

**Highcross Leicester:
Archaeological Investigations at St. Peter's Lane
And East Bond Street, Abbey Ward, Leicester
John Tate**

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Bond Street, Abbey Ward, Leicester**

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Highcross Leicester: Archaeological Investigations at St. Peter's Lane and East Bond Street, Abbey Ward, Leicester

John Tate

Summary

An archaeological investigation was carried out on land at the former St. Peter's Lane Car Park, Abbey Ward, Leicester (SK 458500 304746 centre) on the 27th February - 4th August 2006 and 19th December 2006 – 4th January 2007. This work was carried out on behalf of Hammerson UK Properties plc. by University of Leicester Archaeological Services (ULAS). The results revealed surviving Roman deposits in the east of the site, including insulae layout ditches, a Roman street and drainage ditches, early yard surfaces and gulleys, a stone-lined well, later metalled surfaces, post-pads hinting at a structure outside of the site to the east, masonry building remains in the north and pits. Medieval agricultural activity had heavily truncated the Roman deposits in the west of the site in the form of garden soils and remnant furrows. Some ephemeral structural activity was evidenced in the form of postholes, clay floors and stone foundations for possible timber structures as well as pits from all medieval periods. The Ebenezer Chapel and Bond Street Congregational Chapel burial grounds were located and exhumed. The former Vauxhall Street was also located from remnant granite setts. The site archive will be held by Leicester City Museum under the accession number A5.2006.

1 Introduction

This document provides details of the results of archaeological investigation by the University of Leicester Archaeological Services (ULAS) carried out at the former St. Peter's Lane Car Park, East Bond Street, Leicester (SK 458500 304746 centre) (Meek 2003, Tate 2006) (Highcross Leicester Site 13, Plot G) on behalf of Hammerson UK Properties plc.

The site lies within the area of proposed Highcross Leicester mixed use development, on the site of the former St. Peter's Lane Car Park, a bowling alley, night club and retail premises.

The desk-based assessment highlighted the need for archaeological evaluation due to the high probability that very significant archaeological deposits of Roman, medieval and post-medieval date would be encountered as the site lies within the historic core of the Roman and medieval towns of Leicester. Two early modern Chapels were also known to be within the site boundaries and potentially contain burials (Meek 2003).

Archaeological evaluation of Site 13 (Plot G), the former St. Peter's Lane Car Park, nightclub and retail unit, was impractical prior to determination of the planning application for the Highcross Leicester development, as at that stage negotiations for purchase were still underway and businesses remained in operation for this reason. The Leicester City Archaeologist agreed that intrusive archaeological evaluation could be undertaken post-determination, together with the implementation of an



Fig.1: Site Location (scale 1:25000)

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appropriate mitigation strategy to ensure that an adequate record could be made of any significant archaeological deposits which would be adversely affected by the proposals.

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The evaluation was undertaken in two stages: initial trial pitting inside the standing buildings to establish the depth of modern overburden and medieval/post-medieval garden soils (Tate, 2006), followed by a post-demolition trial trench programme. Due to the tight development timetable, no formal evaluation report was prepared for the

second stage, instead rapid agreement for mitigation works was agreed with the City Archaeologist and this was implemented immediately.

2 Site Background

2.1 Roman

The site lies mostly within insula 18 of the Roman town (Hebditch and Mellor 1973), with part of insula 19 on the eastern edge of the site. The projected lines of two north-south Roman streets run through the site, the easternmost of which has been traced on the Shires Little Lane site to the south (Lucas and Buckley 2007), the Causeway Lane site to the north (Connor and Buckley 1999) and Sanvey Gate site further north (Jarvis, forthcoming).

Although there are many unprovenanced Roman finds from Causeway Lane, St Peter's Lane and East Bond Street, mostly retrieved during the excavation of service trenches in the 19th and 20th centuries, no archaeological investigations are known to have taken place on this site. Immediately to the north, the Causeway Lane excavation of 1991 (Connor and Buckley 1999) revealed evidence for Roman occupation from the 1st-4th centuries AD, comprising timber structures, pits, wells and yard surfaces (insula 11) and a masonry strip building (insula 19). In insula 12, evidence for extensive quarrying in the Roman period was encountered, together with possible timber structures (?late Roman or early Anglo Saxon) cutting the latest Roman levels.

To the south, in insula 18, the St Peter's Lane excavation of 1988-9 (Lucas and Buckley 2007), undertaken in advance of the construction of the Shires Shopping centre, revealed limited evidence for Roman activity due to considerable truncation of deposits as a result of late medieval cultivation episodes. A possible robbed Roman cellar was encountered, along with a north-south orientated ditch.

To the east, an evaluation and watching brief were undertaken within the Great Meeting school rooms on East Bond Street in 1993-4, revealing evidence for Roman timber buildings and masonry structures (Higgins 1994).

Highcross Leicester Site 12 to the west, excavated in 2004-5, produced evidence for a large Roman sand or gravel quarry. This was gradually filled and sealed beneath a Roman gravel surface atop which were the remains of an insubstantial Roman building. Elsewhere on the site, the truncated remnants of Roman street metalling were also revealed. The general impression was of an insula which may have been largely open throughout the Roman period.

Hence, the impression gained from chance finds and from small-scale archaeological interventions in this area suggest that evidence for Roman domestic and commercial activity may be expected on this site, although it is worth noting that the neighbouring insulae were not apparently intensively occupied for the Roman period and the same may also be true here.

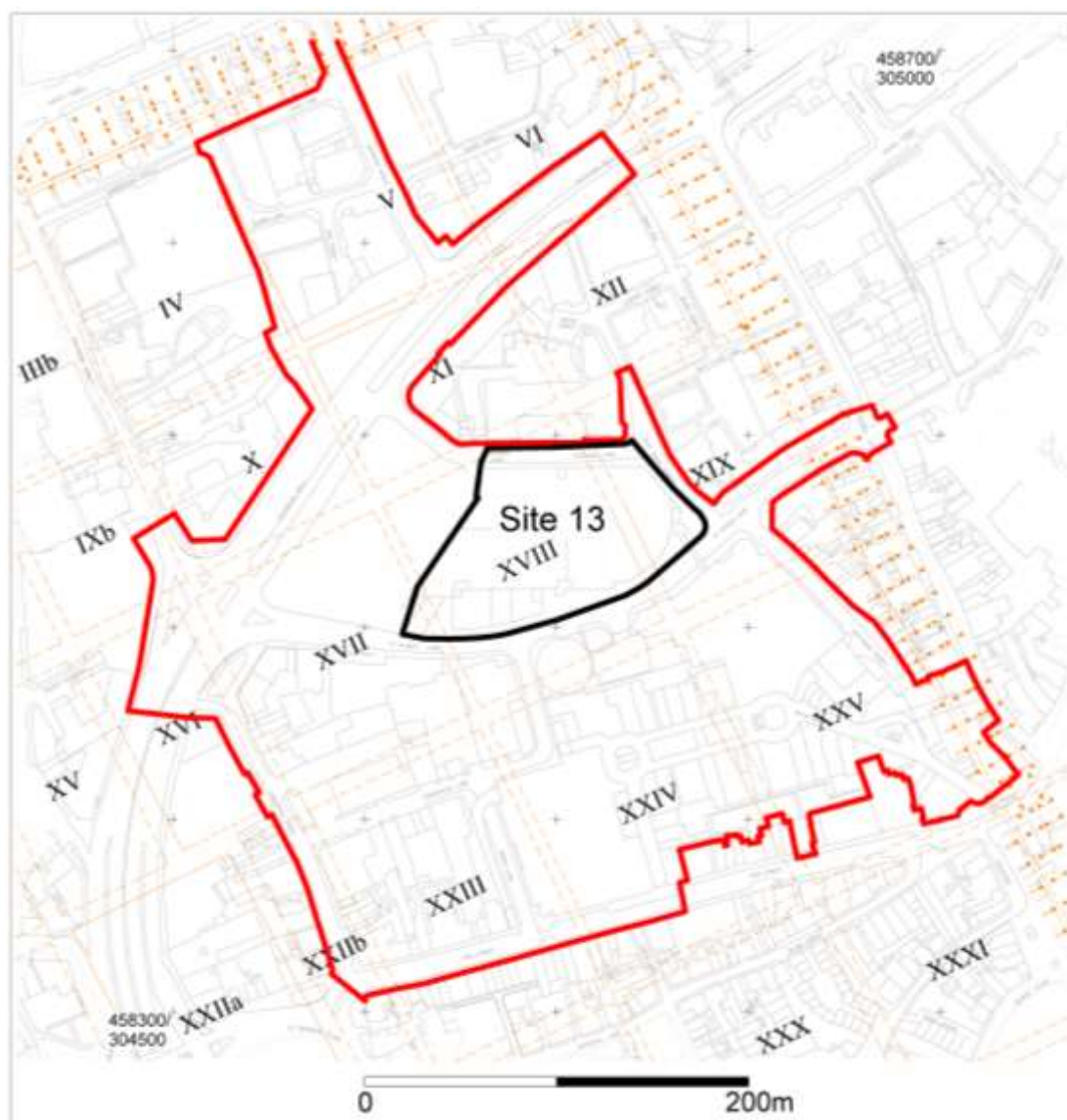


Fig.2: The site (black) in relation to the Roman street grid and defences (orange), modern street pattern (grey) and application boundary (red).

2.2 Anglo Saxon

In the vicinity of the evaluation area, evidence from excavations between 1988 and 1991 has suggested the potential for dispersed 5th-6th century migration period domestic occupation on the basis of pottery and other finds (Connor & Buckley, 1999). More recently, excavations at Highcross Leicester site 12 to the west and site 11 to the south west have revealed evidence for four probable sunken-featured buildings, along with finds including pottery and a 7th century small long brooch. Elsewhere in Leicester, at 9 St. Nicolas Place, excavations in 2003 produced evidence for the so-called post-Roman 'dark earth' deposits lying above the latest Roman street metalling (Kipling, forthcoming). These are layers of silty soil which have been found in a number of towns sealing the latest Roman levels and are thought to have formed as a result of the decay of organic matter or from wind-blown sediments within the ruins of the abandoned Roman town. It is also possible that the deposits may relate to intensive settlement activity, but that archaeological features are difficult to detect in such soils.

Evidence for dark earths may possibly be encountered on this site and if so, are likely to be of considerable importance in increasing our understanding of the nature of activity immediately following the end of Roman Britain.

2.3 Medieval

The Highcross Leicester development lies within a part of the walled town of medieval Leicester known as the 'north-east quarter'. The quarter is bounded by the medieval High Street (now Highcross Street) to the west, Swinesmarket (now High Street) to the south and the town defences to the north and east. Within this quarter were back lanes which survive substantially intact in the present street pattern, except where bisected by Vaughan Way: St. John's Lane or Jail Lane (now Causeway Lane), St. Peter's Lane, Dead Lane (now Freeschool Lane) and Parchment Lane (now East Bond Street). Other lanes included Torchmere (now East Bond Street) and St Michael's Lane.

Within the back lanes, the character of occupation at least in the 10th-13th centuries was probably of a domestic nature, comprising buildings on the street frontages with cultivated plots to the rear. Medieval remains are thus likely to survive at a shallow depth on the medieval street frontages, where there has been no truncation by cultivation: along St. Peter's Lane to the south, the former Parchment Lane (now East Bond Street) to the east and Causeway Lane to the north. A medieval structure partly reusing the walls of a Roman building, together with many cess pits and wells were encountered on the Causeway Lane excavation, pointing to intensive medieval occupation in the 12th-14th century, after which the area appears to have been turned over to cultivation (Connor and Buckley 1999). To the west, on the Highcross Leicester site 12 site, St. Peter's Church and its associated graveyard were located in the south of the area. Outside of the graveyard, to the north, there was evidence for domestic activity, including pits, a possible malting oven, a mud-walled building and a high-status hall was also revealed.

2.4 Post-medieval and later

Maps of the 18th century suggest that the site remained as gardens and possibly orchards until the early 19th century, when Vauxhall Street was laid out and many terraced houses and courts along with two non-conformist chapels and a gospel hall were constructed. In the 1960s, these buildings were demolished and replaced by the St Peter's Lane multi-storey car park.

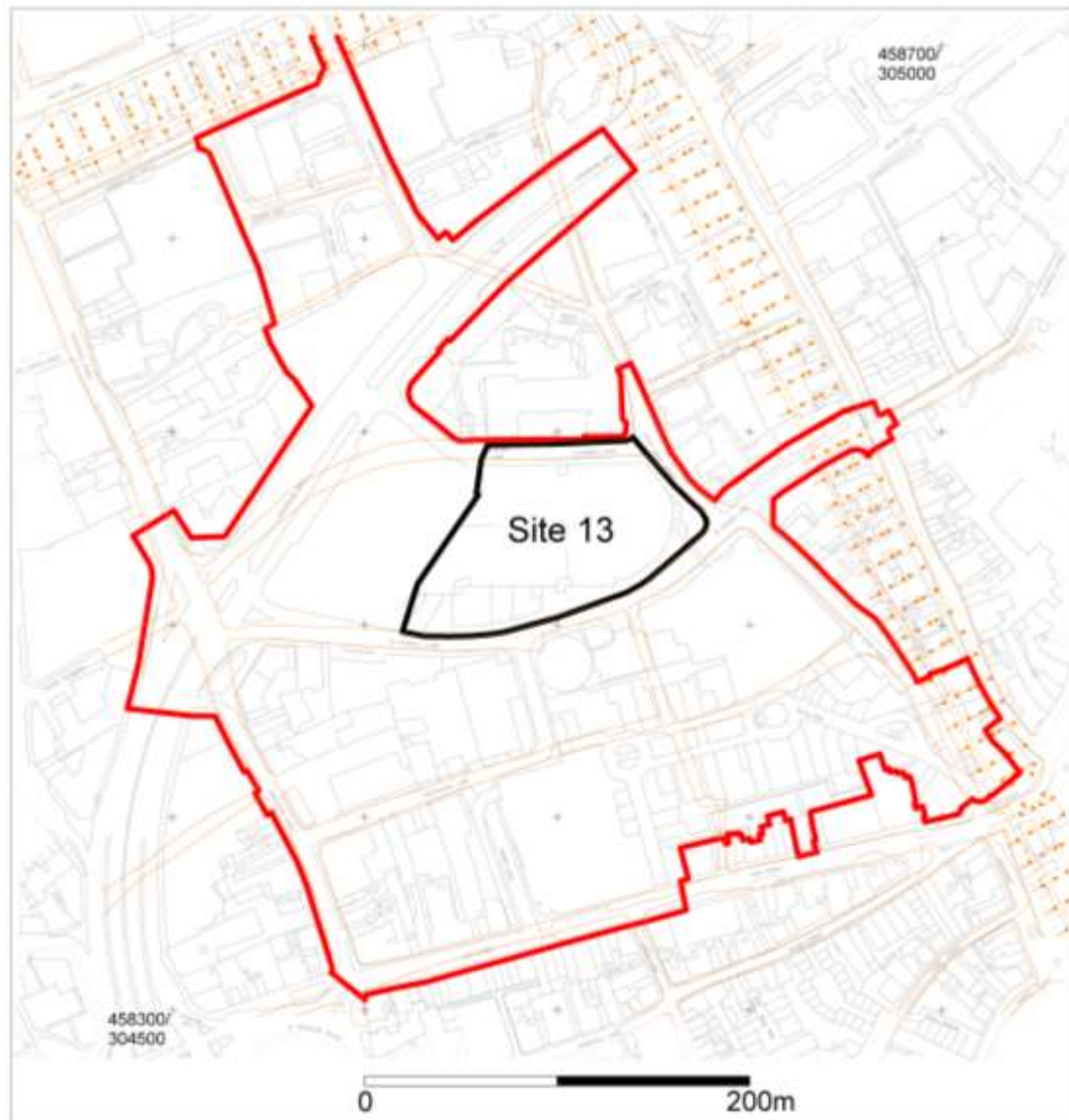


Fig.3: The site (black) in relation to medieval street pattern and defences (orange), modern street pattern (grey) and application boundary (red).

3 Aims and Methodologies

3.1 Aims

The general site aims of the evaluation were:

- i) To identify the presence/absence of any archaeological deposits.
- ii) To establish the character, extent and date range for any archaeological deposits to be affected by the proposed ground works.
- iii) To produce an archive and report of any results.

The aims of the subsequent mitigation strategies were:

- i) To excavate and record any archaeological deposits to be affected by the ground works.
- ii) To establish the form, function and chronology of any preserved archaeological remains, utilising scientific and analytical techniques.
- iii) To recognise and investigate areas of activity and occupation areas.
- iv) To examine the evidence for settlement development within the Roman and medieval city of Leicester, including the development of the intra-mural street grid.
- v) To recover artefactual remains to assist in the development of local and regional type series.

3.2 Archaeological Methodology

3.2.1 Test Pits

Prior to the demolition of the buildings on the site, an examination of a series of test pits within the former bowling alley beneath the multi-storey car park was undertaken in February 2006 (Fig. 4). Whilst it was acknowledged that these would not provide an adequate assessment of the nature, extent, date and significance of archaeological deposits in this area, it was thought to be worth gaining an initial indication of whether complex stratified archaeological levels were likely to survive, particularly on the medieval street frontages. The report on the results of this work concluded that:

‘any intrusion by the developer up to a depth of 1.4m below the current floor surface (61.42-61.63m OD) for the area below the former bowling alley is not likely to impact on any significant archaeological deposits, and generally the overburden depth was greater than 2m. Therefore any intrusion below these depths may impact on significant archaeological deposits, and will increase in probability with depth’ (Tate, 2006).

The tests pits confirmed what was already known for the area, as seen on the Causeway Lane site to the north (Connor and Buckley 1999) and Site 11 to the south, that there were substantial deposits of late medieval and post-medieval garden soils lying above partially-truncated archaeological deposits.

3.2.2 Trial Trench and Mitigation Strategy

In March 2006, demolition commenced at the western end of the site adjacent to Highcross Leicester Site 12, and the archaeological trial trenches were investigated as areas became available.

The Leicester City Archaeologist had requested that 984sq.m (12% of the site area c.8200sq.m) should be evaluated, the equivalent of eight 30m x 4m trial trenches. In total 945.26sq.m was evaluated via trial trenching. In view of the tight development timetable, a rapid assessment of the impact of proposed ground-works on buried remains was undertaken whilst the evaluation was still underway. Subsequently, areas for more detailed investigation were agreed with the City Archaeologist. These extended areas were subsequently stripped, and essentially evaluated within areas 1, 2, and 2 south (2S), and excavated in areas 3 and 4. Including these areas, a total of 2085sq.m was revealed, constituting 25.5% of the total area.

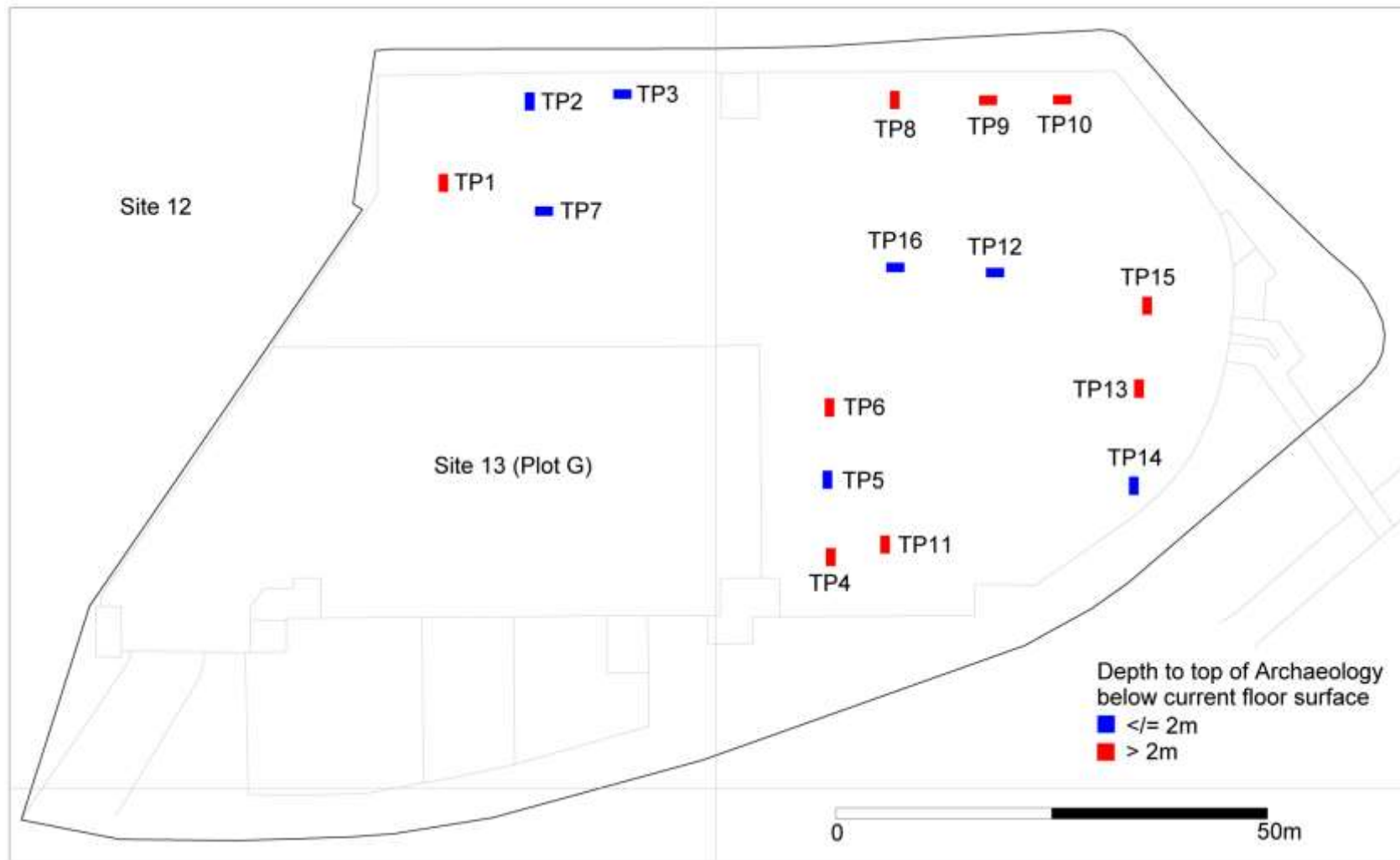


Fig.4: Test Pit locations within the site boundaries.

The modern overburden, post-medieval and late medieval garden soils were removed in level spits, under continuous archaeological supervision, down to the uppermost significant archaeological deposits by 360° tracked excavator equipped with a toothless ditching bucket. Trench sides were stepped, 1m wide for every 1m down or battered, where appropriate.

Initially trenches 1, 2 and 3 were examined at the western end of the site (Fig. 5). Evidence for burials relating to the 19th-century Ebenezer Chapel in trench 2 resulted in the area 1 strip, which also took into account the need to confirm that the St. Peter's Church burial ground did not extend from Site 12 (Gnanaratnam forthcoming) into the very south-west corner of Site 13.

Next, trenches 4 and 5 were investigated at the eastern end of the site, revealing evidence for the East Bond Street Congregational Chapel and graveyard, together with truncated Roman and medieval deposits. The archaeological levels mostly lay beneath the soffit levels for proposed pile caps and the principal damage was to occur from the piles themselves, and from deeper intrusions such as lift shafts. In view of this, the decision was taken to undertake limited investigation of those deposits which would only be partially damaged (areas 2 and SW (stairwell core)).

In the central and northern part of the site, further trenches were examined as areas became available, trenches 6.1, 6.2 and 6.3. As archaeology within trenches 6.1 and 6.2 would be affected by deep localised excavation required for a car park access tunnel, further limited excavation was undertaken here in mitigation (area 3).

Further trenches were placed in the centre of the site as land became available, trenches 7 and 8. A further area of deep truncation for a services access area was also mitigated and excavated in the south of the site (area 4).

Once the mitigation strategy had been completed in particular areas, these were backfilled and stoned up by the contractor under archaeological supervision. In some areas, geo-textile membrane was laid down to mark the interface between backfill and preserved archaeology, and to afford some protection from rubble backfill being pressed into vulnerable remains.

During the evaluation and mitigation process, various watching briefs in the north, east and south of the site took place where subsurface services were being re-routed along with the resurfacing of Causeway Lane along the northern boundary of the site. Significant archaeological deposits were encountered under Causeway Lane and a mitigation strategy was established to record them in plan with very limited excavation as they lay beneath the formation of the new surface. Again, geo-textile membrane was laid down to make the interface between backfill and preserved archaeology.

The mitigation strategy adapted for Site 13 was comparatively limited, and truncated archaeological deposits therefore remain in situ sealed beneath the new building. The report which follows details the results of the investigation and it should be noted that as many deposits were only exposed in plan and sampled, that interpretation should be regarded as tentative.

All work followed the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA) Code of Conduct and adhered to their relevant *Standard and Guidance*.

3.2.3 Burial Removal Methodology

Prior to exhumation of the burials, advertisements were placed in the local and press for two weeks to inform the general public that the removal of human remains was to take place at the former Ebenezer Chapel and East Bond Street Congregational Chapel. A six week consultation period ensued, should any member of the public show concern. Consent was then applied for from the Home Office to remove the human remains. The exhumation had to be carried out in accordance with paragraph 7 of the schedule of the Disused Burial Grounds (Amendment) Act 1981.

The site around the burial grounds was screened from the public with 2m high hoarding. Work was carried out in a careful and decent fashion. Disinfectant was made available in accordance with Home Office requirements and COSHH, although it was only used on two occasions. The Head of Environmental Health from Leicester City Council, Steve Joyce, visited the site and inspected some of the human remains and confirmed that the burials were not a particular health risk provided that excavators wear gloves whilst dealing with the remains, did not smoke or eat on site, and facilities were made available for excavators to wash their hands. However, the majority of excavators also wore protective suits. This was particularly appropriate when dealing with the least decayed of the human remains and wooden coffins in the vaults, where excavators also wore face masks and worked on a buddy system, more for moral support than safety. It has been suggested that pathogens associated with human remains pose less risk than coffin wood contaminated with mould, parasite eggs, or powdered by wood boring insects (Healing, Hoffman and Young, 1995). Therefore, any wood remains were reburied on site over the sandy gravel natural substratum where they would not be disturbed and allowed to decay at a faster rate.

The burial grounds for both Chapels were exhumed by hand, and where possible, estimations of each individual's age and sex were attempted. Subsequently, arrangements were made for reburial at Gilroes Cemetery, Leicester. The retention of a small number of individuals as a research or teaching collection was considered, providing that age and sex could be established of known date (from coffin plate data) to enable blind testing by osteological researchers and to assess the accuracy of aging and sexing methods. However, given the poor and fragmentary nature of the coffin material or the poor preservation of bone where coffin furniture was retainable, this was not deemed viable.

4 Results

The results for the evaluation trenches and stripped areas (Fig.5) will be described together where appropriate, and in order by area number, followed by the watching briefs (Fig.49), totalling five main sections.

Areas 1 and 3 will be described by trench or area and then period, whilst area 4 is in its own section and described by period. Area 2, with associated trenches and stripped areas, will be described primarily by period, then broken down by feature

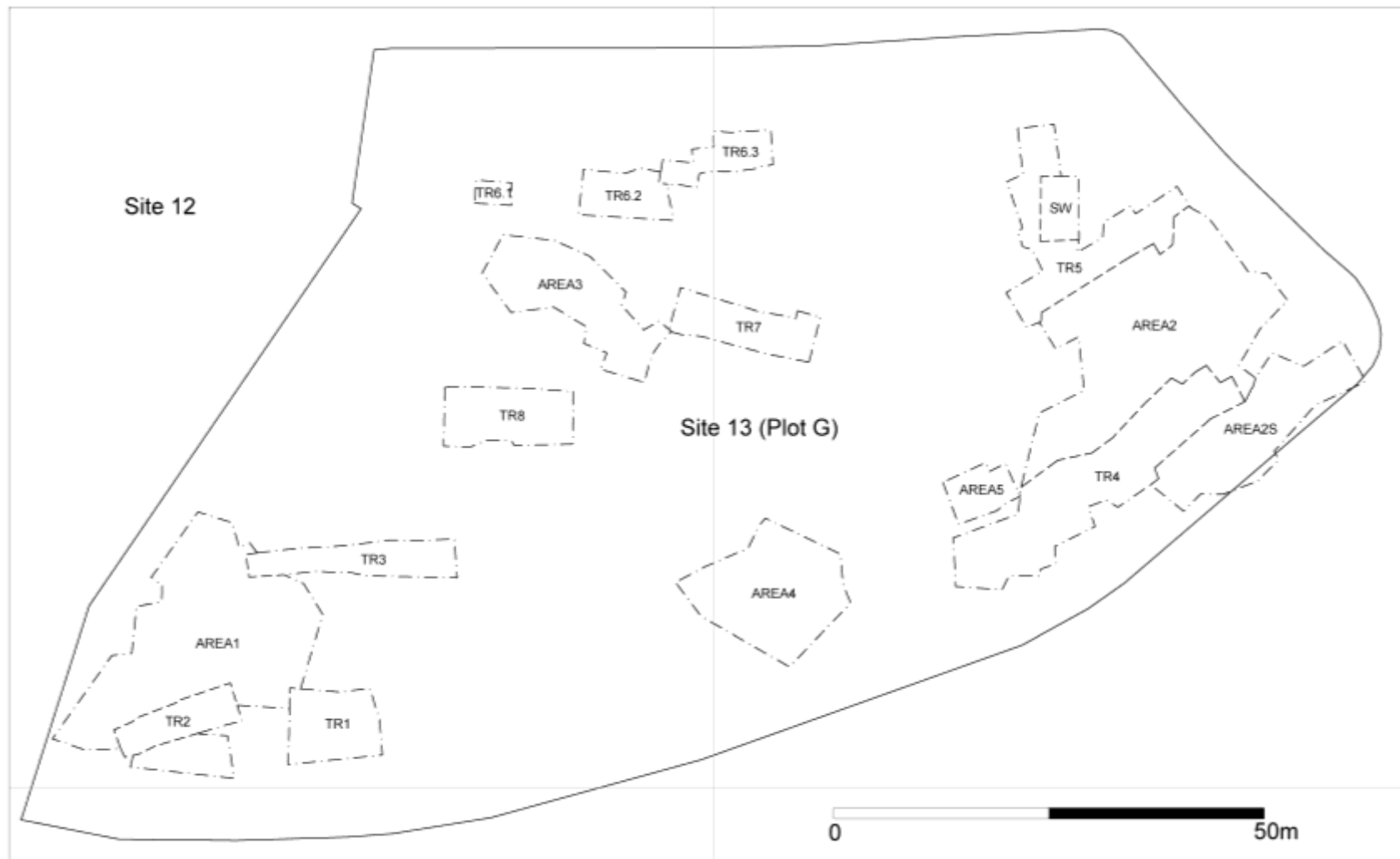


Fig.5: Trench and Area locations within the site boundaries.

type and then by area (area, trench, section or pile location intervention). The watching briefs will be described by area, then period and then section if appropriate.

Area 2 will be described in a different manner as the stripped areas and evaluation trenches created one large area that exposed the top of the truncated Roman archaeology. Different techniques were used dependent on mitigation strategy. These included evaluation records (sections and multi-context plans – trenches 4 and 5, and area 2), single-context planning and excavation (area SW), and trial pits at proposed pile locations within area 2 (pile locations 1-6). Additional areas were stripped for burial removal (area 2 south (2S) and area 5, but were not recorded in plan). The format for this description has been ordered in the most comprehensible manner possible in view of the size of the area and the techniques employed.

Area 1 and associated trenches

4.1 Trench 1

Trench 1 Details

<i>Dimension of Trench</i>	<i>c.10.5m x c.8.3m</i>
<i>Area of Trench</i>	<i>83.83sq.m</i>
<i>Surface Level (m OD)</i>	<i>c.62</i>
<i>Base of Trench (m OD)</i>	<i>c.59.15</i>

Summary of Trench 1

Two layers of garden soil were encountered along with medieval pitting.

Trench 1 was located in the south west of the site below the former nightclub 'Club 361' (Figs. 5 & 6).

Removal of the overlying modern overburden to a depth of *c.1.9m*, revealed a dark greyish-brown friable sandy silt (see trench 2 context (15)). After a further *c.0.5m*, a lighter greyish-brown friable sandy silt with occasional gravel was reached and subsequently removed as no archaeological features were visible (see trench 2 context (17)). These two layers are 'garden soils' and considered 'medieval' in date on the basis of their similarity with deposits encountered on adjacent sites. The removal of these layers revealed five sub-circular features cutting the underlying natural substratum of river terrace gravels. These appeared to be filled with the same light greyish-brown friable sandy silt with occasional gravel, so presumably, were originally cut from a higher level.

4.1.1 Medieval

Only one pit [1] was seen almost in its entirety, being truncated on the north-east by a Victorian brick-lined well, and was 2.1m east-west and 2.3m north-south. The other four pits were of comparable dimensions but all extended beyond the edges of the trench.

Pit [1] was sub-circular with vertical sides, though undercutting in places. It was filled with context (2) which was a mid grey orangey-brown sandy silt. It was only excavated to a depth of 0.5m and the base was not reached. Six fragments of pottery and one fragment of ridge tile were discovered, dating to *c.*1300-1400 date along with animal bone.

Pits [3], [8] and [11] were to the south or east of pit [1] and contained identical fills to context (2). These are (4), (9) and (10) respectively. All pits appeared to have vertical sides, however they were not excavated. Pit [4] may have cut pit [8] but the relationship was uncertain.

Pit [5] had vertical sides and also demonstrated undercutting on the east side, and being excavated to a greater depth, contained two fills. Context (6) was identical to (2) and lay stratigraphically above context (7) which was a mid brownish-orange loose silty sand. This clearly contained mixed-in natural as if the sides had slumped, evidenced by the undercutting. Only one fragment of residual Roman pottery was recovered.

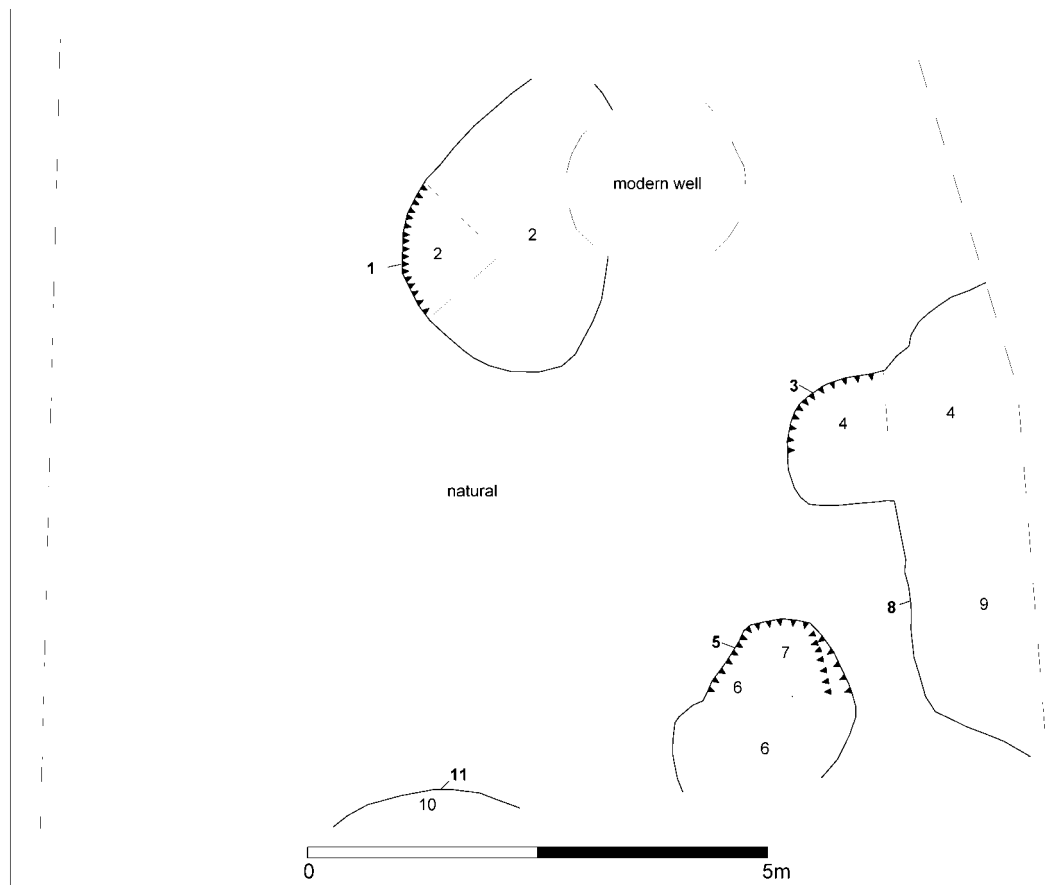


Fig.6: Trench 1 plan.

4.2 Trench 2 and Area 1

Trench 2 Details

<i>Dimension of Trench</i>	c.14.56m x c.4.1m
<i>Area of Trench</i>	56.69sq.m
<i>Surface Level (m OD)</i>	c.62
<i>Base of Trench (m OD)</i>	c.59.20

Area 1 Details

<i>Dimension of Area</i>	c.23m x c.30m
<i>Area of Area</i>	498.58sq.m
<i>Surface Level (m OD)</i>	c.62
<i>Base of Area (m OD)</i>	c.59.20

Summary of Trench 2 and Area 1

Two layers of garden soil were present with the remains of a demolished medieval building between them. Otherwise one Roman pit and extensive medieval pits were prevalent including one post-medieval rubbish pit. One brick-lined slate-capped vault from the Ebenezer Chapel was located in trench 2 which resulted in the area 1 strip to establish the extent of the burial ground to exhume all of the non-conformists and to make sure that the limit of the St. Peter's Church burial ground had been reached on Site 12 to the west (Gnanaratnam, forthcoming)

Trench 2 was located in the very south-west of the site orientated south-west to north-east, under the entrance to the former St. Peter's Lane car park (Fig.5, 7 & 8). This trench was placed to help locate the burials of the Ebenezer Chapel and locate a potential north-south Roman street.

Once the overlying modern overburden had been removed to a depth of c.2m, a dark greyish-brown friable sandy silt layer was encountered (15), the upper garden soil. Two features appeared to be cutting this layer. However, due to the height at which these were discovered, machining continued after the collection of artefacts. Pit [12] was circular and c.1.5 in diameter and contained animal bone and pottery of 1400-1550+ date. Pit context (14) (see below, as equal to context (40)) was of comparable size and shape but only contained some residual Roman pottery. Both fills were very similar to (15).

The natural substratum was particularly gravely on the north edge of the trench, so a slot was placed through this of 0.3m deep to check it was not the projected Roman street.

The boundaries of area 1 extended quite far to the north due to confusions with the stated burial ground location for the Ebenezer Chapel on the 1888 map and the true location of the burials.

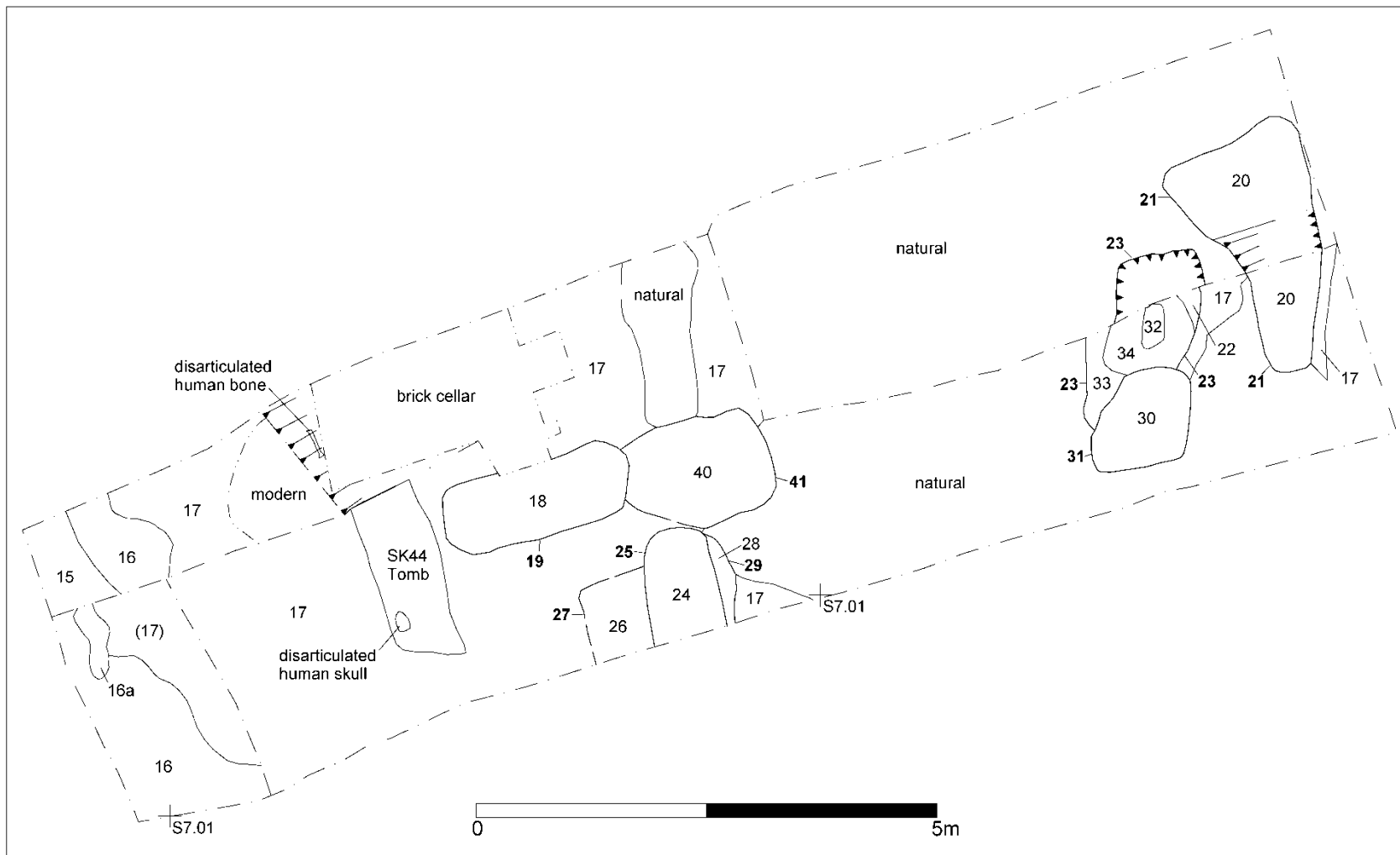


Fig. 7: Trench 2 plan.

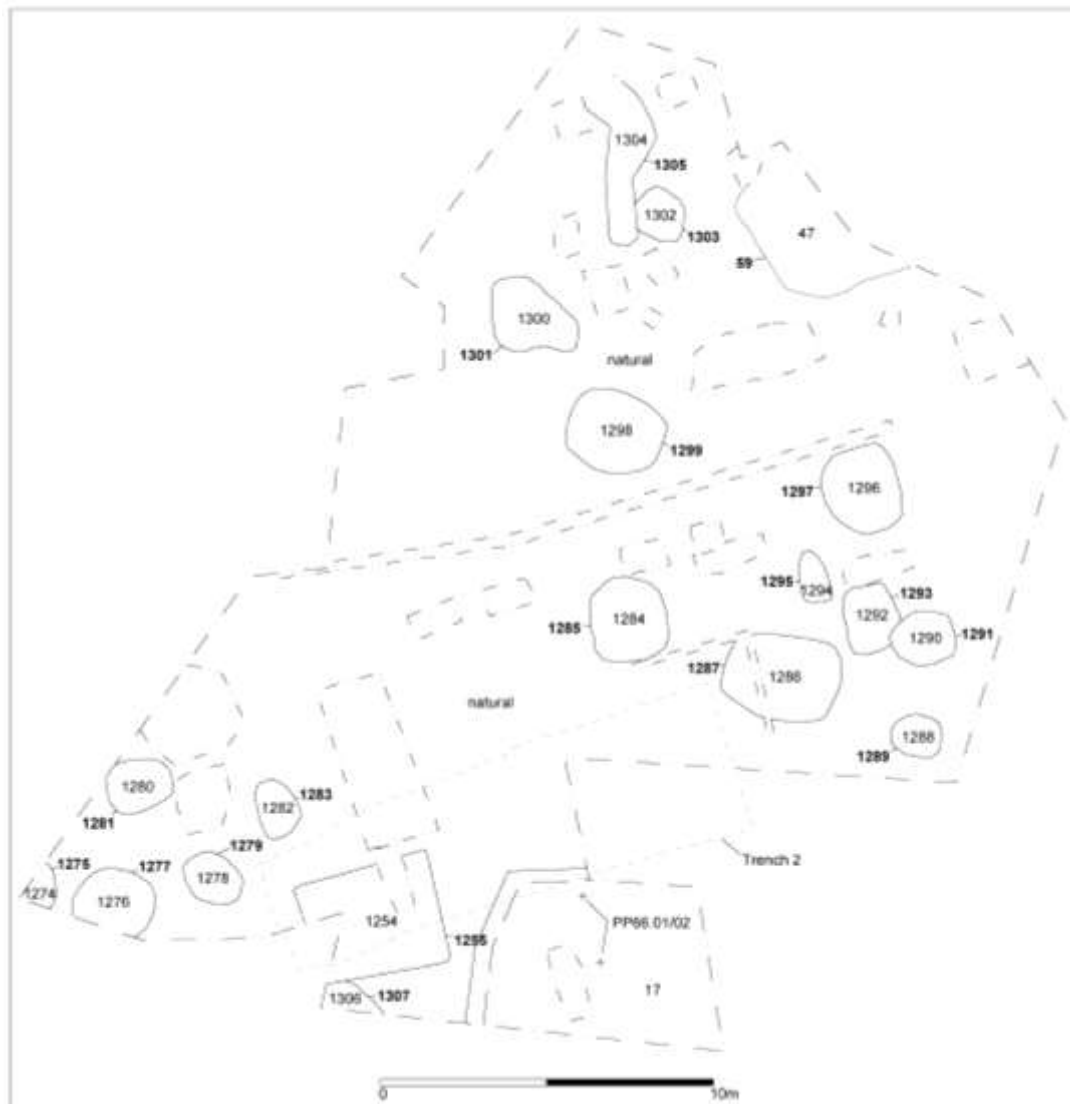


Fig.8: Area 1 plan.

4.2.1 Roman

One pit of probable Roman date [1297] was located in the east of the area and was filled with a light-mid grey silt (1296) (Fig. 8). The only Roman finds were residual within medieval and later contexts including pottery and the small finds which included a 4th century coin in pit [19].

4.2.2 Earlier Medieval

Layer (17) was a grey-brown friable sandy silt with occasional gravel, identical to trench one and was c.0.5m deep. This lower garden soil was cut by all the pits seen in the trench. The fills of the pits generally contain garden soil as the main matrix, as these will have slumped in.

Cutting layer (17) was pit [41], which consisted of a mid grey-brown sandy clayey silt with 2% slate (c.0.2-0.3m), 1% mortar and occasional charcoal (40). The pit was c.1.7m

east-west and *c.*1.2m north-south. The only artefact recovered was a fragment of 1100-1250 ridge tile. This was truncated on the east by pit [19] (Fig.7).

4.2.3 Presumed medieval (undated)

The lower garden soil (17) was removed across area 1 to reveal the natural substratum to locate the burials. Where burials had been located, these areas were taken down by hand to the natural, post-exhumation.

Fifteen pits of probable medieval date (all appeared backfilled with garden soil) were located across the area, concentrated in the east and west, were circular or sub-circular and between 1.5-2.5m in diameter ([1275], [1277], [1279], [1281], [1283] and [1307] in the west, and [1285], [1287], [1289], [1291], [1293], [1295], [1299], [1301] and [1303] in the east). One large rectangular pit, 4.1m east-west and 3.2m north-south, was located in the former west end of trench 2 [1255], and also appeared to be backfilled with the lower garden soil to at least a depth of 0.4m. It was truncated by pit [19].

One irregular shaped north-south gully [1305] was observed in the very north of the area, was seen for 5m and 0.8m wide, and consisting of a garden soil backfill, also of probable medieval date.

The west edge of pit [59] from trench three was located as mention above.

4.2.4 Late medieval

In the very north east of trench 2, three pits were located that cut layer (17). Pit [23] contained no artefacts other than animal bone and slate. Pit [21], to the east, consisted of a mid-dark greyish-brown clayey silt (20) with fragments of slate and a large quantity of 1400-1550+ date pottery. Pit [31] cut pit [23] and contained a mid-dark greyish-brown clayey silt (30). Red clay, slate and granite fragments were recovered along with some residual Roman pottery and a fragment of 1400-1550+ date pottery. On the south-east edge of the trench, pit [29] was filled with a mid brown sandy silt containing two large fragments (*c.*0.3m) of slate (28). No artefacts were recovered. Cutting this was pit [27] to the south-west. It contained a mid greyish-brown sandy silt with frequent various sized gravel (26). The pottery in this context yielded a date of 1400-1550+.

Pit [25] cut both [27] and [29] and contained a light-mid greyish-brown sandy silt (24). This deliberate backfill contained lenses of demolition material including 2% mortar lumps and 5% broken roof slate. Ridge and floor tiles of 1300-1400 date were recovered along with six fragments of 1400-1550+ date pottery (Fig. 9).

Layer (16) was a mid pink/purple brown friable clayey silt and sealed pit [25] (Fig. 9). This layer was between 0.2-0.4m thick and contained a wealth of building material including 2% mortar lumps (*c.*0.1m), 1% slate fragments (*c.*0.1m) and one fragment of 1100-1250 date ridge tile. Thirteen fragments of pottery of 1400-1550+ date were also recovered. Context (16a) (Fig. 7), at the very south-west end of the trench represents a patch with a very high percentage of mortar (*c.*20%). Layer (16) was seen from the west end of the trench for *c.*9m towards the east. At the west end it was seen on both sides of the trench but its extent by 9m east took a line diagonally through the trench as if

respecting the line of St. Peter's Lane. However, the majority of this layer had to be machined away to evaluate lower deposits.

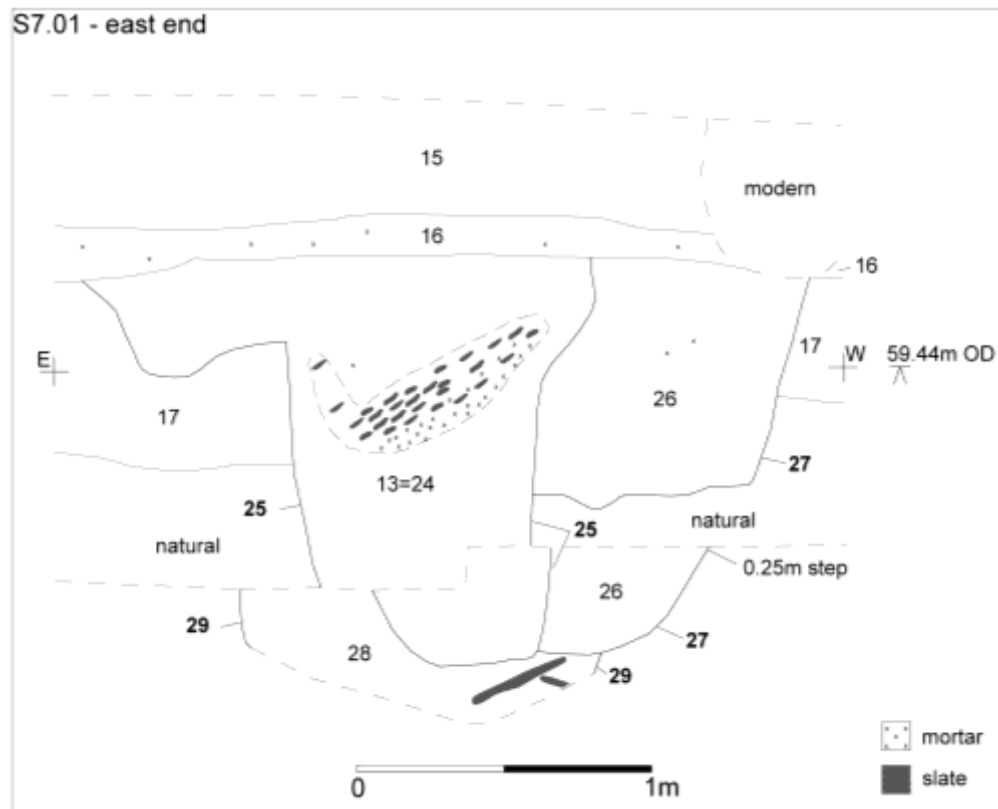


Fig.9: East end of Section 7.01 in trench 2.

