

**An Archaeological Evaluation of  
Land at Highcross Street  
and Vaughan Way,  
Abbey Ward, Leicester  
(SK 5831 0459)**

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## **An Archaeological Evaluation of Land at Highcross Street and Vaughan Way, Abbey Ward, Leicester (SK 5831 0459)**

Michael Derrick  
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Report No. 2003/46

### **Summary**

*An archaeological evaluation and watching brief was carried out at land between Highcross Street and Vaughan Way, Abbey Ward, Leicester (SK 5831 0459) by the University of Leicester Archaeological Services (ULAS) between 22/01/03 and 27/02/03 for Hallams Contacts Ltd. in advance of a proposed hotel and casino development. The area was stripped in phases and revealed early Roman deposits comprising dump layers relating to the 1st-2nd century Roman townhouse, which had been discovered on the site in 1958. These layers provided levelling for the 3rd century Macellum, or Market Hall complex. The Macellum remains consisted of walls and floor deposits, confirming the layout recorded by J. S. Wacher during earlier excavations and revealing an extension of the building to the north, with a series of wall and robber deposits indicating further rooms existing at right angles to Wacher's main building. The northern extension appeared to comprise a central aisle, flanked by rooms on either side. The central aisle contained a stone structure at the southern end, which may have been the base for a statue. Evidence for remains post-dating the Macellum were also encountered and include a collapsed roof and fire destruction deposits, found to contain 2nd and 3rd century pottery sherds. Medieval backyard activity was observed in the area, comprising backyard soils, possible structural remains, pitting and boundary walls, running at right angles to Highcross Street. There is evidence to suggest that Roman walls may have been standing together with medieval buildings during the 12th-13th centuries. Remains of the medieval Blue Boar Lane were located, running south-east to north-west across site, in addition to walls relating to the Admiral Rodney and Blue Boar public houses. A notable find from the excavations was an intaglio, depicting Britannia carrying a shield, which was found in Roman dump deposit (574). Finds and archive will be deposited with Leicester City Museums Service, Accession No. A10. 2003*

### **Introduction**

Planning permission was sought from Leicester City Council to construct a hotel and casino development on land at Highcross Street and Vaughan Way, Abbey Ward, Leicester (SK 5831 0459; Reference no. 2001/1702)

A stage of archaeological evaluation was requested by the Senior Planning Archaeologist at Leicester City Council, following work carried out by John Samuels Archaeological Consultants in November 2001.

The evaluation and watching brief was undertaken by the University of Leicester Archaeological Services (ULAS) between 22/01/03 and 27/02/03 with further small scale work taking place from June to August 2003.

## **Location and Geology**

The site is located between Vaughan Way (Southgates Underpass) and Highcross Street, approximately 100m to the north of St Nicholas Place (figures 1 and 2). The site was owned by Sowden Group Ltd, and comprises an area of land some 0.37ha. in area (c. 0.95 acres). The site lies at c. 63.1m aOD, and is situated on drift deposits, comprising the Soar river gravel terrace over the solid Mercian Mudstone. A substantial depth (c. 3.5-4.0m) of made ground of both archaeological and more recent origin lie over these natural deposits.

## **Archaeological and Historical Background**

### ***The Roman Period (figure 3)***

Initial urban occupation in Leicester can be dated to the late first century BC, consisting of Iron Age settlement occupying an area of c.10ha on the east bank of the river Soar. After the Conquest, there is limited evidence to suggest that a small fortlet was established to control the crossing point of the river near the present West Bridge (Clay and Pollard 1994, 46). Evidence for timber buildings of the pre-Flavian period has been encountered, with the suggestion, on the basis of uniformity of alignment, that they have more in common with buildings within a fort than with a native settlement or *vicus*. Timber buildings later in the first century are on a different alignment, and are considered to represent the first Roman town, expanding to the east from the river, with the presence of wall plaster and *opus signinum* suggesting the gradual adoption of Roman tastes. Ditches from the Little Lane excavation (Lucas and Buckley forthcoming) perhaps point to field systems beyond the settled area.

In the early second century, the street grid appears to have been formalised, if not entirely laid out, and at the same time, Ratae was probably established as a civitas capital. Timber buildings of this period are aligned on the street grid, and have been found beneath the northern and eastern defences, pointing to the rapid expansion of settlement (Buckley and Lucas 1987). In the middle and later years of the second century, a major programme of public and private building was undertaken. This included the construction of the forum and basilica complex, the Jewry Wall public baths, at least one temple and a variety of domestic, commercial and industrial premises (Clay and Mellor 1985; Clay and Pollard 1994). On most Roman sites in the town, masonry buildings begin to appear in this period, some perhaps commercial and domestic properties whilst others might be described as palatial town houses.

The Forum (LC 45) was essentially a large open square enclosed on three sides by colonnades containing shops and on the fourth, northern side, by the Basilica, a large aisled building. The east and west colonnades contained a single row of shops, with two present in the southern colonnade. Although its prime function was as a market place, the Forum would have also been used as a central place for public assembly.

The Basilica comprised a large aisled hall and a series of offices, and served as the administrative centre of Roman Leicester, where the town council met and justice was dispensed. As finally constructed, the Forum measured some 131.98m x 90.83m. The large columns used in the structure were made of millstone grit, spaced c.3.3m apart and resting on large stylobate blocks (Buckley 2000).

The northern part of the Forum and part of the Basilica lie to the south of the development area. This part of the Basilica would represent the northern face of the building, and is likely to have comprised a colonnaded portico. Nothing is known of the internal arrangement. Many millstone grit columns have been found in the vicinity, which may have originated from the Forum and Basilica.

In the late second or early third century, the town was defended with a rampart and ditch, a wall perhaps being added later in the third century (Buckley and Lucas 1987). There is some evidence for suburban occupation outside the walls, to the north (Northgates: Buckley 1987; Sanvey Gate: Finn 1993) and south (Bonners Lane: Finn 1994), comprising both timber and substantial masonry buildings. To the west, across the river, excavations at Great Holme Street have suggested the existence of an industrial suburb, with evidence of pottery kilns and an abattoir (Lucas forthcoming). Cemeteries surrounded the town, as indicated by fieldwork carried out at Newarke Street (Cooper 1996 and Derrick 2003) and Clarence Street (Crank 2002).

### ***The Roman Town House***

A Roman town house with two mosaic floors and very ornate painted plaster walls was excavated in Leicester in 1958 (TLAHS 1959). It was located to the west of the development area and may encroach upon the present development area. Antiquarian records, from as early as c.1675, note the presence of the Roman mosaic known as the Cyparissus Pavement 'against the elm trees near All Saints Church' at a depth of c.1.4m below the then ground surface. This may originally have lain within the site boundary. This mosaic, (SMR ref. LC1047) is of particular importance as it is only the second example of a true figured mosaic from the midlands. The date of the mosaic is unclear, although it may be of fourth century date (Johnson 1980).

Archaeological evidence suggests that at least one other Roman town house existed within the site boundary. Mosaics, tessellated pavements and the remains of walls have been previously found in cellared areas of the site, as well as in the area directly to the north, belonging to part of the same *insula*.

By the end of the second century the Blue Boar Lane townhouse had fallen into disrepair. Soon after this the house was levelled to make way for a much larger structure, with a number of massive walls (TLAHS 1959). The partial excavation of this structure led to its interpretation by the excavator John Wachter, as a *Macellum* (market place) and appears to indicate the growing prosperity of the Roman town and the need for two markets. Lengths of substantial walling previously found directly to the south of the Stibbe site (Meek 2001) have been interpreted as belonging to the *Macellum*, due to their size and their location within the same *insula*.

### ***Late Roman Occupation***

Little archaeological evidence for the Roman town in the fourth century has been found, possibly due to truncation resulting from later activity, such as cellaring, carried out during the medieval and later periods. A possible decline in urban occupation and public order has been indicated, with street metalling having been dug into (Redcross Street: Clay and Pollard 1994, 48), as well as evidence for the illegal extraction of silver from coinage within the ruins of the *Macellum* (Wacher 1974, 353).

### ***Saxon and Medieval Leicester (figure 4)***

The scale of occupation of Leicester during the Anglo-Saxon period is unclear. The town was certainly abandoned to some extent, as the accumulation of 'dark earth' deposits demonstrates.

Excavations, some 250m to the south of the town, adjacent to the Roman road to Tripontium (Caves Inn) have revealed the truncated remains of two sunken featured buildings, associated with finds of the 5th-6th centuries (Finn 1994, 167; Gossip 1998, 159-60). These represent the first Anglo-Saxon structures to be located in or near the Roman town, but may indicate no more than a small suburban settlement and the evidence cannot be taken at present to suggest the continuation of urban life (P. Courtney pers. comm.). Within the walls, pottery sherd densities from the St. Peter's Lane and Little Lane excavations compare favourably with those from a large Anglo-Saxon settlement site of 4.5ha, at Eye Kettleby, Leicestershire, where the remains of 45 buildings were excavated. The comparison would suggest that, during the fifth/sixth centuries, there was a reasonably high level of Anglo-Saxon activity in the north-eastern quarter of the town, perhaps of a similar character to a dispersed rural settlement, but lying within walls of the Roman town (Connor and Buckley 1999). In 2005, excavations on the site of the former St. Margaret's Baths, on the corner of St. Peter's Lane and Vaughn Way, revealed evidence for a probable sunken-featured building, whilst a Anglo-Saxon small, long-brooch was also recovered from the site, although unstratified.

Leicester became a Mercian bishopric soon after 670, one of the five Boroughs of the Danelaw in 877 and - based on the Domesday Survey - was apparently a flourishing town at the time of the Norman Conquest, with 322 houses, 65 burgesses and six churches (Ellis 1976, p.38-9). There is little archaeological evidence so far, however, for late Saxon occupation, and only the church of St. Nicholas has fabric of this period. Courtney argues that it cannot be assumed that the town had an urban character by the tenth century despite its strategic military importance (1998). Instead, he suggests on the basis of the distribution of finds, that the main street of Leicester in the Saxo-Norman period was the N-S running axial road, the medieval 'High Street' (later renamed Highcross and Southgate Streets). This takes the shortest route between the north and south gates, and apparently respects the Roman forum (Buckley and Lucas 1987, p.56). As the town's widest street, it would initially have served as the chief market and was, perhaps, the focus of pre-Conquest occupation.

After the Conquest, a motte and bailey castle was constructed in c.1068 at the south-west angle of the Roman defences, in a position where it would dominate the town. In the early 12th century, the timber elements of the castle began to be replaced in

stone and St Mary de Castro was endowed as a collegiate church. Other churches were clearly rebuilt at this time, as shown by surviving Romanesque fabric, and work commenced on the great abbey of St Mary de Pratis outside the north suburb after 1143. Of domestic occupation in this period, archaeology has furnished little evidence. The stone undercroft on Guildhall Lane and other associated stone-built buildings which have been excavated, (Kipling, forthcoming) may relate to a series of high status buildings (Hagar and Buckley 1990), whilst at Causeway Lane and Sanvey Gate (Finn 1993) intensive backyard activity in the 12th century suggests a growth in population. The archaeological record also attests robbing of Roman walls on a large scale at this time, which it is tempting to associate with a building boom in major secular and religious structures.

By the 13th century, the topography of medieval Leicester comprised the core of settlement contained within the Roman walls, with suburbs outside each of the gates. The intra-mural area was dominated by the castle, the Saturday Market, six churches, and the Dominican and Franciscan friaries, which were established in the 13th century. Another friary, that of the Augustinians, was established outside the west gate in the mid 13th century (excavated 1973-8; Mellor and Pearce 1981). The street pattern was perhaps largely in place by this time, and remained relatively intact until the late 19th -20th century.

### ***Street Frontages***

Archaeological excavation and evaluation along the frontage of Highcross Street in St. Nicholas Place has demonstrated the continuation of frontage plot boundaries from the medieval period through to the final demolition of the area in the 1960s (Meek 2000). Medieval stone walls, marking plot boundaries, were repaired and replaced in a succession of building phases, with the original wall lines defining the later ones. As the population of the town increased, so did the demand for properties on the main street frontages. Due to lack of available frontage space, the rear yards were infilled with more housing and walkways created to gain access from the street. Although this became far more widespread in the post-medieval period, evidence has been recorded of earlier examples, to the rear of Highcross Street in the area of St. Nicholas Place (Meek 2000; Buckley 2000).

For the earlier medieval period, occupation of the street frontages, other than Highcross Street, has been recorded on Mayor's Hall Lane (Blue Boar Lane) with the possible former location of the Guild Merchant Hall (later the Mayor's Hall, hence the earlier street name) in the thirteenth century. The former Cross Keys Inn at 107-9 Highcross Street has timber-framed elements within its fabric, and survey and dendrochronological (tree ring) dating suggests the building originated in the 14th century. It lies to the north of the development area, and within the All Saints' conservation area. Another timber framed building used to stand on the south side of the All Saints' Churchyard, fronting Highcross Street, the former Pied Bull Inn. There is no record of the original date of this building, although photographs of it (from the turn of the nineteenth century) show a part timbered gable end fronting the street, which sat upon stone walls and a cellar, and may suggest it had earlier medieval origins.

By the sixteenth century buildings such as the Free Grammar School (LC57), and the former Blue Boar Inn (LC69, LC70) were built. The Town Gaol and the Blue Boar



Inn were demolished in the latter part of the nineteenth century, with only the Free Grammar School surviving (albeit in poorly renovated form).

### ***Post-medieval to present (cartographic evidence)***

#### *John Speed's inset plan on County map 1610*

The earliest map showing the street plan of Leicester is the John Speed map of 1610, which was an inset on the county map (figure 5). Friars Causeway is not shown on this plan, the whole area of Greyfriars (23 on map) includes Friars Causeway. Blue Boar Lane and Charlotte Street/Back Lane are included as a single block. Buildings are shown along the entire frontage of Highcross Street and along both sides of Blue Boar Lane. Although the map is very schematic, the unpopulated nature of the north-east quarter of the city is clearly demonstrated.

#### *Stukeley's map of 1722*

Stukeley's map of 1722 (figure 6) also indicates buildings along the Highcross Street (High Street) and Blue Boar Lane frontages. It is unclear if the buildings indicated on a small part of the frontage of Friars Causeway, adjacent to its junction with Highcross Street, are merely the backs of a large building on Highcross Street.

#### *Robert's Map of 1741*

Roberts' map of 1741 (figure 7) also shows that the entire frontage of Highcross Street had been developed. Blue Boar Lane is more densely built up. This map partially demonstrates the subdivisions of the land presumably into different landowners gardens, orchards and agricultural land. The plan also indicates the location of the Highcross and the Free Grammar School.

## **Background**

At the time that ULAS became involved in the project, planning permission had been granted by Leicester City Council for the construction of a Travelodge and Casino, with the strict condition requiring the implementation of a scheme of archaeological investigation before the commencement of the development. At this stage, unusually, no prior archaeological evaluation of the site had been required before determination of the application, although after demolition the site had been subject to inspection by John Samuels Archaeological Consultants.

In order to determine the most appropriate mitigation strategy for the archaeology on the site, an assessment was undertaken to determine the potential impact of foundations upon buried archaeological remains. The building was to be constructed with ground-bearing slab, hence there was some potential for the preservation of important remains, in situ. In order to determine the depth, significance and character of buried archaeological remains which might exist between the deep cellars which existed on the site, the strategy adopted was to strip large areas down to the top of archaeology in order that these could be cleaned, recorded and sample excavated, and a safe working level for the proposed foundation could be determined. A number of foundation options were explored by the structural engineer, including vibro-compaction, but in the event the archaeology was covered with geo-textile membrane and the ground was made up with crushed stone, suitably compacted to support the floor slab. Hence the majority of the archaeology on the site was preserved in situ,

following the post-determination exploratory works. Elsewhere on the site, damage from the pile for a crane base and from service trenches was mitigated by archaeological watching brief and salvage excavations during development.

## **Aims**

The aims of the evaluation and watching brief programme were:

- To establish the nature, character and extent of any archaeological deposits within the area affected by the proposed development.
- To establish a date range (where possible) for any archaeological deposits located.
- To assess the local, regional and national importance of any deposits.
- To locate areas of archaeological activity accurately in order to define an appropriate strategy for the protection or excavation of archaeological deposits.

## **Methodology**

### ***Excavation***

The area of development was completely stripped of modern deposits using a 360° tracked excavator fitted with a 1.6m wide ditching bucket. It was decided that where possible, non-invasive building techniques were to be employed in the construction of the casino, therefore excavation was kept to a minimum and recording of deposits in plan and section became the main aim.

During the initial phase of machining, areas A to J were stripped to the top of archaeology and recorded. Later work involved the further stripping of areas Q-Z, some of which had already been revealed during the earlier phase of machining (figure 8). Some of this later work concerned the recording of archaeological deposits revealed during the digging of drains. The limitations of this part of the work are mentioned below.

In order to minimise the destruction of archaeological deposits a piling and rafting construction method was adopted; this meant destruction was limited to the areas where the piles were situated. Damage to archaeological deposits was greater in area G where the crane base was situated and in areas Q, X, Y and Z where the foul and storm drains were excavated. Close liaison between the contractor, ULAS and Richard Clarke was maintained to ensure that damage was kept to a strict minimum and, where possible, alternative strategies were employed.

The contractors employed a cut and fill method to excavate the drains using a drag box. This method proved to be the safest as the width and depth of the trenches meant contractors would have been at great risk when installing shoring. As a result the recording of archaeological deposits was very difficult and most information gleaned from these areas comes from measured sketches, descriptions and photographs. Height measurements were estimated from the top of the nearest manhole cover.

### **Dating**

A large proportion of the finds were retrieved from the top of the archaeological deposits after machine stripping and so it was difficult to draw conclusions from this limited collection of artefacts. In some cases, however, it was possible to recognise stratified deposits in section, which were associated with *in situ* pottery sherds. Obvious stratigraphical relationships in plan and profile were used as a relative dating method and 'obvious' structures such as Roman walls, medieval pits and late/post-medieval pits were separated in order to construct a likely matrix for the site.

### **Recording**

All areas were recorded using a Topcon GTS-212 Electronic Distance Measurer linked to a Psion hand held data logger. Hand drawn plans and sections were also used and are included in the archive together with monochrome negatives and colour slides.

This stage of archaeological work was tied to a height of 62.51m OD, which was located within the development area and was tied to a grid provided by the site surveyor Richard Barker.

The work followed the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA) *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs*.

## **Results of the Archaeological Investigation**

### **Early activity- 1st to 2nd century AD**

The deepest recorded Roman deposits were found in area G (figure 9), where a Victorian sewage pipe was removed, revealing a possible pit cut through a layer of demolition. The pit was filled with mid-greyish orange silty clay containing occasional charcoal flecks (274) and the demolition material comprised mid-yellowish-orange, silty-sandy clay containing occasional small rounded pebbles, mortar flecks and moderate tile fragments. The height at which these deposits were found was 59.62m OD and as a result may be the earliest deposits found on site and may relate to 1st-2nd century settlement activity or levelling associated with the construction of the Macellum.

In section Q1 (figure 10) a wall was seen which was also observed further to the east of the area. The base of the wall (525) was located at a depth of 59.79m OD which would suggest a Roman origin. The wall was different in character to the Macellum structure, being of granite construction, bonded with mud. This wall was built on top of a rubble footing (528), which comprised dark grey silty loam layer containing frequent lumps of granite. This type of footing was observed by Wachter under the walls of the Macellum and further indicates a Roman origin. The width of the wall suggests that the building was on a smaller scale than the Macellum structure; however, there is also a possibility that it might pertain to an internal wall. A deposit of dark-greyish-brown silty clay containing occasional small rounded pebbles accumulated against the wall at a later date as shown in the section. A wall which may relate to (525) appears further towards the north end of the section. It was greatly truncated and comprised sub-angular lumps of granite rubble bonded with yellow brown sandy lime mortar (548). The remains of an associated floor fragment

was also visible, consisting of mid-orange brown sandy silt, containing frequent gravel (547). The depth of these remains, together with their position within the Macellum would suggest that they relate to earlier Roman building activity.

### ***Townhouse Demolition layers and Levelling – mid 2nd century AD***

Section J2 (figure 11) shows a series of pits and dump layers which can also be seen in figure 9. The top of the section lay at 61.14m OD to the north and 60.60m OD to the south. These deposits appeared to underlie the surfaces and floor make-up layers, which were thought to relate to the 3rd-century Macellum complex. It was thought likely that the deposits may relate to the demolition and levelling of the 2nd-century townhouse, as they are in the correct location (figure 9) and contain a great deal of earlier building materials.

Layer 491 appeared to be a make-up or levelling layer, consisting of mid-greyish brown clayey silt. It also contained large stone, slate and mortar fragments suggesting earlier demolition or wall-collapse, which was incorporated into the levelling up layer. A similar layer (490) was seen in plan to the west of this context and comprised mid-greyish brown, clayey-sandy silt, containing occasional small rounded pebbles, charcoal flecks and painted wall plaster. A sherd of pottery dating from the late 1st to the early 2nd-century AD was recovered from this context, confirming a pre-Macellum date for the layer.

A pit or part-robbet trench appeared to cut through the levelling layer (491); however it is possible that this deposit could represent the levelled structural remains of the 2nd-century townhouse *in situ*. A series of deposits were contained within cut (826), with the uppermost fill consisting of mid-yellowish brown clayey-silty sand containing moderate granite chunks, sandy-lime mortar, tile fragments and small medium and large rounded pebbles (492). Below this was a deposit of *Opus Signinum* (516), compact sandy medium gravel (482), loose mid-yellowish brown fine gravel sand (483) and mixed pink silty clay, with mid-green-silty sand lenses containing occasional charcoal flecks (484). The floor of the Macellum appeared to slump into the top of this cut feature.

Another levelling layer (485) lay to the south of (826) and consisted of mid-brownish-orange sandy-clayey silt containing frequent charcoal flecks, moderate chunks of sandy lime mortar and granite chunks, charcoal fragments and fine coarse pebbles. This layer was situated directly below the Macellum floor.

Next to this layer was a series of pits or dumps. A pit containing mid-greyish brown, clayey-sandy silt with occasional slate fragments, moderate charcoal flecks, mortar fragments and burnt clay (508) lay directly below the Macellum floor. Immediately to the south of this was another pit layer (518), similar in nature to (508), but with granite fragments included. Between the pit cuts or dumps, survived an earlier layer (512) which contained mid brown sandy clay silt and painted wall plaster fragments. A final pit [519] was seen in section J2, with an uppermost fill of mid-yellowish brown sandy clay, with moderate charcoal and mortar flecks, small rounded pebbles and occasional tile fragments. Below this was a layer of light-greenish grey silt, containing a sherd of pottery dating to the late 1st century to AD 110. Below this layer was a layer of mid-greyish green clayey silt containing occasional charcoal and mortar flecks (511) and dark brown clayey-sandy silt (513). This pit was cut through

a layer comprising clast-supported coarse gravels and cobbles within a matrix of silty sand (514).

Section J1 (figures 9 and 12) revealed a sequence of deposits which connected areas J and C. The top layer comprised light-yellowish green silty sand containing occasional fragments of Dane Hills sandstone and small rounded pebbles (476). This deposit was located at a height of 60.96m OD and was of a similar consistency to layer (188) in area C which was recorded at a similar height of 60.87m OD. Both deposits appeared to be levelling layers connected with the Macellum phase of building whose floor levels lay at 61.06m OD in area J and at 61.03m OD in area C (figure 12, C10).

Below (476) was a further levelling layer (477) which comprised mid-greenish brown, silty sand with occasional small rounded pebbles and orange silty sand lenses. This was at a height of 60.61m OD and appeared to be of similar consistency to layer (148) in area C which lay at a height of 60.54m OD. Both these layers produced pottery dating to AD160-180.

Section J1 produced two further deposits which were thought to contain demolition material from the townhouse: layer (478) lay immediately below (477) and comprised mixed pinkish silty clay and green sandy silt, containing moderate charcoal fragments, small lumps of mortar and painted wall plaster. This overlay layer (479), which was similar in consistency to (478) but contained painted wall plaster and a sherd of early Roman pottery.

#### ***Levelling Layers in the Area of Blue Boar Lane***

A further series of layers, which may have provided levelling for the Macellum phase of building, were seen in sections throughout the area once occupied by Blue Boar Lane. A homogenous layer of material comprising orange-yellow silty-sandy clay (800 = 823) was evident in sections 1.01, 1.02, 1.03 and 3.1 at a height of between 60.40m and 60.60m OD (see figures 13 and 14). An assemblage of pottery dating from the late 1st to mid 2nd century AD and some amphora sherds dating to the 3rd century AD were recovered from (800) in section 1.01. In most cases this was the lowest layer encountered in these areas; however, in section 1.03 two further layers were seen. Layer (808) lay beneath (800) and comprised light yellow sand. Below this lay (809) which consisted of yellow orange sand, containing large lumps of clay and a single sherd of late 1st to early 2nd century pottery.

A similar deposit to (800) was observed at a height of 60.03m OD, in the area dug out for the crane base (figure 15, context 293). This homogenous layer comprised mid-orange, silty sand, which contained occasional small clay lumps and small rounded pebbles. Above this was a layer (height at top: 60.53m OD) which comprised mid-orange silty sand, containing frequent rounded pebbles and clay lumps (292). These layers were also in the immediate vicinity of Blue Boar Lane and immediately underlay medieval demolition or make-up material.

A thin deposit of such a layer survived in relation to wall 415 whose location is shown in figure 17. This wall appeared to cut through the deposit which comprised mid-brownish orange silty-clayey sand (428 = 461) and lay at a height of 60.32m OD. A sherd of pottery dating to the 2nd century AD was recovered from the layer which

is shown in the opposite section H6 (figures 16 and 17). There appears to be a layer of medieval demolition or make-up debris (432) immediately overlying this deposit.

Three earlier layers were located below (415). Layer (427) sloped down towards the west and consisted of mid-yellowish-brown sandy silt; below this was layer (426), which consisted of mid-greyish-brown silty clay, with occasional mortar and charcoal flecks and tile fragments. The lowest observed layer was (425) which comprised light-yellowish-brown, silty-sandy clay, containing small rounded pebbles, mortar flecks and small lumps of clay. This layer was also described in a later watching brief (574), during which an *intaglio* depicting Britannia carrying a shield was found within the deposit (plate 1). All layers appear to relate to the levelling mentioned above.

### ***The Macellum – Early 3rd Century AD***

#### *The Walls (figure 17)*

In the late 2nd or more likely the early 3rd-century the Macellum was built in insula XVI, presumably in response to the need for another market place within Ratae. This building was placed immediately to the north of the forum and was basilican in form, with the longest side of the building aligned north-south. The illustrated plan of the Macellum was determined by comparing parallels for such buildings with the structural remains comprising *in situ* masonry, robber trenches and associated walls which were found during Wachter's excavations. It should be noted that there exist no available accurate location plans of the 1958 trenches and the locations, as shown on Figure 17, are based on available plans, earlier Ordnance Survey maps and Goad Fire Insurance Plans. Here we shall discuss the structural evidence which confirms the findings of Wachter and also adds to the Macellum plan.

During his excavation in 1958, Wachter encountered both wall remains and robber trenches. Where visible, the wall footings were found to be 1.40m wide (walls B and G) and the robber trenches were, as expected, much wider. Wachter's plan of this Macellum phase is also shown in figure 17.

#### *Southern Range*

To the south of the Macellum complex a wall was found which corresponded with the area of the possible southern extent of the Macellum. This wall (415) was aligned north-west / south-east and comprised roughly shaped Dane Hills sandstone (0.18 x 0.15m), bonded with light greyish-yellow, sandy lime mortar. It had three courses of tile, the dimensions of which were 0.46m x 0.04m x 0.31m. The wall stood to a height of 1.94m and was 0.80m in width although part of the wall was probably destroyed on its north face when a 19th-century sewer was excavated. Section Q1 revealed the base of the wall, measuring 1.27m wide (figure 10 = 544). This wall section may relate to one of the stretches of wall first seen in 1944 during work under Blue Boar Lane. The uncertain locations of these observations, and the location of the 1958 excavations makes definitive associations impossible.

A construction cut [417] for this wall was seen in plan and limited excavation of the mid-greyish-brown clayey silt fill (416) produced tile fragments and a sherd of pottery dating to the 2nd-century AD which gives a *terminus post quem* date of at least the 2nd-century for the construction.

A straight-sided cut [295] seen in section G4 (figure 15) may be the remnants of a robber trench, associated with wall (415). The cut was filled with mid-greyish brown

sandy-silty clay and mortar fragments (294) and was cut through earlier Roman layers (292 and 293). This cut was aligned with the projected line of the Macellum.

A wall (97) which corresponded to Wacher's wall E was seen to the south-east of the site in area B, located under the remains of a medieval building which seems to have built directly on top of the wall or re-used it as a cellar wall. Only part of the wall was seen, as the remainder ran under what would have been Blue Boar Lane. It was of similar construction to wall (415), comprising Dane Hills sandstone rubble and a tile course. The wall appeared to have been built upon make up layer (98) which comprised mid yellowish-brown sandy mortar, containing small rounded pebbles. Above this was a layer of brown sandy clay, containing occasional charcoal and degraded stone fragments (94). These layers may have been levelling layers which derived from the demolition of the townhouse: indeed a sherd of pottery dating from 140-160 AD was recovered from layer (94) giving a *terminus post quem* date for the construction of the wall.

#### *North-Eastern Range*

Wacher's plan of the north-east part of the Macellum was less structurally defined and comprised only three fragments of north / south aligned wall. During this stage of archaeological work a further three robber trenches and a standing wall were found in this area, as well as a possible base for a statue.

