
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS LTD

**KINGSBURY HOUSE, BRANCH ROAD, ST ALBANS,
HERTFORDSHIRE**

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION

Authors: Zbigniew Pozorski	
NGR: TL 1390 0760	Report No: 4993
District: St Albans	Site Code: AS 4993
Approved: Claire Halpin	Project No: 4301
Signed:	Date: January 2012

This report is confidential to the client. Archaeological Solutions Ltd accepts no responsibility or liability to any third party to whom this report, or any part of it, is made known. Any such party relies upon this report entirely at their own risk. No part of this report may be reproduced by any means without permission.

Archaeological Solutions Ltd, 98-100 Fore Street, Hertford, SG14 1AB
Tel: 01992 558170 Fax: 01992 553359 E-mail: info@ascontracts.co.uk
Web: www.archaeologicalsolutions.co.uk
Registered Number: 4702122

Archaeological Solutions is an independent archaeological contractor providing the services which satisfy all archaeological requirements of planning applications, including:

Desk-based assessments and environmental impact assessments
Historic building recording and appraisals
Trial trench evaluations
Geophysical surveys
Archaeological monitoring and recording
Archaeological excavations
Post excavation analysis
Promotion and outreach
Specialist analysis

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS LTD

**Unit 6, Brunel Business Court, Eastern Way,
Bury St Edmunds IP32 7AJ
Tel 01284 765210**

**PI House, r/o 23 Clifton Road, Shefford SG17 5AF
Tel 01462 850483**

**e-mail info@ascontracts.co.uk
www.archaeologicalsolutions.co.uk**



twitter.com/ArchaeologicalS



www.facebook.com/ArchaeologicalSolutions



CONTENTS

OASIS SUMMARY SHEET

SUMMARY

- 1 INTRODUCTION**
- 2 DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE**
- 3 TOPOGRAPHY, GEOLOGY AND SOILS**
- 4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND**
- 5 METHODOLOGY**
- 6 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS**
- 7 CONFIDENCE RATING**
- 8 DEPOSIT MODEL**
- 9 DISCUSSION**
- 10 DEPOSITION OF THE ARCHIVE**

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

BIBLIOGRAPHY

APPENDICES

- 1 HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD DATA (HER)**
- 2 CONCORDANCE OF FINDS**
- 3 SPECIALIST REPORTS**

OASIS SUMMARY SHEET

Project details			
Project name		<i>Kingsbury House, Branch Road, St Albans, Hertfordshire</i>	
<p><i>In August and September 2011 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried an archaeological excavation at Kingsbury House, Branch Road, St Albans, Hertfordshire (NGR TL 1390 0760). The excavation was commissioned by Cathedral Homes (UK) Ltd and was undertaken in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning permission for the demolition of the existing structures and the construction of two residential dwellings.</i></p> <p><i>The site is situated within an area that has revealed significant archaeological remains, identified as AS.R.25 on the Local Plan. Numerous Romano-British archaeological remains are recorded in the vicinity of the site, as well as within the site itself. An archaeological evaluation of the site revealed a sequence of Roman occupation layers, a possible hearth and a compacted gravel floor or yard surface. Fairly large quantities of Romano-British pottery were recovered along with other small finds. The remains of late-17th- to early-18th-century structure, possibly a cellar, were also revealed.</i></p> <p><i>The excavation revealed multi-period occupation with the Romano-British and post-medieval periods most prominent. The majority of the remains were associated with the earliest Phase 1 dated to 2nd century AD (130-150 AD). The phase comprised numerous occupation layers, possibly remains of a building, a ditch and two pits. Large quantities of pottery sherds and numerous small finds were recovered from deposits of this phase. A pit represented Phase 2 and it was attributed to 4th century AD. Phase 3 consisted of late 17th-early 18th century lime kiln with an associated pit. The site was significantly truncated by mid-20th century construction of a house and ancillary works.</i></p>			
Project dates (fieldwork)		23/08 – 09/09/2011	
Previous work (Y/N/?)		Y	Future work (Y/N/?) N
P. number		4306	Site code
Type of project		<i>An Archaeological Excavation</i>	
Site status		<i>Within an area of significant archaeological remains designated as AS.R.25 on the Local Plan</i>	
Current land use		<i>Residential site (single dwelling, now demolished)</i>	
Planned development		<i>Two semi-detached dwellings</i>	
Main features (+dates)		<i>Remains of possible building, a ditch, two pits, occupation layers (all 2nd century AD (130-150 AD)), 4th century pit, late 17th-early 18th century lime kiln with associated pit</i>	
Significant finds (+dates)		<i>Roman assemblages</i>	
Project location			
County/ District/ Parish		<i>Hertfordshire</i>	<i>St Albans</i>
HER/ SMR for area		<i>Hertfordshire HER</i>	
Post code (if known)		<i>AL3 4SX</i>	
Area of site		<i>c. 1000m²</i>	
NGR		<i>TL 1390 0760</i>	
Height AOD (min/max)		<i>c. 87m</i>	
Project creators			
Brief issued by		<i>SADC</i>	
Project supervisor/s (PO)		<i>Zbigniew Pozorski</i>	
Funded by		<i>Cathedral Homes (UK) Ltd</i>	
Full title		<i>Kingsbury House, Branch Road, St Albans, Hertfordshire: An Archaeological Excavation</i>	
Authors		<i>Pozorski, Z.</i>	
Report no.		<i>4993</i>	
Date (of report)		<i>January 2012</i>	

KINGSBURY HOUSE, BRANCH ROAD, ST ALBANS, HERTFORDSHIRE

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION

SUMMARY

In August and September 2011 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried an archaeological excavation at Kingsbury House, Branch Road, St Albans, Hertfordshire (NGR TL 1390 0760). The excavation was commissioned by Cathedral Homes (UK) Ltd and was undertaken in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning permission for the demolition of the existing structures and the construction of two residential dwellings.

The site is situated within an area that has revealed significant archaeological remains, identified as AS.R.25 on the Local Plan. Numerous Romano-British archaeological remains are recorded in the vicinity of the site, as well as within the site itself. An archaeological evaluation of the site revealed a sequence of Roman occupation layers, a possible hearth and a compacted gravel floor or yard surface. Fairly large quantities of Romano-British pottery were recovered along with other small finds. The remains of late-17th- to early-18th-century structure, possibly a cellar, were also revealed.

The excavation revealed multi-period occupation with the Romano-British and post-medieval periods most prominent. The majority of the remains were associated with the earliest Phase 1 dated to 2nd century AD (120-150 AD). The phase comprised numerous occupation layers, possibly remains of a building, a ditch and two pits. Large quantities of pottery sherds and numerous small finds were recovered from deposits of this phase. A pit represented Phase 2 and it was attributed to 4th century AD. Phase 3 consisted of a late 17th-early 18th century lime kiln with an associated pit. The site was significantly truncated by construction of a modern house and ancillary works.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 In August and September 2011 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried an archaeological excavation at Kingsbury House, Branch Road, St Albans, Hertfordshire (NGR TL 1390 0760; Figs. 1 & 2). The excavation was commissioned by Cathedral Homes (UK) Ltd and was undertaken in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning permission for the demolition of the existing structures and the construction of two residential dwellings (St Albans District Council Planning Ref. 5/2010/0927).

1.2 The excavation was undertaken in accordance with an advice issued by the District Archaeological Officer of St Albans District Council (SADC DAO; dated 20/07/2011), following the results of an archaeological evaluation

carried out on the site (Pozorski & Woolhouse 2011), and a written scheme of investigation (specification) prepared by AS (dated 18/08/2011) and approved by SADC DAO. The project conformed to the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA) *Code of Conduct* and *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation* (revised 2008), as well as the document *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003).

1.3 The project aimed to define the extent and character of the Roman settlement along the environmental reconstruction. Three main requirements for the project were set out by SADC. Namely:

- An excavation across at least half of the footprint of the proposed development, within the area where Romano-British occupation remains were revealed during the previous evaluation (Plot 2);
- Further evaluation trenching to characterise deposits across Plot 1 and to the rear of Plot 2;
- Based on the results of the above, further potential 'strip, map & record' investigation across the remaining development footprint.

Planning policy context

1.4 Planning Policy Statement 5 (PPS5; 2010) states that those parts of the historic environment that have significance because of their historic, archaeological, architectural or artistic interest are heritage assets. The Planning Policy Statement aims to deliver sustainable development by ensuring that policies and decisions that concern the historic environment recognise that heritage assets are a non-renewable resource, take account of the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits of heritage conservation, and recognise that intelligently managed change may sometimes be necessary if heritage assets are to be maintained for the long term. It aims to conserve England's heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance. It states that opportunities to capture evidence from the historic environment and to contribute to our knowledge and understanding of our past, and to make this publicly available, should be taken, particularly where a heritage asset is to be lost.

2 DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE

2.1 St Albans lies just to the north of the River Ver, which, flowing down to the city from the north-west, turns south at this point to meet the River Colne and eventually the Thames. Much of the city, including the current site, lies on a gentle slope running downwards from the north-east towards the river to the south-west.

2.2 The site is located on the southern side of the junction between Branch Road and Camlet Way, to the south of Verulam Road (Fig. 1). It comprises a roughly rectangular plot until recently occupied by a single bungalow, now demolished. The surrounding area is occupied by residential properties.

3 TOPOGRAPHY, GEOLOGY AND SOILS

3.1 The site lies at c.85m AOD, on the area of ground which slopes downwards to the south-west towards the valley of the River Ver, itself around 80m AOD at this point. To the north-west, the land rises steadily to a local high point of 127 m AOD at Batchwood Hill, c. 1.6km away from the site.

3.2 The site lies on the solid geology of Upper Chalk (laid down during the Turonian – Campanian period of the Upper Cretaceous) which forms much of the Chiltern Hills (British Geological Survey 1978). This is composed of white, massive-bedded, micritic limestone with courses of modular flints deposited in warm marine conditions. A very short distance to the east of the site, there are two small outcrops of a later formation, the Woolwich and Reading Beds. These date to the Sparnacian – Palaeocene period of the Palaeogene and are composed of interbedded sand and red/ green mottled clay.

3.3 The soils of central St Albans are unsurveyed due to the urban nature of the area. Those in the surrounding area are of the Charity 2 Association, which are described as well-drained fine flinty and silty soils in valley bottoms and calcareous fine silty soils over chalk or chalk rubble on the valley sides (Soil Survey of England and Wales 1983). These may be found in the area to the south-west of the city. To the north, the soils comprise those of the Hornbeam 3 association, which are deep fine loamy over clayey and clayey soils with slowly permeable subsoils, while to the south and south-east may be found soils of the Batcombe association; these are described as fine silty over clayey and fine loamy over clayey soils.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Prehistoric

4.1 Prehistoric occupation of the St Albans area is well attested, particularly along the valley of the River Ver. The earliest evidence of human activity in the wider area comprises a scatter of worked flints dating to the Mesolithic period. A series of pits, stake holes, pottery and other finds of late Bronze Age date which were all found c. 400m north-east of the site (HER 14653). A chance find took place, c. 400m north of the site, of an O'Connor's Edingen type razor also of Bronze Age date and one of eight found in Britain (HER 6532). An extensive Iron Age settlement, known as *Verlamion*, is known to lie within Prae Wood approximately 600m to the south-west of the site, from which evidence for the minting of Tasciovanus and Cunobelin coins have been found (St Albans Archaeology & History website).

Romano-British

4.2 At its height, the Roman town of *Verulamium* consisted of the third largest settlement in Britain (Pevsner & Cherry 1997). It was founded in AD 50, yet reputedly destroyed by Queen Boudicca ten years later. It became one of Britain's largest Roman centres with a forum basilica complex (opened in

AD 79), an amphitheatre and public bathhouses all situated to the south-west of modern St Albans, with the important communication route of Watling Street running through the centre. There was no known fort in the town and the town walls were not built until the 2nd century AD. Much of *Verulamium* was destroyed by fire in AD 155. The remains of the town are known from over 80 hectares enclosed within 3rd century city walls. Extensive archaeological work has taken place within *Verulamium* and has revealed numerous remains including Romano-Celtic temples, theatre, kilns, sewers, buildings, timber-framed shops, tiled floors, furnaces, cobbled tracks, roads and city walls (Pevsner & Cherry 1997; Niblett & Thompson 2005).

4.3 The site has a high archaeological potential, located outside the area of Roman *Verulamium* but on, or close to, the contemporary Colchester Road (recorded on the St Albans Urban Archaeological Database – UAD Monument 358). During an excavation a short distance to the north-east of the present site in 1974 a Roman bath house was discovered, dating to the reign of Antonius Pius in the mid 2nd century AD. A substantial hoard of Roman coins was retrieved from the former cold plunge pool of the baths, dating from the reign of Hadrian to that of Elagabalus (AD 221). The bath house also retained traces of timber outbuildings including beam trenches and post holes (HER 1197, 477, & 1426).