Also above layer (17) and directly to the south of layer (16) in trench 2, three structural features were located. These features consisted of a slate-lined drain (298) and wall/foundation remnants. The wall/foundation remnants consisted of a reddish clay with Dane Hills sandstone and granite (290) 1.1m north-south and 0.15m wide overlying a mid yellowish-brown sandy silt with mortar and limestone chippings (292). This was adjacent to an east-west section directly to the north, also a mid reddish-brown clay, with granite, sandstone, Dane Hills sandstone and slate, with a fairly straight 'face' to the south (Fig. 10). To the northern side of the stone and below, was a context which consisted of a mid brown clayey-silt deposit *c.*0.25m wide running the length of wall (294). This context yielded one sherd of pottery of 1300-1400 date and three fragments of ridge tile of 1250-1400 date. This section appeared to be within a gradually sloped and round based linear wall trench [296] 1.1m east-west and 0.25m wide. This appeared to truncate a remnant surface of widely spaced pebbles directly overlying the lower garden soil (17) which forms an abrupt boundary with overlying deposit (292). Due to the dating evidence from layer (16) and the stratigraphically contemporaneous nature of these features, the dateable material from (294) is considered residual, and a late medieval date more believable.

Directly above this layer was layer (15), the upper garden soil, which also contained pottery of 1400-1550+ date (Fig. 9). However, this may actually be early Post-medieval in date if pit [19] did truncate from this level (see below).

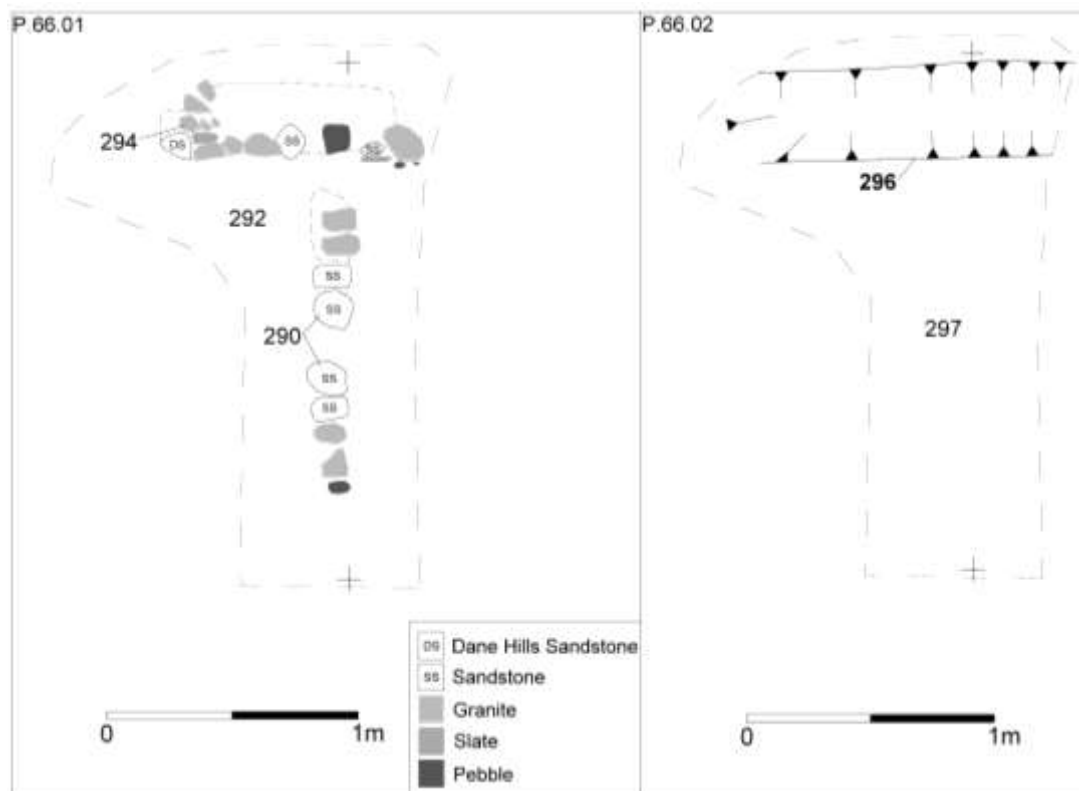


Fig. 10: Plans of structural remains in area 1.

4.2.5 Post-medieval

Although only seen to be cutting the lower garden soil (17), pit [19] was located *c.*0.7m to the north-west of [25]. This sub-rectangular pit was initially considered to potentially be a grave. It was 2.05m east-west and 0.76m north-south with vertical sides. It was filled with a mixed deposit of which the main two components were a mid pink/purplish-brown compact clayey sand with 2% slate (*c.*0.2m) and 5% granite (*c.*0.3m x 0.2m x 0.1m) (reminiscent of context (16)), and a mid greyish-brown sandy silt with 2% slate (*c.*0.2m), 2% granite (*c.*0.2m), 1% crushed mortar and 1% ash. The pit was *c.*0.7m deep. A large quantity of artefacts was recovered from the deposit. There were twenty-nine small finds, including a piece of lead window came, a residual Roman *Barbarous radiate* coin of AD337-340 date, a 17th-century copper-alloy candlestick, ten fragments of ridge tile of 1250-1400 date, seventy-seven fragments of pottery of 1400-1550+ date (including a rather unusual and rare piece of late 13th or 14th century Sandy ware face jug) and two fragments of residual Roman pottery were recovered. A large and varied quantity of animal bone (quality meat cuts, goose and fish, and evidence for roasting, see appendix section 10.7.3) and one fragment of human bone were also recovered.

4.2.6 Early Modern

A human skull was encountered at the south-west end of trench 2. Closer inspection revealed this to be disarticulated, and sitting directly on top of a brick-lined slate-capped vault (SK44). The skull was presumably disturbed when the vault was constructed. A further two human bones were located near the cut for the vault within layer (17) next to a brick sub-structure, which contained a very large (*c.*1msq and



Fig.11: Plan of burials from the Ebenezer Chapel in area 1.

c.1.5m high) cast iron boiler. The vault was not excavated and used as a starting point for the area 1 strip to locate the rest of the Ebenezer Chapel nonconformist burials.

Although the burials were all truncating the upper garden soil, the cuts for the graves were not always apparent due to the nature of the fills and surrounding soils being very similar. In some cases the upper garden soil (15) would be throughout the cut, and visible within the lower garden soil (17) making the cuts more visible.

All of the burials, except for vaults SK44, SK35/57 appeared to be underneath the chapel itself when compared with either the 1888 or 1955 OS maps.

75 individuals were exhumed in total (Fig. 11), of which 5 were within brick-lined slate-capped vaults (Fig.12), 46 were coffined, 6 were coffined but double burials, 1 shroud burial, and 17 were unknown (probably coffined). Of note was SK30, which was found with Victorian pennies placed over their eyes.

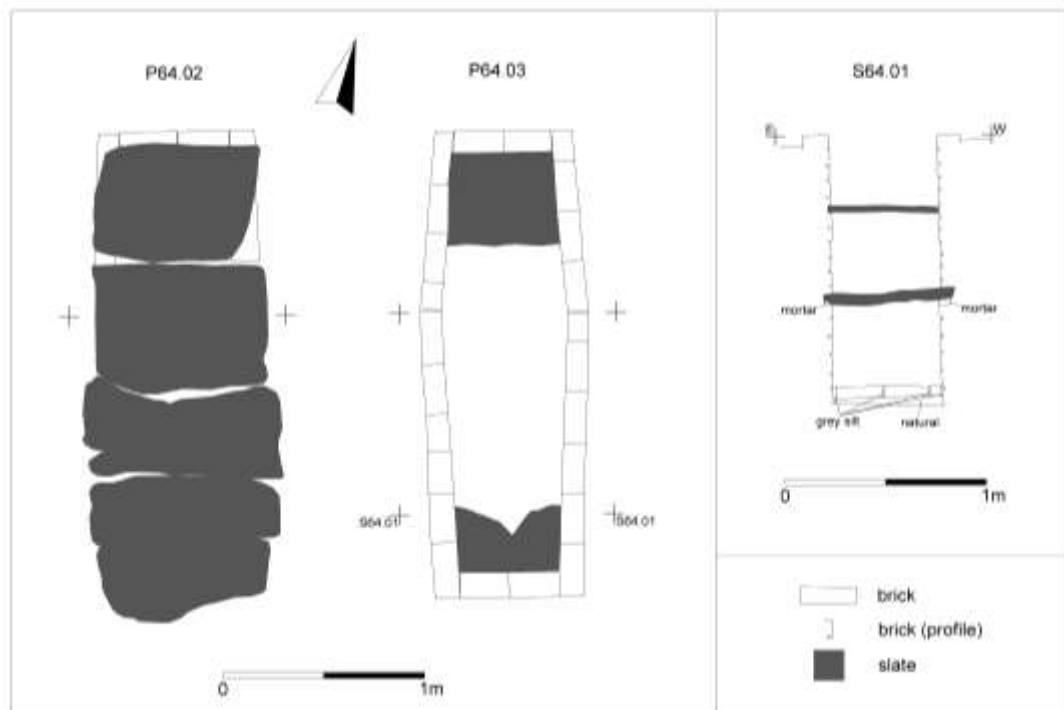


Fig.12: An example of one of the brick-lined slate-capped vaults (also used in the Congregational Chapel burial ground, area 2).

The alignment of the burials varied considerably, (head first) north-south (22), south-north (38), west-east (14) and east-west (1), and varied with mode of burial. The burials were also truncated on occasion by subsequent interments.

The age range consisted of 15 infants, 2 juveniles, 56 adults and 2 unknown.

The sex of the burials consisted of 42 that were non-sexable, 2 unknown, 17 possibly female and 14 possibly male.

The only immediately visible pathology that was encountered during exhumation was Osteomalacia (the adult counterpart of childhood Rickets) displayed by SK38.

The states of preservation varied considerably. Individuals within graves that cut the natural substratum were poorly preserved. Those that did not showed a higher rate of survival of skeletal remains, but are likely to have been buried at a later date. The preservation of individuals buried in wooden coffins and interred in brick-lined slate-capped vaults also varied. Individual SK1 was completely skeletonised, however, the slate capping had collapsed at some point. Those that had not collapsed or lay at the bottom of tiered vaults and completely sealed were not skeletonised and survived, with much of the wood from the coffin, as small amounts of crystallised bone and adipocere (fatty tissue) such as SK57. Of particular note was SK44, within a vault that truncated the natural substratum. The coffin plate had fallen onto the body, the wood having fully decayed, and the only surviving bones were the legs. The coffin furnishings appeared to be almost exclusively iron, and had all rusted beyond recognition. Coffin handles and nails were observed but not retained as survival was varied. Coffin furnishings from SK30 and SK22 survived as imprints in the soil.

The highest burial was at 60.00m OD and the lowest at 58.54m OD. The surface level of the modern overburden was 62.00m OD.

One tombstone was retrieved, essentially in two parts separated by c.30m. This belonged to one of the Pastors of the Ebenezer Chapel, Edward Vorley and his son Edward. The majority of the tombstone was located in the modern overburden above the area of brick-lined vault SK35/57.

The burials were re-interred at Gilroes Cemetery, Groby Road, Leicester in plots C220 and C221, and the individuals were remembered in prayers at London Road Baptist Church in early 2007.

4.2.7 Modern

The modern overburden was c.2m thick. Piles from the car park construction were the main form of modern disturbance observed.

4.3 Trench 3

Trench 3 Details

<i>Dimension of Trench</i>	c.24.26m x c.2.61-4.49m
<i>Area of Trench</i>	84.04sq.m
<i>Surface Level (m OD)</i>	c.61.1-61.95
<i>Base of Trench (m OD)</i>	c.58.90

Summary of Trench 3

A north-south section of the 19th-century of Vauxhall Street was located along with the two garden soils, a discrete demolition layer, medieval pits and post holes.

Trench 3 was located in the south-west of the site, north of trench 1, and orientated west-east (Fig.5 & 13).

Once the overlying modern overburden was removed to a depth of *c.*1m a linear expanse of in-situ granite sets (50) was encountered towards the eastern end of the trench. These were the remains of Vauxhall Street (built over in the 1960s) and removed along with the adjacent cellars, to be recorded in section.

4.3.1 Pre-Roman (Geological)

A linear feature [39] was located in the centre of the trench cutting the natural substratum of sandy gravel. The irregular sides and non-existent base would suggest a possible ice wedge. The grey silty fill initially looked Roman in date, however, as seen with area three (mentioned below) this could not be relied upon solely.

4.3.2 Roman

A layer of buried Roman subsoil (81) was located in the middle of the trench on the south edge, truncated by pit [44] on the west and truncated by the lower garden soil on the east. It consisted of a pale brownish-yellow silt and was 0.15-0.2m thick. Although no artefacts were recovered, this layer, along with a buried topsoil are known throughout the north-east quarter (Jarvis, forthcoming; Higgins *et al.*, forthcoming; Gnanaratnam, forthcoming; Coward and Speed, forthcoming) and seen in trenches 4, 5, 7, 8 and areas SW, 2, 3 and 4.

4.3.3 Medieval

The lower garden soil was 0.6-0.7m thick and consisted of a mid greyish-brown friable sandy silt with occasional gravel (58) (= (17)) and was present throughout the trench.

Two features were seen to be cutting the lower garden soil, a large pit [59] and a smaller pit [44]. Pit [59] spanned the very west end of the trench for 5.2m towards the east. (The western extent was seen in area one and gives a diameter of *c.*6.3m). This pit was at least 1.8m deep and contained fifteen different fills. Roman building materials were seen including painted wall plaster (65), mortar (65), tile and pottery (47), along with pottery of a 1250-1400 date (47). Some fills appeared to be slumped natural (71), tip lines (70) and (72), whilst others appeared to be deliberate backfill (60) and (67). Pit [44] was revealed on the middle southern edge of the trench, was *c.*1.6m east-west and mainly consisted of a mid greyish-brown clayey silt (43). Above this backfill was a slumped deposit (80) from the Roman buried subsoil (81) below the lower garden soil. The deposit above this was a mid greyish brown sandy silt backfill (82). Only 0.6m in depth was excavated and the base not reached.

A further three features were seen cutting the natural substratum, postholes [37] and [75] and pit [77], though from their garden soil like fills, were probably cut from higher up. Posthole [37] consisted of a mid greyish-brown sandy silt with slate fragment inclusions (36), was *c.*0.75m in diameter, and only 0.16m depth remaining. It had been seen from 0.2m above this level. No artefacts were recovered.

Posthole [75] was 0.95m in diameter and consisted of a dark greyish-brown sandy silt (74). The dimensions are similar to [46] and [79] but contained no artefacts. This was

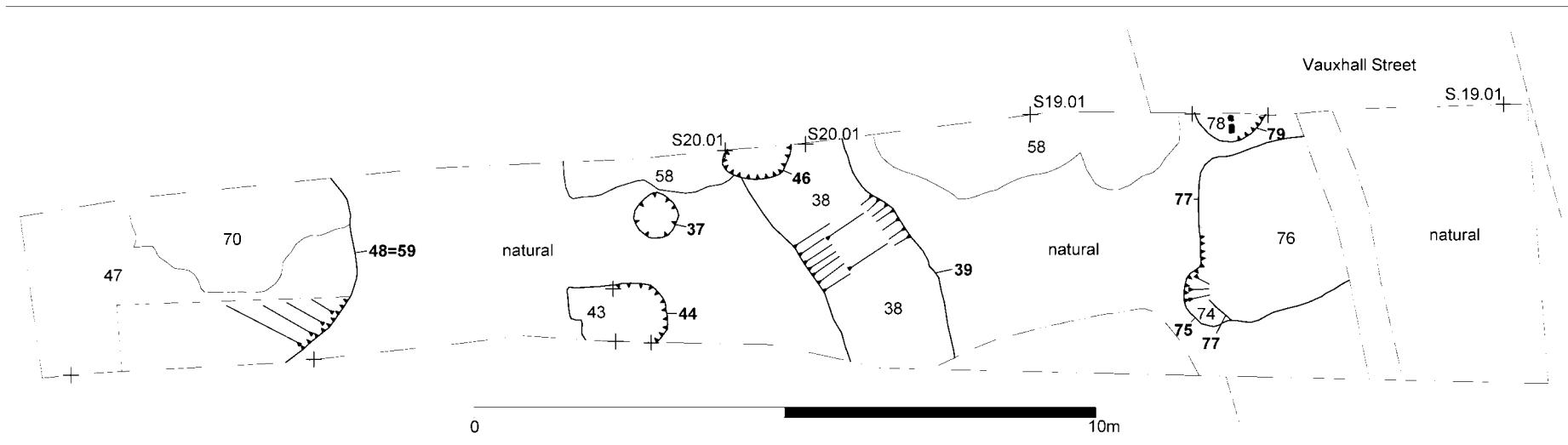


Fig.13: Trench 3 plan.

truncated on the east by pit [77] and located in the very east of the trench. It consisted of a mid brown sandy silt (76) of which only 0.4m was excavated which contained a fragment of 1300-1400 date pottery.

Above the lower garden soil layer (58) was a pinkish sandy clay demolition layer very similar to (16) in trench 2. The layer was only seen around the vicinity of posthole [46], thickening slightly towards the modern cellars to the east before being truncated.

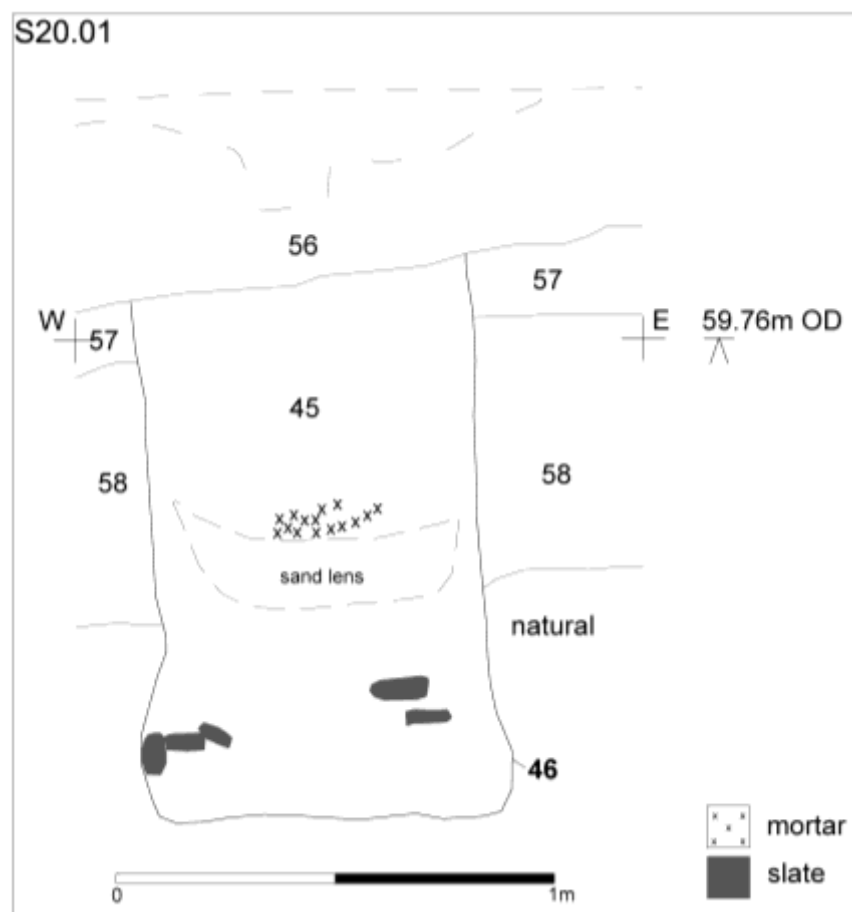


Fig.14: Section of posthole in trench 3.

Two postholes were seen, one cutting (57) and the other (58), [46] and [79] respectively, and were *c.*7.5m apart. Posthole [46] had vertical sides, was 1m wide and consisted of a mid brown sandy silt with a lens of mortar, a lens of reddish-brown sand and slate fragments (45) (Fig.14). Posthole [79] had near vertical sides, was 0.95m wide and consisted of a mid greyish-brown sandy silt with a lens of gravel and near the base, frequent large stones (Fig.15). Both postholes have almost identical depths and widths (to within 0.05m) and appear to be cut from the same level. The pottery recovered gives dates of 1250-1400 for [46] and 1300-1400 for [79].

4.3.4 Late Medieval - Early Post-medieval

The upper garden soil was encountered throughout the trench, was 0.2m-0.5m thick and consisted of a dark greyish-brown friable sandy silt layer (56)=(83) (=15)).

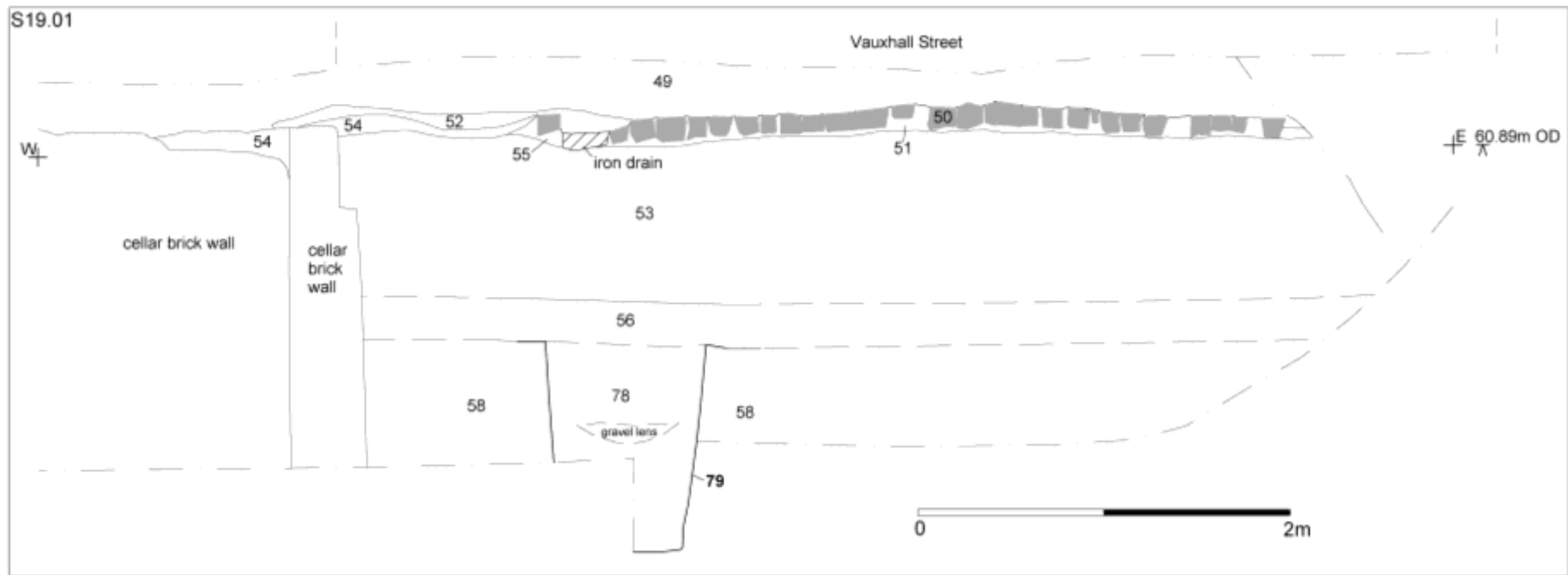


Fig.15: Section through Vauxhall street and posthole [79] in trench 3.

Although no features were seen to be cutting this layer, it is always possible that they were, due to the homogenous nature of the garden soils and the similarity of the backfills of the medieval features.

4.3.5 Early Modern

Above the upper garden soil in most of the trench was the modern overburden, Victorian levelling layers or modern demolition. Layer (53) was one of these levelling layers for the construction of a granite sett linear cambered surface (50) of Vauxhall Street. This make-up layer had a depth of c.0.8m, and existed between two cellars, one to the east and one to the west. It consisted of a very mixed and compacted dark brown deposit with red brick fragments. The granite sett surface was c.4m wide and 0.12m deep running north-south through the trench and was also bound by modern cellars on either side (Fig.15). Within the granite setts had accumulated a compacted black silt with vitrified stone. On the western edge of (50), before the cellar, a light orangey-pink compact clay (52) was encountered along with granite kerb stones and an iron drain. Below this was a loose silty ash layer (54) as make-up for (52).

Area 2 and associated trenches and stripped areas.

4.4 Area 2 (Including Trenches 4 and 5, Areas 2S (south) and 5, and SW)

Summary of Area 2

Area 2 revealed extensive Roman deposits including buried soils, remnants of early timber structures, metalled yard surfaces, a well and the Roman north-south street between insulae 18 and 19 with associated street-side ditches and outer gully. Roman silt layers from the street were also observed. Although only partially excavated in places, but planned in entirety, this area has yielded evidence of occupation not typical of the majority of occupation sites in the city (e.g. Vine St, Sanvey Gate and Causeway Lane). A quantity of Roman and later medieval pits were observed in the area. The burials and foundations for the East Bond Street Congregational Chapel were also located. The stratigraphy is still deep in places and further investigation of these would be necessary for any future development below the 60.00m OD level.

Trench 4 Details

<i>Dimension of Trench</i>	c.39.50m x c.7.50m
<i>Area of Trench</i>	262.22sq.m
<i>Surface Level (m OD)</i>	c.61.17
<i>Base of Trench (m OD)</i>	c.59.19

Trench 5 and SW Details

<i>Dimension of Trench</i>	23.27m x c.3.65m and 16.71m x c.7.5m ('T' shaped)
<i>Area of Trench</i>	162.89sq.m
<i>Area of Area SW</i>	additional 23.5sq.m
<i>Surface Level (m OD)</i>	c.60.86
<i>Base of Trench (m OD)</i>	c.58.73

Area 2 Details

<i>Dimension of Area</i>	<i>c.37.8m x c.15.4m</i>
<i>Area of Area</i>	<i>426.06sq.m</i>
<i>Surface Level (m OD)</i>	<i>c.60.82</i>
<i>Base of Area (m OD)</i>	<i>c.59.01-59.77</i>

Area 2S Details

<i>Dimension of Area</i>	<i>c.27.2m x c.7.5m</i>
<i>Area of Area</i>	<i>185.04sq.m</i>
<i>Surface Level (m OD)</i>	<i>c.61.17</i>
<i>Base of Area (m OD)</i>	<i>c.59.19</i>

Trench 4 was orientated east-west and located in the very south-east corner of the site (Fig.5 & 16) to locate the projected Roman street seen at Causeway Lane (Connor and Buckley 1999) to the north; and Little Lane (Lucas and Buckley 2007) to the south, any remnants of medieval street frontage and the Congregational burials.

Trench 5 was located in the north-east corner of the site and orientated south-west to north-east with an extension projected north-west for *c.17m* running along the Roman street frontage (Fig.5 & 17).

Area 2 was located between trenches 4 and 5 (Fig. 5 & 18).

For the purposes of description of archaeological deposits, area 2 incorporates trench 4 to the south, trench 5 to the north and area SW (Fig.5 & 17) to the east of trench 5. For the purposes of description of the East Bond Street Congregational Chapel burials, area 2S to the south of trench 4, area 5 (watching brief on the footings for a crane base on the west of the Chapel *c.40sq.m*) and the burials from watching brief STPWB will be included here with area 2 and trench 4. The discovery of burials in area 5 was not anticipated. However the 1888 map shows a strip of undeveloped land here on the west side of the Chapel that, although unmarked, was presumably used. Although this work was carried out at different times, all revealed similar Roman deposits truncated by medieval pits and modern intrusions, and are therefore described here together to create a more coherent narrative. The area between the trenches was planned post exhumation of the burials, in light of the area being piled but below the formation level for the proposed building (building 5) at 60.00m OD. Only the Roman street was threatened by the formation level, and being only 0.07m above the formation level and consisting of compact gravel, it was left in-situ as part of the formation hardcore. Evaluative excavation took place within the trenches and sections were recorded. Some of the pile locations were also investigated where archaeology was either complex or consisted of stone structures. Area SW was excavated more thoroughly due to the placement of a stairwell core.

The survival of the Roman levels was highest in the west of the area adjacent to the street at *c.59.77m* OD and lowest in the east of the area at *c.59.01m* OD with a steady gradient. Greater truncation and disturbance was observed in the south of the area by the burials and foundations for the footbridge from the former St. Peter's Lane car park to the existing Shires. A slot placed through the site to remove the boundary wall to the Chapel helps demonstrate the gradient and also provided an insight into the stratigraphy.



Fig.16: Trench 4 plan.



Fig.17 – Trench 5 and area SW plan.



Fig 18: Area 2 plan.

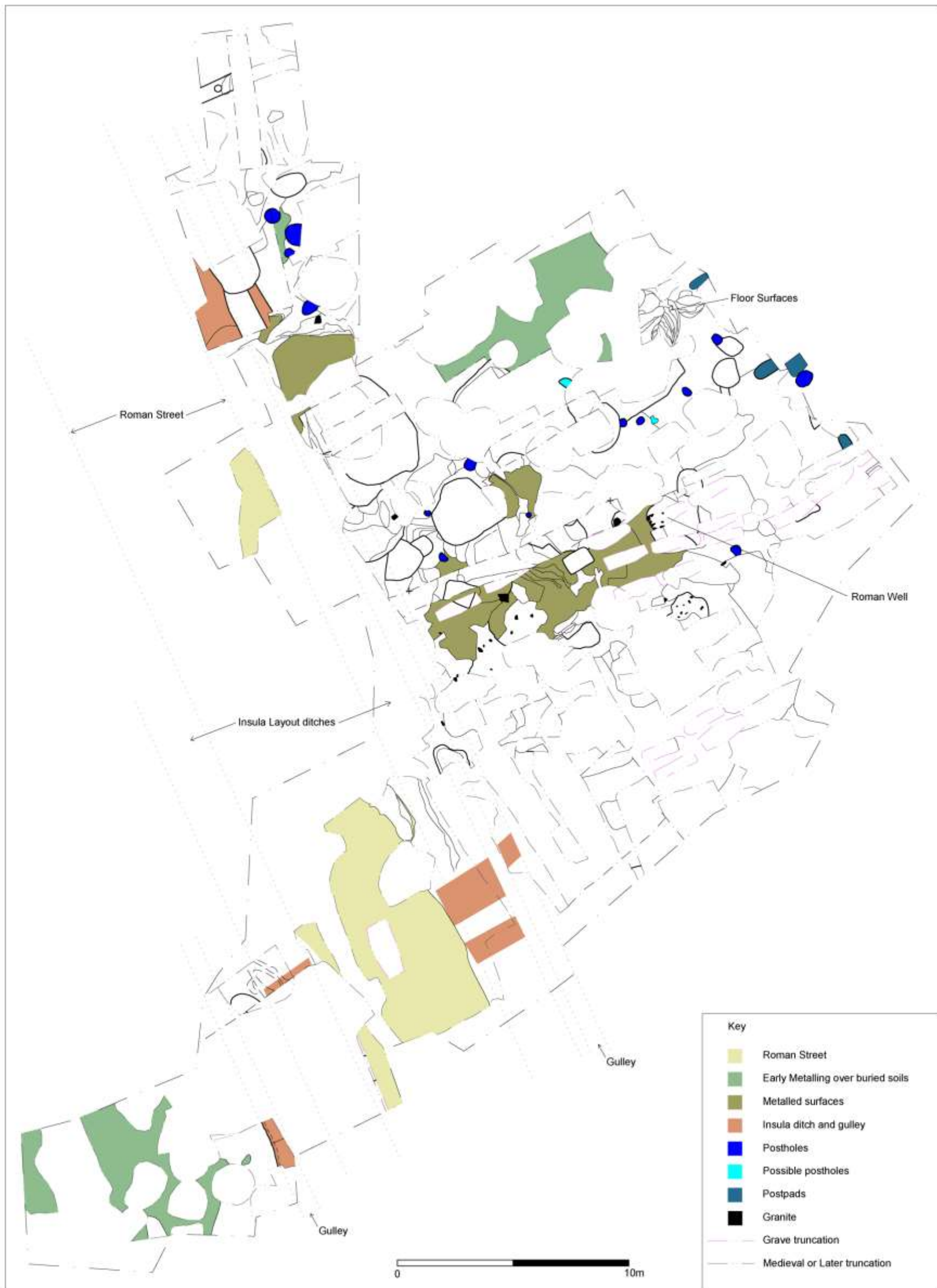


Fig.19: Interpretative Roman plan for trenches 4 and 5, and area 2.

Although some surface pottery was collected, the absence of excavation in area two means the vast majority of the deposits cannot be interpreted or understood and describing them here would seem both unintelligible and pointless. However, due to the few interventions made, and the look of some of the deposits, description here will be kept minimal but for use in a general interpretation of the area (Fig.19).

4.4.1 Pre-Roman (Geological)

Trench 4

Two features [206] and [207] were seen in profile beneath the Roman buried subsoil (243). Although these features had ditch-like profiles, they are considered geological in origin. This was due to an absence of artefacts including charcoal, the leached appearance of the 'fills' and with what was learned from the 'ditch' in trench 3 and features in area three below (a curvilinear gully which turned into natural gradually, and presumably a tree throw). The re-cut allocated to feature [206] of [208] is considered void. However, feature [207] appeared later than [206].

4.4.2 Probable Roman

Trench 5

The earliest feature located to the north of trench 5 was [1016], which cut the natural, was not excavated but appeared to be a sub-rectangular pit. It was seen in section, but a piling accident resulted in the cellar that had been removed being filled with sludge, and therefore recording was no longer possible.

Trench 5 - Section 77.01

A Roman nail cleaner was found unstratified at the north end of trench 5. A parallel was found on the Causeway Lane excavation 50m to the northwest from a feature dating to the early to late 2nd century (Connor and Buckley 1999, 263).

A slot was placed through Roman deposits in the very north of the trench, but yielded no pottery. From their leached fills, all features appeared Roman (Fig.20).

Contexts (344) and (351) were silty sands with occasional gravel, and the earliest observed deposits. They appeared to be disturbed natural or buried soils. Context (342) and (349) overlie these and were similar in nature.

Contexts (341) and (348) above these were again similar in nature, but all formed the basis to the overlying layers.

Contexts (340), (339), (338) and (337) were all rubbish or dump deposits, containing occasional charcoal and in the case of the latter, fragments of oyster shell.

Pit [336] located to the south of these had a slumped gravely natural primary deposit (335). Contexts (334) and (333) above this contained charcoal with the uppermost fill (333) consisting of a mid greenish-grey sandy silt.

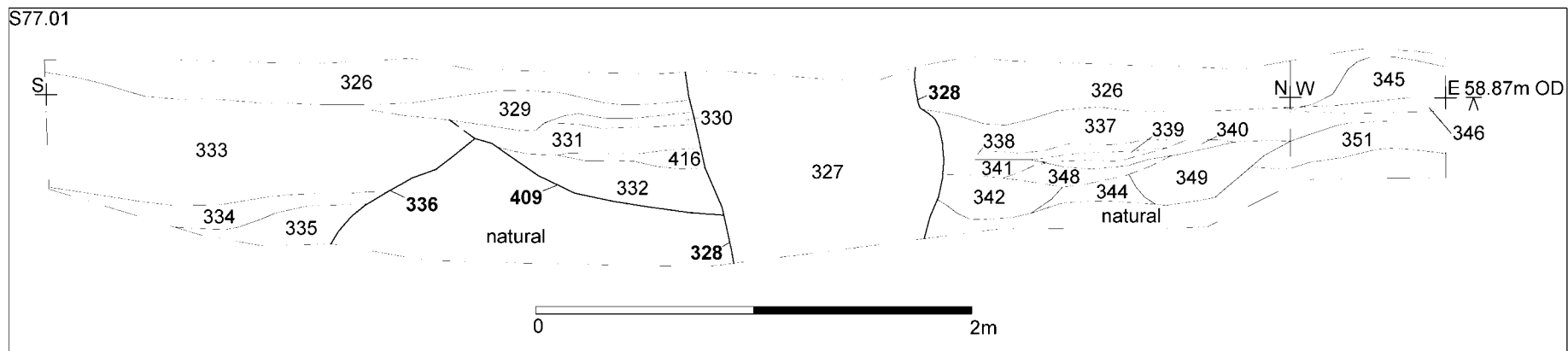


Fig.20: Section 77.01 in trench 5.

Pit [409] truncated this pit and contained fills with the presence of charcoal and (332) consisted of a mid pinkish-grey whilst (331) consisted of a mid reddish-brown. The final fill of this pit, or sealing layer (329) contained oyster shell fragments.

Overlying all of these deposits was a layer (326) that consisted of a light yellowish-brown sandy clay with frequent fine gravel, and was seen in plan and links through towards the south of the trench and area SW.

A hearth-like deposit (993) was observed overlying layer (326) in the east of the trench.

Area 2S

This area was only stripped to exhume the burials from the East Bond Street Congregational Chapel graveyard. In places, Roman layers were reached that were of identical level and nature to those observed in the eastern end of trench 4. These were not recorded or investigated any further (Fig.5).

4.4.3 Early-Mid Roman

Pile Location 5 will be described here as trench 4. It was within the bounds of the trench and located 2m to the north of the section through the Roman street metalling in the evaluation and provides a less complex view of the stratigraphy here. The upper layers were machined whilst the lower ditch fills were excavated by hand. The section to the south was excavated by hand.

(i) Buried soils and early yards

Trench 4

The earliest layer seen here was the buried Roman subsoil which consisted of a light-mid brownish-orange silty sand with frequent gravel (231), (243) and (1174). Above this layer was the buried Roman topsoil which consisted of a mid brownish-grey slightly clayey sandy silt with occasional gravel (109), (176), (232), (244) (Fig.21) and (1173) (Fig.22).

A layer of sparse gravel was observed overlying the buried Roman topsoil in the west of trench four (108) (Fig.16). Due to its sparse nature, it was not observed in section.

A more substantial layer of metalling was observed in the east of trench four (Fig.22). This metalling was a light brownish-yellow well-compacted sandy gravel (173) of 0.08m depth.

Trench 5

The earliest layer seen here was a possible Roman buried subsoil or 'disturbed' natural (1085) or (796) which was only seen in section (Fig.23 & 24) at the south of area SW.

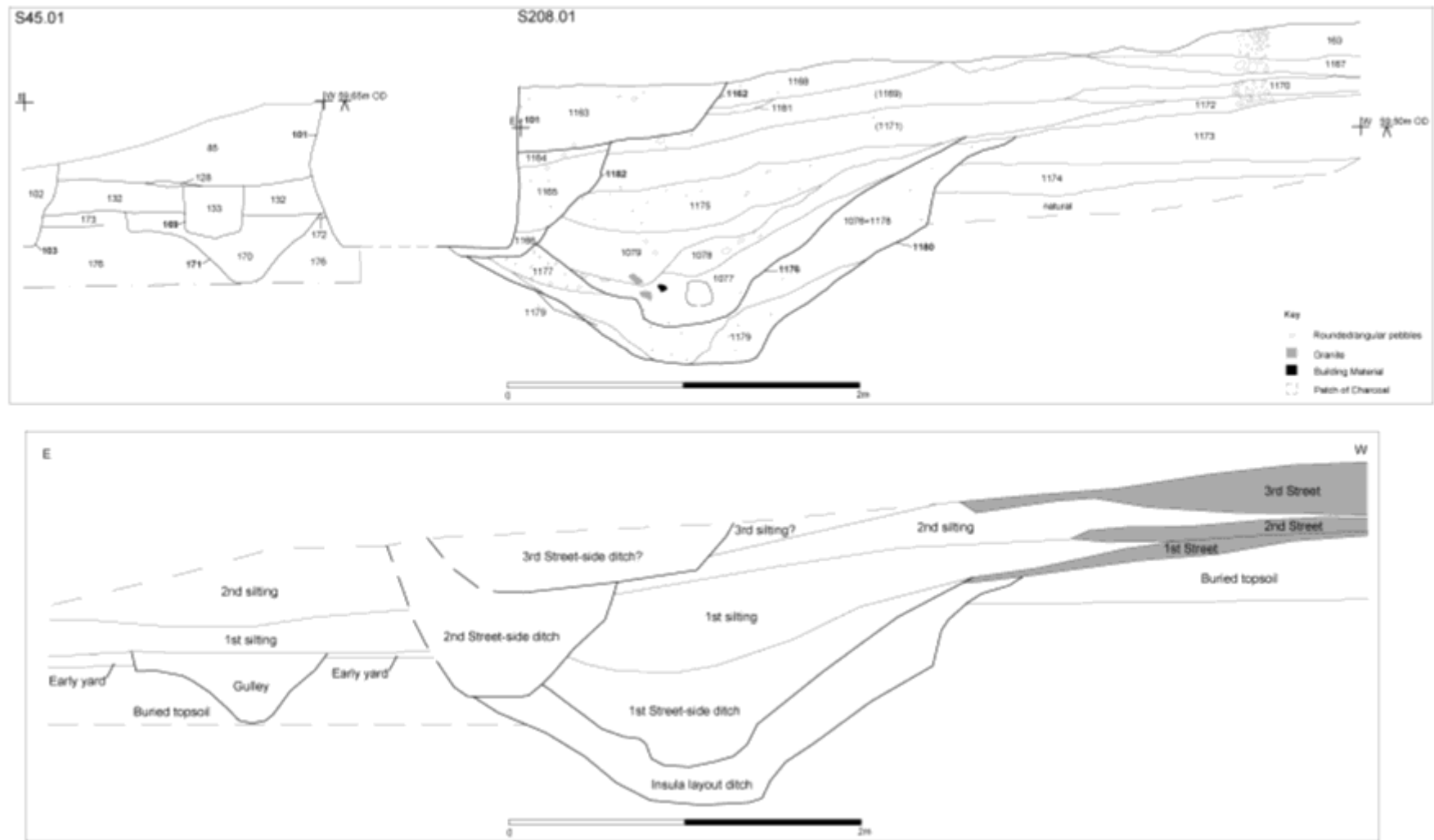


Fig.21: Sections 45.01 and 208.01, through Roman street metallings and road-side ditches in trench 4 and pl5. Interpretative section below.

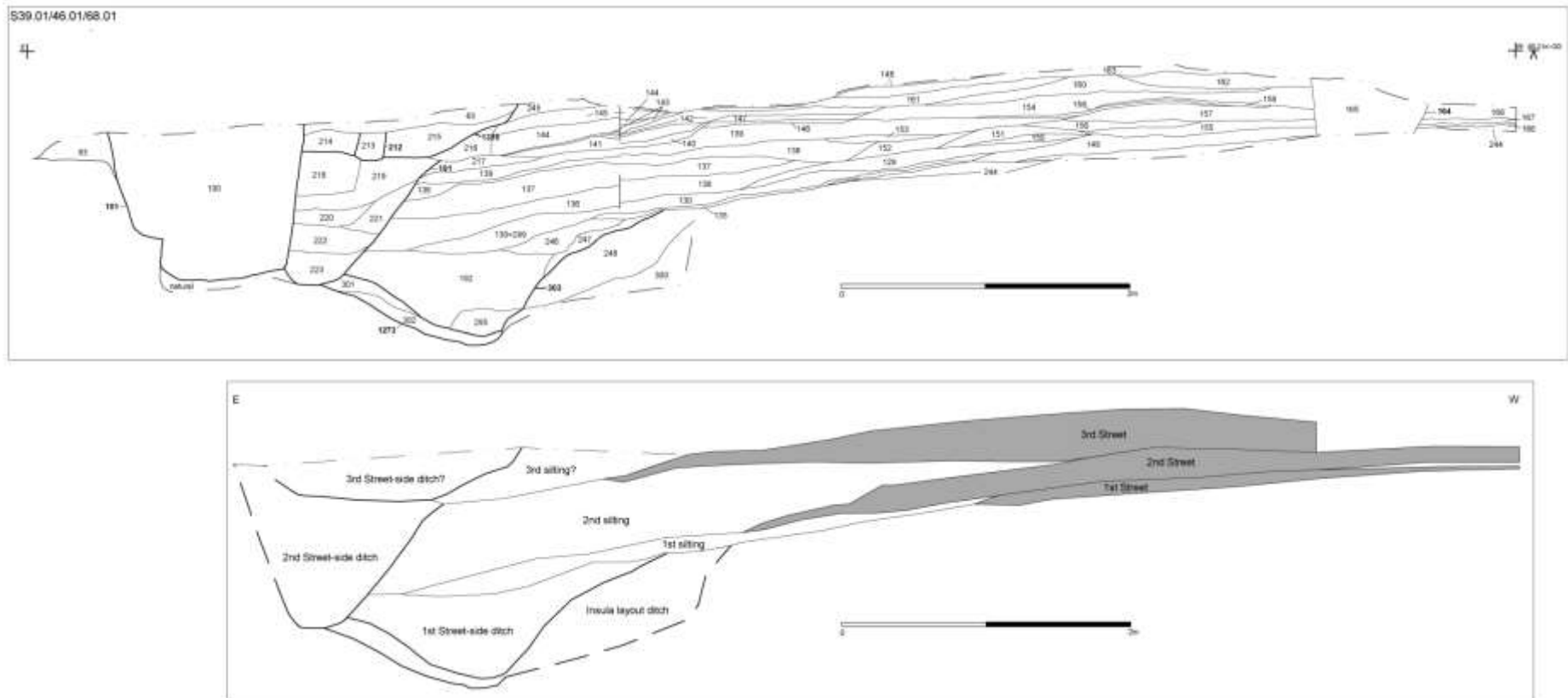


Fig.22: Sections 39.01, 46.01 and 68.01, through Roman street metallings and road-side ditches. Interpretative section below.

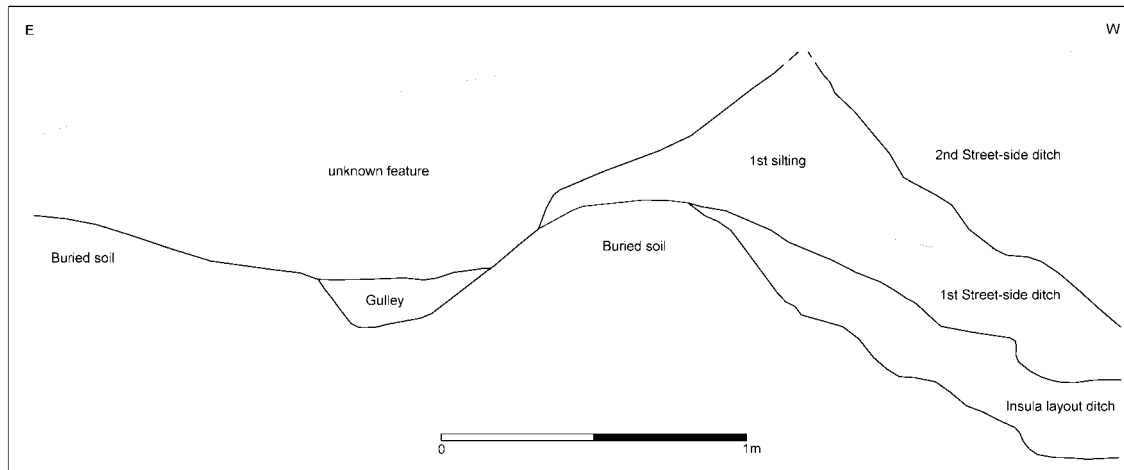
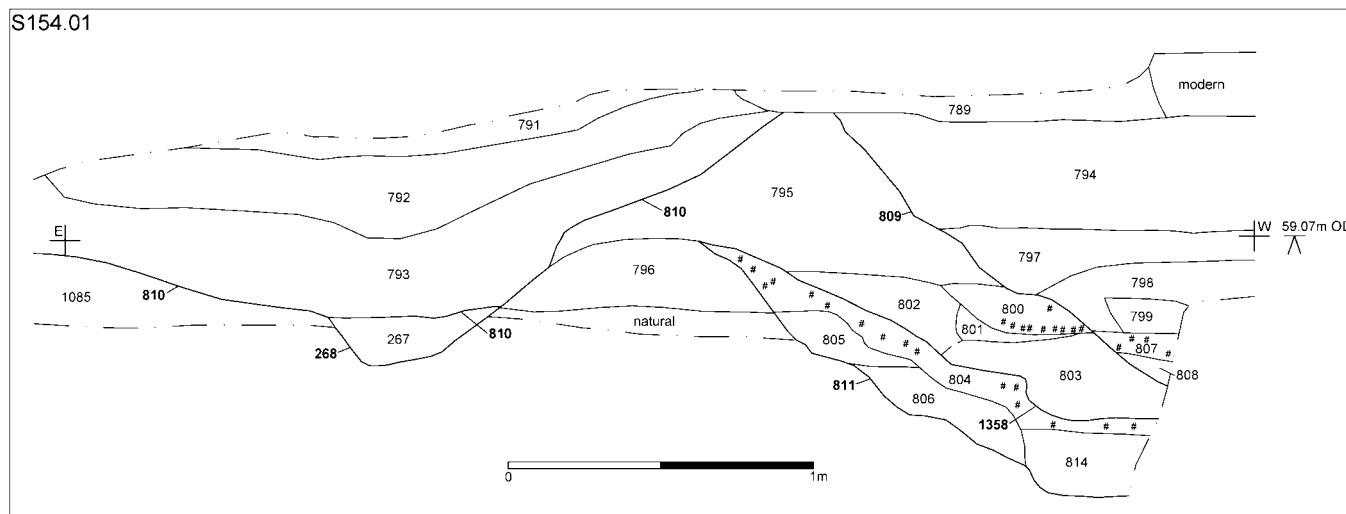


Fig.23: Section 154.01, through road-side ditches. Interpretative section below.

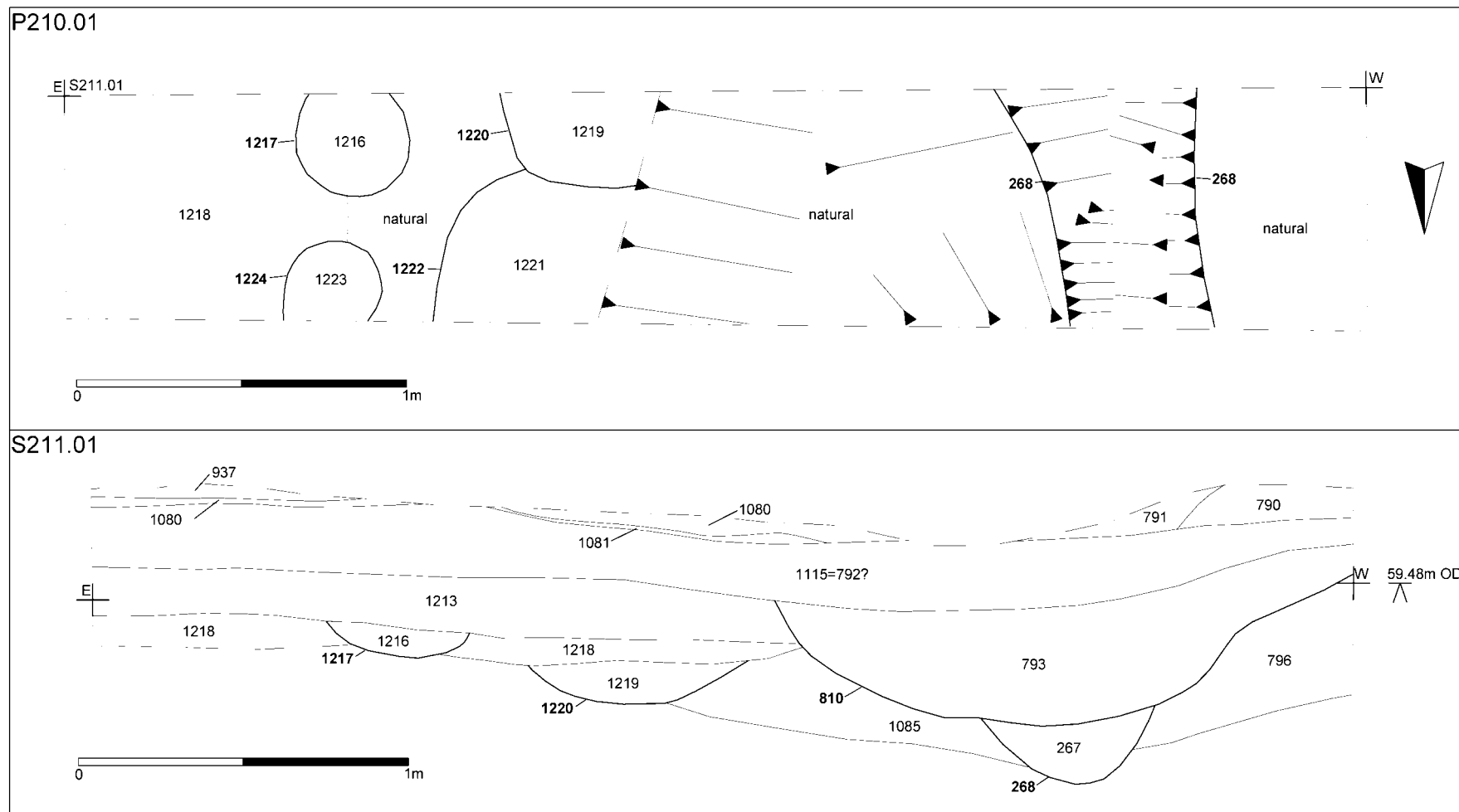


Fig.24: Plan 210.01 and section 211.01, through buried soils, postholes and gully in trench 5/area SW.

Layer (901) was above the gravel natural substratum in the very east end of the trench and consisted of a light-mid brownish-yellow, friable clayey silt with a layer of metalling on top. The density of gravel varied. The layer itself seemed to be on the interface between what is known as the buried topsoil and buried subsoil (Fig.17).