The robber trench deposits (234, 235 and 236) form three corners of a room and comprise mid-brown clayey silt containing moderate mortar and stone fragments and frequent charcoal flecks. It appeared that the walls were robbed sometime in the 13th-century as a sherd of pottery dating to that period was recovered from the deposits. The north-west/south-east aligned robber trench (235) corresponded to a wall found by Wacher immediately to the north. When carried through, this line of wall and robber trench joins with wall fragment (190) which comprised partially-robbed remains consisting of a granite rubble core and an associated tile course (0.25m x 0.20m x 0.05m). It was bonded with a hard sandy lime mortar, formed a corner aligned north-east / south-west and north-west / south-east and was 1.20m in width.

The line of wall seems to continue at a right angle towards the north-east where a preserved 5 metre section of wall stood (191). This wall was similar to (190), having a granite rubble core and tile course (0.43m x 0.21m x 0.05m). It was faced on both sides, was bonded with a creamy white sandy mortar and was 1.27m wide. A possible entrance may have been situated at the junction of walls (190) and (191) where the line of wall appears to be interrupted.

When viewed together, these walls and robber trenches form an area enclosed in basilican form with rooms running south-west / north-east and north-west / south-east.

An open area, similar in size to that formed by Wacher's walls C and D, also becomes evident. An interesting feature of this open area is the presence of a structure at its southernmost end. When it was first uncovered it was assumed that this structure (62) was part of a wall; however, its large size and the difference in construction technique and materials make this seem unlikely. It is also slightly out of alignment with wall (191), whose southern face appears complete. Structure (62) was constructed using rough pieces of granite (c.0.15m x 0.10m x 0.15m) and was bonded with a very hard

mid-yellowish-orange sandy-lime mortar. It was 1.72m in width; however, this would certainly have been greater as it had been truncated by modern walls. The mortar was very different from that used in the other walls found on site and there was no trace of a tile course which was evident on the other walls at similar heights. It did not compare with any walls described by Wachter and far exceeded the width of any of the foundations unearthed (even when the walls were fully exposed).

Its position within the surviving Macellum complex and the relatively large surviving area of what is a heavily truncated structure could suggest another function for this feature. One such function could be a plinth for a statue or other ornamental object. The observed remains may pertain to a rough core or foundation for such a structure, which would have been positioned at the end of a long open central nave.

#### *Other Possible Walls*

Located adjacent to the robber trenches, was wall (233), which appeared to be medieval in origin. This wall followed the Roman alignment, suggesting that the Roman wall was still in evidence when the later boundary was laid down. To the south of this area was wall (203), which was of similar construction to the medieval wall, respecting a similar alignment. This wall could reflect the line of an earlier Roman wall whose robbed-out remains were concealed below the backyard soils and demolition material in the area (figure 17).

One curious aspect of all the north-east / south-west aligned walls (both Roman and medieval) is that they all end abruptly at the same point towards their south-western end. This is not due to modern truncation or cellaring (as is the case with the north-east ends of the walls) and it is possible that the walls may have respected an earlier, possible Roman structure, aligned north-west / south-east, the foundations of which could be those seen in the north part of the site.

#### *Surfaces and other activity*

During Wachter's excavations, floor levels relating to the Macellum surface were encountered several times and ranged in description from substantial mortar floors to orange gravel surfaces. Similar surfaces were encountered during this investigation as outlined below:

Figure 17 shows the surviving surfaces associated with the Macellum. These were confined to the central nave area, possibly due to the fact that a more substantial floor originally occupied this central area, thereby protecting these earlier deposits. The deposits lie at heights of between 60.84 and 61.05m OD. These levels compare favourably with the height of wall (191), the best preserved example on site, whose levelled remains stand at 60.92m OD.

Four of the floor deposits were similar in composition (489, 493, 504 and 515, 61.05m av. OD) and were probably from the same phase. They comprised a 100mm thick layer of small, medium, and occasionally large pebbles lain on a bed of greyish-orange silty sand and may be the same surface which Wachter mentions as being the new floor surface (7) and last in the Macellum floor sequence. Below this floor, lay surface (500) which consisted of compacted orange-clayey sand (60.88m OD-possible slumping) and may have been part of the floor make-up. Underneath (500) lay a mortar floor (494) which comprised compact, light-yellowish brown, sandy lime mortar containing small rounded pebbles (60.92m OD). This floor layer continued



into area C (134) where it is seen surviving to a height of 61.13m OD and overlying a layer of mid-yellowish brown sandy silt, containing frequent charcoal flecks, small rounded pebbles and mortar chunks (124).

A layer of slumped, robbed-out floor slabs (187) was seen in area C, comprising mid-greyish-red silty clay; this was seen in plan in the south-west corner of the trench (figure 17), at a height of 60.87m OD and probably represented the very base of the Macellum floor make-up. Other floor levels were seen immediately to the north of (187) in section C10 (figures 12 and 17). Make up layers (159) and (182) were observed beneath (158), which appeared to be a continuation of the robbed-out floor surface (187) mentioned above. Overlying (158) was a layer of light orange silty-clayey sand containing moderate charcoal flecks (157). The other deposits shown in the section may represent later activity and are described below.

### ***Demise of the Macellum – Late 4th Century***

The Macellum appears to have gone out of use sometime in the late-4th century. Wachter found evidence of layers of collapsed roof tile associated with burnt building remains in the south-western corner of the Macellum, which were dated to this period. A series of deposits were found during this stage of investigation which may concur with Wachter's findings. Section 1.03 (figure 14) revealed a series of deposits directly overlying layer (800). Layer (807) consisted of light yellow brown sand. Above this was (806), a clay layer with frequent charcoal flecks and lumps, (805) which comprised a very dark-grey charcoal layer and (804) which appeared to be a layer of burnt tile which could have resulted from roof collapse. It was not possible to date these layers due to a lack of finds; however, their similarity to Wachter's description of fire destruction in the south-west area is very close (Wachter 1974, 362, fig 164).

Section C10 (figure 12) revealed a series of deposits which appeared at a level 200mm higher than the Macellum floor. These deposits lay directly on top of pit [164] which contained light-greenish-brown sandy silt containing small and medium rounded pebbles, mortar fragments, sandstone flecks, granite rubble and tile (156). This appeared to cut through the earlier Macellum surfaces, therefore indicating a possible abandonment of this part of the building. The surface comprised a thin mortar floor containing fine rounded gravels (185), upon which was sited a hearth consisting of a deposit of grey charcoal (184). Above this was a layer of mid-brown sandy silt containing occasional charcoal flecks (186).

### **Post Roman and Anglo-Saxon period – 5th Century +**

No structural remains were located which can be related to the immediate post-Roman period. This is probably due to a combination of factors such as population decrease, less permanent structural evidence, poor quality ceramics and above all later medieval destruction. Anglo-Saxon remains were found at the nearby site of Causeway Lane (Conner and Buckley, 1999, 59) and within the ruins of the Macellum (Wachter 1974, 362). It is also possible that the limited nature of the archaeological work, restricted by the nature of the development, also affected the visibility of archaeological features – if the site had been subject to full archaeological excavation, traces of Anglo-Saxon settlement may have been unearthed. Indeed a single pottery sherd

dating to the Late Saxon period was recovered from medieval robber trench (234), providing possible evidence of such activity in the vicinity.

## Medieval Activity (figures 18 and 19)

### *Backyard activity - 12th-13th Century*

During the medieval period, an increase in population meant land within the towns was utilised more intensively, resulting in the obliteration of a large proportion of Roman and Saxon deposits. The buildings were crammed along the street frontages and the areas to the rear of the buildings were divided into plots and used for waste disposal and vegetable cultivation. Below is a summary of the context numbers for pits in each area (see Appendix for full descriptions).

### *Pitting*

Area	Medieval Pits in plan
<b>A</b>	71, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 219, 220, 237, 239, 240, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 250, 274
<b>C</b>	112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 119, 120, 121, 122, 125, 126, 127, 128, 130, 131, 132, 133, 138, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 146
<b>D</b>	12, 13, 14, 15, 17, 18, 19, 20, 22, 23, 24
<b>G</b>	264, 266, 269, 291, [368], 390
<b>H</b>	403, 418, 419, [471]
<b>J</b>	486, 487, 495, 496, 497, 502, 503, 505, 506, 507

Medieval pitting is seen across the whole site; the hiatus of this activity occurs in the 12th-13th, as indicated by the pottery dates: In area A, pit (245) contained pottery dating from the 12th to 13th century, whilst pit (216) contained sherds of 14th to 15th century ceramic. In area C, two sherds of pottery dating to AD 1100+ were found in pits (141) and (144). Area D contained pits with pottery dating to 1100 (17), 12th-13th century (15), 13th century (20), 1250+ (12) and the late medieval period (20).

The pits appear to have been cut through medieval backyard soils or in some cases earlier Roman demolition layers, which may have been subject to levelling. In area A (figure 18) many of the pits are confined to the north of the area; this is probably due to the later backyard soils which mask earlier activity in the south of the area.

### *Pits as a reflection of plots*

The pits in areas A, J, C, G and H appear to extend across site on a south-west / north-east alignment, at right-angles to Highcross Street. This could suggest the plots were also on a similar alignment. Confirmation of this may come from a series of roughly-constructed granite rubble walls which were bonded with mid brown clayey-silt (233 = 586 and 203). These walls divide the plots on a similar alignment and, together with Roman wall (191), appear to form 3 packages of land of almost equal width (figure 18).

### ***Possible Building Remains***

It seems possible that some Roman walls may have been standing during the medieval period and could have influenced the development of the medieval town plan. The Roman wall (191) mentioned above is located directly between the two later medieval walls and forms a 'ready made' sturdy boundary. Further to this, the corner of a later stone construction, possibly the back of a building, appears to have been built against the wall as shown in figure 18.

This construction comprises two walls (225 and 227) built of granite fieldstone and slate and mud bonded with mid-greyish-brown clayey-sandy silt. These walls form a corner, which appears to respect the medieval alignment. The deposit within this corner comprises scorched sand and mortar, occasional chunks of sandstone and frequent large chunks of charcoal (230). It is possible that (230) represented the remains of a floor (60.70m OD), the remainder of which was buried beneath the associated garden soil / demolition deposits (211). These deposits contained very frequent large granite rubble fragments together with mortar and rounded pebbles in mid brown, sandy silt.

The occurrence of pitting also seems to respect the area where the demolition material and the walls were located, providing further evidence for the presence of a building in this area during the 13th-century.

The remains of another possible building were located in the south-east corner of area A. These comprised floor remains consisting of compact, mottled, pinkish orange silty clay, containing crushed sandstone (206). Above this, at a height of 60.89m OD, was a layer of light yellowish brown, silty sand, containing frequent small and medium rounded pebbles, small lumps of red clay and crushed mortar (205). The floor appeared to stop at a square stone structure, part of which survived as one course of granite rubble and Roman tile fragments, bonded with mid brown sandy silt (204), which may have been a hearth or oven within a building. The deposit contained within the hearth consisted of mid-greyish, brown, sandy-silty clay with frequent charcoal and tile fragments (209). This deposit also yielded pottery dating from the late 12th to the early 13th century.

### ***Garden Soils***

The pits within Area A were found to cut through and were sealed by layers of garden soil. The deposits in the south of area A (194, 195 and 196) comprised yellowish-brown, sandy silts which contained fragments of ceramic building material and slate, small rounded pebbles, charcoal and ash deposits. Sherds of 13th and 14th century pottery were recovered from these deposits, which were likely to have derived from discarded refuse. These deposits appear to cover the whole area with small dump layers such as 65, 69, 70, 168, 169, 174, 175 and 241. Of these dump deposits, layer (175) contained a sherd of pottery dating to the 13th-14th century, layer (168) contained 14th-15th a century sherd and (241) yielded a residual sherd of early Roman pottery.

A series of dumps in area C (129,135, 136, 137, 139, 145 and 491) are also backyard soils of varying consistency and which are cut through by medieval pits, two of which (141 and 144) were found to contain sherds of 12th century pottery.

### ***Medieval Robbing of Roman Walls – 13th Century***

During the 12th and 13th centuries the rising population put pressure on the existing land within the towns, leading to the demolition and stone robbing of earlier structures. A series of robber trenches at the far north end of area A were filled with mid brown, clayey silt containing frequent charcoal flecks, moderate mortar and stone fragments (234, 235 and 236). A single sherd of 13th century pottery found within the fill of robber trench (234), may provide a date for the robbing of these Roman walls. From this piece of dating evidence it may be possible to surmise that these walls would have been partially standing in the 12th-century, alongside medieval buildings. Further evidence for this is indicated by the medieval pits apparently confined by the robber trenches. These apparently respect the wall lines and do not encroach upon the robber trenches themselves. The use of Roman wall (191) as a boundary would also suggest the survival of standing Roman remains into the medieval period.

### ***Activity in the area of Blue Boar Lane***

Medieval Blue Boar Lane was observed to run across the development area, aligned north-east /south-west from Highcross street to Vaughan Way (figure 20). Buildings were positioned on both sides of the Blue Boar frontage and radiated out north and south towards the backyards, which would have been partially in-filled during the early part of the medieval period. Evidence for the Lane and associated buildings and boundaries were found in the south-eastern part of the development area.

### ***Medieval Levelling – 12th-century +***

It appears that some clearing and levelling may have taken place around the area of Blue Boar Lane in the medieval period. As mentioned earlier in the text a thick Roman deposit (800) was evident throughout the area. This deposit lay at a height of between 60.40m OD and 60.60m OD and, with the exception of one section which showed surviving Roman deposits overlying this layer (figure 14, s.1.03); all others had medieval remains on top. These remains can be seen in section 1.01 (figure 14) where a granite built wall bonded with lime mortar aligned east-west (801) lay directly over layer (800). A north-west / south-east aligned wall (802) which comprised Dane Hills sandstone and granite chunks and was bonded with lime mortar was also observed overlying layer (800) in section 1.02. Another granite and Dane Hills sandstone wall bonded with silt (820) was seen in section 3.1 (both figure 13) and overlay levelling layers 821 which comprised mid brown sandy silt containing occasional sandy flecks and 822, a thin layer of light yellow sand. These layers were laid directly on layer (823 = 800) at a height of 60.40m OD.

### ***Medieval surfaces – 12th-13th Century***

In area G and in two associated sections (Q1 and section 3 – watching brief) it may be possible to discern a medieval level for earlier activity. As mentioned above, medieval walls in this area seem to overlie deposits at 60.40-60.60m OD. These will however only represent the height at which the foundation was laid.

A compact surface comprising mid-greyish-yellow lime mortar containing small rounded pebbles (394) lay at a height of 60.99m OD in area G (figure 20 and 22). This surface was similar to (564) which is shown in section 3 and comprised brown silty sand containing medium and coarse rounded pebbles and tile fragments forming

a flat surface at a height of 60.96m OD (figure 21). Surface (564) was located upon a series of dump layers (565, 566, 567, 568 and 569), which may represent an attempt at levelling. A cobbled surface (541) lay c. 6m to the south of this, at 60.86m OD (figure 10). This, however, is likely to have been truncated by modern activity. The date of this activity is unknown but it may represent early medieval settlement activity along the edges of Blue Boar Lane before later widening.

#### ***Earlier Blue Boar surface – 12th-13th Century***

A fragment of surface was recorded in plan, within Area A. This comprised large granite chunks, with occasional small rounded pebbles and tile fragments contained within mid-greyish brown silty sand (279). This surface was very flat and survived due to its being in close proximity to the wall which bordered Blue Boar Lane. This surface was seen in greater detail in section G4 (figure 15) where an associated robber trench [284] was located immediately to the south. This robber trench appears to represent a wall which would have bordered Blue Boar Lane and was seen recorded in plan as deposit of mid-greyish green, clayey-sandy silt (280), separating (279) from cobbled surface (281), which may have been a yard connected to a lane-side property. A possible fragment of collapsed wall, which comprised medium and large chunks of Dane Hills sandstone within a matrix of mid-greyish brown clayey-sandy silt (276), was seen to the west of (281) and may be part of a wall bordering onto Blue Boar Lane. The surfaces and yard deposits were located at a height of 61.14m OD, comparing favourably with make-up layers discussed below.

#### ***Blue Boar Lane Make-up – 13th Century to Late Medieval period***

Directly above the surfaces were a series of demolition deposits and dumps, which may have been used as make-up for the Blue Boar Lane surfaces. The layers (405, 408, 407, 412, 413 and 270) were spread across areas G and H and were c. 0.50m in depth. The deposits comprised mid-greyish brown sandy silts and contained varying amounts of Dane Hills sandstone, Roman tile, yellow sandy lime mortar chunks and charcoal flecks. This material is likely to have come from nearby Roman wall (415), which was completely destroyed in area G. It is possible that the demolition and the robbing in area A are from the same period and so provide a 13th century date for the foundation of Blue Boar Lane.

A series of dumps lay above the demolition deposits in areas G and H, which may have formed part of the make up. These dumps are shown in section G7 (figure 22) and may represent levelling layers for the Lane surface. The bottom layer (307) comprised mid-orange brown, clayey-sandy silt containing occasional small rounded pebbles and charcoal flecks. Above this was layer (306), which consisted of mid-greyish brown clayey silt, containing Danes Hills sandstone fragments and mortar flecks. Layer (305) overlay this and comprised mid-greyish green, sandy-clayey silt with occasional tile fragments. Layer (304) comprised mid-greenish brown, sandy-silty clay with occasional charcoal flecks and lenses of cess material. Above this layer was mid-greyish green, sandy-clayey silt containing moderate charcoal flecks, small medium and large rounded pebbles (261 and 407). Overlying all of these deposits was layer (262), consisting of mid-greyish brown sandy-silty clay, with moderate charcoal flecks and large rounded pebbles. This deposit lay at 61.63m OD, which is 1.28m below the last recorded level for Blue Boar Lane when the height was 206.4 feet (62.91m OD).

### ***Boundary Walls***

The remains of a collapsed wall, which would have formed a north-south boundary perpendicular to Blue Boar Lane, were observed in area G (278). This wall was also recorded in section during the later watching brief (figure 21) and comprised coarse granite rubble, bonded with light yellow brown sandy mortar (278 = 557). This wall lay at a height of 61.70m OD (similar to the dumps) and may represent a later medieval phase of building along Blue Boar Lane.

Two walls, constructed of earth-bonded, Dane Hills sandstone blocks, orientated south-west / north-east (824 and 825), were recorded to the south of Blue Boar Lane. Further to the east was wall (480), which was similarly aligned and comprised granite lumps, bonded with whitish-pink sandy-lime mortar. The latter wall survived to a height of 62.34m OD and may represent late medieval /post medieval activity (figure 20).

### ***Buildings***

Adjacent to the site entrance, in the eastern part of the development area, were the remains of two buildings. A comparison of the site plans with the 1923 edition Ordnance Survey map of the area (figure 23) would suggest that these are probably the remains of the Blue Boar Inn (south side of Blue Boar Lane) and the Admiral Rodney public House (north-side).

#### ***Blue Boar Inn***

The Blue Boar Inn may have been late medieval in origin and is famed for its connection with Richard III who is reputed to have lodged there. It was described by Henry Goddard as being 'a half timbered house of oak and plaster intermixed, built on a foundation of stone and brick' and that 'the timbers of the house were placed upon blocks of granite'. The building is illustrated in an early nineteenth century engraving by the local artist John Flower (plate 2). This shows a close-studded, jettied building of two stories, with a lateral chimney-stack. The jettying is confined to the Highcross Street elevation, with both the first floor and the gable projecting out over the floors below. A fragment of east-west orientated granite wall (801) was located on the frontage to the medieval Blue Boar Lane (figure 20); it seems likely that this deposit represents the remains of the north-facing wall of the Blue Boar Inn, which was finally demolished in 1838.

#### ***Admiral Rodney public house***

The Admiral Rodney Inn is depicted by John Flower in his illustration of 1850 (plate 3) as a close studded, timber-framed building, in a style that typifies the period ranging from the last quarter of the fifteenth century, until the third quarter of the sixteenth century (Wood 1965). The building appears to be resting on a stone foundation and a smaller possibly later extension appears to the rear of the building on Blue boar Lane.

It seems likely that the building remains located in area B may relate to buildings originally located to the rear of the Admiral Rodney. Deposit (61) was a surface comprised of medium and large granite fragments and occasional small rounded pebbles contained within mid-greyish brown silty sand. This appeared to respect the alignment of Blue Boar Lane and may represent the remains of a lane-side footpath or pavement. A linear cut feature located to the north of the footpath may represent the

line of a wall which once fronted onto the lane, prior to robbing during some later period.

A break in the paving may represent an opening, possibly a doorway (although this is not shown on Flower's illustration) through to what may have been a yard space. This area appeared to have been deliberately covered with a spread of material, consisting of mixed mid-brown clayey silt and orange sand containing occasional small rounded pebbles (111).

A north-south aligned wall was located, which may represent the back of the property and comprised pieces of rough granite within a matrix of orange brown sandy silt (85). Abutting this was a narrow deposit of stone comprising pieces of granite, with sandy clay bonding (84). This deposit had an apparently flat surface and may represent the floor of a small passage located between properties which are depicted in Flower's drawing and on early maps.

## **Post-Medieval Activity – 16th Century +**

### ***Pits and dumps***

The post-medieval activity identified on the site is confined to a series of pits, although some of the walls may also date to this period. To the west of area A lay a pit containing dark-greyish-brown sandy silt, brick, tile, granite chunks and coal (67) while further to the east were two pits containing degraded post medieval building materials (197) and dark-brown ashy clay, containing mortar flecks, brick and slate (198).

In area G a pit containing mid-greyish orange silty clay and Dane Hills sandstone pieces, was also post-medieval in character, as was a dump of stone comprised frequent large pieces of Dane Hills sandstone and smashed fragments of Roman tile within a matrix of mid-yellowish orange sandy clay (263).

### ***Possible Post-Medieval Robbing***

A series of pits or fills within a robber trench are seen in area B and appear to be on the same alignment as Blue Boar Lane (figure 20). Pit or robber fill (76) comprised dark brown silty-sandy clay with orange mottles and containing occasional angular pebbles and pieces of charcoal. To the east of this was a dumped layer of red-orange scorched sand, containing occasional small rounded pebbles and occasional large fragments of granite, which yielded a sherd of pottery dating to the late medieval / post-medieval period. A further dump layer comprised loose beige silty sand (78) while a layer of mid brown sandy silt containing occasional small rounded pebbles was seen to the east of this. The robbing activity possibly continued up to a rear wall, as indicated by further deposits located within a cut feature aligned north-south. These deposits consisted of mid brown sandy clay containing occasional small rounded pebbles and large fragments of stone (82) and loose yellow orange sand (109). Layer (107) lay to the east of area B and comprised 18th-19th century material at a height of 62.11m OD.

## **Conclusions**

### ***1st-2nd Century AD***

The demolished remains of the townhouse found by Wachter were observed in section J2 together with a series of dump layers which appear to have provided the foundation for the Macellum structure. These dump layers were seen across the development area and varied in depth. They were at their greatest depth in the area of the former Blue Boar Lane, where layer (800) prevailed at a height of between 60.40m and 60.60m OD.

Under Blue Boar Lane, were the remains of two walls (525) and (548) which lay at a height of 59.79m OD. These structural remains appeared to predate the Macellum building and could relate to a building similar to the townhouse unearthed by Wachter, during the excavations of the 1950's. It should be noted that area E in which these possible walls were located, corresponds with one of the trenches excavated by Wachter in 1958 as positioned during work on this project from available sources (Figure 17; although the accuracy of this trench location is not infallible).

### ***3rd Century +***

The plan of the Macellum according to Wachter, took the form of a central aisle flanked by rooms on either side. This floor plan was established by linking up robber trenches with surviving wall fragments located during the earlier excavations. The structural evidence was largely confined to the western part of the site, with Wachter projected his walls towards the east to complete the plan. Only one of the walls previously recorded by Wachter was re-located during the present excavations. This wall (415) was 1.23m wide and concurred with Wachter's location. A further fragment of partially-robbed wall (97) was seen in area B which also may fit into the extended wall lines of the Macellum. The surfaces associated with the central aisle were observed during this stage of excavation and tied in well with Wachter's observations; however, the robber trenches observed during the 1950s were not evident throughout the area. While it is very possible that later medieval remains may have masked these deposits, it is also possible that the remains observed by Wachter simply did not extend as far to the east and that the accepted plan and indeed the function of this building could be brought into question.

Further evidence for deviation from the simple Macellum plan was seen to the north of the development area where a series of robber trenches and standing walls, appear to form an off-shoot from the main '*Macellum*' structure. These remains appeared to take the form of a central aisle, flanked by a series of rooms on either side. At the southern end of the central aisle was a plinth-like feature, constructed of mortar-bonded granite, which has been interpreted as being a possible base for a statue. These additional walls also appear to have entrances leading from the east-west rooms into the main central area further emphasising the relationship of the walls to each other.

### ***Post-Roman Period***

The lack of archaeological deposits associated with this period can be due to a number of factors. The destructive nature of medieval activity means all less substantial deposits (both Roman and Saxon) could have been truncated. Also the lack of actual excavation meant deposits were more likely to be observed in plan:



most of the later deposits comprised medieval garden soils, which will have masked much of the earlier activity. One sherd of Saxon pottery was found in a medieval fill connected with 13th century robbing and may indicate the possible presence of Saxon activity on site.

### ***12th-13th century***

During this period the area was split into plots by rough stone walls and the backyards were subjected to numerous pitting episodes. Three plots of roughly equal area were observed, separated by the aforementioned walls and also possibly by a Roman wall which may have been still standing during this period. The pits and walls suggest an orientation roughly perpendicular to Highcross Street, with possible remains of two buildings seen within the area. The buildings may represent encroachment on the backyard areas, as the pressure for land within the city grew due to increased population. The 13th-century robbing of the Roman walls located in the northern part of the site is also indicative of an expanding population, reflecting an increase in building activity taking place within the town, during this period. A number of medieval pits were observed to respect the alignments of both Roman wall structures and robber trenches, providing good evidence for the survival of Roman structural remains into the medieval period.

In the area of Blue Boar Lane, a levelling or clearance episode may have taken place at some point during the medieval period as many of the walls appear to sit directly on top of Roman dump deposits, at a height of between 60.40 and 60.60m OD, with no traces of later Roman activity in evidence. A surface was also found in this area, which may relate to a building; its location at a height of 60.99m OD may provide a level for 12th- 13th century activity in this area.

After the 13th century, a series of dump deposits and demolition debris were seen in the area of Blue Boar Lane which may represent make-up layers for an established, well- made surface. A series of property boundaries, probably dating to the later medieval period, appeared to border the lane. A granite wall at the south-eastern end of the lane may relate to the Blue Boar Inn while remains pertaining to the rear part of the Admiral Rodney Public House were recorded on the opposite corner.

### ***Post Medieval Activity***

Later post medieval activity is confined to pitting at the rear of properties and to partial robbing or demolition of the Admiral Rodney back wall, which was associated with a sherd of pottery dating to the late medieval / post medieval period.

### **Publication**

A summary of the site will appear in the *Transactions of the Archaeological and Historical Society* in due course.

### **Site Archive**

The site archive will be stored with Leicester City Museum Service Accession No.

**A 10 2003**

### **Acknowledgements**

I would like to thank Hallam Contracts Ltd., in particular Ian Rhodes, Peter White, John Hallam and Richard Barker (site surveyor) for their co-operation during this stage of work. Thanks also to Sophie Clarke for editing the report, Neil Finn for providing additional architectural information and to Tony Gnanaratnam for his invaluable help. The archaeological work was carried out by Michael Derrick and Tony Gnanaratnam with the assistance of Sophie Clarke, Sam George, Andy Hyam, John Tate and John Thomas. The project manager was Richard Buckley.

## APPENDIX

### Romano-British Pottery *Elizabeth Johnson*

#### Assemblage size and condition

A stratified assemblage of 62 sherds of Roman period pottery weighing 1.177kg was retrieved from the excavations, along with a further 0.83kg of redeposited material from post-Roman layers. The average sherd weight was 18.9g and condition varied with some sizeable sherds and some in poorer condition.

#### Methodology

The material was classified using the Leicestershire Museums Fabric Series (Pollard 1994), a summary of which is given below in table 1. Within the archive database, specific fabrics were assigned to all sherds wherever possible, however in this report the generic ware groups summarised below are used to simplify data presentation. Vessel forms were also assigned where diagnostic sherds allowed, using the Leicestershire Fabric Series and other published typologies (Gillam 1968; Anderson 1980; Holbrook and Bidwell 1991; Pollard 1994; Tyres 1996; Webster 1996; Clark 1999). The material was quantified by sherd count and weight. The complete dataset was recorded and analysed within an Excel workbook, which comprises the archive record.

Fabric Code:	Fabric Type:	Fabric Code:	Fabric Type:
Samian	Samian ware	OW	Oxidised wares
C	Colour-coated wares	BB1	Black Burnished ware
WW	White wares	SW	Sandy wares
WS	White-slip wares	GW	Grey wares
GW	Grey wares	CG	Calcite gritted
CG	Calcite gritted	MO	Mortaria
MG	Mixed gritted wares		

Table 1: Summary of Leicestershire Museums Fabric Series (Pollard 1994: 112-114).

## Summary of Major Pottery Fabrics within the Assemblage

Table 2 below details a summary of the major pottery fabrics within the assemblage as a whole. In the discussion the percentages used are based on sherd count rather than weight, in order to avoid over-representation of heavy fabrics such as mortaria.

Fabric	No. of Sherds	% Sherds	Weight (g)	ASW(g)
BB1	7	11.3%	65	9.3
C	5	8.1%	22	4.4
CG	4	6.5%	15	3.8
GW	15	24.2%	210	14.0
GW/SW	2	3.2%	4	2.0
MG	2	3.2%	50	25.0
MO	4	6.5%	596	149.0
OW	3	4.8%	26	8.7
Samian	3	4.8%	23	7.7
SW	5	8.1%	38	7.6
WS	1	1.6%	24	24.0
WW	11	17.7%	104	9.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>62</b>		<b>1177</b>	<b>18.9</b>

Table 2: Major fabric groups present within the assemblage.