4.4 Small-scale investigation when the current property was built in 1964 revealed a well containing Roman pottery between the Express Dairy and Memorial Hall, with further unstratified Roman pottery sherds in the topsoil – UAD Event 281). Roman pits have also been recorded 45m to the north during car park renewal works at St Michael's Memorial Hall. To the immediate south the Kingsbury Manor site contained a Roman building as well as medieval and later buildings, and other contemporary features (UAD Monuments 725, 723, 722 etc). At the Black Lion Inn car park to the SSE, a Roman building (likely a corn dryer/processor) and Roman, medieval and Tudor pits and other finds are recorded (UAD Monument 276; Event 386).

4.5 The archaeological evaluation of the site was carried out earlier in 2011 by AS (Pozorski & Woolhouse 2011). Within Trench 1 a sequence of Roman occupation layers, a possible hearth and a compacted gravel floor or yard surface. Fairly large quantities of un-abraded Roman pottery indicated occupation during the 2nd century AD, while small finds including a light blue glass ?jug handle fragment and a decorated copper alloy pin suggest that the Romano-British inhabitants were at least moderately affluent. Fragments of *bessalis* brick and *imbrex/ tegula* roof tile indicate the presence of substantial Roman buildings in the vicinity. The survival of Roman layers rather than just 'cut' features indicated good preservation, at least towards the north-west of the site. An undated pit, cut through the Romano-British levels, was also identified. In Trench 2, a large ditch or cellar, aligned perpendicular to Branch Road, was recorded. It contained a dump of building materials, apparently deriving from a late-17th- to early-18th-century structure demolished following a fire.

4.6 There have also been a large number of Roman burial sites including both cremations and inhumations found in the immediate vicinity of the site (e.g. HER 14150 & 6745). In 1991-1992 a complex including a funerary chamber, mound and enclosure has been found nearby on Folly Lane (Niblett 1992). This is thought to have been the grave of a very late Iron Age Catuvellaunian chief who after the Roman invasion of AD 43 had become a client ruler under the occupying power. There have also been large numbers of more mundane discoveries from this period in the area immediately around the site including Roman chalk and rubbish pits, kilns or bread ovens, drains and pieces of metal working debris. Much of this routine activity would have been associated with the main Roman road from Verulamium to Colchester (HER 14358).

Anglo-Saxon

4.7 By the 8th century, the Saxon town of St.Albans/*Verulamium* was known as *Watlingchester* or *Verulamchester* and was described by the historian Bede in AD 730 as containing the '*beautiful church worthy of Alban's martyrdom*' (St Albans Archaeology & History website). The location of the Benedictine Abbey of St Alban was thought to have been the spot where the Christian martyr, Alban was executed in approximately 324 AD. St. Albans Abbey was founded in AD 793 by King Offa of Mercia, although the site lay within the manor of Kingsbury, which belonged to the Saxon kings and was bought by Alfric before he became abbot of St. Albans (Page 1902). The Kingsbury *burh* was possibly located to the north of the Abbey. Although the manor of Kingsbury was not listed in the Domesday Book of 1086, it is thought that the '*pond for fish*' listed in the town of St Albans' entry refers to Alfric's large fishpond known as '*Fischpol*' (Morris 1976; Page 1902). St Albans School, a public school which occupies a site to the west of the Abbey and which includes the 14th century Abbey Gateway, was founded in AD 948.

Medieval

4.8 Medieval St Albans soon took the form recognisable today with settlement moving across the River Ver from the Roman city to the Abbey precincts and spreading further away from there up the hill to the north and east. By 1086, the town of St Albans incorporated 10 hides, land for 16 ploughs, a park for woodland beasts and three mills valued at 40s and the town had its population of 500 people. In AD 1077, Paul of Caen, the first Norman Abbot, began rebuilding the Abbey of St Albans (St Albans Archaeology & History website). St. Peter's Street, High Street, Market Place, Holywell Street and Fishpool Street were probably all well established in roughly their present positions by the 11th century. The medieval period also saw the division of the town into four wards, roughly corresponding to the built-up areas of the four modern parishes of St Stephen, St Michael, St Peter and the Abbey of St Alban itself. These were each given a constable of the peace and two chief pledges to maintain order by Abbott Richard de Wallingford (1260 – 1291). By 1327 the boundaries of the borough had been formerly recorded although it is likely that they had already been determined well before then. The Priory was dissolved in 1539 and the Abbey Church

became the parish church when it was bought by the local people in 1553 (Page 1912).

Post-medieval & modern

4.9 Post-medieval development of the town saw the construction of roads, specifically catering to the coaching trade, as St. Albans formed the first stop on the coaching route north from London. It accounts for town's numerous inns, many dating from Tudor times. A short distance to the south-east of the present site the Kingsbury Brewery was built in 1827 the buildings of which remain virtually unaltered today (HER 5389). Later development saw the steady expansion of various industries such as printing, engineering, clothing and hat manufacture, while the construction of the railway in 1858 allowed an increase in communication and trade. The Abbey Church was granted a Cathedral status and the town received a City charter in 1877. In the inter-war years it became a popular centre for the electronics industry. After the World War II the town expanded significantly as it took a part in the post-War redistribution of population out of London (St Albans Archaeology & History website).

5 METHODOLOGY

5.1 The required area was excavated using a mechanical 180° excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket. The excavated area comprised: the footprint of House Plot 2 with extensions to the north-west and south-east (to cover locations of proposed services), another extension to south-east to further investigate a possible cellar encountered in Trench 2 and an additional evaluation trench (Trench 3) in the southern part of the site, within Plot 1 (Fig. 3).

5.2 Topsoil and undifferentiated overburden were mechanically excavated under close archaeological supervision. Exposed surfaces were cleaned by hand and examined for archaeological features. Deposits were recorded using *pro forma* recording sheets, drawn to scale, and photographed as appropriate. Excavated spoil was searched for finds and the trenches were scanned by a metal detector.

6 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS

The excavation revealed four linear features (ditches), three pits, a post hole and a kiln with an associated pit and numerous deposits, the majority occupation layers. Three phases of occupation were identified: two phases apply to the Romano-British period and the later phase is associated with the post-medieval period. The modern truncation related to the former house and its associated services.

Phase 1: 2nd century AD

This phase contained the most numerous features: four ditches (F2012, F2021, F2023 and F2031) and two pits (F2014, F2040). A sequence of layers was also associated with this phase. The finds recovered from the ditches and layers dated to between 120-150 AD, and the pits produced evidence dated generally to 2nd century AD.

Ditches Fig.5

Ditch F2031 (1.60+ x 0.75 x 0.43m; DP 13) was located in the north-western end of the site (within Trench 1) and was present below Layer L2019. It was orientated north-east/south-west and had steep, near vertical sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L2032, was a light to mid orangey brown, compact, silty clay with frequent flint. The flint nodules had accumulated at the base of the feature. Pottery and CBM fragments, mortar and animal bone were present within L2032.

Ditch F2023 (5.25+ x 1 x 0.25m; DD 11-12) was located within the excavation area and was orientated north-east/south-west. It was present below Layer L2019 and it had moderate to steep sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L2024, was a dark brownish grey, compact, clayey silt with frequent mortar, large flint nodules and moderate stones. Flint and stones were present, particularly at the base of the feature. Pottery and CBM fragments, mortar and Fe nails were recovered from the feature.

Ditch F2012 (5.10+ x 1.00 x 0.35m; DP 9) was orientated north-east/south-west and was parallel to Ditch F2023. It had moderate to steep sides and a flattish base. It contained two fills. The principal fill, L2013, was a dark brownish grey, compact, silt with frequent stones and moderate flint. Pottery and CBM fragments, mortar, Fe nail, animal bone and oyster shells were present within the fill. The basal fill, L2030, was present along the north-western edge of the feature and consisted of a mid orange brown, compact, clay with frequent gravel. Pottery and CBM fragments and animal bone were recovered from this deposit.

Ditch F2021 (8.75+ x 0.67+ x 0.46m; DP 18) was orientated north-north-west/south-south-east and was located along the northern limits of the excavation. It had moderate to steep sides and its base was not established. Its fill, L2022, was a dark brownish grey, firm, clayey silt with frequent pebbles. Pottery and CBM fragments, Fe nails and animal bone were recovered.

Pits

F2014 (0.90 x 0.54+ x 0.10m; DP 10) was rectangular in plan and located in the southern sector of the excavation and adjacent to post-medieval kiln. It had gently sloping sides and flattish base. It was cut by post-medieval Pit F2049. Its fill, L2015, was a mid greyish brown, friable, clayey silt. It contained pottery and CBM fragments and oyster shells.

Pit F2040 (0.58 x 0.33 x 0.12m; DP 14) was located in the south-eastern part of the excavation, and was overlain by L2018. It was subcircular in plan and had vertical sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L2041, was a mid orange grey, loose, silty clay. Pottery and CBM fragments, oyster shells and animal bone were recovered from the fill.

Layers

Sample sections of the site stratigraphy were recorded and are presented below. The sections were located within the north-eastern sector of the site, between the former house and the limit of the excavation, where the archaeological features were preserved.

<i>Section 1 (DP 15): north-western part of the area, south-east facing</i> 0.00 = 87.07m AOD		
0.00 – 0.17m	L2000	Topsoil. Dark grey, soft, sandy silt.
0.17 – 0.40m	L2001	Subsoil. Dark grey, friable, silty sand with moderate pebbles and flint.
0.40 – 0.47m	L2019	Layer. Light to mid orange grey, compact, silty gravel.
0.47 – 0.52m	L2020	Layer. Light to mid grey, loose, sandy silt with occasional gravel.
0.52 – 0.62m	L2025	Layer. Mid orange brown, compact, sandy silt with frequent flint and moderate pebbles.
0.62m +	L2002	Natural. Light yellow, compact, clay and creamy white, compact, chalk with flint.

Additional description: Within this part of the excavation Ditches F2023 and F2031 were located and they both cut Layers L2020 and L2025. Ditch F2012 also cut these layers, and L2019.

<i>Section 2 (DP 16): central part of the area, north-west facing</i> 0.00 = 86.35m AOD		
0.00 – 0.06m	L2007	Base layer for Surface L2003/L2006. Mid orange, compact, clay with gravel.
0.06 – 0.11m	L2009	Mid reddish orange, compact, gravel with CBM fragments.
0.11 – 0.17m	L2019	Layer. As above, Section 1.
0.17 – 0.25m	L2020	Layer. As above, Section 1.
0.25 – 0.36m	L2033	Layer. Mid to dark greyish brown, compact, sandy silt with moderate pebbles and occasional flint.
0.36 – 0.42m	L2035	Layer. Dark greyish brown, firm, clayey silt.
0.42m +	L2002	Natural clay and chalk. As above, Section 1.

<i>Section 3 (DP 17): southern part of the area, north-west facing</i> <i>0.00 = 87.04m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.10m	L2000	Topsoil. As above, Section 1.
0.10 – 0.24m	L2001	Subsoil. As above, Section 1.
0.24 – 0.30m	L2006	?Surface. Dark orange brown, loose, silty clay with frequent pebbles and chalk.
0.30 – 0.34m	L2007	Base layer for Surface L2003/L2006. As above, Section 2.
0.34 – 0.38m	L2017	Layer. Dark brownish yellow, compact, sandy silt.
0.38 – 0.40m	L2018	Layer. Dark brownish grey, firm, clayey silt with occasional small stones.
0.40 – 0.58m	L2036	Layer. Light to mid orange grey, compact, clayey silt with occasional stones.
0.58 – 0.62m	L2044	Layer. Mid brownish orange, firm, silty clay with moderate flint.
0.62 – 0.68m	L2039	Layer. Light orange grey, firm, clayey silt with occasional chalk chunks and flint.
0.68m +	L2002	Natural clay and chalk. As above, Section 1.

Additional description: L2006 (DP 6) was similar to L2003 (see below) although it was less well preserved. It also overlay Layer L2007 which may have been a base for the possible surface. Modern Post Hole F2004 cut deposits in this part of the excavation.

<i>Section 4 (DP 18): southern part of the area, north-west facing</i> <i>0.00 = 87.10m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.09m	L2000	Topsoil. As above, Section 1.
0.09 – 0.39m	L2001	Subsoil. As above, Section 1.
0.39 – 0.46m	L2003	?Surface. Rounded pebbles with dark orange brown, compact, silty clay with moderate chalk chunks.
0.46 – 0.50m	L2007	Base layer for Surface L2003/L2006. As above, Section 2.
0.50 – 0.54m	L2017	Layer. As above, Section 3.
0.54 – 0.57m	L2019	Layer. As above, Section 1.
0.57 – 0.65m	L2036	Layer. As above, Section 3.
0.65 – 0.68m	L2038	Layer. Dark brownish grey, firm, clayey silt with occasional flint and mortar.
0.68 – 0.81m	L2039	Layer. As above, Section 3.
0.81m +	L2002	Natural clay and chalk. As above, Section 1.