Area 2 - S172/201

The earliest layer observed was the buried Roman topsoil (1142) (Fig.25).

Above the buried soil were layers (1130) on the west of [1152] and (1141) on the east. Both are a light yellowish-brown or grey. However, one is described as a clayey silt, the other a clayey sand, respectively. The writer believes these are likely to be the same deposit. The layer as a whole petered out towards the east.

A metalling layer was observed overlying (1141) (and (1142)) to the east and consisted of a mid yellowish-brown silty sand with frequent stones (1139).

(ii) The gulleys

Trench 4

Cutting metalling (173) on the west was a gully [171] orientated north-south and parallel to the Roman street. This consisted of a mid brownish-yellow sandy silt (170) that contained late 1st century – early 2nd century pottery (Fig.21). A likely contemporary gully/ditch [179] on the west side of the Roman street was located in the south of the trench cutting buried soil (108) which was also orientated north-south, parallel with the street. It was also seen in section in the north of the trench as [209]. Both contained subsoil and buried soil like fills but no pottery.

Trench 5

Gully [268] truncated probable buried soil (1085) = (796) and consisted of a mid-light greyish-brown sandy silt (267) which contained pottery of an early 2nd century date (Figs.23 & 24). The alignment and size are identical to the gully from trench 4 [171] and likely to be the same. Pit [266] truncates [268] to the north and fill (265) contained pottery of at least a 2nd century+ date.

A gully [285] was seen in the south-west end of a slot through pit [263] running south-west to north-east. It was very similar in nature to gully [268].

(iii) Insula layout ditch

Trench 4

Ditch [1180] = [1273] was seen cutting buried soil (1173) to the east of the street, was at least c.3.2m wide and c.1.2m deep and contained two fills (Fig.21). The primary fill (1179) was reminiscent of the subsoil (1174), whilst fill (1076) was reminiscent of the buried soil (1173). Context (1076) contained a quantity of pottery. Some very intrusive pottery was located, one sherd of the 4th century and three small fragments of the medieval period. This ditch also had a later re-cut and contamination may also

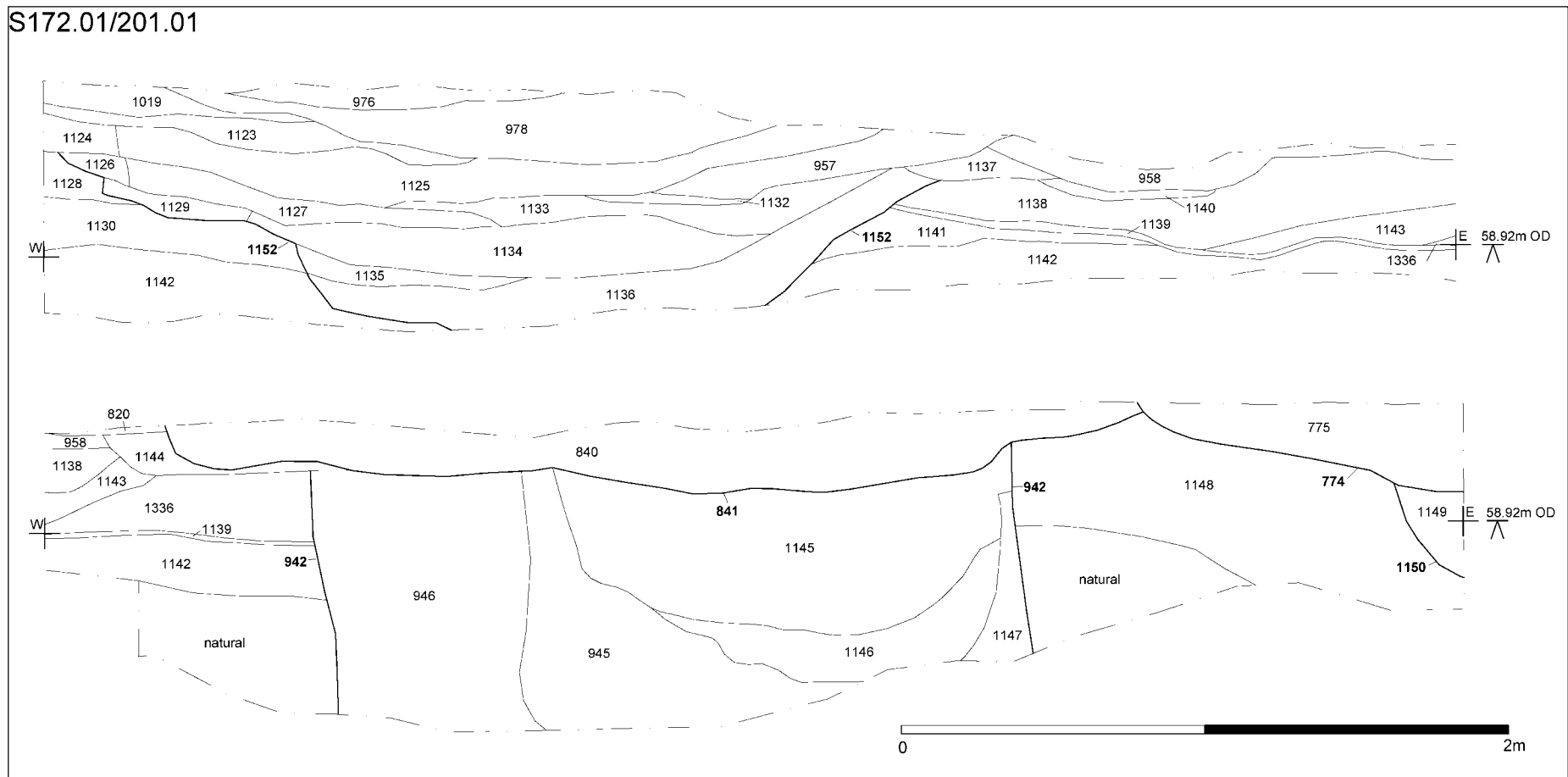


Fig.25: Section 172.01/201.01, through buried soils, metalling and pits in area 2.

have occurred. Hence the pottery states a date of mid-late 2nd century. The re-cut, however, dates to the late 1st century to early 2nd century and therefore this initial cut may be dated earlier as the dates for fills are post initial use.

This ditch was partially seen in another section 2m to the south [1273] (Fig.22), however no pottery was recovered from the contemporary fills (248), (300), (301) and (302).

Ditch [235] was seen in section on the west side of the street inside of gulley/ditch [179]. Although heavily truncated, the subsoil and topsoil fills (236) and (237) would also suggest it cut the buried soil level and is comparable and contemporary with [1180]. It may be the same phase of ditch construction.

Trench 5

Ditch [811] truncated layer (796) (= (1085)) but also pit [266] (Fig.23). Fills (804), (805), (806) and (814) are reminiscent of the buried soils and likely to have silted up naturally. The latest fill (804) contained a high proportion of charcoal. Fills (804) and (814) contained pottery of a 2nd century date and also reflect post initial use.

(iv) 1st Street

Trench 4

A layer of compacted gravel (1172) (= (149) Roman street to the south) overlay ditch fill (1076) of [1180] and was subsequently cut by a re-cut of the ditch [1176]. The street was only observed for 3.8m east-west, having been truncated by the ditch on the east and a cellar on the west.

(v) 1st Street-side ditch

Trench 4

Ditch [303] (Fig.21), equal to ditch [1176] (Fig.22) 2m to the north, contained a number of accumulated fills, was c.2.4m wide and c.0.9m deep. The main fill of [303], (192), yielded pottery that would suggest an early 2nd century date for deposition. The main fills (1077), (1078) and (1079) from ditch [1176] also contained pottery that suggested an early 2nd century date. The animal bone from these three contexts was sparse but dominated by a young horse and may have been deliberately deposited (see appendix section 10.7.3).

Trench 5

Ditch [1358] has the exact same profile as [1176] to the south in trench 4 and is also a re-cut of the insula layout ditch [811]. Pottery from fills (802) and (803) give dates to the 2nd century (Fig.23).

(vi) 1st silting

Trench 4

Post accumulation of deposits in ditch [303] or [1176], layers (130) and (135) or (1175) then sealed the ditch, respectively. Sealing this layer was more silting.

Layer (132) sealed gulley [171]. The pottery from this yellowish-brown silty sand layer was broad and was narrowed down by a posthole that truncated it [169]. The fill of this posthole (133) contained pottery of mid 2nd century to late 2nd century. Layer (132) is similar to layer (1171) which overlay layer (1175) 1m to the west of this. 2m to the south above layers (130) and (135), are contemporary silt layers (129), (136), (150) and (137) (Figs.21 & 22).

Trench 5

Layer (795) consisted of a light-mid brown sandy silt and appears as the main silting phase. Layers within it were indistinguishable. However, feature [810] truncated (795) gave a post silting date to the mid 2nd century.

(vii) 2nd Street

Trench 4

Overlying silting layer (1171) was a resurfacing of the street metalling (1170) or (151), (152), (155), (156) and (157), and was at least 4.2m wide east-west.

(viii) 2nd silting

Trench 4

The metalling was overlain by more silts (1169) or (138), (139), (153) and possibly (146) and (217) which is likely to be the same as layer (85) that overlies posthole (133) to the east that has a pottery date of mid 2nd century.

The street-side silt layers appear to have swept across the whole of the east of trench four, including layers (177) and (180), with (205) overlying layer (180). Between (180) and (205) a quantity of animal bone was seen in section. Due to truncation from the construction and demolition of the Congregational Chapel, survival of deposits was not as great as seen in the centre of the trench. Context (180) appeared to be within a large hollow. The buried soils were not present either with (180) lying directly on the sandy gravel natural substratum, as if they were truncated away in the early Roman period. As mentioned, layer (205) which spanned the east end of the trench, overlay (180) and contained pottery of an early 2nd century to mid 2nd century date.

Trench 5

Feature [810] truncated both the buried topsoil (1215) and silt layer (795) directly over the top of gulley [268]. The primary fill of this feature (793), looking very much like street-side silts, and contained mid 2nd century pottery. Fill (792) above this contained pottery from the 2nd century. Layer (1115) to the east was likely to be the same as (792)

and was again very reminiscent of the street-side silts, and contained pottery of an early to mid 2nd century date (Fig.24).

Area 2 – S172/201

Above metalling (1139) were two layers, (1336) and (1143), which appeared to be identical orangey-brown clayey sands. Above this appeared to be a yellowish-brown silty sand make-up layer (1138).

Layer (1128) overlay (1130) on the west and consisted of a mid yellowish-brown silty sand and potentially another street-side silt deposit.

(ix) 2nd Ditch

Trench 4

The re-cut of the street-side ditch [1182] or [191] is seen cutting both (1169) and (217) respectively and is obscured by cut [1162] or [1335] respectively. The ditch is at least c.0.8m wide (truncated on the east, probably 1.2m wide) and c.0.6m deep. Pottery was only recovered from the section to the south in ditch [191] contexts (223) and (219) which gave an overall final date of deposition to the mid 2nd century.

Trench 5

Truncating silt layer (795) to the west was a later re-cut of the street-side ditch [809]. No artefacts were recovered from the section. The profile of the ditch displayed a similar partial stepping to [811], and [1182] in trench four.

(x) 3rd Street

Trench 4

A substantial foundation to the latest layer of metalling for the street is seen here with large (0.17m x 0.08m x 0.07m) pebbles being used (154) and (1167). The section to the south sees some silting, (147) and (142) with a combined thickness of 0.07m, prior to the finer gravel metalling (163), and (160), (161) and (162) (context (163) was seen in plan to be the same final layer of metalling for both sections). This layer of metalling was c.5.5m wide east-west.

Trench 5

The Roman street metalling was seen in the very west of the north projection behind an area of modern disturbance and in the very south-west end of the trench, although very disturbed in places. Again, it is very difficult to suggest the phase, but it was on a similar level OD to the uppermost street metalling seen in trench 4 and allocated context (163).

(xi) 3rd silting?

Trench 4

Silt layer (144) to the east of the final layer of metalling contained pottery dating to the 3rd century and was overlain by (145), (216) and (245), and likely to be equivalent to silt layer (1168) to the north.

(xii) 3rd ditch?

Trench 4

A final ditch may have been cut [1335] and [1162], much shallower than the others and with a flat rather than curved base. These were filled with (214) and (215), and (1163) respectively. Context (214) only contained residual pottery from the late 1st to early 2nd century.

(xiii) Final silting

Trench 4

Layer (148) overlay the final street metalling layer.

Area 2

Layers (1119) and (1120) overlay the final street metalling layer (1075) ((1075) is the same as (163)).

(xiv) Posthole activity and remnant surfaces

Trench 5

To the east of the street-side ditches, a possible pit was seen in plan [1222] truncating (1085) and was itself truncated by a posthole [1220] (Fig.24). Sealing this layer was another buried subsoil looking layer which was truncated by another two postholes, [1217] and [1224]. These were sealed by a buried topsoil (1215) (Fig.24).

To the north, two make-up layers were seen overlying the natural, layer (1026) and (1253). Overlying (1026) was layer (1025). Truncating both of these was pit [1252] which was not excavated.

Overlying (1025) was make-up layer (326) (mentioned above) and make-up layer (1024); both were very similar and likely to be the same. Above (1024) was a remnant surface that contained gravel and ceramic building material (CBM) (1023).

A crude metalling surface to the south, (1203) or (1118), had an uncertain relationship with layer (1025). However both were truncated by posthole [1158] which consisted of a mid brown sandy silt with very dark organic patches (1157) and contained 2nd century pottery.

Two further postholes truncated this layer, [1122] and [1214]. Fill (1213) from [1214] contained pottery of a mid-late 2nd century date (Fig.17).

Overlying surface (1203), to the south of these, was a layer (1116) which contained pottery from the early 1st century to mid 2nd century. The relationship with (793) to the south is uncertain (mentioned above), but they are similar sandy silt deposits and are certainly contemporary as evidenced by the pottery. Both layers were truncated by another posthole [1114] (Fig.17).

(xv) Metalled Surfaces

Area 2

Between the two areas either side of slot S172/201 were at least four layers of metalled surfaces.

To the north of the slot (mentioned above and below) a series of metalled surfaces was observed. The lowest observed surface was a red clay base (784) to metalling that was disturbed during machining. Above this was a make-up layer (823) which was overlain by surface (822) with a pottery date of the 2nd century+. Make-up layers (820) and (821) were between this and the next surface (819). A remnant of a surface to the north of this also survived (816). To the west was surface (978) and (976).

To the south of the slot, a similar series of metalling was observed. The lowest surface was (763) as seen in pile location 2 (mentioned below). Immediately to the west of, and overlying, this was another metalled surface (918) which was probably the same as surface (911). Overlying this was a silt deposit (912) probably the same as (917). Overlying this was another metalled surface (913) and possible repair (914). These were overlain by surfaces (915) and (916). To the west of this were surfaces (1042) and (1043) which are both likely to be the same as (916). Immediately to the west of this was surface (1038) which was likely to be the same as metalled surface (978) or (976) on the north of the slot, and also yielded a pottery date of the 2nd century+.

Trench 5

Above (792) there appeared to be consolidation or make-up layers (790), (1082), (1083) and (1084) for a fine gravel compact surface (791). Above (1115) were two further consolidation or make-up layers (probably contemporary with those below (791)) (1080) and (1081) below a fine gravel metalled surface (937) (= (456) to the south) which contained pottery of a 2nd century date. To the south make-up layer (936) underlies (456) (Figs.17 & 23).

(xvi) Other archaeological deposits

Trench 5

In the north-east end of the trench, a layer (898) overlay metalling (901) and consisted of a light brown greenish-yellow clayey silt.

Layer (951) overlies (901) to the south-west and consisted of a light-mid greenish-yellow brown sandy silt.

Pit [905] truncated this layer on the southern edge of the trench. Fill (906) consisted of a dark brown sandy silt with ashy patches, and oyster fragments, and contained pottery of 2nd century date. Overlying this pit was layer (844) which extended into area two as (745). The layer consisted of a light reddish-brown silty sandy clay and (745) contained pottery of a probable 2nd century date.

Some deposits were observed overlying the natural in the south-west of the trench on a machined slope. Layer (996) was a thick deposit c.0.75m deep and consisted of a light-mid orangey-brown clayey silt. Due to its depth into the natural, it is possible it is the fill of a feature. Overlying this were possible make-up layers to (456) (mentioned above) (995) and (994), with the latter containing probable 2nd century pottery.

Pit [997] truncated (995) with fill (998) (= (1020) area two). Again, these were seen on a machine slope, and therefore observation was difficult (Fig.17).

Pit [263] truncated layer (818) (area two) which overlay layer (951) and pit [997]. The pit extended into area two. Some of the earliest fills appeared to be slumps of natural material (276) and (277) whilst others are green in hue with occasional charcoal or contained building materials such as CBM and slate (270), (272) and (275). The pit was at least 4.6m north-south and 3.6m east-west. Fill (276) near the bottom of the sequence contained pottery of late 1st century to early 2nd century. Above, fills (273), (272) and (269) contained pottery of 2nd century date, with fill (273) having the narrowest date of mid 2nd century.

(xvii) Pile Location interventions in Area 2 (Fig.26)

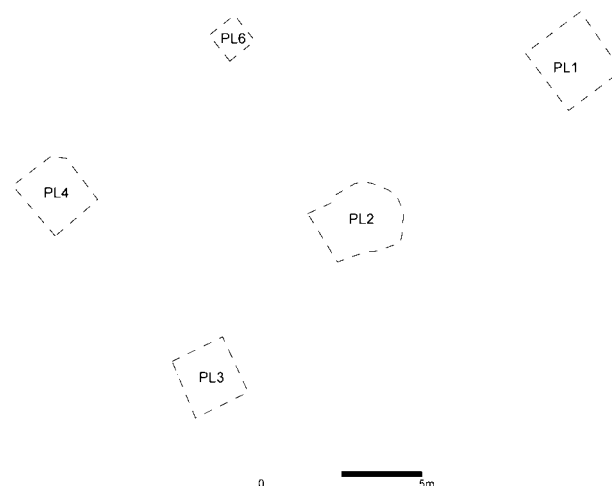


Fig.26: Plan showing pile location interventions in area 2.

Pile Location 1 (Fig.27)

The buried subsoil was seen at the bottom of the sequence overlying the natural substratum of sandy gravel. There was no buried topsoil present. Overlying the subsoil

was layer (728) which consisted of a light orangey-brown clayey silt with occasional mortar flecks and charcoal and contained pottery of an early to mid 2nd century date.

Overlying this were layers (1090) and then (1092). Both were darker versions of the clayey silt (728) but with a higher proportion of charcoal. Pottery from (1090) gives a narrow date of mid to late 2nd century.

Above these layers were some yellowish sandy deposits (1094) and then (1093). Overlying these, but on the same physical level was a compact yellowish-orange sand mixed with a grey sandy silt which contained a large quantity of painted wall plaster fragments (1089). It is very similar in nature to features [742], [753] and [878] (mentioned below).

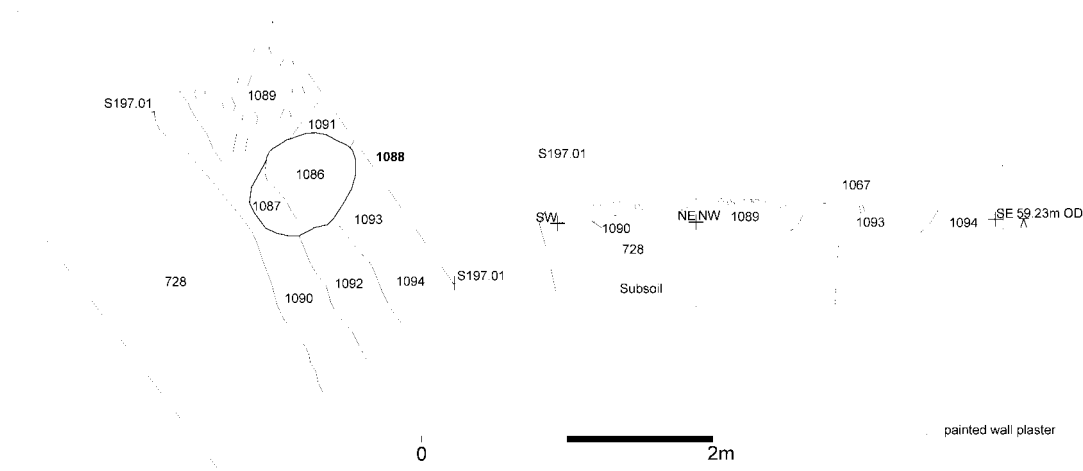


Fig.27: Plan and section of pile location intervention 1.

Pile Location 2 (Fig.28)

The buried Roman topsoil (1202) was the earliest layer seen here overlying the natural substratum. However, pit [1187] was observed cutting the natural substratum to the north of this layer. No pottery was recovered from the five fills within this pit; however, some contained flecks of charcoal and fragments of mortar.

Gulley [1183] truncated the buried topsoil (1202), the primary fill of which contained a large quantity of charcoal. Fill (1185) contained pottery from the early 2nd century.

Gulley [1193] truncated both these features, with [1183] on the south and [1187] on the north. The uppermost fill (1195) contained frequent charcoal flecks.

Make-up layer (1201) overlay these features, consisted of a light grey yellowish-brown silty sand, and contained pottery of a late 1st to early 2nd century date.

Pit [1196] truncated this layer, with only the uppermost fill consisting of a greenish-orange brown sandy silt which contained rubbish-like material.

Rough metallised surface (763) overlay this and make-up layer (1201). This was a highly compacted orange/yellowish-brown silty sand with a high quantity of rounded gravel and 0.12m thick.

Truncating the whole of this area was a well [762]. The cut was 2m in diameter with a central shaft of granite, slate and sandstone set into clay (1101) being 0.65m in diameter. The clay matrix contained pottery of a late 1st to early 2nd century date as did the compact clay with granite and slate backfill (1100). Above this, and still forming the backfill around the main shaft, were a brownish-yellow orange clayey sand (1097) fill and then a brown orangey-red sandy clay (1098) fill, the latter of which contained pottery from the 2nd century.

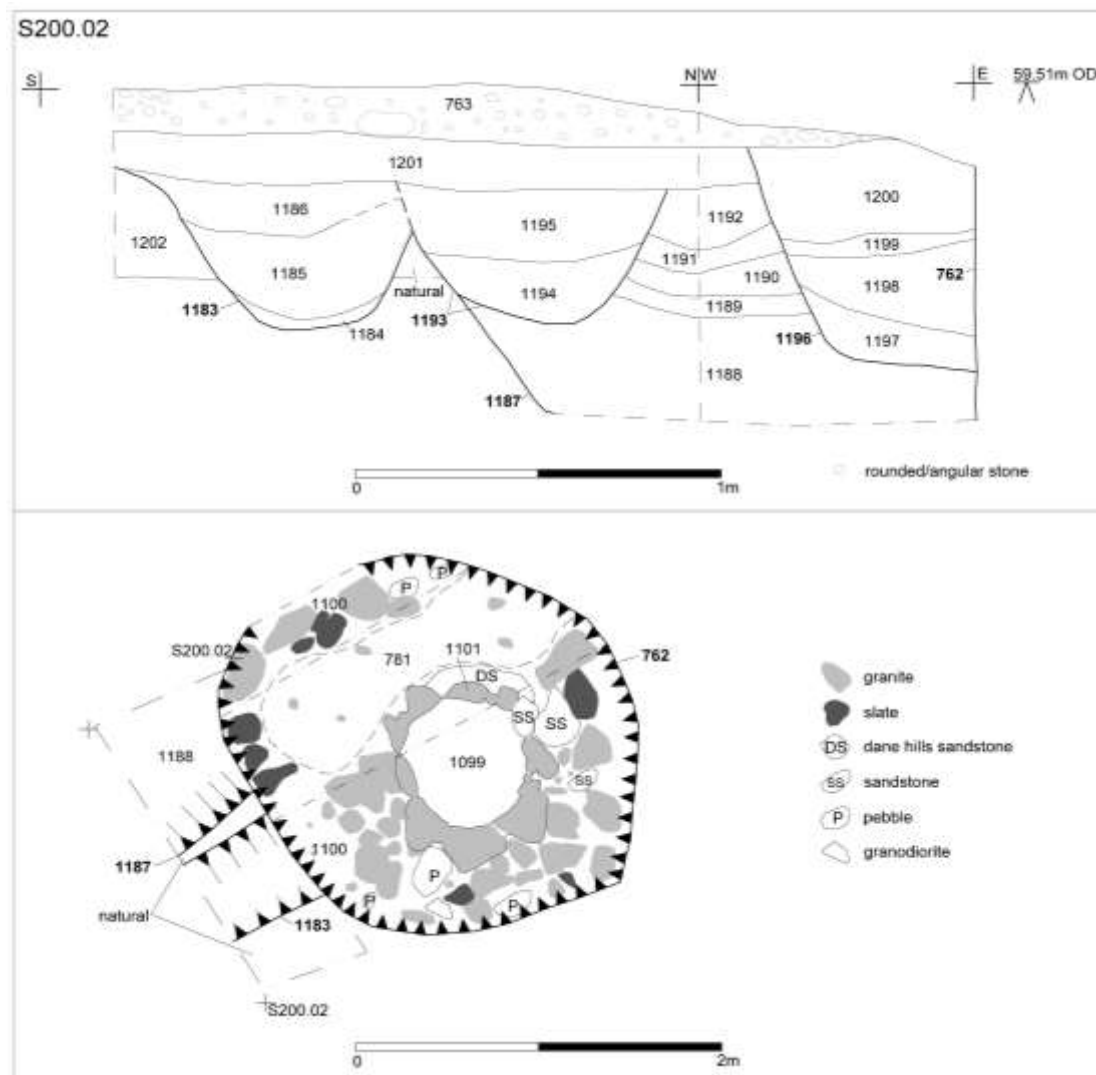


Fig.28: Plan and section of pile location intervention 2.

Pile Location 3 (Fig.29)

This intervention yielded pottery from one context; however a few layers and objects are of note.

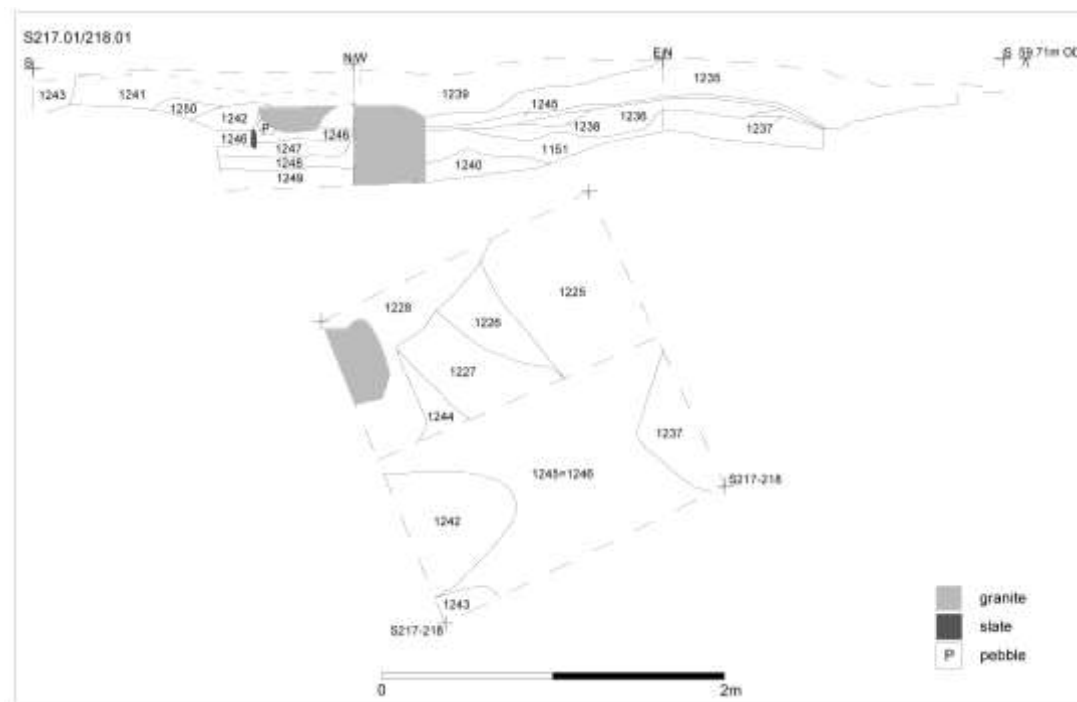


Fig.29: Plan and section of pile location intervention 3.

Layer (1244) was the lowest observed deposit, and consisted of a mid blackish-brown sandy silt with charcoal flecks. This was overlain by layer (1228) which was a silty ash layer, and also contained charcoal. Both looked like occupation-type layers. Layers (1226) and (1227) also overlay (1244) and were orangey-brown silty sands.

Layer (1225) overlay (1226) and consisted of a compact brownish-red clay with occasional gravel, and was seen in the north-east of the intervention. Layer (1151) above this was a black-brown silty deposit containing CBM with pottery of a mid 2nd to late 2nd century date and was overlain by metalling layer (1236). A brownish-grey silty layer with pea grit (1245) (possibly = (1246)) overlay this metalling, again looking very occupation-like. Above this was another metalling layer (1235) (possibly = (915) in area two plan and (1242) in section to the west). Overlying this to the west was a layer (1239) which contained slate fragments. Above this were deposits (916), (1042) and (1043) as seen in the area two plan.

The latter layers abutted a large granite stone with a flat top (*c.*0.45m x 0.6m x 0.3m), similar in size to one seen in plan *c.*0.3m to the north-west.

Deposits at the bottom of the sequence to the south of the granite block looked more like pit fills than layers, and the series of metalling and silty layers was not observed until layer (1246) (possibly = (1245)) which was overlain by metalling layer (1242) (possibly = (1235) in section to the north). This was subsequently overlain by a light greyish-brown compact sandy silt with occasional gravel and slate. Above this sequence however, a layer that consisted of a light orangey-brown compact clayey sand

(1241) (= (1049)) and contained fragments of slate, mortar, painted wall plaster and CBM was observed.

Pile Location 4 (Fig.30)

The records for this intervention have been found to be incomplete. Contexts (1107) and (1108) contained pottery from the 2nd to 3rd century whilst (1109) from the late 2nd to early 3rd century. The writer remembers these being metallated layers similar to those to the south (mentioned above, *Metallated Surfaces*).

The earliest feature was a probable pit [1160] that cut the natural substratum. It consisted of a mid greyish-brown clayey silt (1207), presumably accumulated re-deposited buried topsoil, and contained pottery of a mid 2nd century date.

Pit [1159] cut this and contained mid orangey-brown silty fills (1204), (1205), (1232) and (1233).

Makeup layer (1111) overlay these, consisted of a mid yellowish-brown clayey silt and contained pottery of a late 2nd century date and likely to be equal to layer (818) seen in plan (area two).

Above this was a metallated surface which consisted of a compact red clay layer (1210) with frequent stone. A make-up layer or surface (817) above this consisted of a light orange yellowish-brown silty clay and was overlain by another compact red clay metallated surface (815). Metalling (816) to the east may equal (817) (mentioned above, *Metallated Surfaces*).

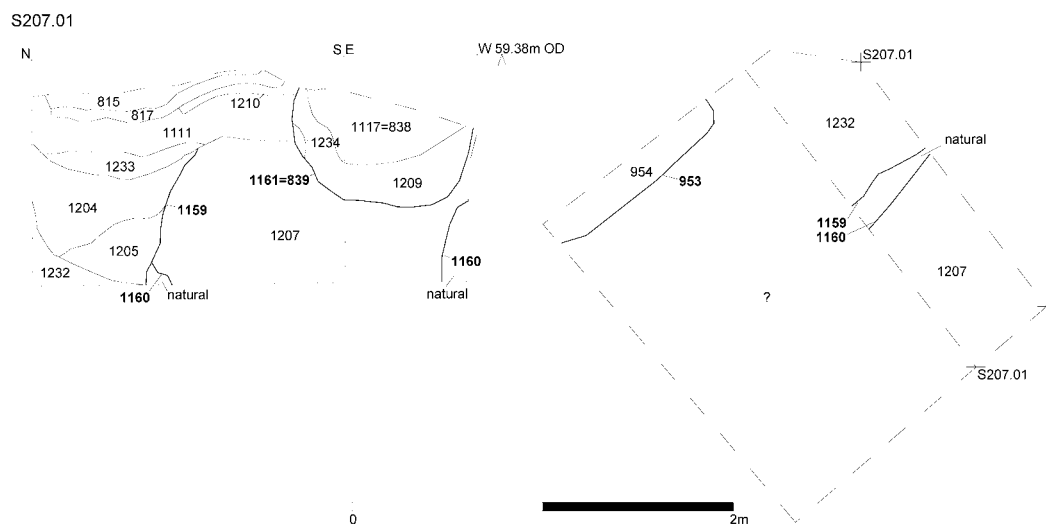


Fig.30: Plan and section of pile location intervention 4.

Pile Location 5 (Fig.16 & 21)

This location was described earlier as the northern section through the Roman street and street-side ditches.

Pile Location 6 (Fig.31)

Layer (1231), above the sandy gravel natural substratum, consisted of a light orange sand with frequent stone. Metalling layer (901) overlay this (mentioned above in trench 5). Truncating at this level is feature [1230], a shallow scoop filled with a light-mid orangey-brown sandy silt (1229). Sealing these was layer (745) (= (844)) which consists of a reddish-brown clayey silt and contained pottery of a broad 2nd to 4th century date, though likely to be the 2nd century.

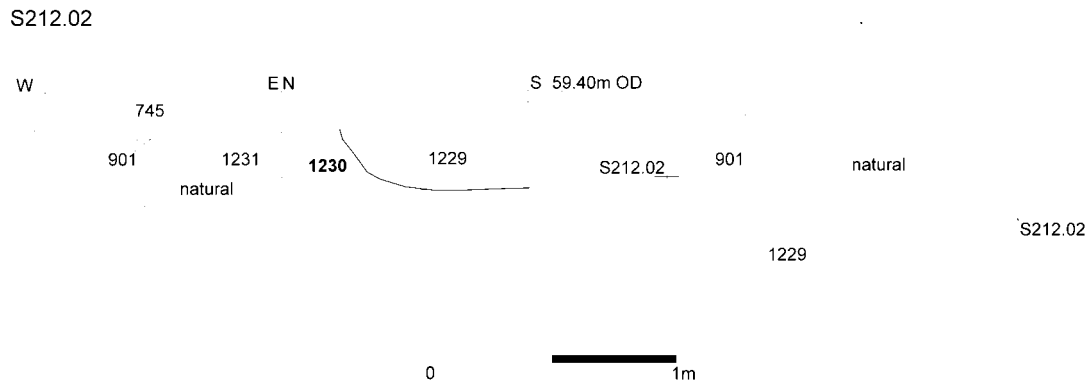


Fig.31: Plan and section of pile location intervention 6.

(xviii) North-east corner of Area 2

Floor Surfaces (Fig.18 & 32)

A series of make-up layers and surfaces were observed in the north-east corner of area 2.

A grey-white compacted limestone floor surface (788) was observed. Layer (854) above this appeared to be an occupation layer which consisted of a dark black-orangey-brown sandy silt with occasional charcoal flecks.

A metalled surface (864), which could equal metalling (883) to the north, were both overlain by a mid orangey-brown clayey silt (857). A compacted mortar floor (856) was also observed overlying (857).

These complex layers all appeared to have slumped, possibly over a pit, and hence their survival here. Contexts (858) and (876) both contained pottery from the 2nd century. The layers either side of this area, (743) and (852) also contained pottery of a 2nd century date. A 'Crummy Type 1' gaming counter (Sf52) was recovered from context (875).

(xix) East edge of Area 2

Post-pads (Fig.19)

Three post pads were located on the very east edge of area 2, [878], [742] and [753] with fills (879), (741) and (752) respectively and consisted of orangey-brown silty sand with a proportion of mortar and in the case of (752), wall plaster. They were equidistant

at c.4.7m. They were all on an alignment that respect the Roman street to the west. However, [753] appeared to be slightly set back from the other two, but aligned with context (1089) in 'pile location 1' which was of a similar consistency to (752) (wall plaster was present in both).

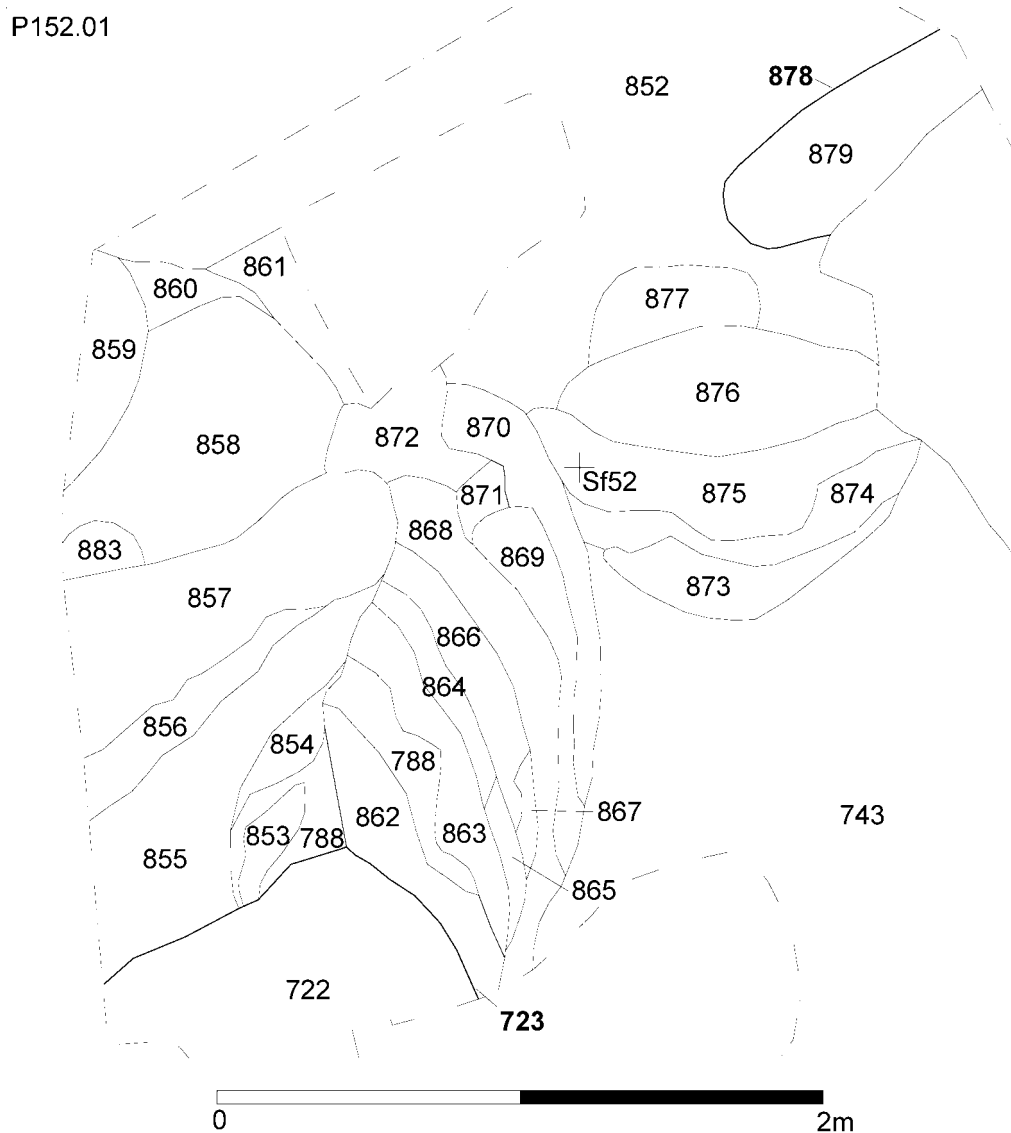


Fig.32: Plan of floor surfaces in north-east of area 2.

(xx) North and West of Area 2

S172/201 (Fig.25)

This slot represents the truncation from the northern east-west boundary wall to the East Bond Street Congregational Chapel.

Pit [1152] truncated the lower buried soil, metalling, and silt layers (mentioned earlier), and was shallow-sided in profile and c.2.7m east-west. Fills of note are the lowest observed fill, which consisted of a mid greenish-grey sandy silt (1136), and (1133)

which also had a green hue. The uppermost fills appear to be (1126), (1127), (1132) and (1133) which were sealed by later deposits.

Overlying (1136) on the east edge of this pit was layer (1137) which overlay (1140). These, along with make-up layer (1138) were overlain by a cessy rubbish layer (958) which consisted of an orange greyish-green silty sand which contained a quantity of animal bone and pottery of a 2nd century+ date.

Make-up layer (820) overlay (958) to the east and is overlain by metalled surface (819) to the north (area two plan).

A series of cessy layers overlay pit [1152] including (957), (1125), (1123) and (978).

Above these was metalled surface (976).

(xxi) Pits in Area 2

A number of pits were observed across the site, becoming more intensive in the north and west of the area, so much so in the west that the cuts were hardly distinguishable. They all appeared to have multiple fills and is suggestive of slumps and dumps e.g. pit [959] and potential fills to the east of this, (981), (982) and (983) in an unobserved cut. Due to the absence of excavation, description here is not attempted.

The east end of the section 172/201 was quite heavily pitted by Roman pits [942] and [1150].

Of note is a potential later pit which could indicate activity into the 3rd century. Pit [959], fill (961) contained pottery from the late 2nd to early 3rd century.

(xxii) Surface Finds from Area 2

The surface finds collected from features not mentioned here were all from the 2nd century.

4.4.4 Late Roman

All Areas and Trenches

No late Roman deposits were encountered in trenches 4 and 5 or area 2. However, residual pottery from the 3rd and 4th centuries was present in medieval pits [88], [210] and [196] in trench 4, medieval pit [1096] in trench 5 (SW) and potential medieval pit [740] in area 2.

4.4.5 Saxo-Norman

Trench 4

Again, no deposits were encountered but residual pottery from 850-1100 was present in the medieval pits in the west end of the trench in pits [123] and [196].

4.4.6 Early Medieval

Trench 4

The west end of the trench was heavily pitted (Fig.16).

Pit [88] was circular with a diameter of 1.5m and had vertical sides (Fig.33). Although this pit was not fully excavated, the sides of the pit appeared to be organic in origin (96), (98) and (99) and may be the decayed remains of a plank or wooden lining. The earliest fills were (95) and (97), were both mid brown sandy silt garden soil deposits, and followed the sides of the pit, with (91) possibly being the same as (97) above. The main backfills (94) and (93) seen here were again garden soil deposits. Fill (93) contained pottery of 1100-1200 in date. Above (93) was (92) and then (90) which contained pottery of 1100-1250 in date. Above (90) and seen as the final deposit here was (89) that also contained pottery of 1100-1250 in date. The animal suggested that the pit may have been used for general domestic waste with the bone not suggesting any one single activity (see appendix 10.7.3). Three unexcavated pits seemed to respect this pit and did not truncate it, [110] to the west, [114] to the north, and [112] to the east. Again, all had garden soil fills.

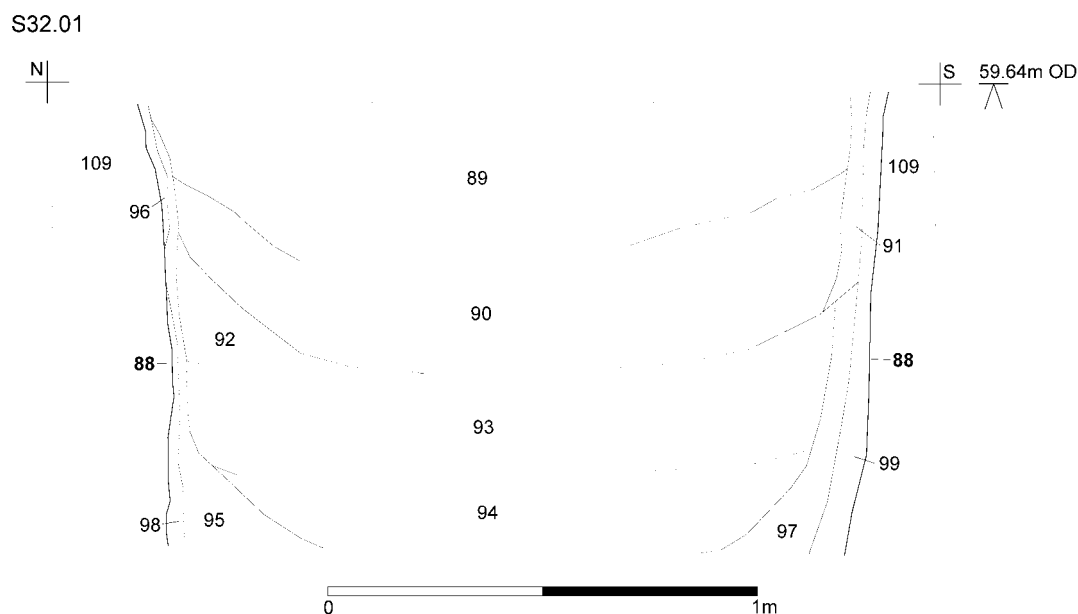


Fig.33: Section through possible wood-lined pit [88] in the west end of trench 4.

To the west of [88] were two inter-cutting pits [116] and [210], which also contained garden soil fills and pottery of 1100-1200 and 1100-1250 in date respectively, although [116] cut [210].

To the west of these were five further pits, three of which were inter-cutting. Pits [193] and [174] had no observed relationship (not fully excavated) and may be the same cut. The east side of this sub-rectangular, vertical-sided pit also had a more organic fill (194) and may represent a wooden lining. Further fills are again very reminiscent of the garden soil, with fill (184) of [174] containing pottery of 1100-1200 in date. Truncating

this uppermost deposit of [174] and (187) of [193] was pit [196] which also contained garden soil fills of which (183) contained residual pottery of 850-1150 in date.

Pit [175] was to the south of these, circular and steep sided, and had garden soil fills but no pottery. Unexcavated pit [211] to the north had surface finds of 1100-1200 in date.

Trench 5

Pit [1096] was located in the south-east corner of SW. The main backfill of this pit was garden soil and contained pottery of 1100-1250 in date.

Pit [278] truncated Roman pit [263] and metalling (937) = (456). The fills were predominately garden soil based with (279), (280) and (281) containing occasional slate, granite and charcoal. Fills (279) (a late deposit) and (284) (earliest observed deposit) contained pottery of 1100-1250 in date.

4.4.7 Medieval

Trench 4

A pit was located in the north of the east end of the trench [203] (= [1031] in area two) which was filled with a mottled dark greyish-brown and light pink silty clay (202) (= (1033) in area two) (Fig.16). The fill (1033) contained pottery of 1300-1400 in date.

Trench 5

A possible pit [992] with a garden soil fill (991) was located in the north-east corner of the trench. Pit [990] truncated this and also consisted of a garden-soil-like fill (989).

The majority of the pits located in the east of the trench all had garden soil backfills and are suggestive of medieval pits. These include pits [711], [713], [899], [902], [949] and [987].

Pit [952], which truncated pit [987], consisted of a pale grey clayey silt with a high proportion of ash and contained pottery of 1250-1400 in date.

Area 2

Medieval pitting was present across the area, however, was more intensified in the north of the area, as in the eastern length of trench 5. Pit [736], context (735) contained pottery of 1100-1200 in date. Two pits towards the south contained pottery however; pit [909] with pottery from 1250-1400 and pit [203] with pottery from 1300-1400.

S172/201

A medieval pit [841] was observed in the east of the slot.

Pile Location 1

Posthole or small pit [1088] truncated the deposits including the painted wall plaster deposit (1089) and contained garden soil fills (1086) and (1087). Both contained painted wall plaster and fill (1086) contained residual Roman pottery from the 2nd century.

Pile Location 2

The backfill of the main shaft of well [762] appeared to be garden soil (1099) and (766). A large granite stone had created a void below (766) and above (1099) within the well shaft.

Pile Location 4

Pit [1161] in the south-east corner of this intervention truncated layer (1201) and is equal to pit [839] as seen in plan (area 2) which contains a garden-soil-like fill (1117) and (1209) or (838). Fill (1234) appears to be a slump of (1201).

4.4.8 Late Medieval

All Areas and Trenches

All the archaeology in these areas was essentially sealed by the lower garden soil (84). Although some of these pits will have truncated it from various levels.

Trench 4

An irregular shallow linear feature (181) ran north-south through the west end of the trench over pits [175], [196], [174], [193] and [211] and may be the remains of a furrow. It was a garden-soil-like layer with pottery of 1400-1550 date.

Trench 5

Layer (789) was a remnant of the lower garden soil layer which sits in the very top of the Roman street-side ditches and forms as a consolidation layer. This layer extended into the main south-west to north-east part of trench 5.

4.4.9 Post-Medieval

All Areas

The upper garden soil (83) overlay the lower garden soil. However, this was not always present, dependent on the levels of the modern overburden.

4.4.10 Early Modern

Trench 4/Area 2/Area 2S/Area 5/STPWB

The East Bond Street Congregational Chapel was located within trench 4. The eastern frontage brick wall was located running north-south through the east end of the trench. Burials and slate-capped brick-lined vaults were observed truncating the Roman deposits to the east of this wall all aligned east-west. One further brick-lined shaped grave was located cut through the middle of the Roman street in the middle of the trench, under the Chapel and orientated north-south. A cellar was removed to the west of this grave and appears to have served the chapel.

113 individuals were exhumed in total, of which 8 were within brick-lined slate-capped vaults, 66 were coffined, 26 were unknown (probably coffined) and 13 were exhumed prior to excavation (Vault SK102 was a double vault, three-tiered, with no bone present. This probably occurred during the removal of burials in the 1960s prior to the construction of the former car park). One vault, SK113, contained a large quantity of coke (Graham Morgan *pers. comm.*) surrounding the coffin.

The alignment of the burials were all west-east except for two, one in a brick-lined vault under the Chapel through the Roman street which was aligned north-south (SK110), and an infant on the west of the Chapel (SK175, area 5). No burials truncated each other. The layout of the burial plots within the cemetery is uniform with the graves evenly spaced in rows. A number of the graves were stacked three deep (Fig.34).

The age range consisted of 15 infants, 7 juveniles, 70 adults, 8 unknown. The 13 exhumed prior to excavation were known through empty vaults and possibly adults.

The sex of the burials consisted of 2 known females, 2 known males, 52 that were non-sexable, 13 unknown, 23 possibly female and 16 possibly male.

Again, only one burial displayed immediately visible pathology. A possible adult male approximately 45 years old, SK154, had suffered from DISH (Diffuse Idiopathic Skeletal Hypertosis), which fused five thoracic vertebrae (mid spine). The same individual also suffered from a healed fracture to the proximal left tibia (just below the knee).

The states of preservation varied considerably. Individuals within graves that cut the natural substratum were poorly preserved. Those that did not showed a higher rate of survival of skeletal remains, but are likely to have been buried at a later date. The preservation of individuals buried in wooden coffins and interred in brick-lined slate-capped vaults also varied. Some remains were skeletonised whilst in some, instances of hair, skin and adipocere (fatty tissue) survived. In one instance, SK120, the upper body had decayed into poorly preserved bone (fluffy and crumbled upon touch) with associated hair, skin and adipocere whilst the lower body consisted of intact bone stained black due to decomposition processes.

Approximately 30-35% of the burial population had been damaged by modern truncation and piles from the 1960s car park. The highest burial was at 59.97m OD and the lowest at 58.31m OD. The surface level of the modern overburden was c.61.00m OD. It was therefore more likely that the burials would be disturbed. However, during the construction, burials were exhumed and re-interred at Gilroes Cemetery, Groby

Road, Leicester. The plots were bought by the Lord Mayor in March 1967 (either Alderman Mrs. Monica Mary Trotter (1966-1967) or Alderman Sir Mark Henig (1967-1968) but probably the former on the current handover month of May). Plots PP194, PP195, PP196 and PP197 contained five coffins each, with presumably more than one skeleton per coffin (Lisa Handy *pers. comm.*).

Eight tombstones were retrieved of which 7 were present in the burial register representing 11 individuals.

In one instance, the burial register could be added to. Mary Sargent was stated to have died on 22nd April 18--. The coffin plate was poorly preserved, however, the decade could be narrowed down to 181-.

Three instances showed contradictory burial registers and coffin plates. Edward Webb is stated to have died age 38 in the burial register whilst his coffin plate states he died aged 37. Hannah Davis is stated to have died on the 10th June in the burial register whilst her tombstone states 10th July. Mary-Ann Winnington is stated to have died in 1836 in the burial register whilst her family tombstone states 1830.

One coffin plate and one tombstone have added names to the burial register as their names do not appear there. Mary Stevenson, revealed through a restored coffin plate, and a possible surname of 'Snaith' that appeared on a fragment of tombstone with the numbers 47, possibly 1847.

However, the National Burial Index (NBI) (compiled by Leicestershire and Rutland Family History Society) suggests that 430 individuals were interred within the cemetery but only 155 names appear in the burial register. Also the NBI states the burials began in 1824 and ended in 1892. Many names on the burial register have dates that predate this with the earliest interments in 1806.

