50% of the sample set.

As with the wood charcoal, samples <19>, <20> and <21> also contained the highest proportion of marine shell, each yielding both complete valves and fragments of oyster, and a high density of unidentifiable flakes. Molluscs were relatively scarce throughout the remainder of the sample set. Animal and/or fish bone was recognised in all of the samples apart from <46>; this material will be discussed elsewhere.

Environmental preservation in the sampled ditch was poor, with the exception of a moderate amount of charcoal and charred specimens of barley.

In summary, the features dated second phase of the Roman occupation show some evidence for the possible consumption of oyster, as well as the exploitation of cereal crops, including wheat and barley, though none of the assemblages are to be considered sizeable. There is also an indication that fish, and large and small mammals were being consumed during this period, along with fruits including wild strawberry and fig, which will have been imported. The wood charcoal assemblage is likely to represent waste from domestic or small-scale industrial combustion.

Phase 6: Roman (AD 180-250)

A single environmental sample, <2>, was taken from deposits dated to Phase 6, 180-250 AD. Environmental preservation was poor; a small amount sizeable of wood charcoal was reported, less than thirty specimens, along with a low density of seeds, including charred specimens of pea (*Fabaceae* sp.) and a small amount of carbonised barley. These remains are of little diagnostic value.

Phase 7: Roman (AD 250-350)

Three samples were taken from Phase 7, the mid to late Roman period, two from pit features and one from a demolition layer. Of the sampled pits, [1967] contained the greatest density of ecofacts. Wood charcoal was abundant, with a moderate assemblage of sizeable specimens, and weed seeds were also well represented, though species diversity was limited. Between thirty and one-hundred seeds were identified, largely of elder (*Sambucus* sp.), though a small amount of fig and bramble (including raspberries and blackberries) were also recognised, along with a low concentration of charred wheat grains. Fragmented marine shell was also present, including pieces of oyster.

In contrast feature [1698] yielded a lesser abundance of viable charcoal and seeds, though a single complete oyster valve was recognised. The sample taken from the demolition layer was similarly barren, with only a small amount of sizeable charcoal, and a low concentration of seeds and cereals. A significant amount of fragmented shell was however found in this deposit, along with a moderate abundance of insect remains.

The phase seven samples contain some evidence to suggest that fruits, including elder and fig, were being consumed, the former likely to have been collected from wild plants and the latter imported. The small grain assemblage may be evidence of cereal cultivation and consumption during this period, but a larger assemblage would be required to substantiate this. Oyster may also have been consumed, but the extent of this is unknown.

Phase 8: Late Roman (AD 350-400)

Two samples were collected from pits initially dated to Phase 8, the late Roman period. Sample <30>, taken from the fill of pit [1908], showed the greatest potential in terms of environmental recovery, with good preservation of a range of archaeobotanical material. Wood charcoal was the most abundant, with over one-hundred pieces recorded, a moderate amount of which were of a size for species identification. Apparently mineralised seeds were also reported in reasonable concentrations, including specimens of elder, fig and henbane (*Hyoscyamus niger*). Several specimens identified as the inner kernels of a sub species of *Prunus* sp. (stone-fruits) were discovered; when found in archaeological deposits this lack of

endocarp is usually interpreted as evidence that specimens have passed through the human or animal digestive tract (R. Fosberry 2017, pers.comm., 31st July). In addition, a low density of charred grasses, wheat and vetch was recorded, along with a single degraded barley grain.

Fragments of marine shell, notably mussel and oyster, were observed in moderate concentrations in this sample, as well as small and large mammal and a high density of fish bone.

The second sampled pit, [837], yielded a lesser concentration of significantly sized charcoal (<10 specimens), along with a small amount of seeds and charred grains. Species identified included wheat and sedge. Animal bone was also less frequent, with concentrations of fish bone particularly being significantly reduced. A moderate amount of oyster was however reported. Both samples contained insect remains.

As with previous samples, the material in the late Roman ditches seems to suggest that oyster and mussel may have been consumed, along with fruits such as elder and fig, and stone fruits (possibly cherries or plums), the remains of which are likely to have passed through the digestive tract prior to deposition. The remains of fish and large and/or small mammals are also likely to indicate a dietary component. Abundant wood charcoal may signify domestic burning events.

Phase 10: Medieval (1180-1450)

A single sample was taken from the fill of a pit dating to the medieval period. Wood charcoal was well preserved in this deposit, with a significant concentration of material recorded, including identifiable specimens. Weed seeds were also abundant, though species diversity was relatively limited. The greatest density observed was of elder, with over one-hundred specimens reported; a large percentage of broken material was also found. Charred seeds and cereals were rare, with only a small amount of pea, grass and wheat recorded, with a cumulative total of less than ten specimens.

A moderate amount of terrestrial mollusc shells were present, though the bulk of the assemblage consisted of juvenile specimens. A small number of adult shells of the genera *Vallonia* sp., *Vertigo* sp., *Carychium tridentatum* and *Cecilioides acicula* were recognised, as well as a low frequency of broken marine shell. Animal bone, largely of small mammals, and fish bone was also reported, as was a significant density of insect material.

The environmental material in this deposit would suggest that fish is being consumed widely during the medieval period. Elder also appears to be of greater importance, with the abundance of seeds in this sample indicating significant use, either through exploiting local wild populations or deliberate cultivation of plants for dietary purposes.

Phase 11: Post Medieval (1550-1650)

With regards to post medieval deposits, samples were taken from two pits, [1706] and [3393]. The sample from the former was taken from a burnt deposit lining the feature, and contained a substantial concentration of charcoal, including in excess of one-hundred specimens that were of a size for species identification. Other archaeobotanical material was rare, with only a small number of sedge seeds reported. Mussel and oyster fragments were recognised in the heavy fraction, along with a small amount of animal and fish bone.

Preservation of environmental remains in pit [3393] was also good, due to the mineralized nature of the deposit. Wood charcoal was identified in moderate amounts, with between thirty and one-hundred sizeable specimens reported, along with a large amount of seeds, including abundant examples of fig, wild strawberry and bramble. Other edible specimens, such as grape (*Vitis vinifera*), elder and stone fruits were also found. Large densities of fish bone were recorded in this deposit, and a small amount of oyster shell.

Based on the environmental remains found in these pits it is likely that fruit was a major part of local diet during the post medieval period. It can be suggested that the stone fruit, strawberry and bramble seeds represent wild populations that are being exploited as a food source, and may have been consumed raw, or cooked. The fig and grape is however likely to have been deliberately cultivated, or imported depending on the precise date of these deposits; fig is known to have been deliberately grown in Britain from the sixteenth century onwards, but previous occurrences would have been transported from overseas (Dickinson & Dickinson, 1996). Fish also appears to still be a major dietary staple, and there is some minimal evidence to suggest that consumption of oysters and mussel is ongoing. The abundance of wood charcoal recovered is likely to be waste from domestic or industrial combustion.

118-119 Fenchurch Street

Three samples were collected from features located in the area of 118 - 119 Fenchurch Street, all dating to the post medieval occupation of the site.

Phase 12: Post Medieval (1650-1750)

All three of the samples taken from 118-119 Fenchurch Street were extracted from the fill of a masonry foundation, feature [3109]. Evidence of burning, in the form of wood charcoal was reported throughout the assemblage, with sample <38> containing the greatest density of viable pieces (>100 specimens). Seeds were also well preserved; all of the assessed samples contained a large amount of fig, along with variable

concentrations of strawberry, brambles, stone fruits and grape, which are likely to have been consumed as part of local diet. It is unclear the extent which the native species, such as strawberry, are being deliberately cultivated for consumption, rather than being collected from wild sources.

Marine shell, including fragmented and complete shells of mussel and oyster was reported in low concentrations in two samples. The density of this material is too low to speculate as to the extent to which marine bivalves may have been exploited for food during this period, though it is possible to suggest that some consumption will have occurred. Animal and fish bone was common, with small mammal and fish providing the greatest abundance of remains. This may also be indicative of a dietary preference. The makeup of these samples suggests that the fills comprise a domestic refuse deposit.

10 Fenchurch Avenue

Nine samples were taken from the excavation area at 10 Fenchurch Avenue; six from pit features, two from ditches, and one from an uncategorised deposit.

Phase 4.2: Roman (AD 70-120)

One sample was taken from a ditch dated to the early Roman occupation of the area. Preservation of environmental remains in this deposit was mixed; archaeobotanical material was relatively scarce, with only a moderate amount of heavily fragmented charcoal recorded, none of which was considered suitable for species identification. A small amount of seeds, of strawberry and dead-nettle (*Lamium* sp.) were also found, but the majority of ecofacts recovered were marine molluscs. A total of 71 complete oyster shells, comprising 45 left valves and 26 right valves were discovered in this sample, along with an abundance of fragmented oyster shell that was too small to be sided. This equates to a minimum number of individuals of 45 which, whilst not a statistically significant sample (>100 complete left and right valves), provides substantial evidence that oyster was part of local diet during this phase of Roman activity. Heavily fragmented mussel shell was additionally encountered, also likely to have been a dietary component.

Phase 5.1/5.2: Roman (AD 120-180)

Two environmental samples were collected from deposits relating to the second phase of Roman activity, one from a pit, [7211], and one from a ditch, [8117]. Environmental material was limited in these features with only a small to moderate amount of wood charcoal recovered, none of which was of identifiable size. Sample <45> additionally contained a small number of rush (*Juncus* sp.), fig and birch seeds, but the concentrations were too low to be environmentally significant. These samples were in general of little diagnostic value.

Phase 7: Roman (AD 250-350)

One sample was taken from a pit dated to the period covering 250-350 AD. Wood charcoal was abundant, with between thirty and one-hundred sizeable pieces observed, along with a small amount of carbonised wheat and rachis/glume remains, which could be used to shed light on crop processing activity, were the assemblage larger. Weed seeds were sparse, with only a minimal concentration of birch, strawberry, rush and elder recorded. A small amount of fragmented oyster shell was additionally observed, as well as minimal fish and large animal bone. The remains in this sample suggest the possibility that cereal crops were being consumed, though the extent to which is unknown as the assemblage is too small, the wood charcoal is likely to be indicative of small-scale burning, possibly domestic in nature.

Phase 9: Early Medieval (900-1150)

A single early medieval pit, [7756], was sampled for environmental recovery; charcoal was abundant, with a modest proportion of sizeable material recorded, weeds seeds were recovered in moderate amounts, with between thirty and one-hundred elder seeds, and lesser concentrations of fig, strawberry, goosefoot, bramble and dock. A low frequency of carbonised grain, including specimens of wheat, was also recognised in this deposit. These are likely to indicate the consumption of cereals on the site during this period, along with fruits, of which the fig would have been imported.

