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The post-Roman small finds from excavations in Colchester 1971-85

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The post-Roman small finds
from excavations in
Colchester 1971-85

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INTRODUCTION

This volume is the fifth in the series entitled Colchester Archaeological Reports. In it are presented the post-Roman small finds from excavations and watching briefs undertaken in Colchester between 1971 and 1985 by the Colchester Archaeological Trust (formerly Colchester Excavation Committee). The objects, with full archival details, are in the Colchester and Essex Museum.

The examination of the small finds, Roman and post-Roman, was begun in spring 1976, and two volumes have already been published. *CAR 2* dealt with the Roman small finds and *CAR 4* with the coins from the excavations of 1971-9. This volume covers the post-Roman objects from excavations up to and including 1985. The Roman small finds from sites later than 1979 will henceforth be included in the site reports, as will the post-Roman small finds from excavations later than 1985.

During the 1970s Colchester saw town-centre re-development on an unprecedented scale. Six major sites were excavated by the Archaeological Trust (three of the six continuing for over three years each), four with multi-period levels and structures from Roman through to post-medieval, and two of solely Roman date. In addition, 30 small sites ranging in date from Bronze Age to post-medieval were examined both in the town and the surrounding suburbs. The site structural reports for three of the major sites are already published (*CAR 3*), as well as a review of the evidence for the Anglo-Saxon and Norman occupation of the town (*CAR 1*). The reports for the remaining sites will be published in *CAR 6*. After a lull between 1979 and 1981, large-scale re-development in the town centre began again with another major multi-period excavation extending over several years (Culver Street Phases 1 and 2) and two smaller sites. The reports for these sites will also be published in *CAR 6*.

In order to deal rapidly with the large number of small finds of all periods recovered during the 1970s and early 1980s a system of classification based on the function of the objects has been established. This formed the basis of publication of the Roman small finds, and has been found to work equally well with the post-Roman objects which are here presented in the same form. The small finds from all the sites are treated as one collection, which enables typologies and date-ranges for groups of finds to be tested, and economies of publication to be made, particularly of illustration. Generally only the most complete examples of the various types of objects have been illustrated. Exhaustive lists of parallels

have not been given, but rather reference made to a recent specialist work or published collection of similar artefacts.

The date range of the objects in this volume is very broad, from pagan Saxon to the late 19th or early 20th century. Only those objects of clearly very recent date have not been included for publication, though certain artefacts are of long-lived form (eg buttons) and some of those catalogued here may belong to this century. Moreover, some finds are not diagnostically identifiable as either Roman or post-Roman, and therefore the decision as to which volume to publish them in is frequently made on the basis of the excavator's date for the context. This will undoubtedly mean that some of the objects included in this volume (especially in Categories 11 and 18 (eg nails and wire) are Roman. The problem of residual finds has been discussed in detail in *CAR 4*, the coin volume for the excavations of 1971-9. In brief, an idea of the number of Roman finds in post-Roman levels can be gained by looking at the number of Roman coins in post-Roman levels. Of 2,293 stratified Roman coins, 48 per cent derived from Roman contexts, 7 per cent from ?Roman contexts, and 45 per cent from post-Roman contexts.

A single series of catalogue numbers has been used for all the objects, whether published in the printed text or on microfiche. All the illustrated objects are described in the printed text, while the unfigured pieces are generally to be found on fiche. Exceptions occur where it has been felt desirable to keep information on related finds together.

The format and the contents of the catalogue entries are best explained by the following example:

1234 SF LWC 9999(C), J456 F123. Context. Date or phase code. Description of object.

1234	catalogue number
SF LWC 9999	small find number with three-letter site code, or CM accession number in the case of the Culver Street and Lion Walk Church sites (1.81 and 236.84 respectively)
(C)	present if object conserved
J456	site find number, prefixed by an area code in the cases of the larger sites, eg LWC, BKC, MID, 1.81
F123	feature number; layer number if prefix is L; absent if the context is not a feature or layer

Objects of copper alloy are described thus throughout the report in the absence of analytical data to distinguish between the different alloys used. Similarly with objects of lead alloy.

The initial recording of the small finds

Objects treated as small finds, and therefore included in this volume, are artefacts of metal, bone, pipeclay, glass, and stone or mineral. Finely worked stone, but not rough-hewn building stone, is classed among the small finds. Clay tobacco pipes are also not entered among the small finds, but the complete/identifiable bowls and fragments are included in this volume. Iron nails are not entered among the small finds, but are listed in the site archive.

Each site has a day book in which are entered, against a consecutive run of numbers, the objects either sent in from the site as small finds or extracted from the excavated material during sorting and cleaning. Each recorded object has then both a site find number, which may or may not be unique to that piece, and a small find number (indicated here by SF) which is normally unique to that piece. Occasionally, several objects from the same context may be entered against the same small find number if they appear to be closely related, eg the set of marbles **2022-2104**, SF STG 32, from the St Giles's Church excavation. There is only one set of small find numbers per site including those sites which are divided into a series of lettered (sub-)sites or areas.

Storage and conservation

The small finds from the 1971-9 excavations were initially stored individually in manilla envelopes, but have been repacked in transparent polystyrene boxes or polythene bags stored in larger cardboard boxes. The site, small find number, identification, and conservation reference are noted on each box or bag. On transfer to the Colchester and Essex Museum a full catalogue with site information is deposited inside the cardboard box.

In 1971 the Colchester and Essex Museum, which will be the ultimate repository of the Archaeological Trust's finds and archival material on completion of post-excavation work, kindly arranged that its conservator should spend approximately half his time on the Trust's small objects. The Museum further assisted with conservation by contracting out some work on the excavated finds to the Area Museums Service. (This work was carried out at Norwich Castle Museum and Passmore Edwards Museum, Newham.) Despite the Museum's valuable contribution, the number of incoming small finds has far exceeded the number of objects conserved.

When the post-excavation examination of the small finds began in 1976, all incoming objects and those as yet untreated were graded into one of three categories according to the urgency of their need of conservation. Factors governing the classification of each object included the material(s) from which it was made, its state of preservation either on excavation or on re-examination during post-excavation work, and its archaeological importance. All coins thus fell into

the first (most urgent) category, while objects of bone, usually being stable, belonged to the last group, which consisted of those finds requiring no treatment. This practice has been of value in tackling the backlog of untreated finds, but there is still a large number of metal objects awaiting professional treatment.

The classification system

The classification system used here was devised not only for the publication of a large number of small finds in such a way that a particular object or group of objects could be located with ease, but also as a method of storing small finds which could be used for objects from sites of all sizes and all periods. The system is one of classification by function rather than material(s) of manufacture. It was designed specifically for Roman finds, but post-Roman and late Iron Age also fit easily into the categories. With a little adjustment the system could be extended to embrace all types of finds from any small site. For example, pottery belongs in Category 4 (household utensils and furniture), the remains of animal bones belong in Category 12 (agriculture, horticulture and animal husbandry), and metallurgical waste in Category 15 (metal-working). For any classification system there is usually a number of objects which can be attributed to more than one category. The decision as to where to place such items will inevitably be subjective, influenced by the nature of the sites concerned and the nature of any objects found in close association with the ambiguous items. Thus amulets could be seen as items of personal adornment, or items connected with religious beliefs and practices. However, ambiguities arise less frequently with medieval and later finds.

The categories

The fiche header title of each category, restricted to six letters, is given in brackets.

1 Objects of personal adornment or dress (PERSON). Finds such as jewellery, garment fittings (eg buckles), and the garments themselves.

2 Toilet, surgical or pharmaceutical instruments (TOILET). Objects used solely for personal grooming, such as combs, and objects which have a multiplicity of uses such as small toilet spoons or tweezers, which can be seen as either toilet, surgical or pharmaceutical instruments.

3 Objects used in the manufacture or working of textiles (TEXTLS). Objects used for the preparation and conversion of raw materials into textiles, and objects associated with the working of textiles into garments or other items.

4 Household utensils and furniture (HSHLD). Objects used in the preparation, cooking, and serving of food (other than pottery vessels), and pieces of furniture and their fittings.

5 *Objects used for recreational purposes (LEISUR)*. Objects such as counters for board games, dice, or marbles. Clay pipes have been included in this category in this volume.

6 *Objects employed in weighing and measuring (METROL)*. Finds such as balances and weights.

7 *Objects used for or associated with written communication (SCRIPT)*. Finds such as seals or seal-rings.

8 *Objects associated with transport (MOTIVE)*. Objects such as harness or cart fittings.

9 *Buildings and services (CONSTR)*. This category covers objects associated with the fabric of buildings, such as worked stone, which are best examined in the light of the structure from which they derive, rather than as isolated small finds.

10 *Tools (TOOLS)*. Tools which cannot be assigned to one of the more specific categories, such as agriculture or metal-working. Thus knife blades, tool handles, and hones are dealt with here.

11 *Fasteners and fittings (FASTEN)*. This category is very much a 'blanket' designed to cover those finds which form obvious groups, but which may, when used, be found in any one of several categories. Objects with a multiplicity of applications frequently have one thing in common, that is, that they are used as fasteners or fittings. If their original contexts (usually on or in organic material such as wood) were known it would be possible to allocate them to other categories, most commonly categories 1, 4, 8, 9, and 10. Thus, in this category are placed objects such as studs, nails, keys, locks, and hinges.

12 *Objects associated with agriculture, horticulture and animal husbandry (AGRIC)*. Finds such as agricultural tools (eg pruning-hooks) and cow or other animal bells.

13 *Military equipment (MILIT)*. Finds such as weapons and armour or uniform fittings.

14 *Objects associated with religious beliefs and practices (VOTIVE)*. Objects such as coffin fittings belong in this category. An obvious group is pilgrim badges, though none have been recovered from the Trust's excavations in Colchester.

15 *Objects and waste material associated with metal working (MET-W)*. Objects such as crucibles, smith's tools, and metallurgical waste products.

16 *Objects and waste material associated with antler, horn, bone and tooth working (BONE-W)*. Because the same tools are used to work both wood and bone etc, they could only be associated with bone working if found amongst bone waste or objects. This category therefore includes only offcuts or unfinished items.

17 *Objects and waste material associated with the manufacture of pottery vessels or pipeclay objects*

(POTFAC). Finds such as stamps or pipe moulds.

18 *Objects the function or identification of which is unknown or uncertain (QUERY)*. As well as unidentified objects, this category includes objects with a wide range of possible uses, such as wire or chains.

The sites 1971-85 (Fig 1)

by Philip Crummy

In some instances the dates of the phases given below may need to be refined or slightly modified in the light of present and subsequent research on the associated pottery and other finds. Should any changes prove necessary these will be set out where appropriate in future volumes of *CAR* and (it is hoped) summarised in the last volume of the present series. None of the contexts of the objects as set out in the text are likely to require alteration.

For each site, or area within each large site, there are three series of consecutive numbers, namely find, feature (or grave), and (since 1973) layer numbers. A group of finds is given a find number. This is in effect a context number so that all finds from the same context share the same number. Features and layers in which there are finds have at least one find number assigned to them. For each area within the Culver Street Phase 2 site (ie D, G, H, J, K, M, and W) only one run of numbers was used. Thus any number within that run is a find number, a layer number, or a feature number.

Descriptions of the structures and associated deposits from Lion Walk, Balkerne Lane and Middleborough have been published in *CAR 3*. The structures excavated at Lion Walk include two Anglo-Saxon huts, six medieval or post-medieval houses, a medieval bastion, and several medieval

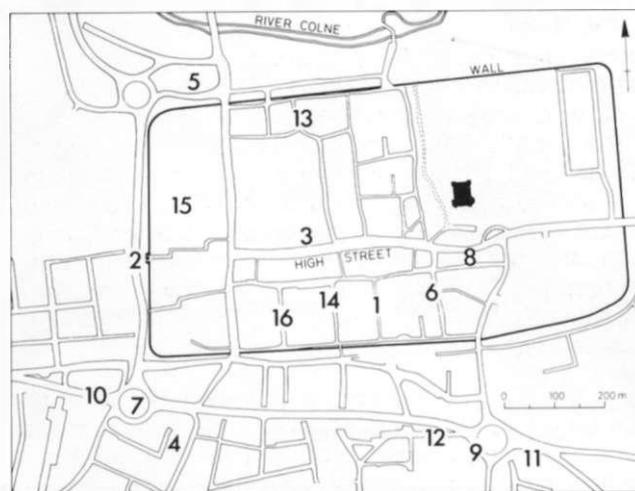


Fig 1 Colchester. 1: Lion Walk; 2: Balkerne Lane; 3: Cups Hotel; 4: Butt Road; 5: Middleborough; 6: Long Wyre Street; 7: Crouch Street; 8: Spendrite; 9: Inner Relief Road Site B; 10: Maldon Road; 11: Magdalen Street; 12: St Giles's Church; 13: Dutch Quarter; 14: Trinity Street; 15: Gilbert School; 16: Culver Street

lime kilns. Also excavated was a large defensive ditch dug c 1050-1075 at the foot of the town wall. This feature together with its fill, context, and associated pottery has been discussed in *CAR 1* (33-5, 39-40, & 52). At Middleborough excavations revealed a series of 12th-century pottery kilns with an associated post-built structure, and two houses constructed in the 14th century. Culver Street, most of the smaller sites, and all the watching briefs will be published in *CAR 6*. Butt Road and the remaining small town-centre sites will be included in a future volume devoted to the town's cemeteries.

Building numbers are given below for structures which will be published in forthcoming volumes of the Colchester Archaeological Reports.

Lion Walk 1971-4 (LWC)

Sites A & R

Medieval and later pits, and early medieval lime pits

Sites B & S

Medieval and later pits and trenches

Sites C & Q

Early medieval and later pits and trenches

Site D

Early medieval pits and trenches
Medieval and later house(s) (Building 29 and parts of Buildings 28 and 30)

Site E

16th/17th century house(s): (parts of Buildings 28 & 29)

Site G

Period 1	c 1100-c 1150	pits & robber trenches
2	c 1150-c 1500	Building 28, Phase 1
3	c 1500-c 1650/ 1725	Building 28, Phase 2
4	c 1650/1725- 1972	Building 28, Phase 3

Sites J, H, & P

Anglo-Saxon hut, Hut 2
Early medieval and later lime pit, pits and trenches

Site L

Periods 1-4	Roman	
5	early to late medieval	pits & trenches
6	late medieval	lime kilns
7	late medieval to ?16th century	pits
8 & 9	?16th century- 1972	almshouses, Buildings 31-32

Sites K & T

Anglo-Saxon hut, Hut 1
Early medieval and later pits and trenches

Site M (section across rampart behind town wall)

Robber trench for rear face of Roman town wall, c 1400; post-medieval pits

Site N

Defensive ditch of the late Saxon and medieval town; medieval bastion (c 1400)

Site U

Post-Roman pits and trenches

Site V

Watching brief

Balkerne Lane 1973-6 (BKC)

The following are the areas at Balkerne Lane: A, B, C, D, E, G, H, J, K, M, N, P, R, S, T, U, and V. These are phased as one, sharing the Roman phases, and have little post-Roman occupation apart from a very few post-medieval pits and 19th-20th century levels.

Cups Hotel 1973-4 (CPS)

Period 1-4	Roman	
5	c 11th-12th century	pits & robber trenches
6	c 13th-15th century	Buildings 155 & 157
7	c 15th-?18th century	Buildings 156 & 157
8	?18th century -1972	the Cups Hotel

Butt Road 1976-9 (BUC)

Butt Road is divided into the following areas: A, B, C, D, E, H. Further small excavations took place on the site over 1986-8. The post-Roman occupation consisted of pits, trenches and 19th-20th century levels.

Middleborough 1978 (MID)

Sites A, B, G

?Late Anglo-Saxon to 12th-century inhumations, robber trenches, pits and kilns

Site C

Phase 1	14th century	Building 75, Phase 1
2	15th century	Building 75, Phase 2
3	16th century	Building 75, Phase 3
4	17th-c 1862	Building 75, Phase 4
5	c 1862-1978	open livestock market

Site E

Phase 1	14th century	Building 76, Phase 1
2	c 1350/1450- c 1450/1500	Building 76, Phase 2
3	c 1450/1500- c 1600	Building 76, Phase 3
4	c 1600-c 1650	Building 76, Phase 4
5 & 6	c 1650-c 1862	Building 76, Phases 5 & 6
7	c 1862-1978	Building 76 (New Market Tavern)

Long Wyre Street 1978-9 (COC)

Periods 1-6	Roman	
7	c 11th-c 14th century	pits & robber trenches
8	?c 14th/15th century	Building 149
9	?c 16th century	Building 150
10	?c 17th/18th century	Building 151
11	c 19th/20th century	modern buildings

Culver Street 1981-2, 1984-5 (1.81)

Culver Street contained the following areas:

Site A

Early medieval robber trenches
Medieval and later pits and trenches

Sites B & C

Anglo-Saxon hut, Hut 3
Early medieval robber trenches
Medieval and later pits and trenches

Sites D & M

Periods 1-5	Roman	
6	early medieval	robber trenches
7	medieval and later	pits and trenches

Site E

Periods 1-5	Roman	
6	Late Saxon-early medieval	Hut 4
7	early medieval	robber trenches
8	medieval & later	pits and trenches
9	modern	pits and other features

Sites G, H, & J

Periods 1-5	Roman	
6	post-Roman	pits and other features

Site K

Periods 1-3	Roman	
4-5	post-Roman	

Site W

Periods 1-5	Roman	
6	post-Roman	includes medieval rubble cellar

Gilberd School 1984-5 (GBS)

Some pits and other features dating from medieval to modern, including a hearth for firing a large (?bell) mould.

Crouch Street 1971 (CSC)

Period 1	15th-16th centuries	pits
2	16th century & later	pits

Maldon Road 1971 (MRC)

Post-Roman pits

Inner Relief Road (IRB)

Site B 1972

?Late Anglo-Saxon church (Building 161) and medieval cemetery

St Mary's Steps 1972 (SMS)

Roman drain arch converted into a 'postern gate'

Magdalen Street 1974 (MSC)

Period 1	11th/12th-14th/15th century	hollow way
2a	14th/15th-15th/early 16th century	Building 158, Phase 1
2b	15th/early 16th-c 1700	Building 158, Phase 2
2c	c 1700-19th/early 20th century	Building 158, Phase 3
3	19th/early 20th century-1974	brick house

Dutch Quarter 1975 (DTC)

Areas A, B, C.

Almost entirely 19th-20th century levels

St Giles's Church 1975 (STG)

Period 1	late 12th-late 14th century
2	late 14th-early 16th century
3	early 16th century-1648
4	1648-1819
5	1819-1907
6	1907-1975

Trinity Street 1977 (TSC)

Period 1	standing structures	Nos 2-3 Trinity Street
2	Roman	
3	medieval	pits and trenches
4	post-medieval	H-plan house, Phases 1-3
5	18th-early 20th century	H-plan house, Phases 4-5
6	modern	part demolition & conversion of H-plan house

Spendrite 1983 (SPT)

Phases A & B	Roman	
Phase C	medieval	pits
Phase D	post-medieval and modern	pits

Lion Walk Congregational Church 1985 (236.84)

Some early medieval and later pits and trenches

CATEGORY 1: OBJECTS OF PERSONAL ADORNMENT OR DRESS

PINS

Disc-headed pins (Fig 2; 1-3)

Unpierced examples of these pins are also called 'cheese-headed' (West 1985, eg 16, fig 36.1). The West Stow examples, found in copper alloy, bone and iron, are dated to the early 7th century (*ibid*, 62, fig 246.3). The pierced and ringed pin SF 1.81 542 can be dated from its context and the associated pottery (CAR forthcoming) to the late 6th or 7th century.

plain

- 1 Fig 2 SF 1.81 3529, G1131 F982. Pit. Period 6. A copper-alloy pin with the tip bent to one side. The head is flat and more or less circular. The neck is marked by three cordons formed by shallow grooves around the shaft. The shaft has a very slight hip below the mid length (not clear on illustrated view). Length (bent) 41 mm.
- 2 Fig 2 SF 1.81 93(C), A29 F14. Pit. Medieval or later. A copper-alloy pin with a single cordon at the neck. The shaft has a slight hip below the mid length (not clear on illustrated view). Length 39 mm.

pierced and ringed

- 3 Fig 2 SF 1.81 542(C), B101 L12. Backfill of Hut 3. Anglo-Saxon. A copper-alloy ringed pin, the very tip of which is missing. The pin is disc-headed and pierced to take the expanding ring. The junction of head and shaft is marked by a cordon formed by a slight groove cut around the shaft. The very slightly hipped shaft (not clear on illustrated view) also bears two very faint (worn) grooves at its broadest point, below the mid length. The ring passing through the head is made of wire with the ends neatly wrapped round the loop. Length (excluding the ring) 52.5 mm.

Bone fibula pin (Fig 2; 4)

Fibulae, usually pig but sometimes horse, pierced at the proximal end have been interpreted as either dress pins or needles. Unpierced fibulae are interpreted as either dress pins or awls. There seems to be no good reason why both schools of thought are not equally valid, and consequently published identifications can seem almost random. For example, of the pierced pig fibulae from West Stow some are called needles and some pins, with no explanation given as to why two identifications have been used and despite there being no obvious illustrated difference between examples (eg compare West 1985, 27, fig 94.13 with 29, fig 100.6). Mann (1982, 10, 25-6) distinguishes between simple pierced examples and those trimmed down at the head and on the shaft. The former she classes as needles, and the latter as pins. This seems a most reasonable approach.

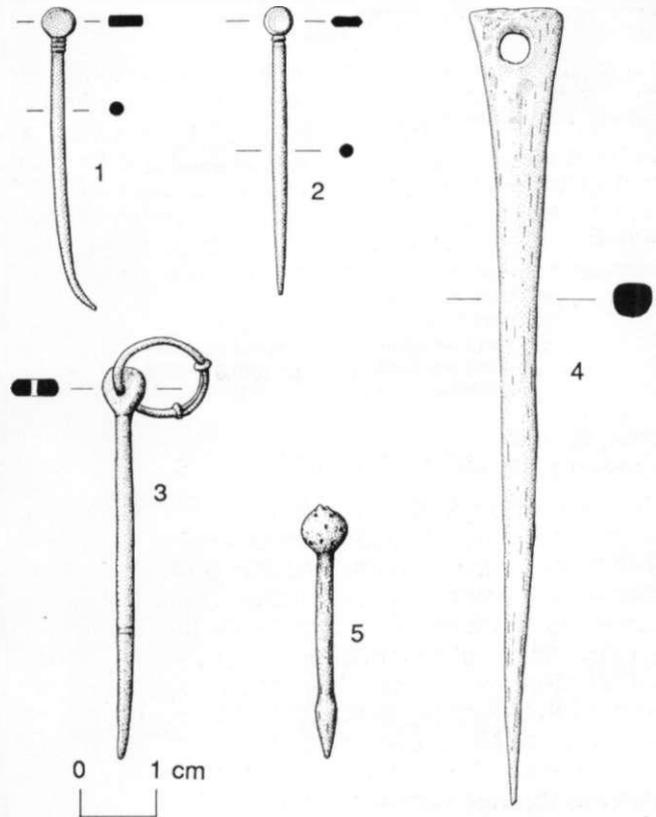


Fig 2 Copper-alloy disc-headed pins, a fibula pin, and a bone small globular-headed hipped pin (1:1)

Interpretation of pierced pig fibulae as needles is upheld by Ambrosiani in her discussion of the bone and antler objects from Ribe, Denmark (1981, 135-6). She suggests that though they are too coarse for ordinary sewing, they could be used for mesh knitting in the manufacture of stockings or shrouds. One example from Ribe is unpierced, and for this object Ambrosiani suggests that either it is an unfinished needle, or that it may be an awl. Mann (1982, 10) suggests such needles could be used for netting, basket-work, or in the manufacture of braids. Further support for pierced fibulae as needles comes from Thetford, where horse not pig fibulae were used, and the report includes an ethnographic parallel from the Faroes (Rogerson & Dallas 1984, 167).

Both pierced and unpierced pig fibulae from Northampton have been described as dress pins (Oakley 1979, 310). MacGregor (1985, 120-1) has most clearly expounded their interpretation as such. For pierced examples he sees the perforation as providing a hole for a retaining cord which either

linked a pair of such pins, one on each shoulder, or was passed round the pin's tip to enable it to act as a simple safety pin.

The date range for pierced fibulae is very broad, spanning the whole Saxon period up to or even beyond the Conquest. Examples derive from West Stow (5th to 7th century), Flaxengate (late 9th to late 12th century and Thetford (10th-11th century). Further dated parallels are given by Oakley (1979, 310), and Mann (1982, 10).

If dual identification of these objects is accepted, and there is no reason to suppose that an object made for one purpose may not also be used for another, a problem remains as to where to assign such items in a classification system such as is used in this volume (ie Category 1 for pins, Category 3 for needles). The first of the two possible categories has been used, and has been referred back to from the second.

- 4 Fig 2 SF 1.81 289, C35 F5. Pit. ?Medieval. A bone pin made from a pig fibula, with a large round perforation at the proximal end. Length 106 mm.

Small hipped globular-headed pin (Fig 2; 5)

This pin belongs to the group of post-Conquest hipped pins defined by MacGregor (1985, 121), with characteristic low and marked hip on the shaft. A substantial number of these pins was recovered from Castle Acre Castle (Margeson 1982, fig 47, 23-47), where the globular-headed examples were surmounted by a loop. The rough patch on the head of this example is probably all that remains of such a loop. Margeson dates these pins to the late 11th or early 12th century and identifies them as being associated with head-dress (*ibid*, 248-9).

- 5 Fig 2 SF TSC 34, 96 L28. Demolition debris or make-up? ?Period 3. A bone globular-headed pin with a low and marked hip on the shaft near the tip. The head is decorated with tiny incised dots. The very top of the head bears a circular rough patch, probably all that remains of a loop. Length 35 mm.

Small copper-alloy pins

Small pins made of wire were used from the medieval period onwards mainly to fasten clothing, though they may also have served a useful purpose in many other activities, eg dress-making or haberdashery (Cagle 1985, 50). They fall into two main forms: Type 1, those with a head formed by wrapping a short length of wire once or more about the shaft (and fixing it with solder); and Type 2, those with a head where the wire has been wrapped round the shaft and shaped to globular form. Cagle (1983, 1985) recognises a third type into which are put pins which seem to fall between between the two main distinct forms. Here such pins have usually been assigned to the type which they resemble most closely, as it seems likely that they are less well-made examples, rather than a genuine group.)

There are four less well-represented forms. Type 3

has a wire head shaped into a rectangle. Type 4 has a head made of a globule of metal, described by Cagle (1985, 48, Type K) as being of D-sectioned wire with the ends butted together, and dated to the second half of the 16th century. Type 5, probably of 13th century date, has a small hollow convex head filled with solder and fitted onto the shaft, which is usually long. The large form Type 6 has a head made of two hemispheres, the lower is fitted over the long shaft, and the two halves of the head are fixed together by filling the hollow with a ?lead-based solder. Pins of similar form derive from 16th century levels at Southampton (Harvey 1975, 260, fig 243, 1788, 1790), and form Type D at Sandal Castle (Cagle 1983, 273). Only two were found at Sandal, one in the broad Phase 1 (1485-c 1600) and one in the closely-dated rebuilding of Phase 2 (1484-5). The date range for these pins should perhaps be given as late 15th to 16th century.

Groups of pins from Sandal Castle and Chelmsford have been analysed in detail by Cagle (1983 and 1985), and those from Northampton by Oakley (1979, 260-2). Little analysis has been attempted on the Colchester pins, though the range of lengths exhibited by Types 1 and 2 supports Oakley's findings at Northampton that in general pins of these types became shorter in the 16th and 17th centuries. Type 2 pins in particular decrease from a 30-45 mm range to an 18-28 mm range. Long pins of these two types in 16th/17th century and later contexts may of course be residual, though long pins are also present in the well-dated contexts containing little residual material which are listed below. However, the pins from Building 75 (Middleborough Site C) which are also listed below do not show this trend. Note especially the 18 mm Type 2 pin (1141) from Phase 3, associated with late 14th- to 15th-century pottery. The sample recovered from Building 75 is too small to have great significance, but it is perhaps worth noting that not only do these pins not show any decrease in size in the later phases, but those from early phases are not particularly long. Perhaps the pins from Building 75 are part of the percentage found in any sample which does not conform to an early/long, late/short trend (eg Oakley 1979, 260), or perhaps within this building the pins indicate the use to which they were put. That is, a few short pins were used in the 14th to 15th centuries for a specific purpose which became more common in the 16th to 17th centuries, while long pins were used for other purposes which ceased to be common.

Type 1 (Fig 3; 6-448)

Pins with a head formed by wrapping a short length of wire once or more about the shaft.

- 6 Fig 3 SF LWC 16, B11 F2. Brick-lined soakaway. Post-medieval. Type 1. Length 47 mm.
- 7 Fig 3 SF MID 568, E2065 F628. Pit (wood-lined): Building 76, Phases 4-6. Site E Periods 4/5/6. Type 1. Length 48 mm.
- 8 Fig 3 SF 1.81 1912, E152 F108. Oval pit. Period 8. A long

Type 1 pin, possibly used as a hat pin. Length (bent) 146 mm.

- 9 Fig 3 SF LWC 609, C22 F9. Pit. Post-Roman (pottery 1600-1675/1700). A variant of Type 1. The head is a cylinder formed from wire as in the main type, but here the top of the shaft is covered over and the wire smoothed to present a flat surface. Length 56 mm.

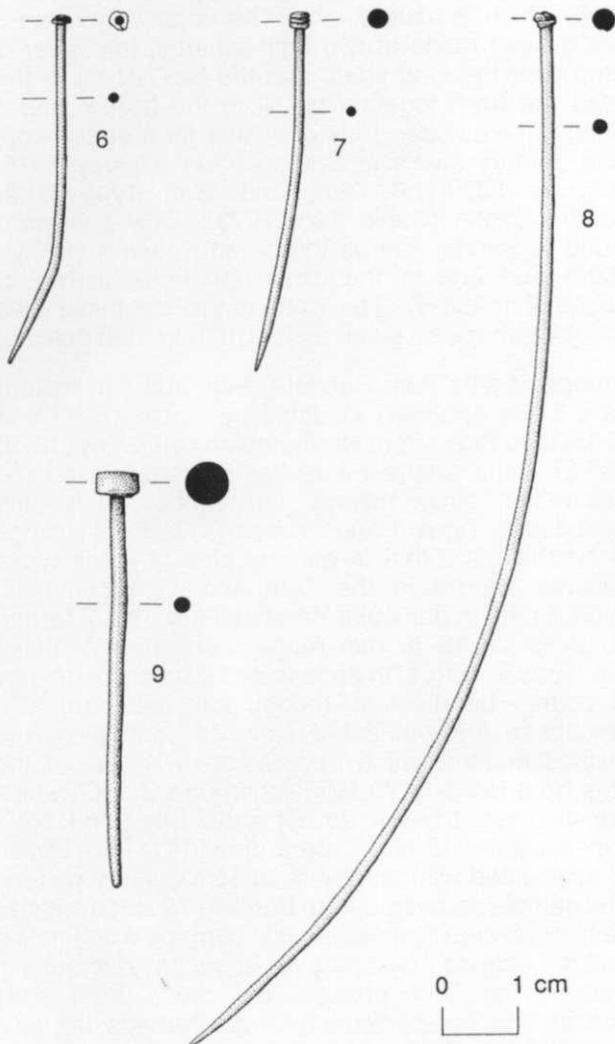


Fig 3 Small copper-alloy pins: Type 1 (1:1)

Type 2 (Fig 4; 449-1364)

Pins with a head where the wire has been wrapped round the shaft and shaped to globular form.

- 449 Fig 4 SF LWC 696(C), A142(?) F55. Pit. Post-Roman. A large pin of Type 2. Length 52 mm.
- 450 Fig 4 SF LWC 2301, L21. Period 8. A Type 2 pin with the tip curled up to form a hook. Length (bent) 52 mm.
- 451 Fig 4 SF LWC 2153, G133. Sand base for tile floor F12: Building 28, Phase 2, Room 3b. Period 3 (pottery 1450-1550/80 and 1550-1600). Type 2. Length 47 mm.
- 452 Fig 4 SF LWC 2978, G196. Daub floor in Building 28, Phase 2. Room 6. Period 3 (pottery 1450-1550/80 and 1550-1600). Type 2. Length 22 mm.

- 453 Fig 4 SF BKC 631, A132 F43. Pipe-trench. Modern. Type 2. Length 49 mm.

- 454 Fig 4 SF MID 142, C487 F136. Well: Building 75, Phase 1. Site C Period 1. Type 2. Length 25 mm. This pin has a large head for its short length.

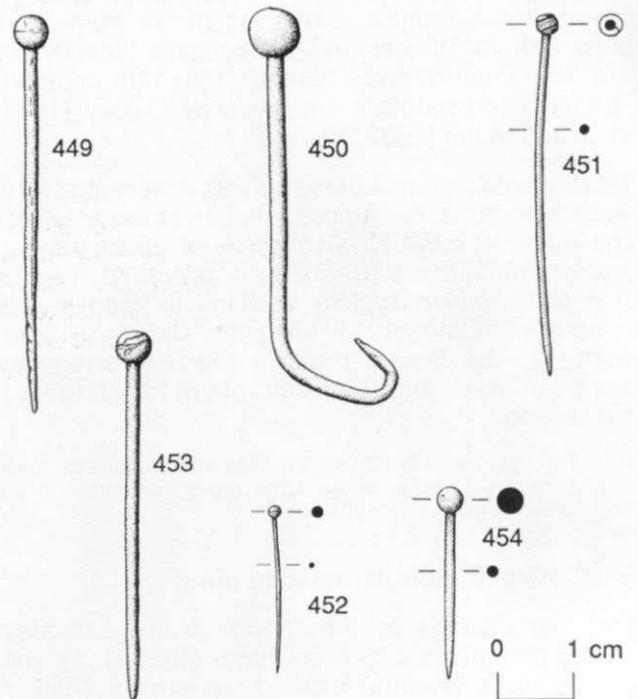


Fig 4 Small copper-alloy pins: Type 2 (1:1)

Type 3 (Fig 5; 1365-7)

Pins with a wire head shaped into a rectangle. Too few have been recovered to allow this form to be dated (see also Caple 1985, 48).

- 1365 Fig 5 SF LWC 2107, J211 F108. Pit (?). Post-Roman. Type 3. Length 58 mm.
- 1366 Fig 5 SF 1.81 4623, J116 F114. Pit. Period 6. Type 3. Length 41 mm.

Type 4 (Fig 5; 1368-74)

Pins with a globular head made of D-sectioned wire with the ends butted together. Dated by Caple (1985, 48) to the second half of the 16th century.

- 1368 Fig 5 SF LWC 1601, G89 F54. Posthole. Period 4 (pottery 1680/1700+). Type 4. Length 26 mm.
- 1369 Fig 5 SF LWC 3179, G308. Top of demolished wall F164: Building 28. ?Period 4 or later. Type 4. Length 42 mm.

Type 5 (Fig 5; 1375-82)

Pins with a small hollow convex head filled with solder and fitted onto a long shaft. Probably of 13th century date, perhaps continuing into the 14th century, though the evidence is very slight.

- 1375-6 SF MRC 71(C), L116 F70. ?Shallow pit. ?Modern. 1375:

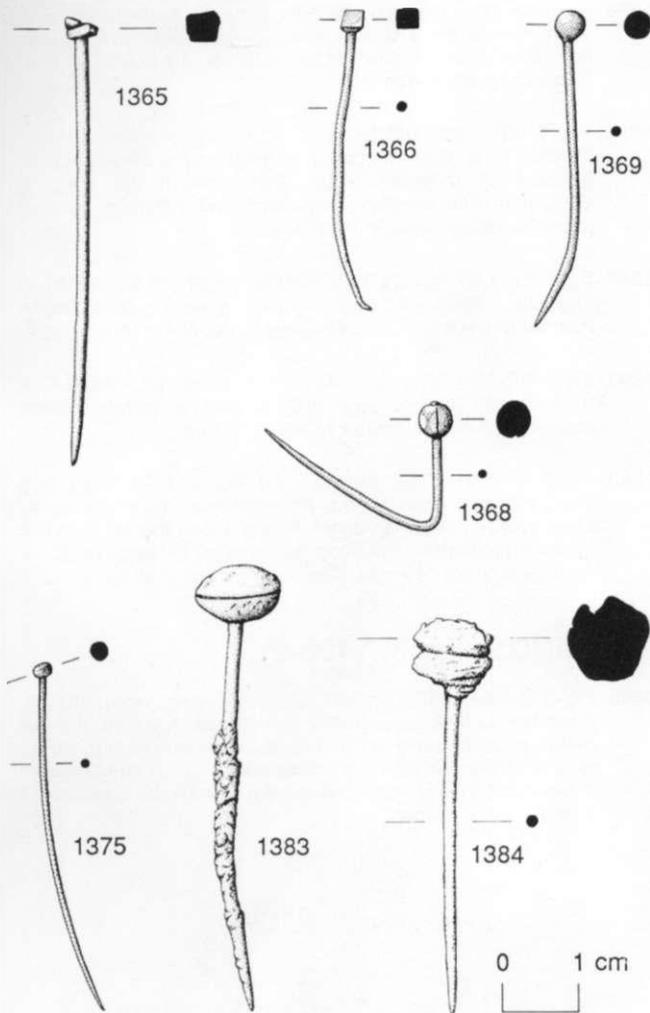


Fig 5 Small copper-alloy pins: Types 3-6 (1:1)

Fig 5, Type 5, length 45 mm. 1376: not illustrated, Type 5, length 63 mm.

Type 6 (Fig 5; 1383-8)

Long pins (though see 1388) with a head made of two hemispheres; the lower is fitted over the long shaft, and the two halves of the head are fixed together by filling the hollow with solder. Dated to the late 15th to 16th century (see p 7).

1383 Fig 5 SF LWC 338, B30 F22. Pit. Post-medieval. Type 6. Length 59 mm.

1384 Fig 5 SF 1.81 158, A58 F27. Pit(s). Medieval or later. A Type 6 pin, now split apart as a result of corrosion. Length 53 mm.

Pins from well-dated contexts

LWC M F53 Robber trench for rear face of Roman town wall. c 1382-1421 (?1400+): two Type 2 pins, lengths 52 & 60 mm (1052-3).

LWC L F33 Pit. 1400-50+: eight Type 1 pins, average length 44 mm, ranging from 32-67 mm (179-85, 188). Two ?Type 1 pins, lengths 43 & 35 mm (186-7). Two Type 2 pins, both 51 mm long (1023-4).

LWC B F45 Pit. 1425-75: one Type 2 pin, length 22 mm (498).

LWC C F65 Pit. 1475-1525: eight Type 1 pins, average length 39 mm, ranging from 33-51 mm (33-40).

LWC C F22 Pit. 1575-1600: eight Type 2 pins, of which one (547) is 42 mm long, and the other seven (548-54) range from 22-28 mm long, with an average of 24 mm.

SPT F14 Corner wall. c 1500-1525: five Type 1 pins, average length 34 mm, ranging from 28-38 mm (280-284).

1.81 E F14/F19 Pits. c 1525: two Type 1 pins, lengths 25 & 22 mm (336-7). Five Type 2 pins, average length 32 mm, ranging from 19-44 mm (1307-11).

1.81 H F158 Pit. c 1525-50: one Type 1 pin, length 28 mm (418).

LWC G F24 Pit. 1625-50: one Type 1 pin, length 36 mm (93). Fifty-eight Type 2 pins, average length 23 mm, ranging from 18-28 mm (643-700).

COC F61 Pit. Building 151. c 1625-50: three Type 2 pins, one 23, one 25, and one 40 mm long (1230-2).

LWC B F14 ?Boundary ditch. c 1650: two Type 2 pins, one 25 mm, one 51 mm long (490-1).

Pins from Building 75

Phase 1

C487 F136. Well. 454 (Fig.4) Type 2, length 25 mm.

Phase 2

C1161 L165. Daub floor, north wing (pottery 1250/75-1400). 1151 Type 2, length 30 mm.

Phase 3

C663 L13. Backyard metallurgy. 1137 Type 2, length 24 mm. C679 L13. Backyard metallurgy. 1138 Type 2, length 36 mm. C1427 L17. Make-up (pottery 1350/1400-1500). 1141 Type 2, length 18 mm. C1448 L61. Backyard metallurgy (pottery 1350/1400-1500). 252 Type 1, length 26 mm; 1149-50 two Type 2, lengths 24 & 22 mm. SF MID 65, C326 L629. Dump in stone-lined latrine F87. 1152-3 two Type 2, lengths 31 & 24 mm.

Phase 3 or 4

C423 F97. Slot. 1123 Type 2, length 22 mm. C731 F224. Pit. 1128 Type 2, length 22 mm.

Phase 4

C1050 F211. Drain (pottery 1680/1700+). 1125 Type 2, length 45 mm. C1400 F211. Drain (pottery 1680/1700+). 1126 Type 2, length 34 mm. SF MID 75, C329 L14. Demolition debris (pottery 1680/1700+). 1139-40 two Type 2, lengths 40 & 27 mm. C1273 L54. Daub floor. 251 Type 1, length 36 mm. C1051 L57. Demolition. 1144-6 three Type 2, lengths 22 mm, 25 & 21 mm.

BROOCHES (Fig 6; 1389-91)

All are of copper alloy.

1389 Fig 6 SF CSC 13(C), 8 F2. Pit. Period 1. An annular brooch with a constriction on which the pin pivots. The thick hoop has a rectangular section. Diameter 22 mm. Probably 12th-14th century.

1390 Fig 6 SF MID 151, C589 L13. Backyard metallurgy: Building

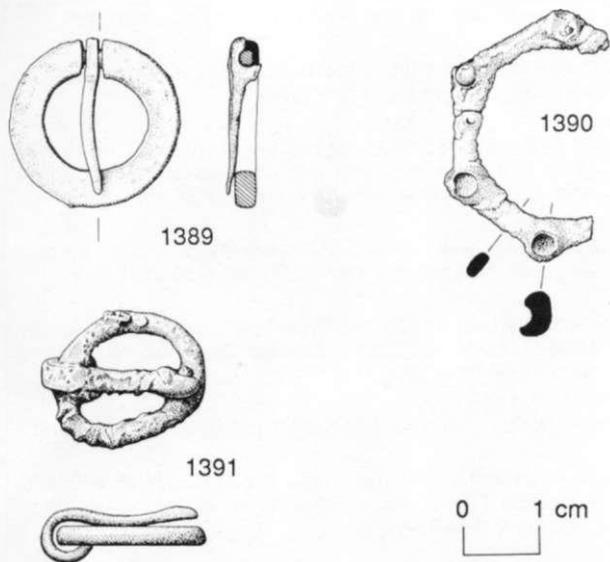


Fig 6 Brooches (1:1)

75, Phase 3. Site C Period 3. A fragment of a hexagonal annular brooch with small cup settings at each angle, all now empty. Maximum diameter 33 mm. Probably post-medieval.

1391 Fig 6 SF 1.81 3037, G281. Unstratified. Periods 4-6. A small distorted annular brooch (or buckle). Diameter 18 mm. Possibly residual Roman.

FINGER-RINGS (Fig 7; 1392-1407)

All are of copper alloy unless otherwise stated.

1392 Fig 7 SF LWC 262(C), B30 F22. Pit. Post-medieval. A plain ?finger-ring with a hoop of narrow rectangular section. Internal diameter 20 mm.



Fig 7 Finger-rings (1:1)

1393 Fig 7 SF LWC 1747(C), J48 F16. Lime pit. Early medieval. A plain narrow hoop with a small circular setting filled with corroded enamel, now white. Internal diameter 17 mm. Possibly residual Roman.

1395 Fig 7 SF CPS 193(C), 400 L22. Topsoil accumulation. Periods 6 to 8. A distorted fragment of a finger-ring, or possibly of a small collar. The face of the hoop is decorated with transverse grooves and notching. Internal diameter approximately 13 mm.

1397 Fig 7 SF 1.81 467(C), B52 F28. Small pit. ?Post-Roman. A ring with a flattened bezel and circular setting, now empty. Internal diameter 17 mm. Possibly residual Roman.

1398 Fig 7 SF 1.81 3212(C), G445 F376. Large pit. Period 6. A fragment of an iron ring with a circular bezel. Internal diameter 12 mm, diameter of bezel 16 mm.

1399 Fig 7 SF 1.81 4702, J28 F27. Pit. Period 6. A ring with a short flattened area on the hoop, marked at the sides by slight grooves set at an angle. Rising above the flat area is a trilobate projection. The hoop is of narrow D-shaped section. Internal diameter 17 mm. Possibly residual Roman.

EARRINGS (Fig 8; 1408-9)

1408 Fig 8 SF CPS 178(C), 371 L22/75. Topsoil accumulation. Periods 6 to 8. A copper-alloy penannular oval loop of sheet metal, possibly an earring. The thick central section of the loop is broken, revealing a hollow centre. Each end tapers to a fine point. The ends slightly overlap. Maximum diameter 23 mm. Possibly Roman.

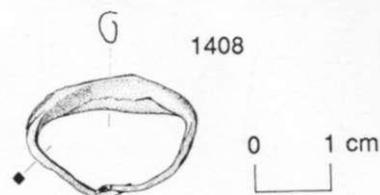


Fig 8 ?Earring (1:1)

BEADS (1410-11)

Two blue glass beads were found in site clearance levels on Culver Street Site B. Both are blue, and may be residual Roman. Catalogued on microfiche.

NECKLACES (Fig 9; 1412-13)

1412 Fig 9 SF MID 711, B2804. Unstratified. A copper-alloy chain, in three fragments, with a hook and ring clasp. The links are formed of wire (irregular in section, most commonly D-shaped) curled and wound round itself to form a loop at each end. These loops are usually at an angle to each other, often a right angle or close to it, thus allowing free movement of the chain. Length 371 mm.

MISCELLANEOUS JEWELLERY (Fig 10; 1414-17)

1414 Fig 10 SF LWC 2193, H51. Topsoil. Roman?/Anglo-Saxon?/16th-17th century? A length of copper-alloy wire with the pointed ends turned inwards. An opaque ?glass bead and two loops of coiled wire are threaded onto the straight section. Length 41 mm.

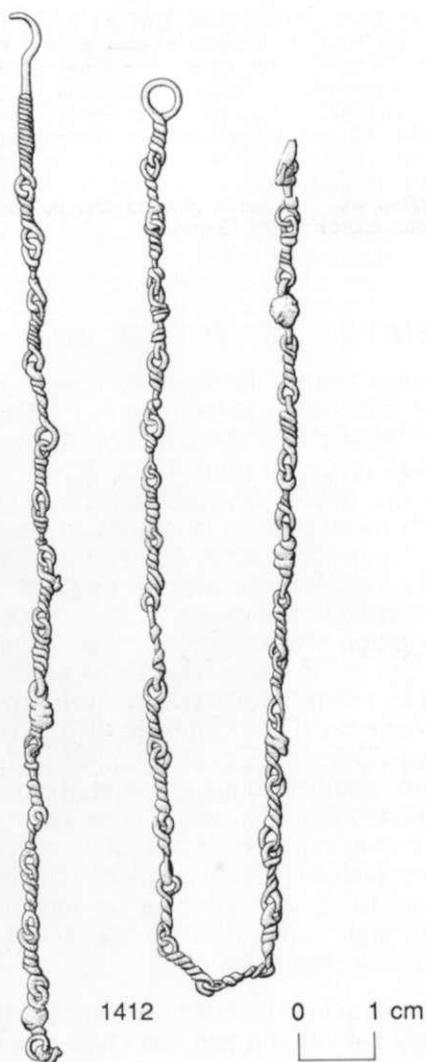


Fig 9 Necklace (1:1)

1415 Fig 10 SF 1.81 4363(C), H247 F157. Pit. Period 6. A copper-alloy lozenge-shaped plate soldered onto a short length of wire. The ends of the wire are pointed and turned inwards. Fitted over the wire and flanking the plate are two small cylinders made from coiled wire. Length 52 mm, width 20 mm.

1416 Fig 10 SF 1.81 4366, H248 F157. Pit. Period 6. A piece of copper-alloy wire with pointed ends turned in opposite directions to form an S. There is a short cylinder of copper-alloy wire close to one end, and the central area of the wire is slightly flattened and shows signs of having had a plate attached as **1415**. Length 53 mm.

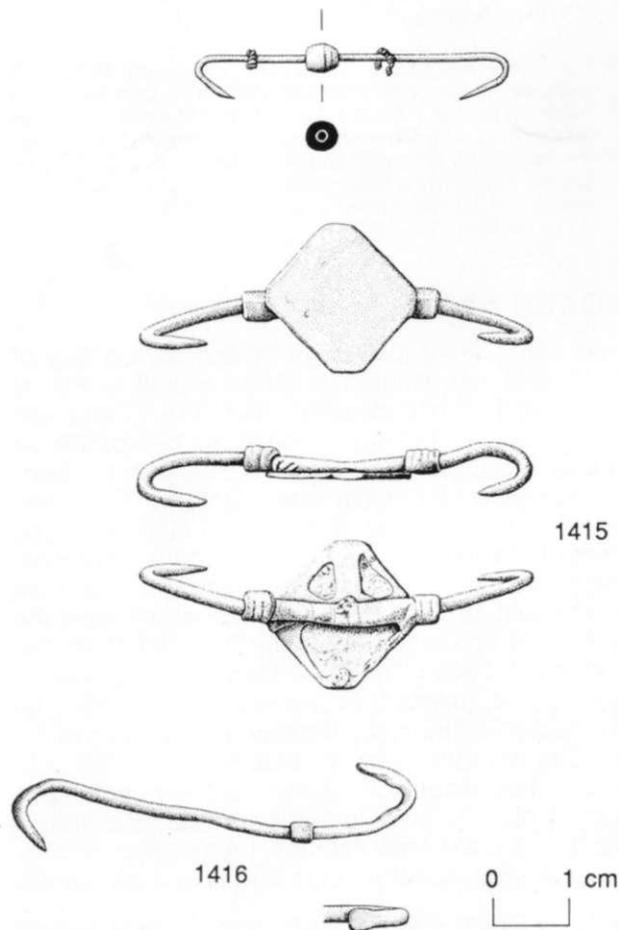


Fig 10 Miscellaneous jewellery (1:1)

DECORATIVE FITTINGS (Fig 11; 1418-20)

These copper-alloy plaques all probably date to the late 19th or early 20th century and were sewn onto clothing. Two plaques with a religious motif are catalogued in Category 14.

1418 Fig 11 SF LWC 486(i)(C), A45 F26. Pit. Post-Roman. A fragment of a rectangular plaque with a repoussé cable border. Its design is obscure. Surviving length 21 mm, width 13 mm. (Also from this context, a lozenge-shaped plaque with a religious motif.)

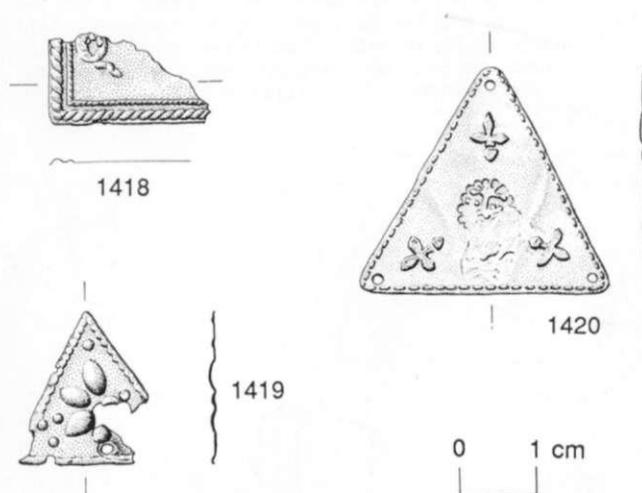


Fig 11 Decorative fittings (1:1)

1419 Fig 11 SF LWC 3976(C), R unstratified. A small damaged triangular plaque with a repoussé design of dots and petals set within a slightly raised border. Measures 23 by 23 by 21 mm approximately.

1420 Fig 11 SF BUC 925, E110 F21. Robber trench. Modern. A triangular plaque with repoussé decoration both relief and incuse. There is a relief fleur-de-lys in each corner. In the centre is an incuse design, slightly damaged and obscured, but seemingly of an anchor set within a many-petalled floret. There is a small perforation for attachment in each corner. Measures 33 by 34 by 34 mm.

HOOKED TAGS (Fig 12; 1421-4)

These four copper-alloy tags belong to a group of objects well represented in Anglo-Saxon levels at Shakenoak Farm (Dickinson 1973, 116-7) and late Saxon levels at Thetford (Goodall, A, 1984b, 69). At Thetford, and possibly also at Shakenoak, there was evidence for local manufacture. Dickinson suggested that tags of this form should be dated broadly to between the 7th and 10th centuries. Their presence at Thetford suggests that this date range should be stretched to include at the least the first half of the 11th century. The dating of the contexts from which the three Lion Walk tags derive suggests that, unless they are residual, they may be early medieval, stretching the date range again to the late 12th or 13th century. MacGregor (1982, 88) supports this extension of the date range for this group of objects, and furthermore suggests that it could be pushed well into the medieval period by the inclusion of elaborate tags with openwork panels.

1421 Fig 12 SF LWC 599(C), B239. Medieval. A hooked tag made from a triangular sheet of metal with the apex curled over to form a hook. There are two holes for attachment (probably by sewing) set on the base edge. The area between the two holes and the hook bears crude decoration in the form of nine bosses, three in a line in the centre punched from what is the upper surface in the illustration, and three at each side punched from the underside. These six lateral bosses are much less pronounced than those in the centre. The appearance of this decoration seems to indicate that the upper surface of the object when in use was what is here illustrated as the underside. Two of the Thetford tags had decoration on both sides, slightly more developed on the sides away from the hook, as here. Length 25 mm, width 16 mm.

1422 Fig 12 SF LWC 2046(C), H55 F19. Pit or ?topsoil in top of earlier pit. Medieval or post-medieval. A small hooked tag. Length 16 mm, width 10 mm. This tag is smaller than those from Shakenoak and elsewhere discussed by Dickinson (1973, 116-7), and those from Thetford (Goodall, A, 1984b, 69), but clearly belongs to the same tradition.

1423 Fig 12 SF LWC 2104(C), J69 F40. Pit. Early medieval (pottery 1150/1200-1250/75). A hooked tag with the tip of the hook broken off. There are two holes on the base edge. Length 28 mm, width 18 mm.

LACE-ENDS

Men's joined hose, ie stockings and breeches combined into one garment like modern tights, made their appearance at the end of the 14th century (Cunnington & Cunnington 1973, 85). They were joined to the doublet by points, strings of leather tipped with metal tags or lace-ends (aiglets, aglets, aigulets (Cunnington *et al* 1960, 1-2). The lower hem of the doublet was pierced by pairs of eyelet holes corresponding to similar pairs in the top of the hose. Through these holes the points were threaded and tied in a single loop. The earliest known reference to points is of 1378 in the inventory of a London haberdasher (Cunnington & Cunnington 1973, 108). The practice of tying, or trussing, the hose to the doublet continued throughout the 15th century (*ibid*, 144), with points finding a multiplicity of uses throughout the 1500s and into the 17th century, eg fastening leather jerkins (Cunnington & Cunnington 1972, 26), keeping up long stockings (*ibid*, 160), and, purely decoratively, at the ends of ribbons (Cunnington 1964, 56).

The 199 more or less complete lace-ends catalogued here largely fall into the two main types identified at Northampton by Oakley (1979, 262-3), briefly riveted and unriveted. Three lace-ends belong to a third type identified at Moulsham Street, Chelmsford, Essex, made of twisted wire, and used at the ends of ribbons (Bayley *et al*, 47).

Several key contexts have been identified during analysis of the post-Roman pottery which provide closely-dated groups of vessels. Some of these contexts also contain lace-ends, thus providing a sound basis for dating the appearance of the different types of lace-end. Oakley (1979, 263) noted that a few Type 1 lace-ends occurred in deposits dated pre-15th century, most in 15th-century contexts, with some in 16th- to 17th-century contexts. The earliest stratified Type 1 lace-ends derive from Phase 1 of Building 28 at Lion Walk (1450, 1457). Phase 1 is dated c 1150-1500, but the context of 1450 post-dates the demolition of Room 2 and is associated with pottery dated 1350/1400-1500, allowing a date of appearance towards the end of the 14th century to be accommodated, compatible with the published evidence from costumes (see above), and with the dated archaeological evidence from Northampton. From the groups listed below, with their low residual content, it seems that a date of c 1550-75 should be assigned to the change-over

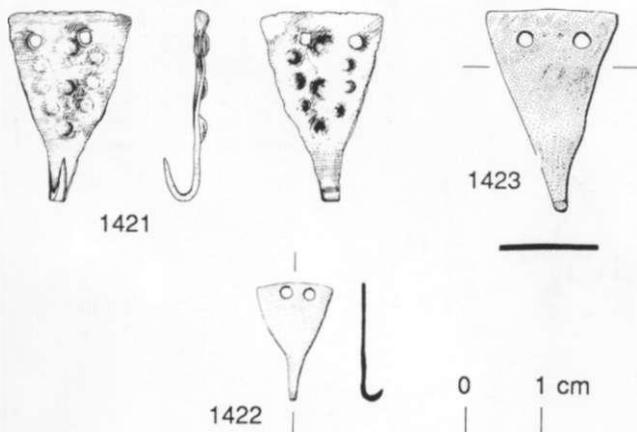


Fig 12 Hooked tags (1:1)

from Type 1 to Type 2. The Type 2 lace-end 1589 from Spendrite F14 cannot be regarded as a firm identification, and may even be intrusive, as the site consisted of narrow stanchion holes, giving a strong likelihood of small objects being knocked out of the sections. At Northampton six Type 2 lace-ends were stratified in deposits dated to the mid 16th to 17th century, which matches well with the evidence other than the Spendrite example from Colchester.

Type 3 lace-ends are dated at Chelmsford to the late 15th century by reference to a portrait of that date showing such tags terminating ribbons (Bayley *et al*, 47).

Type 1 (Fig 13; 1425-1541)

Lace-ends made from a slightly tapering piece of sheet rolled around the end of the lace tightly enough to meet but not overlap. At the upper end one or more rivets are fitted transversely through both the metal and leather to hold the lace-end firmly in place. These rivets are usually of copper-alloy, but occasionally of iron. Date range: c 1375-1550/75.

with one rivet

1425 Fig 13 SF LWC 1625, G93. Gravelled yard of Building 28, Phase 2. Period 3 (pottery 1450-1600). Iron rivet. Length 29 mm.

1426 Fig 13 SF LWC 2264, L12 F33. Pit. ?Period 5 (pottery 1400-50+). Copper-alloy rivet. Length 22 mm.

with two rivets

1535 Fig 13 SF LWC 1436(i), G19. Dump or demolition debris? Building 28, Phase 2. ?Period 3 or 4. Two copper-alloy rivets. Length 28 mm.

1536 Fig 13 SF LWC 3338, P2. Site clearance. Unstratified. Two copper-alloy rivets. Length 29 mm.

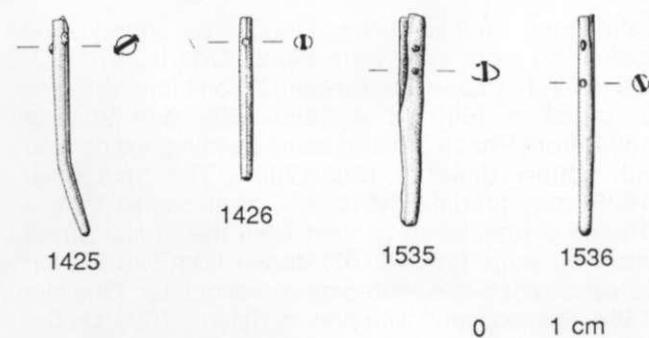


Fig 13 Lace-ends: Type 1 (1:1)

Type 2 (Fig 14; 1542-1620)

Lace-ends made by folding a piece of sheet metal in from either one or both long edges so that the edge(s) cut into, and thus firmly hold, the leather of the lace. The majority of lace-ends of this type are plain, but some are decorated. Date range: c 1550/75-1700+).

plain

1542-3 Fig 14 SF LWC 105(i), B27. Surface cleaning in area of F14. ?17th century. **1542** Length 35 mm. **1543** Not illustrated. Length 30 mm.

decorated

1614 Fig 14 SF LWC 105(ii), B27. Surface cleaning in area of F14. ?17th century. Type 2, with transverse tooling. Length 30 mm.

1615 Fig 14 SF LWC 586, C28. Pit fill. Post-Roman. Type 2, with raised lattice decoration. Length 28 mm.

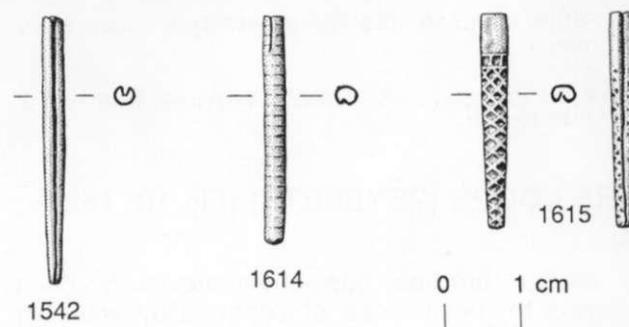


Fig 14 Lace-ends: Type 2 (1:1)

Type 3 (Fig 15; 1621-3)

These lace-ends are formed by twisting one or more pieces of copper-alloy wire together and leaving a loop at one end. Other examples are illustrated in Bayley *et al* 1985, fig 30,74-5. Dated to the end of the 15th century.

1621-2 Fig 15 SF LWC 518, C3 F2. Pit. Post-Roman. **1621** ?Type 3, a single strand of wire folded in half and twisted tightly together, with a very small loop. Length 27 mm. **1622** Two strands of wire folded in half and twisted together less precisely than in the preceding example. The loop is large and distorted. Length 28 mm.

1623 Fig 15 SF LWC 2144, G92. Topsoil in yard: Building 28, Phase 2. Period 3 (pottery 1450-1600). A single strand of wire folded and twisted to leave a loop. Length 27 mm.

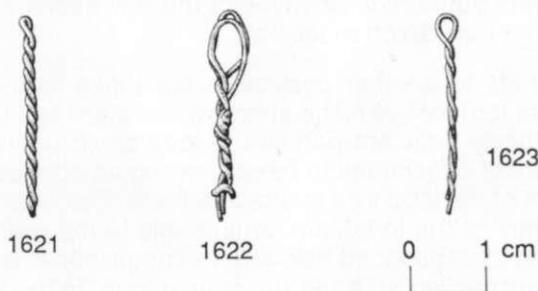


Fig 15 Lace-ends: Type 3 (1:1)

Lace-ends from well-dated contexts

LWC L F33 Pit. c 1400-50+: **1426** Type 1, copper-alloy rivet; **1462** Type 1, copper-alloy rivet.

SPT F14 Corner wall. c 1500-25: **1490** ?Type 1; **1491** Type 1, rivet missing; **1492** Type 1, rivet missing; **1493** Type 1, rivet

missing; 1589 Type 2.

1.81 E F14 Pit. c 1525: 1510 Type 1, copper-alloy rivet; 1511 Type 1, copper-alloy rivet.

1.81 H F158 Pit. c 1525-50: 1518 Type 1, copper-alloy rivet; 1519 Type 1, copper-alloy rivet.

LWC C F22 Pit. c 1575-1600: 1553-1555 Type 2 x 3, 1556 ?Type 2, corroded; 1617 Type 2, with transverse tooling.

LWC G F24 Pit. c 1625-50: 1562-1563 Type 2, corroded x 2; 1618 Type 2, with transverse tooling.

COC F61 Pit. c 1625-50: 1588 Type 2; 1488 Type 1, copper-alloy rivet(?).

LWC B F14 ?Boundary ditch. c 1650: 1545 Type 2; 1546 Type 2; 1547 Type 2.

WIRE LOOPS (?EYELETS) (Fig 16; 1624-92)

No precise function has been previously been assigned to these loops of copper-alloy wire (eg Caple 1985, 50), though they are often published alongside pins and lace-ends. Their frequent retrieval at Colchester in deposits also producing lace-ends and small pins suggests that they too are to be associated with costume. The decorated form Fig 16, 1625 from Middleborough indicates that the loop was intended to be seen.

Comparison with lace-ends of Type 3 tempts the suggestion that these loops represent yet another form of lace-end, with a shorter twisted stem and larger loop than Type 3. The earliest wire loop (and the smallest) here derives from a context dated to the first quarter of the 16th century (1671) which would accord well if they were to be seen as superseding Type 3. Several derive from well-dated contexts of the 16th and early 17th centuries (see below), but they are also comparatively frequent in contexts containing pottery dated 1680/1700 onwards (eg 1648-53), rather later than the proposed terminal date for lace-ends but contemporary with the few hooks and eyes that have been recovered.

This leads to another possibility: are these loops a different form of eye? The short twisted stem and the immediately adjacent part of the loop could provide the point of attachment to fabric, leaving an adequate amount of the loop free to attach a hook. The internal diameters of the loops are comparable to the widths of the eyes catalogued below. This suggestion is less easily reconciled with the decorative loop 1625 (Fig 16), for a part of the loop would be obscured by the hook and it would be of greater diameter than usual, thus providing a less-secure grip. However, the decorative wire coil is incomplete, and thus the possibility exists that it did not pass fully round the loop, but left a gap for a hook.

A third possible function is that the loops were used as eyelets, sewn onto two open edges of an item of clothing in opposed pairs (or alternately) to provide

false eyelet holes through which to pass a joining lace or laces.

No firm identification for these loops is offered here, though future research may prove one or other of the proposed functions and origins correct.

1624 Fig 16 SF LWC 1463, E108. Topsoil. 17th-20th century. Internal diameter 9 mm.

1625 Fig 16 SF MID 5, A30 F14. Pit. Post-medieval. Loop formed not by twisting the wire, but by a binding strip. Coiled copper-alloy wire is twisted round most of the loop. The ends of this wire are broken, indicating that it originally covered the whole loop. Internal diameter 11 mm.

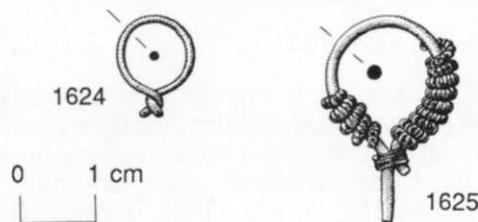


Fig 16 Wire loops (1:1)

Loops from well-dated contexts

SPT F14 Corner wall. c 1500-25: 1671 Internal diameter 4 mm.

1.81 E F14 Pit. c 1525: 1680 Internal diameter 9 mm.

LWC C F77 Cess-pit. c 1550-75: 1635 Internal diameter 7 mm. 1636 Internal diameter 7 mm. 1637 Internal diameter 8 mm. 1638 Internal diameter 8 mm. 1639 Internal diameter 9 mm

LWC C F22 Pit. c 1575-1600: 1634 Internal diameter 8 mm.

COC F61 Pit. c 1625-50: 1665 Internal diameter 9 mm.

HOOKS AND EYES (1693-1703)

Catalogued on microfiche. Only three copper-alloy hooks and eight eyes were found. One hook (1693) derived from Phase 2 of Building 28 on Lion Walk Site G, dated c 1500 to c 1650/1725, and another (1694) from Phase 3 of the same building, associated with pottery dated c 1680/1700+. The third hook (1695) may predate these two, as it comes from a ?Period 3 (medieval) context from the Trinity Street site. Five eyes (1699-1703) derive from two pits on Culver Street Site A, dated medieval or later. One eye (1696) is associated with pottery dated c 1680/1700+, but this is the only one to which a reasonably close date may be set.

BUTTONS (Fig 17; 1704-33)

with convex head

1704 Fig 17 SF 1.81 2016, E315 F219. Large pit. Period 8. A lead-alloy button with rear loop. Diameter 12 mm, height (loop bent) approximately 17 mm.

1705 Fig 17 SF MID 520, E1934 L235. Make-up: Building 76, Phases 4-6. Site E Periods 4/5/6. A ?wooden button covered

(including the back) with textile. The projection for attachment is missing. Diameter 15 mm, height 7 mm.

- 1706 Fig 17 SF STG 14, 119 L33. Make-up? Period 4. A pewter button with the rear projection missing. The head has a grooved convex rim within which is a high convex grooved centre surmounted by a simple four-petaled floret. Diameter 16 mm, height 10 mm.

with concave head

- 1710 Fig 17 SF BKC 621, C29 F11. ?Pit. 17th century. A bone button with a flat rim around a dished countersunk centre with four perforations. Diameter 13 mm, height 3 mm.

with flat head

- 1714 Fig 17 SF MID 672, E2613 L399. Make-up? Building 76, Phase 1. Site E Period 1. A thin copper-alloy button with three perforations. Diameter 21 mm.

- 1715-16 Fig 17 SF MID 600, A2151 F65. Pit. Post-Roman to early medieval. Two identical copper-alloy buttons corroded together. One only is illustrated. Each has a stout rear loop (cast in one with button), and a very slight rim and a small central projection on the upper surface. Diameter 23 mm, height 16 mm.

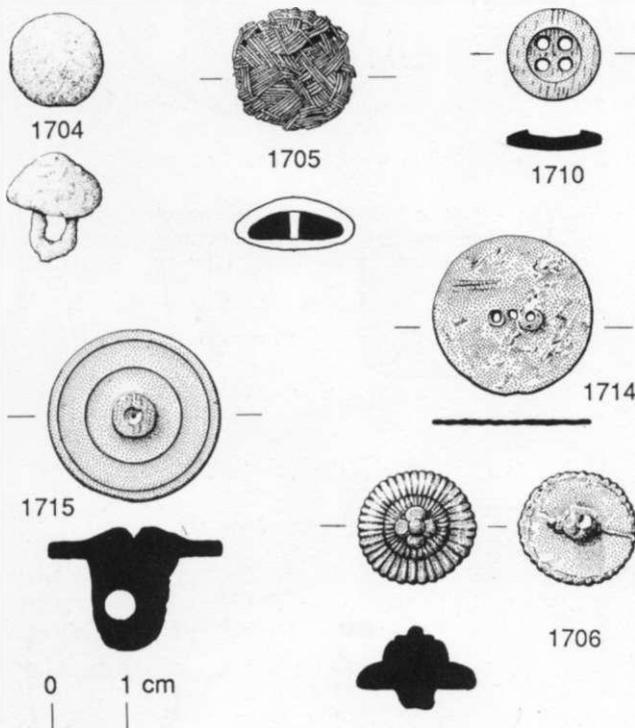


Fig 17 Buttons (1:1)

BELT- AND OTHER DRESS-FITTINGS

All are of copper alloy unless otherwise stated. Buckles were used on shoes as well as belts, particularly in the 17th century. No attempt has been made to separate the two groups here.

Buckles (Figs 18-19; 1734-72)

Annular buckles

- 1734 Fig 18 SF LWC 1480(C), G31. Demolition debris of

Building 28 (contaminated). Period 3 or early Period 4? A buckle in the shape of a Tudor rose, with a narrow distorted central bar and a short copper-alloy tongue. The hoop has a narrow rectangular section. Maximum diameter 42 mm.

- 1735 Fig 18 SF MID 195(C), C615 F184. Trench. Site C Period 5. An annular buckle with flattened oval section and a blunt-ended tongue of rectangular section. Diameter 33 mm. Probably late medieval.

- 1736 Fig 18 SF 1.81 159(C), A58 F27. Pit(s). Medieval or later. A distorted annular buckle with narrow central bar. The tongue is missing. Diameter 39 mm.

- 1737 Fig 18 SF 1.81 314(C), A142 F57. Pit. Medieval or later. An annular buckle with central bar and with a belt-plate formed from a folded metal sheet with a central rectangular cut-out to allow the tongue (now missing) to be fitted over the bar. There are two rivet holes at the end of both sides of the belt-plate. Length 23 mm, width 22 mm.

Single buckles

- 1739 Fig 18 SF LWC 845(C), C128. Surface cleaning. Post-Roman. A buckle with curved bar made from a strip of metal folded in half. Traces of an iron hinge bar remain in the curled ends. Maximum length 16 mm, width 41 mm. Possibly a handle.

- 1740 Fig 18 SF LWC 1502(C), G40 F26. Rectangular pit. Start of Period 4 (pottery 1600-1675/1700). A trapezoidal buckle frame, with two small internal lugs. Maximum width 21 mm, maximum length 19 mm.

- 1741 Fig 18 SF LWC 1855, K15 F13. Posthole & pit. Medieval & later. A slightly distorted rectangular buckle frame (or swivel?), with a small perforation in the centre of one bar. Length 15 mm, width 16 mm.

- 1742 Fig 18 SF LWC 3124(C), G291. Surface cleaning. Period 2. A small D-shaped buckle with tongue. Length 14 mm, width 17 mm.

- 1743 Fig 18 SF LWC 3235(C), N233 F17. Pit. c 15th/16th centuries (pottery 1350/1400-1500). A trapezoidal buckle frame with two internal lugs as 1740. Maximum width 17 mm, maximum length 14 mm.

- 1744 Fig 18 SF MID 266(C), C1048 L129=L113. Topsoil. Site C Period 2 (pottery 1250/75-1400). A fragment of a rectangular buckle frame. The frame is decorated with groups of grooves set slantwise and thus leaving raised plain lozenges between the groups. Surviving length 18 mm, width 41 mm.

- 1745 Fig 18 SF 1.81 1182, B3. Site clearance. Modern. A rectangular buckle frame. Length 25 mm, height 40 mm.

- 1746 Fig 18 SF 1.81 1872, E23 F17. Robber trench. Period 7. A D-shaped buckle with D-shaped belt-plate made from a single sheet of metal folded over and fixed with a central rivet. The upper-plate has a bevelled edge which probably cut into the leather strap to provide extra 'grip'. The buckle tongue is missing. Length 24 mm, width 18 mm. This buckle is similar to late Roman forms (Simpson 1976, fig 2,2), but is much smaller.

- 1747 Fig 18 SF 1.81 2010(C), E316 F219. Large pit. Period 8. A trapezoidal buckle with grooved frame. The buckle tongue and very corroded belt-plate are of iron. Length 27 mm, width 25 mm.

- 1748 Fig 18 SF 1.81 4386, H286 L3. Topsoil/clearance. Period 6. A D-shaped buckle apparently formed by trimming away part of one long side of an oval. The pin has a slight

moulding on its upper edge. Length 23 mm, width 35 mm.

Double buckles

1752 Fig 19 SF LWC 357(C), A55 F31. Pit. Post-Roman. A spectacle buckle with a copper-alloy tongue. Length 20 mm, width 17 mm.

1753 Fig 19 SF LWC 133(C), B10 F6. Pit. Post-medieval. A double buckle (in six fragments) with an iron central bar and tongue. The buckle, as **1764**, was made not as one closed piece but was left open on one long side to allow insertion of the iron central bar. (A similar method of construction can be seen on a buckle from Hull (Armstrong 1977, fig 28,111.) The belt-plate is as **1737**, made from a single rectangular sheet of metal folded over the central bar and with a rectangular cut-out to allow free movement of the tongue. Surviving length 24 mm, width 23 mm.