Additional description: L2003 (DP 5) was a layer of highly compacted rounded pebbles overlying clay and it overlay L2007, a compact layer which seemed to be a base for the upper deposit. The pebbles created fairly even surface and c.3.50m² of the layer was revealed. Its base, L2007, extended beyond the surviving surface. The latter and the the lower deposits were cut by Ditch F2021.

<i>Section 5 (DP 19): central part of the area, north-west facing</i> 0.00 = 86.71m AOD		
0.00 – 0.07m	L2007	Base layer for Surface L2003/L2006. As above, Section 2.
0.07 – 0.19m	L2020	As above, Section 1.
0.19 – 0.24m	L2025	As above, Section 1.
0.24m +	L2002	Natural clay and chalk. As above, Section 1.

<i>Section 6 (DP 20): central part of the area, south-west facing</i> 0.00 = 86.72m AOD		
0.00 – 0.13m	L2007	Base layer for Surface L2003/L2006. As above, Section 2.
0.13 – 0.18m	L2017	Layer. As above, Section 3.
0.18 – 0.20m	L2018	Layer. As above, Section 3.
0.20 – 0.25m	L2036	Layer. As above, Section 3.
0.25 – 0.27m	L2038	Layer. As above, Section 4.
0.27 – 0.43m	L2039	Layer. As above, Section 3.
0.43m +	L2002	Natural clay and chalk. As above, Section 1.

<i>Section 7 (DP 21): central part of the area, south-east facing</i> 0.00 = 86.69m AOD		
0.00 – 0.04m	L2006	?Surface. As above, Section 1.
0.04 – 0.08m	L2007	Base layer for Surface L2003/L2006. As above, Section 2.
0.08 – 0.12m	L2017	Layer. As above, Section 3.
0.12 – 0.15m	L2018	Layer. As above, Section 3.
0.15 – 0.33m	L2036	Layer. As above, Section 3.
0.33 – 0.37m	L2044	Layer. As above, Section 3.
0.37 – 0.40m	L2039	Layer. As above, Section 3.
0.40m +	L2002	Natural clay and chalk. As above, Section 1.

Numerous finds dating to Phase 1 were recovered during the excavation and include coins, copper and lead objects, an iron knife and nails, glass, quern stone (from L2020), worked bone including a bone needle (from L2039), worked and burnt flint, worked stone, painted plaster fragments, daub and slag. The largest assemblage of finds were recovered from Layers L2025, L2036 and L2039.

The pottery assemblage presented a wide range of fragments dated narrowly to 120-150 AD (Pottery Report below). The layers which contained the largest assemblages were occupation layers (L2025, L2020, L2039, L2036 and L2017/L2018/L2019). The latter was overlain by Surface L2003/L2006, located within the south-eastern part of the excavation.

Phase 2: 4th Century AD

This phase was represented by Pit F2042 which was located in Trench 3. F2042 (1.60 x 0.75 x 0.11m; DP 28) was sub rectangular in plan with gently to

moderately sloping sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L2043, was a dark brownish grey, compact, clayey silt with occasional chalk chunks. It contained pottery and CBM fragments, oyster shells and animal bone. The bulk of the pottery was 2nd century AD but the latest sherds were late 4th century AD.

Phase 3: Late 17th - early 18th century AD

Kiln M2047 and Pit F2049 were post-medieval.

M2047 (DP 22-26) was a circular in plan. It was constructed of light to mid red bricks varying in dimensions between 0.225-0.250 x 0.100 - 0.125 x 0.059-0.090m. The bricks were bonded with yellow clay and burnt on the inside of the structure. The bricks formed a full circle which was one course of bricks wide. The inner diameter of the circle measured 2.50m. The structure was c.1m below the existing ground level and below deposits of modern made ground. The bricks were slightly angled downwards within the interior of the structure. A brick floor was present at the base of the feature and was an integral part of the structure. A thin layer of ash overlay the floor. Internally the structure was filled with L2048, a mid brown, friable, silty sand with frequent CBM fragments (notably roof tiles), late 17th - early 18th century pottery, iron nails and mortar.

The northern side of the structure contained an opening (DP 24-25) located at the level of the floor, and an integral part of M2047. It was 0.66m long (deep) and 0.63m wide. The vault was constructed of two courses of bricks on the northern side and a 'course' of roof tiles on the southern side (inner side of M2047). The sides of the opening were 0.18 – 0.25m wide and 0.38m high while the highest point of the ceiling was at 0.51m above the floor. The opening was accessible from Pit F2049.

M2047 was contained within Construction Pit F2045 (c.2.85 in diameter) and the pit contained backfill, L2046, a greyish brown, friable silty sand with frequent CBM fragments.

Adjacent to the kiln and connecting to it via the opening (drawing hole) was Pit F2049 (DP 22-23). During the evaluation this feature was identified as possible cellar (F1019). It cut F2045. F2049 was rectangular (4.20 x 3.20 x 1m+). It had vertical sides and its base was unseen. The kiln floor overlay the natural clay while the rest of the pit was deeper. The backfill of the pit (L2050 = L1020) was a mid brown, friable, silty sand with large quantities of CBM fragments, in particular roof tiles. Late 17th-early 18th century pottery, a coin and animal bone were recovered from the backfill.

Trench 3

<i>Sample Section 3A (DP 29): north-west end, south-east facing</i> <i>0.00 = 87.20m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 1.10m	L2051	Modern made ground. Mixed grey, brown and yellow, loose, silty sand, clayey silt and CBM rubble.
1.10m +	L2002	Natural clay and chalk. As above, Section 1.

<i>Sample Section 3B (DP 30): south-east end, south-east facing</i> <i>0.00 = 87.29m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.93m	L2051	Modern made ground. As above, Section 3A.
0.93m +	L2002	Natural clay and chalk. As above, Section 1.

Description: An additional evaluation trench (DP 27) was excavated in the western part of the site (Fig. 2). It revealed Pit F2042 which has been assigned to Phase 2. The only deposit present above the natural clay was Made Ground L2051.

7 CONFIDENCE RATING

7.1 The site was truncated by modern activity, in particular by the construction of a house and associated services in the 20th century. The entire central part of the site did not contain deposits other than modern made ground. The area to the south and south-east of the former house seems to have been landscaped and also devoid of archaeological remains. Excepting these observations no other factors inhibited the recognition of archaeological features or finds.

8 DEPOSIT MODEL

8.1 The site was commonly overlain by Topsoil L1000, a dark grey, soft, sandy silt (0.08 – 0.15m thick). L1000 overlay Subsoil L2001, a dark grey, friable, silty sand with moderate pebbles and flint (0.14 – 0.30m thick).

8.2 Within the central part of the site and Trench 3, the topsoil and subsoil were replaced by modern backfill/made ground, L2051, which consisted of mixed grey, brown and yellow, loose, silty sand, clayey silt and CBM rubble. The made ground was 0.20 – 1.10m thick.

8.3 In the northern and north-eastern part of the site, below the subsoil, Roman occupation layers were present (0.20 – 0.45m thick in total).

8.4 The natural geology, L2002, was present at 0.60 – 1.10m below existing ground level and comprised a mid yellow, compact clay and creamy white, compact, chalk.

9 DISCUSSION

9.1 Phase 1, 2nd century AD, contained the most numerous features: four ditches (F2012, F2021, F2023 and F2031) and two pits (F2014, F2040). A sequence of layers was also associated with this phase. The finds recovered from the ditches and layers dated to between 120-150 AD, and the pits produced evidence dated generally to 2nd century AD. Phase 2 was represented by Pit F2042. The bulk of the pottery within the pit was 2nd century AD but the latest sherds were late 4th century AD. Phase 3, Late 17th - early 18th century AD, comprises Kiln M2047 and an associated pit, F2049.

9.2 The pottery recovered from the features and layers of Phase 1 indicated a very narrow time frame, and a date of 120-150 AD applies to the majority of archaeological deposits

9.3 The remains of a possible structure may be represented by parallel Ditches F2023 and F2031 which contained remnants of flint-based foundations. The ditches were located c. 5.60m apart. The ditches were sealed by L2019, a possible levelling layer.

9.4 Pit F2042 is suggestive of later activity on the site, and the site was then unoccupied until the post-medieval period.

10 DEPOSITION OF THE ARCHIVE

10.1 Archive records, with an inventory, will be deposited with any donated finds from the site at St Albans Museum. The archive will be quantified, ordered, indexed, cross-referenced and checked for internal consistency.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Solutions would like to thank Mr Robin Lomas of Cathedral Homes (UK) Ltd for commissioning the project.

AS would also like to acknowledge the input and advice of Mr Simon West of St Albans City and District Council.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

British Geological Survey (BGS), 1978, *Legend for the 1:625,000 Geological map of the United Kingdom (solid geology)*; London. Mansfield

Gurney, D., 2003, *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14/ALGAO

Institute of Field Archaeologists (now Institute for Archaeologists), 1994, (revised 2008), *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation*. IfA, Reading

Niblett, R., 1992, 'A Catuvellaunian chieftain's burial from St Albans', *Antiquity* 66, 917-29

Niblett, R & Thompson, I, 2005, *Alban's Buried Towns: an assessment of St Albans' archaeology up to AD 1610*. Oxbow Books, Oxford

Page, W (ed.), 1912 (rep. 1971), *The Victoria History of the Counties of England; Hertfordshire*, Vol III

Pozorski, Z & Woolhouse, T, 2011, *Kingsbury House, Camlet Way, St Albans, Hertfordshire: An Archaeological Evaluation*. AS unpublished report No 3859

Pevsner, N. & Cherry, B. (2nd ed.), 1977, *The Buildings of England: Hertfordshire*. Penguin, Harmondsworth

Soil Survey of England and Wales (SSEW), 1983, *Legend for the 1:250,000 Soil Map of England and Wales*. SSEW, Harpenden

APPENDIX 1 HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD DATA (HER)

The following sites are those that lie within a 1km radius of the assessment site. The table has been compiled from data held by the Hertfordshire Historic Environment Record (HHER).

HER No.	NGR (TL)	Description
Prehistoric (until AD 43)		
6532	141 079	Bronze Age bronze razor. Stray bronze find in fragmentary condition. Originally it had a trapezoidal blade with a semi-circular loop at each end of the back (O'Connor's Endingen type of razor). One of eight of this type known from Britain
14271	13957 07685	Prehistoric stakeholes and pottery on site of Roman bath house
14653	1411 0780	Pits, stakeholes, Late Bronze Age pottery and other finds in two areas at Folly Lane
14656	1392 0773	Early line of road to Colchester, apparently pre-dating the Roman invasion of AD 43
Romano-British (AD 43 – AD 410)		
477	1390 0771	21 coins ranging from Hadrian to Elagabalus (AD 221) recovered from the cold plunge during the excavation of the bath house [1197] in 1974
1197	139 077	Roman bath house, built during the reign of Antonius Pius in the mid 2nd century AD, abandoned by c225 AD. Coin hoard [477] found in cold plunge.
4994	137 078	Cropmark of possible Roman building
6745	1374 0777	Excavations in 1956-7 revealed part of a late Roman inhumation cemetery cut into the foundations of a 3rd century extra-mural building. 19 inhumations and two possible inhumations were excavated. Further excavations in 1967 revealed an additional 35 burials. The burials form part of an extensive dispersed 4th/5th century cemetery which also includes a possible mausoleum [6738].
12072	1385 0758	Part of a Roman masonry building at this position extends northwards and may also extend south under Kingsbury barn [9490]. The walls were of stone rubble and mortar, with 2nd century pottery in the foundation trench. An internal wall divided the structure. The southern room had no clear surface but some tesserae were found, indicating a tessellated floor. The northern room had a cobbled surface and contained pottery dating to the 3rd/4th century. A pit and a well were also found.
14001	14083 07530	Roman cemetery
14150	14030 07737	Roman cremation cemetery
14154	13527 07837	Large and mainly unexcavated Roman cemetery. Many more graves can be seen from the air than have been found on the ground to date. There are also two possible Bronze Age ditches in the vicinity
14156	13834 07776	Roman inhumation cemetery
14261	13957 07688	Remains of timber buildings (beam trenches and post holes) to Roman bath house
14358	13946 07637	Roman road to Colchester from junction with Silchester Road through NE Gate of Roman city to Folly Lane