The burials were re-interred at Gilroes Cemetery, Groby Road, Leicester in plots C223, C224.

4.4.11 Modern

Trench 4

Cutting through the Roman deposits that made up the street, and to the east, were five linear features [101], [103], [105], [107] and [164] running parallel with the Chapel wall. Excavation of one of these revealed what could only be described as machine tooth bucket 'shine smear' on the sides, and contained modern brick along with modern pottery. Further modern disturbances in the very east of the trench were also of the same period.

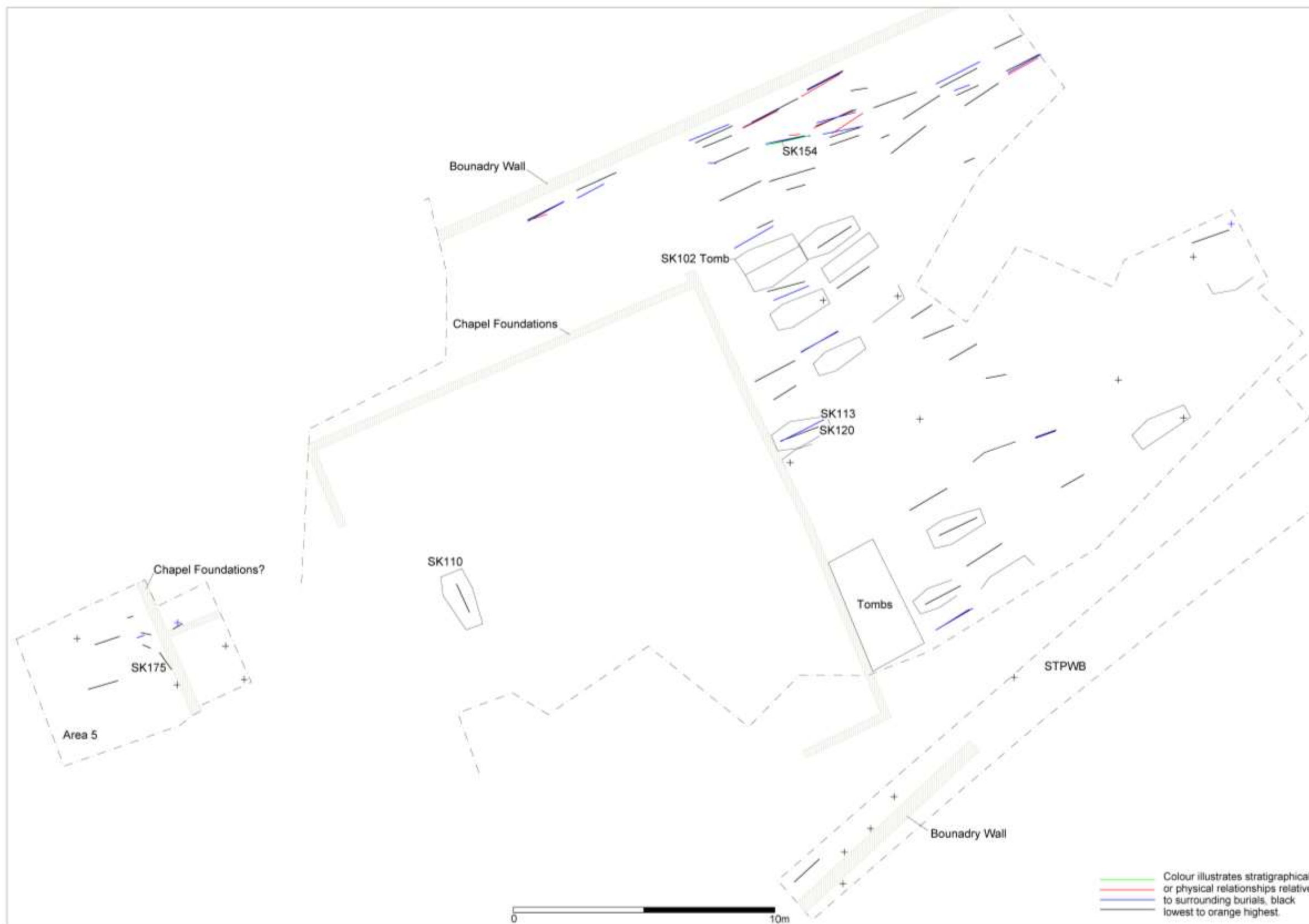


Fig.34: Plan of East Bond Street Congregational Chapel and associated burials from areas 2, 2S, 5 and St. Peter's Lane watching brief.

Trench 5

A linear feature [328] orientated roughly east-west was located truncating layer (326). The remnants of a modern service trench were observed directly above on the same orientation. It is possible the dark grey sandy silt fill (327) is a disturbed Roman deposit in the base of this service. Or the modern service was placed fortuitously on top of a Roman robber, truncating the upper most deposits of the latter. The alignment is at right-angles to the Roman street. Deposit (327) and possible posthole [1022] could be deposits within this backfill or overlie and truncate the Roman robber (Figs.17 & 20).

A backfilled Victorian well was located in the north-east of the trench. These have been noted on sites in Leicester before (Jarvis, forthcoming) and consist of a pink/purple sandy clay backfill as if to backfill the shaft.

Area 2

Various modern intrusions and piles occurred throughout the area.

Pile Location 3

Pit (1234) (no cut number) in the south-west corner of this intervention is modern in date.

Pile Location 4

A modern pile from the car park truncated the west edge of the intervention.

Area2 - S172/201

A probable modern pile disturbance [774] was observed in the very east of this slot.

Area 3 and associated trenches

4.5 Trench 6.1

Trench 6.1 Details

<i>Dimension of Trench</i>	<i>c.4.2m x c.2.7m</i>
<i>Area of Trench</i>	<i>11.19sq.m</i>
<i>Surface Level (m OD)</i>	<i>c.60.76</i>
<i>Base of Trench (m OD)</i>	<i>c.58.87</i>

Summary of Trench 6.1

Heavy truncation by modern deposits through the natural substratum resulted in the decision to abandon the first section of this trench, and it was restarted c.8.5m to the east. Due to the nature of the deposits here and at the west end of trench 6.2, it was assumed there was no remaining archaeology in this interval.

Trench 6.1 was located in the north-west corner of the site (Fig.5). This trench was located to establish any presence of medieval street frontage on Causeway Lane that had not been destroyed by cellars and to target the proposed car park access tunnel.

4.5.1 Early Modern

Two large, c.2m deep modern pits were located beneath a Victorian cellar cutting the natural substratum of sandy gravel.

4.6 Trench 6.2

Trench 6.2 Details

<i>Dimension of Trench</i>	c.10.5 m x c.5.75m
<i>Area of Trench</i>	55.6sq.m
<i>Surface Level (m OD)</i>	c.60.44
<i>Base of Trench (m OD)</i>	c.58.26

Summary of Trench 6.2

Medieval cultivation furrows and pitting were encountered along with the lower garden soil. The height (OD) of the trenches on the northern edge of the site were 1.5m lower than those to the south.

Trench 6.2 was located on the northern edge of the site, orientated east-west, to the east of trench 6.1 (Fig.5 & 35). This trench was located to establish any presence of medieval street frontage on Causeway Lane that had not been destroyed by cellars.

4.6.1 Medieval

Two pits were seen cutting the natural substratum of sandy gravel in the east of the trench [1313] and [1315]. These were filled with a garden soil deposit and not excavated.

Two shallow linear features c.0.2-0.6m deep were located in the west of the trench orientated north-north-west to south-south-east [1309] and [1311]. These were also filled with a garden soil like deposit and not excavated.

Above these features was the lower garden soil, seen throughout the trench of a c.0.6m thickness.

4.6.2 Modern

Above this was the modern overburden and truncation as seen in the east of the trench. It would appear, as seen with trenches 6.3, 4 and 5 and areas 2 and 3 that the upper garden soil and any inter-garden soil activity in the north and east of the site have been truncated away in either the Victorian period or 1960s when there was major redevelopment of the area.

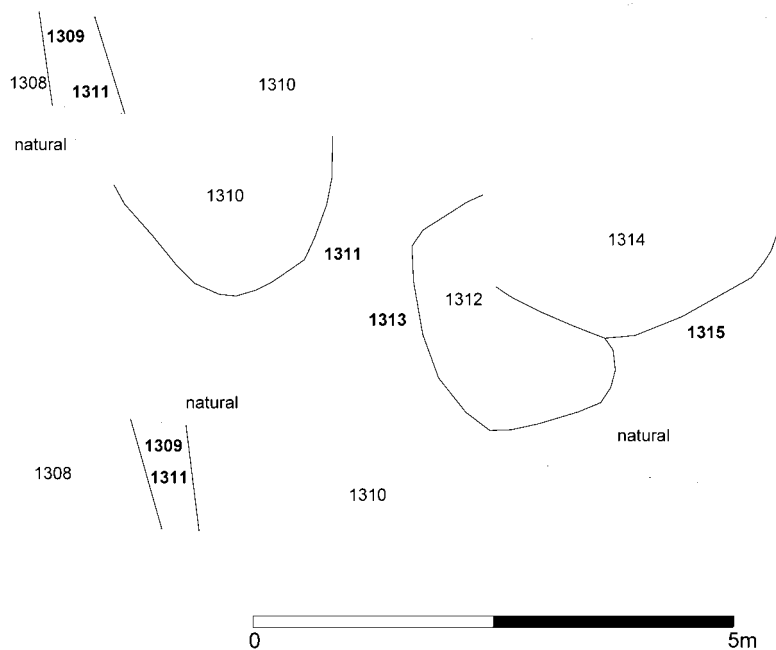


Fig.35: Plan of trench 6.2.

4.7 Trench 6.3

Trench 6.3 Details

<i>Dimension of Trench</i>	<i>c.12.62m x c.4.86m</i>
<i>Area of Trench</i>	<i>49.19sq.m</i>
<i>Surface Level (m OD)</i>	<i>c.60.69</i>
<i>Base of Trench (m OD)</i>	<i>c.58.89-59.58</i>

Summary of Trench 6.3

This was one of the most complex trenches on the site, and as such is very difficult to describe and interpret. Iron Age pottery was recovered from a feature at the bottom of the stratigraphical sequence and substantial Roman metalled surfaces were seen with other Roman layers and medieval pitting through all this.

Trench 6.3 was orientated east-west and located to the east, and slightly north, of trench 6.2 (Fig.5 & 36). This trench was located to establish any presence of medieval street frontage on Causeway Lane that had not been destroyed by cellars.

4.7.1 Pre-Roman (Late Bronze Age - Iron Age)

At the bottom of the stratigraphic sequence and cutting the natural substratum of sandy gravel, a possible gulley-like feature [401] which consisted of a mid greyish-yellow (400), yielded five fragments of Iron Age pottery (Fig.37).

4.7.2 Roman

The earliest layer, partially seen here, was the buried Roman topsoil (394) which consisted of a light brownish-yellow sandy silt. Although close to [401] there was no direct stratigraphic relationship (Fig.37).

A quantity of cuts, fills and layers were seen in section which cannot be interpreted, and hence, detailed description is not attempted here. Figures 37 and 38, located on Figure 36, demonstrate the complexity of the archaeological deposits located in the interventions. Although mainly medieval pits were removed in the process, the Roman archaeology they truncated and revealed was both complex and abundant.

Of particular note was the substantial metalling that was observed in the north and east of the trench (398), (408), (425), (426), (428), (429), (430) and (432) seemingly within a cut [406]. There were two associated levelling layers, (397), a yellowish-brown compacted silty sand below (398); and (399), of identical matrix below (408). There were also some accumulated deposits above metalling layer (426) to the west that had built up of a greenish-brown compact sandy silt (439), a dark orangey-brown firm silty sand (434), a friable dark blackish-brown silty sand (440) and a compact greenish-orange silty sand (288) which contained fragments of human skull. These all lay under the later metallated surface (429). Above the latest level of metalling (430) was another accumulated deposit (289) which consisted of a compact greenish-brown silty sand, and was the latest Roman layer seen here. The metalling is all presumed Roman as are the features which lie stratigraphically below it. Unfortunately the only Roman pottery recovered that was not residual came from context (315), a fill of a Roman pit [405] below the metallated surfaces, with a date from the 2nd century+.

The metalling was very substantial, and built up over a period of time. In total it had a depth of 0.28m and comparable to the depths of the Roman Road metalling seen in trenches 4, 5 and area 2 but not one of the main insula roads itself. These are comparable with the yards just to the north at Causeway Lane (Connor and Buckley 1999).

4.7.3 Early Medieval

Six pits of medieval date were seen truncating the Roman deposits.

In the east of the trench was pit [358] which contained slumped Roman metalling (384) as well as the usual garden soil like fill of a dark brown sandy silt (373) which contained one fragment of pottery of 1100-1250 date. Truncating the majority of this pit was pit [359] (Fig.37) which contained many fills including large fragments of slate, lumps of clay and charcoal deposits. They all appeared to be deposits, dumps or slumps rather than the main backfill which was partially seen here as the uppermost deposit (309) which was a dark brown sandy silt. Fills (313) and (309) contained pottery of 1100-1250 date whilst fill (312) contained pottery of 1100-1200 date. Fill (310) contained one fragment of human skull, possibly from the truncation of layer (288).

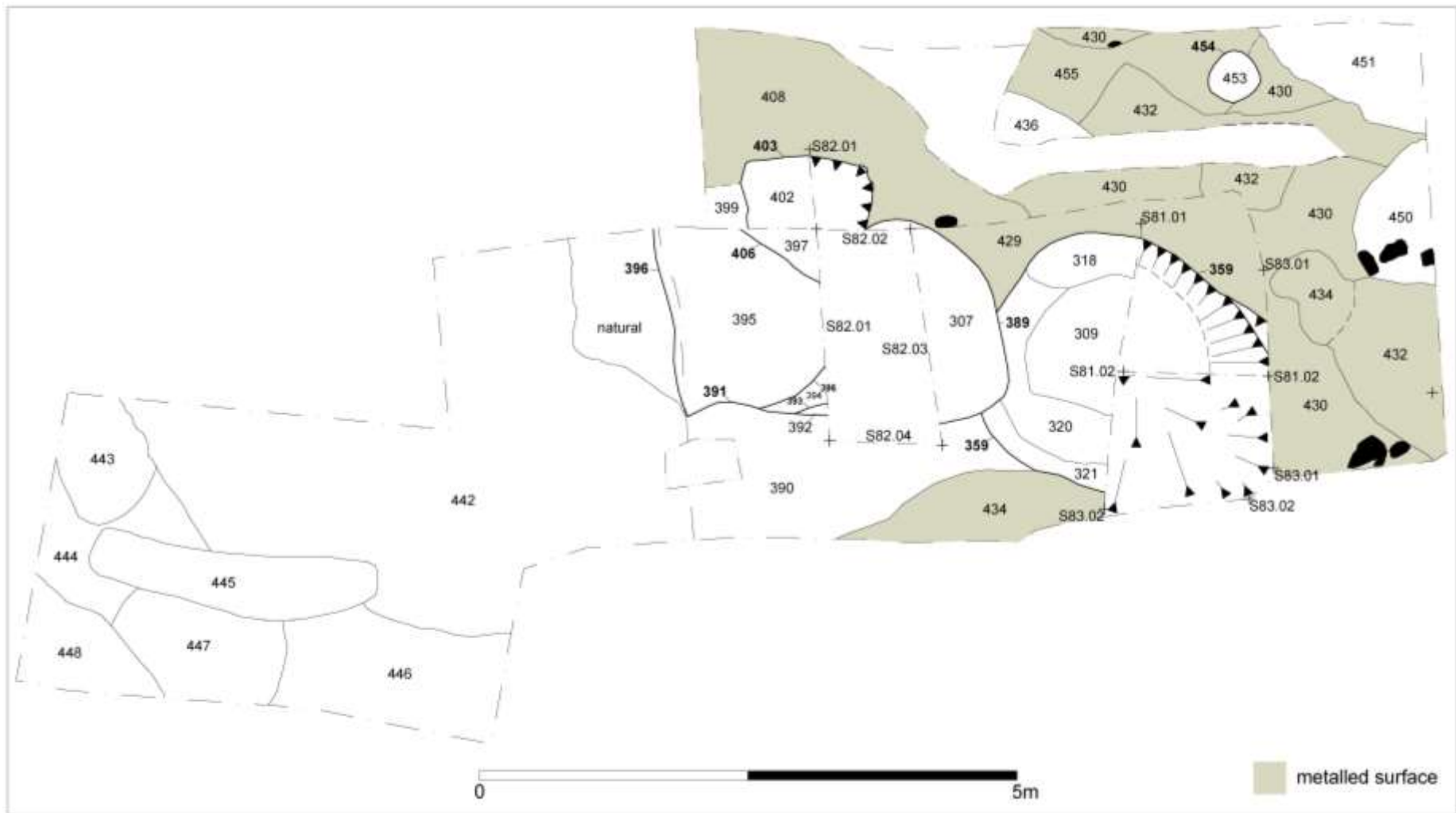


Fig.36: Plan of trench 6.3.

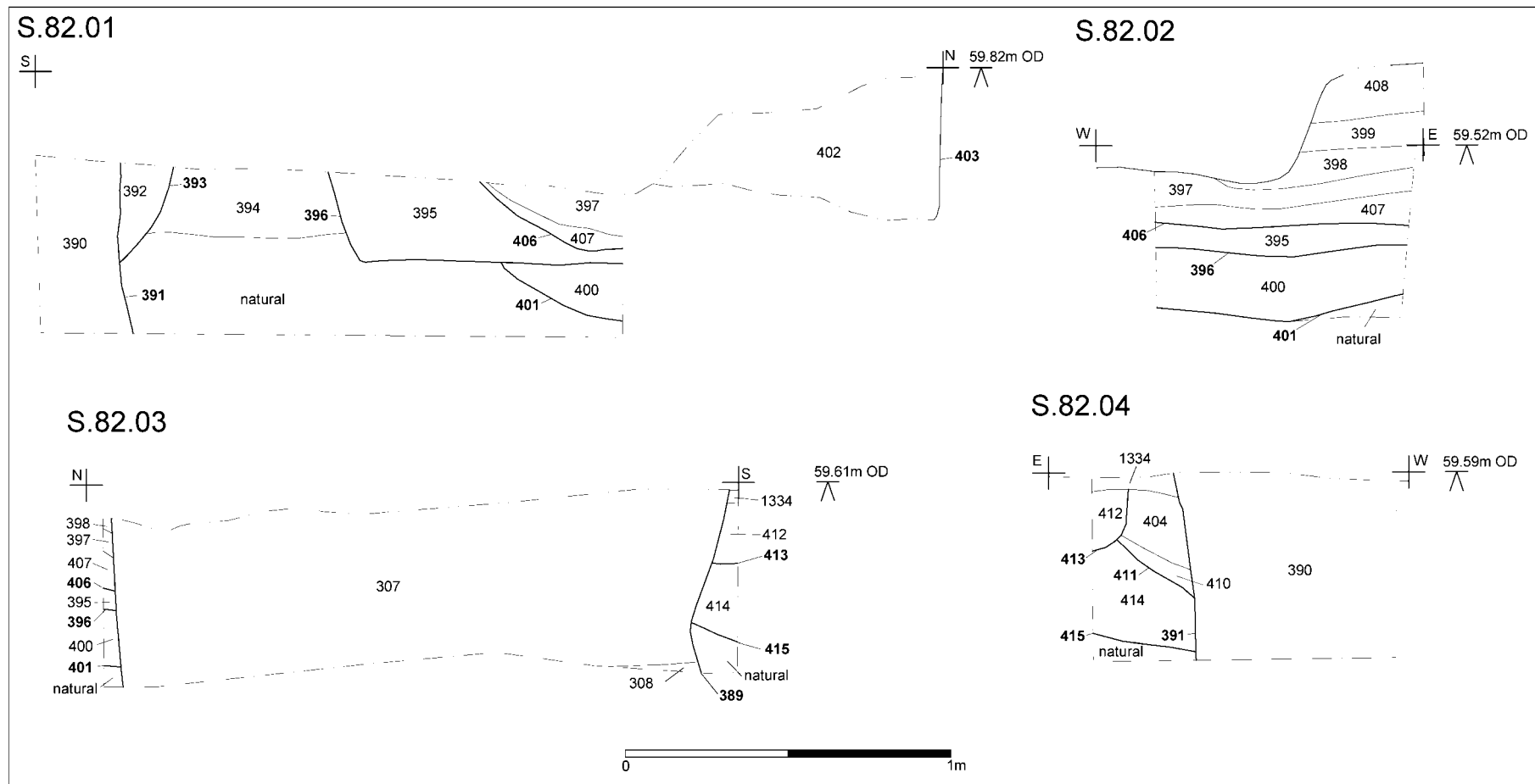


Fig.37: Sections from slot in trench 6.3.

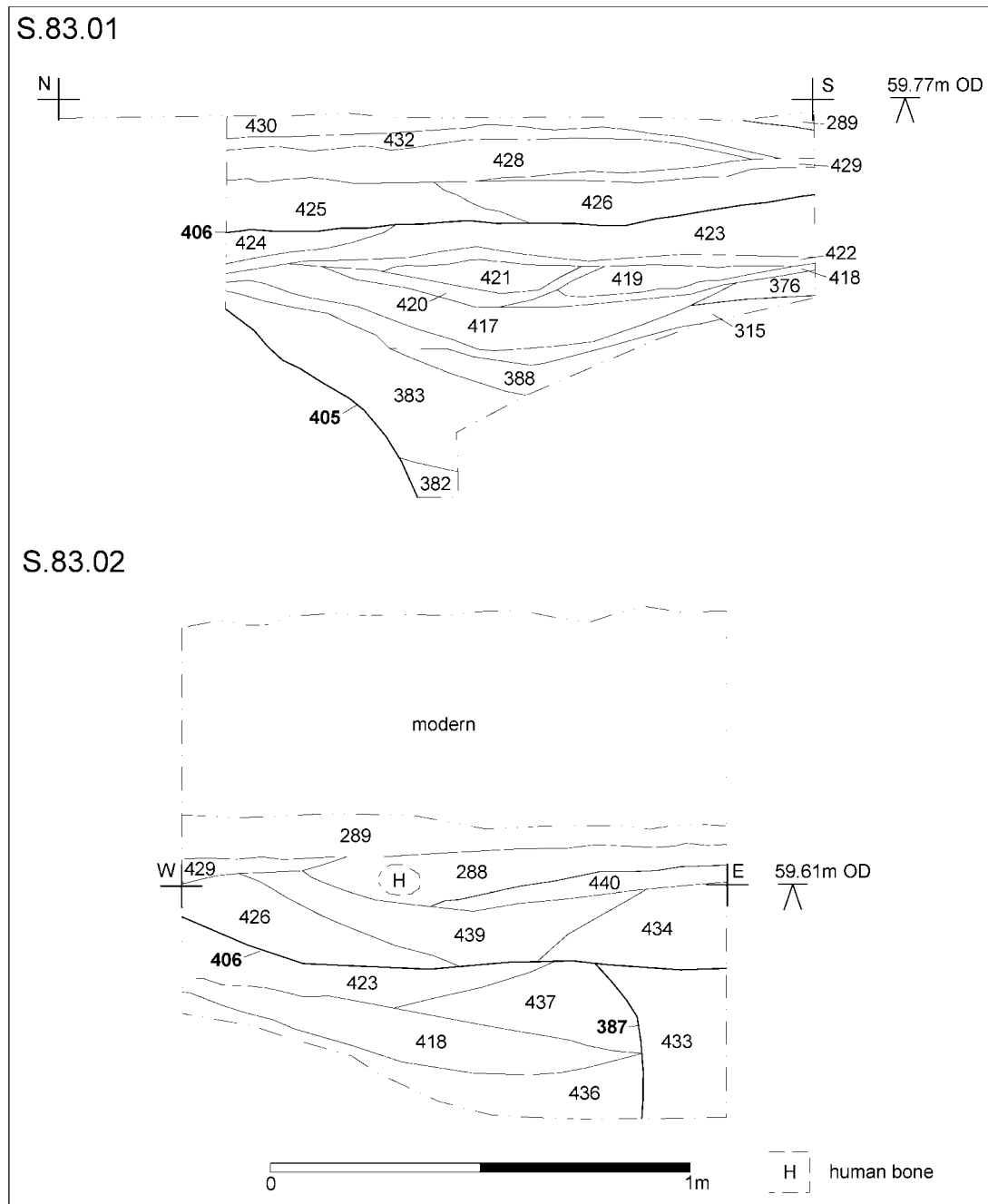


Fig.38: Sections from trench 6.3.

To the west of these were pits [389], [403], [411] and [413] in this complex of activity mentioned above. The earliest of these pits was [411], truncated by [413]. Although fill (412) of [413] looked earlier and lighter and potentially Roman, re-deposited garden soil (410) in [411] suggests an early medieval date.

Pit [389] was the latest pit in this phase, and filled with a garden soil backfill (307) containing pottery of 1100-1250 date.

4.7.4 Medieval

Pit [391] was also filled with a garden soil backfill (390) and contained pottery of 1250-1400 date.

Posthole [454] in the north-east of the trench was not excavated but contained a garden-soil-like fill (453) and considered medieval in date.

Above these was the lower garden soil layer c.0.3m in depth due to truncation by modern features.

4.7.5 Early Modern

The very south-west of trench 6.3 met up with trench 6.2 and showed a very similar situation to the east end of trench 6.2. There was a lot of modern disturbance and probable pitting. The deposits were not investigated due to the modern building materials seen in the surface of these deposits (442), (443), (444), (445), (446), (447) and (448) and the depth at which they were located (almost 2m below present).

4.8 Trench 7

Trench 7 Details

<i>Dimension of Trench</i>	c.16.60m x c.4.80m
<i>Area of Trench</i>	82.60sq.m
<i>Surface Level (m OD)</i>	c.60.66
<i>Base of Trench (m OD)</i>	c.59.05-60.34

Summary of Trench 7

Trench seven was on the line of Vauxhall Street and as such there was extensive truncation of all archaeological deposits. A Roman buried topsoil with associated overlying metalling was located along with two potential Roman pits.

Trench 7 was located in the centre of the site, orientated north-east to south-west, and to the south of trench 6.3 (Fig.5 & 39).

4.8.1 Roman

The earliest layer overlying the natural was the Roman buried subsoil (368) which consisted of a light greyish-orange silty sand of c.0.1m depth. Above this was the buried Roman topsoil (367) which consisted of a light-mid greyish-brown clayey silt c.0.2m in depth. Overlying this was a light yellowish-brown sandy silt layer 0.08m in depth (366). Above this was a crude metallated surface (364) = (365) which varied in depth 0.04-0.2m due to greater truncation by the garden soils to the west. Above (364) was a remnant of a more substantial metallated surface 0.55m east-west and 0.08m deep (Fig.40).

To the south of this sequence, cutting natural, were two pits of probable Roman date [322] and [324]. Pit [322] was filled with a mid greyish-brown sandy silt (323) was

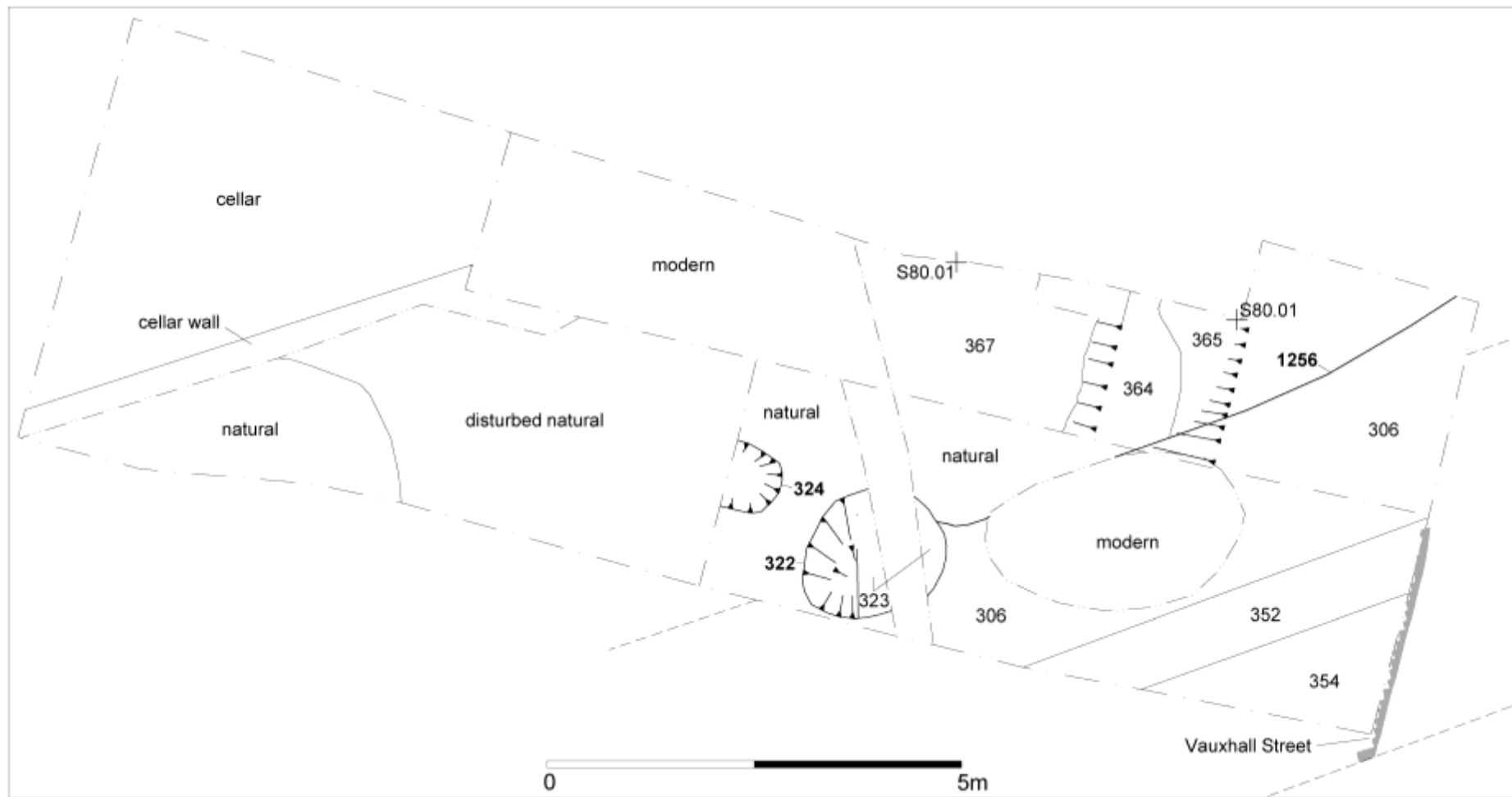


Fig.39: Plan of trench 7.

c.0.8m in diameter and contained some animal bone, whilst pit [324] consisted of a mid greyish-brown silty sand (325) and was c.1.70m in diameter. Although no pottery was recovered, the fills are indicative of early Roman features, looking rather prehistoric and clean (devoid of charcoal, building material and pottery). The fills being very reminiscent of the buried topsoil they were likely to have originally cut.

4.8.2 Medieval

The garden soil was the only medieval feature in the trench. This layer (362) deepened towards the west of the trench to c.0.5m deep and eventually truncated the Roman buried soil (367). The remnant of metalling (363) appeared to be a surviving ridge where furrows were seen either side, again illuminating evidence of the agricultural activity in the medieval period (Fig.40).

4.8.3 Post-medieval – Modern

An irregular-sided posthole [360] was observed cutting the lower garden soil (362) from the level of the modern overburden. It consisted of a dark blackish-grey sandy silt (361) and was c.0.2m in diameter. This feature, although undated, is either post-medieval or modern in date (Fig.40).

Vauxhall Street was encountered within 0.2m of the present ground level. This part of the street was of the east-west section before it turned north at the east of the site. Service trenches (352) and other disturbance (306) and (354) were located beneath and following the road towards the west. A service at right angles to (352) was also observed (labelled 'modern') heading towards cellar truncation and may have served the property at some point. The cellars cut through the west end of the trench following the line of the street. The western half of the trench was truncated in almost totality by these cellars (Fig.39). The street itself was identical to the section through the street seen in trench 3 (above).

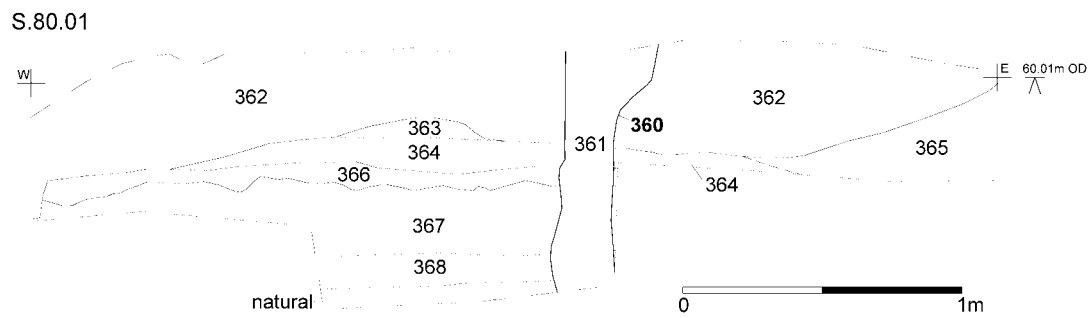


Fig.40 – Section 80.01 in trench 7.

4.9 Trench 8

Trench 8 Details

<i>Dimension of Trench</i>	<i>c.15.02m x c.6.64m</i>
<i>Area of Trench</i>	<i>97.01sq.m</i>
<i>Surface Level (m OD)</i>	<i>c.61.17</i>
<i>Base of Trench (m OD)</i>	<i>c.59.19</i>

Summary of Trench 8

Roman pitting, medieval agricultural activity and possible ephemeral structures were located along with Vauxhall Street and associated services.

Trench 8 was located near the west and centre of the site, orientated east-west and south of trench 6.1 (Fig.5 & 41). This trench was located to see if the medieval archaeological deposits discovered to the west on the Vaughan Way site (Gnanaratnam, forthcoming) extended to the east.

4.9.1 Roman

Four Roman pits were located in the west and south of the trench (Fig.41). Pit [462] was located in the south and west of the trench and consisted of a mid greyish-brown clayey silt (463) which contained one fragment of late 1st century pottery. Pit [464] truncated pit [462] and consisted of mid greyish-brown clayey silt (465). This was then truncated by pit [466] which consisted of a mid greyish-brown clayey silt (467). Pit [457] was to the west of these and truncates natural. The main fill (458) was a light greyish-brown clayey silt which contained a fragment of 2nd century+ pottery.

4.9.2 Medieval

These Roman pits were sealed by the lower garden soil (495) which was *c.0.6m* in depth. Presumably cutting this layer were three medieval pits [1263], [1265] and [1267] as the backfill was identical to (495) (Fig.41).

4.9.3 Early Post-Medieval

Overlying the garden soil two patches of context (480) were located which consisted of a mid brown sandy silt with reddish clay lumps (12%) and fragments of laid slate (7%) (Fig.41). This deposit varied in depth between 0.08-0.2m and contained pottery of 1400-1500 date. However, this was encountered at the same stratigraphic level as linear [460] which consisted of a dark blackish-grey sandy silt with mortar flecks (461), was 0.9m wide, 0.28m deep and ran the width of the trench (machined away in places) and presumably beyond. The pottery recovered yielded a date of 1500-1650. In the base of this linear was the very base of a posthole [479] *c.0.2m* deep and consisted of an identical fill to the linear (1261).

Sealing these was the upper garden soil (492) which had a depth of *c.0.4m*.

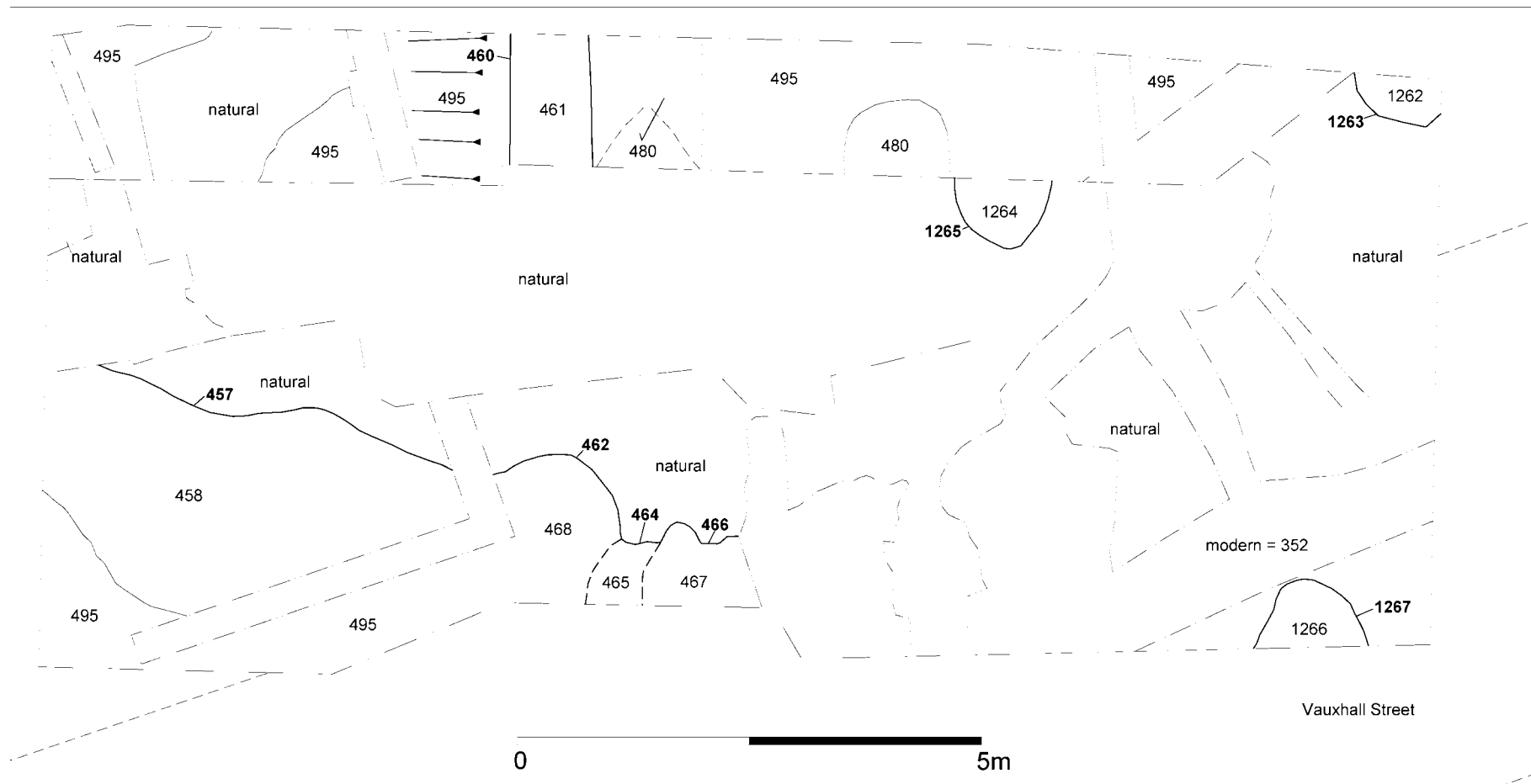


Fig.41: Plan of trench 8.

4.9.4 Modern

Vauxhall Street was encountered again on the east-west section. A large area was revealed to the east of trench 8. Running on the same alignment as (352) (a service seen in trench 7) was an identical service (Fig.41). Various other services and bases of cellars were also encountered.

4.10 Area 3

Area 3 Details

<i>Dimension of Area</i>	<i>c.21.6m x c.7m</i>
<i>Area of Area</i>	<i>155.07sq.m</i>
<i>Surface Level (m OD)</i>	<i>c.60.20</i>
<i>Base of Area (m OD)</i>	<i>c.59.38</i>

Summary of Area 3

Early Roman postholes were observed along with multiple disturbed buried soil layers truncated by Mid Roman pits. Medieval cultivation furrows were also present.

Area 3 was located in the west of the site north of trench 8 and west of trench 7 (Fig.5). This area was to be fully excavated or characterised due to the proposed tunnel serving the current Shires car park was to be rising out of the ground here from the west.

4.10.1 Geological

Initial machining not only revealed the Roman features described below, but a number of linear and curvilinear features truncating the natural substratum of sandy gravel, [470], [472], [474], [482], [491], [500], [529], [538] and [540]. All of the fills were totally sterile and a light brownish-yellow silty sand. The profiles of these features, like 'ditch' [39] in trench 3, sometimes appeared archaeological until the bases were reached. These were invariably irregular. Sometimes the profiles were irregular too and certainly not indicative of possible Bronze Age or Iron Age features.

Upon a second phase of machining to remove some of the Roman layers present, one of the curvilinear fills was observed to lighten and gradually change into natural, whilst still following a typical curvilinear shape and path. This confirmed the current thoughts that they were geological and likely to be Holocene tree throws.

4.10.2 Early Roman

(i) Early Roman phase 2a

The earliest features observed were truncating the natural substratum.

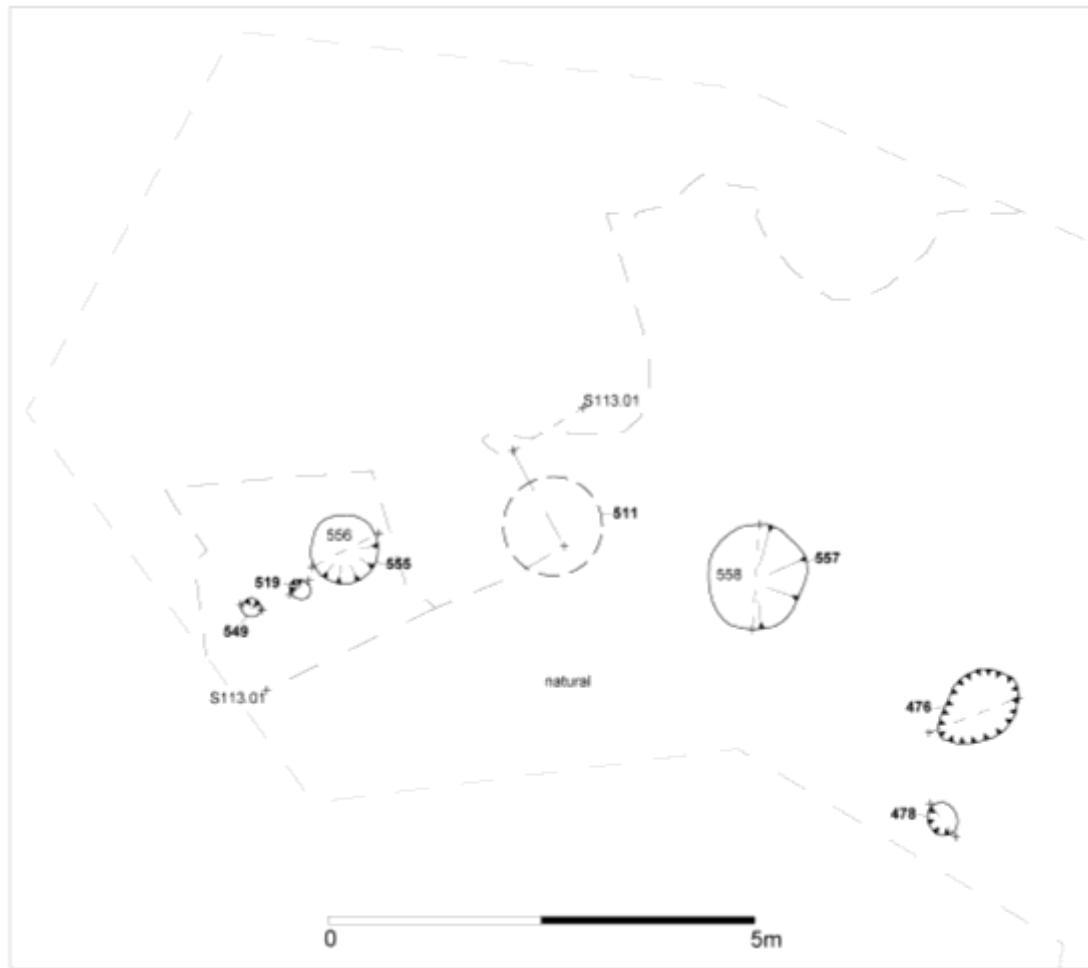


Fig.42: Plan of early Roman phase 2a in area 3.

Two heavily truncated postholes [519] and [549] were located in the very west of the trench, *c.*0.22m in diameter and consisted of a mid brownish-yellow sandy silt between 0.06m and 0.15m thick, (518) and (548) respectively. A large posthole [555] 0.75m in diameter was observed 0.2m to the north-east of these and was 0.17m deep. To the east of this was a small pit [557] 1.5m in diameter which consisted of a mid greyish-brown sandy silt (558).

Two postholes were located in the middle west of the trench, [476] and [478]. [478] was 0.35m in diameter and 0.25m deep. To the north of this was [476], 1m in diameter and 0.55m deep. There was evidence for a post-pipe in the centre of the posthole [489] with vertical sides. Two probable buried soil layers (488) and (486) were removed during machining and presumably sealed these features.

A shallow, probably truncated, pit [511] was observed in section (Fig.43), at least 0.9m north-south and at east 0.6m east-west equidistant between pits [557] and [555].

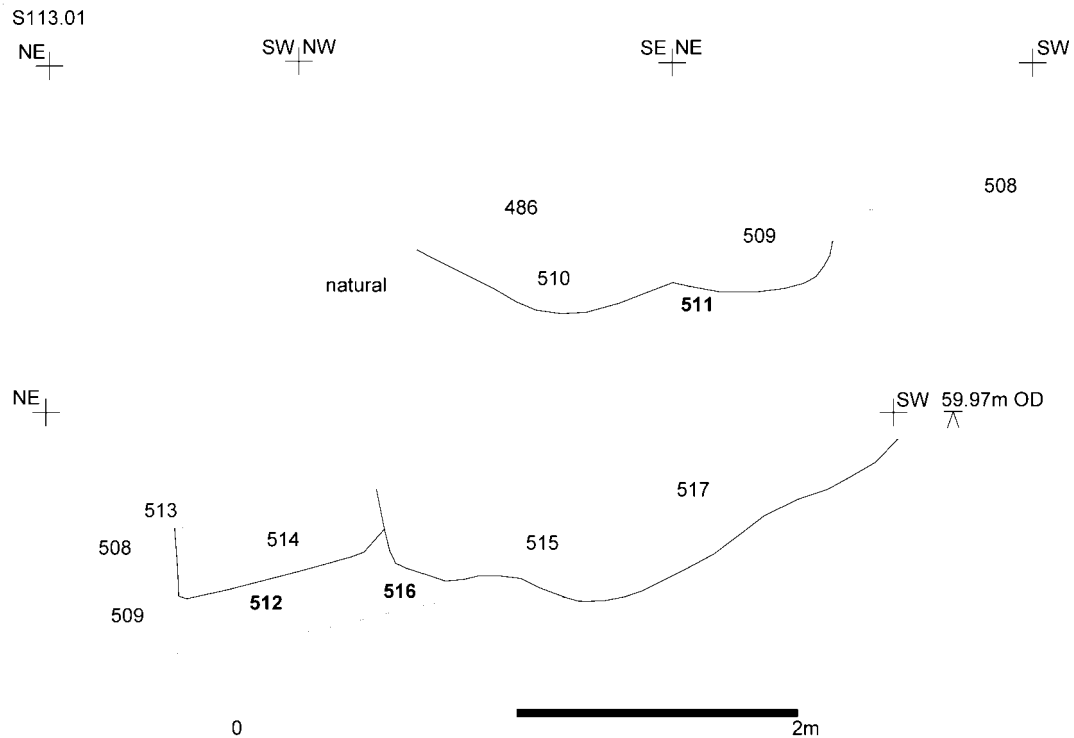


Fig.43: Section 113.01 in area 3.

(i) Early Roman phase 2b

Overlying [555] was layer (531) which was also truncated by a 0.22m diameter posthole [521] with an identical fill (520) to (518) and 0.1m thick.

To the south of this was layer (509) which consisted of a light brown silty sand and 0.08m thick, and appeared to overlie the natural substratum along with feature [511].

Truncating this layer in the very west and south corner of the trench were two postholes. [553] was 0.22m in diameter and 0.05m deep. To the northwest of this was posthole [550], 0.37m in diameter and 0.07m deep (Fig.44).

In the centre and east of the trench, a layer (488) was observed overlying the natural and consisted of a light brownish-yellow silty sand 0.15m thick.

Above this layer was layer (486) which consisted of a light brownish-yellow silty sand 0.2m thick.

Overlying (486) was layer (508) which consisted of a mid brown sandy silt 0.11 m thick.

Above this in the south-west of the area was another layer (535) which consisted of a mid brownish-yellow silty sand 0.03-0.05m thick. Truncating this layer was a possible linear [512] 0.86m east-west and at least 2m north-south. However the profile and nature of the fills are unusual and not ditch-like (Fig.43).

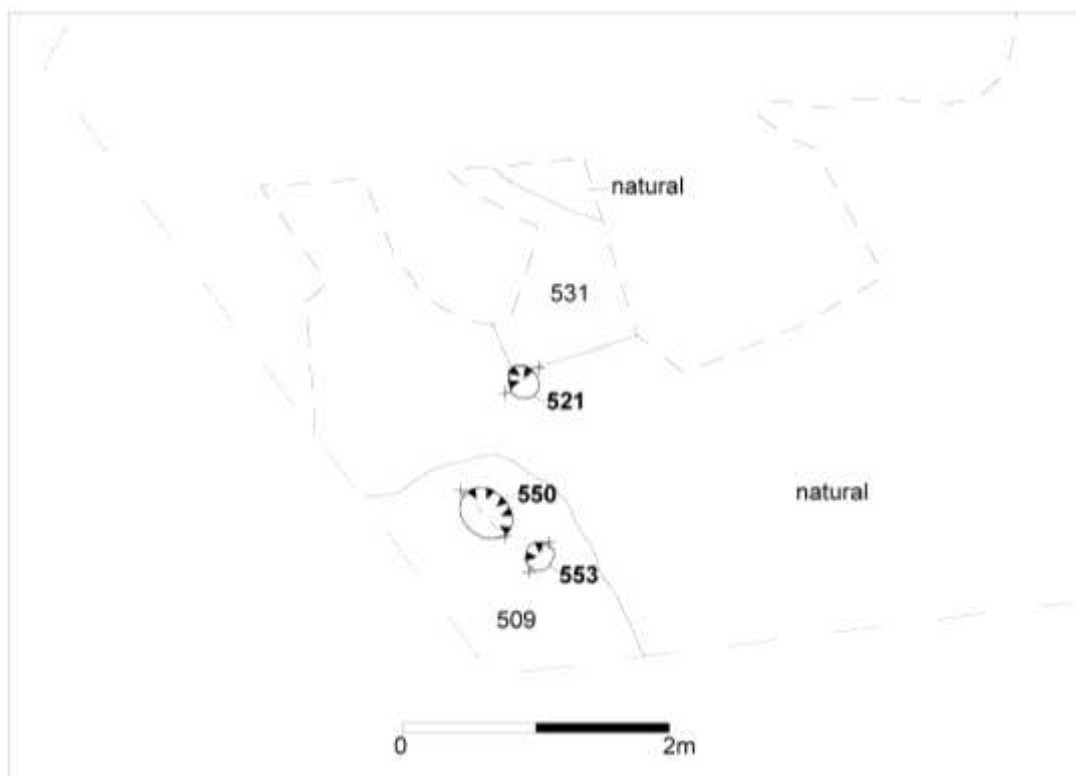


Fig.44: Plan of early Roman phase 2b in area 3.

Layer (534), also above (535), consisted of a light yellowish-brown silty sand 0.1m thick, and contained pottery of an early-mid 2nd century date. This layer sealed postholes [550] and [553] mentioned above.

4.10.3 Mid Roman

Above (534) was a layer seen in section (525) (same as (526)) which was truncated by a small pit or posthole [523] 0.9m east-west and at least 0.5m north-south. The late 1st to early 2nd century pottery was possibly residual and located within fill (522), a dark blackish-brown silt with very frequent charcoal 0.15m thick. The uppermost fill (524) is a mid yellowish-brown sandy silt 0.2m thick.

Truncating layer (534) in the south-west corner of the northern area was an unknown feature [516] which contained mid 2nd century pottery. The feature only survives partially in section (Fig.43).

Pit [427] truncated layer (488) in the east of the area with the uppermost deposits (370) and (441) containing pottery from the mid-late 2nd century. This pit was circular, c.1.8m in diameter and 0.43m deep (Fig.45).

Pit [527] truncated layer (486) to the south-west of [427] and contained an unusual assemblage in the only fill (528) comprising almost exclusively of Roman tableware from the mid-late 2nd century (further discussion of this can be found in the Roman Pottery Report, see Appendix 2). This pit was circular, c.1.5m in diameter and 0.3m deep.