In terms of other environmental remains, a small amount of fragmented oyster shell was found, unlikely to suggest larger species exploitation, along with large and small animal, and fish bone, the latter of which is likely to have been waste from domestic activity.

Phase 10: Medieval (1180-1450)

Two samples were taken from a pit, [7414], dated to the second phase of medieval activity on the site. With the exception of a moderate amount of sizeable wood charcoal in both samples, and fairly frequent to abundant concentrations of elder seeds, preservation of archaeobotanical material was generally poor. Whilst the seed assemblage was large in these contexts, species diversity was very low and does not give a great deal of environmental information, apart from to suggest the consumption of elder. As with previous samples from this area, animal and fish bone was encountered, as well as oyster shell, which may have also been consumed.

Phase 11: Post Medieval (1550-1650)

Archaeobotanical material was abundant in the sample taken from post medieval pit [7449]; seeds were present in high densities, with edible fruits such as elder, fig, stone fruits and apples/pear (*Malus/Pyrus*)

sp.) being predominant. A small amount of charred wheat grain was also reported in this context, as well as abundant, though highly fragmented wood charcoal. This assemblage is likely to illustrate the species that are being collected and eaten by local populations, and suggests that fruit may have a significant input in the dietary regime, along with smaller animal and fish, of which skeletal material is abundant in this sample.

Undated

The sample collected from the undated deposit was largely sterile, apart from a low concentration of fragmented wood charcoal and elder seeds. There is little of diagnostic value in this context.

12-14 Fenchurch Avenue

A total of ten samples were taken from the site at 12-14 Fenchurch Avenue; eight from pit features, and two from dump layers.

Phase 5.1/5.2: Roman (AD 120-180)

Six samples were collected from deposits dated to the Roman occupation of the site, from 120-180 AD. Two of these were collected from the same pit, [1317], one each from pits [1322] and [1157], and one each from the layers (1135) and (1154).

The two samples taken from [1317] contained wood charcoal in abundance (>100 fragments), though sizeable pieces were scarce in sample <16>. Seeds and grain were infrequent, with only a small amount of wild oat (cf. *Avena Fatua*) and charred barley recovered from sample <15>, and low concentrations of strawberry, elder, apple, sedge and maple (*Acer* sp.) in sample <16>. Both samples contained fragmented marine shell, with minimal amount of complete left and right oyster valves also reported in sample <15>. Fish bone and large and/or small mammal bone was identified throughout.

The bulks collected from the other sampled pits also contained abundant wood charcoal, though sizeable pieces were more common, with over thirty viable specimens recorded in each. Seeds were again scarce; sample <13> yielded a small amount of charred sedge, barley, pea and buttercup, along with a single elder seed, and sample <12> only a few charred wheat grains. Small and large animal and fish bone were recovered from [1322], but concentrations were low. This sample also contained a small amount of oyster shell.

Of the archaeological layers that were sampled, (1135), the dump/levelling layer, contained the greatest density of ecofacts. Wood charcoal was abundant, with between thirty and one-hundred sizeable pieces

recovered. Other archaeobotanical remains were however minimal, with only a small number of fig, rush, hawks-beard (*Crepis* sp.) and hairy rocket (*Erucastrum gallicum*) seeds reported. Seeds were more frequent in sample <11>, taken from a burnt layer, with moderate numbers of fig observed, along with a small amount of wild strawberry. Wood charcoal was less dense in this deposit, and sizable pieces were rare. Both of the assessed samples contained fragmented marine shell, including pieces of oyster, and low densities of fish and small animal bone.

To summarise, the samples taken from the Roman deposits at 12-14 Fenchuch Avenue indicate the consumption of some fruits during this period, namely fig, which would have been imported from overseas as it was not grown in Britain at this time. Fish is likely to have also been consumed, along with large and small mammals, and there is some small evidence to suggest that oyster may have also been eaten, though the assemblage is too small to infer the extent of this. Small scale domestic burning is likely to have been carried out on site, the waste of which is preserved in these deposits.

Phase 9: Early Medieval (900-1150)

One sample was taken from a pit dated to the early medieval period. Wood charcoal was well preserved in this deposit, likely to be waste from domestic activity, with a moderate number of sizeable specimens recovered. Charred wheat grains were also found, which may be evidence of consumption during this period, as well as a small amount of heavily degraded material that appears to be barley. Seeds were scarce, with only a small amount of elder and charred grasses recognised, along with examples of *Drosera* sp. (sundew) that are likely to be modern contamination. Large and small mammal, and especially fish, is likely to have been a significant part of local diet during this period, based on the relative abundance of skeletal material that was identified. Whelk (*Buccinum undatum*) and oyster were also recorded in low concentrations, which could perhaps indicate that these were also dietary components.

Phase 10: Medieval (1180-1450)

A single pit, [1852], of medieval date, was also sampled. Seeds were present in moderate amounts in this deposit, including edible specimens such as apple/pear, stone fruits, elder, which are likely to have been consumed during this period, either through exploiting wild populations or by deliberate cultivation. Other potential dietary staples identified in this context include fish and oyster, the former of which is likely to have been more frequently consumer than the latter, due to the concentration of remains. Wood charcoal was also recovered, along with a moderate concentration of insect remains.

Phase 11: Post Medieval (1550-1650)

Two environmental bulk samples were collected from feature [1137], a masonry lined pit dated to the post medieval period. Seeds were well preserved in these deposits, with sample <8> yielding over one-hundred specimens including abundant amounts of sedge, and moderate concentrations of hairy-rocket, rush and deadnettle. In contrast to previous deposits from this site, edible fruits were rare, though a single charred wheat grain was identified in this sample. Sample <9> also contained seeds, though to a lesser degree, with the best represented genera being dead-nettle and rush.

Charcoal was present in both samples, but sample <8> contained the greatest percentage of material, including between thirty and one-hundred sizeable specimens. Small animal and fish bone, and a low concentration of oyster and/or mussel shell was also recovered from these samples which, as before, is likely to be an indication of dietary exploitation, though for the marine shell the assemblage is too small to put forward any firm conclusions.

Billiter Square

A total of four deposits were sampled in the area of Billiter Square, three layers and a pit feature, all of which were dated to the Roman period, AD 120-180.

Phase 5.1/5.2: Roman (AD 120-180)

Preservation of wood charcoal in the archaeological layers was mixed; sample <49>, taken from a burnt layer, contained the greatest density, with over one hundred sizeable fragments recovered, along with an abundance of smaller pieces. Other environmental remains were scarce in this deposit, aside from a small amount of animal bone and broken shell; this layer is likely to be waste from a fire, whether domestic or industrial in nature. Charcoal was recorded in the other sampled layers, however the material exhibited greater fragmentation, and therefore sizeable pieces were less frequent, commonly less than thirty pieces per sample.

Recovery of seeds from these samples was poor; only a small number of weeds were present in each (<10), including specimens of elder, bramble and/or goosefoot. A single charred wheat grain was identified in sample <50>. Other environmental remains were relatively scarce in these samples; a low concentration of marine shell was reported in samples <49> and <50>, along with small to moderate densities of large and/or small animal bone.

Environmental preservation was similarly poor in feature [3724], the sampled pit. Wood charcoal was present in large amounts, again, with a significant abundance of identifiable pieces (>100), however no

seeds or grain were reported, and only a small amount of animal and fish bone was recovered, along with some fragmented mussel shell.

Aside from the large amount of charcoal, there is little diagnostic information to be gained from these deposits. The significant charcoal presence is likely to indicate waste from moderate sized fires, though the purpose of these is unclear.

Overall Summary

The results of the archaeobotanical and malacological investigations are summarised below. Animal and fish bone will be discussed elsewhere.

Phase 4.1/4.2: Roman (AD 70-120)

Whilst environmental preservation in the samples from the first phase of Roman activity, from 70-120 AD, was poor to mixed there are still some conclusions that can be suggested. The wood charcoal assemblage, though the majority of the remains are heavily fragmented, may indicate that burning, probably relatively small-scale and domestic in nature, was being undertaken. Consumption of shellfish, including mussel and oyster, is also likely, along with possible consumption of fruits such as elder, which may have been growing wild in the area. Cereals are poorly preserved in these deposits, though there is some indication that wheat and barley may have been part of the local diet.

Phase 5.1/5.2: Roman (AD 120-180)

The largest density of environmental samples were taken from contexts dated to the second phase of Roman activity, 120-180 AD. Remains in these deposits suggest fires are common, both small-scale and moderate, with samples <49> and <51> both producing a substantial assemblage of sizeable material. Whilst the seed assemblage was generally only moderately sized, there is some evidence for the consumption of fig during this period, which would have been imported, as well as strawberry and elder. Grains are again, scattered, however both wheat and barley were present in small amounts, perhaps suggesting that these species were also being consumed. Low densities of mussel and/or oyster were recovered in several samples, though the assemblage is too small to suggest the degree to which these species may have been exploited for food.

Phase 6: Roman (AD 180-250)

The single sample taken from this phase of Roman activity contained little of diagnostic value.

Phase 7: Roman (AD 250-350)

As with the previous phases of Roman activity, there is evidence for fire activity in the Phase 6 samples, including a moderate assemblage of sizeable wood charcoal fragments. The moderate concentration of seeds suggests that elder may have been part of local diet, along with wheat which was observed in small concentrations. Oyster is also present, but the assemblage is again, small.

Phase 8: Late Roman (AD 350-400)

The remains of small to moderate-scale fires were recovered from the late Roman assemblage, along with a small assemblage of wheat and barley grains and seeds, such as fig and elder. The latter of these may have been consumed, but the assemblage is too minimal to draw any firm conclusions. The presence of moderate concentrations of oyster may, as with the early and mid roman samples, indicate that this was part of local diet.

Phase 9: Early Medieval (900-1150)

Ecofacts recovered from the early medieval deposits suggest continued small to moderate scale burning activity, along with the consumption of elder, as evident in the archaeobotanical record, and oyster.

Phase 10: Medieval (1180-1450)

During this phase of medieval activity, the use of elder appears to have increased from previous periods; all of the assessed samples contain moderate to abundant concentrations of seeds. Apple/pear and stone fruit remains are also evidence of consumption, possibly of wild populations due to the small density of remains. Combustion residue was present in moderate densities.

Phase 11: Post-Medieval (1550-1650)

The samples taken from the first phase of post medieval occupation suggest the increased consumption of stone fruits (including plum and cherry), by the human or animal occupants of the site, along with apple, the chewed seeds of which were discovered in small numbers. Fig and grape is also being consumed, whether deliberately cultivated, or imported, along with elder and brambles (which includes raspberries and blackberries). It is unclear whether the latter are the product of cultivated plants, or wild specimens growing in the environs of the site. A small amount of wheat may also be indicative of a dietary component.

Wood charcoal is again widespread, though concentrations vary. Sample <24> contained the greatest density, likely to illustrate the waste from a moderately sized fire.

