

EXCAVATIONS ON NORTH HILL, COLCHESTER

By MISS B. R. K. DUNNETT

In 1963, on the initiative of D. T-D. Clarke, curator of the Colchester and Essex Museum, an Excavation Committee was re-established to deal with sites in Colchester threatened by development; in the following year the present writer was appointed director of excavations. Early in January 1965 a large area of terraced gardens east of North Hill, where a multi-storey car-park was about to be erected, became available for excavation. The site lies within the north-west quarter of the walled circuit of the Roman *colonia*, where the ground slopes rather steeply down towards the north.

With the constant co-operation of the developers, National Car Parks Ltd., and of the contractors, British Lift Slab Ltd., the Excavation Committee was able to excavate on the site from January to March 1965. The excavations were carried out almost entirely by unskilled paid labour, though local volunteers provided invaluable assistance, especially at weekends.¹

A total of nearly £1,000 was spent, which was provided by grants from the Ministry of Public Building and Works, the Pilgrim Trust, the Colchester Borough Council and the Haverfield Trust. To all these the Committee wishes to express its warmest thanks, as well as to the many private donors for their generous response to the appeal for funds.

THE EXCAVATIONS

The site overlay parts of Insulae 10 and 18. Although the surrounding gardens have been very productive of Roman material, before the Committee's excavations nothing was known from the site itself. In the winter of 1963 the north-south street between Insulae 10 and 11 was located by an amateur group led by Mr. John Blyth on the adjacent property to the east, during the building of a new telephone exchange. This street was flanked on the west by masonry foundations which overlay burnt clay walls, probably of Claudian date. More interesting were a number of pre-Flavian clay lamps and lamp-moulds which Mr. Blyth recovered from burnt layers in contractors' excavations in Insula 11. These suggest the existence of a Claudian lamp factory, which was probably destroyed by Boudicca in A.D. 60.²

South of the site, in Insula 18, a mosaic was discovered in 1849 beneath St. George's Hall,³ and later two further floors were recorded west of the site

¹ The administration was shouldered by members of the Excavation Committee, and the writer is very much indebted to D. T-D. Clarke, B. P. Blake, Major J. G. S. Brinson, and W. H. Barter for the amount of work they undertook. The writer also wishes to express warmest thanks to M. R. Hull, Prof. S. S. Frere, Dr. D. J. Smith and D. T-D. Clarke who visited the site and gave valuable help and comments; also to D. Neal who drew the mosaics. Finally thanks are due to the staff of the

Colchester Museum for their constant help in all aspects of the work.

The draft of this paper was read by Prof. S. S. Frere, and the writer is much indebted to him for his helpful comments. All responsibility for views put forward, however, is the writer's.

² I am indebted to Mr. John Blyth for this information.

³ M. R. Hull, *Roman Colchester*, Society of Antiquaries, Research Report, xx (1958), 150, No. 17.

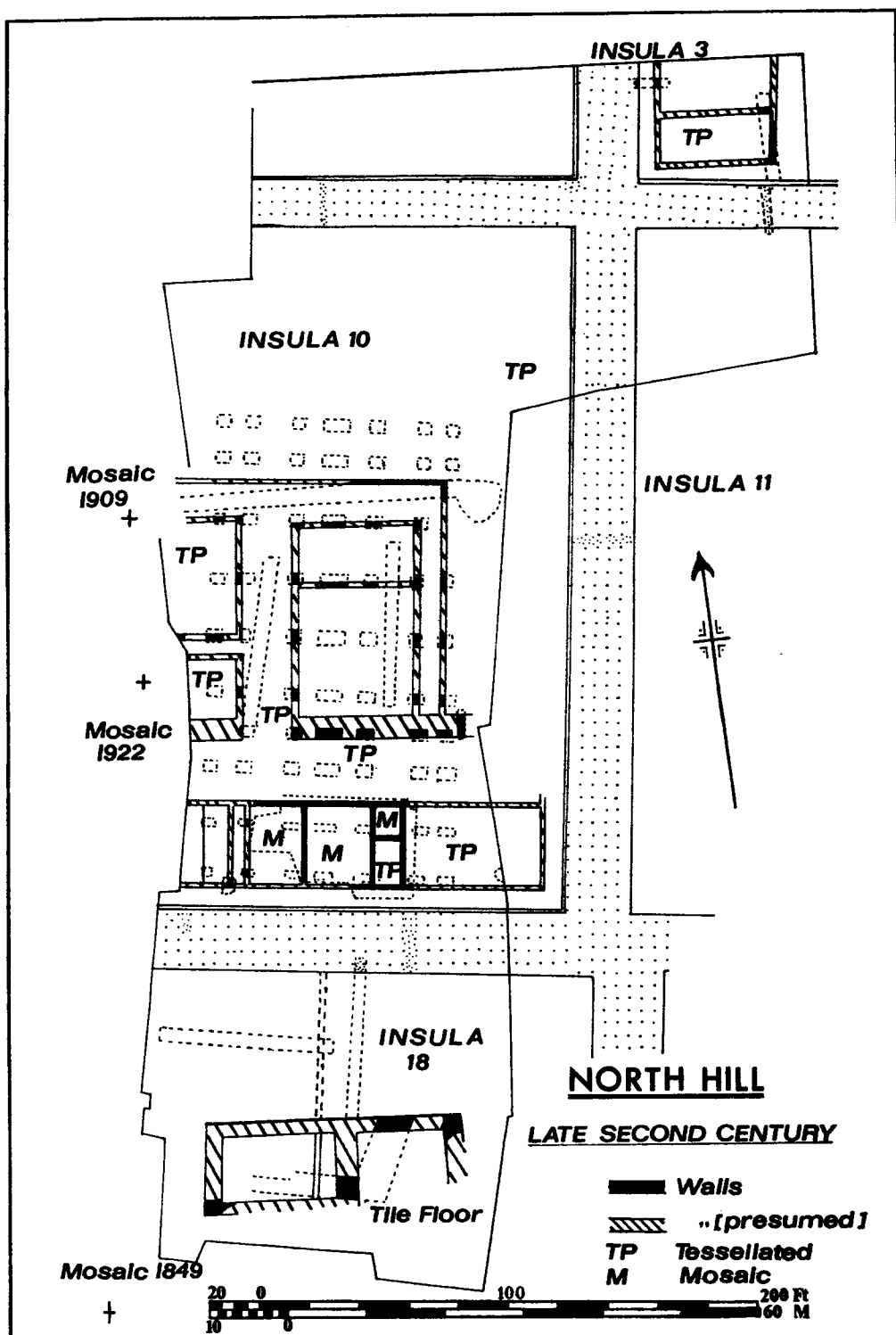


Fig. 1. North Hill, Colchester. Second-century buildings

in Insula 10 (Fig. 1), one behind No. 5 North Hill,⁴ and the other at the entrance to Crispin Court.⁵ To the north Mr. Blake has excavated in the garden of 'Lorgarth', overlying the southern edge of Insula 2, where he uncovered part of a 2nd-century masonry house of two phases. Part of a similar building was located in trial trenches cut by the Excavation Committee in the south-west corner of Insula 3 (Fig. 1).

INSULA 10 (Figs. 1-5)

The North Hill site consisted of three terraces, of which only the northern and central two, in Insula 10, were immediately threatened. Trial trenches were cut across both these terraces. Trenches A and B, on the northern terrace, yielded nothing but sand and gravel spreads, suggestive of an open court-yard, so attention was turned to trench C on the central terrace where the edges of two mosaic floors projected from the south section. The topsoil from over an area approximately 90 ft. by 40 ft. was scraped away mechanically, and the time devoted to excavating this area down to the natural subsoil.

Site C: phase 1

The depth of the deposits, up to 12 ft. in places, and the many later robber trenches, combined with the shortage of available labour and the winter weather, made the task of examining these lowest levels one of considerable difficulty.

The earliest activity on the site was represented by five pits dug into the natural subsoil at various places on the site. The pits were all oval in plan, measuring on average 4 ft. by 7 ft., and between 2 and 3 ft. deep. All were aligned N.E.-S.W. Four were examined during the excavations and the fifth was later noticed in a contractors' trench. This, however, appeared to be no different from the other four (Fig. 2).

The bottoms of all five pits were filled with green silt, intermixed with bands of sand, clay and ash. This silt was probably rapid primary silt which must have quickly accumulated in the open pits. The pottery from them is purely Roman, of Claudian date, and native forms, when they occur, are invariably in Roman fabric. Several types are represented which at Sheepen only appear after the conquest. There is therefore no evidence for any pre-Roman occupation on the site.

These early pits may have been rubbish pits; it is noticeable however that they contained very little kitchen refuse. Pottery was scarce and only in pit 4 were bones and shells found. The pits may have been latrine pits and the presence of the green silt supports this interpretation.

In pit 1 a number of flat tiles had been dumped on the top of the silt. These had been charred on one surface and were probably the remains of a hearth. This, together with a gravelled area in the north were the only other

⁴ *Ibid.*, 97, No. 14.

⁵ *Ibid.*, 97, No. 165.

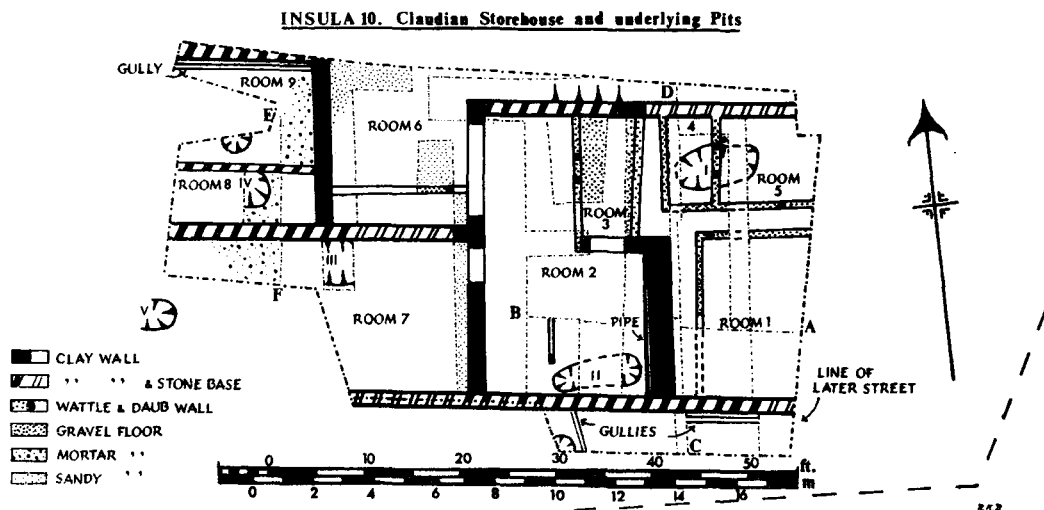


Fig. 2. Insula 10. Claudian storehouse and underlying pits

features belonging to this phase. No trace of structures was found, but the limited area available for excavation makes this point inconclusive.

The overlying building cannot have been constructed long after the foundation of the *colonia* in A.D. 49, while the amount of silt in the phase 1 pits suggests that they lay open for at least a year or two. Phase 1 must pre-date A.D. 49, and is therefore presumably in some sense military.

It is worth noting at this point that during excavations in November 1964 the east-west street bounding Insula 20 on the north was sectioned. Beneath the earliest surface, and covered by a layer of gravel, was a deposit of laid turf containing a small amount of Claudian material. This might represent mounding to build up the street *agger*, but no such mounding is known elsewhere in Colchester beneath the streets, and no especial need for it can be seen here. Another explanation is that it was a delimiting or defensive bank. If Tacitus' statement, that in A.D. 60 the *colonia* had no defences, is accepted,⁶ any pre-Neronian bank⁷ must also be pre-49. Unfortunately lack of space made it impossible to locate ditches and thus decide definitely which way the bank faced, but it was not found beneath the street when it was sectioned further west, north of Insula 19, by Mr. Hull,⁸ and topographical considerations make it virtually certain that if it was a rampart it would run north-south and enclose the slightly higher ground to the west and south-west; in which case signs of military occupation would be expected at this time over the North Hill area.

⁶ *Annals*, XIV, 32, 'Neque fossam aut vallum praeduxerunt'.

⁷ The earliest dated surface overlying the turf is early 2nd-century, but the street is part of the general network which seems to be Neronian (Roman

Colchester, 66-7, 74). Already by A.D. 60 a north-south bank at this point would be anachronistic since occupation by then extended over most of the area of the later town.

⁸ *Roman Colchester*, 98.



B. Claudian masonry dwarf wall



A. Claudian wall of unfired clay blocks, with burnt wooden drainpipe



A. Clay block wall with gravel base



B. Claudian wattle-and-daub wall

An iron spear head was found in phase 1 on site C in Insula 10 but all other military finds belong to the subsequent phase (Fig. 7).

Phase 2

When the pits were nearly one-third silted up, they were filled with clean, sterile, sandy clay, indicating a deliberate infilling. Pit 4 was immediately overlain by a wall of the first house on the site, which had sunk slightly into the loose pit-fill. The artificial fill of pit 2 contained a sherd which joined to a piece from the make-up of a floor of the subsequent house. These two pits can therefore only have been filled in immediately before the new building was erected, as part of the preliminary levelling operations. There is no reason to suppose that the date of the infilling of the other pits was different.

The building that was now erected was a large and unmistakably Roman structure covering the entire excavated area and extending beyond it in all directions.⁹ Before discussing the significance of this building it is worth noting several interesting constructional features (Fig. 2). Most of the walls, including all the major ones, were built of unbaked clay blocks, measuring 13 in. by 11 in., and 1½ in. thick (Pl. IIIA). These were set in a darker mud, which acted as a mortar, and the wall faces were plastered and painted. Where these walls crossed the slope of the hill they rested on masonry dwarf walls (Pl. IIIB) with smooth rendered tops 6 in. above floor level, and foundations dug 1 ft. 6 in. into natural subsoil.¹⁰ The north-south walls rested on spreads of gravel and pebbles (Pl. IVA), and, in one case, pieces of brushwood. The internal partition walls were less substantial wattle-and-daub structures (Pl. IVB) of the type well known from Verulamium.¹¹

The floors of the building were mainly trampled clay. There were no traces of timber flooring. All the floors had been renewed at least once, and in Rooms 5, 4, 3 and 7 twice, which suggests a fairly long life for the building. Since it was destroyed in A.D. 60, it cannot have been built long after the foundation of the *colonia* in A.D. 49.

The site slopes down to the north and though the floors of some individual rooms were fairly level, no attempt had been made to level the site as a whole. In some places the masonry dwarf walls acted to a small extent as retaining walls. In Room 2 a timber water pipe with iron collars (of which only one was found) ran along beside the east wall of the room (Pl. IIIA); this was presumably continued across the northern part of the site but it was not picked up in its expected position in Room 3 and must have swung east and run under the baulk. On the south it did not appear beyond the gully running parallel to the main south wall. In Rooms 1 and 3 two pots were found, set upright beneath the floors. These were probably 'foundation' pots, containing some sort of votive offering, buried before the floor was laid (Fig. 8. 11, 12).