### Analysis by Fabric

#### Grey/Reduced/Shelly Coarse Wares

Grey wares, calcite-gritted, mixed gritted and grey/sandy coarse wares comprise the bulk of the assemblage (37.4%). These are probably locally made and predominantly form the utilitarian jars and bowls expected for general household use. The mixed gritted and sandy type fabrics are sometimes known as “transitional” fabrics and date from the late 1st century to the very early 2nd century (Pollard 1994: 114). The presence of barbotine dot decoration (*c.*AD70-150), a lid seated rim form and a flat-rimmed bowl with burnished lattice decoration (*c.*AD160-180) suggests a date within the 2nd century (Pollard 1986: 5; Holbrook & Bidwell 1991: 110). Black Burnished ware is also present (11.3%), with a jar rim form dating within a *c.*AD120-180 range again suggesting a date within the mid-late 2nd century (Gillam 1968: 54).

#### White/White-slipped/Oxidised Wares

The next largest fabric group are the white and white-slipped wares (19.3%), which again are probably mostly locally made at Mancetter in forms such as flagons and occasionally bowls. The small amount of oxidised ware includes a cornice rimmed beaker, again dating to the 2nd century (Anderson 1980: 9).

### Specialist Wares

The only specialist wares present are mortaria (6.5%), all of which are Mancetter-Hartshill products. The identifiable forms suggest a mid-late 2nd century date range (Gillam 1968: 64-66; Clark 1999: 148; 160).

### Fine Wares

The fine wares constitute 12.9% in total, with a mixture of imported Samian and colour-coated wares and Romano-British colour-coated wares. The Samian comprises a Drag.18/31 dish and Drag.30 or 37 bowl from South Gaul (late 1st century to c.AD110) and a Drag.33 cup from Central Gaul (mid-late 2nd century). The colour-coated wares are all beaker forms, including an import from Trier dating from c.AD180-250 (Tyres 1996: 138). The presence of roughcast decoration indicates a date range within the 2nd century and apparently includes a Lower Nene Valley example. The remaining Nene Valley products indicate a late 2nd-early 3rd century date range (Howe *et al* 1980: 16-17).

### Analysis by Form

The following summary tables illustrate the variety of vessel forms within the assemblage and the fabrics associated with particular forms.

Form	No. of Sherds	% of Assemblage
Beaker	6	9.7%
Bowl	5	8.1%
Cup	1	1.6%
Flagon	3	4.8%
Jar	12	19.4%
Mortarium	4	6.5%
Strainer?	2	3.2%
(blank)	29	46.8%
<b>Total</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Table 3: Variety of vessel form types by sherd count.

<b>Fabric (No. of Sherds)</b>													
<b>Form</b>	<b>BB1</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>CG</b>	<b>GW</b>	<b>GW/SW</b>	<b>MG</b>	<b>MO</b>	<b>OW</b>	<b>Samian</b>	<b>SW</b>	<b>WS</b>	<b>WW</b>	<b>Total</b>
Beaker		5						1					6
Bowl				1					2			2	5
Cup									1				1
Flagon												3	3
Jar	5		1	6									12
Mortarium							4						4
Strainer?						2							2
(blank)	2		3	8	2			2		5	1	6	29
<b>Total</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>62</b>

Table 4: Association of vessel form with fabric group by sherd count.

Although the assemblage is small and only 53.2% could be assigned specific forms, table 4 shows that of the 29 undiagnostic body sherds, 20 fall in the grey/sandy/shelly coarse ware group. These are most likely to be from jars. The remaining 9 body sherds are mostly white ware, with a couple of oxidised ware sherds and a white-slipped ware sherd. These are most likely to be examples of flagons with the oxidised ware sherds possibly from a bowl. In this respect a general overview of form types within the assemblage is possible.

It can be seen that jars form just over half the assemblage (51.6%), with tableware such as bowls and flagons forming 27.4% and drinking vessels forming 11.3%. Kitchen wares comprise a further 9.7%. In this respect, the assemblage appears typically urban, as although jars are still dominant there are significant amounts of tableware. The fine ware also shows access to continental and regional imports (Evans 2001).

## Conclusions

Overall the pottery from this assemblage dates within the 2nd century, though the fine ware beakers could be dated into the early 3rd century. The variety of vessel forms also confirms the urban nature of the assemblage.

### Roman Building Materials: Tiles

A total of 1.680kg of Roman ceramic building material was retrieved from the excavations. The material was classified by tile type and quantified by fragment count and weight using an excel worksheet, which comprises the archive record. The table below provides a quantified summary.

Quantified Summary of Roman Building Materials			
Type	Count	% Count	Weight (g)
Imbrex	3	37.5%	264
Tegula	4	50.0%	1111
Wall tile	1	12.5%	193
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>1568</b>
Unclassified CBM	8		112
<b>Total</b>	<b>16</b>		<b>1680</b>

The majority of tile represented are flanged *tegula* and curved *imbrex* for roof covering, with one identifiable fragment of wall tile used for general construction. No flue tiles (*tubulus*) used for heating systems were identifiable from the fragments recovered.

### The post-Roman pottery and ridge tile *D. Sawday*

One hundred and sixty one sherds of post Roman pottery, weighing four thousand and eight hundred and forty six grams, and seven fragments of medieval ridge tile and a possible chimney fragment, weighing three hundred and fifty four grams, were recovered during the evaluation. Also present were six fragments, weighing two hundred and twelve grams, of Roman and medieval or post medieval, tile or brick. All this material was catalogued with reference to the ULAS fabric series (Davies and Sawday 1999), (tables 1 and 2).

The earliest post Roman material comprised fifteen sherds of late Saxon Stamford and Torksey type ware, dating from *circa* 1050 to 1250. This pottery, together with the early medieval material, dating from *circa* 1100 to *circa* 1250, accounted for 44.0 and 49.1 per cent of the total by sherd numbers and weight respectively. However, wares dating from the mid or later 13th and 14th century, and the later medieval and early post medieval periods, were also well represented, (table 1).

<b>Fabric/Ware</b>	<b>Sherd Nos.</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Weight Grams</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Av. Sherd Weight</b>
<i>Late Saxon/Early Medieval</i>					
ST2 – Fine Stamford ware	13		101		7.7
ST1 – Developed Stamford ware	1		4		4.00
Stamford Sub Total	14	8.6	105	2.1	7.5
TO – Torksey type ware	1		5		5.0
PM – Potters Marston	49		2144		43.7
SP3 - Splashed ware 3	2		28		14.0
LY4 – Stanion Lyveden type ware 4	1		17		17.0
CO2/CO – Coventry wares	4		81		20.2
<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>44.0</b>	<b>2380</b>	<b>49.1</b>	<b>33.5</b>
<i>Medieval</i>					
CC1 – Chilvers Coton ware 1	37		922		24.9
CC2 – Chilvers Coton ware 2	3		59		19.6
NO3 – Nottingham ware 3	6		260		43.3
<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>28.5</b>	<b>1241</b>	<b>25.6</b>	<b>26.9</b>
<i>Late Medieval/Early Post Medieval</i>					
TG1/2 – Tudor Green/Surrey White wares	4		32		8.0
MS3 – Medieval Sandy ware 3	15		482		32.1
MS – Medieval Sandy ware	1		27		27.0
MP2 – Midland Purple ware 2	12		318		26.5



Cistercian/Midland Blackware	1		2		2.0
MY – Midland Yellow ware	4		57		14.2
DE2 – Anglo Netherlandish Tin Glazed Earthenware	1		18		18.0
EA1 – Earthenware 1	3		177		59.0
<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>25.4</b>	<b>1113</b>	<b>22.9</b>	<b>27.1</b>
<i>Post Medieval/Modern</i>					
EA2 – Earthenware 2	3		112		37.3
<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>37.3</b>
<b>Totals</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>99.7</b>	<b>4846</b>	<b>99.9</b>	

Table 1: The late Saxon and later pottery totals by fabric, sherd numbers and weight (grams).

The average sherd weights of 33.5, 26.9, and 27.1 grams for the late Saxon/early medieval, medieval and later medieval/early post medieval pottery respectively, may indicate that some of the post Roman archaeological levels on the site may have survived in a relatively undisturbed condition. This is also suggested by the relatively large size of the fragments of medieval roofing furniture (table 2).

<b>Fabric/Ware</b>	<b>Frag. Nos.</b>	<b>Weight Grams</b>	<b>Average Fragment Weight</b>
CC1 – Chilvers Coton ware 1	5	161	32.2
?CO2 – Coventry ware 2	1*	100	100.0
MS3 – Medieval Sandy ware 3	2	93	46.5
Totals	8	354	44.2
* Possibly part of a medieval chimney pot rather than a tile.			

Table 2: The medieval ridge tile by fabric, fragment numbers and weight (grams).

Context	fabric/ware	sherd nos.	weight grams	comments
POTTERY				
5	PM – Potters Marston	1	37	12th – 13th C.
12	PM	6	47	
12	SP3 – Splashed ware 3	1	17	
12	CC1 – Chilvers Coton ware 1	1	3	Cp/stj rim, c.1250+
15	PM	1	2	12th – 13th C.
17	?CO2 – Coventry ware 2	1	10	c.1100+
18	MP2 – Midland Purple ware 2	2	53	Later medieval
20	PM	5	150	Jug body, later 12th – 13th C.
20	NO3 – Nottingham ware 3	1	4	mid/late 13th C.
49	CC1	1	25	c.1250+
49	EA2 – Earthenware 2	1	57	Post med/modern
55	CC1	1	11	
55	CO?	1	12	?Cannon Park ware (SQ231), or an over fired Chilvers Coton ware, 13th C.+
75	CW/MB – Cistercian/Midland Blackware	1	2	Later med/early post med
141	?CO2	1	5	Glazed, c.1100+
144	LY4 – Stanion Lyveden type ware 4	1	17	Sooted, c.1100+
168	MS3 – Medieval Sandy ware 3	2	180	One sherd from an everted wide mouthed bowl rim, with inscribed way line dec., 14th – 15th C.
169	MP2 – Midland Purple ware 2	1	57	Later med.
169	TG1 - ?Surrey Whiteware/type ware	3	22	Lobed cup, joins, ? mid 14th C- mid 15th C.
171	CC1	12	460	Jug fragments, green glazed, min. one vessel, 13th C.+
171	CC2 – Chilvers Coton ware 2	1	32	Round, rod, jug handle, 13th/14th C.
175	CC1	6	53	Two over fired, reduced grey, 13th or pos. 14th C.
194 (56)	CC1	3	33	13th C.

194 (56)	MS3	4	82	14th C.+ not very hard fired, externally flanged rim, possibly part of an industrial base.
209 (46)	ST2 – Fine Stamford ware	4	38	Two glazed, unglazed spouted pitcher rim, circa 1050/1075 +
209 (46)	PM	20	1345	Profile of shouldered jug, with simple, externally thickened or clubbed rim, combed wavy line dec. at base of neck, and strap handle with notched dec. down either side. Similar at Causeway Lane (Davis and Sawday 1999, fig.93.108-115, fig.94.119). Later 12th, early 13th? Hole in lower body, made after firing, possibly modern, but break appears on both surfaces (min. 1 vessel).
209 (46)	PM	4	126	Ext. slashed collared cp/stj rim later 12th, upright flanged rim dated mid/late 12th/early 13th at Causeway Lane (ibid. 1999).
209 (46)	SP3	1	11	Glazed with vertical applied clay strip, jug, c.1100+
209 (46)	?CO2	1	54	Cooking pot/stj rim, form similar to SP3, c.1100+
209 (46)	CC1	3	37	Green glazed, horizontal combed dec. , 13th C.+
216 (26)	MS3	2	52	14th – 15th C.+
217 (27)	PM	1	8	12th – 13th C.
223 (34)	PM	2	15	12th – 13th C.
223 (34)	MS	1	27	?later med., purple glaze, hard fired fabric streaked with white clay
233 (35)	CC1	1	2	Green glazed, 13th C.+
234 (38)	TO – Torksey type ware	1	5	?Residual, late Saxon
234 (38)	PM	3	53	Upright, moulded cp/stj rim, ?jug neck, convex, ext. sooted base, ?13th C.
245	PM	1	50	Thick walled base fragments, pos. storage jar, patchy surface discolouration suggests 12th or early 13th C. date
245	MP2	1	67	Thick wall, hard fired, base, sooted ext., later med.
251	ST2	2	27	1050-1199
256	EA2	1	18	17th/18th C.+
260	MY	3	17	1500-1750

U/S Area A	PM	1	280	Thumbed jug base, coil visible inner wall
“	CC1	4	203	Upright bowl, min. one vessel, sooted & kt. Ext, some glaze int & ext
“	CC1	1	68	
“	CC2	2	27	Slashed jug handle, brown glaze
“	NO3	5	256	Jug neck & body, reduced int, some sherds abraded ext., later 13th C., min one vessel
“	MS3	3	30	
“	MP2	2	43	Join, sooted ext.
U/S Area B	PM	1	11	
U/S	ST2	7	36	One ext. sooted/black, the rest glazed, some fabric E/F
“	ST1	1	4	Developed copper glaze
“	PM	3	20	
“	CC1	4	27	All green glazed
“	MS3	4	138	two bowl rims, one ext. sooted wide mouthed with wavy line inscribed dec.
“	MP2	6	98	Some under fired, two join
“	TG2 – Surrey Whiteware/type ware 2	1	10	? cup base
“	MY – Midland Yellow ware	1	40	
“	EA1 – Earthenware 1	3	177	Includes a jar rim
“	EA2 – Earthenware 2	1	37	
“	DE2 – Anglo Netherlandish Tin Glazed Earthenware	1	18	White with painted blue dec., ointment jar rim, fabric suggests possibly early 17th C.
RIDGE TILE				All green glazed, unless stated otherwise
55	MS3	1	82	‘purple’ glaze, hard fired
57	CC1	1	40	hard fired
59	MS3	1	11	hard fired
171	CC1	2	83	Joins, hard fired
U/S	CC1	2	38	Light green glazes, one with evidence of crest, 13th C
U/S	?C02	1	100	Curved edge suggest could be a chimney pot
MISC				

178	EA – Unclassified Earthenware	1	30	curved fragment, ?tile or mould
BRICK/TILE				
256	EA	1	30	Post Roman brick
258	EA	1	90	As above, approx. 1 ½ inches thick
258	EA	1	9	Cbm , ?post Roman
260	EA	1	23	Roman wall tile
260	EA	1	30	?Roman imbrex

## **Small Finds**

*Nicholas J. Cooper*

### Intaglio

Context (574), SF100. An oval shaped intaglio, presumably originally set into the bezel of a finger ring. Cast in dark blue glass, no with an external white patina, the poorly moulded figure probably depicts Britannia carrying a shield. Length 12mm, width 10mm, thickness 2mm.

### Glass

A flat fragment of blue green window or vessel glass from context (55) appears to be modern in date.

### Mortar and painted wall plaster

A fragment of red painted wall plaster (270g) came from context (211) and a fragment of unfaced mortar from (5g) came from (221).

### Swithland Slate

A single fragment of a Swithland roofing slate (50g) with a nail hole was retrieved from (234).

### Marine Oyster

Single examples of shells came from contexts 189, 234 and 267 with another unstratified.

## Context Index

Context No.	Interpretation	Description	Findings and pottery dates
1	Cut of pit Contains fills 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6	Steep sided pit with rounded base. Seen only in section.	
2	Fill of pit 1	Friable, dark-greyish brown silty loam containing occasional ceramic building material (CBM), flint pebbles and charcoal flecks.	
3	Fill of pit 1	Friable, mid-yellow brown clay loam containing occasional charcoal flecks, mortar and slate fragments	
4	Fill of pit 1	Friable, mid to dark-grey brown sandy clay loam containing occasional flint, charcoal and mortar flecks. Moderate CBM and occasional slate fragments also present.	
5	Fill of pit 1	Friable and loose, mixed mid-orange brown and orange sand containing moderate amount of flint fragments, mortar chunks and occasional charcoal flecks	12th-13th century
6	Fill of pit 1	Friable, mid-yellowish brown silty loam containing occasional flint fragments, charcoal flecks and moderate mortar flecks and lumps	
7	Layer or fill	Soft, mid to dark-reddish brown silty loam containing occasional slate fragments, frequent small flint rounded pebbles and occasional charcoal flecks.	
8	Layer or fill	Loose and friable, mid-orange brown sandy loam with patches of orange sand. Contains occasional small rounded pebbles, moderate charcoal flecks, CBM and slate fragments	
9	Layer or fill	Loose and friable, mid to dark-grey brown sandy loam containing moderate mortar flecks, occasional rounded pebbles, charcoal flecks and slate fragments	Pottery AD 120+
10	?Cut of pit	Part of a feature only seen in section. Steep sided containing 'fills' 7, 8 and 9	
11	Layer	Friable, mid-yellow brown sandy loam containing occasional mortar chunks, charcoal flecks and small rounded pebbles	
12	Fill of pit	Friable, mid to dark-brown grey clay-sand silt containing moderate small rounded pebbles and charcoal flecks.	1250+ and 80-120AD pottery

13	Fill of pit	Friable, mid-whitish grey clay ash mortar mix containing very occasional charcoal flecks	
14	Fill of pit	Friable, light-grey brown, clay-sand silt containing occasional mortar chunks and moderate charcoal flecks	
15	Fill of pit	Friable, mid to dark-brown grey clay-sand silt containing moderate small rounded pebbles and charcoal flecks.	12-13th century and 2nd-century AD pottery
16	Layer-same as 21	Redeposited plastic, mid-yellow orange clay sand containing moderate to frequent small rounded pebbles.	
17	?Surface	Frequent small and medium rounded pebbles set in mid-grey brown sandy-clayey silt. Contains moderate charcoal flecks, lime mortar chunks, occasional roof tile and mortar chunks.	c.1100 pottery
18	Fill of pit	Friable, mid-yellowish brown silty sand containing occasional small rounded pebbles and charcoal flecks.	Late medieval
19	Fill of pit	Loose and friable, mid-brownish grey clayey silt. Containing moderate charcoal flecks and chunks and small tile fragments	
20	Fill of pit	Soft, mid to dark-brown grey clayey-sandy silt containing moderate small rounded pebbles, redeposited sandy silt natural flecks, frequent charcoal flecks and oyster shell.	Late 12th-13th century and 13th century sherds
21	Layer-same as 16	Redeposited plastic, mid-yellow orange clay sand containing moderate to frequent small rounded pebbles.	
22	Layer	Loose, mid-brown grey, sandy silt containing occasional slate fragments, moderate small and med. rounded pebbles, mortar chunks and charcoal flecks.	
23	Fill of pit	Friable, mid to dark-brownish grey clayey-sandy silt containing moderate small rounded pebbles and charcoal flecks.	
24	Fill of pit	Friable, mid to dark-brownish grey clayey-sandy silt containing moderate small rounded pebbles and charcoal flecks.	
25	Layer	Friable, light-greyish green sandy silt containing moderate charcoal flecks	
26	Fill of pit same or similar to 216	Friable, light-brownish green silty sand containing moderate small rounded pebbles and occasional slate and charcoal flecks.	
27	Fill of pit	Friable, mid-greyish green sandy-	



		clayey silt containing occasional slate fragments moderate small rounded pebbles and charcoal flecks.	
28		Modern concrete piling.	
29		Modern disturbance associated with 28.	
30	Surface Same as 220	Compact yellowish mortar and orange sand mix containing occasional flecks of charcoal and occasional small and medium rounded pebbles.	
31	Layer Same as 32 and 221	Friable mid-greenish brown clayey sand containing occasional charcoal flecks, moderate small rounded pebbles and CBM.	
32	Layer Same as 31 and 221	Mid-greyish green clayey sandy silt containing moderate granite chunks (c.0.10 x 0.12 x 0.07m) and occasional charcoal flecks.	
33	Layer Same as 222	Friable mid-greyish green sandy silt with sandy clay mottles and moderate charcoal flecks.	
34	Layer ?demolition Same as 223, 224 and 231	Friable light to mid-greyish brown sandy-silty clay containing frequent large chunks of light whitish sandy-lime mortar, charcoal flecks, small fragments of slate and occasional small fragments of tile.	
35	Wall Same as 233	Granite rubble wall set in mid brown clay silt mud bond. Only one course visible.	
36	Fill of pit	Plastic, mix of reddish brown burnt sad and mid-brown sandy clay containing 10% small rounded pebbles.	
37	Fill of robber trench Same as 234 and associated with a 3-cornered structure comprising 235 and 236	Friable mid-brown clayey silt containing frequent charcoal flecks, moderate mortar and stone fragments and small rounded pebbles. Aligned NE-SW.	
38	Fill of robber trench Same as 235 and associated with a 3-cornered structure comprising 234 and 236	Friable mid-brown clayey silt containing frequent charcoal flecks, moderate mortar and stone fragments and small rounded pebbles.	
39	Fill of pit Same as 239	Friable dark-grey brown clayey silt containing frequent charcoal, mortar and stone fragments and moderate small rounded pebbles.	
40	Layer Same as 254	Soft, mid-yellow brown silt containing occasional charcoal flecks.	
41	Fill of pit Same as 245	Firm and compact, mid brown silty clay containing frequent whitish grey lime mortar and charcoal flecks.	
42	Layer or garden soils Same as 241	Mid-brown sandy-clayey silt containing moderate charcoal flecks, stone fragments and small, med. And	

		large rounded pebbles.	
43	Layer or garden soils Same as 42 and 241	Mid-brown sandy-clayey silt containing moderate charcoal flecks, stone fragments and small, med. And large rounded pebbles.	
44	Fill of robber trench Same as 236 and associated with a 3-cornered structure comprising 234 and 235	Friable mid-brown clayey silt containing frequent charcoal flecks, moderate mortar and stone fragments and small rounded pebbles.	
45	Fill of pit	Friable, mid-orange brown, silty-sandy mortar mix- some large lumps of cream coloured mortar present.	
46	Layer Same as 196	Loose and friable, light yellow brown silty sand containing frequent charcoal flecks, small rounded pebbles, CBM fragments, decayed sandstone fragments (small, med. and large) and occasional mortar flecks and small slate fragments	
47	Wall Same as 201	East-west aligned wall comprising angular lumps of granite and occasional roman tile. Bonded with compacted and friable mid-brown sandy-clayey silt containing frequent flecks of sandstone and charcoal flecks.	
48	Post-medieval demolition layer		
49	Fill of pit	Friable, mid-brown silty clay containing moderate to frequent angular lumps of granite, occasional fragments of brick and flecks of charcoal.	c.1250+ sherd and post-med earthenware
50	Layer or robber	Friable mix of cream coloured mortar and mid brown silty clay containing occasional charcoal flecks, lumps of granite and slate fragments	
51	Fill of pit	Mid to dark brown silty clay containing occasional angular stone and slate fragments	
52	Demolition layer Same as 52, 56 and 194	Friable, mid brown sandy silt containing frequent charcoal and mortar flecks, small medium and large rounded pebbles, small and medium sized fragments of stone and occasional decayed sandstone fragments	
53	Demolition layer Same as 52, 56 and 194	Friable, mid brown sandy silt containing frequent charcoal and mortar flecks, small medium and large rounded pebbles, small and medium sized fragments of stone and occasional decayed sandstone fragments	
54	Fill of pit	Mid brown clayey silt containing occasional small rounded pebbles.	
55	Fill of pit	Mix of mid brown silty clay and	13th century

		cream coloured sandy mortar containing occasional charcoal flecks	sherd
56	Demolition layer Same as 52, 53 and 194	Friable, mid brown sandy silt containing frequent charcoal and mortar flecks, small medium and large rounded pebbles, small and medium sized fragments of stone and occasional decayed sandstone fragments	
57	Fill of pit	Mid-brown silty clay containing occasional small rounded pebbles and slate fragments	
58	Fill of pit	Dark brown silty clay containing frequent charcoal flecks, bricks, tile and slate fragments	
59	Fill of pit	Loose dark brown silty clay containing frequent building rubble	
60	Modern brick wall	Number allocated in error	
61	Blue Boar Lane pavement	Medium and large granite chunks, occasional small rounded pebbles contained within mid-greyish brown silty sand.	
62	? foundation for plinth	Rough chunks of granite (c.0.15 x .10 x 0.15m) bonded with a very hard mid-yellowish orange sandy-lime mortar. 1.72m in width (not complete width).	
63	Statue plinth	Same as 62	
64	Modern intrusion probably resulting from 1960s development. An attempt appears to have been made to remove part of an earlier Roman wall.		
65	Layer	Friable mid-grey brown silty-sandy clay containing Dane Hills sandstone chunks (0.15 x 0.15 x 0.10m), moderate slate fragments and small to medium rounded pebbles.	
66	Robber backfill associated with wall 63.	Friable, mid-yellowish orange silty sand containing occasional small rounded pebbles and moderate small fragments of granite.	
67	Fill of pit Similar to 68 Possibly post medieval in date (or later).	Friable dark-greyish brown sandy silt containing moderate 2in. brick, tile, granite chunks, charcoal flecks and coal	
68	Same as 67	Friable dark-greyish brown sandy silt containing moderate 2in. brick, tile, granite chunks, charcoal flecks and coal.	
69	?layer	Friable, mid-greyish orange silty-clayey sand containing moderate to frequent charcoal and mortar flecks and occasional small rounded pebbles.	
70	Layer or garden soil	Friable, mid-greyish orange silty sand containing occasional small	

		rounded pebbles.	
71	Fill of pit	Friable dark grey sandy silt containing frequent charcoal and mid-whitish yellow mortar flecks and occasional tile and slate fragments	
72	Layer Possibly post medieval.	Friable, light-yellowish brown clayey-sandy silt containing frequent mid-whitish yellow sandy-lime mortar flecks and moderate coal and oyster shell fragments	
73	Pit cut Filled by 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79 and 80	c. 45° sides and roundish base.	
74	Fill of pit 73	Loose, brownish grey sandy-ashy silt containing moderate coal and occasional coarse fragments of stone (0.10m diameter)	
75	Dump deposit	Loose and friable, reddish orange scorched sand containing occasional small rounded pebbles and occasional large fragments of granite.	Late medieval/post-medieval sherd
76	Fill of pit 73	Friable, mixed dark brown and orange mottles silty-sandy clay containing occasional angular pebbles and lumps of charcoal.	
77	Fill of pit 73 Tip layer	Loose, light grey silty sand containing occasional lumps of charcoal.	
78	Dump deposit	Loose, beige silty sand.	
79	Primary fill of pit 73	Loose, mid brown sandy silt containing occasional small rounded pebbles.	
80	Same as 76		
81	Victorian brick cellar wall		
82	Layer = 108 Cut by pit 73	Friable, mid-brown sandy clay containing occasional small rounded pebbles and large fragments of stone (type unrecorded).	
83	Same as 79		
84	Possible passage way between the neighbouring properties	Granite lumps, 0.20m in diameter, bonded with sandy clay.	
85	Rubble wall which abuts 97 to form a corner	Orange brown sandy silt between lumps of coarse granite (0.3m in diameter).	
86	Layer	Friable mid brown silty sand containing occasional slate fragments and coarse gravel pockets.	
87	Sewer pipe- modern		
88	Layer of original stratum cut by later deposits.	Friable, mid brown silty clay containing occasional charcoal flecks and small pebbles.	
89	Layer	Friable mid brown silty clay mottled with flecks of cream coloured mortar containing frequent small coarse pebbles and occasional brick or tile fragments	