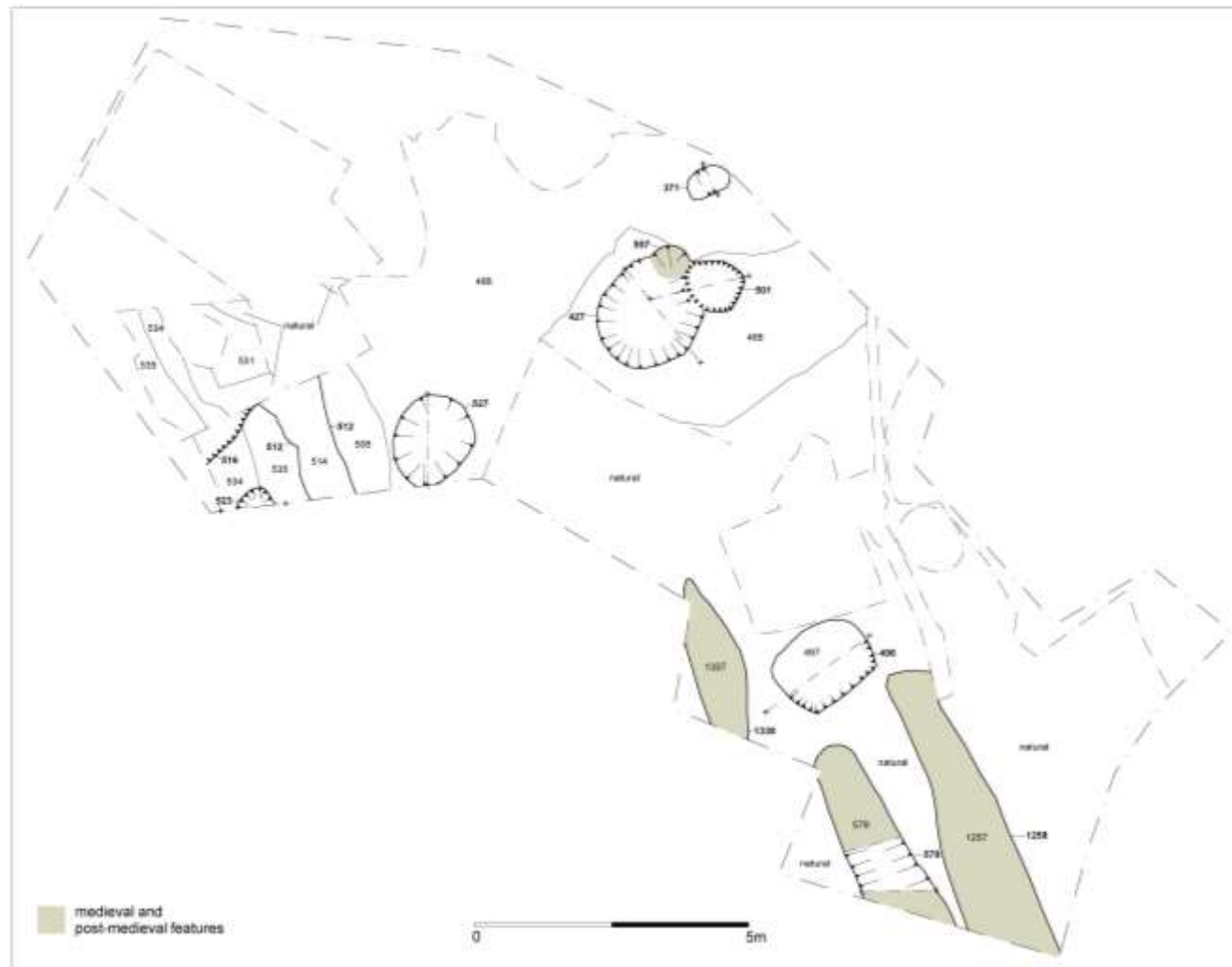


Fig.45: Plan of mid-Roman and medieval phases in area 3.

Pit [496], to the south-east of this, contained pottery of a late 2nd to early third century date (497). This pit was sub-rectangular, 1.8m by 1.4m and c.0.4m deep.

Feature [371], possibly a small pit, contained a very high proportion of mortar, occasional charcoal, CBM fragments and slate (492). The absence of garden soil and definite late material suggested this was Roman in date. It truncated layer (486).

4.10.4 Medieval

No medieval pottery was recovered from the trench, however, all indicated a post-Roman date due to inclusions and the presence of garden soil as the main fill.

Three cultivation furrows were observed in the south and west of the area [578], [1258] and [1338] which were all filled with the lower garden soil. All are orientated north-west to south-east (similar alignment to those in area 4 and trenches 4 and 6.2). Furrow [578] was 0.25m deep (Fig.45).

The way that layer (525) abruptly dropped away on the east may have indicated another cultivation furrow here.

Pit [501] truncated pit [427] in the east of the area. It was circular and c.1m in diameter. Only residual Roman pottery was recovered. The primary fill consisted of a dark blackish-brown sandy silt with occasional CBM (502). Above this was another dark blackish-brown sandy silt with a high proportion of snail shells (Sample 2) (503). The main backfill (504) was similar in consistency, with occasional CBM.

The garden soil was 0.2-1m thick across the area. The modern overburden and some of the lower garden soil were removed prior to stripping the area down to archaeology.

4.10.5 Post-medieval

Truncating pits [501] and [427] was a shallow, presumably truncated, pit [507] which consisted of a mid blackish-brown sandy silt with occasional charcoal (506).

The upper garden soil was not present.

4.10.6 Modern

The whole of the north end of the area was truncated by modern activity. There was also a water pump station in the southern part of the area with pipe service trenches running to the north and south. A modern well was observed to the east of this. The modern overburden had already been stripped in the area, under supervision, to reveal the truncated lower garden soil.

Area 4

4.11 Area 4

Area 4 Details

<i>Dimension of Area</i>	<i>c.18.7m x c.16.4m</i>
<i>Area of Area</i>	<i>192.22sq.m</i>
<i>Surface Level (m OD)</i>	<i>c.61.05</i>
<i>Base of Trench (m OD)</i>	<i>c.59.24</i>

Summary of Area 4

A fragmentary remnant of a Roman timber structure was observed along with extensive medieval pitting. A possible furrow and gully may also indicate agricultural activity.

Area 4 was located in the south of the site, to the west of trench 4 and east of trench 1 (Fig.5 and 46). A services structure was to be built here and full excavation or characterisation was required.

4.11.1 Geological

Pit [571] appeared to geological in nature, with clean fills (569) and (570), identical in nature to the geological features seen in trenches 3 and 4 and area 3.

4.11.2 Roman

The earliest deposit observed above the sandy gravel natural substratum was layer (626), the buried Roman topsoil, located in the east of the area. The interface with the natural where the subsoil would usually be observed was less defined than in other areas of the site. Being similar to the natural, the edges of the subsoil were not located on the west edge of this layer where the medieval truncation delves below this buried soil.

The only other Roman features were located in the west of the area.

Remnant of a Timber Structure (Figs.46 and 47)

A layer of metalling (554) was observed (Fig.46) and reminiscent of the compact metalling over natural seen in the SW area, layers (1026) and (1253).

Overlying this metalling and to the west and north was an irregular shaped feature [542] a mid greyish-brown clayey silt with pea grit (543) which contained pottery of 2nd century date. The feature may just be layer that has filled an irregular or worn patch in the natural to the west and north of the metalling.

Truncating this to the north was another irregular shaped feature [544]. The fill (545) was identical to (543) however 4th century pottery was recovered from this feature.



Fig.46: Plan of area 4.

Posthole [546] truncated all these deposits, was *c.*0.35m in diameter and consisted of mid-dark greyish-brown clayey silt with three granite packing stones (*c.*0.15-0.2m) on top of each other in the base (547).

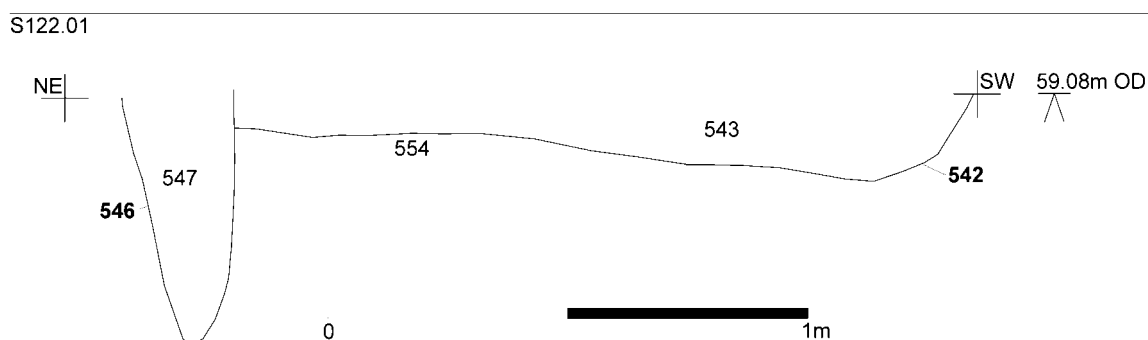


Fig.47: Section 122.01 through posthole and metalling in area 4.

Residual Late Roman pottery from the late 3rd to 4th centuries was recovered from medieval pits [574], [581], [617] and [644].

4.11.3 Medieval

There were early medieval, medieval and late medieval pits throughout area four. However, due to the absence of full excavation of the pits, only small groups of pottery were retrieved. This resulted in contradictory dating of deposits, where fills or pits containing 1100-1200 pottery were stratigraphically above those that contained 1400-1550 pottery. This has occurred for all the pits that have a physical or stratigraphical relationship. The reinterpretation of the cuts of certain pits does not help, or does the removal of cuts altogether, as the earlier dated fills are still physically and stratigraphically above those with later dates. This clearly illustrates the reworking of earlier deposits by pit digging.

This can be demonstrated with Figure 48, where fill (593), produced pottery from 1400-1500, is below (596), which produced pottery from 1100-1200; and (599), produced pottery from 1400-1500, is below (603), which produced pottery from 1100-1250.

Pits [537], [568], [574], [576], [580], [581], [582], [589], [605], [609], [617], [619], [620], [627] and [634] were all investigated to varying degrees. The only pits bottomed (but only half-sectioned) were [568], [581], [589], [605], [617] and [619] because they were no deeper than 58.18m OD (just over a metre below the base of the area). The remaining pits were deeper than this. The diameters ranged from smaller circular pits of 1.8m to larger pits generally being sub-rectangular and up to 3.8m.

It was evident that a number of the pits had been used to dispose of cessy material, ash and animal bone.

A possible furrow [620] consisted of a lower garden soil fill (625) (which probably equals (1271) to the north) (Fig.46) and aligned north-north-west by south-south-east through the east of the area. The only features to truncate this was the base of a possible small pit or large posthole [605] which contained garden soil backfills (606)

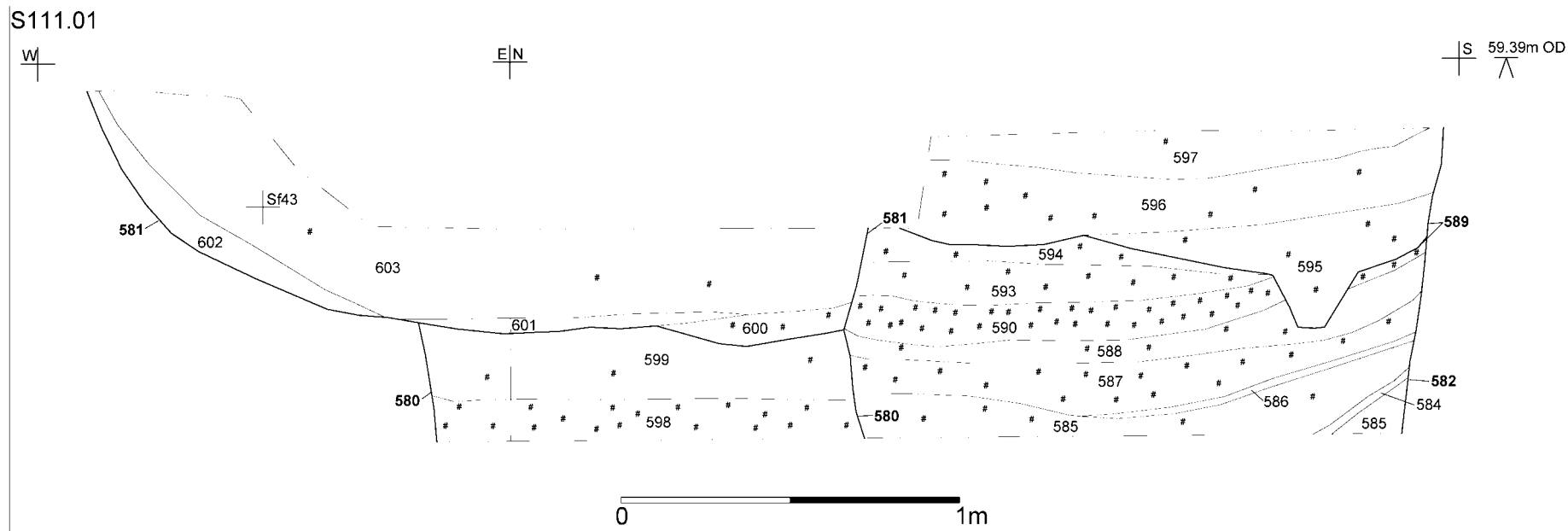


Fig.48: Section 111.01 through pits in area 4.

and (615) and a large pit [537] in the south to the west and contained ceramic building material of an 1400-1550 date within backfill (604).

A possible gully [592] also orientated north-north-west by south-south-east was located to the west of the furrow. It is likely to have contained residual pottery of 1300-1400 in date because it truncates pit [619] which produced pottery of 1400-1500 in date.

4.11.4 Post-Medieval

Pit [1260] was the latest feature seen here, truncating the lower and upper garden soils (seen from the level of the modern overburden during machining). It consisted of a dark black brown fill (1259), but was not excavated.

4.11.5 Modern

A modern cellar was located in the south-west of the area, and a Victorian well in the north of the area. Piling from the car park had also disturbed the area to the north and west of the area.

Watching Briefs

4.12 East Bond Street Watching Brief

4.12.1 East Side

A trench *c.*26m north-south and 1.2m wide was placed along the eastern edge of East Bond Street to alter/improve the services that ran through there (Fig.49).

The excavations reached a depth of 1.3m below the present road surface and revealed the garden soil overlain by the old street granite setts and the present tarmac. No archaeological deposits other than the garden soil were observed or to be disturbed and was therefore considered negative.

4.12.2 West Side

Further works were carried out on the west side of East Bond Street opposite to those on the east of the road. The trench was *c.*1.5m wide, *c.*40m long and *c.*1.4m below the present pavement surface (Fig.49).

The garden soil was revealed along with the old and present road surfaces. No burials from the East Bond Street Congregational Chapel were revealed, and therefore the eastern limit of the grave yard had been reached within the excavations in area two.

No archaeological deposits other than the garden soil were observed or to be disturbed and was therefore considered negative.

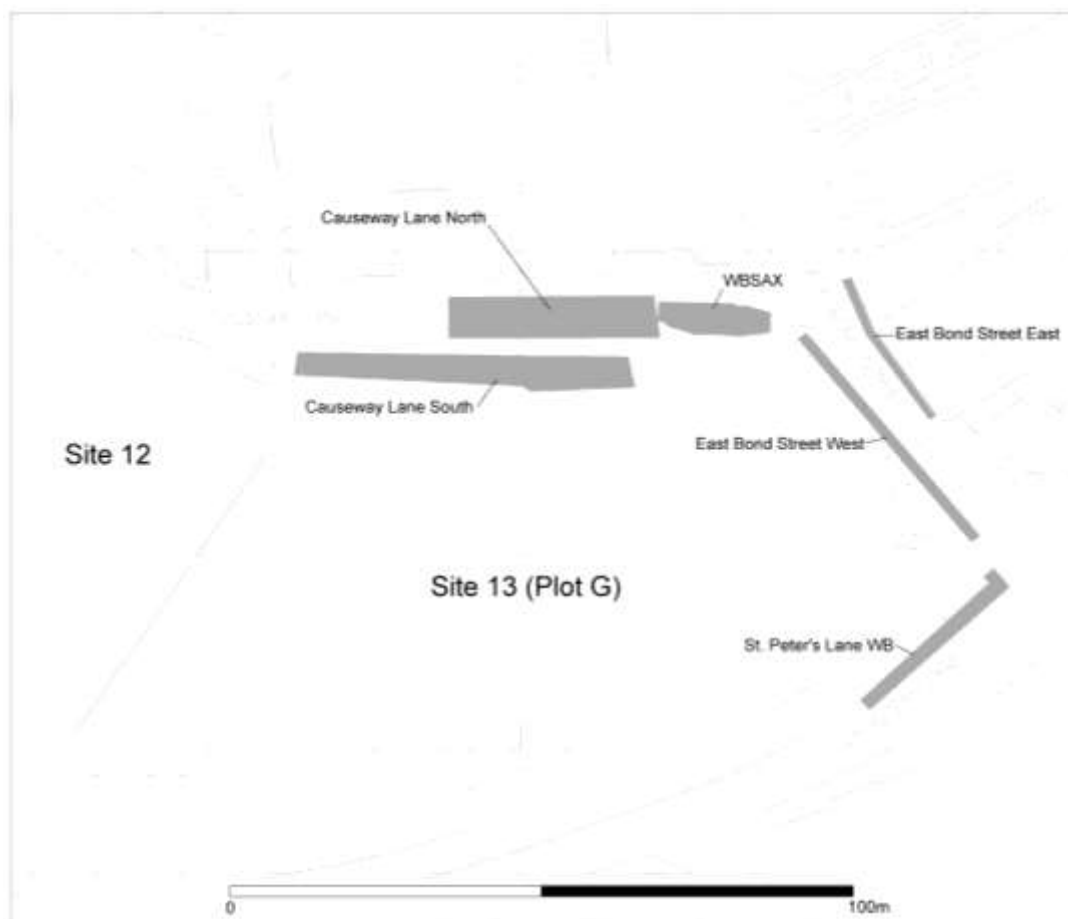


Fig.49: Plan showing watching brief areas.

4.13 Causeway Lane Watching Brief

The services for Causeway Lane were being rerouted and the road surface renewed. This resulted in the majority of the road area being stripped (Fig.49).

4.13.1 South Side

The south side represents an area recorded that was *c.*250sq.m, *c.*53m east-west and *c.*5m north-south (Fig.49).

The formation level for the new road surface was at the interface between the garden soil and the truncated Roman archaeological deposits.

The western half of this area revealed similar archaeology to the west end of trench four. A rough yard surface over a possible buried soil was observed, along with probable medieval pitting (garden soil fills). There was the occasional modern intrusion, including the north most line of piles from the old car park.

The eastern half of this area was disturbed by modern activity including backfilled Victorian cellars.

4.13.2 North Side

The north side represents an area recorded that was 227sq.m, c.35m east-west and c.6.5m north-south (Fig.49).

The formation level was also on the interface between the garden soil and the truncated Roman archaeological deposits. Various Roman layers were revealed that largely consisted of orangey-brown and yellowish-brown silty sands. An area of a crude metalled surface was also revealed to the north-west of this.

To the east of the area another crude metalled surface was observed overlying a buried soil. Machining in the very east of the area revealed the north-south Roman road that was observed in trench 4 and edge of trench 5 (Fig.50).

The very west of the area was disturbed by modern activity. The south, and to the west was cellared. The cellar line ran north from the cellar disturbance observed in the south side. Modern disturbance was also observed running north from this around the middle of the area.

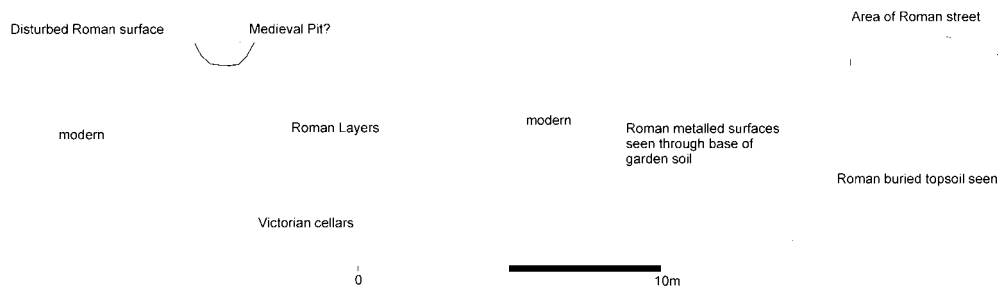


Fig.50: Plan of watching brief on Causeway Lane north.

4.14 Causeway Lane: Saxon House (WBSAX)

An area 82sq.m was stripped opposite 'Saxon House' (part of the Inland Revenue buildings) to the north of the site (Fig.49). Stripping had occurred without supervision. The archaeological deposits were very high, appearing directly below the old formation level to Causeway Lane. Work was stopped and the area was planned with three interventions made (Fig.51 & 52).

Due to the fact that the area was mainly planned, the stratigraphic sequence can not be reliably stated. However, wherever possible, the relationship between layers was investigated, and pottery was recovered.

From the observation of the remnants of the Roman street to the west, it is possible to state that this area of archaeology at c.59.2m OD is generally below the level of the final Roman street of c.60m OD.

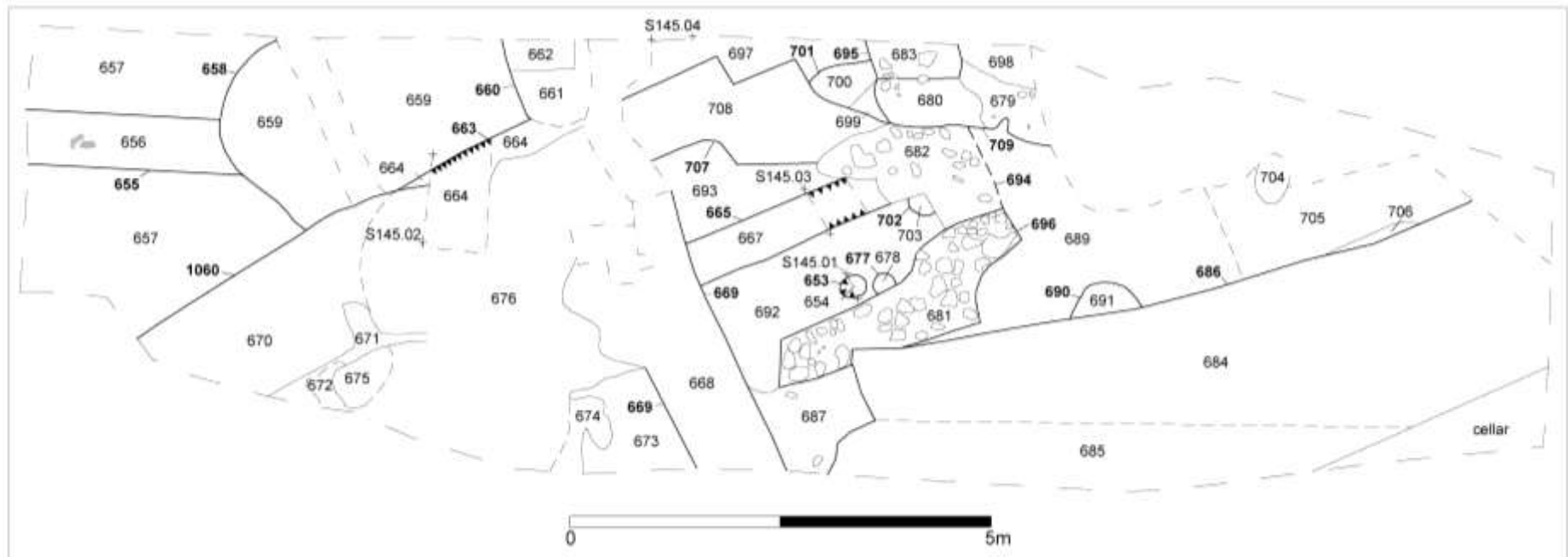


Fig.51:Plan of watching brief in front of Saxon House (WBSAX).

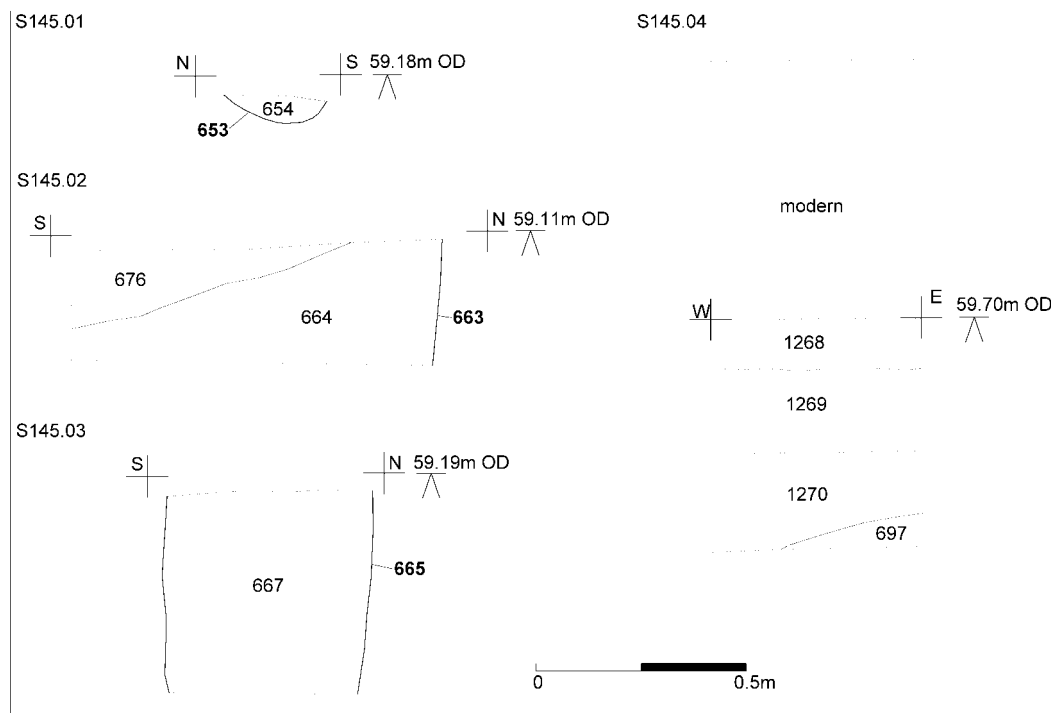


Fig.52: Sections through features in area WBSAX.

4.14.1 Roman

The very west of the area was probably directly beneath the Roman street. A layer (657) which consisted of a light orange silty sand was located throughout the west end of the area. A linear feature (possibly a Roman robber trench) [655] which was 0.65m wide and seen for 2.55m orientated east to west was observed cutting through this layer. It consisted of a brownish-orange silty sand with occasional large granite fragments (656).

This is truncated to the east by large pit [658] and consisted of a mid orangey-brown clayey sand with a high proportion of crushed floor mortar.

Three make-up-like layers were observed to the east of these, (692), (693) and (697). Layers (692) and (693) both yielded pottery of a mid 2nd century date.

Layer (689) and (705) in the east of the area were possibly make-up layers. Layer (706) appeared to be the remains of a compact mortar floor whilst (704) appeared to be the remains of a hearth. Pit [690] was located to the south of this and consisted of a mid brownish-orange silty sand (691).

Context (699) had a high proportion of charcoal.

Contexts (700) and (703) had high mortar contents and possibly resided in small pits [701] and [702] respectively.

Two postholes were observed truncating layer (692), [653] and [677], both *c.*0.26m in diameter and presumably heavily truncated as [653] had a depth of only 0.07m (Fig.52). Linear feature [707], with a probable 'dog-leg', was observed truncating layers (697) and (693) and orientated south-west to north-east. It consisted of a mid orangey-brown

silty sand with a high proportion of mortar and CBM (708). This deposit contained an intrusive fragment of late medieval pottery, presumably a surface find.

Linear feature [665], orientated south-west to north-east and 0.5m wide was observed truncating layers (692) and (693) and consisted of a mid brown sandy silt with a high proportion of mortar (667). Excavation stopped at 0.56m when granite footings were encountered. This lone backfill contained pottery of a mid 3rd century date (Fig.52).

Deposits (679) and (698) possibly filled cut [709] which is truncated by [695]. Deposit (679) contained pottery of a mid 3rd century date.

The latest features seen here were wall footings of green Dane Hills sandstone with occasional granite (681), (682) and (683) within cuts [696], [694] and [695] respectively. The presence of the sandstone suggests these are contemporary in nature including deposit (687) which contained a high proportion of crushed or degraded Dane Hills sandstone with flecks of mortar.

A probable mortar floor (671) had a high proportion of small stone and was overlain by a mid grey-brown-green layer (672) with a high proportion of charcoal in the south and west of the area.

Layer (673) to the east of this consisted of a mid brownish-yellow with degraded Dane Hills sandstone with mortar floor fragments. Overlying this was a mid brownish-grey clayey silt with wall plaster fragments and charcoal (674).

The section of the area revealed 0.55m of Roman layers that was once above some of these deposits (Fig.52). Layers (1268), (1269) and (1270) were all clayey silt deposits similar to those seen to the east of the Roman street in trench four. These were a mid-dark green-orange-brown, mid green-yellow-brown and a light-mid yellow-orange-brown respectively and all contained occasional fragments of CBM, crushed mortar and oyster.

4.14.2 Saxo-Norman

The centre of the area was relatively indistinguishable. However, certain elements were definable.

Cut [663] had a vertical northern edge and consisted of a mid yellowish-brown clayey silt with occasional mortar flecks, charcoal, granite and Dane Hills sandstone fragments (664). This fill contained pottery from the 11th to 12th centuries. This cut may be a pit or a part of linear robber trench [1060].

Overlying this was layer (676) which consisted of a mid-dark mottled greenish-brown clayey silt that also contained pottery from the 10th to 11th centuries.

Deposit (675), a possible posthole, to the southwest of this consisted of a dark greyish-brown clayey silt that contained pottery from the later 11th to 12th century.

4.14.3 Post-Roman undated.

Linear feature [1060] was orientated south-west to north-east, *c.*1.4m wide and consisted of a mid grey-brown clayey silt (670). The boundary with (676) was unclear.

Linear feature [669] was orientated south-east to north-west, *c.*1m wide and consisted of a dark brown silty clay with occasional fragments of granite and Dane Hills sandstone (668). This deposit was clearer against (676) than (670), and may have truncated (676).

Cut [660] in the north of the area consisted of a light orangey-brown clayey sand with Dane Hills sandstone fragments (661) and a mid brown garden soil-like loam (662). Its similar orientation to [669], although truncated on the east, is worth noting.

Truncating (681), (687), (691) and (706) in the south and east of the area is a large feature [686] which consisted of both a mid orangey-brown silty sand with occasional degraded Dane Hills sandstone (684) and dark brown sandy silt garden soil deposit (685).

4.14.4 Modern

Modern disturbance was observed mainly as services in the north and west, centre and north and east of the trench. Victorian cellaring was located in the very south-east of the area.

4.15 St. Peter's Lane WB (STPWB)

The continuation of the services from East Bond Street into St. Peter's Lane truncated both significant archaeological deposits and burials from the Congregational Chapel (mentioned above – area 2). An area 75sq.m, being *c.*30m northeast by southwest and *c.*2.5m wide, was investigated (Fig.49 & 53). Two sections were drawn and will be described here.

4.15.1 Roman

Section 223

Layer (1333) at the bottom of the sequence consisted of a light-mid orangey-grey silty sand and is probably the buried Roman topsoil. A layer of metalling (1332) was observed above this within a matrix that consisted of a mid greyish-orange compact sandy silt. These two layers together are very reminiscent of buried topsoil and metalling layers observed in the west end of trench 4 and east end of trench 5.

Above this was a mid greyish-brown silty clay with occasional granite fragments *c.*0.45m thick (1331).

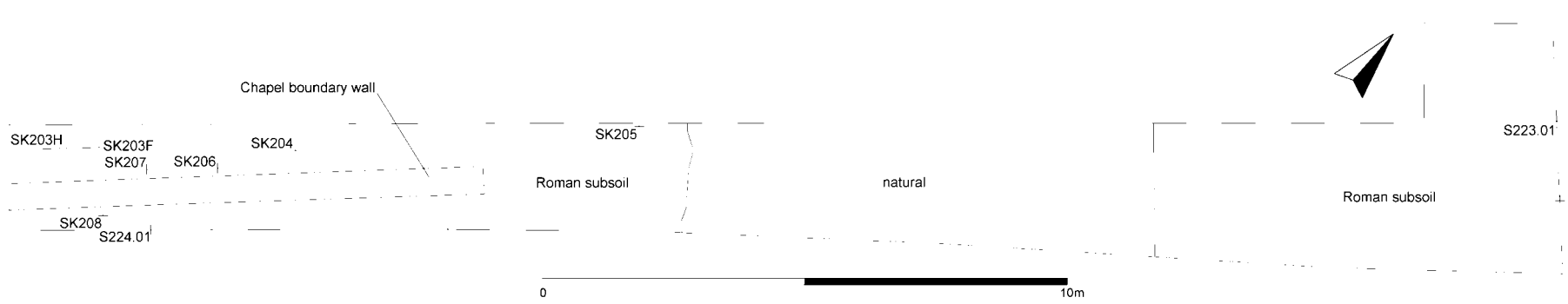


Fig.53: Plan of St. Peter's Lane watching brief.

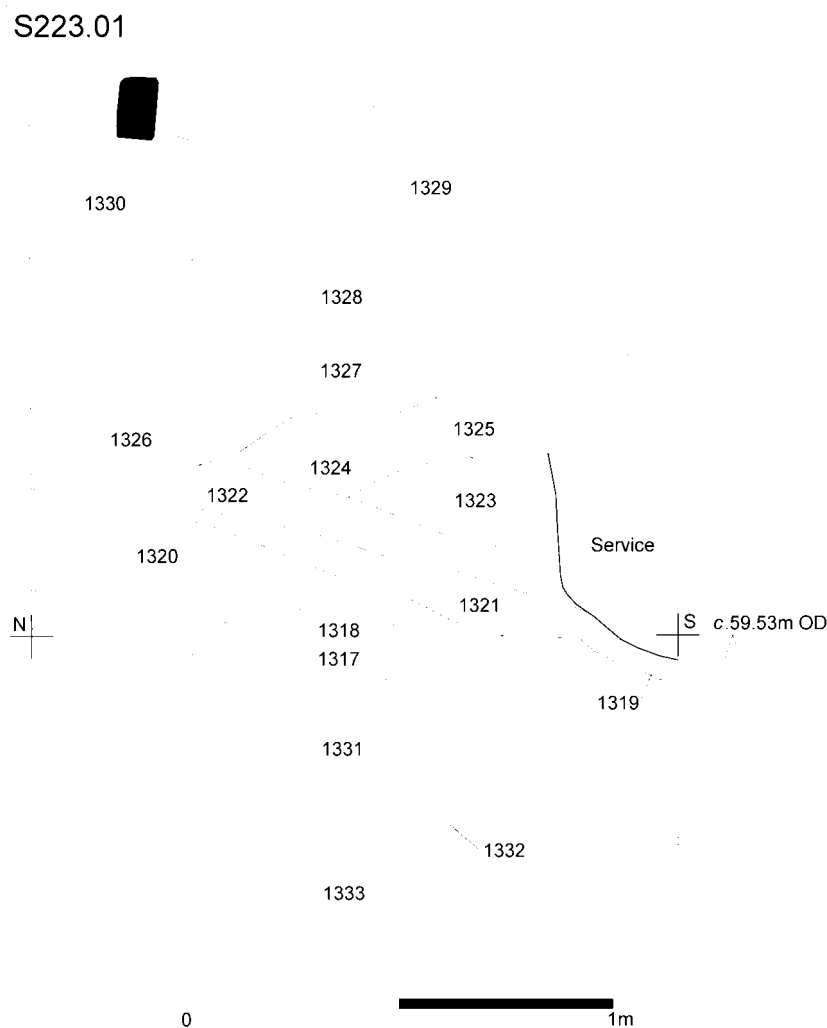


Fig.54: Section 223.01 in area of St. Peter's Lane watching brief.

Section 224

Above red clay layer (1339) was deposit (1342) which consisted of dark yellow-grey black silty clay with a very high proportion of mortar (Fig.55). Deposit (1341) to the east of this consisted entirely of a pinkish, slightly yellow mortar overlying a piece of slate.

Layer (1355) at the bottom of the sequence consisted of a mid greenish-brown silty sand. Above this was a charcoal layer (1351). Above this was layer (1350) which is probably the same as (1347) and consisted of firm red clay with occasional fragments of mortar.

Above (1347) was (1346), a layer consisting of a mid brown silty clay with occasional small stones and plaster fragments.

Above these stratigraphically, but mainly to the east as a thick deposit overlying (1355) was layer (1348) which consisted of an orangey-brown sandy silt 0.5-0.6m thick.



Fig.55: Section 224.01 in area of St. Peter's Lane watching brief.

Layer (1316) was above this and consisted of orangey-brown silty sand with occasional small stones and 0.3m thick.

A possible pit [1353] was observed cutting (1316). The primary fill (1346) consisted of a greyish-black silty clay with frequent charcoal. Above this was the main fill (1344), a mid greyish-brown silty clay with mortar fragments.

Feature [1352] truncated this. The cut was gentle and long and contained (1343), a blackish-grey brown firm sandy silt banded in layers. Above this was (1339), a red clay layer 0.05-0.1m thick and 1.7m east to west. A patch of mortar (1340) overlay this on the east.

4.15.2 Medieval?

Section 223

Above this were a number of layers that are Roman-like, but may be re-deposited dependant on the interpretation of (1331).

Layer (1317) consisted of a mid orangey-brown silty sand c.0.1m thick and was overlain by metallated surface (1318). Both of these deposits slope to the south at c.10 degrees. Above this was a light-mid orangey-yellow silty sand (1320) c.0.17m thick. Layer (1321) above this consisted of a mid greyish-brown sandy silt with occasional mortar fragments. The angle here has increased to c.30 degrees.

Another possible metallating layer (1322) lay above this and consisted of a mid yellowish-green silty sand matrix c.0.1m thick. Above this was a possible demolition layer consisting of a light greyish-orange silty sand with a fragment of tile (1323).

Section 224

Feature [1358] truncated (1340), is steep sided, 1m wide at the top, 0.92m deep and filled with (1357) a mixture of deposits ((1316), (1348) and garden soil) as dumps of material with occasional fragments of slate and mortar.

Pit or posthole [1354] was 0.87m deep and cut (1344) and consisted of a brownish-grey silty clay with occasional limestone rubble (1349).

4.15.3 Modern

Section 223

Deposits (1324), (1325), (1326) and (1327) appear to be modern, and Victorian in date. Layer (1328) was the makeup gravel to tarmac (1329) for St. Peter's Lane.

Section 224

Above all these was a disturbed garden soil layer capped with the modern formation and tarmac for St. Peter's Lane.

5 Discussion

Due to the nature of the site, the various trenches and areas that are spatially and stratigraphically separated, and the variations in recording methods, any discussion here can only be limited. Therefore, a 'broad-brush' approach has been applied, knowing that the detail resides within the bulk of the results section of this report.

5.1 *Pre-Roman (Late Bronze Age - Iron Age)*

A possible gully was located in trench 6.3 that yielded five sherds of pottery with a broad date range from the Late Bronze Age to Iron Age. Similar finds have been recovered from the West Bridge area of the city (Pollard 1994, 72-74).

The buried subsoil and topsoil that were observed in the east of the site are essentially the remnants of the Late Iron Age landscape prior to occupation in the early Roman period. These soils essentially form a transition point between the Late Iron Age and early Roman periods.

5.2 *Early Roman (mid 1st – early 2nd century)*

5.2.1 *Buried soils*

The buried soils were observed in all areas where there was no heavy truncation by medieval agricultural activities, essentially the east side of the site in trench 4, 5, 6.3, 7 and areas 2, 3, 4 and SW. In most cases a sparse layer of gravel had been laid down over the top.

5.2.2 *Post-built structures*

Some areas, however, revealed a paucity of buried soils, as if they have been stripped away prior to occupation. This has been revealed in a possible circular post-built structure in area 3 and the remnants of a surface with post-hole in area 4. Other post-holes were also observed from this period in trench 5, but appeared to be sealed by the buried topsoil, with later post-holes truncating this.

5.2.3 *Insulae layout and gulleys*

In the late 1st century it appears that the insula ditches and outer gulleys are cut, presumably to create the insulae that would be subsequently occupied. East-west gulleys are also evidenced in places that may have represented initial subdivision of the insula or acted as drainage (pile location 2). These certainly go out of use relatively quickly and the east-west gulleys are overlain with a yard surface and truncated by the early 2nd century by a stone-lined well. Insulae layout ditches were first mooted at the Causeway Lane site (Buckley & Conner, 1999) and also observed at the Vine Street excavations (Higgins *et al.*, forthcoming) and possibly at Little Lane (Lucas & Buckley, 2007).

5.2.4 Roman street

The street appears to have been laid at some point in the late 1st – early 2nd century, with silts filling the ditches within this period and subsequent silts covering the ditches before the mid 2nd century. The second street surface and ditch are then cut and are also sealed by the mid 2nd century. This particular street has been observed on the Little Lane site to the south (Lucas & Buckley, 2007), and to the north at Sanvey Gate (Jarvis, forthcoming).

5.2.5 Occupation

The area to the east of the street did not reveal any buildings of masonry construction. There appears to be yard surfaces with a stone-lined well cut through (mentioned above). The yard appears to have been resurfaced on a number of occasions.

The linear feature observed in the west of area WBSAX is either an early robber trench or ditch-like feature that appeared to be underneath the north-south street and is at a different alignment to the later grid laid out by the construction of the insulae ditches. Although no dating was obtained, it is highly probable that it is late 1st century or earlier.

5.2.6 Pits

A number of pits from this period were observed in numerous trenches and areas.

5.3 Mid Roman (mid 2nd – 3rd century)

5.3.1 Roman street

The third surface of street metalling was probably laid down in this period, with the latest silts dating to the 3rd century. Again, this sequence of street metalling was observed to the north and south (Lucas & Buckley, 2007; Jarvis, forthcoming; Higgins *et al.*, forthcoming).

5.3.2 Occupation

The very east edge of area 2 revealed post-pads, one of which was excavated in pile location one and dates after the mid-late 2nd century. It is possible the other post-pads observed (Fig.19) also date from this period as they appear to be at a similar level stratigraphically.

The floor surfaces in the north-east corner of area 2 overlie a layer dated to the 2nd century+ and are therefore likely to be at least mid-2nd century in date. The only nearby associated structures of this period are the post-pads to the east and are likely to be contemporary.

Post-holes in trench 5 also date to this period and some of the resurfacing of yard surfaces in area 2 are likely to extend into this period, as illustrated with an underlying deposit in pile location 3 that dates to the mid-late 2nd century, and those noted by the writer from pile location 4 that date to the late 2nd – early 3rd century.

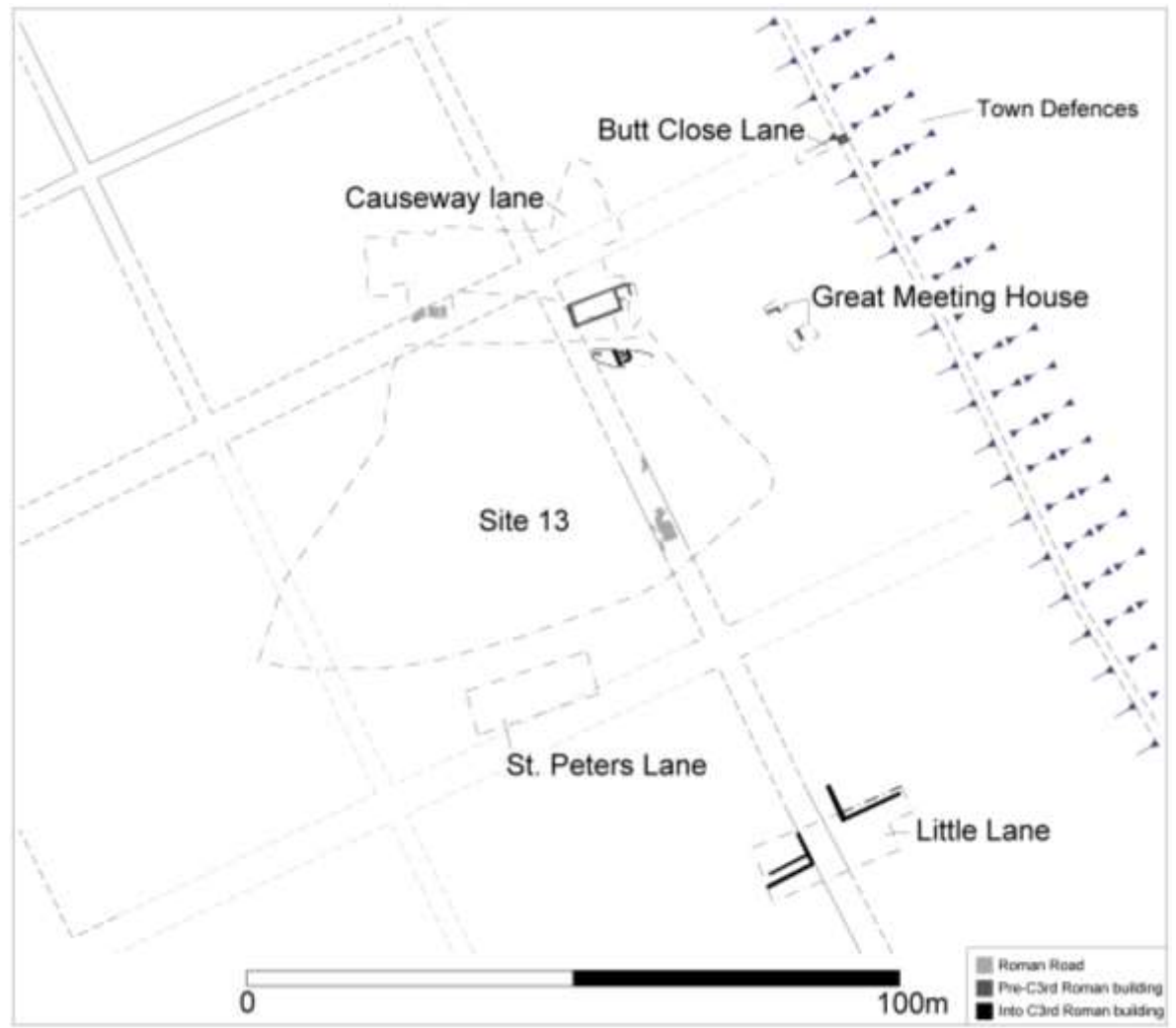


Fig.56: The site in relation to previous nearby excavations, showing the projected Roman street grid and defences.

The substantial metallised surface and resurfacing in trench 6.3 is only dated by an underlying pit of a broad 2nd century date, and is therefore potentially at least mid-2nd century or later. Similar thick metallised yard surfaces were seen to the north at the Causeway Lane site (Buckley & Conner, 1999) and at Little Lane to the south (Lucas & Buckley, 2007).

5.3.3 Building?

Area WBSAX revealed layers dated to the mid 2nd century and a robber trench dated to the mid 3rd century that truncated it, there were associated mortar floors and postholes. The orientation, aligned with the Roman street, is similar to the strip building observed to the north at Causeway Lane (Buckley & Conner, 1999) and Little Lane to the south (Lucas & Buckley, 2007). To the south and east of this were the remnants of a masonry structure constructed from Dane Hills sandstone. These wall footings truncate deposits of a mid-3rd century date.

5.3.4 Pits

Pits were observed across the eastern side of the site that dated to this period, and either truncated 2nd century deposits or contained mid 2nd century or later pottery. They varied in size and depth. One pit of note, within area 3, contained a unique assemblage exclusively of tableware dated to the mid-late 2nd century.

5.3.5 Human Remains

12 fragments of an adult human skull were recovered from a layer within trench 6.3. This is one of the first instances of such a find within the Roman town walls. There is a probability that it has been disturbed from an earlier context and may hint at a Bronze Age or Iron Age burial in the immediate vicinity.

5.4 Late Roman (4th century)

No features were either observed or excavated that were Late Roman in date. 4th century pottery was recovered from the trenches and areas that contained stratified Roman archaeology, but within Saxo-Norman or later deposits.

It is possible that the Dane Hills sandstone footings in area WBSAX are Late Roman in date.

5.5 Saxo-Norman (850-1150)

It is also possible that the Dane Hills sandstone footings in area WBSAX are Saxo-Norman in date.

The only stratified deposits of this date are to the west of these footings. A layer, possible pit/robber and posthole (none excavated fully) produced pottery from the 10th-12th centuries.

5.6 Early Medieval (c.1100-1250)

5.6.1 Agriculture/Horticulture and Pits

The lower garden soil that was observed across the whole site is likely to have begun accumulation from the early medieval period onwards. Later pottery was recovered from the layer but may have been in error (a later pit filled with garden soil that was not visible) or from upper levels within this 1m thick deposit. It is almost certain that the latest levels of this layer are surface level by the Late medieval period, and that it is still under cultivation by this period.

This layer truncated a lot of the Later Roman stratified deposits and in places totally eradicated it (west of the site). Its accumulation as an agricultural soil is evident from the remnants of furrows in the centre of site in trenches 4 and 6.2 and areas 3 and 4, and explains the nature of the truncation of earlier deposits. These are all of the same north-west to south-east alignment and filled with this lower garden soil. The other evidence that this layer began accumulation this early is the fact that a number of pits in trenches 4, 5 and 6.3 were back-filled with this deposit and contained pottery from 1100-1250. This is evidenced throughout this area of the city, along with the garden soil.

5.7 Medieval (c.1250-1400)

5.7.1 Agriculture/Horticulture

The lower garden soil would still have been in use and worked throughout this period.

5.7.2 Pits

A large number of pits were observed across the site. Not all of these were excavated as they were to be preserved *in-situ*. Therefore they have been generally allocated medieval status (c.1100-1500) in this report. A number that were excavated did produce pottery from 1250-1400.

5.8 Late Medieval (c.1400-1500)

5.8.1 Pits

A number of late medieval pits were identified across the site. These were generally observed truncating the lower garden soil.

5.8.2 Occupation

Between the two levels of garden soil, a red clay layer or beaten floor with building debris was observed in trenches 2 and 3 associated with large, deep postholes. The postholes had the same characteristic lens of material halfway down of gravel, or slate or sand with mortar as if the posts that were once there were either sat on the material, or the materials were occupation debris that slipped in upon their removal.

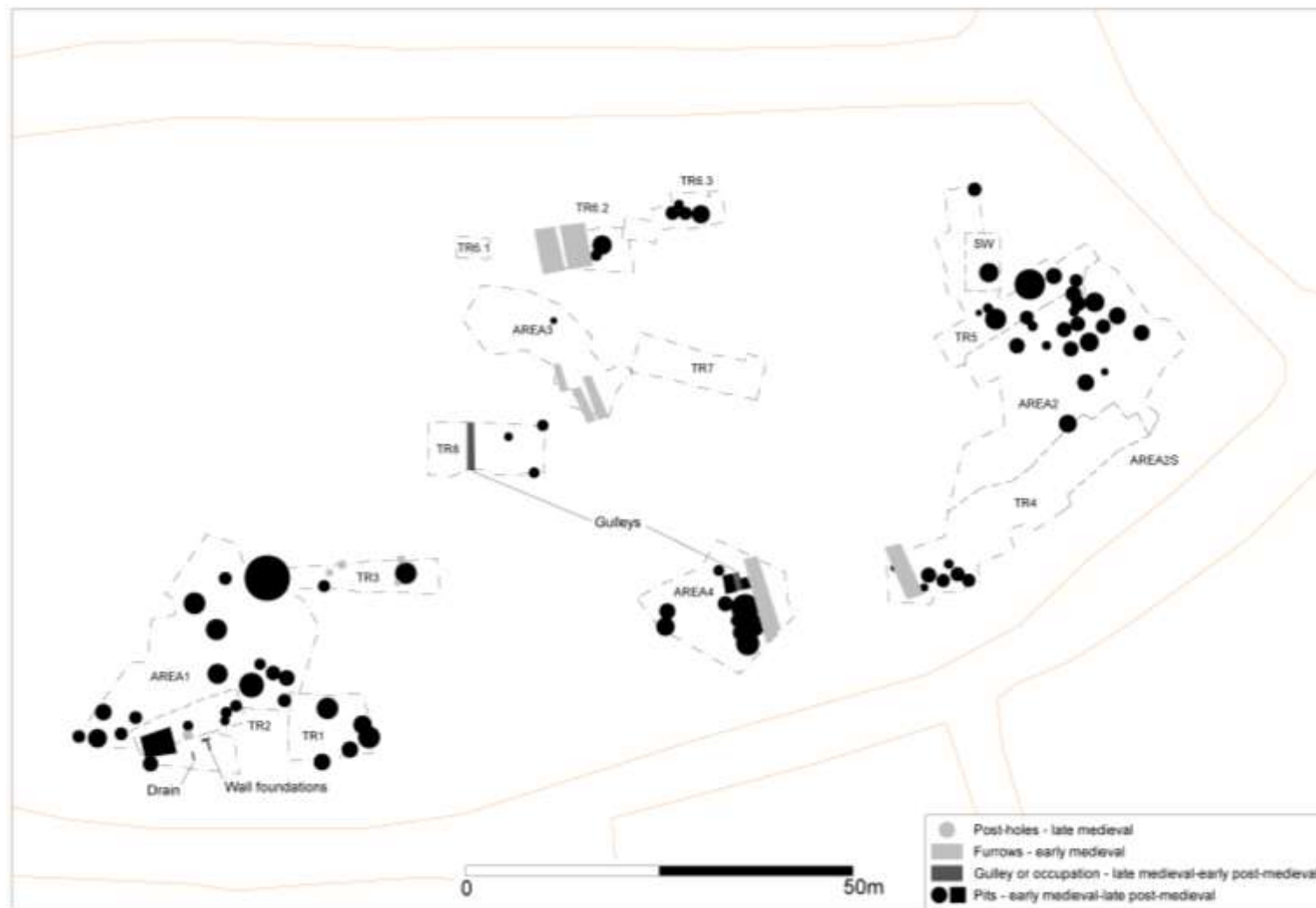


Fig.57: Medieval and Post-medieval activity on the site.