Phase 12: Post-Medieval (1650-1750)

The second phase of post medieval activity yielded lesser concentrations of wood charcoal than observed previously, with only sample <38> yielding more than a small number of sizeable fragments. Edible fruits, such as fig, strawberry, bramble, apple and grapes are still being consumed on some level, with the greatest exploitation being of fig and brambles. There is some evidence to suggest that oyster may have been consumed at this time.

Recommendations for Further Work

Preservation of environmental remains at the five different areas of the site at Fenchurch Street was mixed. The recommendations for additional work are outlined below. A summary of this assessment should be included in any future publications.

Wood Charcoal

The majority of the assessed samples contained at least a small concentration of wood charcoal pieces of a suitable size for species to be identified, which could be used to refine the site chronology using radiocarbon dating, should suitable cultural material be unavailable. In addition, samples <8> (+9), <13>, <15> (+16), <21>, <22>, <24>, <30>, <32>, <36>, <40> <42>, <49>, <51> <304> and <306> (+305) all contained a sizeable assemblage of viable material (>100 pieces). It is recommended that further specialist analysis be carried out on this material as the results may aid in our interpretation of the local landscape during the occupation of the area, albeit only providing a partial reconstruction due to the problems of selection bias. Analysis of the charcoal assemblage may also shed light on the types of wood that are being selected for use in domestic fires.

Seeds and Cereals

The grain assemblage is too limited to provide much diagnostic value; however, the seed assemblage in samples <8>, <28>, <37>, <38>, <39>, <41>, <42>, <303> and <305> should be fully quantified prior to publication. The contents may not only help to enhance our understanding of the local environment, but may also provide information of the dietary practices, exploitation of wild plants and import of exotics during the different phases of use.

Insect Remains

Sample <42> contained an abundance of insect remains, should suitable material be available it is suggest a 1-litre subsample of this context be paraffin sieved and assessed by an etymologist, as this assemblage could provide significant information regarding living conditions on the site, past hygiene, and climate during the medieval period.

Oyster shell

None of the assessed samples produced a statistically significant shell assemblage, therefore no additional work is recommended for this archive.

Additional Samples

A single 50 cm monolith sample was collected from feature [2850], interpreted as a ditch/channel sequence. As the preservation of snails is poor in the associated deposits, it is likely that this sample will be suitable for pollen analysis; it is recommended that, prior to publication, samples for pollen analysis are taken at 5 cm intervals initially to assess the levels of preservation and, if good, then carry out a complete pollen profile of the sample. This could provide information on the local environmental, as well as informing on possible land use.

It is also recommended that this sequence be sampled for diatom and particle size analysis, to assess the nature of the deposit. Radiocarbon dates should also ideally be collected from the top and base of the sequence, if suitable material is available.

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Appendix i: Context information for environmental samples (FEN14)

Context No.	Cut	Context type	Area	Description	Context category	Phase
742		Layer	117 Fenchurch Street	Dumped demolition deposit	Dump	7
835		Fill	117 Fenchurch Street	Demolition debris associated with collapsed wall 843	Other	6
836	837	Fill	117 Fenchurch Street	Fill of pit 837	Backfill/disuse	8
849		Layer	117 Fenchurch Street	Collapsed demolition debris from wall 853	Dump	5.2
1021	1137	Fill	12-14 Fenchurch Ave	Fill of masonry-lined pit 1137	Backfill/disuse	11
1078	1137	Fill	12-14 Fenchurch Ave	Fill of masonry-lined pit 1137	Backfill/disuse	11
1135		Layer	12-14 Fenchurch Ave	Dump/leveling layer	Dump	5.2
1154		Layer	12-14 Fenchurch Ave	Burnt demolition deposit	Dump	5.2
1156	1157	Fill	12-14 Fenchurch Ave	Fill of pit 1157	Backfill/disuse	5.2
1321	1322	Fill	12-14 Fenchurch Ave	Fill of pit 1322	Backfill/disuse	5.1
1420	1429	Fill	117 Fenchurch Street	Fill of pit 1429, possibly a decayed wood lining	Backfill/disuse	5.1
1675	1317	Fill	12-14 Fenchurch Ave	Fill of pit 1317	Backfill/disuse	5.2
1683	1317	Fill	12-14 Fenchurch Ave	Fill of pit 1317	Backfill/disuse	5.2
1767	1706	Fill	117 Fenchurch Street	Burnt deposit lining of pit 1706	Infilling/use	11
1893		Layer	117 Fenchurch Street	Dumped burnt demolition deposit	Dump	5.2
1942	1852	Fill	12-14 Fenchurch Ave	Degraded timber lining remnant within pit 1852	Infilling/use	10
2059		Layer	117 Fenchurch Street	Dump/leveling layer	Dump	5.1
2068		Layer	117 Fenchurch Street	Dump/leveling layer	Dump	5.1
2136		Layer	117 Fenchurch Street	Dumped burnt deposit	Dump	5.1
2190	1967	Fill	117 Fenchurch Street	Fill of pit 1967	Backfill/disuse	7
2522	2379	Fill	117 Fenchurch Street	Fill of ditch 2379	Backfill/disuse	5.1
2673	2674	Fill	117 Fenchurch Street	Fill of feature 2674	Backfill/disuse	4.1
2689	2674	Fill	117 Fenchurch Street	Fill of irregular feature 2674	Backfill/disuse	4.2
2692	2674	Fill	117 Fenchurch Street	Fill of irregular feature 2674	Natural silting/accumulation	4.2
2712		Layer	117 Fenchurch Street	Dumped burnt deposit	Dump	5.1
2773		Layer	117 Fenchurch Street	Demolition made ground layer	Dump	5.1
2778	1908	Fill	117 Fenchurch Street	Fill of pit 1908	Backfill/disuse	8
2783	2850	Fill	117 Fenchurch Street	Fill of channel 2850	Natural silting/accumulation	4.1
2833	2851	Fill	117 Fenchurch Street	Fill of pit 2851	Backfill/disuse	4.1

Context No.	Cut	Context type	Area	Description	Context category	Phase
2841	2842	Fill	117 Fenchurch Street	Fill of pit 2842	Backfill/disuse	5.1
2940	1698	Fill	117 Fenchurch Street	Fill of pit 1698	Backfill/disuse	7
3085	3086	Fill	12-14 Fenchurch Ave	Fill of pit 3086	Backfill/disuse	9
3094	3109	Fill	118-119 Fenchurch St	Backfill of masonry feature 3109	Backfill/disuse	12
3195	3109	Fill	118-119 Fenchurch St	Fill of masonry foundation 3109	Backfill/disuse	12
3225	3109	Fill	118-119 Fenchurch St	Fill of masonry foundation 3109	Backfill/disuse	12
3362	3393	Fill	117 Fenchurch Street	Fill of pit 3393	Backfill/disuse	11
3369	3370	Fill	117 Fenchurch Street	Fill of pit 3370	Backfill/disuse	10
3434		Layer	117 Fenchurch Street	Burnt clay deposit	Dump	5.1
3625		Layer	117 Fenchurch Street	Leveling layer	Bedding/make-up/leveling	5.1
3636	3644	Fill	117 Fenchurch Street	Fill of pit 3644	Backfill/disuse	5.1
3698		Layer	Billiter Square	Burnt demolition deposit	Dump	5.2
3723		Layer	Billiter Square	Charcoal deposit	Dump	5.2
3823		Layer	Billiter Square	Burnt demolition deposit	Dump	5.1
4128	3724	Fill	Billiter Square	Fill of pit 3724	Backfill/disuse	5.1
7196	7211	Fill	10 Fenchurch Avenue	Organic fill of 7211	Backfill/disuse	5.2
7325		Void	10 Fenchurch Avenue	VOID		
7540	7449	Fill	10 Fenchurch Avenue	Fill of pit 7449	Backfill/disuse	11
7763	7756	Fill	10 Fenchurch Avenue	Fill of pit 7756	Backfill/disuse	9
7766	7781	Fill	10 Fenchurch Avenue	Charcoal/ash fill of pit 7781	Backfill/disuse	7
8042	8043	Fill	10 Fenchurch Avenue	Fill of ditch 8043	Backfill/disuse	4.2
8115	7414	Fill	10 Fenchurch Avenue	Fill of pit 7414	Backfill/disuse	10
8118	8117	Fill	10 Fenchurch Avenue	Fill of linear 8117	Backfill/disuse	5.1
8121	7414	Fill	10 Fenchurch Avenue	Fill of pit 7414	Backfill/disuse	10

Appendix ii : Assessment of environmental residues (FEN14)

I.

Sample No.	1	2	3	4	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Context No.	742	835	836	849	1021	1078	1135	1154	1156	1321	1420
Feature Number			837		1137	1137			1157	1322	1429
Volume of bulk (litres)	21	34	31	28	35	34	24	2	4	24	35
Method of processing	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
HEAVY RESIDUE											
Charcoal											
Charcoal <2 mm											1
Charcoal 2-4 mm		2	2					1			2
Charcoal >4 mm	2	2	1	1	3	1	3	1	1	1	1
Seeds (mineralized/waterlogged)											
<i>Avena fatua</i>	wild-oat										
<i>Crataegus sp.</i>	hawthorns										
cf. <i>Hordeum sp.</i>	barley										
cf. <i>Juniperus sp.</i>	junipers										
cf. <i>Linum sp.</i>	flaxes										
<i>Malus/pyrus sp.</i> (chewed)	apples/pears										
<i>Prunus sp.</i> (inner kernel)	stone fruits										
<i>Vitis sp.</i>	grape-vine										
Broken											
Unknown											
Grain											
<i>Avena sativa</i>	oat										
<i>Triticum sp.</i>	wheat	1									
Unknown (broken/distorted)				1							1
Other plant macrofossils											
Wood											
Marine shell											
<i>Buccinum undatum</i>	whelk										
<i>Cerastoderma edule</i>	cockle										

Sample No.	1	2	3	4	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Context No.	742	835	836	849	1021	1078	1135	1154	1156	1321	1420
Feature Number			837		1137	1137			1157	1322	1429
<i>Mytilus edulis</i> fragments		mussel				1					
<i>Ostrea edulis</i>		oyster									
<i>Ostrea edulis</i> left valve		oyster	2		1						
<i>Ostrea edulis</i> right valve		oyster	1		1		1			1	
<i>Ostrea edulis</i> fragments		oyster	1		1	1	1	2		1	1
<i>Ostrea edulis</i> frags. (burnt)		oyster									
Fragments (no ID)			1			1					
Bone											
Large animal bone	2		2	1	1					2	1
Small animal bone	2		1	1	3	1	2	1	2	2	1
Bone fragments		1	1			2					2
Fish bone		1			1	2	1			1	
Building material											
Brick	3					2					
CBM			3	4					2		1
Daub	3	4		4			1			2	
Mortar				2						2	
Painted plaster										1	
Plaster		3				1					
Stone			1				1				
Tessera											
Tile	1	1			2	3	1	1		1	
Worked stone											
Cultural artefacts											
Burnt flint	1	2		2			1			1	1
Clay pipe											
Coal											
Copper	1										
Glass	2		2								
Hammer-scale	1			1						1	

Sample No.	1	2	3	4	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Context No.	742	835	836	849	1021	1078	1135	1154	1156	1321	1420
Feature Number			837		1137	1137			1157	1322	1429
Iron		1	1	2						1	
Pot	3	1	2	1	2		1	1	2	2	2
Slag	1			1							
Struck flint											
Worked flint										1	
Residue saved for bone fragments?							✓				
Residue saved for hammer-scale?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other remains											
Cess material											
Eggshell											
Insect remains											

Key: 1- Occasional, 2- fairly frequent, 3- frequent, 4- abundant

II.