90	Layer	Friable, light-orange brown silty sand containing occasional small angular pebbles.	
91	Layer	Firm, mid brown silty clay containing occasional small angular pebbles, slate fragments and charcoal flecks.	
92	Layer	Friable, dark brown silty clay containing occasional large fragments of stone (type unrecorded) and slate fragments.	
93	Layer Possibly original Roman stratum.	Firm, red brown clay with no coarse components.	
94	Layer	Firm, greenish brown sandy clay containing occasional charcoal and degraded stone fragments	140-160 AD pottery
95	Layer	Firm dark brown silty clay containing occasional charcoal flecks and slate fragments	
96	Cut for wall 97	Linear, straight-sided cut aligned E-W.	
97	Wall	Wall comprising Dane Hills sandstone rubble and tile courses. It is 0.50m in width and survives to a height of 1m.	
98	Layer or surface	Loose and friable mid-yellow brown sandy mortar containing occasional small rounded pebbles.	
99	Layer	Friable, dark brown silty clay containing occasional small rounded pebbles.	
100	Layer or floor surface	loose and friable, red brown sandy clay possibly burnt	
101	?Surface	Friable, mid-yellow brown sandy clay containing frequent rounded and angular pebbles.	
102	Layer Possible levelling layer for 101	Friable, mid brown silty clay containing frequent rounded pebbles.	
103	Layer	Friable, dark brown silty-sandy clay containing occasional small angular pebbles and moderate charcoal flecks.	
104	Layer	Friable, dark brown silty clay containing occasional small angular pebbles.	
105	Layer	Friable, creamish yellow mortar fragments	
106	Modern layer	Friable, mid brown silty clay containing occasional charcoal flecks and brick.	
107	Fill of modern pit		
108	Layer	Same as 82	
109 = 149	Layer	Loose, yellow orange sand	
110	Layer	Firm, greenish grey silty clay containing occasional small coarse	

		stone fragments	
111	Layer	Firm, mid brown clayey silt and orange sand mix containing occasional rounded pebbles.	
112	Fill of pit	Friable, dark grey silty sand containing occasional small rounded pebbles.	
113	Layer or pit	Loose and friable, mid-orange brown sandy-silty clay containing frequent small and medium rounded pebbles, charcoal and mortar flecks.	
114	Layer	Friable, light greenish yellow silty sand containing frequent lime mortar fragments and occasional pebbles.	
115	?fill of pit	Loosely compacted, mid-brownish yellow silty sand containing moderate fine rounded pebbles mortar fragments	
116	Layer	Friable, mid-grey brown sandy silt containing moderate charcoal and sandy flecks, occasional small rounded pebbles and large chunks of mortar and stone.	
117	Fill of pit	Friable, mid-yellowish brown sandy-silty clay containing frequent granite rubble (0.18m x 0.05m), moderate charcoal flecks, mortar chunks and tile fragments and small and medium rounded pebbles.	
118	?layer	Loose and friable, mid-brownish green clayey silt containing frequent small granite fragments, small rounded pebbles, mortar fragments and fine charcoal flecks.	
119	Fill of pit 123	Firm and plastic, mid-pinkish brown silty clay containing redeposited red clay lumps, moderate fine charcoal flecks and small rounded pebbles.	
120	Fill of pit 123	Dark-grey brown clayey-sandy silt containing frequent charcoal flecks, moderate small rounded pebbles and small lumps of redeposited clay.	
121	Fill of pit 123	Friable, mid-pinkish brown sandy-silty clay containing frequent charcoal flecks and fragments, small and medium rounded pebbles (0.20m x 0.10m), occasional mortar fragments and lenses of redeposited clay natural. Possible burnt material within the fill.	
122	Fill of pit 123	Friable, dark-pinkish brown sandy-silty clay containing frequent charcoal flecks and fragments, small and medium rounded pebbles (0.20m x 0.10m), occasional mortar fragments and lenses of redeposited clay natural. Possible burnt material	

		within the fill.	
123	Cut of pit	Circular in plan (unexcavated)	
124	Layer	Loose, mid-yellowish brown sandy silt containing frequent charcoal flecks, small rounded pebbles and mortar chunks.	
125	Fill of pit	Loose, mid-greyish brown sandy silt containing frequent small rounded pebbles, mortar chunks and charcoal flecks.	
126	Fill of pit	Friable, light –yellow brown silty sand containing frequent medium pebbles and occasional charcoal flecks.	
127	Fill of pit (same pit as 126)	Friable, light-pinkish brown sandy-silty clay containing frequent charcoal flecks, mortar fragments and stone fragments.	
128	Fill of pit	Friable, mixed dark brown and pinkish-orange yellow sandy-clayey silt containing frequent charcoal and mortar flecks, moderate medium and large rounded pebbles and sandstone fragments.	
129	Layer	Compact and plastic, mid-brownish pink silty clay containing occasional small rounded pebbles and frequent mortar, charcoal and sandstone fragments .	
130	Layer	Compact and friable, dark-yellowish brown clayey-sandy silt containing occasional small rounded pebbles and frequent charcoal and mortar flecks.	
131	Layer	Plastic, mid-pinkish brown silty clay containing frequent charcoal flecks, occasional small rounded pebbles and mortar flecks.	
132	Fill of pit	Friable, light-grey brown sandy-clayey silt containing moderate charcoal fragments, frequent granite rubble with mortar attached (0.20m x 0.10m).	
133	Fill of pit	Friable, dark-grey brown sandy-silty clay containing frequent charcoal and mortar flecks, moderate small and medium and large rounded pebbles.	
134	Surface	Friable, mottled mid yellow and orange brown sand with lenses of silt containing frequent small fragments of sandstone, occasional small rounded pebbles and mortar flecks.	
135	Layer	Loose, mid-yellow brown sandy silt containing moderate charcoal and mortar flecks, frequent small and medium rounded pebbles and CBM	

		fragments.	
136	Demolition debris	Small fragments of degraded sandstone and CBM fragments between which is a light grey silty sand matrix or 'bond' containing occasional charcoal and mortar flecks	
137	Layer	Friable, light yellow brown silty sand containing frequent charcoal flecks, occasional medium pebbles, CBM and small sandstone fragments.	
138	Fill of ?posthole	Friable, mid-pinkish brown sandy clay containing frequent charcoal flecks and moderate rounded pebbles.	
139	Layer	Loose, light-greenish brown sandy silt containing frequent charcoal flecks, granite rubble and mortar chunks.	
140	?Fill of pit	Friable, light-greenish brown sandy-clayey silt containing frequent charcoal flecks, small stone fragments and occasional small rounded pebbles.	
141	Fill of pit	Compact, dark brown and yellow brown silty sand mix containing compacted charcoal and ash, occasional small rounded pebbles, slate fragments and large chunks of stone.	c. 1100+ sherd
142	Fill of pit	Friable, mid-greyish brown clayey-silty sand containing frequent charcoal and mortar flecks, fine stone flecks, occasional slate and coarse stone fragments and small, medium and large rounded pebbles.	
143	Fill of pit	Firm and plastic, dark-greyish brown sandy-silty clay containing moderate small rounded pebbles and frequent charcoal and mortar flecks.	
144	?layer	Friable, yellow brown silty clay containing lenses of orange sand, frequent charcoal flecks, granite rubble, occasional CBM fragments and medium rounded pebbles.	c. 1100+ sherd
145	Layer	Friable, mid-greyish orange silty clay containing frequent charcoal flecks, mortar and sandstone fragments and small, medium and large rounded pebbles.	
146	Fill of pit	Plastic, dark-greyish brown silty clay containing frequent charcoal, mortar and sandstone flecks and occasional small rounded pebbles.	
147	Fill of pit	Plastic, mid-greenish brown silty clay containing frequent charcoal flecks and occasional medium	



		rounded pebbles and CBM fragments	
148	?layer	Light greenish-brown silty sand containing moderate charcoal flecks and occasional medium rounded pebbles, CBM fragments and granite rubble.	AD 160-180 pottery
149 = 109	Layer / pit	Firm, dark brown silty clay containing occasional mortar and stone fragments	
150	Layer	Friable, dark-greyish brown sandy silt containing frequent charcoal flecks, moderate CBM fragments, occasional small, medium and large rounded pebbles and mortar flecks.	
151	Fill of pit	Moderately compacted, dark-greyish brown sandy silt containing frequent large charcoal fragments, small sandstone and CBM fragments, moderate small rounded pebbles and granite rubble.	
152	?layer	Friable, light-brownish yellow silty sand containing frequent small and medium rounded pebbles and small sandstone fragments	
153	?layer possible hearth	Dark grey silt- c.80% charcoal	
154	?layer	Loose, orange brown sand containing degraded sandstone fragments and CBM.	
155	Demolition make-up layer	Friable, mid-brown sandy silt containing frequent fine mortar flecks and frequent charcoal lenses.	
156	Fill of pit 164	Friable, light-greenish brown sandy silt containing frequent small and medium rounded pebbles, mortar fragments, sandstone flecks, granite rubble and CBM.	
157	?layer same as 188	Light orange silty-clayey sand containing moderate charcoal flecks.	
158	?remnant of robbed out floor slab same as 187	Plastic, clay (Mercia mudstone) containing occasional charcoal and oyster flecks.	
159	?layer	Friable, light grey silty sand containing occasional charcoal flecks.	
160	Fill of pit 162	Plastic, dark-greyish brown sandy-silty clay containing frequent mortar and charcoal flecks and moderate small and large rounded pebbles.	
161	Fill of pit 163	Friable, mid-grey silty sand containing frequent brick and slate.	
162	Cut of pit containing 160	Unexcavated pit like feature.	
163	Cut of pit containing 161	Unexcavated pit like feature.	
164	Cut of pit containing 156	Unexcavated pit like feature.	
165	Structural feature: ?post-pad	Deposit of granite rubble (0.20m x 0.10m) containing tile fragments	
166	Fill of pit 167	Loose, light-greyish brown clayey	

		silt containing occasional small sandstone fragments.	
167	Cut of pit 166	Unexcavated pit like feature.	
168	?layer	Friable, dark-greyish brown silty clay containing frequent charcoal fragments, mortar flecks, sandstone fragments, small, medium and large rounded pebbles, CBM and slate fragments.	14th-15th century AD sherd
169	Layer Possibly burnt	Loose, dark brown silty clay containing occasional mortar and stone fragments.	
170	Demolition debris	Friable yellowish orange sandy silt containing light brown silt mottles, frequent decayed sandstone fragments and occasional small and medium rounded pebbles.	
171	?surface	Compacted mid-greenish brown sandy silt containing occasional small, medium and large rounded pebbles, redeposited clay inclusions and frequent charcoal fragments.	13th century+ sherd
172	?layer same as 206	Compact, mottled mid-pinkish orange silty-sandy clay containing moderate decayed sandstone.	
173	?layer	Friable, greyish brown silty sand containing frequent small, medium and large rounded pebbles, large stone fragments, CBM and mortar fragments.	
174	Layer	Loose, mid brown sandy silt containing frequent charcoal flecks, occasional mortar flecks and small CBM fragments.	
175	?layer	Friable, mid-brown silty sand containing frequent charcoal fragments and occasional CBM fragments.	13th-14th century sherd
176	Layer	Friable, mid brown sandy silt containing occasional small rounded pebbles	
177	Layer	Friable, mid-greyish brown silty sand containing occasional small and medium rounded pebbles.	
178	Layer Possible fire debris	Friable charcoal and mortar mix containing occasional small, medium and large fragments of tile, and frequent mortar and charcoal flecks.	
179	Layer	Soft, light pinkish silty sand.	
180	?surface similar to 181	Compacted medium rounded pebbles in a light-yellow brown silty sand matrix.	
181	?surface similar to 180	Compacted medium rounded pebbles in a light-yellow brown sandy silt matrix.	
182	Dump or make-up layer	Friable, light orange silty sand containing moderate charcoal flecks.	

183	Context not used, number allocated in error		
184	?hearth	Soft, grey charcoal deposit. Slumping into a pit.	
185	?surface Mortar floor with evidence of burning.	Possible mortar floor containing fine rounded gravel.	
186	layer	Soft, mid brown sandy silt containing occasional charcoal flecks.	
187	?surface/floor slab same as 189	Plastic, mid-greyish red silty clay.	
188	?layer same as 157	Light orange green silty-clayey sand containing moderate charcoal flecks.	
189	?surface/floor slab same as 187	Plastic, mid-greyish red silty clay.	
190	wall	Granite rubble core comprising pieces with dimensions: 0.10 x 0.10 x 0.15m with a tile course (0.25 x 0.20 x 0.05m). Bonded with a hard sandy lime mortar and aligned NE-SW and NW-SE. Dimensions 1.45m x 1.20m	
191	wall	Granite rubble core and faced on both sides. A tile course was evident and all is bonded with a creamy white sandy mortar. East-west orientation. Dimensions 1.15m wide, granite core: 0.25 x 0.25m, tile: 0.43 x 0.21 x 0.05m.	
192	Roman rubble deposit	Broken fragments of brick and tile and yellow lime mortar mix.	
193	Roman rubble deposit	Friable, mid brown silty sand containing frequent lumps of creamy coloured mortar, occasional charcoal flecks, small fragments of granite and tile.	
194	Backyard soils Same as 52, 53 and 56 and similar to 195.	Friable, mid brown sandy silt containing frequent charcoal and mortar flecks, small medium and large rounded pebbles, small and medium sized fragments of stone and occasional decayed sandstone fragments	13th century and 14th century + sherds
195	Backyard deposit Similar to 194	Moderately compacted, mid to dark brown sandy silt containing frequent charcoal fragments, moderate small and rounded pebbles, occasional CBM fragments, and occasional stone and slate fragments. Ashy deposits are seen to the south of the layer.	
196	Layer Same as 46	Loose and friable, light yellow brown silty sand containing frequent charcoal flecks, small rounded pebbles, CBM fragments, decayed sandstone fragments (small, med.	

		and large) and occasional mortar flecks and small slate fragments	
197	Fill of pit	Compacted and friable, degraded modern plaster, brick and lime mortar.	
198	?fill of pit	Friable, dark brown ashy clay containing occasional yellow-lime mortar flecks, brick and slate.	
199	Layer	Friable, mid-orange brown silty clay containing occasional fragments of Swithland slate, coal and charcoal.	
200	Fill of pit or layer	Mid brown sandy-clayey silt containing frequent charcoal flecks and fragments, moderate small rounded pebbles and mortar fragments.	
201	Wall Same as 47 and 202	East-west aligned wall comprising angular lumps of granite and occasional roman tile. Bonded with compacted and friable mid-brown sandy-clayey silt containing frequent flecks of sandstone and charcoal flecks.	
202	Wall Same as 47 and 201	East-west aligned wall comprising angular lumps of granite and occasional roman tile. Bonded with compacted and friable mid-brown sandy-clayey silt containing frequent flecks of sandstone and charcoal flecks.	
203	?robber trench backfill or wall footing material.	Friable, light brown sandy-clayey silt containing frequent charcoal fragments and flecks, sandstone flecks and moderate medium and large rounded pebbles.	
204	?wall footing	Granite rubble and Roman tile held together by mid brown sandy silt-only one 'course' visible	
205	Floor	Light-yellowish brown silty sand containing frequent small and medium rounded pebbles, small lumps of red clay and crushed mortar.	
206	Floor	Compact, mottled mid-pinkish orange silty-sandy clay containing moderate decayed sandstone.	
207	?layer same as 175	Friable, mid-brown silty sand containing frequent charcoal fragments and occasional CBM fragments.	
208	?layer	Plastic, mid to dark brown sandy-clayey silt containing frequent charcoal, mortar and stone fragments.	
209 = 46	?layer	Friable, mid-grey brown sandy-silty clay containing frequent charcoal flecks.	Possible late 12th-early 13th century

			pottery assemblage
210 = 211	Demolition debris	Moderate rounded pebbles and frequent granite rubble chunks within a dark-greyish brown sandy-clayey silt containing frequent charcoal and mortar flecks.	
211	Demolition debris	Friable, mid brown sandy silt containing frequent mortar fragments, rounded pebbles and very frequent granite rubble (0.25 x 0.10m).	
212	?boundary wall	Granite rubble (0.20 x 0.10m) running approximately E-W 'bonded' with mid-brown silty sand containing moderate mortar flecks.	
213	Fill of pit	Friable, light-yellowish brown clayey-sandy silt containing occasional small rounded pebbles and mortar flecks.	
214	Fill of pit	Friable, mid-greyish green sandy-clayey silt containing occasional slate fragments moderate small rounded pebbles and charcoal flecks.	
215	Wall collapse	Granite chunks (0.15 x 0.10 x 0.07m) within mid-greyish orange clayey-sandy silt containing moderate charcoal flecks.	
216 = 26	Fill of pit same or similar to 26	Friable, light-brownish green silty sand containing moderate small rounded pebbles and occasional slate and charcoal flecks.	14th-15th century pottery
217 = 27	Fill of pit	Friable, mid-greyish green sandy-clayey silt containing occasional slate fragments moderate small rounded pebbles and charcoal flecks.	12th-13th century pottery
218	?backyard deposits possibly associated with 224	Friable, mid-orange brown clayey-sandy silt containing moderate small rounded pebbles, occasional large chunks of granite and small flecks of mortar	
219	Fill of pit	Friable, mid-greyish brown clayey-sandy silt containing frequent charcoal flecks, small rounded pebbles and lenses of greenish grey sandy silt.	
220	Fill of pit	Compact yellowish mortar and orange sand mix containing occasional flecks of charcoal and occasional small and medium rounded pebbles.	
221	Layer Same as 31 and 32	Friable mid-greenish brown clayey sand containing occasional charcoal flecks, moderate small rounded pebbles and CBM.	
222	Layer Same as 33	Friable mid-greyish green sandy silt with sandy clay mottles and	

		moderate charcoal flecks.	
223 = 34	Layer ?demolition Same as 34, 224 and 231	Friable light to mid-greyish brown sandy-silty clay containing frequent large chunks of light whitish sandy-lime mortar, charcoal flecks, small fragments of slate and occasional small fragments of tile.	12th-13th century pottery and 1 late medieval sherd
224	?demolition / backyard activity. Same as 34, 218, 223 and 231	Friable light to mid-greyish brown sandy-silty clay containing frequent large chunks of light whitish sandy-lime mortar, charcoal flecks, small fragments of slate and occasional small fragments of tile.	
225	Wall. Possibly associated with wall 227.	Chunks of granite (0.12 x 0.12m), east face to the wall, bonded with mid-greyish brown, clayey sandy silt containing moderate charcoal flecks and occasional slate fragments	
226	Wall collapse	Collapsed granite chunks associated with wall 225	
227	Wall Associated with wall 225	Granite fieldstone boundary wall abutting Roman wall. Bonded with mid-greyish brown clayey-sandy silt containing moderate charcoal flecks and slate fragments.	
228	Demolition debris	Chunks of granite (0.12 x 0.12m), together with mid-greyish brown, clayey sandy silt containing moderate charcoal flecks and occasional tile fragments.	
229	Collapsed stone	Concentration of granite (0.20 x 0.14m) contained within backyard deposits.	
230	?layer / hearth	Friable, orange scorched sand and mortar containing occasional chunks of sandstone, freq large chunks and flecks of charcoal.	
231	Layer ?demolition Same as 34, 223 and 224	Friable light to mid-greyish brown sandy-silty clay containing frequent large chunks of light whitish sandy-lime mortar, charcoal flecks, small fragments of slate and occasional small fragments of tile.	
232	Boundary wall	Granite deposit either tumble or forming a rough footing for a wall. Forms right angle with 233.	
233	Wall Same as 35	Granite rubble wall set in mid brown clay silt mud bond. Only one course visible.	
234	Fill of robber trench Same as 37 and associated with a 3-cornered structure comprising 235 and 236	Friable mid-brown clayey silt containing frequent charcoal flecks, moderate mortar and stone fragments and small rounded pebbles. Aligned NE-SW.	Late Saxon sherd and 13th century sherd
235	Fill of robber trench Same as 38 and associated with a 3-cornered structure comprising 234	Friable mid-brown clayey silt containing frequent charcoal flecks, moderate mortar and stone fragments	

	and 236.	and small rounded pebbles.	
236	Fill of robber trench Same as 44 and associated with a 3- cornered structure comprising 234 and 235	Friable mid-brown clayey silt containing frequent charcoal flecks, moderate mortar and stone fragments and small rounded pebbles.	
237	Fill of pit	Friable, mid to dark brown sandy silt containing frequent clay fragments And charcoal flecks.	
238	Layer possibly from nearby robber trench.	Friable mid-brown clayey silt containing frequent charcoal flecks, moderate mortar and stone fragments and small rounded pebbles. Aligned NE-SW.	
239	Fill of pit Same as 39	Friable dark-grey brown clayey silt containing frequent charcoal, mortar and stone fragments and moderate small rounded pebbles.	
240	Fill of pit	Friable, dark brown silt containing frequent pebbles and charcoal flecks.	
241	Layer or garden soils	Firm, mid-brown sandy-clayey silt containing moderate charcoal flecks, stone fragments and small, med. And large rounded pebbles.	Early Roman
242	Fill of pit	Friable, light brown sandy silt containing frequent whitish and yellow mortar and charcoal flecks and frequent stone chunks.	
243	Fill of pit Also containing 242	Friable, light brown sandy silt containing frequent yellow-lime mortar and charcoal flecks and frequent stone chunks.	
244	Fill of pit	Friable, mid brown sandy silt containing moderate charcoal flecks.	
245	Fill of pit Same as 41	Firm and compact, mid brown silty clay containing frequent whitish grey lime mortar and charcoal flecks.	12th-13th century sherd and a late medieval sherd
246	Fill of pit	Friable, dark brown sandy silt containing moderate charcoal flecks.	
247	Backfill of robber trench	Friable, dark brown sandy silt containing frequent charcoal fragments and flecks, moderate sandstone flecks and occasional clay lumps.	
248	Backfill of robber trench	Crushed light yellow white sandy lime mortar comprising 75% of the fill and also containing granite rubble (0.30 x 0.19m).	
249	Layer	Friable, dark-greyish brown clayey- sandy silt containing frequent charcoal flecks, stone and mortar fragments.	
250	Fill of pit	Friable, dark-greyish brown sandy silt containing frequent rounded pebbles and lumps of granite.	
251	Layer	Friable, dark brown silty clay containing frequent charcoal flecks,	Medieval sherd dating

		occasional mortar fragments and small rounded pebbles.	from 1050 to 1199 and Mid-late 2nd C. Pottery
252	Layer	Friable, mid-greyish brown clayey-sandy silt containing moderate chunks of granite and occasional yellowish white mortar flecks.	
253	Demolition debris / roof collapse	Mid brown silty clay containing frequent Swithland slate laid in layers.	
254	Layer Same as 40	Soft, mid-yellow brown silt containing occasional charcoal flecks.	
255	?layer / hearth	Mid-greyish brown clayey sandy silt containing moderate mortar and charcoal flecks.	
256	From watching brief outside development area. Dumps	Post medieval dumps possibly very recent	17th-18th century pottery
257	From watching brief outside development area. Dumps	Post medieval dumps possibly very recent	
258	From watching brief outside development area. Dumps	Post medieval dumps possibly very recent	
259	From watching brief outside development area. Dumps	Post medieval dumps possibly very recent	
260	From watching brief outside development area. Dumps	Post medieval dumps possibly very recent	1500-1750 sherd and Roman building material
261	Dump layers	Soft, mid-greyish green sandy-clayey silt containing moderate charcoal flecks and small, medium and large rounded pebbles. Quite cussy and sloping down from SW to NE.	
262	Dump layer	Friable, mid-grey brown sandy-silty clay containing frequent medium subangular pebbles and moderate charcoal flecks.	
263	Stone dump	Frequent medium and large chunks of irregular Dane Hills sandstone and smashed fragments of Roman tile within a matrix of friable, mid-yellow orange sandy clay containing frequent flecks and chunks of Dane Hills sandstone and occasional charcoal flecks.	
264	Fill of pit	Friable, mid-orange brown clayey-silty sand containing occasional small rounded pebbles and tile fragments	
265	Layer Demolition debris or road make-up.	Friable, light-greenish yellow silty-sandy mortar.	
266	Layer	Friable, light to mid-greyish brown silty sand containing occasional medium rounded pebbles, mortar flecks and oyster shell fragments	



267	Layer Same as 292, 311 and 314	Friable and compact, mid brownish-orange clayey sand containing moderate to frequent rounded pebbles and occasional mortar flecks.	2nd C pottery
268	?Levelling layer or stone dump	Friable, mid-greyish brown silty sand containing frequent medium and large Dane Hills sandstone fragments (0.08 x 0.15 x 0.15m), Roman tile fragments and mortar chunks.	
269	Fill of pit	Friable, mid-orange brown silty sand containing occasional rounded pebbles.	120-180 AD pottery
270	Rubble make-up or dump	Mid-grey brown sandy silt containing frequent sub angular Dane Hills sandstone fragments (some large) moderate fragments of Roman tile, crushed mid-greyish yellow sandy lime mortar chunks and occasional charcoal flecks.	
271	Dump layer	Soft, mid-orange grey silty clay mottled with orange clay and containing moderate charcoal flecks and occasional small rounded pebbles.	
272	Layer	Soft, mid-greyish orange sandy-silty clay containing moderate mortar chunks. Very clean and may part comprise clay of the Mercia mudstone group.	
273	Layer	Plastic, mid-yellowish orange silty-sandy clay containing occasional small rounded pebbles and tile fragments	
274	Fill of pit	Plastic, mid-greyish orange silty clay containing occasional charcoal flecks.	
275	Layer	Mid-orange brown silty-sandy clay containing moderate large tile fragments, occasional small and medium rounded pebbles and mortar flecks.	
276	Collapsed wall	Medium and large chunks of irregular Dane Hills sandstone within a matrix of mid-greyish brown clayey-sandy silt containing occasional small rounded pebbles and tile fragments	
277	Metalled surface. Possibly Blue Boar Lane.	Frequent small and medium rounded pebbles and tile fragments within a Friable and compact, matrix of mid-greyish brown clayey-sandy silt.	
278	Blue Boar Lane surface	Medium and large granite cobbles some worn flat and placed on edge and mid-greyish brown clayey-sandy silt.	
279	Blue Boar Lane surface	Medium and large granite chunks, occasional small rounded pebbles	

		and moderate tile fragments contained within mid-greyish brown silty sand.	
280	Fill of robber	Very soft, mid-greyish green clayey-sandy silt containing occasional charcoal flecks.	
281	Fill of pit / ditch	Medium and large subangular granite chunks in mid-greyish brown silty sand.	
282	Fill of pit	Friable, mid-greyish brown sandy-silty clay containing occasional charcoal flecks.	
283	Road make-up	Friable, mid-greyish brown silty sand and large chunks of granite.	
284	Wall foundation trench	Vertical sides, flat base and aligned E-W.	
285	Fill of pit 291	Friable, mid-greyish brown silty clay containing occasional charcoal flecks.	
286	Fill of pit 291	Friable, mid-greyish green silty clay.	
287	Fill of pit 291	Friable, mid-greenish brown silty clay containing occasional charcoal flecks.	
288	Fill of pit 291	Firm, mid-greyish yellow silty clay containing occasional mortar fragments.	
289	Fill of pit 291	Friable, mid-greyish brown silty clay containing frequent charcoal flecks.	
290	Primary fill of pit 291	Friable, mid-greyish brown silty-sandy clay containing frequent small rounded pebbles, mortar flecks and occasional charcoal flecks.	
291	Cut of pit associated with 415	Near vertical sides	
292	Occupation layer. Same as 267, 311, 314, 428 and 461	orange-yellow silty sand containing frequent small rounded pebbles and clay lumps.	
293	Layer	Mid-orange silty sand containing occasional clay lumps and small rounded pebbles.	
294	Fill of pit 295	Mid-greyish brown sandy-silty clay containing occasional mortar fragments.	
295	Cut of pit containing 294	Vertical sides and curved base.	
296	Cut of pit containing 298 and 299	Steep sides.	
297	Blue Boar Lane make-up	Compact, mid yellow crushed mortar and silt mix.	
298	Fill of pit 296	Friable, mid-greenish brown silty-sandy clay containing occasional charcoal flecks and frequent small rounded pebbles.	
299	Fill of pit 296	Friable, mid-orange red sandy clay containing occasional charcoal flecks.	
300	Fill of pit 296	Firm, mid-brownish yellow silty-sandy clay containing occasional charcoal flecks and frequent crushed mortar flecks.	

301	?dump layer	Firm, dark-brownish yellow silty-sandy clay containing occasional small rounded pebbles and frequent mortar fragments.	
302	?dump layer	Firm, mid-greyish brown silty-sandy clay containing occasional charcoal flecks and frequent medium and large rounded pebbles.	
303	?dump layer	Firm, mid yellow crushed mortar layer containing frequent subangular pebbles.	
304	Dump layer	Soft, mid-greenish brown sandy-silty clay containing occasional charcoal flecks and cassy lenses.	
305	Dump layer	Soft, mid-greyish green sandy-clayey silt containing occasional tile fragments and charcoal flecks.	
306	Dump layer	Friable, mid-greyish brown clayey silt containing frequent Dane Hills sandstone fragments and greyish white sandy-lime mortar chunks.	
307	Dump layer	Friable, mid-orange brown clayey-sandy silt containing occasional small rounded pebbles and charcoal flecks.	
308	Layer	Friable, mid-greyish brown clayey-sandy silt containing occasional charcoal flecks, small and subangular rounded pebbles and moderate Dane Hills sandstone chunks	Mid-late 2nd C. pottery
309	Levelling layer or possible surface. Same as 394	Mid-greyish yellow hard lime mortar containing occasional oyster shell, small and medium lumps of granite and small rounded pebbles.	
310	Layer	Friable, dark-brownish red burnt clay containing occasional small rounded pebbles.	
311	Layer Same as 267, 292 and 314	Friable and compact, mid brownish-orange clayey sand containing moderate to frequent rounded pebbles and occasional mortar flecks.	
312	Layer	Friable, mid-brownish orange sandy silt containing moderate medium rounded pebbles.	
313	Layer	Friable, mid-greyish brown clayey-sandy silt containing occasional rounded pebbles, mortar and charcoal flecks.	
314	Layer Same as 267, 292 and 311	Friable and compact, mid brownish-orange clayey sand containing moderate to frequent rounded pebbles and occasional mortar flecks.	
315	Layer	Friable light orange silty sand containing occasional small rounded pebbles.	
316	Fill of pit 317	Friable, light-greyish orange silty	

		sand containing moderate medium rounded pebbles.	
317	Cut of pit	Straight sides and flattish base.	
318	Fill of pit 319	Plastic, mid-greyish orange silty-sandy clay containing occasional small rounded pebbles.	
319	Cut of pit	45 degree sides	
320	Fill of pit 321	Plastic, mid-greyish orange silty-sandy clay containing moderate small rounded pebbles, tile fragments and mortar flecks.	
321	Cut of pit	45 degree edges and rounded base.	
322	Fill of pit 323	Mid-yellowish brown clayey-sandy silt.	
323	Cut of pit	Steep sides and undulating base.	
324	Layer	Mid-yellowish brown clayey-sandy silt mottled with iron flecks and occasional charcoal flecks.	
325	Layer	Friable, mid-greyish brown silty-sandy clay containing occasional charcoal flecks and small rounded pebbles.	
326	Dump layer	Friable, mid-greyish orange silty sand containing occasional small rounded pebbles.	
327	Layer	Soft, mid-orange sandy-silty clay.	
328	Dump layer	Soft, mid-greyish brown silty clay containing occasional charcoal flecks and small rounded pebbles.	
329	Layer / surface	Mid-greyish orange sandy mortar containing frequent small rounded pebbles.	
330	Layer	Plastic, mid-greyish brown silty clay containing occasional small rounded pebbles and charcoal flecks.	
331	Layer	Mid-greyish orange silty-sandy clay.	
332	Fill of pit 333	Mid-greyish brown sandy clay containing occasional charcoal flecks.	
333	Cut of pit	45 degree sides.	
334	Cut of pit	45 degree sides and round base.	
335	?layer	Soft, mid-greyish orange silty sand containing occasional small rounded pebbles.	
336	Gravel surface associated with north frontage of Blue Boar Lane.	Frequent small and medium rounded pebbles and medium and large chunks of Dane Hills sandstone within friable, mid-greyish green silty clay containing moderate charcoal flecks.	
337	Layer	Mid-greyish brown clayey-sandy silt containing occasional charcoal flecks and small rounded pebbles.	
338	?Cut of pit	Straight sided cut unclear as to nature of feature.	
339	Layer	Soft, light-greenish grey clayey silt. Iron mottles.	