1754 Fig 19 SF LWC 778(C), C89 F57. Pit. Post-Roman (pottery 1600-1675/1700). An elongated D-shaped double buckle with ridged frame and a pointed centre to the curved side (?debased bud-and-leaf motif). The tongue is missing. Length 19 mm, width 15 mm.

1755 Fig 19 SF LWC 104(C), B27. Clearance. ?17th century. A distorted spectacle buckle. The tongue is missing but there are traces of iron corrosion on the central bar. Length 29 mm, width 19 mm. Dated to c 1650 by association with BF14.

1757 Fig 19 SF LWC 560(C), C7. Topsoil. Post-Roman. A D-shaped double buckle with slight decorative mouldings. The tongue is missing. Length 28 mm, maximum width 27 mm.

1758 Fig 19 SF LWC 2326(C), L54. Period 8. A spectacle buckle

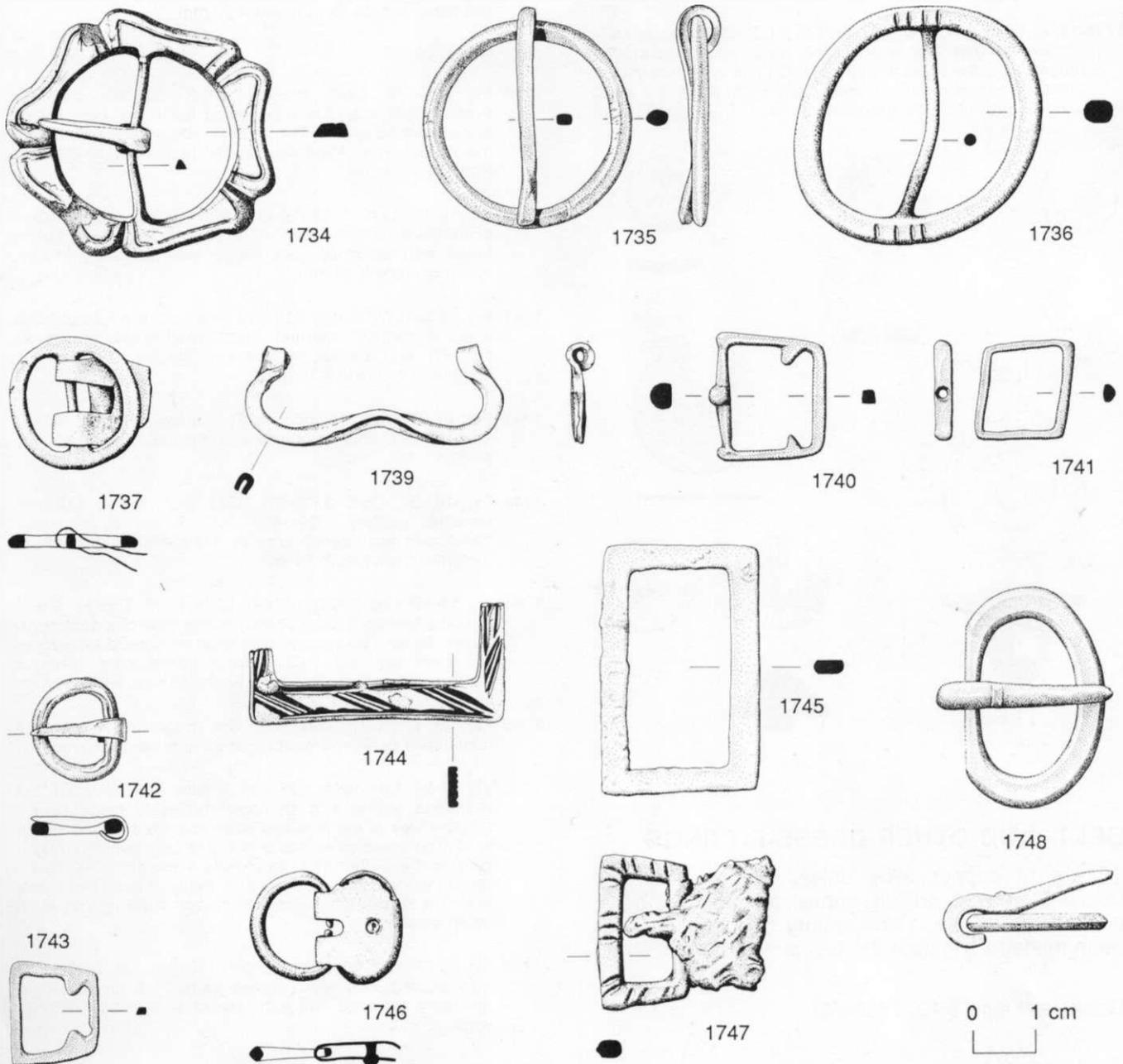


Fig 18 Annular and single buckles (1:1)

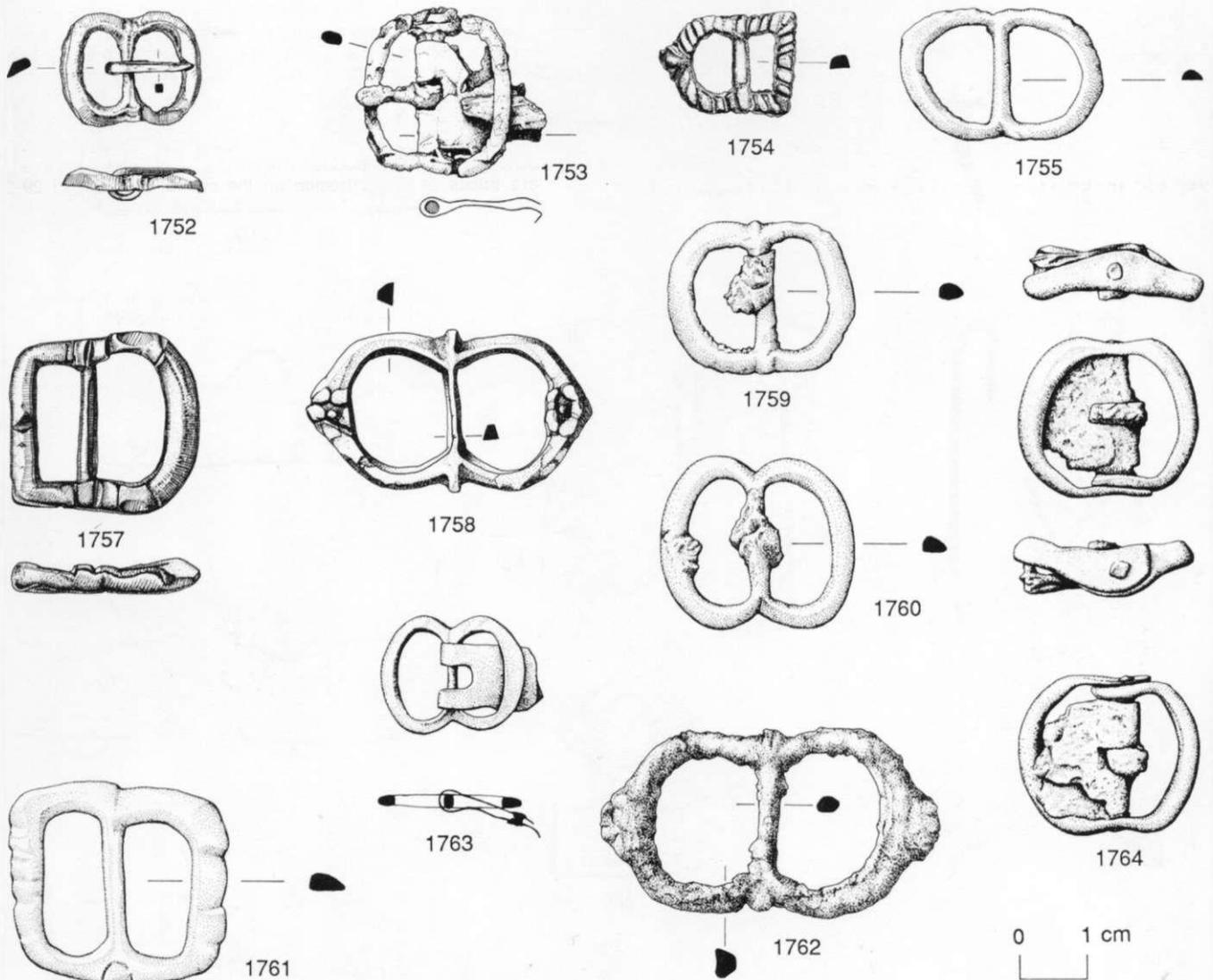


Fig 19 Double buckles (1:1)

with a five-petalled floret in the centre of each short side. The tongue is missing. Length 41 mm, width 24 mm. A similar buckle was found at Moulsham Street, Chelmsford (Goodall, A, 1985, fig 26,12).

1759 Fig 19 SF BKC 755(C), A167 F63. Ditch. Post-Roman. A spectacle buckle with the remains of an iron tongue. Length 27 mm, maximum width 23 mm.

1760 Fig 19 SF TSC 26, 86 F33. Gully. ?Period 3. A spectacle buckle with traces of an iron tongue. Length 29 mm, maximum width 26 mm.

1761 Fig 19 SF MID 101(C), C377 L21. Topsoil. Period 4 or 5. A rectangular double buckle with crude decorative grooves and mouldings. The tongue is missing, but traces of iron corrosion remain on the central bar. Length 3 mm, width 30 mm.

1762 Fig 19 SF MID 499, A/B1930 L3. Unstratified. A spectacle buckle similar to 1758. The decorative element at the centre of the short sides is obscured by corrosion, but appears to be a floret. The tongue is missing. Length 48 mm, width 26 mm.

1763 Fig 19 SF 1.81 334(C), A167 F11. Pit. Medieval or later. A

spectacle buckle with a belt-plate similar to that of 1737 with two iron rivets still in position. The tongue is missing. Length 25 mm, width 18 mm.

1764 Fig 19 SF 1.81 1908(C), E120 F106. Rubbish pit. Period 8. A spectacle buckle with an iron belt-plate and tongue. The central bar is also iron. The buckle is not a single closed piece, but on manufacture was left open at the centre of one long side. The bar was then slotted into the other side, the terminals of the open side hammered flat, pierced, fitted over the bar and trimmed. The end of the bar was then hammered down to hold all the pieces together. This arrangement may be a repair rather than an original design. Length 27 mm, width 24 mm.

Buckle fragments

Catalogued on microfiche.

MOUNTS AND TAGS (Fig 20; 1773-94)

1773 Fig 20 SF LWC 844(C), C128. Surface cleaning. Post-Roman. A boss with four lugs, two pierced. Between the central convex area of the boss and the lugs is a worn band of raised dots. Maximum width 14 mm.

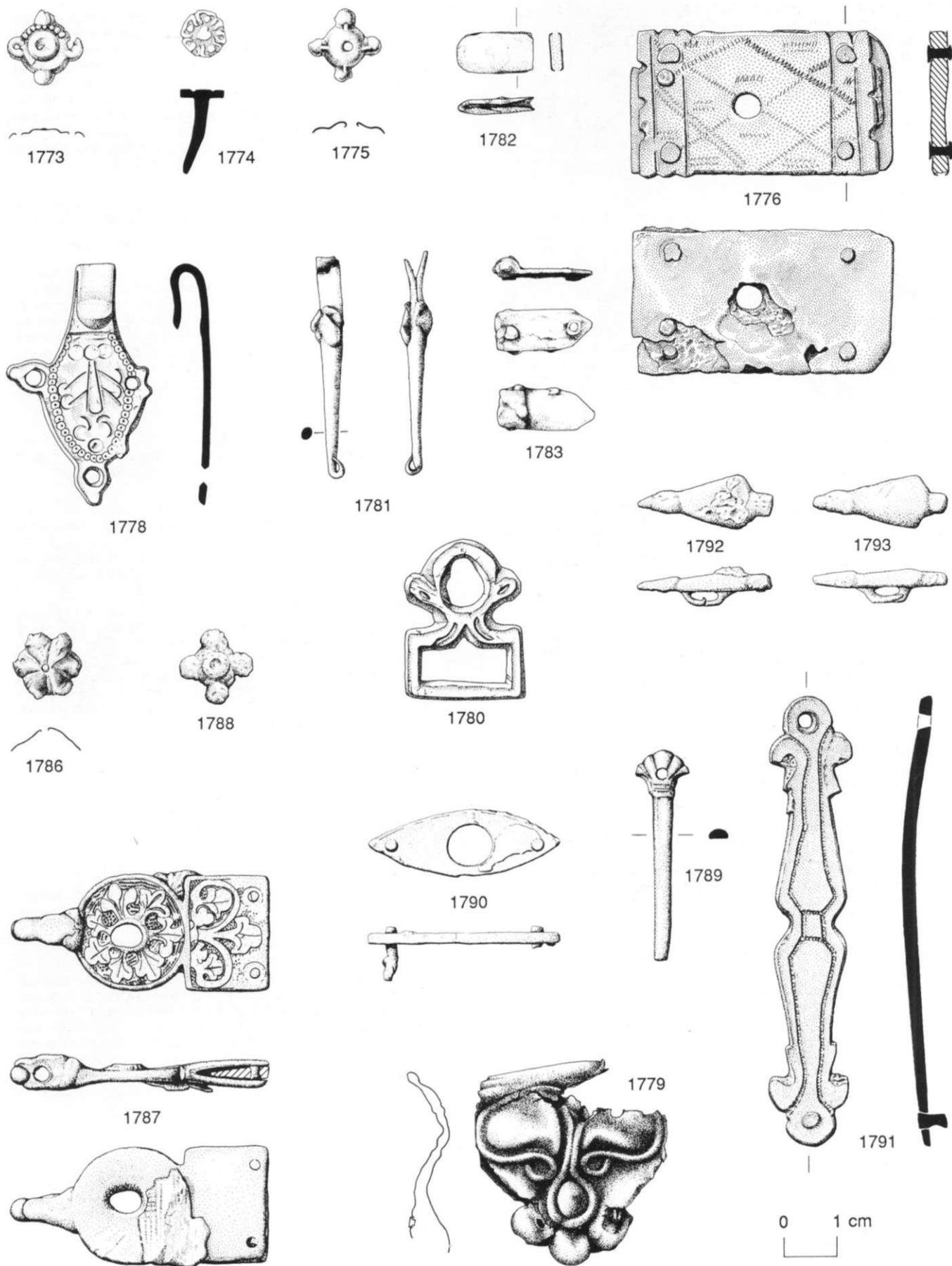


Fig 20 Mounts and tags (1:1)

- 1774** Fig 20 SF LWC 1306(C), D101 F82. Slot: Building 28, Phase 3. c 1650/1750-1972. A stud with a copper-alloy shaft and flat, floret-shaped head made from gold amalgam. Head diameter 9 mm, length 16 mm.
- 1775** Fig 20 SF LWC 2837(C), G95 F57. Burnt floor: Building 28, Phase 1. Period 2, after demolition of Room 2 (pottery 1350/1400-1500). A boss or stud similar to 1773 but with no decorative band and with all four lugs unpierced. The central convex area has a single perforation. Maximum width 14 mm.
- 1776** Fig 20 SF LWC 2108(C), J211 F108. Pit (?). Post-Roman. A two-piece belt-mount consisting of an upper decorated plate and a slightly longer lower plain rectangular plate. Leather survives between the two pieces. The plates are held together by five rivets, one in each corner and an extra one in one corner where the back-plate has broken. A larger sixth rivet, or dome-headed stud, is missing from the centre. The narrow edges of the upper plate are notched, and marked by pairs of grooves which flank the side rivets. The surface is decorated with latticed lines of walked scorpion decoration. Length of upper plate 45 mm, of lower plate 49 mm. Width 28 mm. Several belt fittings from Northampton are decorated with walked scorpion design (Oakley 1979, 253, fig 108,28,31,34,36). A date somewhere in the 14th century is probably appropriate for this mount.
- 1778** Fig 20 SF MID 32(C), B139 F34. Pit. Post-medieval. A belt-hook (?white-metal plated) with an incised floral design emphasised by hatching in the field, and a marginal row of punched circles. The fitting originally had three pierced lugs for attachment, one at the end opposite the hook, and one at each side. One of the side lugs has broken off, but was replaced by a hole close to the edge of the fitting. Length 45 mm, original maximum width approximately 32 mm, present maximum width 27 mm.
- 1779** Fig 20 SF MID 43(C), B176 L8. Topsoil. Post-medieval. A broken and bent belt-fitting, plated with white-metal and with raised curvilinear decoration. Made from a single folded sheet. There are two rivets at the open end. Length 44 mm, width 34 mm.
- 1780** Fig 20 SF MID 61(C), C294 F12. Kiln. Medieval. A strap-end with a rough bud-and-leaf motif terminal (see 1790). Length 30 mm, height 23 mm.
- 1781** Fig 20 SF MID 276, C1081 F115. Robber trench. Period 2 (or 3). A tapering rod, terminating in a small hook at the narrow end. The thicker end splits into two flat plates. A lump of corrosion just below the plates may mark a strengthening rivet. Length 42 mm, maximum width 4 mm. The hooked terminal possibly indicates a relationship between this object and the tags in Fig 12.
- 1782** Fig 20 SF MID 255, C970 F292. Pit: backyard of Building 75, Phase 2. Period 2. A small tag with rounded terminal. The tag is made from one piece of sheet metal, trimmed to shape in the centre and folded in half, then fixed with a single copper-alloy rivet at the straight end. Length 14 mm, width 8 mm.
- 1783** Fig 20 SF MID 715, E2790 L413. Metallurgy. Pre-Period 1 (medieval). A small tag, one end is folded over and held by a rivet, the other is pointed and has a central rivet. Length 18 mm, width 8 mm.
- 1786** Fig 20 SF MSC 15(C), 99 L6. Daub floor: Building 158. Period 2b. A flower-shaped mount with high domed centre and six petals. There is a single central perforation. Diameter 13 mm.
- 1787** Fig 20 SF 1.81 257(C), A131 F48. Pit. Medieval or later. A strap-end with rectangular split and riveted end-plate for attachment. Traces of leather are preserved in between the two halves of the plate. The circular terminal has a large central perforation and a zoomorphic projection in the form of an animal head with a spherical object held between the jaws. The rectangular and circular elements of the strap-end have a gilded foliate design (almost certainly cast), with the background, also gilded, filled with tiny pits punched into the metal. Length 48 mm, width 22 mm. Similar strap-ends can be dated to the second half of the 14th century (Fingerlin 1971, 136, figs 238, 241), perhaps running into the first quarter of the 15th century (*ibid*, 142, fig 227).
- 1788** Fig 20 SF 1.81 261(C), A124 F52. Pit. Medieval or later. A quadrilobe fitting with perforated convex centre. Possibly a small belt-mount. Maximum width 14 mm.
- 1789** Fig 20 SF 1.81 301(C), A1. Unstratified. A narrow bar of plano-convex section with a pierced palmate terminal at one end. The other end is broken. Length 40 mm. A complete similar mount from Southampton is identified as a belt or clothing mount, and dated to the late medieval period (Harvey 1975, 260, fig 242,1783), though a similar piece from a context dated 1550-1650 at Southampton is described as perhaps a fitting for a box or small chest (*ibid*, 265, fig 244,1859).
- 1790** Fig 20 SF 1.81 1739(C), B1861 F551. Pit. Post-Roman. An ellipsoid mount with large central perforation. There is a small rivet at each end. Length 36 mm, width 13 mm.
- 1791** Fig 20 SF 1.81 1969(C), E206 F166. Sunken hut. Late Period 7. A mount with rough bud-and-leaf terminals, each set with a rivet (one now missing). The outline of the mount is emphasised by rough grooves. Slightly curved along the length. Length 84 mm, maximum width 15 mm.
- 1792-3** Fig 20 SF 1.81 2021(C), E315 F219. Large pit. Period 8. Two triangular belt-mounts of debased zoomorphic form. A triangular mount from Northampton of similar size is described as having a bird's head at the apex (Oakley 1989, 253, fig 108,30). On the underside of each of the Colchester mounts are two projections, clenched to point towards each other, for attachment to a leather belt. Length 26 mm, maximum width 10 mm.

CHAPES (Fig 21; 1795-1803)

One-piece chapes

- 1795** Fig 21 SF LWC 821(C), C122 F75. Pit. Post-Roman (pottery 1550-1600). A piece of sheet folded into a rough chape. There are two perforations in the back. Length 39 mm, maximum width 26 mm.
- 1796** Fig 21 SF LWC 1855(ii)(C), K15 F13. Posthole and pit. Medieval and later. A piece of sheet folded into a chape. There is a small damaged cut-out on the top edge, probably rectangular, marked by small perforations. There are two larger perforations on the front, close to the sides. On the back there are two pairs of small perforations at the top, and a single one half-way down on each side. The two latter may be the result of corrosion. Length 46 mm, maximum width 31 mm.
- 1797** Fig 21 SF 1.81 2100(C), E507 F19. Rubbish pit. Period 8. A one-piece chape with a low ogee cut-out on the upper edge. There are two rivet holes at the top of the back. Length 36 mm, maximum width 25 mm.

Two-piece chapes

- 1798** Fig 21 SF LWC 2400(C), G135 F43. Floor (daub) or ?demolition debris of Period 3: Building 28, Phase 2.

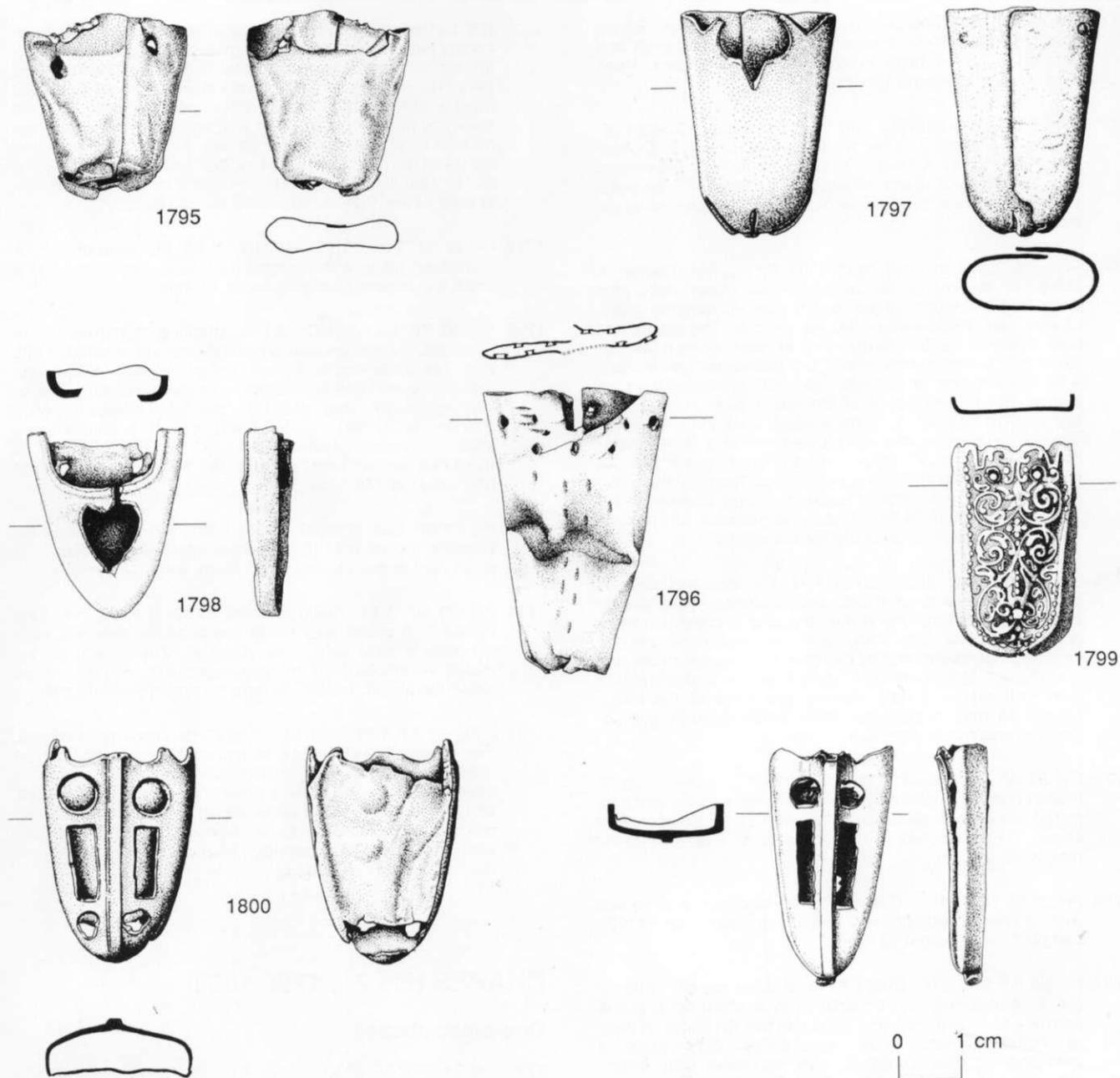


Fig 21 Chapes (1:1)

Period 3. A two-piece chape with a low semicircular top edge at the front and a heart-shaped cut-out. There are two perforations in the back plate and a row of three (?four) small triangular punched holes along its top edge. Height 29 mm, maximum width 25 mm.

1799 Fig 21 SF LWC 2552(C), L149. Site clearance. Modern. The front plate of a two-piece chape, decorated with a raised foliate design. There are two rivet holes at the top end, and one at the tip. Length 34 mm, maximum width 19 mm.

1800 Fig 21 SF LWC 3543(C), P unstratified. A two-piece chape, with a central ridge between two circular and two rectangular cut-outs. The back-plate is damaged. There is a slight terminal knob. Length 38 mm, maximum width 19 mm.

1801 Fig 21 SF 1.81 89(C), A47. Unstratified. Post-Roman. A two-piece chape with rectangular and circular cut-outs

flanking a central ridge. The back plate is damaged. Length 34 mm, maximum width 24 mm.

?BRAID (Fig 22; 1804-6)

These fragments derive from associated levels on LWC H, and appear to represent the remains of an item of costume, almost certainly of 17th-century date. This date is supported by a large hollow sphere woven from similar wire coils found in 1986 on the Angel Yard site, Colchester, in a context dated from the 17th century to modern.

1804 Fig 22 SF LWC 1942, H117 F30. Large pit. 17th century. Many fragments of ?braid for trimming clothing. Two small fragments only are illustrated. The braid consists of three

coils of fine copper-alloy wire twisted together to form a cable.

1805 Fig 22 SF LWC 1939, H117 F30. Large pit. 17th century. Three (?four) fragmented balls made of textile woven into a sphere. One is illustrated. A small fragment of wood survives inside one sphere. Possibly buttons, or braid-like ornament.

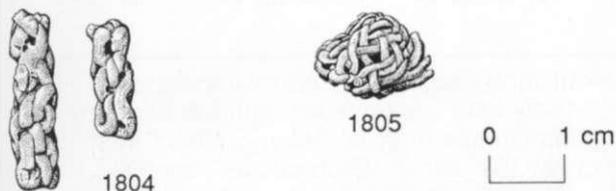


Fig 22 ?Braid (1:1)

PURSE-FITTING (Fig 23; 1807)

1807 Fig 23 SF LWC 1066(C), A80. Post-Roman. A fragment of an iron purse bar with large central suspension loop. The surviving terminal is knobbed. Length 100 mm. Similar to a bar from Chelmsford (Goodall, I, 1985, fig 34,81).

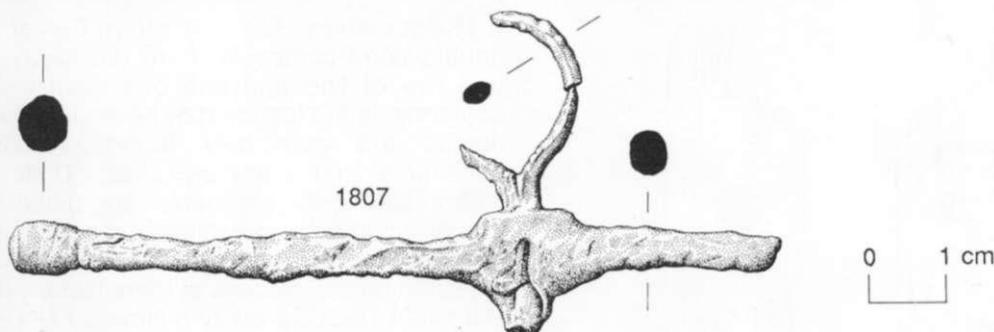


Fig 23 Purse bar (1:1)

FOOTWEAR (1808-48)

Catalogued on microfiche. Only two contexts have produced fragments of leather footwear. Both are post-medieval pits on the Middleborough site, outside the town's north gate on the flood plain of the river Colne. All the pieces are from welted shoes, placing the earliest date for their manufacture to the latter part of the 15th century, if not to after c 1500 when the turnshoe ceased to be made (Tweddle 1986, 253).

Though the number of pieces is very small, there is a marked predominance from Pit F706 of children's sole and women's insole fragments. This could reflect a pattern of wear and replacement, and thus indicate the location nearby of a cobbler's workshop. Leather could not survive in the soil conditions inside the town walls, so there is no 'norm' for the disposal of footwear against which to set these finds.

The publication of the fascicule on the shoes from excavations in London (Grew & de Neergaard 1988) came too late to be used as a source of reference for this report, though its potential value demands mention.

CATEGORY 2: TOILET, SURGICAL OR PHARMACEUTICAL INSTRUMENTS

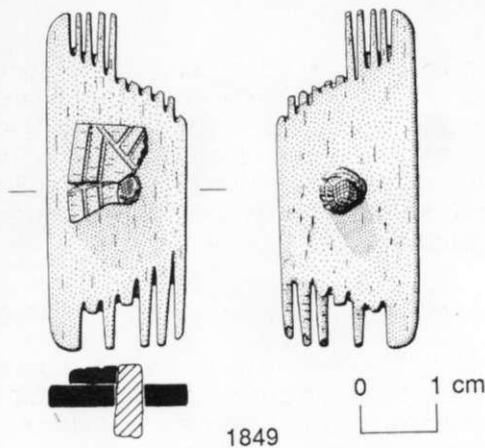
COMBS

Composite double-sided (Figs 24-5; 1849-50)

The comb associated with Hut 1, Lion Walk

1849 Fig 24 SF LWC 2647, K114. Surface cleaning. Post-Roman. A fragment of a double-sided antler comb with incised decoration on the connecting plate which is fixed by an iron rivet. Surviving length 18 mm, width 45 mm. A broad 6th- or 7th-century date for Hut 1 is proposed in *CAR* 1, 4, and would suit this comb fragment.

Dr P Galloway writes: This straight-ended comb is almost certainly Saxon; though only one end tooth segment and a fragment of connecting plate survive, the length of the teeth and the breadth of the



Above: Fig 24 Composite bone comb associated with Hut 1, Lion Walk (1:1)

Below: Fig 25 Composite bone comb from Hut 3, Culver Street (1:1)

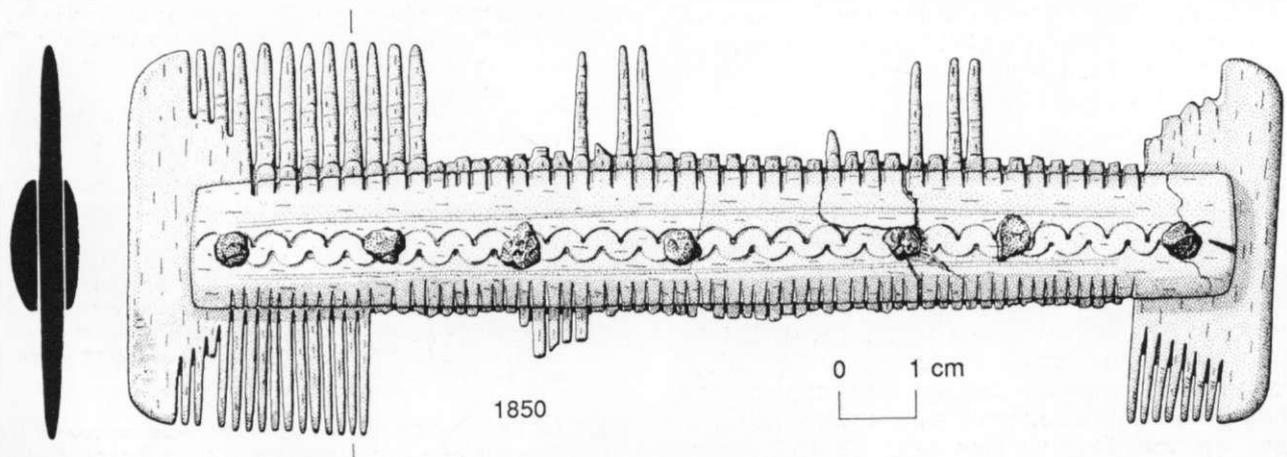
uncut zone suggest that this example should be of the relatively long Saxon types found at the early Saxon settlement site of West Stow, Suffolk (West 1969) in exactly the same 'Grubenhäuser' context. A rather crude version of the type comes from the excavations at Burwell, Cambridgeshire (Lethbridge 1931), and Lethbridge maintains (1936) that 'the normal comb of the pagan period is double-sided', but there are no clear continental parallels to indicate a source for the development of the type. (See also *CAR* 1, 3-5.)

The comb associated with Hut 3, Culver Street

1850 Fig 25 SF 1.81 895, B353 L13. Occupation: Hut 3. Anglo-Saxon. A straight-ended comb with incised decoration. Length 153 mm, width 53 mm.

B M Ager writes: The comb from Culver Street is of double-sided composite form (Galloway 1976) with one row of fine and one of coarse teeth, and its components are fastened by seven iron rivets. Similar combs are commonly found on Anglo-Saxon settlement and cemetery sites. Their connecting plates and tooth segments are usually of antler, though bone was sometimes used for the latter, and they were clearly a craft product, as shown by recent research on the process of manufacture (Addyman & Hill 1969, 75-6; Galloway & Newcomer 1981).

The double-sided form predates the Anglo-Saxon invasion and is provincial-Roman in origin. Roman combs of this type of the late 4th and early 5th centuries, which usually have a flat connecting plate and indented, often zoomorphic, ends, were imported into free Germany and examples have been found in the terp-mounds of Frisia (Roes 1963, 14, pl 14). Fragments, some of which may be native imitations rather than Roman, have been found in cremation



urns of the 4th and earlier 5th centuries at Westerwanna, Lower Saxony (eg Zimmer-Linnfeld 1960, pl 21,162e, pl 79,595b, pl 92,699b, pl 173,1351) and in other isolated graves of this period in the region between the Elbe and Loire (Böhme 1974, 125). Later Germanic versions generally have connecting plates of plano-convex section, as on this comb from Culver Street.

Early insular Anglo-Saxon examples include a comb with groove and ring-and-dot decoration from grave 31 at Collingbourne Ducis, Wiltshire (Gingell 1975-6, fig 21,7) which also contained, among other things, a pair of later 5th-century button brooches of Avent & Evison's class G (1982, pl 16,11.1-2). Another comb of this type, plain, comes from grave B85 at Abingdon, Berkshire and was found with a knife, amber and glass beads and an unlike pair of later 5th-/earlier 6th-century quoit brooches (Leeds & Harden 1936, pl 15,85; Ager 1985). Further examples, both plain and decorated, were found in hut-fills of the 5th- to 7th-century Saxon settlement of Sutton Courtenay, Berkshire (Leeds 1923, pl 28, fig 1,D,E,I; 1947, pl 22a,a-c), and, at the village of West Stow, Suffolk, which began around the same time and was occupied until about the mid 7th century, the double-sided was the commonest type of comb, 55 of them being found (West 1985, 127). Sixth-century examples from the cemeteries at Londesborough, Yorkshire, Loveden Hill, Lincolnshire, and Illington, Norfolk, are figured by Myres (1977, fig 41,3191, fig 139,552, fig 312,1432, fig 352,2124) and one from the site of a weaving-shed of the late 6th/early 7th century at Upton, Northamptonshire, by Jackson (Jackson *et al* 1969, fig 6,4).

On the Continent this form, though of squatter appearance and often provided also with an elaborately decorated case, is frequently found in Merovingian graves of the 6th century, both male and female, rich and poor, eg at Junkersdorf near Cologne, graves 41, 151 and 159 (La Baume 1967), Minden, Kr. Trier-land, grave 6, with double connecting-plate (Böhner 1958, pl 62,5), and Flonheim, Rheinhessen, graves 6 and 8 (Ament 1970, fig 7,71, fig 8,81, pl 16,5). As the usual type, it lasted, with little or no obvious change, through the 7th century and possibly into the early 8th, as may have been the case at Berghausen, Nordbaden (eg graves 14 and 76 of Koch's phase 4, c 670-730 (1982, pl 28, E4, pl 39,C2).

During the course of the 7th century, both in England and on the Continent, a single-edged form with curved back-plate came into use alongside the double-sided type (Hawkes 1973, 198), but still the latter prevailed into the Middle Saxon period, as at Southampton (Hinton 1980, 77). However, in England it would appear that, as a very rough rule of thumb, while double-sided combs made before the middle decades of the century did not generally exceed 180 mm in length, those made later were by and large longer, eg from Southampton (*ibid*, fig 15,2), from

grave 15 at Winnall, Hampshire, of the middle to later 7th century (Meaney & Hawkes 1970, fig 11,15/2), and from the late 7th-century barrow at Ford, Laverstock, Wiltshire (Musty 1969, fig 5e, pl 28a).

The Colchester comb would appear to belong with the earlier shorter group, and this attribution is given some support by its decoration. This consists of an incised wavy ribbon between double parallel grooves, and is based on a row of evenly-spaced dots, from which arcs have been scribed alternately above and below the line, their radii equal to the distance between each pair of dots. This simple pattern, which probably had a wide distribution, can be exactly matched on a bone strip, probably from a casket, from a Frisian terp (Roes 1963, pl 63,10) and, with rings round the dots, on a curve-backed single-sided comb of the late Roman or early migration period also from Frisia (*ibid*, pl 5,6). In a more elaborate version, with double outline and filled with bull's-eyes, it appears on a comb-case from the late 6th-century grave 212, Rübenach, Coblenz (Neuffer-Müller & Ament 1973, pl 12,28), and in Anglo-Saxon metalwork it can be seen punched round the middle of the band of a 5th-century quoit brooch from grave 7, Highdown, Sussex (Read 1895, fig 2; Welch 1976, pl 4,3), where it has a broken median line of dots.

All in all, with regard to form and decoration, this comb is of Anglo-Saxon workmanship and can be broadly dated to the 5th to early 7th century. Its discovery at the very base of a 6th- to 7th-century context in association with a 7th-century disc-headed ringed pin and 7th-century pottery favours the later part of this range.

One-piece double-sided (Fig 26; 1851-1860)

More or less rectangular one-piece double-sided combs became the preferred form for combs from the late medieval period onwards. They are generally flat, have narrow cross-sections, and are usually made of bone, though ivory examples are known (MacGregor 1985, 81-2).

1851 Fig 26 SF LWC 1513, G36 F24. Pit. Start of Period 4 (pottery 1625-50). A fragment of a double-sided bone comb, altered to a single-sided comb, presumably after loss of the narrow teeth. The toothless side has been sawn off to make a smooth edge. Surviving length 49 mm, width 42 mm. The original width was approximately 66 mm.

1852 Fig 26 SF STG 31, 117 L33. Make-up? Period 4. A fragment of a well-preserved double-sided bone comb. One straight plain end survives. The wide teeth are spaced very far apart. The teeth are not all cut to the same length, but increase in depth towards the middle of the comb. Surviving length 32 mm, width 57 mm.

1853 Fig 26 SF 1.81 6(C), A5 F7. Pit. Medieval or post-medieval. A fragment of an ivory comb. Neither end survives. Fine guide lines to assist in the cutting of the teeth are present on both sides of the comb. Surviving length 36 mm, width 59 mm.

1854 Fig 26 SF 1.81 1938(C), E129 F110. Small square pit. Late Period 7. A fragment of a double-sided bone comb. One end

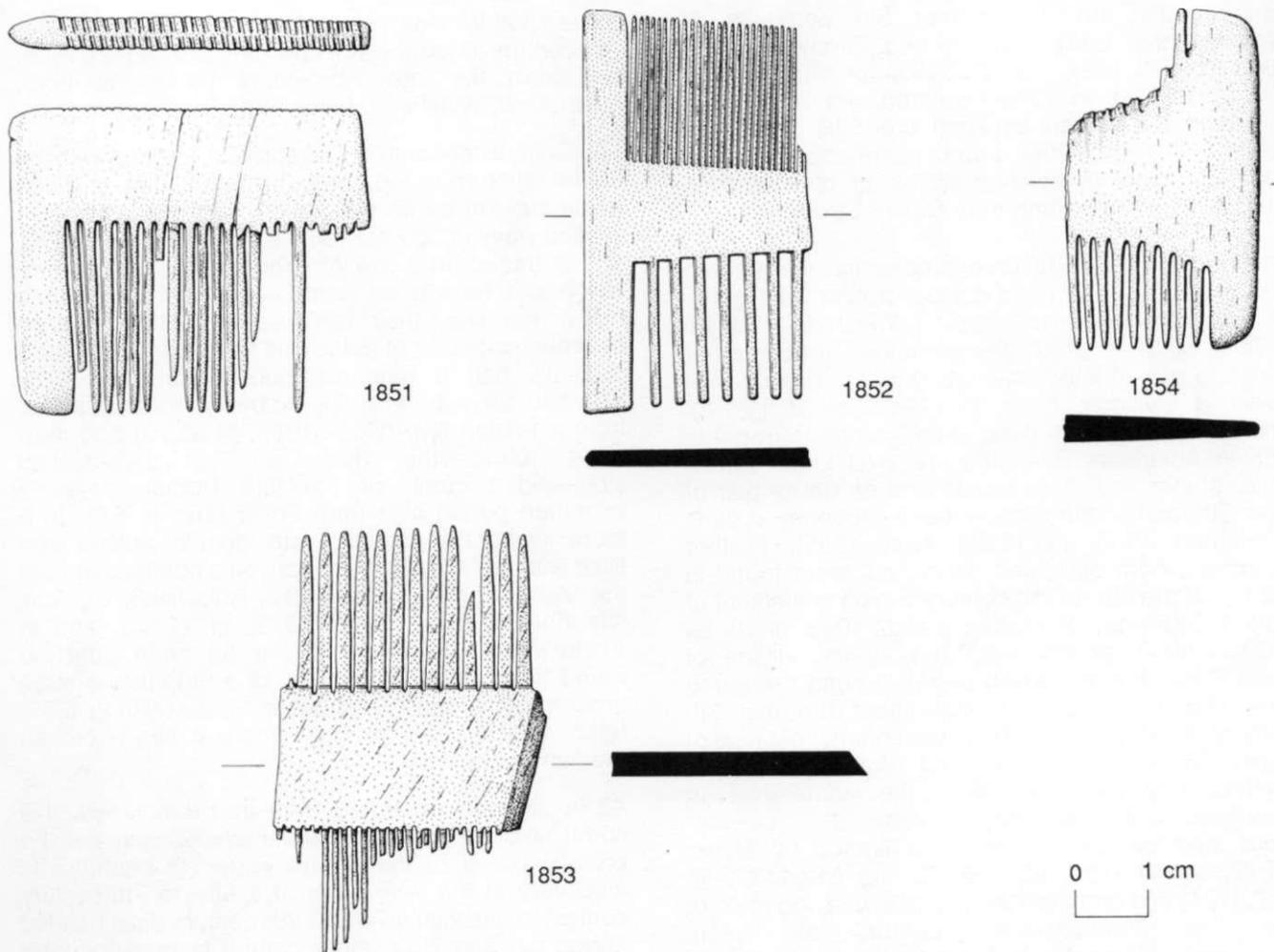


Fig 26 One-piece bone and ivory combs (1:1)

survives. The teeth were not all cut to the same length but cut shorter, in a regular curve, down towards the ends. Surviving length 27 mm, width 47 mm.

BRUSHES (Fig 27; 1861-6)

MacGregor suggests that bone brushes first make their appearance in the 17th century (1985, 183). He states that no organic bristles have been recovered and interprets the green staining sometimes found on the bone as being from copper salts produced by copper-alloy wire bristles, bound into tufts and fixed into the brush by fine copper-alloy wire. An alternative interpretation is that fine copper-alloy wire could have been used to bind together and fix organic bristles, thus allowing green staining also to occur on brushes with organic bristles. Considering the late date of these objects, which would enhance the survival chances of metal bristles, and the patchiness of any green staining, the use of organic bristles bound by wire seems more likely.

1861 Fig 27 SF BKC 2474, G425. Surface clearance. Modern. A fragment of a bone toothbrush. The holes for the tufts do not fully pierce the head. The back is grooved to allow the wire holding the tufts to be passed through and trimmed off neatly. Surviving length 44 mm, width 11 mm.

1862 Fig 27 SF BKC 3032, J24 F4. Pit. Modern. A complete composite brush body. No bristles survive. The brush is composed of two parts, the lower pierced to take the bristles, and a convex back-plate. The two pieces are held together by six copper-alloy rivets, one in each corner, and one in the centre of each long side. Length 95 mm, width 23 mm. A similar brush from London is fully illustrated in MacGregor 1985, fig 99,c-e. Four rivets still survive in the Colchester example, preventing examination of the reverse of the lower plate, which on the London brush is scored by six grooves into which the wire holding the bristle tufts was fitted. MacGregor (*ibid*, 183) suggests that the London example may have been a clothes brush.

1863 Fig 27 SF CPS 20, 43 L12. Make-up. Period 8. The rounded end of a toothbrush head, completely pierced by the holes for the tufts. Surviving length 33 mm, width 13 mm.

1864 Fig 27 SF BUC 46, A81 F67. Pit. Modern. The rounded end of a toothbrush. The holes for the tufts do not fully pierce the head. Surviving length 21 mm, width 11 mm.

WIG-CURLERS (Fig 28; 1867-81)

Wigs were used by both men and women at different periods from the 16th century to the very early years of the 19th century, with the main period of wear by men covering the 18th century up to c 1790, and by women c 1795-1810. The background to the development of wig-curlers is discussed in Le Cheminant 1982.

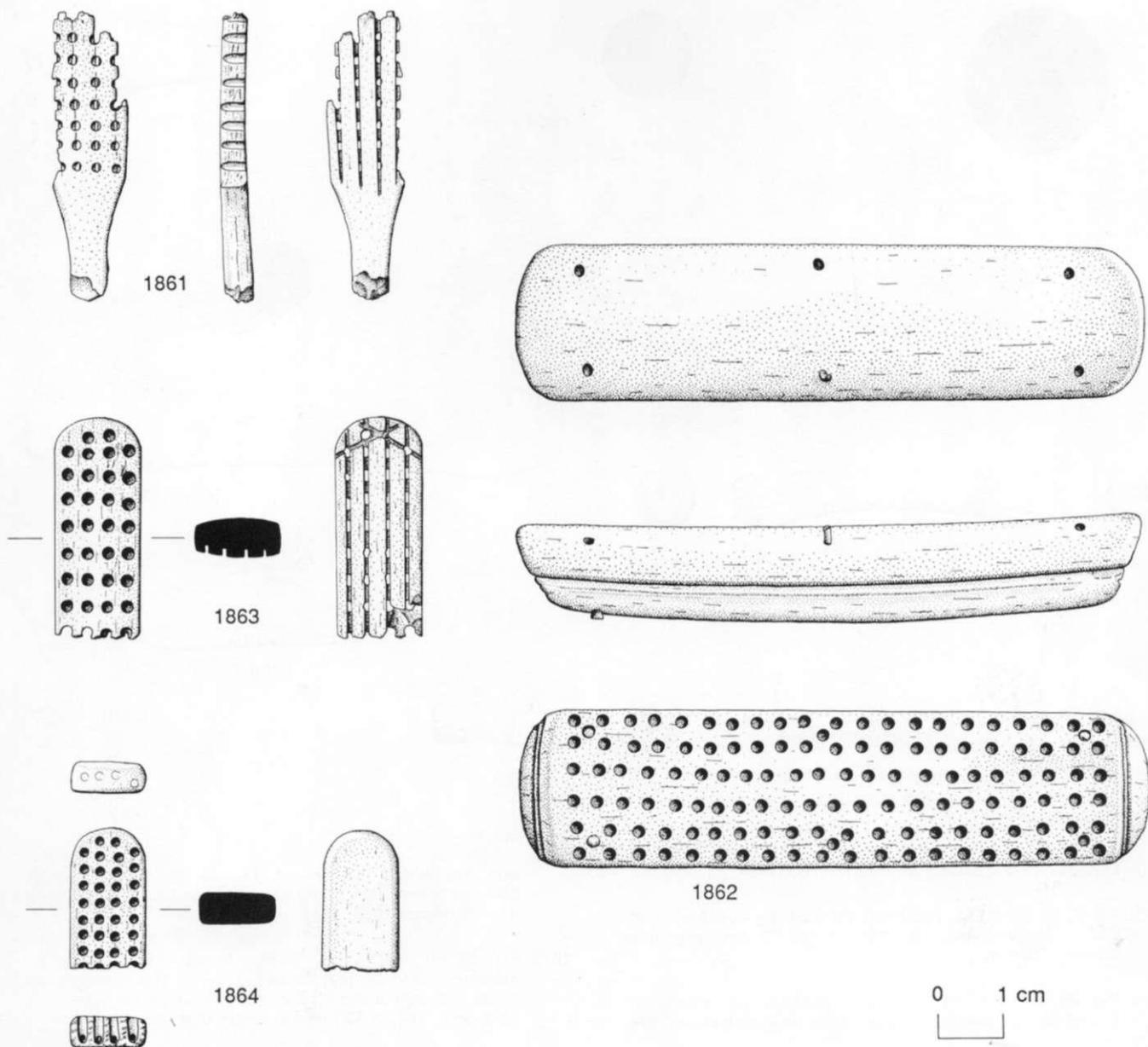


Fig 27 Brushes (1:1)

The group of eight curlers or curler fragments from F6 on the Spendrite site is associated with pottery of the 18th century, which accords well with the use of the wig (periwig, peruke) as essential male attire at that period (Cunnington *et al* 1960, 236).

Four pipeclay wig-curlers were stamped with a maker's mark. One mark is partly obscured, but parallels for the three clear examples derive from London, other sites in Britain, and Williamsburg (Le Cheminant 1982, 354). The initials used on one of the three marks, WB, occur in relief on locally-made Colchester pipes of Type 8 (c 1680-1710) and Type 9 (c 1700-40). On Type 8 pipes the initials are surmounted by a crown, though this does not resemble the incuse three-pronged crown associated with WB initials on curlers described by Le Cheminant (*ibid*, 352, fig 2,17). The difference may

merely be the result of one mark being incuse, the other relief, or the WB signing the Colchester pipes is not to be identified also as the WB signing the wig-curlers.

1867 Fig 28 SF BKC 1372, E3 L3. Demolition debris. Modern. Fragment, surviving end flat. Length 48 mm, maximum diameter 23 mm.

1868 Fig 28 SF BKC 1122, E81 L27. Levelling. Modern. Fragment, surviving end flat. Length 41 mm, maximum diameter 14 mm. Slight incuse marks on the end may be all that survives of a stamp.

1869 Fig 28 SF BKC 4023, N1 L1. Topsoil. Modern. Fragment, surviving end flat and stamped. The stamp is incuse and reads IB beneath a crown. Length 28 mm, maximum diameter 12 mm. This mark occurs on curlers from London and elsewhere (Le Cheminant 1982, 354). Oswald states that the placing of crowns above initials occurs mainly on

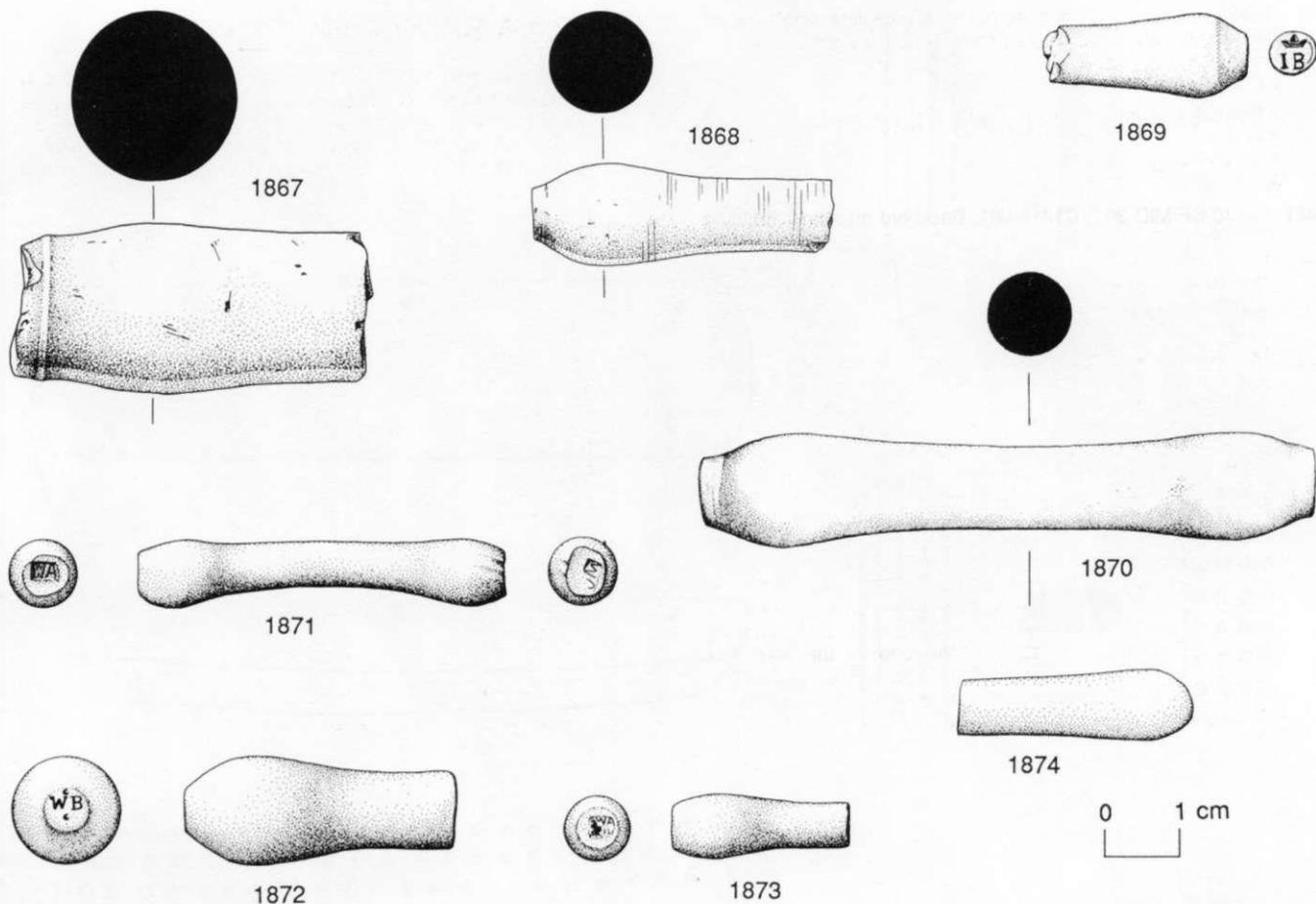


Fig 28 Wig-curlers (1:1)

London tobacco pipes from c 1700-1760 (1981, 64, note 32).

1870 Fig 28 SF COC 231, 270 F148. Pit: Building 151. Period 10. Complete. Both ends are flat. Length 79 mm, maximum diameter 16 mm.

1871 Fig 28 SF SPT 113, 9 F6. Rubbish pit. Phase D. Complete. Both ends are flat and bear an incuse stamp, WA,

with the letters deeply cut. Length 50 mm, maximum diameter 9 mm. This stamp occurs at London and elsewhere (Le Cheminant 1982, 354).

1872 Fig 28 SF SPT 117, 9 F6. Rubbish pit. Phase D. Fragment, surviving end flat and stamped. The incuse stamp reads WB with a dot (pellet) above and below the initials (*ibid*, 352). Length 37 mm, maximum diameter 15 mm.

1873 Fig 28 SF SPT 120, 9 F6. Rubbish pit. Phase D. Fragment, surviving end flat and stamped. The stamp is unclear due to an air-bubble in the clay, but seems to show an incuse W, probably as 1871 above. Length 24 mm, maximum diameter 9 mm.

1874 Fig 28 SF BUC 1761, E67 F19. Pit. Modern. Fragment, surviving end damaged but probably pointed. Length 32 mm, maximum diameter 10 mm.

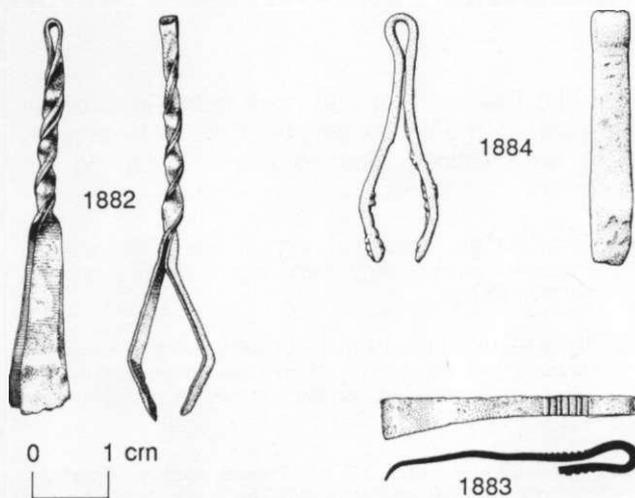


Fig 29 Tweezers (1:1)

TWEEZERS (Fig 29; 1882-6)

All are of copper alloy.

1882 Fig 29 SF LWC 2387(C), L77. Topsoil & crushed shell. ?Late medieval to early post-medieval. A complete pair of tweezers with the upper part of the blades twisted together. Below the twist the blades are flared. Length 51 mm.

1883 Fig 29 SF BKC 1234, E291 F105. Gravel pit. Post-Roman. One blade and the loop of a pair of tweezers. The top of the blade is marked by a series of transverse grooves. Length 33 mm.

1884 Fig 29 SF MID 485, C1880 F471. Post-trench: Building 74.

Early medieval or Site C Period 1. A complete small pair of tweezers. The blades are straight. Length 33 mm.

TOILET SPOONS (Fig 30; 1887-8)

All are of copper alloy.

1887 Fig 30 SF MID 362, C1414 L61. Backyard metallurg: Building 75, Phase 3. Site C Period 3 (pottery 1350/1400-1500). A toilet spoon with a small oval cupped scoop. The shaft is twisted above the scoop. The upper end is broken off. Surviving length 43 mm.

1888 Fig 30 SF MID 638, E2517 L381. Occupation debris? Building 76, Phase 3. Site E Period 3. A toilet spoon with a small round cupped scoop and twisted handle. Length 49 mm. The upper end of the handle is broken and indicates two possible methods of forming the twisted shaft. Either the shaft was split down the middle practically as far as the scoop to produce two fine wire-like strips, which were then twisted firmly together, or two strips of metal were twisted together then fused at one end to form the scoop. The latter method of production is noted on a pewter toilet spoon from Southampton (Harvey 1975, 269, fig 246,1901). A copper-alloy spoon from Northampton was formed by doubling and twisting a single strip of wire and flattening the bend to form the scoop. One end of the wire was similarly flattened to form a finial, considered to function possibly as a nail-cleaner, the other curled into a suspension loop (Oakley 1979, 256, fig 110,78).

SPATULA-SPOON (Fig 30; 1889)

1889 Fig 30 SF 1.81 325(C), A170 F57. Pit. Medieval or later. A bent gilt silver spatula-spoon with twisted shaft. The shaft was originally rectangular in section with a groove cut along all four sides which, on being twisted, enabled a cable-like, rather than a ridged, shaft to be produced. Length 68 mm.

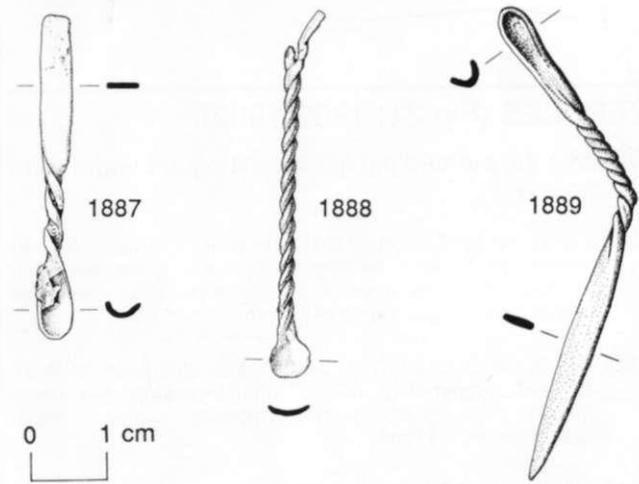


Fig 30 Toilet spoons and a spatula spoon (1:1)

CATEGORY 3: OBJECTS USED IN THE MANUFACTURE OR WORKING OF TEXTILES

NEEDLES (Fig 31; 1890-1902)

See also the pierced pig fibula catalogued under Pins in Category 1.

- 1890** Fig 31 SF LWC 1895, H109. 17th century or later. A bone needle with a long rectangular eye and a scoop-shaped terminal. There is a small circular perforation above the eye and two below. Length 128 mm.
- 1891** Fig 31 SF BKC 2927(C), J22 L1. Site clearance. Modern. A bent copper-alloy needle with two long oval eyes piercing the head in two opposite planes. Length approximately 111 mm.
- 1892** Fig 31 SF COC 72, 316 F142. Robber trench: Building 151. Period 10 (pottery 1450-1550+). A copper-alloy needle broken across the eye. The point is triangular in section, the rest of the shaft circular. Length 69 mm.
- 1893** Fig 31 SF CPS 19, 43 L12. Make-up. Period 8. A thin ivory netting needle of rectangular section, broken across an open loop at each end. There is a small round hole below one loop. This sort of implement is used for netting (Groves 1966, pl 119), which was much in vogue in England from the 16th century, so that a date less general than post-medieval cannot be put on this needle. Length 101 mm.

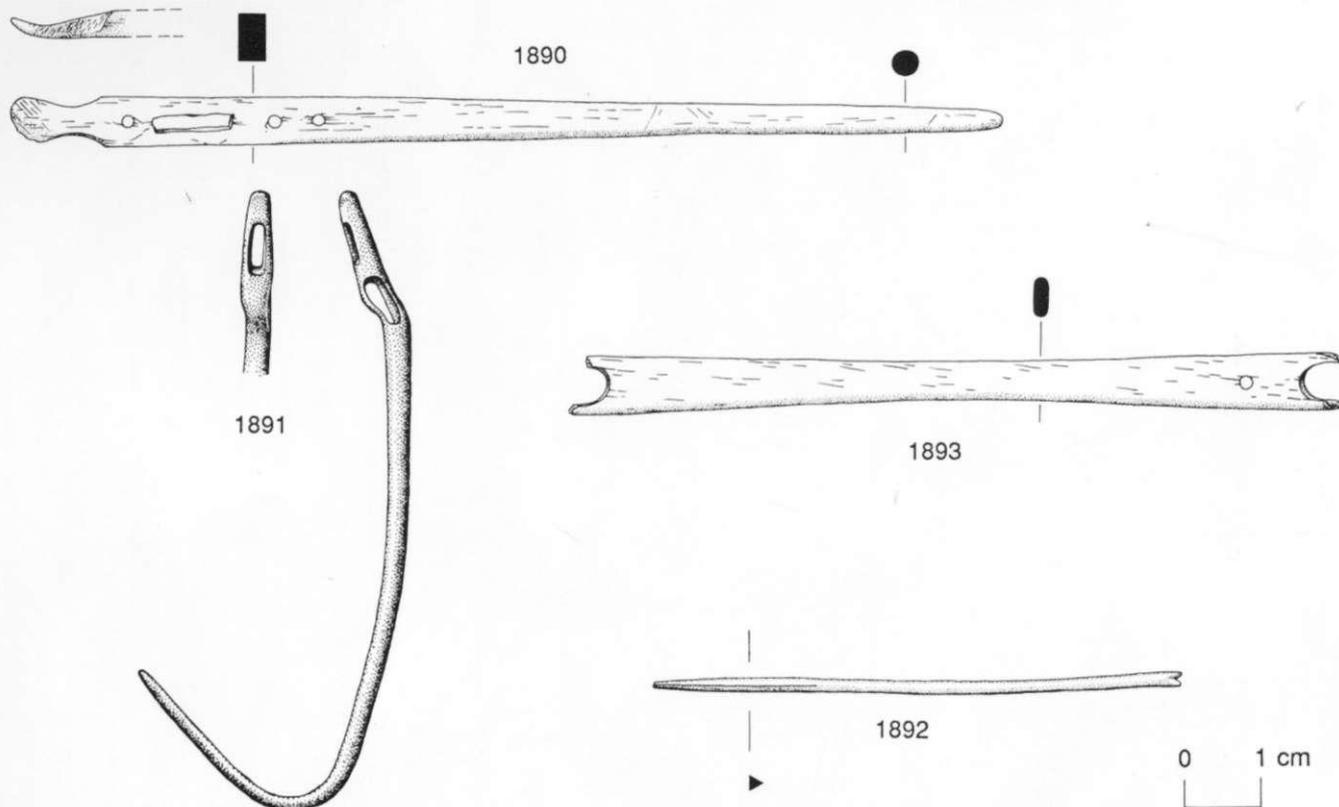


Fig 31 Needles (1:1)

THIMBLES (Fig 32; 1903-22)

All are of copper alloy, almost certainly brass (Holmes 1988, 1). Thimbles were often import items; generally those from contexts of 16th-century date were products from Nuremberg, and those in 17th-century contexts (if not residual) from Holland (*ibid*, 2-3). One 16th-century Nuremberg thimble (1914) has a maker's mark 'S', lying on its side near the base. Two thimbles (1903, 1909) have a decorated base, and may also be from Nuremberg, though 1903 has machine-made indentations indicative of Dutch manufacture post-1620 (*ibid*, 3). No open ring-shaped thimbles were recovered, though 1919 has its top broken or cut away. The upper edge is rough, but this may not have prevented the thimble's use in this form.

- 1903** Fig 32 SF LWC 589(C), C13 F12. Pit for horse-burial. Post-Roman. A crushed and broken thimble. There is a band of stamped decoration around the base. There is a grooved band at the junction of wall and top. The indentations on the wall are rectangular, and seem to have been applied with a knurled wheel in a spiral running from base to centre top. A second wheel producing thinner and

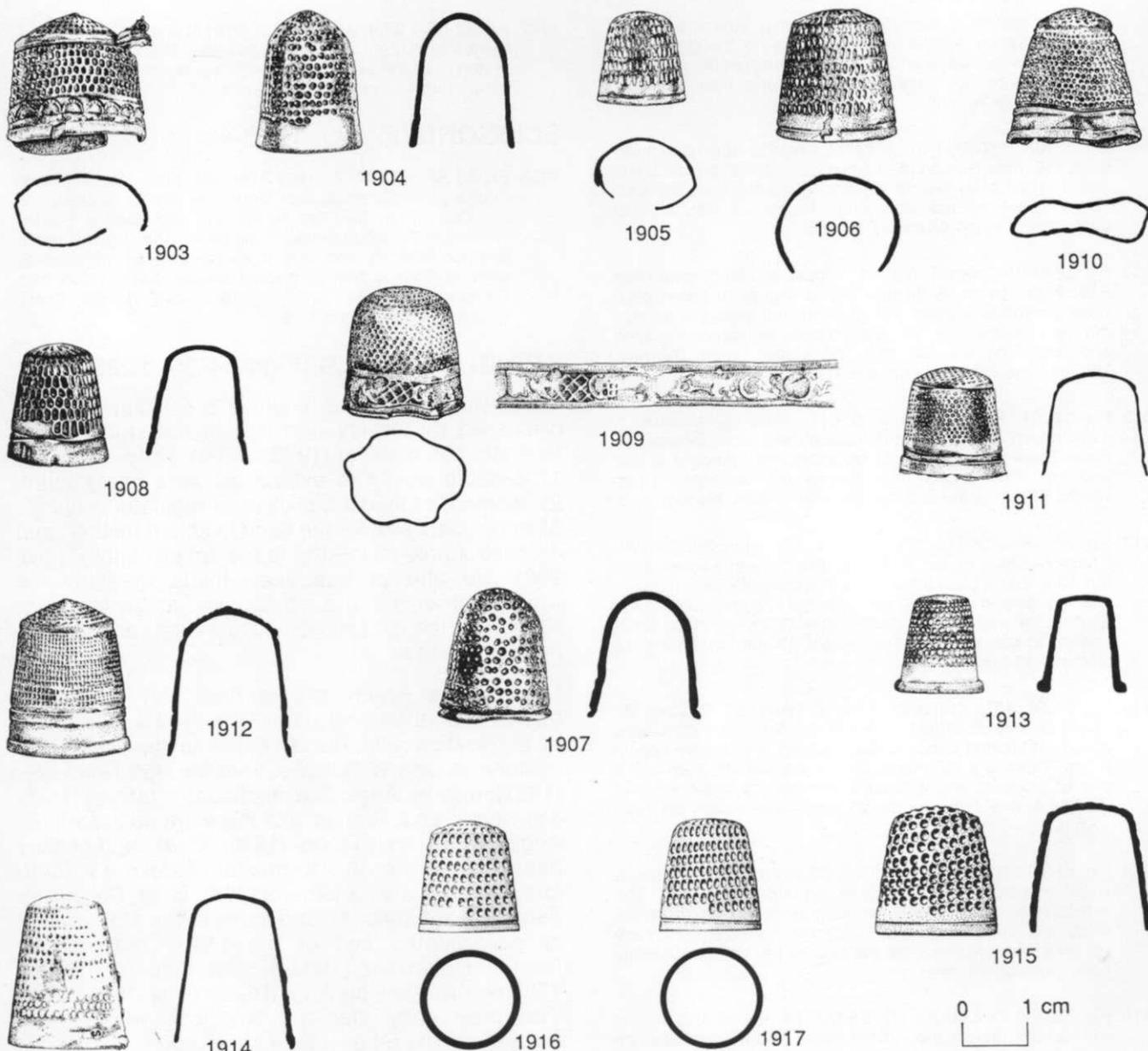


Fig 32 Thimbles (1:1)

shorter indentations was used on the top. Height 20 mm, internal base diameter approximately 15 mm. Machine-made indentations usually indicate Dutch manufacture post-1620, though the decorated base is more indicative of an earlier Nuremberg thimble.

- 1903** Height 19 mm, internal base diameter 18 mm. applied with a knurled wheel as 1903.
- 1904** Fig 32 SF LWC 1169(C), D17 F23. Pit. c 16th/17th century-c 1650/1700 (pottery 1600-1675/1700). A thimble with a plain band around the base. The indentations are round and punched in a spiral from base to top. Height 22 mm, internal base diameter 14 mm.
- 1905** Fig 32 SF LWC 1177(C), D17 F23. Pit. c 16th/17th century-c 1650/1700 (pottery 1600-1675/1700). Most of a small thimble with an incised groove around the base. The rectangular indentations were applied with a knurled wheel as 1903. Height 14 mm, internal base diameter 13 mm.
- 1906** Fig 32 SF LWC 1281(C), D85. Make-up or dump. c 16th/17th century-c 1650/1700 (pottery 1600-1675/1700). A damaged thimble with a plain band around the base marked by a roughly incised groove. The rectangular indentations were
- 1907** Fig 32 SF LWC 2898(C), G255. Unstratified. A thimble with a short plain band at the base separated by a groove, roughly finished into a full circle, from the punched indentations which have been applied in a spiral around the wall. The indentations in the top are slightly larger and are also punched in a spiral running in towards the centre. Height 20 mm, internal base diameter 15 mm.
- 1908** Fig 32 SF LWC 3682(C), K394 F212. Pit. Medieval and later (pottery 1450-1550/80). A thimble with a plain band at the base, separated from the wall by a roughly incised groove. The rectangular indentations have been applied by a knurled wheel as 1903. Two rows overlap at the junction of wall and top. Height 18 mm, internal base diameter 15 mm.
- 1909** Fig 32 SF LWC 4166(B), V14 F2. Pit. Early 17th century (pottery 1600-1675/1700). A thimble with a worn band of decoration around the base, which is slightly distorted. The motifs which can be distinguished are mainly floral or foliate,

but also include a running ?deer. Other elements of the design may be letters, now too worn to be clear. The indentations around the wall are small lozenges, those on the top are round. Height 19 mm, internal base diameter approximately 16 mm.

- 1910 Fig 32 SF BKC 743(C), A154 L3. Topsoil and fill of town ditch F16. Post-Roman. A crushed thimble with a plain base, and a broad plain groove separating the top from the wall. The indentations are hexagonal. Height 21 mm, internal base diameter approximately 15 mm.
- 1911 Fig 32 SF BKC 64(C), A39 L4. Topsoil and fill of town ditch F19. Post-Roman. A thimble with a slightly distorted plain base marked by a deep groove. A second groove separates the top from the wall. The indentations are lozenge-shaped and larger on the top than the sides. Height 17 mm, internal base diameter approximately 15 mm.
- 1912 Fig 32 SF BKC 802(C), E25 L11. Make-up. Modern. A thimble with a plain band defined by two mouldings at the base. There is another slight moulding at the junction of wall and top. The circular indentations are machine-applied. Height 24 mm, internal base diameter 17 mm. Modern.
- 1913 Fig 32 SF MID 479, E1913 L234. Make-up: Building 76. Phase 7. Site E Period 7. A small thimble with a round base moulding and a plain band below the indentations, which are lozenge-shaped and have been applied in a continuous band around the wall. Those on the almost flat top have been applied in concentric circles. Height 15 mm, internal base diameter 11 mm.
- 1914 Fig 32 SF MID 710, E2727 L373. Make-up? Building 76, Phase 3. Site E Period 3. A tall thimble with indentations applied in knurled bands and decreasing in size from bottom to top. There is a plain band around the base marked with a pair of grooves, and with an S (probably a maker's mark) in relief at one point. Height 25 mm, internal base diameter 17 mm.
- 1915 Fig 32 SF 1.81 518(C), B49 F17. Cellar complex. Modern. A large thimble with a groove around the base. The indentations are roughly subrectangular to hexagonal on the sides, and subrectangular to subcircular on the top. They are set very close together on the top. Height 20 mm, internal base diameter 17 mm.
- 1916 Fig 32 SF 1.81 4333(C), H215 F157. Pit. Period 6. A thimble with a neat groove around the base. The indentations are rectangular and applied in a single spiral from the base to the centre of the top. Height 17 mm, internal base diameter 13 mm.

1917 Fig 32 SF 1.81 4841(C), M201 F121. Large pit. Period 7. A thimble with a groove around the base. The indentations are rectangular and applied in a single spiral as 1912. Height 17 mm, internal base diameter 14 mm.

SCISSORS (Fig 33; 1923-4)

1923 Fig 33 SF 1.81 4377, H160 F158. Pit. Period 7. One blade from a pair of scissors with large loop handle (broken) and no stem. The rivet on which the two blades pivoted remains in the top of the surviving blade. This object is rather long for scissors, and may more correctly be identified as deriving from a pair of pivoted shears. Length 205 mm. Compare with the large scissors from Sandal Castle (Goodall, I, 1983, fig 6,87-91).