Sample No.	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Context No.	1675	1683	1893	1942	2059	2068	2136	2190	2522	1767	2673
Feature Number	1317	1317		1852				1967	2379	1706	2674
Volume of bulk (litres)	22	18	24	14	16	34	23	31	33	15	34
Method of processing	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
HEAVY RESIDUE											
Charcoal											
Charcoal <2 mm								1		4	
Charcoal 2-4 mm		2	1	3		3		2		4	
Charcoal >4 mm	1	1			3	3	3	2	2	4	2
Seeds (mineralized/waterlogged)											
<i>Avena fatua</i>	wild-oat	1									
<i>Crataegus</i> sp.	hawthorns										
cf. <i>Hordeum</i> sp.	barley	1									
cf. <i>Juniperus</i> sp.	junipers										

Sample No.		15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Context No.		1675	1683	1893	1942	2059	2068	2136	2190	2522	1767	2673
Feature Number		1317	1317		1852				1967	2379	1706	2674
cf. <i>Linum</i> sp.	flaxes											
<i>Malus/pyrus</i> sp. (chewed)	apples/pears				1							
<i>Prunus</i> sp. (inner kernel)	stone fruits				2							
<i>Vitis</i> sp.	grape-vine											
Broken												
Unknown					1			1				
Grain												
<i>Avena sativa</i>	oat											1
<i>Triticum</i> sp.	wheat											
Unknown (broken/distorted)												1
Other plant macrofossils												
Wood					2							
Marine shell												
<i>Buccinum undatum</i>	whelk											
<i>Cerastoderma edule</i>	cockle											
<i>Mytilus edulis</i> fragments	mussel										1	1
<i>Ostrea edulis</i>	oyster											
<i>Ostrea edulis</i> left valve	oyster	1				1		1				
<i>Ostrea edulis</i> right valve	oyster	1				1	1	1				
<i>Ostrea edulis</i> fragments	oyster	1			1	1	1	1	1		1	1
<i>Ostrea edulis</i> frags. (burnt)	oyster											
Fragments (no ID)												
Bone												
Large animal bone		3					1	2	2	1	1	3
Small animal bone		3	2	2	2	2		3	2		1	2
Bone fragments		2				2	3		2		2	2
Fish bone		2		1	3			1	1		1	1
Building material												
Brick		1			2							1
CBM									2		1	

Sample No.	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Context No.	1675	1683	1893	1942	2059	2068	2136	2190	2522	1767	2673
Feature Number	1317	1317		1852				1967	2379	1706	2674
Daub	1					2	1				
Mortar								1			1
Painted plaster											
Plaster								1			
Stone								1			
Tessera											
Tile											
Worked stone											
Cultural artefacts											
Burnt flint	1			1		1	1	1	1		1
Clay pipe											
Coal											
Copper	1			1	1	1			1		
Glass		1	2				1	1	1		1
Hammer-scale								4			
Iron	1						1		1	1	2
Pot	3	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	1
Slag	1							2	1	1	
Struck flint										1	
Worked flint											
Residue saved for bone fragments?				✓							
Residue saved for hammer-scale?	✓	☐	✓	✓	☐	☐	☐	✓	☐	☐	☐
Other remains											
Cess material											
Eggshell	1										
Insect remains											

Key: 1- Occasional, 2- fairly frequent, 3- frequent, 4- abundant

III.

Sample No.	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	36	37
Context No.	2689	2692	2712	2783	2778	2773	2833	2841	2940	3085	3094
Feature Number	2674	2674		2850	1908		2851	2842	1698	3086	3109
Volume of bulk (litres)	33	8	23	32	32	23	32	8	8	35	36
Method of processing	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
HEAVY RESIDUE											
Charcoal											
Charcoal <2 mm											
Charcoal 2-4 mm			1					3			1
Charcoal >4 mm	2	2	2	1	1	2	1	2	2	2	
Seeds (mineralized/waterlogged)											
<i>Avena fatua</i>	wild-oat										
<i>Crataegus</i> sp.	hawthorns				1						
cf. <i>Hordeum</i> sp.	barley										
cf. <i>Juniperus</i> sp.	junipers										
cf. <i>Linum</i> sp.	flaxes										
<i>Malus/pyrus</i> sp. (chewed)	apples/pears										
<i>Prunus</i> sp. (inner kernel)	stone fruits				2						
<i>Vitis</i> sp.	grape-vine										
Broken					1						1
Unknown					1						
Grain											
<i>Avena sativa</i>	oat										
<i>Triticum</i> sp.	wheat	1	1							1	1
Unknown (broken/distorted)											
Other plant macrofossils											
Wood				1							1
Marine shell											
<i>Buccinum undatum</i>	whelk									1	
<i>Cerastoderma edule</i>	cockle										
<i>Mytilus edulis</i> fragments	mussel				1						
<i>Ostrea edulis</i>	oyster										

Sample No.		26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	36	37
Context No.		2689	2692	2712	2783	2778	2773	2833	2841	2940	3085	3094
Feature Number		2674	2674		2850	1908		2851	2842	1698	3086	3109
<i>Ostrea edulis</i> left valve	oyster	1				2				1	2	
<i>Ostrea edulis</i> right valve	oyster					1					2	
<i>Ostrea edulis</i> fragments	oyster	1	1			2				2	2	
<i>Ostrea edulis</i> frags. (burnt)	oyster											
Fragments (no ID)				1							1	
Bone												
Large animal bone		1	1	2		1	1			1	2	1
Small animal bone		2	1			2	1				2	4
Bone fragments		2	2	2	2	3	1	2		3	2	3
Fish bone		1	1	1		3		1		1	4	3
Building material												
Brick		1				1		1			2	1
CBM												1
Daub		1	1						2	1	1	
Mortar											1	1
Painted plaster												
Plaster												
Stone												
Tessera												1
Tile						1				2		
Worked stone						1						
Cultural artefacts												
Burnt flint		1	1		1		1	1	1	2		
Clay pipe											1	1
Coal												3
Copper						1				1		
Glass		1	1				1					1
Hammer-scale											1	2
Iron		1	1		1	1	1	2		1		1
Pot		2	2	2	1	1	1	1		2		1

Sample No.	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	36	37
Context No.	2689	2692	2712	2783	2778	2773	2833	2841	2940	3085	3094
Feature Number	2674	2674		2850	1908		2851	2842	1698	3086	3109
Slag	1	1				1		3			1
Struck flint											
Worked flint	1	1									
Residue saved for bone fragments?			✓		✓					✓	
Residue saved for hammer-scale?	<input type="checkbox"/>	✓	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	✓	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other remains											
Cess material											
Eggshell											
Insect remains											

Key: 1- Occasional, 2- fairly frequent, 3- frequent, 4- abundant

IV.

Sample No.	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48
Context No.	3195	3225	7763	3362	3369	3434	8042	8118	3625	3636	3698
Feature Number	3109	3109	7756	3393	3370		8043	8117		3644	
Volume of bulk (litres)	32	34	34	25	24	26	24	27	8	19	14
Method of processing	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
HEAVY RESIDUE											
Charcoal											
Charcoal <2 mm											
Charcoal 2-4 mm								1			
Charcoal >4 mm	3	2	1	3	2	2	1	1	1	3	1
Seeds (mineralized/waterlogged)											
<i>Avena fatua</i>	wild-oat										
<i>Crataegus</i> sp.	hawthorns	1									
cf. <i>Hordeum</i> sp.	barley										
cf. <i>Juniperus</i> sp.	junipers	1									
cf. <i>Linum</i> sp.	flaxes										
<i>Malus/pyrus</i> sp. (chewed)	apples/pears		1								
<i>Prunus</i> sp. (inner kernel)	stone fruits	1	1		1						

Sample No.		38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48
Context No.		3195	3225	7763	3362	3369	3434	8042	8118	3625	3636	3698
Feature Number		3109	3109	7756	3393	3370		8043	8117		3644	
<i>Vitis</i> sp.	grape-vine	1	1									
Broken			2		1						1	
Unknown		1										
Grain												
<i>Avena sativa</i>	oat											
<i>Triticum</i> sp.	wheat											
Unknown (broken/distorted)												
Other plant macrofossils												
Wood		1										
Marine shell												
<i>Buccinum undatum</i>	whelk											
<i>Cerastoderma edule</i>	cockle											
<i>Mytilus edulis</i> fragments	mussel		1					3				
<i>Ostrea edulis</i>	oyster											
<i>Ostrea edulis</i> left valve	oyster	1	1					3				
<i>Ostrea edulis</i> right valve	oyster	1	1		1			2				
<i>Ostrea edulis</i> fragments	oyster	2	2	1	1			3				
<i>Ostrea edulis</i> frags. (burnt)	oyster	1										
Fragments (no ID)			1									
Bone												
Large animal bone		1	3	3		1		1			1	
Small animal bone		2	4	3	3	3	1	1				1
Bone fragments		1		1					1		1	
Fish bone		2	4		4	2						
Building material												
Brick												
CBM		3		1								2
Daub				1				1			2	
Mortar		1										
Painted plaster												

Sample No.	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48
Context No.	3195	3225	7763	3362	3369	3434	8042	8118	3625	3636	3698
Feature Number	3109	3109	7756	3393	3370		8043	8117		3644	
Plaster											
Stone					1						
Tessera											
Tile					2						
Worked stone											
Cultural artefacts											
Burnt flint			1				1			2	
Clay pipe											
Coal	2										
Copper			1								
Glass	1	1	1	1							
Hammer-scale	1										
Iron	1	1	1				1	1			
Pot	2		3	1	1		1	1	3		1
Slag	4	2									
Struck flint		1									
Worked flint								1			
Residue saved for bone fragments?		✓	✓								
Residue saved for hammer-scale?	✓	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	✓	☐	☐	☐	☐
Other remains											
Cess material	1	3									
Eggshell											
Insect remains		1									

Key: 1- Occasional, 2- fairly frequent, 3- frequent, 4- abundant

V.