340	?Cut of pit	Steep sided cut unclear as to nature of feature.	
341	Fill of pit	Mid-greyish orange clayey-sandy silt containing occasional charcoal flecks and small rounded pebbles.	
342	Layer	Soft, mid grey silty clay containing small rounded pebbles.	
343	Layer	Soft, mid-greyish orange silty clay.	
344	Layer	Soft, mid-greyish brown sandy-silty clay.	
345	Fill of posthole	Mid-greyish brown clayey-silty sand containing occasional small and medium rounded pebbles, oyster shell and charcoal flecks.	
346	Layer	Mid-yellowish brown clayey-sandy silt containing occasional small rounded pebbles, oyster shell fragments and charcoal flecks.	
347	Cut of posthole	Straight sided cut.	
348	Used to demarcate boxes within area of crane base.		
349	Used to demarcate boxes within area of crane base.		
350	Used to demarcate boxes within area of crane base.		
351	Used to demarcate boxes within area of crane base.		
352	?Fill of pit	Friable, mid-greyish brown silty sand containing occasional small subangular pebbles and frequent mid-yellow mortar fragments.	
353	Fill of pit 354	Dark-greenish brown silty-sandy clay containing occasional charcoal flecks, occasional small rounded pebbles and frequent medium rounded pebbles.	
354	Cut of pit	45 degree sides.	
355	Blue Boar Lane make-up. ?same as 279	Firm, mid-greenish brown silty sand containing occasional small rounded pebbles and moderate chunks of granite.	
356	Fill of pit 368	Mid-greyish green clayey-silty sand containing moderate large fragments of charcoal and mid-greyish white mortar flecks.	
357 = 391	layer	Friable, mid-greenish grey clayey-silty sand containing moderate charcoal flecks and light orange bands of sand.	
358	Fill of pit 368	Friable, mid-greyish orange silty clay containing Dane Hills sandstone chunks and tile fragments, occasional small rounded pebbles and occasional charcoal flecks.	
359	Dump layer	Mid-greyish brown silty clay containing frequent small chunks of smashed Dane Hills sandstone and	

		tile fragments.	
360	Cut of pit	Straight edges and flattish base	
361	Fill of pit 368	Mid-greyish green sandy clay containing occasional charcoal flecks, Dane Hills sandstone chunks and moderate large chunks of yellow lime mortar.	
362	Fill of pit 368	Friable, mid-greyish brown sandy-clayey silt containing moderate mortar flecks, small rounded pebbles and occasional charcoal flecks.	
363	Layer	Plastic, mid-orangey-red silty clay.	
364	Fill of pit 368	Mid-greyish green silty-sandy clay containing occasional to moderate small tile fragments and frequent crushed Dane Hills sandstone fragments	
365	Fill of pit 368	Friable mid-greyish brown sandy-clayey silt containing occasional charcoal flecks and small rounded pebbles.	
366	Fill of pit 368	Friable, mid-greyish green sandy-clayey silt containing occasional charcoal flecks.	
367	Fill of pit 368	Friable, light-greenish brown sandy-clayey silt containing occasional charcoal flecks and moderate mortar flecks.	
368	Cut of pit	Round in plan, 45 degree sides and round base.	
369	Layer / pit fill	Friable, mid-greyish green sandy-clayey silt containing occasional medium rounded pebbles, Dane Hills sandstone chunks and moderate charcoal flecks.	
370	?fill of pit 392	Very soft, mid-greyish green clayey silt containing frequent charcoal flecks.	
371	Dump layer	Plastic and compact red clays of the Mercia mudstone group.	
372	Surface	Firm, mid-yellow mortar surface.	
373	Floor make-up	Compact and firm, mid-brownish grey silty clay containing occasional mortar fragments and frequent charcoal flecks.	
374	Fill of pit or slumping.	Firm, mid-reddish pink silty clay containing occasional mortar fragments and charcoal flecks.	
375	Fill of pit	Firm, mid-reddish orange silty clay containing moderate charcoal flecks and frequent small mortar fragments	
376	Dump layer	Friable, light-greyish white sandy silt containing frequent large charcoal chunks.	
377	Dump layer	Firm, mid-reddish orange silty clay containing occasional small rounded	

		pebbles.	
378	Dump layer	Friable, light-greenish yellow silty-sandy clay containing moderate charcoal flecks.	
379	Fill of pit	Friable, mid-greyish brown silty-sandy clay containing occasional small rounded pebbles and moderate charcoal flecks.	
380	Fill of pit	Loose, light-orange yellow sandy silt containing a lens of charcoal at the base of the deposit.	
381	Fill of pit	Firm, mid-reddish pink sandy clay containing moderate small rounded pebbles.	
382	Fill of pit	Friable, mid-greyish brown silty-sandy clay containing occasional charcoal flecks.	
383	Fill of pit	Firm, light-orange pink silty clay containing occasional small rounded pebbles.	
384	Fill of pit	Friable, mid-greyish brown silty-sandy clay containing occasional charcoal flecks, frequent granite chunks and mortar fragments.	
385	Fill of pit	Friable, light-greyish brown silty sandy clay containing large mortar chunks.	
386	Fill of pit 387	Friable, mid-greyish brown silty sandy clay containing frequent small rounded pebbles, occasional mortar and charcoal flecks.	
387	Cut of pit	45 degree sides.	
388	Dump layer	Friable, mid-greyish brown silty-sandy clay containing frequent small charcoal flecks.	
389	Fill / gravel surface / make-up layer.	Mid-greyish brown silty sandy clay matrix containing 85% small rounded pebbles.	80-160 AD pottery
390	Cut containing 389	Straight sides and flat base	
391	Layer. Same as 357, 369 and 395	Friable, mid-greyish green clayey silt containing occasional small rounded pebbles and charcoal flecks.	
392	Cut of pit	Sub circular in plan.	
393	Surface or levelling layer	Roman tile (0.03 x 0.05 x 0.21m) lay directly on top of mortar layer 394.	
394	possible surface. Same as 309	Mid-greyish yellow hard lime mortar containing occasional small and medium lumps of granite and small rounded pebbles.	
395	Layer	Friable, mid-greenish brown silty-clayey sand containing moderate charcoal flecks and degraded sandstone chunks	
396	layer	Friable, mid-orangish grey sandy silt containing moderate to frequent charcoal flecks and mortar chunks.	
397	layer	Mid-greenish grey silty-clayey sand	

		containing moderate charcoal flecks and small subangular rounded pebbles.	
398	Layer	Friable, mid-greenish orange clayey-silty sand-fine grained homogenous deposit containing oyster shell and charcoal flecks.	
399	Layer	Probably modern.	
400	Layer	Friable, mid-brownish orange clayey sand containing occasional small rounded pebbles and frequent small mid-greyish white mortar flecks.	
401	Dump	Friable, mid-orange sandy mortar containing frequent large chunks of sandy mortar and moderate tile fragments.	
402	Dump layer	Friable, mid-greyish brown silty clay containing moderate charcoal and mortar flecks.	
403	Dump layer	Friable, mid-greyish brown clayey-sandy silt containing 40% slate fragments and 35% granite chunks, occasional charcoal flecks and moderate mortar chunks.	
404	Layer	Mid-greyish green sand-clayey silt containing occasional charcoal flecks and frequent sandy lime mortar flecks.	
405 = 422	Layer	Mid-greyish white silty clay and sandy lime mortar (40%) with occasional chunks of granite and charcoal flecks.	
406	?pit fill	Mid-greenish brown silty-sandy clay containing moderate to frequent charcoal flecks and occasional mortar flecks and oyster shell fragments.	
407	Dump layer = 261	Mid-greyish green sandy-silty clay containing occasional small and medium rounded pebbles, charcoal and mortar flecks.	
408	Stone and mortar dump.	Friable, mid-greyish brown silty clay containing occasional tile fragments, subangular granite chunks (0.20 x 0.04 x 0.14m) and 40% sandy lime mortar chunks.	
409	Dump layer	Mid-greyish orange sandy lime mortar.	
410	Dump layer	Dump of un-mortared yellow sandstone chunks packed very tightly together.	
411	Layer	Friable, mid red clayey sand containing occasional small rounded pebbles. Redeposited natural.	
412	Stone dump Related to Blue Boar Lane.	Sub-angular chunks of sandstone within mid-greyish brown silty-sandy clay containing occasional	



		charcoal flecks, tile fragments and mortar chunks.	
413	Dump layer	Mid-greyish brown clayey-sandy silt containing moderate yellow orange sandstone chunks similar to 410 and occasional charcoal flecks.	
414	Layer	Mid-greyish green clayey silt containing occasional charcoal flecks and small tile fragments	
415	Roman wall = 544	Aligned SE-NW and comprising roughly squared sandstone blocks (0.18 x 0.15m) bonded with light-greyish yellow sandy-lime mortar. It stands 1.94m in height and is 0.80m in width. It has a construction cut (417) on its south face. It has three string courses of tiles (tiles: 0.46 x 0.045 x 0.31m).	
416	Fill of wall cut	Friable, mid-greyish brown clayey silt containing occasional small rounded pebbles and tile fragments	2nd C. AD
417	Cut of wall	Linear in plan, straight sides and oriented SE-NW.	
418	Fill of pit	Friable, mid green sandy silt containing occasional small rounded pebbles and tile fragments	
419	Fill of pit	Friable, mid-greyish brown silty-sandy clay containing occasional mortar flecks, slate and tile fragments and moderate sandstone chunks.	
420	?cut of pit	Circular in plan.	
421	Layer	Friable, mid-greyish brown silty-sandy clay containing moderate charcoal flecks and crushed CBM.	
422 = 405	Layer	Friable, orange brown silty clay containing frequent mortar flecks and occasional crushed CBM and sandstone fragments.	
423	Cut of pit	45 degree sides and flattish base.	
424	Victorian brick culvert		
425	Layer	Plastic, light-yellowish brown silty-sandy clay containing occasional small rounded pebbles, mortar flecks and small lumps of clay.	
426	Layer	Plastic, mid-greyish brown silty clay containing occasional mortar and charcoal flecks, and CBM fragments.	
427	Layer	Friable, mid-yellowish brown sandy silt.	
428	Layer = 267, 292, 311, 314, 461 and 292	Friable, mid-yellowish brown sandy silt containing moderate red clay lumps, occasional large rounded pebbles and oyster shell fragments.	
429	Fill of pit 433	Plastic, dark-greyish brown silty clay containing moderate limestone fragments.	

430	Dump layer	Friable, light-yellowish brown silty sand containing occasional oyster shell fragments	
431	Cut of pit	Straight sides and flat base.	
432	Dump layer = 412	Friable, dark grey clay containing moderate CBM, crushed sandstone fragments and large chunks of sandstone.	
433	Cut of posthole.	Almost straight sides And flattish base	
434	Layer	Waterlogged dark-blue grey clay containing organic materials.	
435	Layer	Plastic, mid-greenish grey silty clay.	
436	Layer	Friable, mid-blue grey sandy clay.	
437	Cut of pit	Almost straight sides.	
438	Fill of pit 437	Plastic, mid-brown silty clay containing occasional charcoal flecks.	
439	Layer	Mid grey sandy clay containing occasional charcoal flecks and crushed sandstone fragments.	
440	Fill of pit 437	Friable, mid-greenish brown sandy clay containing occasional charcoal flecks and crushed CBM fragments.	
441	Layer	Friable, mid-brownish green sandy-silty clay containing occasional charcoal flecks.	
442	Fill of pit 444	Friable, mid brown sandy clay containing occasional charcoal flecks and organic material.	
443	Fill of pit 444	Friable, mid-brownish green sandy clay.	
444	Cut of pit	Steep sided and flat base.	
445	Fill of pit 444	Friable, mid grey sandy clay containing occasional crushed CBM.	
446	Fill of pit 444	Friable, mid brown sandy clay containing occasional charcoal flecks.	
447	Fill of pit 440	Friable, mid grey sandy clay containing occasional charcoal flecks and small rounded pebbles.	
448	Cut of pit	Steep sides.	
449	Fill of pit 448	Friable, mid-greenish brown sandy clay containing occasional charcoal flecks.	
450	Layer	Friable, light-greyish brown silty clay.	
451	Layer	Plastic, mid-greenish grey sandy clay containing occasional charcoal flecks.	
452	Fill of pit 423	Friable, dark-greenish brown silty clay containing occasional charcoal flecks, crushed mortar flecks and clay lumps.	
453	Layer	Friable, mid-greenish grey sandy clay containing occasional crushed CBM fragments.	

454	Layer	Plastic, dark grey clay containing occasional charcoal flecks.	
455	Fill of pit 471	Soft, mid-greenish grey clayey-sandy silt containing occasional small flecks of tile, chunks of granite and moderate charcoal flecks.	
456	Layer	Friable, greyish green sandy-silty clay containing moderate small rounded pebbles and occasional crushed CBM.	
457	Layer	Friable, mid to dark grey silty clay containing occasional crushed mortar fragments and charcoal flecks.	
458	Layer	Friable, mid grey silty clay containing occasional charcoal flecks.	
459	Layer	Friable, mid-greyish green silty clay containing occasional crushed mortar flecks and CBM fragments.	
460	Layer	Loose, mid yellow sand containing frequent crushed mortar fragments and CBM.	
461	Layer ?Same as 475	Mid-brownish orange silty-clayey sand.	2nd C. AD pottery
462	Surface	Mid orange compact and hard mid orange sandy mortar surface. It is directly in line with the lowest tile string course and probably represents an internal floor within a Roman building.	
463	Fill of pit 471	Soft, mid-yellowish grey clayey-silty sand containing occasional granite fragments, snail shell, sandstone fragments and frequent charcoal flecks.	
464	Fill of pit 471	Mid-greyish brown silty clay containing occasional small and medium rounded pebbles, sandstone flecks and moderate charcoal and mid-whitish yellow sandy mortar flecks.	
465	Fill of pit 471	Friable, mid-orange grey silty sand containing lenses of light grey clay bands, occasional sandstone chunks and granite fragments.	
466	Layer	Mid-yellowish orange silty-clayey sand containing occasional small rounded pebbles, charcoal flecks and tile fragments.	70-150 AD pottery
467	layer	Friable, mid-greyish brown silty clay containing frequent large chunks of granite, mortar chunks and occasional tile and slate fragments.	
468	layer	Very soft, mid-greyish orange silty clay containing occasional medium rounded pebbles, tile fragments and sandstone chunks.	

469	layer	Friable, light orange sandy clay containing occasional small rounded pebbles.	
470	Written off		
471	Cut of pit	Straight sided and rounded base	
472	?Dump layer	Soft, mid grey clayey silt containing occasional tile and sandstone fragments.	
473	?Dump layer	Mid-yellowish grey sandy silt containing occasional sandstone chunks and charcoal flecks.	
474	Layer	Soft, mid-greenish grey silty clay containing moderate charcoal flecks, sandstone and mortar fragments and occasional granite chunks.	
475	Layer ?Same as 461	Soft, mid-brownish orange clayey silty containing red clay lumps.	
476	Dump layer Similar material seen in area C	Loose, light-yellowish green silty sand containing occasional fragments of Dane Hills sandstone and small rounded pebbles.	
477	Dump layer	Loose, mid-greenish brown silty sand containing occasional small rounded pebbles and orange sandy lenses which could be burnt.	
478	Dump layer	Mixed mid pink silty clay and green silty sand containing moderate plaster and mortar fragments and charcoal fragments and flecks, occasional medium rounded pebbles.	
479	Dump layer	Mixed pinkish silty clay and greenish sandy silt containing moderate charcoal fragments, small lumps of mortar and painted wall plaster.	Early Roman
480	Wall	Aligned SW-NE comprising rough chunks of granite (0.18 x 0.07 x 0.16m to 0.07 x 0.05 x 0.05m) bonded with light-whitish pink sandy-lime mortar containing frequent small flecks of charcoal and lime.	
481	Layer	Loose, mid-yellowish brown sandy medium coarse gravel.	
482	Fill of cut 826	Compact, light yellowish brown sandy medium gravel containing occasional small angular stone fragments	
483	Fill of cut 826	Loose, mid-yellowish brown fine medium gravel sand containing moderate to large rounded pebbles.	
484	Fill of cut 826	Plastic, mixed pink silty clay and mid green silty sand lenses containing occasional charcoal flecks.	
485	Levelling dump	Plastic, mid-brownish orange sandy-clayey silt containing occasional medium and fine coarse pebbles,	

		moderate orange sandy flecks and charcoal fragments and flecks.	
486	Fill of pit	Soft, mid-greyish brown clayey silt containing frequent charcoal flecks, moderate chunks of sandy-lime mortar, tile fragments, occasional small rounded pebbles and granite chunk.	
487	Fill of pit	Friable, mid-greyish brown clayey-sandy silt containing moderate charcoal fleck and occasional clay lumps, mortar flecks and stone fragments.	
488	Modern disturbance		
489	Gravel surface Macellum? Same as 493 and 504	Small, medium and occasional large rounded pebbles within friable, greyish orange silty sand.	
490	layer	Friable, mid-greyish brown clayey-sandy silt containing occasional small rounded pebbles and moderate charcoal flecks and painted wall plaster fragments.	Late 1st to early 2nd century AD pottery
491	Backyard layers	Friable, mid-greyish brown clayey silt containing frequent sandy mortar chunks and slate fragments.	
492	Fill of cut 826	Friable, mid yellowish brown clayey-silty sand containing mod granite chunks and mid orange sandy lime mortar chunks, occasional tile fragments and small, medium and large rounded pebbles.	
493	Gravel surface Macellum? Same as 489 and 504	Small, medium and occasional large rounded pebbles within friable, greyish orange silty sand.	
494	Make-up layer	Compact, Light-yellowish brown sandy-lime mortar containing occasional small rounded pebbles.	
495	Fill of pit	Mid-greyish brown sandy clay containing moderate charcoal flecks and occasional slate fragments	
496	Same as 495		
497	Fill of pit	Friable, mid-greyish brown silty-sandy clay containing moderate mortar flecks, occasional slate fragments and charcoal flecks.	
498	Fill of pit	Light greyish brown silty-sandy clay containing moderate charcoal flecks, occasional slate and tile and oyster shell fragments	
499	Fill of pit	Mid-greyish orange silty clay containing occasional small rounded pebbles and granite chunks.	
500	Surface	Orange clay sand compacted.	
501	Fill of pit Same as 503	Friable, mid-orange brown silty-sandy clay containing occasional slate fragments, moderate charcoal flecks and small rounded pebbles.	

502	Fill of pit	Friable, mid-greyish brown clayey-sandy silt containing occasional granite chunks, moderate slate fragments and charcoal flecks.	
503	Fill of pit Same as 501	Friable, mid-orange brown silty-sandy clay containing occasional slate fragments, moderate charcoal flecks and small rounded pebbles.	
504	Gravel surface Macellum? Same as 489 and 493	Small, medium and occasional large rounded pebbles within friable, greyish orange silty sand.	
505	Fill of pit	Firm, mid-greenish grey silty-sandy clay containing occasional charcoal flecks, moderate sandy mortar chunks and frequent large lumps of granite.	
506	Fill of pit	Friable, dark grey clayey silt containing frequent charcoal flecks and occasional tile and mortar fragments and flecks.	
507	Layer	Friable, light-yellowish brown clayey-sandy silt containing moderate charcoal and mortar flecks.	
508	Fill of pit	Mid-greyish brown clayey-sandy silt containing occasional slate fragments, moderate charcoal flecks, mortar fragments and burnt clay lumps.	
509	Fill of pit	Friable, mid-yellowish brown sandy clay containing moderate charcoal flecks, mortar flecks and small rounded pebbles and occasional tile fragments	
510	Fill of pit	Light-greenish grey clayey silt containing moderate charcoal flecks, occasional small rounded pebbles.	Late 1st C. to AD 110 Pottery
511	Fill of pit	Friable, mid-greyish green clayey silt containing occasional charcoal and mortar flecks.	
512	Layer	Mid brown sandy-clayey silt containing painted wall plaster fragments.	
513	Fill of pit	Loose, dark brown clayey-sandy silt.	
514	?Layer	Clast supported deposit of coarse gravel and cobbles within a matrix of silty sand.	
515	Surface Similar to 493	Pebble surface within mid-greyish brown silty clay matrix.	
516	Fill of cut 826	Very dense and hard, light yellow sandy lime mortar within 40% medium rounded pebbles.	
517	Layer / fill of pit	Friable, mid-greyish green silty-sandy clay containing moderate small rounded pebbles, occasional charcoal flecks and fragments of tile.	
518	Fill of pit	Friable, mid-greyish brown clayey silt containing occasional charcoal	

		flecks, mortar fragments, occasional granite chunks and moderate to frequent small rounded pebbles.	
519	Cut of pit	Circular in plan and 45 degree sides.	
520			
521	Modern Layer		
522	Layer	Firm, mid-brown silty clay containing frequent small pebbles and charcoal flecks.	
523	Cut of pit or slump interface	Steep	
524	Layer	Layer abutting wall 525-Friable, dark-greyish brown silty clay containing occasional small rounded pebbles	
525	Wall	Aligned east-west. Coarse granite chunks (c.0.30m in length) bonded with mid-beige sandy mortar	
526	Allocated in error		
527	Modern cellar wall		
528	Rubble footing	Dark grey silty loam layer containing frequent lumps of granite	
529	Layer	Friable mid-orange brown, sandy clay containing frequent small coarse rounded pebbles.	
530	Possibly soil dump	Moderate mid to dark-greyish green clayey-sandy silt containing fine mortar and charcoal fragments and occasional rounded pebbles.	
531	Dump layer	Light reddish brown mixture of red clay and pale green clayey-sandy silt containing moderate coarse rounded pebbles, mortar and plaster flecks.	
532	Redeposited dump material	Light-greenish brown clayey-sandy silt containing moderate mortar and plaster flecks and small and medium rounded pebbles.	
533	Dump of crushed building material	Light-yellowish brown clayey-silty sand containing finely mixed silts and mortar lenses, moderate sandstone flecks and occasional granite chunks.	
534	Fill of linear cut	Loose mid-greenish sandy silt containing 50% Swithland slate fragments	
535	Continuation of 532	Light-greenish brown clayey-sandy silt containing moderate mortar and plaster flecks and small and medium rounded pebbles.	
536	?only seen in section	Mid-yellowish brown sandy silt containing occasional oyster shell fragments and charcoal flecks.	
537	?dump layer	Firm, light-yellowish brown sandy-silty clay containing occasional charcoal fragments and oyster shell	
538	Allocated in error		
539	Fill of unknown cut feature, ?pit	Mid-greyish brown clayey-sandy silt containing frequent charcoal flecks	

540	Wall	Sandstone and gritstone wall (s.stn. 0.30m x 0.22m and gritstone 0.30 x 0.70 x 0.12m). roughly squared stone with soil (essentially unbonded) between the blocks.	
541	Layer or cobbled surface	Moderate, mid brown sandy silt containing frequent granite rubble chunks.	
542	Layer	Mixed mid brown sandy silt containing moderate small sub-angular granite rubble and mortar fragments.	
543	Dump layer	Moderate, mid brown sandy silt	
544	Wall-Roman?	Granite rubble bonded with light-yellowish brown sandy mortar containing occasional small rounded pebbles.	
545	Fill within cut	Mid brown sandy silt containing occasional charcoal flecks.	
546	Dump layer	Red silty clay containing frequent mortar flecks and small rounded pebbles	
547	?fragment of mortar floor	Mid-orange brown sandy silt with frequent gravel.	
548	Wall	Heavily truncated wall comprising subangular lumps of granite rubble. Bonded with yellow brown sandy lime mortar.	
549	Wall	Rough course wall comprising granite rubble (0.18-0.20m). Tile course at the base (0.60 x 0.60m). It is bonded with light yellow brown sandy mortar-3 courses of stone and 2 tiles visible.	
550	Dump layer	Light-greyish brown clayey-sandy silt containing occasional mortar fragments.	
551	Dump layer	Fairly clean, light yellow sandy-silty clay.	
552	Dump layer	Dark brown silt containing 60% mortar mixed with redeposited mid-yellowish brown sandy lime mortar.	
553	Dump layer	Mixed mid orange sand and mid-greenish brown sandy silt containing occasional small rounded pebbles.	
554	Dump layer-redeposited	Moderate light-greyish brown silty sand containing occasional rounded pebbles and occasional granite fragments.	
555	Layer	Mid green silty clay containing occasional small rounded pebbles and fine oyster shell fragments.	
556	Fill of pit	Loose, mid-green clayey silt containing occasional mortar flecks.	Late 2nd-early 3rd century AD pottery
557	Wall	Coarse granite rubble wall bonded with light yellow brown sandy	



		mortar.	
558	Dump layer	Dark-greyish brown sandy-clayey silt containing occasional sandstone fragments, coarse rounded pebbles and tile fragments.	
559	Dump layer	Light-yellowish brown silt containing frequent mortar fragments and occasional granite rubble.	
560	Layer or fill of cut feature	Dark-greyish brown sandy-clayey silt with yellow brown mottles containing frequent mortar flecks and occasional granite lumps.	
561	Dump layer possibly associated with 557	Dark-reddish brown clayey-sandy silt containing frequent granite rubble.	
562	Surface	Rough cobbled surface with dark-greyish brown clayey-sandy silt. Granite rubble (0.20 x 0.10 x 0.50m) forming a flattish surface.	
563	Layer or possible surface	Dark brown sandy silt containing moderate coarse gravel and occasional slate fragments	
564	?surface	Mid brown silty sand containing 70% medium and coarse rounded pebbles, occasional tile fragments-forming a flat surface.	
565	Dump layer	Light-greyish brown silty sand containing occasional rounded pebbles	
566	Dump layer	Light yellow sand (possibly degraded sandstone).	
567	Dump layer	Light-greyish brown silty sand containing occasional rounded pebbles	
568	Dump layer	Light yellow sand (possibly degraded sandstone).	
569	Dump layer	Light-greyish brown silty sand containing occasional rounded pebbles	
570	Roman wall	Granite rubble wall consisting of quarry stone and broken fieldstone-varying size between 0.10m and 0.20m Five courses are visible sitting on top of 3 tile courses. Tiles (0.05m x 0.42m x 0.29m)	
571	Fill of cut feature	Dark-greyish brown sandy-clayey silt containing frequent stone fragment and occasional pebbles and mortar flecks.	
572	Modern feature		
573	Layer	Greenish-orange, sandy-silty clay containing occasional charcoal and mortar flecks	
574	Layer	Light-orange brown sandy-silty clay with orange mottles and containing small and medium rounded pebbles	INTAGLIO
575	Fill of pit	Friable, dark grey silty clay	

		containing occasional small rounded pebbles and tile fragments.	
576	Possible fill of pit 577	Light greyish brown silty clay.	
577	Cut of pit	Straight sides and flat base	
578	Layer	Soft, light-yellowish brown silty sand containing occasional rounded pebbles.	
579	Dump layer	Light –orange brown silty sand	
580	Layer	Soft, mid-orange brown silty sand containing occasional charcoal flecks and small rounded pebbles.	Late 1st C. to 110 AD pottery
581	Layer or possible surface	Soft, yellowish orange mortar and silty sand containing occasional small rounded pebbles.	
582	Layer	Greyish orange silty clay containing occasional charcoal flecks and small rounded pebbles.	
583	Dump layer	Light grey silty sand containing moderate small rounded pebbles.	120+AD
584	Dump layer	Moderate, light-greyish pink, clayey-silty sand containing occasional fine and coarse pebbles, oyster shell fragments.	120+AD
585	Dump layer	Mid-pinkish grey sandy-silty clay containing occasional charcoal fleck and small rounded pebbles.	
586	Wall	Rough granite rubble (0.20m x 0.10m) with occasional slate fragments. Bonded with red silty clay bond. Possibly exposed already	
587	Possible pit fill	Dark grey sandy-silty clay containing small rounded pebbles.	
588	Dump layer	Light brown silty sand containing 20% crushed mortar, occasional small and medium rounded pebbles	
589	Layer	Friable, mid-brownish grey sandy silt. Laminated silt deposits.	
590	Dump layer	Moderate, light brown silty sand containing moderate fine oyster shell, mortar and charcoal fragments.	
591	Possible surface / floor	Flat deposit comprising moderately compacted, light yellow lime mortar.	
592	Fill of cut feature 597	Mid grey sandy silt containing moderate charcoal flecks.	
593	Fill of cut feature 597	Light brown silty sand containing occasional mortar fragments.	
594	Fill of cut feature 597	Loose, mid to dark brown clayey-sandy silt containing moderate charcoal fragments.	
595	Fill of cut feature 597	Light grey clay with silty patches.	
596	Dump layer	Loose, dark-greyish brown sandy silt containing frequent charcoal flecks, occasional small rounded pebbles and stone fragments.	
597	Cut of feature-?pit	Steep side	
598	Dump layer	Mid-greyish brown sandy silt containing frequent charcoal flecks	