⁹ Later observations in contractors' excavations showed that burnt clay structures with pre-Flavian pottery extended north into Insula 2, but it is not known how many buildings are represented.

¹⁰ The clay-block walls with stone foundations

have parallels at Leicester, *J.R.S.*, XLIX, 113, 115; and there are masonry walls of Claudian date in London, R. Merrifield, *The Roman City of London* (1965), 138.

¹¹ *Archaeologia*, xc, 85.

This building had been destroyed in an intense fire which had extended over the whole site, smothering it with a layer of burnt daub two to three feet deep. The faces of the clay walls had been fired hard, and in the east, where the fire had been most intense, the blocks had been fired right through. This, together with the masking effect of fallen daub from the upper parts of the walls, had preserved the lower courses, which stood often to a height of over two feet. In a few cases painted plaster remained in position on them. This was plain white or cream in Room 5 and striped red, green and purple in Rooms 5 and 7.

Pottery in the destruction layer was abundant, and all pre-Flavian in date. Two of the associated brooches (Fig. 7. 5, 6) however, indicate that the disaster occurred not long before the start of the Flavian period. All this points to the conclusion that the conflagration was the work of Boudicca in A.D. 60.

The plan of the building clearly indicates that it was part of a large and complex structure, very different from the simple shacks exposed by Mr. Blake in 1960.¹² The North Hill building seems both too big, too starkly fitted and too full of stores to be a private house, and more probably had an administrative or commercial purpose; a clue to its use was forthcoming in the excavations.

Although the water pipe and painted plaster in Room 7 point to some degree of comfort, there was little trace of the type of luxurious marble sheathing and stucco moulding found by Mr. Hull in the building in Insula 29:¹³ a more utilitarian function seems indicated.

The finds in the eastern part of the site suggest that the rooms here were used as storerooms. In Room 1 large quantities of carbonized wheat of the *Triticum* variety¹⁴ were lying on the floor, and nearby were the remains of bronze scales. In Room 3 over thirty smashed mortaria were lying in a heap by the wall. They were all almost identical, and stamped by Quintus Valerius Secundus, who was working either here or in Kent between c. A.D. 55 and 80 (Fig. 9. 1).¹⁵ In Room 4 and the corridor to the south were over eighty smashed flagons; again all very closely similar to one another (Fig. 10). Some of these may have been stacked up on shelves since the fragments were very mixed up with the daub as if they had fallen down with it. Finally, in Room 5 were about twenty smashed amphorae of various forms (Fig. 10).

The western part of the building may also have been used as a store, but finds here were much fewer. This may be due to the fact that here the daub had been more disturbed, and much may have been removed after the revolt by looters. The more spacious rooms in the west, however, suggest a different use from that of the box-like compartments in the east. It is possible that

¹² J.R.S., LIII (1963), 153.

¹³ *Trans. Essex Arch. Soc.*, xxv (1960), 301-28. The only marble found in the North Hill Claudian building was a slab of Purbeck Marble with moulded corners. This had been shattered in the fire and could not be restored, so that its size is not certain. It was certainly never large however and Prof. Frere suggests that it may not have been intended for the

building at all, but was perhaps a palette of a type known from Verulamium.

¹⁴ Kindly identified at the Royal Botanical Gardens, Kew, and by L. Comber Esq. No other species of grain or seeds of weeds were present.

¹⁵ I am grateful to Mrs. B. R. Hartley for this information. Mrs. Hartley also tells me that the mortaria had never been used.

dividing walls in Room 7 were missed, but the larger size of the other western rooms is striking.

Part of the building, at any rate, was undoubtedly used as a store; it remains to discuss whether the stores belonged to a large private household, a shop, or the office of an official. The variety of material found militates against interpretation as a shop, though most of it was connected with food supply. Next, the numbers of flagons and mortaria are hardly explicable in terms of stores for even a large private household. It is more probable that they represent the stock of a small-scale public depot, such as a branch procuratorial office, or the headquarters of the Provincial Council. A military depot is less likely within the *colonia*.

The recent excavations produced some further evidence for the date of the street south of the site. Beneath the earliest road surface was a burnt clay floor cut by two gullies and a pit filled with burnt daub (Fig. 2). These gullies and the pit were therefore open at the time of the fire, and the east-west street was either not part of the original colonial layout, or was considerably narrower than its successor.¹⁶ There was no trace of a turf bank beneath the first street nor beneath the underlying clay surface.

The pit beneath the street unfortunately could not be excavated, as most of it underlay a modern garden wall. It was probably oval or circular in plan, and had vertical sides. It was not possible to ascertain the depth of the pit but it may have been a well. There was no trace of timber shuttering, however, which would have been essential in the sandy subsoil here.

In many places, especially in the west part of the site, the burnt daub had been much disturbed. There the daub showed no tip lines; the large nodular lumps typical of the eastern end were replaced in the disturbed areas by dirtier, more fine-grained and homogeneous daub. In some places pits had been dug into the undisturbed daub and filled with this more mixed material. All this suggests that in some places the daub had been fairly thoroughly dug into and raked over, presumably by looters after the fire. This probably explains why finds were fewer in the west of the site than in the east; but the looters may well have been searching for tiles as much as for anything else. Tiles occurred in the daub, indicating that the storehouse had been tiled rather than thatched; but they were rare. In the stone foundations of the succeeding building, however, there were numerous roofing tiles, many of them showing clear signs of burning. These tiles must have been salvaged from the Boudiccan destruction layer.

Phase 3

After the fire of A.D. 60 the surface of the burnt daub was levelled off and a small rectangular building erected on the eastern part of the site. All that remained of this house were wall foundations and a few patches of floor. The foundations, where they had survived later robbing, were well built of septaria

¹⁶ For evidence of the Claudian date of the north-south street, see *Roman Colchester*, 98.

blocks, tufa and tile. They were dug into the rather loose daub, and did not always penetrate through into natural. The tops of the foundations had not been rendered so it is not certain whether the walls had been carried up to the roof in wattle and daub, or not.

The plan was that of a simple rectangular house in the angle between the two streets. (The earliest road level to the south probably dates from this phase.) The house was sub-divided into two compartments and the two surviving walls joined one another at a butt joint, but this does not seem to indicate a difference in date. The floors, where they survived, consisted of rather unsatisfactory sandy-clay surfaces (Fig. 3).

The pottery from the foundation trenches was in no way different from that in the destruction level, and it is probable that only a short time elapsed between the fire and the rebuilding. Nevertheless no trace of walls or floors of this date was found in the centre or west of the site, and this modest building in the east must indicate a complete change both in use and ownership of the site. This contrasts with the state of affairs at Verulamium in the post-Boudiccan years, where, in Insula xiv, there are signs of some continuity of ownership of building plots.

A recurrent difficulty encountered on the site was that of dating the numerous rebuildings, and of estimating the duration of each phase. This was mainly due to the lack of stratified pottery in houses that were, not unnaturally, kept clear of rubbish. This was aggravated by the frequent rebuilding, and the consequently short duration of each phase. In addition to this the relation between floors and walls had often been destroyed by robber trenches. Pottery,

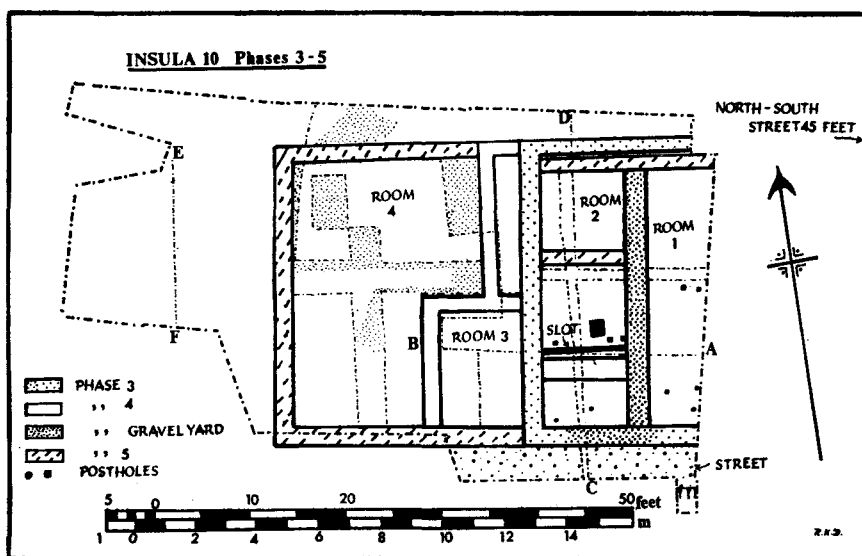
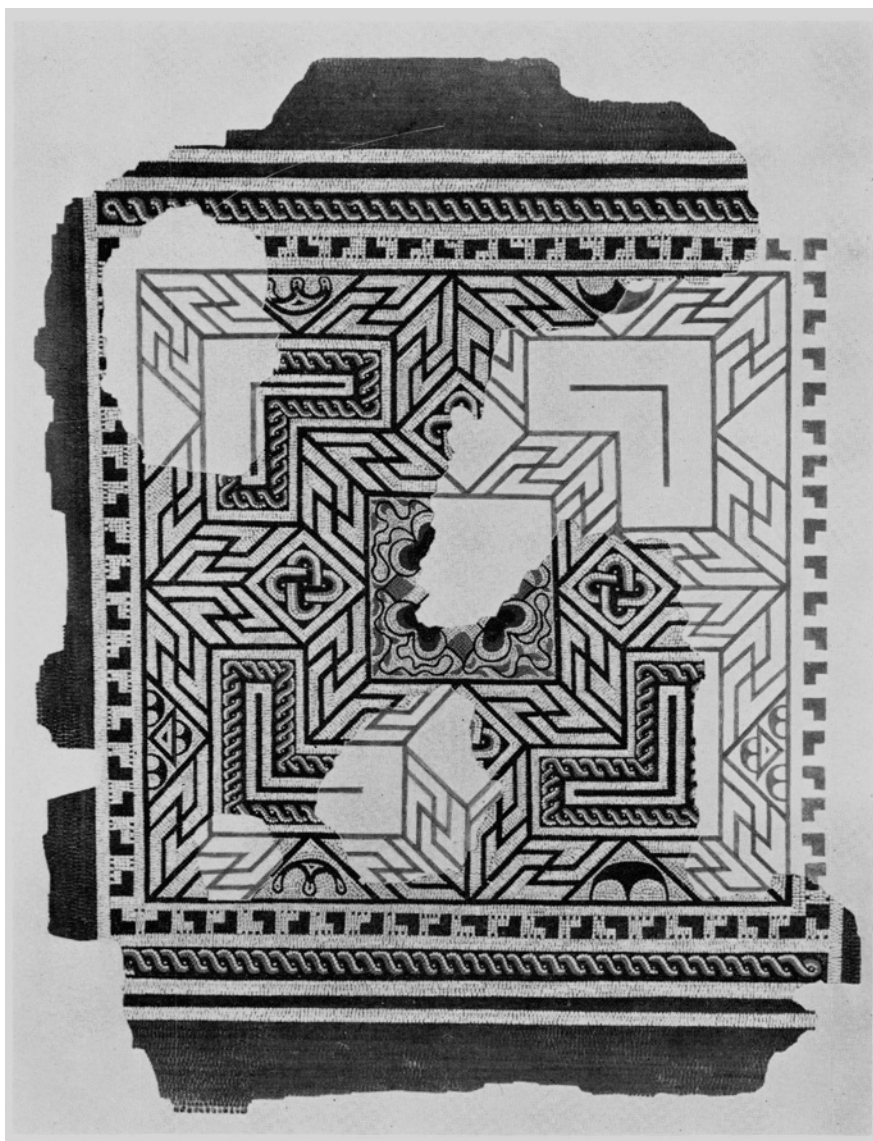


Fig. 3. Insula 10. Phases 3-5



Walls of phases 5 and 6



Mosaic A (1:30)
(*Drawn by David S. Neal*)

when it occurred, was all too often pre-Flavian material which had been turned up in foundation trenches and redeposited with levelling material beneath the floors.

All that can be said about the duration of phase 3 is that enough time elapsed for the clay floor to wear out, and be renewed by a gravel surface.

Phase 4

This phase saw the extension of the earlier building by the addition of a small square room over the south-east corner of the unused land behind the house. North of this new room, Room 3, a north-south wall was constructed only 3 ft. west of the earlier west wall. After running for 14 ft. the new wall turned east to join the north wall. The northern end of the earlier west wall was presumably now demolished to foundation level, though in the south it may have continued in use as a dividing wall between the old and the new rooms (Fig. 3).

Unfortunately all the walls had been robbed out completely, making it extremely difficult to disentangle the plan. Set in the gravel floor of Room 2 was a small rectangular slot containing the charred remains of a beam. This may be the remnant of a joist for a timber floor, the robber trenches having removed the other joists necessary for such a floor. A more tenable theory, however, is that it is the remains of a timber partition, since after it had been burnt the room was sub-divided by a masonry wall, the foundations of which survived a few feet south of the slot. This wall probably replaced the burnt partition.

Other features of the houses at this stage were a number of stake holes, and a large post hole in the centre of Room 2. These formed no intelligible plan and probably represent some sort of fittings or furniture. Three in a row along the side of the slot may have supported a shelf or bench. A few pieces of slag and a cake of bronze or copper from the southern part of Room 2 suggest that here was a smith's workshop.

The areas north and west of the house were gravelled over in phase 4 but still remained open to the sky, and on them accumulated thin layers of silt. Pottery was scarce but the few datable pieces combined to suggest a Trajanic date (Fig. 11. 27-38). The gravel floors of this phase were overlain by a layer of burnt daub which at first suggested that this building also had perished in a fire. The pottery from it, however, was without exception pre-Flavian and the daub almost certainly was re-deposited Boudiccan material derived from the foundation trenches of the succeeding phase. In addition to this, the surfaces of the floors themselves were not burnt. The charred beam in Room 2, already referred to, had been replaced before the end of phase 4 and must have been burnt in an earlier small-scale fire, such as cannot have been uncommon in smiths' shops. The stake holes contained no burnt material.

Phase 5

In phase 5 the house was again extended, this time to include the greater part of the western courtyard which was now replaced by a single large room.

For some reason the north wall of the earlier house was replaced by a much slighter wall a few feet further south. The northern part of the old Room 2 was again sub-divided, and its northernmost compartment floored with white concrete over very massive foundations of septaria blocks and mortar. These foundations had been dug down into the underlying layers, thus completely destroying all floors above the burnt daub. Their massive character was presumably designed to counteract sinkage into the loose daub, which here was unusually deep. In this the builders had been extremely successful. The overlying floors in this spot were all perfectly level, whereas the floors elsewhere undulated considerably.¹⁷

Phase 6

When the concrete floors of the phase 5 house had become considerably worn, the house was entirely rebuilt from foundation level up. The new wall trenches were shallower than those of the main walls of the earlier house and ran alongside them instead of on the same line exactly (Pl. V). In places, therefore, where the foundations had been robbed out completely, the stepped section of the robber trenches proved that two building phases were represented.