SPINDLEWHORLS (Figs 34-35; 1925-37)

The physical properties required for spindlewhorls are discussed by Oakley and Hall in the study of the Northampton material (1979, 286-9). They are:

- 1) 'suitable weight to extend the fibre being spun',
- 2) 'moment of inertia sufficient to regulate spinning',
- 3) 'convenient size for the hand to impart motion', and
- 4) 'central hole shaped to fit the spindle tightly' (*ibid*, 286). No attempt has been made to study the Colchester whorls in a similar way, as so few were recovered, though simple measurements and weights are given below.

Most of the whorls are of fired clay in various fabrics and of varying date. One (1925) was found in association with Hut 1, dated to the 6th or 7th century, at Lion Walk. One, from the Butt Road site, (1927), may be Anglo-Saxon, though stratigraphically it is merely 'post-Roman' and there are no associated Anglo-Saxon finds. One (1929) is of 12th-century date and made in Colchester Fabric 13 (*CAR* forthcoming), and another (1926) is of Colchester Fabric 13 or Fabric 20, and dates to the 12th century or possibly the end of the 11th. Three are of Raeren stoneware (1934-6) and date to the late 15th or the 16th century (Hurst *et al* 1986, 206). Two plain early medieval limestone whorls were recovered. The other whorls are of bone.

1925 Fig 34 SF LWC 2650, K112. Topsoil and rubble. Post-Roman. A hard-fired clay hemispherical spindlewhorl,

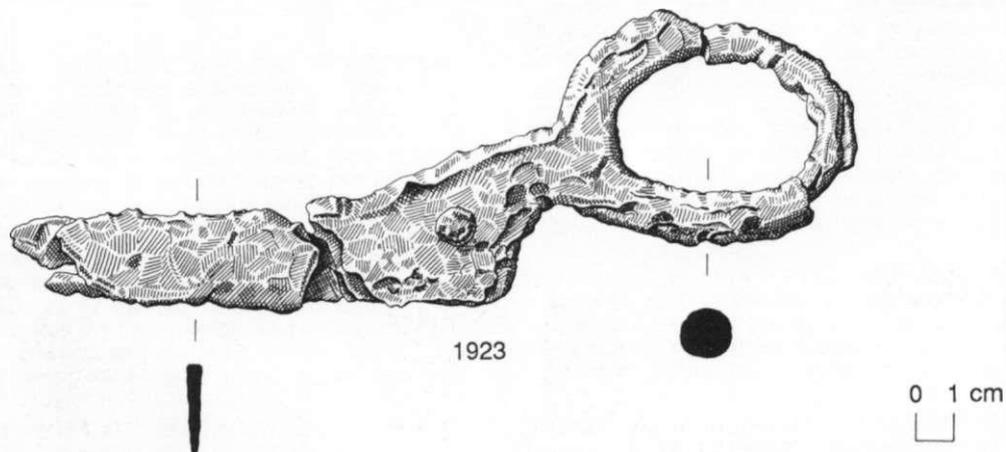
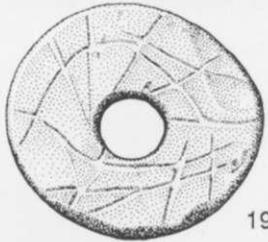


Fig 33 Scissors (1:2)



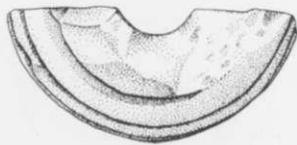
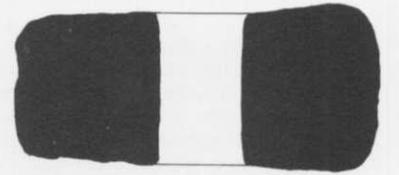
1925



1926



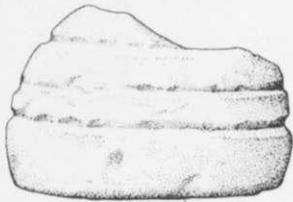
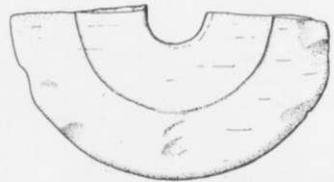
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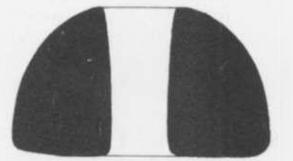
1928



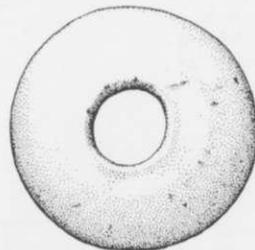
1931



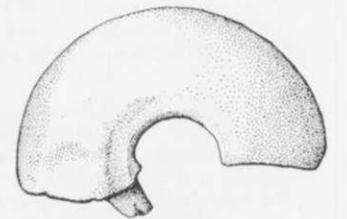
1930



1929



1933



1932



Fig 34 Spindlewhorls (1:1)

the surface colour is pinky-brown with dark brown to black speckled patches. Both the convex upper and flat lower surfaces bear grooves cut before firing. Those on the upper face radiate outwards from the central hole at fairly regular intervals, with a rough circle close to the hole and another about half-way down. On the lower face they seem more random. Diameter 34 mm, height 17 mm, diameter of central hole 8 mm, weight 19.84 gm. (See also *CAR* 1, 3-4.) Associated with Hut 1 on Lion Walk, this whorl can be dated by the associated pottery to the 6th or 7th century.

1926 Fig 34 SF LWC 1555, G58 F32. Shallow pit. ?Period 1 or 2. A biconical spindlewhorl of clay fired externally to orange/brown/black. Most of the upper face is irregularly scored. Diameter 39 mm, height 17 mm, diameter of central hole 10 mm, weight 22.88 gm. Scored decoration is noted on the limestone spindlewhorls from Flaxengate (Mann 1982, 22, figs 21-2). This whorl is low fired in a fabric close to Colchester Fabrics 13 and 20. It can probably be dated to the 12th century, or possibly the late 11th century.

1927 Fig 34 SF BUC 1469, E805 F148. Pit. Modern. A doughnut-shaped spindlewhorl fired externally to buff/orange. The fabric has some organic tempering with calcite and haematite inclusions. Diameter 46 mm, height 21 mm, diameter of central hole 12 mm, weight 63.06 gm. This whorl is probably Anglo-Saxon in date.

1928 Fig 34 SF LWC 4246, G188 F81. Pit. Period 2 (pottery 1150-1200). Just under half a fired clay hemispherical spindlewhorl, of a hard dark buff fabric. There are three rough grooves on the upper side. Diameter 38 mm, height 25 mm, diameter of central hole 9 mm, weight 15.22 gm (original weight approximately 35 gm). The fabric of this whorl does not compare to any of the Colchester post-Roman pottery fabrics, but probably belongs to the 12th century.

1929 Fig 34 SF LWC 4238, G479 F239. Slot. ?Period 2 (pottery 1150-1200). Just under half a rough spindlewhorl made from a sherd of Colchester low-fired sand-tempered 'early medieval ware' (Fabric 13), fired externally to black, internally to brown. There are girth grooves on the external surface. The edge of the whorl is roughly trimmed and abraded. The central hole is well worn. Maximum diameter 38 mm, thickness 6 mm, diameter of central hole 8 mm, weight 5.23 gm (original weight probably 11 gm).

1930 Fig 34 SF LWC 2474, D283. Surface cleaning. Early medieval. A hemispherical spindlewhorl, probably of antler. The material used is dense and heavy, and unlikely to be a *bos* femur head, the most commonly utilised bone for spindlewhorls (see 1937). Though individual trim marks can be distinguished on the whorl, it is also well finished and polished. Diameter 34 mm, height 20 mm, diameter of central hole 8/9 mm, weight 25.51 gm.

1931 Fig 34 SF CPS 170, 338 L22/L57. Topsoil accumulation. Periods 6-8. Just under half a plano-convex turned antler (or bone) spindlewhorl with moulded and grooved upper face. There is a single slight groove on the base, placed about halfway between the central hole and edge. Diameter 41 mm, height 7 mm, diameter of central hole 7 mm, weight 6.46 gm (original weight approximately 14 gm).

1932 Fig 34 SF MID 403, C1537 L36. Daub floor: Building 75, Phase 2, north wing. Site C Period 2. Just over half a biconical spindlewhorl of a fine-grained limestone. Diameter 40 mm, height 17 mm, diameter of central hole 12 mm, weight 16.49 gm (original weight probably 33 gm).

1933 Fig 34 SF COC 142, 677. Unstratified (spoil-heap). A stone spindlewhorl, possibly a limestone as 1932. Diameter 31 mm, height 19 mm, diameter of central hole 11/12 mm, weight 22.70 gm.

1934 Fig 35 SF LWC 1540, G36 F24. Rectangular pit. Start of

Period 4 (pottery 1625-50). A spindlewhorl of Raeren stoneware, of truncated conical form (Type II), grooved close to the base. Diameter 25 mm, height 9 mm, diameter of central hole expanding from 6 to 7 mm, weight 5.36 gm. Raeren spindlewhorls are discussed in Moorhouse & Hurst 1981, and Hurst *et al* 1986, 206. Three main sizes have been distinguished, 30 mm, 25 mm and 20 mm in diameter, with two other less well-represented groups of 35 and 15 mm diameter. This whorl falls into the medium-sized group.

1935 Fig 35 SF LWC 2343, L54. Period 8. A Raeren stoneware spindlewhorl of globular form (Type I) with five peripheral grooves. Diameter 35 mm, height 27 mm, diameter of central hole expanding from 9 to almost 11 mm, weight 39.4 gm. This example falls into the group of very large Raeren spindlewhorls.

1936 Fig 35 SF LWC 4136, S-. Unstratified. A Raeren stoneware spindlewhorl of globular form (Type I) with three grooves and a further slight groove on the periphery. Diameter 30 mm, height 21 mm, diameter of central hole expanding from 9 to 11 mm, weight 19.41 gm. This example falls into the group of large whorls.

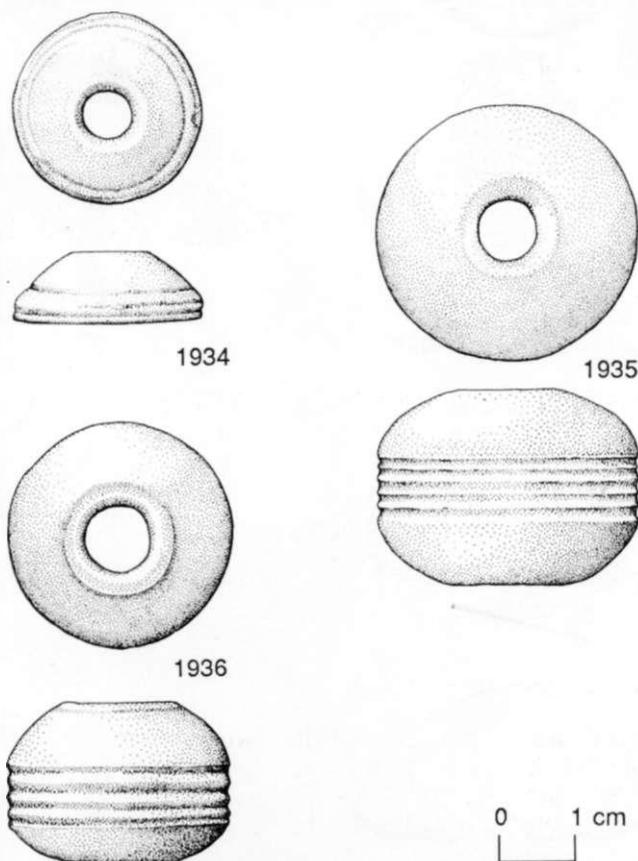


Fig 35 Spindlewhorls of Raeren stoneware (1:1)

LOOMWEIGHTS (Fig 36; 1938-9)

1938 Fig 36 SF LWC 4174, K147 F66. Hut. 6th- to 7th-century. A fragment of an annular fired-clay loomweight, tempered with vegetable matter and with coarse inclusions of haematite and calcite. The fragment has been burnt after its separation from the rest of the loomweight. Maximum surviving length 46 mm, thickness 35 mm. Annular loomweights are generally dated to the early Saxon period (Hurst in Dunning *et al* 1960, 24). (See also *CAR* 1, 3-4.)

1939 Fig 36 SF 1.81 1210, B165 F79. Robber trench for Building

112. Medieval. A crude hemispherical fired-clay loomweight, tempered with vegetable matter and large fragments of grit, and with inclusions of calcite and haematite. This loomweight, as 1938, has been burnt. The burning is confined to the underside and a small patch on the side. Maximum diameter 64 mm, height 33 mm. This loomweight does not conform to the typology for Anglo-Saxon loomweights set out by Hurst (*ibid*), and the possibility that it derived originally from the Anglo-Saxon hut found on Site B is slight as the hut and the robber trench from which the loomweight derives are some distance apart. However, both its fabric and form are unlike those of Roman loomweights, and thus a post-Roman (probably Anglo-Saxon) date has been assigned to the object.

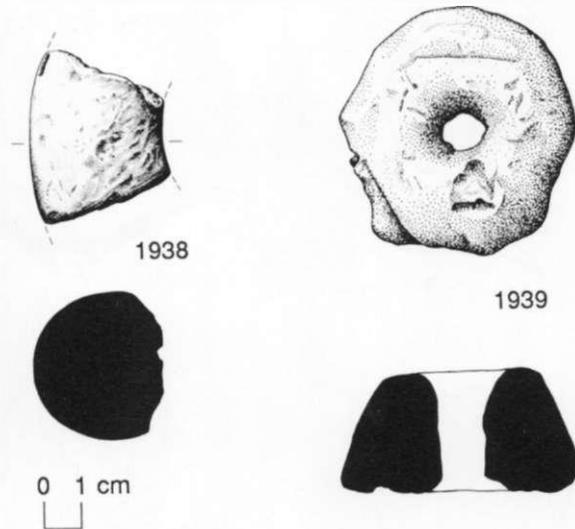


Fig 36 Loomweights (1:2)

LEADEN SEALS FOR CLOTHS

by G Egan

Leaden seals were attached to individual cloths during the late medieval and post-medieval periods as part of a complicated system of regulation and taxation in the textile manufacturing industry (Endrei & Egan 1982, 47-75).

Alnage seals (Fig 37; 1940-1)

These were put on cloths which had been examined by an alnager (an officer of the crown) to indicate that their quality was good enough for the market, and to show that a tax of a few pence per cloth had been paid. Without an alnage seal no cloth could legally be sold.

1940 Fig 37 SF MID 8, A32 F14. Pit. Post-medieval. Incomplete two-disc Suffolk alnage seal. No stamp/crown over chained portcullis, Lombardic letter legend around: (P)ANU·VENAI·SUFF·

Various crown-over-portcullis seals with similar legends have been recorded for several different counties, though no exact parallel is known. Three portcullis seals with incomplete stamps are illustrated in Girling 1964, 112, cf Egan 1985, 2, fig 9. There is a great variety in the contracted forms of the Latin legend, which means 'seal of alnage of saleable cloth in the county of ...', here Suffolk. Portcullis seals

seem mainly to date from the 16th century. They are mentioned in a statute of 1566 for Lancashire cloths (Stat. 8 Eliz. 1, C.12), and may continue to the end of Elizabeth's reign, while one example seems to have part of the name 'Henricus' on a second stamp, presumably for Henry VIII. The form of 'F' in 'SUFF' on the present seal (with a vertical line on the right side) could indicate the early part of the period when portcullis seals were in use (cf coinage with similar forms of 'F' as, for example, Oman 1931, pl 26,1), perhaps the middle part of Henry's reign. Well-dated seals of this variety are needed before this suggestion can be confirmed.

1941 Fig 37 SF LWC 1916, J110 F54. Square pit. Post-Roman. Incomplete four-disc alnage seal. One of the two middle discs from a row of four. The other discs have been twisted off. '1 1/2' over a lion passant guardant, '88' below. The '1 1/2' indicates the cloth tax (in pence) which was levied for the textile to which the seal was attached. The '88' presumably indicates the date 1688. Some complete seals with this stamp have the head of the king on the other middle disc, eg S126, Department of Medieval and Later Antiquities, BM, cf Egan 1985, 3, fig 14a & b.

Local community seal (Fig 37; 1942)

1942 Fig 37 SF MID 459, B1724 F41. Tile floor & pit (=F508). Post-medieval. Incomplete two-disc seal with two rivets. Apparently unused, since no stamp can be discerned.

Seals with relatively large diameter discs like this one (44 mm), and with two rivets as opposed to the more usual one, were used by Dutch immigrants in Colchester and elsewhere, as legends on stamped examples indicate. The most common fabric to which these seals were attached in Colchester appears in the legends as 'crone baye' (crown bay) (VCH 1907, 388; Endrei & Egan 1982, 66; Egan 1985, 2).

Bay was one of the 'new draperies', the manufacture of which was introduced to Colchester from 1570 by Dutch refugees. The new draperies were lightweight, mixed-fibre fabrics. Bay had a worsted warp and a woollen weft. It was used for

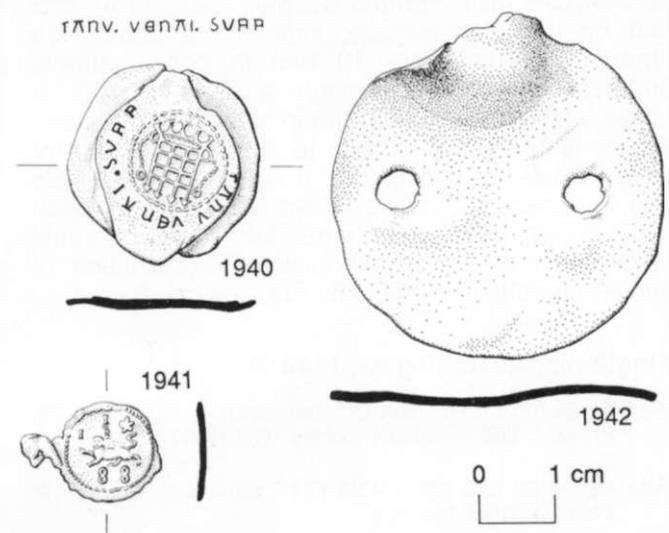


Fig 37 Alnage seals and a local community seal (1:1)

ecclesiastical and military garments and for linings in other clothes, as well as mirrors and cases (VCH 1907, 387). The importance of the manufacture in Colchester is shown by the sending of £3,000 worth of bays to London per week in 1633, and in the later 17th century, when the industry was starting to decline, 1,000 or more of these textiles were still woven in the town each week (*ibid*, 395, 397). Colchester Dutch bay seals have been found widely in England, as well as in Scandinavia and the Low Countries. So far none has been reported from Iberia, the destination of a great number of these textiles (*ibid*, 396).

A stone mould for casting two blank seals with discs of 40 and 42 mm diameter is in the CM (*ibid*, 388).

The discovery of 1942, an apparently unused seal, in Colchester almost certainly means it is connected with the major local industry. It may, though it need not necessarily, indicate clothworking processes or cloth sealing taking place in the immediate area.

Clothier's or weaver's seal (Fig 38; 1943)

1943 Fig 38 SF MID 96, C351. Surface cleaning in courtyard 2. Site C ?Period 5. Two-disc seal. (No stamp) imprint of a cloth/personal ('merchant's') mark of conventional form, with two (of three) rosettes above, and the initials I or H B. Possibly slightly doublestruck.

A seal with a more complete striking apparently of the same device suggests that the initials would have been HB (Mus Lon, no accession number). Probably a seal to identify either the clothier (the capital-owner who had the cloth woven and put on sale), or the weaver.

The textile imprint on the first disc could be an incidental result of striking the seal, or of calendering the cloth, while the seal was lying on part of the fabric (cf Egan & Pritchard 1982, 175-6, no 14, fig 1A). (Calendering, the polishing of a textile to give a glossy surface, would be appropriate for worsted or half-worsted fabrics.) The imprint of the textile *between* the discs (Endrei & Egan 1982, 64-5), and that on the disc surface, indicates a fabric with about 12 threads per 10 mm in both systems, probably plainwoven (though a 2-over-1 twill is possible), with a worsted yarn in at least one system. These imprints are similar to those on seals for bays (a half-worsted fabric). It is therefore possible that the present seal was fixed on a locally woven bay, though there were other fabrics which could have given a similar impression. (Examination of and comments on imprints by Frances Pritchard.)

Single-disc seals (Fig 38; 1944-9)

1944 Fig 38 SF MID 99, C371 L20. Demolition debris: Building 75, Phase 4. Site C Period 4 (pottery 1680/1700+).

1945 Fig 38 SF MID 552, E2042 F617. Daub wall: Building 76, Phase 3. Site E Period 3.

1946 Fig 38 SF MID 565, E2106 F617. Daub wall: Building 76, Phase 3. Site E Period 3.

1947 Fig 38 SF MID 605, E2213 L337. Top fill of latrine pit F791. Site E Period 3 or later.

1948 Fig 38 SF MID 814, E1965 L230. Site clearance. Site E Period 7.

1949 Fig 38 SF BUC 1201, E459. Unstratified. On sub-square flan.

These seals all have a hole running diametrically through the flan. A tape or wire would have passed through this hole to keep the seal fixed in place.



Fig 38 Clothier's or weaver's seals (1:1)

The stamped conjoined circles and semicircles in various combinations may give some kind of technical information which would have been useful to a limited number of traders or artisans. There are similar seals in the Colchester and Essex Museum (VCH 1907, fig 7, e.g. where they are described as maker's seals, which may be correct), and an example found in London (A G Pilson collection) has in addition to the conjoined circles part of a stamp paralleled by devices on Colchester Dutch community cloth seals. Although there is thus a definite connection between these single-disc seals and the textile quality control system used by the Dutch in the town, the

significance of the conjoined circles remains obscure.

The discovery on the Middleborough site of the unused seal, five single-disc seals, and the clothier's or weaver's seal, all of which may have been for bays, and an alnage seal which is probably earlier in date, adds weight to the suggestion that clothworking or sealing may have taken place in the immediate locality.

Thanks are gratefully given to Marion Archibald, John Cherry, D T-D Clarke, Tony Pilson, and Frances Pritchard for valuable help on a number of points.

CATEGORY 4: HOUSEHOLD UTENSILS AND FURNITURE

SPOONS (Fig 39; 1950-4)

- 1950 Fig 39 SF LWC 103(C), B27. Surface cleaning. ?17th century. A copper-alloy pastry-spoon with a wheel-cutter at the end of the shaft. Length 151 mm. A similar spoon from St Neots is illustrated in Addyman & Marjoram 1972, fig 41, 13.
- 1951 Fig 39 SF BUC 578, C1161. Unstratified. A damaged copper-alloy spoon bowl. Surviving length 53 mm.
- 1952 Fig 39 SF LWC 1527(C), D204 F119. Pit. c 13th-17th century. A copper-alloy spoon bowl fragment with part of the shaft. There is a stamped fleur-de-lys on the handle, as Museum of London's *Medieval Catalogue*, 132. Surviving length 67 mm. Probably 14th to 15th century.
- 1953 Fig 39 SF MID 50(C), B216 F45. Pit. Post-medieval. A copper-alloy spoon with a damaged bowl. The end of the shaft is moulded. There is a small round stamp on the bowl close to the junction with the shaft. It is obscured by corrosion, but seems to be of radiating spokes over concentric circles. Surviving length 158 mm.

FORK (Fig 40; 1955)

- 1955 Fig 40 SF BUC 1195(C), D46 L1. Demolition debris. Modern. An iron (-alloy) fork with two-piece bone handle, decorated with incised chequered pattern and grooves. Most of the tines are missing. Length 139 mm.

SKIMMER (Fig 41; 1956)

- 1956 Fig 41 SF LWC 4041(C), R232 F13. Pits. Post-Roman. A fragment of a copper-alloy skimmer (or strainer) with a simple rim formed by turning over the edge. Diameter 166 mm, average diameter of holes 4 mm.

COPPER-ALLOY VESSELS (Fig 41; 1957-61)

Very few fragments positively identified as pieces from copper-alloy vessels have been recovered. Documentary sources such as taxes and inventories of both the medieval and post-medieval period indicate that copper-alloy vessels were by no means as scarce as the archaeological record would suggest. This discrepancy can perhaps be explained in large part by the size of such vessels, which would probably not have been discarded when worn or broken, but melted down for reuse of the valuable metal.

- 1957 Fig 41 SF LWC 1732, H39. Unstratified. A sherd from a large vessel with a turned over rim. The edge of the rim is indented, and tapers away to a simple upright edge. This edge may be all that remains of an indented lug, or may indicate the position of a handle or other fitting attached to the vessel wall.
- 1958 Fig 41 SF 1.81 1843(C), E15 F14. Rubbish pit. Period 8. A rim sherd from a large dish, probably broken near the junction with the base. Approximate diameter 220 mm.

STONE VESSELS

Quernstones (Fig 42; 1962-76)

by D G Buckley and H Major

The original dimensions where ascertainable are given as follows: upper-stones: diameter/maximum thickness at rim; lower-stones: diameter/thickness at rim/thickness at centre. These dimensions are given on the basis that the proportion of thickness to diameter may have a certain chronological significance and may become more useful as our knowledge of querns increases. The maximum thickness at the rim is given for this must be closest to the original thickness before wear took place. Often only the maximum thickness of a fragment can be given. The unillustrated fragments are also described here.

- 1962 Fig 42 SF LWC 3958, G454 F165. Wall: Building 28, Phase 1. Period 2. Lava, upper-stone fragment, approximately 430/35 mm. Early medieval form as Röder Type 7 (Crawford & Röder 1955, fig 1) with a vertical handle slot close to the edge in the upper surface.
- 1963 Fig 42 SF LWC 3884, G471 F237. Soakaway pit. Period 1 (or 2) (pottery 1100-1125). Lava, upper-stone, 460/34 mm. Early medieval form as Röder Type 7 (*ibid*) with smooth flat grinding surface, rough upper surface and raised lip around the hopper hole.
- 1964 Fig 42 SF MID 148, C546 F133. ?Hearth: Building 75, Phase 3. Site C Period 3. Lava, lower-stone fragment, 544/48/44 mm. Sickle dress grooving on the grinding surface.
- 1965 Fig 42 SF MID 216, C763 L3. Unstratified. Lava, lower-stone(?) fragment. Possibly reused. Marks (?mason's) on one surface.

Of the quern fragments examined from post-Roman contexts in Colchester all are made of lava, some are Roman residual in post-Roman contexts (published in *CAR 2*, 73-6), and many are very fragmentary. A few were reused as building material, being recovered from surviving structures, eg 1962, 1967, and the unstratified 1965 which has mason's marks(?) on one face. (See also the reused stone mortars below.) 1964 was found set in a floor of Building 75, and may have been used as a hearth (*CAR 3*, fig 180).

1963 is from a flat quern with a collar around the hopper, while 1962 also has the vertical handle hole typical of this type. These are early medieval querns of a form which, according to Röder, were in use until c 1000 (Hörter *et al* 1950-1; Crawford & Röder 1955, fig 1,7). Although both derive from 12th-century contexts they may be earlier, but a later date would be consistent with the evidence from

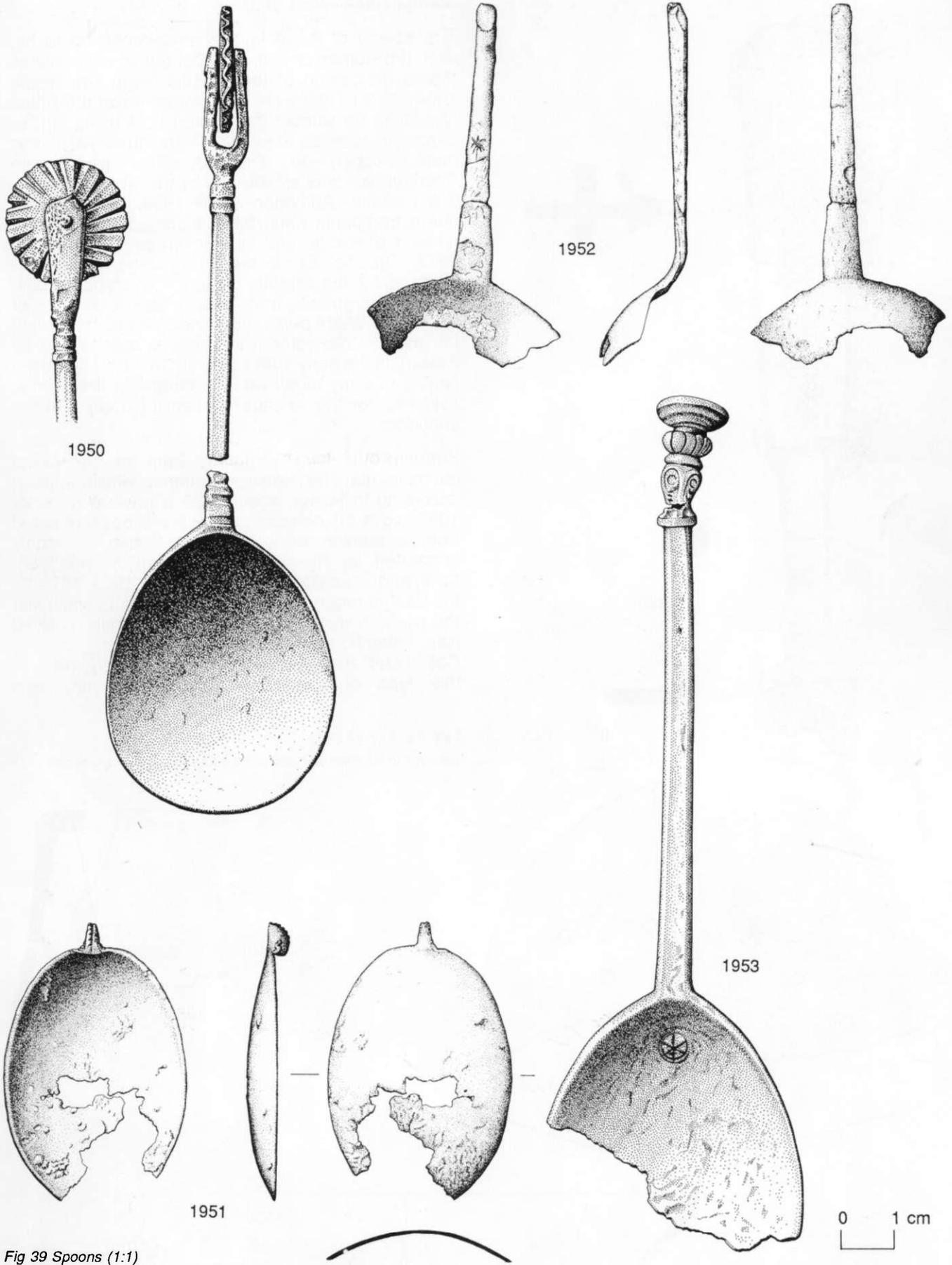
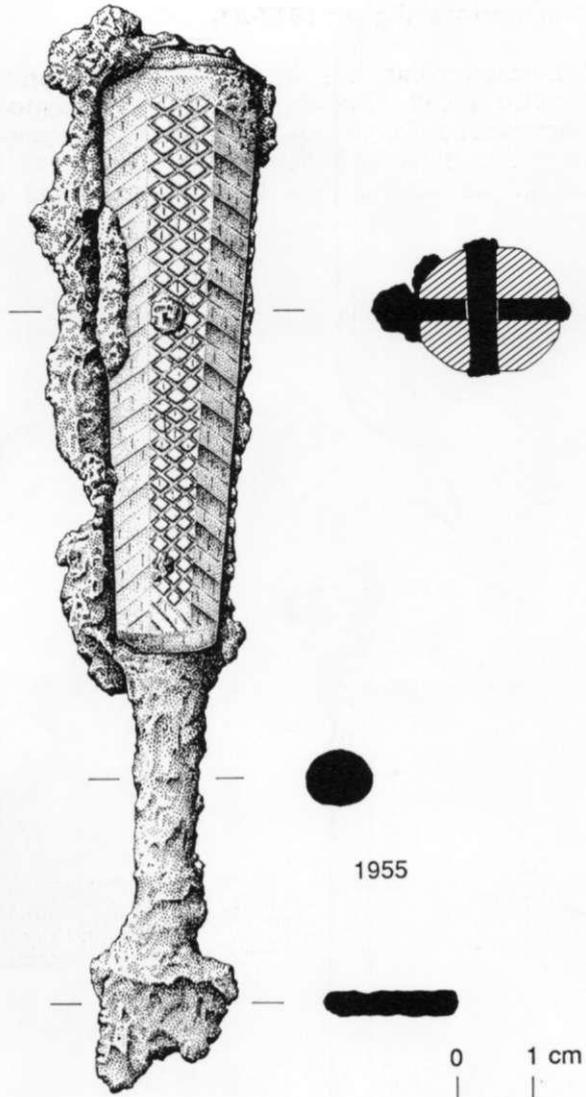


Fig 39 Spoons (1:1)

Southampton (West *et al* 1975, 307-11).

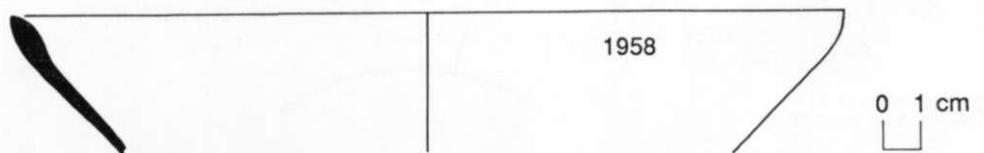
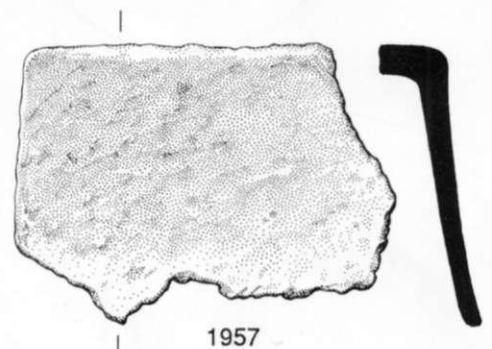
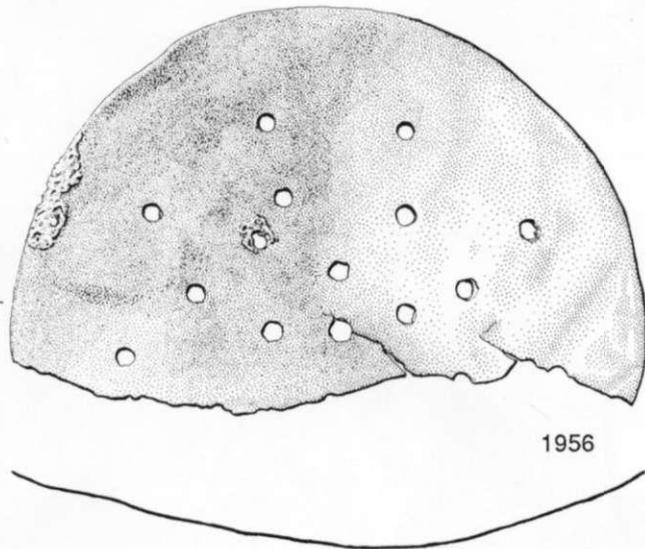
The source of these lava querns continued to be, as in the Roman period, the Eifel region of Germany. (For a discussion of the specific origin see Biddle 1964, 82-3.) They were transported down the Rhine as blanks (ie without the central hole being cut) to *entrepôts* such as Dorestad (Parkhouse 1976) and then shipped to England. The trade with Southampton was established by the late 7th century, if not earlier (Addyman & Hill 1969, 79), and lava quern fragments have been recorded from quite a number of middle and late Saxon sites (Parkhouse 1977, 26, fig 3). It was flourishing in eastern England by the 8th-9th centuries (Addyman 1964, 59), and fragments from middle Saxon contexts at Ipswich (K Wade *pers comm*) indicate the direction of the trade. Colchester was certainly repopulated by Edward in the early 10th century (CAR 1, 24), and the finding of early medieval lava querns in the town is evidence for the re-establishment of trade with the continent.

Some of the lava fragments from later medieval contexts may be from pot querns which appear, according to Röder, about 1000 (Crawford & Röder 1955, fig 1,8). Although these have been reported from a number of locations in Britain as widely separated as Rievaulx, Yorkshire (Dunning 1965, 62-3) and Selmeston, Sussex (Holden 1965, 187-91), the total number of published examples is small and the trade in medieval lava pot querns has received little attention. There are, however, in the Colchester and Essex Museum two lower-stones of this type of quern. Another lower-stone, from



Left: Fig 40 Fork (1:1)

Below: Fig 41 Skimmer and sherds from copper-alloy vessels (1:2)



Rayleigh Mount, Essex, is in Southend Museum, and some unprovenanced examples are in the Saffron Walden Museum. The numbers are such as to suggest a medieval trade in pot querns into Essex, possibly through Colchester. It is not possible at this time to say how continuous this trade was, or how localized the market.

Stone mortars (Fig 43; 1977-87)

All measurements are to the maximum, unless otherwise stated. External diameter measurements do not include ribs or lugs. Several of these pieces retain traces of mortar indicating that, like some of the lava querns above, they have been reused as

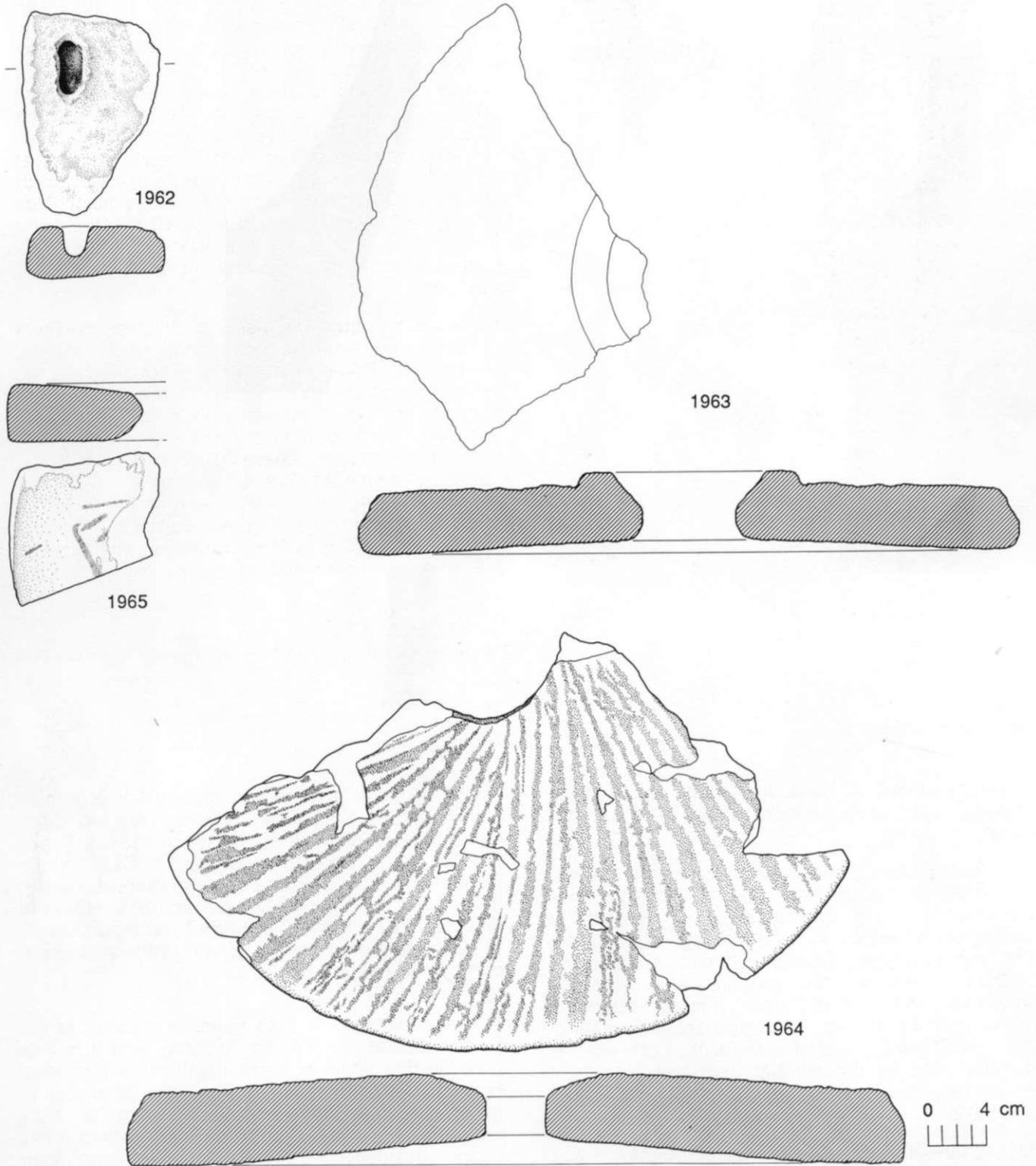


Fig 42 Quernstones (1:4)

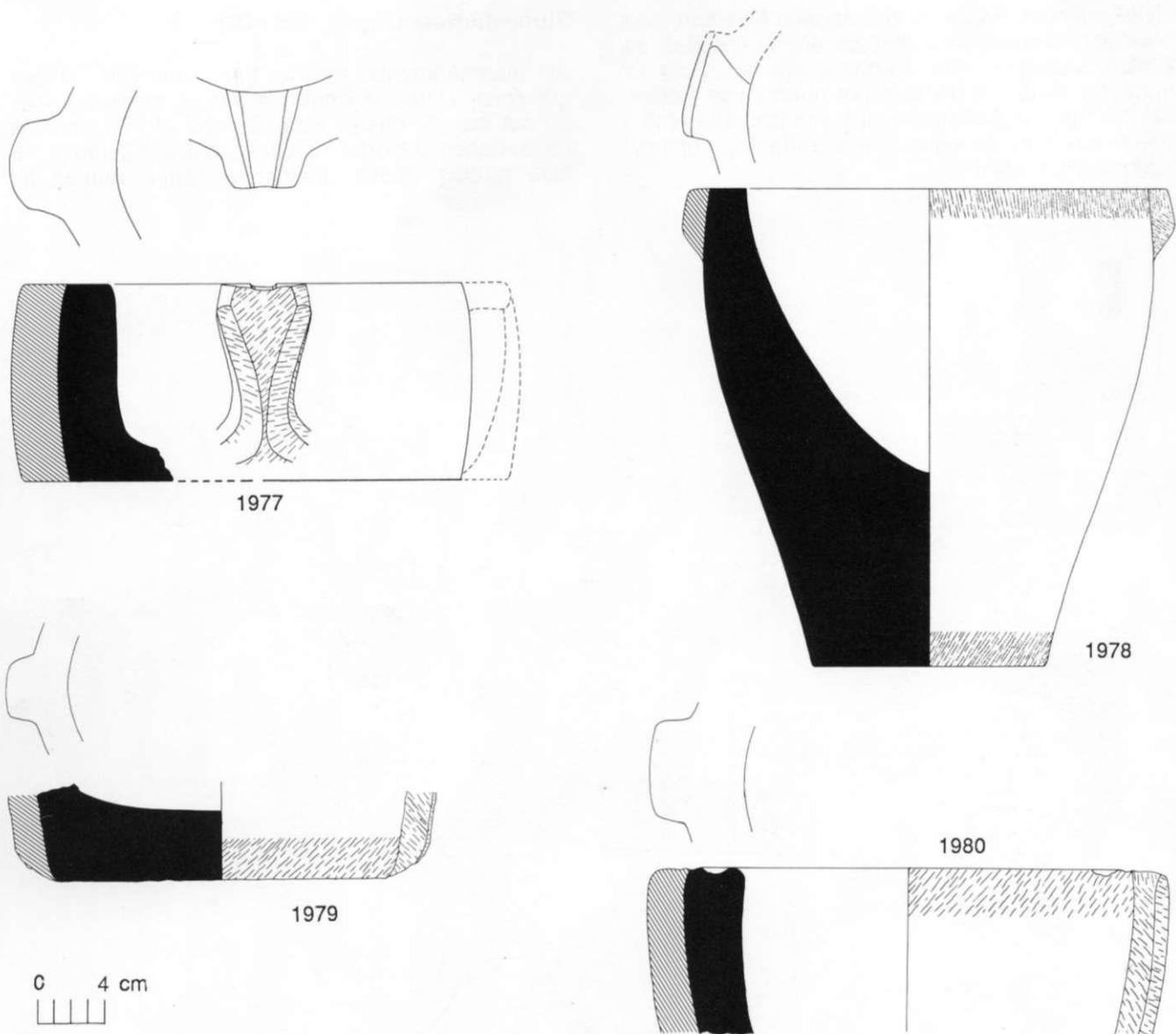


Fig 43 Stone mortars (1:4)

building material. At least one (1985) shows signs of being deliberately trimmed to a suitable form for reuse.

The identifications of the stones used for 1983, 1984, and 1987, representative of the assemblage, were provided by Robin Sanderson of the Institute of Geological Sciences through the services of Mrs Pat Ryan, Essex County Council Archaeology Section. Three of the mortars are of shelly limestone and the rest of Purbeck marble, all from the Isle of Purbeck, Dorset. The weakness of mortars of the horizontally-bedded Purbeck stones is demonstrated by the number here that have split horizontally, most particularly at the junction of wall and base.

No mortars of Caen stone were found though it was imported into Colchester in the late 11th century for use during the construction of the Norman keep. A

similar situation pertained in medieval Exeter, with building stone from Caen imported, but no Caen stone mortars recovered (Hart *et al* 1984, 294). At King's Lynn, Norfolk, mortars of Caen stone exceeded those of Purbeck burr and Purbeck marble, a situation not paralleled elsewhere in England (Dunning 1977, 331). The King's Lynn report covers in detail the forms, dating, length of life and usage of medieval mortars (*ibid*, 320-47).

Purbeck marble was also used for mortars in the Roman period (CAR 2, fig 79,2084), and it is thus possible that some of these fragments are residual Roman. The tall mortar Fig 43,1978 is from a pit of uncertain date, described as Roman to early medieval. In the absence of Roman parallels, it has been catalogued in this volume. However, apart from this piece, the other mortars derive from medieval and later house sites (LWC D & G, MID

C, and COC), which have rather less residual Roman material than can be seen on other non-house sites.

1977 Fig 43 SF LWC 2112, G- F22. Cobbles in yard: Building 28, Phase 3. Period 4. Green Purbeck marble. Two fitting fragments from the wall of a mortar with two external ribs at right angles. One has a tapering channel cut in the upper face to act as a spout. Both ribs are chamfered. The ribs are chisel-dressed and there is a narrow band of chisel-dressing on the outside wall below the rim. The rest of the wall is pecked, as is the base. The inside is smooth. External diameter at the rim 236 mm, wall thickness 44 mm.

1978 Fig 43 SF MID 147, A533 F172. Pit. Roman Period 2 to early medieval. The base and a small complete part of the wall of a tall mortar in Purbeck marble. The surviving part of the rim has a thin lug. This lug, a narrow band around the top of the wall below the rim, and a narrow band at the bottom of the wall are chisel-dressed. The underside and the wall are pecked. The interior is smooth. Height 288 mm, external diameter 245 mm, wall thickness 49 mm. Possibly comparable to a mortar base from Southampton (West *et al* 1975, fig 269,2220).

1979 Fig 43 SF MID 108/427, C400 F129/C1434. F129. Pit. Site C Period 4. C1434. Modern. Two fitting base fragments with the walls split off. Two external ribs on opposite sides. The base and sides are pecked. The inner face is smooth. External diameter 217 mm, wall thickness at junction with base 23 mm. Reused as building material.

1980 Fig 43 SF MID 426, C1406 L113. Topsoil. Site C Period 2 (pottery 1250/75-1400). Weathered Purbeck marble. Fragment from a shallow mortar with external lug and shallow groove in the upper edge. The lower edge is broken at the internal junction of wall and base. The lower part of one side of the rib is chamfered. The rib and a band on the outside wall below the rim are chisel-dressed, with the sides of the rib showing vertical dressing. The outer wall below the chisel-dressed band is pecked. The internal face is smooth but shows marks of chisel dressing. External diameter 264 mm, wall thickness 34 mm.

TAP (Fig 44; 1988)

1988 Fig 44 SF LWC 13(C), B10 F6. Pit. Post-medieval. A tap (or cock) with inlet of circular section, and outlet of rectangular section. The key is missing. Length 175 mm. A tap of similar form, dated c 1500, was found at Exeter (Goodall, A, 1984a, fig 193,180).

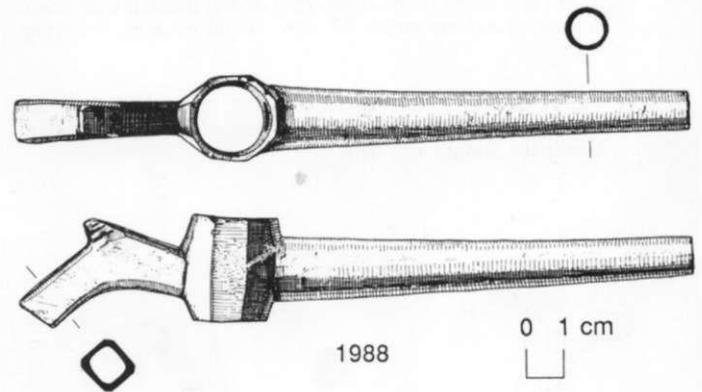


Fig 44 Tap (1:2)

HANDLES (Figs 45-47; 1989-2001)

Most are from pieces of wooden furniture, though the modern hollow knob-handle **2001** and the modern large ring-handle (or knocker) **1998** are from doors.

Drop-handles

1989 Fig 45 SF LWC 2623(C), L181. Topsoil. Post-medieval. A copper-alloy drop-handle with moulded centre and terminals. Length 84 mm.

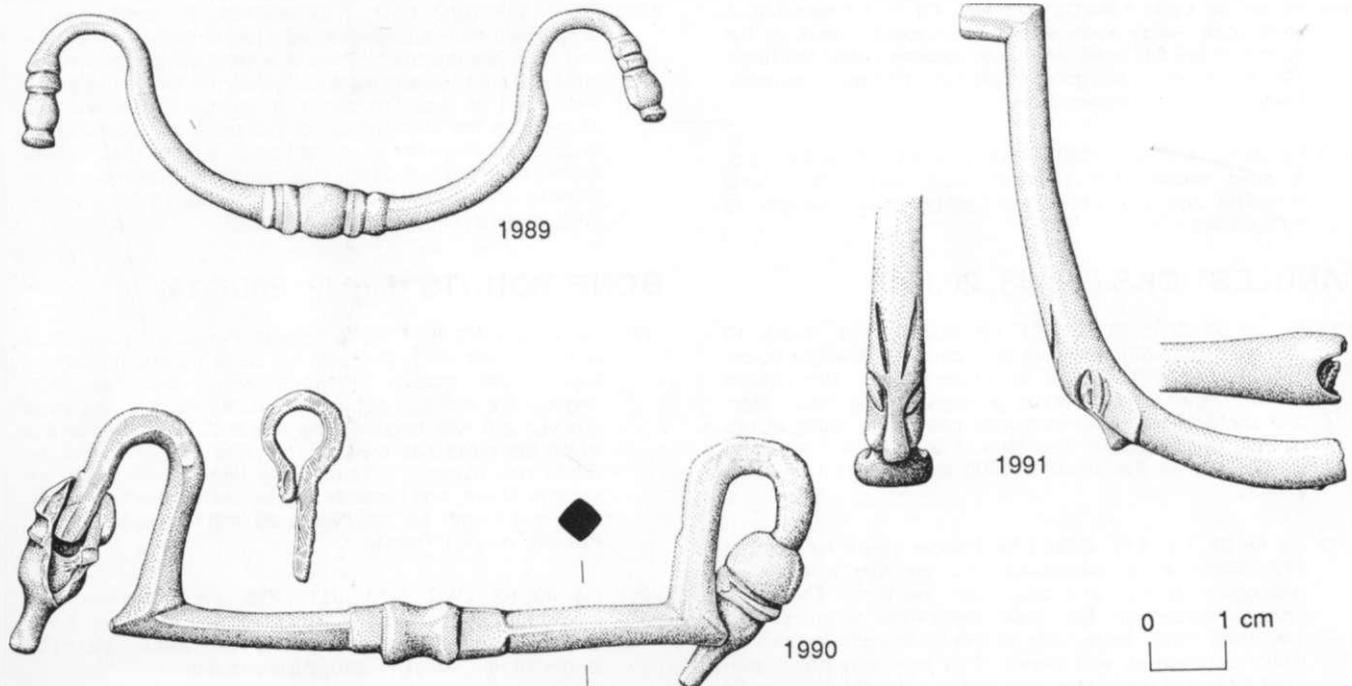


Fig 45 Copper-alloy drop-handles (1:1)

1990 Fig 45 SF LWC 4131(C), S F8. Pit(s). Post-Roman. A copper-alloy drop-handle with a moulded centre and acorn terminals cast separately and soldered on. A fragment of a split-spike loop for attachment to a wooden piece of furniture also survives. Length of handle (distorted) 198 mm.

1991 Fig 45 SF LWC 2009(C), J1. Rubble, Modern. A fragment of a copper-alloy drop-handle with a short straight terminal. There is a small zoomorphic motif on the bend of the curved handle. Surviving length 52 mm, height 63 mm. Uncertain date.

1992 Fig 46 SF LWC 4046(C), R345 F137. Pit. Post-Roman. An iron drop-handle with central mouldings and short straight terminals. Length 138 mm.

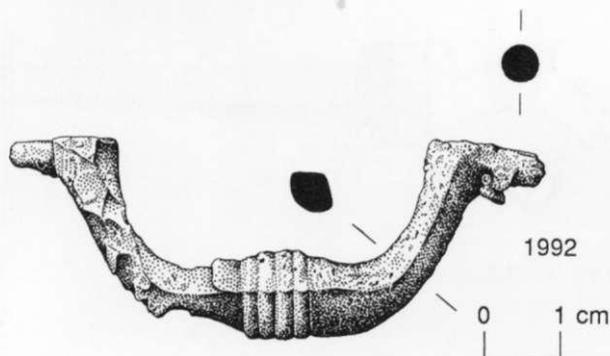


Fig 46 Iron drop-handle (1:2)

Ring-handles

1996 Fig 47 SF LWC 2126(C), G131. Gravel patch: Building 28. ?Period 2 or 3. A copper-alloy ring-handle which passes through a knobbed attachment fitting. Diameter of ring 35 mm, height 44 mm.

Knob-handles

1999 Fig 47 SF LWC 1364(C), E75 F67. Pit. ?Post-medieval. A solid copper-alloy knob with a lathe centre mark in the middle of the flat head, and three cordons below the head. The stump of a polygonal shaft for attachment remains. Length 21 mm, diameter 20 mm.

2000 Fig 47 SF MID 105, C387 F118. Post-pit. Site C Period 5. A solid copper-alloy (?brass) knob with a peripheral moulding and a dimpled terminal projection. Length 35 mm, diameter 22 mm.

CANDLESTICKS (Fig 48; 2002-6)

2002 Fig 48 SF COC 30, 81 F61. Pit: Building 151. Period 10 (pottery c 1625-50). A copper-alloy candlestick with a hollow base and straight socket of 'bunsen' type (Brownsword 1985). There are decorative grooves on the base, stem and socket. The socket/stem and base were made in two pieces. Height 65 mm. This form of candlestick is dated by Brownsword to the period c 1400 to the end of the 16th century.

2003 Fig 48 SF 1.81 647, B165 F79. Robber trench for Building 112. Medieval. A bunsen-type socket with a spike of rectangular section projecting from the base. There are grooves around the top, base and centre of the socket. The spike would have been inserted either into a crack in timber or between wall stones. This type may have been used for tapers rather than candles (*ibid*). Height 101 mm. Of similar date to 2002.

2004 Fig 48 SF 1.81 4540, H7 L3. Topsoil/clearance. Period 6.

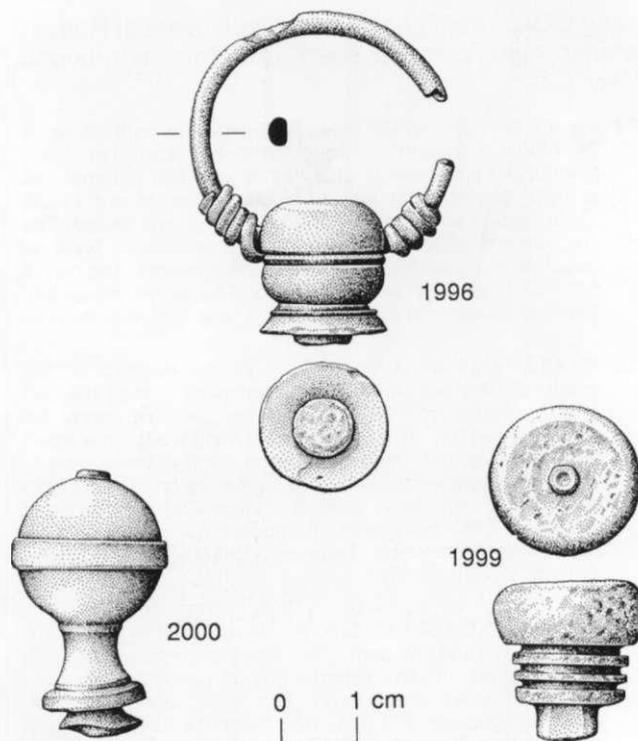


Fig 47 Ring-handle and knob-handles (1:1)

The upper part of a candlestick with moulded stem. The socket has a lip, a prominent basal moulding and a slight moulding in the centre. Brownsword (*ibid*) dates these features to the end of the 16th century and later. Height 127 mm.

2005 Fig 48 SF LWC 958(C), The base and stem of a hollow copper-alloy candlestick. Surviving height 23 mm.

2006 Fig 48 SF BUC 1762, B unstratified. A ?candlestick or lamp made from a large-grained white limestone. The base and stem are moulded. There is a lathe centre mark in the middle of the base and there are concentric tool marks inside the socket or cup. The socket is sharply dished and this shape puts the identification of the piece as a candlestick in question. There are very slight signs of burning at the very bottom of the socket, which may indicate that the object was used as a lamp. Alternatively, this may be a serving vessel such as a salt cellar. Height 61 mm.

BONE MOUNTS (Fig 49; 2007-14)

2007 Fig 49 SF LWC 4077, G345. Topsoil. Period 2. A fragment of a thick mount (or ?inlay) with the surviving end marked by two parallel grooves between which are five small ring-and-dot motifs, now very worn. Adjacent to the inner grooves are two large double ring-and-dot motifs, across which the piece has broken. The outer ring of one of the motifs was blundered. Three small ring-and-dot motifs are set one above, one between and one below the larger pair. Surviving length 13 mm, width 29 mm, thickness 6 mm. Possibly residual Roman.

2008 Fig 49 SF LWC 1954, J111 F55. Pit. Post-Roman. A mount with one mitred end. The other end is broken. There are three parallel grooves along the piece. Maximum length 36 mm, width 11 mm, thickness 2 mm.

2009 Fig 49 SF CPS 16(C), 14 F5. Slot. Periods 7 & 8. A tapering plain mount with a small copper-alloy rivet and an empty rivet hole. Length 48 mm, width 11 mm tapering to 6 mm.

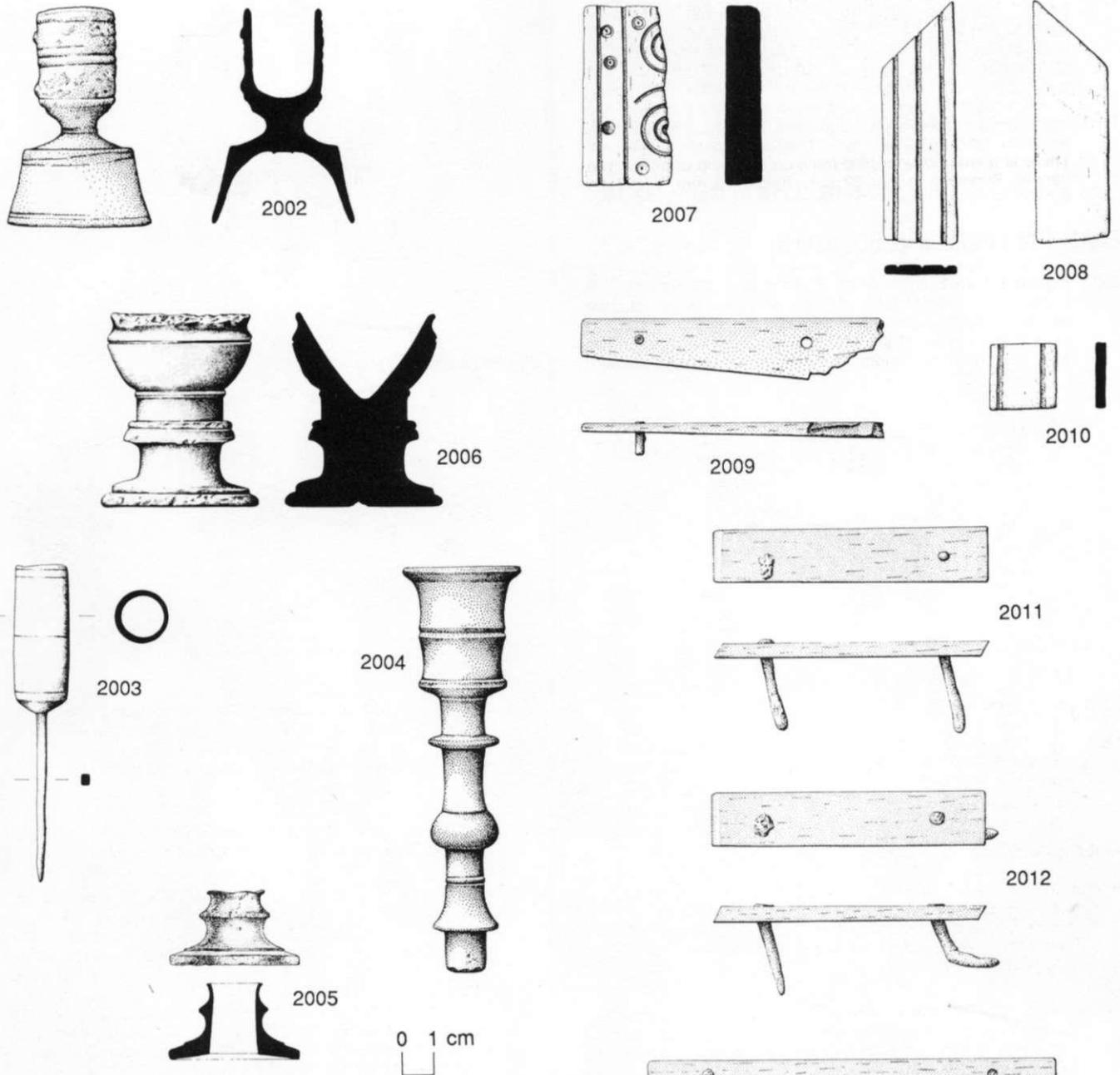


Fig 48 Candlesticks (1:2)

2010 Fig 49 SF CPS 87, 121 F46. Pit. Period 5 (pottery 1000-1200). A small square mount with a marginal groove on two opposing sides. 10 mm square, thickness 2 mm.

2011-14 Fig 49 SF 1.81 3468, G1098 F1082. Small pit. Period 6. Four plain strips: two long (64 and 66 mm) and very narrow (5 mm), two wider (9 mm) and also shorter (both 43 mm). The two wider pieces have a long copper-alloy nail fixed in each end and the ends are chamfered to allow a close fit. One end is angled down, the other up. One of the narrow pieces also has a nail at each end, but the ends are cut straight. The second has a nail at one end, but at the other is either broken or unfinished. It is slightly longer than the first piece and so may be unfinished. Pairs of bone strips joined back to back by iron rivets are known from Thetford (Rogerson & Dallas 1984, 167, fig 188). Beyond the fact that they are in pairs there is little similarity between the Thetford and Colchester strips. The Thetford strips are usually made from split and trimmed ribs and thus are not

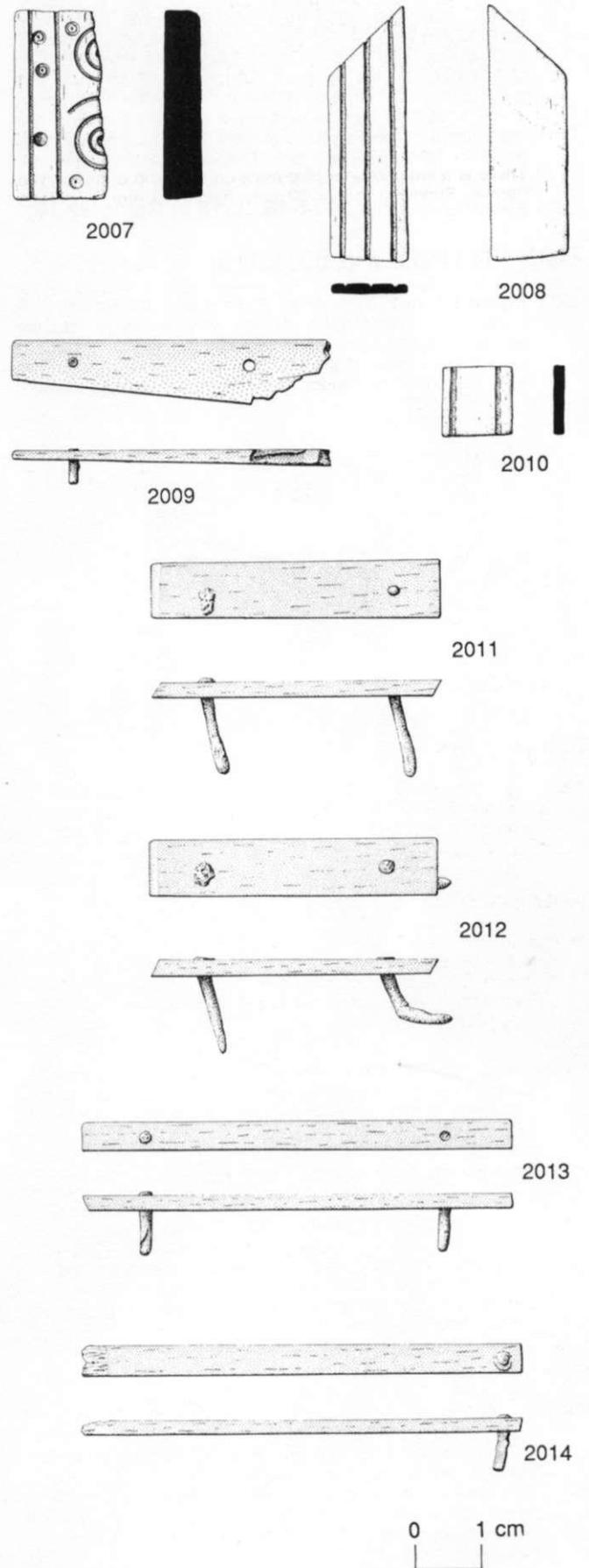


Fig 49 Bone inlay (1:1)

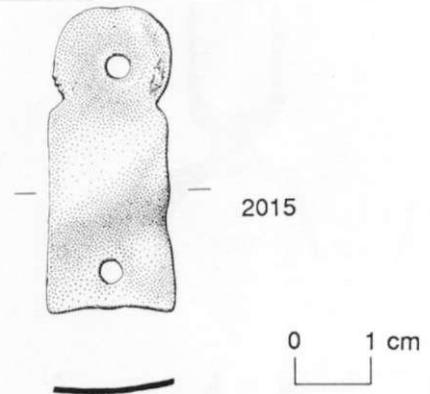
parallel-sided like those from Colchester. Iron rivets were used to join the Thetford pairs, often with a central rivet as well as two end rivets. Copper-alloy nails were used at Colchester, and the pairs are not joined back to back. The wider pair are chamfered at the ends to allow them to be neatly fitted side by side, and the ends of the narrower pair are straight to allow a neat butt join. Thus, though a possible link in function with the Thetford pairs should be acknowledged, it seems unlikely.

See also the mounts **3314-16, 3318** in Category 16.

BOX FITTING (Fig 50; 2015)

2015 Fig 50 SF 1.81 3210, D340 F278. Large pit. Period 7. A copper-alloy rectangular fitting with a large circular terminal, slightly squared off at the outer edge. There is a rivet in the centre of the terminal and another at the other end. Length 40 mm, width 17 mm. Possibly residual Roman.

Fig 50 Box fitting (1:1)



CATEGORY 5: OBJECTS USED FOR RECREATIONAL PURPOSES

GAME PIECES

Bone counters (Fig 51; 2016-18)

2016 Fig 51 SF LWC 3695, G422 F210. Posthole and post-pit. Period 4 (or 3?) (pottery 1680/1700+). A bone turned counter, possibly a draughtsman, with a deep marginal groove, a lathe spurred centre mark, and ring-and-dot motifs set in a band around the centre mark. A large but fine graffito X has been scratched on to the reverse. Diameter 29 mm, maximum thickness 5 mm. On the reverse the counter has the characteristic groove (remains of marrow cavity) indicating that it was made from a long bone (MacGregor 1976a, 4). Similar counters dated to the 12th century have been found at Castle Acre (Margeson 1982, fig 47, 48-52) and an example from a context dated 1200-25 was found at Southampton (Harvey 1975, fig 247, 1930).

Slate counter (Fig 51; 2018)

2018 Fig 51 SF LWC 2555, K76 F38. Pit. Medieval and later. A slate counter, damaged around the edge. One face, presumably the upper, is divided into four quadrants by a scratched cross, the lines of which were gone over repeatedly. Each quadrant contains four incised pellets, set two by two to form squares close to the centre of the cross. The reverse bears a faintly scratched six-pointed star, and other ?random marks. Diameter 17 mm, thickness 1 mm.

Pottery counters

Four pottery counters have been noted in the course of analysis of the post-Roman pottery. They have not been given catalogue or small find numbers, but are briefly described here. Three are in Colchester Fabric (12th century) and one in Fabric 20 (12th-14th century). Maximum dimensions only are given.

MSC 223 L30. Surface in hollow way. Period 1 (pottery 1000-1200). A counter with a partly ground edge. Fabric 13. Diameter 35 mm, thickness 8 mm.

LWC G188 F81. Pit. Period 2 (pottery 1150-1200). An irregularly-shaped counter with a partly ground edge. Fabric 13. Maximum diameter 35 mm, thickness 8 mm.

LWC K48 F22. Pit. Medieval and later. A well-shaped but very rough counter, only a small part of the edge has been ground. Fabric 13. Diameter 31 mm, thickness 6 mm.

MID C1430 L13. Backyard metallurgy: Building 75, Phase 3. Site C Period 3. A well-shaped counter, though the edge is only partly ground. Fabric 20. Diameter 36 mm, thickness 6 mm.

?Marbles (Fig 51; 2019-106)

2019 Fig 51 SF DTC 11, B6 L2. Demolition spread. Modern. A clay marble or solitaire piece, with a yellow background and four 'eye' motifs. Diameter 19 mm. Probably 18th-20th century.

Domino (Fig 51; 2107)

2107 Fig 51 SF DTC 39, B6 L2. Demolition spread. Modern. A bone domino, double grooved across the centre and marked double four. Length 32 mm, width 16 mm. There is a small iron rivet set centrally on each short edge. Probably 18th-20th century. This would probably have been a composite domino, riveted on to a ?wooden back (MacGregor 1985, 141, fig 71,v).

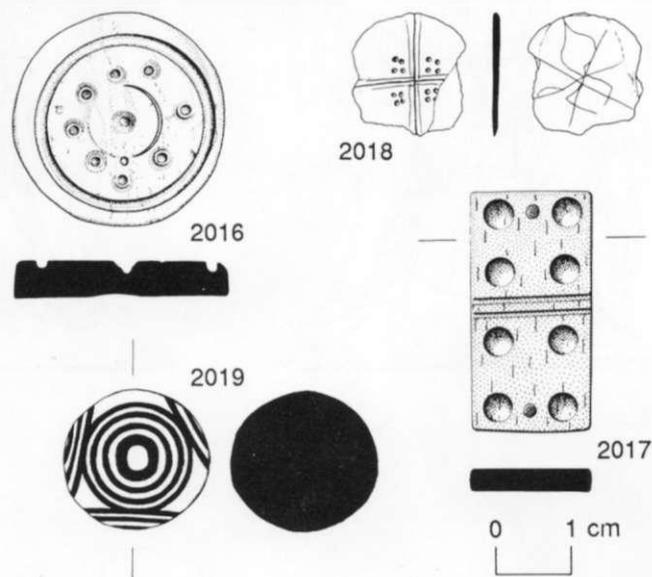


Fig 51 Counters of bone and slate, a marble, and a domino (1:1)

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS (Fig 52; 2108-10)

2108 Fig 52 SF SPT 112, 209. Topsoil. Phase C or D. A bone tuning peg from a stringed instrument, square in section at

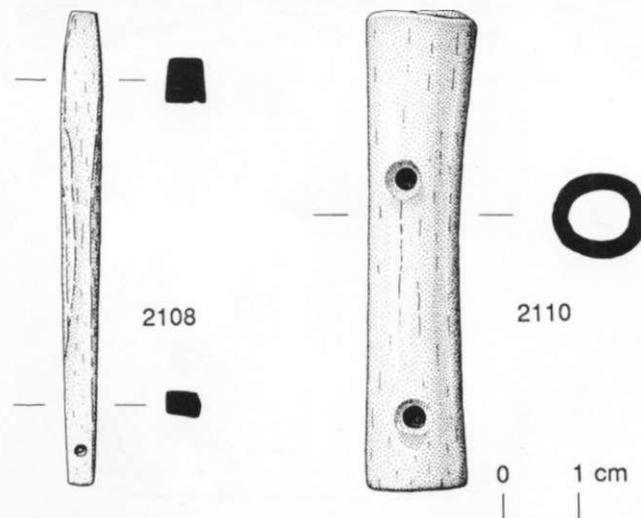
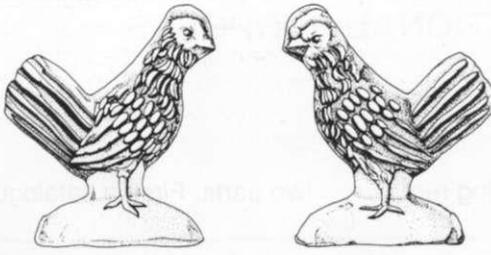


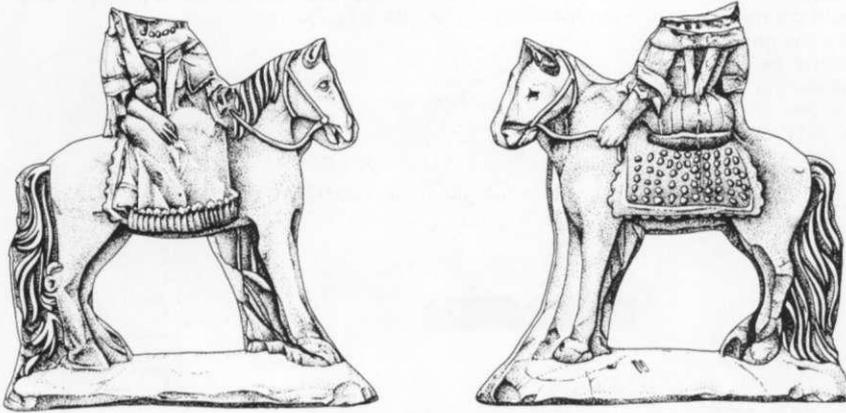
Fig 52 Fragments of musical instruments (1:1)



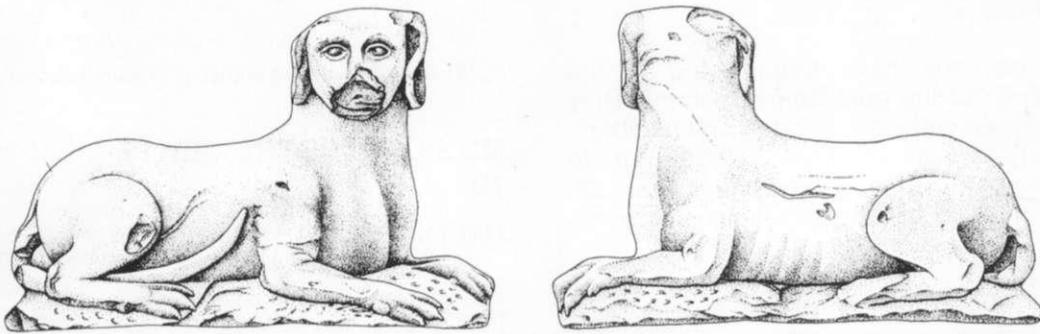
2111



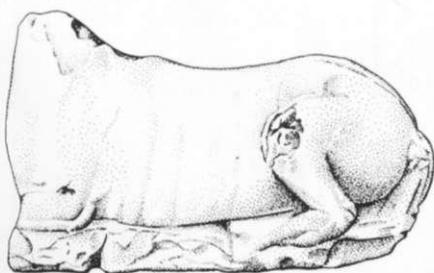
2113



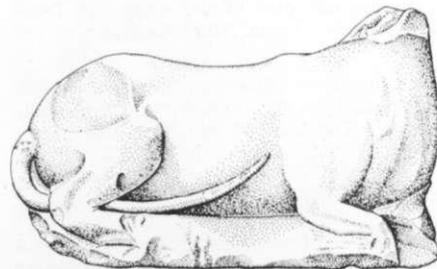
2112



2114



2115



0 1 cm

Fig 53 Figurines (1:1)

the top, and circular at the bottom, which is perforated to take the string (Lawson 1982, 2). Length 63 mm. A foramen passes diagonally through the upper part. 2109 catalogued on microfiche is a smaller peg.