		and Dane Hills sandstone fragments.	
599	Dumped fill of cut feature	Mid green sandy silt mottled with grey silt containing frequent mortar fragments and occasional charcoal flecks.	
600	Dump material	Mid orange brown clayey-sandy silt containing frequent mortar fragments, moderate Dane Hills sandstone fragments and charcoal flecks.	
601	Dump material	Red clayey-sandy silt with clay clumps present.	
602	Dump material	Mid orange brown clayey-sandy silt containing frequent mortar fragments, moderate Dane Hills sandstone fragments and charcoal flecks.	
603	?fill or dump	Mid brown sandy-clayey silt with grey mottles containing frequent mortar fragments and frequent Dane Hills sandstone fragments and charcoal flecks.	
604	Dump material	Mid orange brown clayey-sandy silt containing frequent mortar fragments, moderate Dane Hills sandstone fragments and charcoal flecks. Also light to mid grey silty lenses and occasional Swithland slate fragments.	
605	Cut of pit?	Part seen in plan-possibly oval.	
606	Layer	Friable, mid-yellowish brown silty loam containing occasional small mortar lumps, coarse mortar fragments, crushed building material and small rounded pebbles.	
607	Layer	Compact, mid-reddish brown silty-sandy loam containing occasional crushed mortar flecks, charcoal and CBM fragments, slate, sandstone and flint fragments.	
608	Layer	Compact, mid to dark reddish brown silty loam containing occasional slate fragments, charcoal flecks, crushed CBM and small rounded pebbles.	
609	?fill of cut feature	Friable, mid brown clayey silt containing moderate charcoal flecks and occasional sandstone, CBM and mortar fragments.	
610	Layer	Friable, dark orange silty loam containing moderate sandstone fragments and occasional CBM, small rounded pebbles, slate fragments and charcoal flecks.	
611	Layer	Friable, mid-grey blue silty clay containing frequent crushed mortar, occasional CBM and slate fragments	
612	Dump layer	Mid green sandy silt containing	

		frequent small mortar fragments and occasional stone fragments	
613	Dump layer	Mid-orange brown sandy-clayey silt containing occasional mortar and stone fragments, small rounded pebbles and charcoal flecks.	
614	Dump layer	Mid brown sandy silt containing frequent small stone, mortar, stone, charcoal and Swithland slate fragments.	
615	Layer	Mid-reddish brown silty clay containing occasional mudstone and charcoal fragments. Redeposited Mercia mudstone clays.	
616	Dump layer	Mid brown sandy-clayey silt containing frequent mortar fragments and moderate stone fragments	
617	Dump layer	Dump of loosely packed granite rubble. Either hardcore or demolition.	
618	Layer	Loose and friable light yellow sand (degraded sandstone) with lenses of mid green silty sand	
619	?Pit fill	Mid-greyish brown sandy-clayey silt containing frequent small medium and large rounded pebbles, stone fragments and charcoal flecks.	
620	?Fill of pit	Friable, mid green sandy silt containing occasional small rounded pebbles, slate and tile fragments.	
621	Dump layer	Friable light-greenish brown sandy silt containing frequent lumps of granite.	
622	Fill of pit 634	Compact, dark grey sandy silt containing frequent charcoal fragments and occasional mortar fragments.	
623	?redeposited material-?Roman	Loose, mid-green sandy silt containing moderate stone fragments, small rounded pebbles, oyster fragments and charcoal flecks	
624	Layer	Dark grey silt containing occasional charcoal and mortar fragments.	
625	?redeposited material-?Roman	Loose, mid-green sandy silt containing moderate stone fragments, small rounded pebbles, oyster fragments and charcoal flecks	
626	Fill within pit 635	Mid-orange brown scorched silty clay-burnt <i>in situ</i> deposit	
627	Demolition layer	Mid-greyish brown sandy silt containing frequent lumps of burnt clay and moderate small rounded pebbles.	
628	Fill of pit 634	Dark grey sandy-clayey silt containing frequent small charcoal fragments.	
629	Fill of pit	Mid-greyish brown sandy silt	

		containing frequent stone fragments, moderate charcoal flecks and small, medium and large rounded pebbles.	
630	Layer	Mid-greyish brown sandy-clayey silt containing moderate small rounded pebbles and mortar fragments	
631	Fill of pit	Mid to light-greenish brown sandy silt containing moderate mortar fragments and small, medium and large rounded pebbles.	
632	<i>In situ</i> burnt deposit	Dark grey charcoal rich deposit comprising 30% silts.	
633	Pit cut for 629	One edge-steep	
634	Pit cut for 620-623	Sub-rectangular	
635	Pit cut for 624-627 and 632	Sub-rectangular	
636	Fill of well	Backfilled with general rubble	
637	Cut of well	Straight sided	
700	Post medieval layer	Unrecorded	
701	Post medieval layer	Unrecorded	
702	Post medieval layer	Unrecorded	
703	Post medieval layer	Unrecorded	
704	Post medieval layer	Unrecorded	
800	Layer ?Roman	Homogenous layer of orange yellow silty-sandy clay	Assemblage containing pottery dating mainly to late 1st –early/mid 2nd century but with some amphora which was common up until the 3rd C. AD
801	Post medieval wall	Stone built wall (northern face visible) running east-west–granite blocks present probably post-medieval and could be remnants of the ‘Blue Boar’ public house.	
802	Wall	Fragment of wall greatly disturbed comprising mixture of Dane Hills sandstone and granite with whitish mortar. Possibly oriented NW-SE.	
804	Layer	Burnt tile which appears to be deliberately laid rather than dumped. It appears to have been burnt <i>in situ</i> .	
805	Layer	Very dark grey brown charcoal layer	
806	Layer	Clay layer with frequent charcoal flecks and lumps	
807	Layer	Light yellowish brown sand.	
808	Layer	Light yellow sand.	
809	Layer	Layer of Roman material comprising yellow orange sand containing large lumps of clay. Possibly <i>in situ</i> /redeposited structural remains.	Late 1st early 2nd C. assemblage.
813	Wall	Granite wall observed in section greatly truncated and difficult to	

		record due to dangerous conditions.	
819	Same as 800		
820	Section 3.01 (a) ?wall	Mix of Dane Hills sandstone and occasional granite chunks. Bonded with silt and aligned north-south	
821	Section 3.01 (b) layer	Mid brown sandy silt with occasional sandy flecks	
822	Section 3.01 (c) layer	Light yellow sand	
823	Section 3.01 (d) layer	Light-yellowish brown clayey sand fairly clean.	
824	Wall	Dane Hills sandstone block built, earth bonded wall. Oriented SW-NE	
825	Wall	Dane Hills sandstone block built, earth bonded wall. Oriented SW-NE	
826	Cut of feature	Steep cut feature may be a pit but also could be a robber trench truncated by modern disturbance at its east end.	

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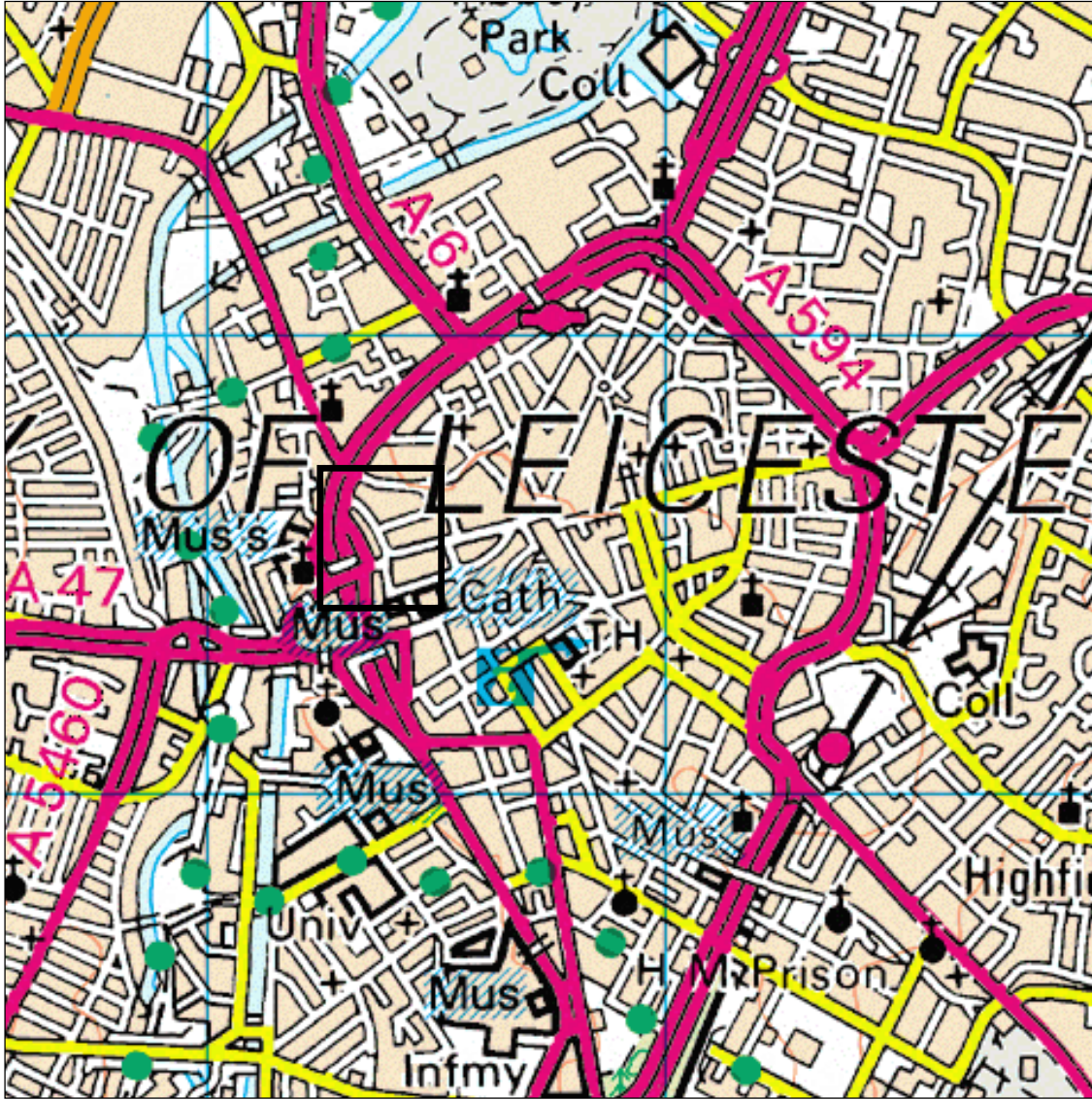


Figure 1. Site Location

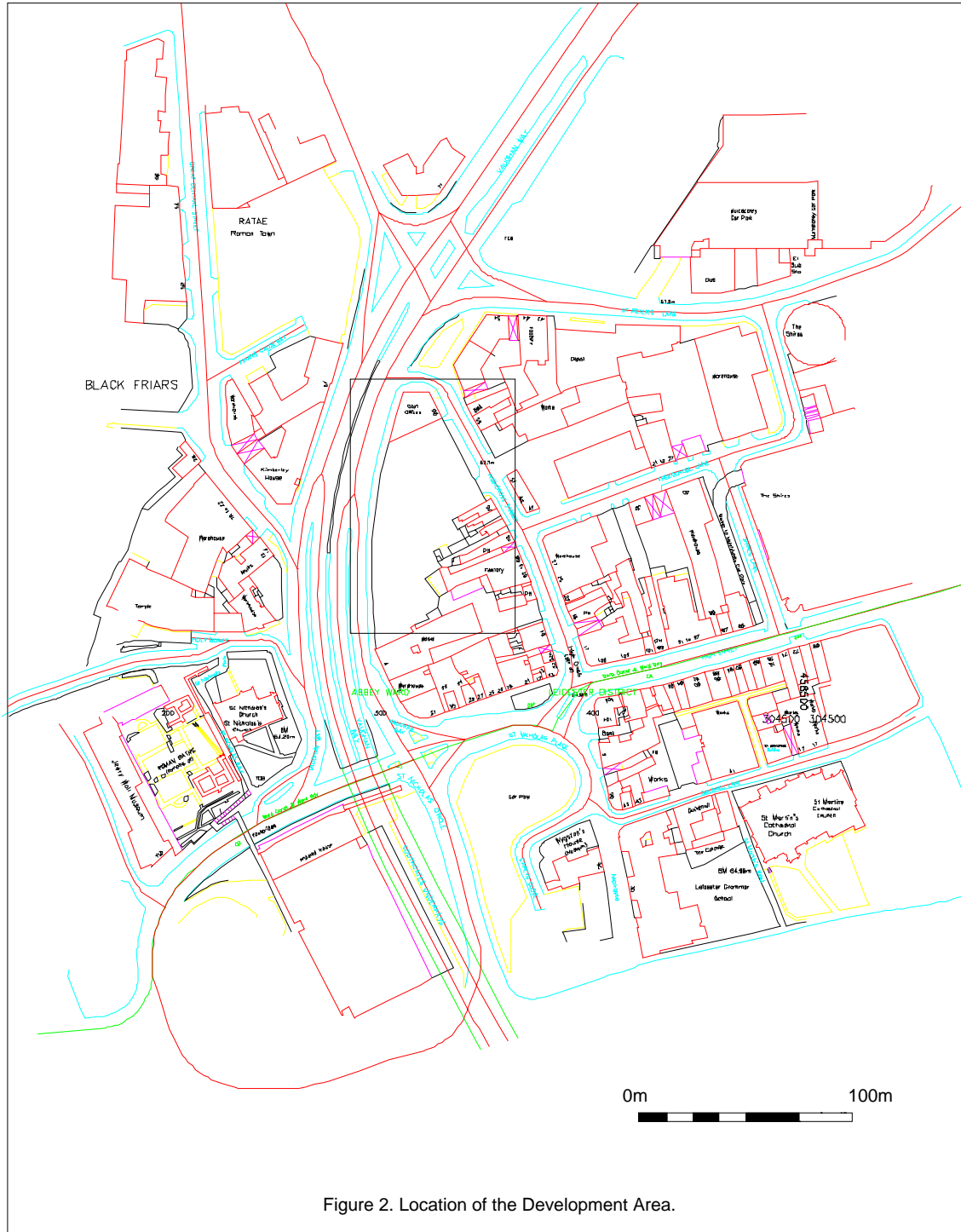


Figure 2. Location of the Development Area.

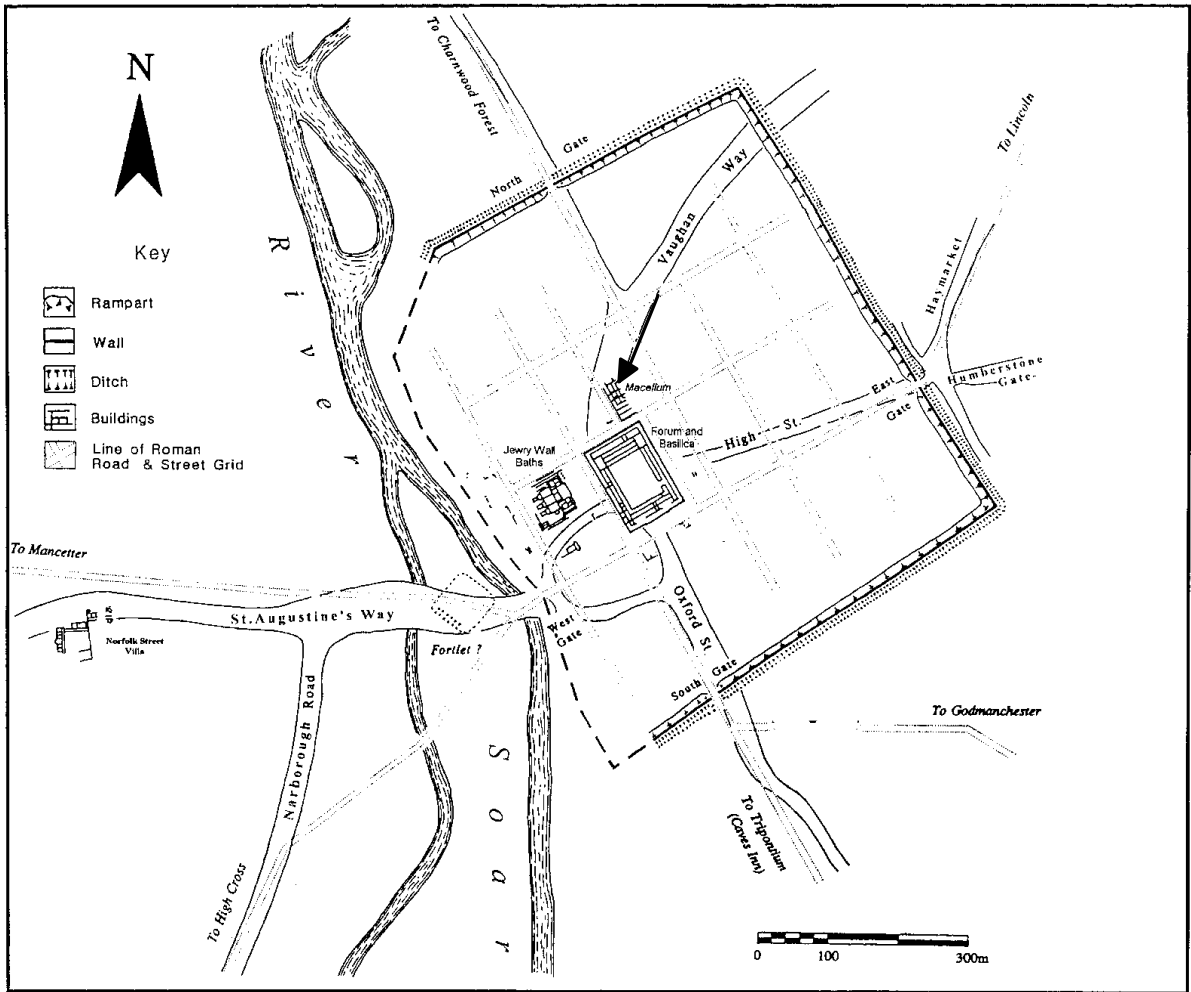


Figure 3 Roman Leicester showing the location of the site (from Connor and Buckley 1999)

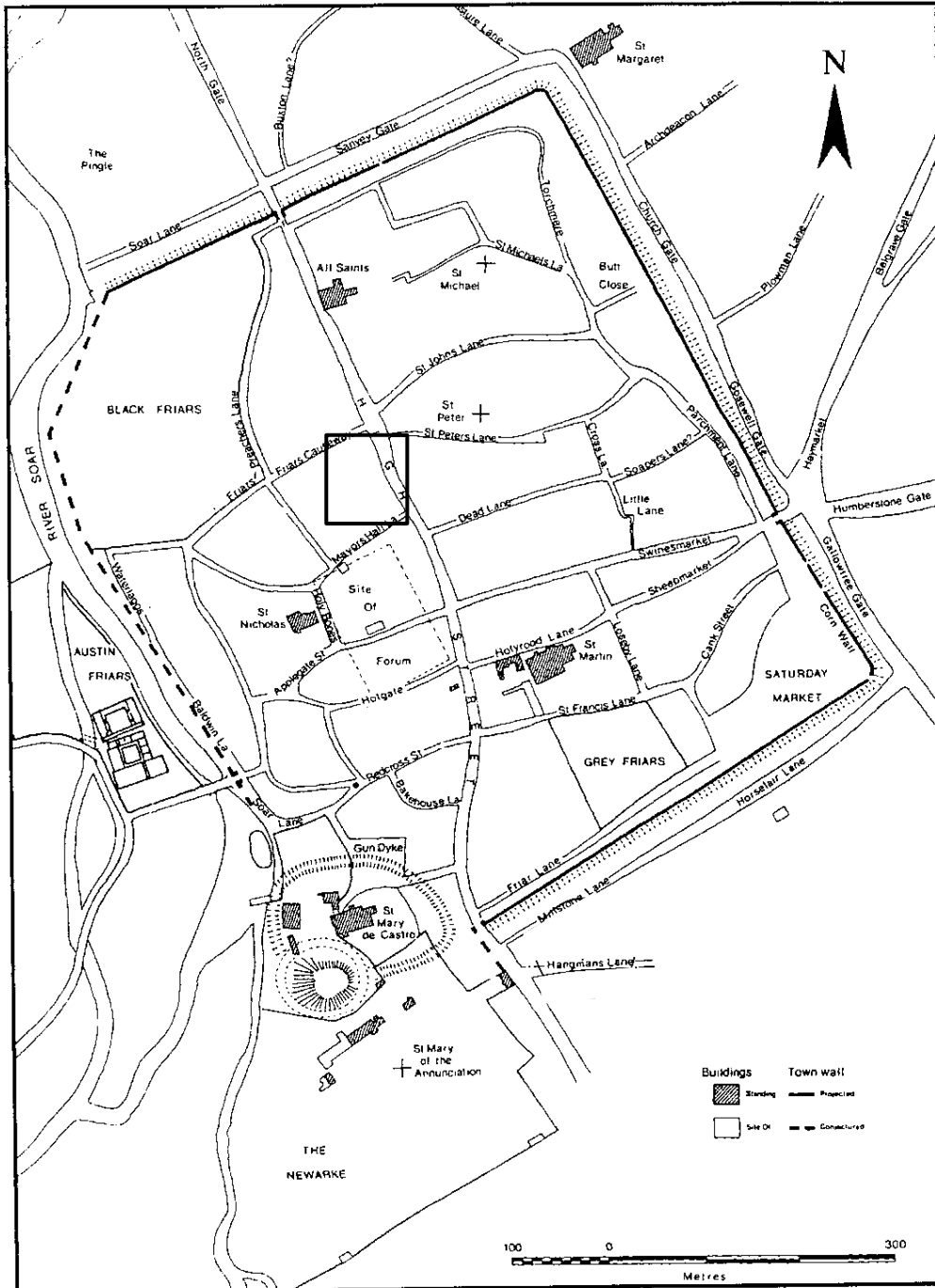


Figure 4 Medieval Leicester showing the site location (Buckley and Lucas, 1987)

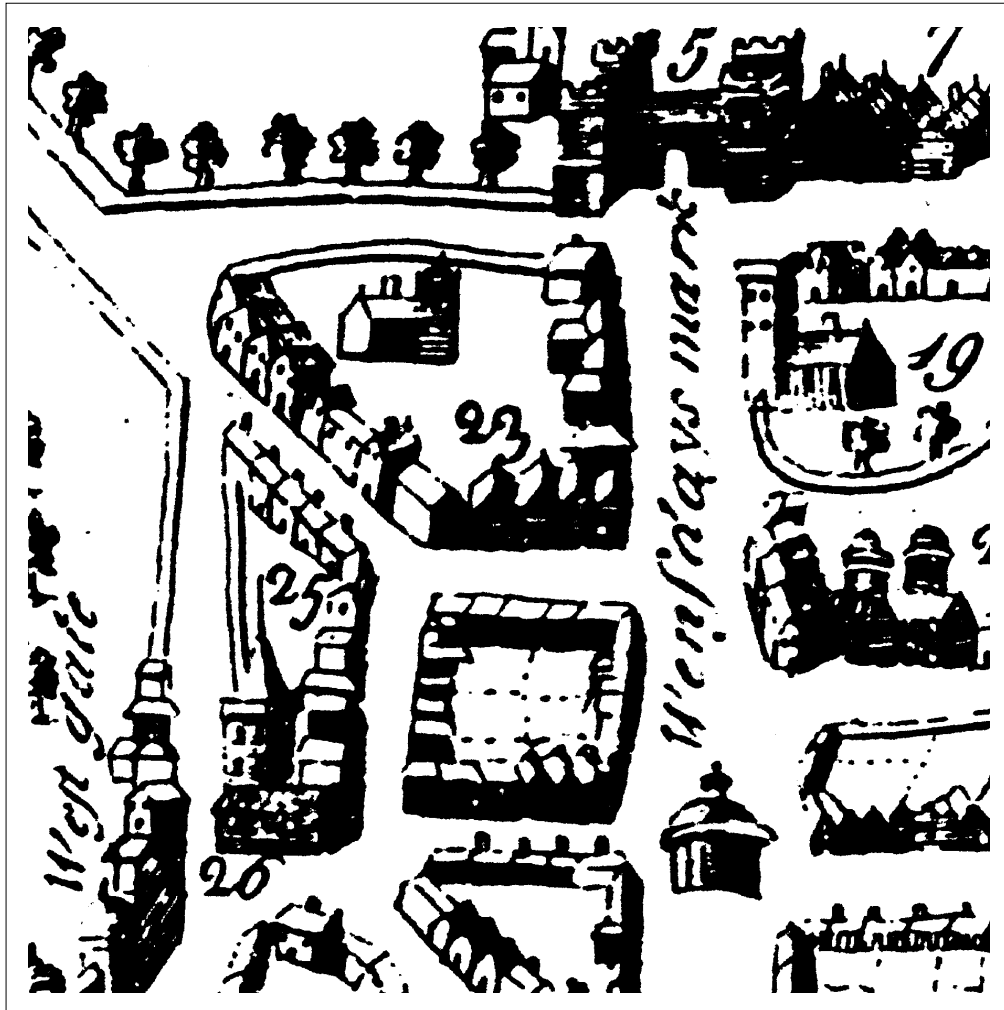


Figure 5 Detail of Speed's map of 1610 showing the site location (part of No.23 and south area)