At this level, south of the posthole in trench 2, in area 1, the shallow ephemeral foundations of a probable timber structure were observed. This may well have been the foundations for a wall, possibly internal. A drain was associated with these features to the west. Similar ephemeral medieval building foundations were observed to the west on the Vaughan Way site (Gnanaratnam, forthcoming).

Two patches of laid slate associated with red clay were seen at this same level in trench 8.

These structures may have been associated with agricultural activities or may have been dwellings.

5.8.3 *Gulley*

A gulley observed in area 4 is likely to be of this date, but could possibly be early post-medieval.

5.9 *Early Post-medieval (1500-1650)*

5.9.1 *Gulley*

A gulley observed in trench 8 is dated to this period and orientated north-south, a different alignment than that which has been observed with the earlier agricultural activities.

5.9.2 *Agriculture/Horticulture*

The upper garden soil was observed predominately in the west of the site where there had been greater truncation from the lower garden soil. In places this was *c.*0.5m thick. This layer sealed all contexts dating to the Late medieval to early Post-medieval periods. The formation of this soil is likely to have begun accumulation in this period.

5.10 *Late Post-medieval (1650-1750)*

The only pottery of this date was recovered from later, early modern contexts.

5.10.1 *Agriculture/Horticulture*

The upper garden soil continued to accumulate through this period. It can only be stated that the deposit existed within the west of the site due probable horizontal truncation in areas of the site prior to Victorian or modern construction. The evidence from the Roberts map of 1741 also supports the idea that there was greater cultivation activity in the west of the site into the Late Post-medieval period (Fig.58).

5.10.2 *Pits*

At least one pit dates from this period or later, as it was observed to be truncating from a level within the upper garden soil, in area 4.

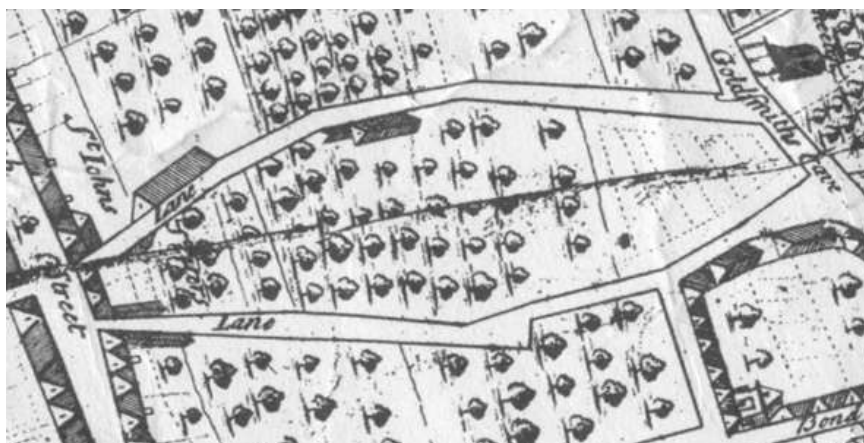


Fig.58: Robert's 1741 map illustrating the land-use of the site.

5.11 Early Modern (1750-1900) – Modern (1900-1967)

5.11.1 Ebenezer Chapel (1806-1965)

The Ebenezer chapel foundations were not observed and presumably removed in entirety prior to the car park construction. The 1888 map suggests that the burial ground is to the south of the chapel and therefore it may have been considered that this south-west corner of the site was the best place for the entrance to the car park so that the burials were not disturbed by any ground-works, which included the widening of the former St. Peter's Lane to leave the burials under the new road. A watching brief of the St. Peter's Lane area revealed no burials. The excavation of the chapel revealed that the burial ground was in fact underneath the chapel, with possibly a small area to the rear of the chapel also being utilised. The development resulted in 20% of the burial population having been damaged by piles.

As there is no burial register for this Chapel, it cannot be stated if there were only 75 individuals interred here.

The results of the onsite analysis show a lack of juveniles within the assemblage (2.7%). This suggests that if an individual survived childhood then they lived into adulthood. Based on on-site observation by the site osteologist, approximately two thirds of the adult population survived into old age. More information can be found below in Appendix 4 (section 9.4.1)

5.11.2 Bond Street Congregational Chapel (1803-1965)

The foundations for the chapel were observed, as were some of the boundary walls. Five robber trenches, possibly of under-floor heating ducts, were also encountered.

It was known that some of the burials were removed during the construction of the car park, and perhaps evidenced by the empty tombs and the general horizontal truncation in area 2S. The remaining burial population appeared relatively undisturbed except for 30-35% having been damaged by piles. The burials did not truncate each other and were laid out in a grid pattern, with plots being re-used for subsequent burials. Of note, was the one burial within the chapel that was of a north-south orientation.

It was noted that there are discrepancies between the National Burial Index (NBI), the remaining burial register for the chapel, and the details contained within the burial register.

The results of the onsite analysis show a lack of juveniles within the assemblage (7 %). This suggests that if an individual survived childhood then they lived into adulthood and beyond. More information can be found below in Appendix 4 (section 9.4.2)

5.11.3 Vauxhall Street

Vauxhall Street was observed in three trenches. The granite sett construction is common in Leicester, observable today where tarmac has worn away. The clay pavement or make-up for a pavement observed in trench 3 could actually be an earlier pavement associated with the original Vauxhall Street when it was a north-south street (built between 1804 (Fig.59) and 1828 (Fig.60), the chapels appear in this period), rather than the 'S' bend that is constructed between 1828 and 1879 (Fig.61).

The most northerly north-south part of Vauxhall Street was not recorded, but did appear in the surface of the site during a period of rain and machine movement.

The associated cellars and services on this line were also recorded (Fig.62).

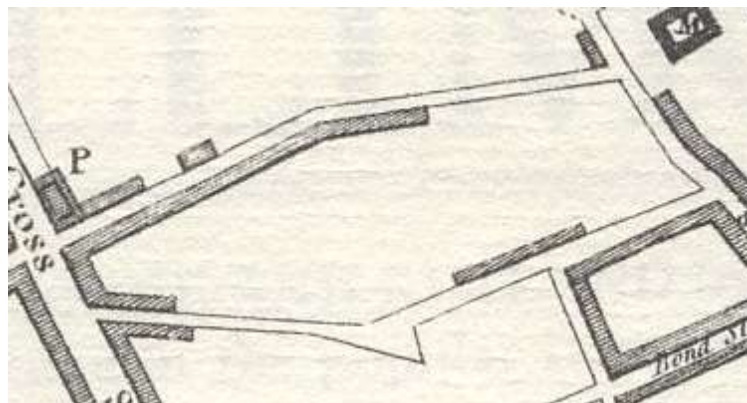


Fig.59: Combe map 1804.



Fig.60: O.S. map 1828.

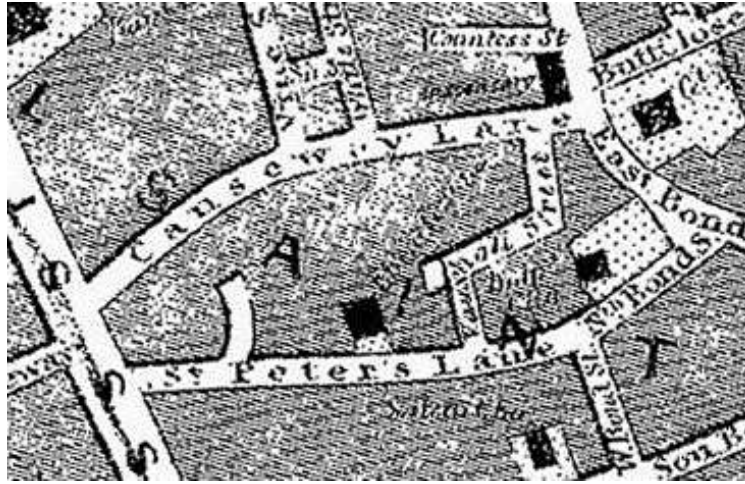


Fig.61: Spenser's map 1879.

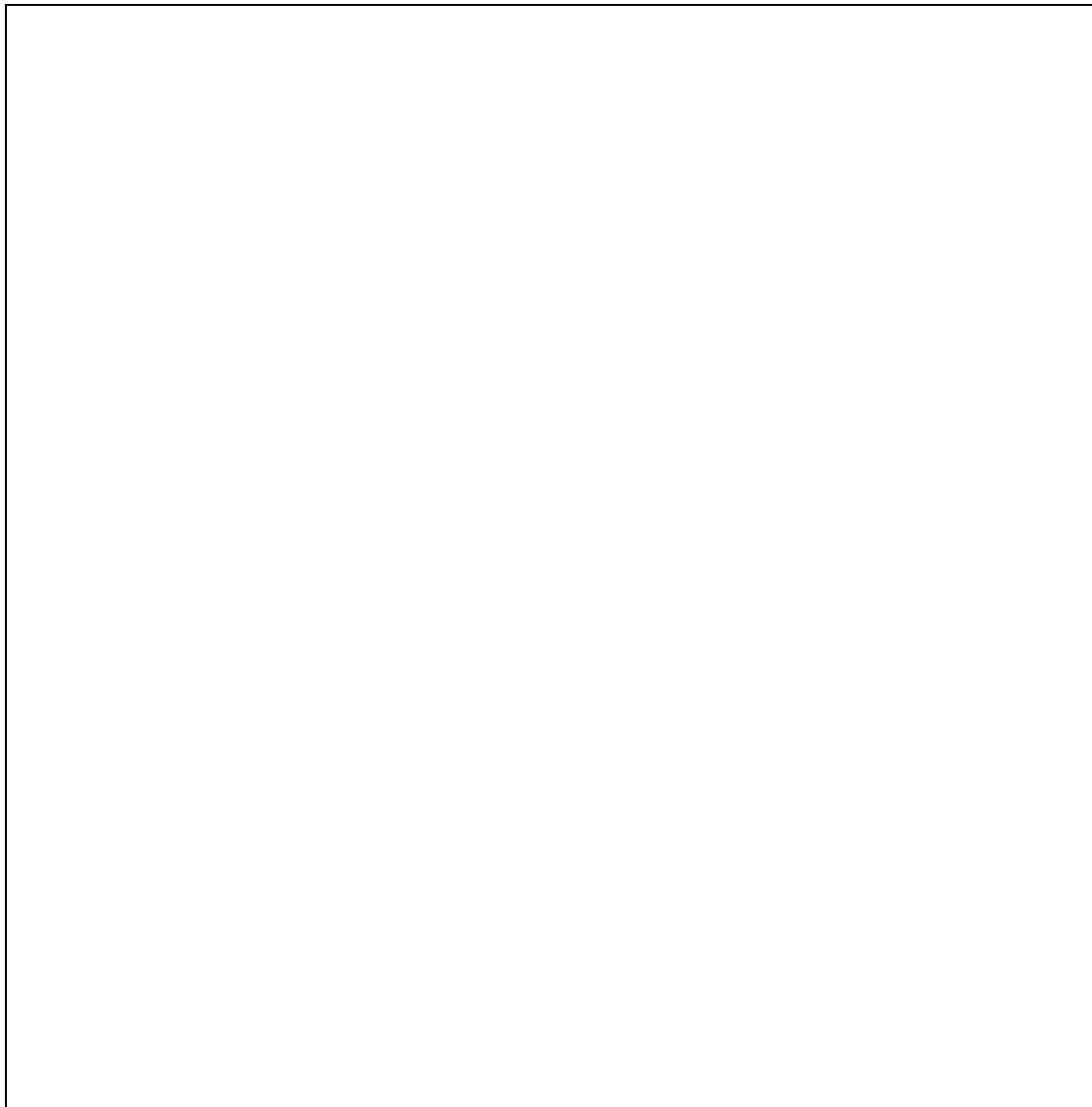


Fig.62: Vauxhall Street evidence.

6 Conclusion

6.1 The investigations at East Bond Street and St. Peter's Lane revealed a rather limited picture of the underlying archaeology due to the varied nature of the site. No substantial archaeology was revealed that was threatened by the formation levels and construction of the development. And where there was full excavation, the archaeology was either already highly truncated or relatively insubstantial in nature i.e. garden soils and pits. The only exception was the evidence for potential early Roman timber structures and evidence of occupation through the deposition of tableware ceramics in area 3.

6.2 The evidence for the Roman street and ditch sequences has only been seen in such entirety at the Vine Street excavation (Higgins *et al.*, forthcoming) and Little Lane (Lucas & Buckley, 2007) and reveal similar dates. Evidence for occupation in the Roman period is a little more scant, with potential timber structures appearing in places away from the street, and the tantalising glimpse of a possible large building or open structure on the very east of the site evidenced by post-pads. Some of the best evidence for buildings were under Causeway Lane, observed in the watching brief, but were unaffected by development and therefore not excavated. Provision should be made for any work that may be carried out in this area under the street in the future.

6.3 The paucity of medieval structures was probably due to the use of the area being given over to cultivation activities. The amount of truncation during the construction of Victorian houses and cellars around and through the site may also have removed any other structures in the area. The evidence that was observed was very fragmentary but suggestive of structures either associated with cultivation in the area, or timber constructed dwellings.

6.4 The quantity of medieval and Post-medieval pits reflects any site in Leicester. There do appear to be particular concentrations which may relate to buildings off the edge of the site, and the paucity of pitting over the Roman street is interesting, possibly suggesting it was known to exist here and possibly in-use in the earlier medieval periods.

6.5 The burial grounds of the two chapels produced some interesting results even though it was essentially viewed as burial removal for re-interment as the assemblages were known to be incomplete due to the removal of parts of the burial grounds in the 1960's. The result that all of the burials for the Ebenezer Chapel appeared to lie underneath the building was interesting, as was the lone north-south burial inside the Bond Street Congregational Chapel. The remains of Vauxhall Street, services and cellars were also of note and added to the overall picture of change within the site boundaries.

7 Archive

A provisional list of archive contents is appended below Appendix 9 (section 10.9). A more detailed list will accompany the archive at time of deposition. The site archive will be held by Leicester City Museum, accession number A5.2006.

8 Acknowledgements

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10 Appendices

10.1 Appendix 1 *The Prehistoric Pottery* *P. Marsden*

5 sherds weighing 103g of pottery from context 400 are of a broad late Bronze Age to Iron Age date. 4 of these weighing 92g are from the same vessel and include part of the upper body and a tiny proportion of the rim from a bowl or jar with a rounded lip rim, pinched out externally. Another sherd is from a different vessel. All the sherds are granitic-tempered and in a fabric corresponding to R2 (sandy fabric with granitic inclusions) in the University of Leicester Archaeological Services fabric series. The pottery would not be out of place within the Scored Ware repertoire, of the middle to late Iron Age, on the basis of form and fabric. Although rarely found in Leicester, pottery of this tradition is known from the West Bridge area close by (Pollard 1994, 72-74).

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10.2 Appendix 2 *The Roman Pottery* *E. Johnson*

10.2.1 *Assemblage size and condition*

A stratified assemblage of 1239 sherds of Romano-British pottery weighing 17.806kg was retrieved from the excavations, along with a further 5.946kg of re-deposited material. The material is reasonably well preserved with an average sherd weight of 14.4g, though there are variations between fabrics with some small and abraded sherds.

10.2.2 *Methodology*

The material was identified using the Leicestershire Museums Fabric Series (Pollard 1994). Within the archive database, specific fabrics were assigned to all sherds wherever possible, however in this report the generic ware groups summarised below in table 1 are used for clarity of quantified data presentation.

Fabric Code:	Fabric Type:	Fabric Code:	Fabric Type:
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Samian	Samian ware	GW	Grey wares
C	Colour-coated wares	GT	Grog tempered wares
TN	Terra Nigra	MG	Mixed gritted wares
AM	Amphorae	CG	Calcite gritted (shelly)
MO	Mortaria	BB1	Black Burnished wares
WS	White slipped wares	DS	Derbyshire ware
OW	Oxidised wares	WW	White wares

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

Quantification was by sherd count and weight (grams). Vessel forms were also assigned where diagnostic sherds allowed, using the Leicestershire Form Series and other published typologies (Howe *et al* 1980; Holbrook and Bidwell 1991; Pollard 1994; Tyres 1996; Webster 1996; Clark 1999). The complete dataset was recorded and analysed within an Access database and Excel workbook, which comprise the archive record.

10.2.3 Summary of Major Pottery Fabrics within the Assemblage

The table and charts below detail a summary of the major pottery fabrics within the assemblage as a whole. Grey, shelly, grog-tempered and mixed gritted coarse wares account for 29.6% and 42.3% of the assemblage by count and weight respectively. The majority of these are most likely locally made and predominantly provide the utilitarian jars and bowls for general household use. Grog-tempered and mixed gritted wares are sometimes known as “transitional” fabrics, largely dating within the first century but possibly continuing into the very early second century (Pollard 1994: 74-75). The vessels are all jars including lid-seated and beaded rim forms with impressed and comb decoration. Likewise, the local shelly wares mostly comprise lid seated, channel rimmed and necked jars with comb decoration dating from the late first and second centuries.

Most of the grey wares are jars including everted, roll necked, carinated and Belgic-style cylindrical forms with lattice, barbotine ring and dot, rusticated and roulette decoration suggesting a date range from the late first century and through the second. There are also a few examples of highly burnished jars possibly dating into the third century. Other forms include beakers, bowls, dishes, lids and a platter most likely dating within the second century (Todd 1968; Pollard 1994: 55; 74-77). There are also small amounts of non-local shelly wares, discussed below.

The remaining coarse wares indicate regional pottery supply to the site. The Black Burnished wares comprise a range of jars, bowls and dishes mostly dating within the mid-late second century, with one example of a bowl dating from the late third into the fourth century (Holbrook & Bidwell 1991). Small amounts of shelly ware from the South Midlands and Derbyshire ware complete the suite of regional coarse wares dating from late second-third century through to the fourth (Brown 1994; Pollard 1994: 114).

The oxidised wares are mostly jars with one example of a lid and roughcast decorated beaker. The forms and decorative styles suggest a date range from the late first to the mid-second century, with nothing likely to date beyond the second century (Anderson 1980: 9; Pollard 1994: 77-79). Most of the white and white slipped wares are flagons dating from the late-first century and through the second. There are also two

Northamptonshire grog tempered white ware jars dating from the late first to the early-mid second century. Likely sources for the oxidised, white and white slipped wares are Mancetter-Hartshill and Northamptonshire, though a small amount of Verulamium white ware is present (Swan 1984: 98-101; Pollard 1994: 113-114; Clark 1999: 114; 123).

Fine wares account for 33.5% and 12.7% of the assemblage by count and weight respectively. The percentage sherd count appears particularly high however this is due to the condition of the material in one deposit. A large number of very small samian sherds were recovered from the pit at (528) and this has resulted in an over representation of samian sherds within the assemblage (25.6%). Samian ware only accounts for 10% of the total weight of the assemblage, which highlights the fragmentary nature of this particular fabric group. The samian comprises tableware (dishes, plates, cups and bowls), typical of the first and second centuries (Webster 1996). A single sherd of Gallo-Belgic Terra Nigra was recovered from (1115). This dates to the mid-first century and is residual (Tyres 1996: 161).

Colour coated wares comprise a relatively small proportion of the fine wares (7.8% sherds and 2.7% weight). As with the samian ware, the material is fragmentary, with most found within (528). Beakers are the dominant form, most of which are cornice rimmed with roughcast decoration dating within the second century. Some of these are Gaulish imports, whilst others are Romano-British, possibly from Colchester or perhaps even the Lower Nene Valley. A Gaulish "Rhenish ware" beaker dating from the mid-second to the early third century was recovered from (679) (Anderson 1980: 9-10; Tyres 1996: 139-140; 167-168; 173-175). The Nene Valley colour coated wares include beakers dating from the late second-early third century through to the fourth. There are some later forms including jars, a flagon and a Castor box common in Nene Valley colour coated ware during the third and fourth centuries (Howe *et al* 1980: 16-25). The few Oxfordshire red-brown colour coated ware bowls imitating samian forms date to the fourth century in Leicester (Young 1977: 133).

Fabric	No of Sherds	% Sherds	Weight (g)	% Weight	Average Sherd Weight (g)
AM	252	20.3%	4318	24.3%	17.1
BB1	83	6.7%	1045	5.9%	12.6
C	97	7.8%	489	2.7%	5.0
CG	69	5.6%	2446	13.7%	35.4
DS	6	0.5%	42	0.2%	7.0
GT	13	1.0%	509	2.9%	39.2
GW	282	22.8%	4537	25.5%	16.1
MG	2	0.2%	31	0.2%	15.5
MO	8	0.6%	316	1.8%	39.5
OW	21	1.7%	273	1.5%	13.0
Samian	317	25.6%	1788	10.0%	5.6
TN	1	0.1%	1	0.0%	1.0
WS	8	0.6%	60	0.3%	7.5
WW	80	6.5%	1951	11.0%	24.4
Total	1239	100.0%	17806	100.0%	14.4

Table 2: Major fabric groups present within the assemblage as a whole.

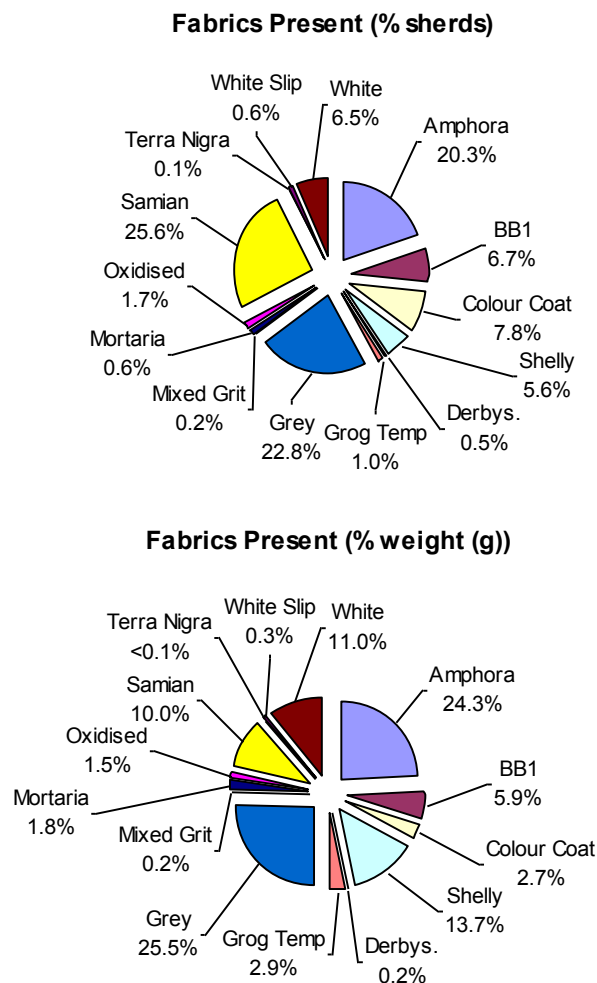


Figure 1: Fabrics present within the whole assemblage (% sherds and weight).

The specialist wares comprise 20.9% and 26.1% of the assemblage by count and weight respectively. Mortaria account for a very small proportion of the total (0.6% and 1.8%). Most are from Mancetter-Hartshill ranging in date from the second century through to the third and possibly fourth centuries. There are also small amounts from the Nene Valley and possibly Northamptonshire (Swan 1984: 95-101; Pollard 1986: 4; Tyres 1996: 123-129).

Although an apparently large amount of amphorae are present (20.3%), the majority of the sherds are found within one context (528) and could represent as few as two vessels. The range of amphorae present includes Baetican Dressel 20 olive oil and Gaulish Gauloise 4 wine amphorae, both of which are common on Romano-British urban sites from the Conquest to the mid-third century (Tyres 1996: 87-88; 94-95), and Dressel 2-4 wine amphorae, dating within the first and early to mid-second centuries (Peacock & Williams 1986: 105-106). The fourth fabric (Leicester fabric AM19), is associated with Fishbourne 148.3 and Tripolitanian I type amphorae. The source of Fishbourne 148.3 is unknown, however the fabric is similar to Peacock and Williams classes 12 (Cam 189 "carrot" amphora) and 66, which date from the Conquest to *c.*AD100 in Britain. Tomber and Dore note that typologically, Fishbourne 148.3 resembles the Tripolitanian I amphora, although this type is thought to have a largely eastern Mediterranean

distribution from the first through to the fourth centuries (Peacock & Williams 1986: 109-110; 216-217; Tyres 1996: 101; Tomber & Dore 1998: 92; Pollard 1999).

10.2.4 Stratified Areas

Some areas of the site were truncated by post-Roman activity. As a result, most of the material from stratified Roman deposits was recovered from Area 2, Area 3, Trench 4 and the watching brief on Causeway Lane.

i) Roman Road (Trench 4)

Contexts: (130), (136), (144), (170), (192), (214), (219), (223), (267)

A total of 59 sherds weighing 825g were recovered from contexts relating to a series of ditches and fills associated with an *insula* road as illustrated in table 3 below.

Fabric	No of Sherds	% Sherds	Weight (g)	% Weight	Average Sherd Weight (g)
AM	1	1.7%	19	2.3%	19.0
CG	13	22.0%	306	37.1%	23.5
DS	1	1.7%	5	0.6%	5.0
GT	1	1.7%	62	7.5%	62.0
GW	24	40.7%	306	37.1%	12.8
OW	2	3.4%	6	0.7%	3.0
Samian	14	23.7%	66	8.0%	4.7
WW	3	5.1%	55	6.7%	18.3
Total	59		825		14.0

Table 3: Trench 4 fabric summary.

Twenty-five sherds were recovered from the ditch fill (192), associated with the first phase of road building. Most of the material dates to the late first-early second century, including samian, grog-tempered and white wares. Grey ware jars with rusticated decoration and a platter also indicate a date from the late first century to *c.*AD120, and other jars present suggest an early second century date overall (Pollard 1994: 77; Webster 1996). A gully (170) and (267) running parallel to the roadside ditch comprises shelly and grey ware jars dating from the early second century. The subsequent accumulation layers over (192) date within the second century. Seventeen sherds were recovered from upper ditch fill (219) representing a second phase of roadside ditch construction. Forms present include jars with everted rims and roulette decoration and a samian Drag.18/31 dish and Drag.37 bowl suggesting a mid-second century date (Pollard 1994: 77-79; Webster 1996: 35; 78-82). The latest dateable material is a sherd of Derbyshire ware from layer (144), which is unlikely to date much before the later second century, and could date to the third (Tyres 1996: 190-191).

ii) Area 2

PL2 contexts: (1098), (1100), (1101), (1185), (1201)

PL5 contexts: (1076), (1077), (1078), (1079)

A total of 113 sherds weighing 3.058kg were recovered from two test pits excavated in Area 2. In PL2, contexts (1098), (1100) and (1101) are associated with a well structure, however only five sherds were found comprising shelly ware, samian and a Black Burnished ware plain rim dish. The latter dates from the mid-late second century onwards (Holbrook & Bidwell 1991: 111-112) and is from the fill associated with construction of the well shaft (1098). The shelly ware comb decorated jars date from the late first century onwards, likewise the samian ware dates no later than the end of the second century. Seven sherds dating from the late first-early second century were recovered from (1201) and (1185).

A more substantial assemblage of 101 sherds was recovered from PL5 as illustrated by the table below. Context (1076) represents a secondary fill of the first roadside ditch. The latest dateable material comprises a Black Burnished ware bowl, dish and jar dating to the mid-late second century (Gillam 1968: 71; Holbrook & Bidwell 1991: 95-98) and second century samian ware. The remaining vessels range from the late first century and through the second, including a beaker with roughcast decoration imported from Gaul.

Fabric	No of Sherds	% Sherds	Weight (g)	% Weight	Average Sherd Weight (g)
BB1	4	4.0%	73	2.5%	18.3
C	2	2.0%	12	0.4%	6.0
CG	14	13.9%	657	22.5%	46.9
GT	7	6.9%	332	11.4%	47.4
GW	37	36.6%	562	19.2%	15.2
OW	6	5.9%	74	2.5%	12.3
Samian	5	5.0%	64	2.2%	12.8
WS	1	1.0%	9	0.3%	9.0
WW	25	24.8%	1137	38.9%	45.5
Total	101		2920		28.9

Table 4: Area 2 PL5 fabric summary.

Contexts (1077), (1078) and (1079) comprise the bulk of the group and may be a single deposit dating to the late first-early second centuries. Most of the vessels are grey, shelly, oxidised and grog-tempered jars, including Belgic style cylindrical and carinated forms. Rusticated and combed decorative styles are present indicating a late first-early second century date. There is also a large white ware flagon, possibly from Verulamium, most likely dating to the late first-early second century. A single sherd of very micaceous samian ware may be a pre-Flavian Lezoux dish or plate. As this deposit is stratigraphically equal to (192) within Trench 4, and also represents the ditch fill from the first phase of road building, an early second century date for deposition may be more accurate even though some of the material could be slightly earlier.

iii) Area 3 Pit [527] (528)

A total of 525 sherds weighing 4.477kg were recovered from a pit in Area 3. The table below illustrates the variety of fabrics present. The pit lies beneath a layer of garden soil dating to the medieval period and the fragmentary nature of much of the material may be as a result of plough damage during this time.

Fabric	No of Sherds	% Sherds	Weight (g)	% Weight	Average Sherd Weight (g)
AM	232	44.2%	3201	71.5%	13.8
BB1	3	0.6%	18	0.4%	6.0
C	62	11.8%	158	3.5%	2.5
DS	1	0.2%	4	0.1%	4.0
GW	4	0.8%	11	0.2%	2.8
MG	1	0.2%	12	0.3%	12.0
MO	1	0.2%	18	0.4%	18.0
OW	1	0.2%	5	0.1%	5.0
Samian	217	41.3%	1025	22.9%	4.7
WW	3	0.6%	25	0.6%	8.3
Total	525		4477		8.5

Table 5: Pit [527] (528) fabric summary.

Two types of amphorae are present. A Baetican Dressel 20 olive oil amphora most likely dates from the mid-first to mid-second century (Peacock & Williams 1986: 136-140). The second type is Leicester fabric AM19 associated with either Fishbourne 148.3 or Tripolitanian I as previously discussed. Although this fabric accounts for 229 of the 232 amphora sherds, it probably represents only two separate vessels. It can be difficult to distinguish between the two types where no diagnostic rim or handle is present. Fishbourne 148.3 type amphorae have previously been found in Leicester at sites around the forum (Williams 1994: 66) and, although the sherds in this assemblage are not rilled as would be expected from either a Cam 189 or Peacock class 66 vessel, Cunliffe cites the Cam 182-183 type amphora as a comparative profile, suggesting a rilled body is not necessarily an essential characteristic of the Fishbourne type. None of the sherds show signs of the salt-whitened outer surface associated with Tripolitanian I amphorae, though this does not completely exclude the latter type as a possibility. Fishbourne 148.3 amphorae are earlier, dating primarily to the first century but also to the early second, whilst Tripolitanian I amphorae are produced throughout the Roman period (Cunliffe 1971: 208-210; Peacock & Williams 1986: 109-110; 166-167; 217; Tomber & Dore 1998: 92).

The samian ware is mostly Central Gaulish dating within the second century, though some earlier South Gaulish vessels are also present. At least 22 separate vessels were identified including Drag.29 and Drag.37 decorated bowls, Drag.18/31 dishes and Drag.27 cups. Two of the cups are stamped with the same potter's mark, however the stamps are incomplete and a potter has not been identified. A Drag.37 bowl is also stamped on the outside near the base, again it is incomplete and no identification has been made at present.

Colour coated ware beakers with roughcast decoration and cornice rims complete the range of fine wares, indicating a date within the second century. At least 11 separate vessels are present including imports from Gaul. Others are probably Romano-British possibly from sources such as Colchester or even the Lower Nene Valley (Tyres 1996: 139-140; 167-168).

Very small amounts of other fabrics are present, comprising less than 3% of the group. The mortarium sherd is most likely an early Mancetter-Hartshill form, with traces of sooting on the edge of the red-painted flange. Two grey ware vessels are present, a jar

and a beaker. The latter is similar to Highgate Wood style beakers with fine barbotine dot panels dating from the late first to the early/mid second century (Pollard 1985: 47). The latest dateable fabrics are a Black Burnished ware jar and bowl with acute lattice decoration dating to the mid-late second century and a Derbyshire ware jar dating from the mid/late second century onwards (Holbrook & Bidwell 1991: 95-109; Tyres 1996: 190-191).

The dominance of amphorae and fine wares within the group is striking, even allowing for the presence of small, abraded sherds. Most of the vessels are table wares including a substantial proportion of beakers and cups, with very few jars or other coarse wares. In this respect, the assemblage does not appear to represent typical domestic refuse.

iv) Causeway Lane Watching Brief (WBSAX)

Contexts: (676), (692), (679), (667), (693), (664)

A total of 41 sherds weighing 702g were recovered during a watching brief carried out in an area to the north of the site near Causeway Lane, as shown in the table below.

Fabric	No of Sherds	% Sherds	Weight (g)	% Weight	Average Sherd Weight (g)
AM	1	2.4%	6	0.9%	6.0
C	10	24.4%	49	7.0%	4.9
CG	2	4.9%	23	3.3%	11.5
DS	1	2.4%	8	1.1%	8.0
GW	17	41.5%	341	48.6%	20.1
OW	1	2.4%	77	11.0%	77.0
Samian	6	14.6%	165	23.5%	27.5
WW	3	7.3%	33	4.7%	11.0
Total	41		702		17.1

Table 6: WBSAX area fabric summary.

Eighteen sherds were recovered from (667) representing the fill of a robber trench, possibly containing footings for a building. The amphora, shelly and Derbyshire ware are all within this context, along with a variety of grey ware jars including roll necked and highly burnished forms in the style of East Midlands Burnished ware dating to the third century (Todd 1968). A jar with rusticated decoration and "London type" beaker are most likely residual, as is a Northamptonshire grog-tempered white ware jar. The fine wares comprise a second century samian ware cup and Nene Valley colour coated ware beakers dating to the late second-early third and mid-third century (Howe *et al* 1980: 16-21; Pollard 1994: 55; 77; 113; Webster 1996: 45).

Five sherds dating within the second century were recovered from contexts (692) and (693) either side of (667). The samian dish in (692) is abraded and appears to have grooves or notches cut into the surface suggesting re-use of some kind. The dish dates to the early-mid second century, but it may have been deposited later than this in view of its condition.

The latest dateable material was recovered from pit fill (679). A jar and two beakers were recovered, the latter including an imported third century "Rhenish" ware beaker

and a Nene Valley colour coated ware beaker most likely dating to the fourth century (Howe *et al* 1980: 20-21; Tyres 1996: 137-138).

A shallow pit (676) and (664) also dates to the third century, with material including a third century East Midlands Burnished ware style jar and Nene Valley colour coated ware beaker dating to the late second-early third century. The remaining vessels in (664) include a samian dish and bowl, white ware flagon and oxidised ware jar all dating within the second century.

10.2.5 Forms Present within the Assemblage

It was possible to assign a form type to almost 86% of the sherds, providing a general overview of the variety of forms present as illustrated in the table and charts below.

Form	No of Sherds	% Sherds	Weight (g)
Amphora	252	23.7%	4318
Beaker/Cup	155	14.6%	659
Bowl	103	9.7%	1326
Misc others	5	0.5%	209
Dish	71	6.7%	687
Flagon	72	6.8%	1886
Jar	383	36.0%	7678
Mortarium	8	0.8%	316
Plate/Platter	14	1.2%	78
Total classified	1063	100.0%	17157
Misc	176		649
Total	1239		17806

Table 7: Vessel forms within the assemblage.

Vessel Forms (% classified sherds)

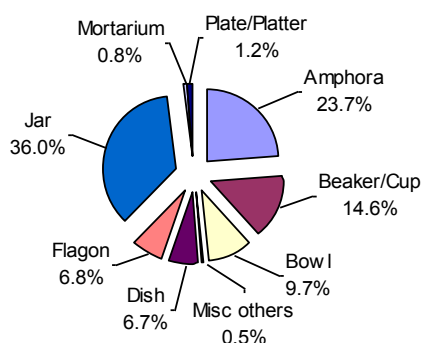


Figure 2: Vessel forms within the whole assemblage.

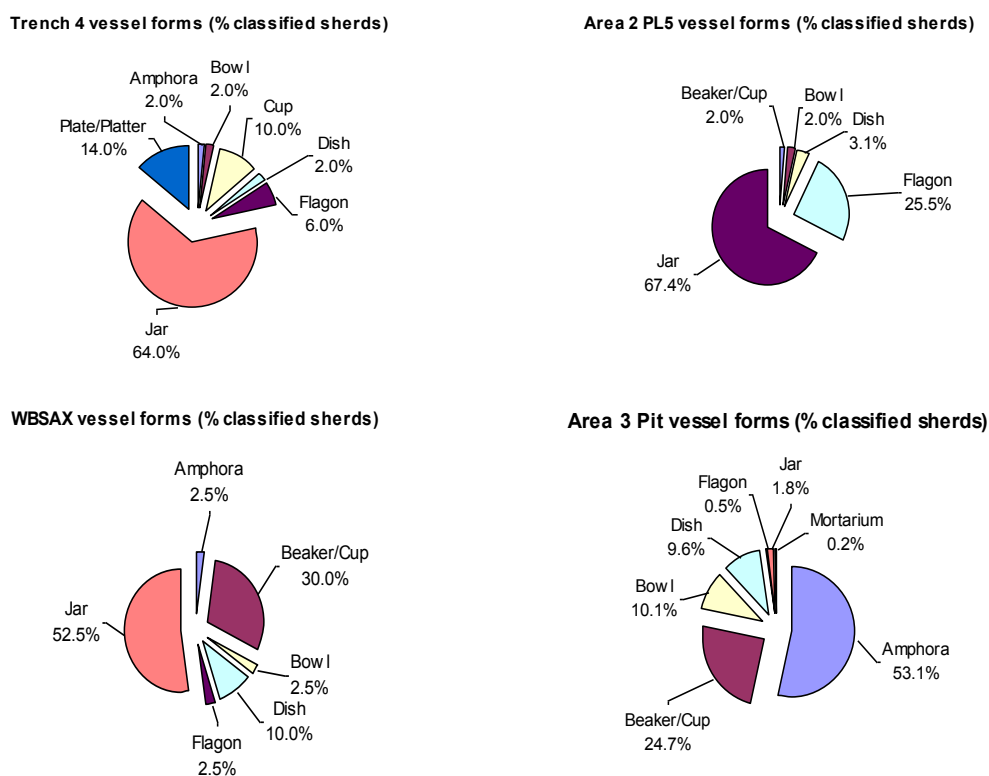


Figure 3: Vessel forms within stratified areas.

In considering the assemblage as a whole, the variety of forms present is typical of an urban assemblage in a large Roman town with 36% jars and 39% table wares. The quantities of drinking vessels are also comparable with other urban sites such as Verulamium, Colchester and Alcester (Evans 2001: 26-31). Amphorae are over-represented at 23.7%, as a result of the large quantity recovered from the pit in Area 3. This has influenced the proportions of other forms such as jars, for which a slightly higher percentage would generally be expected. In this respect, Trench 4, Area 2 PL5 and WBSAX illustrate a better representation of typical urban assemblages in Leicester, comprising between 52-68% jars and 32-45% table wares.

10.2.6 Discussion

The site assemblage as a whole is typically urban with a variety of regional and imported wares alongside local coarse wares indicating levels of trade and exchange expected in a *civitas* capital. The stratified Roman deposits provide evidence for activity largely during the second century, with mostly local coarse wares and Continental imports such as samian ware dominating the fine wares.

The second century activity centres round construction of the *insula* roadside ditches and a well in Trench 4 and Area 2; and a large pit in Area 3. The well and pit are on opposite sides of the road and it may be that different activities were associated with the two different areas. The assemblages from Trench 4 and Area 2 are similar. The pit in Area 3 is quite different and may represent something other than usual domestic disposal, however at present there is insufficient evidence to suggest what form of commercial or other activity could account for this.

There is limited evidence for later Roman activity, with relatively small quantities of later third and fourth century fabrics in the assemblage such as Oxfordshire colour coated and South Midlands shelly wares. Although the majority of later wares were recovered from post-Roman levels, their presence does suggest the possibility of later Roman activity in some form.

All the stratified later Roman material dating from the third century onwards was recovered from the Causeway Lane area as a result of the watching brief and clear structural evidence was also found. This suggests potential for survival of good stratified Roman deposits including later Roman features here, whereas elsewhere on the site post-Roman agricultural activity has removed and disturbed evidence for possible later Roman activity.

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10.3 Appendix 3 The Post-Roman Pottery, ridge and floor tile D. Sawday

10.3.1 Introduction

The pottery, four hundred and ninety six sherds, weighing 17.461 kilograms, together with the medieval ridge tile, twenty two fragments, weighing 1.139 kilograms, was recorded with reference to the *Minimum Standards for the Processing, Recording and Publication of Saxon and Medieval Ceramics* (MPRG 2001). The ceramics were examined under a binocular microscope and catalogued with reference to the ULAS fabric series (Davies and Sawday 1999), (Davies and Sawday 2004) (Tables 1 -4). The vessels form nomenclature is, wherever possible, that recommended in the Medieval Pottery Research Groups' publication *A Guide to the Classification of Medieval Ceramic Forms* (MPRG 1998). The numbers quoted in the discussion below relate to

the primary context used to identify a group of inter related contexts, or the cut and fill of a particular feature.

10.3.2 *The Site Record*

Most of the features, especially the pits, were not fully excavated and were only recorded in plan or partially excavated. This means that it was not possible to gather much evidence about the distribution patterns of the pottery by type or chronology across the site. Furthermore, the intensity of the activity over much of the site, characterised in particular by the large number of inter cutting pits and quarries, together with the small size of many of the pottery samples, with high levels of residual material, means that the dating evidence is unreliable. However, the pottery is described below, bearing in mind the severe limitations of the contextual evidence.

Five sherds of pottery dating from the tenth and eleventh centuries, predominantly in the coarse Stamford ware fabric ST3, but also including wheel thrown sherds in Reduced Sandy ware, possibly a Torksey type, occurred in the pit, primary context 123, and in the demolition rubble 196, in trench 4. Seven more sherds in ST3 and RS were also found in the pit 663 in area wbsax. Two sherds of Stamford ware in fabric ST3, and a glazed fragment in the finer fabric ST2, came from the backfill of the possible post hole 1060 in the same area, and are, perhaps, slightly later, dating from the mid or later eleventh or the twelfth centuries.

Small quantities of pottery, in some cases only one or two sherds, dating from the tenth, eleventh and twelfth centuries were recovered from the pit 116 and the possibly plank lined pit 211 in trench 4, and pits 358 and 359 in trench 6.3. Pottery of a similar date range was also found in the pit 736 in area 2, and in area 4, the pits 589, 537, a layer of rubble 174, and the possible cess pit 631. Coarse, fine and very fine Stamford fabrics ST3, ST2 and ST1 and Lincoln or Lincolnshire Shelly ware were also present, together with quantities of hand made local coarse wares, predominantly Potters Marston, but also the Leicester Splashed ware, fabric SP3, and sherds in Reduced and Oxidised Sandy ware. Single sherds of the Nottingham Splashed ware SP2, the Coventry fabric CO1, and the Northamptonshire Coarse Shelly ware, fabric CS, were also present.

The twenty six sherds of slightly later pottery in the dump 88, in trench 4, included Stamford ware in fabric ST1, dating from *circa* 1150 or 1175. A jar rim dating from the second quarter to the mid twelfth century in fabric ST2, and the rim of a massive storage jar in Potters Marston was found in the same context. A handful of sherds, chiefly in Potters Marston, were found in the pits 210 and 278 in trench 5, the pit, 631 in area 4, and 1096 in area sw. Slightly larger assemblages, again predominantly in Potters Marston, were found in the pits 389 and 359 in trench 6.3 and pits 576, 589, 581 and 638 in area 4, together with a couple of sherds in Coarse Shelly ware and the Splashed ware fabrics SP2 and SP3. The presence of jugs in both Potters Marston and Splashed ware in several of these pits, together with sherds in the Reduced Sandy ware fabric RS2, also suggests a date from the mid twelfth century for this group.

Fabric Code	Common Name/Kiln & Fabric Equivalent where known	Approx. Date Range
ST3	Stamford ware 3 – coarse Stamford ware, fabrics E F/H A/D (1)	c.850-1050+
ST2	Stamford ware 2 - fine Stamford ware, fabrics G B/(A) (1)	c.1050-12th C
ST1	Stamford ware 1 - developed Stamford ware, fabrics B/C (1)	c.1150-13th C
LI1/2	Lincoln Kiln type/Lincoln late Saxon Shelly ware (2)	c.875 –11 th C
TO	Torksey type ware (3)	
RS2/RS	Reduced Sandy ware 2/Unclassified - ?Local (4)	c.850+
PM	Potters Marston ware - Potters Marston, Leicestershire (5)	c.1100-1300
SP3	Splashed ware 3 - ? Leicester (4)	c.1100-1250
OS2	Oxidised Sandy ware 2/Unclassified -? Local. (6)	c.12th-13th C
CS	Coarse Shelly ware (includes sherds previously catalogued as LY4 – Lyveden Stanion A ware) - Northampton fabric T1/2, T2, (7) Northants CTS 330 (8)	c.1100-1400
CO2	Coventry Sandy ware/type ware – Coventry fabric A (9), SQ202/203 (10)	12 th -14 th C
CO1	Coventry Glazed ware/type ware – Coventry fabric D (9), SQ21/SQ211 (10)	c.1150-1250
CC1	Chilvers Coton ware 1 - Chilvers Coton, fabric A/Ai (11), WW01, WW012 (10)	c.1200/1250-1400
CC2	Chilvers Coton ware 2 - Chilvers Coton, Warwickshire, fabric C (11), SQ30 (10)	c.1250/1300-1500
NO1	Nottingham ware 1 - Nottingham fabric group W 7 (12)	Early/mid 13 th C-1250-1275/1300
NO3	Nottingham ware 3 - Nottingham fabric group W13/W14 (12)	Early/mid 13 th C-1350
BR2	Brill/Boarstall type ware –Brill/Boarstall ‘standard fabric’, Oxford fabric OXAM (13)	c.1200-1400
MS2	Medieval Sandy ware 2 – misc. coarse soft fired quartz tempered fabrics, including possibly coarse examples of Chilvers Coton fabrics A/Ai, other sources including Nottingham/Burley Hill-Allestree, Derbyshire (14)	c.1200-1400
MS3	Medieval Sandy ware 3 – misc. coarse hared fired quartz tempered fabrics -? Burley Hill/Allestree/Ticknall, Derbyshire (14) (6)	c.1200/1250-1400/1450+
MS7	Medieval Sandy ware 7 - misc. predominantly later medieval coarse red sandy fabrics, possibly from sources similar to the above (14) (6)	c.1200/1250-1400/1450+
MS8	Medieval Sandy ware 8 – misc. sandy fabrics possibly including under fired Midland Purple ware, fabric MP2 (14) (6)	c.1250-1400/1450+
MS	Unclassified Medieval Sandy ware	c.1200-1400/1450+
MP1	Midland Purple ware 1 - Chilvers Coton fabric D (11), Warwicks fabric MP (10)	c.1375-1550
MP2	Midland Purple ware 2 -? Ticknall, Derbyshire (14)	c.1375-1550
MP3	Midland Purple ware 3 – coarse vitrified MS3, -? Ticknall, Derbyshire (14) (6)	c.1375-1550
MP4	Midland Purple ware 4 – transitional into EA1(6)	c.1375-1550
TG1/2	Tudor Green type ware/ Surrey White ware (15)	c.1375/1400-1600
CW1	Cistercian ware 1 -? Chilvers Coton fabric E (11), Warwicks fabric CIST (10)	c.1475-1550
CW2	Cistercian ware 2 -? Ticknall, Derbyshire (14) (16)	c.1475-1550
BO1	Bourne war/type ware –Bourne fabric D (17)	c.1450-1650
MY	Midland Yellow ware – Ticknall, Derbyshire (14) (16)	c.1500-1730
LA	Langerwehe Stoneware (18)	Mid/late 14 th C +
DE1	Valencian Lustre ware (18) (19)	15 th Century
RA	Raeren Stoneware (18)	16 th Century

- | | |
|---|--|
| (1) Kilmurry 1980, Leach 1987 | (11) Mayes & Scott 1984 |
| (2) Adams Gilmour 1988, Young 1989, Young <i>et al</i> 2005 | (12) Based on a fabric series by V. Nailor, Nottingham Castle Museum, Nailor <i>in</i> Young <i>et al</i> 2005 |
| (3) Barley 1964, 1981. | (13) Mellor 1995 |
| (4) Davies and Sawday 1999 | (14) Coppack 1980, |
| (5) Haynes 1952, Vince 1984, Williams 1985, Sawday 1989, Sawday 2004, Sawday 1991, Davies and Sawday 1999 | (15) Pearce, Vince <i>et al</i> 1988 |
| (6) Sawday forthcoming | (16) Boyle 2002-2003, Spavold and Brown 2005, Spavold and Brown 2006 |
| (7) McCarthy 1979, Brown 1993/4 | (17) Healey 1975 |
| (8) Northants CTS - Blinkhorn 1996 | (18) Hurst <i>et al</i> 1986 |
| (9) Redknap and Perry 1996 | (19) |
| (10) Warwick Museum Post Roman Pottery type series | |

Table 1: The Medieval and Early Post Medieval Pottery and Ridge Tile Fabrics

Medieval pottery dating from the twelfth and thirteenth centuries was recovered from the quarries 59 and 77 in trench 3, and 952 in trench 5. The possible post hole, 46, in trench 3, the pit 391 in trench 6.3, the area 2 pits 827 and 909 and the area 4 pits 568 and 574, also contained pottery of a similar date range. A terminal date in the mid or later thirteenth century for this group is suggested by the upright rims and rounded profile of the Potters Marston jars (Haynes 152, 55-62), and by the presence of sherds of the Chilvers Coton fabric CC1 and the Nottingham fabric NO3.

Quarry pit 1 in trench 1, the possible base of a mud wall 296 associated with the foundations of a timber structure in area 1, the pit 617 and the gully 592 in area 4, and the post hole 79 in trench 3, all produced sherds of pottery dating from the later thirteenth or fourteenth century. This small group is characterised by the presence of the Chilvers Coton fabric CC2, and a few hard fired examples of the coarse sandy ware MS3. However, context 296 appeared to be the same as the demolition rubble 16 in trench 2 which contained late medieval pottery, in which case the medieval pottery noted here is probably residual.

Many of the pits in trench 2 - notably 14, 19, 21, 25, 27 and 31 produced typically late medieval assemblages, characterised by the hard fired coarse Medieval Sandy wares, fabrics MS3, MS7 and MS8 and the Midland Purple fabrics MP1, MP2, and MP3, and the Cistercian ware fabrics CW1 and CW2. Also present, but less common, were sherds of the Surrey White ware or Tudor Green type ware, fabrics TG1 and TG2, and Rhenish Stonewares. Similar pottery occurred in the trench 4 pit 181, and the rubble layer 480 in trench 8, in the pit 707 in area wbsax and in the area 4 pits 593, 580, 619, and 640 and the quarry 644. A sherd of Bourne D ware, fabric BO1 in the pit 359 in trench 6.3, was of a similarly late medieval date.

In trench 2, the lower and upper garden soils 17 and 15, were divided by a layer of demolition material, 16. The three layers produced twenty five sherds in total, some of them residual, notably in context 16, but including a range of late medieval pottery in fabrics MS3, MS7, MS8, TG2, MP2 and MP3 and a rare fragment of fifteenth century Valencian lustre ware, fabric DE1, in context 17.