Sample No.	49	50	51	300	302	303	304	305	306
Context No.	3723	3823	4128	7196	7325	7540	7766	8115	8121
Feature Number			3724	7211		7449	7781	7414	7414
Volume of bulk (litres)	49	30	32	2	8	36	25	2	4
Method of processing	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
HEAVY RESIDUE									
Charcoal									
Charcoal <2 mm	4	1	4			1			
Charcoal 2-4 mm	4	1	4			2			
Charcoal >4 mm	4	2	4			1	2	1	2
Seeds (mineralized/waterlogged)									
<i>Avena fatua</i>	wild-oat								
<i>Crataegus</i> sp.	hawthorns								
cf. <i>Hordeum</i> sp.	barley								
cf. <i>Juniperus</i> sp.	junipers								
cf. <i>Linum</i> sp.	flaxes					1			
<i>Malus/pyrus</i> sp. (chewed)	apples/pears					2			
<i>Prunus</i> sp. (inner kernel)	stone fruits					4			
<i>Vitis</i> sp.	grape-vine								
Broken						3			
Unknown									
Grain									
<i>Avena sativa</i>	oat								
<i>Triticum</i> sp.	wheat								
Unknown (broken/distorted)									
Other plant macrofossils									
Wood									
Marine shell									
<i>Buccinum undatum</i>	whelk								
<i>Cerastoderma edule</i>	cockle								
<i>Mytilus edulis</i> fragments	mussel		1						
<i>Ostrea edulis</i>	oyster								
<i>Ostrea edulis</i> left valve	oyster								
<i>Ostrea edulis</i> right valve	oyster								
<i>Ostrea edulis</i> fragments	oyster		1			1	1	1	
<i>Ostrea edulis</i> frags. (burnt)	oyster								
Fragments (no ID)									
Bone									
Large animal bone		2				1	1	1	
Small animal bone		1	1	1		4		2	3
Bone fragments			1				2	3	
Fish bone						3	1		
Building material									
Brick		2	4				2		
CBM		1						1	1

Sample No.	49	50	51	300	302	303	304	305	306
Context No.	3723	3823	4128	7196	7325	7540	7766	8115	8121
Feature Number			3724	7211		7449	7781	7414	7414
Daub		1				1			
Mortar	1								
Painted plaster									
Plaster									
Stone	2								1
Tessera									
Tile						1			
Worked stone									
Cultural artefacts									
Burnt flint	1	1	1				1		
Clay pipe									
Coal					1				
Copper									
Glass		1	1			1	1		
Hammer-scale		1				1	1		
Iron		1				3			
Pot	1	1	1		1	2	2	1	1
Slag							2		
Struck flint									
Worked flint									
Residue saved for bone fragments?						✓			
Residue saved for hammer-scale?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other remains									
Cess material						2			
Eggshell									
Insect remains									

Key: 1- Occasional, 2- fairly frequent, 3- frequent, 4- abundant

Appendix iii : Assessment of environmental flots (FEN14)**I.**

Sample No.	1	2	3	4	8	9	10	11	12
Context No.	742	835	836	849	1021	1078	1135	1154	1156
Feature Number			837		1137	1137			1157
Volume of flot (millilitres)	17	20	27	7	125	10	100	0.5	18
Method of processing	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
FLOT RESIDUE									
Charcoal									
Charcoal >1 mm	4	2	4	3	4	0	4	1	3
Charcoal <1 mm	4	4	4	4	4	3	4	3	4
Frag. of ID size	<5	X	<10	X	✓	X	<10	X	✓
Seeds									
<i>Acer sp.</i>	maple								
cf. <i>Alchemilla sp.</i>	lady's-mantles				1				
<i>Apiaceae</i> undiff.	carrots								
<i>Betula sp.</i>	birch	1				1			
<i>Brassicaceae</i> undiff.	cabbages				1	1			
<i>Carex sp.</i>	sedges		1		4	1			
<i>Carex sp.</i> (seed cases)	sedges								
<i>Chenopodium album</i>	fat-hen								
<i>Chenopodium sp.</i>	goosefoots				1	1			
<i>Crataegus sp.</i>	hawthorns								
<i>Crepis sp.</i>	hawk's-beards						1		
<i>Drosera sp.</i>	sundews					1			
<i>Erucastrum gallicum</i>	hairy rocket				3	1	1		
<i>Euphorbia helioscopia</i>	sun spurge				1				
<i>Fallopia sp.</i>	knotweeds								
<i>Ficus carica</i>	fig					1	1	3	
<i>Fragaria sp.</i>	strawberries				1	1		1	
<i>Hyacinthoides non scripta</i>	bluebell								
<i>Hyoscyamus niger</i>	henbane								
<i>Juncus sp.</i>	rushes				2	2	1		
<i>Lamiaceae</i> undiff.	deadnettles								
<i>Lamium sp.</i>	deadnettles				2	3			
<i>Malus sp.</i>	apples								
<i>Myosotis sp.</i>	forget-me-nots								
<i>Papaver sp.</i>	poppies								
<i>Prunus sp.</i>	stone fruits								
<i>Ranunculus repens/bulbosus</i>	buttercups								
<i>Rubus sp.</i>	brambles								
<i>Rumex sp.</i>	docks				1				
<i>Sambucus sp.</i>	elder	1	1	1	1	1			
<i>Silene sp.</i>	campions								
<i>Solanum sp.</i>	nightshades				1				
cf. <i>Sorbus sp.</i>	whitebeams								
<i>Taraxacum sp.</i>	dandelions								
<i>Viola sp.</i>	violets				1				
<i>Vitis vinifera</i>	grape-vine								
cf. <i>Zostera sp.</i>	eelgrasses				1				
Broken seeds									
Unknown					1				
Charred seeds									
cf. <i>Brassica sp.</i>	cabbages								

Sample No.	1	2	3	4	8	9	10	11	12
Context No.	742	835	836	849	1021	1078	1135	1154	1156
Feature Number			837		1137	1137			1157
<i>Carex</i> sp.									
<i>Chenopodium</i> sp.									
<i>Eleocharis</i> cf.									
<i>Erucastrum</i> sp.									
Fabaceae undiff.		1							
<i>Lamium</i> sp.									
<i>Medicago</i> sp.		1							
<i>Plantago</i> sp.									
Poaceae undiff. (large)									
Poaceae undiff. (small)			1						
<i>Ranunculus repens/bulbosus</i>									
<i>Rumex</i> sp.									
cf. <i>Solanum</i> sp.									
<i>Vicia</i> sp.									
<i>Viola</i> sp.									
Unknown									
Grain									
<i>Hordeum</i> sp.		1							
<i>Triticum</i> sp.	1		1		1				1
Rachis/glume undiff.									
Broken/distorted (No ID)	1		1	1					
Other plant macrofossils									
Burnt wood									
Wood fragments									2
Modern weed/moss			1	2					
Terrestrial/freshwater molluscs									
<i>Candidula</i> sp.						1			
<i>Carychium tridentatum</i>									
<i>Cecilioides acicula</i>			1						
<i>Oxychilius</i> sp.						1			
<i>Trichia striolata</i>									
<i>Vallonia</i> sp.									
<i>Vertigo</i> sp.									
Snail eggs									
Juveniles (terrestrial)									
Broken shells					2	2			
Marine shell									
Marine shell fragments	4						3	3	
Other environmental remains									
Large animal bone									
Small animal bone			1		3		1		
Small animal bone (fragments)									
Fish bone					3	2	2	1	
Fish bone (fragments)			2						
Bone fragments									
Fish scales					1				
Insect remains	3	2	3	3	3		3		
Industrial by-products									
Coal									
Slag/clinker/burnt coal	1								
Hammer scale			1	1			1		
Fuel ash slag	1	1							

Sample No.	1	2	3	4	8	9	10	11	12
Context No.	742	835	836	849	1021	1078	1135	1154	1156
Feature Number			837		1137	1137			1157
Coal dust									
Vitreous globules									
Other material									
Burnt bone									
Slate									
Flint flakes									
Cess deposits									
Hardened soil concretions		4							
Unknown fibres	2				2	2	2		

Key: 1- Occasional, 2- fairly frequent, 3- frequent, 4- abundant

II.

Sample No.	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Context No.	1321	1420	1675	1683	1893	1942	2059	2068	2136
Feature Number	1322	1429	1317	1317		1852			
Volume of flot (millilitres)	87	78	99	70	24	50	13	43	300
Method of processing	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
FLOT RESIDUE									
Charcoal									
Charcoal >1 mm	4	4	4	4	4	3	4	4	4
Charcoal <1 mm	4	4	4	3	4	3	4	4	4
Frag. of ID size	✓	<5	✓	X	X	<5	<10	<10	✓
Seeds									
<i>Acer sp.</i>	maple			1					
cf. <i>Alchemilla sp.</i>	lady's-mantles								
<i>Apiaceae</i> undiff.	carrots								
<i>Betula sp.</i>	birch	1			1			1	1
<i>Brassicaceae</i> undiff.	cabbages								
<i>Carex sp.</i>	sedges			1		1			
<i>Carex sp.</i> (seed cases)	sedges								
<i>Chenopodium album</i>	fat-hen								
<i>Chenopodium sp.</i>	goosefoots					1			
<i>Crataegus sp.</i>	hawthorns					1			
<i>Crepis sp.</i>	hawk's-beards								
<i>Drosera sp.</i>	sundews								
<i>Erucastrum gallicum</i>	hairy rocket					1			
<i>Euphorbia helioscopia</i>	sun spurge								
<i>Fallopia sp.</i>	knotweeds								
<i>Ficus carica</i>	fig	1				1	1		
<i>Fragaria sp.</i>	strawberries	1		1				1	
<i>Hyacinthoides non scripta</i>	bluebell								
<i>Hyoscyamus niger</i>	henbane								
<i>Juncus sp.</i>	rushes								
<i>Lamiaceae</i> undiff.	deadnettles								
<i>Lamium sp.</i>	deadnettles								
<i>Malus sp.</i>	apples			1					
<i>Myosotis sp.</i>	forget-me-nots								
<i>Papaver sp.</i>	poppies					1			
<i>Prunus sp.</i>	stone fruits					2			