The reason for this rebuilding is obscure. There was no sign that the earlier house was destroyed by fire, and yet, in spite of the worn state of the floors, the admittedly small amount of pottery did not suggest the house stood long enough to collapse through age alone.

The plan of the new building is that of a large house, extending further to the west than any of the previous ones. The interior was divided into a number of small box-like rooms, with pale yellow mortar floors. The remaining courtyard, now confined to the north of the house, was given a clay surface and used as a tip for ashes and for occasional bonfires (Fig. 4).

The pottery associated with this phase cannot support a date later than *c.* 100–30 (Fig. 11. 39–42; Fig. 12. 1). A stratified coin of Vespasian was extremely worn and of little use for dating purposes.

Phase 7

In the succeeding and final major phase the building was yet again extended to the west and also to the north, to extend beyond the excavated area. The small rooms of the previous phase were now swept away and a series of more spacious rooms laid out, connected in the north by a corridor. Only the southern edge of this corridor was uncovered, but the northern edge was later satisfactorily plotted in from contractors' excavations (Fig. 4).

It is most unfortunate that the two trial trenches dug on the northern terrace failed to produce anything, and almost completely missed the large building that had stood on this terrace. This was later struck in the contractors' stanchion holes. Luckily, owing to the co-operation of the contractors, British Lift Slab, it was possible to keep a close watch on these holes and to plan the building accurately; but much has, nevertheless, undoubtedly been lost. All

¹⁷ A similar floor was later noticed further north in Insula 10 in a contractors' excavation.

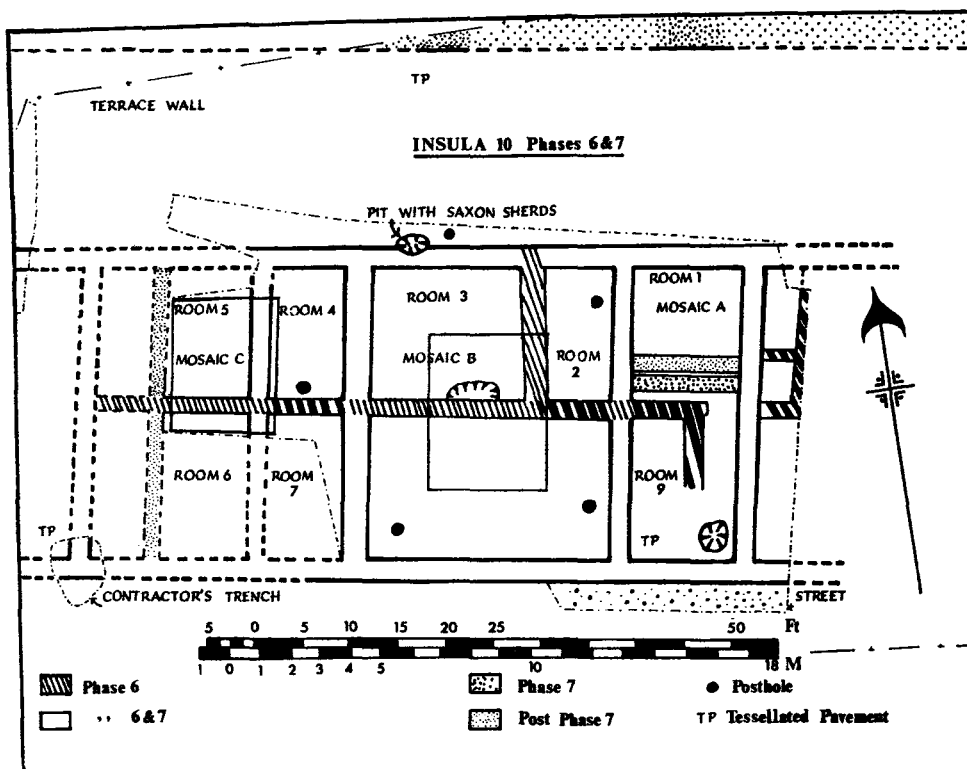


Fig. 4. Insula 10. Phases 6 and 7

that could be done here was to plan the latest masonry building, which overlay at least one earlier phase, below which there was a thick layer of burnt daub on clay floors. The latest building, however, was certainly part of the phase 7 house on the other terrace (Fig. 1).

The wing excavated by the committee was $4\frac{1}{2}$ ft. higher than the building on the northern terrace, and the two must have been connected by a flight of steps. The wings were divided by a massive retaining wall, now represented by an enormous robber trench. The building seems to have consisted of two ranges of rooms along the north-south and east-west streets, connected by corridors. In the angle enclosed by these rooms, instead of a courtyard, were two blocks of rooms, the western with tessellated floors, and presumably lighted by clerestory windows. North of the whole complex was a courtyard. It may be that the mosaics under Crispin Court and No. 5 North Hill also belonged to this building. Stylistically they date from the second century.

The southern range of rooms, excavated by the committee, was evidently an important one, as all the floors, including the corridor, were tessellated and three of the rooms contained mosaic panels. The mosaics were studied by Dr. D. J. Smith who visited the site when they were in position, and whose report

is below. From this it will be seen that the most interesting and significant point about them is that they closely resemble Antonine mosaics at St. Albans and may indeed have been laid by the same mosaicists; this fact suggests the existence of a school of Antonine mosaicists working at Colchester and St. Albans.¹⁸

Unfortunately, apart from stylistic grounds, dating evidence for the floors was very meagre. Phase 6 started, as has been shown, not long after *c.* A.D. 120, and allowing for the considerable wear on the phase 6 floors, a mid 2nd-century date for the mosaics is tentatively put forward. They must have been in use for a considerable time, to judge by the extensive and careful patching on them, and by their very worn state generally. In addition to this, later walls (phase 8) had been built across mosaics A and C, probably at different times, since that across mosaic C had been dug into it, whereas the one on mosaic A merely rested on it.¹⁹

It is curious that in a house such as this, where at least three mosaics indicate a fairly wealthy household, no heating system was found. It is possible that the small room 9, south of mosaic A, had once been heated, since the tessellated floor of this room had been dug up and the underlying layer much disturbed. Such a disturbance might have been caused by stone and tile robbers, but no flue-tiles were found here, nor is there any sign of a stoke-hole.

Lying on the floors were quantities of pottery, ranging from the Antonine period to the early 4th century. Over much of the excavated area, particularly in the west, the overlying garden soil had been disturbed right down to the surface of the mosaics, so that the possibility exists that later Roman levels have been removed. However, rubbish pits dug into mosaic B and a tessellated floor in Room 9 contained bones, shells and 4th-century pottery, indicating perhaps that by the later 4th century the building was derelict.

In places the mosaics were overlain by a layer of clay and tiles, presumably remains of the collapsed roof and wattle-and-daub walls. The shallowness of the wall trenches for phases 6 and 7 certainly suggests that the walls were carried up in wattle and daub. Lumps of painted plaster indicate that the walls were painted, but to judge from the surviving pieces, all small, the decoration had consisted only of vertical or horizontal bands of colour on a pink or yellow background, or dabs of colour imitating marble. None of this material shows any sign of burning and the building probably collapsed through neglect or old age.

The only other feature of interest was a small pit dug into the northern corridor (Fig. 4). This contained several fragments of coarse hand-made pottery, which is almost certainly of the early Saxon period (Fig. 12. 22-9). This pit may be connected with five large post holes, perhaps part of a large hut, which were cut through the floor; but there were no levels associated with either.

¹⁸ The better preserved parts of these mosaics were lifted and are now in the Colchester Museum.

¹⁹ The north-south robber trench cutting across mosaic C (Fig. 4) almost certainly belonged to the

post-mosaic phase, since no floor levels existed beneath the mosaic that could be associated with an earlier wall.

INSULA 18 (Figs. 1, 6)

The southernmost terrace of the North Hill site was excavated for three weeks in June 1965. The area was extensively trenched by a mechanical excavator, but proved to be almost entirely barren owing to very extensive and thorough disturbance by rubbish pits, cellars and drains. In one trench only, near the southern margin of the site, did Roman levels survive intact, and here in the three weeks available it was possible to recover part of the back premises of a house fronting the Roman street beneath the modern High Street.

Apart from the shortage of time the contractors imposed a depth limit. It was consequently possible to reach natural only in one spot (A on the plan Fig. 6). Here the earliest activity was represented by a firm gravel surface cut by a small round pit and an east-west gully, filled with green silt. In the south the gravel was overlain by a deposit of ash and charcoal. It was tempting to regard this as the result of Boudicca's activities, but the underlying surface had not itself been burnt, and the ashes were probably not in position.

A layer of silt and small stones accumulated over the gravel and ash, probably representing hill wash. The total thickness of this, over a foot, suggests that the site lay open for some time before the first masonry building was put up.

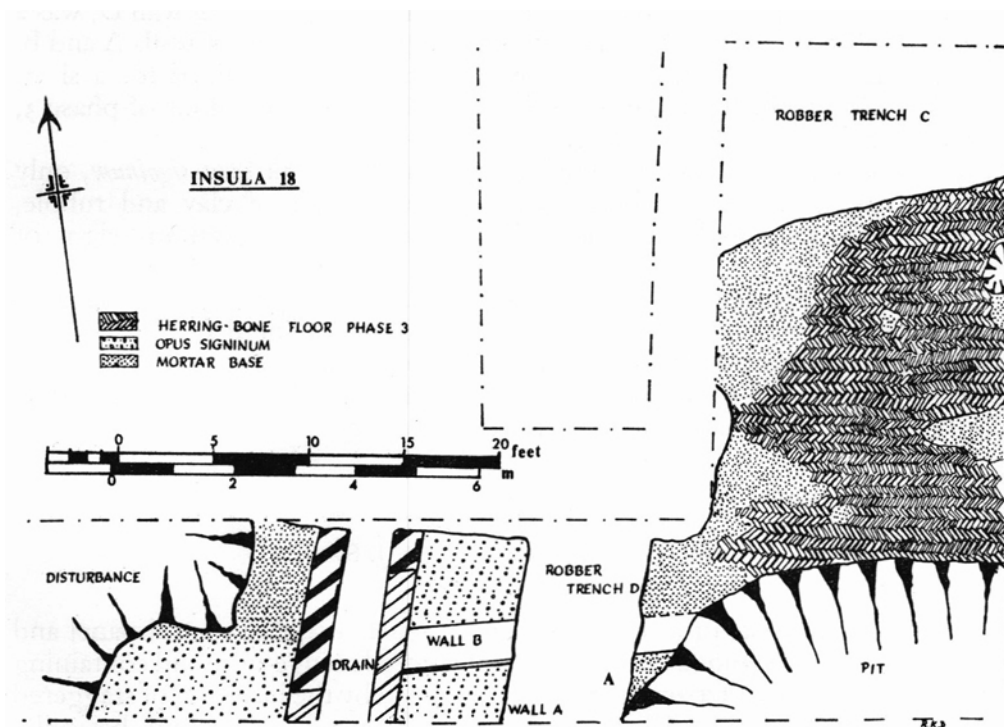


Fig. 6. Insula 18

Phase 2

The first definite building on the site stood on a thick layer of clay make-up. Into this were dug the foundations of an east-west wall, A, with a white mortar floor to the north. The house therefore had extended further north and the large robber trench C must also belong to this phase. During building operations after the excavation had ended foundations of septaria and tile, set in pink mortar and five feet wide, were uncovered, running north-south 20 ft. to the west. The size of these foundations compares well with that of robber trench C; they probably belonged to the west wall of the building.

After some time wall A was demolished to foundation level, and a new wall, B, was built a few inches to the north. The old wall A was overlaid by a new mortar floor, but unfortunately all floors north of wall B were destroyed by later robbing.

Phase 3

The next phase of activity saw a considerable re-building on the site. Wall B was completely demolished, with the exception of a small piece of white wall plaster, which was left standing *in situ*, and the site was again levelled with clean yellow clay. Next, two walls at right angles, D and E, were built; both were later completely robbed. D presumably joined with C though this was not proved by excavation. Room 1, east of wall D, was paved with black and red tiles arranged in a herringbone pattern. In room 2, west of wall D, was a masonry drain running north, and cutting through the remains of walls A and B. Most of this drain had been robbed out, but the walls remained for a short distance in the north. It ran presumably beneath the concrete floor of phase 3, since it is obviously later than phase 2.

The floors in both rooms were later renewed in pink *opus signinum*, only small patches of which remained. On these lay a layer of clay and rubble, presumably the collapsed roof and walls. None of this showed any signs of burning.

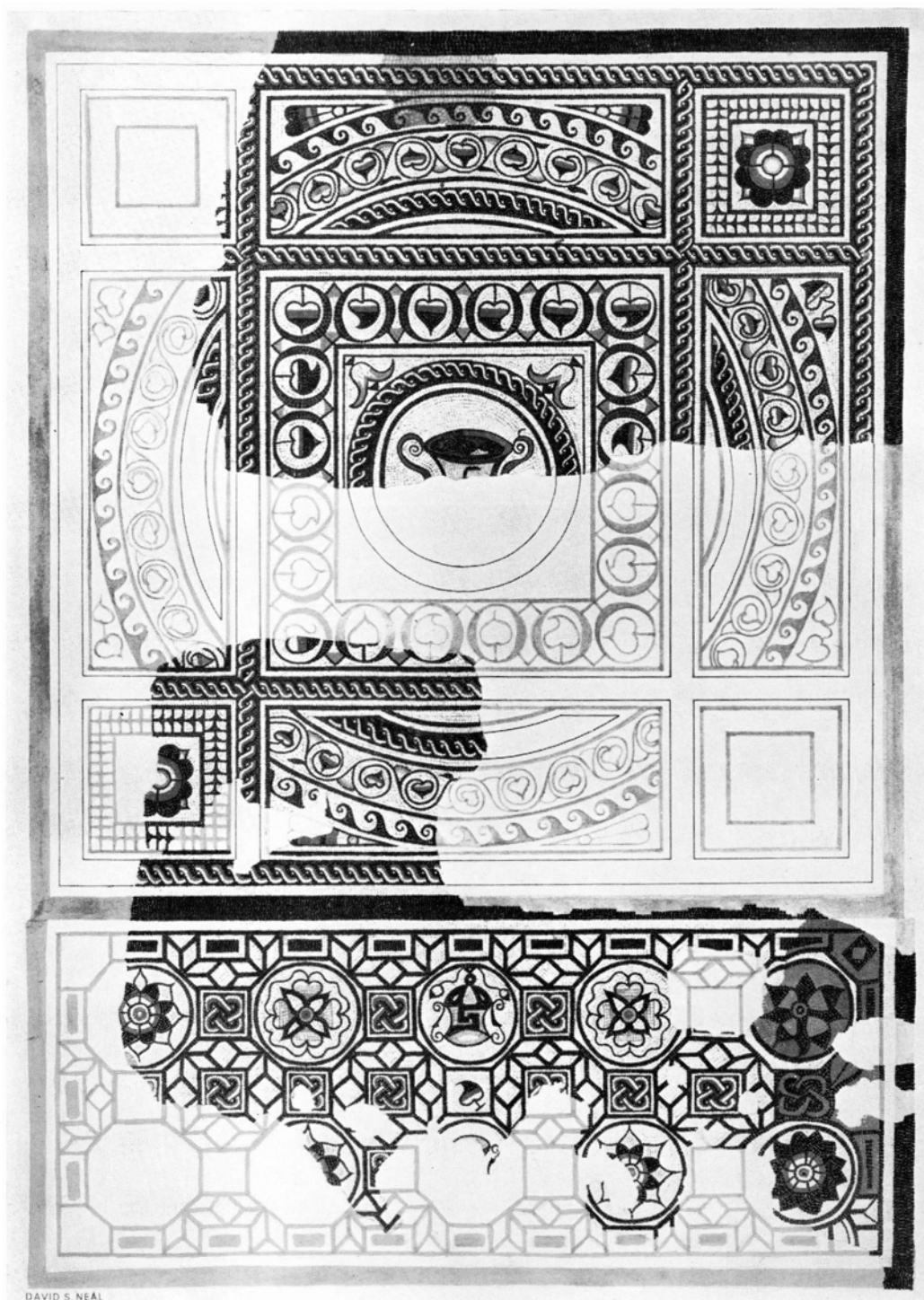
The dating-evidence for all the phases was very slight. In the make-up layers of phase 2 was a Neronian/Flavian brooch and a sherd of *Camulodunum* form 108, of mid to late 1st-century date. The only other finds were lying on the floors of phase 3, and consisted of a number of late 3rd and early 4th-century coins, and a small amount of pottery (Fig. 12. 36-42).