- 2110 Fig 52 SF CPS 119, 279 L22/L57. Topsoil. Period 6. A fragment of a bone pipe with two finger-holes. Total length 73 mm, diameter of finger-holes 4 and 3 mm, space between finger-holes (centre to centre) 41 mm. At one end there is a slight projection separated from the body of the pipe by a groove. This may be all that remains of an incised decorative line similar to that noted on a bone pipe from Exeter (Megaw 1984, 349, fig 195.5). For complete pipes, see *ibid* and Lawson 1984, 182-3.

FIGURINES (Fig 53; 2111-18)

- 2111 Fig 53 SF MID 370, C1373 F209: Building 75, Phase 4. Site C Period 4. A pipeclay cockerel or hen on a small base. The bird is well-modelled, with the plumage clearly delineated. The comb is small, but identification as a cockerel is preferred. Height 32 mm.
- 2112 Fig 53 SF COC 73, 295 F154. Pit: Building 151. Period 10. A pipeclay horse with a rider sitting side-saddle. The head of the rider is missing. She is dressed in a tight-fitting low-cut bodice with mid-length loose sleeves, and a full skirt either decorated at the hem or raised over a gathered underskirt. She appears to be carrying a crop (cf Cunnington 1964, 69). There are traces of red paint on one edge of the saddlecloth and on the hem of the rider's skirt. The low-cut tight bodice suggests a date in the first half of the 17th century for the figure. Height 53 mm.
- 2113 Fig 53 SF CPS 60, 129 F46. Pit. Period 5. A worn pipeclay figure, possibly of a priest. Most of the left side of the figure is missing, the head and front are damaged and the base is missing. Height 68 mm.
- 2114 Fig 53 SF STG 11, 112 L37. Topsoil. Period 4. A pipeclay figurine of a dog, probably a spaniel. The animal is lying with his forepaws stretched out, his head turned to the right side. The nose is missing. The tail is tucked under the right hind leg. Length 63 mm, height 43 mm.
- 2115 Fig 53 SF CSC 14, 1. Topsoil. Period 2. A much-damaged figurine almost certainly from the same mould as 2114. Surviving length 53 mm, height 33 mm.

CLAY TOBACCO PIPES

by Joy Hind and Nina Crummy

The historical background to the introduction of tobacco to the British Isles, the spread of the practice of smoking it in clay pipes, and the methods and locations of manufacture of such pipes, can be found in Oswald 1975, together with a dated general typology on which the following typology for Colchester is based. The earliest pipes, Colchester Types 1-3, were almost certainly of London manufacture, but with Type 4 local pipemaking seems to have begun, and continued until the decline of clay pipes in general in the late Victorian period. The majority of the excavated pipes derive from 17th- and early 18th-century levels, with only a few mid to late 18th- and 19th-century pipes recovered. The wide range of Victorian decorated pipes published from

other towns (eg Lincoln: Mann 1977) is therefore here limited to a very few examples. Conversely, the number of Colchester pipemakers recorded in documentary sources is much higher for the mid to late 19th century than for earlier periods, chiefly on account of the town's directories (pp 64-6).

The following report is in two parts. First, a catalogue by type of the bowls and other important fragments. Second, a list of the marks found on the catalogued pipes with possible identifications of the makers, and a list of Colchester pipemakers found in easily-accessible documentary sources or published works of reference. An exhaustive search of the documentary evidence is beyond the brief of this report. The diameter of the pipe stem bore is given in 64ths of an inch in the catalogue entries.

Type 1 (Fig 54; 2119)

A small round bowl projecting forward on a thick stem. The large foot forms a continuous line with the stem. Date range: c 1580-1610. (Oswald 1975 Type 3.)

- 2119 Fig 54 LWC B27. Surface cleaning in area of ?boundary ditch F14. Probably 17th century. 6/64. Slightly polished.

Type 2 (Fig 54; 2120-90)

A smallish round bowl with a rather pronounced swelling at the back. The bowl projects forward and has a small mouth, which is rouletted or lined. The stem is moderately thick. The pedestal foot varies considerably in size, is usually round but can be subrectangular or heart-shaped, and can be trimmed at the back so as to be almost continuous with the stem. Date-range: c 1600-40. (Oswald 1975 Type 4.)

- 2120 Fig 54 LWC V2 F2. Pit. Early 17th century (pottery 1600-1675/1700). 8/64. Rim rouletted.
- 2121 Fig 54 LWC C95 F65. Upper of two pits. Post-medieval (pottery 1600-1675/1700). 7/64. Slightly polished. Relief initials (IB) in incuse circular stamp.
- 2122 Fig 54 LWC V2 F2. Pit. Early 17th century (pottery 1600-1675/1700). 8/64. Rim rouletted. Polished. Relief initials (IC) in incuse circular stamp.
- 2123 Fig 54 MID B164 F39. Pit. Post-medieval. 8/64. Rim rouletted. Relief initials (BI) in incuse circular stamp.
- 2124 Fig 54 1.81 H7 L3. Topsoil/clearance. Period 6. 8/64. Rim rouletted. Relief initials S above BC in incuse circular stamp.

Type 3 (Fig 54; 2191-3)

A small rounded bowl leaning well forward. The rim is rouletted. The small round spur can also project forward. The stem is medium to thick. Date-range: c 1610-40. (Oswald 1975 Type 16.)

- 2191 Fig 54 LWC C56 F33. Pit. Post-Roman. 8/64. Rim rouletted. Slightly polished.

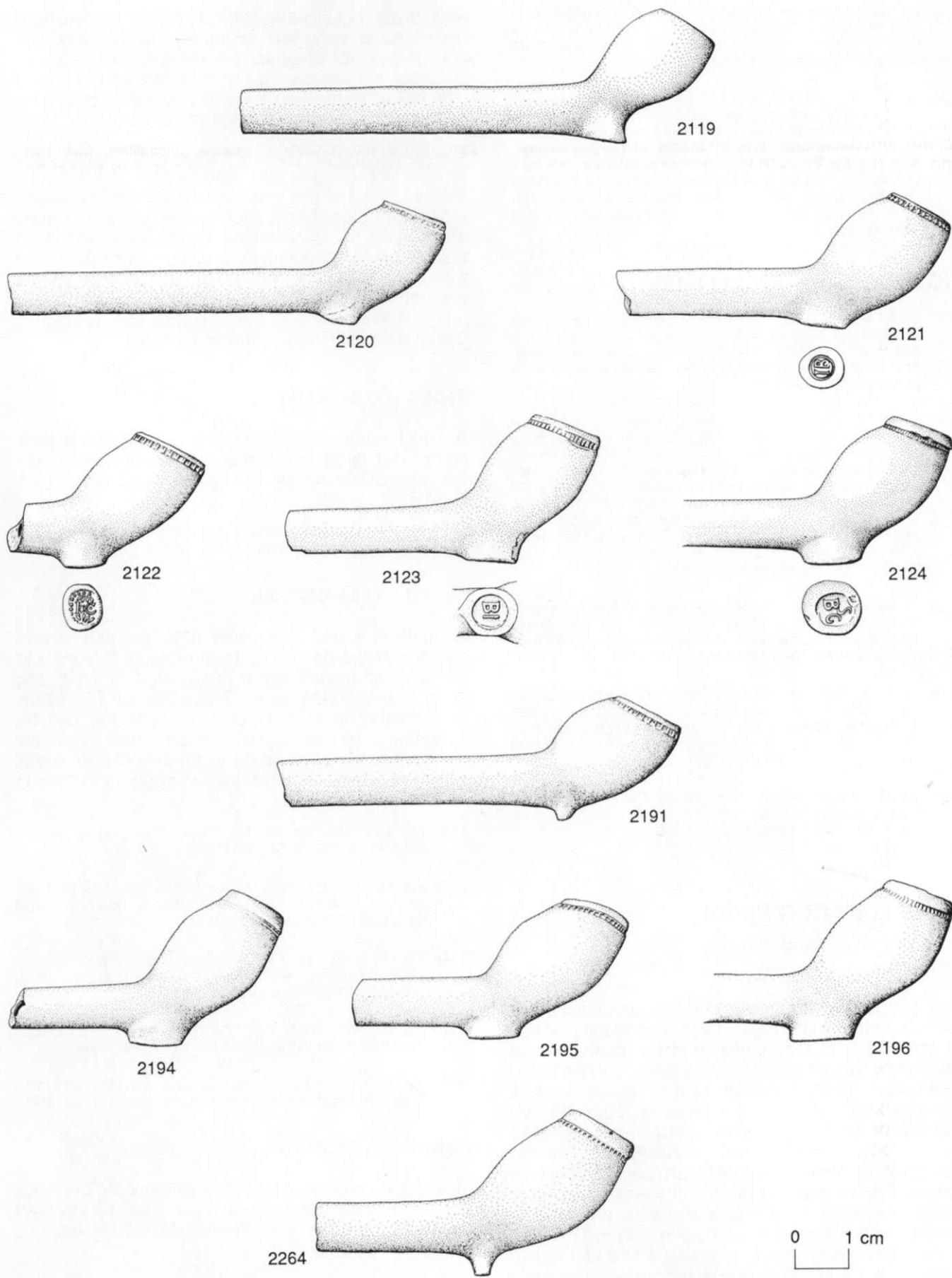


Fig 54 Clay tobacco pipes: Types 1-5 (1:1)

Type 4 (Fig 54; 2194-263)

A longer bowl than the earlier types, and slightly more upright, with a narrow waist and mouth (often elongated) which together give a definite swelling halfway up. The rim is rouletted or lined. The stem is of medium thickness. The pedestal foot is generally large, and (as for Type 2) is usually round, but can be subrectangular or heart-shaped, and can be trimmed at the back so as to be continuous with the stem. On some examples of Type 4 the foot is marked by either an incised line or a line of rouletting. These marks usually (but not always) run across the full width of the foot (see p 61). Date-range: c 1640-60. (Oswald 1975 Type 5.)

The central swelling noted above, which on most examples of Type 4 pipes is given emphasis by the elongated mouth, becomes a pronounced feature on some later types, so that we find both unswollen and swollen forms of the same type by the same local manufacturer. This same phenomenon was noted at Lincoln (Mann 1977, 11-12). One possible explanation lies in the capacity of the bowls, for a swollen form will hold more tobacco than its straighter counterpart, thus giving a longer smoke.

2194 Fig 54 LWC A84 F47. Pit. Post-Roman. 6/64. Rim rouletted.

2195 Fig 54 LWC B4 F3. Pit. Post-medieval. 8/64. Rim rouletted.

2196 Fig 54 1.81 D1. Site clearance. Unstratified. 6/64. Rim rouletted.

Type 5 (Fig 54; 2264-8)

Similar to Type 4 but with small round spur. The rim is rouletted. The stem is medium to thick. Date-range: c 1640-70. (Oswald 1975 Type 17.)

2264 Fig 54 LWC K152 F70. Pit. Medieval and later. 7/64. Rim rouletted.

Type 6 (Fig 55; 2269-633)

The bowl is both thicker and longer than in the preceding types and the mouth is wider. The bowl tends to have gently curving lines, but many examples exhibit the pronounced central swelling favoured by the local makers. The presence or absence of this feature, coupled with the allowable range in bowl length, means that there is considerable variation within the type. The rim is rouletted or lined. The foot is round or occasionally heart-shaped, and the incised or rouletted lines running across the width (or part of the width) of the base which are first noticed on Type 4 also occur on a large number of feet in this type. Four examples have a rouletted line across the junction of the stem and the foot, or across the stem near the junction. The stem is thick. Type 6 is a larger form of Type 4, and consequently some pipes appear to fall

between the two sizes: a degree of subjectivity therefore exist in allocating these pipes to a specific type. Date-range: c 1660-80. (Oswald 1975 Type 6.)

2269 Fig 55 LWC G24. Uncertain. Period 4. 7/64. Rim rouletted. Rouletted line across the junction of stem and foot.

2270 Fig 55 BKC G1. Site clearance. Unstratified. 7/64. Rim rouletted. Pellet and lozenge at one side of the base of the foot.

2271 Fig 55 COC 1036 F382. Pits. ?Period 9/10. 6/64. Rim rouletted.

2272 Fig 55 COC 36. Site clearance. Unstratified. 6/64. Rim rouletted.

2273 Fig 55 1.81 A53 F19. Pit. Medieval or later. 6/64. Rim rouletted.

Type 7 (Fig 55; 2634-772)

A large bowl with straight sides and back. The rim is rouletted, or very occasionally lined or plain. The heavy rounded foot can be rouletted or lined across the base. One example has a rouletted line on the stem near the junction with the foot. The stem is medium to thick. As Type 6 is a larger version of Type 4, so Type 7 is a larger version of Type 6, and there are inevitably pipes which lie between the smaller and larger forms. The two Type 7 pipes from Middleborough A/B F15, for example, may more correctly belong with the large number of Type 6 pipes from that context, though when placed next to F15 Type 6 pipes they appear quite different. Date-range: c 1670-1700.

2634 Fig 55 BKC K42. Topsoil. Modern. Stem missing. Rim rouletted. Circular stamp in relief on base of foot: SN, or NS, with three pellets above and below.

2635 Fig 55 MID B182 F45. Pit. Post-medieval. 7/64. Rim plain. Incised line across the base of the foot.

2636 Fig 55 MID G2049 F667. Pit. Post-medieval. 6/64. Rim rouletted. Rouletted line across the base of the foot.

Type 8 (Fig 56; 2773-90)

A long bowl with curved sides. The rim is plain. The mouth is cut at an angle to the stem. The foot is rounded. One example has an incised line across the base of the foot. The stem is thick. With Type 8 the practice of 'signing' the pipe on the sides of the foot or spur began. The signatures took the form of either initials or designs of varying complexity in relief. Date-range: c 1680-1710. (Oswald 1975 Type 9.)

2773 Fig 56 LWC V1 F1. Brick-built cellar. 18th century. 5/64.

2774 Fig 56 LWC V1 F1. Brick-built cellar. 18th century. 5/64. WB in relief, each letter surmounted by a crown, on the sides of the foot. The B on this example is blundered.

2775 Fig 56 MID A50 F15. Pit. Post-medieval. 6/64. There is a daisy-like flower (nine petals around a central dot) surmounted by a crown in relief on each side of the foot.

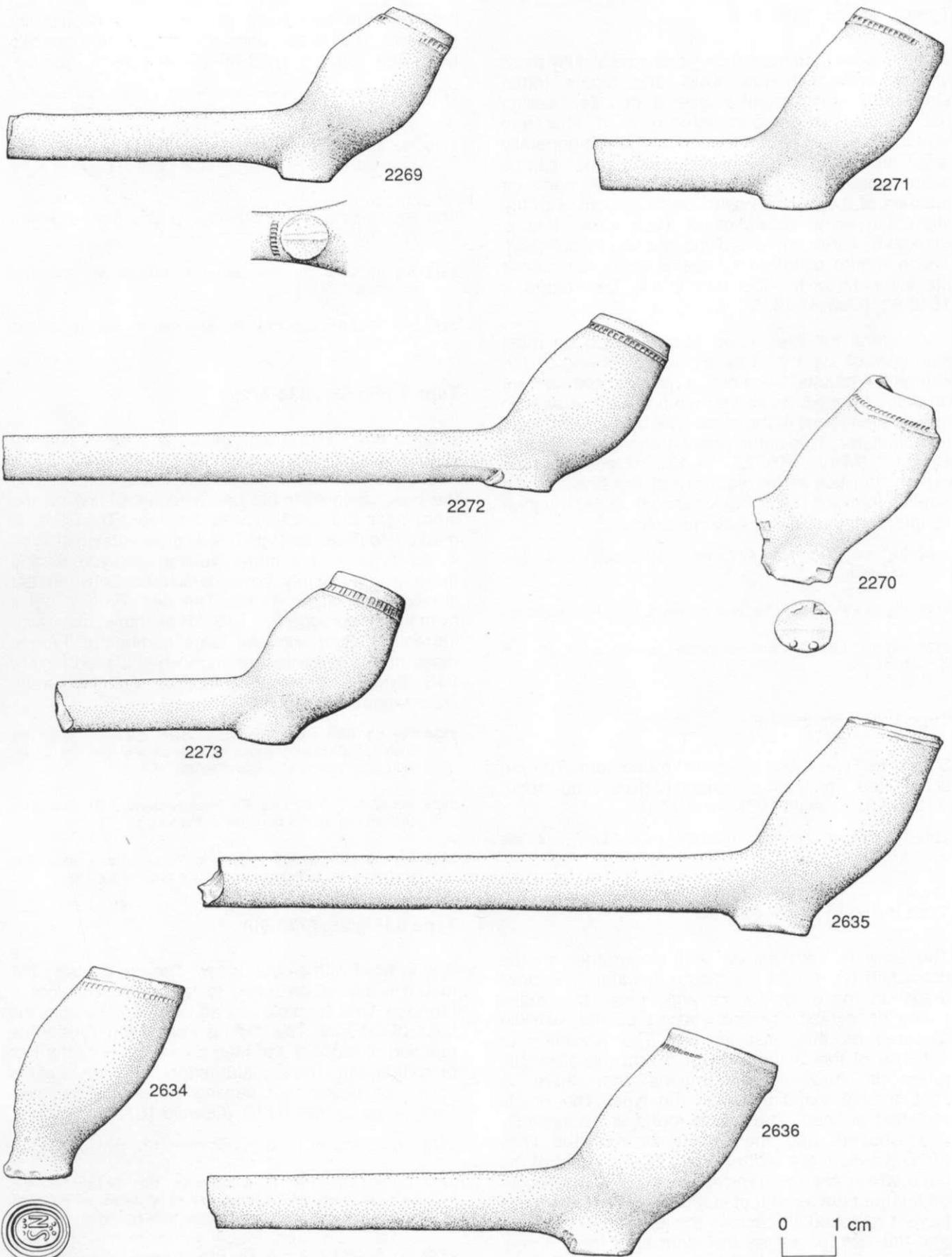


Fig 55 Clay tobacco pipes: Types 6-7 (1:1)

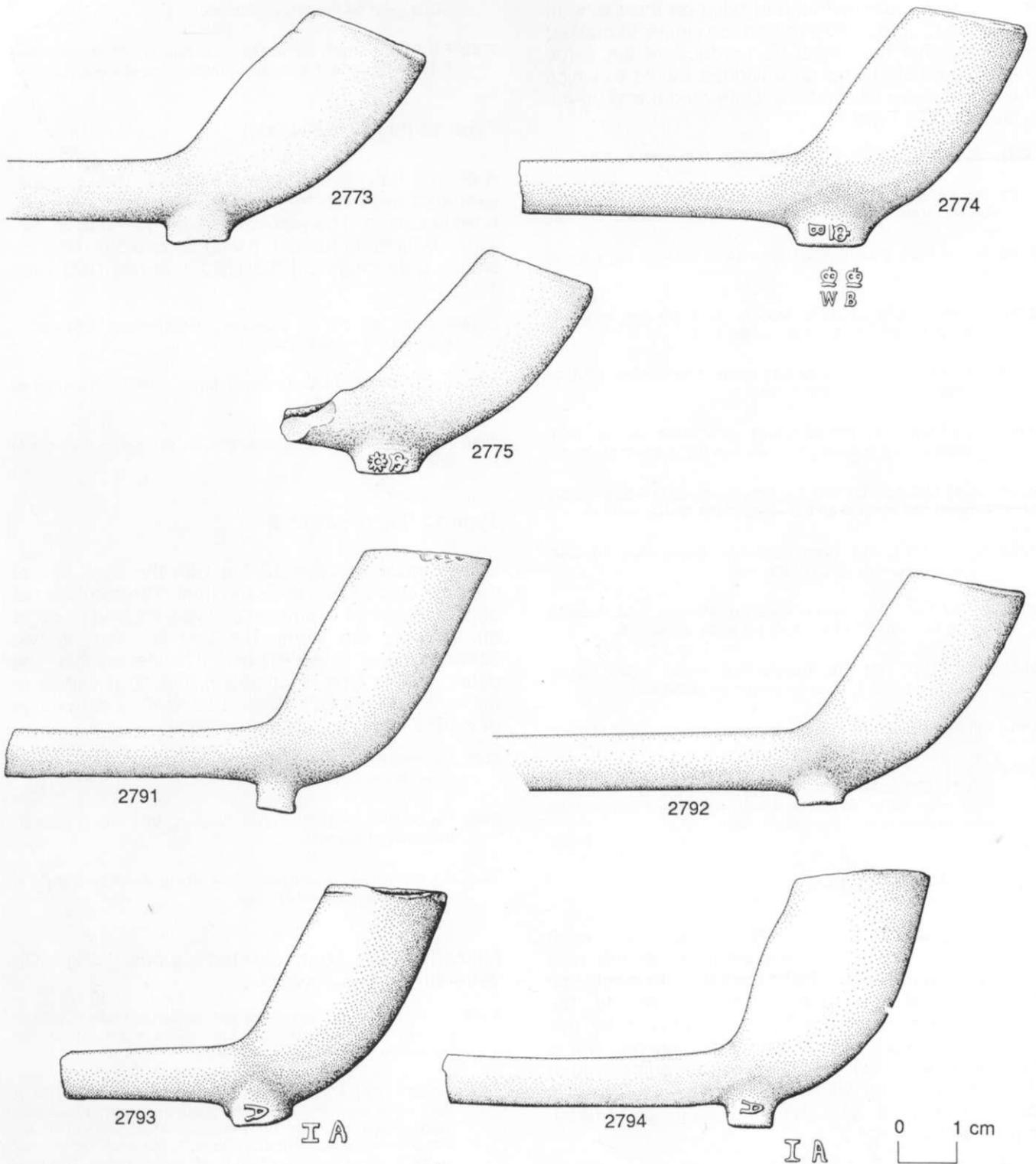


Fig 56 Clay tobacco pipes: Types 8-9 (1:1)

Type 9 (Figs 56-7; 2791-887)

A long bowl with curved front but almost straight back. Some examples, particularly those marked with the initials IA, have a straight line to the front of the bowl. These possibly can be dated rather later within the range than those with a curved front. The pronounced

central swelling of the bowl, first noticed on Type 4, is here very easily distinguishable, but appears less often and ceases to be used with this type. The rim is plain. The mouth is usually cut parallel to the stem, but occasionally may be at an angle to it (sloping either forwards or backwards). The stem is medium to thick. The foot is round; on some examples there is an incised line across the base, and the maker's

initials are frequently found in relief on the sides. In some cases unmarked pipes are so similar to marked examples that they must be products of the same maker, possibly using an unsigned mould to which the initials were later added. Date-range: c 1700-40. (Oswald 1975 Type 10.)

- 2791 Fig 56 LWC V1 F1. Brick-built cellar. 18th century. 5/64.
- 2792 Fig 56 BKC V730 F209. Pit. ?Modern. 6/64. ?Unused. Similar to examples with WB in relief on the sides of the foot.
- 2793 Fig 56 LWC E unstratified. 5/64. IA in relief on the sides of the foot.
- 2794 Fig 56 LWC J1.. Rubble. Modern. 5/64. Swollen centre to bowl. IA in relief on the sides of the foot.
- 2795 Fig 57 LWC V1 F1. Brick-built cellar. 18th century. 5/64. IA in relief on the sides of the foot.
- 2796 Fig 57 LWC V1 F1. Brick-built cellar. 18th century. 5/64. Swollen centre to bowl. IA in relief on the sides of the foot.
- 2797 Fig 57 MID A2070 F528. Pit. Post-medieval or modern. 5/64. Unused. BB in relief on the sides of the foot.
- 2798 Fig 57 STG 17 L20. Dump/destruction debris. Period 4. 5/64. EB in relief on the sides of the foot.
- 2799 Fig 57 LWC A6. Surface cleaning. Modern. 5/64. Swollen centre to bowl. EB in relief on the sides of the foot.
- 2800 Fig 57 LWC R21 F18. Trench. Post-Roman. 5/64. Unused. There is a pellet in relief on each side of the foot.
- 2801 Fig 57 CPS 1010. 5/64. WB in relief on the sides of the foot.
- 2802 Fig 57 LWC B87 ?F72. Trench. Post-medieval. 5/64. W in relief in first name position on the side of the foot. The other side may carry an initial which was either bungled on manufacture or has since worn away.

Type 10 (Fig 58; 2888-90)

Similar to Type 9 but with a long spur which projects forwards. Only three examples of this type have been recovered, all with the initials IA in relief on the sides of the spur. They conform to the characteristics noted for Type 9 examples by this maker of having a straight, rather than curved, line to the front of the bowl. This may indicate a later, rather than early, date within the range of Type 9, probably with a later terminal date: c 1730-50. (Oswald 1975 Type 21.)

- 2888 Fig 58 LWC V1 F1. Brick-built cellar. 18th century. 5/64. IA in relief on the sides of the spur.

Type 11 (Fig 58; 2891-3)

A long bowl with a curved front and slightly curved back. The mouth is fairly wide and cut parallel to the stem, which is of medium thickness. Date-range: c 1730-80. (Oswald 1975 Type 12.)

- 2891 Fig 58 LWC V1 F1. Brick-built cellar. 18th century. 4/64.

SC in relief on the sides of the foot.

- 2892 Fig 58 MID E1887 L234. Make-up: Building 76 Phase 7. Site E Period 7. 5/64. EB in relief on the sides of the foot.

Type 12 (Fig 58; 2894-901)

A shorter bowl than Types 10 and 11, though some examples are taller than others. The front line of the bowl is curved. The mouth is wide. The stem is thin. The foot is quite narrow, giving an ovoid or elliptical shape. Date-range: c 1780-1820. (Oswald 1975 Type 13.)

- 2894 Fig 58 LWC C1 F1. Soakaway. Post-Roman. 4/64. SC in relief on the sides of the foot.
- 2895 Fig 58 BKC E97 L35. Levelling. Modern. 5/64. SR in relief on the sides of the foot.
- 2896 Fig 58 BKC G1. Unstratified. 4/64. EL in relief on the sides of the foot.

Type 13 (Fig 58; 2902-5)

Fairly similar to Type 12 but with the back line of the bowl curved as well as the front. The mouth is not quite as wide as examples of Type 12, and is cut at an angle to the stem. The foot is small, in two cases rounded, in two elliptical. The stem is thin. The dating of this type is uncertain, but as it seems to fall between Oswald's Types 13 and 15, a date range of c 1810-40 is probably reasonable.

- 2902 Fig 58 BKC B32 F2. Pit. Modern. 4/64. SR in relief on the sides of the foot.
- 2903 Fig 58 BKC C49. Clearance. Modern. 4/64. EG in relief on the sides of the foot.
- 2904 Fig 58 BGC 7. Unstratified. 4/64. There is a raised circle in relief on each side of the foot.

Miscellaneous undecorated pipes (Fig 59; 2906-18)

- 2906 Fig 59 LWC N4. Base of car park make-up. Modern. 5/64. A spurred pipe, Oswald 1975 Type 24, with small bowl and fairly wide mouth. Dated c 1810-40.
- 2907 Fig 59 LWC N4. Base of car park make-up. Modern. 4/64. A fairly small bowl with curved front line and straight back line, quite similar to Type 12, which is dated 1780-1820, but with the wide mouth cut at an angle to the stem. SC in relief on the sides of the foot, which is elliptical in shape. This bowl is markedly different to other Type 12 examples bearing these initials.
- 2908 Fig 59 LWC V1 F1. Brick-built cellar. 18th century. 5/64. Possibly a Dutch pipe, similar to examples illustrated in Atkinson & Oswald 1972, fig 79,20-22, which are dated 1710, 1714, and 1742 respectively. The bowl is very well polished and of a high standard of manufacture. The rim is rouletted. The base of the foot bears a circular stamp in relief, for which the illustration is the best description.
- 2909 Fig 59 BKC D176 L4. Make-up. Modern. 4/64. A large thick-walled bowl with rouletted rim. The back of the bowl

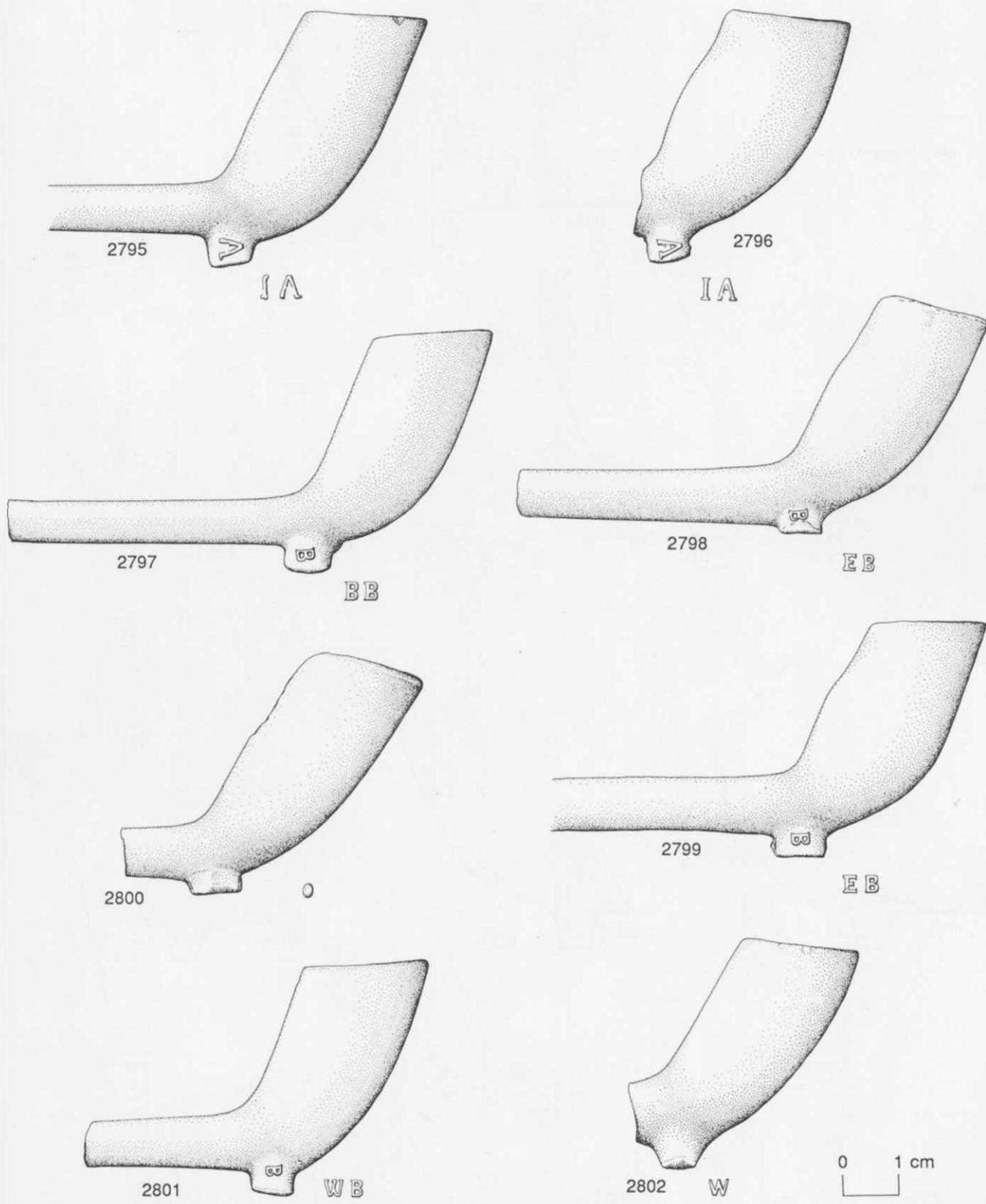


Fig 57 Clay tobacco pipes: Type 9 (1:1)

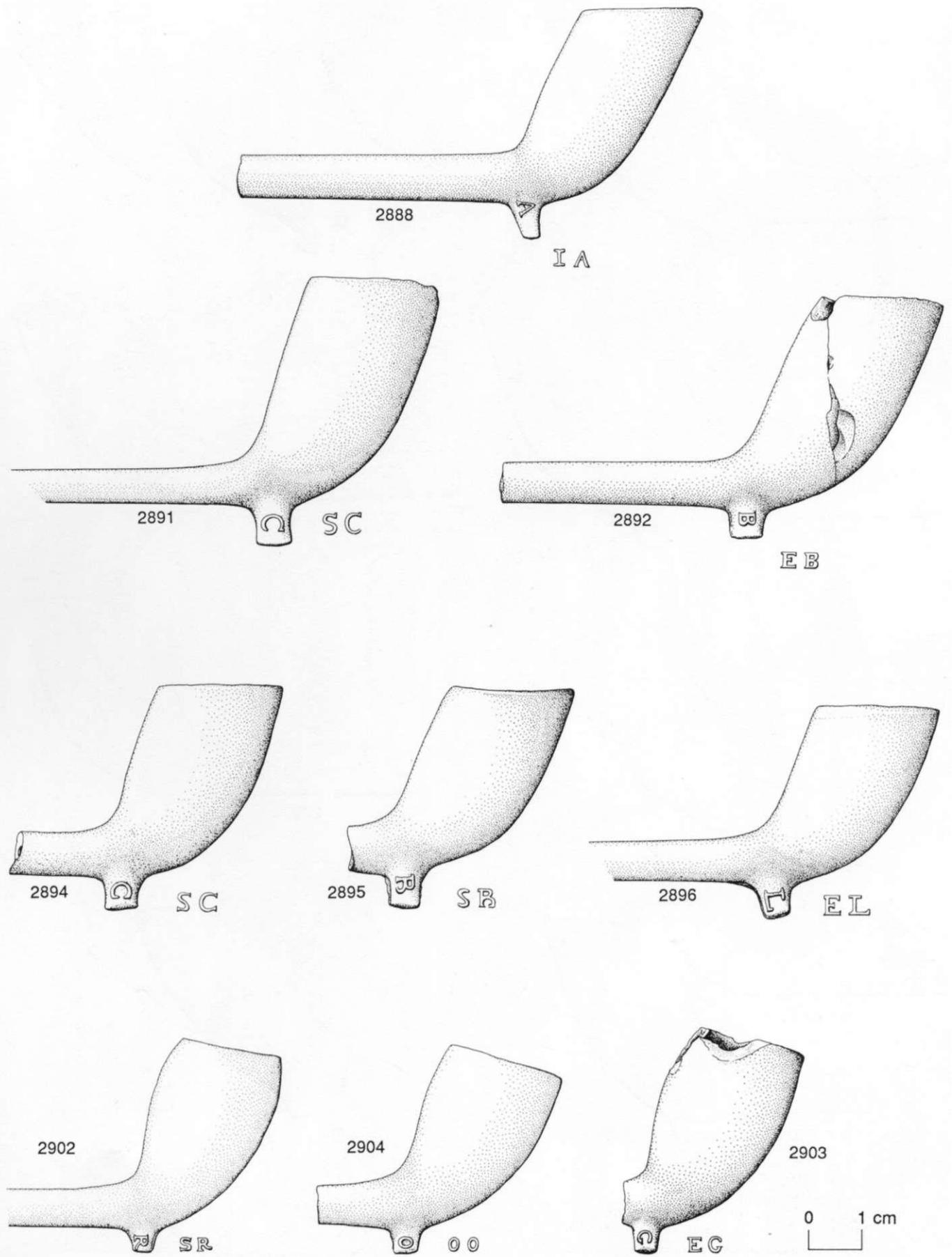


Fig 58 Clay tobacco pipes: Types 10-13 (1:1)

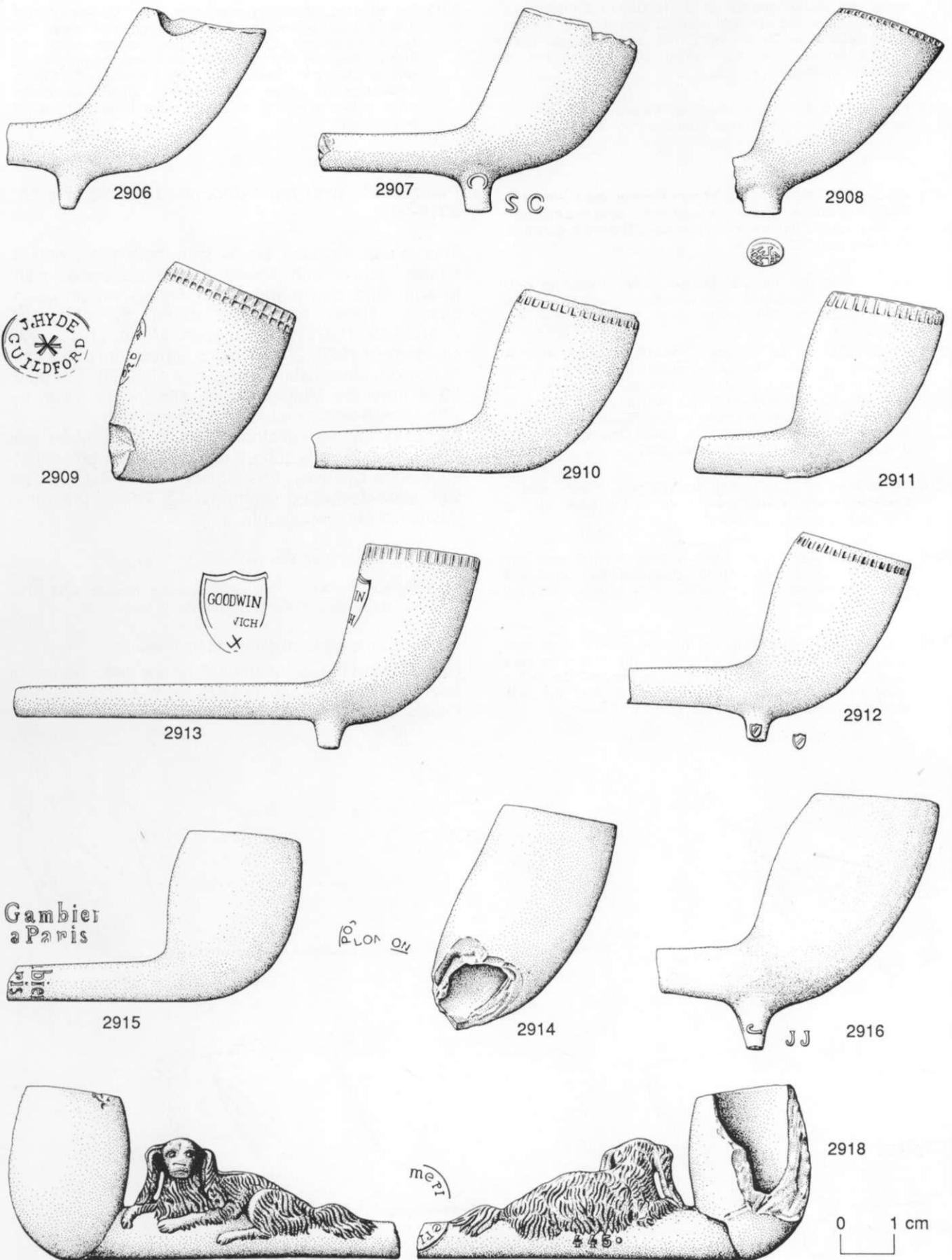


Fig 59 Clay tobacco pipes: miscellaneous undecorated bowls (1:1)

bears an incuse stamp of J. HYDE/GUILDFORD set around a six-rayed star and within a groove. John Hyde is dated 1859-93 in Oswald 1975, 195, and in Higgins 1981, 239. A similar bowl, but lacking the rouletted rim, is illustrated by Higgins, fig 7.8.

- 2910 Fig 59 BKC D176 L4. Make-up. Modern. 4/64. A fairly small bowl with gently curved front and curved back. The rim is rouletted. There is no base or spur. Probably mid 19th century.
- 2911 Fig 59 BKC H64 F20. Trial trench. Modern. 4/64. Similar to BKC D176 above. Across the base of the bowl is a cut mark where a spur or foot has been removed. The rim is rouletted. Probably mid 19th century.
- 2912 Fig 59 BKC J24 F4. Pit. Modern. 4/64. Similar to BKC D176 above. There is a shield in relief on each side of the foot. Probably mid 19th century.
- 2913 Fig 59 DTC C4 L6. Topsoil. ?Mid 19th century. 4/64. A straight-sided bowl. The rim is rouletted. There is a small round foot. There is an incuse mark on the back of the bowl of GOODWIN/IPSWICH/XX within a shield-shaped frame of two grooves. A similar mark is illustrated in Oswald 1975, pl 5.4, and credited to either Edwin Goodwin (1855-64) or James Goodwin (1868-83) (*ibid*, 194).
- 2914 Fig 59 GBS A21 L1. Topsoil. Post-Roman. The top part of a tall bowl with a very worn mark on the back, reading PO/- arched around LON-ON.
- 2915 Fig 59 GBS A32 F1. Pit. Modern. 5/64. A small bowl with curved back and front. Marked across the stem Gambier a Paris (Hammond 1985, 115-7). (This bowl is missing, probably stolen.)
- 2916 Fig 59 1.81 B1. Site clearance. Modern. 5/64. A large bowl with a plain rim cut parallel to the stem. The front of the bowl is gently curved, the back line is gently swollen. The foot is small and round. JJ in relief on the sides of the foot. Similar to Oswald 1975 Type 22, dated c 1730-80.

2918 Fig 59 X132. Watching brief, near West Mersea Church. 5/64. A small bulbous bowl in an orangey-pink fabric. The figure of a spaniel in relief rests upon the stem, which also bears a fragment of a circular incuse stamp reading -/meri/-, with a catalogue number 445* on the stem. Possibly a product of the Dutch firm of Goedewaagen's of Gouda, which lists a similar pipe, though other parallels have not been sought.

Plain bowls with relief-decorated seams (Fig 60; 2919-26)

This group includes bowls with both plain ribbed seams, bowls with ribbed seams decorated with foliage, and bowls with plant leaves on unribbed seams. These latter are dated by Alvey to c 1820-60 (1972, 37), though Mann (1977, 23, citing Wells 1970, 24) mentions similar forms in a kiln at Boston, Lincolnshire, dated to c 1860-90. The pipe 2924 from the Middleborough site in sub-group b, with foliage-decorated ribbed seams, comes from a pit sealed by the construction levels of 1862 for the Cattle Market, indicating a date range similar to that suggested by Alvey, and supported by a fluted bowl with plant-decorated seams (2942) from a pre-1862 context at Middleborough.

with plain rib on both seams

2919 Fig 60 DTC A1 L1. Car park surfacing. Modern. 4/64. The rim is rouletted. There is a small round foot.

with a rib on a slight 'platform' on both seams

Both sides of the seam on each rib are decorated with tiny leaves. The front rib rises from a spray of oak leaves which runs beneath the bottom of the bowl.

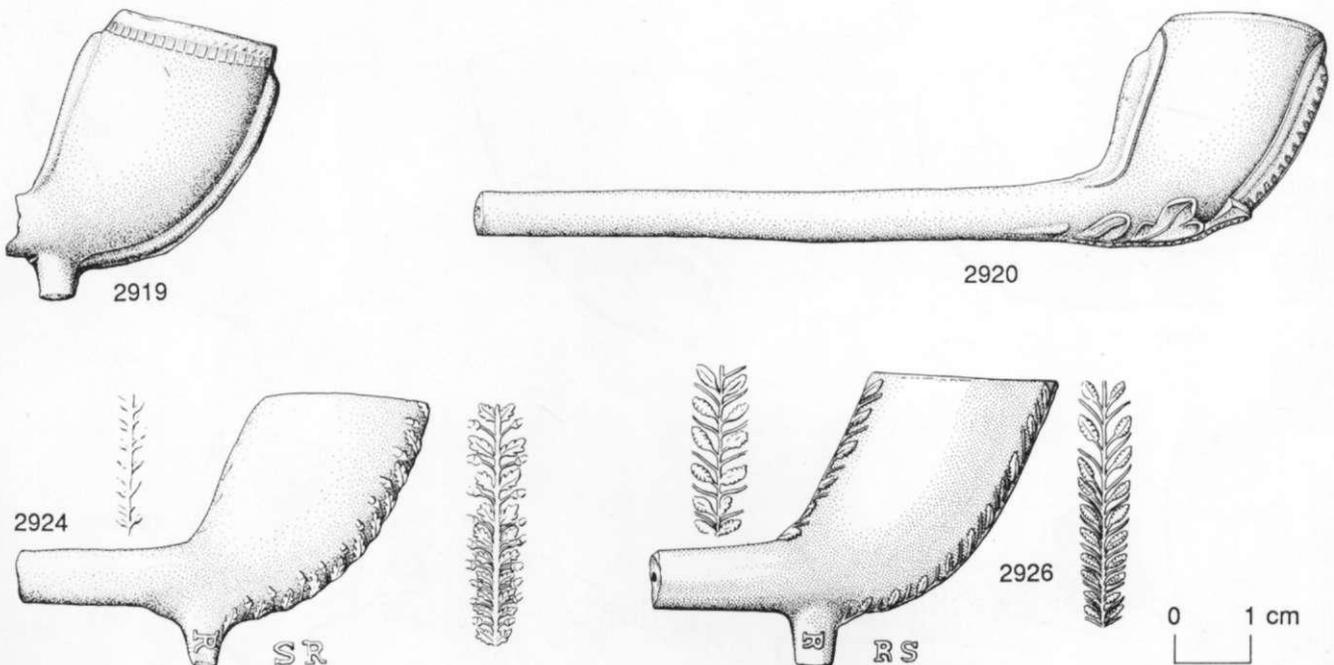


Fig 60 Clay tobacco pipes: plain bowls with relief-decorated seams (1:1)

2920 Fig 60 BKC S3 F6. Pipe trench. Modern. 4/64.

with alternating oak leaves and acorns in pairs rising from both seams

2924 Fig 60 MID C900 L86. Topsoil. Site C Period 5. 4/64. SR in relief on the sides of the small foot.

2926 Fig 60 GBS A2582 L1. Topsoil. Post-Roman. 3/64. SR in relief on the sides of the foot.

Fluted bowls (Fig 61; 2927-45)

The bowls with broad flutes on the lower part of the bowl are probably to be considered as rather earlier than those with narrow flutes in the other sub-groups. These latter are all of not dissimilar designs and can probably be dated together *c* 1820-60 (see the plain bowls with relief-decorated seams above), thus suggesting a date range within the closing years of the 18th century and the first quarter of the 19th century for the broad-fluted examples. (Compare with the highly-decorated broad-fluted pipes from Lincoln dated 1790-1810 (Mann 1977, fig 16,179-80), though one example with very broad flutes is dated to the mid 19th century (*ibid*, fig 16,181).)

with broad flutes on the lower part of the bowl

2927 Fig 61 CSC 1. Topsoil. Period 2. 4/64.

2928 Fig 61 GBS A228 F3. Large rubbish pit. Modern. 3/64.

2929 Fig 61 1.81 B1. Site clearance. Modern. 4/64.

with narrow flutes reaching to just below the rim and alternating twigs and oak leaves rising from both sides of both seams

2931 Fig 61 BKC N3 L1. Topsoil. Modern. 4/64. SR in relief on the sides of the spur.

with narrow flutes reaching to just below the rim and oak leaves rising from both sides of both seams

2934 Fig 61 BKC A127 F37. Trench. Post-Roman. 4/64. SR in relief on the sides of the forward-pointing spur.

2935 Fig 61 BKC M19 F8. Trench. Modern. 3/64. The spur has been broken off.

2936 Fig 61 BKC unstratified. 4/64. The bowl is missing. R in relief on one side (the surname position) of the spur.

2937 Fig 61 MID C1029 F266. Cellar: Building 75, Phase 4. Site C Period 4. 4/64. ?Unused. JP in relief on the sides of the spur.

2938 Fig 61 MID C1482 F50. Pit. Modern. 4/64. The rim is missing. JC in relief on the sides of the spur.

fragments with narrow flutes and possibly with oak leaves

2941 Fig 61 BKC A1 L1. Topsoil and F30 town ditch fill. Post-Roman. 4/64. The bowl is missing. J in relief on one side (first name position) of the spur.

with narrow flutes

2943 Fig 61 BKC K209. Site clearance. Modern. 5/64. The bowl is

decorated with very narrow flutes. The spur has been broken off.

2945 Fig 61 LWC D44 F30. Posthole: Building 29, Phase 2. Pipe intrusive. 4/64. Most of the bowl is missing. The fragment is stained red, probably from lead oxide paint. This area of the site used to be a paint shop. JB in relief on the sides of the spur. Not enough of this piece survives to tell if it also had plant decoration on the seams.

Miscellaneous decorated bowls (Fig 62; 2946-52)

Britannia

The design has alternating oak-leaves and twigs on both seams and shows Britannia on one side, and a naval figure. Both examples were used to provide a composite illustration as the more complete (2946) is very worn.

These pipes are clearly related to the Britannia pipes of Surrey (Higgins 1981, 220-1, and fig 3.1) but the initials of Elizabeth Lowthrop indicate a definitely Colchester-made pipe. The plant decoration on the seams indicates a date of *c* 1820-60 (see above). Higgins links this design to the Battle of Trafalgar (1805), at which time Elizabeth Lowthrop is known to be of child-bearing age as a baptismal record of 1819 gives the birth-dates of her offspring as 1801, 1803, 1808, and 1810 (ERO, St Giles's parish records). The same record gives the occupation of one parent as a pipe-maker, though it is not clear if this refers to Elizabeth or her husband Francis. However, in Piggot's Directory for Essex it is Elizabeth who is listed as a pipe-maker from 1823 to 1845. These pipes can then be broadly dated *c* 1805-45, though if a starting date of *c* 1820 for the plant decoration is accurate, then the range is 1820-45. The Britannia pipe from Fareham, Surrey (Higgins 1981, fig 3.1), attributed to Arthur Coster who was aged 30 at the 1841 census, also indicates a date some years after Trafalgar, i.e. *c* 1830-40.

2946 Fig 62 LWC M19 F19. ?Tanks. Post-medieval. 5/64. EL in relief on the sides of the elliptical spur.

2947 Fig 62 BKC E74 F22. Pit. Modern. 5/64. EL in relief on the sides of the elliptical spur.

eagle claw

2948 Fig 62 DTC C1. Unstratified. 6/64. Similar pipes were made by both Dutch and English firms in the late 19th and 20th centuries.

Inniskillings

A pipe from Dorking, Surrey with this design and with a shamrock in relief on each side of the foot is published in Higgins 1985, fig 2.17.

2949 Fig 62 BUC B40 F33. Pits. Modern. 4/64. There is a shamrock in relief on each side of the foot.

2950 Fig 62 GBS A228 F3. Large rubbish pit. Modern. Stem bore unobtainable. There is a chequered shield in relief on each side of the foot. The stem bears fragments of incuse stamps on each side, reading DE/- and -/RY (possibly for DERRY).

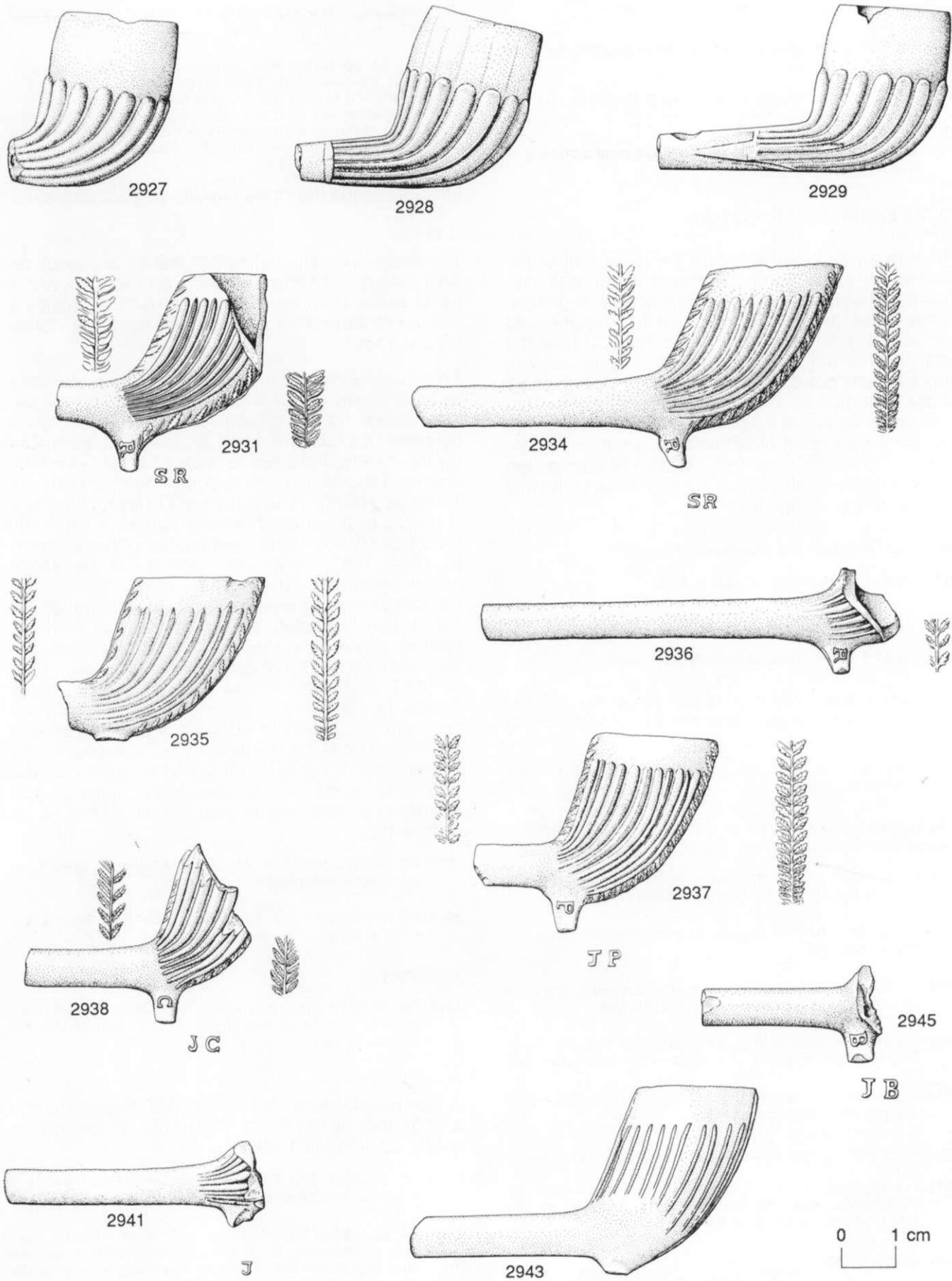


Fig 61 Clay tobacco pipes: fluted bowls (1:1)

rustic

2951 Fig 62 DTC B6 L2. Demolition spread. Modern. A fragment of a bowl.

hunter/soldier

2952 Fig 62 BKC J40 F3. Wall. Modern. A fragment of a bowl showing a huntsman or soldier kneeling behind a tree and in the act of firing a rifle.

Miscellaneous marked foot and bowl fragments, decorated and marked stem fragments (Figs 63-4; 2953-86)

2953 Fig 63 MRC 50. Unstratified. A fragment of a stamp under the foot showing plant leaves/grass above ?ground lines.

2954 Fig 63 LWC D44 F30. Posthole: Building 29, Phase 2. Pipe intrusive. IB in relief on the sides of the foot.

2955 Fig 63 BKC B22 L9. Rubble in fill of timber-lined structure. Post-medieval. JP in relief on the sides of the foot.

2956 Fig 63 LWC B5 F7. Pit; brick-filled soakaway. Post-medieval. JP in relief on the sides of the foot.

2957 Fig 63 COC 15. Unstratified. C(?G)W in relief on the sides of the foot.

2958 Fig 63 DTC A21 L6. Destruction debris and topsoil. 19th-20th century. A shamrock in relief on both sides of the foot.

2959 Fig 63 STG 107 L2. Floorboard dust/construction debris. Periods 5/6. A ?cross in relief on each side of the foot.

2960 Fig 63 BUC B1090 L1. Demolition debris and topsoil. Modern and post-Roman. A chequered lozenge in relief on each side of the foot.

2961 Fig 63 MID A50 F15. Pit. Post-medieval (pottery 1680-1700).

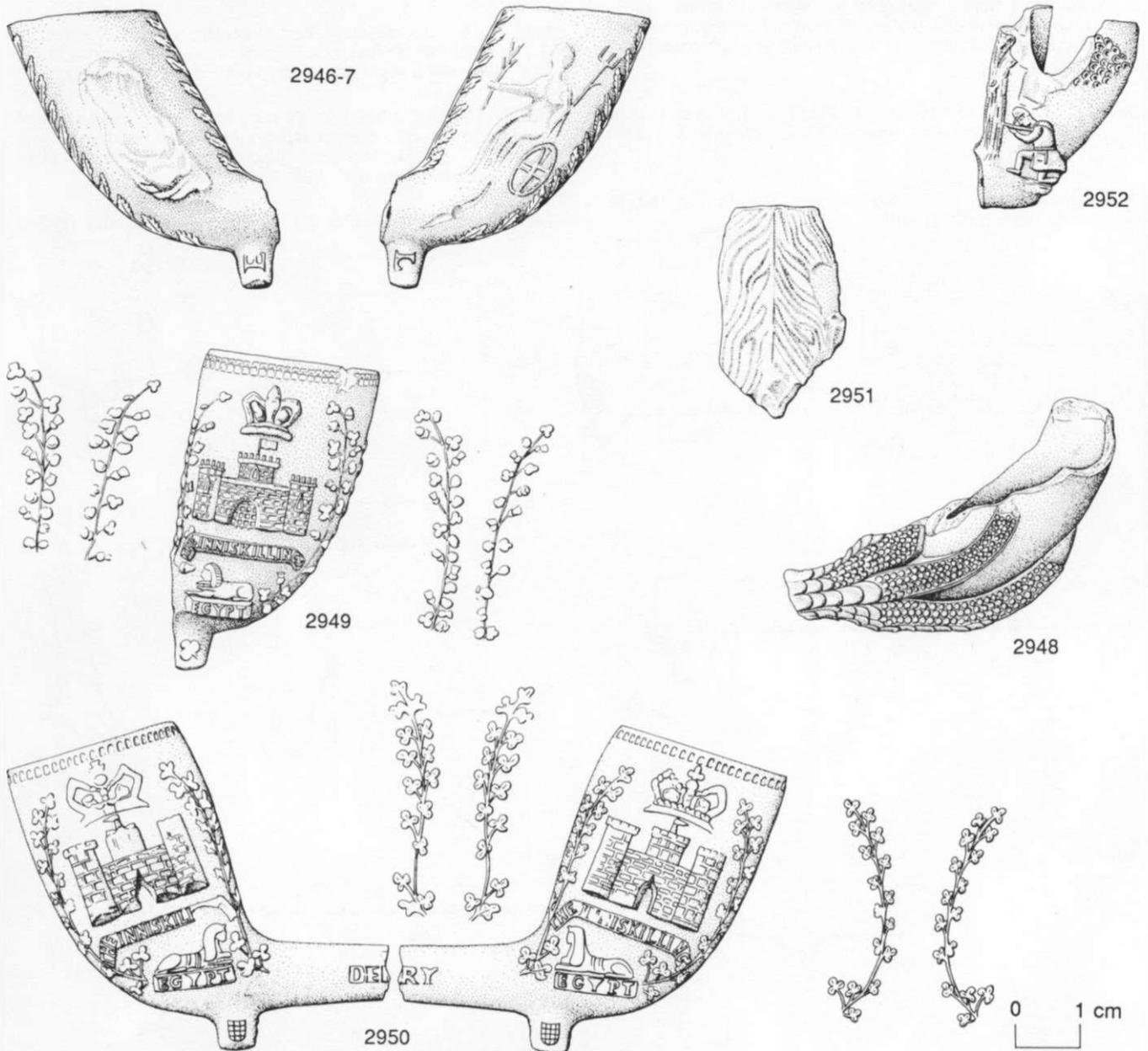


Fig 62 Clay tobacco pipes: miscellaneous decorated bowls (1:1)

A lozenge in relief on one side of the foot. The other is damaged, or blundered.

- 2962 Fig 63 BKC D176 L4. Make-up. Modern. A fragment of a bowl with part of an unidentified incuse mark.
- 2963 Fig 64 LWC B89 F46. Pit. Medieval. Pipe intrusive. Knurled and zig-zagged decoration around stem.
- 2964 Fig 64 LWC C45 F20. Pit. Post-Roman. Plant-like decoration on stem.
- 2965 Fig 64 LWC R22 F20. Trench. Post-Roman. Plant decoration on both seams, similar to that on the plain bowl with ribbed and decorated seam Fig 60,2920.
- 2966 Fig 64 LWC V1 F1. Brick-built cellar. 18th century. Cable and lozenge decoration on stem.
- 2967 Fig 64 BKC C28 F11. ?Pit. 17th century. A stem with trailing vine and grapes. Possibly of a similar date to the Type 4 bowl with vine leaf and grape decoration from the Angel Yard site (1986), Colchester (to be published in a future volume of *CAR*).
- 2968 Fig 64 BKC C38 F15. Trench. Post-Roman. Incuse stamps reading McDOUGAL/- and -/ASGOW (Walker & Walker 1969, 132-46).
- 2969 Fig 64 BKC E1278 L397. Topsoil. Post-Roman. Incuse stamp reading IRISH PIPE.

- 2970 Fig 64 BKC J31 F3. Wall. Modern. A cable of circle and coarse rouletting round the stem.
- 2971 Fig 64 BKC N2 L1. Topsoil. Modern. An incuse stamp reading HIGGINSION/- (sic). There is an illegible stamp on the other side of the stem.
- 2972 Fig 64 BKC S4. Site clearance. Modern. A small fragment of relief decoration only.
- 2973 Fig 64 MID A76 F15. Pit. Post-medieval (pottery 1680-1700). A line of rouletting round the stem. A group of stems with similar decoration were found at Rainford, Merseyside (Higgins 1982, 204, also citing parallels from Staines, Surrey). This example derives from a pit containing numerous examples of Type 6, dated c 1660-80.
- 2974 Fig 64 MID B182 F45. Pit. Post-medieval. Similar to 2973.
- 2975 Fig 64 MID C290 L12. Demolition debris. Site C Period 5. Incuse stamp reading BURNS.CUTTY. on the stem.
- 2976 Fig 64 CPS 176 L35. Part of backfill of cellar construction trench F63. Period 8. A fragment of stem from close to the bowl with a slight line spiralled around part of the length.
- 2977 Fig 64 BUC H321 F30. Pit complex. Modern. A fragment of stem with an incuse stamp set around the width, marked in italic *m * M*. This mark belongs to the Parisian firm of Gambier (Hammond 1985, figs 21, 23).
- 2978 Fig 64 MRC 61 F38. Pit. Modern. Incuse stamps reading

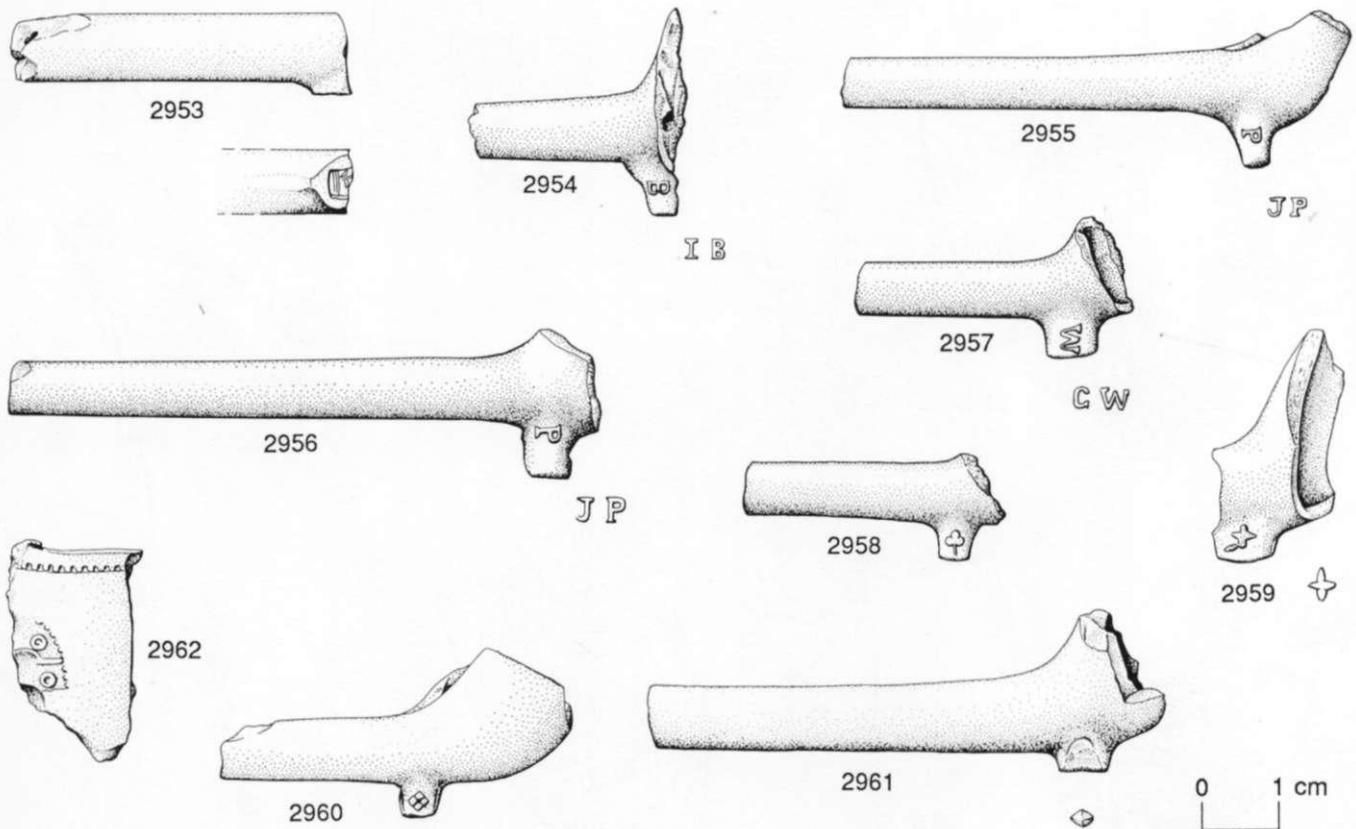


Fig 63 Clay tobacco pipes: marked foot and bowl fragments (1:1)

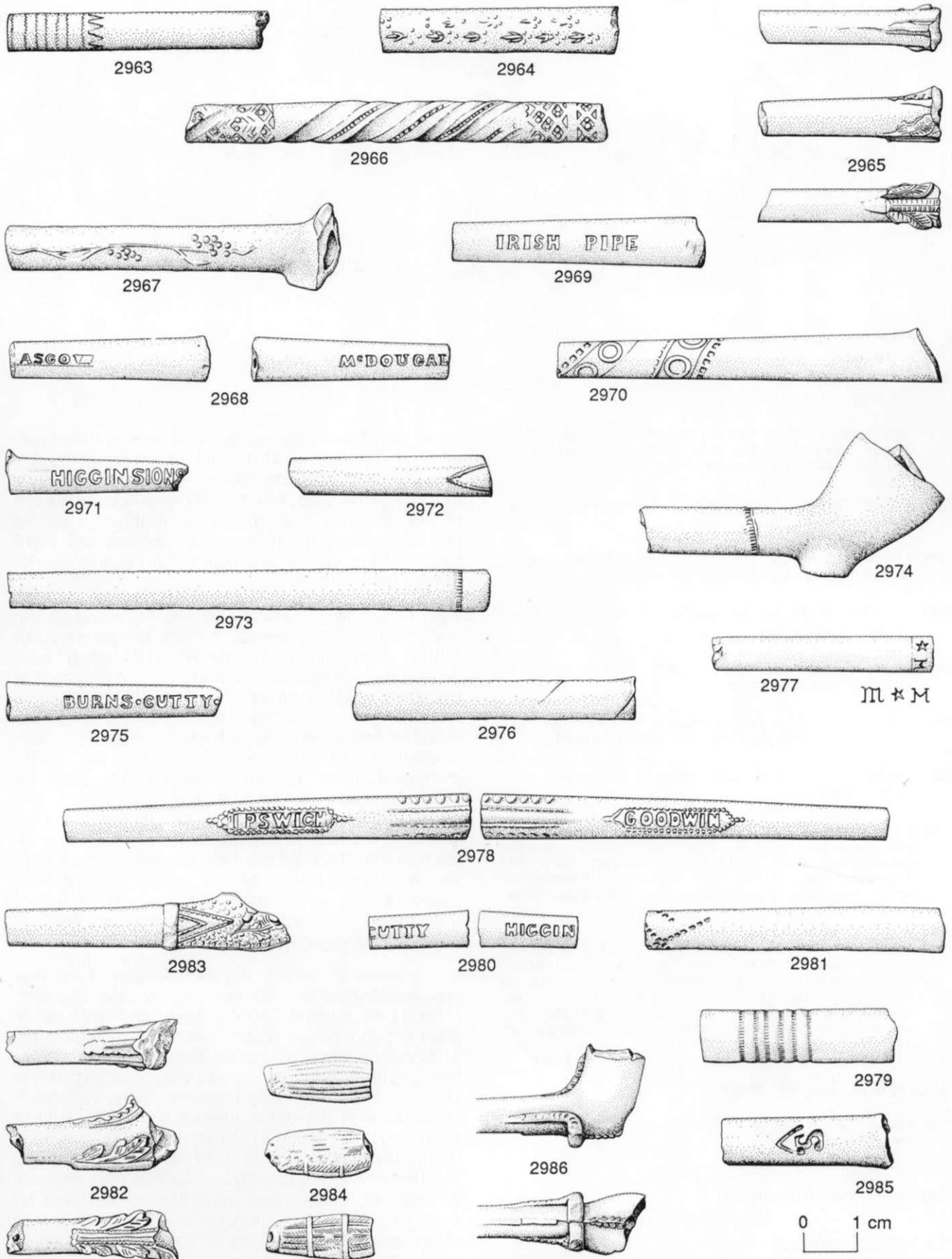


Fig 64 Clay tobacco pipes: decorated and marked stem fragments (1:1)

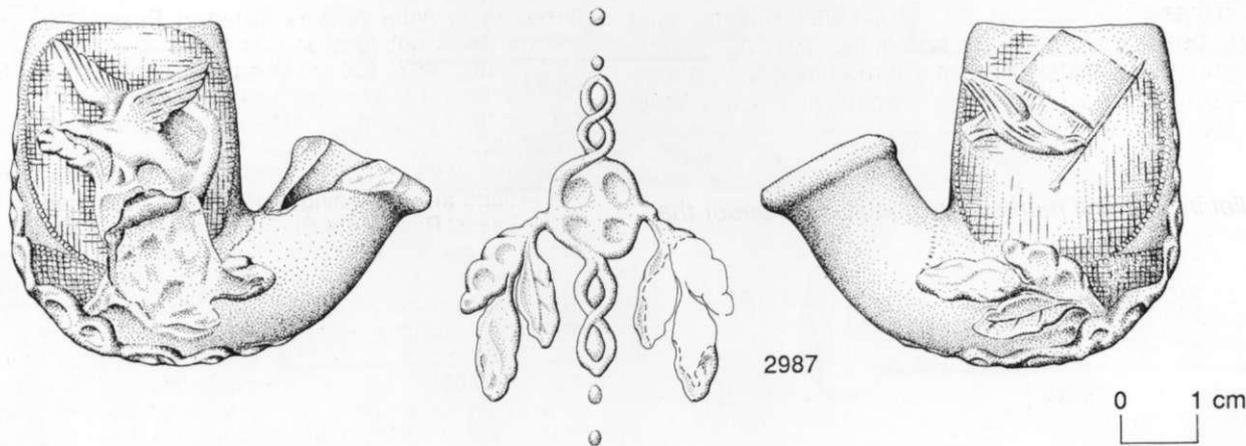


Fig 65 Glazed pipe bowl (1:1)

GOODWIN IPSWICH. See Fig 59, 2913 for a bowl marked Goodwin, Ipswich. Oswald lists Edwin Goodwin (1855-64) and James Goodwin (1868-83) (1975, 194).