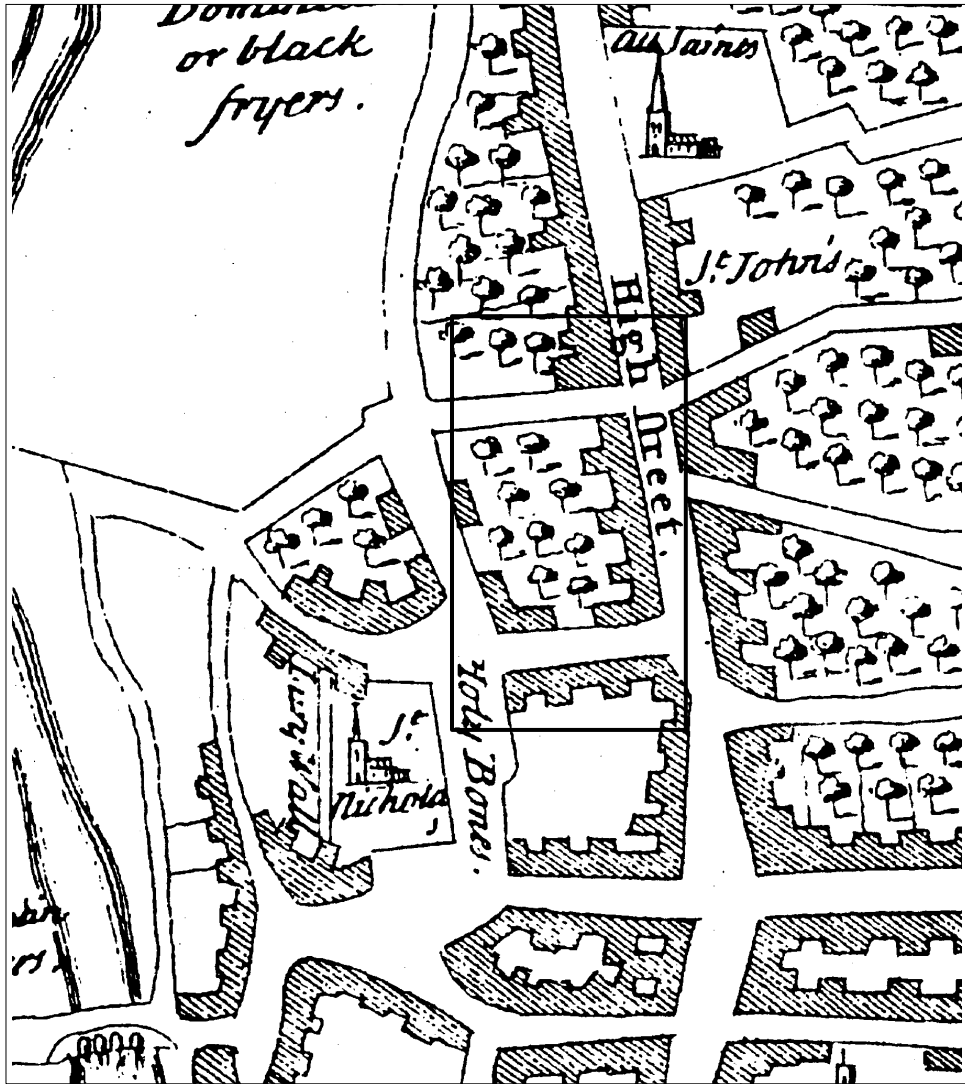


Figure 6 Stukeley's map 1722 Detail showing development area

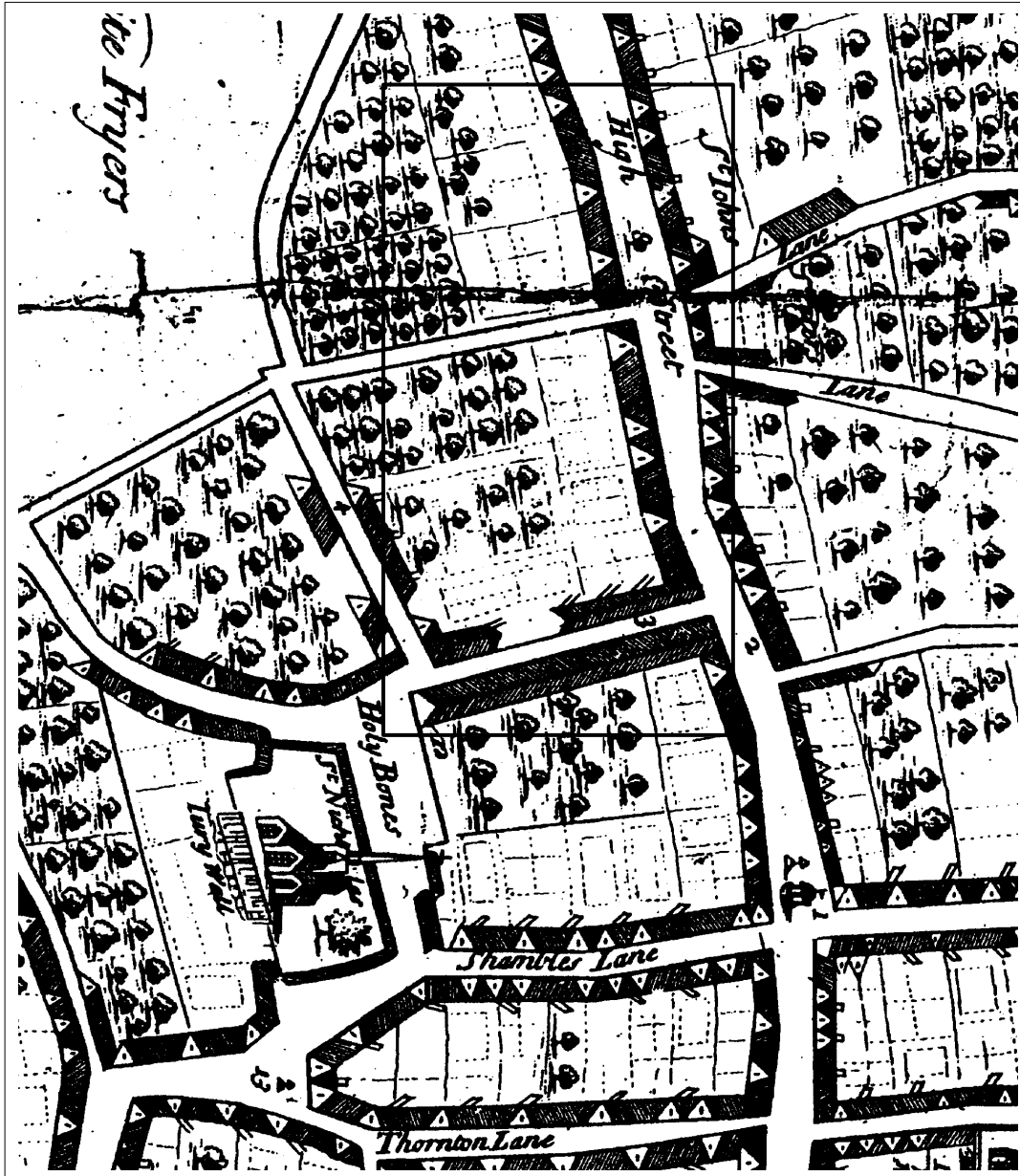


Figure 7 detail of Robert's map 1741 showing development area



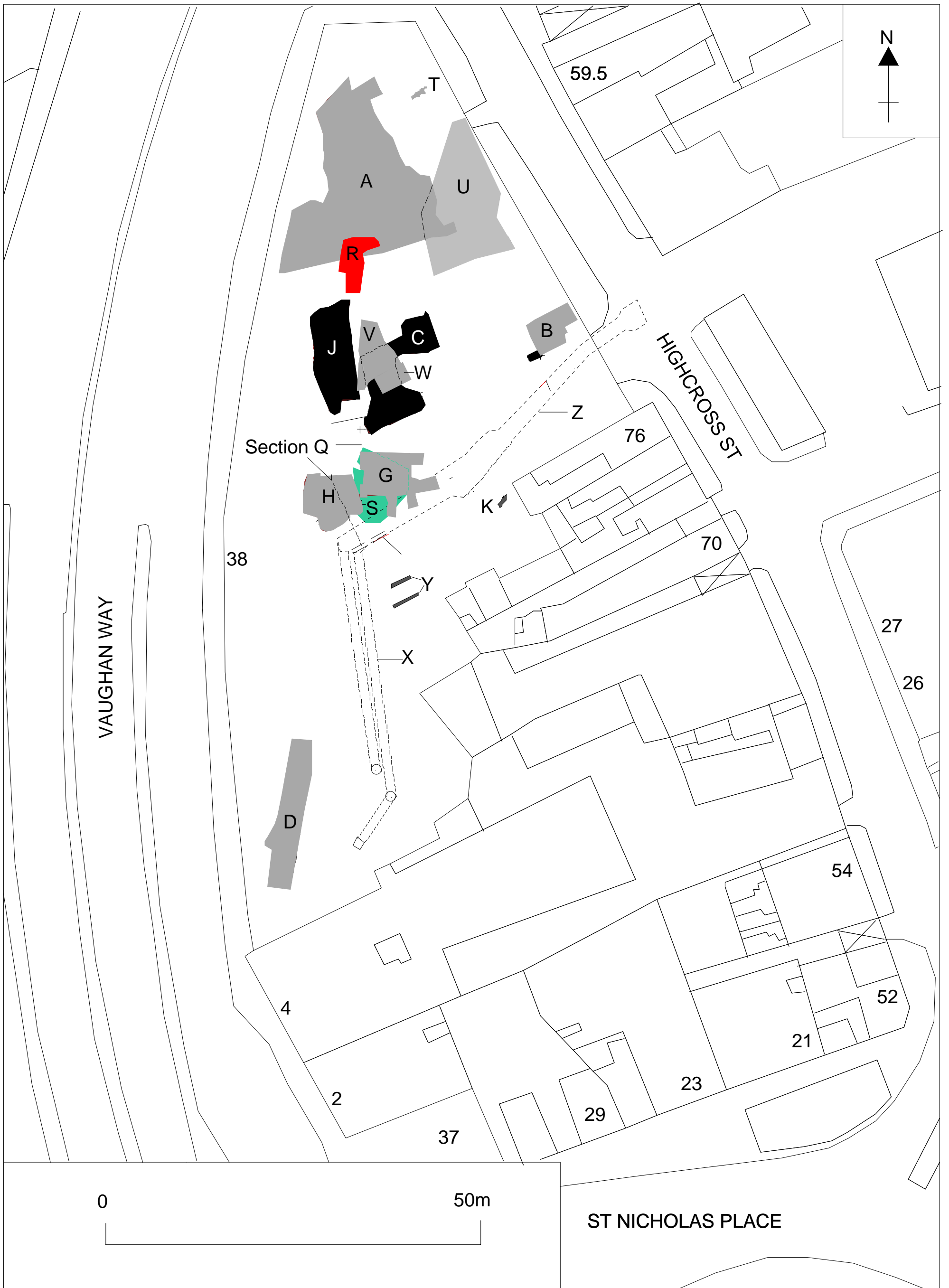


Figure 8 Location of areas



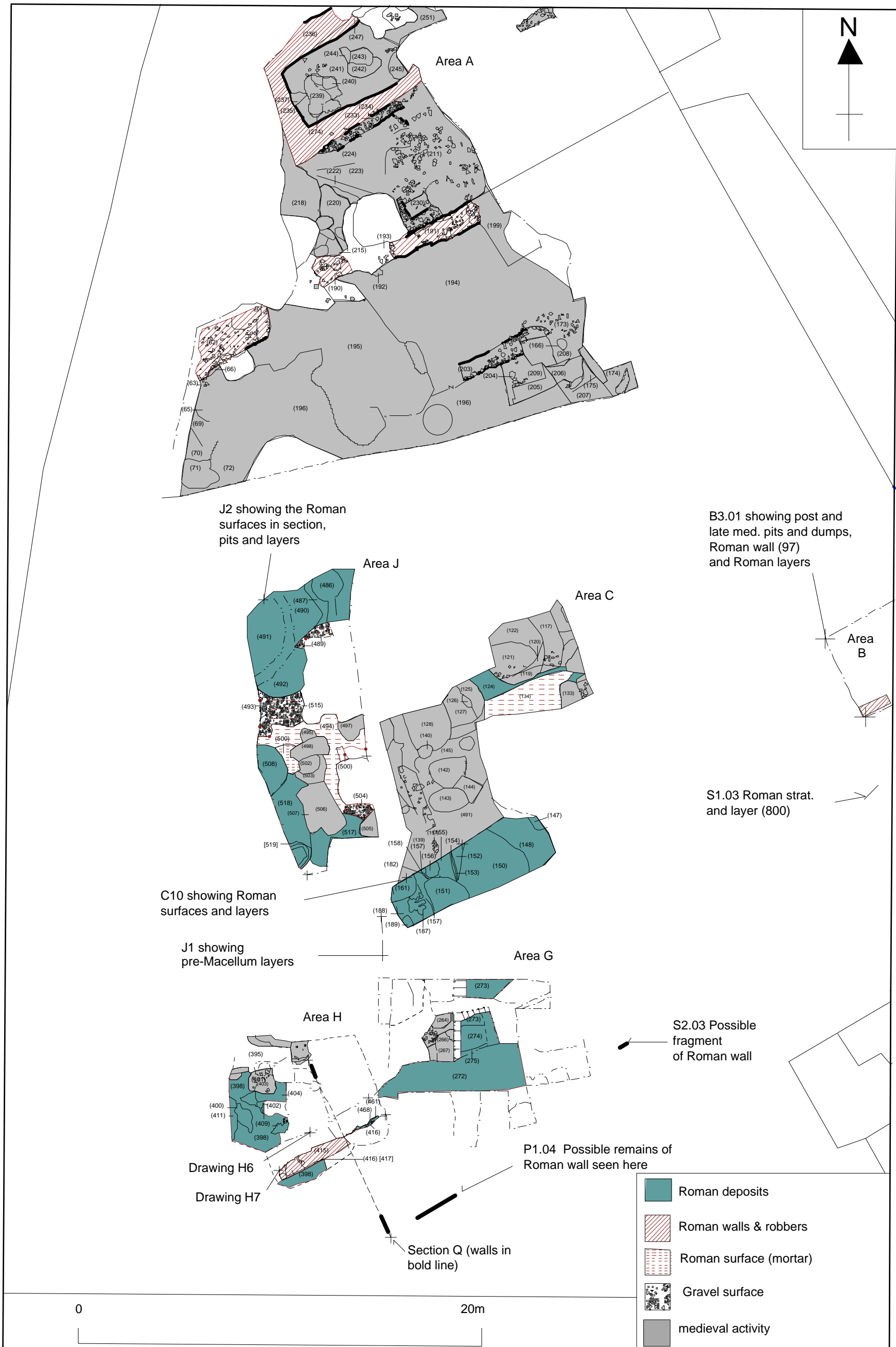


Figure 9 The Roman deposits with medieval shaded (for trench to the south see figure 19)

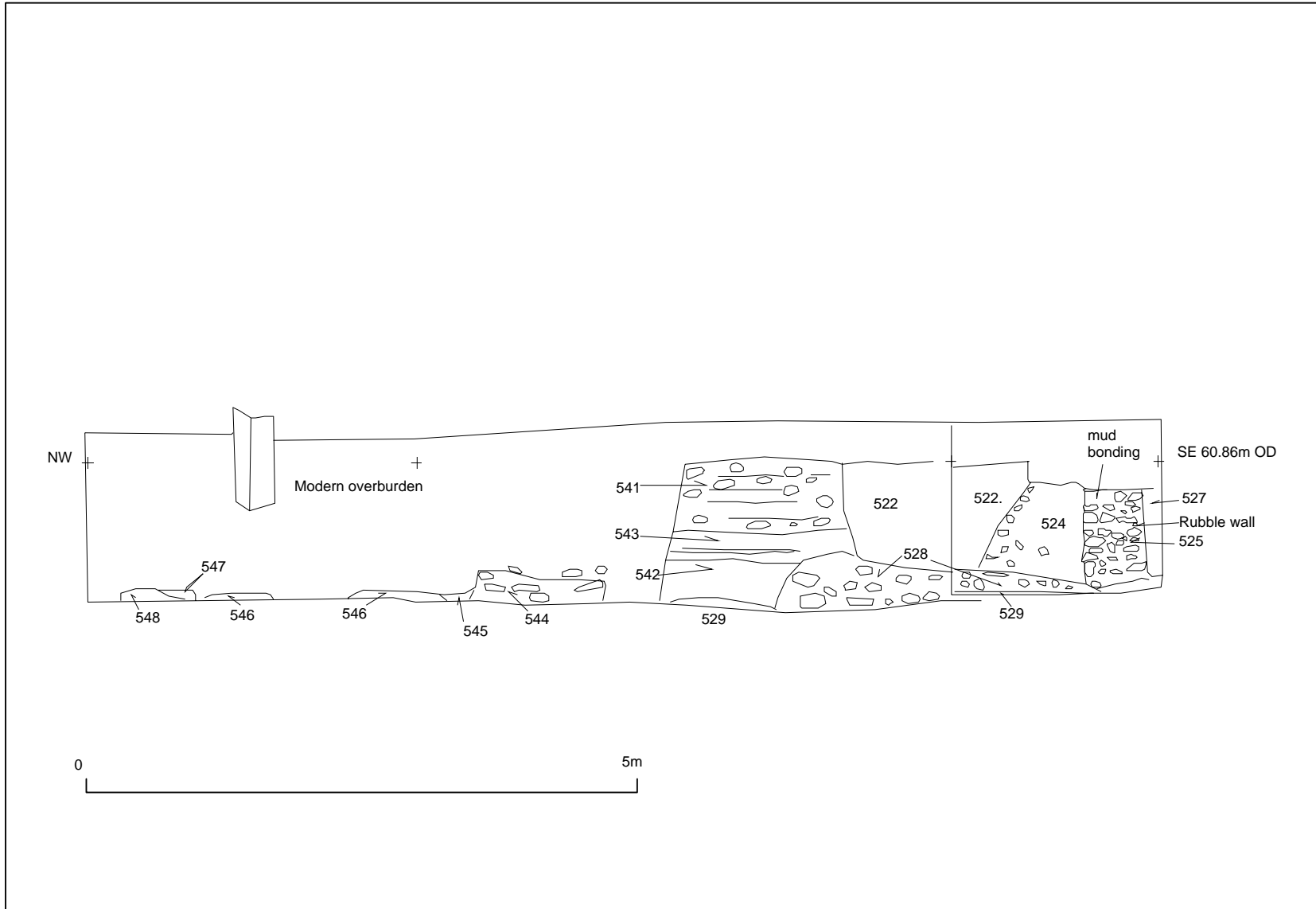


Figure 10 Section Q

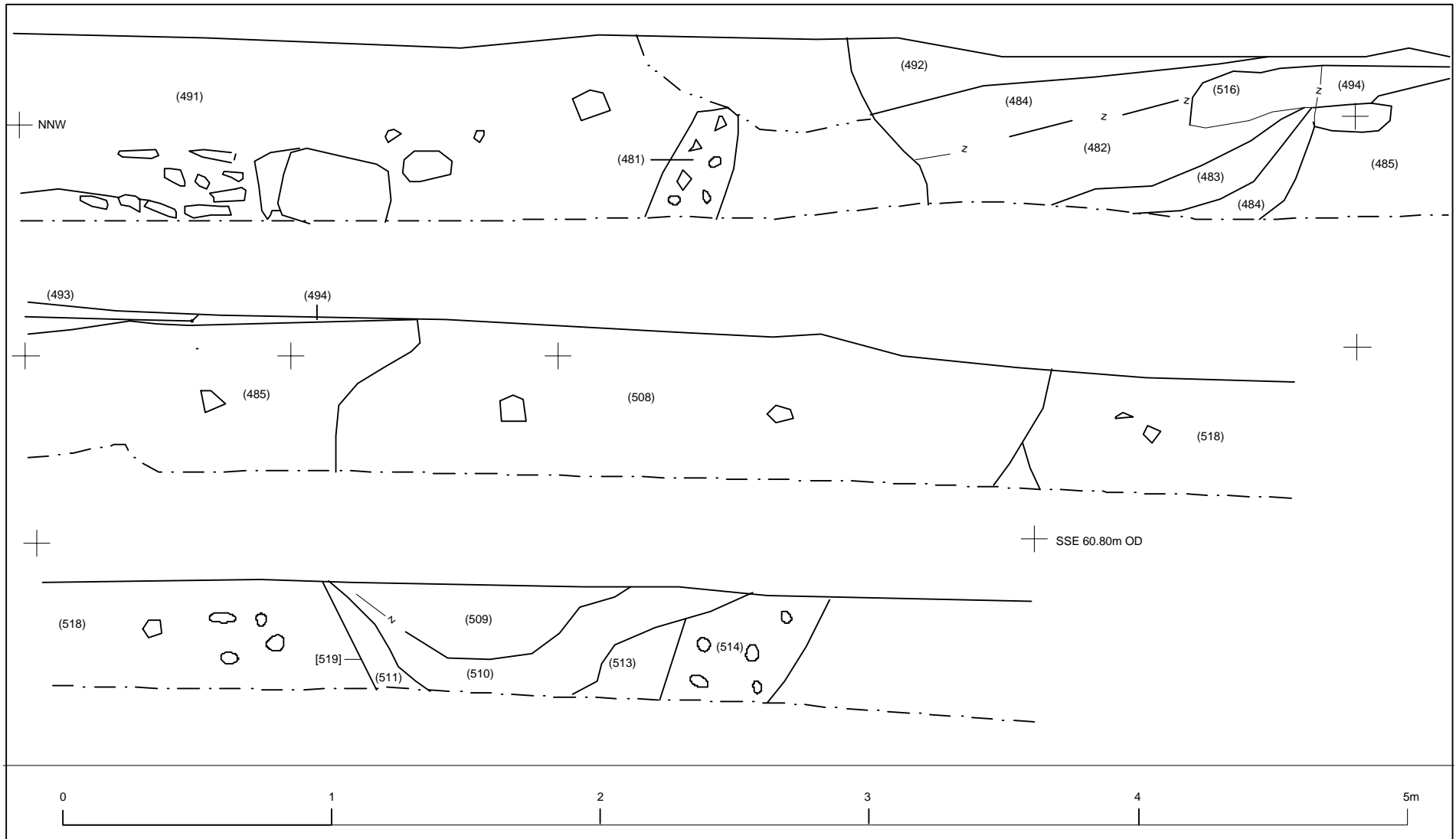


Figure 11 Section J2

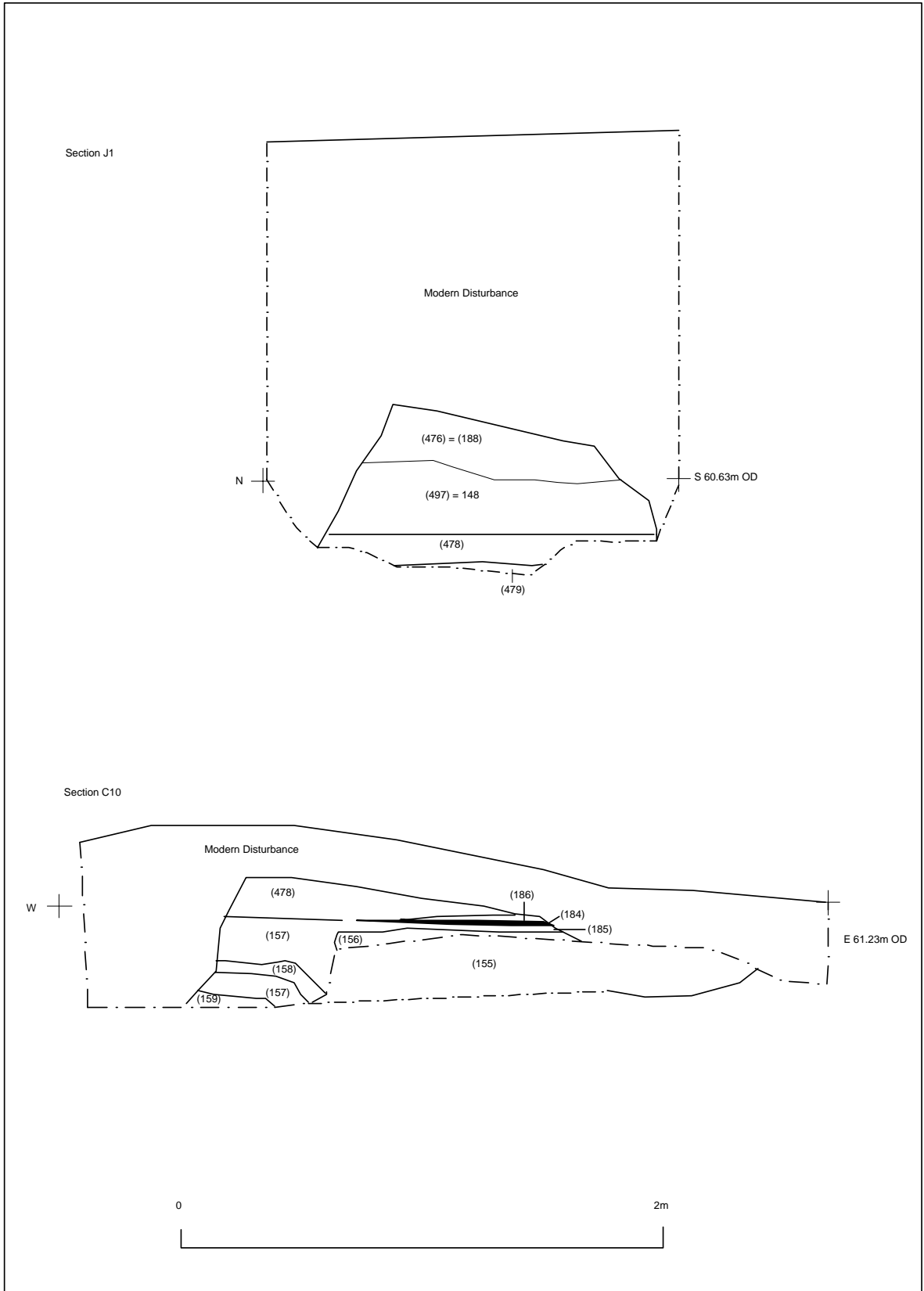
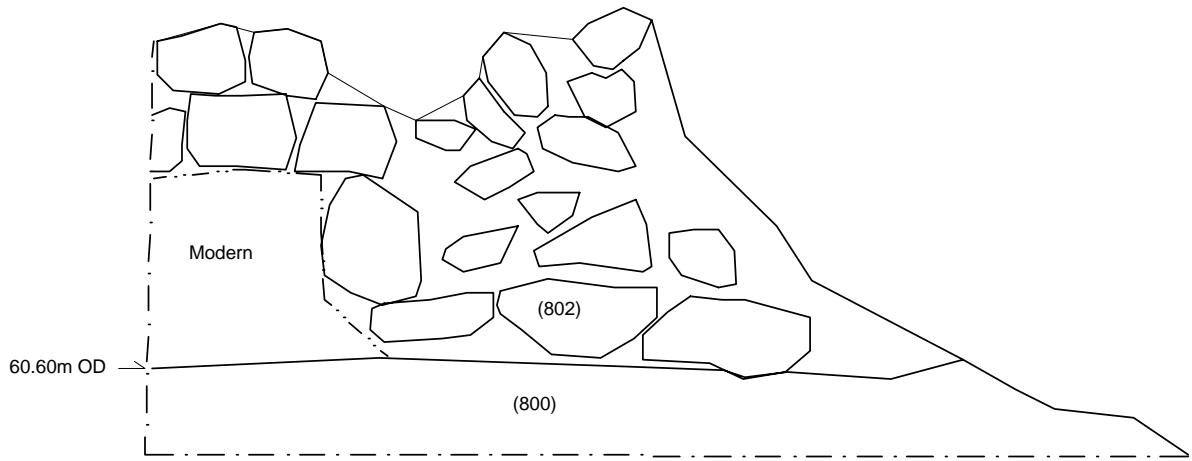


Figure 12 Sections J1 and C10

S1.02



s3.1

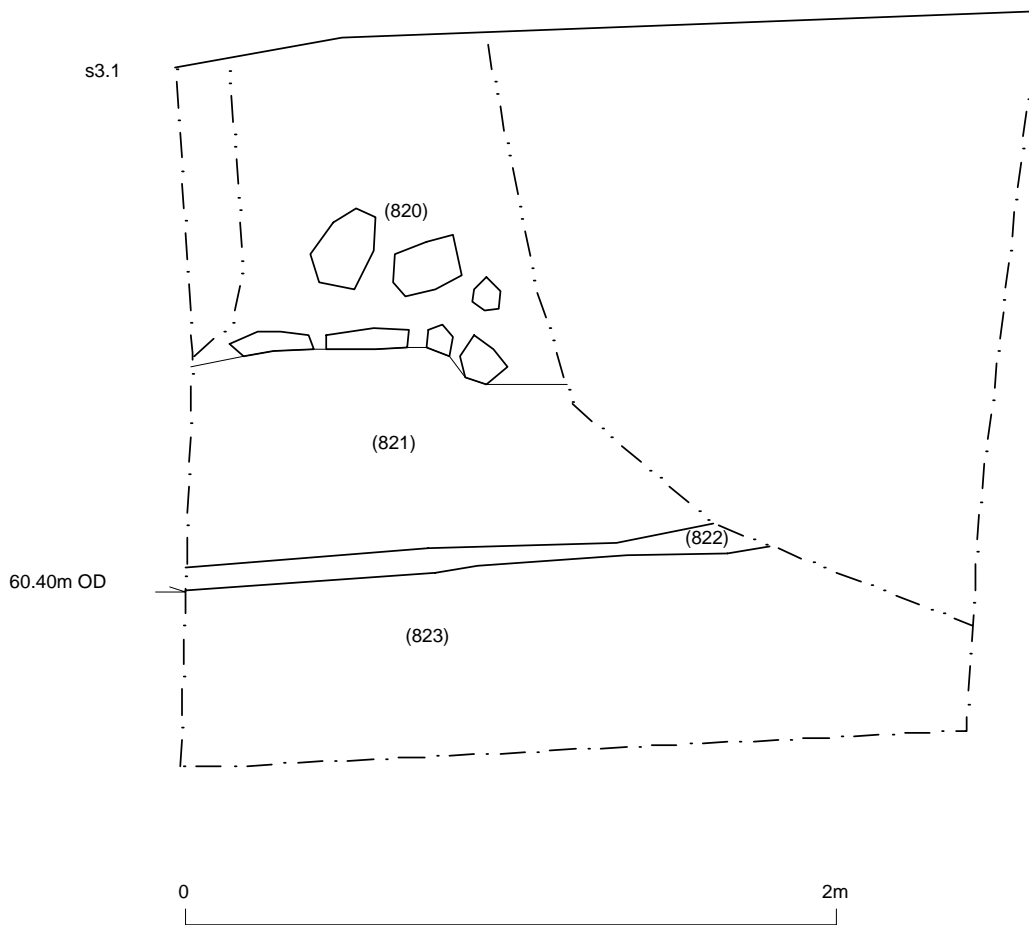


Figure 13 Sections 1.02 and 3.1

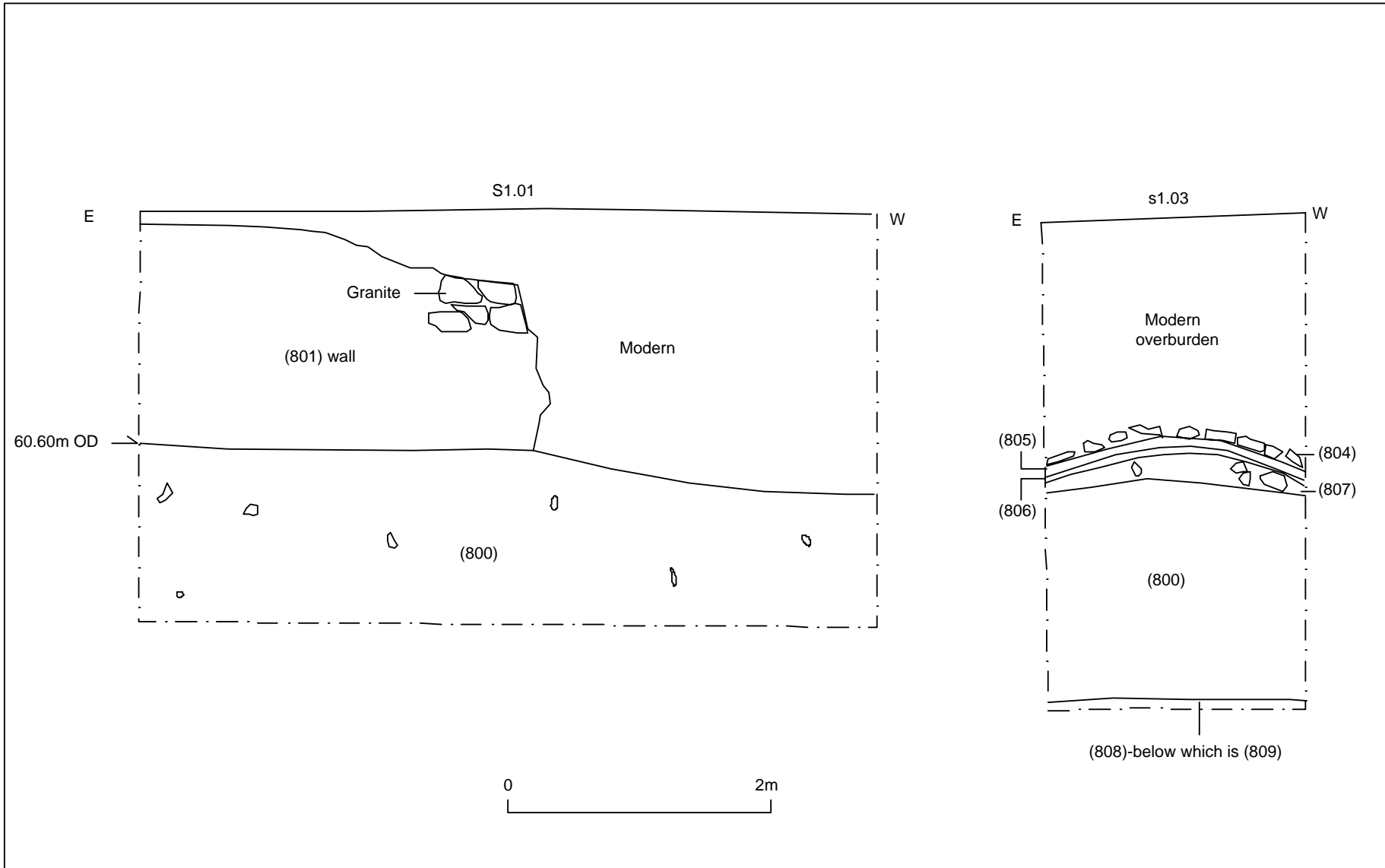


Figure 14 Sections 1.01 and 1.03

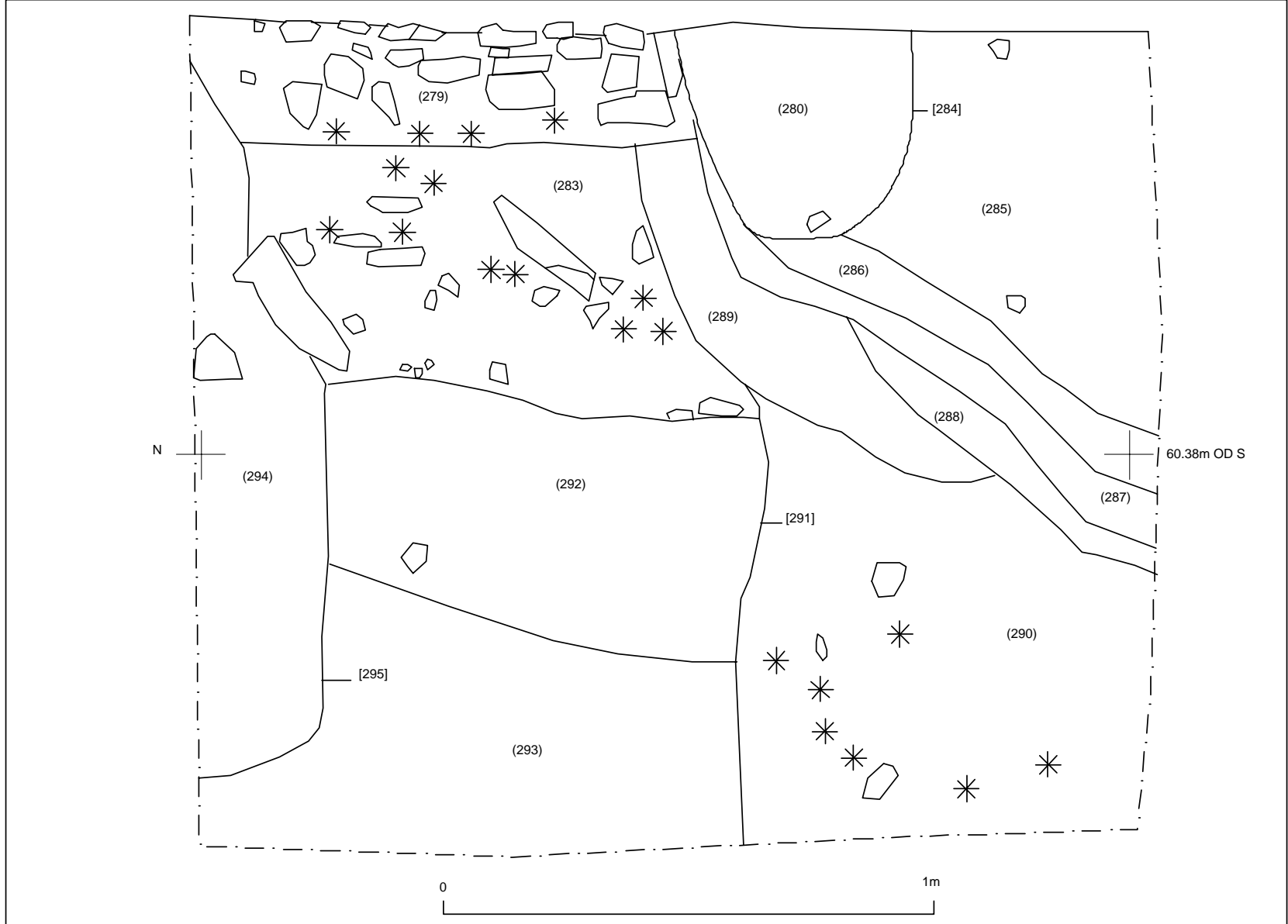


Figure 15 Section G4 (asterisks denote mortar flecks and chunks)