Sample No.		13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Context No.		1321	1420	1675	1683	1893	1942	2059	2068	2136
Feature Number		1322	1429	1317	1317		1852			
<i>Ranunculus repens/bulbosus</i>	buttercups									
<i>Rubus</i> sp.	brambles							1		
<i>Rumex</i> sp.	docks									
<i>Sambucus</i> sp.	elder	1			1		3			
<i>Silene</i> sp.	campions									
<i>Solanum</i> sp.	nightshades									
cf. <i>Sorbus</i> sp.	whitebeams									
<i>Taraxacum</i> sp.	dandelions									
<i>Viola</i> sp.	violets						1			
<i>Vitis vinifera</i>	grape-vine									
cf. <i>Zostera</i> sp.	eelgrasses									
Broken seeds										
Unknown										
Charred seeds										
cf. <i>Brassica</i> sp.	cabbages									
<i>Carex</i> sp.	sedges	1	1							1
<i>Chenopodium</i> sp.	goosefoots									
<i>Eleocharis</i> cf.	spike-rushes									
<i>Erucastrum</i> sp.	hairy rocket									
<i>Fabaceae</i> undiff.	peas	1								
<i>Lamium</i> sp.	deadnettles									
<i>Medicago</i> sp.	medicks									1
<i>Plantago</i> sp.	plantains									
<i>Poaceae</i> undiff. (large)	grasses									
<i>Poaceae</i> undiff. (small)	grasses									
<i>Ranunculus repens/bulbosus</i>	buttercups	1								
<i>Rumex</i> sp.	docks									
cf. <i>Solanum</i> sp.	nightshades									
<i>Vicia</i> sp.	vetches									
<i>Viola</i> sp.	violets									
Unknown										
Grain										
<i>Hordeum</i> sp.	barley	1	1							
<i>Triticum</i> sp.	wheat		1				1		1	
Rachis/glume undiff.										
Broken/distorted (No ID)			1				1			
Other plant macrofossils										
Burnt wood										
Wood fragments										
Modern weed/moss			1	2		2			2	
Terrestrial/freshwater molluscs										
<i>Candidula</i> sp.	Terrestrial									
<i>Carychium tridentatum</i>	Terrestrial									
<i>Cecilioides acicula</i>	Terrestrial									
<i>Oxychilus</i> sp.	Terrestrial									
<i>Trichia striolata</i>	Terrestrial									
<i>Vallonia</i> sp.	Terrestrial									
<i>Vertigo</i> sp.	Terrestrial									
Snail eggs							1			
Juveniles (terrestrial)						1				
Broken shells										
Marine shell										

Sample No.	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Context No.	1321	1420	1675	1683	1893	1942	2059	2068	2136
Feature Number	1322	1429	1317	1317		1852			
Marine shell fragments	4	3	4	3	3	1	4	4	4
Other environmental remains									
Large animal bone									
Small animal bone									1
Small animal bone (fragments)									
Fish bone	1		2			3	1	2	2
Fish bone (fragments)			3	2		4			
Bone fragments			2	2	1				2
Fish scales	1		1						1
Insect remains	1	1	2	2		3			1
Industrial by-products									
Coal									
Slag/clinker/burnt coal				1					
Hammer scale									
Fuel ash slag	1								
Coal dust									
Vitreous globules									
Other material									
Burnt bone			1						
Slate									
Flint flakes									
Cess deposits									
Hardened soil concretions	4	3	4	4				4	4
Unknown fibres	2	1							

Key: 1- Occasional, 2- fairly frequent, 3- frequent, 4- abundant

III.

Sample No.	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
Context No.	2190	2522	1767	2675	2689	2692	2712	2783	2778
Feature Number	1967	2379	1706	2674	2674	2674		2850	1908
Volume of flot (millilitres)	71	9	170	59	9	42	51	23	220
Method of processing	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
FLOT RESIDUE									
Charcoal									
Charcoal >1 mm	4	2	4	4	4	3	4	3	4
Charcoal <1 mm	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Frag. of ID size	✓	<10	✓	<20	<10	<5	<10	<5	✓
Seeds									
<i>Acer sp.</i>	maple					1			
<i>cf. Alchemilla sp.</i>	lady's-mantles								
<i>Apiaceae</i> undiff.	carrots								
<i>Betula sp.</i>	birch					1	1	1	1
<i>Brassicaceae</i> undiff.	cabbages								
<i>Carex sp.</i>	sedges		1	1		1		2	1
<i>Carex sp.</i> (seed cases)	sedges	1	1		1		3	3	

Sample No.		22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
Context No.		2190	2522	1767	2675	2689	2692	2712	2783	2778
Feature Number		1967	2379	1706	2674	2674	2674		2850	1908
<i>Chenopodium album</i>	fat-hen									
<i>Chenopodium</i> sp.	goosefoots		1				1		1	1
<i>Crataegus</i> sp.	hawthorns									
<i>Crepis</i> sp.	hawk's-beards	1								
<i>Drosera</i> sp.	sundews							1		
<i>Erucastrum gallicum</i>	hairy rocket									
<i>Euphorbia helioscopia</i>	sun spurge									
<i>Fallopia</i> sp.	knotweeds									1
<i>Ficus carica</i>	fig	1				1		1		1
<i>Fragaria</i> sp.	strawberries									
<i>Hyacinthoides non scripta</i>	bluebell	1								
<i>Hyoscyamus niger</i>	henbane									1
<i>Juncus</i> sp.	rushes							1	2	
<i>Lamiaceae</i> undiff.	deadnettles									
<i>Lamium</i> sp.	deadnettles						1	1		
<i>Malus</i> sp.	apples									
<i>Myosotis</i> sp.	forget-me-nots									
<i>Papaver</i> sp.	poppies									1
<i>Prunus</i> sp.	stone fruits									1
<i>Ranunculus repens/bulbosus</i>	buttercups								1	
<i>Rubus</i> sp.	brambles	1								1
<i>Rumex</i> sp.	docks								1	
<i>Sambucus</i> sp.	elder	3					3	1		2
<i>Silene</i> sp.	campions									1
<i>Solanum</i> sp.	nightshades					1	1			
cf. <i>Sorbus</i> sp.	whitebeams									
<i>Taraxacum</i> sp.	dandelions									
<i>Viola</i> sp.	violets									
<i>Vitis vinifera</i>	grape-vine									
cf. <i>Zostera</i> sp.	eelgrasses									
Broken seeds										
Unknown									1	1
Charred seeds										
cf. <i>Brassica</i> sp.	cabbages									
<i>Carex</i> sp.	sedges				1			1		
<i>Chenopodium</i> sp.	goosefoots				1					
<i>Eleocharis</i> cf.	spike-rushes									
<i>Erucastrum</i> sp.	hairy rocket									
<i>Fabaceae</i> undiff.	peas							1		
<i>Lamium</i> sp.	deadnettles									
<i>Medicago</i> sp.	medicks				1			1		
<i>Plantago</i> sp.	plantains							1		
<i>Poaceae</i> undiff. (large)	grasses									
<i>Poaceae</i> undiff. (small)	grasses		1				1	1	1	1
<i>Ranunculus repens/bulbosus</i>	buttercups							1		
<i>Rumex</i> sp.	docks							1		
cf. <i>Solanum</i> sp.	nightshades									
<i>Vicia</i> sp.	vetches									1
<i>Viola</i> sp.	violets									
Unknown								1		
Grain										
<i>Hordeum</i> sp.	barley		2		1	1	1	2		1

Sample No.	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
Context No.	2190	2522	1767	2675	2689	2692	2712	2783	2778
Feature Number	1967	2379	1706	2674	2674	2674		2850	1908
<i>Triticum</i> sp.	wheat	1		1		1	1	1	1
Rachis/glume undiff.									
Broken/distorted (No ID)	1	2		1	1	1	2	1	1
Other plant macrofossils									
Burnt wood									
Wood fragments									
Modern weed/moss	1			2		1		3	1
Terrestrial/freshwater molluscs									
<i>Candidula</i> sp.	Terrestrial								
<i>Carychium tridentatum</i>	Terrestrial								
<i>Cecilioides acicula</i>	Terrestrial								
<i>Oxychilus</i> sp.	Terrestrial								
<i>Trichia striolata</i>	Terrestrial								
<i>Vallonia</i> sp.	Terrestrial								
<i>Vertigo</i> sp.	Terrestrial								
Snail eggs									
Juveniles (terrestrial)									
Broken shells									
Marine shell									
Marine shell fragments	4	1		4		4	2		4
Other environmental remains									
Large animal bone									
Small animal bone	1			1	1	1			1
Small animal bone (fragments)									3
Fish bone							1	1	4
Fish bone (fragments)									
Bone fragments		1					1		1
Fish scales									
Insect remains	1			1	2	2	1	2	3
Industrial by-products									
Coal									
Slag/clinker/burnt coal	1	1					2		
Hammer scale	4								
Fuel ash slag									
Coal dust							2		
Vitreous globules									
Other material									
Burnt bone									
Slate									
Flint flakes			1						
Cess deposits									
Hardened soil concretions			3				4		
Unknown fibres		3		3	4	4			

Key: 1- Occasional, 2- fairly frequent, 3- frequent, 4- abundant

IV.

Sample No.	31	32	33	34	36	37	38	39	40
Context No.	2773	2833	2841	2940	3085	3094	3195	3225	7763
Feature Number		2851	2842	1698	3086	3109	3109	3109	7756
Volume of flot (millilitres)	6	250	13	9	120	260	760	72	106
Method of processing	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F

Sample No.	31	32	33	34	36	37	38	39	40
Context No.	2773	2833	2841	2940	3085	3094	3195	3225	7763
Feature Number		2851	2842	1698	3086	3109	3109	3109	7756
FLOT RESIDUE									
Charcoal									
Charcoal >1 mm	3	4	4	3	4	3	2	3	4
Charcoal <1 mm	4	4	4	4	4	3	3	4	4
Frag. of ID size	<5	✓	<10	<5	✓	<10	✓	<5	✓
Seeds									
<i>Acer sp.</i>	maple								
cf. <i>Alchemilla sp.</i>	lady's-mantles								
<i>Apiaceae</i> undiff.	carrots							1	
<i>Betula sp.</i>	birch		1	1		1			
<i>Brassicaceae</i> undiff.	cabbages							1	
<i>Carex sp.</i>	sedges								
<i>Carex sp.</i> (seed cases)	sedges								
<i>Chenopodium album</i>	fat-hen								
<i>Chenopodium sp.</i>	goosefoots	1				1			1
<i>Crataegus sp.</i>	hawthorns								
<i>Crepis sp.</i>	hawk's-beards								
<i>Drosera sp.</i>	sundews				1				
<i>Erucastrum gallicum</i>	hairy rocket								
<i>Euphorbia helioscopia</i>	sun spurge								
<i>Fallopia sp.</i>	knotweeds								
<i>Ficus carica</i>	fig	1				4	4	4	1
<i>Fragaria sp.</i>	strawberries	1	1			4	2	2	1
<i>Hyacinthoides non scripta</i>	bluebell								
<i>Hyoscyamus niger</i>	henbane								
<i>Juncus sp.</i>	rushes		1						
<i>Lamiaceae</i> undiff.	deadnettles						1		
<i>Lamium sp.</i>	deadnettles								
<i>Malus sp.</i>	apples								1
<i>Myosotis sp.</i>	forget-me-nots								
<i>Papaver sp.</i>	poppies							1	
<i>Prunus sp.</i>	stone fruits					1	1	1	
<i>Ranunculus repens/bulbosus</i>	buttercups						1		
<i>Rubus sp.</i>	brambles					4	3	3	1
<i>Rumex sp.</i>	docks								1
<i>Sambucus sp.</i>	elder	1			2		1	1	3
<i>Silene sp.</i>	campions					1			
<i>Solanum sp.</i>	nightshades								
cf. <i>Sorbus sp.</i>	whitebeams								
<i>Taraxacum sp.</i>	dandelions					1			
<i>Viola sp.</i>	violets								
<i>Vitis vinifera</i>	grape-vine					3	1		
cf. <i>Zostera sp.</i>	eelgrasses								
Broken seeds							3		
Unknown							1		1
Charred seeds									
cf. <i>Brassica sp.</i>	cabbages		1						
<i>Carex sp.</i>	sedges	1	1	2					
<i>Chenopodium sp.</i>	goosefoots		1						
<i>Eleocharis</i> cf.	spike-rushes		1						
<i>Erucastrum sp.</i>	hairy rocket		1						
<i>Fabaceae</i> undiff.	peas	1							