14499	13741 07754	Substantial Roman building outside the north gate of the Roman city, of unknown function.
14529	14086 07713	Two deep and very large Roman masonry footings for a large structure – exact purpose unknown.
14657	1415 0783	Late Roman or early post-Roman hollow way
14663	1411 0795	Roman cemetery
14664	1404 0779	Remains of late Roman building on cill beams with clay floor
14665	1413 0790	Remains of late Roman wooden building and corn drying oven
14666	1404 0779	Five late Roman chalk pits
14667	1410 0779	Late Roman cellar of unknown function
14668	1412 0780	Late Roman cellar of unknown function
14682	13744 07848	Possible Roman ditch
14707	1394 0772	Masonry drain of second century AD Roman bath house
14716	14079 07906	Pit with cattle bones and human skull on the lower slope at Folly Lane. Evidence for butchery, leather working and presumably ritual activity
14717	14113 07916	Roman ritual pits
14718	14159 07856	Roman kilns or bread ovens
14719	14050 07796	Roman metal working debris and pits
14724	1383 0754	Roman rubbish pit
14725	13854 07585	Roman foundations at Kingsbury Dairy
Anglo-Saxon (AD 410 – AD 1066)		
14658	1411 0779	Post-Roman timber building
14659	1413 0777	Post-Roman timber building
14660	1417 0784	Post-Roman timber building
14661	1413 0781	Post-Roman timber building
14662	1411 0789	Post-Roman timber building
Medieval (AD 1066 – AD 1539)		
9490	138 075	Grade II* listed medieval barn at Kingsbury Manor. One of a group of barns erected probably in the 1390s by John de la Moot, abbot of St Albans, on monastic granges for the collection of their own produce; all had crown-post roofs and reveal evidence of being the work of a single carpenter, or group of carpenters. Kingsbury was acquired by the abbey in the late 10C and evolved as a monastic manorial estate; John de la Moot is recorded as having built a new barn here, not far from the main abbey gate. The structure is of oak timber framing on a wall base built mainly of flint, with Roman brick and some Totternhoe stone (clunch) rubble, apparently derived from de la Moot's rebuilding work at the abbey and notably the clunch parapet of the Great Gatehouse. The single-frame crown-post roof is half-hipped; the apparently original clay roof tiles and wattle wall cladding survive in part, although the walls have been weather-boarded. Like St Julian's barn [2025] the plan is aisled and of five wide bays with one central porch. A dendrochronological analysis of six samples by English Heritage produced a felling date for the timbers of 1367-92. Two timbers gave a date of 1373-74.
14621	14273 07640	Medieval claypit filled with debris from Roman city
14629	14119 08082	Everlasting Lane is thought to be a medieval road
14631	13159 08109	Back Lane is thought to be a medieval road
Post-medieval (AD 1539 – Present Day)		
5005	137 078	Milestone
5389	1400 0765	Kingsbury Brewery – largely intact, dating from 1827
6908	1408 0787	Spigot mortar emplacement

7074	1397 0771	Site of former toll house
Undated remains		
14003	14067 07675	Large bank, perhaps part of a larger earthwork. Possibly part of the boundary of the Saxon burh, and/or the medieval borough boundary.
14650	13829 07571	Flint and mortar wall at Kingsbury Manor, known not to be Roman but may be medieval

APPENDIX 2 CONCORDANCE OF FINDS

Feature	Context	Segment	Description	Spot Date	Pottery	CBM (g)	A.Bone (g)	Other
US					(2) 21g	90		
2001			Subsoil		(65) 647g	1227	222	Fe Nail 31g Fe Object 30g C.Pipe 4g Shell 277g S.Flint (1) 8g
2003			Floor	c.AD120-150	(15) 57g		4	Shell 3g Fe Nails 17g S.Flint (1) 8g
2004	2005		Pit	c.AD120-200	(8) 28g	92		
2006			Floor	c.AD120-150	(11) 118g	366	82	Fe Fragment 10g Shell 10g
2007			Layer	c.AD120-135	(178) 1659g	2969	601	SF6 Cu Object 2g SF7 Pb Object 113g Fe Fragment 43g Shell 71g
2008			Layer	2nd C AD	(2) 16g	154	9	
2010			Layer	2nd C AD	(3) 12g	53	11	
2012	2013		Ditch	c.AD120-135	(11) 247g	166	25	Mortar 11g Shell 142g Fe Fragment 1g
	2030			Early/mid 2nd C AD	(3) 18g	63	55	Shell 18g
2014	2015		Pit	Mid-late 2nd C AD	(6) 57g	209	148	Shell 17g
2017			Layer	c.AD120-135	(101) 665g	437	275	Shell 61g Fe Nails 33g

2018			c.AD120-130	(290) 3332g	4706	727	B.Flint 4g Glass 17g Fe Nails 103g Plaster 8g Mortar 30g
2019		Layer	c.AD120-150	(69) 764g	3308	427	Shell 319g Painted plaster 2g Fe Nails 125g
2020		Layer	c.AD130-150	(253) 3287g	21048	2046	SF12 Bone Disc 1g Cu Fragment 4g Glass 9g Worked Stone 129g Mortar 293g Fe Fragments 41g Shell 560g B.Flint 37g Quern Stone 3500g
2021	2022	Ditch	c.AD130-150	(82) 616g	1798	403	Shell 360g Fe Fragment 11g
			c.AD130-150	(9) 108g	739		SF22 Cu Alloy Pin 8g Fe Nail 8g
2023	2024	Ditch	c.AD130-150	(29) 262g	3032	185	Fe Fragment 10g Shell 59g Mortar 3227g
2025		Layer	c.AD130-150	(200) 2876g	11589	434	SF1 Coin 13g SF2 Fe Nail 16g SF3 Cu Fragment 3g SF4 Cu Fragment 3g SF5 Cu Fragment

										SF8 Cu Fragment 4g SF9 Cu Fragment 3g SF10 Silver Fragment 2g SF11 Tin Fragment 5g SF13 Coin 25g SF14 Cu Fragment 2g SF15 Cu Fragment 2g SF16 Cu Fragment 3g SF17 Cu Fragment 1g Cu Fragment 4g Painted plaster 2g Glass 15g B.Flnt 22g S.Flnt (2) 17g Slag 553g Fe Nail 2g Mortar 5g Shell 92g
2027					c.AD120-135	(80) 1308g	863	521		SF18 Fe Knifeblade 49g Fe Fragment 57g Shell 590g Cu Object 3g Pb Fragment 5g S.Flnt (1) 2g
2031	2032				Late 1st-2nd C AD	(7) 54g		64		Shell 11g
2033					c.AD130-150	(89) 1504g	857	337		Shell 156g S.Flnt (1) 11g
2034					Late 1st- mid 2nd C AD	(2) 28g		4		

2035			Late 1st- mid 2nd C AD	(35) 452g	2,093	248	Shell 292g
2036		Layer	c.AD130-150	(318) 3682g	10,432	1596	S.Flnt (3) 112g B.Flnt 7g Fe Nails 32g Glass 1g Shell 1405g
2038		Layer	c.AD120-150	(69) 1036g	1,359	347	B.flnt 20g Shell 95g W.Stone 7g
2039		Layer	c.AD130-150	(287) 5682g	13,907	1367	SF21 Fe Hobnails 49g SF23 Pb Object 49g SF25 Bone Pin 1g Slag 101g Daub 53g Glass 11g Fe Fragments 92g Mortar 23g Shell 3877g
2040	2041	Pit	2nd C AD	(11) 120g	454	9	B.Flnt 15g Shell 6g Daub 218g
2042	2043	Pit	Mid-Late 4th C AD	(17) 574g	1,255	311	Shell 48g
2044		Layer	c.AD120-150	(30) 577g	291	100	S.Flnt (1) 6g B.Flnt 8g Shell 143g
2047	2048	Kiln	2nd C AD	(6) 214g	8198	1718	Mortar 4g Fe Nail 6g
2049	2050	Pit					SF24 Coin 11g

APPENDIX 3 SPECIALIST REPORTS

The Flint

Andrew Peachey

The excavation recovered a total of six flakes (50g) of struck flint as residual material from Roman layers, with a further seven fragments (91g) of burnt flint. The struck flint ranges from moderately to heavily patinated, reflecting that the flakes have been repeatedly re-deposited and weathered. The struck flint is entirely comprised of debitage flakes. These include blade-like tertiary and un-corticated flakes of probable earlier Neolithic origin contained in Layers L2003, L2025, L2033 and Subsoil L2001, while Layer L2044 contained a single un-corticated flake with a faceted butt of probable later Neolithic to early Bronze Age origin. Scarce, small fragments of burnt flint were contained in Layers L2018, L2020, L2036, L2038, L2044 and Pit F2040 (L2041) and could potentially be of prehistoric origin, but equally may be a bi-product of Roman or later activity.

The Pottery

Andrew Peachey

The trial trench evaluation and open area excavation recovered a total of 2356 sherds (31, 437g) of Roman pottery. The bulk of the Roman pottery, in a fragmented but un-abraded condition, was contained in a series of layers (Table 1) that appear to represent an episode of rapid rubbish disposal between c.AD130-150. These layers, although differentiated by context, form a homogenous ceramic group that includes significant quantities of south and central Gaulish Samian ware, sparse imported continental and regional fine wares, high quantities of coarse wares produced in the Verulamium environs, and sparse southern Spanish amphorae. The ceramic group from the sequence of layers forms an important addition to the corpus of dated pottery groups recorded in Roman Verulamium. Further sherds of comparable date and character were contained in ditches and pits that truncated the series of layers, while a single late Roman pit was also recorded close to the south-western edge of the excavated area.

Feature Type	Feature Date	Sherd Count	Weight (g)	R.EVE
Layers	c.AD130-150	2058	27508	19.44
Pits (cutting Layers)	2 nd C AD	25	205	0.07
Ditches (cutting Layers)	c.AD130-150	141	1305	1.49
Pit	Mid-Late 4 th C AD	17	574	0.25
Kiln and Ditch	Post-medieval	12	484	0.55
Un-stratified & Subsoil	n/a	103	1361	0.29
<i>Total</i>		<i>2356</i>	<i>31437</i>	<i>22.09</i>

Table 1: Quantification of Roman pottery in feature groups

Methodology

The pottery was quantified by sherd count, weight and R.EVE, according to the guidelines of the Study Group for Roman Pottery. Fabrics were examined at x20 magnification and assigned an alpha-numeric code according to the system developed for the National Roman Fabric Reference Collection (Tomber and Dore 1998). Samian forms reference Webster (1996) and samian ware stamps reference the index developed by Hartley and Dickinson (2008, 2009 and 2011). Other fine and coarse ware form types were cross-referenced, where possible, to the type-series developed for Verulamium (Wilson 1972; 1984), hereafter referred to as *Ver*. All data was entered into a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet that will be deposited as part of the archive.

Fabric Descriptions

Samian Ware

LGF SA	La Graufesenque samian ware (Tomber & Dore 1998, 28)
LMV SA	Les Martres-de-Veyre samian ware (Tomber & Dore 1998, 30)
LEZ SA1	Lezoux (1st century) samian ware 1 (Tomber & Dore 1998, 31)
LEZ SA2	Lezoux samian ware 2 (Tomber & Dore 1998, 32)
LUX SA	Luxeuil samian ware. The fabric is red brown (darker/redder than typical LEZ SA2) with a slightly darker, glossy slip. Inclusions comprise common limestone (generally <0.1mm, occasional to 0.5mm) and occasional black iron rich grains (<0.25mm), with voids (0.1-1mm) also present. This fabric was identified only through the presence of a makers stamp.
ARG SA	Argonne samian ware (Tomber & Dore 1998, 34)

Fine Ware

BL EG	Black Eggshell ware (Davies et al 1994, 147: BLEG); probably produced in north Gaul.
KOL CC 131)	Cologne colour-coated ware (Tomber & Dore 1998, 57; Davies et al 1994, 131)
COL CC1	Colchester (early) colour-coated ware 1 (Tomber & Dore 1998, 132)
LNV CC	Lower Nene Valley colour-coated ware (Tomber & Dore 1998, 118)
HGW RE C	Highgate Wood reduced ware C (Tomber & Dore 1998, 136; Davies et al 1994, 82)
VER MD	Verulamium region mica-dusted ware (Seeley and Drummond Murray 2005, 103), although fabric is closer to Verulamium region coarse white-slipped ware (Seeley and Drummond-Murray 2005, 109)
LON MD	London (fine) mica-dusted ware (Seeley and Drummond Murray 2005, 121: LOMIF RTS 516)
GRF1	Fine grey (black-slipped) ware 1. The core is dark grey, the margins mid grey-brown and the surfaces are slipped black and burnished (exterior only) to a high gloss. Inclusions are limited to common well-sorted, fine quartz (<0.2mm) with occasional larger grains (<0.5mm). The fabric is very hard with a slightly irregular fracture.
GRF2	Fine grey (micaceous) ware 2 (Davies et al 1994, 155: FMIC-1659). Mid grey surfaces fading to a slightly lighter core. Inclusions comprise sparse-common quartz (<0.1mm), sparse black iron-rich grains (generally <0.25mm, occasionally to 1mm) and common fine white mica. A very hard fabric with a smooth feel.
OXF1	Fine oxidised ware. Orange surfaces (5YR 5/6) and margins with a poorly defined core in darker oxidised or reduced tones. Inclusions are dominated by fine quartz and iron rich grains (<0.2mm) with common mica and sparse

larger quartz grains (0.3-0.6mm). A moderately hard fabric with a slightly powdery feel.