THE MOSAICS

PROVISIONAL REPORT by DR. D. J. SMITH

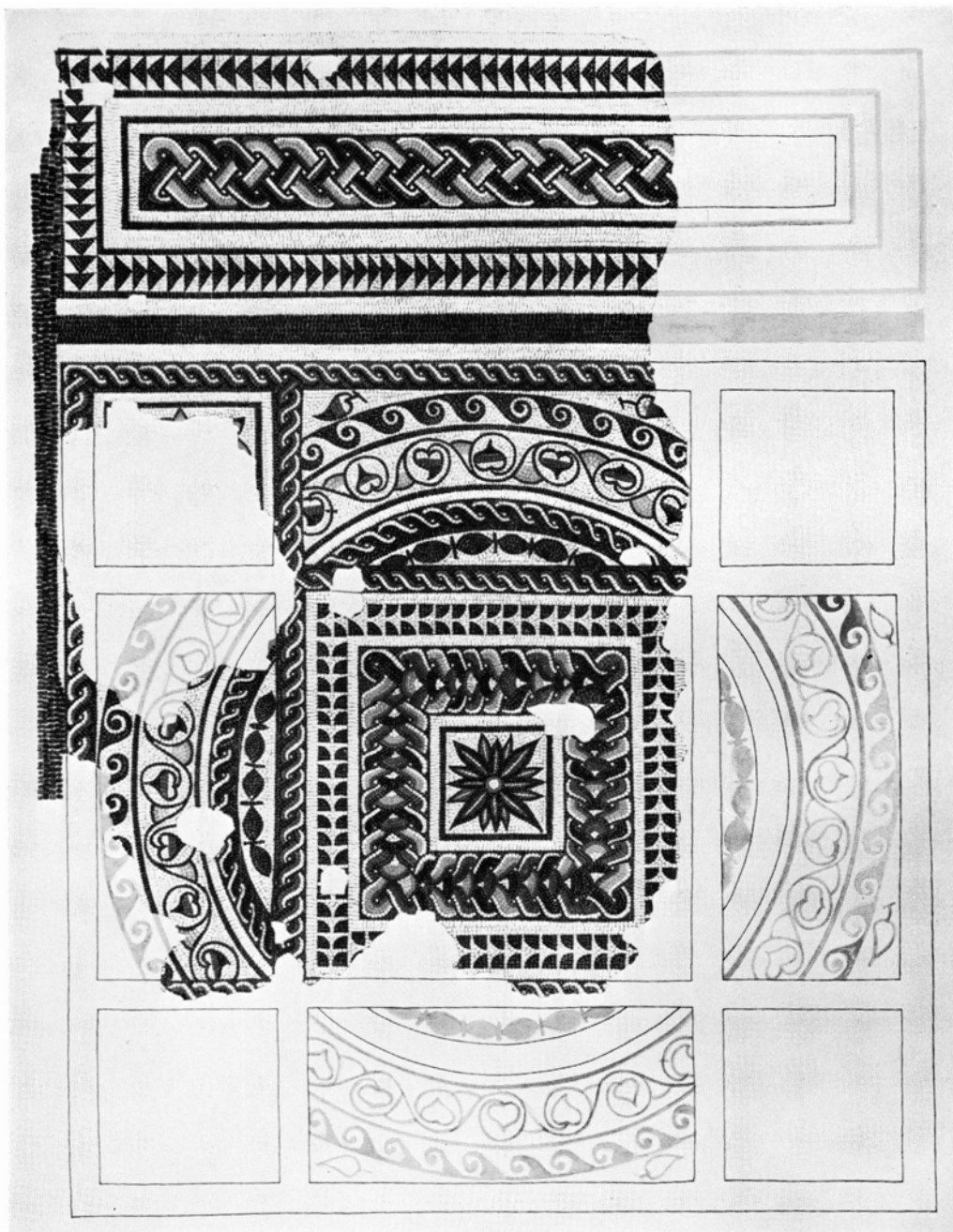
Mosaic A (Pl. VI)

This floor consists of a square design in which a square central panel and four L-shaped panels joined by small squares placed lozenge-wise and containing knots are set in a form of lozenge-pattern variegated by the insertion of staggered swastikas, peltae and small solid triangles in black on a white ground. Basically, the design is similar to that of panels in 4th-century mosaics at Cotterstock



DAVID S. NEAL

Mosaic B (1:36)
(Drawn by David S. Neal)



Mosaic C (1:30)
(Drawn by David S. Neal)

(Northants.), Silchester (Hants.), Stonesfield (Oxon.) and Woodchester (Glos.), but it is simpler than any of these and exhibits obviously earlier features. For example, the use of small solid peltae and triangles as filling-motifs in a pattern of open lozenges is typical of many mosaics of the 1st and 2nd centuries. Two other features suggest that this mosaic may also be, to some extent, experimental. These are the 'freehand' execution of the tendrils surrounding the floral motif in the central square and the curious enlargement of the tips of two of the surviving peltae. Such features are not characteristic of motifs of which the form has become standardized through long and common use.

Mosaic B (Pl. VII)

This comprises two contiguous but different and self-contained designs, here numbered B₁, to the north, and B₂, to the south.²⁰

B₁ consists of a simple hollow-lozenge pattern in black on white with inset octagonal panels containing floral motifs and, in one instance, a cantharus, and small squares containing knots and heart-shaped leaves. Here the most significant motif is the cantharus, which is decorated with a swastika-like device. This immediately recalls the similar feature of the four canthari in the mosaic depicting a lion with a stag's head in its mouth which was discovered in Insula XXI.2 at Verulamium and dated to the 2nd century.²¹ There is a suggestion of the same device on another 2nd-century example from Verulamium.²²

The design of B₂ consists of a rectangular grid giving nine panels, the square central panel being enlarged at the expense of the others, which 'overlies' a concentric circular arrangement of border-patterns. Hitherto such a design has been recorded in Britain only once, in Mosaic No. 7 at Verulamium, dated to the late 2nd century²³ (but see also Mosaic C, below). Its most significant motif is the cantharus in the central panel, a well-formed vessel shown as if the interior and its contents are visible. The colour suggests that the mosaicist had in mind a gold or gilded vessel rather than one of silver. The contents are depicted predominantly in wine red but there seem to be indications of an object or of disturbance in the wine. This is normally encountered, but it is noteworthy that the perspective view appears to be characteristic of canthari in mosaics from Colchester and Verulamium.²⁴

The floral scrolls which are such a conspicuous feature of this mosaic (and of Mosaic C) are of a long-lived type, dated examples in Britain ranging from Mosaic No. 6 at Verulamium²⁵ of the mid-3rd century to one of the mosaics of the 4th century at Well in Bedale, Yorks.²⁶

²⁰ When Mr. David Neal came to draw the floors, he noticed that pavement B₁ was very slightly wider than the adjoining pavement B₂, overlapping it on the west (the only side preserved) by the width of three tesserae. It is possible, therefore, that pavement B₂ is of a different, perhaps later date than the other. There is, on the other hand, no other evidence to support this. (B.R.K.D.)

²¹ *Ant. J.*, XL (1960), 17-18, Pls. I, IIIB.

²² *Ant. J.*, XXXIX (1959), 13, Pl. IVA.

²³ Wheeler, *Verulamium*, 146, Pl. XLIVB.

²⁴ Verulamium, see the mosaics already cited above under B₁, notes 21-2, and Wheeler, *op. cit.* in note 23, 146, Pl. XLI, Mosaic No. 8, dated c. A.D. 160-90; for Colchester see the example in B₁ above and M. R. Hull, *Roman Colchester* (1958), Pl. XXXIII, probably contemporary with B₂, and *Vetusta Monumenta*, III, Pl. XXXIX.

²⁵ Wheeler, *op. cit.* in note 23, 145, Pl. XL.

²⁶ R. Gilyard-Beer, *The Romano-British Baths at Well* (1951), Mosaic No. 6.

Mosaic C (Pl. VIII)

The design is basically that of Mosaic Bz, *q.v.* for the parallel at Verulamium dated to the late 2nd century. What is doubly interesting in this instance is that the same mosaic at Verulamium, and that under discussion, both have as their central motif the same rare floral motif (called a 'dahlia' in Wheeler's report). But for the curvilinear triangles in white on a black ground which form one of the rectangular frames for this motif I know of no parallel in Britain, while for the bead-and-reel ornament of one of the concentric circular frames there is only one, in a 2nd-century mosaic from Caerwent.²⁷

Conclusions

There is good reason to believe that all three pavements are contemporary and were laid between the middle and the end of the 2nd century. They are, therefore, welcome additions to the relatively small number of mosaics in Britain dated or datable to this period, while their evident affinities with the Antonine mosaics at Verulamium are of great interest. It seems very probable, in fact, that the same mosaicists worked in both towns, and that a 2nd-century 'school' of mosaics can now be confidently recognized in Britain for the first time.

NOTE ON THE COLOURS USED

The materials used are: shale and slate (black and grey), tile (red and yellow), hard chalk (white). In Mosaics B and C a small amount of Purbeck marble and a pink marble are used for grey and pink. In Mosaic B a few tesserae are samian.

Mosaic A

Background network: black on white.

Cabling, knots and L-shaped motifs: red, yellow and white on a black ground.

Central rosette: red petals surrounded by a band of yellow and white, outlined in black on a white ground.

Mosaic B1

Background network: black on white.

Rosettes and canthari: red and yellow outlined in black.

Mosaic B2

Black on white, except for:—

Cabling of surround and grid over interior: yellow, red and white on a black ground.

Cabling of inner circles: pink, red and white.

Leaves in tendril: red and yellow bands; interspersed triangular motifs grey.

Corner rosettes: petals red, central concentric bands yellow and white.

Central cantharus: interior pink and red, handles red, exterior pink, yellow and red.

²⁷ *Archaeologia*, LIX (1905), Pl. LXVIII.

Mosaic C

Black on white, except for:—

Cabling and tendrils: as on Mosaic B2.

Central guilloche: strands of red, grey and yellow outlined in black on a black ground.

Central dahlia: petals outlined in black and filled with red and yellow; centre grey.

Additional strip at N. end: guilloche, two strands of red and yellow, one strand grey and white, outlined in black on a black ground.

(B.R.K.D.)

THE FINDS

ABBREVIATIONS

C.M.R.	Colchester Museum Report.
Callender	Callender, <i>Roman Amphorae</i> (Oxford, 1965).
<i>Camulodunum</i>	C. F. C. Hawkes and M. R. Hull, <i>Camulodunum</i> (Oxford, 1947).
<i>Jewry Wall</i>	Miss K. Kenyon, <i>Excavations at Jewry Wall, Leicester</i> (Oxford, 1948).
<i>Kilns</i>	M. R. Hull, <i>The Roman Potters' Kilns of Colchester</i> (Oxford, 1963).
<i>Roman Colchester</i>	M. R. Hull, <i>Roman Colchester</i> (Oxford, 1958).
<i>Ver.</i>	R. E. M. and T. V. Wheeler, <i>Verulamium, Roman and Two Belgic Cities</i> (Oxford, 1938).

BRONZE

1. Knife in composite Scabbard (Fig. 7. 1). The blade hilt and tang are iron, and the blade especially is very much decayed; the tip is missing.

The handle was probably wooden and nothing of it remains except for its iron covering. This consisted of two iron plates (of which only one remains) that were wrapped round the handle and fastened to it by at least four large iron rivets with expanded heads and prominent domed washers.

The scabbard was made up of bronze plates. The innermost of these lay next to the blade. The edges of this plate were turned up and its ends curled over to grip the edge of the other side of the scabbard which must have been of cloth or leather. Two longitudinal bronze ribs, $\frac{1}{2}$ in. high, ran along the upper surface of this plate, and in the slots thus formed between these ribs and the turned-up edges of the plate were the charcoal remains of three wooden rods. These were kept in place by three bronze sheets laid over the rods and joined to the longitudinal bronze ribs. On top of this were the very fragmentary remains of three carbonized wooden strips lying between the ribs. The whole thing was covered with another thin bronze sheet the edges of which were bent down between the flaps of the two lower sheets. The scabbard was reinforced by bronze rivets driven in through the side of the scabbard, through the wooden rods and up to the nearest bronze rib. Only two rivets remain, one on either side, so it was not possible to say how frequently they were placed.

The scabbard was riveted to an iron-reinforced corniced mouth. Three square rivet holes remained and it is certain there was once a fourth. The whole contraption was presumably contrived to render the scabbard at once rigid and light, while at the same time the bronze outer surface and the lateral rivets would make it fairly showy. Claudian storehouse.

2. Bronze tag (Fig. 7. 10). Mount from a Roman military apron (*Camulodunum*, 335, Pl. CII. 25). Floor of Room 5 of Claudian storehouse.