Sample No.		31	32	33	34	36	37	38	39	40
Context No.		2773	2833	2841	2940	3085	3094	3195	3225	7763
Feature Number			2851	2842	1698	3086	3109	3109	3109	7756
<i>Lamium</i> sp.	deadnettles									
<i>Medicago</i> sp.	medicks									
<i>Plantago</i> sp.	plantains									
<i>Poaceae</i> undiff. (large)	grasses				1					
<i>Poaceae</i> undiff. (small)	grasses	1		1		1			1	1
<i>Ranunculus repens/bulbosus</i>	buttercups									
<i>Rumex</i> sp.	docks	1		1						
cf. <i>Solanum</i> sp.	nightshades			1						
<i>Vicia</i> sp.	vetches			1						
<i>Viola</i> sp.	violets									
Unknown		1	1	2						
Grain										
<i>Hordeum</i> sp.	barley		1			1				1
<i>Triticum</i> sp.	wheat		1			2				2
Rachis/glume undiff.										
Broken/distorted (No ID)			1		1	1				1
Other plant macrofossils										
Burnt wood									1	
Wood fragments										
Modern weed/moss		1	2			1				
Terrestrial/freshwater molluscs										
<i>Candidula</i> sp.	Terrestrial									
<i>Carychium tridentatum</i>	Terrestrial									
<i>Cecilioides acicula</i>	Terrestrial									
<i>Oxychilus</i> sp.	Terrestrial									
<i>Trichia striolata</i>	Terrestrial									
<i>Vallonia</i> sp.	Terrestrial									
<i>Vertigo</i> sp.	Terrestrial									
Snail eggs										
Juveniles (terrestrial)						1				
Broken shells										
Marine shell										
Marine shell fragments					2	4			2	
Other environmental remains										
Large animal bone								1		
Small animal bone							1	1	2	1
Small animal bone (fragments)										
Fish bone					1	3	4	3		3
Fish bone (fragments)						4			3	3
Bone fragments	1					2				
Fish scales							1			1
Insect remains	1	1				2	3	3	3	3
Industrial by-products										
Coal	1						4	4	1	
Slag/clinker/burnt coal							3	4		2
Hammer scale			1				3	2		1
Fuel ash slag	1		1							
Coal dust										
Vitreous globules							4	4	1	
Other material										
Burnt bone						1		1		1
Slate								1		

Sample No.	31	32	33	34	36	37	38	39	40
Context No.	2773	2833	2841	2940	3085	3094	3195	3225	7763
Feature Number		2851	2842	1698	3086	3109	3109	3109	7756
Flint flakes									
Cess deposits						2			
Hardened soil concretions									
Unknown fibres									1

Key: 1- Occasional, 2- fairly frequent, 3- frequent, 4- abundant

V.

Sample No.	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49
Context No.	3362	3369	3434	8042	8118	3625	3636	3698	3723
Feature Number	3393	3370		8043	8117		3644		
Volume of flot (millilitres)	37	80	29	14	6	1	82	2	400
Method of processing	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
FLOT RESIDUE									
Charcoal									
Charcoal >1 mm	1	4	4	3	2	2	4	3	4
Charcoal <1 mm	2	4	4	4	3	4	4	4	4
Frag. of ID size	X	✓	<20	X	X	X	<10	X	✓
Seeds									
<i>Acer sp.</i>	maple								
cf. <i>Alchemilla sp.</i>	lady's-mantles								
<i>Apiaceae</i> undiff.	carrots								
<i>Betula sp.</i>	birch	1	1	1		1		1	
<i>Brassicaceae</i> undiff.	cabbages					1			
<i>Carex sp.</i>	sedges		1						
<i>Carex sp.</i> (seed cases)	sedges					1			
<i>Chenopodium album</i>	fat-hen	1							
<i>Chenopodium sp.</i>	goosefoots	1	1	1					
<i>Crataegus sp.</i>	hawthorns								
<i>Crepis sp.</i>	hawk's-beards								
<i>Drosera sp.</i>	sundews						1		
<i>Erucastrum gallicum</i>	hairy rocket								
<i>Euphorbia helioscopia</i>	sun spurge								
<i>Fallopia sp.</i>	knotweeds								
<i>Ficus carica</i>	fig	4	1	1		1			
<i>Fragaria sp.</i>	strawberries	3			1		2		
<i>Hyacinthoides non scripta</i>	bluebell								
<i>Hyoscyamus niger</i>	henbane								
<i>Juncus sp.</i>	rushes	2				1	1		1
<i>Lamiaceae</i> undiff.	deadnettles								
<i>Lamium sp.</i>	deadnettles				1				
<i>Malus sp.</i>	apples		1						
<i>Myosotis sp.</i>	forget-me-nots								
<i>Papaver sp.</i>	poppies								
<i>Prunus sp.</i>	stone fruits	1							
<i>Ranunculus repens/bulbosus</i>	buttercups								
<i>Rubus sp.</i>	brambles	3							1
<i>Rumex sp.</i>	docks								
<i>Sambucus sp.</i>	elder	1	4						1
<i>Silene sp.</i>	campions								
<i>Solanum sp.</i>	nightshades								
cf. <i>Sorbus sp.</i>	whitebeams	1							

Sample No.		41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49
Context No.		3362	3369	3434	8042	8118	3625	3636	3698	3723
Feature Number		3393	3370		8043	8117		3644		
<i>Taraxacum</i> sp.	dandelions									
<i>Viola</i> sp.	violets	1								
<i>Vitis vinifera</i>	grape-vine	2								
cf. <i>Zostera</i> sp.	eelgrasses									
Broken seeds			4							
Unknown		1								
Charred seeds										
cf. <i>Brassica</i> sp.	cabbages									
<i>Carex</i> sp.	sedges									
<i>Chenopodium</i> sp.	goosefoots									
<i>Eleocharis</i> cf.	spike-rushes									
<i>Erucastrum</i> sp.	hairy rocket									
<i>Fabaceae</i> undiff.	peas		1							
<i>Lamium</i> sp.	deadnettles									
<i>Medicago</i> sp.	medicks									
<i>Plantago</i> sp.	plantains									
<i>Poaceae</i> undiff. (large)	grasses									
<i>Poaceae</i> undiff. (small)	grasses		1							
<i>Ranunculus repens/bulbosus</i>	buttercups									
<i>Rumex</i> sp.	docks									
cf. <i>Solanum</i> sp.	nightshades									
<i>Vicia</i> sp.	vetches									
<i>Viola</i> sp.	violets									
Unknown										
Grain										
<i>Hordeum</i> sp.	barley									
<i>Triticum</i> sp.	wheat		1							
Rachis/glume undiff.										
Broken/distorted (No ID)										
Other plant macrofossils										
Burnt wood										
Wood fragments										
Modern weed/moss										
Terrestrial/freshwater molluscs										
<i>Candidula</i> sp.	Terrestrial									
<i>Carychium tridentatum</i>	Terrestrial		1							
<i>Cecilioides acicula</i>	Terrestrial	1	1							
<i>Oxychilus</i> sp.	Terrestrial									
<i>Trichia striolata</i>	Terrestrial				1					
<i>Vallonia</i> sp.	Terrestrial		1							
<i>Vertigo</i> sp.	Terrestrial		1							
Snail eggs										
Juveniles (terrestrial)			3	1						
Broken shells										
Marine shell										
Marine shell fragments			1		4		2			2
Other environmental remains										
Large animal bone			1							
Small animal bone			1							1
Small animal bone (fragments)										
Fish bone		3	3							
Fish bone (fragments)			4							

Sample No.	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49
Context No.	3362	3369	3434	8042	8118	3625	3636	3698	3723
Feature Number	3393	3370		8043	8117		3644		
Bone fragments									
Fish scales		1							
Insect remains	3	4	1		1		1	1	
Industrial by-products									
Coal									
Slag/clinker/burnt coal	1				1				
Hammer scale		1							
Fuel ash slag		1							
Coal dust									
Vitreous globules		1							
Other material									
Burnt bone							1		
Slate									
Flint flakes									
Cess deposits	4		2						
Hardened soil concretions									
Unknown fibres		1				1		2	

Key: 1- Occasional, 2- fairly frequent, 3- frequent, 4- abundant

VI.