Coarse Ware

VER WH	Verulamium region white ware (Tomber & Dore 1998, 154; Seeley and Drummond-Murray 2005, 84; Davies et al 1994, 41)
VER WH (M)	Verulamium region white ware mortaria (Tomber & Dore 1998, 154; Seeley and Drummond-Murray 2005, 84; Davies et al 1994, 41)
VER WS	Verulamium region coarse white-slipped ware (Seeley and Drummond-Murray 2005, 109)
GRS1	Sandy grey ware 1. Mid to dark grey throughout, sometimes with blackened surface. Inclusions comprise common moderately-sorted quartz (generally 0.1-0.5mm, sparse to 0.75mm), with sparse mica and occasional iron rich grains (<0.5mm). The coarseness of the fabric may vary, but generally resembles a reduced variant of VER WH, and therefore probably represent multiple local sources.
GRS2	Sandy grey ware 2. Mid to dark grey surfaces fading to a mid grey core, often with thin grey brown margins. Inclusions comprise common moderately sorted quartz (0.1-0.25mm), common fine mica (especially visible on the surface) and sparse black iron rich grains/grog (0.5-3mm). The fabric has a powdery feel.
BSW	Black-surfaced/Romanizing grey wares (Going 1987, 9). The coarseness and frequency of quartz and grog in this fabric varies, with some sherds close to SOB GT, and some to VER WH/GRS1. Several local Verulamium sources may be represented.
SOB GT	Southern British grog-tempered ware, including storage jar fabric (Tomber & Dore 1998, 214). Sherds in this fabric may also be Highgate Wood B ware (Davies et al 1994, 75), although the lack of any organic inclusions suggests that kilns at Verulamium were producing similar grog-tempered wares.

Amphorae

BAT AM2	Baetican (late) amphorae 2 (Tomber & Dore 1998, 85), produced in the Guadalquivir Valley of southern Spain
---------	--

The early to mid 2nd century AD pottery from the sequence of Layers

The 2058 sherds (27, 508g) of Roman pottery from the sequence of layers recorded in the northern part of the site, form a very significant, homogenous and highly concentrated ceramic group that was contained in 20 differentiated contexts: Layers L1005, L1007, L2007, L2008, L2010, L2017, L2018, L2019, L2020, L2025, L2027, L2033, L2034, L2035, L2036, L2038, L2039, L2044, Layers (Floors) L2003 and L2006. However the presence of cross-joining and decorated fragments from single vessels, distributed through multiple layers indicates that this sequence of layers represents a single episode of deposition. This phenomenon is particularly evident in the samian ware vessels, HGW RE C beakers, VER WH lids and SOB GT storage jars but appears to extend through all the fabric groups. The ceramic group includes a minimum of 182 diagnostic vessels (characterised by the presence of rim and base sherds), although the true number is likely much higher. These diagnostic sherds suggest the ceramic group was deposited between

c.AD130-150, and included vessels manufactured from the late 1st/early 2nd C AD to the date of deposition. The pottery sherds in the group are moderately to highly fragmented, but exhibit a very low degree of abrasion. Therefore, it appears that the sequence of layers (and the ceramic group) was deposited very rapidly in the period of c.AD130-150, probably as a rubbish deposit from an urban domestic environment with a moderate to high level of status within Verulamium. The diagnostic sherds that support this conclusion are discussed below.

The urban status and trade networks available to the consumers of this ceramic group and Verulamium as a *civitas capital* are reflected in the diverse range of samian and fine wares that supplement the coarse wares produced by kilns in and around the city (Table 2). Samian ware accounts for 9.62% of the ceramic group by sherd count (5.50% by weight), fine ware for 8.16% (4.43%) and amphora for 0.34% (2.80%). The remaining 82.16% of the ceramic group by sherd count (87.27%) is comprised of locally-produced coarse wares, notably VER WH, GRS1 and BSW, which appear to represent very similar local clay sources subject to different firing conditions. The common SOB GT fabric group comprises a continuation of the late Iron Age 'Belgic' tradition that by the 2nd century AD is limited to the production of utilitarian storage jars and jars although occasional other vessel forms including lids are also present. The GRS2 fabric group is a slight anomaly, but may represent a micaceous clay source in the hinterland of the city.

Fabric	Sherd Count	Weight (g)	R.EVE
<i>Samian ware</i>			
LGF SA	29	221	0.49
LMV SA	32	250	1.13
LEZ SA1	1	13	0.00
LEZ SA2	134	1018	1.58
LUX SA	1	5	0.00
ARG SA	1	7	0.07
<i>Fine ware</i>			
BL EG	1	2	0.00
KOL CC	4	27	0.15
COL CC1	1	3	0.15
HGW RE C	105	851	2.04
VER MD	3	47	0.00
LON MD	1	11	0.20
GRF1	7	30	0.00
GRF2	4	19	0.10
OXF1	42	229	0.10
<i>Coarse ware</i>			
VER WH	415	6133	3.03
VER WH (M)	12	1138	0.57
VER WS	18	96	0.20
GRS1	554	4681	4.74
GRS2	27	186	0.30
BSW	360	3999	3.21
SOB GT	299	7771	1.28
<i>Amphora</i>			
BAT AM2	7	771	0.10
<i>Total</i>	<i>2058</i>	<i>27508</i>	<i>19.44</i>

Table 2: Quantification of fabric types in the ceramic group from the sequence of Layers

The Samian ware fabrics include sparse south Gaulish (LGF SA) sherds, common central Gaulish sherds (LMV SA, LEZ SA1 and LEZ SA2), and rare east Gaulish sherds (LUX SA and ARG SA) (Table 2). In all samian ware fabrics the range of form types is focussed on a narrow range of plain ware platters, dishes and cups, with occasional mould decorated bowls also present (Table 3). This pattern of fabrics and forms replicates that from Trajanic-Hadrianic (early to mid 2nd century AD) Samian ware groups previously recorded in Verulamium (Hartley 1972, 216-7; Lyne 1999, 284).

Samian Type	Form	Vessel Type	South Gaulish		Central Gaulish		East Gaulish	
			R.EVE	MNV	R.EVE	MNV	R.EVE	MNV
<i>Mould-decorated ware</i>								
Dr.29		Bowl			0.00	1		
Dr.37		Bowl	0.16	2	0.10	1		
<i>Plain ware</i>								
Dr.15/17		Platter	0.05	1	0.10	2		
Dr.15/17 or 18		Platter	0.00	1			0.00	1
Dr.18		Platter	0.16	4	0.55	8		
Dr.18 or 18/31		Platter/Dish			0.05	1		
Dr.18/31		Dish			0.36	6		
Dr.24/25		Cup	0.02	1				
Dr.27		Cup	0.10	1	0.95	12		
Dr.33		Cup			0.15	2		
Dr.35		Cup			0.45	4		
O&P LV 13		Cup					0.07	1
<i>Total</i>			<i>0.49</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>2.71</i>	<i>37</i>	<i>0.07</i>	<i>2</i>

Table 3: Quantification of samian forms in the ceramic group from the sequence of layers, by rim estimated vessel equivalence (R.EVE) and minimum number of vessels (MNV)

The LGF SA is primarily comprised of platters (Dr.15/17 and 18), including a fragment with a partial maker's stamp in Layer L2025 that reads ...**MEI** (the M and E are ligatured). The stamp would have read **OPONEI**, die 1a of Ponteiuis of La Graufesenque manufactured in c.AD70-95 (Hartley and Dickinson 2011, 167). The LGF SA also contains fragments from at least two mould decorated bowls (Dr.37). Layers L2007 and L2018 contained fragments from a single bowl that exhibits a trident-tongued ovolo, an upper freeze containing stirrup leaves within festoons, and a lower freeze containing a grass tuft, rabbit and dog above S-shape gadroons. These decorative elements have been frequently recorded at the La Graufesenque kiln site (i.e. SAMIAN.NET serial nos. 2002686, 2002769 and 2002662), and can probably be attributed to Vitalis or Meddillus (c.AD75-90). Layer L2038 also contains a body sherd from a Dr.37 bowl exhibiting the figures of a bird and lion that were used by Meddillus, and probably formed part of the same vessel. A separate, poorly-moulded LGF SA Dr.37 bowl was contained in Layer L1007, and exhibited an ovolo, chevrons and s-shaped gadroons that possibly indicate the vessel was manufactured by Memor of La Graufesenque, c.AD70-85 (Dannel 1999, fig.2.29.421).

The central Gaulish samian is dominated by plain ware Dr.18 and 18/31 platters and dishes and Dr.27 and 35 cups. It is notable that the LMV SA included a slightly higher proportion of Dr.27 cups, as well as Dr.15/17 platters, while the LEZ SA2 also includes Dr.33 cups, including in Layer L2020 a partial maker's stamp of ...**VPPAF**. This would have read **LVPPAF**, die 1a of Luppa ii of Lezoux produced in c.AD130-155 (Hartley and Dickinson 1999, 137). Layer L2039 also includes fragments of two mould-decorated bowls that concur with this date, and are important to the chronology of the ceramic group as Layer L2039 is at the base of the sequence of layers. The first, LEZ SA1 Dr.29 bowl with further fragments contained in Ditch F2021 (L2022), which cuts Layer L2039, exhibits a winding scroll decorative scheme incorporating stylised leaves (Rogers 1975: J4 and J89) that indicates the work of Attianus of Lezoux. The second, A LMV SA Dr.37 bowl exhibits a poorly-moulded, panelled design containing a putto (Stanfield and Simpson 1958: pl.109.3) beneath a blurred ovolo (possibly Rogers 1975: 263) that suggest the bowl was the work of Cettus of Les Martres-de-Veyre. Both mould-decorated bowls contained in Layer L2039 were probably produced c.AD130-160.

The isolated fragments of ARG SA and LUX SA represent early vessels from the east Gaulish production centres, which have been previously noted at Folly lane, Verulamium as appearing around the mid 2nd century. The ARG SA, in Layer L2020 comprises an O&P LV 13 cup, while the LUX SA comprises the base of a platter or dish (Dr.17/17, 18 or 18/31) with a partial maker's stamp that reads **AIP**... The complete stamp would have read **AIPOMARIIC**, die 1a of Aepomerec or Aepemareo of Luxeuil, probably produced in the Hadrianic period (early/mid 2nd century AD) (Hartley and Dickinson 2008, 79).

The non-samian fine wares are dominated by HGW RE C, produced at Highgate Wood c.20km to the south of Verulamium. The HGW RE C form types are dominated by poppyhead beakers with panels of barbotine dot decoration (*Ver*.2052; Davies et al, 85: 426) and necked bowls with cordons decorated with burnished vertical lines (*Ver*.2085-91; Davies et al, 84: 401-403) that were produced between c.AD100-150. The beakers include examples with grey barbotine over white slip or white barbotine onto grey body, and include fragments contained in Layers L2017, L2018, L2019, L2036, L2038 and L2039, although fragments from some vessels are clearly represented in multiple layers. Similarly the necked bowls contained in Layers L1007, L2007, L2018 and L036 include vessels distributed through multiple layers. The HGW RE C vessels also include bead rim dishes (*Ver*.724 and 2590) in Layers L1007, L2020 and L2025, a copy of a samian ware Dr.38 bowl (*Ver*.2368) in Layer L2039, and a narrow neck jar (*Ver*.1995) in Layer 2020 that were not produced prior to c.AD125/135.