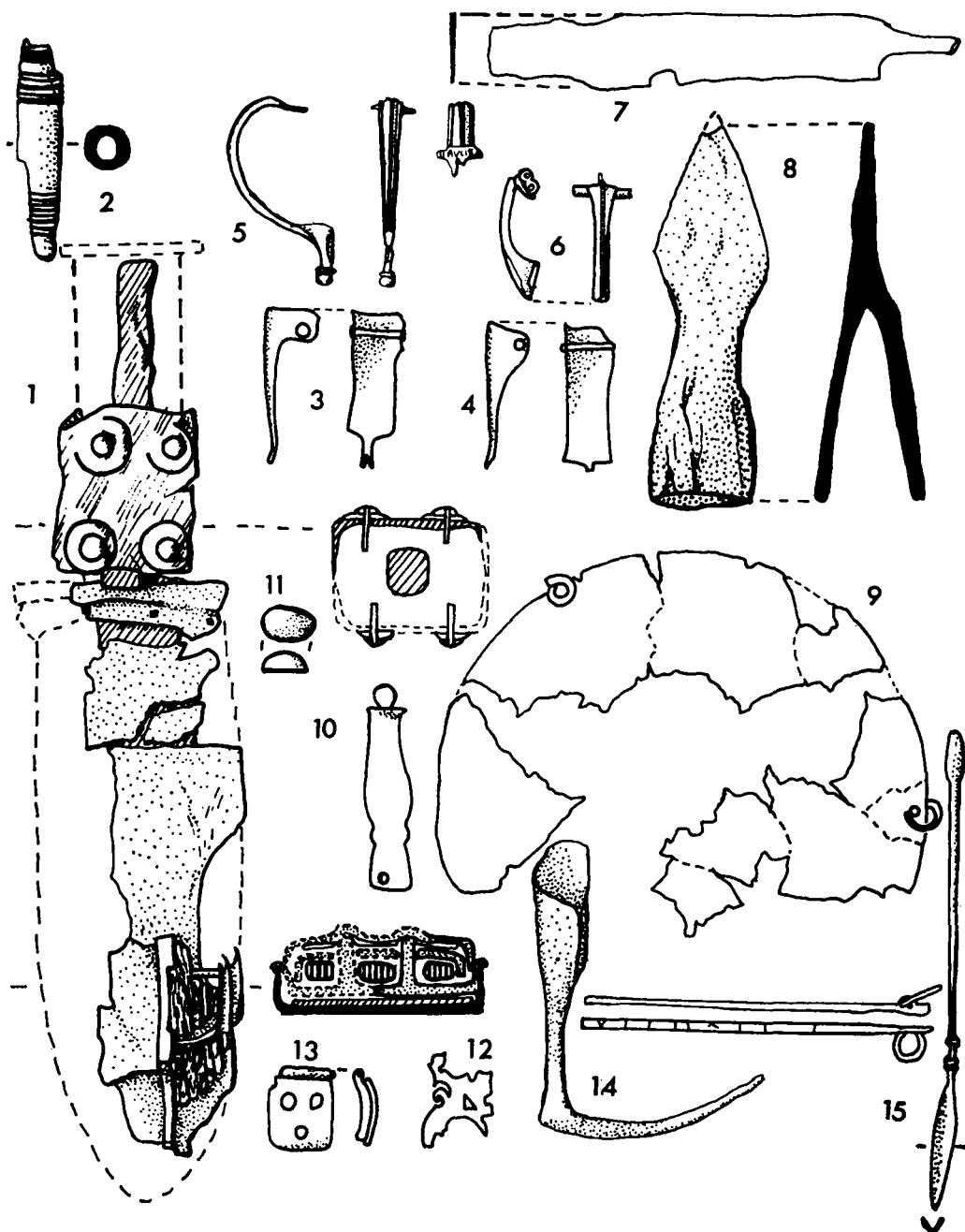


Fig. 7. Small finds: bronze, iron, bone ($\frac{1}{2}$)

3. Two hinges (Fig. 7. 3, 4). Probably part of a guard for a *dolabra*. Room 5 of Claudian storehouse.
4. Fragment of bronze sheeting with geometric punched open worked pattern (Fig. 7. 12). Probably decoration on wood or leather. Floor of Room 7 in Claudian storehouse.
5. Bronze lid with remains of iron pin in the hinge (Fig. 7. 13). Lid decorated with three punched holes. Floor of Room 7, Claudian storehouse.
6. Bronze gaming piece (Fig. 7. 11). Room 7, Claudian storehouse.
7. Bronze scales (Fig. 7. 9). Claudian storehouse.
- 8, 9. Two ligulae (Fig. 7. 15). Closely similar. Pointed section to spoons and slightly moulded handles. Room 3, Claudian storehouse.
10. Aucissa Brooch (Fig. 7. 5). Incomplete. Fluted bow with three prominent ridges. Room 1, Claudian storehouse.
- 11, 12. Two similar brooches (Fig. 7. 6). Semicircular spring covers, ridged bows, slightly peaked over the spring. Both springs are much decayed and the pins are missing. Room 3, Room 1, respectively, Claudian storehouse. Mr. Hull dates these Neronian/Flavian.

Not illustrated—

13. Three rivets with large domed heads. Rooms 2, 5 and 6, Claudian storehouse.
14. Two rivets with flat heads $\frac{3}{8}$ in. diam. Room 7, Claudian storehouse.
15. Three small bronze studs $1\frac{1}{4}$ in. long, with flat heads. Claudian storehouse.
16. Heavy bronze ring, $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. diam. Room 2, Claudian storehouse.
17. Flat ring with small flanges round outer edge. Two rivet holes. Room 3, Claudian storehouse.
18. Two plain bronze finger-rings. Round and oval sections. Rooms 1 and 3 respectively, Claudian storehouse.
19. Handle. Well arched with circular section. Longitudinal rib down the centre, base expanded. Possibly decorated in relief, but now too corroded for any design to be recognizable. Room 3, Claudian storehouse.

IRON (See also Bronze 1, *above*)

1. Head of spear with split socket, tip missing (Fig. 7. 8). Primary floor-levelling for Room 8, Claudian storehouse.
2. Knife (Fig. 7. 7). Single edge with straight back, broken point and short tang. Unstratified.
3. Candle holder (Fig. 7. 14). Unstratified.

BONE

1. Knife handle (Fig. 7. 2). Decorated with incised lines. Unstratified.
2. Loom weight. Unstratified.

MISCELLANEOUS

1. Gaming piece. Identical to Bronze 6 above, but made in white vitreous paste. Room 7, Claudian storehouse.
2. Fragment of mortarium in Purbeck Marble. Unstratified.
3. Smashed slab of Purbeck Marble.²⁸ Floor of Room 7, Claudian storehouse.
4. Clay lamp (Fig. 9. 10). Female figure, sitting on couch. Claudian storehouse.

GRAFFITI

1. Scratched on amphora handle **P** (Unstratified).
2. Scratched on amphora base (Italian) **VII** (Unstratified).

²⁸ See note 13 above.

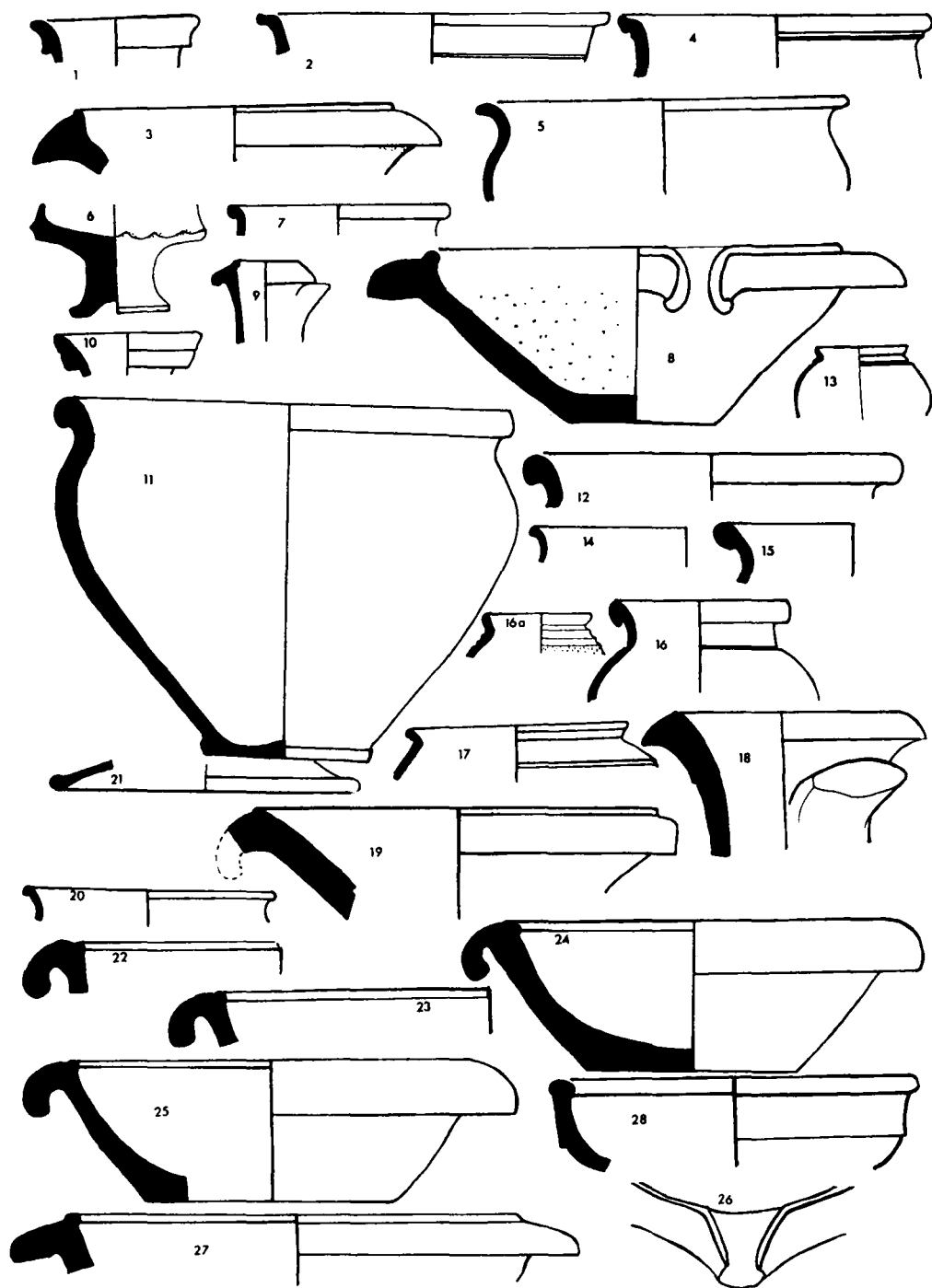


Fig. 8. Claudian pottery (pp. 47-8). (1)

COARSE POTTERY

Phase 1 (From green silt in the Claudian Pits) *c.* A.D. 43–9 (Fig. 8).

Pit 1:

1. Flagon rim in sandy buff fabric. *Camulodunum* form 140B. Occurs in post-conquest contexts at Sheepen, but the more degenerate version, 140C is commonest in the *colonia* (*Camulodunum*, pl. LXI.).
2. Rim of bowl in hard grey Roman fabric.
3. Rim of mortarium in soft white fabric. *Camulodunum* form 193.
4. Cooking pot in hard grey Roman fabric.

Pit 2:

5. Rim of cooking pot in hard red sandy fabric. Exterior burnished.
6. Base of tazza, rim missing.
7. Bead rim in hard grey fabric. Exterior burnished, faint rilling on ill-defined neck.

Not illustrated—

- a Rim of storage jar in knobbly native red fabric.
- b Base of platter in polished black fabric. Flat.

Pit 3:

8. Mortarium in pink/grey fabric. Almost complete. *Camulodunum* form 192. First appears in Sheepen after the conquest, lasting to A.D. 65.
9. Rim in pale buff fabric. *Camulodunum* form 149. A.D. 43–65.
10. Buff flagon rim. *Camulodunum* form 144. A.D. 43–65.

The most important point about these three groups is the occurrence in them of forms which do not occur at Sheepen until after the conquest. In fact these forms make up half those represented, and the remainder are all made in Roman fabric, except for the storage jar (see a above). The groups certainly date from between 43 and 65, but the presence of some forms, *e.g.* 2 and 10, which are rare in the *colonia*, and absent from the Boudiccan destruction layer, suggests that the actual date falls early within this bracket, thus bearing out the evidence of the stratification.

Phase 2, A.D. 49–60 (Fig. 8). (11, 12, pottery from the building levels for the storehouse, foundation pots; 13–21, pottery from other make-up levels.)

11. Grey knobbly native fabric. Very crumbly. Black exterior, rim burnished. Colchester form 266. From beneath floor of Room 5.
12. Rim of similar pot in softer fabric from beneath Room 2. The body had crumbled too much to be restored.
13. Fine grey fabric with smooth fumed surface. Faint cord on neck. *Camulodunum* form 108. All periods at Sheepen, but here the fabric suggests a post-conquest date.
14. Grey Roman fabric with polished neck and rim. *Camulodunum* form 265. All periods at Sheepen.
15. Red native fabric. *Camulodunum* form 266.
16. Pottery from secondary floors. A.D. 55–65. Fine grey/brown fabric. Smooth surface. *Camulodunum* form 268 in Roman fabric. At Sheepen first emerging *c.* A.D. 60.
- 16a. Variant of *Camulodunum* form 108, in pale fabric.
17. Grey Roman fabric. *Camulodunum* form 108.
18. Rim and neck of amphora in pink-grey fabric. *Camulodunum* form 185B. The breaks in the three pieces found are worn, and they were probably lying round as rubbish before being incorporated in the floors.
19. Fragment of mortarium, with fragment of stamp QI.VA.S. (A.D. 55–85).
20. Romanized bead rim in hard grey fabric. *Camulodunum* form 266.
21. Lid in grey Roman fabric.