2979 Fig 64 STG 2 L3. Dump. Period 4. A stem with six bands of rouletting. See 2963.

2980 Fig 64 DTC A1 L1. Car park surfacing. Modern. Incuse stamps on the stem reading HIGGIN- /CUTTY.

2981 Fig 64 DTC A2 L4. Make-up/topsoil. Modern. A small fragment of decoration.

2982 Fig 64 DTC B10 L4. Rubble. Modern. Plant decoration on both seams as 2965 above.

2983 Fig 64 DTC B15 L4. Rubble. Modern. Geometric and plant decoration around stem and on the base of the bowl.

2984 Fig 64 DTC B24 L4. Rubble. Modern. A bulbous decorated stem fragment.

2985 Fig 64 1.81 A5 F7. Pit. Medieval or later. A fragment of stem with the incuse mark SV. Examples of this stamp from London are dated c 1620-1700 (Oswald 1975, 79; Thompson 1981, 10, fig 7,5). The same initials but of rather dissimilar form are found on Lincolnshire pipes (White 1979, 185).

2986 Fig 64 1.81 D82. ?Period 7. 3/64. A small resting bar applied to the forward part of the stem. The remaining part of the bowl shows the beginning of relief-decoration on the seams, allowing the fragment to be loosely dated 1820-80. Two bowls from Hanley, Staffordshire, have similar resting bars, and one also has plant decoration on the seams (Barker 1985, fig 12, 73-74).

Glazed bowl (Fig 65; 2987)

2987 Fig 65 CSC 1. Topsoil. Period 2. A glazed and decorated bowl of modern date.

Marks and identifications

Rouletting and lining

Rouletting (milling) is frequently found as a decorative feature around the rim of pipes, eg Types 2-7 and

some later forms. The same forms occasionally bear, in place of rouletting, an inscribed line around the rim. Close examination can often reveal that this line is in reality poorly-applied rouletting, where the edge of the rouletting tool, not its full width, has scored the clay. However, unless the tool has left slight traces of the vertical lines of rouletting, this cannot always be proven.

Both rouletting and lining can also be found on the bottom of the foot, usually running across its width rather than along its length. Rouletting also occasionally occurs on the underside of the stem at the junction of stem and foot (see Type 6), and around the stem (eg Fig 64, 2963, 2964, 2969). Whether rouletting/lining in these positions indicates decoration or 'signing' is not clear. The interpretation of rouletting around the stem as decoration presents few problems, though decoration on the underside of the stem and on the bottom of the foot seems unlikely. In most cases the rouletting on the foot is slight and irregularly applied, as if the mark was executed casually and at speed. In a very few cases lines are deeply scored and therefore presumably deliberate, but they too are usually slight and of varying depth across the foot.

The practice of marking the foot of pipes in this way was widespread (eg Staines, Surrey, and Rainford, Merseyside (Higgins 1982, 204), and was at its peak during a period when other more obvious forms of signature were little used. However, lines across the foot do occur on forms with relief initials on the sides of the foot, surely therefore being redundant in the face of the more obvious signature. If these small and often poorly-executed marks are signatures then they possibly only held a meaning for the pipemaker and his employees, or that meaning was at best only understood within the market area for each kiln. A single customer may have been able to obtain pipes marked in very similar ways from several local manufacturers, and, were he much travelled, be able to obtain them in places several hundred miles apart. Rather than being deliberate signatures,

could these marks under the foot be unintentional and have been the result of balancing still-soft pipes upright by resting the foot on the rouletting tool, or on a sharp-edged surface which would produce a line across the foot?

Relief initials and marks in incuse stamps under the foot

IB

Fig 54,2121. One example: Type 2 (c 1600-40). Initials set within a ring. Probably a London maker.

SBC

Fig 54,2124. One example: Type 2 (c 1600-40). S set above and between BC in a plain circle. Probably a London maker.

IC

Fig 54,2122. One example: Type 2 (c 1600-40). Initials separated by a star, with a pellet between the arms of the C. Foliage above and below the initials, and an outer ring of pellets. Probably a London maker.

BI

Fig 54,2123. One example: Type 2 (c 1600-40). Initials set within a plain circle on a heart-shaped foot. Probably a London maker.

SN

Fig 55,2634. One example: Type 7 (c 1670-1700). Possibly another, 2771, catalogued on microfiche. Initials set within two concentric rings. Three pellets above and below. Very similar to a stamp from London identified as belonging to **Samuel Nodwell** (Le Cheminant 1981, fig 5,52) and dated to c 1700. Gant (1959, 3) interpreted these initials as NS, and suggested that they may have identified a Colchester burgess, **Nathaniel Spurgin**, though there is no record of Spurgin as a pipemaker.

pellet and lozenge

Fig 55,2270. One example: Type 6 (c 1660-80). One pellet and one lozenge (or possibly an angular pellet) set close together against the outer edge of the foot.

chequered lines

Fig 59,2908. One example: miscellaneous undecorated bowl, probably early to mid 18th-century Dutch. Two groups of chequered lines joined by one line.

plant

Fig 63,2953. One example: marked foot fragment. Part of a stamp showing (the base of) a plant on ground lines.

Relief initials and marks on the sides of the foot or spur

IA

Fig 56,2793-4, Fig 57,2795-6. Twenty-seven examples of Type 9 (c 1700-40), 2793-6, 2804, 2806, 2810, 2820, 2860-76, 2881, 2887, and three examples of Type 10 (c 730-60), 2888-90. In 1960, during demolition work in St Nicholas's Parish on the Joslin's site for a Tesco supermarket (now Argos) at the junction of Maidenburgh Street and the High Street, a tobacco pipe kiln, wasters and kiln debris were found and recorded by Leonard Gant. Some pipes (wasters) bearing the initials IA were found built into the walls of the kiln (Gant 1960, 43-4; the initials are mistyped as IS in Gant's publication). The site had previously been cleared in 1700, indicating that these pipes should be later than that date and possibly contemporary with the examples recorded here (Types 9 and 10). Gant

linked IA to **John Austine**, listed in Essex Wills (1692), though he is not recorded as being a pipemaker. Eddy and Ryan (1983, 106, 111) have suggested that IA may be identified as **John Ennows**, pipemaker, of All Saints, Colchester, by inferring that he may be a descendant of one **Jacob Annewe**, mentioned in the Lay Subsidy of 1597/8. However, contemporary variations on Ennows's name do not include any beginning with A, he is described as being of All Saints' Parish, not St Nicholas's, and he died in 1684, too early for the production of these pipes. He worked, unfortunately, at a period when the marking of pipes was not widely practised, and his products are not likely ever to be identified unless a kiln or kilns manufacturing pipes of the late 17th century are found within All Saints Parish. For the time being, therefore, the identification of IA is obscure, though the site of his kiln could well be that found by Gant. The Long Wyre Street site (COC), which produced seventeen IA marked bowls (and several identical but unmarked bowls), fifteen unused, and fifteen from one context, is only some 100 m from this kiln.

TA

Two examples, 2818-19, both Type 9 (c 1700-40), both from Lion Walk site N. Both the pipes bearing these initials have a swollen centre to the bowl. No Colchester pipemaker with these initials has been identified. There is a slight possibility that the T is a poorly-formed I, linking these pipes to IA above.

BB

Fig 57,2797. One example, Type 9 (c 1700-40). Oswald lists two London pipemakers with these initials working at about the same time as the date of this stamped pipe: **B Buskin**, 1718, and **Benjamin Butcher**, 1726 (Oswald 1975, 130).

EB

Fig 57,2798-9, and Fig 58,2892. Five examples of Type 9 (c 1700-40), 2798-9, 2821, 2883-4, and two of Type 11 (c 1730-80), 2892-3. **Elizabeth Bland**, pipemaker, appears in the 1745 Apprentice Rolls (took on J Chamberlain) (Oswald 1975, 170)). The Ipswich Journal of 10.3.1759 carried an advertisement for the lease of a message and outhouses formerly occupied by **Edward Bland** 'situate in George Lane near the Market Place in Colchester'. (This property is described as being currently occupied by **John Randall**, tobacco pipemaker, see p 65.) The 1711 St Nicholas's (Colchester) Parish Register records the marriage of **Edward** and **Elizabeth Bland**. No occupation was given for either.

IB

Fig 63,2954. One example on a foot fragment. If the use of I for J continues into the 19th century, these initials may possibly be linked to either **John Balls** (1841 Census), **James Bush**, pipemaker of Priory Street (White's Register, 1863), **John Buxton**, pipemaker of Magdalen Street and later Parson's Lane, (1861/1881 Census), or **Joseph Blo(m)field**, a pipemaker living with his pipemaker father Thomas at Parson's Lane (1871 Census).

JB

Fig 61,2945. One example, a fluted bowl (c 1820-60). Either **John Balls**, **James Bush**, or **John Buxton** (see above).

WB crowned

Fig 56,2774. Four examples: 2774, 2782, 2785-6, all Type 8 (c 1680-1710). **William Battly** is recorded as a pipemaker in the 1705 St Botolph's with All Saints (Colchester) Parish Register (see p 65. The initials WB also occur, incuse, on a wig-curler of probable 18th-century date (Fig 28,1872).

WB

Fig 57,2801. Eight examples, 2801, 2829, 2831, 2834, 2842-5, all Type 9 (c 1700-40). See WB crowned above.

JC

Fig 61,2938. One example, on a fluted bowl with relief-decorated seams (c 1820-60). Probably John Christian, recorded as a pipemaker in the 1841 Census.

SC

Fig 58,2891,2894, Fig 59,2907. One example, 2891, of Type 11 (c 1730-80), five examples, 2894, 2897-8, 2900-1, of Type 12 (c 1780-1820), and one miscellaneous undecorated bowl, 2907, dated with Type 12 to c 1780-1820. **Stephen Chamberlain** (1728-1808), listed as a pipemaker in Bailey's Directory of 1792/4, and Piggot's Directory of 1823 (at George Lane). Gant (1959) gives him as working at 21-22 George Street. The miscellaneous bowl dated c 1780-1820 may be a product of **Stephen Chamberlain Rand** (see below) who carried on Chamberlain's initials for a period after his death.

EG

Fig 58,2903. One example of Type 13 (c 1810-40). No local maker with these initials has been identified. Edward Gardner was working in London over a suitable period (1823-36) (Oswald 1975, 137). This type of pipe is also made locally by **Stephen Rand**.

JJ

Fig 59,2916. Two examples, 2916-17, both on miscellaneous plain bowls similar to Oswald 1975, Type 22, dated 1730-80, and therefore too early to be associated with **Joseph Jennings**, senior or junior, of Colchester (see below).

EL

Fig 58,2896, Fig 62,2946/2947. Two examples, 2896, 2899, of Type 12 (c 1780-1820) and two Britannia pipes (c 1820-45), 2946-7. **Elizabeth Lowthrop**, given over the period 1823-45 in Piggot's Directories as working at 20 Magdalen Street and Hythe Hill. In 1819 the St Giles's (Colchester) Parish Register records the baptism of children from the marriage of Francis and Elizabeth Lowthrop, pipemaker. The 1841 Census gives her as aged 65.

JP

Fig 61,2937. Three examples, 2937, on a fluted bowl with relief-decorated seams (c 1820-60), and 2955-6 on unidentified fragments. **James Pettitt**. Three James Pettitts are known.

i) Piggot's Directories of 1791-1827 list a James Pettitt, pipemaker. The earliest references, at least, must cover a man working earlier than ii).

ii) Born sometime around 1785-92. Listed in the 1841 Census as aged 50 and living at 38 East Street. The 1851 census gives him at the same address (38 East Street) but now aged 65. The same census describes him as employing one man. The occupation of one son, Samuel, aged 20, is given as pipemaker, and of another, George, aged 17, as dealer in pipes. He is noted in the St Giles's Parish Registers of 1818, 1820 (see below), and 1824, and in Kelly's Directory of 1857. Oswald (1975, 170) cites a Directory of 1839, while Gant (1959) gives his period of working, almost certainly based on pipe evidence, as 1820-50. He was dead by 1861, when his widow is mentioned (see below).

iii) The baptism of James William Pettitt, son of James Pettitt, is recorded in the 1820 St Giles's Parish Register. He occurs later in the 1841 Census (aged 12), son of James Pettitt; the 1851 Census, aged 24, at 132 Harwich Road; the 1861 Census, aged 34, in East Street, employing

two men, and living with him were his widowed mother, his brothers Nathan, aged 29, pipemaker, and George, aged 27, pipemaker; the 1871 Census, aged 44, in East Street; and the 1881 Census, aged 54, in Maidenburgh Street. He is also found in Kelly's Directories of 1862-70, and White's Register of 1870.

SR

Fig 58,2895,2902, Fig 60,2924,2926, Fig 61,2931,2934. One example of Type 12 (c 1780-1820), 2895, two examples of Type 13 (c 1810-40), 2902, 2905, three examples of plain bowls with relief-decorated seams (c 1820-60), 2924-6, and three examples of fluted bowls with relief-decorated seams (c 1820-60), 2931, 2933-4. **Stephen Chamberlain Rand**, nephew of **Stephen Chamberlain** (see above) (VCH 1907, 413). Listed in Piggot's and Kelly's Directories over the period 1827-55. The Census returns describe him thus: 1851: in George Street, aged 58; 1861: of Obsee House, Head Street, aged 68, retired; 1881: of Headgate Court, aged 88. The Poll Book records that in 1832 **Stephen Chamberlain Rand** owned a house in George Lane, and VCH 1907, 413, gives him as living at 21 George Street.

C(G)W

Fig 63,2957. One example on an unidentified fragment. No maker has been identified for these initials.

J-

Fig 61,2941. A blundered form. One example on a fluted bowl with relief-decorated seams (c 1820-60).

W-

Fig 57,2802. Probably a blundered WB. Two examples, 2802, 2885, Type 9 (c 1700-40).

-R

Fig 61,2936. Probably a blundered SR. One example on a fluted bowl with relief-decorated seams (c 1820-60).

circle

Fig 58,2904. A circle on each side of the foot. One example, Type 13 (c 1810-40).

?cross

Fig 63,2959. A ?cross or four-petalled flower on each side of the foot. One example on an unidentified fragment.

flower crowned

Fig 56,2775. A crowned flower on each side of the foot. The flower is daisy-like, with nine petals around a central dot. Five examples, 2775, 2777, 2783, 2787, 2790, all Type 8 (c 1680-1710).

lozenge

Fig 63,2961. A lozenge on one side of the foot, the other side is damaged or blundered. One example on an unidentified fragment.

chequered lozenge

Fig 63,2960. A lozenge divided into four squares on each side of the foot. One example on an unidentified fragment.

pellet

Fig 57,2800. A pellet on each side of the foot. Three examples, 2800, 2813-14, all Type 9 (c 1700-40).

shamrock

Fig 62,2949, Fig 63,2958. A shamrock on each side of the foot. One example, 2949, on an Inniskillings pipe, and another, 2958, on an unidentified fragment.

shield

i) Fig 59,2912. A shield on each side of the foot. One

example on a miscellaneous undecorated bowl, dated to the mid 19th century.

ii) Fig 62,2950. A chequered shield on each side of the foot. One example on an Inniskillings pipe.

The numbers of relief-marked pipes found within each major type can be summarised in table form thus:

Type	8	9	10	11	12	13	Relief-decorated seams
flowers crowned	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
WB crowned	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
WB	-	8	-	-	-	-	-
IA	-	27	3	-	-	-	-
TA	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
BB	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
pellets	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
EB	-	5	-	2	-	-	-
SC	-	-	-	1	5	1	-
SR	-	-	-	-	1	1	6
EL	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
EG	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
circles	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
JP	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
JB	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
JC	-	-	-	-	-	-	1

Incuse stamps on the bowl and stem

Only one example of each has been found.

Gambier, Paris

i) Fig 59,2915. On a miscellaneous undecorated bowl. Incuse lettering round the stem, 'Gambier a Paris'. Gambier produced pipes from the last years of the 18th century into the 19th, and their marks continued to be used by their successors (Hammond 1985, 115-7).

ii) Fig 64,2977. On a stem fragment. Italic m * M (separated by a five-pointed star) placed around the stem. A trade mark of the Parisian firm of Gambier and its successors (*ibid*, figs 21, 23).

Goodwin, Ipswich

i) Fig 59,2913. Shield-shaped stamp enclosing GOODWIN -WICH on a miscellaneous plain bowl. Either Edwin Goodwin (1855-64) or James Goodwin (1868-83) (Oswald 1975, 194).

ii) Fig 64,2978. GOODWIN IPSWICH within ornamental labels on either side of a stem fragment.

J Hyde, Guildford

Fig 59,2909. Oval stamp on a miscellaneous plain bowl. John Hyde, dated 1859-93 by Oswald (1975, 195) and Higgins (1981, 239).

others

i) Fig 59,2918. -/meri/-. Lettering within a circle placed across the stem. One example on a Dutch plain bowl with a spaniel in relief on the stem, and the catalogue number 445. Similar pipes were made by Goedewaagen's of Gouda (see p 53).

ii) Fig 59,2914. PO-/LON-ON. One example on a miscellaneous plain bowl.

iii) Fig 63,2953. A fragment of a bowl with part of a stamp.

iv) Fig 64,2969. IRISH PIPE, set along a stem fragment.

v) Fig 64,2968. McDOUGAL/- /ASGOW on either side of a stem fragment (Walker & Walker 1969, 132-46).

vi) Fig 64,2971. HIGGINSON/- on one side of the stem, the mark on the other side is worn.

vii) Fig 64,2975. BURNS.CUTTY. on both sides of a stem fragment.

viii) Fig 64,2980. HIGGIN/- /CUTTY on either side of a stem fragment.

ix) Fig 64,2985. SV on a stem fragment. Also found on pipes from both Lincolnshire and London, the products of an unidentified manufacturer(s) (Oswald 1975, 79; White 1979, 185; Thompson 1981, 10).

Colchester pipemakers and pipetrimmers from documentary and published research sources

Where a published reference can be directly linked to a documentary source, the former has usually been omitted.

Pipemakers

John Balls

1841 Census (Harwich Road, lodger).

William Battly

St Botolph's with All Saints' Parish Register 1705.

Henry Blair

1851 census (George Street).

Elizabeth Bland

1745 Apprentice Rolls (Oswald 1975, 170).

Thomas Blo(o)mfield

1848-55 Directories, 1851 Census, 1871 Census, Oswald 1975, 170.

Joseph Blo(o)mfield

1871 Census (son of Thomas above).

James Bush

1863 White's Register (Priory St, St Botolph's Parish).

John Buxton

1861 Census (Magdalen Street), 1881 Census (Parson's Lane).

J Chamberlain

1745 Apprentice Rolls (to E Bland) (Oswald 1975, 170).

Stephen Chamberlain

1792/4-1823 Directories.

John Christian

1841 Census (Maidenburgh Street).

John Delight,

1841 Census (West Stockwell Street).

John Ennows

Eddy & Ryan 1983 (All Saints Parish, died 1684).

John Goodall

1851 Census (Greenstead Road).

James Hayes

Oswald 1975, 170 (Colchester & London, died 1688).

Henry Holt

1841 Census (Maidenburgh Street).

William Howe

1851 Census (73 Priory Street).

Joseph Jennings

1841 Census, 1861 Census (19 George Street, master pipemaker, employing 6 men and 3 boys), 1871 Census, 1859-82 Kelly's Directory, 1870 White's Register.

Joseph Francis Jennings (son of Joseph Jennings above)
1881 Census (aged 41, 21 George Street), Kelly's Directory 1886-1910.

Elizabeth Lowthrop (Lowthrop)

1819 St Giles's Parish Register (?refers to her or husband Francis below), 1841 census (20 Magdalen Street), 1823-45 Piggot's Directory.

Francis Lowthrop (Lowthrop)

1819 St Giles's Parish Register (?refers to him or wife Elizabeth above).

William Lowthrop (Lowthrop)

1845 Directory (Oswald 1975, 170).

John Manning

1828 St Giles's Parish Register.

Frederick Mills

1861 Census (Water Lane).

Joseph Palmer

1834 St Giles's Parish Register.

William Pannifer

1851 Census (39 Hythe Hill, aged 19), 1851 Census (Hythe Quay, aged 29).

George Pettitt (son of James Pettitt the elder)

1851 Census (38 East Street, pipe dealer), 1861 Census (East Street, pipemaker).

James Pettitt

1) See p 63, Piggot's Directories 1791-1827.

2) (the elder)

See p 63, 1841 Census (38 East Street), 1851 Census, Piggot's Directories (1791)-1827, Kelly's Directory 1857, St Giles's Parish Registers 1818, 1820, 1824, Oswald 1975, 170 (1839 Directory).

James William Pettitt (the younger, son of James Pettitt the elder)

1851 Census (132 Harwich Road), 1861 Census (East Street), 1871 (East Street), 1881 Census (Maidenburgh Street), Kelly's Directories 1862-70, White's Register 1870.

Nathan Pettitt (son of James Pettitt the elder)

1861 Census (East Street).

Samuel Pettitt (son of James Pettitt the elder)

1851 Census (38 East Street).

Stephen Chamberlain Rand

1851 Census (21 George Street), 1861 Census (21 George Street), 1827-55 Directories (Piggot's & Kelly's), VCH

1907, 413, Poll Book 1832 (Stephen Chamberlain Rand owned house in George Lane).

John Randall

Ipswich Journal, 10.3.1759 (George Lane, letting of house and sale of pipemaking equipment).

Hezekiah Richards

1851 Census (46 North Hill), 1861 Census (George Street, boarder, ?for Joseph Jennings), 1871 Census (George Street).

Johann Ravrin

1861 Census (entered as pipemaker(labourer), Water Lane).

Joseph Salmon

1841 Census (Military Road), 1851 Census (54 Maidenburgh Street), 1861 Census (54 Maidenburgh Street), 1871 Census (7 George Street), 1881 Census (7 George Street), St Giles's Parish Register 1834, 1836, 1840 (Military Road), 1842 (Hog Lane), 1845 (Hog Lane). Hog Lane in 1856 ran from the Prince of Wales Inn to the road leading to the windmills (Wire's Journal), ie the north end of Military Road.

Frederick Salmon (son of Joseph Salmon)

1871 Census (7 George Street), 1881 Census (7 George Street).

Alfred Cole Sandle

1851 Census (78 Brook Street), 1861 Census (14 Brook Street), 1871 Census (36 Brook Street), 1881 Census (Brook Street).

Samuel Mortimer Sandle (son of Alfred Sandle)

1871 Census (36 Brook Street), 1881 Census (Brook Street).

George Henry Albert Scovell

1871 Census (Northgate Street).

James Wood

1851 Census (57 North Street).

Pipetrimmers**Charlotte Petman**

1881 Census (George Street).

Emma Salmon (daughter of Joseph Salmon, pipemaker above)

1861 Census (Maidenburgh Street).

PIPE-STOPPER

A copper-alloy pipe-stopper combined with a stamp seal is catalogued in Category 7.

CATEGORY 6: OBJECTS EMPLOYED IN WEIGHING AND MEASURING

SCALES (Fig 66; 2988-91)

Balances (scale with beam arms of equal length)

2988 Fig 66 SF COC 143, 721 F262. Robber trench. Period 7 (pottery 1150/1200-1250/75). A copper-alloy equipoise balance with triangular pointer pierced at the base for suspension. The arm terminals are marked by mouldings, flattened at the very end, pierced, and fitted with a ring to allow suspension of the scale pans. Length 132 mm. The lack of any divisions on the arms suggests that the balance was not used with a rider-counterpiece (see 2989).

2989 Fig 66 SF LWC 1763(C), J31 F16. Lime pit. Early medieval. A copper-alloy balance arm with moulded and pierced terminal similar to those of 2988. Length 112 mm. The upper side of the arm has nineteen divisions marked by punched dots. Two of the dots are on the moulded terminal, suggesting that they may be secondary additions. The broken end seems to have been smoothed over slightly, as if the arm was adapted after fracturing for a secondary use. If secondary use is accepted, the two secondary dots on the terminal may be associated with this use. The pierced terminal indicates that this arm is from a balance, not a steelyard. Though steelyards are invariably marked into weight divisions on the arm, equipoise balances can be used either simply, with weights in one scale pan and object(s) to be weighed in the other (thus having no need of graduations on the arms), or the weights can be supplemented or replaced by a rider-counterpiece suspended on the arm and free to move between marked graduations (Kisch 1966, 36, 66). This balance arm may be residual Roman. The lack of any marks to separate the

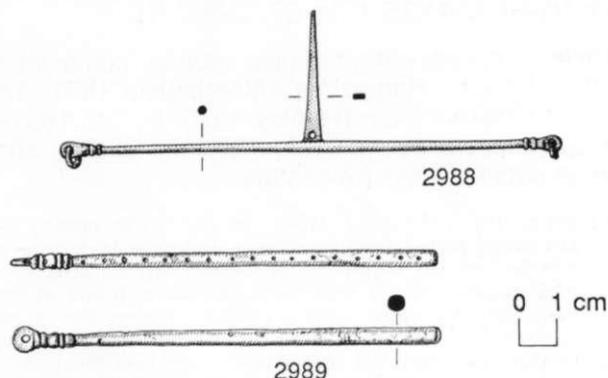


Fig 66 Balances (1:2)

punched dots into groups probably indicates that each dot represents one pound, thus making it impossible to distinguish between Roman and post-Roman weights.

Scale pan

Catalogued on microfiche. A very corroded and damaged copper-alloy scale pan was recovered from the Middleborough site. The context is unstratified.

CATEGORY 7: OBJECTS USED FOR OR ASSOCIATED WITH WRITTEN COMMUNICATION

BOOK-FITTINGS (Fig 67; 2992-5)

All are of copper alloy. Similar mounts come from Basing House, Hampshire (Moorhouse 1971, fig 25,162), Southampton (Harvey 1975, fig 245,1881), and Chelmsford (Goodall, A, 1985, fig 29,52), and can be dated to the 17th century.

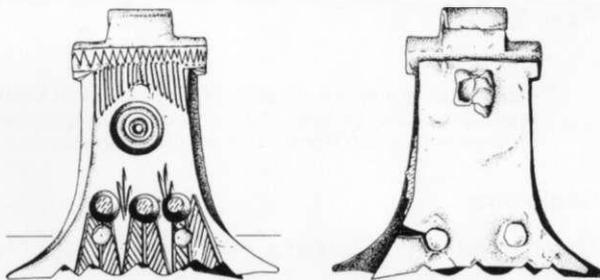
2992 Fig 67 SF LWC 1967, H149. Topsoil. ?17th century. A book-clasp with incised decoration. The plain back-plate is attached to the front-plate by three rivets. One is well finished and virtually invisible on the front. It lies at the apex of the plain central panel, above the large ring-and-dot motif (the central dot of which perforates the metal). The other two rivets, which also held the leather strap, are less well masked as they lie within the two

decorative side 'feathers' at the broad end, below the three perforations. The purpose of these perforations and the central hole of the ring-and-dot motif seems to have been to expose the underlying leather of the strap. If the leather were coloured, the bright dots exposed through the holes would have resembled small gemstones. Length 35 mm, maximum width 36 mm.

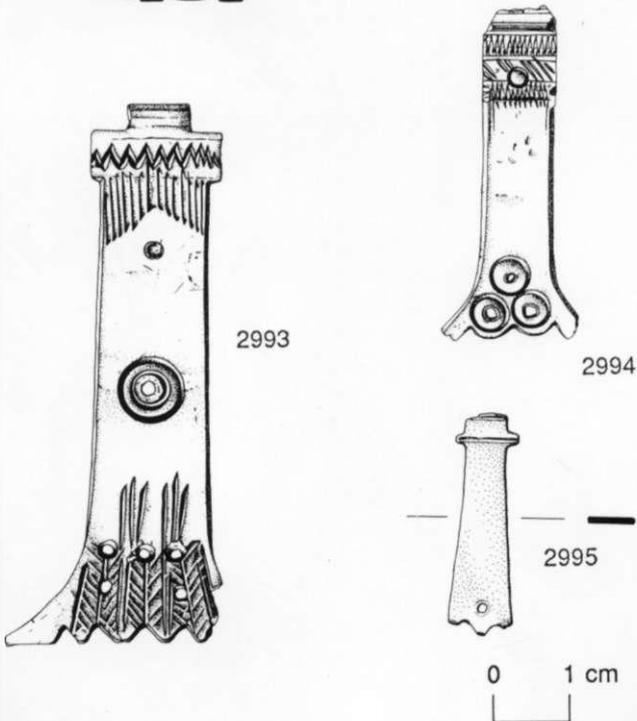
2993 Fig 67 SF LWC 1497(C), G41. Surface cleaning. Period 4 or later. A long book-clasp with very similar decoration to 2992. The method of attachment is the same, with one rivet set at the apex of the plain panel and two set below the three perforations. These two are missing, and the upper and lower plates have been forced apart. Length 71 mm, maximum width (one side damaged) 38 mm.

2994 Fig 67 SF LWC 2244(C), L2. Topsoil & rubble. Modern. A book-clasp with only two fragments of the lower plate surviving. The decoration on this clasp differs to that on the two preceding examples. There is a panel of incised decoration at the hook end, which is broken, and three ring-and-dots motifs at the broad end. The lower two held rivets (part of each rivet survives in the lower plate), the upper exposed the underlying leather. Length 43 mm, maximum width approximately 19 mm.

2995 Fig 67 SF LWC 1746(C), D162. Demolition debris. 18th-20th century. Possibly a fragment from a small book-clasp, with transverse grooves at one broken end and a single rivet hole close to the other. Length 30 mm. This identification is not certain.



2992



2993

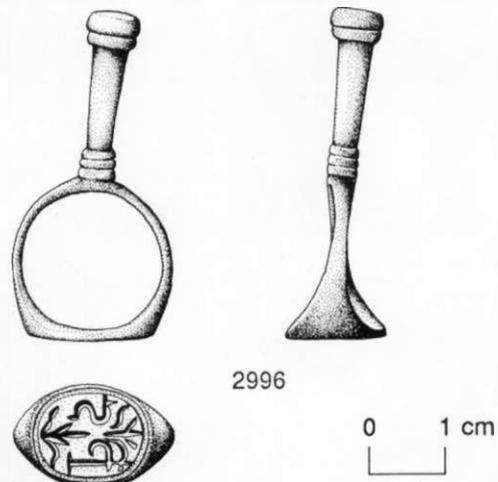
2994

2995

0 1 cm

STAMP SEAL/PIPE-STOPPER (Fig 68; 2996)

2996 Fig 68 SF SPT 111(C), 208. Unstratified. A copper-alloy pipe-stopper combined with a stamp seal. The oval bezel on the ring-shaped stamp carries the initials P S flanking a



2996

0 1 cm

Fig 67 Book-fittings (1:1)

Fig 68 Stamp seal/pipe-stopper (1:1)

simple design of foliage, the whole encircled by a groove. Traces of sealing wax remain in the groove and in the design. Total length 44 mm, internal diameter of hoop 18 mm. I am grateful to Arthur MacGregor for the identification of this object.

WRITING IMPLEMENTS (2997-3005)

Catalogued on microfiche. Pencils of graphite are occasional finds from modern contexts.

CATEGORY 8: OBJECTS ASSOCIATED WITH TRANSPORT

HARNESS

Buckles (Fig 69; 3006-9)

Iron buckles, often larger than copper-alloy examples, may derive from harness straps rather than belts or shoes, and have therefore been dealt with under this category.

3006 Fig 69 SF LWC 1315, D108 F88. Posthole: Building 28, Phase 2. Period 2E. An iron rectangular buckle with a cylinder around the outer bar of the frame. A similar buckle was found at Moulsham Street, Chelmsford (Goodall, I, 1985, fig 34,75). Length 48 mm, width 42 mm.

3007 Fig 69 SF 1.81 4368, H249 F157. Pit. Period 6. An iron rectangular buckle with the tongue intact. Length 34 mm, width 43 mm.

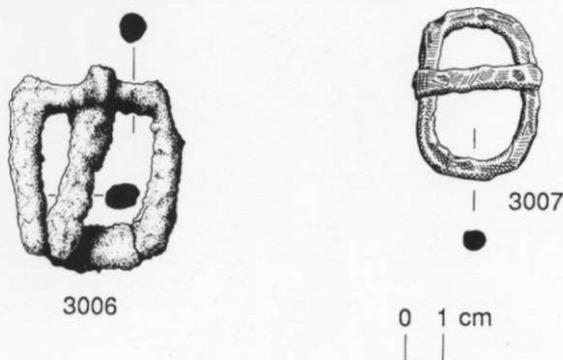


Fig 69 Harness buckles (1:2)

Bit (3010)

Catalogued on microfiche. A damaged iron jointed snaffle bit was recovered from topsoil/site clearance (L1) on Culver Street Site G.

Pendants (Fig 70; 3011-12)

Five types of horse harness pendant are listed in the London Museum's *Medieval Catalogue*. Many other forms have recently been identified (Griffiths 1986) as well as the mounts and other fittings by which they were attached to harness.

3011 Fig 70 SF LWC 2093(C), J170 F88. Pit. Post-Roman. A copper-alloy quatrefoil pendant with worn suspension loop. The face of the pendant is decorated with two rows of punched circles which follow the quatrefoil shape of the edge. The inner field bears five florets and four small rosettes. One in each arch formed by the quatrefoil, each linked by a row of small punched crescents to one in the centre. The inner floret is larger than the outer four and of a different design. Set between each outer floret is a small five-petaled rosette. Height 52 mm, width 45 mm.

3012 Fig 70 SF CPS 103(C), 220 L44. Dump or make-up. Period 6 (pottery 1200-1500). A copper-alloy roundel hinged to a small mount with a riveted rear projection for attachment. The roundel bears a worn design of a face (?mask). Diameter 16 mm, length 35 mm. A similar circular pendant derives from a medieval level at Southampton (Harvey 1975, fig 240,1708; with references to others at Northolt Manor, Middlesex, and Writtle, Essex). Two scallop-shaped mounts from Castle Acre Castle, Norfolk, are hinged to similar riveted upper fittings (Goodall, A, 1982, fig 44,36-7).

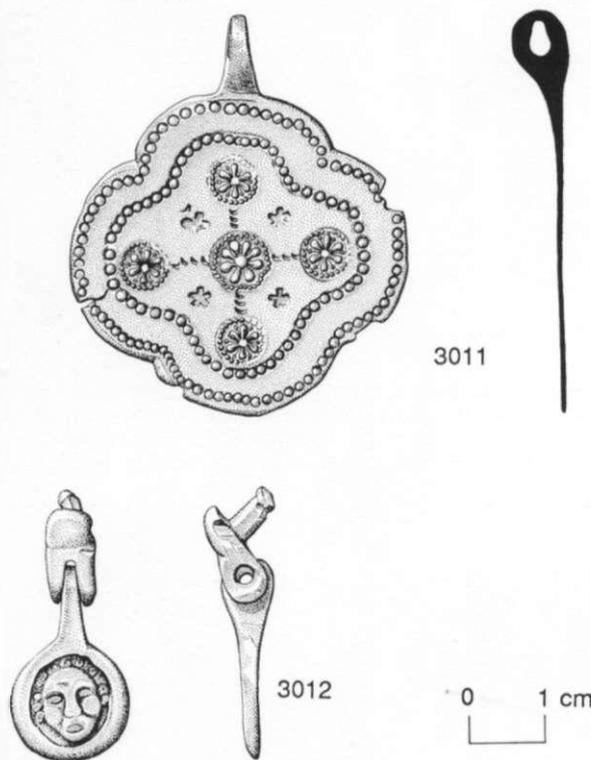


Fig 70 Harness pendants (1:1)

HORSESHOES (3013-35)

Catalogued on microfiche. As with those from Moulsham Street, Chelmsford (Goodall 1985, 57) the Colchester horseshoes and horseshoe fragments have a smooth outer edge and U-shaped inner edge. The nail-holes are rectangular. No early medieval horseshoes with lobate outer edge were recovered.

SPURS (Figs 71-2; 3036-40)

3033 Fig 71 SF LWC 979(C), C2. Topsoil. Post-Roman. A copper-alloy rowel spur. The moulded rowel neck is damaged and the rowel itself is missing. One arm of the spur is also missing. The other terminates in a flattened and pierced terminal, the end of which is broken off. It was probably originally of figure-of-eight form and thus would

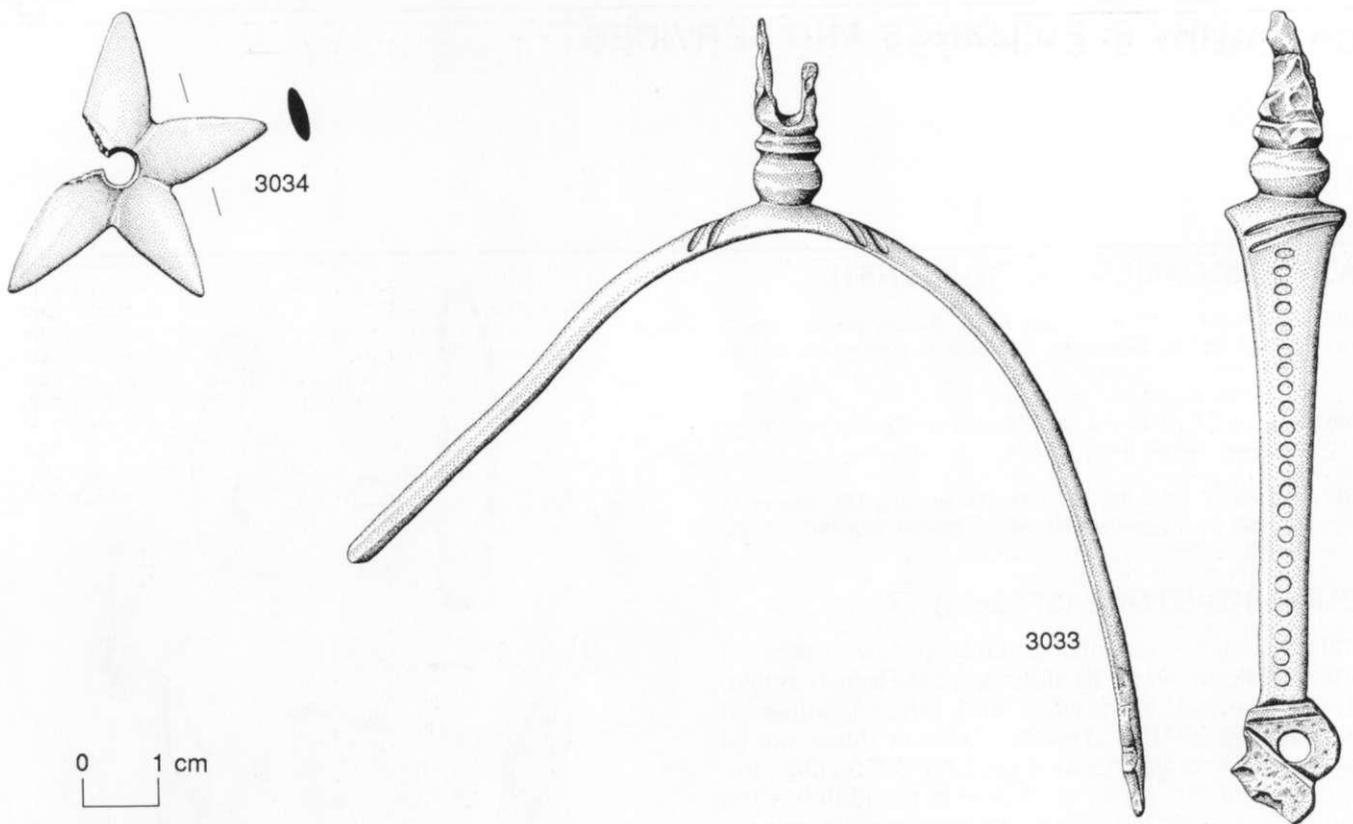


Fig 71 Copper-alloy spur and rowel (1:1)

have had a second perforation in the other half of the eight. Two pairs of parallel grooves set slantwise flank the base of the rowel neck. The outer face of each arm is decorated with punched circles. Two grooves mark the junction of arm and terminal. Inner length 83 mm, approximate maximum width 94 mm. Probably of 17th-century date.

3034 Fig 71 SF LWC 1938, H117 F30. Large pit. 17th century. A copper-alloy rowel of five points (one point is missing).

3035 Fig 72 SF LWC 915, C122 F75. Pit. Post-Roman (pottery 1550-1600). An iron prick spur, in fragments. The arm terminals are figure-of-eight-shaped. Inner length 94 mm,

approximate maximum width 96 mm.

3036 Fig 72 SF LWC 3707, J468 F169. Pit. Post-Roman (pottery 1450-1550/80). Part of one arm of an iron rowel spur with its rowel. The rowel neck is plain. The rowel is of eight points, three of which are damaged or missing. The arm terminal is missing. Surviving inner length 83 mm.

3037 Fig 72 SF CPS 267, 468 F105. Pit. Period 5 (1000-1200). Most of one iron prick spur, and part of another. Only the more complete example is illustrated. The arms are D-shaped in section. The terminals are missing. The pricks are large, three-sided cones. Surviving inner length 55 mm, maximum width 94 mm.

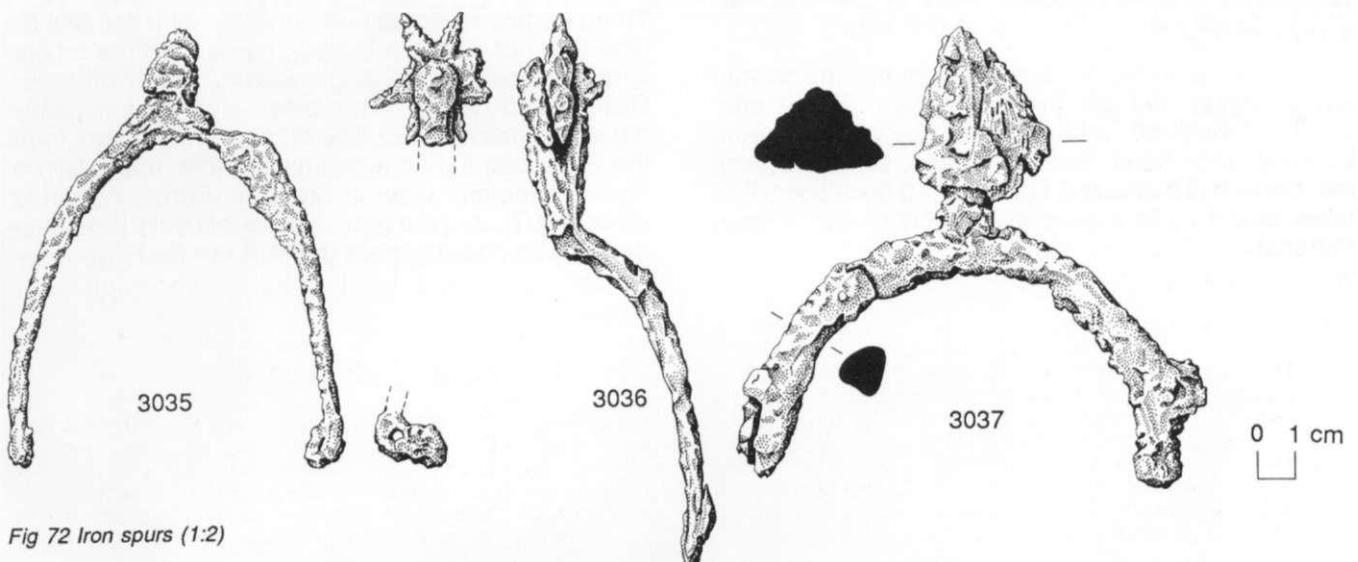


Fig 72 Iron spurs (1:2)

CATEGORY 9: BUILDINGS AND SERVICES

WINDOW CAMES (Fig 73; 3041-51)

3041 Fig 73 SF MID 103, C380 F116. Robber trench. Site C Period 5. Two fragments, triangular in section, 46 and 32 mm long.

3042 Fig 73 SF STG 30, 146. Period 4. Two strips twisted together. Length (bent) 74 mm.

3043 Fig 73 SF COC 45, 107 F61. Pit: Building 151. Period 10 (pottery c 1625-50). Two strips twisted together. Length (bent) 73 mm.

BUILDING STONE (3052-68)

Catalogued on microfiche. Only a few pieces of worked stone were of definite post-Roman origin. Seven derived from walls and other features in Building 28 (*CAR 3*, 75-82). Three of these are of sandstone and are moulded (**3052-3**, **3055**). One, the springer for an arch, is of limestone (**3058**). One (**3057**) is a floor tile of greensand, used to repair a floor of glazed tiles (*ibid*, 81). The other two (**3054**, **3056**) are of Purbeck marble, commonly used as both wall veneer and building stone in the Roman period and therefore possibly reused Roman material. **3056** was used as packing material in a post-pit. **3054** was built into a wall of Building 28 and carries traces of mortar and red ?paint.

Four fragments come from Middleborough Site C. One (**3059**) is a fragment of a slate tile trimmed to a roughly circular shape, perhaps a large crude counter. A fragment of a rectangular piece of ?sandstone (**3062**) derived from a post-pit associated with Building 74 (*ibid*, 189). A fragment of a thin limestone rectangle (**3060**) was used as metalling in the back yard of Building 75 (*ibid*, 194). The last (**3061**) is a roughly triangular piece of quartzite with saw or chisel marks at the top of one side.

Two large rough blocks derived from pits associated with Building 151 on the Long Wyre Street site. **3063** is limestone, and **3064** sandstone. Also from Long Wyre Street is a fragment of a Purbeck marble slab (**3065**) used in a Period 9 brick floor (F75 in Building 15). This piece is probably reused Roman material.

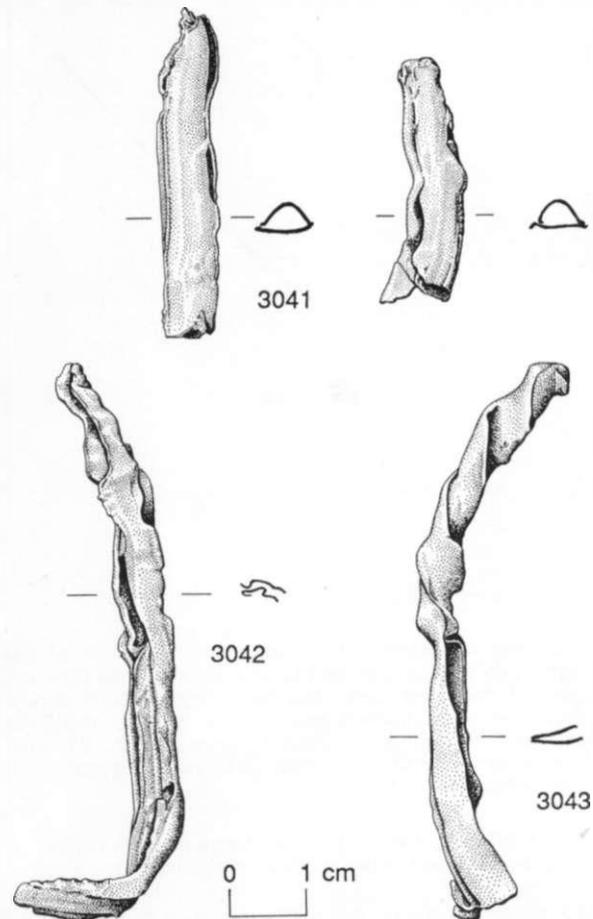


Fig 73 Window cames (1:1)

Three fragments come from Inner Relief Road Site B. One (**3066**) of Purbeck marble, came from the rubble over the apse of the Anglo-Saxon church on Inner Relief Road Site B. This piece is almost certainly reused Roman veneer. The other two fragments from the site, used to line a medieval grave, may also be reused Roman. One is a large Purbeck marble block (**3067**), and the other a block of shelly limestone (**3068**) also possibly from the Purbeck beds.

CATEGORY 10: TOOLS

HANDLES

Bone, antler, and ivory handles were used on knives, forks (Fig 40, 1955 in Category 4), and many types of tools. The collection catalogued here ranges in date from medieval to modern.

One-piece handles (Figs 74-5; 3069-97)

Most one-piece handles are made from long bones and thus have a 'ready-made' perforation for a tang. Those that are not fully perforated are either antler and of some antiquity, or ivory and in many instances modern.

plain

3069 Fig 74 SF LWC 520, B27. Surface cleaning. ?17th century. A well-polished bone handle. There is no trace of a tang. The

perforation passes right through the handle. Length 49 mm, maximum diameter 13 mm.

3070 Fig 74 SF LWC 348, B105 F54. Pit. Medieval (to 1500). A fragment of an antler handle slotted at the surviving blade end to take a scale tang and with two holes for rivets to hold the tang. Surviving length 130 mm.

3071 Fig 74 SF COC 26, 81 F61. Pit: Building 151. Period 10 (pottery c 1625-50). A bone handle with the remains of what must be a tanged iron blade. The handle is not fully perforated. Length of handle 70 mm, maximum diameter 18 mm.

decorated

3083 Fig 75 SF LWC 258(C), A14 F6. Pit. Post-Roman (pottery 1680/1700 onwards). A bone handle with the remains of an iron blade and tang. The handle is completely perforated, but the tang does not reach the upper end. There is a band of lattice decoration at the upper end, defined by two wide

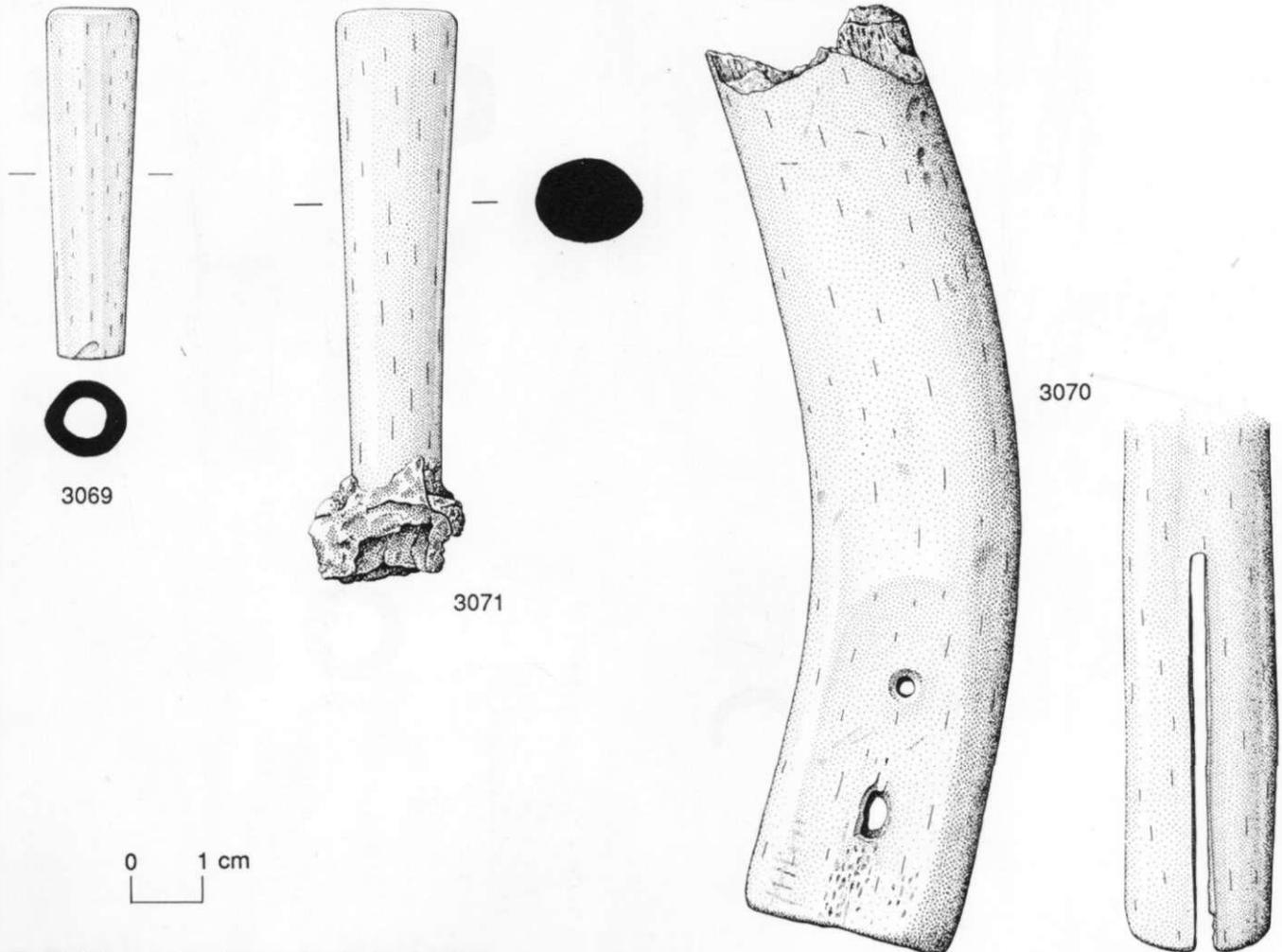


Fig 74 Plain one-piece bone and antler handles (1:1)

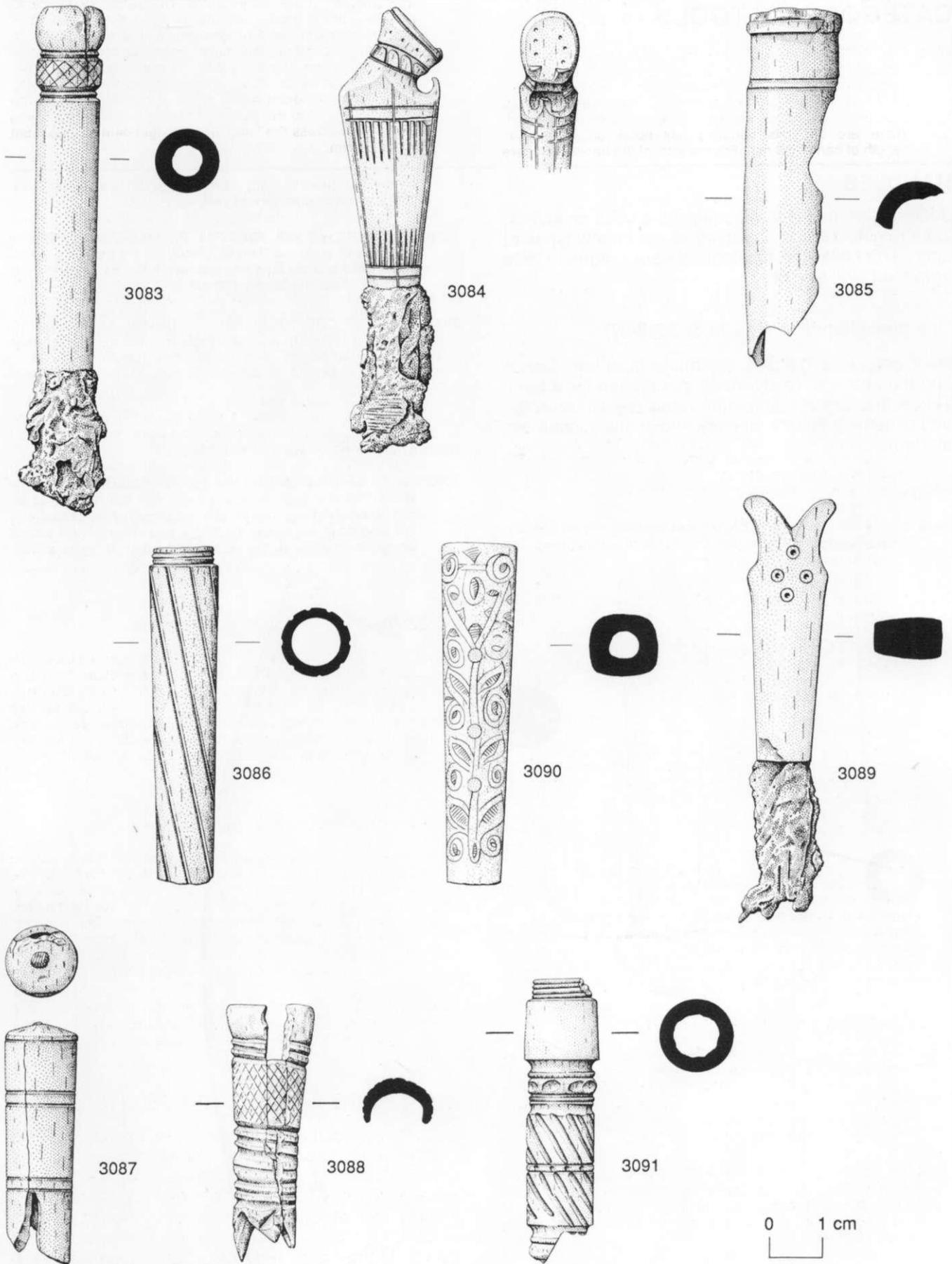


Fig 75 Decorated one-piece bone and ivory handles (1:1)

grooves, within each of which is a small moulding. Length of handle 67 mm, maximum diameter (slightly split) 13 mm.

3084 Fig 75 SF LWC 57(C), B23 F14. ?Boundary ditch. 17th century (pottery c 1650). A bone handle of flattened oval section with part of what must be a tanged iron blade. The handle is in the form of a horse's lower leg, with fine decorative grooving, both transverse and longitudinal. There are tiny pits denoting nail holes on the 'shoe'. Length of handle 53 mm. For the form of the handle compare the two-piece handle with an iron terminal, Fig 76,3101.

3085 Fig 75 SF LWC 435, B23 F14. ?Boundary ditch. 17th century (pottery c 1650). A fragment of a bone ?handle, grooved and moulded at the surviving end. Length 66 mm, diameter approximately 19 mm.

3086 Fig 75 SF LWC 593, C4 F7. Pit. Post-Roman. A fully-perforated bone ?handle with fine grooved cable decoration. The narrower end has a screw thread cut into the inner face, and at the wider end is a slight projection marked on its outer face with a screw thread. Length 64 mm, maximum diameter 13 mm.

3087 Fig 75 SF LWC 568, C2. Topsoil. Post-Roman. A fragment of a bone handle with part of a tang. The handle is fully perforated and the upper end is covered by a disc of bone pierced and held by the burred end of the tang. The decoration consists of two pairs of transverse grooves. Length 45 mm, maximum diameter 14 mm.

3088 Fig 75 SF LWC 630, C35. Pit fill? Post-Roman. A fragment of a bone handle with mouldings and lattice decoration. It is fully perforated. Length 49 mm.

3089 Fig 75 SF LWC 1542(C), G53 F29. Pit. Start of Period 4 (pottery 1600-1675/1700). A bone handle of rectangular section, with part of a tanged iron blade. The handle is not fully perforated. It has two 'horns' at the upper end, with four ring-and-dot motifs set just below them on each broad face. Length of handle 50 mm, maximum width 15 mm, thickness 8 mm.

3090 Fig 75 SF BKC 1373(C), E240 F90. Post-pit. Post-Roman. A fully-perforated bone handle with delicate incised foliate decoration. Slightly damaged at the blade end. On each decorated face there are three circular holes filled by small bone plugs. These probably masked iron rivets which held the tang in place, see 3096. Length 64 mm, maximum diameter 15 mm.

3091 Fig 75 SF DTC 32(C), A21 L6. Destruction debris & topsoil. 19th-20th century. A fragment of a grooved and moulded bone ?handle with a central panel of cable decoration crossed by a pair of transverse grooves. One of the mouldings is faceted. The perforation passes right through the ?handle. At one end is a slight projection marked on the outer face with a screw thread, as 3086 above. Length (incomplete) 54 mm, maximum diameter 14 mm.

Two-piece handles (Fig 76; 3098-103)

3098 Fig 76 SF LWC 389(C), A68 F41. Pit. Post-Roman. An iron scale tang with bone scale plates fixed by thirteen iron rivets capped with copper-alloy. The rivet closest to the blade is slightly larger than the rest. There is a rectangular copper-alloy plate across the end of the handle, fixed to the tang by an iron rivet. Length 88 mm.

3099 Fig 76 SF LWC 925(C), C163 F65. Pit. Post-Roman (pottery c 1475-1525). An iron scale tang with one bone scale plate still attached, held in position by three iron rivets, and broken across a fourth. The end is hooked. Maximum surviving length 87 mm.

3100 Fig 76 SF LWC 1386(C), E unstratified. An iron scale tang

with two bone or ivory scale plates. The plates are decorated with incised designs. On one side, a flower set in a lozenge between pairs of grooves, and a panel of lattice work. On the other, the same flower design but with a notched lozenge (crude ?flower) between pairs of grooves instead of the lattice work. On each side at the curved top are three ring-and-dot motifs above a pair of grooves. The plates are fixed to the tang by three iron rivets. The object has broken across the lower rivet. Length 64 mm, maximum width 16 mm.

3101 Fig 76 SF LWC 1771(C), H39. Site clearance. Unstratified. An iron scale tang with two bone scale plates held in position with seven iron rivets. Five rivets were set into the centre of tiny ring-and-dot motifs. The bone around each is stained green by contact with copper salts, indicating that these rivets were originally capped with copper alloy. The other two rivets passed through large iron discs set into hollows in the scale plates. One disc is now missing. The tang ends in a terminal in the form of a horse's lower foot, with tiny pits in the hoof to indicate shoe nails. Length 66 mm. Compare with the one-piece bone handle, Fig 75,3084, dated c 1650.

3102 Fig 76 SF LWC 2535(C), J468 F169. Pit. Post-Roman (pottery c 1450-1550/80). An iron scale tang with two bone scale plates and a copper-alloy end-plate. A short fragment of the blade survives. The scale plates are badly decayed, but at least three iron rivets fixing the plates to the tang can be seen. Length 90 mm.

3103 Fig 76 SF BKC 2527, H7 L2. Topsoil. Post-Roman. A scale plate (or mount as 2007-14) with grooved and moulded cable decoration. There is a single rivet hole for attachment. Both ends are broken. Length 5 mm, width 11 mm. Possibly residual Roman.

Folding knife handle (Fig 77; 3104)

3104 Fig 77 SF LWC 1698, H29. Early medieval. A short bone handle with the remains of an iron folding blade fixed in a groove in one side. The end of the handle nearest the blade is recessed to take a collar, and is pierced by two copper-alloy rivets which held the collar in place. The upper end of the handle is moulded and there are two sets of fine grooves on the body of the handle. Length 50 mm.

BONE KNIVES (Fig 77; 3105-6)

3105 Fig 77 SF COC 49, 134 F60. Pit: Building 151. Period 10 (pottery c 1625-50). A bone knife with most of the blade. The blade has a flat back and slightly curved edge. The handle is decorated with three pairs of grooves set below two recessed circles, each with a small central pit. These hollows probably held a decorative disc fixed with a tiny rivet. Between the two hollows is a suspension hole, and the handle ends in a terminal knob. Length 120 mm.

3106 Fig 77 SF LWC 144, A12 F4. Pit. Post-Roman. A handle from a bone knife of similar design to 3105, with only a small fragment of the blade surviving. Length 81 mm.

IRON KNIFE BLADES (Fig 78; 3107-21)

The small collection of plain single-edged blades from Colchester catalogued here does not in any way approach that from London, where recent excavations have produced a wide range of medieval knives and other blades including examples with decorative inlay and maker's mark (Cowgill *et al* 1987). Many of the examples catalogued here may be residual Roman.

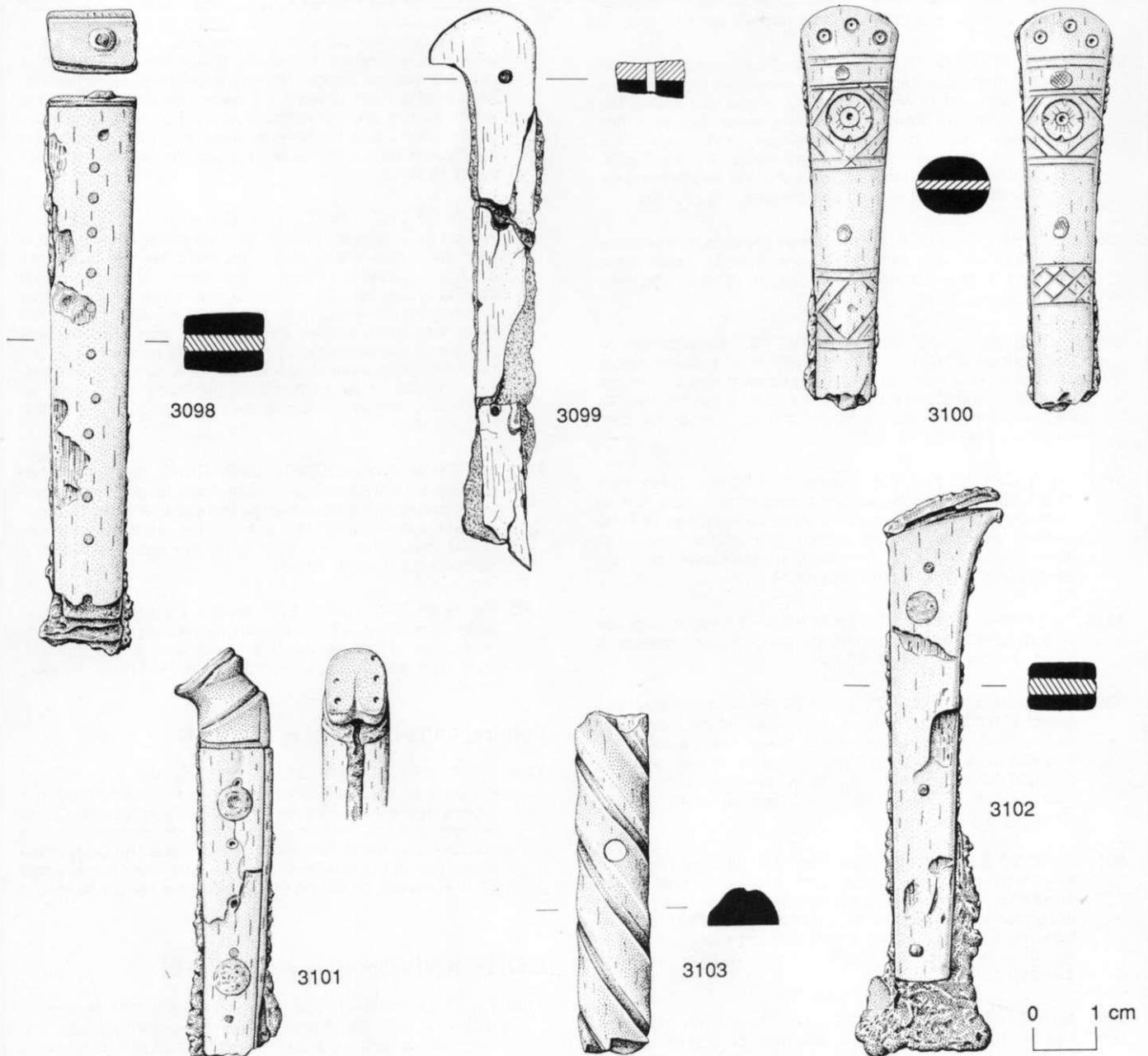


Fig 76 Two-piece bone and ivory handles (1:1)

See also the fragments of blades set in handles (above).

3107 Fig 78 SF 1.81 3869, D1667 F1485. Scoop. Period 7. A handled blade with the tip missing. The handle is of rectangular section and has a ?hooked end. The back of the blade is straight. The edge is also straight. Length including handle 173 mm. Possibly residual Roman.

3108 Fig 78 SF 1.81 2150, E396 L1. Topsoil. Post-Roman. A narrow blade with part of the tang. Both the back and edge of the blade are straight. Length 167 mm.

IRON TOOLS (Fig 78; 3122-6)

3122 Fig 78 SF LWC 242(C), A9 F3. Pit. Post-Roman (pottery 1680/1700+). A pair of tongs or pincers. The blade ends

appear to be damaged, and may indicate that these were tongs with extended blades. Length 118 mm.

3123 Fig 78 SF LWC 4334(C), L158. Topsoil. ?Late medieval. A socketed axe head. Length 166 mm.

3124 Fig 78 SF 1.81 5270(C), M97 F27. Robber trench. Period 6. A bolster chisel with knob-ended handle. Length 190 mm, width of blade edge 76 mm.

HONES

The classification for hones follows that of Moore (1978) as set out in Moore & Oakley 1979, 280-2, where it is associated with that established by Ellis (1969).

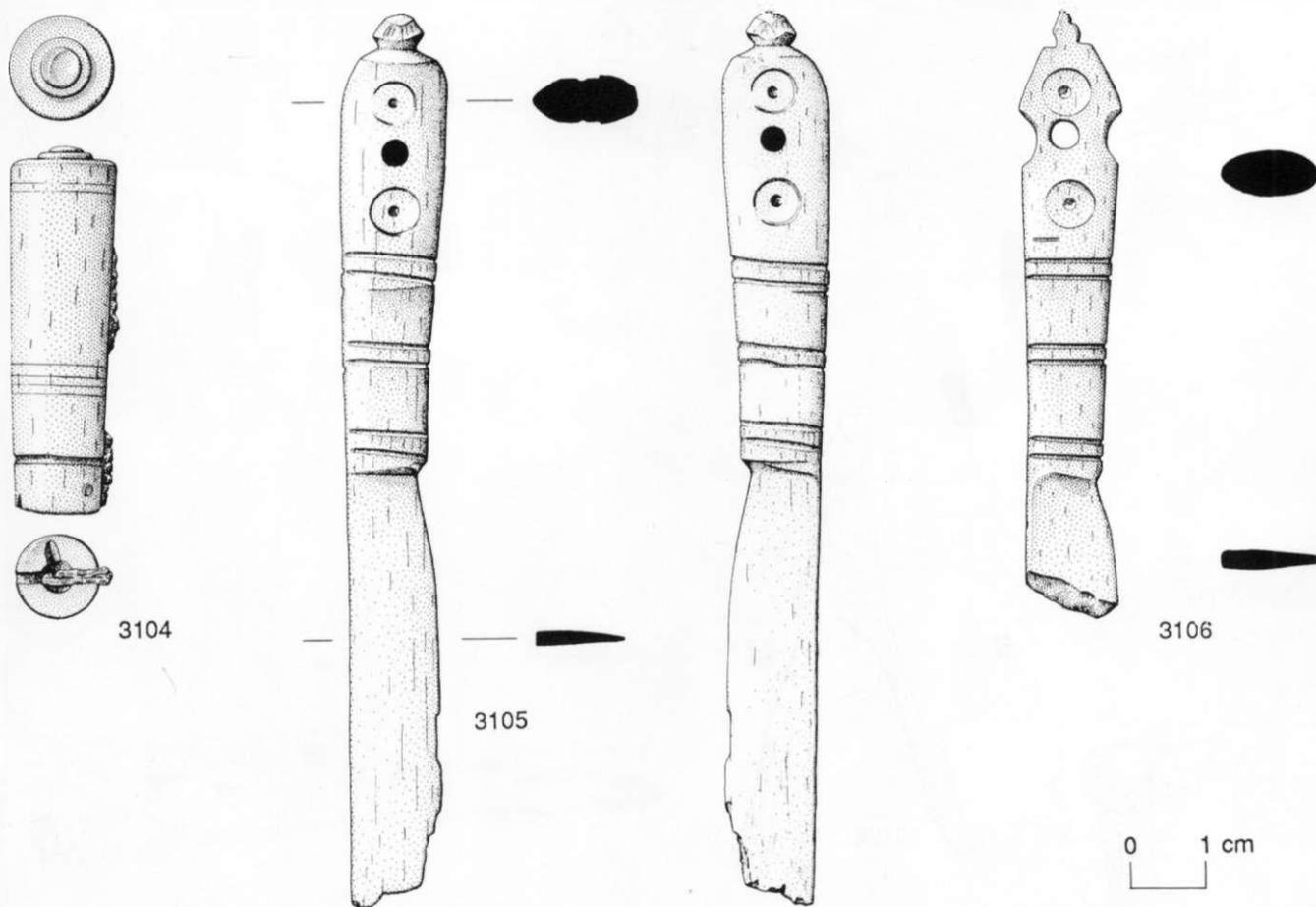


Fig 77 Bone folding knife-handle and bone knives (1:1)

Norwegian Ragstone (Fig 79; 3127-48)

Hones of fine-grained schist from the Eidsborg quarry near Telemark, Norway, have been fully discussed in several reports, most notably Moore & Oakley 1979, 280-3). They are found on late Saxon sites (eg Northampton, *ibid*, 282, and Thetford, Moore & Ellis 1984, 107-111), in Anglo-Scandinavian York (MacGregor 1982, 77-80), and are common in the medieval period (eg Northampton, Moore & Oakley 1979, 282-3). Whether or not these hones continued to be imported in the post-medieval period is uncertain. Their export from Norway seems assured (*ibid*, 283), but their import into England unclear. The hones from Colchester suggest a medieval but not post-medieval date for the trade. Patterns of wear on hones are also discussed in the Northampton report. Only one comment need be added here, that of evidence for sharpening a point not in a longitudinal groove as was usual, but across an end, as shown on the hone Fig 79, 3131, from a Period 1 context on Middleborough Site E.

3127 Fig 79 SF CSC 1, 4. Topsoil. Period 2. A schist hone of rectangular form, damaged at the top, but still showing a suspension hole placed off-centre. The hone is much worn on one of the broad faces. Length 76 mm, maximum width 23 mm, maximum thickness 10 mm.

3128 Fig 79 SF LWC 413, B128 (?F46). ?Medieval or later. A

complete schist hone of roughly rectangular section, with three point-sharpening grooves, two very deep, on one face. Length 140 mm, maximum dimensions of section 28 by 21 mm.

3129 Fig 79 SF LWC 3821, G464 F232. Robber trench for Building 21. Period 1 (pottery 1100-1125). A fragment of a small tongue-shaped schist hone, split along its length. There is a suspension hole at the upper end. Length 59 mm, maximum thickness 5 mm, surviving width 9 mm (originally probably 18 mm).

3130 Fig 79 SF CPS 105, 212 L46. Topsoil accumulation. Periods 6-8. A fragment of a thin schist hone. Maximum surviving length 58 mm, width 26 mm, thickness 6 mm.

3131 Fig 79 SF MID 766, E2908 F901. Posthole: Building 76, Phase 1. Site E Period 1. A fragment of a schist hone of roughly rectangular section, with a narrower shouldered handle-like end, possibly broken across a suspension hole (though this is rough). The other end is rough, but may be original, and is crossed by a point-sharpening groove. Length 83 mm, maximum dimensions of section 22 by 16 mm.

3132 Fig 79 SF 1.81 3137, D281 F278. Large pit. Period 7. A fragment of a tapering schist hone with point-sharpening grooves on two opposed faces and a single groove on each of the other two faces. The broader end is broken. Length 92 mm, maximum dimensions of subrectangular section 31 by 22 mm.