The remaining fine wares comprise mica-dusted dishes and bowls (VER MD and LON MD) including a bowl with a moulded rim (Davies et al, 137: 732; Seeley et al, 124: P130) in Layer L2018, and beakers in continental (KOL CC and BL EG), regional (COL CC1) and local (UNS OX1 and GRF1) fabrics that support a date in the early/mid 2nd century AD. The imported fine wares

included sherds of KOL CC from cornice rim, roughcast, bag-shaped beakers (Davies et al, 133: 712) contained in Layers L2020 and L2025, probably derived from a single vessel (the layers abut one another). The single sherd of BL EG, contained in Layer L2027 appears to be from a carinated beaker with walls 1mm thick, and although the north Gaulish fabric is rare has been previously recorded in very low quantities at Verulamium (Lyne 1999, 235), as well as in Londinium (Davies et al 1994, 147). The other beakers include a GRF1 poppyhead type with roundels of barbotine decoration (Davies et al 1994, 157: 855), and are otherwise limited to cornice rim types (i.e. *Ver.2070*).

Baetican amphorae (BAT AM2) account for the only other imported pottery in the ceramic group, imported as containers for olive oil from southern Spain. Layer 2020 contained a thick, slightly angular rim, concave internally from a Dressel 20 amphora (*Ver.1910*), while further body sherds from the same type of amphora were also contained in Layers L2027, L2036 and L2044.

The most common locally-produced coarse wares: VER WH, GRS1 and BSW are united by both fabric (see fabric descriptions) and form types, highlighting the commonality of their sources of production and chronology. The most common forms shared by the three fabrics are reed-rimmed bowls (*Ver.2438*, 2440, 2452, 2454 and 2456), everted bead rim jars with narrow plain shoulder cordons (*Ver.2099* and 2220), lids with upward pointing bead rims (Seeley et al 2005, 91: P114) or plain splayed rims. Each of these forms is ubiquitous in the pottery from this sequence of layers, and is common in previously recorded groups from Verulamium between c.AD120-160.

The VER WH fabric group also includes some more specialist form types, principally ring-necked flagons, mortaria and possibly amphora. Layers L1007, L2020, L2025 and L2027 contained flagons with slightly cupped ring necks (*Ver.1927-8*, 1936 and 1948; Seeley et al 2005, 88: P16), and Layers L2027 and L2037 contain variants with slightly flared ring necks (*Ver.1933*, 1939; Seeley et al 2005, 88: P92), while strap 2 or 3-rib strap handle from flagons are common in the group. Layer L2039 is notable for containing a straight strap handle that is at least 130mm long (55mm wide, 20mm thick) that may have formed part of a very large flagon or amphora (i.e. Seeley et al, 90: P47; Davies et al, 45: fig.36.168-170). Mortaria in VER WH (M) are limited to form types with drooping, slightly undercut flanges and small internal beads (*Ver.2648-9*; Seeley et al 2005, 92-3: P301 and P303). Fragments of VER WH (M) were contained in Layers L2017, L2018, L2019 and L2039 and were united in being heavily worn, often with virtually no trituration grits remaining extant.

The final major fabric type in this ceramic group comprises SOB GT, which accounts for a total of 299 sherds (7771g) but includes very few diagnostic rim sherds. The production of SOB GT in and around Verulamium began in the pre-Roman late Iron Age and generally went out of production by c.AD70, with the exception of storage jars that continued to be produced until the early 3rd century AD (Lyne 1999, 237). This is reflected by the presence of very large, strongly everted plain or bead rims (diameter 44-48cm) from storage jars contained in Layers L2018, L2020, L2025 and L2036), whose large bodies

probably account for the bulk of SOB GT sherds. The only other common form type, contained in Layers L2036 and L2039 is a utilitarian, ovoid jar or cooking pot with a stubby, bead rim (Ver.2284) that is also comparable to types produced in Highgate Wood B ware (Davies et al 1994, 75) and probably represents the remnants of a declining ceramic style that was being superseded by VER WH, GRS1 and BSW. An anomaly in this fabric group is a domed and flanged lid contained in Layer L2036 that is comparable to Thompson's (1982) type L10, which is a 'Belgic' form produced from the mid 1st century AD, possibly until the early 2nd century AD.

The Roman pottery from Pits and Ditches that cut the sequence of Layers

The 166 sherds (1510g) of Roman pottery contained in Pits F2004, F2014, F2040, Ditches F2012, F2021, F2023 and Wall Foundation F2031 broadly conform to the character of the ceramic group from the sequence of layers that these features cut. Notably this includes sherds of central Gaulish samian ware (Dr.29 bowl, Dr.18 platters and a Dr.35 cup), HGW RE C beakers, VER WH reed-rimmed bowls and lids that are from vessels distributed through the sequence of layers. Therefore it appears that these contexts form the secondary deposit for the bulk, if not all, of the pottery in this group. A possible exception is a fragment of a LEZ SA2 Dr.31 bowl contained in Pit F2014 (L2015) that would not have been produced before the mid 2nd century, which could be contemporary with the sequence of layers, but nonetheless the form type was absent from the samian ware in the aforementioned ceramic group.

Pottery from a late Roman Pit

Pit F2042 (L2043) contained a total of 17 sherds (574g) of Roman pottery including LEZ SA2, GRS1, BSW and SOB GT. The bulk of this pottery appears to be contemporary with the early to mid 2nd century ceramic group from the layers, but is probably residual, as this pit also contains a BSW bead and flange rim dish (Ver.2485). This vessel could have been produced from the late 3rd century AD but is most common in deposits at Verulamium in the latter half of the 4th century AD.

Un-stratified and Residual Roman Pottery

A total of 115 sherds (1845g) of Roman pottery were contained in the topsoil, subsoil and in post-medieval features. The range of fabric and form types conforms to the range recorded in the ceramic group from the sequence of layers. Notable sherds include the slightly triangular, rounded rim of a second Dressel 20 amphorae contained in Kiln F2047 (L2048), heavily worn VER WH (M) mortaria that probably formed part of the vessels contained in the layers, and the base of LEZ SA2 vessel with the makers stamp **LoLLI.M**, die 2a of Lollius ii of Lezoux, c.AD140-170 (Hartley and Dickinson 2009, 99).

Bibliography

- Dannell, G. 1999 'Decorated South Gaulish Samian' on Symonds, R. & Wade, S. (eds) *Roman Pottery from Excavations in Colchester, 1971-86*; Colchester Arch. Rep. 10, 13-74
- Davies, B., Richardson, B. & Tomber, R. 1994 *The archaeology of Roman London Volume 5: A dated corpus of early Roman pottery from the City of London*; CBA Res Rep 98
- Going, C. 1987 *The Mansio and other sites in the south-eastern sector of Caesaromagus: the Roman Pottery*, CBA Res. Rep. 62
- Hartley, B. 1972 'The Samian Ware' in S. Frere *Verulamium Excavations Vol. I*; Reports of the Research Committee of the Society of antiquaries of London No. XXVIII, 216-262
- Hartley, B. & Dickinson, B. 2008 *Names On Terra Sigillata: An Index of Makers' Stamps & Signatures on Gallo-Roman Terra Sigillata (Samian Ware): Vol. 1 (A to AXO)*; Institute of Classical Studies, University of London.
- Hartley, B. & Dickinson, B. 2009 *Names On Terra Sigillata: An Index of Makers' Stamps & Signatures on Gallo-Roman Terra Sigillata (Samian Ware): Vol. 5 (L to Masclus I)*; Institute of Classical Studies, University of London.
- Hartley, B. & Dickinson, B. 2011 *Names On Terra Sigillata: An Index of Makers' Stamps & Signatures on Gallo-Roman Terra Sigillata (Samian Ware): Vol. 7 (P to RXEAD)*; Institute of Classical Studies, University of London.
- Lyne, M. 1999 'The Pottery from the Lower Slope' and 'The Plain Samian from the Lower Slope' in Niblett, R. *The Excavation of a Ceremonial Site at Folly Lane, Verulamium*. Britannia Monograph Series 14, 233-273 and 283-286
- Rogers, G. 1974 *Poteries sigillees de la Gaule Centrale. I. Les motifs non figures*. 28th supplement to Gallia, Paris.
- Seeley, F. & Drummond-Murray, J. 2005 *Roman Pottery Production in the Walbrook Valley: Excavations at 20-28 Moorgate, City of London, 1998-2000*
- Stanfield, J. & Simpson, G. 1958 *Central Gaulish Potters*, Oxford
- Thompson, I. 1982 *Grog-Tempered 'Belgic' Pottery of South-eastern England*, BAR 108
- Tomber, R. & Dore, J. 1998 *The National Roman Fabric Reference Collection*; Museum of London, London
- Webster, P. 1996 *Roman Samian Pottery in Britain*; CBA Practical Handbook in Archaeology 13
- Wilson, M. 1972 'The Other Pottery' in Frere, S. *Verulamium Excavations Vol. I*. Reports of the Research Committee of the Society of antiquaries of London No. XXVIII, 263-370
- Wilson, M. 1984 'The other pottery,' in S. Frere *Verulamium Excavations Vol. III*; Oxford University Committee for Archaeology Monograph No. 1, 201-276

The Ceramic Building Materials

Andrew Peachey

Trial-trench and open area excavations recovered a total of 1037 fragments (100, 706g) of CBM; the bulk of which comprises Roman brick and tile contained in a sequence of early to mid 2nd century AD layers, with further fragments contained in other Roman pits and ditches that cut those layers (Table 4). The Roman CBM is fragmented and slightly abraded, and probably

represents the demolition debris from a nearby building, possibly from walls with brick bonding courses. The assemblage also includes a group of post-medieval brick and tile associated with a kiln and adjacent ditch, which probably formed part of the industrial structure.

Feature Group	Roman CBM		Post-Medieval CBM	
	F	W	F	W
Early-mid 2 nd century AD Layers	852	73052	0	0
Other Roman Pits and Ditches	111	7946	0	0
Post-medieval kiln and ditch	0	0	41	17143
Subsoil and unstratified	33	2565	0	0
<i>Total</i>	<i>996</i>	<i>83563</i>	<i>41</i>	<i>17143</i>

Table 4: Quantification of Roman and post-medieval CBM in feature groups by fragment count (F) and weight (W, in grams).

Methodology

The CBM was quantified by fragment count and weight with fabrics examined at x20 magnification and all data entered into a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet that will be deposited as part of the archive. Roman CBM forms were identified using the conventions defined by Brodrigg (1987).

Commentary

The Roman CBM from the early to mid 2nd century AD sequence of layers

A total of 852 fragments (73, 052g) of Roman CBM were contained in seventeen layers within the sequence of layers that were dated by pottery to c.AD130-150. The highest concentrations of Roman CBM within this sequence comprised just over 20kg contained in Layer L2020, with between 9kg to 14kg contained in Layers L2025, L2036 and L2039. Quantities of Roman CBM between 1.3kg and 4.65kg were contained in Layers L1007, L2007, L2018, L2019, L2035 and L2038, while less than 1kg was contained in Layers L2006, L2008, L2010, L2017, L2027, L2033 and L2044.

The Roman CBM was manufactured in a single fabric that would have been produced within, or locally to, Verulamium and was used in the production of the recorded Roman CBM forms. The fabric is typically oxidised mid to dark orange with inclusions of common, well-sorted quartz sand (0.1-0.25mm), sparse red/black iron stone (0.1-0.5mm) and occasional flint (<5mm). In bessalis bricks the occasional flint inclusions may range up to 40mm.

The group of CBM from the sequence of layers common fragments of tegula roof tile and bessalis brick with occasional fragments of imbrex roof tile and box flue tile (Table 5).

Roman CBM form type	Fragment Count	Weight (g)
Tegula roof tile	404	25524
Imbrex roof tile	20	2664
Bessalis brick	175	41674
Box Flue tile	2	435

Miscellaneous	251	2755
<i>Total</i>	852	73052

Table 5: Quantification of Roman CBM form types contained in the early/mid 2nd century AD sequence of layers.

Fragments of tegula roof tile account for 47.42% of the group by fragment count (34.93% by weight). The tegula roof tile is typically 20-25mm thick with a steeply angled, round topped flange and angular cutaway. However, the tegula in this group are highly fragmented (average fragment weight 63.18g) and include very few flanged fragments. Therefore it may be suggested that these deposits represent discarded CBM from a re-roofed structure, from which all sufficiently intact roof tiles were retained and re-used, rather than debris from a collapsed structure. This may also explain the relative lack of imbrex roof tile, also 20-25mm thick, which were required in lower quantities and due to their shape were less susceptible to breakage.

Bessalis brick accounted for 20.54% of the group by fragment count (57.05% by weight). The brick typically has a thickness of 40-45mm, with fragments contained in Layers L2025 and L2039 indicating a width of c.200mm². This size equates to two-thirds of a Roman foot, from which the latin word 'bes' derives, and is the standard size of brick used to construct the *pilae* (pillars) in a hypocaust underfloor heating system (Brodrigg 1987, 34). The bessalis bricks may have formed part of a hypocaust heating system, which based on the rarity of box flue tile did not extend above the floor and into the walls of the building. Alternatively, given the lack of any evidence for burning or fuming from a hypocaust furnace, the bricks may have formed part of bonding courses or facing for a flint or chalk wall. As with the tegula roof tile the relatively high level of fragmentation and lack of any complete bessalis bricks, which are typically a robust form type, suggests these fragments were disposed of once any recyclable material had been salvaged.