Fabric/Ware	Sherd nos.	% of medieval by sherd nos.	Weight grams	% of medieval by weight	Average sherd weight
Saxo Norman					
ST3 – Coarse Stamford ware	16		126		
ST2 – Fine Stamford ware	24		240		
ST1 – Very Fine Stamford ware	4		52		
Stamford Sub Total	44		418		9.5
LI – Lincoln/Lincolnshire Shelly ware	4		55		
TO – Torksey type ware	2		51		
RS – Reduced Sandy ware	2		18		
Sub Total	52	10.9	542	3.2	10.42
Medieval					
PM – Potters Marston	172	36.13	6287	74.29	36.5
CS – Coarse Shelly ware	13		414		31.8
RS2 – Reduced Sandy ware 2	3		282		94.0
OS2/OS – Oxidised Sandy ware 2/Unclassified	3		38		
SP2 – Splashed ware 2	3		36		
SP3 - Splashed ware 3	8		98		
CO1/2 - Coventry A & D ware	2		24		
CC1 – Chilvers Coton ware 1	25		283		
CC2 – Chilvers Coton ware 2	11		183		
NO1 – Nottingham ware 1	3		37		
NO3 – Nottingham ware 3	7		156		
BR2 – Brill/Boarstall type ware 2	1		4		
MS2 – Medieval Sandy ware 2/Unclassified	6		21		
Sub-Total	257	53.9	7863	46.6	30.5
Later Medieval/Early Post Medieval					
TG1/2 – Tudor Green type ware 1 & 2	9		30		
MS3 – Medieval Sandy ware 3	63		3979		
MS7 – Medieval Sandy ware 7	5		388		
MS8 – Medieval Sandy ware 8	19		842		
MP1 – Midland Purple ware 1	7		243		
MP2 – Midland Purple ware 2	29		1559		
MP3 – Midland Purple ware 3e	23		812		
CW1/2 – Cistercian ware 1 & 2	3		141		
CW/MB – Cistercian/Midland Blackware	1		4		
BO1 – Bourne type ware 1	1		29		
MY – Midland Yellow ware	4		235		
LA – Langerwhe Stoneware	1		9		
DE1 – Valencian Lustre ware	1		173		
RA – Raeren Stoneware	1		18		
Sub Total	167	35.0	8462	50.1	50.6
Totals	476	99.8	16867	99.9	100.00

Table 2: The late Saxon and medieval pottery totals by fabric, sherd numbers and weight (grams) in approximate chronological sequence.

The backfill of the medieval ditch 460 in trench 8 included late medieval Midland Purple ware, and a sherd of Midland Yellow ware dating from the sixteenth century. Residual post medieval pottery dating from the mid seventeenth century and later was found in the backfill of the Victorian grave 87 in trench 4. The remainder of the post

medieval and modern pottery recovered was from trench 4 and unstratified contexts across the site.

Fabric/Ware	Sherd Nos.	Weight Grams
EA2 – Earthenware 2	5	282
EA3/5 – Mottled ware	3	76
EA6 - Blackware	1	8
EA7 - Slipware	2	79
EA8 - Cream ware	1	18
EA9 – Pearl ware	2	1
EA10 – White Earthenware	1	12
SW4 – White Stoneware	3	72
SW5 – Brown Salt Glazed Stoneware	2	46
Totals	20	594

Table 3: The post medieval and modern pottery totals by fabric, sherd numbers and weight (grams).

10.3.3 The Pottery Record

A spouted pitcher, form 5-81, a lid seated jar, form 3-05, and a spouted jar rim, form 8-08 in the coarse Stamford fabric ST3 (Kilmurry 1980), dating from the tenth and eleventh centuries, represented some of the earliest post Roman pottery on the site. Vessels in the fine Stamford ware fabric ST2 included two twelfth century jar rims, and the lid from a tubular spouted pitcher dating from the mid twelfth century. The rim for a bottle, form 18-03 in the very fine Stamford fabric ST1, also dating from the mid or later twelfth century, was the only identifiable vessel in this fabric.

Other early pottery included an inturned bowl rim in Torksey type ware similar in form to those recorded at kiln 4 at Torksey (Barley 1981, fig.10.5). Four fragments in Lincoln or Lincolnshire Shelly ware were also present, together with the rim and shoulder of a wheel thrown lipped jar, in a form paralleled at Lincoln and dated to the late ninth to the late tenth century, in Lincoln Kiln-type Shelly Ware (Young et al 2005, fig.47.138, 47-56). Even at Lincoln the provenance of this fabric is uncertain, it is thought to be of Jurassic origin and possibly imported into the city. Unlike the Lincoln vessel, the Leicester pot is not roller stamped, and the fabric appears unlike that of the Lincoln Kiln-type Shelly Ware. However, Lincoln cannot be ruled out as the source for this vessel.

Potters Marston, a hand made local coarse ware, dominated the pottery assemblage, with jars being the most common vessel form, including massive storage jars, followed by jugs, and bowls. Similar vessels, dating from the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, if not slightly earlier, have been recorded at Causeway Lane and other excavations in the city, both within and without the town (Davies and Sawday 1999), (Sawday 2004). Other early medieval wares included the local Leicester Splashed ware, fabric SP3 and the Reduced Sandy ware fabric RS2, the latter including a form typical of this ware, a cauldron leg and handle (Davies and Sawday 1999, fig.168 and 169), though in the latter case in fabric RS1 rather than RS2 (*ibid* 1999, 177). The small quantity of regional imports dating to this period comprised the Coarse Shelly ware, fabric CS, including a jug paralleled at Northampton (McCarthy 1979, fig.100.595), the fine wheel thrown Nottingham Splashed ware SP2, and the Coventry fabrics CO1 and CO2.

Medieval pottery dating from thirteenth centuries is represented here by the Chilvers Coton fabric CC1, with the Nottingham fabrics NO1 and NO3, and Brill Boarstall type ware making up only a very small part of the assemblage. Typically, most of these wheel thrown glazed sherds are from jugs, with a notable absence of internally glazed vessels, which usually represent bowls, though at least one jar rim was present in CC1. Of note was a fragment of a face jug, in an unclassified Medieval Sandy ware, MS (Illustration 1). This may be variant on the local Chilvers Coton fabric CC1. A face jug, apparently from Chilvers Coton, is in the Shelton Collection at Coventry Museum and a clay head, possibly from similar vessel in CC1 (fabric A) was recorded at the Chilvers Coton production site (Mayes and Scott 1981, fig.107.230). The only identifiable vessel in the Chilvers Coton fabric, CC2 dating to the later thirteenth or fourteenth century was a slashed and stabbed handle from a jug (Mayes and Scott 1984, figs.98 and 99).

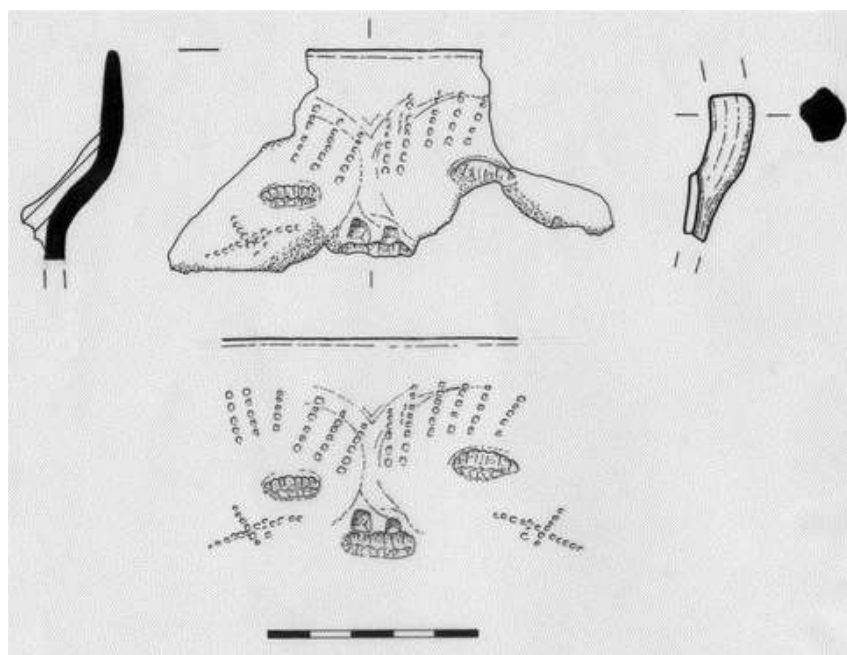


Illustration 1: Medieval Sandy ware Face Jug.

Fragments of at least one lobed cup were found in the Surrey White ware fabric TG2, dating from the late fourteenth or fifteenth centuries. Recognisable late medieval forms in the coarse Medieval Sandy wares, fabrics MS3 and MS7 included the profile of a jar or cistern in MS3 paralleled at the Austin Friars, Leicester (Woodland 1981, fig.40.197), and another cistern in the same fabric with, unusually, a plain rather than a thumbled spigot hole, and flared bowls in MS7 and MS8, the former also paralleled in a coarse sandy ware at the Austin Friars (*ibid* 1981, fig.39.191). A cistern lid in the late medieval MP2 and a cistern in MP3, the latter with thumbing at rim, and triple thumbing at the handle base can also paralleled in pre Dissolution deposits at the Austin Friars (*ibid* 1981, fig.40.193-4,) and (*ibid* 1981, fig.40.192) respectively. Also present was a pedestal base vessel, perhaps a cup, in the Cistercian ware fabric CW1, together with the thumbled base of a small jug in Rhenish stoneware, probably Raeren dating from the first half of the sixteenth century. Of particular note was part of the base of jar in mature Valencian lustre ware, fabric DE1, dating from the fifteenth century, and recovered from the garden soil, 17, in trench 2 (Illustration 2).

Only a single sherd of Midland Yellow ware, probably dating from the sixteenth or early seventeenth century was recovered together with a few sherds of post medieval and modern pottery dating from the mid seventeenth century. All of this material was found in Victorian and unstratified contexts, together with a few fragments of clay pipe stem.

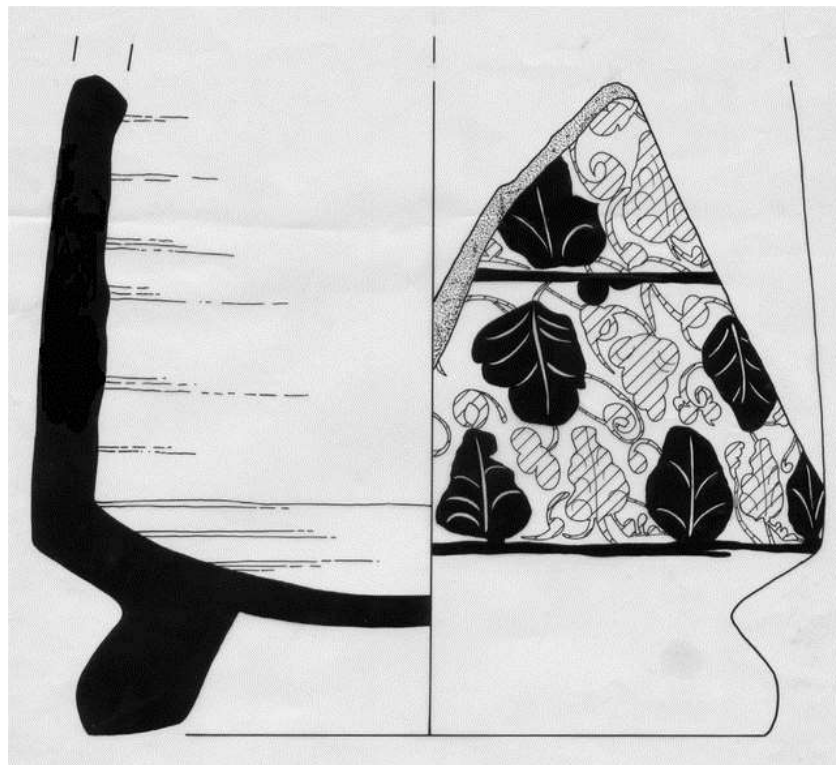


Illustration 2: Valencian lustre ware jar base.

10.3.4 Discussion (Table 2)

The range of fabrics and vessel forms, which are predominantly domestic in nature, is with one or two exceptions, typical of that found within the medieval town. Interestingly, the only identifiable group of exclusively Saxo Norman pottery was recovered from the north of the site in a pit 663 and post hole 1060 in area wbsax. Unfortunately the pottery group comprised only ten of the fifty two Saxo Norman sherds recovered during the excavations. Another Saxo Norman sherd was the only find from a pit 123 in trench 4, and four more were found in the demolition rubble 196 also in trench 4, the remainder being dispersed across the whole site in obviously residual contexts. The relatively low average sherd weight of 10.4 grams suggests that little of the Saxo Norman pottery was primary refuse. There were exceptions, however, a large bowl fragment in ST2, dating to the eleventh or twelfth century and weighing sixty four grams was the only find recovered from the area 2 pit, 736, and may well have been primary if not secondary refuse. The Saxo Norman pottery as a whole made up over ten percent of the medieval site totals by both sherd numbers and weight and does provide significant evidence of activity in the area from at least the ten and eleventh centuries.

Twelfth and thirteenth century pottery made up over fifty three percent of the medieval pottery totals by sherd count and over forty six per cent of the totals by weight. Again

individual sherds in Potters Marston, dating to the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, with an average sherd weight of over seventy grams for example, in trench 6.3, may suggest secondary if not primary refuse, perhaps associated in this instance, with occupation to the north of the site.

The later medieval pottery, dating from the later fourteenth to the early to mid sixteenth century represents thirty five and fifty percent respectively of the pottery totals by sherd numbers and weight. Most of this pottery was found in trench 2, including the sherd of fifteenth century Valencian lustre ware. Once again, individual examples of sherds in some instances weighing over eighty or ninety grams, may suggest that at least some of this pottery was secondary if not primary refuse.

Only one sherd of early post medieval earthenware was recovered from the site together with twenty sherds of post medieval and modern pottery. All was found in Victorian and unstratified contexts

10.3.5 Conclusions

Unlike other excavations in the north east quarter of what was to become the medieval town, the site produced no Anglo Saxon pottery. However, the pottery does provide evidence of activity from the Saxo Norman period to the early or mid sixteenth century, with a correspondingly small amount of material dating to the post medieval or modern periods.

Although the restricted nature of the excavations meant that any perceived distribution patterns of the pottery across the site must be treated with caution, there was a small group of Saxo Norman pottery found to the north of the site in an area close to 'The Lanes'. This thoroughfare was known as St Johns Lane from at least the fifteenth century and ran east to join Torchmere, now East Bond Street, which, it has been suggested, could be a pre-Conquest intra-mural street, (Courtney 1999, 91-2). The medieval pottery dating from the twelfth and thirteenth centuries appeared to be distributed fairly evenly across the site suggesting a high level of garden or back yard activity, if not on site occupation, across the whole area at this time.

The presence of a relatively sizeable proportion of later medieval pottery here is of note, as there was a notable hiatus in the pottery record from the fourteenth century at Causeway Lane to the north (Connor and Buckley 1999, 12, 90). Moreover, there does seem to be a notable concentration of the pottery dating from the later fourteenth century in the southern part of the excavation area. This may be linked to an increase in occupation along the main commercial thoroughfares of the medieval town, Highcross Street, to the east and Swinesmarket to the south, from the thirteenth century onwards, with a retraction in other perhaps less favourable areas, notably in this quarter of the town, (*ibid* 1999, 91-2). The presence of a rare sherd of Valencian lustre ware from a trench in the south of the site, a find indicative of a wealthy owner of high status, (Courtney, pers. comm.) who would most likely have lived on one of the main medieval streets in the town, appears to support the argument.

The lack of post medieval pottery appears to support the documentary evidence that by the later sixteenth century both the Swinesmarket and Parchement Lane (East Bond

Street), were in decay, and that during the post medieval period the area was largely given over to gardens and orchards.

10.3.6 The Illustrations

Illus. No.	Area	Primary Context	Fabric	Vessel Form	Comments
1	Trench 2	19	MS	jug	The vessel is in a fine sandy fabric and green, the nose moulded and the features delineated by rectangular roller stamping and stamping.
2	Trench 2	17	DE2	jar	Mature Valencian lustre ware, decorated with blue & gold.....

10.3.7 The Medieval Ridge Tile (Table 4)

A total of twenty two fragments of ridge tile, weighing 1.139 kg was recovered from the site. The assemblage was predominantly in the Chilvers Coton fabric CC1, dating from the thirteenth century. Two of the fragments occurred in contexts with pottery dating from the thirteenth century in area 1 and trench 6.3. Most of the remainder were recovered from later medieval contexts in trench 2 and area 4 to the south of the site. Parts of two crests were identifiable, one in fabric CC2, similar to a serpentine crest (Allin 1981, fig.17.14) but with a rounded profile, the other was a part of a spiked knob crest in the late medieval fabric MP2 (Allin 1981, fig.17.13).

Fabric/Ware	Nos.	Weight grams	Average weight
PM – Potters Marston	2	26	
SP3 – Splashed ware 3	4	71	
CC1 – Chilvers Coton ware 1	11	824	
CC2 – Chilvers Coton ware 2	2	35	
MS3 – Medieval Sandy ware 3	1	14	
MP2 – Midland Purple ware 2	2	169	
Total	22	1139	

Table 4: The medieval ridge tile totals by fabric, fragment numbers and weight (grams).

10.3.8 The Medieval Floor Tile

A single fragments of brown glazed floor tile, probably from Chilvers Coton (Mayes and Scott 1984), occurred in the backfill of the medieval pit 25 in trench 2, to the south of the site, together with a typical late medieval pottery assemblage..

10.3.9 Bibliography

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10.4 Appendix 4 The Human Bone

H. Jacklin

10.4.1 Ebenezer Chapel:

Introduction

The excavation of the Ebenezer Chapel, St Peter's Lane, Leicester (SK 458440 304710) took place between April and May 2006 by University of Leicester Archaeological Services (ULAS).

Chambers (1963) suggests that the Ebenezer Chapel was opened in 1802. The last Pastor to serve the chapel ended his term in 1949 and the chapel was demolished in 1960. It remains unclear as to when the cemetery went out of use although two Victorian pennies which were found placed on the eye lids of Sk30 suggest that individuals were still being buried within the cemetery after 1860. However, a Covenant on the land referred to a particular burial of 1902. How common burials were by this period is uncertain.

During the excavation 75 burials were recorded.

Due to the nature of the excavation (retrieval) and time limits, accurate estimations of each individual's age and sex have been unable to be established.

It must be recognized that the following estimations of age and sex are a guide only. To fully understand the demography of the burial population, accurate estimations of age and sex would need to be made using a standardized recording system. This would entail retaining the skeletal material for further study.

Age Range

During the excavation each skeleton was placed into a broad age category based on general observations of size, bone morphology, ossification and epiphyseal fusion. These categories are: 'Infant', 'Juvenile', 'Adult' and 'Unknown' (Table 1).

Age	Number of Skeletons	Percentage
Infant	15	20%
Juvenile	2	2.7%
Adult	56	74.7%
Unknown	1	1.3%
Empty (exhumed prior to excavation)	1	1.3%
Total	75	100%

Table 1: Age.

Sex

During the excavation each skeleton was sexed on site. The individuals were sexed on-site under the guidance and supervision of an experienced human osteologist. The basis on which sex estimations were made were: Cranial morphology, pelvic morphology, overall size of long bones and the size of the femoral and the humeral head (Table 2).

Sex	Number of Skeletons	Percentage
Possible Female	17	22.7%
Possible Male	14	18.7%
Non Sexable Infants	15	20%
Non Sexable Juveniles	2	2.7%
Non Sexable Adults	25	33.3%
Age and Sex unknown	2	2.7%
Total	75	100%

Table 2: Sex.

Pathology (Disease) and Trauma

Due to the time limits and the nature of the excavation, the human remains were unable to be assessed for signs of pathology and trauma. Analysis of pathology and trauma would only be able to be undertaken, if the collection were to be retained for further study.

Pathologies noted whilst on site include degenerative diseases such as osteoarthritis and other age related disorders.

Sk38, an adult of indeterminate sex suffered from Osteomalacia, the adult counterpart of childhood Rickets, caused by a deficiency of vitamin D.



Fig.1: Sk38: Osteomalacia, left and right tibiae.

Preservation of Human Remains

The preservation of the human remains varies considerably with all states of preservation represented.

It has become clear that the preservation of the individuals buried within the cemetery varies due to a number of factors:

- Metal coffin furnishings (such as decorative plaques) seem to have a direct impact on the preservation of the skeletal material. When an individual comes in direct contact with the material then accelerated decomposition of the skeletal remains takes place. This has been witnessed on numerous occasions and the most common area for accelerated skeletal decomposition to take place is the vertebrae and the ribs.
- Individuals buried within graves, cutting the natural soils were poorly preserved.
- Individuals buried in coffins and not cutting the natural showed a higher rate of survival of skeletal remains.
- The preservation of individuals buried in wooden coffins and interred in brick lined vaults also varied considerably. Some remains were completely skeletonised as in the case of Sk1, whilst in the case of Sk57 no remains survived except a very small amount of crystallized bone and adipocere (fatty tissue)



Fig.2: Sk1: Prior to excavation.



Fig.3: Sk1: After excavation.



Fig. 4: Sk57: Prior to excavation.



Fig.5: Sk57: Before excavation
(no remains found).

- Approximately 20% of the burial population excavated were damaged by modern truncation and piling.



Fig.6: Sk36: Modern damage.

Preservation of Coffin Furnishings

- Within the brick lined vaults the coffin preservation varied. Coffin wood and copper alloy plaques (illustrating cherubs) attached to material survived in varying quantities. Coffin handles and nails were also recovered.
- No personal items were found with the individuals with the exception of a small quantity of possible shroud pins and buttons.



Fig.7: Sk57: Coffin detail.

- Coffin furnishings were also found relating to individuals who were not interred in brick lined vaults.



Fig.8: Sk13: Coffin furnishings.

Modes of Burial

Three modes of burial have been observed on site: Slate capped brick lined vaults, wooden coffins and one possible shroud burial of an infant was found.

One adult, a probable male (Sk30), was found with Victorian pennies placed over his eyes, which may have acted to keep his eyelids closed whilst the viewing of the body by the deceased's relatives.



Fig.9: Sk20: Possible shroud burial.



Fig.10: Sk30: Pennies over eyes.

Alignment

The alignment of the individuals buried at the Ebenezer Chapel varies considerably. Due to the differing alignment of the individuals and the fact that many were truncated by subsequent interments, there seems to have been no organized system regarding the use and reuse of the cemetery.

Alignment	Number of Skeletons	Percentage
E-W	1	1.3%
W-E	14	18.7%
N-S	22	29.3%
S-N	38	50.7%
Total	75	100 %

Table 3: Alignment.



Fig.11: Sk75: Truncated by modern piling and brick lined vault.

Discussion

The results show a lack of juveniles within the assemblage (2.7%). This suggests that if an individual survived childhood then they lived into adulthood. Based on on-site observation by the site osteologist, approximately two thirds of the adult population survived into old age. This estimation is based on signs of age related degenerative disease, bone morphology and avolar bone re-absorption (ante-mortem loss of teeth and subsequent re-absorption of the bone surrounding the lost teeth).

Permission was granted to keep a number of individuals as a research / teaching collection, providing that age and sex could be established by coffin plate data. Retention of such remains would have provided a collection of skeletons of known age and sex, to enable the blind testing of osteological researchers and to assess the accuracy of aging and sexing methods.

Unfortunately given the poor and fragmentary nature of the coffin material (unable to be x-rayed due to poor preservation), the poor preservation of bone where coffin furniture rested and truncation of modern piling, retention of skeletal material was deemed as not viable.

The 75 individuals have been subsequently reburied at Gilroes Cemetery, Leicester.

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Skeleton No	Age	Sex	Alignment	Burial Type	Additional Information	Coffin Plate
5	Adult	Male?	E-W	Coffined		No
40	Adult	N/A	N-S	-		No
33	Adult	N/A	N-S	Coffined		No
51	Infant	N/A	N-S	Coffined		No
44	Adult	N/A	N-S	Brick lined vault and coffin		No
15	Infant	N/A	N-S	Coffined		No
57	N/A	N/A	N-S	Brick lined vault and coffin	Below Sk 35	No
58	Infant	N/A	N-S	Coffined		No
14	Adult	N/A	N-S	Coffined		No
47	Adult	Female?	N-S	Coffined		No
50	Adult	N/A	N-S	Coffined		No
52	Adult	N/A	N-S	-		No
63	Adult	N/A	N-S	Coffined		No
27	Adult	Female?	N-S	Coffined		No
75	Adult	Female?	N-S	Coffined		No
29	Infant	N/A	N-S	Coffined		No
68	Adult	N/A	N-S	-		No
70	Adult	N/A	N-S	Coffined		No
31	Adult	N/A	N-S	Coffined		No
35	N/A	N/A	N-S	Brick lined vault and coffin - robbed		No
32	Adult	N/A	N-S	-		No
74	Adult	N/A	N-S	Coffined		No
55	Infant	N/A	N-S	Coffined		No
22	Adult	Female?	S-N	Coffined		No
23	Adult	Female?	S-N	Coffined		No
28	Adult	Male?	S-N	Coffined		No
30	Adult	Male?	S-N	Coffined	Coins over eyes (Post 1860)	No
26	Adult	Male?	S-N	Coffined		No
20	Infant	N/A	S-N	Shrouded?		No
18	Adult	Male?	S-N	Coffined		No
16	Adult	Male?	S-N	-		No
39	Adult	Male?	S-N	Coffined		No
13	Adult	Male?	S-N	Coffined		No
12	Adult	Female?	S-N	Coffined		No
11	Infant	N/A	S-N	Coffined		No
9	Adult	Female?	S-N	Coffined		No
8	Infant	N/A	S-N	Double burial	With Sk 3	No

Skeleton No	Age	Sex	Alignment	Burial Type	Additional Information	Coffin Plate
7	Infant	N/A	S-N	Double burial	With Sk 4	No
6	Adult	Male?	S-N	-		No
4	Infant	N/A	S-N	Double burial	With Sk 7	No
3	Adult	Female?	S-N	Double burial	With Sk 8	No
2	Infant	N/A	S-N	-		No
17	Infant	N/A	S-N	Coffined		No
53	Juvenile	N/A	S-N	Coffined		No
72	Adult	Male?	S-N	Coffined		No
69	Adult	Female?	S-N	Coffined		No
67	Adult	Female?	S-N	Coffined		No
65	Adult	N/A	S-N	-		No
64	Infant	N/A	S-N	Coffined		No
61	Adult	N/A	S-N	Double burial	With Sk 60	No
60	Infant	N/A	S-N	Double burial	With Sk 61	No
59	Adult	N/A	S-N	Coffined		No
54	Adult	N/A	S-N	Coffined		No
34	Adult	N/A	S-N	Coffined		No
48	Adult	Male?	S-N	-		No
42	Adult	Female?	S-N	-		No
46	Adult	N/A	S-N	-		No
37	Adult	Male?	S-N	Coffined		No
43	Adult	N/A	S-N	-		No
41	Adult	Male?	S-N	-		No
56	Adult	N/A	S-N	Coffined		No
73	Adult	N/A	W-E	Coffined		No
36	Juvenile	N/A	W-E	Brick lined vault and coffin		No
71	Infant	N/A	W-E	-		No
1	Adult	Female?	W-E	Brick lined vault and coffin		No
66	Adult	N/A	W-E	-		No
62	Adult	Male?	W-E	Coffined		No
21	Adult	N/A	W-E	-		No
25	Adult	Female?	W-E	Coffined		No
24	Adult	Female?	W-E	Coffined		No
38	Adult	N/A	W-E	Coffined	Pathology	No
45	Adult	Female?	W-E	-		No
49	Adult	Female?	W-E	Coffined		No
19	Adult	Female?	W-E	Coffined		No
10	Adult	N/A	W-E	Coffined		No

10.4.2 Bond Street Congregational Chapel:

Introduction

The excavation of Bond Street Congregational Chapel, Bond Street, Leicester (SK 458550 304740), took place between May and August 2006 by University of Leicester Archaeological Services (ULAS).

Data from the National Burial Index (compiled by Leicestershire & Rutland Family History Society) suggests that 430 individuals were interred within the cemetery and that the burials began in 1824 and ended in 1892.

During the excavation 100 burials were recorded.

Due to the nature of the excavation (retrieval) and time limits, accurate estimations of each individual's age and sex have been unable to be established.

It must be recognized that the following estimations of age and sex are a guide only. To fully understand the demography of the burial population, accurate estimations of age and sex would need to be made using a standardized recording system. This would entail retaining the skeletal material for further study.

Age Range

During the excavation each skeleton was placed into a broad age category based on general observations of size, bone morphology, ossification and epiphyseal fusion. These categories are: 'Infant', 'Juvenile', 'Adult' and 'Unknown' (Table 1).

Age	Number of Skeletons	Percentage
Infant	13	13 %
Juvenile	7	7 %
Adult	68	68 %
Unknown	4	4 %
Empty (exhumed prior to excavation)	8	8 %
Total	100	100%

Table 1: Age.

Sex

During the excavation each skeleton was sexed on site. The individuals were sexed on-site under the guidance and supervision of an experienced human osteologist.

The basis on which sex estimations were made were: Cranial morphology, pelvic morphology, overall size of long bones and the size of the femoral and the humeral head (Table 2).

Sex	Number of Skeletons	Percentage
Possible Female	22	22 %
Known Female (from burial register)	2	2 %
Possible Male	15	15 %
Known Male (from burial register)	2	2 %
Non Sexable Infants	11	11 %
Non Sexable Juveniles	5	5 %
Non Sexable Adults	32	32 %
Age and Sex Unknown	11	11 %
Total	100	100%

Table 2: Sex.

Pathology (Disease) and Trauma

Due to the time limits and the nature of the excavation, the human remains were unable to be assessed for signs of pathology and trauma. Analysis of pathology and trauma would only be able to be undertaken, if the collection were to be retained for further study.

One individual noted on site to have suffered from both pathology and trauma is Sk154. Sk154 has been identified as an adult (possible) male of approximately 45 years of age and suffered from DISH (Diffuse Idiopathic Skeletal Hypertosis), which fused five of his thoracic vertebrae (mid spine). This disorder would have affected his mobility considerably. The individual also suffered from a healed fracture to his proximal left tibia (just below his knee).

Preservation of the Human Remains

The preservation of the human remains varies considerably with all states of preservation represented.

It has become clear that the preservation of the individuals buried within the cemetery varies due to a number of factors:

- Metal coffin furnishings (such as decorative plaques) seem to have a direct impact on the preservation of the skeletal material. When an individual comes in direct contact with the material then accelerated decomposition of the skeletal remains takes place.
This has been witnessed on numerous occasions and the most common area for accelerated skeletal decomposition to take place is the vertebrae and the ribs.
- Individuals buried within graves, cutting the natural soils were poorly preserved.
- Individuals buried in coffins and not cutting the natural showed a higher rate of survival of skeletal remains.

- The preservation of individuals buried in wooden coffins and interred in brick lined vaults also varied. Some remains were merely skeletonised whilst, in some instances hair, skin and adipocere (body fat) survived.

This is the case for Sk120 who was unusual in that differential preservation had occurred: The upper body of Sk120 consisted mainly of poorly preserved bone (fluffy, which crumbled upon touch) with associated hair, skin and adipocere whilst the lower body consisted of intact bone stained black due to decomposition processes (See Photo 3).

- Approximately 30-35% of the excavated burial population were damaged by modern truncation and piling. For example: Sk147, Sk161 and Sk163 were all truncated by modern piling and had concrete present in their remains.



Fig.1: Sk163: Damaged by modern piling

Preservation of the Coffin Furnishings

- Within the brick lined vaults the coffin preservation was exceptional. The coffins were covered in a felt type material with copper alloy plaques (illustrating cherubs) attached to the cloth. Coffin handles and nails were recovered in large quantities.

For example: Sk120 was buried within a slate-capped brick lined grave. The coffin and coffin furniture survived remarkably well. Wood shavings and textiles were found beneath Sk120's head, presumably used as a pillow.

- No personal items were found with the individuals, with the exception a few possible shroud pins, buttons and a few Victorian pennies.



Fig.2: Sk120: Preservation of wooden coffin prior to excavation.



Fig.3: Sk120: Preservation of remains prior to lifting.

Modes of Burial

Two modes of burial have been observed on site: Slate-capped brick lined vaults and burial within wooden coffins. The individuals buried within the brick lined vaults are believed to have been of a higher social status than those buried within wooden coffins.

The function of the brick lined vaults seems to have been two fold – to protect the individual from damage caused by subsequent interments (by acting as an obvious grave marker) and as an outward sign of social status.

The construction of the brick lined vaults witnessed on site has been uniform. The vaults have either been constructed two or three tiers in depth. The uppermost vault is capped with slate, whilst those below have slate flooring carefully mortared and put in place during construction. Four rectangular holes are positioned on either side (lengthways) of the brick vault, directly below the slate flooring. These holes are believed to have supported timber beams to aid in the vaults construction. The inside of the brick vaults are painted various colours: light pink, white and a blue-black.



Fig 4: Sk102: Two tier brick lined vault (Empted prior to excavation).



Fig.5: Sk103: Mortared slate floor/ roof (above Sk103), prior to excavation.



Fig.6: Sk103: During excavation.

A large quantity of Coke (identified by Graham Morgan, per's com.) was found within the brick lined vault of Sk113 (a possible female aged 25+), surrounding the coffin. It is surmised that coke was used for the absorption of body fluids. It is interesting that Sk113 is the only individual to have been buried in this manner. Further investigation as to the reasons behind this practice is suggested.



Fig.7: Sk113: Coke backfill prior to excavation.

Alignment

The alignment of each individual was recorded on site. 98% of the burials were buried in a W-E alignment.

The layout of the burial plots within the cemetery is uniform with the graves evenly spaced in rows and there is no evidence of inter-cutting graves. A number of the graves are stacked three deep. This practice points to the careful and methodical use of the cemetery grounds for burial, making use of the available land and shows standardization of the burial system.

Alignment	Number of Skeletons	Percentage
W-E	98	98 %
N-S	2	2 %
Total	100	100 %

Table 3: Alignment.

Coffin Plates

Coffin plates were recovered for Sk108, Sk110, Sk111 and Sk184. The recovery of the coffin plates has enabled cross referencing of the information gathered with the information in the surviving burial register to establish the identities of some of those buried within the cemetery.

Coffin Plate - Sk108: The coffin plate belonging to Sk108 lay over his chest and was extremely fragile and fragmented making accurate dimensions impossible to be recorded.



Fig.8: Sk108: Henry Sargent.

Inscription reads:

*He__ S__g__t__
__ _____rs*

Recorded in burial register as:

Henry Sargent, s.o. Thos.- Catherine
14th July 18__
Aged 3 years.

Coffin Plate - Sk110: The coffin plate belonging to Sk110 was made from brass and nailed to the coffin above the chest area with ten iron nails to hold it in place. Dimensions of coffin plate: 330mm x 252 mm x 2mm.



Fig.9: Sk110: Prior to excavation.



Fig.10: Sk110: Coffin and coffin plate.

Inscription reads:

*Edward Webb
Died 19th Nov^r 1833
Aged 37.*

Recorded in the burial register as:

Edward Webb
19 Nov. 1833
38 years.



Fig.11: Sk110: Edward Webb.

Coffin Plate - Sk111: The coffin plate belonging to Sk111 lay over her chest and was extremely fragile and fragmented making accurate dimensions impossible to be recorded.

Inscription reads:

M__y Sar__nt
___22___ Apr___
___181? (3, 5 or 7)___

Recorded in burial register as:

Mary Sargent, d.o. Thos.- Catherine
22nd April 18__
Aged 6 years.

Sk111 (Mary Sargent) was buried to the south of her brother, SK108 (Henry Sargent).



Fig.12: Sk111: Mary Sargent.

Coffin Plate - Sk184: The coffin plate belonging to Sk184 lay over her chest area. After careful restoration the coffin plates' painted inscription became partially visible.



Fig.13: Sk184: Coffin plate (before restoration).



Fig.14: Sk184: Detail of coffin plate inscription after restoration.



Fig.15: Sk184: Mary Stevenson.

Inscription Reads:

MARY
STEVENSON
— IED

Mary Stevenson does not appear to be recorded in the burial register for Bond Street Congregational Chapel.

An internet search for her name and place of burial using www.RootsWeb.com revealed her to be:

Mary Stevenson.
Christened: 21 Dec 1783 Syston, Leicester.
Buried: 13th January 1852, Leicester.

A search using www.allshannon.com/genealogy revealed the same information.

Grave Stones

The following grave stones were all recovered during the machining phase of Area 2.

Grave Stone – (2000): Worked on both sides but not engraved on the reverse.
Dimensions: 1.99m x 0.71m x 40mm. Material: Slate (Blue grey). Decoration:
Decorated, with border. Engraver: S.Hull.



Fig.16: (2000): Inscription.

Surviving inscription reads:

In
MEMORY OF
Mary
RELICT OF GEORGE WINNINGTON,
AND LATE WIFE OF,
William Clark,
WHO DIED
THE 13TH OF OCTOBER, 1834:
Aged 57 years.
HARRIET, ELDEST DAUGHTER
GEORGE AND MARY WINNINGTON
DIED FEB Y 3RD OF OCTOBER 1827: AGED 26 YEA ____

MARY-ANN, THEIR SECOND DAUGH ____
DIED MAY 26TH 1830: AGED 19 YEA ____

Recorded in burial register as:

Mary r.o. George Winnington (late w.o. Wm. Clark)
13th Oct 1834
57 years

Harriat eldest d.o. George – Mary Winnington
3rd Feb 1827
26 years

Mary Ann, 2nd, d.o. George – Mary Winnington
26th May 1836
19 years

Grave Stone – (2001): Worked on one side. Dimensions: 1.53m (broken) x 0.71m x 40mm. Material: Slate (Blue grey). Decoration: Decorated border



Fig.17: (2001): Inscription.

Surviving inscription reads:

IN
Affectionate
Remembrance of
LYDIA late wife of
BENJAMIN NEAL
She departed this mortal life
On the 13th day of Sept
1813
AGED 35 YEARS

Farewell dear friends, life's busy scenes are o'er
It's cares, it's pains, its pleasures are no more.
May we again each other see with joy,
Where happy spirits dwell beyond the sky.

ALSO LYDIA, Daughter of the above
Who died the 7th of Nov r 1812
In the 5th year of her age.

Recorded in burial register as:

Lydia Neal, w.o. Benjamin
13th Sept 1813
35 years

Lydia, d.o.a
7th Nov 1812
Aged 2 years

Grave Stone – (2002): Worked on both sides but not engraved on the reverse. Dimensions: 1.84m x 0.72m x 40mm. Material: Slate (Blue grey). Decoration: Decorated, with border. Engraver: Birchnell



Fig.18: (2002): Inscription.

Surviving inscription reads:

In
AFFECTIONATE REMEMB____
THOMAS SCOT_
WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE,
FEBUARY 1ST 1846,
Aged 38 Years.

“Prepare to meet thy God”

Recorded in burial register as:

Thos. Scott
1 Feb 1846
38 years

Grave Stone (2003): Worked on one side. Dimensions: 1m x 0.66m x 40mm. Material: Slate (Blue grey). Decoration: Grooved border.



Fig.19: (2003): Inscription.

Surviving inscription reads:

In
AFFECTIONATE REMEMBRANCE OF
Henry Johnson
WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE
December 5th 1848
AGED 65 YEARS
Also of
Elizabeth
Wife of _____
Who died September _____
AGED 61 _____

Recorded in burial register as:

Henry Johnson
5th Dec. 1848
65 years

Elizabeth, w.o.a.
17th Sept. 1847
61 years

Grave Stone (2004): Worked on one side. Dimensions: 0.54m (broken) x 0.43m x 40mm. Material: Slate (Blue grey). Decoration: Triple grooved border.



Fig.20: (2004): Inscription

Surviving inscription reads:

__EARS
__ise
__Snaith,
____VE,
____47

Not found in burial register.

Grave Stone – (2005): Worked on one side. Dimensions: 1.80m (broken) x 1.55m x 40mm. Material: Slate (Blue grey). Decoration: Triple grooved border.



Fig.21: (2005): Inscription.

Surviving inscription reads:

BROADBENT SE_____

Not found in burial register.

Grave Stone - (2008): Worked on one side. Dimensions: 1.47m (broken) x 32 inches x 40mm. Material: Slate (Blue grey). Decoration: Decorated, with double grooved border. Engraver: Birchnell.



Fig.22: (2008): Inscription.

Surviving inscription reads:

WHO DEPART _____ IFE,
ON THE 15TH OF SEPTEMBER, 1830;
IN THE 49TH YEAR OF HIS AGE.
ALSO OF HANNAH,
RELICT OF THE ABOVE,
WHO DIED JULY 10TH 1833.
Aged 55 Years.

Recorded in burial register as:

Samuel Davis
15th Sept 1830
49 years

Hannah Davis r.o.a.
10th June 1833
55 years

Grave Stone - (2009): Worked on one side. Dimensions: 0.93m (broken) x 0.55m x 40mm. Material: Slate (Blue grey). Decoration: Triple grooved border.



Fig.23: (2009): Inscription.

Surviving inscription reads:

 _ OF
 _ *Mary.*
 _ E WIFE OF
 _ JAMIN SMEETON,
 _ WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE
 _ CEMBER 16th 1846;
 _ *Aged 46 Years.*

Recorded in burial register as:

Mary Smeeton, w.o. Benjamin.
16th Dec 1846
46 years

Discussion

The results show a lack of juveniles with in the assemblage (7 %). This suggests that if an individual survived childhood then they lived into adulthood and beyond.

Permission was granted to keep a number of individuals as a research / teaching collection, providing that age and sex could be established by coffin plate data. Retention of such remains would have provided a collection of skeletons of known age and sex, to enable the blind testing of osteological researchers and to assess the accuracy of aging and sexing methods.

Four individuals were found with surviving coffin plates: Sk108, Sk110, Sk111 and Sk184 (see above).

Unfortunately the preservation of the remains led to the decision to rebury the named individuals and not retain for further analysis.

Edward Webb's state of preservation was particularly unpleasant with hair, skin and adipocere remaining. The condition of the surviving bone was so degraded that it crumbled upon touch.

Henry and Mary Sargent's remains were both skeletonised but too fragmented to retain as a teaching collection and the remains of Mary Stevenson were too poorly preserved to warrant retention as research material.

The 101 individuals have subsequently been reburied at Gilroes Cemetery, Leicester.

References

National Burial Index:

<http://www.ffhs.org.uk/General/Projects/NBIcounties/LEI2.htm>

Skeleton No	Age	Sex	Alignment	Burial Type	Additional Information	Coffin Plate
101	N/A	N/A	W-E	Brick lined vault and coffin		No
102	N/A	N/A	W-E	Brick lined vault and coffin - robbed		No
103	Adult	N/A	W-E	Brick lined vault and coffin		No
104	Adult	N/A	W-E	Coffined		No
105	Adult	N/A	W-E	Coffined		No
106	Adult	Female?	W-E	Coffined		No
107	N/A	N/A	W-E	Brick lined vault and coffin		No
108	Infant	Male	W-E	Coffined	Henry Sargent. Aged 3 yrs	Yes
109	N/A	N/A	W-E	Brick lined vault and coffin - robbed		No
110	Adult	Male	N-S	Brick lined vault and coffin	Edward Webb. Aged 37 yrs	Yes
111	Infant	Female	W-E	Coffined	Mary Sargent. Aged 6 yrs	Yes
112	N/A	N/A	W-E	-		No
113	Adult	Female?	W-E	Brick lined vault and coffin		No
114	Adult	N/A	W-E	Coffined		No
115	Adult	Female?	W-E	Coffined		No
116	Adult	N/A	W-E	Coffined		No
117	Juvenile	N/A	W-E	Coffined		No
118	Adult	Male?	W-E	Coffined		No
119	Infant	N/A	W-E	Coffined		No
120	Adult	N/A	W-E	Brick lined vault and coffin		No
121	Infant	N/A	W-E	-		No
122	Infant	N/A	W-E	Coffined		No
123	Adult	Male?	W-E	Coffined		No
124	Adult	Female?	W-E	Coffined		No
125	Infant	N/A	W-E	Coffined		No
126	Infant	N/A	W-E	-		No
127	Adult	Female?	W-E	Coffined		No
128	Adult	N/A	W-E	Coffined		No
129	Juvenile	N/A	W-E	Coffined		No
130	Adult	Male?	W-E	Coffined		No
131	Adult	N/A	W-E	Coffined		No
132	Adult	Female?	W-E	Coffined		No
133	Adult	Female?	W-E	Coffined		No
134	Adult	Male?	W-E	Coffined		No

Skeleton No	Age	Sex	Alignment	Burial Type	Additional Information	Coffin Plate
135	Adult	Male?	W-E	Coffined		No
136	Adult	Female?	W-E	Coffined		No
137	Adult	N/A	W-E	Coffined		No
138	Juvenile	Female?	W-E	Coffined		No
139	Adult	Female?	W-E	Coffined		No
140	Adult	N/A	W-E	-		No
141	Infant	N/A	W-E	Coffined	New born	No
142	Infant	N/A	W-E	Coffined		No
143	Adult	N/A	W-E	Coffined		No
144	Adult	N/A	W-E	Coffined		No
145	Juvenile	N/A	W-E	-		No
146	Adult	N/A	W-E	Coffined		No
147	Adult	Male?	W-E	Coffined		No
148	Adult	Male?	W-E	Coffined		No
149	Adult	Female?	W-E	Coffined		No
150	Adult	Female?	W-E	Coffined		No
151	Adult	N/A	W-E	-		Yes
152	Adult	Male?	W-E	Coffined		No
153	Adult	Female?	W-E	Coffined		No
154	Adult	Male?	W-E	Coffined		No
155	Adult	Male?	W-E	-		No
156	Adult	Female?	W-E	Coffined		No
157	Adult	Female?	W-E	Coffined		No
158	Juvenile	Female?	W-E	Coffined		Yes
159	Adult	Female?	W-E	Coffined		No
160	Adult	Male?	W-E	Coffined		No
161	Adult	Male?	W-E	Coffined		No
162	Adult	N/A	W-E	-		No
163	Adult	Female?	W-E	Coffined		No
164	Adult	Female?	W-E	Coffined		No
165	Adult	Female?	W-E	Coffined		No
166	Adult	N/A	W-E	-		No
167	Juvenile	N/A	W-E	-		No
168	Adult	N/A	W-E	Coffined		No
169	Adult	N/A	W-E	-		No
170	N/A	N/A	W-E	-		No
171	Infant	N/A	W-E	-		No
172	N/A	N/A		-	Charnel	No
173	Adult	N/A	W-E	-		No
174	Juvenile	N/A	W-E	-		No

Skeleton No	Age	Sex	Alignment	Burial Type	Additional Information	Coffin Plate
175	Infant	N/A	N-S	Coffined		No
176	Adult	Male?	W-E	-		No
177	Adult	N/A	W-E	Coffined		No
178	Infant	N/A	W-E	-		No
179	Adult	Female?	W-E	Coffined		No
180	Adult	N/A	W-E	Coffined		No
181	Adult	N/A	W-E	Coffined		No
182	Infant	N/A	W-E	Coffined		No
183	Adult	N/A	W-E	Brick lined vault and coffin		No
184	Adult	Female	W-E	Brick lined vault and coffin	Mary Stevenson	Yes
185	Adult	N/A	W-E	-		No
186	Adult	N/A	W-E	-		No
187	N/A	N/A		-	Charnel	No
188	Adult	N/A	W-E	-		No
189	Adult	N/A	W-E	Coffined		No
190	Adult	N/A	W-E	Coffined		No
191	Adult	N/A	W-E	Coffined		No
192	Adult	N/A	W-E	Coffined		No
193	Adult	Male?	W-E	Coffined		No
194	Adult	N/A	W-E	-		No
195	Adult	Female?	W-E	Coffined		No
196	N/A	N/A	W-E	Brick lined vault and coffin - robbed		No
197	N/A	N/A	W-E	Brick lined vault and coffin - robbed		No
198	N/A	N/A	W-E	Brick lined vault and coffin - robbed		No
199	N/A	N/A	W-E	Brick lined vault and coffin - robbed		No
200	N/A	N/A	W-E	Brick lined vault and coffin - robbed		No
201	N/A	N/A	W-E	Brick lined vault and coffin - robbed		No
202	Adult	Male?	W-E	-		No

10.5 Appendix 5 The Small Finds**S. Boccock & J. Davies****10.5.1 Introduction**

A total of 64 small finds were retrieved from the excavations and are quantified below (Table 2), by material and functional category. The assemblage comprises one amber object, six of bone, 39 of copper alloy, 13 of iron objects, four of lead and one of stone. Identifications are detailed below (Table 1), and a discussion of the most significant items follows.

Table 1: Summary of Small Finds by Material and Functional Category.

Material	Function	Total
Amber	Personal Adornment	1
Bone	Personal Adornment	1
	Textiles	1
	Recreational	2
	Bone Working	2
	Subtotal	6
Copper Alloy	Personal Adornment	21
	Toilet Instruments	3
	Fastenings and Fittings	1
	Unknown	14
	Subtotal	39
Iron	Personal Adornment	1
	Tools	1
	Fastenings and Fittings	9
	Unknown	2
	Subtotal	13
Lead	Buildings	1
	Metalworking	1
	Unknown	2
	Subtotal	4
Stone	Tools	1
Total		64

10.5.2 Discussion*Roman - Personal Adornment.*

An incomplete ovoid shaped piece of worked amber (sf. no. 51) may have been a cabochon or an intaglio setting for a finger ring. . The bone hairpin (sf. no. 60) is similar to ones found at Colchester (Crummy 1983, 21), and Causeway Lane (Cooper in (in Connor and Buckley) 1999, fig. 121), as were four fragments of copper alloy hair pins (sf. nos. 60, 13, 14, 68 and 48). Two Roman copper alloy brooches were also recovered, one being a bow brooch (sf. no. 37) and one a plate brooch (sf. no. 39).

Toilet, Surgical or Pharmaceutical Instruments.

Nail cleaner (sf. no. 38) is of a type also found at Causeway Lane (Cooper 1999, fig 127), but more typically in sites in the south west such as the Shrine of Apollo at Nettleton, Wilts (Wedlake 1982, fig. 94.7, 8 and 11) and Cirencester (Viner 1982, 103, fig. 30.71). Dating evidence from Causeway Lane and Cirencester suggest that the nail cleaner dates from the later first century. In addition, two Roman toilet spoons were recovered (sf. nos. 49 and 70).

Roman - Recreational.

Two Roman bone counters of Crummy's Type 1 (1983)(sf. nos. 52 and 62) were recovered

Roman - Fastenings and Fittings

The three Roman copper alloy studs (sf. no. 77) are similar to examples from Colchester (Crummy 1983, 117).

Medieval - Personal Adornment

Of the 11 medieval copper alloy pins recovered during the excavation, seven were from Context 18, which was a grave cut filled with rubbish. Seven of the pins had wound wire heads, two had solid heads and two were missing their heads. It appears that two of the pins were silver plated, and one of these (sf. no. 78) also has a remnant of textile still attached to it, and was presumably used as a shroud pin. In addition, two copper alloy medieval brooches (sf. nos. 34 and 40) were retrieved, as was a copper alloy buckle pin (sf. no. 64) and an iron buckle (sf. no. 17).

Table 2. Catalogue of Small finds

Personal Adornment or Dress

Area	Context	Cut	Sf. No.	Material	Description	Other information
AREA2	728	-	51	Amber	Possibly cabochon or intaglio inset, incomplete. Ovoid shaped with bevelled edge. Saw marks on reverse. Incomplete length 9mm, width 9mm, thickness 4mm.	105E/109N Plan 151, Depth 894.
AREA2	1067	-	60	Bone	Roman hairpin. Crummy Type 2. Conical head with two transverse grooves, tapering shaft. Incomplete length 95mm, max width of shaft 4mm.	Garden soil, east end of site.
TR2	18	19	13	CuAlloy	Pin, Roman. Tip and shaft fragments. Diameter of shaft 2mm.	West end of Cut 19
TR2	18	19	14	CuAlloy	Pin, Roman. Tip fragment, slightly tapering. Diameter of shaft 2mm.	
TR2	18	19	16	CuAlloy	Pin, medieval. Wound wire head. Length 39mm, diameter of head 2mm, diameter of shaft 1mm.	