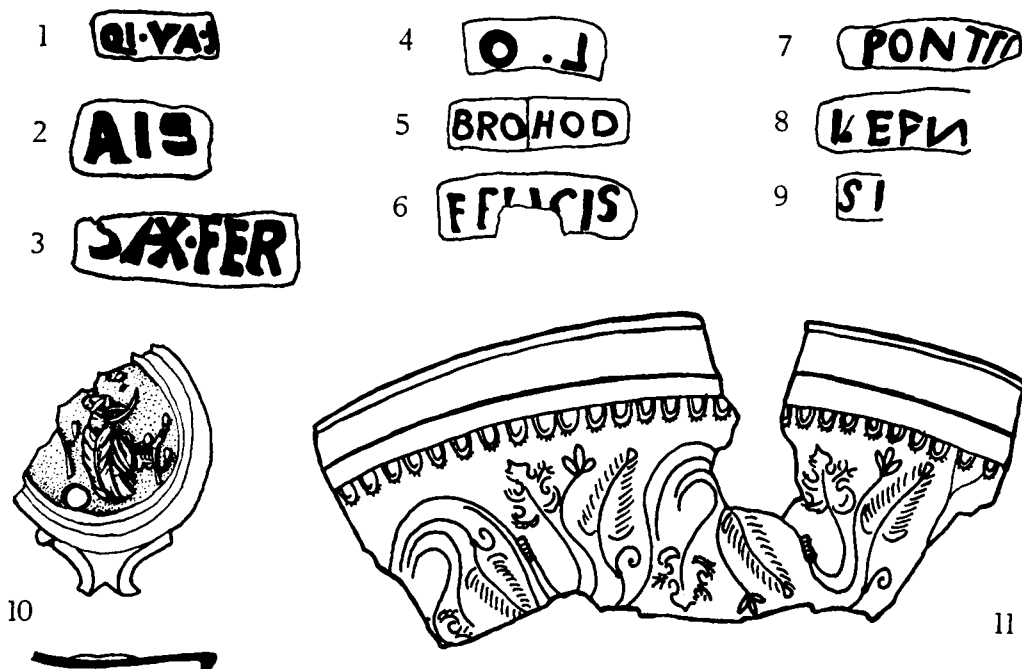


Fig. 9. 1-9, potters' stamps (pp. 49-50); 10, clay lamp (p. 45); 11, Samian bowl fragment (p. 59). ($\frac{1}{2}$)

Not illustrated —

- a Grey cooking pot in hard Roman fabric with bead rim (Room 4).
- b Small black bead rim in Roman fabric (Room 4).
- c Fragment of cooking pot. Joins no. 4 from Pit 1 (Room 2).
- d Fragment of the base of grey platter with pink surfaces and concentric grooves (Room 2).

The quantity from this phase is not large, so any conclusions drawn from it can only be tentative. Nos. 16 and 19, however, suggest that the latest floors of the storehouse were laid only shortly before the destruction of A.D. 60.

Pottery from the destruction layer, A.D. 60.

Mortaria (Figs. 8. 22-8, 9. 1, 10. 1):

- 22-5. Over thirty examples were found, all very closely similar. All were smashed into small pieces and it was only possible to restore two profiles. The fabric is pale greyish/buff. It is densely gritted, the grits often extending onto the rim. The rim is heavy and very hooked and the inside surface very rough and rather ridged. The stamp QI.VA.S. (Quintus Valerius Secundus or Sextus) is always placed near the spout which is prominent and carefully moulded. The diameter ranges from 8 to 12 in.: 9 to 10 in. are the commonest.
- 26. Typical Spout.
- 27. Soft whitish fabric. *Camulodunum* form 192A (*Camulodunum*, fig. 53. 26). A.D. 43-65. Two examples here. One only illustrated.
- 28. Pale buff fabric. Fragments of rim only. Form 191A (*Camulodunum*, fig. 53. 13). Occurs as late as A.D. 60 at Sheepen, but only as rubbish survival.
- 9. 1. Typical stamp of Quintus Valerius Secundus.
- 10. 1. Sandy red fabric. Rough surface. Very unusual form.

Over one hundred examples were found, concentrated in Room 4, but also scattered all over site C; they continued as rubbish throughout all the subsequent phases of the site. All were smashed into small pieces and it was impossible to restore even one example. A rough estimate of the numbers involved was reached by counting the necks.

It is interesting to note that although *Camulodunum* form 154 was not uncommon at Sheepen, where its range was c. A.D. 49-65, it was easily outnumbered by form 140, and especially by the two-handled jug, form 161. Both these forms occur only very rarely on North Hill, where the total of all other flagon and jug forms is only six.

- Amphorae* (Fig. 10):

- 10-12. Rims of Callender's form 11 (globular amphorae). Heavy round lips, sometimes rather hollow on the inside. Neck and body merge in a continuous curve. Rims of 14 vessels of this type were found, and six stub-like bases. Only three examples are illustrated.
13. Callender form 8. Italian. Wide mouth, everted rim and broad flat handles set close to the neck. Two examples, one illustrated. Two small spiky bases were also discovered, but one was unstratified.
14. Callender form 8, with variant rim.
15. Callender form 11. Italian (unstratified).
16. Unusual amphora.
17. Callender form 11 with bead rim and handles pushed up above the point of entry to the neck. Italian.

2. AIS On handle. A rare stamp, not previously recorded from Britain. Callender No. 56.
3. SAX.FER SAXUM FERREUM. South Spanish, common in Britain. Callender dates the firm's activity to c. 110-60. The present stamp extends this activity back to the middle of the 1st century. Callender No. 1573.

²⁹ I am grateful to Dr. M. H. Callender for reading these stamps and commenting on them.

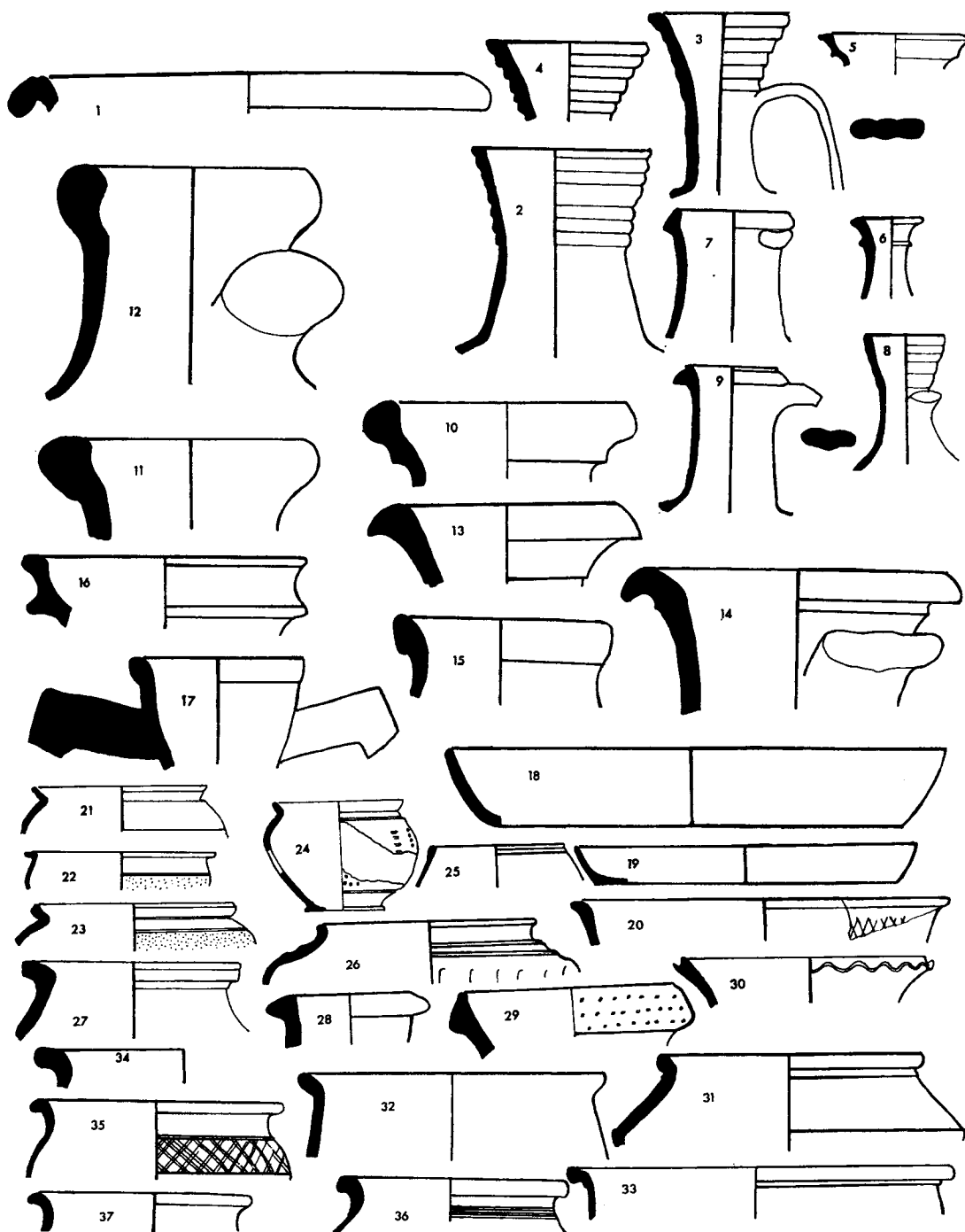


Fig. 10. Claudian pottery (pp. 48-9, 51, 53). (1)

4. O.L (L retrograde) Callender No. 1254. Italian.
5. BRQHOD Abbreviation from *Oducia*, an important amphora-producing centre in south Baetica. The H is unrecorded. Callender No. 205. On top of handle.
6. FELICIS Callender No. 623, where the stamp is attributed to an Italian origin. Here the stamp is on a handle of a Spanish amphora, so this potter may be a different Felix. The name was common in antiquity.
7. Probably PONTIC See Callender, No. 1365 *d*.
8. Possibly LEPN . . . or perhaps LEFN . . . (N retrograde) apparently unrecorded.
9. SI . . . Cf. Callender No. 1625 *c*.

The context of all these stamps, well stratified in the Boudiccan destruction of A.D. 60, throws important new light on the period of activity of many of these firms.

Platters (Fig. 10):

18. Part of a platter in red sandy fabric, coated on interior by red polished slip. Exterior rough. *Camulodunum* form 17c.
19. Platter in dark grey fabric, highly micaceous. Surfaces smoothed outside and polished inside. Not enough remained to decide if it ever had a footring.
20. Fragment of platter or dish in thick grey fabric, with black surfaces. Rim polished. Exterior decorated with cross-hatched burnished bands. Neronian/Flavian. This can only have been just coming in in 60; this example is the earliest of its type from Colchester. It comes from the upper, rather disturbed levels of the daub, and was *possibly* deposited by looters after the revolt. But it cannot have post-dated it by very long.

Not illustrated—

- a Three examples closely similar to Fig. 10. 18. One was well speckled with mica.
- b Fragments were found of at least two bases, possibly more. The fabric was pale orange with a polished slip on the interior. There were no traces of any footrings. The interiors were decorated with two groups of concentric grooves, fairly deep. *Camulodunum* form 17c. c. A.D. 43–65.
- c Flat base in coarse black fabric, with squashed round footring.

Fine Bowls (Fig. 10):

21. Hard pale buff fabric, with simple everted rim. Grooves on shoulder and underside of rim.
22. Red fabric. Exterior burnished. Zone of stabbed decoration below shoulder groove. 21 and 22 are *Camulodunum* form 108, which started in Claudian times and became typical in the Flavian period.
23. Fabric buff. Rough cast with a burnished chocolate-coloured slip. Everted rim. *Camulodunum* form 94. Range at Sheepen A.D. 43–65. Common in the first pottery shop, A.D. 60 (*Roman Colchester*, 156, fig. 78. 1–3).
24. Part of a small ovoid beaker with everted rim, in St. Rémy ware. Pale buff fabric, with green glaze on both surfaces. Decorated with small bosses and ridges.
25. Fine grey Roman fabric. Surfaces polished. Narrow mouth with simple rim. *Camulodunum* form 249E; only one example at Sheepen.
26. Pink micaceous fabric, grey at core, exterior polished. Simple, slightly everted rim. Two wide shallow grooves on the shoulder, and below these, vertical rilling. Also, from nearby, a sherd from the lower part of a pot in identical fabric, with *moulded* vertical ribs, almost certainly part of the same pot. Probably related to a moulded and cordoned bowl from Sheepen, c. A.D. 43–65 (*Camulodunum*, 274, fig. 57. 8).

Not illustrated—

- a Bowl, closely similar to No. 21.

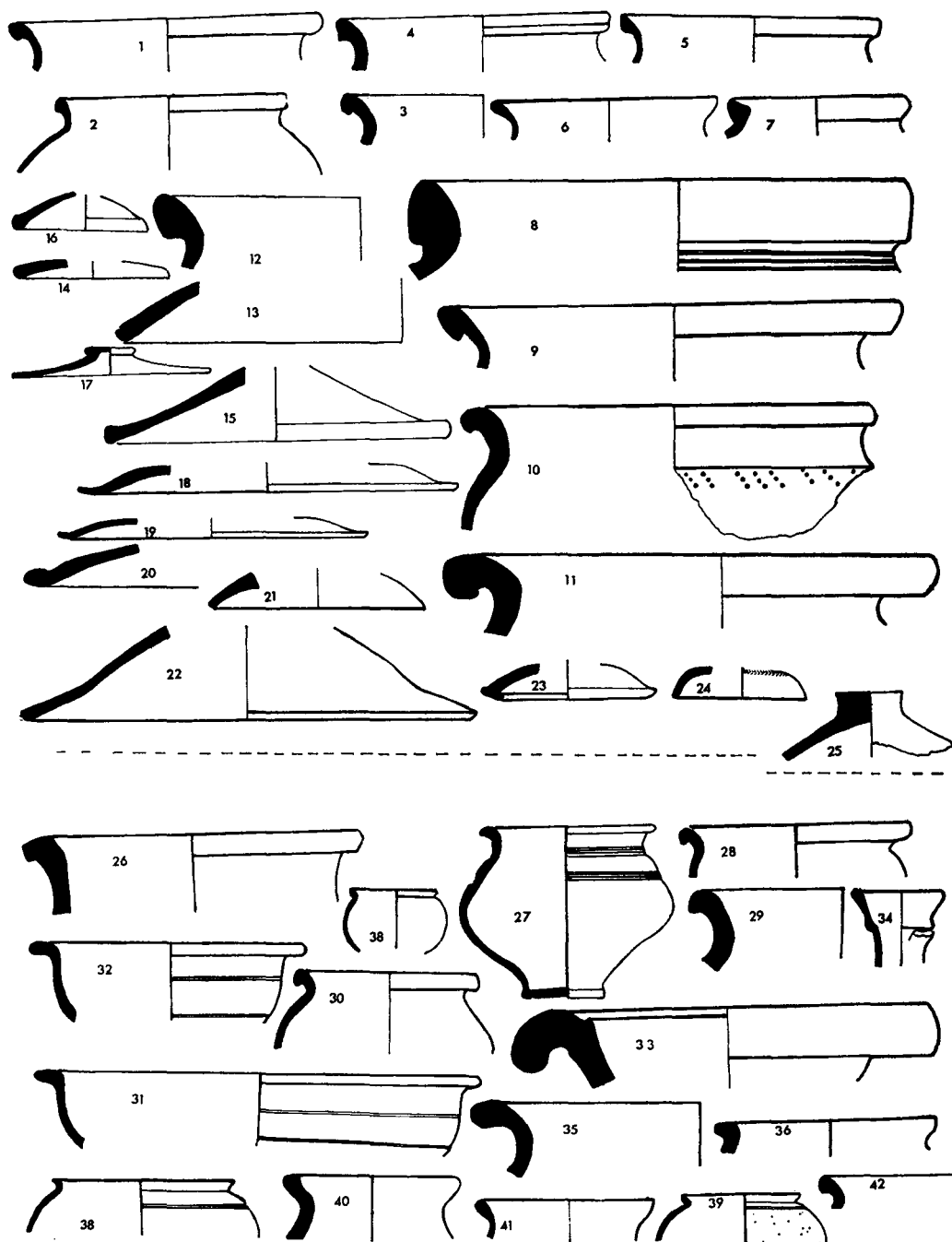


Fig. 11. Pottery. 1-25, phase 2 (pp. 53-4); 26-42, phases 2-6 (pp. 54-5). (1)

- b Three bowls similar to No. 22, one smaller example with rough black surfaces, a red one with double shoulder grooves, and a large grey one, burnished between rim and shoulder groove. All have stabbed decoration below the shoulder groove.
- c Two bowls of similar form and identical fabric to No. 23.
- d One fragment *Camulodunum* form 120, in thin polished black fabric.
- e One fragment *Camulodunum* form 226B.
- f One fragment *Camulodunum* form 709, in coarse gritty red fabric.
- g One fragment *Camulodunum* form 217B, in polished black fabric.