Isolated fragments of box flue tile were contained in Layers L2019 and L2020. The example in Layer L2020 exhibits a lattice pattern of key marks on one external surface to aid the adherence of plaster/mortar. The key marks were 45mm wide with 5 teeth, comparable to key marks on a further fragment of box flue tile recovered from Subsoil L2001.

The Roman CBM from Pits and Ditches

Ditches F2021 (2022) and F2023 (L2024) contained 55 fragments (2537g) and 38 fragments (3180g) of Roman CBM. Both ditches cut layers that contained high quantities of Roman CBM, therefore this likely represents re-deposited material. Pits F2004, F2014, F2040 and Ditch F2012, which also cut the sequence of layers, contained very low quantities of probably re-deposited Roman CBM. Late Roman Pit F2042 (L2043) contained five fragments (1245g) of CBM that is also possibly re-deposited. All the Roman CBM in the pit and ditch features comprises fragments tegula and imbrex roof tile, and bessalis brick that are comparable to the types recorded in the sequence of layers.

The post-medieval CBM

Kiln F2047 (L2048), which contained 15 fragments (8073g) of post-medieval CBM, is located immediately to the south-east of Ditch F1019 (L1020), which contained 25 fragments (8885g) of post-medieval CBM. This group is comprised of relatively large fragments of peg tile and brick (Table 6), including several cross-joining fragments. Both features also include fragments that have been partly vitrified or burnt on their upper surface or on one end. Therefore, due to the absence of any identifiable waster fragments, it appears that both post-medieval CBM form types may have been used in the construction of the kiln.

Post-medieval CBM form type	Fragment Count	Weight (g)
Brick	7	5948
Peg tile	33	11010
<i>Total</i>	<i>40</i>	<i>16958</i>

Table 6: Quantification of post-medieval CBM form types

The post-medieval bricks have partial dimensions of ?x110x60mm with a flat, slightly irregular base, faces and arrises. The bricks were manufactured in a fabric that is typically red-orange throughout, but when burnt may appear with dark grey surfaces fading to a dark red core. Inclusions comprise moderately-sorted quartz sand (0.1-1mm), occasional-sparse flint and iron stone (0.5-15mm). The bricks may have a blue-grey glaze on the upper surface or header (end) face, which was achieved by burning wood in the kiln they were produced in. These characteristics suggest the bricks were originally produced in the late 17th to early 18th century. The brick contained in Ditch F1019 (L1020) includes fragments that have become fused together with vitrified mortar between bricks, suggesting they were exposed repeatedly to very high temperatures, which would support the theory that they formed part of Kiln F2047 or an adjacent comparable structure that may have persisted in use throughout the 18th century.

The peg tile comprises flat tiles (dimensions 285x160x13mm), with two pre-firing circular holes (12-15mm wide) through one end of the tile, a sanded base and lengthways striations where the tile was pressed into a mould. The peg tile was produced in a fabric that is typically red-orange throughout, but may have dark grey surfaces where burnt. Inclusions comprise moderately-sorted quartz sand (0.1-0.5mm), occasional flint and iron stone (0.25-3mm). Ditch F119 (L1020) contained partially burnt fragments of peg tile, suggesting they were removed or discarded from the kiln, possibly after being used as portable kiln furniture, while the fragments recovered from Kiln F2047 (L2048) remained un-burnt, presumably because they formed part of the structure that was not directly exposed to high temperatures.

Bibliography

Brodribb, G. 1987 *Roman Brick and Tile*, Gloucester

PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX



DP 1. The site. Looking north-north-west.



DP 2. The site. Looking north.



DP 3. The north-west part of the site. Looking south-east.



DP 4. The north-west part of the site. Looking north-west.



DP 5. Surface layer L2003. Looking north-west.



DP 6. Layer L2006 below L2003. Looking north-west.



DP 7. Pit F2004. Looking south-east.



DP 8. Ditch F2012. Looking north-east.



DP 9. Ditch F2012. Looking north-east.



DP 10. Pit F2014. Looking north-west.



DP 11. Ditch F2023. Looking north-east.



DP 12. Ditch F2023. Looking north-east.



DP 13. Ditch F2031. Looking north-east.



DP 14. Pit F2040. Looking south-west.



DP 15. North-west part of the site. Section 1. Looking north.



DP 16. Section 2. Looking south-east.



DP 17. Section 3. Looking south-east.



DP 18. Section 4. Looking south-east.



DP 19. Section 5. Looking south-east.



DP 20. Section 6. Looking north-east.



DP 21. Section 7. Looking north-west.



DP 22. Kiln M2047 and Pit 2049. Looking north-west.



DP 23. Kiln M2047 with access from Pit F2049. Looking south-east.



DP 24. Drawing eye of Kiln M2047. Looking south-east from Pit F2049.



DP 25. Drawing eye of Kiln M2047. Looking north-west from the kiln interior.



DP 26. Wall of Kiln M2047. Looking south-west.



DP 27. Trench 3. Looking south-east.



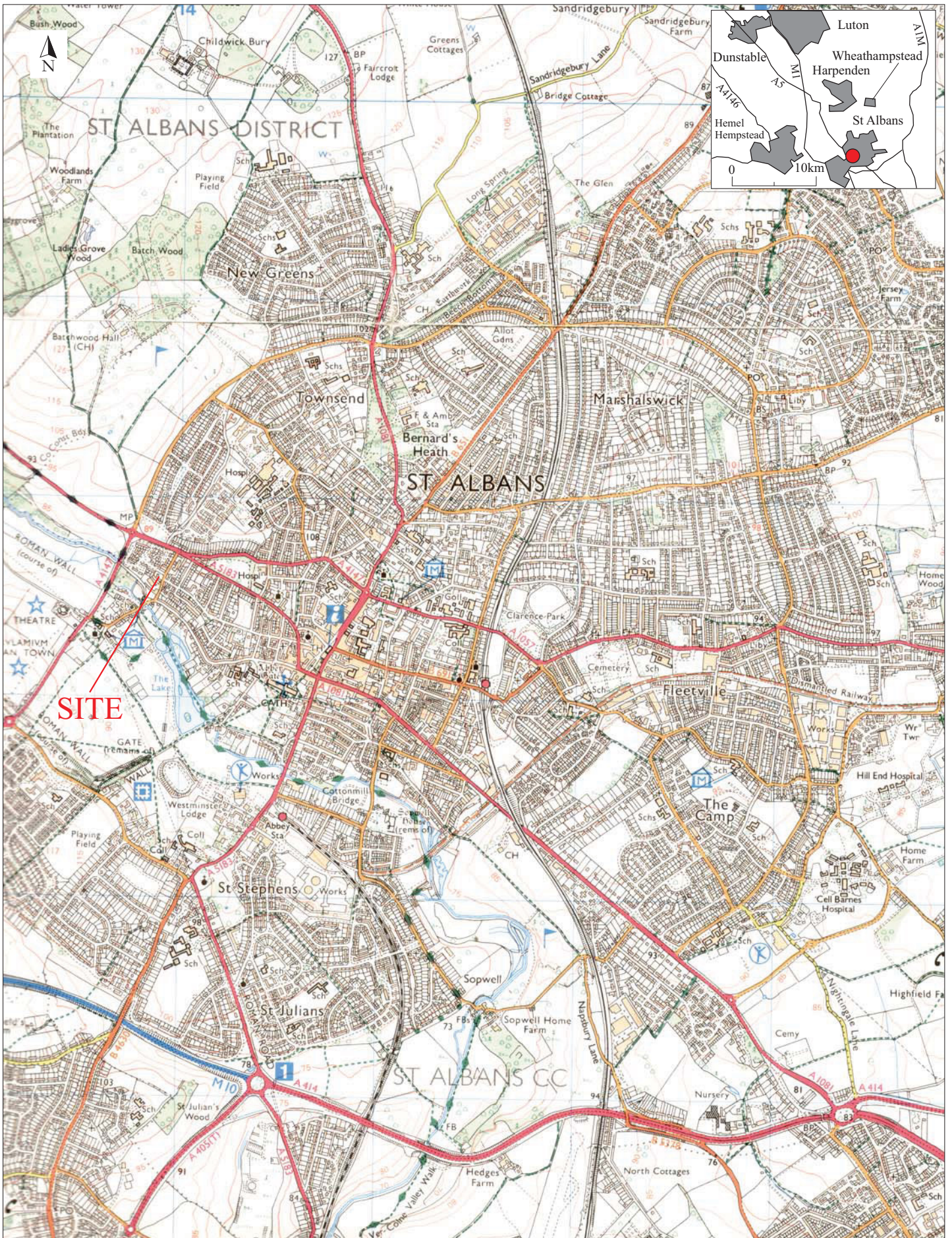
DP 28. Pit 2042. Looking south.



DP 29. Trench 3, north-west end. Sample section 3A. Looking north-east.

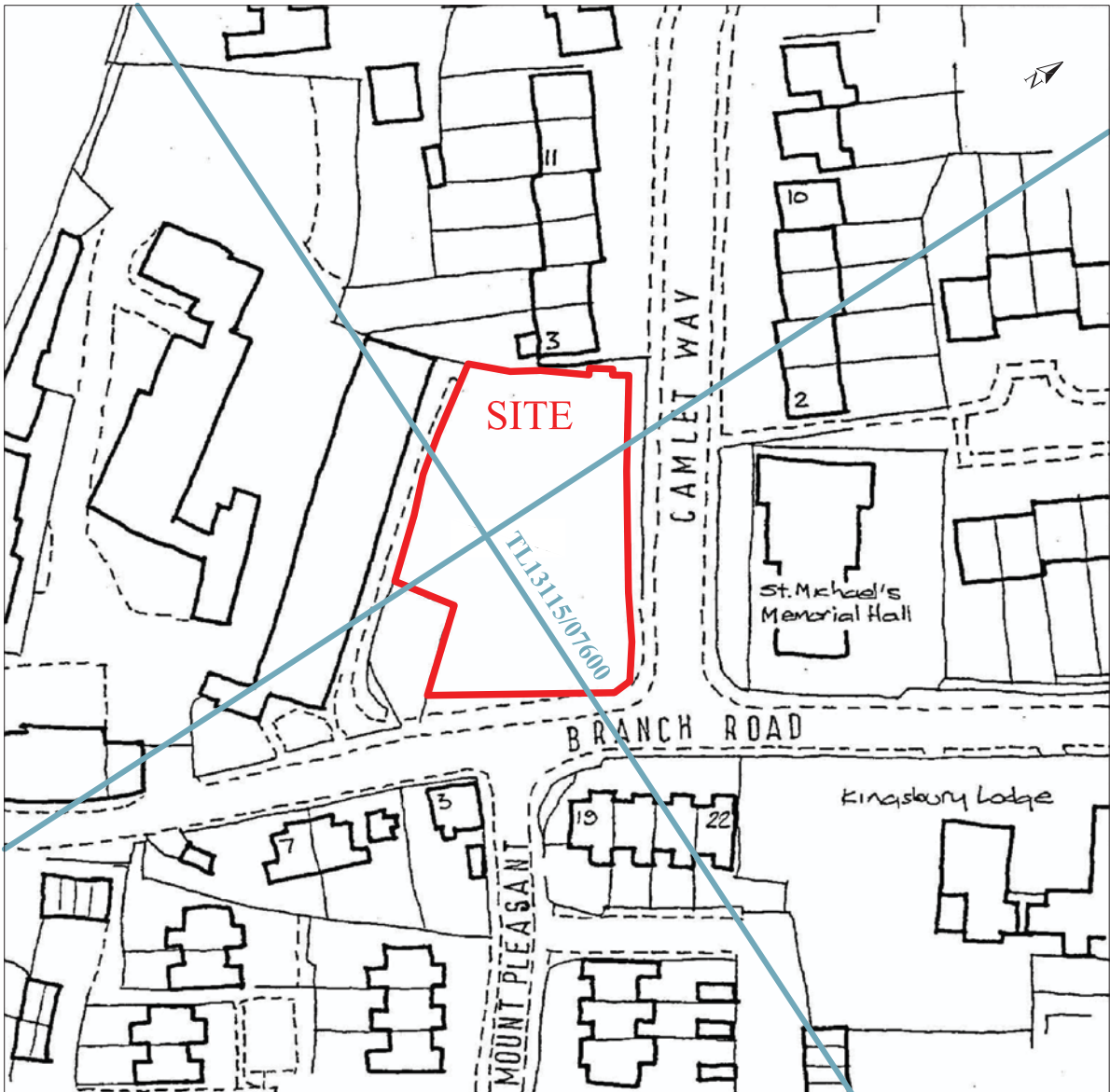


DP 30. Trench 3, south-east end. Sample section 3B. Looking north-east.