TR2	18	19	20	CuAlloy	Pin, medieval. Wound wire head. Length 39mm, diameter of head 2mm, diameter of shaft 1mm.	
TR2	18	19	22	CuAlloy	Pin, medieval. Wound wire head. Length 38mm, diameter of head 2mm, diameter of shaft 1mm.	
TR2	18	19	24	CuAlloy	Pin, medieval. Fragmented. Wound wire head. Projected length 41mm, diameter of head 2mm, diameter of shaft 1mm.	
TR2	18	19	25	CuAlloy	Pin, medieval. Spherical solid head, shaft mainly missing. Diameter of head 2mm, diameter of shaft 1mm.	
TR2	18	19	27	CuAlloy	Pin, medieval. Head missing. Incomplete length 41mm, diameter of shaft 1mm.	
TR2	18	19	29	CuAlloy	Pin, medieval. Wound head. Length 39mm, diameter of head 2mm, diameter of shaft 1mm.	
TR4	U/S	-	34	CuAlloy	Brooch, medieval. Annular frame, pin missing. Series of transverse ridges around brooch. Diameter 24mm. Similar to E & P 1322. Parallel?	
TR4	170	-	37	CuAlloy	Brooch, Roman. Bow brooch, heavily corroded. Pin present, but broken off from bow. Sprung attachment. Max dimension 26mm. Cleaning?	
TR4	U/S	-	39	CuAlloy	Brooch, probably Roman. Plate brooch, incomplete. Pin missing, part of catchplate and spring survives. Possible evidence of enamelling. Max dimension 30mm.	In 1st phase road side ditch
AREA3	531	-	40	CuAlloy	Brooch, medieval. Decorated annular frame, pin present. Decorated with raised oblique bands with a line of raised dots between each band. Diameter 30mm. Similar to E & P 1314. Parallel?	Roman layer
AREA2	728	-	50	CuAlloy	Button, post-medieval. Shank attachment, two piece construction. Incomplete, not decorated. Diameter 22mm.	105E/109N Plan 151, Depth 891.
AREA2	1044	-	64	CuAlloy	Buckle pin, medieval. Square shaft with flat tip. Loop attached to shaft. Length 31mm, width of shaft 2mm, diameter of loop 6mm.	90E/109N
SW	1115	-	68	CuAlloy	Pin, Roman. Head missing, shaft bent at right angles.	Stairwell, Depth 1392

					Length 79mm, diameter of shaft 2.5mm.	
AREA2	840	-	71	CuAlloy	Pin, medieval. Shaft and tip fragment. Incomplete length 54mm, diameter of shaft 1mm.	90E/114N See Section 201.01
AREA1	U/S	-	80	CuAlloy	Pin, medieval. Possibly shroud pin. Silver plated. Wound wire head, fragmented. Projected length 32mm, diameter of head 2mm, diameter of shaft 1mm.	Above SK12
AREA1	U/S	-	81	CuAlloy	Pin, medieval. Possibly shroud pin. Solid head, flat circular. Length 42mm, diameter of head 4mm, diameter of shaft 2mm.	Above SK12
AREA2	U/S	-	48	CuAlloy	Pin, Roman. Head missing. Length 85mm, diameter of shaft 3mm.	
AREA1	U/S	-	78	CuAlloy and textile	Pin with attached textile, medieval. Possible shroud pin. Silver plated. Wound wire head, fragmented. Projected length 27mm, diameter of head 1.5mm, diameter of shaft 1mm.	Assoc with dis-art.
TR2	18	19	17	Iron	Buckle medieval. Rectangular frame with central bar. Pin missing. Heavily corroded. Length 74mm, width 46mm.	

Toilet, Surgical or Pharmaceutical Instruments

Area	Context	Cut	Sf. No.	Material	Description	Other information
AREA2	729	-	49	CuAlloy	Toilet spoon, Roman. Long cupped scoop, shaft missing. Max width of scoop 17mm.	105E/109N Plan 151, Depth 888.
SW	793	810	70	CuAlloy	Toilet spoon, Roman. Cupped scoop, top of shaft missing. Spiral decoration for 19mm of the shaft adjacent to the scoop. Parallel? Length 105mm, max width of scoop 5.5mm.	Stairwell
TR5	U/S	-	38	CuAlloy and Bone	Nail cleaner, Roman, composite. Top of shaft is circular and is decorated with incised lattice, and is surmounted by a biconical disc of bone, stained green. The lower part of the shaft flattens, and broadens to form the forked blade. Parallel with Causeway Lane SF2207 (764) (ill.110)). Length 38mm, diameter of head 8mm.	North end of TR5

Textiles

Area	Context	Cut	Sf. No.	Material	Description	Other information
WBSA X	675	-	46	Bone	Roman needle, incomplete. Tapering shaft and tip present. Incomplete length 51mm, max width of shaft 5mm.	Above Saxon pot

Household Utensils

Area	Context	Cut	Sf. No.	Material	Description	Other information
TR2	18	19	19	CuAlloy	Post-medieval candlestick. Corroded. Cup is angled to the stem. Bladed knob and angled collar above socket for fixture in basal tray. Parallel with Egan Item 337-8 (2005, 81). Length 115mm, diameter of cup 15mm.	

Recreational

Area	Context	Cut	Sf. No.	Material	Description	Other information
AREA2	875	-	52	Bone	Gaming counter. Crummy Type 1. Reverse flat, obverse countersunk. Diameter 21mm, thickness 2mm.	105E/114N, Depth 937.
AREA2	928	-	62	Bone	Gaming counter. Crummy Type 1. Reverse flat, obverse countersunk. Diameter 18mm, thickness 3.5mm.	95E/109N Plan 157.01

Buildings

Area	Context	Cut	Sf. No.	Material	Description	Other information
TR2	18	19	1	Lead	Window came. H shaped profile. Bent. Max dimension 82mm.	

Tools

Area	Context	Cut	Sf. No.	Material	Description	Other information
TR2	18	19	23	Iron	Knife, in 3 fragments. Heavily corroded. Projected length 155mm.	
ARE A2	1041	-	59	Stone	Whetstone. Length 60mm, width 18mm, height 14mm.	90E/109N (PL), Depth 1325.

Fastenings and Fittings

Area	Context	Cut	Sf. No.	Material	Description	Other information
PL3	1151	-	77	CuAlloy	Studs, Roman, 3 fragmentary. Plano convex head, similar to Crummy 3187. Diameter of head 18mm, square section shaft, incomplete.	90E/114N
TR2	18	19	2	Iron	Nail, possibly coffin nail. Heavily corroded, shaft appears square in section. Length 65mm.	
TR2	18	19	4	Iron	Nail. Heavily corroded and bent. Shaft appears circular in section. Length 40mm.	
TR2	18	19	5	Iron	Nail. Heavily corroded. Incomplete length 72mm.	
TR2	18	19	7	Iron	Nail. Heavily corroded and bent. Projected length 62mm.	
TR2	18	19	9	Iron	Strapping, in 2 fragments. Heavily corroded. Projected length 195mm, width 13mm.	
TR2	20	21	10	Iron	Strapping, in 2 fragments. Heavily corroded. 2 small nails present at one end of strapping. Projected length 215mm, width 21mm.	
TR2	18	19	30	Iron	Strapping, in 3 fragments. Heavily corroded. Projected length 225mm, width 14mm.	
TR3	492	-	32	Iron	Nail. Heavily corroded and incomplete.	
ARE A2	441	-	79	Iron	Nail. Heavily corroded, shaft appears to be circular in section, flat circular head. Incomplete length 39mm, diameter of head 15mm.	

Metalworking

Area	Context	Cut	Sf. No.	Material	Description	Other information
ARE A2	743	-	53	Lead	Droplet waste. Max dimension 51mm.	105E/114N Plan 152, Depth 920.

Bone Working

Area	Context	Cut	Sf. No.	Material	Description	Other information
AREA2	1041	-	58	Bone	Roman pin blank. Possibly for Crummy Type 1. Tapering. Incomplete length 89mm, max width 6mm.	90E/109N (PL), Depth 1324.

AREA2	U/S	-	72	Bone	Tear drop shaped worked bone piece. Indeterminate function. Appears that a hole has been partially drilled in the rounded end. Length 43mm, max width 10mm.	85E/104N
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Unknown

Area	Context	Cut	Sf. No.	Material	Description	Other information
TR2	18	19	3	CuAlloy	Miscellaneous fragment.	
TR2	18	19	6	CuAlloy	Miscellaneous fragment.	
TR2	18	19	8	CuAlloy	Miscellaneous fragment.	
TR2	18	19	11	CuAlloy	Miscellaneous fragment.	
TR2	18	19	15	CuAlloy	Miscellaneous fragment.	
TR2	18	19	18	CuAlloy	Miscellaneous fragment.	
TR2	18	19	21	CuAlloy	Tubular object, closed at one end. Incomplete. Diameter 3mm.	
AREA4	577	576	42	CuAlloy	Decorative strip fitting. Plano-convex section. Loops joined by straight sections, with additional perforation for attachment halfway along length. Incomplete length 125mm, max width 13mm.	In upper fills of pit
WBSAX	682	-	45	CuAlloy	Miscellaneous sheet fragment. Length 11mm, width 4mm.	
AREA2	775	774	57	CuAlloy	Miscellaneous sheet fragment. Diamond shaped, folded into a triangle with a right angled fold. Max dimension 18mm.	100E/109N
AREA2	967	-	75	CuAlloy	Circular loop with one flattened side. Protrusion from flattened side, maybe used for attaching. Diameter 10mm.	90E/114N
AREA3	504	-	76	CuAlloy	Miscellaneous strip fragment, bent. Projected length 85mm, max width 5mm.	
AREA2	SK149	-	41	CuAlloy and Iron	Fragmentary ring pieces (8) with miscellaneous ferrous object. Width of ring 2mm.	Area of vertebrae of SK149
TR2	18	19	12	Iron	Miscellaneous sheet fragment. Heavily corroded.	
TR2	18	19	31	Iron	Miscellaneous strip fragment, bent, 2 fragments. Projected length 117mm, max width 24mm.	
AREA4	603	581	43	Lead	Miscellaneous sheet fragment. Max dimension 84mm.	In late med/post-med pit
SW	1213	1214	73	Lead	Miscellaneous fragments, 3.	Stairwell

Glass

A total of six fragments of Roman glass were recovered. The assemblage was catalogued as either window (one fragment) or vessel glass (five fragments) (Table 3). The glass was highly fragmentary, with little diagnostic evidence present. Most of the vessel glass was colourless-blue/green in colour, however one fragment was light brown/amber coloured. Very little of the vessel glass can be identified, however there are two handle fragments present that may have been from small jugs or bottles.

Table 3: Catalogue of the Glass.

Area	Context	Cut	Description	Other information
AREA2	1041	-	Roman vessel fragments (large vessel) 2. Clear - blue/green.	90E/109N (PL)
PL3	1155	-	Roman vessel fragment, clear - blue/green.	
PL3	1151	-	Roman window glass. 1 fragment.	
PL3	1151	-	Roman vessel fragment. Handle. Clear - blue/green.	
-	1160	1159	Roman vessel fragment. Handle, ribbon. Light brown/amber.	

Coin Assessment (John Davies)

Overview of the collection **Analysis to follow**

This very small coin group numbers just ten items. Just six are identifiable Roman coins at this stage. One item is an eighteenth century penny and two other items appear to be post-Roman. All of the identifiable Roman coins belong to either Phase B (260-96) (33.3%) or D (330-402) (66.7%).

Table 4 – Catalogue of the coins.

Period	Date	Quantity
1	To AD 41	
2a	41-54	
2b	54-69	
3	69-96	
4	96-117	
5	117-138	
6	138-161	
7a	161-180	
7b	180-193	
8	193-222	
9a	222-238	
9b	238-259	
10	260-275	1
11	275-296	1

12	296-317	
13a	317-330	
13b	330-348	2
14	348-364	
15a	364-378	2
15b	378-388	
16	388-402	
Post Roman	-	1
Illegible	-	1
Non-coin	-	2
	Total	10

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10.6 Appendix 6 *The Plant Remains*

A. Monckton

10.6.1 Introduction.

Excavation of the site was carried out by ULAS directed by John Tate in 2006 as part of the Highcross development. Roman and medieval features were found and selected samples were taken for the recovery of plant remains such as seeds and cereal grains and other remains which may provide evidence of diet, environment or activities in the past. It was hoped that these remains would help to determine the type of occupation and activity in this part of Leicester and be used for comparison with evidence from previous excavations of the town, particularly at the Shires (Moffett 1993) and Causeway Lane (Monckton 1999).

10.6.2 Methods.

Features were selected to be sampled if they were datable and had the potential to contain remains. Six samples were processed including three contexts of Roman date from a pit and road side ditches, and three contexts from medieval pits.

The samples were processed by wet-sieving using a 0.5mm mesh with flotation into a 0.3mm sieve. Unprocessed sub-samples were retained from each context. The residue over 4mm was sorted for all finds which are included in the relevant sections of the report. The residues below 4mm were examined for remains and sorted if any were present. The flotation fractions (flots) were all sorted using a x10-30 stereo microscope and the plant remains identified by comparison with modern reference material in the department of Archaeology at the University of Leicester, and then counted and tabulated (table 1). The plant names follow Stace (1991) and are seeds in the broad sense unless described otherwise.

10.6.3 Results, the plant remains.

Cereals: In the Roman samples the cereals found were wheat, which included a few chaff fragments (glume bases) of spelt (*Triticum spelta*) and some which could only be identified as glume wheat, either emmer or spelt (*Triticum dicoccum/spelta*). A few wheat grains of glume wheat, probably mainly spelt were also found. The most numerous grains were of barley (*Hordeum vulgare*) which included hulled twisted grains showing the presence of six-row barley. In the medieval samples the wheat was different, a fragment of chaff was probably of bread wheat (*Triticum aestivum* s.l.) with a few grains of free threshing wheat possibly also of this type of wheat with occasional grains of barley. Very little cereal chaff was found on this site.

Cultivated and collected: The Roman samples contained legume fragments of beans or peas (*Vicia/Pisum*) with a couple of seeds of flax or linseed (*Linum usitatissimum*) in sample 3 as an additional crop which has edible seeds as well as being useful for fibre production. Other plants which may have been collected and consumed were represented by fragments of hazel nut shell (*Corylus avellana*). The medieval samples contained occasional fragments of peas or beans with a few medium sized legume fragments and hazel nutshell.

Wild plants and weeds: The most charred seeds from the site were from the Roman samples and were mainly those of arable or disturbed ground with the large grasses

(Poaceae), including brome grass (*Bromus* sp), as the most numerous, this is known as weeds of the cereals. Wild radish (*Raphanus raphanistrum*) was present as pod fragments, this is a characteristic Roman weed. Other weeds of disturbed ground included fat-hen (*Chenopodium album*) and docks (*Rumex* sp.). Other plants included plants of grassy vegetation such as vetches and vetchling (*Vicia/Lathyrus*) which, together with some of the plants of damp ground such as buttercups (*Ranunculus* sp), sedges (*Carex* sp.) and spike-rush (*Eleocharis* sp.) may have been brought to the site with material such as fodder. However, these plants are likely to have grown in field margins and damp areas of the cultivated fields and so could have been brought to the site with the crops. Sparse charred seeds in the medieval samples were of vetches and grasses. Uncharred seeds were quite numerous in medieval sample 2 and are described below.

Roman features.

Early Roman, Late 1st – Early 2nd century AD., Sample 3, pit 523: This pit contained abundant burnt material with bone fragments and abundant charcoal. The bone did not include identifiable human bones (H. Jacklin pers. comm.). Charred plant remains were sorted from the large flots and were quite numerous, there were more seeds than cereal grains which were mainly barley with some glume wheat, and a little chaff including spelt wheat. The sample was dominated by seeds which suggested that this probably represented cereal cleaning waste from preparation of cereals for consumption. The deposit also contained seeds of flax or linseed which are edible and can be consumed by both people and animals, hazel nutshell and a charred fragment of bean or pea was present suggesting this may contain domestic waste. This was further suggested by the presence domestic animal bone amongst the bone fragments in the sample. This is a rubbish pit containing a mixture of domestic food waste and is very similar to a pit found at Newarke Street (Monckton 2002).

Mid Roman, Early 2nd century AD., Sample 6, first Roadside ditch (1077): the sample contained a few charred cereal grains of barley and glume wheat with a few chaff fragments of spelt and seeds were also present which outnumbered the grains. This appears to be similar waste to the pit 523 and may be part of a scatter of this domestic waste.

Mid-Late Roman, 2nd – 4th century AD., Sample 7, later Roadside ditch (1166): the sample contained only single numbers of remains including a charred cereal grain, four fragments of hazel nutshell and three weed seeds of vetch and large grass. This may also be part of a scatter of domestic waste.

Medieval features.

Medieval period, Sample 2, pit 501 context (503): The deposit consisted almost entirely of snail shells of the garden snail (*Helix aspersa*) numbering several hundreds of individuals. There was no sign that the shell had been deliberately deposited or of any deliberate breaking to extract the snails. This snail tends to congregate in damp places to pass dry or cold weather and is often found in voids under stones and is associated with gardens. The deposit also contained a few other widespread snail species including *Oxychilus* sp. and *Trichia* sp. as well as the burrowing snail (*Cecilioides acicula*) which is usually modern. Although the garden snail is related to the edible

snail and is itself edible, being known in medieval times as 'wallfish', this is thought to be a natural deposit and not food waste.

Some charcoal, small bone fragments and a slag fragment were also found. A few organic fragments were present with uncharred seeds, 146 elder seeds, and a few each of sun-spurge, fumaria and greater celandine. All these are common in medieval urban deposits, elder being almost ubiquitous in most periods because it is a plant of waste ground. A few charred plant remains were of single numbers of barley and free-threshing wheat, hazel nutshell and fragments of peas or bean, all suggesting a scatter of medieval domestic rubbish.

Medieval, c.1400-1500 AD., Sample 4, pit 582 context (585): The sample contained small numbers of charred plant remains including free-threshing wheat with a fragment of bread wheat rachis (chaff). Other food remains included a fragment of pea or bean and a fragment of hazel nutshell. A few charred seeds were of large grasses and vetches as probable arable weeds brought with the cereal. This probably represents a scatter of domestic waste. A couple of fish scales and a fish bone represented other food waste. A few tiny snails included *Vallonia* sp., open ground snails, and *Pupilla muscorum*, a snail of disturbed ground, suggesting these conditions on site.

Medieval, c.1250-1400 AD., Sample 5, pit 609 context (607): This sample contained sparse remains with only a few cereal grains including free threshing wheat and a few fish scale fragments. A few snails included one of *Planorbis* sp., a water snail suggesting standing water in the pit at one time.

10.6.4 Conclusions

Roman: The presence of a probable domestic rubbish pit suggests domestic occupation and rubbish disposal in this area with a scatter of similar waste in roadside ditches. This adds to similar evidence from the Shires and Causeway Lane (Moffett 1993, Monckton 1999) and in pits at Newarke Street (Monckton 1994 and 2002). There is more evidence of domestic rubbish than found at the Southern suburb sites of Bonners Lane and Oxford Street in the Roman contexts investigated at those sites. The remains found showed the cereals included spelt and six-row barley were used as at other sites in the town, barley was the most numerous here. Legumes and hazel nuts were also consumed. Flax or linseed was present as an additional crop added to evidence from the town for their use in the Roman period. Although there are too few samples from each phase to show any changes over time these samples will be considered with others from the Highcross project to investigate food in the Roman period.

Medieval: The charred plant remains in samples from all three pits were few in number suggesting only a scatter of domestic waste as found generally in the town. The remains were characteristically medieval with free threshing wheat including bread wheat rather than spelt of the Roman period. Barley was also present. Other foods represented were peas or beans, with hazel nutshell as a gathered food. Fish remains were also sparsely represented. A few snails suggested open disturbed ground.

10.6.5 Acknowledgements

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10.7 Appendix 7 *The Animal Bone*

J. Browning

10.7.1 Introduction

The following presents the results of analysis of animal bones recovered during excavations and a watching brief at St Peter's Lane, Leicester, which took place in 2006. Due to the nature and condition of much of the archaeology, most of the faunal material recovered during the work was considered to be disturbed and re-deposited. Three features were selected for analysis on the basis that they were well-dated, had not been truncated by later features and may help with the interpretation of the remains. The bones comprised 1193 specimens and were hand-recovered from the following features:

Early Roman (1st century) street-side ditch [1176]. Context numbers: 1077, 1078 and 1079, containing 61 fragments in total. A section measuring 1.75m was excavated through it.

Earlier Medieval wood-lined pit (1100-1250) [88]. Context numbers: 89 – 99, containing 246 fragments of animal bone. Half-sectioned.

Late Medieval (1400-1500) pit [19]. (Context number 18). This feature yielded the largest assemblage, comprising 897 specimens. It was fully excavated and also contained pottery, nails and small finds, including pins and buckles.

The three assemblages are analysed separately below. The following results relate specifically to the contents of the particular features, which may be atypical and cannot therefore provide wider economic information on topics such as general dietary preferences or husbandry practices at the site. However, the information they provide may help to establish the function of the features and also provide useful comparative data for other nearby sites. Biometrical data acquired has not been utilised in this report but will provide useful comparisons for the other Highcross, Leicester projects currently under analysis.

10.7.2 Methodology

Specimens were identified with reference to comparative modern and ancient skeletal material held by Leicester University, School of Archaeology and Ancient History. Species, anatomy, state of fusion, completeness and modifications by humans or other agents were recorded, to elicit information on species proportions, skeletal representation, age and condition. Where possible, the anatomical parts present for each skeletal element were recorded using the 'zones' defined by Serjeantson (2000), with additional zones ascribed to mandibles based on Dobney and Reilly (1988) and skulls (Browning unpublished). Condition of the fragments was assessed on a scale of excellent to very poor, where excellent denotes a bone surface with no cracking or flaking and very poor indicates that the fragment is disintegrating into splinters. Joining fragments were re-assembled and the result counted as a single fragment. The location and nature of modifications such as burning, gnawing and pathologies were also recorded. Butchery marks were located by zone, where feasible, and described using a simple code. Measurements were taken as appropriate, following von den Driesch (1976) and Payne and Bull (1988) for pigs.

Species proportions were calculated using NISP (Number of Identified Specimens) and MNI (Minimum Numbers of Individuals). Each method has its own drawbacks; NISP tends to overestimate large mammals, whose bones fragment into more pieces than their smaller counterparts, while MNI can overemphasise less frequent species. MNI was calculated using the most frequently occurring zone of the most common bone element (after Serjeantson 1991). MNE (Minimum Number of Elements) was used to assess the representation of skeletal elements.

Age at death was estimated for the main domestic species using epiphyseal fusion, following the figures from Silver (1969) and, further assessed using tooth-wear patterns for cattle, sheep and pigs, after Grant (1982). The resulting mandible wear stages were then grouped into age categories following Hambleton (1999) (where 'A' denotes the youngest and 'I' represents the oldest individuals). Attempts were made to separate sheep and goat using criteria defined by Boessneck (1969), paying particular attention to horn core, skull and teeth, scapula, humerus, femur, metacarpal and metatarsal. Sheep and goat bones are frequently difficult to distinguish and post-cranial fragments were recorded as sheep/goat unless positive goat attributes were present. No goat remains were identified during the work but elements deemed to be sheep were observed.

10.7.3 Results

Early Roman (1st century) street-side ditch [1176]

Species	1077	1078	1079	Total	%	MNI
Cattle	1		1	2	5	1
Sheep/Goat	2	2	5	9	24	1
Pig		1	1	2	5	1
Horse			24	24	65	1
Total identified	3	3	31	37		
Mamm-Cattle-size	1	4	16	21		
Mamm-Sheep-size	2	1		3		
Mamm-Unidentified						
Bird-Unidentified						
Total	6	8	47	55		

Table 1: Number of identified specimens and MNI for ditch 1176.

The bones from this feature were generally in a medium or poor condition and many of them were partially encrusted with a hard sandy deposit. The assemblage was dominated by horse, with few bones of other species present. The equine bones consisted of the left and right portions of a fragmented mandible, several vertebrae from the cervical and upper thoracic part of the spine (probably articulated) and a number of ribs. It is possible that these bones belonged to a single individual. All the lower permanent dentition was present and the state of wear indicates that the animal was around 4-5 years old at death, based on eruption timings in Sisson and Grossman (1975: 470) (the surface of p4 was not yet in wear, while m3 was just coming into wear). A mixture of fused and unfused vertebral epiphyses also suggests an age of around 5 years (Silver 1969, 285). No butchery marks were observed on the horse bones.

Only two cattle bones were recorded, a fragment of a radius and a femur and pig bones were similarly scarce. The nine sheep/goat bones recovered derived from various parts of the skeleton but metapodials were the most common element, which may hint at primary slaughter. There were no burnt bones and gnawing was evident on only two bones; a cattle-size rib and a sheep/metatarsal.

As only a portion of the ditch was excavated, it is difficult to evaluate the significance of the assemblage. The horse bones are likely to have been deliberately deposited and it may be that further parts of a dismembered skeleton are present in the unexcavated portion of the ditch.

Earlier Medieval wood-lined pit (1100-1250) [88]

Species	89	90	93	Total	%	MNI
Cattle	6	17	4	27	34	2
Sheep/Goat	13	22	2	37	46	2
Sheep	1	2		3	4	-
Pig	4	3		7	9	1
Dog		1		1	1	1
Cat			1	1	1	1
Horse		1		1	1	1
Dom Fowl	1	2		3	5	1
Goose		1		1	1	1

Species	89	90	93	Total	%	MNI
Total id:	25	49	7	81		
Mamm-Cattle-size	33	44	5			
Mamm-Sheep-size	12	21	4			
Mamm-Unidentified		39		39		
Bird-Unidentified	5	2		7		
Total	75	155	16	246		

Table 2: Number of identified specimens and MNI for pit 88.

Fragmentation was quite high, resulting in only 32% of the bone being identifiable to genus and species, with two thirds of bone, consisting mostly of shaft and rib fragments, assigned to cattle-size or sheep-size categories. The assemblage comprised a mixture of domestic mammals: cattle, sheep/goat, pig, horse, dog, cat, domestic fowl and goose were identified. Sheep/goat and cattle are the most common species, together accounting for 79% of the identified bone. A range of body parts were present for cattle and sheep. Sheep skull fragments were relatively common, perhaps suggesting an emphasis on the waste from primary slaughter.

Unsurprisingly for such a small assemblage, information on the age of the animals slaughtered was in short supply. The small number of epiphyses from both cattle and sheep/goat ($n=8$ and $n=16$ respectively) indicates the presence of animals slaughtered before skeletal maturity; in both cases *c.*50% are fused. A lightly worn sheep third molar was recovered, which probably belonged to an animal aged approximately 2-3 years of age (Hambleton 1999, 64). The only pig bone with epiphyseal surfaces was juvenile.

Butchery was relatively uncommon, affecting only 6% of specimens ($n=15$) and occurred primarily on cattle and cattle-size bones, which displayed a range of cleaver marks and evidence for marrow extraction. A small number of sheep and sheep-sized bones had also been butchered. These were mostly vertebrae, which had been chopped through the body during division of the carcass. A horncore had been chopped from a sheep skull and two sheep-size rib fragments bore cut marks. There were only three instances of gnawing (1%) suggesting that this waste was not readily available to dogs. There were no burnt bones.

The assemblage from the pit appears to derive from a mixture of sources. All the species present are domestic but the mixture of ages and body parts do not derive from any particular activity. The majority of the bone is probably domestic waste, the by-products of food production and consumption. The single dog and single cat bone hint that at least some bones may be residual.

Late Medieval (1400-1500): Pit [19]

Species	(18)	%	MNI
Cattle	66	19	2
Sheep/Goat	93	26	4

Species	(18)	%	MNI
Sheep	3	1	1
Pig	44	12	2
Deer	5	1	1
Human	1	<1	1
Rabbit	1	<1	1
Dom Fowl	47	13	6
Duck	22	6	4
Goose	51	14	4
Fish (<i>Gadidae</i> sp)	21	6	
Total identified	354		
Mamm-Cattle-size	170		
Mamm-Sheep-size	263		
Mamm-Unidentified	74		
Bird-Unidentified	36		
Total	897		

Table 3: Number of identified specimens and MNI for pit 19.

Pit [19] contained a large assemblage from a single feature. Thirty-nine percent of the bone from pit [19] was attributable to genus and species level. Sheep/goat was most common, followed by cattle, goose, domestic fowl and pig. A single human metacarpal is likely to be residual. Deer is represented primarily by shed antler although a single astragalus is indicative of the presence of hunted animals, a bone that could have been imported in a skin.

The Main Domesticates

Sheep bones occurred most frequently, implying an emphasis on mutton. There is no positive evidence for goat. Not all parts of the sheep carcass are present. Skull, metapodials and phalanges are scarcer than limb bones indicating that the waste is not primarily a result of slaughter and primary butchery and suggesting that meat was more important. Pelvis, femur, scapula and calcaneum are particularly well represented. With the exception of the calcaneum, these suggest good quality cuts of meat. There are also a large number of sheep-sized vertebrae and ribs (the composition of the assemblage suggests it is reasonable to assume that these are sheep), which are also indicative of food waste.

Table 4 (below) shows no evidence in the pit for sheep below the age of 30 months and it therefore seems likely that the animals slaughtered were in their third or fourth year. Three sheep mandible wear stages were derived from the assemblage (Grant MWS 36, 31-37 and 35-38), also suggesting prime mutton animals 3-4 years of age.

Age (months)	Bone	Fused	Unfused	
by 10 months	Pelv (acet), scapula D, Humerus D, Radius P	15	0	100
13-16	1st Phal P, 2nd Phal P	0	0	0

18-28	Metac D, Tibia D, MetaT D	1	0	100
30-36	Ulna P, femur P, Calc P, Radius D	8	1	89
36-42	Humerus P, Femur D, Tibia P	1	2	33
		25	3	89

Table 4: Sheep fusion data from pit 19.

The cattle carcass is represented predominantly by limb bones, especially the distal femur, although the presence of metapodials and phalanges does suggest a certain amount of primary butchery waste. Cattle-size ribs are also common, which given the species composition of the assemblage are more likely to belong to cattle than deer or horse.

Pig bones are few in number and not all parts of the carcass is present. The bones are mainly from the limbs and although the numbers are small, tibia and radius are more frequent, once again suggesting decent cuts of meat.

Ageing data for both cattle and pig was very sparse, only seven epiphyses from pig and nine from cattle. However fusion for both followed fairly typical patterns, all pig bones were unfused with the exception of one early fusing element, suggesting culling at a young age, while early-fusing cattle bones are fused, tentatively suggesting that the adult animals present were not slaughtered until their third year. Unfortunately no tooth wear evidence was present to either support or challenge these suggestions. However, in addition to the adult animals, there were 19 bones deriving from a minimum of two calves; most parts of the carcass are represented including skull and limb bones, which may indicate a taste for veal.

Birds and Fish

Bird bone is frequent, comprising a third of the identified species, and all the varieties present, domestic fowl, goose and duck (resembling mallard), were commonly consumed in this period. Very similar numbers of domestic fowl and goose bones were recorded although more domestic fowl carcasses are represented: six compared with four for both goose and duck. However, the larger size of the goose carcasses would have provided a higher meat yield. Both domestic fowl and goose were probably domestic birds, the ducks may have been wild. The duck skeleton was represented by elements from the limbs and sternum, along with four intact skulls, indicating that the birds were brought whole onto the site and possibly even slaughtered on the premises. Domestic fowl and goose bones were predominantly from the limbs and sternum, although all parts of the body were represented, with the exception of skull. A small number of dentary fragments from goose and possibly duck were noted. Most of the goose and duck bones were from adult birds but juveniles were noted in a small number of cases (goose n=2; duck n= 2). Almost half of the domestic fowl bones (46%) were juvenile, possibly suggesting a preference for young chicken.

The fish assemblage is small and, as it was hand-recovered, contains only the remains of larger fishes belonging to the Cod family. Vertebrae belonging to large cod were present, while other vertebrae deriving from cod, saithe or another member of the *Gadidae*.

Butchery and Burning

A very small quantity of bone was burnt, representing only 1% of the assemblage. Cattle, pig, domestic fowl, cattle-size and sheep-size bones were affected, mostly displaying charred patches, some of which were suggestive of roasting.

Gnawing was rare, affecting only 3% of bones (27 fragments). Cattle, sheep/goat, pig, goose and cattle-size bones showed signs of light and moderate gnawing, indicating that dogs had access to a small number of bones. However, the condition of the majority of fragments implies that it was rapidly deposited, with gnawing and weathering having limited minimal impact.

Butchery marks were observed on the bones of cattle, sheep/goat, pig, domestic fowl, goose, and deer, as well as cattle-size and sheep-size fragments. A quarter of the assemblage (235 bones) showed signs of chopping, cutting or splintering that had occurred during processing of the carcass.

A calf skull had been divided sagittally, possibly in order to access the brain and the same technique had been applied to two sheep skulls. Butchery marks were very common on ribs, particularly cattle-size. These fell primarily into two categories, those relating to disarticulation from the spine and those occurring during division of the rib slab into cuts such as brisket and thin rib. Both cattle-size and sheep-size vertebrae were chopped sagittally through the body, suggesting that they had been professionally processed in premises with facilities for hoisting the carcass. Transverse chops through vertebral bodies indicated division of the spine into manageable portions. Just under half of the sheep/goat bones were butchered, including all the major limb bones. Cleaver marks were more common than fine cuts, mostly relating to jointing of the carcass and there was also evidence that marrow was routinely extracted from the cavity of the femur and tibia. A scapula had a hook mark through the blade implying that it had been hung, perhaps during smoking or curing.

Butchery was rare on the skeletons of domestic fowl and duck, probably because the small size of the carcass meant that little processing was required. Butchery occurred more widely on the limb bones of the larger goose skeleton; these were mostly chop marks and probably inflicted during portioning of the carcass.

Not all the butchery related directly to dismemberment and food preparation. Fine cut marks on a sheep skull indicated skinning and the horncore had been chopped from another. The basal parts representing three antlers, two were chopped through the burr and a tine was sawn off, presumably removed for craft working.

Health

Pathologies were rare and were noted on 13 bones of cattle, sheep/goat and domestic fowl (1.5% of the assemblage). These mostly consisted of abnormal bone formation caused by a periosteal reaction. Abnormal bone formation on two domestic fowl bones centring in the pelvis and scapula may indicate an arthritic condition, possibly age-related. Periodontal disease causing loosening of the teeth was observed within a sheep/goat maxilla. A sheep/goat mandible had a severe swelling below m1 and another

had a periosteal reaction on the surface, both may have been caused by deep-seated abscesses, which can occur in ungulates hypsodont teeth (Miles and Grigson 1990, 513).

18	Carpometacarpus	4
18	Coracoid	2
18	Other	3
18	Phalanx 1	1
18	Scapula	2
18	Skull	4
18	Sternum	1
18	Tarsometatarsus	1
18	Tibiotarsus	3
18	Ulna	1

Table 5: List of faunal remains in Pit [19].

Discussion

The group from pit 19 consists predominantly of food refuse rather than debris from a slaughterhouse or industrial processes. The bones are generally in good condition, suggesting that it is largely a primary deposit. There is evidence for consumption of a variety of meats including beef, veal, mutton, pork, chicken, duck, goose and cod. The percentage of goose bones is unusually high compared with nearby sites, such as St Nicholas Place, Leicester, where domestic fowl was twice as common as goose in 12th-13th century (Baxter unpublished) and 13th-14th century deposits (Browning unpublished). A small amount of other material, including craft waste such as antler, debris from primary butchery and a single human bone has also become incorporated in the fill of the pit. This large assemblage provides an interesting snapshot of the diet of a particular household in a limited timeframe.

10.7.4 References

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List of faunal remains in ditch 1176

Context	Species	Bone	Number of specimens
1077	Cattle	Radius	1
1077	Mamm-Cattle-size	Rib (prox end only)	1
1077	Mamm-Sheep-size	Other	2
1077	S/G	Femur	1
1077	S/G	Metatarsal	1
1078	Mamm-Cattle-size	Other	1
1078	Mamm-Cattle-size	Rib (prox end only)	2
1078	Mamm-Cattle-size	V Thoracic	1
1078	Mamm-Sheep-size	Other	1
1078	Pig	Pelvis	1
1078	S/G	Humerus	1
1078	S/G	Metatarsal	1
1079	Cattle	Femur	1
1079	Horse	Mandible	2
1079	Horse	Other	15
1079	Horse	Rib (prox end only)	2
1079	Horse	V Cervical	3
1079	Horse	V Thoracic	2
1079	Mamm-Cattle-size	Other	13
1079	Mamm-Cattle-size	Rib (prox end only)	3
1079	Pig	Ulna	1
1079	S/G	Metapodial	1
1079	S/G	Pelvis	1
1079	S/G	Scapula	1
1079	S/G	Skull	1
1079	S/G	Tibia	1

List of faunal remains in pit 88

Context	Species	Bone	Number of specimens
89	Bird-Unidentified	Other	5
89	Cattle	Calcaneum	1
89	Cattle	Humerus	1
89	Cattle	Metacarpal	1
89	Cattle	Phalanx 1	1
89	Cattle	Radius	1
89	Cattle	U molar	1
89	Dom Fowl	Coracoid	1
89	Mamm-Cattle-size	Other	29
89	Mamm-Cattle-size	Scapula	1
89	Mamm-Cattle-size	V Cervical	1
89	Mamm-Cattle-size	V Lumbar	1
89	Mamm-Cattle-size	V Thoracic	1
89	Mamm-Sheep-size	Femur	2
89	Mamm-Sheep-size	Other	7
89	Mamm-Sheep-size	Rib (prox end only)	1
89	Mamm-Sheep-size	Tibia	1
89	Mamm-Sheep-size	V Thoracic	1
89	Pig	Astragalus	1
89	Pig	Other	1
89	Pig	Rib (prox end only)	1
89	S/G	Horncore& skull	2
89	S/G	Humerus	1
89	S/G	Lm3	1
89	S/G	Metatarsal	1
89	S/G	Phalanx 1	1
89	S/G	Skull	4
89	S/G	Tibia	2
89	Sheep	Horncore& skull	1
90	Bird-Unidentified	Other	1
90	Bird-Unidentified	Rib (prox end only)	1
90	Cattle	Calcaneum	1
90	Cattle	Femur	2
90	Cattle	Humerus	2
90	Cattle	Metacarpal	1
90	Cattle	Metapodial	1
90	Cattle	Metatarsal	5
90	Cattle	Phalanx 3	1
90	Cattle	Radius	1
90	Cattle	Scapula	1
90	Cattle	Tibia	1
90	Cattle	U premolar	1
90	Dog	Metatarsal	1
90	Dom Fowl	Ulna	2
90	Goose	Phalanx 1	1

Context	Species	Bone	Number of specimens
90	Horse	Pelvis	1
90	Mamm-Cattle-size	Other	35
90	Mamm-Cattle-size	Sacrum	1
90	Mamm-Cattle-size	Scapula	1
90	Mamm-Cattle-size	Skull (frg)	6
90	Mamm-Cattle-size	V Thoracic	1
90	Mamm-Sheep-size	Other	17
90	Mamm-Sheep-size	Rib (prox end only)	2
90	Mamm-Sheep-size	V Lumbar	1
90	Mamm-Sheep-size	V Thoracic	1
90	Mamm-Unidentified	Other	39
90	Pig	Other	1
90	Pig	Radius	1
90	Pig	Skull (frg)	1
90	S/G	Astragalus	1
90	S/G	Femur	2
90	S/G	Horncore& skull	3
90	S/G	Humerus	3
90	S/G	Metacarpal	2
90	S/G	Metatarsal	1
90	S/G	Phalanx 1	3
90	S/G	Radius	1
90	S/G	Skull (frg)	5
90	S/G	Tibia	1
90	Sheep	Horncore& skull	1
90	Sheep	Skull	1
93	Cat	Tibia	1
93	Cattle	Carpal	1
93	Cattle	Mandible	1
93	Cattle	Other	1
93	Cattle	Pelvis	1
93	Mamm-Cattle-size	Other	4
93	Mamm-Cattle-size	Skull (frg)	1
93	Mamm-Sheep-size	Other	3
93	Mamm-Sheep-size	Rib (prox end only)	1
93	S/G	Femur	1
93	S/G	Tibia	1

List of faunal remains in pit 19

Context	Species	Bone	Number of specimens
18	Bird-Unidentified	Other	33
18	Bird-Unidentified	Pelvis	1
18	Bird-Unidentified	Rib (prox end only)	2
18	Cattle		1
18	Cattle	Axis	1
18	Cattle	Carpal	2

Context	Species	Bone	Number of specimens
18	Cattle	Femur	5
18	Cattle	Humerus	3
18	Cattle	L incisor	1
18	Cattle	Mandible	3
18	Cattle	Maxilla (+ 1 tth)	1
18	Cattle	Metacarpal	2
18	Cattle	Metatarsal	6
18	Cattle	Other	6
18	Cattle	Pelvis	4
18	Cattle	Phalanx 1	5
18	Cattle	Phalanx 2	2
18	Cattle	Phalanx 3	2
18	Cattle	Radius	2
18	Cattle	Sacrum	2
18	Cattle	Scapula	3
18	Cattle	Skull	3
18	Cattle	Skull (frg)	3
18	Cattle	Tarsal	1
18	Cattle	Tibia	3
18	Cattle	Ulna	5
18	Dom Fowl	Coracoid	7
18	Dom Fowl	Femur	3
18	Dom Fowl	Humerus	3
18	Dom Fowl	Other	1
18	Dom Fowl	Pelvis	1
18	Dom Fowl	Phalanx 1	1
18	Dom Fowl	Radius	3
18	Dom Fowl	Scapula	4
18	Dom Fowl	Sternum	8
18	Dom Fowl	Tarsometatarsus	1
18	Dom Fowl	Tibiotarsus	5
18	Dom Fowl	Ulna	10
18	Fallow deer	Antler	2
18	Fallow deer	Astragalus	1
18	Fish	Other	21
18	Goose		1
18	Goose	Carpometacarpus	7
18	Goose	Coracoid	2
18	Goose	Femur	1
18	Goose	Humerus	3
18	Goose	Other	5
18	Goose	Phalanx 1	1
18	Goose	Phalanx 3	1
18	Goose	Radius	9
18	Goose	Scapula	2
18	Goose	Sternum	1
18	Goose	Tarsometatarsus	6
18	Goose	Tibiotarsus	6

Context	Species	Bone	Number of specimens
18	Goose	Ulna	2
18	Goose	Wing phalanx	4
18	Human	Metacarpal	1
18	Mamm-Cattle-size	Humerus	1
18	Mamm-Cattle-size	Other	115
18	Mamm-Cattle-size	Pelvis	4
18	Mamm-Cattle-size	Rib (prox end only)	18
18	Mamm-Cattle-size	Sacrum	1
18	Mamm-Cattle-size	Scapula	12
18	Mamm-Cattle-size	Skull (frg)	4
18	Mamm-Cattle-size	V Cervical	5
18	Mamm-Cattle-size	V Lumbar	2
18	Mamm-Cattle-size	V Thoracic	8
18	Mamm-Sheep-size	Femur	2
18	Mamm-Sheep-size	Other	102
18	Mamm-Sheep-size	Pelvis	1
18	Mamm-Sheep-size	Rib (prox end only)	73
18	Mamm-Sheep-size	Scapula	11
18	Mamm-Sheep-size	Skull (frg)	16
18	Mamm-Sheep-size	V Cervical	25
18	Mamm-Sheep-size	V Lumbar	8
18	Mamm-Sheep-size	V Thoracic	25
18	Mamm-Unidentified	Other	74
18	Other mammal (specify)	V Lumbar	1
18	Pig	Astragalus	1
18	Pig	Atlas	1
18	Pig	Axis	1
18	Pig	Femur	1
18	Pig	Humerus	1
18	Pig	L incisor	1
18	Pig	Metatarsal	1
18	Pig	Other	4
18	Pig	Pelvis	1
18	Pig	Phalanx 1	1
18	Pig	Radius	4
18	Pig	Rib (prox end only)	10
18	Pig	Scapula	1
18	Pig	Skull	2
18	Pig	Skull (frg)	2
18	Pig	Tibia	3
18	Pig	Ulna	4
18	Pig	V Cervical	3
18	Pig	V Lumbar	1
18	Pig	V Thoracic	1
18	Red deer	Antler	2
18	S/G	Atlas	3
18	S/G	Axis	3
18	S/G	Calcaneum	5

Context	Species	Bone	Number of specimens
18	S/G	Femur	13
18	S/G	Humerus	3
18	S/G	L premolar	2
18	S/G	Lm3	1
18	S/G	Mandible	5
18	S/G	Maxilla (+ 1 tth)	1
18	S/G	Metapodial	1
18	S/G	Metatarsal	4
18	S/G	Other	2
18	S/G	Pelvis	7
18	S/G	Radius	4
18	S/G	Scapula	5
18	S/G	Skull	5
18	S/G	Skull (frg)	20
18	S/G	Tibia	5
18	S/G	U molar	1
18	S/G	Ulna	3
18	Sheep	Skull	2
18	Sheep	Skull (frg)	1

Fusion data for the main domestic species in pit 19

Pit 19: Cattle			
Bone	Age (mo)	Fused	Unfused
Pelvis (acet)	7-10	1	
Scapula D	7-8		
1st Phal P	13-15	3	
Humerus D	15-18		
Radius P	15-18	1	
2nd Phal P	18	2	
MetaC D	24-36		
Tibia D	24-30		2
Metat D	27-36		1
Femur P	42		
Calc P	36-42		
Radius D	42-48		1
Ulna P	42-48	1	
Humerus P	42-48		
Femur D	42-48		
Tibia P	42-48		

Pit 19: Sheep			
Bone	Age (mo)	Fused	Unfused
Pelv (acet)	6-10	6	
Scapula D	6-8	4	
Humerus D	10	2	
Radius P	10	3	

1st Phal P	13-16		
2nd Phal P	13-16		
Metac D	18-24		
Tibia D	18-24	1	
Metat D	20-28		
Ulna P	30	1	
Femur P	30-36	3	
Calc P	30-36	3	
Radius D	36	1	1
Humerus P	36-42		
Femur D	36-42	1	2
Tibia P	36-42		

Pit 19: Pig			
Bone	Age (mo)	Fused	Unfused
Scapula D	12		1
Humerus D	12		
Radius P	12		
Pelvis (acet)	12	1	
2nd Phal P	12		
Metac D	24		
Tibia D	24		1
1st Phal P	24		
Calc P	24-30		
Metat D	27		1
Ulna P	36-42		
Humerus P	42		1
Radius D	42		1
Femur P	42		
Femur D	42		1
Tibia P	42		

10.8 Appendix 8 *Coin Report*

The Roman Coins

John A Davies

Introduction

A total of 373 items from the five archaeological sites associated with the Highcross Leicester Retail Development Project were inspected and studied for this report. Of these, 364 are Roman coins, 11 are post-Roman numismatic items and 3 are non-numismatic fragments. This excluded the 542 items recovered from the Vine Street Hoard which are treated separately.

Coin groups from the individual sites are summarised in table 1. This shows the respective sizes of the groups and the Roman coins in each case.

Table 1: Summary of number of items recorded on each site

	Roman Coins	Post-Roman items	Non-numismatic items
A2.2003	34	1	0
A5.2006	7	2	1
A8.2005	87	3	0

A21.2003	16	1	0
A22/A24.2003	220	4	2

A5 2006

10 items

Overview of the collection

This is the smallest coin group, numbering just seven Roman coins, accompanied by two post-Roman items. There is also one non-numismatic item.

There are no coins of the first or second centuries. All are third and fourth century in date. Two radiates represent the late third century. Two belong to the mid-Constantinian period (330-40). The latest issues are both bronzes of the Valentinianic period (364-78).

There are two post-Roman items. One is a very worn French jetton. The other is a cartwheel penny of George III.

The chronological distribution of the coins are summarised in table 2 and catalogued in table 6.

Table 2: Chronological distribution for St Peters Lane and East Bond Street (A5 2006)

Issue	Period	No.	%
1ToAD 41			
2a 41-54			
2b 54-69			
3 69-96			
4 96-117			
5 117-138			
6 138-161			
7a 161-180			
7b 180-193			
8 193-222			
9a 222-238			
9b 238-259			
10 259-2		1	16.7
11 275-294		1	16.7
12 294-317			
13a 317 330			
13b 330-348		2	33.3
14 348-364			
15a 364-378		2	33.3
15b 378-388			
16 388-402			
3C – 4C		1	
Post-Roman		1	
Non coin		2	
Total		10	

Discussion

The five groups of coins from the Highcross Leicester sites comprise a substantial assemblage of 364 Roman coins. These can be added to the growing body of excavated coinage from the Roman town. Other substantial coin assemblages have come from Jewry Wall, with 762 (Pearce 1948) and The Shires, with 155.

Some common features can be seen across all five sites under consideration. Early Claudian coins are present at Vine Street (A22/24.2003) in common with both Jewry Wall and The Shires. A summary of the early coins of the Augustan coinage system, which lasted until AD 260, is presented in *Table 3*. *Asses* are shown to be the main early denomination deposited across the sites.

A strong late-third century presence is also observed across the sites. These coins include a high number of the irregular types, known as 'barbarous radiates'. There are also several British Empire radiates of Carausius and Allectus on A8 2005, A2 2003 and Vine Street (A22/24.2003).

The generally strong later fourth century coin presence is strongest on A8 2005. Notable across the sites is the presence of a high number of 'falling horseman' irregular issues of the years 354-64. The Valentinianic coinage of the period 364-78 is also strongly represented. Coin loss continues strongly right through to the end of the fourth century on all of the sites.

The broad trends in the coin deposition on each of the sites can be compared by summarising them in four chronological phases. The phases in question are A (to AD 260), B (260-296), C (296-330) and D (330-402). The results are shown in *Table 4*. A breakdown of the identifiable mints represented within the late Roman coinage has been shown in *Table 5*. Nine mints have been recognised, with the dominant ones being Lyons, Trier and Arles.

Table 3: Denominations of coins of the Augustan system present across the Highcross Leicester sites (combined)

	Den	Sest	Dup	As	Dup/as
1	0	0	0	0	0
2a	0	0	1	0	0
2b	1	0	1	7	0
3	1	2	3	6	0
4	2	2	3	4	0
5	0	2	0	5	0
6	3	0	0	0	2
7a	2	1	0	0	0
7b	0	0	0	0	0
8	1	0	0	0	0
Total	10	7	8	22	2

Table 4: Coin deposition as summarised by chronological phase

Phase	A2.2003	A5.2006	A8.2005	A21.2003	A22/A24.2003
Closely identifiable	31	6	64	15	195
	%	%	%	%	%
Phase A Before AD 260	25.8	0	9.4	20.0	16.4
Phase B 260-296	19.4	33.3	9.4	13.3	20.0
Phase C 296-330	3.2	0	3.1	0	5.1
Phase D 330-402	51.6	66.7	78.1	66.7	58.5

Table 5: Sources of fourth-century coin found on the Highcross Leicester sites (Note: percentages are of identifiable mints, not of all coins)

Mint	294-317	317-330	330-348	348-364	364-378	378-388	388-402

	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
London	2	40.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lyons	0	0	0	0	4	7.4	3	37.5	4	5.6	0	0
Trier	1	20.0	6	66.7	22	40.7	2	25.0	1	1.4	0	0
Arles	0	0	1	11.1	3	5.6	1	12.5	25	34.7	2	40.1
Rome	0	0	0	0	1	1.9	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ticinum	0	0	1	11.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aquileia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	5.6	0	0
Siscia	0	0	0	0	1	1.9	0	0	2	2.8	0	0
Thessalonica	0	0	0	0	1	1.9	0	0	0	0	0	0
Uncertain	2	40.0	1	11.1	22	40.7	2	25.0	36	50.0	3	60.0
Total	5		9		54		8		72		5	
Irregular					11		27					

Table 6: catalogue of coins from St Peters Lane and East Bond Street (A5 2006)

Leicester A5.2006 Coins – Site Finds			
1 66	Tetricus II Obv [CPE TETRI]CVS CAES Rev PIETAS AVGVSTOR Elmer 777	Radiate Cologne	AD 270-4
2 33	Barbarous radiate Ragged flan.	19mm x 16mm	AD 270-84
3 83	Constantine I Obv [CONSTANTI]NVS MAX AVG Rev GLORIA EXERCITVS; 2 st. RIC 7: 345	Follis Arles	AD 330-1
4 54	Constantine I, deified Obv [DIV CONSTANTI]NVS PT AVGG Rev Quadriga RIC 8: 68	Follis Trier	AD 337-40
5 67	Valentinian I Obv DN VALENTI[NIANVS PF AVG] Rev SE[CVRITAS RE]IPVBLICAE	AE3	AD 364-75
6 65	House of Valentinian Obv Illeg. Rev. [SECVRITAS RE]IPVBLICAE	AE3	AD 364-78
7 63	Illeg. and heavily corroded.		3 rd -4 th century
8 26	French jetton Illeg. and corroded.	Pierced	13 th -14 th century

9 84	Post-Roman coin George III 'Cartwheel' penny Corroded	AD 1797
10 44	Post-Roman. Copper alloy disc, with squared edges. No visible detail but surfaces are corroded.	

10.9 Appendix 9 *Archive Contents List*

Archive Contents A5.2006

Report No. 2007-038

Watching Brief sheets	4 sheets
Trench sheets	4 sheets
Context sheets	Missing
Skeleton index	7 sheets
Skeleton sheets	208 sheets
Drawing index	13 sheets
Small finds index	2 sheets
Levels index	30 sheets
Context index	40 sheets
Digital photograph index	15 sheets
Monochrome photographic index	30 sheets
Monochrome negatives	589 frames in 19 sleeves-missing
Monochrome contact sheets	589 frames in 32 sleeves-missing
Disc containing photographs	1 x DVD
Photo Contact sheets	
Drawings	242

Prehistoric Pottery Report (included in main report)

Roman Pottery Report (included in main report)

Medieval Pottery Report (included in main report)

Human Bone Report (included in main report)

Environmental Report (included in main report)

Small Finds Report (included in main report)

Animal Bone Report (included in main report)

Coin Report (included in main report)

19 boxes of finds comprising 6 of animal bone, 4 of Roman pottery, 2 of post-Roman pottery, 1 of ceramic building material, 1 of painted wall plaster, 1 of metal find (not SF's), 1 of small finds, 1 of miscellaneous (inc. prehistoric pottery) and 2 of coffin plates.