3133 Fig 79 SF 1.81 4319, G2964 F2951. Pit. Period 6. A schist hone with a section varying from subrectangular to roughly

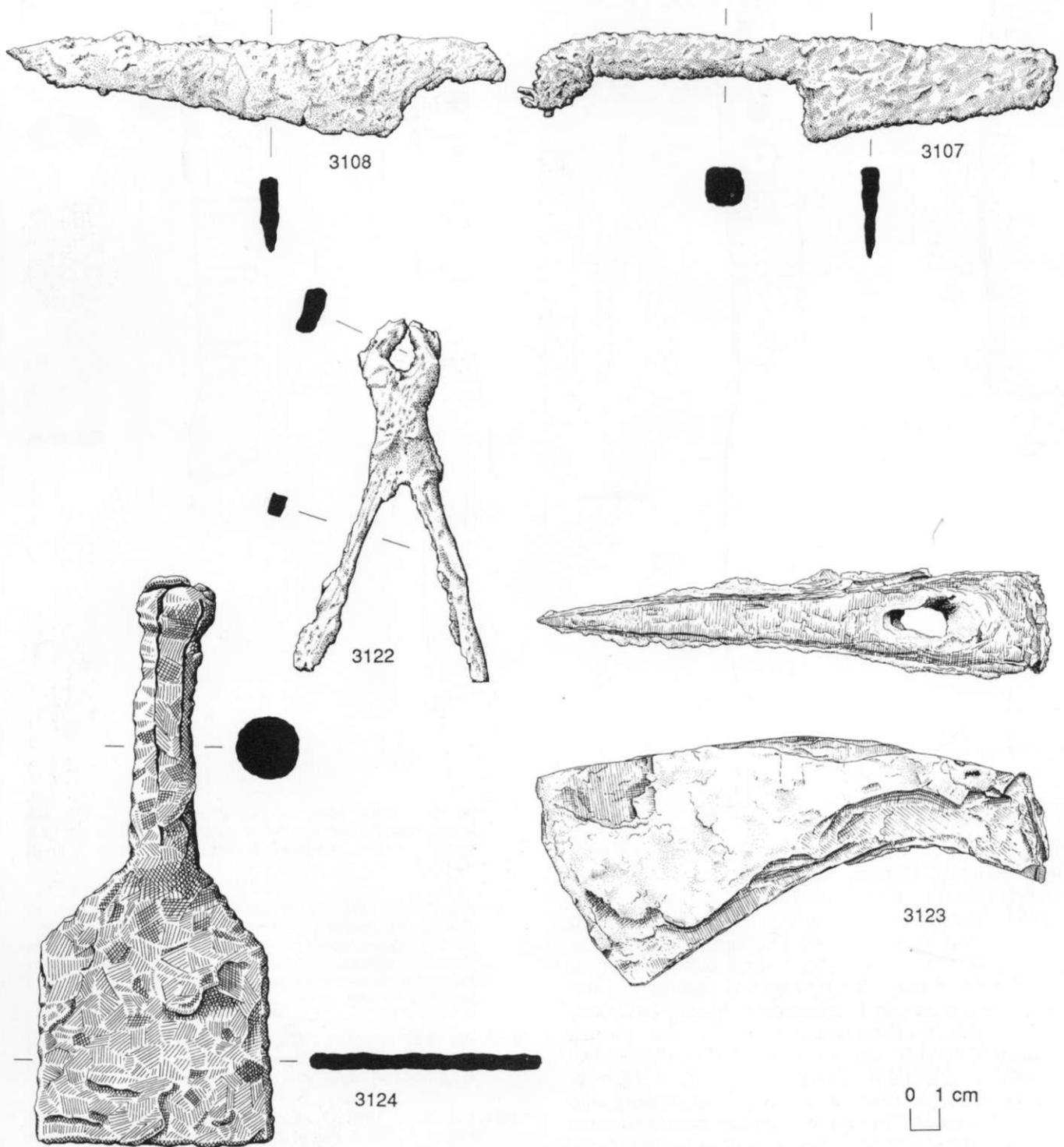


Fig 78 Iron blades and tools (1:2)

circular. One end is rough but may be original, the other is broken. Length 90 mm, maximum thickness 20 mm.

Purple phyllite (Fig 79; 3149)

The discussion of the Northampton hones covers hones of purple (blue) phyllite, from a source in either Norway or Germany (Moore & Oakley 1979, 280-3). The example illustrated here from the Long Wyre Street site (Fig 79, 3149) is typical of the form, which

is common at Thetford (Moore & Ellis 1984, 107-111) in late Saxon levels, and continued to be imported into the medieval period.

3149 Fig SF COC 59, 153 F89. Pit: Building 150. ?Period 9 (pottery 1350/1400-1500). A complete rectangular-section hone of purple phyllite. The upper end is pierced by a suspension hole, the lower is worn to a broad point. The two broader faces are quite worn. There are two small narrow grooves on the upper end face. Length 90 mm, maximum dimensions of section 11 by 7 mm.

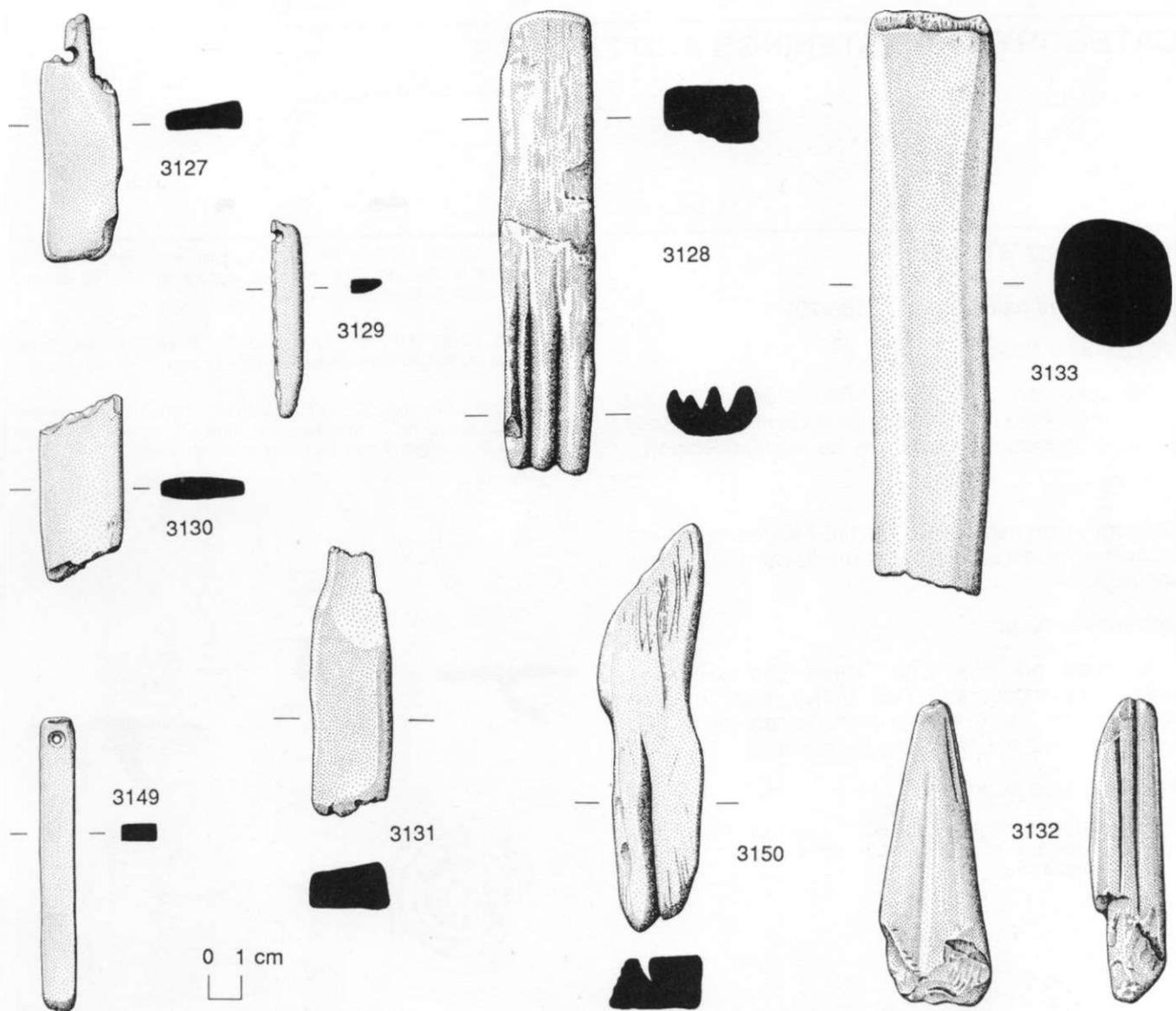


Fig 79 Hones (1:2)

Other stones (Fig 79; 3150)

3150 Fig 79 SF LWC 2747, J468 F169. Pit. Post-Roman (pottery 1450-1550/80). A complete hone of fine-grained micaceous siltstone, roughly rectangular in section, but of very irregular shape. There is a deep point-sharpening groove on one face. Probably for finishing rather than sharpening proper, cf a hone from Exeter (Allan 1984, 298, fig 168,24) probably of the same stone. Length 123 mm, maximum dimensions of section 18 by 29 mm.

Miscellaneous ?hones (3151-3)

Catalogued on microfiche.

POLISHING STONES (Fig 80; 3154-5)

3154 Fig 80 SF MID 106, C420 L21. Topsoil. Period 4 or 5. A flint polishing stone with a very smooth flat surface covered with fine striations. Most of the outer chalky covering has been removed on one side of the upper part of the stone. Dimensions of surface 83 by 40 mm, height 61 mm.

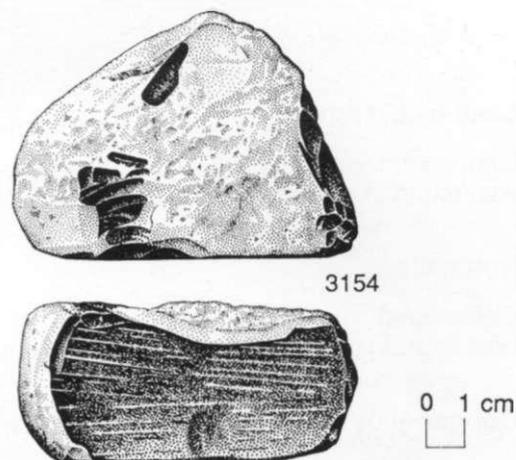


Fig 80 Polishing stone (1:2)

CATEGORY 11: FASTENINGS AND FITTINGS

NAILS AND STUDS

Copper-alloy nails (Fig 81; 3156-79)

with globular head

Catalogued on microfiche. Ten globular-headed nails were recovered from contexts varying from early medieval to modern. Many may be residual Roman.

with flat head

Catalogued on microfiche. Ten flat-headed nails were recovered from medieval, post-medieval, and modern contexts.

with convex head

Catalogued on microfiche. Three convex-headed nails were recovered. Two derive from modern contexts, the third, from a post-Roman pit on the Balcerne Lane site, may also be modern.

with decorated head

3179 Fig 81 SF 1961(C), E212 F219. Large pit. Period 8. A small nail with beading round the rim. Length 12 mm, head diameter 6 mm.



Fig 81 Nail with a decorated head (1:1)

Lead nail (3180)

Catalogued on microfiche. One long tile-fixing nail was found in a Period 8 pit from Culver Street Site E.

Iron nails

Catalogued in archive. Many of those from post-Roman contexts may be residual Roman.

Copper-alloy studs (Figs 82-84; 3181-210)

with flat head

3181 Fig 82 SF LWC 1839(C), H57 F17. Robber trench for Building 20. Early medieval. The head is very thick and has a slight rim with dentate inner edge. Diameter 21 mm. The shaft is riveted, length (bent) 9 mm.

3182 Fig 82 SF LWC 3118, N11. Topsoil. Post-medieval. The shaft is missing. The head is decorated with concentric mouldings. Diameter 23 mm.

3183 Fig 82 SF MID 337, A1315 F416. Robber trench. Early medieval. Diameter 28 mm, length 12 mm.

3184 Fig 82 SF TSC 39, 117 F43. Pit(?). Period 2. Concentric groove around outer edge, and turned-down rim. Diameter 19 mm, length 7 mm. Possibly residual Roman.

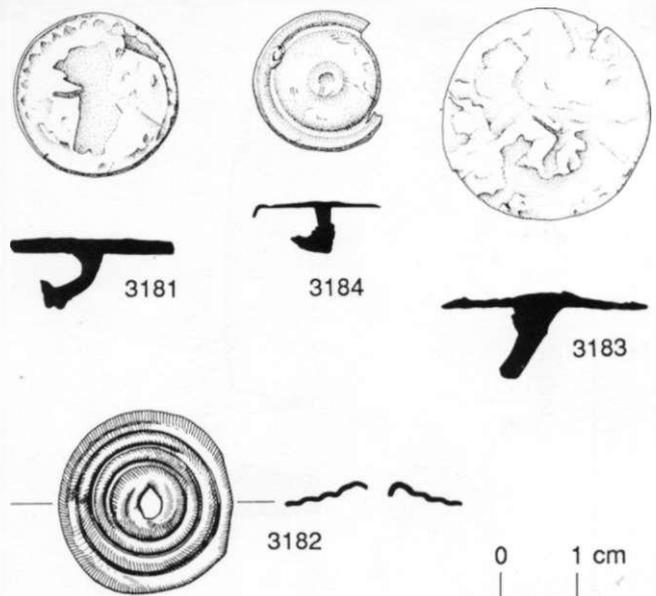


Fig 82 Studs with a flat head (1:1)

with convex head

3192 Fig 83 SF LWC 419(C), B140 F46. Pit. Medieval (pottery 1350/1400-1500). A stud with elliptical convex head and riveted shaft. Length of head 11 mm, length 9 mm.

3193 Fig 83 SF LWC 972(C), C144. Topsoil & pit fill. Post-Roman. A six-pointed star is incised into the head. The end of the shaft is riveted. Diameter 23 mm, length 21 mm.

3194 Fig 83 SF LWC 1808, D269 F155. East-west robber trench. Pre-Phase 1. Diameter 9 mm, length (bent) 4 mm.

3195 Fig 83 SF 1.81 443, C75 F23. Robber trench for Building 114. Medieval. Diameter 34 mm, length (incomplete) 5 mm.

with iron shaft and hollow convex head filled with lead solder

Such studs were used in the Roman period for attaching box fittings, and the two examples catalogued on microfiche may therefore be residual Roman.

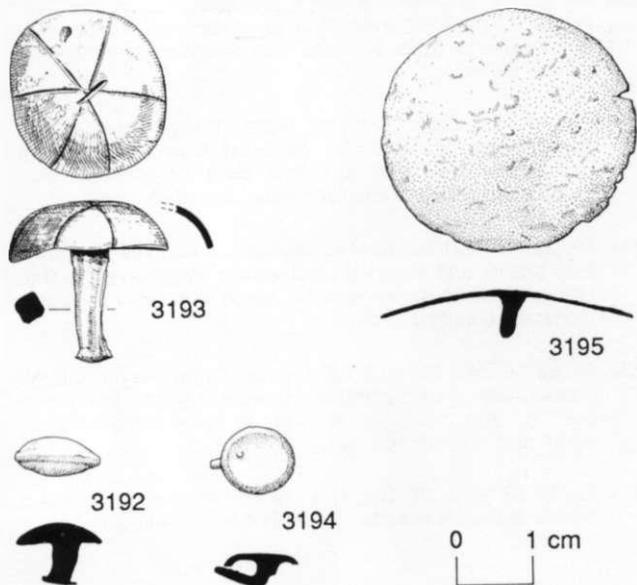


Fig 83 Studs with a convex head (1:1)

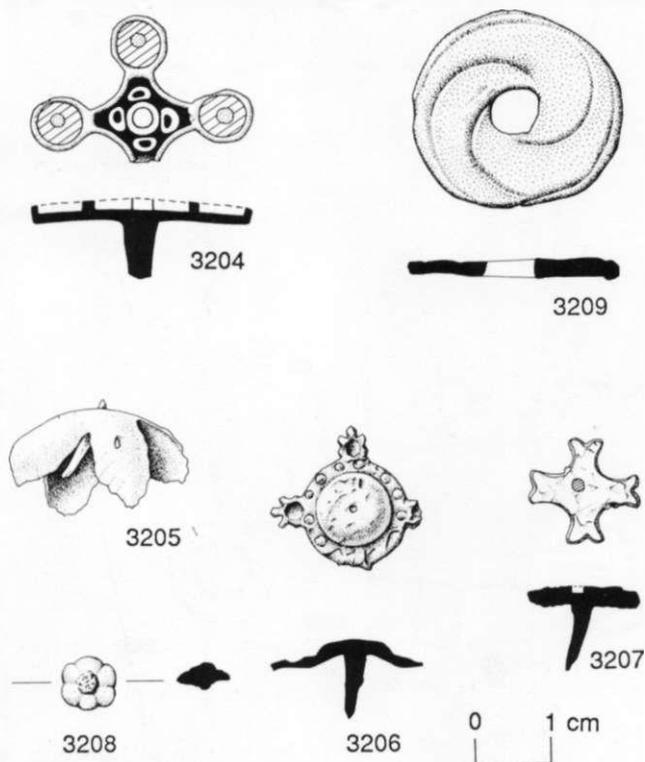


Fig 84 Studs with a decorated head (1:1)

with decorated head

3204 Fig 84 SF LWC 1395(C), D150. Dump or make-up: Building 29, Phase 1, c 13th-17th century. A stud with cross-shaped head, decorated with champlevé enamel. The arms, one of which is missing, are of equal length and have large circular terminals. The surviving terminals are filled with green enamel with a central yellow dot. The central field of the cross is filled with blue enamel, into which are set four small roundels around a central larger roundel. The least damaged of the four small roundels consists of white enamel around blue. The central one also contains white enamel, though the precise pattern cannot be distinguished. Length 10 mm, maximum width 29 mm.

3205 Fig 84 SF BKC 285(C), A33 F7. Pipe trench. Post-Roman. A stud with a crushed head shaped like the outer case of a sweet chestnut. The outer faces of the four sections of the case are decorated with knurled lines. Length (?complete) 12 mm, width 19 mm.

3206 Fig 84 SF CPS 307, 415 F95. Pit. Period 5. A circular-headed stud with four lugs, two now missing. The centre of the head is convex, though low and flattened. Round this is a flat rim with punched circle ornament. Each of the two surviving lugs has a circular depression, one of which possibly contains traces of enamel. Length 10 mm, surviving maximum width 19 mm, originally probably 23 mm.

3207 Fig 84 SF BUC 609, C1245 L4. Demolition debris and topsoil. Modern and post-Roman. A cross-shaped stud with arms of equal length. The arms are split as in a cross moline. There is a dot of enamel (now green) just off the centre of the cross. Length 11 mm, maximum width 14 mm. Possibly residual Roman.

3208 Fig 84 SF 1.81 46, A9 F4. Pit. Medieval or later. A very small stud with an iron shaft. The convex head is in the form of a six-petalled floret. Diameter 8 mm, length (incomplete) 4 mm. Probably an ornamental stud for clothing.

3209 Fig 84 SF 1.81 94, A44 F11. Pit. Medieval or later. The shaft, made separately to the head, is missing. The surface of the head bears three spiralling grooves. Diameter 28 mm.

BOSSSES (3211-13)

The two bosses from Culver Street catalogued on microfiche may be residual Roman.

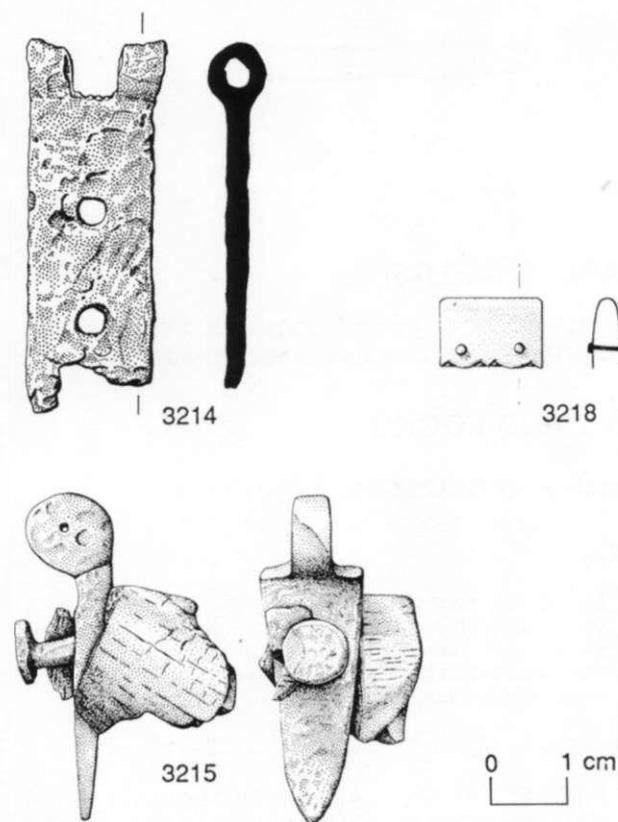


Fig 85 Hinges and copper-alloy binding (1:1)

HINGES (Fig 85; 3214-17)

- 3214** Fig 85 SF 1.81 203, A63 F30. Pit. Medieval or later. An iron pin hinge from a small box, with two rivet holes for attachment and one end split and perforated transversely to allow the hinge to pivot. Length 50 mm, width 16 mm. I am indebted to Patrick Ottaway of York Archaeological Trust for this identification.
- 3215** Fig 85 SF 1.81 4641(C), J4. Unstratified. A small copper-alloy hinge consisting of a triangular plate held by a copper-alloy nail to wood (now charcoal), and with a pierced circular lug on the long side. Length 43 mm.

BINDING (Figs 85-6; 3218-20)

- 3218** Fig 85 SF 1.81 436(C), B35. Site clearance. Modern. A small length of binding of narrow U-shaped section with one decorative edge. Two rivets survive at each end. Length 14 mm, height 9 mm.
- 3220** Fig 86 SF 1.81 4579(C), H159 F158. Pit. Period 6. A strip of iron folded in half over mineralized wood. Both ends are broken. Surviving length 73 mm, width 38 mm.

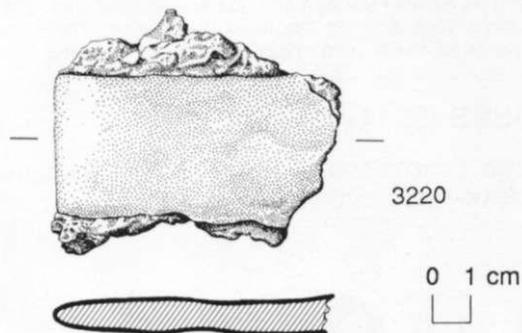


Fig 86 Iron binding (1:2)

STAPLES (3221-6)

Six iron staples, or joiner's dogs, are catalogued on microfiche. None is directly associated with a building.

KEYS AND LOCKS

Keys (Figs 87-8; 3227-44)

Lift keys

- 3227** Fig 87 SF 1.81 2040(C), E354 F134. Pit. Period 8. A copper-alloy lift key with two pointed wards. The stem is slightly bent away from the vertical and is topped by a small suspension loop. There are two pairs of grooves on the shaft. Length (bent) 65 mm.

Rotary keys

- 3228** Fig 87 SF 1.81 276(C), A113 F7. Pit. Medieval or later. A copper-alloy rotary key with a plain bit and a solid stem. The handle is pelta-shaped and there are mouldings marking the junction of shaft and handle. Length 36 mm. A very similar key comes from Exeter (Goodall, A, 1984, fig 193, 187); its context is not given.

- 3229** Fig 87 SF MID 482, E1924 L237. Make-up: Building 76, Phase 7. Site E Period 7. A solid-stemmed copper-alloy key similar to 3228 but with less well-formed mouldings. Length 36 mm.
- 3230** Fig 87 SF LWC 3263(C), N209. Earlier than c 16th century, but later than the medieval town ditch F21c. A copper-alloy key with a hollow stem of subrectangular section and a simple circular handle. Length 36 mm.
- 3231** Fig 88 SF TSC 40, 52. Unstratified. An iron key with large loop handle and moulded tubular stem with stop-ridge. The bit consists of three penannular hoops with slight projecting terminals. Length 123 mm.
- 3232** Fig 88 SF LWC 2171(C), L2. Topsoil and rubble. Modern. An iron key with a solid stem with a slight moulded stop above the bit. The oval handle has a figure-of-eight-shaped perforation. Length 108 mm.
- 3233** Fig 88 SF STG 38, 106. Unstratified. An iron key with oval handle and solid moulded stem. The bit is damaged. Length 110 mm.

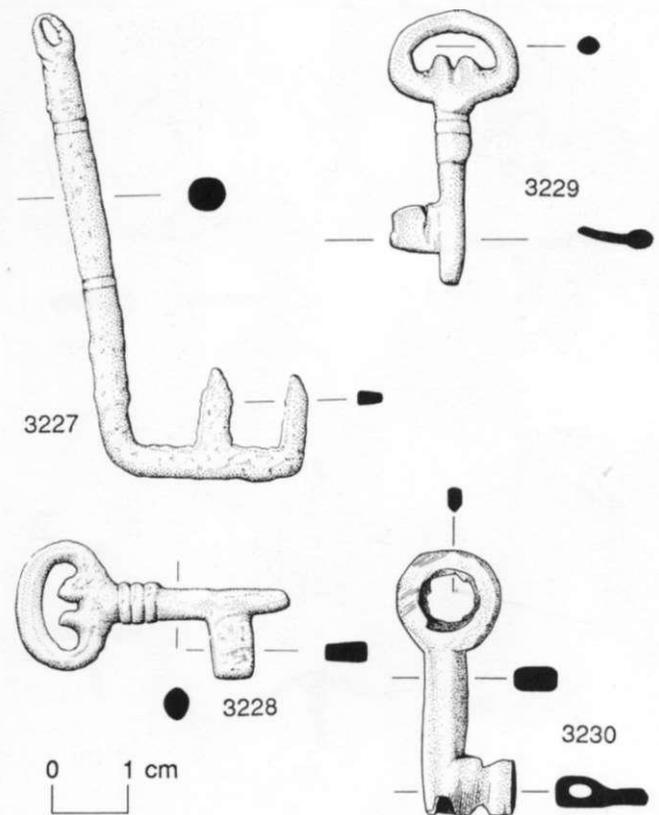


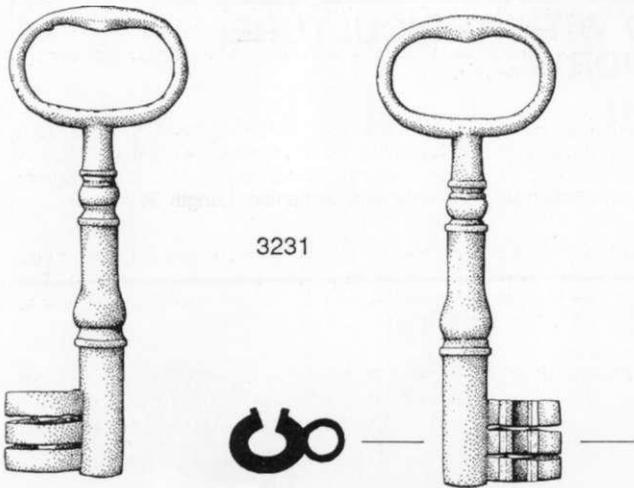
Fig 87 Copper-alloy keys (1:1)

Locks (Fig 89; 3245-6)

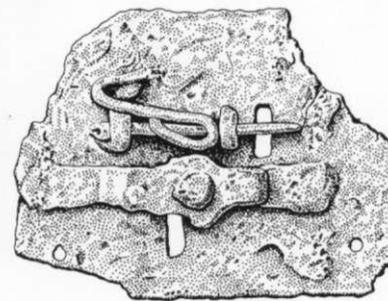
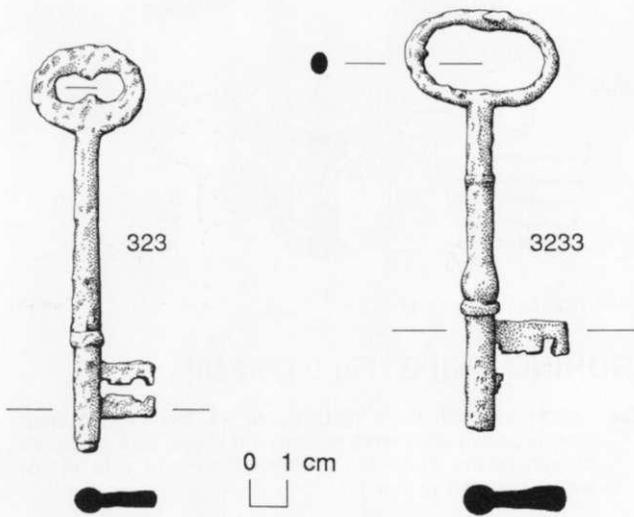
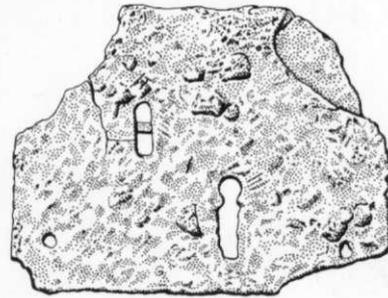
Lock-plates

- 3245** Fig 89 SF 1.81 5311, J160 F114. Pit. Period 6. Most of an iron lock-plate with a large part of the mechanism intact. There are two rivet holes at the surviving lower corners. The plate has two key-holes, one presumably replaced the other. Length 97 mm, width 75 mm.

Left: Fig 88 Iron keys (1:2)



Below: Fig 89 Lock-plate (1:2)



0 1 cm

**CATEGORY 12: OBJECTS ASSOCIATED WITH AGRICULTURE,
HORTICULTURE, AND ANIMAL HUSBANDRY**

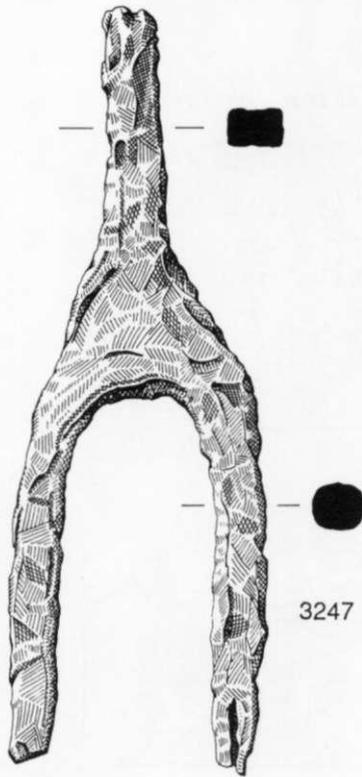


Fig 90 Pitchfork and pruning knife (1:2)

PITCHFORK (Fig 90; 3247)

3247 Fig 90 SF 1.81 4370(C), H251 F157. Pit. Period 6. An iron tanged pitchfork with arms of rectangular section. Length 203 mm. Three pitchforks dating to the civil war occupation of Sandal Castle, Yorkshire, are published in Goodall 1983, fig 5, 57-9.

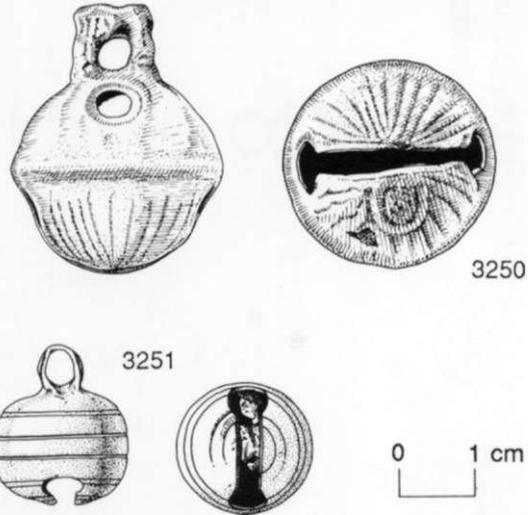


Fig 91 Rumbler bells (1:1)

PRUNING KNIFE (Fig 90; 3248)

3248 Fig 90 SF 1.81 4535, H212 F208. Pit. Period 6. A small iron tanged pruning knife with curved blade. Several pieces of mineralized chaff are preserved on one side of the blade. Length 132 mm.

EGG (3249)

Catalogued on microfiche. A white-glazed clay egg, for setting under a broody hen, derived from site clearance on Culver Street Site M.

BELLS (Fig 91; 3250-61)

All are rumbler bells of copper-alloy with an iron pea. Bells were used on the collars of domestic animals such as cows, goats and sheep (hence bell-wether), and also on horse trappings (Griffiths 1986, fig 20) and on clothing.

3250 Fig 91 SF LWC 146(C), A12 F4. Pit. Post-Roman. A well-preserved bell with two holes in the upper half as well as the usual two holes connected by a narrow channel in the lower. The lower hemisphere is ornamented with incised and moulded decoration, now very worn. There is a rectangular suspension loop. Diameter 28 mm.

3251 Fig 91 SF LWC 1636(C), J4 F13. Post-Roman. A bell with incised latitudinal groove decoration. The pea is corroded to the inner face. Diameter 18 mm.

CATEGORY 13: MILITARY EQUIPMENT

ARMS

Arrow (Fig 92; 3262)

3262 Fig 92 SF BUC 1608, E622 F94. Pit. Post-Roman. A small socketed iron arrowhead, with triangular blade and short barbs. Length 54 mm.

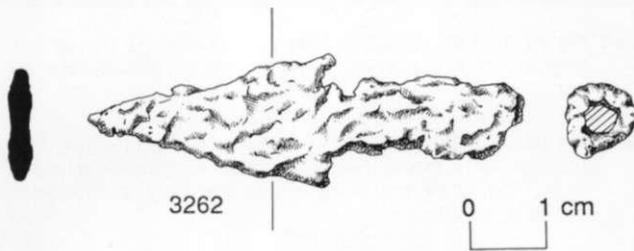


Fig 92 Arrowhead (1:1)

Lead shot (3263-8)

All these lead balls have a ridge around the circumference, indicating that they were made in two-piece moulds. That from St Giles's Church (3268) derives from a context associated with damage to the church during the Siege of Colchester of 1648. Those from Balkerne Lane (3263-7) can almost certainly also be attributed with a date of 1648, for the site lay opposite the intra-mural St Mary's Church, famous for the one-eyed gunner stationed in the church tower during the siege. This man was responsible for much damage to the besieging Puritan army before he was

killed when the tower was destroyed by heavy fire (Morant 1748, 1, 61).

The balls of 17 and 18 mm diameter (3263-4, 3266, 3268) were used as musket shot, while the smaller balls of 13 mm diameter (3265, 3267) are possibly carbine balls (Credland 1983, 261).

Not illustrated. Catalogued on microfiche.

Iron shot (3269-70)

The identification of the two pieces catalogued here as shot is uncertain, for they both fall well below the diameters for cannon and culverin shot listed by Credland (*ibid*, 260). Not illustrated. Catalogued on microfiche.

Shell (3271)

Catalogued on microfiche. A World War II shell was found in car park surfacing on the Dutch Quarter site.

UNIFORM

Button (3272)

Catalogued on microfiche. A button with embossed regimental design (unfortunately the label is largely illegible) was found in topsoil on Balkerne Lane Site N.

CATEGORY 14: OBJECTS ASSOCIATED WITH RELIGIOUS BELIEFS AND PRACTICES

COFFIN HANDLES (Fig 93; 3273-81)

All are iron and derive from St Giles's Church, five from a single Period 4 coffin within a vault in the nave.

Decorated

3273 Fig 93 SF STG 34(i), 99. Unstratified. One coffin handle, with ornate foliate design. Length 156 mm.

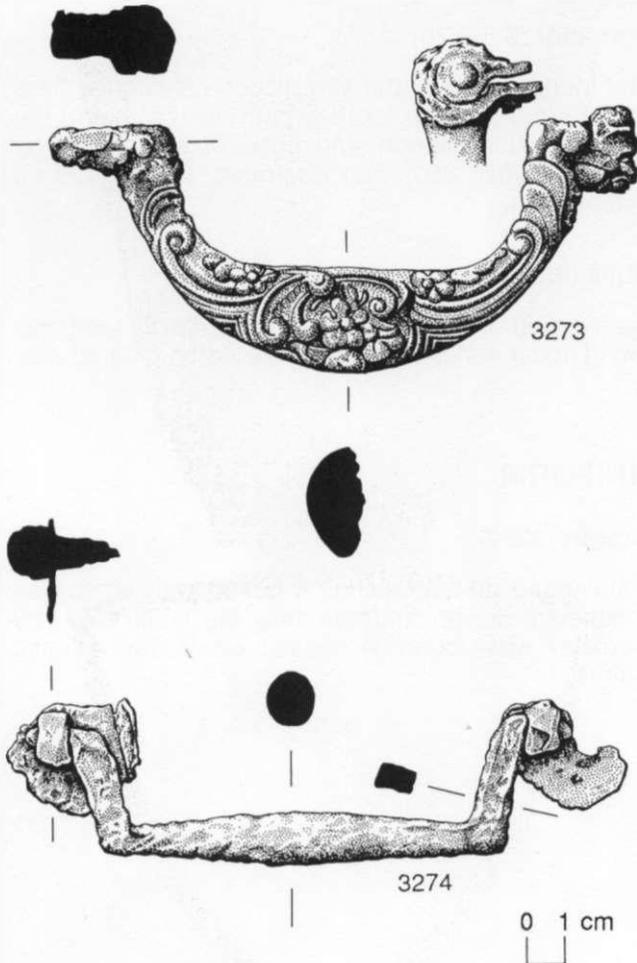


Fig 93 Coffin handles (1:2)

Plain

3279 Fig 93 SF STG 34(ii), 99. Unstratified. One coffin handle with fragments of the split pins and the back-plates used to attach the handle to the coffin. Length 144 mm.

RELIGIOUS ORNAMENTS (Fig 94; 3282-4)

3282 Fig 94 SF 1.81 4880(C), M264 F121. Large pit. Period 7. A fragment of a copper-alloy crucifix. Length (incomplete) 29 mm.

3283 Fig 94 SF LWC 486(ii)(C), A45 F26. Pit. Post-Roman. Two fragments of a lozenge-shaped plaque. One shows a haloed head, the other grass-like motifs. Possibly a Crucifixion scene or a Pieta.

3284 Fig 94 X231 SF 1(C). Watching brief, County Council offices, Stanwell Street. A damaged circular plaque with repoussé decoration. A band of cable runs round the edge, with a Pieta scene in the centre. There are two small perforations set close to the edge at one side. They were punched through from the back and the edges are still burred. D T-D Clarke of the Colchester and Essex Museum has identified this as belonging to the 19th century.

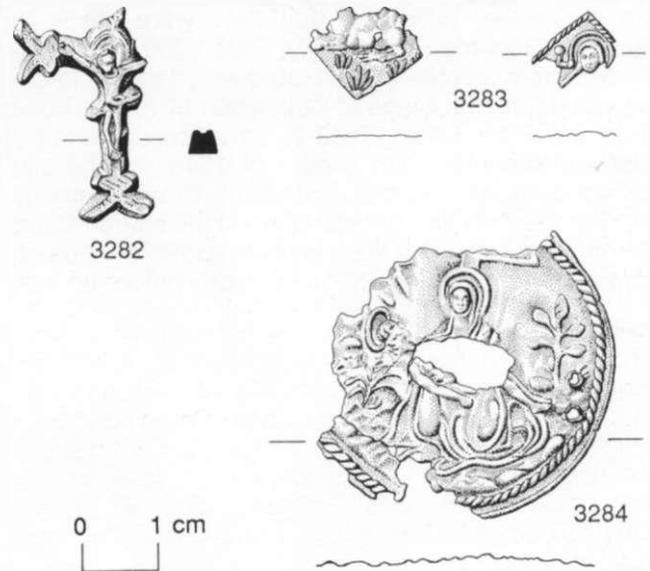


Fig 94 Religious ornaments (1:1)

CATEGORY 15: OBJECTS AND WASTE MATERIAL ASSOCIATED WITH METAL-WORKING

MOULD (Fig 95; 3285)

3285 Fig 95 SF LWC 967, C3 F2. Pit. Post-Roman. A fragment of a ?subrectangular mould in a hard-fired sandy tile-like fabric. There are five complete depressions in the mould, and five others lie along the two broken edges. Each depression narrows gently towards its base, which has a long perforation that passes right through the mould. Possibly used to manufacture studs, or buttons, with a shaft cast in one with the head. Maximum dimensions 71 by 67 mm, thickness 18 mm.

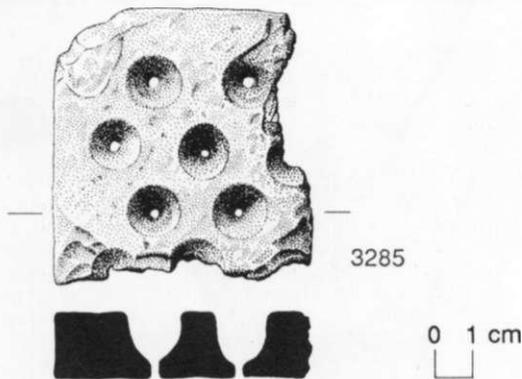


Fig 95 Mould (1:2)

CRUCIBLES (Fig 96)

by Justine Bayley

Various sherds and a single complete vessel were submitted for examination. Any metal-rich deposits were analysed qualitatively by X-ray fluorescence (XRF). All the crucibles described below as early medieval are bag-shaped or hemispherical and probably have a date range of 10th to 12th/13th century. Several of the sherds are of crucible form, but have not been used as crucibles. Some appear to have been used as lamps. In consequence they are not included in this volume, but will be dealt with in the post-Roman pottery report. The illustrated complete crucible has also not been used, but has been included here.

Fig 96 SF LWC 4150, V2 F2. Pit. Early 17th century. A complete crucible with a flat circular base and triangular rim. It has probably not been used as there are no signs of vitrification on its outer surface and no trace of non-ferrous metals inside. It is probably later medieval in date.

Fig 96 BUC C1323 F57. Pit. Post-Roman. A small shallow dish of a coarse sandy fabric which appears to have a slightly oxidised core. The inner surface of the dish has a thick lead-rich vitreous coating which is coloured red by traces of copper. The dish may have been used as a 'heating tray' for refining precious metals (Bayley forthcoming) but its form is atypical. Heating trays are most commonly found in the late Saxon period.

LWC D278 F162. East-west robber trench. Early medieval. Body sherd with an added extra outer layer of less refractory clay. XRF detected slight traces of copper which had coloured the vitrified surface red. Possibly early medieval in date.

CPS 137 F45. Pit. Period 5. A rim sherd with pinched-out lip. Slight traces of metal suggest it may possibly have been used to melt silver. Probably early medieval.

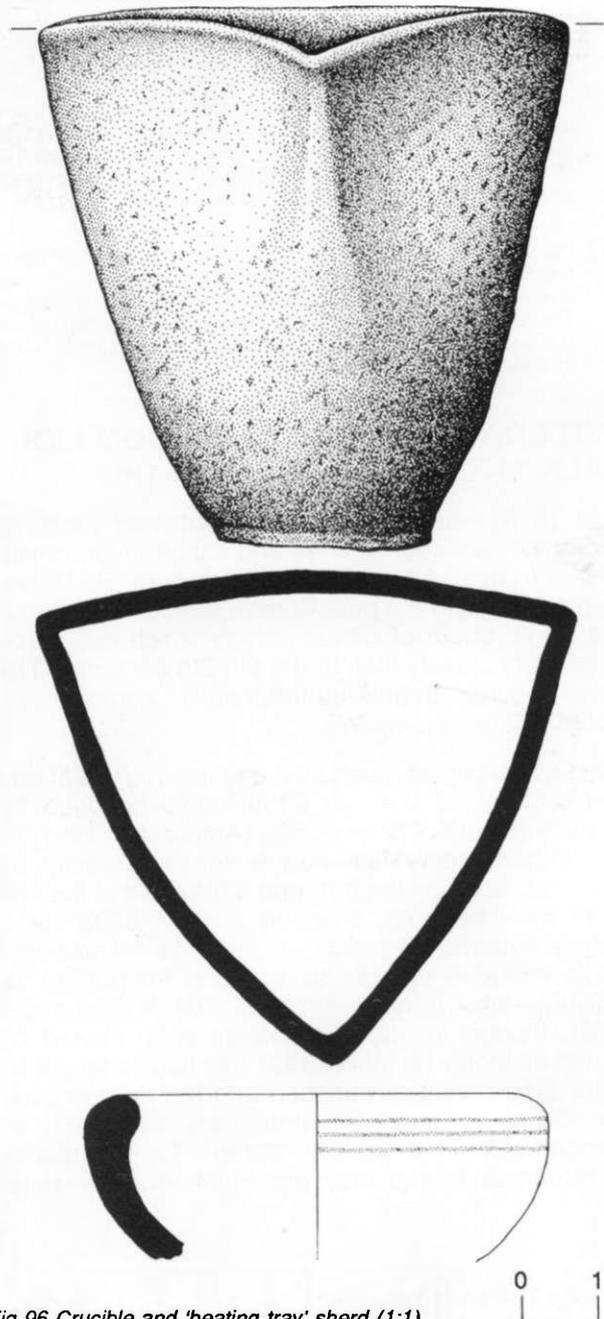


Fig 96 Crucible and 'heating tray' sherd (1:1)

CATEGORY 16: OBJECTS AND WASTE MATERIAL ASSOCIATED WITH ANTLER, HORN, BONE AND TOOTH WORKING

ANTLER OFFCUTS OR UNFINISHED OBJECTS (Fig 97; 3286-99)

All the antler is of red deer. For descriptive purposes the terminology used follows that of Schmid 1972, fig 23. A less detailed description may be found in Ambrosiani 1981, fig 50.

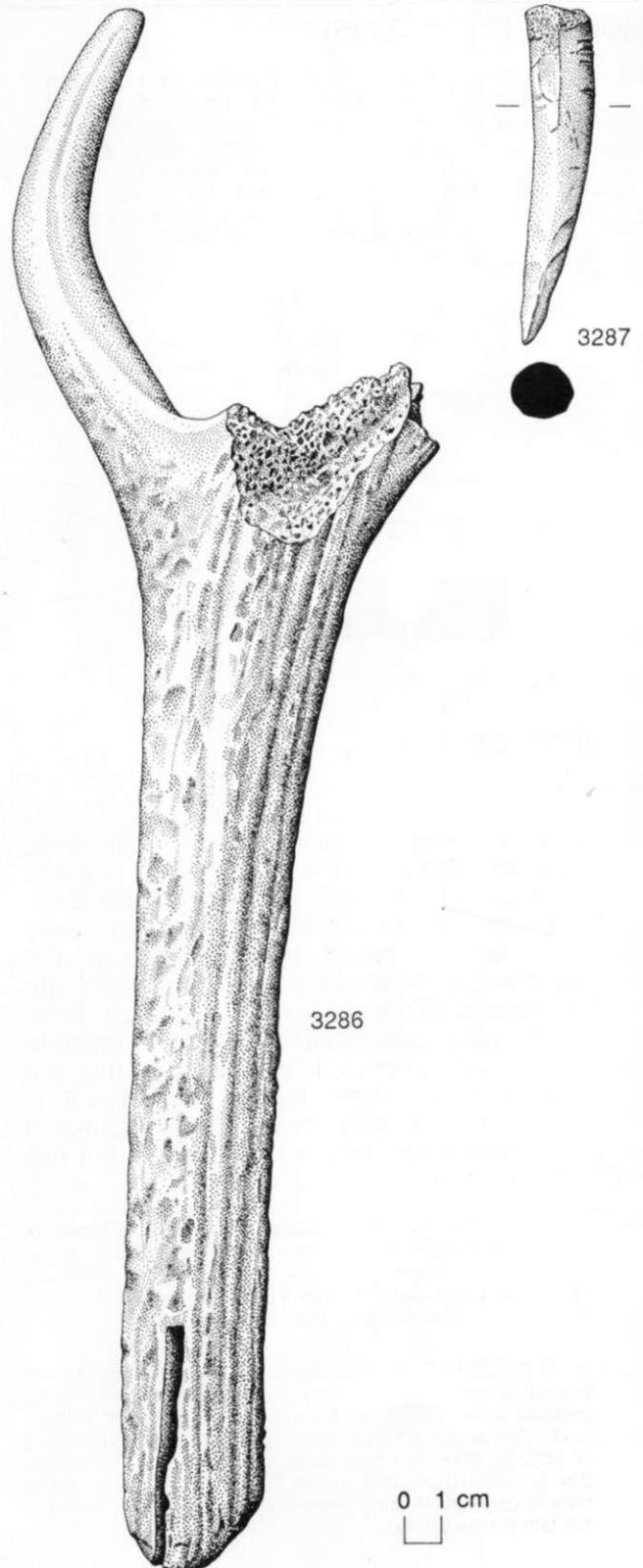
3286 Fig 97 SF LWC 2792, J634 F205. Posthole. Anglo-Saxon or Roman Period 4b destruction. An antler beam with the crown. Two of the terminal tines of the crown have broken off, the third survives. The beam has been sawn into from the lower end to form a slot. The porous core has been removed for a short distance beyond the end of the slot, and the edges around this hole roughly bevelled. This piece was undoubtedly intended to be used as a tool handle. Maximum length of slot 73 mm. Possibly residual Roman, though there are similar handles from West Stow (West 1985, fig 249).

3287 Fig 97 SF LWC 4193, J897 F86. Large pit. Post-Roman. A tine broken at the lower end, but roughly trimmed all over, and with a patch of knife cuts on one side. Length 89 mm. Trimmed antler tines have been recovered from Flaxengate (Mann 1982, 36) and York (MacGregor 1982, fig 53). Their precise purpose is unknown (*ibid*, 100).

ANTLER-WORKING DEBRIS FROM LION WALK SITE R (Figs 98-9; 3300-19)

A pit (F15) from LWC Site R contained nineteen pieces of worked antler, and another fragment derived from pit fill in the immediate area. RF15 has been assigned to the post-Roman period on the basis of a single sherd of Saxon pottery which cannot be dated more closely than to the 5th-8th centuries. The antler-working debris unfortunately contains no securely datable elements.

Some of the pieces, such as the points (eg **3305**) and long sections of tine (eg **3308**) could be used for the manufacture of bone combs (Ambrosiani 1981, fig 60). Others represent fragments that would be discarded, such as the burr end **3300**. Two of the tine points have been more closely worked. **3302** has a roughly squared-off point, which could indicate that it was intended for use as a stamp for pottery, or possibly leather (MacGregor 1985, 194; Riddler 1986; p 93), though its identification as such should be treated as highly tentative. **3307** has had its tip cut off and a hole drilled or punched into the porous core. Like **3302** it may be tentatively identified as intended for use as a stamp. An alternative interpretation is that they represent an early stage



Right: Fig 97 Worked antler (1:2)

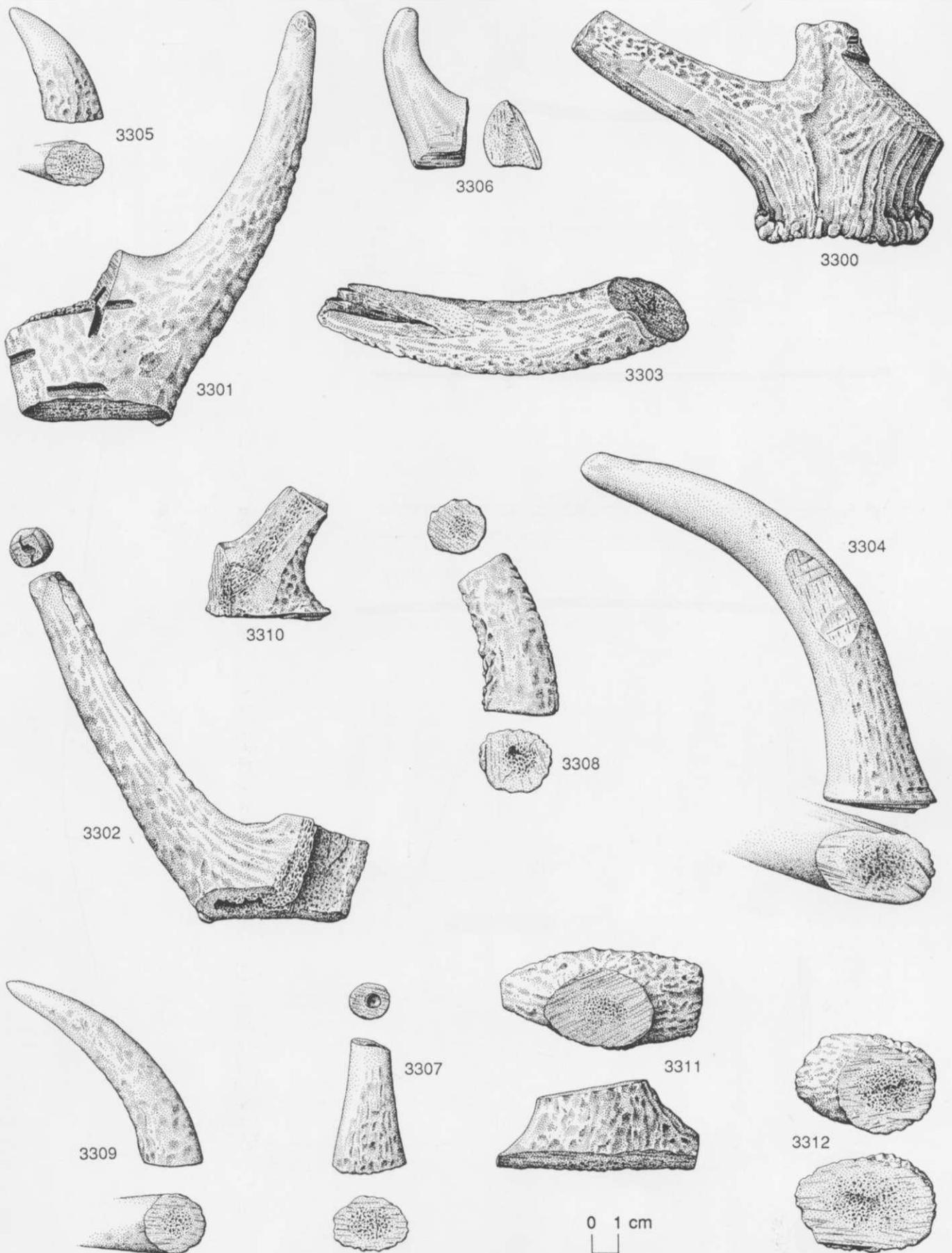


Fig 98 Antler-working debris from Lion Walk Site R (1:2)

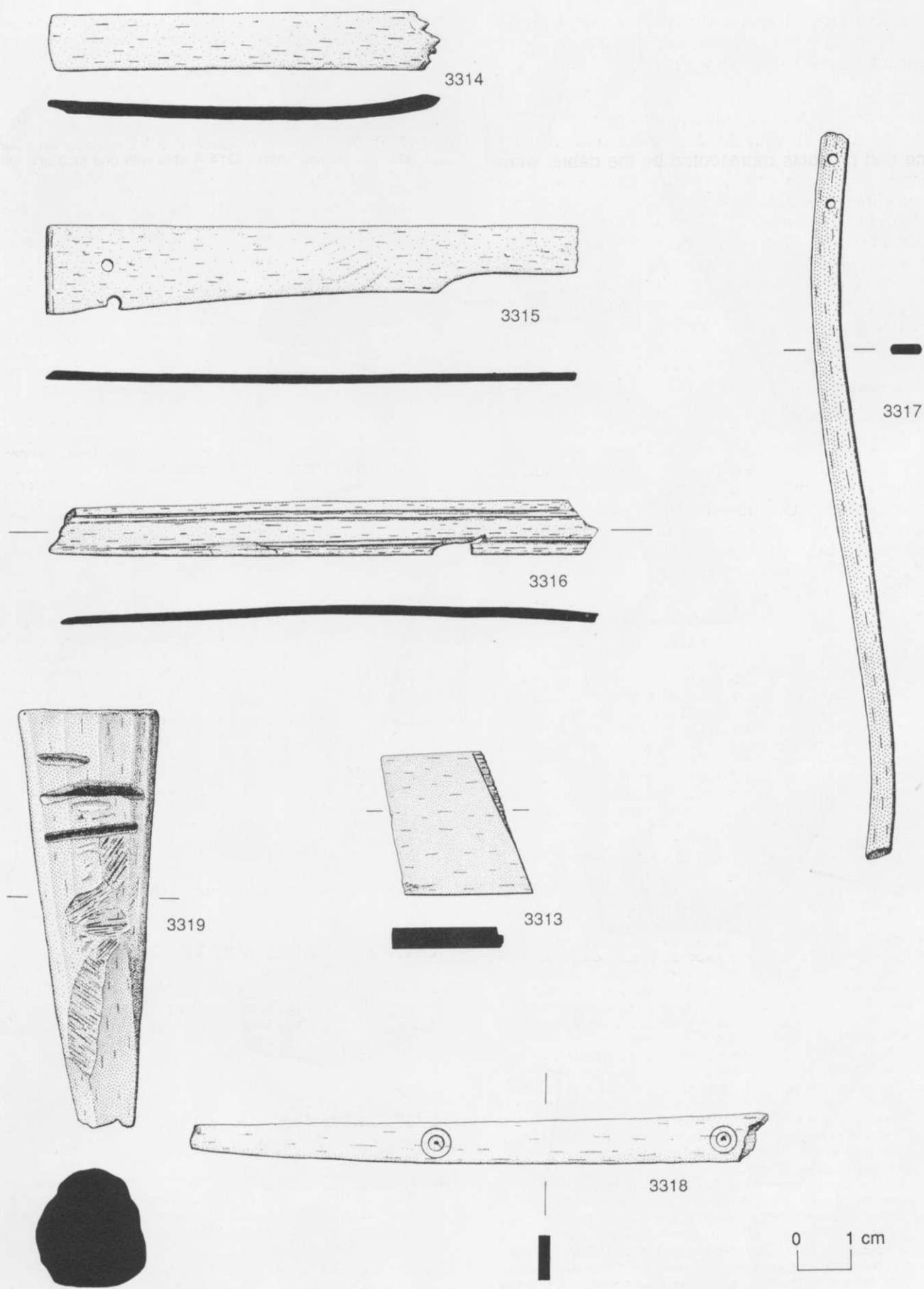


Fig 99 Antler-working debris and ?unfinished objects from Lion Walk Site R (1:1)

in the manufacture of awl-like instruments, with an iron point fitted in the narrower end. (I am indebted to Sebastian Payne for this suggestion.)

The piece **3313** is very similar to fragments of antler-working debris recovered from Ribe (*ibid* 1981, fig 75.2). **3314-16** and **3318** suggest that at least some end products represented by the debris were mounts. The fragment **3316** (possibly a finished item in view of the polished upper face) is comparable to the mount fragment Fig 49,2010. **3318** is ornamented with double ring-and-dot motifs. These motifs are found in the Roman, Saxon, and medieval periods on many bone and antler objects, particularly mounts, combs, and counters, and cannot therefore be used as an indication of date. The identification of the strip with two perforations at one end, **3317**, is uncertain. It may be a form of needle. **3319** is also possibly a form of needle, representing an early stage in the manufacture of an object similar to those sometimes interpreted as needles for rush-work or fishing nets (Roes 1963, 43; Ambrosiani 1981, 139, fig 89). Such objects are also identified as possible bridle cheek-pieces and are found in the Roman period in Colchester (*CAR* 2, fig 109,2538). Alternatively, and probably more accurately, this piece may be compared with the antler tine 'wedges' with transverse grooves from York (MacGregor 1982, 100).

3300-12 Fig 98 SF LWC 3886, R15 F15. Pit. Post-Roman. A group of antler beam and tine fragments, all offcuts representing antler-working debris. **3300** A shed burr with the beam sawn off just above the bezel, which is broken close to the beam. The tip of the brow tine has been sawn off. **3301** A crown sawn off the beam. The upper point remains but the lower point has been sawn off. Two cuts were used. A vertical stroke, down into the joint of the crown points, was sawn first, followed by a horizontal cut, which encircled the porous antler core. This latter cut was not completed. The tine was broken off leaving a small raised area above the sawn line. There are two other slight saw marks, both abandoned. One just above the completed cut through the beam, and one below the horizontal cut into the tines. **3302** A crown sawn off the beam. There is a small rough fragment to one side indicating that the last 1 mm of the beam was broken off not sawn. The upper point has been sawn off close to the junction with the lower point. The very tip of the latter has been cut off and the end then squared off. Some of the exposed porous core has been removed, but this is probably recent damage. **3303** A tine sawn (and finally broken as **3302** above) at the lower end and broken at the point. **3304** A tine sawn from the beam. A small patch has been shaved off. At least three knife strokes were used to remove it. **3305** The sawn-off point of a tine. **3306** A small point from a crown, sawn using two cuts, one across the beam, the other down from the inner side of the other crown point. **3307** Part of a tine sawn (and finally broken as **3302** above) at the lower end. The point has been sawn off and a hole drilled into the end. **3308** Part of a tine sawn at the lower end and with the point sawn off. **3309** A tine sawn at the lower end. **3310** A piece cut from a crown. One point has been removed with a vertical cut, the tip of the other has been sawn (and finally broken) away. It has also been cut through vertically on one side to expose the porous core, and a piece of the outer face has been shaved off on the opposite side. **3311** A short segment cut from a tine/beam junction. Both faces are sawn. **3312** A segment cut from a tine/beam junction. There are three sawn faces: tine, beam horizontally and beam diagonally. The latter face was sawn into from both sides and then broken at the porous core to leave a raised rough patch.

3313 Fig 99 SF LWC 3845, R15 F15. Pit. Post-Roman. A flat plate cut from an antler. Both faces and two opposing edges are worked to a smooth finish. The other two edges are rougher and still show saw marks. One has been partly sawn through, and partly broken. Maximum dimensions 24 by 27 mm, 4 mm thick.

3314-17 Fig 99 SF LWC 3740(ii), R15 F15. Pit. Post-Roman. Four strips of worked antler. **3314** A strip with one face and the two long edges smoothly finished. The underside retains some roughness from the porous antler core. One end is broken. The roughness of the other suggests that it is original (ie original to the strip as first split during the manufacturing process). One end of the strip curves upwards slightly. Length 72 mm, width 11 mm. **3315** A fragment of a broad strip or perhaps a rectangular plaque. The lower face shows saw marks, the upper file marks. Both ends are worked. The narrower end has been cut from the underside and the last 0.02 mm broken. The wider end has been cut from the upper face at an angle (bevelled) and the last 1 mm broken. There is a small perforation (2 mm diameter) at the wide end. One long edge is worked, the other has broken across a second perforation close, but not parallel, to the first. Length 98 mm, maximum surviving width 17 mm, thickness 2 mm. **3316** A slightly tapering strip with pairs of parallel marginal grooves along each long side. Both ends are broken. The underside shows saw marks. The upper face is polished. Length 93 mm, width tapering from 10 mm to 9 mm, thickness 2 mm. **3317** A curved narrow strip with two small perforations at one end. The other end is broken. This strip is well made, but lacks the polish evident on **3316** to indicate a fully-finished fragment. Length 135 mm, width 6 mm, thickness 2 mm, tapering at the perforated end to 1 mm.

3318 Fig 99 SF LWC 4342, R15 F15. Pit. Post-Roman. A tapering strip with two double ring-and-dot motifs set some distance apart. The upper surface shows groups of file marks, though is generally well finished. The underside is also well finished, though the extreme margin of the porous antler core survives along most of its length. The strip is slightly curved, probably from distortion after deposition rather than the natural curve of the antler, as the inner side of the antler (showing the porous core) is the outer side of the curve. Length 107 mm. Width tapering from 9 mm to 5 mm.

3319 Fig 99 SF LWC 3836, R16. Post-Roman pit fill. A fragment of antler tine with two parallel grooves cut close together into one side so that the porous core has been reached. A third groove, not quite so deep, was cut close to these two. The point has been roughly squared-off, but the tip is broken. The end closest to the beam has been sawn across. Length 78 mm. This piece may belong with the group from RF15.

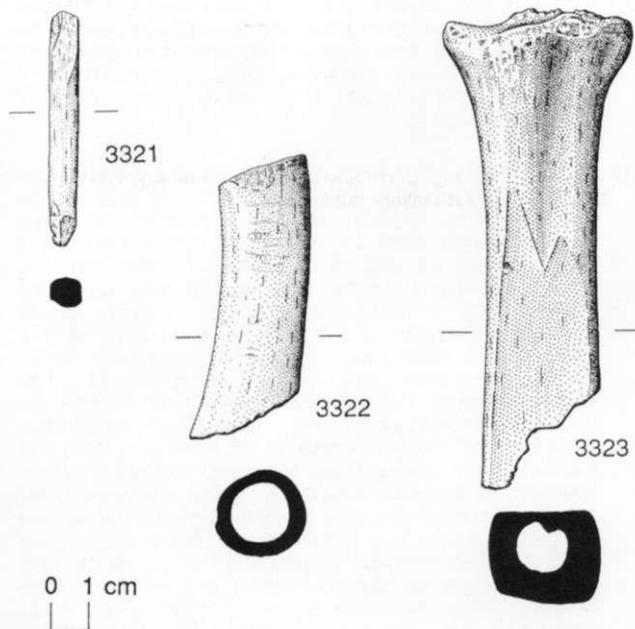
HORN-WORKING WASTE (3320)

A single fragment of a ?*bos* horn-core with a slight cut into one side was recovered from Period 3 make-up in Building 75 on the Middleborough site. Catalogued on microfiche.

BONE OFFCUTS OR UNFINISHED OBJECTS (Fig 100; 3321-8)

3321 Fig 100 SF LWC 854, C124 F76. Robber trench for Building 19. Post-Roman. A short length of ?bone (possibly tooth) trimmed to a more or less rectangular section with rough blunt ends. Length 62 mm.

3322 Fig 100 SF MID 808, E1931 L235. Make-up: Building 76, Phases 4-6. Site E Periods 4/5/6. A length sawn from an unidentified long bone, possibly a bird bone. Maximum length 74 mm.



3323 Fig 100 SF MID 658, A2416 F774. Pit. Post-medieval or modern. A *bos* metatarsus, with the proximal articulation intact, but broken at the distal end. One face of the shaft has been shaved and polished to a very smooth surface, and there is a small polished patch on the opposite side of the shaft. Length 118 mm. Bone skates were often made from *bos* metatarsi (MacGregor 1976b, 58), but the intact proximal articulation and the high degree of polish (implying a finished and used article), make difficult the identification of this bone as an unfinished piece intended for use as a skate. However, articulations would have provided convenient areas to grip when working on the shaft of a metatarsus, and this piece may thus indicate that the shaft was trimmed and polished before the articulations were removed.

Fig 100 Worked bone (1:2)

CATEGORY 17: OBJECTS AND WASTE MATERIAL ASSOCIATED WITH THE MANUFACTURE OF POTTERY VESSELS OR PIPECLAY OBJECTS

Two antler tine fragments with worked tips from a collection of antler-working debris found on Site R, Lion Walk, are catalogued in Category 16 (Fig 98,3302,3307). They have very tentatively been linked to antler stamps used for the decoration of

pottery. A list of the stamps known from the British Isles is in Riddler 1986, 18, to which should be added an unpublished piece of roe deer antler from the Sussex Street site, Winchester, SF 835 (Crummy forthcoming).

CATEGORY 18: OBJECTS THE FUNCTION OR IDENTIFICATION OF WHICH IS UNKNOWN OR UNCERTAIN

RINGS (3329-88)

Catalogued on microfiche.

CHAINS (Fig 101: 3389-400)

3389 Fig 101 SF LWC 1505, G40 F26. Rectangular pit. Start of Period 4. Two fragments of chain of copper-alloy S-shaped links of circular section. Length of each link 9 mm.

3390 Fig 101 SF BKC 2752, H194 F31. Trial trench. Modern. Chain of copper-alloy S-shaped links. The lower half of each S is at right angles to the upper half. Possibly residual Roman.

3391 Fig 101 SF COC 15, 35 F11. Robber trench. Period 7. Loop-in-loop chain of copper-alloy links with a wire terminal. Length of each link 18 mm.

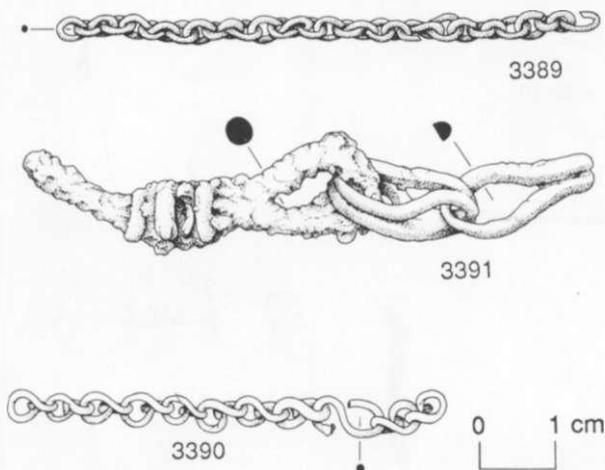


Fig 101 Chains (1:1)

WIRE (3401-74)

Catalogued on microfiche.

SHEET COPPER ALLOY (3475-603)

Catalogued on microfiche.

MISCELLANEOUS UNIDENTIFIED COPPER-ALLOY OBJECTS (Figs 102-4; 3604-33)

3604 Fig 102 SF LWC 215(C), A33 F18. Pit. Post-Roman. A rod with a moulded terminal. The plain end is rectangular in section, the moulded end circular. Length 74 mm.

3605 Fig 102 SF LWC 757(C), A251 F86. Pit. Post-Roman. Part of a fitting with a flat top and slightly sloping sides which are cut down at the surviving end. A flat-headed nail with bent shaft remains in a perforation at the surviving end, and there is a second perforation at the broken end. Length 42 mm, maximum width 18 mm.

3606 Fig 102 SF LWC 271(C), B80 F45. Pit. Post-medieval. A disc with a repoussé floret set off centre. The middle of the floret has worn through. Diameter 17 mm.

3607 Fig 102 SF LWC 107(C), B27. Surface cleaning. ?17th century. A more or less triangular plate with two centrally-placed perforations, a cross-bar and broken rectangular projection (twisted at the very end). Length 30 mm.

3608 Fig 102 SF LWC 712(C), C65 F35. Pit. Post-Roman. A narrow strip with six irregularly-placed groups of concentric circles each set around a perforation. The edges of the strip are notched. Length 34 mm, width 7 mm.

3609 Fig 102 SF LWC 1518(C), G40 F26. Rectangular pit. Start of Period 4. A decorated sheet-metal fitting, in two fragments. Two of the corners are perforated. There is a damaged raised area on the side opposite these perforations. The upper face of the sheet bears a worn design. Length 19 mm, width 25 mm.

3610 Fig 102 SF LWC 2127(C), G13. Demolition debris over tile floor F12: Building 28, Phase 3. Period 4. A large flower-like circular object, with a central perforation. Each 'petal' is V-shaped in section. There are two concentric bands of incised zig-zag (walked scorper) decoration on the upper surface, and three small patches of irregular grooving, one hatched, right on the edge. Diameter 63 mm.

3611 Fig 102 SF LWC 2163(C), G159. Dump or demolition debris above tile path: Building 28. Period 4. A ?seal from a tin or pot of paint, reading STAND^D COLOUR ORANGE GILT within grooved concentric circles. There is a rough patch in the centre. Diameter 20 mm, thickness 2 mm.

3612 Fig 102 SF LWC 2971(C), G265. Gravel & tile layer in yard: Building 28, Phase 1. Period 2. A small triangular-shaped fitting with the apex turned over into a hook. The fitting is pierced by a rectangular perforation set slightly off-centre (nearer the base edge). The edges of the perforation are burred, showing that it was punched through from the side away from the hook. Possibly related to the lace-tags of ?early medieval date, Fig 12,1421-4.

3613 Fig 102 SF LWC 1654(C), J1. Rubble. Modern. A cast fitting with a suspension loop set above a moulded terminal. Below the mouldings are two tongue-shaped projections, each pierced at the lower end. One perforation still retains part of an iron ?rivet. Length 63 mm. Probably a handle.

3614 Fig 102 SF LWC 2646(C), K123 F93. Pit. ?Medieval and later. A hinged convex fitting of knobbed trilobate form. Possibly a harness pendant. Length 40 mm, width 40 mm.