Bowls and Jars (Fig. 10):

- 27. Bowl in hard biscuit-coloured fabric with heavy corniced rim.
- 28. Sandy buff jar with rough surface.
- 29. Smooth red fabric with heavy triangular rim and slight beading on top. Rim decorated with three rows of punctuations.
- 30. Tazza. Hard white fabric with frilled rim.

Not illustrated—

- a The base of a similar yellower tazza.

Cooking Pots (Fig. 10):

- 31. Hard dark grey Roman fabric, false cordons on shoulder and beneath neck. *Camulodunum* form 217. Originally a native form, lasting at Sheepen till the end of the occupation c. A.D. 65. Rare in the *colonia*.
- 32. Grey/brown Roman fabric, rough surfaces. *Camulodunum* form 242. A.D. 43–61.
- 33. Hard grey fabric, cordon beneath the rim. *Camulodunum* form 242.
- 34. Very coarse brown fabric. Top of rim polished. *Camulodunum* form 242.
- 35. Hard red fabric, neck burnished, and band of burnished cross-hatching on shoulder. *Camulodunum* form 221A.
- 36. Hard grey fabric. Everted thickened lip with a band of rilling round the rim. *Camulodunum* form 231B. A.D. 43–65.
- 37. Hard red fabric, grey at core. Rim and neck polished. Faint rilling round the neck. *Camulodunum* form 267. c. A.D. 43 — early Flavian.

Not illustrated—

- a Two examples similar to No. 31.
- b Five examples similar to No. 34. Two in knobbly brown fabric, one in brick red. *Camulodunum* form 242 was the commonest cooking pot on the site in A.D. 60.

Necked Jars (Fig. 11):

- 1. Grey Roman fabric. Very rough surface but polished on the rim.
- 2. Fine hard red fabric.
- 3. Similar fabric, exterior burnished.
- 4. Grey gritty fabric with faint groove on rim (*Roman Colchester*, 29, fig. 8a. No. 2). Claudian/Flavian.
- 5. Hard grey fabric, rather triangular rim. Variant of *Camulodunum* form 266B.
- 6. Very fine grey fabric, pinkish surfaces. Not enough survives to be positive, but probably *Camulodunum* form 234B. Pre-conquest at Sheepen, only surviving afterwards as rubbish.
- 7. Hard gritty grey fabric.

Not illustrated—

- a A total of 24 examples of *Camulodunum* form 266B similar to Nos. 2, 3, and 5 were found. All were closely similar in form. The fabric was always Roman and the rims frequently polished.
- b One fragment in dark grey fabric similar to No. 6.

Storage Jars (Fig. 11):

- 8. Very coarse, tile-red fabric, very rough surfaces. Massive rolled rim with grooves beneath it.

9. Coarse grey fabric. Rather hooked bead rim.
10. Very coarse buff fabric. Top of rim burnished. Diagonal rows of stabbed decoration on the shoulder.
11. Coarse grey fabric. Buff slip, flaking off. Slightly hooked rim, polished on top.
12. Coarse buff fabric, grey at core. Rolled rim, polished on top.

Not illustrated—

- a Two examples, similar to No. 9.
- b One example, similar to No. 12.

All the storage jars are variants of *Camulodunum* form 270, common at Sheepen. Nearly all are in native fabric.

Lids (Fig. 11):

Parts of twenty-five lids were found, including a variety of forms. All were in Roman fabric and the few knobs discovered were of Roman form. No hollow knobs of native type were found.

13. Gritty grey fabric, grooved along the edge.
14. White fabric. Lids in this fabric do not occur at Sheepen before A.D. 43 (*Camulodunum*, 273).
15. Red fabric with rough grey surfaces. Lip slightly upturned.
16. Red, rough fabric. Sooty on the upper surface. Small neat rim.
17. Very fine red fabric.
18. Gritty red fabric.
19. Fine chocolate-coloured fabric, highly micaceous.
20. Piece of a very large lid, diameter 45 cm. Red fabric with sooty surfaces. Rim rolled and slightly flattened.
21. Lid in rough red fabric with thick lip.
22. Dark grey fabric, rough surfaces. Very arched top.
23. Hard, pale grey fabric, inturned flanged rim.
24. Soft white fabric with smooth surfaces and rouletted wreath. This fabric does not occur at Sheepen before the conquest.
25. Knob of a lid in red gritty fabric.

Not illustrated—

- a Seven examples similar to No. 18.
- b One example similar to No. 15. Rather smaller in dark grey fabric.
- c Four knobs similar to No. 25.

The pottery from the destruction layer as a whole does not display any very remarkable features. As is to be expected, originally native forms were adopted and rendered in Roman fabrics and their features were often modified. Storage jars seem to have been less affected by Romanization than other pots.

It is interesting to compare the pottery from this site within the *colonia* with that in use at the same date at Sheepen. There, as on North Hill, the main cooking-pot form was 266, and storage-jar form 270 was also common on both sites. At Sheepen however, beakers (forms 112–19, derived from butt beakers) were very common, as were the fine bowls, form 56. Neither type was represented at all on North Hill, where the small bowl form 108 replaced them in popularity.

Phase 3 — immediately post-Boudiccan (Fig. 11)

Pottery from this phase was contained in the filling of foundation trenches of the succeeding building, and in levelling material for the floors. This was in all cases burnt daub from the destruction layers, and consequently the pottery in it was also of Boudiccan date. There was only one piece which was not paralleled in earlier layers, and even this may well have been a survival.

26. Fragment of a 'honey-pot' in buff fabric with squared everted rim. c. A.D. 50. Flavian.

Phase 4 (Fig. 11)

27. Foundation pot from beneath Room 1. Fine red fabric with polished black exterior, shoulders bulged between two false cordons. *Camulodunum* form 218c, a native-derived form lasting in graves into the early 2nd century.
28. Gritty grey fabric. Rough surfaces, but polished rim. From the make-up under Room 1. *Camulodunum* form 268. 1st–3rd centuries.
30. Cooking pot in grey fabric (*Kilns*, fig. 93. 24). 1st–3rd centuries.
- 31, 32. Two small bowls with sharply everted rims, gritty grey fabric, with darkened surfaces. Grooves on body, rough surfaces.

These are in the same tradition as *Camulodunum* form 242. This is originally a biconical form, but the upper part gradually straightens up as time passes. Similar pots occur at Verulamium A.D. 49–80,³⁰ but here they seem to last longer. An example with rather outbent walls, similar to Nos. 31 and 32 is known from a *colonia* grave dated c. A.D. 120, and a closely similar example from the Ardleigh Kiln is of Trajanic date (unpublished, Colchester Museum). Very much larger examples are of Antonine date.

33. Mortarium. White fabric, sparse, dark grits, heavy flange. A.D. 70–100.
 34. Flagon. Pale buff fabric. A similar example with rather more flared mouth from Kiln 26 is of mid 1st-century date (*Kilns*, fig. 91. 18).
 35. Rim of a heavy storage jar in coarse red fabric.
 36. Soft buff fabric with everted, rather triangular rim. Probably a variant of *Camulodunum* form 108.
 37. Buff fabric. *Camulodunum* form 108, without stabbed decoration.
 38. Bowl. Dark grey fabric with rough surfaces. Two shoulder grooves. *Camulodunum* form 108. A very common local form, native in origin, lasting till Hadrianic times. Cf. example from Pit in Insula 7. c. A.D. 100 (*Roman Colchester*, fig. 55. 38).
- Other dating evidence for Phase 4: a rather worn coin of Julia, A.D. 79–81; two sherds, Samian, c. A.D. 69–79. Phase 4 therefore dates from c. 70–100, Nos. 31 and 32 suggest that it may possibly be as late as c. A.D. 120.

Phase 6, c. A.D. 110, duration uncertain (Figs. 11 and 12)

From make-up beneath concrete floors.

39. Rough-cast beaker in fine red fabric. First century.
 40. 'Honey-pot' in pale buff fabric, hard and smooth. Inside of rim hollowed. *Roman Colchester* form 413. Occurs in *colonia* graves with pottery c. A.D. 100–50.
 41. Lip of cooking pot in sandy biscuit coloured fabric.
 42. Rim of quite fine bowl in yellow sandy fabric with rather darker surfaces: faint groove on surface.
 12. 1. Bowl in red fabric with polished black surfaces. Similar in form to one from pit in Insula 7. c. A.D. 100 (*Roman Colchester*, 127, fig. 56. 60). The fabric is different here.
- Other dating evidence for phase 6:
Very worn coin of Vespasian. The quantity of pottery involved is too small to allow precise dating, but No. 40 suggests a Trajanic date at the earliest. The initial date may in fact be considerably later.

Phase 7, Antonine (Fig. 12)

From make-up of mosaic A:

Small rolled rim in gritty grey fabric. Too small for dating or illustration.

From the latest street metalling:

2. Black cooking pot, with burnished surfaces with cross-hatched decoration. c. A.D. 120.
- Pottery lying on floors of Phase 7.
- Bowls:
3. Dark gritty grey fabric, smooth surfaces. Thick, almost horizontal flange; rounded, upright rim. *Roman Colchester* form 304. Antonine to 4th century. Extremely common form,

³⁰ Information from Professor Frere.

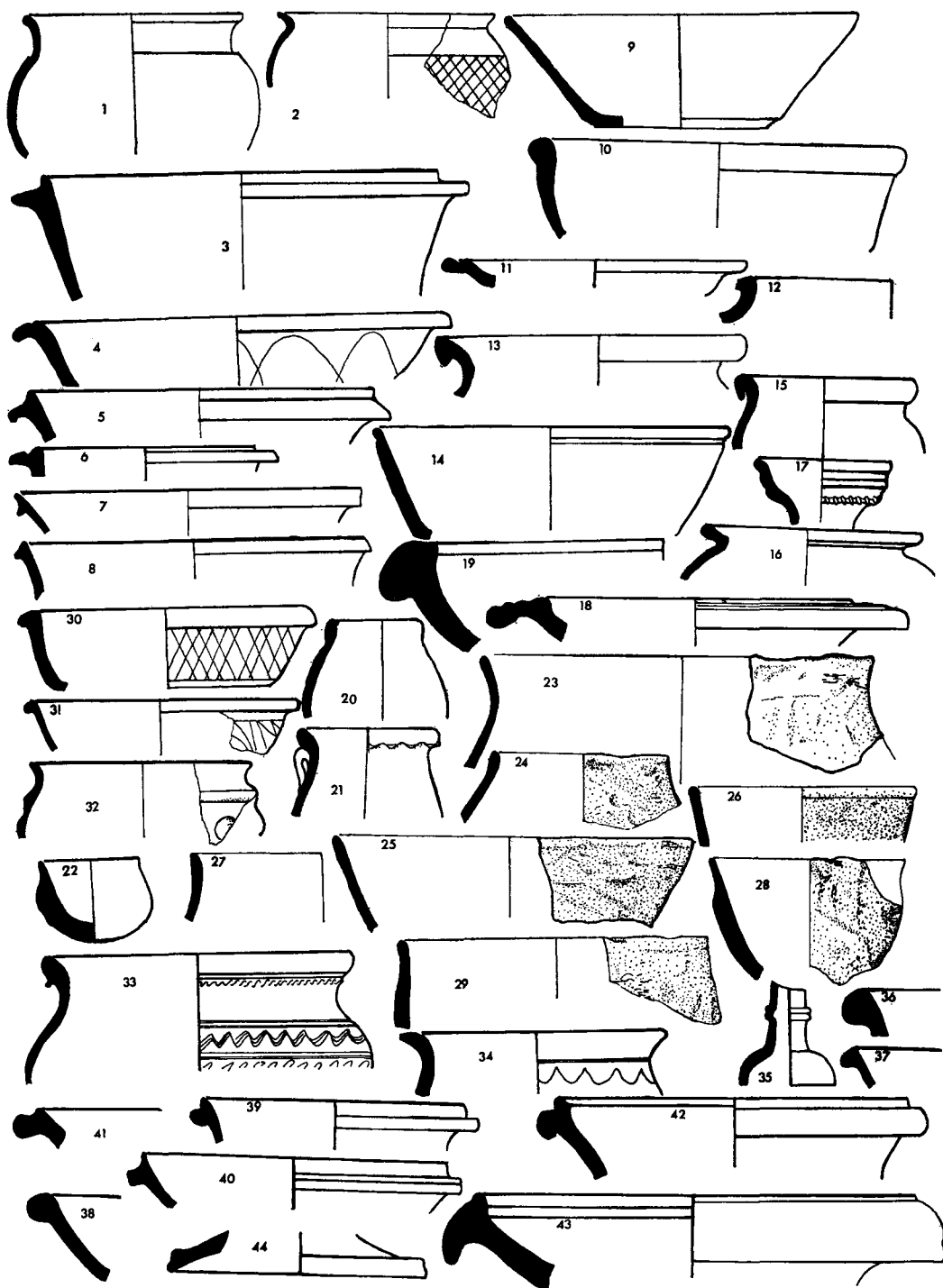


Fig. 12. Pottery, Antonine and later (pp. 55, 57-8). (1)

varying in detail. It is probable that internal chronological divisions could be made. A heavy horizontal flange may be a late feature in Colchester.

4. Bowl in grey fabric. Exterior burnished and scored. High flange separated from rim by shallow groove. At Leicester this feature was dated early 4th century (*Jewry Wall*, 83, no. 23); at Colchester it occurs in the 'Mithraeum', early 4th century.
5. Gritty grey fabric. Smooth surfaces. Round, upright rim. Rather curved flange. 'Mithraeum', early 4th century.
6. Flanged bowl. Buff fabric with black burnished slip.
7. Rough grey fabric. Pointed rim. Small, neat flange, slightly down turned. This seems to be a late Roman feature here; it does not occur in kilns prior to c. A.D. 250.
8. Gritty grey fabric. Rim triangular in section. *Roman Colchester* form 277, early 3rd century. Cf. also an example from Dorchester on Thames: *Arch. J.*, CXIX (1962), 142, No. 178—Antonine.
9. Dish in dark grey fabric. Smooth surfaces. Chamfered base. Rim slightly thickened.
10. *Roman Colchester* form 306. Gritty grey fabric, rough surfaces, c. A.D. 175–4th century (*Kilns*, 186).
11. Dish in polished red fabric. Everted, cupped rim. 3rd to 4th century.
12. Coarse grey fabric with squared, everted rim.
13. Hard, dense, grey fabric. Hooked rim, pointed on top. Early 4th century (*Jewry Wall*, fig. 52. 41).
14. Bowl or dish in thick grey fabric. Black burnished exterior.