Sample No.	50	51	300	302	303	304	305	306
Context No.	3823	4128	7196	7325	7540	7766	8115	8121
Feature Number		3724	7211		7449	7781	7414	7414
Volume of flot (millilitres)	29	450	3	1	100	300	6.5	26
Method of processing	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
FLOT RESIDUE								
Charcoal								
Charcoal >1 mm	4	4	1	0	4	4	1	4
Charcoal <1 mm	4	4	2	3	4	4	3	4
Frag. of ID size	<5	✓	X	X	<5	✓	X	✓
Seeds								
<i>Acer sp.</i>	maple							
cf. <i>Alchemilla sp.</i>	lady's-mantles							
<i>Apiaceae</i> undiff.	carrots							
<i>Betula sp.</i>	birch					1		
<i>Brassicaceae</i> undiff.	cabbages							
<i>Carex sp.</i>	sedges							
<i>Carex sp.</i> (seed cases)	sedges							
<i>Chenopodium album</i>	fat-hen							
<i>Chenopodium sp.</i>	goosefoots	1						
<i>Crataegus sp.</i>	hawthorns							
<i>Crepis sp.</i>	hawk's-beards							
<i>Drosera sp.</i>	sundews							
<i>Erucastrum gallicum</i>	hairy rocket							
<i>Euphorbia helioscopia</i>	sun spurge							
<i>Fallopia sp.</i>	knotweeds							
<i>Ficus carica</i>	fig				2			
<i>Fragaria sp.</i>	strawberries				1	1		
<i>Hyacinthoides non scripta</i>	bluebell							

Sample No.		50	51	300	302	303	304	305	306
Context No.		3823	4128	7196	7325	7540	7766	8115	8121
Feature Number			3724	7211		7449	7781	7414	7414
<i>Hyoscyamus niger</i>	henbane								
<i>Juncus</i> sp.	rushes						1		
<i>Lamiaceae</i> undiff.	deadnettles								
<i>Lamium</i> sp.	deadnettles								
<i>Malus</i> sp.	apples					1			
<i>Myosotis</i> sp.	forget-me-nots					1			
<i>Papaver</i> sp.	poppies								
<i>Prunus</i> sp.	stone fruits					3			
<i>Ranunculus repens/bulbosus</i>	buttercups								
<i>Rubus</i> sp.	brambles					2			1
<i>Rumex</i> sp.	docks								
<i>Sambucus</i> sp.	elder	1			1	4	1	4	3
<i>Silene</i> sp.	campions	1							
<i>Solanum</i> sp.	nightshades								
cf. <i>Sorbus</i> sp.	whitebeams								
<i>Taraxacum</i> sp.	dandelions								
<i>Viola</i> sp.	violets								
<i>Vitis vinifera</i>	grape-vine								
cf. <i>Zostera</i> sp.	eelgrasses								
Broken seeds									
Unknown						1			
Charred seeds									
cf. <i>Brassica</i> sp.	cabbages					1			
<i>Carex</i> sp.	sedges					1			
<i>Chenopodium</i> sp.	goosefoots								
<i>Eleocharis</i> cf.	spike-rushes								
<i>Erucastrum</i> sp.	hairy rocket								
<i>Fabaceae</i> undiff.	peas						1		
<i>Lamium</i> sp.	deadnettles					1			
<i>Medicago</i> sp.	medicks								
<i>Plantago</i> sp.	plantains								
<i>Poaceae</i> undiff. (large)	grasses								
<i>Poaceae</i> undiff. (small)	grasses					1			
<i>Ranunculus repens/bulbosus</i>	buttercups								
<i>Rumex</i> sp.	docks								
cf. <i>Solanum</i> sp.	nightshades								
<i>Vicia</i> sp.	vetches								
<i>Viola</i> sp.	violets					1			
Unknown									
Grain									
<i>Hordeum</i> sp.	barley								
<i>Triticum</i> sp.	wheat	1				2	1		1
Rachis/glume undiff.							1		
Broken/distorted (No ID)						1	1		
Other plant macrofossils									
Burnt wood									
Wood fragments									
Modern weed/moss					1			1	
Terrestrial/freshwater molluscs									
<i>Candidula</i> sp.	Terrestrial								
<i>Carychium tridentatum</i>	Terrestrial								
<i>Cecilioides acicula</i>	Terrestrial								

Sample No.	50	51	300	302	303	304	305	306
Context No.	3823	4128	7196	7325	7540	7766	8115	8121
Feature Number		3724	7211		7449	7781	7414	7414
<i>Oxychilus</i> sp.	Terrestrial							
<i>Trichia striolata</i>	Terrestrial							
<i>Vallonia</i> sp.	Terrestrial							
<i>Vertigo</i> sp.	Terrestrial							
Snail eggs						1		
Juveniles (terrestrial)								1
Broken shells								
Marine shell								
Marine shell fragments	2		1	1			2	1
Other environmental remains								
Large animal bone								
Small animal bone					3			
Small animal bone (fragments)								
Fish bone		1			4		3	3
Fish bone (fragments)								
Bone fragments	1							
Fish scales					1			
Insect remains	1	1	1		3	2	2	1
Industrial by-products								
Coal								
Slag/clinker/burnt coal						2		
Hammer scale								
Fuel ash slag								3
Coal dust								
Vitreous globules						1		
Other material								
Burnt bone								
Slate								
Flint flakes								
Cess deposits								
Hardened soil concretions	4		4					
Unknown fibres					1			

Key: 1- Occasional, 2- fairly frequent, 3- frequent, 4- abundant

APPENDIX 16: MARINE MOLLUSCS ASSESSMENT

Kate Turner

Introduction

An assemblage of whole and fragmented marine shells was recovered during the archaeological excavation of land at Fenchurch Street, City of London. This material was collected from fourteen contexts, all of which are dated to the Roman period, with the exception of (2140), which is thought to be post medieval.

The aim of this rapid assessment was to: (1) determine the degree of fragmentation and preservation of the oyster shell assemblage; (2) quantify the number of oyster shells and (3) record any other marine shells that were present in this assemblage.

Methodology

The shells from the site were collected via handpicking by on-site archaeologists during the excavation of the site. For each individual species identified within a context, approximately one in five of the shells were collected, in order to keep sampling representative and systematic. These were then transported off site and carefully hand cleaned using a soft toothbrush, to ensure that none of the external features were damaged or removed.

Preliminary recording of the Oyster shell involved separating left and right valves specimens, in order to determine the minimum number of individuals in the assemblage (MNI). Recording was carried out on any valves of a size suitable for measurement (this being defined as any specimen whereupon the umbo/ligament scar is present, alongside the internal adductor muscle scar and at least two thirds of the original shell, as per Winder 2011. As none of the assemblages contained a statistically significant concentration of oyster shell (>100 left and right valves), no further recording was undertaken.

Results

Oysters were hand recovered from thirteen contexts provisionally dated to the Roman period. The proportion of material collected from these deposits was relatively small; none of the assemblages contained more than eight complete left and right valves, and the greatest MNI was 6, found in context (7221). The bulk of the material found in these contexts was moderately damaged, with substantial flaking of the shell surface encountered. The majority of the marine specimens identified at Fenchurch Street were of the species *Ostrea edulis*, or Colchester native oyster; context (2140) did however contain a single cockle shell (*Cerastoderma edule*), and context (3210) a fragment of great scallop (*Pecten Maximus*).

The number of measurable left and right valves and broken specimens in the sample set is shown in Table 1. None of the sampled contexts yielded an MNI of greater than ten, thus no further recording of the oyster assemblage was carried out at this stage.

Table 1: Quantification of hand-collected mollusc remains (FEN14)

Context No.	Provisional phasing	Period	<i>Ostrea edulis</i> (LV)	<i>Ostrea edulis</i> (RV)	Fragments	Oyster MNI	Worked oyster shell	<i>Pecten maximus</i>	<i>Cerastoderma edule</i>
722	250-350 AD	ROM	4	4	10	4			
1481	120-180 AD	ROM	1			1			
1686	120-180 AD	ROM	1		1	1			
2140	1750-1900 AD	PM							1
2473	120-180 AD	ROM	1	3		3			
2480	120-180 AD	ROM		2		2			
2494	120-180 AD	ROM	1		5	1			
2623	120-180 AD	ROM	4	1	6	4			
2661	70-120 AD	ROM	3	3	7	3			
3210	120-180 AD	ROM	1					1	
3498	180-250 AD	ROM			7				
7221	120-180 AD	ROM	6	2	2	6			
7302	250-350 AD	ROM	1	2	20	2			
8058	120-180 AD	ROM					1		
Total			23	17	58	19	1	1	1

Conclusion

The oyster assemblage recovered from the Fenchurch Street site is of limited diagnostic value. The low density of material means that little can be gleaned in terms of provenance or dietary exploitation of oysters and other marine crustaceans during the Roman or post medieval occupation of the site, aside from to say that it is possible that oyster was being consumed. Based on this, no further specialist analysis is recommended, though a summary of the results should be included in any subsequent site publications.

References

Campbell G.E. 2009. Southampton French Quarter 1382 Specialist Report Download E3: marine Shell. In Brown R (ed.), *Southampton French Quarter 1382 Specialist Report Downloads*. Oxford Archaeology OA Library EPrints, Oxford.

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APPENDIX 17: OASIS FORM

OASIS ID: preconst1-312126

Project details

Project name	An Archaeological Excavation at 116-120 Fenchurch Street, City of London, EC3M 5DY
Short description of the project	An Archaeological Excavation at 116-120 Fenchurch Street, City of London, EC3M 5DY. A large urban excavation in 2015, subsequent to an evaluation in 2014, recorded an extensive and continuous sequence of Roman deposits, features and structures from the e-arly to late Roman period. This included a Roman road alongside which was multiple phases of clay and timber buildings. Later Roman stone buildings were also recorded including a large building complex. Post-Roman activity included early medieval pitting, medieval chalk buildings and later post-medieval brick buildings.
Project dates	Start: 22-01-2015 End: 29-09-2015
Previous/future work	Yes / No
Any associated project reference codes	FEN14 - Sitecode
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	Local Authority Designated Archaeological Area
Current Land use	Industry and Commerce 2 - Offices
Monument type	ROAD Roman
Monument type	BUILDINGS Roman
Monument type	PITS Roman
Monument type	DITCHES Roman
Monument type	PITS Early Medieval
Monument type	PITS Medieval
Monument type	FOUNDATIONS Medieval
Monument type	FOUNDATIONS Post Medieval
Monument type	PITS Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Roman
Significant Finds	ANIMAL BONE Roman
Significant Finds	GLASS Roman
Significant Finds	COINS Roman
Significant Finds	OIL LAMP Roman
Significant Finds	POTTERY Early Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	GLASS Post Medieval

Significant Finds	COINS Post Medieval
Significant Finds	BOX FLUE TILE Roman
Investigation type	"Full excavation","Open-area excavation","Watching Brief"
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF

Project location

Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON CITY OF LONDON CITY OF LONDON 116-120 Fenchurch Street
Postcode	EC3M 5DY
Study area	4000 Square metres
Site coordinates	TQ 3327 8099 51.511599621857 -0.079281519985 51 30 41 N 000 04 45 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 11.19m Max: 11.55m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd.
Project brief originator	Kathryn Stubbs
Project design originator	Mills Whipp Projects
Project director/manager	Tim Bradley
Project supervisor	Neil Hawkins
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	Generali Saxon Land Development Company

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	LAA
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Environmental","Glass","Metal","Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Archive recipient	LAA
Digital Contents	"Worked stone/lithics","Animal Bones","Ceramics","Environmental","Glass","Metal","Stratigraphic"
Digital Media available	"Database","GIS","Survey","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	LAA
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Diary","Map","Matrices","Photograph","Plan","Report","Section","Survey"

","Unpublished Text"

**Project
bibliography 1**

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	An Archaeological Excavation at 116-120 Fenchurch Street, City of London, EC3M 5DY
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Entered on	20 March 2018

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