3615 Fig 102 SF LWC 3673(C), K366 F70. Pit. Medieval and later. An ornate scallop-shaped mount with a hollow circular

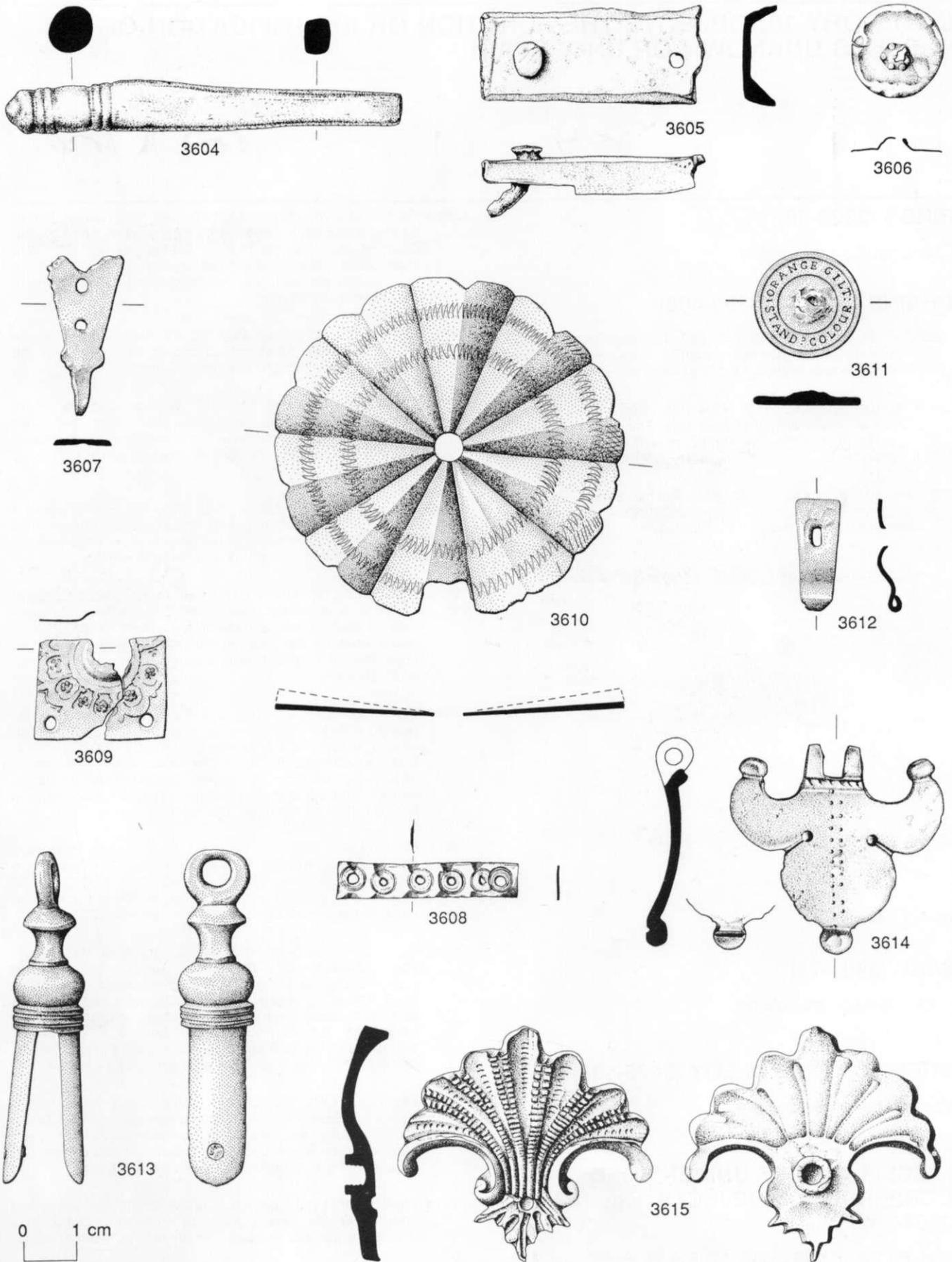


Fig 102 Miscellaneous copper-alloy objects (1:1)

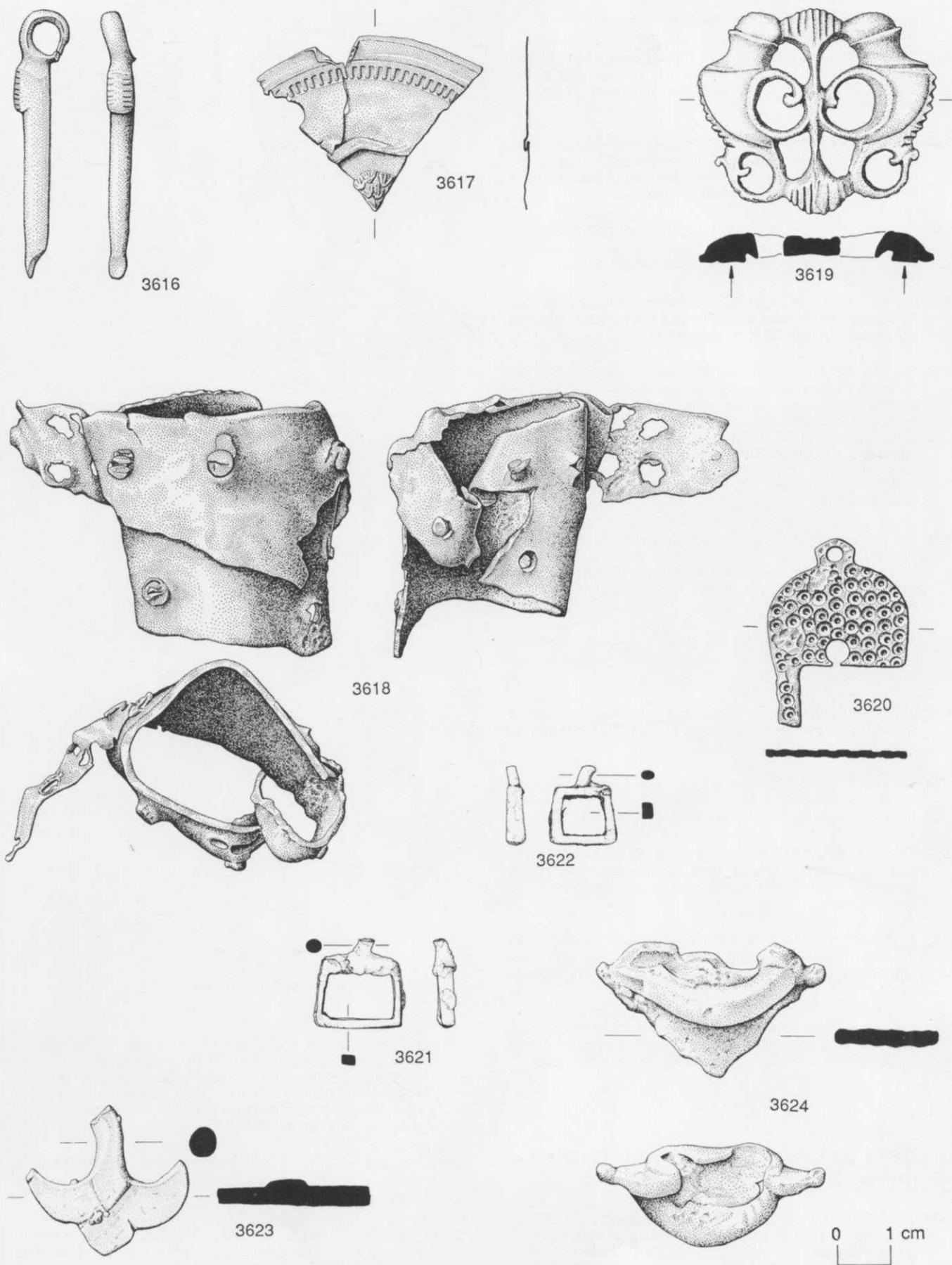


Fig 103 Miscellaneous copper-alloy objects (1:1)

projection for attachment on the reverse. Height 43 mm.

3616 Fig 103 SF LWC 2308(C), M23 F22. Robber trench behind Roman wall. c 1400. A stout pin with a loop head and a slightly grooved moulding just below the head. Length 51 mm.

3617 Fig 103 SF LWC 3091(C), N9. Topsoil. Post-medieval. Part of a ?circular plate with traces of a repoussé design in the centre and concentric mouldings and ridged decoration at the edge. Approximate diameter 64 mm.

3618 Fig 103 SF BKC 532(C), A31 L2. Topsoil. Post-Roman. A folded and crushed piece of sheet metal, with several surviving rivets and empty rivet holes. Length 47 mm.

3619 Fig 103 SF BKC 2188(C), G1. Unstratified. An elaborate cast mount with the remains of four projections for attachment on the reverse. Length 39 mm, width 45 mm.

3620 Fig 103 SF CPS 109(C), 219. Surface cleaning of L43. Period 6. Part of a roughly semicircular fitting with a small pierced lug on the curved side. There is a rectangular projection (broken at the end) at one end of the straight side and there was probably a second projection at the other end. There is a circular cut-out at the centre of the straight side. Both sides of the fitting are covered with punched ring-and-dot ornament with the ring less deep than the dot. Length 35 mm.

3621 Fig 103 SF MID 311, C1166 L37. Daub floor: Building 75, Phase 2, north wing. Site C Period 2. A trapezoidal frame with a projection on the short side. Length 17 mm, maximum width 17 mm. Possibly a broken hooked tag of open form (see p 12).

3622 Fig 103 SF MID 714, E2748 L408. Occupation: Building 76, Phase 1. Site E Period 1. Similar to 3621. Length 15 mm, maximum width 13 mm.

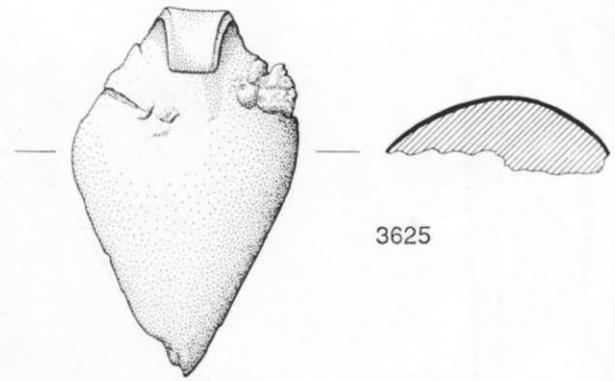
3623 Fig 103 SF 1.81 110(C), A40 F4. Pit. Medieval or later. A terminal with bud-and-leaf design. Length 28 mm, width 30 mm.

3624 Fig 103 SF 1.81 273(C), A116 F51. Pit. Medieval or later. A cast fitting with a stout bar behind (in front of?) a spout-like plate with knob terminals. Length 26 mm, width 42 mm.

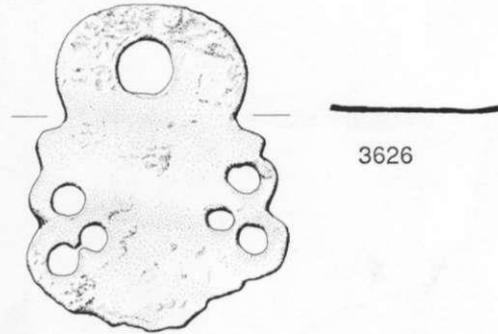
3625 Fig 104 SF 1.81 337(C), A1. Unstratified. A convex leaf-shaped fitting with a hook at the top. The hollow underside is filled with lead-based solder. Length 49 mm, width 30 mm.

3626 Fig 104 SF 1.81 1923(C), E167 F117. Robber trench. Period 7. A flat mount with large terminal perforation and three smaller perforations on each side. Length 45 mm, width 34 mm.

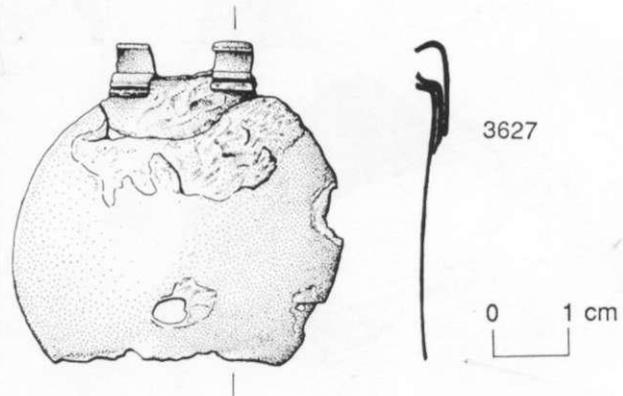
3627 Fig 104 SF 1.81 1889(C), E43. Period 8. Most of a thin disc with a hinged plate soldered on at one side. The loops of the hinge are broken. Diameter 43 mm. Possibly a lid.



3625



3626



3627

Fig 104 Miscellaneous copper-alloy objects (1:1)

half of a jointed snaffle bit. However, as the bar passes through the largest ring, rather than *vice versa*, the ring is unable to swivel, and thus would project for some distance beyond a horse's cheek. This would be potentially dangerous if it were to be knocked. I am grateful to Terry Cook for his observations on this piece.

MISCELLANEOUS UNIDENTIFIED IRON OBJECTS (Fig 105; 3634-6)

3634 Fig 105 SF 1.81 993(C), B178. Site clearance. Unstratified. An object, or part of an object, consisting of a bar with one pierced terminal and one slightly knobbed terminal. The bar, just before the latter terminal, passes through a ring, through which are fitted two slightly smaller rings. Maximum length approximately 186 mm. Superficially this object resembles

3635 Fig 105 SF 1.81 2142(C), E186 F155. Pit. Period 8. A fitting with two pierced terminals and central cut-out. Length 150 mm.

3636 Fig 105 SF 1.81 2122, E510 F14. Rubbish pit. Period 8 (pottery c 1525). An object with stout shaft of rectangular section and leaf-shaped terminal. The latter is blunt-ended and blunt-sided, and does not therefore seem likely to have been a weapon point. Length 310 mm.

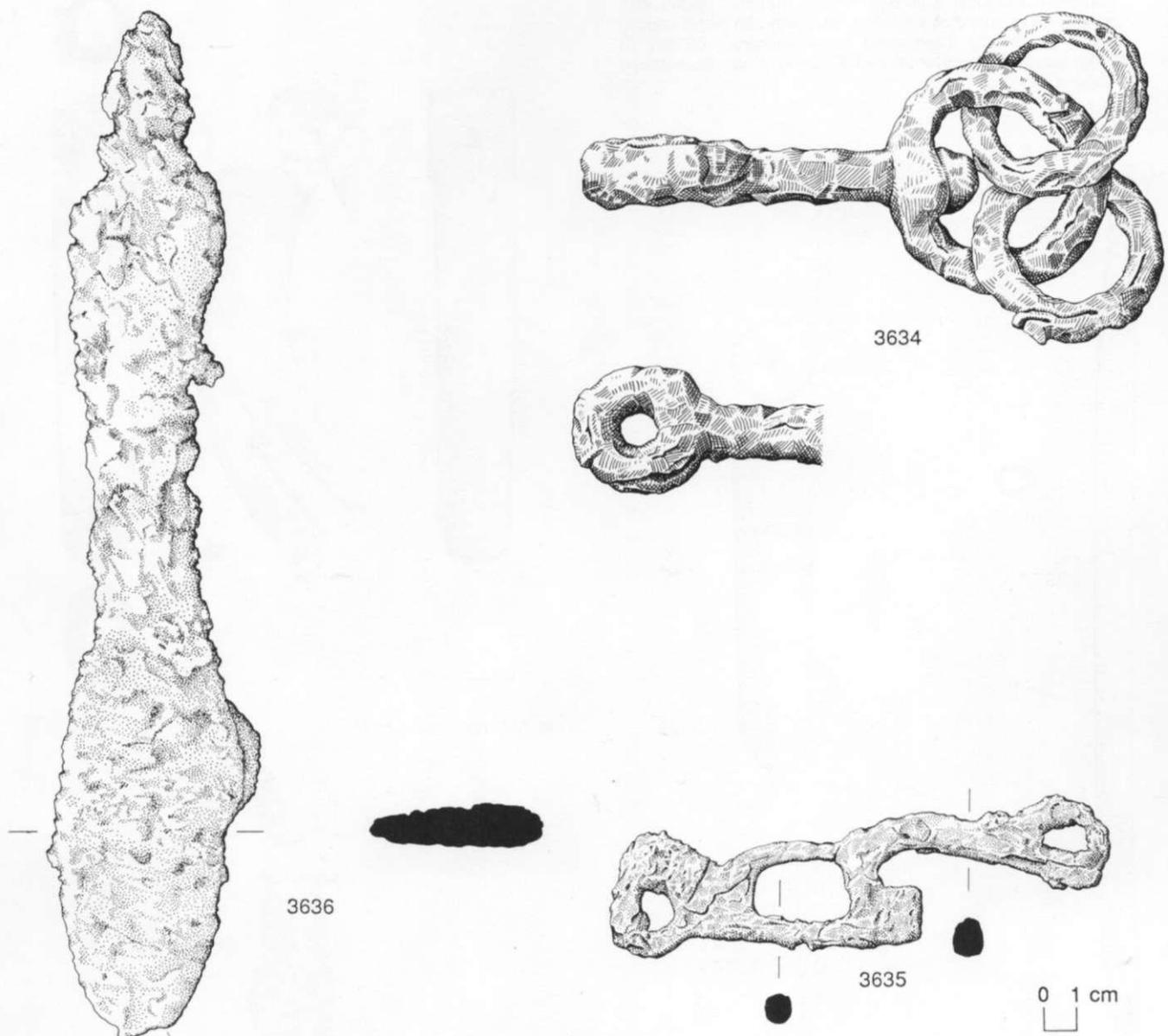


Fig 105 Miscellaneous iron objects (1:2)

MISCELLANEOUS UNIDENTIFIED BONE AND IVORY OBJECTS (Figs 106-107; 3637-47)

3637 Fig 106 SF 1.81 5410, A58 F27. Pit(s). Medieval or post-medieval. A goose radius split on the shaft at an angle to form a point. There are slight wear marks on the shaft. Functions suggested for similar pieces include use as a pen, as a 'pen-holder' enabling reuse of broken quill points, as a 'pipette', or as a measuring implement (MacGregor 1982, 125-6, fig 67, h-i). To these suggestions may perhaps be added use in textile processing, possibly knitting. Length 137 mm.

3638 Fig 106 SF 1.81 4731, J147 L1. Site clearance. Period 6. A fragment of a terminal of circular section with grooved decoration close to the surviving end. Length 55 mm.

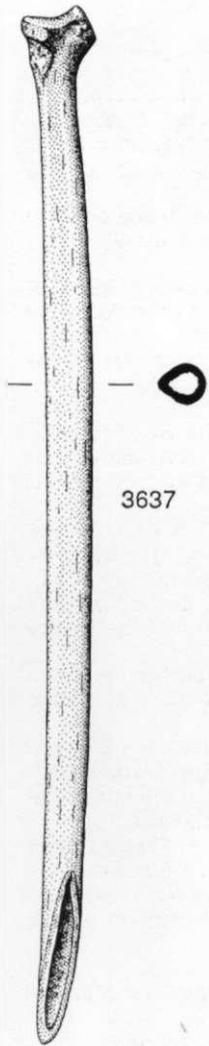
3639 Fig 107 SF 1.81 2890(C), G147 F20. Sand pit. ?Period 6. An

object of elephant ivory, with very distinct 'engine-turning' (identification by J Watson of the Ancient Monuments Laboratory). There is a small carved loop (one is broken) and mouldings on each side of one end. The object has been pierced from both ends, though the two holes do not meet. Each hole ends very close to the outer wall, so close that the colour of an object passed in front of it may be distinguished. Maximum length 72 mm, average diameter 15 mm. Were this object bone there would be no objection to suggesting that since the two perforations do not meet it is a rejected piece, or at least unfinished. However, because it is ivory, the implication of its being a rejected or unfinished object is that the raw material was imported by a Colchester workshop. This idea should be treated with caution, but is not absolutely unlikely.

UNIDENTIFIED OBJECT (Fig 108; 3648)

3648 Fig 108 SF BUC 307, B137 F60. Pit. Modern. A tapering

?handle made from a fibrous organic material, bound with string, and encased at the wider end with thin sheet copper alloy (now mostly fragmented and/or missing). Length 75 mm, maximum diameter 26 mm. Possibly a handle, perhaps a bell-pull?



3637

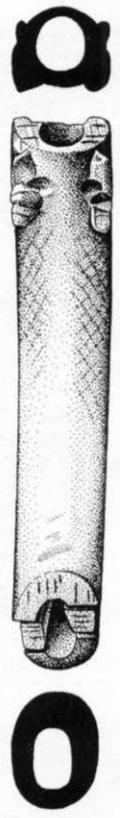


3639

0 1 cm

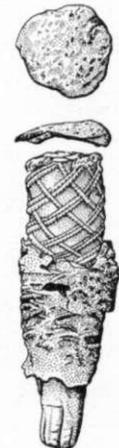


3640



0 1 cm

Fig 107 Ivory object (1:1)



3648

0 1 cm

Fig 106 Miscellaneous bone objects (1:1)

Fig 108 Unidentified object (1:2)

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ABBREVIATIONS

AM Lab	Ancient Monuments Laboratory of HBMC
BAR	<i>British Archaeological Reports</i>
BM	British Museum
CAR	<i>Colchester Archaeological Reports</i>
CAR 1	Philip Crummy, <i>Aspects of Anglo-Saxon and Norman Colchester</i> , CBA Research Report, 39
CAR 2	Nina Crummy, <i>The Roman small finds from excavations in Colchester 1971-9</i>
CAR 3	Philip Crummy, <i>Excavations at Lion Walk, Balkeerne Lane, and Middleborough, Colchester, Essex</i>
CAR 4	Nina Crummy (editor), <i>The coins from excavations in Colchester 1971-9</i>
CAR forthcoming	J Cotter & C Cunningham, <i>The post-Roman pottery from excavations in Colchester 1971-85</i>
CBA	Council for British Archaeology
CM	Colchester and Essex Museum
EAA	<i>East Anglian Archaeology</i>
HBMC	Historic Buildings and Monuments Commission
Mus Lon	Museum of London
SF	small find number

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PERSON

CATEGORY 1: OBJECTS OF PERSONAL ADORNMENT OR DRESS

PINS

Disc-headed pins (Fig 2; 1-3)

Catalogued in printed text.

Fibula pin (Fig 2; 4)

Catalogued in printed text.

Small hipped globular-headed pin (Fig 2; 5)

Catalogued in printed text.

Small copper-alloy pins

Type 1. Pins with a head formed by wrapping a short length of wire once or more about the shaft. (Fig 3; 6-448)

10 SF LWC 55(i), A8 F2. Slot. Post-Roman. ?Type 1. Length 24 mm.

11 SF LWC 93(i), A9 F3. Pit. Post-Roman (pottery 1680/1700+).
Length 42 mm.

12-13 SF LWC 170(i), A17 F9. Pit. Post-Roman. 12 Length 35 mm. 13
Length 17 mm.

14 SF LWC 111, A18 F10. Pit. Post-Roman. Length 24 mm.

15 SF LWC 298, A30 F16. Pit. Post-Roman. Length 33 mm.

16-17 SF LWC 253/270/277, A45 F26. Pit. Post-Roman. 16 Length 28
mm. 17 Length 27 mm.

18 SF LWC 199, B58 F6. Pit. Post-medieval. Length 31 mm.

19 SF LWC 127, B52 F6 & F26. 16th/17th century. Length 25 mm.

20 SF LWC 83, B30 F22. Pit. Post-medieval. Length 41 mm.

21 SF LWC 263, B88 F22. Pit. Post-medieval. Length 29 mm.

22 SF LWC 354, B109 F65. Robber trench for road gravel. Medieval
(to 1500). Length 31 mm.

23 SF LWC 50(i), B32. Mainly from 17th-century ditch F14 & pit
F19. 16th-17th century. Length 34 mm.

24 SF LWC 200, B51. Surface cleaning. Post-Roman. Length 36 mm.

25 SF LWC 518, C3 F2. Pit. Post-Roman. Length 32 mm.

26 SF LWC 557, C10 F7. Pit. Post-Roman. Length 38 mm.

27 SF LWC 567, C9 F10. Pit. Post-Roman (pottery 1600-1675/1700).
Length 32 mm.

29-31 SF LWC 640, C45 F20. Pit. Post-Roman (pottery 1600-

- 1675/1700). **29** Length 32 mm. **30** Length 28 mm. **31** Length 28 mm.
- 32** SF LWC 951, C87 F55. Pit. Post-Roman. Length 37 mm.
- 33-40** SF LWC 890/901/909/918/945/946, C163 F65. Pit. Post-Roman. **33** Length 51 mm. **34** Length 44 mm. **35** Length 41 mm. **36** Length 41 mm. **37** Length 36 mm. **38** Length 33 mm. **39** Length 37 mm. **40** Length 34 mm.
- 41-46** SF LWC 838, C133 F81. Pit. Post-Roman (pottery 1350/1400-1500). **41** Length 46 mm. **42** Length 35 mm. **43** Length 37 mm. **44** Length 33 mm. **45** Length 35 mm. **46** Length 37 mm.
- 47** SF LWC 816, C103 F102. Pit. Post-Roman. Length 36 mm.
- 48-49** SF LWC 804, C104 F103. Pit. Post-Roman. **48** Length 38 mm. **49** Length 39 mm.
- 50-53** SF LWC 498, C2. Topsoil. Post-Roman. **50** Length 26 mm. **51** Length 35 mm. **52** Length 23 mm. **53** Length 36 mm.
- 54-55** SF LWC 561(i), C7. Topsoil. Post-Roman. **54** Length 37 mm. **55** Length 25 mm.
- 56** SF LWC 1331, D31 F27. Pit. c 16th/17th centuries to c 1650/1700. Length 27 mm.
- 57** SF LWC 1333, D121 F96. Small pit. c 16th/17th centuries to c 1650/1700 (pottery 1600-1675/1700). Length 29 mm.
- 58** SF LWC 1178, D23. ?Floor: Building 30, Phase 3. 1650/1700-1972. Length 25 mm.
- 59** SF LWC 1195, D61 (= D33). Topsoil or dump. c 16th/17th centuries to c 1650/1700. Length 28 mm.
- 60-70** SF LWC 1282/1295/1307/1321, D85. Make-up or dump. c 16th/17th centuries to c 1650/1700 (pottery 1600-1675/1700). **60** Length 47 mm. **61** Length 39 mm. **62** Length 38 mm. **63** Length 30 mm. **64** Length 31 mm. **65** Length 30 mm. **66** Length 28 mm. **67** Length 27 mm. **68** Length 31 mm. **69** Length 28 mm. **70** Length 28 mm.
- 71-72** SF LWC 1522, D207. Topsoil or dump?: Building 29, Phase 1. c 13th/14th to c 16th/17th centuries. **71** Length 32 mm. **72** Length 30 mm.
- 73-75** SF LWC 1263, E31 F15. Pit. 15th/16th century. **73** Length 42 mm. **74** Length 34 mm. **75** Length 28 mm.
- 76-82** SF LWC 1266, E33 F20. Pit. 15th/16th century. **76** Length 29 mm. **77** Length 27 mm. **78** Length 32 mm. **79** Length 31 mm. **80** Length 29 mm. **81** Length 24 mm. **82** Length 26 mm.
- 83-84** SF LWC 1276, E34 F21. Pit. 15th/16th century. **83** Length 40 mm. **84** Length 41 mm.
- 85** SF LWC 1258(i), E24 F22. Pit. 15th/16th century. Length 32 mm.
- 86-87** SF LWC 1274/1285, E39 F24. Pit. 15th/16th century. **86** Length 27 mm. **87** Length 26 mm.
- 88-89** SF LWC 1262, E26. Topsoil. Contemporary with Building 28, Phase 2. **88** Length 29 mm. **89** Length 25 mm.
- 90** SF LWC 1261, E29. Topsoil. 17th-20th century. Length 37 mm.
- 91** SF LWC 1347(i), E137. Hard-packed topsoil. Contemporary with Building 28, Phase 2. Length 39 mm.
- 92** SF LWC 1404(i), G17 F21. Pit. Period 4 (pottery 1600-1675/1700). Length 37 mm.
- 93** SF LWC 1468, G36 F24. Pit. Start of Period 4 (pottery 1625-50). Length 36 mm.
- 94** SF LWC 1616, G96 F43. Floor (daub) or ?demolition debris of Period 3: Building 28, Phase 2. Period 3. Length 26 mm.

- 95-97 SF LWC 1592/1595, G76 F45 & F46. East-west slot & posthole. Period 4. **95** Length 28 mm. **96** Length 26 mm. **97** Length 28 mm.
- 98 SF LWC 1599, G84 F53. Posthole. Period 4 (pottery 1600-1675/1700). Length 41 mm.
- 99 SF LWC 1609, G95 F57. Burnt floor: Building 28, Phase 1. Period 2 after demolition of Room 2 (pottery 1350/1400-1500). Length 37 mm.
- 100 SF LWC 1617, G95 F57. Burnt floor: Building 28, Phase 1. Period 2 after demolition of Room 2 (pottery 1350/1400-1500). Length 42 mm.
- 101 SF LWC 2198, G119 F62. Soakaway. ?Period 4 (pottery 1600-1675/1700). Length 32 mm.
- 102 SF LWC 2217, G183 F82. Pit. Period 3 (pottery (1450-1550/80//1550-1600). Length 27 mm.
- 103 SF LWC 2443(i), G221 F99. Shallow scoop. Period 4. Length 32 mm.
- 104-105 SF LWC 1478, G4. Site clearance. Modern (pottery 1680/1700+). **104** Length 24 mm. **105** Length 26 mm.
- 106 SF LWC 1402, G8. Brown soil. Period 4 (pottery 1600-1675/1700). Length 23 mm.
- 107 SF LWC 1432(i), G21. Topsoil. Period 4 (pottery 1680/1700+). Length 26 mm.
- 108 SF LWC 1520, G47. Occupation? Building 28. Period 3 or 2? Length 28 mm.
- 109 SF LWC 1579(i), G78. Demolition debris of Period 3? Building 28, Phase 3. Period 4. Length 24 mm.
- 110-113 SF LWC 2120, G86. Sand - base for yard cobbling F22: Building 28, Phase 3 yard. Period 4 (pottery 1600-1675/1700). **110** Length 42 mm. **111** Length 38 mm. **112** Length 36 mm. **113** Length 39 mm.
- 114-117 SF LWC 2143(i), G92. Topsoil in yard of Building 28, Phase 2. Period 3 (pottery 1450-1550/80//1550-1600). **114** Length 32 mm. **115** Length 40 mm. **116** Length 38 mm. **117** Length 30 mm.
- 118-119 SF LWC 1613, G113. Demolition debris or dump? Building 28, Phase 3. Period 3 or 4. **118** Length 40 mm. **119** Length 35 mm.
- 120 SF LWC 1612, G115. Gravel yard of Building 28, Phase 2. Period 3 (pottery 1450-1550/80//1550-1600). Length 21 mm.
- 121 SF LWC 1623, G115. Gravel yard of Building 28, Phase 2. Period 3 (pottery 1450-1550/80//1550-1600). Length 36 mm.
- 122 SF LWC 2208, G169. Topsoil. Period 3 or 4. Length 38 mm.
- 123 SF LWC 2794(i), G235. Surface cleaning: Building 28. Period 2 or 3. Length 31 mm.
- 124 SF LWC 2841, G239. Spread of broken peg-tile in yard of Building 28, Phase 1. Period 2. Length 82 mm.
- 125 SF LWC 2854(i), G239. Spread of broken peg-tile in yard of Building 28, Phase 1. Period 2. Length 39 mm.
- 126 SF LWC 2961(i), G262. Demolition debris or dump? Period 2. Length 29 mm.
- 127 SF LWC 2980, G271. Gravel surface in yard of Building 28, Phase 1. Period 2. Length 40 mm.
- 128 SF LWC 3049, G279. Topsoil. Period 2. Length 32 mm.
- 129 SF LWC 3034, G281. A principal gravel surface in yard of Building 28, Phase 1. Period 2. Length 42 mm.

- 130** SF LWC 3078, G288. Dump? Period 2. Length 31 mm.
131 SF LWC 1664, H20 F8. Posthole. Post-robbing, ?pre-18th century. Length 41 mm.
132 SF LWC 1931, H124. General surface trowelling. Roman?/Anglo-Saxon?/16th-17th century? Length 28 mm.
133 SF LWC 2059, H124. General surface trowelling. Roman?/Anglo-Saxon?/16th-17th century? Length 22 mm.
134-136 SF LWC 2099, H159. Machine clearance. Modern. **134** Length 29 mm. **135** Length 24 mm. **136** Length 25 mm.
137-138 SF LWC 1915/1971, J110 F54. Square pit. Post-Roman. **137** Length 28 mm. **138** Length 33 mm.
139 SF LWC 1953, J111 F55. Pit. Post-Roman. Length 48 mm.
140-151 SF LWC 1952/1962/2378, J113 F56. ?Area of topsoil. Post-Roman. **140** Length 34 mm. **141** Length 38 mm. **142** Length 39 mm. **143** Length 33 mm. **144** Length 33 mm. **145** Length 32 mm. **146** Length 35 mm. **147** Length 36 mm. **148** Length 30 mm. **149** Length 34 mm. **150** Length 32 mm. **151** Length 26 mm.
152-154 SF LWC 2489, J461 F169. Pit. Post-Roman (pottery 1450-1550/80). **152** Length 35 mm. **153** Length 35 mm. **154** Length 35 mm.
155 SF LWC 2224, J264. Medieval. Length 43 mm.
156 SF LWC 2924, J700. Surface cleaning. ?Roman. Length 39 mm.
157-159 SF LWC 1789(i), K12 F8 & F9. Pits. Post-medieval. **157** Length 27 mm. **158** Length 25 mm.
159-160 SF LWC 2640(i), K88 F41. Pit. Medieval and later. **159** Length 42 mm. **160** Length 30 mm.
161 SF LWC 2663, K120 F53. Pit. Medieval and later. Length 49 mm.
162-163 SF LWC 3671, K387 F207. Pit. ?Medieval and later. **162** Length 34 mm. **163** Length 30 mm.
164-167 SF LWC 3675, K387 F207. Pit. ?Medieval and later. **164** Length 24 mm. **165** Length 29 mm. **166** Length 25 mm. **167** Length 27 mm.
168 SF LWC 3679(C), K394 F212. Pit. Medieval and later (1450-1550/80). Length 26 mm.
169-176 SF LWC 2633, K114. Surface cleaning. Post-Roman. **169** Length 32 mm. **170** Length 37 mm. **171** Length 36 mm. **172** Length 34 mm. **173** Length 30 mm. **174** Length 28 mm. **175** Length 21 mm. **176** Length 31 mm.
177 SF LWC 2664, K146. Topsoil - surface cleaning. Roman or later. Type 1(?). Length 29 mm.
178 SF LWC 2296(i), L45 F22. Base of chimney (red brick 'complex'). Period 8 or 9. Length 26 mm.
179-181 SF LWC 2276, L37 F33. Pit. ?Period 5. **179** Length 44 mm. **180** Length 44 mm. **181** Length 32 mm.
182 SF LWC 2303, L37 F33. Pit. ?Period 5 (pottery 1400-1450+). Length 49 mm.
183-186 SF LWC 2280(i), L43 F33. Pit. ?Period 5 (pottery 1400-1450+). **183** Length 67 mm. **184** Length 40 mm. **185** Length 45 mm. **186** ?Type 1 (damaged). Length 43 mm.
187 SF LWC 2316, L43 F33. Pit. ?Period 5 (pottery 1400-1450+). Corroded, ?Type 1. Length 35 mm.
188 SF LWC 2321, L51 F33. Pit. ?Period 5 (pottery 1400-50+). Length 38 mm.
189 SF LWC 2250, L19 F37. Pit/tap slag. ?Period 5 or 6. Length 40 mm.

- 190-193 SF LWC 2261, L26 F37. Pit/tap slag. ?Period 5 or 6. 190 Length 37 mm. 191 Length 39 mm. 192 Length 37 mm. 193 Length 35 mm.
- 194 SF LWC 2406, L93 F78. Pit. Period 7 or 8. Length 49 mm.
- 195 SF LWC 2430, L111 F87. Pit. Period 7 or 8. Length 39 mm.
- 196-197 SF LWC 2446, L124 F87. Pit. Period 7 or 8. 196 Length 55 mm. 197 Length 43 mm.
- 198 SF LWC 2566, L160 F100. Pit. ?Period 7 (pottery 1450-1550/80). Length 28 mm.
- 199 SF LWC 2583, L162 F101. Pit; posthole in bottom. Period 7 (pottery 1350/1400-1500). Length 43 mm.
- 200 SF LWC 2253, L16. Topsoil. Post-Roman. Length 36 mm.
- 201 SF LWC 2251(i), L21. Building 31. Period 8. Length 23 mm.
- 202 SF LWC 2255(i), L23. Building 31. Period 8. Length 23 mm.
- 203-208 SF LWC 2311, L53. Topsoil. Post-Roman. 203 Length 34 mm. 204 Length 35 mm. 205 Length 32 mm. 206 Length 32 mm. 207 Length 34 mm. 208 Length 31 mm.
- 209 SF LWC 2324, L53. Topsoil. Post-Roman. Length 40 mm.
- 210 SF LWC 2560, L152. Topsoil & rubble. Post-medieval. Length 27 mm.
- 211 SF LWC 2570, L158. Topsoil. ?Late medieval. Length 38 mm.
- 212 SF LWC 2780(C), L181. Topsoil. Post-medieval. Length 43 mm.
- 213 SF LWC 2327(i), L54. Building 31. Period 8. Length 30 mm.
- 214 SF LWC 2302, M16 F14. Cavity in top of Roman town wall. Post-medieval. Length 37 mm.
- 215-216 SF LWC 2306, M24. Recleaning of F7 modern service trench. Unstratified. 215 Length 27 mm. 216 Length 25 mm.
- 217 SF LWC 3378(C), N45 F27. Pit. c 15th/16th century. Length 43 mm.
- 218 SF LWC 3374(C), N44. Thin layer of topsoil. c 16th century. Length 36 mm.
- 219 SF LWC 3174(C), P2. Surface cleaning. Unstratified. Length 44 mm.
- 220 SF LWC 3309, P4. Surface cleaning. Unstratified. Length 20 mm.
- 221 SF LWC 4126(i), S- F10. Pit(s). Post-Roman. Length 42 mm.
- 222 SF BKC 736(C), A162 L3. Topsoil & fill of town ditch F16. Post-Roman. Length 38 mm.
- 223 SF BKC 763, A175 L3. Topsoil & fill of town ditch F16. Post-Roman. Length 29 mm.
- 224 SF BKC 51(i)(C), A39 L4. Topsoil & fill of town ditch F19. Post-Roman. Length 28 mm.
- 225 SF BKC 323(i), A36 L10. Topsoil & fill of town ditch F19. Post-Roman. Length 28 mm.
- 226 SF BKC 581(C), A117. Surface clearance. Modern. Length 32 mm.
- 227 SF BKC 654(i), D8. Surface cleaning. Modern. Length 31 mm.
- 228 SF BKC 1539, E673 L198. Levelling. Modern. Length 27 mm.
- 229-230 SF BKC 2973(i), J31 F3. Wall. Modern. 229 Length 27 mm. 230 Length 26 mm.
- 231 SF BKC 3069, J39 L1. Site clearance. Modern. Length 26 mm.
- 232-234 SF MID 48, A272 F63. Pit. Post-medieval. 232 Length 45 mm. 233 Length 40 mm. 234 Length 34 mm.
- 235-239 SF MID 322, B1231 F404. Robber trench for Building 70. Early medieval. 235 Length 40 mm. 236 Length 40 mm. 237 Length 36 mm. 238 Length 37 mm. 239 Length 37 mm.

- 240-241 SF MID 595, B2193 F708. Pit. Modern. 240 Length 32 mm.
241 Length 22 mm.
- 242-243 SF MID 617, B2217 F708. Pit. Modern. 242 Length 36 mm.
243 Length 37 mm.
- 244 SF MID 606, G2204 F717. Pit. Post-medieval. Length 39 mm.
- 245 SF MID 601, G2225 L233. Topsoil/clearance. Unstratified.
Length 24 mm.
- 246 SF MID 78, C308 F89. Pit. Site C Period 5. Length 28 mm.
- 247 SF MID 153, C568 F128. Pit. Site C Period 2. ?Type 1,
damaged. Length 42 mm.
- 248 SF MID 218, C460 F144. Pit. Site C Period 3 (or 4). Length 37
mm.
- 249 SF MID 122, C473 F158. Pit. Medieval. Length 41 mm.
- 250 SF MID 199(i), C726 F233. Destruction of drain F235. Site C
Period 5. Length 29 mm.
- 251 SF MID 329, C1273 L54. Daub floor: Building 75, Phase 4. Site
C Period 4. Length 36 mm.
- 252 SF MID 375(i), C1448 L61. Backyard metalling: Building 75,
Phase 3. Site C Period 3 (pottery 1350/1400-1500). Length 26
mm.
- 253 SF MID 74, C314 L630. Make-up: Building 74, Phase 4. Site C
Period 4. Length 29 mm.
- 254 SF MID 663, E2437 F811. Pit: Building 76, Phase 7. Site E
Period 7. Length 21 mm.
- 255 SF MID 546(i), E2021 L230. Site clearance. Site E Period 7.
Length 24 mm.
- 256 SF MID 555, E2046 L230. Site clearance. Site E Period 7.
Length 27 mm.
- 257 SF MID 498, E1893 L234. Make-up: Building 76, Phase 7. Site E
Period 7. Length 26 mm.
- 258 SF MID 662, E2376 L245. Backyard metalling: Building 76,
Phase 3. Site E Period 3 (pottery 1450-1550/80). Length 25
mm.
- 259 SF MID 584, E2138 L281. Daub floor: Building 76, Phase 3.
Site E Period 3 (pottery 1450-1550/80). ?Type 1, corroded.
Length 15 mm.
- 260 SF MID 639, E2518 L381. Occupation debris? Building 76, Phase
3. Site E Period 3. Length 39 mm.
- 261 SF MID 742, E3127 L487. Daub floor: Building 76, Phase 3.
Site E Period 3. Length 32 mm.
- 262 SF MSC 20, 146 L26. Sand make-up in hollow way. Period 1
(pottery 1150/1200-1250/75). (Pin = ?intrusive find.)
Corroded, ?Type 1. Length 23 mm.
- 263 SF TSC 9, 33 F18. Shallow trench. Period 4 or 5. Length 35
mm.
- 264 SF TSC 4(i), 38 F24. Pit - construction trench for brick wall
F15? Period 5. Length 36 mm.
- 265 SF TSC 29(i), 76 F33. Gully. ?Period 3. Length 37 mm.
- 266 SF TSC 27, 86 F33. Gully. ?Period 3. Length 52 mm.
- 267 SF TSC 28, 86 F33. Gully. ?Period 3. Length 21 mm.
- 268 SF TSC 13, 47. Period 3 or 4. Length 25 mm.
- 269 SF STG 20(i), 111 F14. ?Trench. Period 4 (or 5). Length 32
mm.
- 270 SF STG 25(i), 135 F42. Shallow pit/sinkage. Period 4. Length
28 mm.

- 271 SF STG 12, 172 F65. Grave. ?Period 3. Length 37 mm.
- 272-274 SF STG 18, 150 L50. Destruction debris. Period 4. 272 Length 51 mm. 273 Length 37 mm. 274 Length 27 mm.
- 275 SF COC 105, 534 L136. Debris. ?Periods 8/9. Length 30 mm.
- 276 SF BUC 29, A87 F48. Cultivation furrows. Modern. Length 39 mm.
- 277 SF BUC 1441, E781 L55. Fill of pit F138. Post-medieval. Length 37 mm.
- 278 SF BUC 1506, H139 F16. Pits. Modern. Length 38 mm.
- 279 SF BUC 1616, H642 F43. Pit. Post-medieval. Length 28 mm.
- 280-281 SF SPT 76, 157 F14. Corner wall. Phase D. 280 Length 38 mm. 281 Length 28 mm.
- 282 SF SPT 77, 159 F14. Corner wall. Phase D. Length 37 mm.
- 283-284 SF SPT 94, 191 F14. Corner wall. Phase D. 283 Length (bent) 36 mm. 284 Length 34 mm.
- 285 SF SPT 104, 127 L50. ?Fill of robber trench or pit. Phase C. In two pieces. Length 35 mm.
- 286 SF 236-84 15, 2. Early medieval. Length 34 mm.
- 287 SF 236-84 20, 1. Unstratified. ?Type 1. Length 30 mm.
- 288 SF 1.81 37, A7 F3. Pit. Medieval or post-medieval. Length 37 mm.
- 289-291 SF 1.81 52(i), A9 F4. Pit. Medieval or post-medieval. 289 Length 37 mm. 290 Length 27 mm. 291 Length 42 mm.
- 292 SF 1.81 34, A6 F8. Pit. Medieval or post-medieval. Length 36 mm.
- 293 SF 1.81 5, A17 F11. Pit. Medieval or post-medieval. Length 29 mm.
- 294-296 SF 1.81 105(i), A44 F11. Pit. Medieval or post-medieval. 294 Length 36 mm. 295 Length 36 mm. 296 Length 33 mm.
- 297-299 SF 1.81 133(i), A58 F27. Pit(s). Medieval or post-medieval. 297 Length 37 mm. 298 Length 36 mm. 299 Length 37 mm.
- 300-302 SF 1.81 160(i), A58 F27. Pit(s). Medieval or post-medieval. 300 Length 33 mm. 301 Length 28 mm. 302 Length 29 mm.
- 303-305 SF 1.81 205, A91 F27. Pit(s). Medieval or post-medieval. 303 Length 38 mm. 304 Length 28 mm. 305 Length 25 mm.
- 306 SF 1.81 146, A68 F29. Pit. Medieval or post-medieval. Length 42 mm.
- 307 SF 1.81 201, A63 F30. Pit. Medieval or post-medieval. Length 46 mm.
- 308 SF 1.81 171, A77 F34. Pit. Medieval or post-medieval. Length 37 mm.
- 309 SF 1.81 251, A115 F50. Pit(s). Medieval or post-medieval. Length 36 mm.
- 310-311 SF 1.81 292, A115 F50. Pit(s). Medieval or post-medieval. 310 Length 40 mm. 311 Length 39 mm.
- 312 1.81 328, A164 F60. Pit. Medieval or post-medieval. Length 40 mm.
- 313-327 SF 1.81 86(i), A47. Site clearance. Post-Roman. 313 Length 38 mm. 314 Length 27 mm. 315 Length 29 mm. 316 Length 37 mm. 317 Length 29 mm. 318 Length 24 mm. 319 Length 29 mm. 320 Length 32 mm. 321 Length 28 mm. 322) Length 22 mm. 323) Length 26 mm. 324) Length 36 mm. 325) Length 28 mm. 326) Length 28 mm. 327) Length 27 mm.

- 328** SF 1.81 232, A52. Site clearance. Length 25 mm.
329 SF 1.81 136, A62. Site clearance. Unstratified. Length 37 mm.
330 SF 1.81 138, A67. Unstratified. Roman. Length 42 mm.
331 SF 1.81 265, A114. Site clearance. Post-Roman. Length 38 mm.
332 SF 1.81 748, B204 F96. Large pit. Post-medieval. Length 33 mm.
333 SF 1.81 1887, E44 F7. Large rubbish pit. Period 8. Length 36 mm.
334-335 SF 1.81 1859, E14 F11. Animal (pig) burial. Period 8. **334** Length 29 mm. **335** Length 29 mm.
336 SF 1.81 2110(i), E510 F14. Rubbish pit. Period 8 (pottery c 1525). Length 25 mm.
337 SF 1.81 2101, E507 F19. Rubbish pit. Period 8 (pottery c 1525). Length 27 mm (very tip missing).
338-339 SF 1.81 1890, E39 F29. (Rubbish) pit. Period 8. **338** Length 30 mm. **339** Length 28 mm.
340-342 SF 1.81 1899, E65 F91. Pit. Period 8. **340** Length 40 mm. **341** Length 41 mm. **342** Length 40 mm.
343-344 SF 1.81 1845, E66 F100. Pit. Period 8. **343** Length 40 mm. **344** Length 37 mm.
345 SF 1.81 1911, E120 F106. Rubbish pit. Period 8. Length 31 mm.
346 SF 1.81 1978(i), E191 F129. Pit (gravel robbing). Period 8. Length 32 mm.
347 SF 1.81 1955, E165 F133. Large pit. Period 8. Length 34 mm.
348 SF 1.81 2023(i), E315 F219. Large pit. Period 8. Length 36 mm.
349 SF 1.81 2053, E333 F232. Pit. Period 8. Length 37 mm.
350 SF 1.81 2036, E363 F232. Pit. Period 8. Length 37 mm.
351 SF 1.81 2075, E470 F358. Shallow pit. Period 8. Length 42 mm.
352-354 SF 1.81 2050(i), E378 L1. Topsoil. Post-Roman. **352** Length 40 mm. **353** Length 38 mm. **354** Length 25 mm.
355 SF 1.81 2035, E385 L7. Robbing debris. Period 7. Length 41 mm.
356-361 SF 1.81 1805(i), E1. Site clearance. Unstratified. **356** Length 37 mm. **357** Length 41 mm. **358** Length 38 mm. **359** Length 31 mm. **360** Length 46 mm. **361** Length 38 mm.
362 SF 1.81 1869, E1. Site clearance. Unstratified. Length 36 mm.
363-368 SF 1.81 1885(i), E36. Period 8. **363** Length 41 mm. **364** Length 43 mm. **365** Length 42 mm. **366** Length 39 mm. **367** Length 39 mm. **368** Length 43 mm.
369-387 SF 1.81 1888, E43. Period 8. **369** Length 44 mm. **370** Length 39 mm. **371** Length 40 mm. **372** Length 41 mm. **373** Length 41 mm. **374** Length 41 mm. **375** Length 38 mm. **376** Length 42 mm. **377** Length 38 mm. **378** Length 38 mm. **379** Length 34 mm. **380** Length 38 mm. **381** Length 38 mm. **382** Length 40 mm. **383** Length 38 mm. **384** Length 42 mm. **385** Length 42 mm. **386** Length 43 mm. **387** Length 38 mm.
388-395 SF 1.81 1895, E43. Period 8. **388** Length 41 mm. **389** Length 36 mm. **390** Length 38 mm. **391** Length 40 mm. **392** Length 40 mm. **393** Length 40 mm. **394** Length 38 mm. **395** Length 31 mm.
396 SF 1.81 1901, E43. Period 8. Length 37 mm.
397 SF 1.81 1949, E156. Unstratified. Length 40 mm.
398-404 SF 1.81 2042(i), E386. Post-medieval. **398** Length XXX **399** Length 26 mm. **400** Length 26 mm. **401** Length 29 mm. **402** Length 28 mm. **403** Length 30 mm. **404** Length 24 mm.

- 405-406 SF 1.81 2043, E386. Post-medieval. 405 Length 42 mm. 406 Length 36 mm.
- 407 SF 1.81 2062, E390. Periods 7 & 8. Length 42 mm.
- 408 SF 1.81 2139, E390. Periods 7 & 8. Length 28 mm.
- 409 SF 1.81 2129, E494. Unstratified. Length 37 mm.
- 410 SF 1.81 4297, G2983 F484. Robber trench. Period 6. Length 38 mm.
- 411 SF 1.81 2831, G49. Unstratified. Periods 4-6. Length 20 mm.
- 412 SF 1.81 4187, H108 F63. Linear feature. Period 6. Length 40 mm.
- 413 SF 1.81 4325, H210 F135. Robber trench. Period 6. Length 33 mm.
- 414 SF 1.81 4359, H244 F135. Robber trench. Period 6. Length 35 mm.
- 415-417 SF 1.81 4326, H218 F157. Pit. Period 6. 415 Length 29 mm. 416 Length 31 mm. 417 Length 28 mm.
- 418 SF 1.81 4280, H165 F158. Pit. Period 6 (pottery c 1525-50). Length 28 mm.
- 419 SF 1.81 4259, H13 L3. Topsoil/clearance. Period 6. Length 40 mm.
- 420 SF 1.81 4207, H18 L3. Topsoil/clearance. Period 6. Length 40 mm.
- 421-422 SF 1.81 4233(i), H51 L3. Topsoil/clearance. Period 6. 421 Length 33 mm. 422 Length 31 mm.
- 423 SF 1.81 4289, H131 L3. Topsoil/clearance. Period 6. Type 1, or damaged Type 2. Length 35 mm.
- 424 SF 1.81 4385, H286 L3. Topsoil/clearance. Period 6. Length 27 mm.
- 425 SF 1.81 4389, H286 L3. Topsoil/clearance. Period 6. Length 30 mm.
- 426-429 SF 1.81 4676, J149 F113. Robber trench. Period 6. 426 Length 30 mm. 427 Length 31 mm. 428 Length 40 mm. 429 Length 27 mm.
- 430 SF 1.81 4688, J160 F114. Pit. Period 6. Length 37 mm.
- 431 SF 1.81 4726, J127 L1. Site clearance. Period 6. Length 46 mm.
- 432-433 SF 1.81 5040, J333. Unstratified. Periods 1-5. 432 ?Type 1 (corroded). Length 29 mm. 433 ?Type 1 (corroded). Length 29 mm.
- 434 SF 1.81 4657, M100 F27. Robber trench. Period 6. Corroded, but probably Type 1. Length 56 mm.
- 435-438 SF 1.81 4696, M126 F121. Large pit. Period 7. 435 Length 44 mm. 436 Length 38 mm. 437 Length 31 mm. 438 Length 26 mm.
- 439-441 SF 1.81 4930(i), M199 F121. Large pit. Period 7. 439 Length 27 mm. 440 Length 30 mm. 441 Length 29 mm.
- 442-444 SF 1.81 4845, M201 F121. Large pit. Period 7. 442 Length 31 mm. 443 Length 26 mm. 444 Length 25 mm.
- 445-446 SF 1.81 4881(i), M264 F121. Large pit. Period 7. 445 Length 32 mm. 446 Length 28 mm.
- 447 SF 1.81 4678, M113 L1. Surface cleaning. Unstratified. Length 29 mm.
- 448 SF 1.81 4800, M147 L1. Surface cleaning. Unstratified. Length 31 mm.

Type 2. Pins with a head where the wire has been wrapped round

the shaft and shaped to globular form. (Fig 4; 449-1364)

455 SF LWC 55(ii), A8 F2. Slot. Post-Roman. Length 38 mm.

456-464 SF LWC 93(ii), A9 F3. Pit. Post-Roman (pottery 1680/1700+). 456 Length 31 mm. 457 Length 24 mm. 458 Length 23 mm. 459 Length 24 mm. 460 Length 24 mm. 461 Length 24 mm. 462 Length 24 mm. 463 Length 22 mm. 464 Length 21 mm.

465-467 SF LWC 299, A13 F5. Pit. Post-Roman. 465 Length 29 mm. 466 Length 24 mm. 467 Length 27 mm.

468-470 SF LWC 112/131, A14 F6. Pit. Post-Roman (pottery 1680/1700+). 468 Length 29 mm. 469 Length 23 mm. 470 Length 42 mm.

471 SF LWC 170(ii), A17 F9. Pit. Post-Roman. Length 30 mm.

472 SF LWC 132, A18 F10. Pit. Post-Roman. Length 26 mm.

473-481 SF LWC 128, A21 F12. Pit. Post-Roman. 473 Length 27 mm. 474 Length 42 mm. 475 Length 26 mm. 476 Length 25 mm. 477 Length 22 mm. 478 Length 32 mm. 479 Length 24 mm. 480 Length 30 mm. 481 Length 24 mm.

482-483 SF LWC 300/349, A47 F28. Trench. Post-Roman. 482 Length 47 mm. 483 Length 40 mm.

484-487 SF LWC 95, A19. ?Modern. 484 Length 35 mm. 485 Length 31 mm. 486 Length 21 mm. 487 Length 23 mm.

488 SF LWC 329, A48. Surface cleaning. Modern. Length 19 mm.

489 SF LWC 117, B10 F6. Pit. Post-medieval. Length 28 mm.

490-491 SF LWC 26/84, B23 F14. ?Boundary ditch. 17th century (pottery \leq 1650). 490 Length 51 mm. 491 Length 25 mm.

492-495 SF LWC 341/367, B30 F22. Pit. Post-medieval. 492 Length 44 mm. 493 Length 33 mm. 494 Length 28 mm. 495 Length 27 mm.

496 SF LWC 189, B65 F34. Pit(s). Post-medieval. Length 24 mm.

497 SF LWC 235, B73 F41. Pit. Post-medieval. ?Type 2. Length 22 mm.

498 SF LWC 137, B55 F45. Pit. Medieval (pottery 1425-75). Length 22 mm.

499 SF LWC 7/9, B8. Surface cleaning. ?Post-Roman. Length 28 mm.

500-524 SF LWC 29, B27. Surface cleaning in area of 17th-century ditch F14. ?17th century. 500 Length 19 mm. 501 Length 24 mm. 502 Length 22 mm. 503 Length 24 mm. 504 Length 24 mm. 505 Length 24 mm. 506 Length 27 mm. 507 Length 21 mm. 508 Length 21 mm. 509 Length 24 mm. 510 Length 21 mm. 511 Length 22 mm. 512 Length 23 mm. 513 Length 23 mm. 514 Length 21 mm. 515 Length 24 mm. 516 Length 22 mm. 517 Length 23 mm. 518 Length 26 mm. 519 Length 22 mm. 520 Length 24 mm. 521 Length 24 mm. 522 Length 28 mm. 523 Length 18 mm. 524 Length 22 mm.

525-530 SF LWC 50(ii), B32. Mainly from 17th-century ditch F14 & pit F19. 16th-17th century. 525 Length 23 mm. 526 Length 24 mm. 527 Length 25 mm. 528 Length 24 mm. 529 Length 24 mm. 530 Length 23 mm.

531 SF LWC 135, B unstratified. Length 38 mm.

532 SF LWC 157, B unstratified. Length 28 mm.

533-537 SF LWC 642, C3 F2. Pit. Post-Roman. 533 Length 23 mm. 534 Length 21 mm. 535 Length 29 mm. 536 Length 22 mm. 537 Length 28 mm.

538-542 SF LWC 557/726, C10 F7. Pit. Post-Roman. 538 Length 44 mm. 539 Length 44 mm. 540 Length 32 mm. 541 Length 21 mm. 542 Length 48 mm.

- 543 SF LWC 2886, C37 F19. Pit. Post-Roman (pottery 1600-1675/1700). Length 23 mm.
- 544-546 SF LWC 675, C45 F20. Pit. Post-Roman (pottery 1600-1675/1700). 544 Length 25 mm. 545 Length 33 mm. 546 Length 25 mm.
- 547-554 SF LWC 643, C46 F22. Pit. Post-Roman (pottery 1550-1600). 547 Length 42 mm. 548 Length 25 mm. 549 Length 24 mm. 550 Length 28 mm. 551 Length 23 mm. 552 Length 22 mm. 553 Length 24 mm. 554 Length 23 mm.
- 555-557 SF LWC 768, C73 F38. Pit. Post-Roman. 555 Length 27 mm. 556 Length 25 mm. 557 Length 33 mm.
- 558-559 SF LWC 728, C69 F42. Pit. Post-Roman (pottery 1600-1675/1700). 558 Length 24 mm. 559 Length 25 mm.
- 560-563 SF LWC 779/788, C89 F57. Pit. Post-Roman (pottery 1600-1675/1700). 560 Length 25 mm. 561 Length 24 mm. 562 Length 31 mm. 563 Length 22 mm.
- 564 SF LWC 875, C168 F95. Drain, running into pit F57. Post-Roman. Length 41 mm.
- 565-594 SF LWC 537/554, C2. Topsoil. Post-Roman. 565 Length 25 mm. 566 Length 24 mm. 567 Length 24 mm. 568 Length 22 mm. 569 Length 36 mm. 570 Length 31 mm. 571 Length 20 mm. 572 Length 20 mm. 573 Length 22 mm. 574 Length 30 mm. 575 Length 28 mm. 576 Length 18 mm. 577 Length 23 mm. 578 Length 24 mm. 579 Length 24 mm. 580 Length 24 mm. 581 Length 25 mm. 582 Length 25 mm. 583 Length 24 mm. 584 Length 28 mm. 585 Length 36 mm. 586 Length 24 mm. 587 Length 30 mm. 588 Length 24 mm. 589 Length 23 mm. 590 Length 21 mm. 591 Length 19 mm. 592 Length 21 mm. 593 Length 22 mm. 594 Length 22 mm.
- 595-596 SF LWC 561(ii), C7. Topsoil. Post-Roman. 595 Length 35 mm. 596 Length 28 mm.
- 597-598 SF LWC 763, C80. Topsoil. Post-Roman. 597 Length 22 mm. 598 Length 22 mm.
- 599 SF LWC 971, C144. Topsoil & pit fill (removal of baulk). Post-Roman. Length 48 mm.
- 600 SF LWC 1167/1170, D17 F23. Pit. c 16th/17th century to c 1650/1700 (pottery 1600-1675/1700). Length 23 mm.
- 601 SF LWC 1185, D56 F38. Large posthole: Building 29, Phase 2. c 16th/17th century to c 1650/1700 (pottery 1600-1675/1700). Length 24 mm.
- 602 SF LWC 1201, D70 F46. ?Posthole: Building 28?, Phase 2. c 1500-c 1650/1750. Length 24 mm.
- 603-607 SF LWC 1294/1357, D88 F61. ?Square feature - not a feature? Unstratified. 603 Length 28 mm. 604 Length 25 mm. 605 Length 24 mm. 606 Length 26 mm. 607 Length 27 mm.
- 608 LWC 1311, D107 F87. Posthole: Building 28, Phase 2. c 1500-c 1650/1750. Length 28 mm.
- 609-610 SF LWC 1312, D108 F88. ?Posthole: Building 28, Phase 2. c 1500-c 1650/1750. 609 Length 22 mm. 610 Length 24 mm.
- 611 SF LWC 1340, D122 F97. Post-pit: Building 29, Phase 2. c 16th/17th century to c 1650/1700 (pottery 1600-1675/1700). Length 27 mm.
- 612 SF LWC 1200, D33. Topsoil or dump. c 16th/17th century to c 1650/1700. Length 28 mm.
- 613 SF LWC 1182, D35. Make-up or dump or floor? ?Medieval. Length 30 mm.

- 614 SF LWC 1184, D38. Make-up or dump. ?Medieval or early post-medieval. Length 28 mm.
- 615 SF LWC 1188, D51. In partition wall at west edge. 18th-20th century. Length 23 mm.
- 616-622 SF LWC 1342/1344, D85. Make-up or dump. c 16th/17th century to c 1650/1700 (pottery 1600-1675/1700). 616 Length 29 mm. 617 Length 33 mm. 618 Length 25 mm. 619 Length 24 mm. 620 Length 27 mm. 621 Length 27 mm. 622 Length 25 mm.
- 623-625 SF LWC 1383, D97. Daub floor below brick floor F18: Building 28, Phase 3. 1650/1750-1972. 623 Length 24 mm. 624 Length 22 mm. 625 Length 23 mm.
- 626 SF LWC 1320, D113. Dump or make-up?: Building 29, Phase 1. c 13th/14th to c 16th/17th centuries (pottery 1550-1600). Length 35 mm.
- 627 SF LWC 1345, D120. Base of 85, make-up or dump: Building 29, Phase 1. c 13th/14th to c 16th/17th centuries. ?Type 2 (corroded and split). Length 44 mm.
- 628 SF LWC 1359, D136. Dump or make-up?: Building 29, Phase 1. c 13th/14th to c 16th/17th centuries. Length 25 mm.
- 629 SF LWC 1270, E31 F15. Pit. 15th/16th century. Length 35 mm.
- 630 SF LWC 1258(ii), E24 F22. Pit. 15th/16th century. Length 30 mm.
- 631 SF LWC 1280, E28. Debris from bulldozing. Modern. Length 26 mm.
- 632-634 SF LWC 1273, E29. Topsoil. 17th-20th century. 632 Length 28 mm. 633 Length 20 mm. 634 Length 24 mm.
- 635 SF LWC 1347(ii), E137. Hard-packed topsoil. Contemporary with Building 28, Phase 2. Length 26 mm.
- 636-637 SF LWC 1409, G14 F11. Posthole: Building 28, Phase 3. Period 4 (pottery 1680/1700+). 636 Length 25 mm. 637 Length 24 mm.
- 638-642 SF LWC 1404(ii), G17 F21. Pit. Period 4 (pottery 1600-1675/1700). 638 Length 30 mm. 639 Length 25 mm. 640 Length 22 mm. 641 Length 21 mm. 642 Length 24 mm.
- 643 SF LWC 1449, G29 F24. Pit. Start of Period 4 (pottery 1625-50). Length 23 mm.
- 644 SF LWC 1494, G36 F24. Pit. Start of Period 4 (pottery 1625-50). Length 20 mm.
- 645-700 SF LWC 1498/1514, G36 F24. Pit. Start of Period 4 (pottery 1625-50). 645 Length 30 mm. 646 Length 26 mm. 647 Length 25 mm. 648 Length 28 mm. 649 Length 23 mm. 650 Length 26 mm. 651 Length 25 mm. 652 Length 24 mm. 653 Length 25 mm. 654 Length 23 mm. 655 Length 24 mm. 656 Length 24 mm. 657 Length 25 mm. 658 Length 23 mm. 659 Length 23 mm. 660 Length 24 mm. 661 Length 25 mm. 662 Length 25 mm. 663 Length 23 mm. 664 Length 23 mm. 665 Length 22 mm. 666 Length 24 mm. 667 Length 25 mm. 668 Length 25 mm. 669 Length 27 mm. 670 Length 24 mm. 671 Length 23 mm. 672 Length 24 mm. 673 Length 24 mm. 674 Length 25 mm. 675 Length 24 mm. 676 Length 25 mm. 677 Length 23 mm. 678 Length 24 mm. 679 Length 24 mm. 680 Length 25 mm. 681 Length 24 mm. 682 Length 26 mm. 683 Length 21 mm. 684 Length 23 mm. 685 Length 23 mm. 686 Length 23 mm. 687 Length 22 mm. 688 Length 23 mm. 689 Length 24 mm. 690 Length 20 mm. 691 Length 24 mm. 692 Length 21 mm. 693 Length 23 mm. 694 Length 18 mm. 695 Length 19 mm. 696 Length 20 mm. 697

- Length 20 mm. 698 Length 20 mm. 699 Length 24 mm. 700 Length 20 mm.
- 701-704 SF LWC 1550, G61 F25. Pit. Start of Period 4 (pottery 1600-1675/1700). 701 Length 22 mm. 702 Length 19 mm. 703 Length 24 mm. 704 Length 22 mm.
- 705-710 SF LWC 1528, G43 F25 & F27. Pits. Start of Period 4. 705 Length 32 mm. 706 Length 33 mm. 707 Length 24 mm. 708 Length 23 mm. 709 Length 24 mm. 710 Length 20 mm.
- 711-715 SF LWC 1483, G38 F26. Rectangular pit. Start of Period 4 (pottery 1600-1675/1700). 711 Length 25 mm. 712 Length 23 mm. 713 Length 25 mm. 714 Length 23 mm. 715 Length 26 mm.
- 716-726 SF LWC 1501/1510/1521, G40 F26. Rectangular pit. Start of Period 4 (pottery 1600-1675/1700). 716 Length 37 mm. 717 Length 24 mm. 718 Length 25 mm. 719 Length 24 mm. 720 Length 24 mm. 721 Length 25 mm. 722 Length 25 mm. 723 Length 24 mm. 724 Length 23 mm. 725 Length 22 mm. 726 Length 24 mm.
- 727 SF LWC 1530, G44 F28. Pit. Period 4 (pottery 1600-1675/1700). Length 22 mm.
- 728-740 SF LWC 1537, G53 F29. Pit. Early Period 4 (pottery 1600-1675/1700). 728 Length 24 mm. 729 Length 23 mm. 730 Length 24 mm. 731 Length 27 mm. 732 Length 24 mm. 733 Length 23 mm. 734 Length 24 mm. 735 Length 21 mm. 736 Length 25 mm. 737 Length 22 mm. 738 Length 21 mm. 739 Length 22 mm. 740 Length 20 mm.
- 741-746 SF LWC 1545/1562, G55 F31. Pit. Period 4 (pottery 1600-1675/1700). 741 Length 22 mm. 742 Length 28 mm. 743 Length 23 mm. 744 Length 24 mm. 745 Length 25 mm. 746 Length 23 mm.
- 747-749 SF LWC 1573/1580, G69 F40. Posthole. Early Period 4 (pottery 1600-1675/1700). 747 Length 24 mm. 748 Length 22 mm. 749 Length 20 mm.
- 750-751 SF LWC 1583, G74 F42. Rectangular pit. Period 4 (pottery 1600-1675/1700). 750 Length 31 mm. 751 Length 24 mm.
- 752-754 SF LWC 1651, G96 F43. Floor (daub) or ?demolition debris of Period 3: Building 28, Phase 2. Period 3. 752 Length 29 mm. 753 Length 24 mm. 754 Length 30 mm.
- 755-756 SF LWC 2399, G135 F43. Floor (daub) or ?demolition debris of Period 3: Building 28, Phase 2. Period 3. 755 Length 23 mm. 756 Length 23 mm.
- 757-761 SF LWC 1582, G75 F44. Posthole. Period 4 (pottery 1600-1675/1700). 757 Length 23 mm. 758 Length 24 mm. 759 Length 25 mm. 760 Length 25 mm. 761 Length 24 mm.
- 762-764 SF LWC 1606/1615, G79 F48. Posthole. Early Period 4 (pottery 1600-1675/1700). 762 Length 26 mm. 763 Length 24 mm. 764 Length 20 mm.
- 765-767 SF LWC 1600, G82 F51. Posthole: Building 28, Phase 3, Room 3b. Period 4 (pottery 1680/1700+). 765 Length 24 mm. 766 Length 20 mm. 767 Length 23 mm.
- 768-770 SF LWC 2117, G143 F65. Pit. ?Period 4. 768 Length 24 mm. 769 Length 24 mm. 770 Length 25 mm.
- 771-776 SF LWC 2114, G145 F66. Pit. ?Period 4. 771 Length 26 mm. 772 Length 23 mm. 773 Length 23 mm. 774 Length 25 mm. 775 Length 19 mm. 776 Length 23 mm.
- 777 SF LWC 2152, G155 F76. Posthole: Building 28, Phase 1. Period 2. Length 27 mm.
- 778 SF LWC 2199, G162 F78. Posthole & post-pit: Building 28,

- Phase 1. Period 2. Length 25 mm.
- 779 SF LWC 2443(ii), G221 F99. Shallow scoop. Period 4. Length 27 mm.
- 780 SF LWC 2872, G244 F114. Rectangular pit. Period 4. Length 21 mm.
- 781 SF LWC 1453, G1. Surface cleaning. Modern. Length 24 mm.
- 782 SF LWC 1401, G4. Site clearance. Modern (pottery 1680/1700+). Length 32 mm.
- 783-809 SF LWC 1400, G8. Brown soil. Period 4 (pottery 1600-1675/1700). 783 Length 29 mm. 784 Length 29 mm. 785 Length 26 mm. 786 Length 26 mm. 787 Length 26 mm. 788 Length 23 mm. 789 Length 26 mm. 790 Length 25 mm. 791 Length 27 mm. 792 Length 27 mm. 793 Length 25 mm. 794 Length 26 mm. 795 Length 29 mm. 796 Length 25 mm. 797 Length 25 mm. 798 Length 24 mm. 799 Length 25 mm. 800 Length 22 mm. 801 Length 25 mm. 802 Length 24 mm. 803 Length 24 mm. 804 Length 24 mm. 805 Length 29 mm. 806 Length 24 mm. 807 Length 22 mm. 808 Length 24 mm. 809 Length 18 mm.
- 810-916 SF LWC 1421/1426/1430/1443/1486, G20. Dump or demolition debris? Building 28, Phase 3. Period 4 (pottery 1680/1700+). 810 Length 38 mm. 811 Length 25 mm. 812 Length 47 mm. 813 Length 32 mm. 814 Length 24 mm. 815 Length 32 mm. 816 Length 27 mm. 817 Length 27 mm. 818 Length 26 mm. 819 Length 27 mm. 820 Length 25 mm. 821 Length 25 mm. 822 Length 27 mm. 823 Length 26 mm. 824 Length 28 mm. 825 Length 25 mm. 826 Length 22 mm. 827 Length 26 mm. 828 Length 24 mm. 829 Length 22 mm. 830 Length 30 mm. 831 Length 25 mm. 832 Length 22 mm. 833 Length 24 mm. 834 Length 25 mm. 835 Length 25 mm. 836 Length 24 mm. 837 Length 25 mm. 838 Length 29 mm. 839 Length 26 mm. 840 Length 23 mm. 841 Length 23 mm. 842 Length 20 mm. 843 Length 24 mm. 844 Length 25 mm. 845 Length 23 mm. 846 Length 23 mm. 847 Length 24 mm. 848 Length 24 mm. 849 Length 24 mm. 850 Length 23 mm. 851 Length 22 mm. 852 Length 24 mm. 853 Length 23 mm. 854 Length 32 mm. 855 Length 24 mm. 856 Length 23 mm. 857 Length 22 mm. 858 Length 26 mm. 859 Length 27 mm. 860 Length 24 mm. 861 Length 25 mm. 862 Length 24 mm. 863 Length 24 mm. 864 Length 24 mm. 865 Length 23 mm. 866 Length 21 mm. 867 Length 24 mm. 868 Length 24 mm. 869 Length 25 mm. 870 Length 23 mm. 871 Length 23 mm. 872 Length 24 mm. 873 Length 23 mm. 874 Length 22 mm. 875 Length 25 mm. 876 Length 25 mm. 877 Length 23 mm. 878 Length 24 mm. 879 Length 23 mm. 880 Length 23 mm. 881 Length 24 mm. 882 Length 25 mm. 883 Length 23 mm. 884 Length 21 mm. 885 Length 22 mm. 886 Length 22 mm. 887 Length 20 mm. 888 Length 23 mm. 889 Length 20 mm. 890 Length 20 mm. 891 Length 23 mm. 892 Length 24 mm. 893 Length 22 mm. 894 Length 28 mm. 895 Length 22 mm. 896 Length 23 mm. 897 Length 24 mm. 898 Length 23 mm. 899 Length 20 mm. 900 Length 23 mm. 901 Length 22 mm. 902 Length 21 mm. 903 Length 23 mm. 904 Length 25 mm. 905 Length 21 mm. 906 Length 17 mm. 907 Length 20 mm. 908 Length 23 mm. 909 Length 18 mm. 910 Length 17 mm. 911 Length 21 mm. 912 Length 17 mm. 913 Length 12 mm. 914 Length 21 mm. 915 Length 16 mm. 916 Length 25 mm.
- 917 SF LWC 1432(ii), G21. Topsoil. Period 4 (pottery 1680/1700+). Length 34 mm.

- 918-922 SF LWC 1428, G24. Uncertain. Period 4. 918 Length 24 mm. 919 Length 23 mm. 920 Length 21 mm. 921 Length 19 mm. 922 Length 18 mm.
- 923 SF LWC 1558, G47. Occupation? Building 28. Period 3 or 2? Length 25 mm.
- 924-930 SF LWC 1584, G60. Silt on cobbled area (F22): Building 28, Phase 3 ?yard. Period 4 (pottery 1600-1675/1700). 924 Length 36 mm. 925 Length 35 mm. 926 Length 28 mm. 927 Length 25 mm. 928 24 mm. 929 Length 25 mm. 930 Length 22 mm.
- 931 SF LWC 1579(ii), G78. Demolition debris of Period 3? Building 28, Phase 3. Period 4. Length 14 mm.
- 932-933 SF LWC 2143(ii), G92. Topsoil in yard of Building 28, Phase 2. Period 3 (pottery 1450-1550/80//1550-1600). 932 Length 25 mm. 933 Length 38 mm.
- 934-935 SF LWC 1624, G93. Gravelled yard of Building 28, Phase 2. Period 3 (pottery 1450-1550/80//1550-1600). 934 Length 44 mm. 935 Length 42 mm.
- 936 SF LWC 2130, G93. Gravelled yard of Building 28, Phase 2. Period 3 (pottery 1450-1550/80//1550-1600). Length 24 mm.
- 937 SF LWC 1619, G116. Demolition debris or dump? Building 28. Period 3 or 4. Length 27 mm.
- 938 SF LWC 2124, G130. Daub floor: Building 28. ?Period 2 or 3. Length 32 mm.
- 939-940 SF LWC 2471, G219. Topsoil over plinth of Building 28, Phase 2. Period 4. 939 Length 28 mm. 940 Length 22 mm.
- 941 SF LWC 2820, G229. Dump or make-up in Building 28, Phase 2, Room 3b. Period 3. Length 24 mm.
- 942 SF LWC 2794(ii), G235. Surface cleaning: Building 28. Period 2 or 3. Length 17 mm.
- 943 SF LWC 2854(ii), G239. Spread of broken peg-tile in yard of Building 28, Phase 1. Period 2. Length 38 mm.
- 944-945 SF LWC 3035, G253. Topsoil - yard: Building 28, Phase 1. ?Period 2. 944 Length 22 mm. 945 Length 27 mm.
- 946 SF LWC 2961(ii), G262. Demolition debris or dump? Period 2. Length 34 mm.
- 947 SF LWC 3646, G344. Topsoil. Period 2. Length 17 mm.
- 948 SF LWC 1946, H9 F3. 'Clay'-filled pit. Post-robbing, ?pre-18th century. Length 25 mm.
- 949-963 SF LWC 1897, H109 F16 or F30. 17th century or later. 949 Length 23 mm. 950 Length 22 mm. 951 Length 22 mm. 952 Length 21 mm. 953 Length 21 mm. 954 Length 25 mm. 955 Length 24 mm. 956 Length 24 mm. 957 Length 23 mm. 958 Length 18 mm. 959 Length 22 mm. 960 Length 23 mm. 961 Length 22 mm. 962 Length 22 mm. 963 Length 20 mm.
- 964 SF LWC 1801, H48 ?F30. (Topsoil on/in) large pit. 17th century. ?Type 2. Length 24 mm.
- 965-978 SF LWC 1937, H117 F30. Large pit. 17th century. 965 Length 22 mm. 966 Length 23 mm. 967 Length 23 mm. 968 Length 23 mm. 969 Length 22 mm. 970 Length 22 mm. 971 Length 24 mm. 972 Length 27 mm. 973 Length 23 mm. 974 Length 23 mm. 975 Length 23 mm. 976 Length 24 mm. 977 Length 17 mm. 978 Length 24 mm.
- 979-991 SF LWC 2031, H138 F30. Large pit. 17th century. 979 Length 24 mm. 980 Length 25 mm. 981 Length 25 mm. 982 Length 23 mm. 983 Length 23 mm. 984 Length 26 mm. 985 Length 24 mm.