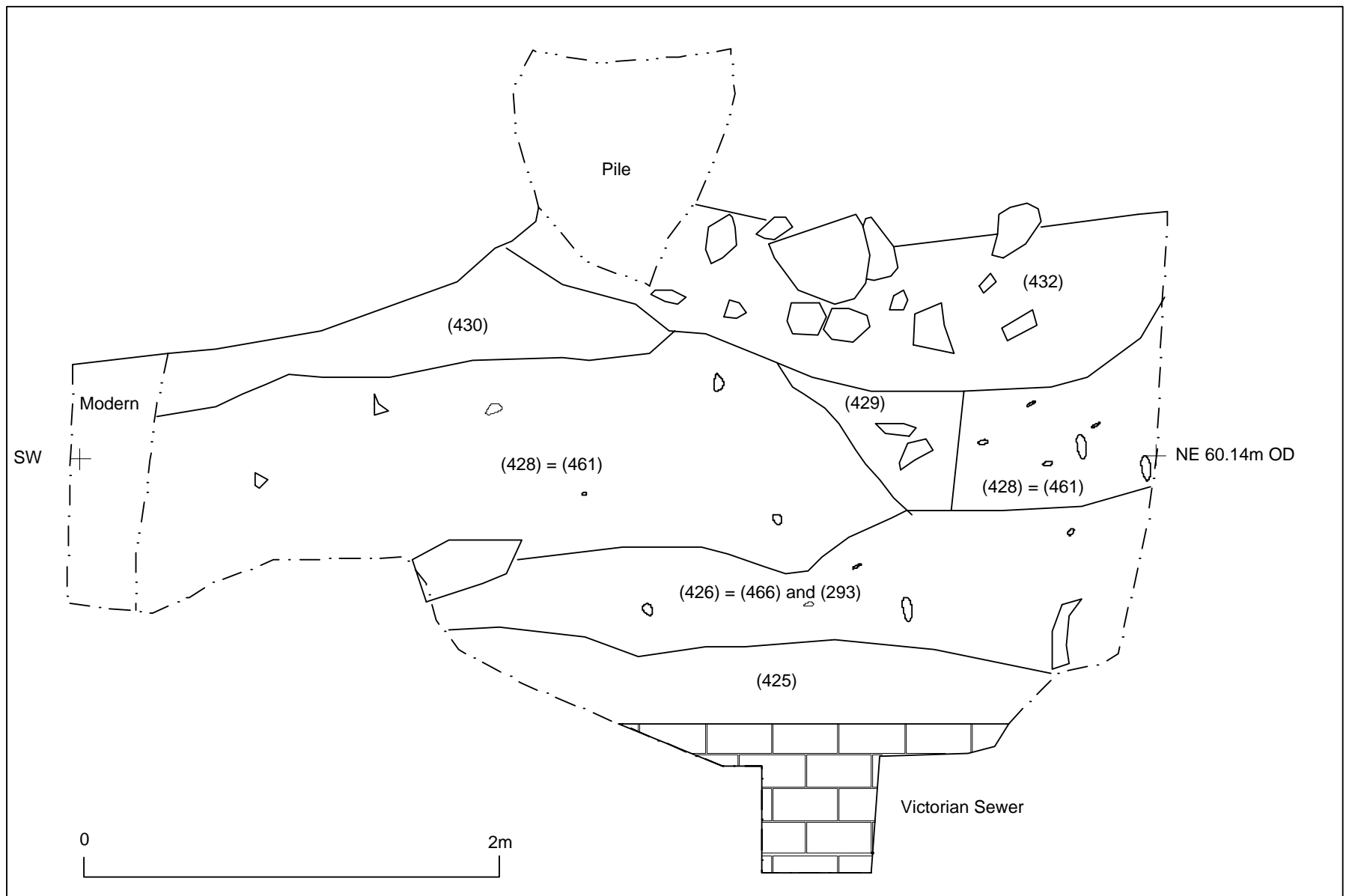


Figure 16 Section H6 showing layer (428) which wall 415 cuts through in the opposite section



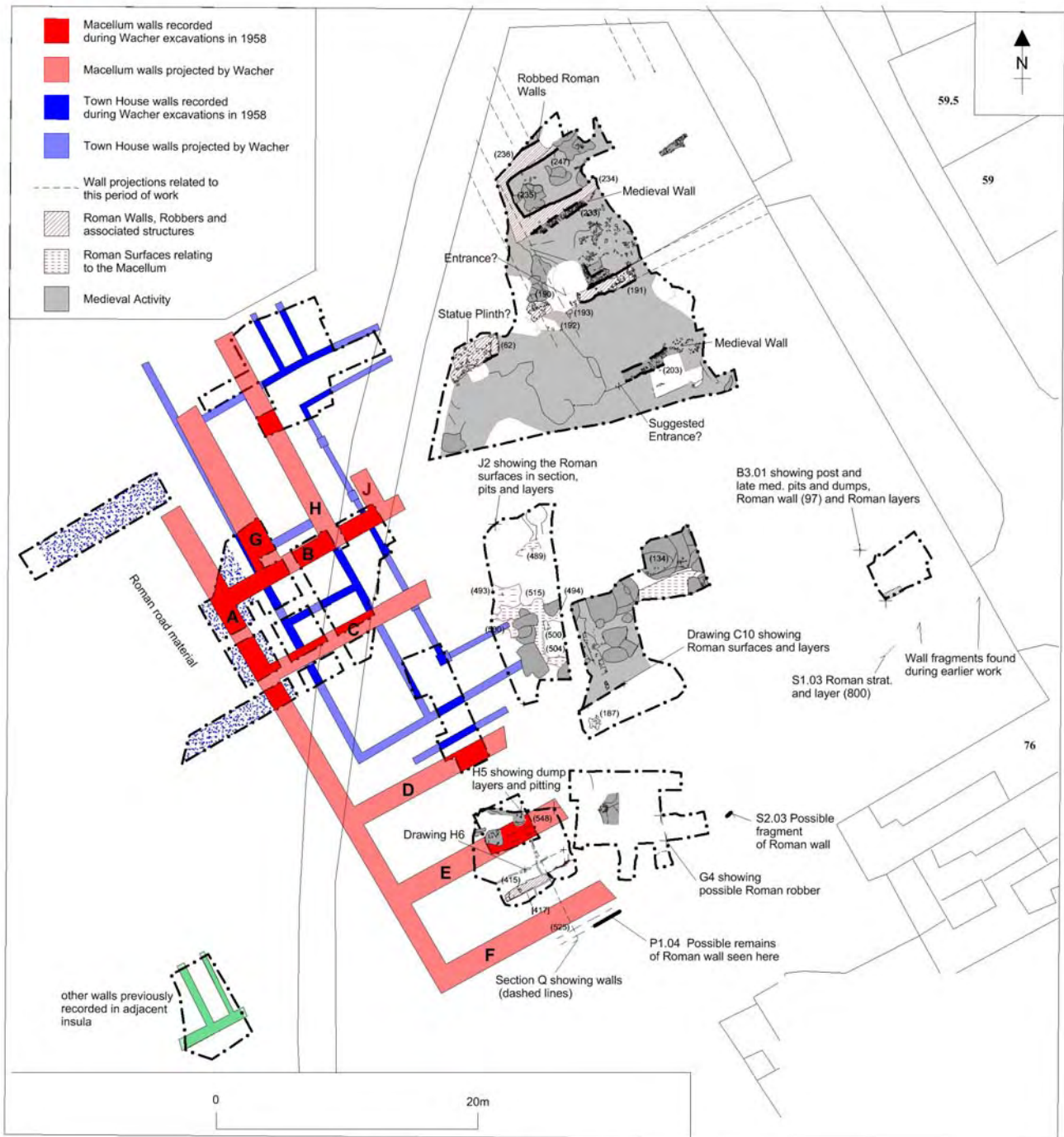


Figure 17 Roman Walls, surfaces and related robbers together with Wachers projected wall lines

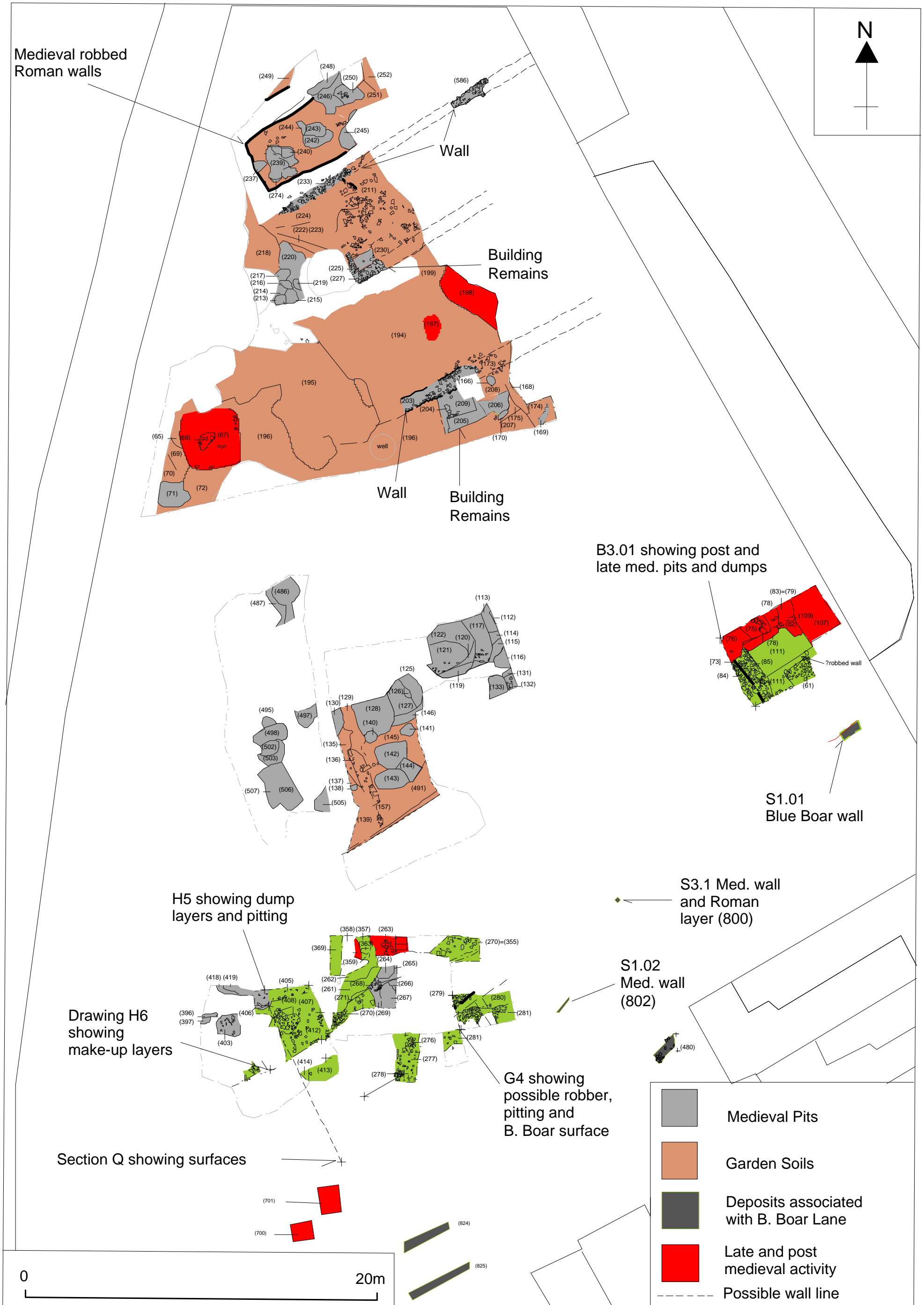


Figure 18 The Medieval and post-medieval activity (see figure 19 for pits in trench D)



Figure 19 The medieval and Roman deposits in Trench D



Figure 20 Blue Boar Lane and associated deposits

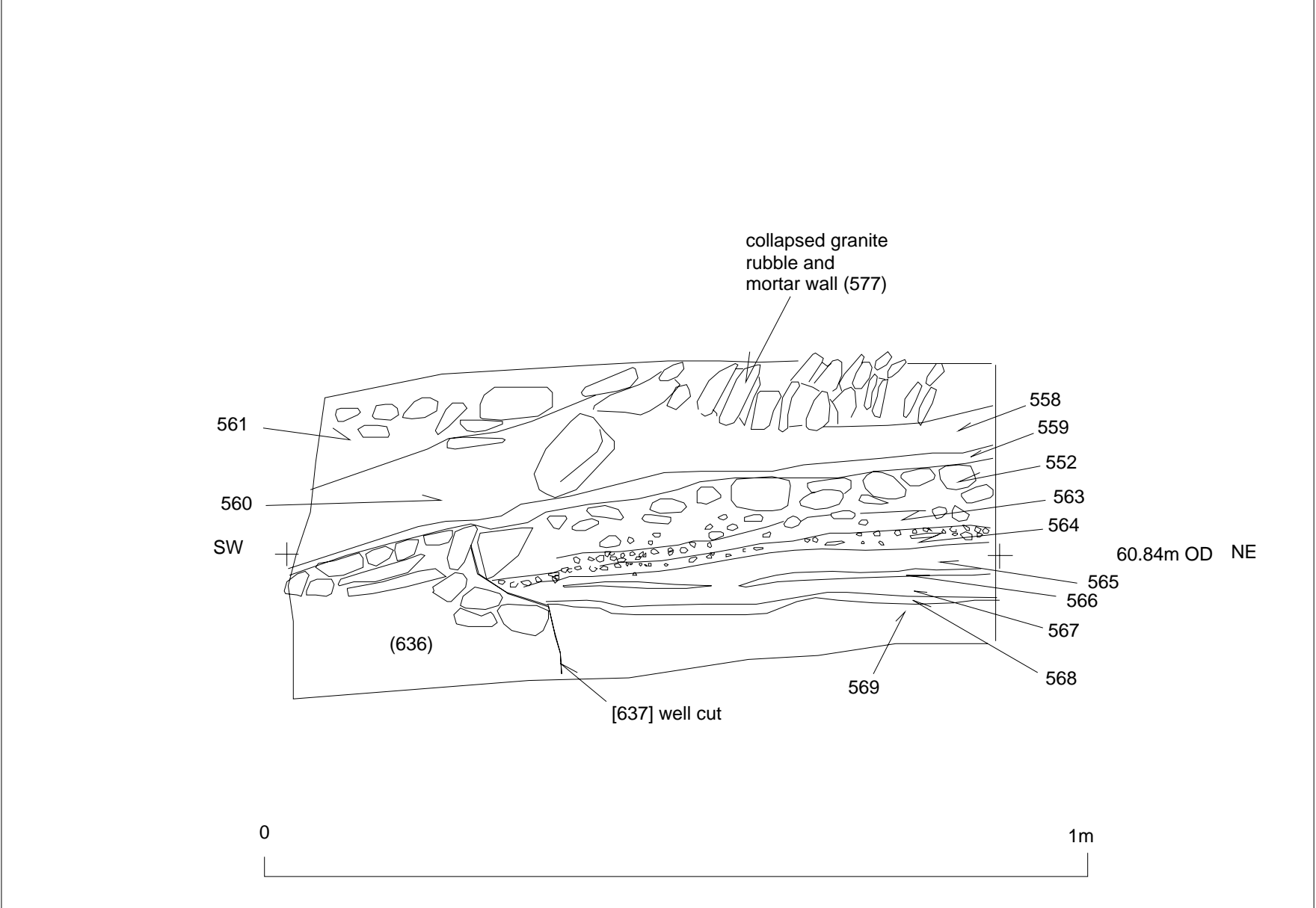


Figure 21 Section 3

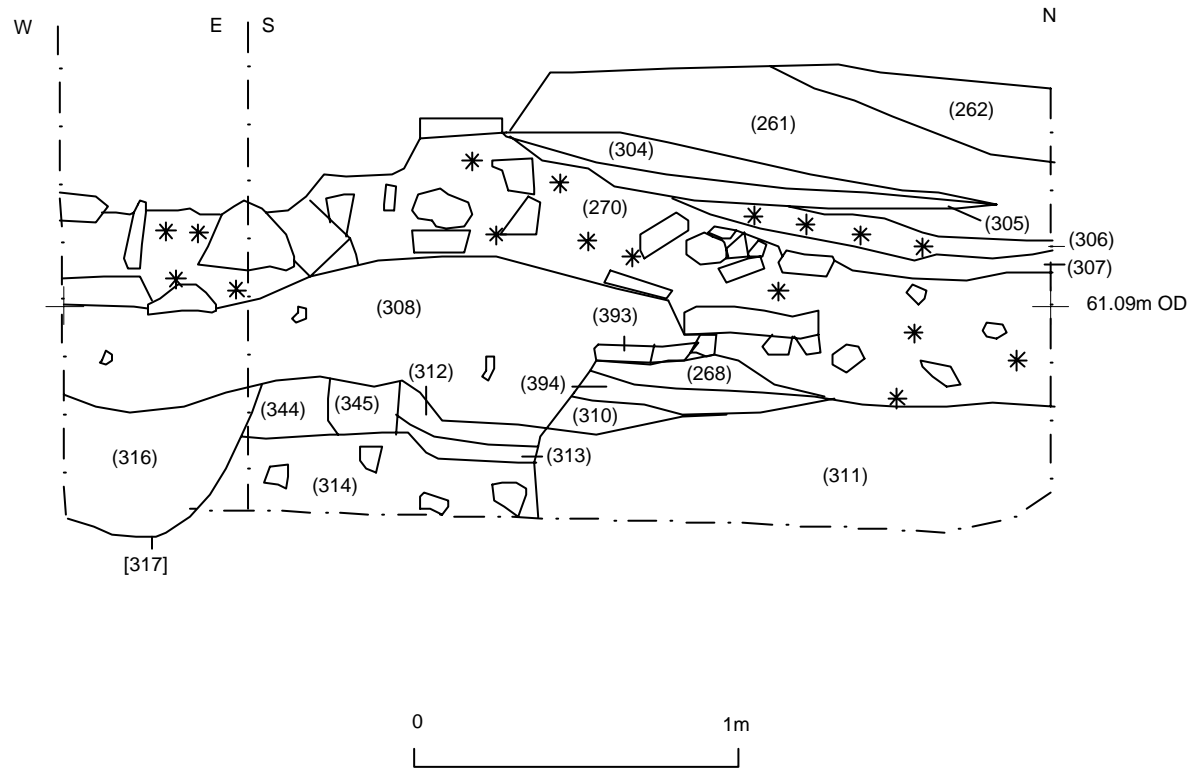


Figure 22 Section G7 (asteriks denote mortar flecks and chunks)





Figure 23 Map from 1923 (1: 1000) showing Blue Boar Inn and Admiral Rodney Locations (north to top)

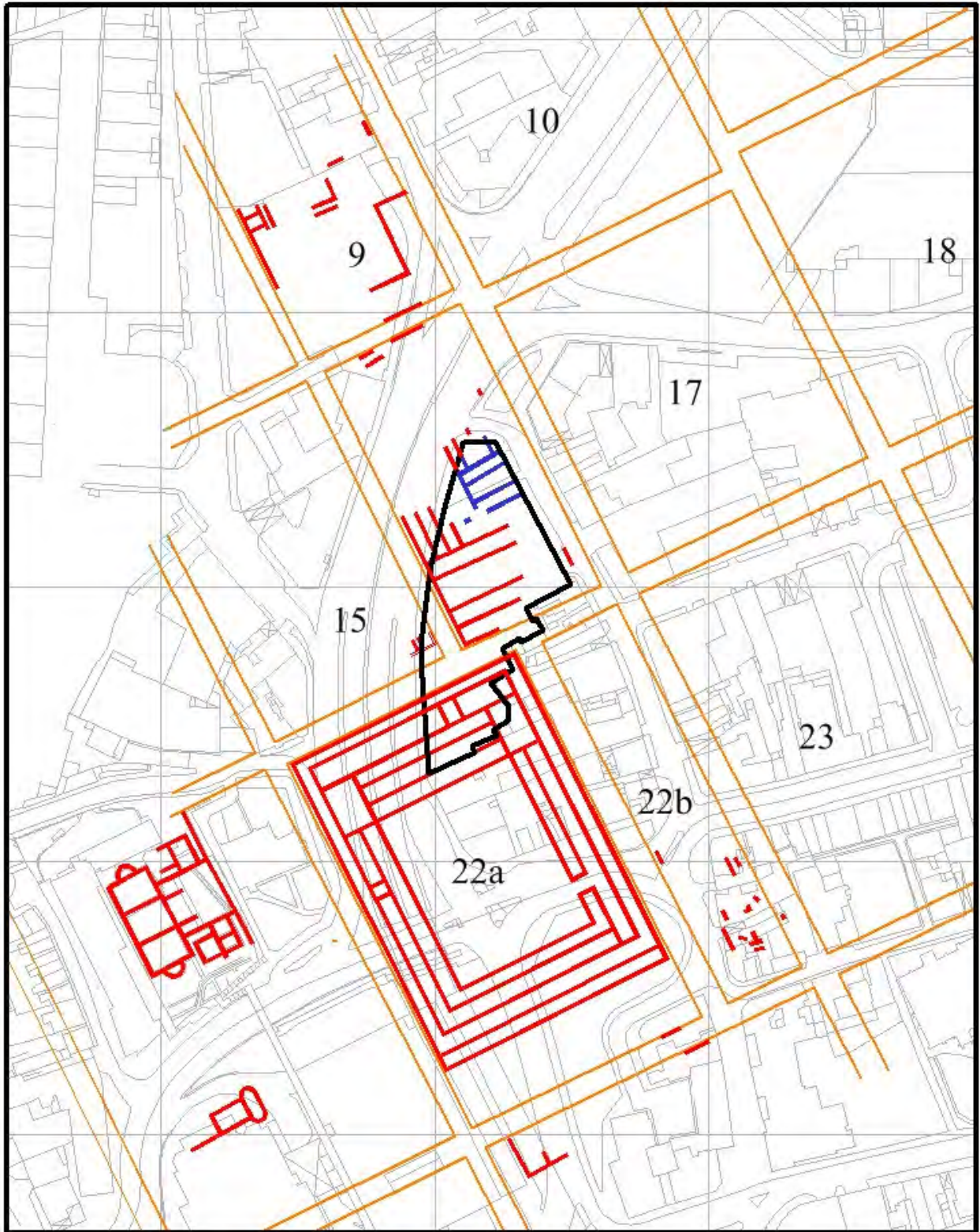


Figure 24. Plan of Site Area with adjacent Roman sites and road lines





Plate 1 The Intaglio (12mm x 10mm x 2mm)

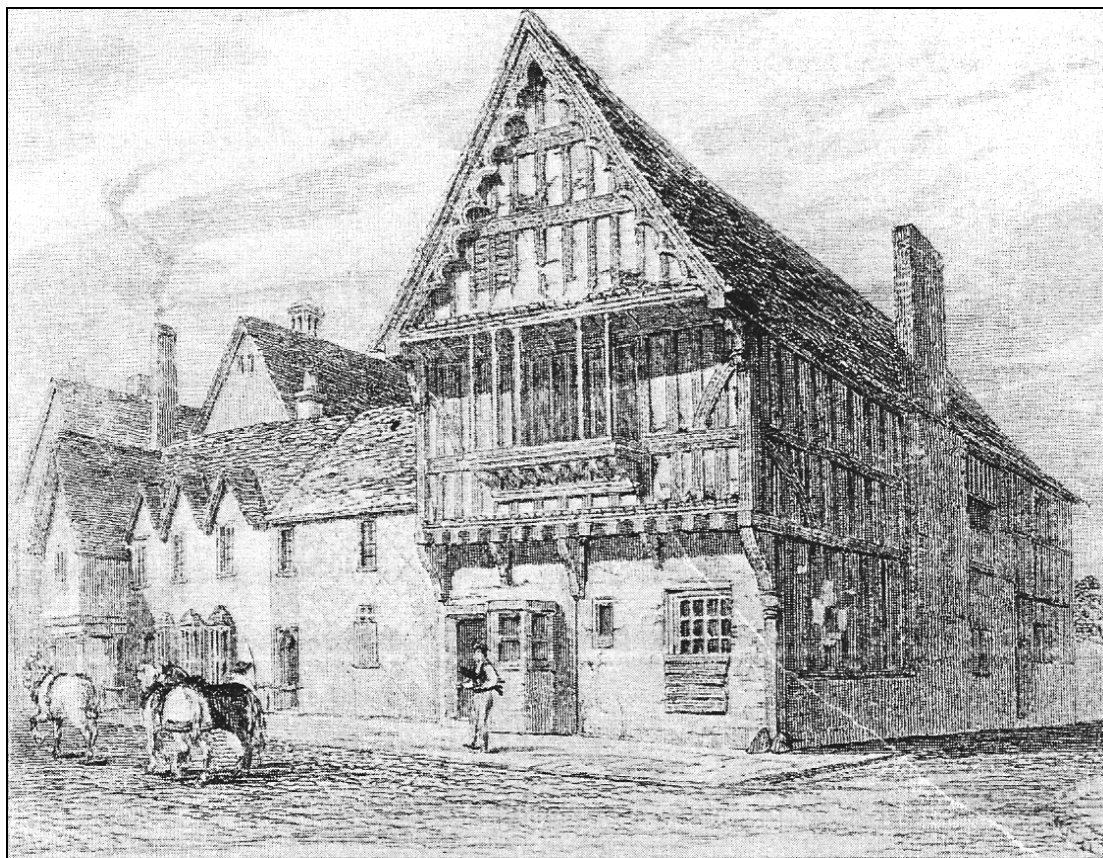


Plate 2 The Blue Boar Inn (John Flower)



Plate 3 The Admiral Rodney Public House (John Flower 1850)