Cooking pots:

15. *Roman Colchester* form 266. Very overhung rim. Probably 3rd or 4th century.
16. Sandy grey fabric. Everted rim slightly cupped for lid. Late 2nd–early 3rd century (*Kilns*, 137, fig. 75. 6).

Other vessels:

17. Flagon in fine dark grey fabric, surfaces black. Neck decorated with burnished bands and an applied frill. Probably a variant of *Roman Colchester* form 156. Antonine.
18. Mortarium. Pink fabric, with chocolate slip. Large black grits. *Roman Colchester* form 500 (Nene Valley. 3rd to 4th century).
19. Mortarium. Dense buff fabric, short thick flange, sparse grits.
20. Rim of a beaker of unusual form. Fabric yellow and sandy.
21. Fine pink/grey fabric. Slightly everted, thickened rim. Exterior polished. Frilling round neck, with small loop handle just beneath it. Late Antonine.

Saxon Pottery (Fig. 12)

From the filling of a pit cut into the tessellated corridor of phase 7. The fabric of all the sherds described below is very similar. It is grey, with rough surfaces and very gritty. In some cases quite large bits of gravel are incorporated in the paste. The rim fragments are all fairly hard, but the surviving body fragments are all softer and very crumbly. The forms are simple and all the vessels are hand-made. In most cases the rim and exterior of the upper part of the pot have been polished. They probably date from the 6th to 8th centuries.

22. Crucible. Fabric paler and less heavily gritted than the other sherds. Outer surface very uneven.
- 23, 24. The upper parts of two carinated pots, burnished on the exterior. Surfaces uneven, slightly faceted. These two examples are rather harder and better made than the other sherds.
25. Fragments of a simple, straight-sided vessel with upright rounded rim.
26. Rim fragment of another straight-sided vessel, with a rather thickened rim. This last feature was probably not intentional as it dies out on the adjoining fragments.
27. Sherd of weakly carinated pot with simple upright rim. Coarse fabric with numerous white grits. Outer surface smooth and black; inner, rather pinker. Very crumbly fragments of base and belly were found but it was not possible to restore a complete profile.

28. Fragment of a rather globular vessel with comparatively well marked neck and shoulder. Fabric coarse grey with white grits, as No. 27.
29. Fabric similar to 27 but also incorporating small stones. Thick body walls, thinning out at the neck to simulate a true shoulder.

Pottery from the clay and tiles overlying the building on the northern terrace (Trenches A & B) (Fig. 12)

30. Chamfered dish in sandy grey fabric, heavy rounded rim, burnished exterior decorated with cross hatching.
31. Finer, grey fabric, small neat rim, scored decoration on exterior.
32. Fragment of jar or bowl. Reddish fabric, fine and polished on the exterior, decorated with incised lines and small bosses. 3rd–4th century. This is a 'Romano-Saxon' Bowl.
33. Large jar in hard grey fabric, rough surfaces. Frilling around the rim and burnished bands on the neck. The shoulder is decorated by stabbing. The use of frilling on bowls, combined with incised decoration occurs frequently in the local late Antonine kilns.
34. Bowl or jar in fine grey sandy fabric. Simple everted rim. Wavy burnished band on neck.
35. Unusual object, possibly a candlestick. Fabric grey with dark, highly polished exterior, giving a metallic effect.

Not illustrated—

- a Seven bowls. Closely similar to No. 3.
- b Two bowls. Similar to No. 4.
- c Four bowls. Similar to No. 5.
- d Three dishes. Similar to No. 9.
- e Fragments of large coarse thumb beaker.
- f Three examples of *Roman Colchester* form 395.
- g Fragment of a white lid, with dark slip and rouletted decoration.
- h Base of a Tazza.

Pottery from Insula 18 (Fig. 12)

The pottery described below was found lying on the floors of the latest masonry house. None of it was stratified.

- 36–8. Bowls with heavy rolled rims in coarse gritty grey fabric. Rough surfaces.
39. Flanged bowl, smooth grey fabric, slightly upturned flange.
40. Mortarium. Pale grey fabric, pointed rim, short thick flange, black grit.
41. Dark grey fabric with pale slip, very weathered. Calcite gritted. 4th century.
42. Mortarium. Yellow fabric with sparse brown and white grits. Rim pointed and chamfered on the inside. Short, beaded flange.

From filling of pit in berringbone floor:

43. Mortarium. White fabric with numerous brown and white grits; remains of chocolate-coloured slip on exterior.
44. Rim of lid in grey gritty fabric with roughly smoothed dark grey surfaces.

SAMIAN REPORT

By G. DANNELL³¹

PRE-BOUDICCAN

Phase 2: make-up for storehouse floors

- Form 29 Four examples: two are comparable in that each shows a broken panel of animals from the frieze, adjacent to a block of leaf-tip infilling.

The first is in all probability from the designer of the bowl by FELIX shown in Knorr 1952, Taf. 23A, from Mainz. The animal group and the leaf tips are exactly parallel, with rabbits or hares (Oswald, Nos. 2079 and 2042) and dog (No. 1968).

³¹ Thanks are due for assistance with the potters' stamps to B. R. Hartley, whose reassessment of

Oswald's standard work on the subject is progressing at Leeds.

The second bowl also has an animal scene with three figure types; a rabbit (unparalleled but similar to Oswald No. 2042), and two dogs (Oswald Nos. 1945 and probably 1929). No. 1945 appears on a bowl stamped by *MVRRANVS* from London, but the *poignon* there is very slightly larger, and also plumper; moreover the leaf tips on the current example are not known to be those of *MVRRANVS*. Both bowls are typically Neronian in style (see also F. Oswald, *The Terra Sigillata from Margidunum* (1948), Pl. VII, No. 18).

Small sherd showing two bands of a fine leaf wreath used horizontally. *c.* A.D. 55–70.
Horizontal leaf wreath made by two scimitar-shaped palm fronds. *c.* A.D. 55–70

Form 27 One fragment only, pre-Flavian.

BOUDICCAN

Phase 2: destruction level

Form 29 Three, one stamped:

- a o]F FEICIS Three bowls stamped with the same die come from the second Colchester pottery shop (*Roman Colchester*, fig. 99. 5).
- b Scrap from frieze showing two opposed spade-shaped leaves, the tendrils springing from an astragalus binding. The large beads bordering the central moulding, with their open spacing, reinforce a Claudian date for this piece.
- c Small fragment from just above the central moulding, showing part of a scroll terminating in buds with large stipules similar to those which may be seen on the *AQVITANVS* bowl from Colchester (*Camulodunum*, Pl. XXVII, No. 1). Common motif of the mid-1st century.

Form 30 Four:

- a Ovolo above large area of leaf-tip infilling. Similar design of ovolo can be seen from Basle (Knorr 1919, Taf. 95D) and in Walter's *Catalogue of Pottery in the British Museum* (1908) (C R P M 401).
- b A large amount of a fine Neronian cylindrical bowl with symmetrical scroll, the concavities of which are filled by a large veined leaf of the type Hermet Pl. 8, No. 46, but longer; a vine leaf, which approximates closest to that of *cocvs* (*Richborough* III, Pl. XXIII, No. 6) and a third tendril carrying a small trifid bud. The ovolo is without a tongue, and frilled, not all round as in *Camulodunum* Pl. XXXVIII, No. 10, but just at the bottom. Even with such large fragments, it is very difficult to even attempt an attribution of these unstamped vessels. (Fig. 9. 11.)
- c Vessel with huge palmate leaves, with a smaller palmate leaf and a bud, forming an open scroll. The ovolo, applied obliquely, leaning to the left, is neat, double bordered, and has a fine tongue ending in a round knob. Similar designs have been attributed to *MASCLVS* (there are many manuscript entries in Oswald's books). The closest parallel is Hermet Pl. 69, No. 3. Claudian/Neronian.
- d Small scrap with leaf wreath swag, and small fine veined leaf. Neronian?

Form 15 One, stamped *CEX.ALBY* Dr. Oswald in his collection of potters' marks has these dies as *SEX* etc. But the *c* of the present example is clear and may be found on a number of vessels — from London, Exeter, Leicester and Hofheim.

Form 18 Five, two stamped:

- a oFNIGR Dated examples of this die come from second period of Valkenburg fort, from the Cirencester fort ditch and from the baths at Caerleon. The two latter dates, which must belong to the 50's at the earliest, are in conflict with the continental one which is placed around 10 years earlier. Other evidence to be published, *e.g.* from Winchester,³² must throw some doubt on the growing number of similar

³² Information from Martin Biddle.

dies from Britain which consistently post-date parallels from Valkenburg II. Some reconciliation must be established.

b OF.BASS I A less common die of BASSVS, without dated parallels at present.

Form 18R (Denoting the type with rouletting above the foot-ring on the interior of the base.) Four: one stamped HOMOBON F. No datable examples of the potter HOMOBONVS have previously come to light. Similar dies occur from London and La Graufesenque.

Form 24/5 Stamped CNT. Probably CANTVS. Hitherto unknown.

Form 27 Five, all stamped:

a O[PASEN One of the earlier marks of the potter PASSENVS or PASSIENVS, if indeed only one person is involved. Comparable dies are known from Richborough (*Richborough* IV, 231, Pl. 155 J-K) on Forms 24/5 and 27, on a Form 18 from Langres, and on an unspecified form from Ilchester.

b AVLLVS An identical die to this comes from the first pottery shop at Colchester (*Roman Colchester*, fig. 76. 3, there read as AVITVS). Another datable specimen comes from the second period of Valkenburg fort, this supposedly not later than 47. The difficulty of this date has been referred to above (see Form 18).

c VITALI Similar dies come from Caerwent and York and a probable equivalent from the first Colchester pottery shop.

d COM Only one exact parallel for this die of COMICVS can be found, from period 1 at Hofheim.

e OF PRIM A rare die of PRIMVS, paralleled only from Leicester, also on a Form 27.

Form 33 Stamped OF.APRI This makes the potter APER one of the earlier producers of the form. Similar dies come from Leicester and Cirencester on Form 27, and from Rheinzabern on Form Ritt. 8.

Form Curle 11/Ritt. 12 hybrid. A very useful sherd showing the change which resulted in the later form.

Also examples of Forms 15R, Ritt. 12, 15/17 (two), 17 (three).

All the vessels examined from these layers are concordant with the time period of the revolt of Boudicca, and there appears to be nothing which could be identified as intrusive into the top of the daub layer. Once again it is of interest that certain Forms (15, 15/17, 17 and 24/5) all appear, heavily burned, and were obviously in use at the time of destruction, since some of the vessels show discolouration patterns indicating fracture during the heating process.

POST-BOUDICCAN

Phase 4

Form 29 Two. The first shows the upper zone only, with a tightly wound scroll terminating in a rosette. The concavity below is filled with a leafy frond. *c.* A.D. 60-75. The second shows part of a hare (Oswald No. 2104) and is recorded on the work of potters of the Nero-Vespasianic period.

Form 30 Part of a scroll terminating in palmate leaves and a bunch of pomegranate stems. Neronian.

Phase 5

Form 29 Large seven-lobed leaf and trifid bud with tendril ending, both of which appear in the work of FIRMO (Knorr 1919, Taf. 32, details 2 and 4). Claudian/Neronian.

Form 30 Two, both Neronian:

a Small sherd showing the head and shoulders of a scraggy eagle, under arcade. There is a double bordered ovolo with central tongue terminating in a rosette. The design is not dissimilar to Hermet Pl. 73, No. 5.

- b Panel decoration limited to vertical wavy lines springing from an upright astragalus, and topped by a fine rosette. Within the existing panel two fern leaves with fine toothed edges hang down, flanking a large bud. It would seem that in the adjacent panel the design was turned upside down.

Also Forms 18R and 35/6, both 1st century.

Phase 6

Form 27 Two, one Claudian/Neronian, one probably Hadrianic.

References and Abbreviations (see also p. 43)

- Hermet F. Hermet, *Les Graffites de La Graufesenque* (1923).
 Knorr 1919 R. Knorr, *Töpfer und Fabriken verzierter Terra-Sigillata des ersten Jahrhunderts* (1919).
 Knorr 1952 R. Knorr, *Terra-Sigillata — Gefäße des ersten Jahrhunderts mit Töpfernamen* (1952).
 Oswald F. Oswald, *Index of Figure-Types on Terra Sigillata* (1936–7).
 Richborough III J. P. Bushe-Fox, *Excavations of the Roman Fort at Richborough, Kent*, Soc. Ants. Research Rep., x (1932).
 Richborough IV *Ibid.*, xvi (1949).

COIN REPORT

By RICHARD REECE

Insula 10, Site C

- | | |
|--------------|--|
| 1 Tiberius | Burnt and corroded denarius. A.D. 14–37. Boudiccan burnt levels. |
| 1 Cunobelin | MACK. 248. c. A.D. 10–50. Boudiccan burnt levels. |
| 2 Claudius I | RIC 66, 67. A.D. 41–54. Boudiccan burnt levels. |
| 1 Vespasian | Rev. illegible. A.D. 69–79. Phase 6. |
| 1 Julia | RIC (Titus) 180. A.D. 79–81. Phase 5. |
| 2 Gallienus | RIC 157. rev. illegible. A.D. 260–8. Unstratified. |

Insula 18 (All except last found lying on latest floors)

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1 Antoninus Pius | Otherwise illegible. A.D. 140–80. |
| 1 Septimius Severus | RIC 288. A.D. 196–211. |
| 3 Tetricus I | RIC 157. rev. illegible. A.D. 270–3. |
| 2 Constantinopolis | LRB(1) 66. 1 copy as 52. A.D. 330–40. |
| 1 Urbs Roma | Brokage of the obverse as LRB(1) 51. A.D. 330–5. |
| 2 Constans | LRB(1) 133. 692C. A.D. 337–41. |
| 1 Decentius | LRB(2) 18. A.D. 350–3. |
| 2 Valens | LRB(2) 526. as 479. A.D. 364–78. |
| 1 House of Valentinian | Rev. as. LRB(2) 279. A.D. 364–78. |
| 1 Third century,
plated denarius core | A.D. 270–90, beneath herringbone floor. |

References and abbreviations:

- MACK R. P. Mack, *Coinage of Ancient Britain* (1964).
 RIC Mattingly, Sydenham *et. al.*, *Roman Imperial Coinage* (1952).
 LRB(1) Carson, Hill and Kent, *Late Roman Bronze Coinage*, Part 1 (1960).
 LRB(2) Carson, Hill and Kent, *Late Roman Bronze Coinage*, Part 2 (1960).