Reproduced from the 1999 Ordnance Survey 1:25000 map with the permission of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. © Crown copyright Archaeological Solutions Ltd Licence number 100036680

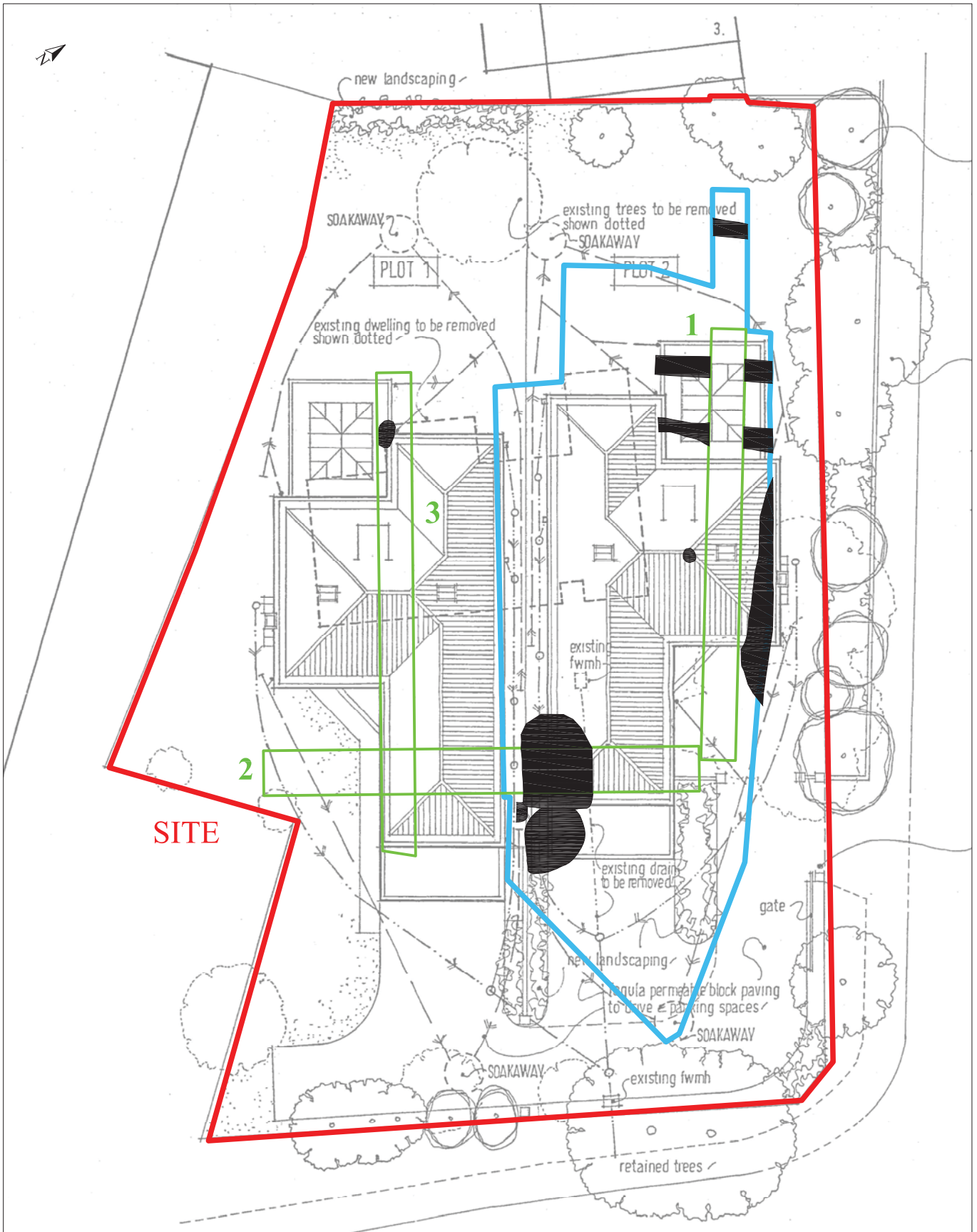
Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 1 Site location plan
 Scale 1:25,000 at A4



Reproduced from the 1999 Ordnance Survey 1:1250 map with the permission of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. © Crown copyright Archaeological Solutions Ltd Licence number 100036680.

0 50m

Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 2 Detailed site location plan
 Scale 1:1000 at A4



- Eval trench
- Excavation area

0 10m

Archaeological Solutions Ltd

Fig. 3 Trench location & area of excavation

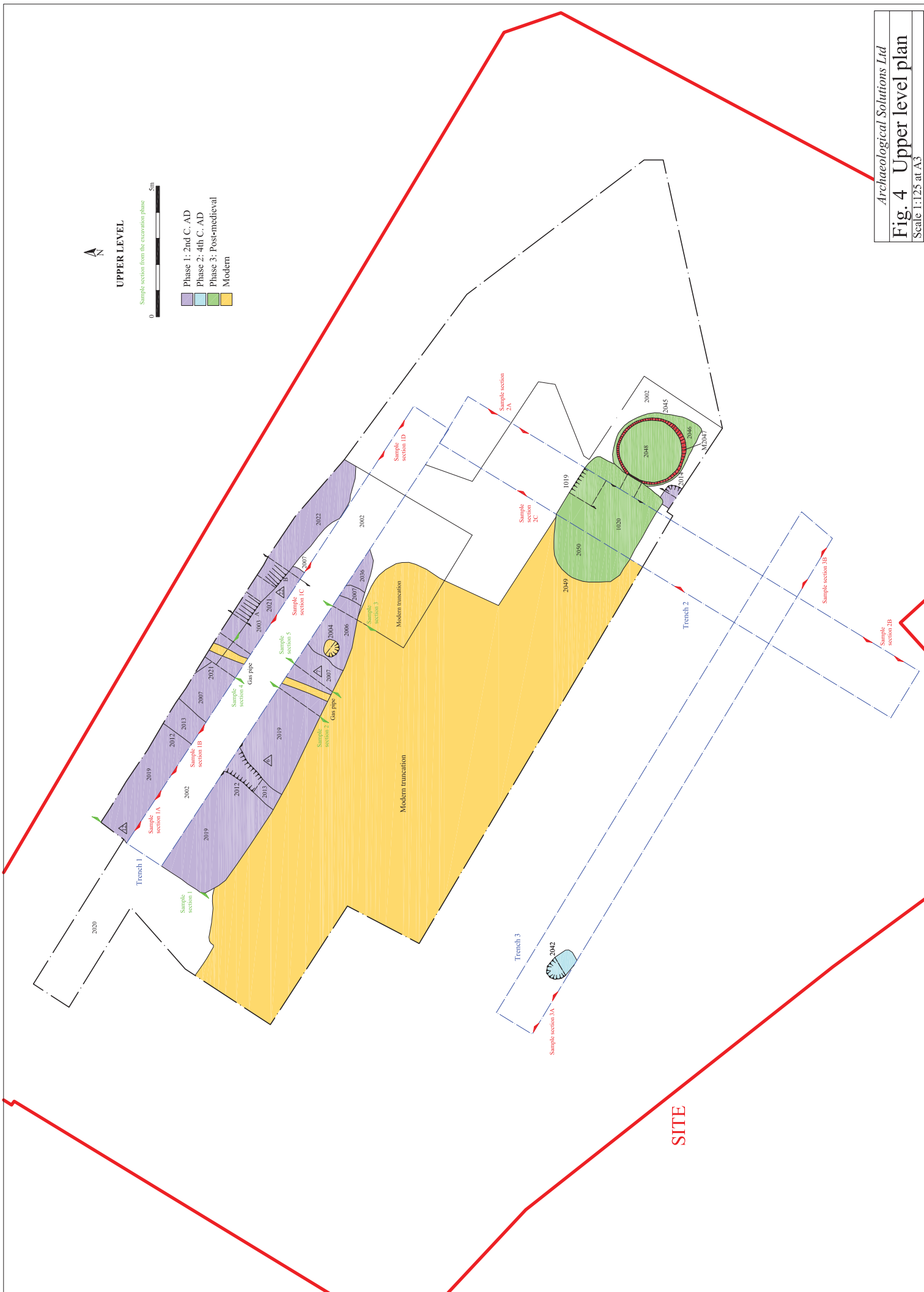
Scale 1:250 at A4



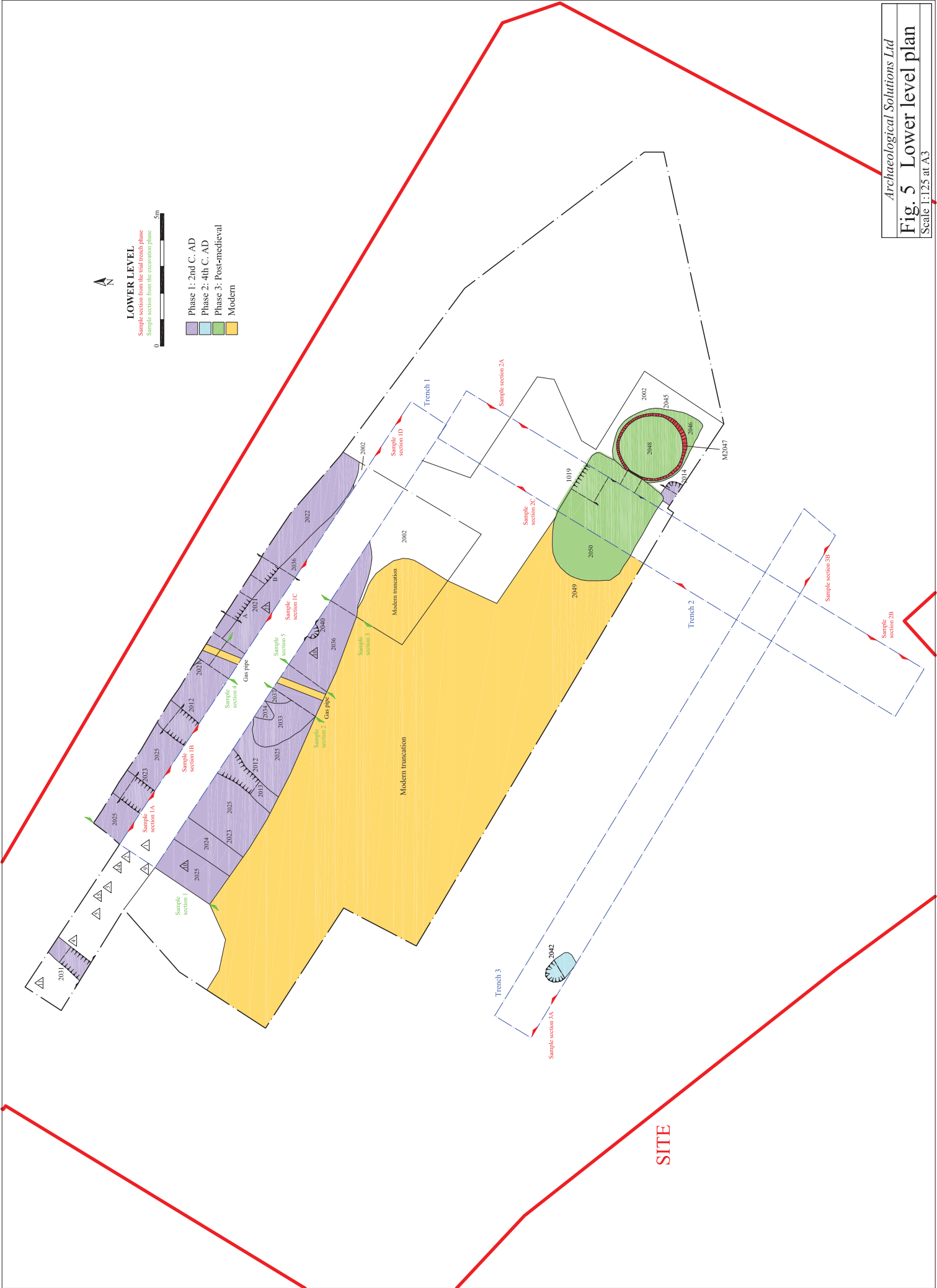
UPPER LEVEL



- Phase 1: 2nd C. AD
- Phase 2: 4th C. AD
- Phase 3: Post-medieval
- Modern



Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 4 Upper level plan
 Scale 1:125 at A3



LOWER LEVEL
 Sample section from the tidal reach phase
 Sample section from the excavation phase

Phase 1: 2nd C. AD
 Phase 2: 4th C. AD
 Phase 3: Post-medieval
 Modern

SITE