- 986 Length 24 mm. 987 Length 21 mm. 988 Length 22 mm. 989 Length 24 mm. 990 Length 22 mm. 991 Length 22 mm.
- 992 SF LWC 1910, H21. Stony topsoil - yard. Late 17th century. Length 24 mm.
- 993 SF LWC 1886, H94. Topsoil - either F16 or F30. 17th century or later. Length 24 mm.
- 994-997 SF LWC 1994, J110 F54. Square pit. Post-Roman. 994 Length 28 mm. 995 Length 25 mm. 996 Length 28 mm. 997 Length 23 mm.
- 998 SF LWC 1955, J132 F68. Bedding trench? Post-Roman. Length 20 mm.
- 999 SF LWC 2003, J152 F79. ?Pit. Modern. Length 29 mm.
- 1000 SF LWC 1782, J1. Rubble. Modern. Length 26 mm.
- 1001-1002 SF LWC 1764, J1. Rubble. Modern. 1001 Length 44 mm. 1002 Length 29 mm.
- 1003 SF LWC 1792, J1. Rubble. Modern. Length 25 mm.
- 1004 SF LWC 1817, J1. Rubble. Modern. Length 45 mm.
- 1005 SF LWC 1823, J1. Rubble. Modern. Length 18 mm.
- 1006 SF LWC 1861, J1. Rubble. Modern. Length 27 mm.
- 1007 SF LWC 2006, J1. Rubble. Modern. Length 20 mm.
- 1008-1010 SF LWC 2010, J1. Rubble. Modern. 1008 Length 36 mm. 1009 Length 28 mm. 1010 Length 26 mm.
- 1011 SF LWC 2065, J1. Rubble. Modern. Length 24 mm.
- 1012 SF LWC 2048, J1. Rubble. Modern. Length 24 mm.
- 1013 SF LWC 1883, J87. Topsoil. Late or post-Roman. Length 32 mm.
- 1014 SF LWC 2909, J639. Surface cleaning. ?Medieval or later. Length 34 mm.
- 1015 SF LWC 1789(ii), K12 F8 & F9. Pits. Post-medieval. Length 25 mm.
- 1016 SF LWC 2497, K33 F16. Robber trench for Building 19, Phase 1 foundation. Medieval and later. Length 27 mm.
- 1017 SF LWC 2608, K88 F41. Pit. Medieval and later. Length 24 mm.
- 1018 SF LWC 2640(ii), K88 F41. Pit. Medieval and later. Length 22 mm.
- 1019 SF LWC 3677, K392 F210. Pit. Medieval and later. Length 24 mm.
- 1020 SF LWC 1840, K9. Topsoil. Post-medieval. Length 21 mm.
- 1021 SF LWC 2637, K59. Topsoil - surface cleaning. Post-Roman. Length 25 mm.
- 1022 SF LWC 2296(ii), L45 F22. Base of chimney (red brick 'complex'). Period 8 or 9. Length 25 mm.
- 1023-1024 SF LWC 2280(ii), L43 F33. Pit. ?Period 5 (pottery 1400-1450+). 1023 Length 51 mm. 1024 Length 51 mm.
- 1025 SF LWC 2177, L3. Topsoil. Post-Roman. Length 22 mm.
- 1026 SF LWC 2251(ii), L21. Building 31. Period 8. Length 24 mm.
- 1027 SF LWC 2254(i), L21. Building 31. Period 8. Length 45 mm.
- 1028-1033 SF LWC 2300, L21. Building 31. Period 8. 1028 Length 31 mm. 1029 Length 24 mm. 1030 Length 23 mm. 1031 Length 25 mm. 1032 Length 23 mm. 1033 Length 30 mm.
- 1034 SF LWC 2255(ii), L23. Building 31. Period 8. Length 21 mm.
- 1035-1040 SF LWC 2298, L34. Topsoil. Period 6 or 7. 1035 Length 25 mm. 1036 Length 27 mm. 1037 Length 27 mm. 1038 Length 29 mm. 1039 Length 29 mm. 1040 Length 24 mm.
- 1041 SF LWC 2272(i), L38. Surface cleaning over floor F43: Building 31. Period 8. Length 25 mm.
- 1042-1043 SF LWC 2327(ii), L54. Building 31. Period 8. 1042

- Length 24 mm. **1043** Length 24 mm.
- 1044** SF LWC 2338, L54. Building 31. Period 8. Length 24 mm.
- 1045** SF LWC 2340, L55. Building 31. Period 8. Length 24 mm.
- 1046** SF LWC 2409, L90. Topsoil. 15th/16th century. Length 25 mm.
- 1047** SF LWC 2223(i), L unstratified. Length 47 mm.
- 1048** SF LWC 2227, M16 F14. Cavity in top of Roman town wall. Post-medieval. Length 30 mm.
- 1049** SF LWC 2228, M19 F19. ?Tanks. Post-medieval. Length 24 mm.
- 1050-1051** SF LWC 2365, M55 F48. Cellar wall - two phases. Post-medieval. **1050** Length 38 mm. **1051** Length 24 mm.
- 1052** SF LWC 2418, M75 F53. Robber trench for rear face of Roman town wall. c 1400. Length 52 mm.
- 1053** SF LWC 2466, M75 F53. Robber trench for rear face of Roman town wall. c 1400. Length 60 mm.
- 1054** SF LWC 2330, M24. Recleaning of F7 modern service trench. Unstratified. Length 24 mm.
- 1055-1056** SF LWC 3120, N144. Demolition of bastion, house, & repair of town wall. c 1648. **1055** Length 24 mm. **1056** Length 22 mm.
- 1057** SF LWC 3338(C), P2. Surface cleaning. Unstratified. Length 26 mm.
- 1058** SF LWC 3723(C), Q14. Surface cleaning of pit complex. ?Post-medieval. Length 33 mm.
- 1059-1060** SF LWC 4126(ii), S- F10. Pit(s). Post-Roman. **1059** Length 42 mm. **1060** Length 20 mm.
- 1061-1066** SF BKC 697, A145 F55. Pit. ?Post-Roman. **1061** Length 24 mm. **1062** Length 24 mm. **1063** Length 24 mm. **1064** Length 24 mm. **1065** Length 24 mm. **1066** Length 16 mm.
- 1067** SF BKC 741, A160 F63. Ditch. Post-Roman. Length 24 mm.
- 1068** SF BKC 754, A167 F63. Ditch. Post-Roman. Length 23 mm.
- 1069-1070** SF BKC 762, A167 F63. Ditch. Post-Roman. **1069** Length 32 mm. **1070** Length 22 mm.
- 1071** SF BKC 738, A124 L1. Topsoil & fill of town ditch F30. Post-Roman. Length 28 mm.
- 1072** SF BKC 742, A154 L3. Topsoil & fill of town ditch F16. Post-Roman. Length 24 mm.
- 1073-1074** SF BKC 51(ii)(C), A39 L4. Topsoil & fill of town ditch F19. Post-Roman. **1073** Length 22 mm. **1074** Length 32 mm.
- 1075** SF BKC 53(C), A40 L4. Topsoil & fill of town ditch F19. Post-Roman. Length 17 mm.
- 1076** SF BKC 261(C), A78 L4. Topsoil & fill of town ditch F19. Post-Roman. Length 25 mm.
- 1077** SF BKC 255, A73 L7. Topsoil & fill of town ditch F19. Post-Roman. Length 22 mm.
- 1078-1079** SF BKC 323(ii), A36 L10. Topsoil & fill of town ditch F19. Post-Roman. **1078** Length 30 mm. **1079** Length 23 mm.
- 1080** SF BKC 610(C), A117. Surface clearance. Modern. Length 35 mm.
- 1081** SF BKC 678, A129. Surface clearance. Modern. Length 24 mm.
- 1082** SF BKC 330(C), A unstratified. Length 18 mm.
- 1083** SF BKC 281(C), B11 F7. ?Drain trench. Modern. Length 28 mm.
- 1084** SF BKC 654(ii), D8. Surface cleaning. Modern. Length 22 mm.
- 1085** SF BKC 1306, E215 F77. Pit. Modern. Length 25 mm.
- 1086** SF BKC 745(C), E6 L5. Demolition debris. Modern. Length 36 mm.

- 1087 SF BKC 1119, E8 L6. Demolition debris. Modern. Length 22 mm.
 1088 SF BKC 1120, E97 L35. Levelling. Modern. Length 26 mm.
 1089 SF BKC 1472, E690 L204. Levelling. Modern. Length 22 mm.
 1090 SF BKC 1522, E630. Unstratified. Modern. Length 19 mm.
 1091 SF BKC 2627, H2 L2. Topsoil. Post-Roman. Length 15 mm.
 1092 SF BKC 2636, H14 L2. Topsoil. Post-Roman. Length 17 mm.
 1093-1094 SF BKC 2973(ii), J31 F3. Wall. Modern. 1093 Length 23 mm. 1094 Length 23 mm.
 1095 SF BKC 3345, J6 L1. Site clearance. Modern. Length 20 mm.
 1096 SF BKC 2940, J14 L1. Site clearance. Modern. Length 22 mm.
 1097-1098 SF BKC 3188, J149 L1. Site clearance. Modern. 1097 Length 27 mm. 1098 Length 21 mm.
 1099-1100 SF BKC 3238, J167. Section cleaning. Unstratified. 1099 Length 22 mm. 1100 Length 19 mm.
 1101 SF BKC 3297, K316 F75. Pit. Modern. Length 28 mm.
 1102-1105 SF BKC 3390, K331 F79. Pit. Modern. 1102 Length 28 mm. 1103 Length 25 mm. 1104 Length 21 mm. 1105 Length 24 mm.
 1106 SF BKC 3094, K124 L1. Overburden. Modern. Length 20 mm.
 1107 SF BKC 3799, K640. ?Modern. Length 32 mm.
 1108 SF BKC 4294, N272. ?Topsoil. ?Period 6. Length 22 mm.
 1109-1110 SF BKC 4335, N321. Surface cleaning. Modern. 1109 Length 22 mm. 1110 Length 21 mm.
 1111-1112 SF BKC 5483, V715 F185. Pit. Modern (pottery 1680/1700+). 1111 Length 23 mm. 1112 Length 18 mm.
 1113 SF MID 28, B137 F34. Pit. Post-medieval. Length 34 mm.
 1114 SF MID 452, B1731 F41. Tile floor and pit. Post-medieval. Length 24 mm.
 1115 SF MID 340, B1263 F397. Pit. Post-medieval. Length 26 mm.
 1116 SF MID 464, A1758 L1. Topsoil. Medieval or later. Length 22 mm.
 1117-1118 SF MID 29, B142 L4. Topsoil. Medieval or later. 1117 Length 30 mm. 1118 Length 22 mm. 1118a Length 21 mm.
 1119 SF MID 35, B156 L4. Topsoil. Medieval or later. ?Type 2, corroded. Length 23 mm.
 1120 SF MID 445, B1695 L223. Topsoil or levelling. Unstratified. ?Type 2. Length 29 mm.
 1121 SF MID 506, G1895 L233. Topsoil/clearance. Unstratified. ?Type 2, corroded. Length 42 mm.
 1122 SF MID 581, A2182. Modern. Length 32 mm.
 1123 SF MID 109, C423 F97. Slot: Building 75, Phase 3 or 4. Site C Period 3 or 4. Length 22 mm.
 1124 SF MID 104, C380 F116. Robber trench. Site C Period 5. Length 29 mm.
 1125 SF MID 272, C1050 F211. Drain: Building 75, Phase 4. Site C Period 4 (pottery 1680/1700+). Length 45 mm.
 1126 SF MID 783, C1400 F211. Drain: Building 75, Phase 4. Site C Period 4 (pottery 1680/1700+). Length 34 mm.
 1127 SF MID 171, C620 F212. Post-pit. Site C Period 5. Length 25 mm.
 1128 SF MID 194, C731 F224. Pit: Building 75, Phase 3/4. Site C Period 3 or 4. Length 22 mm.
 1129-1130 SF MID 197, C728 F230. Post-pit. Site C Period 5. 1129 Length 24 mm. 1130 Length 27 mm.
 1131-1132 SF MID 199(ii), C726 F233. Destruction of drain F235. Site C Period 5. 1131 Length 28 mm. 1132 Length 30 mm.

- 1133-1135 SF MID 360, C1415 F430. Post-pit. Site C Period 5. 1133 Length 25 mm. 1134 Length 17 mm. 1135 Length 24 mm.
- 1136 SF MID 80, C301 L12. Demolition debris. Site C Period 5. Length 30 mm.
- 1137 SF MID 185, C663 L13. Backyard metalling: Building 75, Phase 3. Site C Period 3. Length 24 mm.
- 1138 SF MID 183, C679 L13. Backyard metalling: Building 75, Phase 3. Site C Period 3. Length 36 mm.
- 1139-1140 SF MID 75, C329 L14. Demolition debris: Building 75, Phase 4. Site C Period 4 (pottery 1680/1700+). 1139 Length 40 mm. 1140 Length 27 mm.
- 1141 SF MID 366, C1427 L17. Make-up: Building 75, Phase 3. Site C Period 3 (pottery 1350/1400-1500). Length 18 mm.
- 1142 SF MID 86, C364 L21. Topsoil. Site C Period 4 or 5. Length 40 mm.
- 1143 SF MID 176, C625 L25. Topsoil accumulation of Periods 2-4. Site C Period 3. Length 72 mm.
- 1144-1146 SF MID 265, C1051 L57. Demolition: Building 75, Phase 4. Site C Period 4. 1144 Length 22 mm. 1145 Length 25 mm. 1146 Length 21 mm.
- 1147-1148 SF MID 173, C633 L60. Demolition debris. Site C Period 5. 1147 Length 29 mm. 1148 Length 24 mm.
- 1149-1150 SF MID 375(ii), C1448 L61. Backyard metalling: Building 75, Phase 3. Site C Period 3 (pottery 1350/1400-1500). 1149 Length 24 mm. 1150 Length 22 mm.
- 1151 SF MID 313, C1161 L165. Daub floor: Building 75, Phase 2, north wing. Site C Period 2 (pottery 1250/75-1400). Length 30 mm.
- 1152-1153 SF MID 65, C326 L629. Dump in stone-lined latrine F87: Building 75, Phase 3. Site C Period 3. 1152 Length 31 mm. 1153 Length 24 mm.
- 1154-1155 SF MID 368, C1386. Site C ?Period 4. 1154 Type 2. Length 22 mm. 1155 Length 22 mm.
- 1156 SF MID 572, E2052 F656. Posthole: Building 76, Phases 4-6. Site E Periods 4/5/6. Length 33 mm.
- 1157 SF MID 622, E2295 F687. Plinth: Building 76, Phase 3. Site E Period 3. Length 25 mm.
- 1158 SF MID 627, E2320 F803. Posthole: Building 76, Phases 4-6. Site E Periods 4/5/6. Length 23 mm.
- 1159 SF MID 453, E1799 L223. Topsoil or levelling. Unstratified. Length 22 mm.
- 1160 SF MID 447, E1821 L230. Site clearance. Site E Period 7. Length 27 mm.
- 1161-1171 SF MID 534, E1966 L230. Site clearance. Site E Period 7. 1161 Length 25 mm. 1162 Length 25 mm. 1163 Length 23 mm. 1164 Length 24 mm. 1165 Length 23 mm. 1166 Length 23 mm. 1167 Length 23 mm. 1168 Length 20 mm. 1169 Length 23 mm. 1170 Length 19 mm. 1171 Length 22 mm.
- 1172-1173 SF MID 546(ii), E2021 L230. Site clearance. Site E Period 7. 1172 Length 28 mm. 1173 Length 28 mm.
- 1174-1175 SF MID 517, E1932 L235. Make-up: Building 76, Phases 4-6. Site E Periods 4/5/6. 1174 Length 23 mm. 1175 Length 23 mm.
- 1176-1177 SF TSC 17, 42 F19. Service trench for electricity cable. Modern. 1176 Length 35 mm. 1177 Length 20 mm.

- 1178 SF TSC 5, 35 F24. Pit - construction trench for brick wall F15? Period 5. Length 23 mm.
- 1179 SF TSC 4(ii), 38 F24. Pit - construction trench for brick wall F15? Period 5. Length 22 mm.
- 1180-1182 SF TSC 14, 41 F27. Pit - construction trench for cellar?? Period 5. 1180 Length 36 mm. 1181 Length 31 mm. 1182 Length 24 mm.
- 1183 SF TSC 25, 67 F27. Pit - construction trench for cellar?? Period 5. Length 28 mm.
- 1184 SF TSC 11, 46 F28. Pit. Period 4. Length 23 mm.
- 1185-1188 SF TSC 21, 62 F28. Pit. Period 4. 1185 Length 21 mm. 1186 Length 21 mm. 1187 Length 21 mm. 1188 Length 21 mm.
- 1189 SF TSC 23, 63 F28. Pit. Period 4. Length 23 mm.
- 1190-1192 SF TSC 29(ii), 76 F33. Gully. ?Period 3. 1190 Length 21 mm. 1191 Length 23 mm. 1192 Length 21 mm.
- 1193 SF TSC 20, 47. Period 3 or 4. Length 20 mm.
- 1194 SF MSC 12, 68 F22. Pit: Building 158. Period 2b (or c). Length 21 mm.
- 1195 SF MSC 26, 50 F25. Brick-lined drain: Building 158. Period 2b (pottery 1400-1550). ?Type 2. Length 25 mm.
- 1196 SF MSC 23, 135 L12. Destruction debris? Period 3. Length 24 mm.
- 1197-1198 SF STG 20(ii), 111 F14. ?Trench. Period 4 (or 5). 1197 ?Type 2. Length 27 mm. 1198 ?Type 2. Length 29 mm.
- 1199 SF STG 15, 132 F34. Slot for ground-plate. Periods 4/5. Length 23 mm.
- 1200-1201 SF STG 19, 125 F39. Post-pit. Period 4. 1200 Length 24 mm. 1201 ?Type 2. Length 23 mm.
- 1202 SF STG 25(ii), 135 F42. Shallow pit/sinkage. Period 4. Length 24 mm.
- 1203 SF STG 21, 179 F73. Pit. Period 4. Length 28 mm.
- 1204-1213 SF STG 28, 107 L2. Floorboard dust/construction debris. Periods 5/6. 1204 Length 25 mm. 1205 Length 25 mm. 1206 Length 29 mm. 1207 Length 30 mm. 1208 Length 24 mm. 1209 Length 25 mm. 1210 Length 24 mm. 1211 Length 24 mm. 1212 Length 23 mm. 1213 Length 24 mm.
- 1214 SF STG 13, 119 L33. Make-up? Period 4. Length 28 mm.
- 1215 SF STG 23, 142 L37. Topsoil. Period 4. Length 34 mm.
- 1216-1219 SF STG 16, 130 L39. Topsoil. Period 4. 1216 Length 23 mm. 1217 Length 22 mm. 1218 Length 22 mm. 1219 Length 19 mm.
- 1220-1221 SF STG 22, 177 L53. Destruction debris. Period 4. 1220 Length 32 mm. 1221 Length, very tip missing, 35 mm.
- 1222 SF STG 33, 177 L53. Destruction debris. Period 4. Length 48 mm.
- 1223-1224 SF STG 29, 146. Period 4. 1223 Length 22 mm. 1224 Length 36 mm.
- 1225 SF CPS 270, 120 F46. Pit. Period 5. Length 23 mm.
- 1226 SF CPS 12, 43 L12. Make-up. Period 8. Length 26 mm.
- 1227 SF COC 21, 76 F53. Pit. Period 11. Length 54 mm.
- 1228 SF COC 18, 68 F58. Pit: Building 151. Period 10. Length 32 mm.
- 1229 SF COC 37, 99 F60. Pit: Building 151. Period 10 (pottery 1450-1550/80//1550+). Length 26 mm.
- 1230 SF COC 27, 81 F61. Pit: Building 151. Period 10 (pottery c 1625-50). Length 25 mm.

- 1231 SF COC 38, 101 F61. Pit: Building 151. Period 10 (pottery c 1625-50). Length 40 mm.
- 1232 SF COC 43, 107 F61. Pit: Building 151. Period 10 (pottery c 1625-50). Length 23 mm.
- 1233-1234 SF COC 46, 117 F69. Pit: Building 151. Period 10. 1233 Length 59 mm. 1234 Length 39 mm.
- 1235 SF COC 137, 543 L113. Topsoil. Period 7 (pottery 1250/75-1400). Length 47 mm.
- 1236 SF COC 13, 36. Clearance. Unstratified. Length 30 mm.
- 1237-1239 SF COC 19, 77. Unstratified. 1237 Length 36 mm. 1238 Length 32 mm. 1239 Length 26 mm.
- 1240 SF BUC 269, A124 F64. Pit. Modern. Length 30 mm.
- 1241-1245 SF BUC 827, D22. Post-medieval. 1241 Length 36 mm. 1242 Length 30 mm. 1243 Length 23 mm. 1244 Length 23 mm. 1245 Length 19 mm.
- 1246 SF BUC 902, E48 L1. Topsoil. Modern. Length 21 mm.
- 1247 SF BUC 1630, E844 L61. Dump. Modern. ?Type 2. Length 24 mm.
- 1248-1256 SF BUC 1457, E806 L1. Topsoil. Modern. 1248 Length 29 mm. 1249 Length 28 mm. 1250 Length 28 mm. 1251 Length 27 mm. 1252 Length 27 mm. 1253 Length 25 mm. 1254 Length 25 mm. 1255 Length 21 mm. 1256 Length 17 mm.
- 1257-1258 SF BUC 1467, E822 L1. Topsoil. Modern. 1257 ?Type 2. Length 27 mm. 1258 Length 21 mm.
- 1259 SF 236.84 6, 24. Contamination - on Roman road surface. Length (very tip missing) 22 mm.
- 1260 SF 236.84 52, X394. Watching brief on site after archaeological excavation. Length 25 mm.
- 1261-1265 SF 1.81 41, A9 F4. Pit. Medieval or post-medieval. 1261 Length 25 mm. 1262 Length 22 mm. 1263 Length 23 mm. 1264 Length 24 mm. 1265 Length 22 mm.
- 1266 SF 1.81 52(ii), A9 F4. Pit. Medieval or post-medieval. Length 39 mm.
- 1267-1270 SF 1.81 11, A5 F7. Pit. Medieval or post-medieval. 1267 Length 25 mm. 1268 Length 19 mm. 1269 Length 24 mm. 1270 Length 26 mm.
- 1271-1273 SF 1.81 95, A44 F11. Pit. Medieval or post-medieval. 1271 Length 32 mm. 1272 Length 38 mm. 1273 Length 36 mm.
- 1274-1279 SF 1.81 105(ii), A44 F11. Pit. Medieval or post-medieval. 1274 Length 21 mm. 1275 Length 29 mm. 1276 Length 29 mm. 1277 ?Type 2. Length 29 mm. 1278 Length 30 mm. 1279 Length 28 mm.
- 1280 SF 1.81 108, A44 F11. Pit. Medieval or post-medieval. Length 45 mm.
- 1281-1282 SF 1.81 63, A16 F16. Pit. Medieval or post-medieval. 1281 Length 48 mm. 1282 Length 41 mm.
- 1283 SF 1.91 118, A53 F19. Pit. Medieval or post-medieval. Length 27 mm.
- 1284 SF 1.81 100, A56 F21. Pit. Medieval or post-medieval. Length 23 mm.
- 1285-1286 SF 1.81 133(ii), A58 F27. Pit(s). Medieval or post-medieval. 1285 Length 28 mm. 1286 Length 28 mm.
- 1287 SF 1.81 160(ii), A58 F27. Pit(s). Medieval or post-medieval. Length 28 mm.
- 1288 SF 1.81 313, A142 F57. Pit. Medieval or post-medieval. Length 43 mm.

- 1289-1292 SF 1.81 B6(ii), A47. Site clearance. Post-Roman. 1289 Length 29 mm. 1290 Length 29 mm. 1291 Length 26 mm. 1292 Length 28 mm.
- 1293-1294 SF 1.81 102, A47. Site clearance. Post-Roman. 1293 Length 22 mm. 1294 Length 32 mm.
- 1295-1297 SF 1.81 517, B49 F17. Cellar complex. Modern. 1295 Length 31 mm. 1296 Length 27 mm. 1297 Length 29 mm.
- 1298 SF 1.81 549, B25 F33. Oven. Period 4c. Length 31 mm.
- 1299 SF 1.81 773, B245 F96. Large pit. Post-medieval. Length 30 mm.
- 1300 SF 1.81 1725, B1861 F551. Pit. Post-Roman. Length 26 mm.
- 1301 SF 1.81 658, B169. Site clearance. Unstratified. Length 42 mm.
- 1302 SF 1.81 1734, B1883. Post-Roman. Length 23 mm.
- 1303 SF 1.81 3127, D285 F278. Large pit. Type 2. Length 24 mm.
- 1304 SF 1.81 3264, D424 L422. Dump. Period 7. Length 22 mm.
- 1305-1306 SF 1.81 1995, E2 F2. Rubbish pit. Period 8. 1305 Length 46 mm. 1306 Length 23 mm.
- 1307 SF 1.81 1853, E13 F14. Rubbish pit. Period 8 (pottery c 1525). Length 26 mm.
- 1308-1310 SF 1.81 2110(ii), E510 F14. Rubbish pit. Period 8 (pottery c 1525). 1308 Length 32 mm. 1309 Length 19 mm. 1310 Length 39 mm.
- 1311 SF 1.81 2117, E510 F14. Rubbish pit. Period 8 (pottery c 1525). Length 44 mm.
- 1312-1313 SF 1.81 1978(ii), E191 F129. Pit (gravel robbing). Period 8. 1312 Length 24 mm. 1313 Length 23 mm.
- 1314 SF 1.81 1980, E298 F209. Pit. Period 8. Length 28 mm.
- 1315-1318 SF 1.81 1960, E212 F219. Large pit. Period 8. 1315 Length 25 mm. 1316 Length 20 mm. 1317 Length 24 mm. 1318 Length 24 mm.
- 1319-1320 SF 1.81 1993, E212 F219. Large pit. Period 8. 1319 Length 24 mm. 1320 Length 23 mm.
- 1321-1325 SF 1.81 2020, E315 F219. Large pit. Period 8. 1321 Length 18 mm. 1322 Length 28 mm. 1323 Length 28 mm. 1324 Length 24 mm. 1325 Length 33 mm.
- 1326-1331 SF 1.81 2023(ii), E315 F219. Large pit. Period 8. 1326 Length 20 mm. 1327 Length 25 mm. 1328 Length 22 mm. 1329 Length 41 mm. 1330 Length 24 mm. 1331 Length 25 mm.
- 1332 SF 1.81 2013, E316 F219. Large pit. Period 8. Length 23 mm.
- 1333 SF 1.81 2055, E392 F276. Shallow pit. Period 8. Length 30 mm.
- 1334-1335 SF 1.81 2050(ii), E378 L1. Topsoil. Post-Roman. 1334 Length 28 mm. 1335 Length 22 mm.
- 1336-1340 SF 1.81 1805(ii), E1. Site clearance. Unstratified. 1336 Length 28 mm. 1337 Length 32 mm. 1338 Length 25 mm. 1339 Length 23 mm. 1340 Length 22 mm.
- 1341-1342 SF 1.81 1885(ii), E36. Period 8. 1341 Length 42 mm. 1342 Length 41 mm.
- 1343 SF 1.81 1888(ii), E43. Period 8. Length 27 mm.
- 1344-1345 SF 1.81 2042(ii), E386. Post-medieval. 1344 Length 24 mm. 1345 Length 22 mm.
- 1346 SF 1.81 4325(ii), H210 F135. Robber trench. Period 6. Length 25 mm.
- 1347 SF 1.81 4254, H13 L3. Topsoil/clearance. Period 6. Length 32

- mm.
- 1348** SF 1.81 4208, H22 L3. Topsoil/clearance. Period 6. Length 32 mm.
- 1349-1350** SF 1.81 4197, H29 L3. Topsoil/clearance. Period 6. **1349** Length 26 mm. **1350** Length 28 mm.
- 1351-1353** SF 1.81 4233(ii), H51 L3. Topsoil/clearance. Period 6. **1351** Length 24 mm. **1352** Length 23 mm. **1353** Length 22 mm.
- 1354a-1354b** SF 1.81 4226, H112 L3. Topsoil/clearance. Period 6. **1354a** Length 28 mm. **1354b** Length 37 mm.
- 1355** SF 1.81 4791, J187 F184. Pit? Period 6. Length 22 mm.
- 1356-1359** SF 1.81 4930(ii), M199 F121. Large pit. Period 7. **1356** Length 43 mm. **1357** Length 26 mm. **1358** Length 28 mm. **1359** Length 26 mm.
- 1360-1361** SF 1.81 4881(ii), M264 F121. Large pit. Period 7. **1360** Length 26 mm. **1361** Length 22 mm.
- 1362** SF 1.81 4673, M74 L1. Surface cleaning. Unstratified. Length 27 mm.
- 1363-1364** SF 1.81 4691, M94 L1. Surface cleaning. Unstratified. **1363** Length 27 mm. **1364** Length 29 mm.

Type 3. Pins with a wire head shaped into a rectangle. Too few have been recovered to allow this form to be dated (see also Caple 1985, 48). (Fig 5; **1365-1367**)

- 1367** SF C00 132, 649 F243. Animal burrow. ?Period 11. Length 41 mm.

Type 4. Pins with a globular head made of D-sectioned wire with the ends butted together. Dated by Caple (1985, 48) to the second half of the 16th century. (Fig 5; **1368-1374**)

- 1370** SF LWC 1151, D26. Make-up or topsoil. Phase 3W. Length 45 mm.
- 1371** SF LWC 2254(ii), L21. Building 31. Period 8. Length 49 mm.
- 1372** SF LWC 2272(ii), L38. Surface cleaning over floor F43: Building 31. Period 8. Length 47 mm.
- 1373** SF LWC 2223(ii), L unstratified. Length 51 mm.
- 1374** SF BKC 1228, E333 L55. Demolition debris. Post-Roman. Length 60 mm.

Type 5. Pins with a small hollow convex head filled with solder and fitted onto a long shaft. Probably of 13th century date, perhaps continuing into the 14th century, though the evidence is very slight. (Fig 5; **1375-1382**)

- 1377** SF LWC 818, C119 F72. Pit. Post-Roman (pottery 1200-1400). Length 70 mm.
- 1378** SF MID 123, C479 F158. Pit. Medieval. Length 44 mm.
- 1379** SF MID 198, C528 L41. Topsoil. Site C Period 3 (or 4). Length 41 mm.
- 1380** SF MID 749, E2999 L413. Metallurgy. Site E Pre-Period 1 (medieval) (pottery 1150/1200-1250/75). Length 48 mm.
- 1381** SF 1.81 115, A50 F11. Pit. Medieval or post-medieval. Length 36 mm.
- 1382** SF 1.81 197, A82. Site clearance. Post-Roman. Length (bent) 67 mm.

Type 6. Long pins (though see **1388**) with a head made of two

- hemispheres, the lower is fitted over the long shaft, and the two halves of the head are fixed together by filling the hollow with solder. Dated to the late 15th to 16th century. (Fig 5; 1383-1388)
- 1385** SF LWC 524, A45 F26. Pit. Post-Roman. Length 61 mm.
- 1386** SF LWC 595, C37 F19. Pit. Post-Roman. A corroded and distorted copper-alloy pin, possibly with a composite head. Length (bent, tip missing) 56 mm.
- 1387** SF 1.81 2002, E340 F219. Large pit. Period 8. A Type 6 pin with the upper part missing. Length (bent) 62 mm.
- 1388** SF 1.81 1921, E1. Clearance. Unstratified. A short copper-alloy pin with a crushed head, possibly of composite form, with the upper part missing. Length 49 mm.

FINGER-RINGS (Fig 7; 1392-1407)

All are of copper alloy unless otherwise stated.

- 1394 SF LWC 1846(C), J40 F18. Robber trench for Building 20. Early medieval. A small D-shaped ?finger-ring. The flat bezel is plain and is slightly broader than the rest of the hoop. Maximum internal diameter 11 mm.
- 1396 SF CPS 150(C), 308 L50. Topsoil? Periods 6 to 8. A very small plain hoop, possibly a finger-ring for a child. Internal diameter 12 mm.
- 1400 SF LWC 1833(C), J1. Rubble. Modern. A broken ring, or possibly a penannular ring with blunt terminals. Internal diameter 14 mm.
- 1401 SF BKC 3125, J69 L1. Site clearance. Modern. A fragment of a jet finger-ring with grooved decoration which includes a floret. Internal diameter approximately 19 mm. 19th-20th century.
- 1402 SF CPS 101, 220 L44. Dump or make-up. Period 6. A clear glass cabochon. Length 23 mm.
- 1403 SF MID 63(C), A296 F65. Pit. Post-Roman to early medieval. A plain ?finger-ring. Internal diameter 16 mm. Possibly residual Roman.
- 1404 SF MID 54, B200 L4. Topsoil. Medieval or later. A fragment of a finger-ring with part of a circular setting.
- 1405 SF MID 486, C1915 F471. Post-trench: Building 74. Early medieval or Site C Period 1. A fragment of a hoop with a round flat bezel. Diameter of bezel 11 mm.
- 1406 SF DTC 16, A11 L1. Car park surfacing. Modern. A plain broad hoop. Internal diameter 17 mm. 19th-20th century.
- 1407 SF 1.81 455, B43 F22. Small pit. ?Post-Roman. A small fragment of a ring with a central groove. Possibly a finger-ring.

EARRINGS (Fig 8: 1408-1409)

- 1409 SF LWC 171, A23 F6. Pit. Post-Roman. A penannular ring of fine copper-alloy wire, possibly an earring. Diameter 18 mm.

BEADS (1410-1411)

- 1410 SF 1.81 377, B6. Site clearance. Modern. A small globular bead of dark blue glass. Length 4 mm, diameter 5 mm. Possibly residual Roman.
- 1411 SF 1.81 413, B6. Site clearance. Modern. A segmented cylinder bead of mid blue glass. Length 6 mm, maximum diameter 4 mm. Possibly residual Roman.

NECKLACES (Fig 9; 1412-1413)

1413 SF LWC 417, B136 F45. Pit. Post-medieval. A fragment of a copper-alloy circlet formed from tightly coiled wire. Possibly a necklace, or a distorted armlet. Internal diameter 88 mm.

1417 Not used.

LACE-TAGS (Fig 12; 1421-1424)

1424 SF CDC 17, 53 F39. Pit. ?Period 11. A corroded copper-alloy lace-tag with the tip of the hook broken off. One hole on the base edge is visible. Length 31 mm, width 18 mm.

LACE-ENDS

Type 1 (Fig 13; 1425-1541)

with one rivet

- 1427-1428** SF LWC 231, A38. Site clearance. ?Modern. **1427** Copper-alloy rivet. Length 22 mm. **1428** Copper-alloy rivet. Length 27 mm.
- 1429** SF LWC 223, A44. Cleaning. ?Modern. Possibly a Type 1 tag with an iron rivet, but if so the rivet does not penetrate the copper-alloy on the opposite side. Length 30 mm.
- 1430** SF LWC 177, B10 F6. Pit. Post-medieval. Copper-alloy rivet. Length 19 mm.
- 1431** SF LWC 293, B41 F19. Pit. Post-medieval (pottery 1600-1675/1700). Copper-alloy rivet. Length 20 mm.
- 1432-1434** SF LWC 342, B30 F22. Pit. Post-medieval. **1432** Copper-alloy rivet. Length 26 mm. **1433** Copper-alloy rivet. Length 24 mm. **1434** Copper-alloy rivet. Length 23 mm.
- 1435-1438** SF LWC 365, B30 F22. Pit. Post-medieval. **1435** Copper-alloy rivet. Length 23 mm. **1436** Copper-alloy rivet. Length 24 mm. **1437** (In two pieces.) Copper-alloy rivet. Length 23 mm. **1438** Copper-alloy rivet. Tip missing, length 16 mm.
- 1439** SF LWC 8, B8. Surface cleaning. ?Post-Roman. Copper-alloy rivet. Length 25 mm.
- 1440-1442** SF LWC 562, C7. Topsoil. Post-Roman. **1440** Copper-alloy rivet. Length 26 mm. **1441** Rivet missing. Length 20 mm. **1442** Rivet missing. Length 28 mm.
- 1443-1444** SF LWC 789, C96. Topsoil? ?Post-Roman. **1443** Copper-alloy rivet. Length 24 mm. **1444** Copper-alloy rivet. Length 24 mm.
- 1445** SF LWC 1439, D77. Make-up or dump? ?17th century. Copper-alloy rivet. Length 23 mm.
- 1446** SF LWC 1336, D89. Occupation on daub floor- contaminated. Unstratified. Copper-alloy rivet. Length 24 mm.

- 1447-1448 SF LWC 1343, D136. Dump or make-up? Building 29, Phase 1. c 13th/14th to c 16th/17th centuries. 1447 Copper-alloy rivet. Length 21 mm. 1448 ?Iron rivet. Length 29 mm.
- 1449 SF LWC 1339, E17. Spread of broken tiles; gravelly yard south of path F17. Building 28, Phase 2, yard. As Site G Period 3. Copper-alloy rivet. Length 32 mm.
- 1450 SF LWC 2769, G95 F57. Burnt floor: Building 28, Phase 1. Period 2, after demolition of Room 2 (pottery 1350/1400-1500). Copper-alloy rivet. Length 23 mm.
- 1451 SF LWC 1391, G4. Site clearance. Modern (pottery 1680/1700 onwards). Copper-alloy rivet. Length 26 mm.
- 1452 SF LWC 1479, G4. Site clearance. Modern (pottery 1680/1700 onwards). Copper-alloy rivet. Length 25 mm.
- 1453 SF LWC 1436(ii), G19. Dump or demolition debris? Building 28, Phase 2. ?Period 3 or 4. Copper-alloy rivet. Length 20 mm.
- 1454 SF LWC 1456, G21. Topsoil. Post-Roman (pottery 1680/1700 onwards). Copper-alloy rivet. Length 26 mm.
- 1455 SF LWC 1602, G87. Dump or make-up? Period 3 or 4. Copper-alloy rivet. Length 25 mm.
- 1456 SF LWC 2130, G93. Gravelled yard of Building 28, Phase 2. Period 3 (pottery 1450-1600). Copper-alloy rivet. Length 20 mm.
- 1457 SF LWC 3034, G281. A principal gravel surface in yard of Building 28, Phase 1. Period 2. Iron rivet. Length 32 mm.
- 1458-1459 SF LWC 1803, H39. Site clearance. Unstratified. 1458 Copper-alloy rivet. Length 22 mm. 1459 Copper-alloy rivet. Length 27 mm.
- 1460 SF LWC 2099, H159. Machine clearance. Modern. Copper-alloy rivet. Length 23 mm.
- 1461 SF LWC 2737, K156 F72. Pit. Medieval and later. Copper-alloy rivet. Tip missing. Length 15 mm.
- 1462 SF LWC 2321, L51 F33. Pit. ?Period 5 (pottery 1400-50+). Copper-alloy rivet. Tip missing. Length 23 mm.
- 1463 SF LWC 2550, L150. Top of kilns. Late medieval. Copper-alloy rivet. Length 19 mm.
- 1464-1467 SF LWC 3378(i)(C), N45 F27. Pit. Post-Roman (pottery 1450-1675/1700). 1464 Rivet missing. Length 23 mm. 1465 Copper-alloy rivet. Length 26 mm. 1466 Copper-alloy rivet. Length 22 mm. 1467 ?Type 1. Length 32 mm.
- 1468 SF LWC 3374, N44. Topsoil. Post-Roman (pottery 1600-1675/1700). Rivet missing. Length 25 mm.
- 1469 SF BKC 1241, E294 F24. Gravel pit. Post-Roman. Copper-alloy rivet. Length 23 mm.
- 1470 SF BKC 3217, J61 L1. Site clearance. Modern. Copper-alloy rivet. Length 23 mm.
- 1471 SF BKC 3115, K167. Site clearance. Modern. Copper-alloy rivet. Length 27 mm.
- 1472 SF MID 585, A2152 F65. Pit. Post-Roman to early medieval. Copper-alloy rivet. Length 26 mm.
- 1473 SF MID 192, A684 F215. Pit. Post-medieval or modern. ?Type 1. Length 26 mm.
- 1474-1476 SF MID 596, A2193 F708. Pit. Modern. 1474 Rivet missing. Length 22 mm. 1475 Copper-alloy rivet. Length 24 mm. 1476 Copper-alloy rivet. Length 21 mm.

- 1477-1478 SF MID 618, B2217 F708. Pit. Modern. 1477 Copper-alloy rivet. Length 23 mm. 1478 Copper-alloy rivet. Length 25 mm.
- 1479 SF MID 441, A1823 L1. Topsoil. Medieval or later. Copper-alloy rivet. Length 21 mm.
- 1480 SF MID 490, G1874 L233. Topsoil/clearance. Unstratified. Copper-alloy rivet. Length 25 mm.
- 1481 SF MID 172, C628 F186. Pit: Building 75, Phase 3. Site C Period 3. ?Type 1. Length 34 mm.
- 1482 SF MID 331, C1215 F299. Construction pit: Building 75, Phase 1. Site C Period 1. Rivet missing. Length 33 mm.
- 1483 SF MID 186, C663 L13. Backyard metalling: Building 75, Phase 3. Site C Period 3. Rivet missing. Length 17 mm.
- 1484 SF MID 189, C671 L13. Backyard metalling: Building 75, Phase 3. Period 3. Iron rivet. Length 28 mm.
- 1485 SF MID 90, C378 L21. Topsoil. Site C Period 4 or 5. Rivet missing. Length 20 mm.
- 1486 SF BUC 1458, E143. Copper-alloy rivet. Length 24 mm.
- 1487 SF BUC 1455(i), E806 L1. Modern. Rivet missing. Length 24 mm.
- 1488 SF CDC 44, 107 F61. Pit: Building 151. Period 10 (pottery c 1625-50). Copper-alloy rivet(?). Length 26 mm.
- 1489 SF SPT 26, 82 L41. Phase B. Copper-alloy rivet. Length 25 mm.
- 1490 SF SPT 75, 161 F14. Corner wall. Phase D (pottery c 1500-25). ?Type 1. Tip missing. Length 17 mm.
- 1491-1493 SF SPT 95, 191 F14. Corner wall. Phase D (pottery c 1500-25). 1491 Rivet missing. Length 23 mm. 1492 Rivet missing. Length 20 mm. 1493 Rivet missing. Length 19 mm.
- 1494 SF 236.84 55(i), X394. Watching brief on site after archaeological excavation. Rivet missing. Tip missing. Length 24 mm.
- 1495 SF 1.81 42, A9 F4. Pit. Medieval or later. Copper-alloy rivet. Length 23 mm.
- 1496 SF 1.81 50, A9 F4. Pit. Medieval or later. Rivet missing. Length 27 mm.
- 1497 SF 1.81 7, A17 F11. Pit. Medieval or later. Copper-alloy rivet. Tip missing. Length 17 mm.
- 1498 SF 1.81 96, A44 F11. Pit. Medieval or later. Copper-alloy rivet. Length 17 mm.
- 1499 SF 1.81 107(i), A44 F11. Pit. Medieval or later. Copper-alloy rivet. Length 28 mm.
- 1500 SF 1.81 206, A91 F27. Pit(s). Medieval or later. Rivet missing. Length 23 mm.
- 1501 SF 1.81 264, A124 F52. Pit. Medieval or later. Iron rivet. Length 25 mm.
- 1502-1508 SF 1.81 84, A47. Clearance. Post-Roman. 1502 Rivet missing. Length 24 mm. 1503 Copper-alloy rivet. Length 20 mm. 1504 Copper-alloy rivet. Length 31 mm. 1505 Rivet missing. Length 21 mm. 1506 Copper-alloy rivet. Length 22 mm. 1507 Copper-alloy rivet. Length 22 mm. 1508 Copper-alloy rivet. Length 22 mm.
- 1509 SF 1.81 943, B6. Site clearance. Modern. Copper-alloy rivet. Length 25 mm.
- 1510 SF 1.81 1860, E13 F14. Rubbish pit. Period 8 (pottery c 1525). Copper-alloy rivet. Length 19 mm.

- 1511** SF 1.81 2111, E510 F14. Rubbish pit. Period 8 (pottery c 1525). Copper-alloy rivet. Length 19 mm.
- 1512** SF 1.81 1962, E212 F219. Large pit. Period 8. Copper-alloy rivet. Length 22 mm.
- 1513** SF 1.81 1882, E36. Period 8. Copper-alloy rivet. Length 27 mm.
- 1514** SF 1.81 1947, E170. Period 8. Rivet missing. Length 28 mm.
- 1515-1516** SF 1.81 2044, E386. Post-medieval. **1515** Copper-alloy rivet. Length 24 mm. **1516** Copper-alloy rivet. Length 20 mm.
- 1517** SF 1.81 4150, G2755 L1. Topsoil/clearance. Period 6. Copper-alloy rivet. Length 28 mm.
- 1518** SF 1.81 4278, H166 F158. Pit. Period 6 (pottery 1450-1550/80). Copper-alloy rivet. Length 25 mm.
- 1519** SF 1.81 4345, H167 F158. Pit. Period 6 (pottery 1450-1550/80). Copper-alloy rivet. Length 17 mm.
- 1520** SF 1.81 4249, H37 L3. Topsoil/clearance. Period 6. Copper-alloy rivet. Length 16 mm.
- 1521** SF 1.81 4429, H344 L3. Topsoil/clearance. Period 6. Rivet missing. Length 20 mm.
- 1522-1523** SF 1.81 4659, J149 F113. Robber trench. Period 6. **1522** Copper-alloy rivet. Length 19 mm. **1523** Rivet missing. Length 22 mm.
- 1524** SF 1.81 5041, J333. Unstratified. Period 1-5. Rivet missing. Length 19 mm.
- 1525-1527** SF 1.81 4697, M124 F121. Large pit. Period 7. **1525** Copper-alloy rivet. Length 24 mm. **1526** Copper-alloy rivet. Length 24 mm. **1527** Copper-alloy rivet. Length 23 mm.
- 1528-1531** SF 1.81 4928, M199 F121. Large pit. Period 7. **1528** Copper-alloy rivet. Length 19 mm. **1529** Copper-alloy rivet. Length 20 mm. **1530** Copper-alloy rivet. Length 20 mm. **1531** Copper-alloy rivet. Length 22 mm.
- 1532** SF 1.81 4843, M201 F121. Large pit. Period 7. Copper-alloy rivet. Length 24 mm.
- 1533** SF 1.81 4883, M264 F121. Large pit. Period 7. Copper-alloy rivet. Length 21 mm.
- 1534** SF 1.81 4692, M94 L1. Surface cleaning. Unstratified. Rivet missing. Length 19 mm.

with two rivets

- 1537** SF LWC 761(i), C80. Topsoil. Post-Roman. Two copper-alloy rivets. Length 26 mm.
- 1538** SF MID 547, E2021 L230. Site clearance: Building 76, Phase 7. Period 7. Two copper-alloy rivets. Tip missing, length 19 mm.
- 1539** SF 1.81 107(ii), A44 F11. Pit. Medieval or later. Two copper-alloy rivets. Length 28 mm.
- 1540** SF 1.81 2012(i), E316 F219. Large pit. Period 8. Two copper-alloy rivets.
- 1541** SF 236.84 55(ii). X394. Watching brief on site after archaeological excavation. Two copper-alloy rivets. Length 30 mm.

Type 2 (Fig 14; 1542-1620)

- 1544** SF LWC 406, A78 F28. Trench. Post-Roman. Length 29 mm.

- 1545 SF LWC 31, B23 F14. ?Boundary ditch. 17th century (pottery c 1650). Length 36 mm.
- 1546 SF LWC 49, B23 F14. ?Boundary ditch. 17th century (pottery c 1650). Length 34 mm.
- 1547 SF LWC 62, B23 F14. ?Boundary ditch. 17th century (pottery c 1650). Length 32 mm.
- 1548 SF LWC 136, B57 F26. Pit. Post-medieval. Length 32 mm.
- 1549 SF LWC 51, B27. Surface cleaning. ?17th century. Length 37 mm.
- 1550 SF LWC 124, B52. 16th/17th century. Length 31 mm.
- 1551-1552 SF LWC 518, C3 F2. Pit. Post-Roman. 1551 ?Tip missing, length 25 mm. 1552 Length 31 mm.
- 1553-1556 SF LWC 643(i), C46 F22. Pit. Post-Roman (pottery 1575-1600). 1553 Type 27 corroded. Length 31 mm. 1554 Length 26 mm. 1555 Length 23 mm. 1556 Length 27 mm.
- 1557 SF LWC 827, C123 F60. Pit (square). Post-Roman (pottery 1450-1550/80). ?Type 2, neither edge of the tag seems to be turned in to grip the leather, the line of the join is not straight, and the upper part of the tag is square in section. Possibly an incomplete Type 1 tag. Length 38 mm.
- 1558 SF LWC 537, C2. Topsoil. Post-Roman. Length 30 mm.
- 1559 SF LWC 761(ii), C80. Topsoil. Post-Roman. Tip missing. Length 26 mm.
- 1560 SF LWC 1349, D139 F100. Pit. c 16th/17th century to c 1650/1700 (pottery 1600-1675/1700). (In two pieces.) Length 26 mm.
- 1561 SF LWC 1174, D47. Make-up below brick floor F18; Building 28, Phase 3. 1650/1750-1972. Length 35 mm.
- 1562-1563 SF LWC 1515(i), G36 F24. Pit. Start of Period 4 (pottery 1600-1675/1700). 1562 Corroded. Length 38 mm. 1563 Corroded. Length 40 mm.
- 1564 SF LWC 1551, G61 F25. Pit. Start of Period 4 (pottery 1600-1675/1700). Length 29 mm.
- 1565 SF LWC 1538, G53 F29. Pit. Start of Period 4 (pottery 1600-1675/1700). Type 2 or top missing. Length 26 mm.
- 1566 SF LWC 1563, G55 F31. Pit. Period 4 (pottery 1600-1675/1700). Corroded and in two pieces. Length 36 mm.
- 1567-1570 SF LWC 1422(i), G20. Dump or demolition debris? Building 28, Phase 3. Period 4 (pottery 1680/1700+). 1567 Length 29 mm. 1568 Length 32 mm. 1569 Length 35 mm. 1570 Type 2, or top missing. Length 23 mm.
- 1571-1572 SF LWC 1446, G20. Dump or demolition debris? Building 28, Phase 3. Period 4 (pottery 1680/1700+). 1571 In two pieces. Length 32 mm. 1572 Length 21 mm.
- 1573-1576 SF LWC 1487, G20. Dump or demolition debris? Building 28, Phase 3. Period 4 (pottery 1680/1700+). 1573 Length 27 mm. 1574 Length 30 mm. 1575 Length 32 mm. 1576 ?Top missing, length 25 mm.
- 1577 SF LWC 2471, G219. Topsoil over plinth of Building 28, Phase 2. Period 4. Length 29 mm.
- 1578 SF LWC 1906, H105 F26. Pit. Post-robbing/?pre-18th century. Length 26 mm.
- 1579 SF LWC 2013, J1. Rubble. Modern. Tip missing, length 26 mm.
- 1580 SF LWC 2340, L55. Period 8. Length 30 mm.
- 1581 SF BKC 1985, A145 F55. Pit. ?Post-Roman. Length 33 mm.

- 1582 SF BKC 1523, E597 L203. Levelling. Modern. Length 34 mm.
 1583 SF BKC 5479, V769 F221. Pit. ?Modern. Length 33 mm.
 1584 SF MID 211, A761 F238. Pit. Post-medieval. Length 26 mm.
 1585 SF MID 369, C1386. Site C ?Period 4. Length 24 mm.
 1586 SF MID 623, E2274 F795. Pit: Building 76, Phase 7. Site E
 Period 7. Length 31 mm.
 1587 SF COC 25, 80 F60. Pit: Building 151. Period 10 (pottery
 1600-1675/1700). Tip missing, length 18 mm.
 1588 SF COC 28, 81 F61. Pit: Building 151. Period 10 (pottery c
 1625-50). Length 31 mm.
 1589 SF SPT 103, 197 F14. Corner wall. Phase D (pottery c 1500-
 25) (?intrusive). Length 20 mm.
 1590 SF 1.81 45, A9 F4. Pit. Medieval or later. Length 29 mm.
 1591 SF 1.81 13, A5 F7. Pit. Medieval or later. Length 35 mm.
 1592 SF 1.81 978, A53 F19. Pit. Medieval or later. Length 23 mm.
 1593 SF 1.81 252, A114. Clearance. Post-Roman. Length 40 mm.
 1594 SF 1.81 3499, D865 L31. Dump? Period 6. Length 35 mm.
 1595 SF 1.81 3363, D547 F91. Pit. Period 6. Length 37 mm.
 1596 SF 1.81 1952, E191 F129. Pit (gravel robbing). Period 8.
 Length 32 mm.
 1597 SF 1.81 1951, E211 F168. Large pit. Period 8. Length 32 mm.
 1598 SF 1.81 1959, E212 F219. Large pit. Period 8. Length 22 mm.
 1599-1600 SF 1.81 1992, E212 F219. Large pit. Period 8. 1599
 Length 39 mm. 1600 Type 2, but neither of the two sides of
 the tag is turned in to grip. Length 26 mm.
 1601-1604 SF 1.81 2017, E315 F219. Large pit. Period 8. 1601
 Length 25 mm. 1602 Length 29 mm. 1603 Length 28 mm. 1604
 Length 27 mm.
 1605-1607 SF 1.81 2022, E315 F219. Large pit. Period 8. 1605
 Length 34 mm. 1606 Length 28 mm. 1607 Length 29 mm.
 1608-1610 SF 1.81 2012(ii), E316 F219. Large pit. Period 8. 1608
 Length 27 mm. 1609 Length 31 mm. 1610 Length 24 mm.
 1611 SF 1.81 1819, E1. Site clearance. Unstratified. Length 25
 mm.
 1612 SF 1.81 4340, H168 F157. Pit. Period 6. Length 34 mm.
 1613 SF 1.81 4809, J189 F183. Pit. Period 6. Length 38 mm.

decorated

- 1616 SF BUC 1455(ii), E806 L1. Modern. Type 2, with raised dot
 decoration. Length 31 mm.
 1617 SF LWC 643(ii), C46 F22. Pit. Post-Roman (pottery 1575-
 1600). Type 2, with transverse tooling. ?Tip missing, length
 33 mm.
 1618 SF LWC 1515(ii), G36 F24. Pit. Start of Period 4 (pottery
 1625-50). Type 2, with transverse tooling. Length 36 mm.
 1619 SF LWC 1422(ii), G20. Dump or demolition debris? Building
 28, Phase 3. Period 4 (pottery 1680/1700+). Type 2, with
 transverse tooling. ?Tip missing, length 9 mm.
 1620 SF 1.81 61, A17 F11. Pit. Medieval or later. Type 2, with
 transverse tooling. Length 30 mm.

WIRE LOOPS (?EYELETS) (Fig 16; 1624-1692)

- 1626 SF LWC 278, A45 F26. Pit. Post-Roman. Internal diameter 7 mm.
- 1627 SF LWC 227, A29. Post-Roman. Internal diameter 9 mm.
- 1628 SF LWC 292, B30 F22. Pit. Post-medieval. Internal diameter 10 mm.
- 1629 SF LWC 340, B30 F22. Pit. Post-medieval. In two pieces. Internal diameter 5 mm.
- 1630 SF LWC 518, C3 F2. Pit. Post-Roman. Internal diameter 9 mm.
- 1631 SF LWC 564, C11 F11. Topsoil over foundation for Building 19. Late Roman (+). Internal diameter 9 mm.
- 1632-1633 SF LWC 640, C45 F20. Pit. Post-Roman (pottery 1600-1675/1700). 1632 Internal diameter 9 mm. 1633 Internal diameter 12 mm.
- 1634 SF LWC 643, C46 F22. Pit. Post-Roman (pottery c 1550-75). Internal diameter 8 mm.
- 1635-1639 SF LWC 832, C125 F77. Cess-pit. Post-Roman (pottery 1575-1600). 1635 Internal diameter 7 mm. 1636 Internal diameter 7 mm. 1637 Internal diameter 8 mm. 1638 Internal diameter 8 mm. 1639 Internal diameter 9 mm.
- 1640 SF LWC 554, C2. Topsoil. Post-Roman. Internal diameter 11 mm.
- 1641 SF LWC 1283, D85. Make-up or dump. Phase 2W (pottery 1600-1675/1700). Internal diameter 10 mm.
- 1642 SF LWC 1308, D85. Make-up or dump. Phase 2W (pottery 1600-1675/1700). Internal diameter 7 mm.
- 1643 SF LWC 1341, D85. Make-up or dump. Phase 2W (pottery 1600-1675/1700). Internal diameter 12 mm.
- 1644 SF LWC 1523, D207. Topsoil or dump? Building 29, Phase 1. ?Phase 1W. Internal diameter 9 mm.
- 1645 SF LWC 1267, E33 F20. Pit. 15th/16th century. Internal diameter 9 mm.
- 1646 SF LWC 1652, G96 F43. Floor (daub) or demolition debris? of Period 3. Building 28, Phase 2. Period 3. Internal diameter 8 mm.
- 1647 SF LWC 1413, G8. Period 4 (pottery 1600-1675/1700). Internal diameter 8 mm.
- 1648 SF LWC 1488, G20. Dump or demolition debris? Building 28, Phase 3. Period 4 (pottery 1680/1700+). Internal diameter 9 mm.
- 1649 SF LWC 1444, G20. Dump or demolition debris? Building 28, Phase 3. Period 4 (pottery 1680/1700+). Internal diameter 9 mm.
- 1650 SF LWC 1433, G21. Topsoil. Post-Roman (pottery 1680/1700+). Internal diameter 10 mm.
- 1651 SF LWC 1557, G50. Spread of broken peg-tile: Building 28, Phase 2. Period 3 (pottery 1680/1700+). Internal diameter 8 mm.
- 1652 SF LWC 1586, G73. Demolition debris or make-up? Building 28, Phase 3. Period 4 (pottery 1680/1700). Internal diameter 8 mm.
- 1653 SF LWC 1596, G76. Period 4 (pottery 1680/1700). Internal diameter 11 mm.
- 1654 SF LWC 2165, G149. Building 28, Phase 2. Period 3. Internal

- diameter 11 mm.
- 1655 SF LWC 1834, J1. Rubble. Modern. Internal diameter 9 mm.
- 1656 SF LWC 2007, J1. Rubble. Modern. Internal diameter 7 mm.
- 1657 SF LWC 2487, K34. Medieval or later. Internal diameter 11 mm.
- 1658 SF LWC 3680, K394 F212. Pit. Medieval and later. Internal diameter 9 mm.
- 1659 SF LWC 2339, L54. Period 8. Internal diameter 5 mm.
- 1660 SF LWC 3338, P2. Surface cleaning. Unstratified. Internal diameter 8 mm.
- 1661 SF BKC 3076, J61 L1. Site clearance. Modern. Internal diameter 8 mm.
- 1662 SF BKC 2989, J31 F3. Wall. Modern. Internal diameter 9 mm.
- 1663 SF MID 577, G2175 L233. Topsoil/site clearance. Unstratified. Internal diameter 10 mm.
- 1664 SF MID 358, C1392 F87. Stone-lined latrine: Building 75, Phase 2, north wing. Site C Period 2. Internal diameter 9 mm.
- 1665 SF CDC 39, 101 F61. Pit: Building 151. Period 10 (pottery c 1625-50). Internal diameter 9 mm.
- 1666 SF TSC 12, 43 L25. Cultivated topsoil? Period 3 or 4. Internal diameter 7 mm.
- 1667 SF TSC 15, 44 L25. Cultivated topsoil? Period 3 or 4. Internal diameter 8 mm.
- 1668 SF BUC 1456, E806 L1. Topsoil. Modern. Internal diameter 9 mm.
- 1669 SF BUC 829, D22. Post-medieval. Internal diameter 10 mm.
- 1670 SF STG 26, 135 F42. Shallow pit/sinkage. Period 4. Internal diameter 6 mm.
- 1671 SF SPT 68, 161 F14. Corner wall. Phase D (pottery c 1500-25). Internal diameter 4 mm.
- 1672 SF 1.81 40, A9 F4. Pit. Medieval or later. Internal diameter (distorted) 9 mm.
- 1673 SF 1.81 134, A58 F27. Pit(s). Medieval or later. Internal diameter 8 mm.
- 1674 SF 1.81 207, A91 F27. Pit(s). Medieval or later. Internal diameter 9 mm.
- 1675 SF 1.81 103, A47. Site clearance. Post-Roman. Internal diameter 8 mm.
- 1676-1677 SF 1.81 87, A47. Site clearance. Post-Roman. 1676 Internal diameter 9 mm. 1677 Internal diameter 7 mm.
- 1678 SF 1.81 130, A60. Unstratified. Internal diameter 6 mm.
- 1679 SF 1.81 329, A164 F60. Pit. Medieval or later. Internal diameter 6 mm.
- 1680 SF 1.81 2118, E510 F14. Rubbish pit. Period 8 (pottery c 1525). Internal diameter 9 mm.
- 1681-1682 SF 1.81 1996, E2 F2. Rubbish pit. Period 8. 1681 Internal diameter 9 mm. 1682 Internal diameter 9 mm.
- 1683 SF 1.81 4227, H112 L3. Topsoil/clearance. Period 6. Internal diameter 8 mm.
- 1684 SF 1.81 4766, H529 L3. Topsoil/clil/clearance. Period 6. Internal diameter 8 mm.
- 1684 SF 1.81 4766, H529 L3. Topsoil/clearance. Period 6. Internal diameter 10 mm.
- 1685 SF 1.81 4492, H275. Contamination in robbing of mosaic floor

- L236. Post-Roman. Internal diameter 7 mm.
- 1686 SF 1.81 4622, J116 F114. Pit. Period 6. Internal diameter 8 mm.
- 1687 SF 1.81 4672, M74 L1. Surface cleaning. Unstratified. Internal diameter 7 mm.
- 1688 SF 1.81 4685, M125 F121. Large pit. Period 7. Internal diameter 10 mm.
- 1689-1690 SF 1.81 4929, M199 F121. Large pit. Period 7. 1689 Internal diameter 7 mm. 1690 Internal diameter 6 mm.
- 1691 SF 1.81 4844, M201 F121. Large pit. Period 7. Internal diameter 7 mm.
- 1692 SF 1.81 4882, M264 F121. Large pit. Period 7. Internal diameter 10 mm.

HOOKS AND EYES

Hooks (1693-1695)

- 1693 SF LWC 2401, G135 F43. Floor (daub) or ?demolition debris of Period 3. Building 28, Phase 2. Period 3. Length 13 mm, width 8 mm.
- 1694 SF LWC 1445, G20. Dump or demolition debris? Building 28, Phase 3. Period 4 (pottery 1680/1700+). Length 12 mm, width 11 mm.
- 1695 SF TSC 52, 76 F33. Gully. ?Period 3. Length 16 mm, width 10 mm.

Eyes (1696-1703)

- 1696 SF LWC 1434, G21. Topsoil. Period 4 (pottery 1680/1700+). Width 12 mm.
- 1697 SF LWC 1841, K9. Topsoil. Post-medieval. Width 11 mm.
- 1698 SF LWC 2634, K114. Surface cleaning. Post-Roman. Width 8 mm.
- 1699 SF 1.81 12, A5 F7. Pit. Medieval or later. Width 12 mm.
- 1700-1703 SF 1.81 39, A9 F4. Pit. Medieval or later. 1700 Width 12 mm. 1701 Width 12 mm. 1702 Width 13 mm. 1703 Width 11mm.

BUTTONS (Fig 17; 1704-1733)

with convex head

- 1707 SF BKC 1456(C), E631 F192. Posthole. Modern. A gilt button with rear loop. The head is almost spherical. Diameter 15 mm. 19th-20th century.
- 1708 SF MID 364, C1372. Site C Period 5. A flat-backed bone button with a thick convex rim around a countersunk centre, which has four perforations. Diameter 17 mm, height 3 mm.
- 1709 SF MID 442, A1825 L1. Topsoil. Medieval or later. A button of translucent cobalt blue glass with a copper-alloy rear loop. The head of the button is ornamented with three curved grooves radiating out from the centre. Diameter 12 mm, height 14 mm.

See also the military button 3272 in Category 13.

with concave head

- 1711 SF LWC 3753, R22 F20. Trench. Post-Roman. A bone button with four perforations surrounded by an incised concentric circle. Diameter 18 mm, height 3 mm.
- 1712 SF BKC 2987(C), J31 F3. Wall. Modern. A copper-alloy button with a slight raised rim, and a flat border around a deep countersunk centre with four perforations. The flat border carries the inscription 'Double ring Edge'. Diameter 14 mm.
- 1713 SF BKC 3836, M4. From modern pit. A copper-alloy button with rear loop. There is a narrow flat rim around the dished centre. Diameter 16 mm, height 11 mm.

with flat head

- 1717 SF 1.81 4256, H13 L3. Topsoil/clearance. Period 6. A copper-alloy button with two perforations. The button is made in two pieces, a top plate with concentric convex mouldings which is set into a flat back plate with raised rim. The two perforations are in the top plate. They are placed above a large central perforation in the back plate. Diameter 18 mm, height 2 mm.
- 1718 SF LWC 3330(C), N40 F24. Pit. Modern. A copper-alloy button with rear loop. Diameter 16 mm, height 7 mm.
- 1719 SF LWC 468(C), C1 F1. Soakaway. Post-Roman. A copper-alloy button with rear loop missing. Diameter 31 mm.
- 1720 SF LWC 2239, M unstratified. A bone button with five perforations surrounded by a low ridge. Diameter 19 mm, height 3 mm.
- 1721 SF BKC 308(C), B32 F2. Pit. Modern. A copper-alloy button with rear loop. Diameter 20 mm, height 9 mm.
- 1722 SF BKC 2901(C), J4 L1. Site clearance. Modern. A copper-alloy button with rear loop. The head carries the legend 'ROYAL HARWICH YACHT CLUB' around a design of an anchor entwined with a cable and linked by it to what may be a boat, surmounted by a crown. Diameter 16 mm, height (loop bent) approximately 9 mm.
- 1723 SF BKC 3497, K429 L76. Fill of modern pit. A mother-of-pearl button with radiating grooves set around four perforations. Diameter 10 mm, height 4 mm.
- 1724 SF BKC 3860, M10. Cleaning. Modern. A ?copper-alloy button with rear loop. The head is ornamented with shell-like scrolls and curlicues. Diameter 23 mm, height (loop bent) approximately 5 mm.
- 1725 SF BKC 5250(C), V40 F6. Pit. Modern. A copper-alloy button with rear projection (?loop) missing. Diameter 16 mm.
- 1726 SF MID 77, C304 L12. Demolition debris. Site C Period 5. A copper-alloy button with rear loop. The surface may have traces of white-metal plating. Diameter 19 mm, height 8 mm.
- 1727 SF MID 116, C449 L26. Topsoil. Site C Period 5. A copper-alloy button with rear loop. Diameter 13 mm, height (loop bent) approximately 5 mm.
- 1728 SF MID 586, A2128 L283. Topsoil. Fourth century to early medieval. A fragment of a bone ?button with traces of two iron pins set into the underside. The upper surface has a deep outer groove and a central lathe centre mark. The area

- between the two is filled fine grooves. Diameter 16 mm, height 4 mm.
- 1729** SF DTC 8, A1 L1. Car park surfacing. Modern. A copper-alloy button with the rear projection (?loop) missing. The surface is tinned. Diameter 18 mm.
- 1730** SF DTC 3, A4 F6. Pit. Modern. A copper-alloy button with the rear projection broken. Diameter 23 mm.
- 1731** SF MSC 24(C), 196. Rubble layer. ?Period 1. A copper-alloy button with the rear projection (?loop) missing. Maximum diameter 22 mm.
- 1732** SF CDC 1, 1. Unstratified. A copper-alloy button with rear loop. Diameter 34 mm, height 9 mm.
- 1733** SF BUC 833, D99 F6. Pit. Modern. A copper-alloy button with the rear projection (?loop) missing. The surface may be plated with white metal. Diameter 17 mm.

BELT- AND OTHER DRESS-FITTINGS

Buckles (Figs 18-19; 1734-1772)

Annular buckles

- 1738** SF 1.81 2011, E316 F219. Large pit. Period 8. An annular buckle with narrow central bar. The tongue is missing. Diameter 29 mm.

Single buckles

- 1749** SF MID 503, G1896 L233. Topsoil/clearance. Unstratified. A modern hinged buckle with the remains of an iron hinge pin. Length 27 mm, width 32 mm. 19th-20th century.
- 1750** SF 1.81 51, A9 F4. Pit. Medieval or later. Possibly a fragment of a rectangular buckle frame.
- 1751** SF 1.81 2009, E335 F94. Pit. Late Period 7. A fragment of the frame of a single buckle.

Double buckles

- 1756** SF LWC 555(C), C2. Topsoil. Post-Roman. A spectacle buckle with traces of a corrosion from a missing iron tongue. Length 28 mm, maximum width 23 mm.
- 1765** SF DTC 37, C12 L26. Make-up (dumped construction debris). Modern. A rectangular double buckle with the remains of an iron tongue. The frame has decorative mouldings at the corners and at the centre of each short side. Length 35 mm, width 24 mm.
- 1766** SF BUC 797, D1 L1. Demolition debris. Modern. A double buckle frame. The central bar and tongue are missing. The frame is convex longitudinally. Length 31 mm, maximum width 24 mm.
- 1767** SF 1.81 4432, H344 L3. Topsoil/clearance. Period 6. A spectacle buckle. Length 25 mm, maximum width 20 mm.

Buckle fragments

- 1768** SF BKC 4510, T1. Unstratified. Possibly a buckle or a small handle.

- 1769 SF MID 177, C625 L25. Topsoil accumulation of Periods 2-4. Site C Period 3. A buckle tongue or brooch pin.
- 1770 SF MID 722, E3065 L266. Topsoil. Site E Period 1. Possibly a buckle tongue.
- 1771 SF COC 6, 11 F7. Pit. Period 7. A buckle tongue.
- 1772 SF 1.81 632(C), B143 F69. Large pit. Modern. A large buckle tongue with a fragment of an iron buckle bar fixed in the perforation. Length 53 mm.

Mounts and tags (Fig 20; 1773-1794)

- 1777 SF LWC 1854(C), K13 F9. Pit. Medieval and later. A hinged ?belt-fitting, pierced at the plain end. Length 56 mm.
- 1784 SF CPS 68, 157 L19. Make-up: Building 156. Period 7. A narrow mount consisting of an upper plate with a slightly wider lower plate. The narrow ends of the upper plate are chamfered. The two are held together by two small headless rivets, one at each end, with washers on the ends of the shafts. Length 20 mm, maximum width 7 mm.
- 1785 SF BUC 28(C), A99 F76. Pit. Post-medieval. A rectangular plate damaged along one edge. Probably a back-plate from a one-piece folded belt-plate. Length 29 mm, width 36 mm.
- 1794 SF LWC 2259(C), L26 F37. Pit/tap slag. ?Period 5 or 6. Two decorated pieces of copper-alloy sheet. One is folded in half and has two rivet holes at the open end. Its upper face is moulded and has incised decoration. The lower face is plain. Probably a belt-plate, but there is no cut-out for attachment to a buckle. Length 19 mm, width 30 mm.

Chapes (Fig 21; 1795-1803)

One-piece chapes

Catalogued in printed text.

Two-piece chapes

- 1802 SF 631(C), B143 F69. Large pit. Modern. Possibly a front-plate from a two-piece chape. A tongue-shaped piece with the tip turned up and marked by an incised inverted V topped by a short line. Length 30 mm, maximum width 20 mm.
- 1803 SF 1.81 4438, H364 F363. Pit. Period 6. Probably a fragment from a round-ended chape. Surviving length 20 mm, maximum width approximately 21 mm.

?BRAID (Fig 22; 1804-1806)

- 1806 SF LWC 1898(C), H109. 17th century or later. Fragments of ?braid as 1804.

PURSE-FITTING (Fig 23; 1807)

Catalogued in printed text.

FOOTWEAR (1808-1848)

- 1808** SF MID 845, G1928 F601. Pit. Post-medieval. Two small fragments of ?soles, much distorted and cracked. Some edge/flesh stitching is visible.
- 1809-1820** SF MID 846, G2528 F706. Pit. Post-medieval. **1809** Child's right foot sole with edge/flesh stitching all round. Damaged. Length 173 mm. **1810** Woman's left foot insole with two rows of grain/flesh stitching, the outer holes are small, the inner rather larger (possibly nail holes, see **1834**). Most of the heel is missing. Length 190 mm. **1811** Woman's left foot insole as **1810**. Damaged. Length 20 mm. **1812** Heel fragment from an insole. V-shaped cut-out in the top centre edge. Length 55 mm. **1813** Heel fragment from an insole. Length 35 mm. **1814** Toe fragment from an insole. Length 84 mm. **1815** Fragment of an upper with edge/flesh stitching along one edge and grain/flesh stitching along another. **1816** Fragment of an upper as **1815**. **1817** Fragment of an upper, gathered around the toe. **1818** Fragment of an upper gathered around the heel. **1819** Pierced strap fragment with a pointed end. The hole is small and therefore for a buckle tongue. Length 40 mm. **1820** Four welt fragments.
- 1821-1825** SF MID 847, G2529 F706. Pit. Post-medieval. **1821** Child's sole fragment, from the heel to just above the waist, with edge/flesh stitching. Length 104 mm. **1822** Toe fragment from a child's sole with edge/flesh stitching. It may fit **1821**. Length 87 mm. **1823** Fragment of an upper or a toe reinforcement. Leaf-shaped with simple stitching. The grain/flesh stitch holes are larger along one side than the other. A similarly-shaped fragment was found at York (Parliament Street sewer), but with grain/flesh stitching on one side and edge/flesh stitching on the other. Its position on a shoe or boot was unnoted (Tweddle 1986, 266, fig 117,886). **1824** Upper fragment with a strap with a pointed end. There is edge/flesh stitching along one edge, and grain/flesh stitching along another. **1825** Welt frag.
- 1826-1830** SF MID 848, G2536 F706. Pit. Post-medieval. **1826** Man's left foot sole with tunnel stitching (ie waterproof) set well in from the edge. Length 250 mm. **1827** Upper fragment, possibly for **1826**. There is grain/flesh stitching all round the outside edge, and tunnel stitching on the vamp wing for a butt seam to a side or heel piece. **1828** A small fragment of an upper as **1827**. **1829** A small fragment of an upper as **1827**. **1830** Two fragments.
- 1831** SF MID 849, G2537 F706. Pit. Post-medieval. Two ?upper fragments, one with slight linear tooling and a strap with a ?button hole.
- 1832-1839** SF MID 850, A2547 F706. Pit. Post-medieval. **1832** Child's left foot sole with edge/flesh stitching all round.

The toe is quite pointed. Length 190 mm. **1833** Fragment of a woman's right foot ?insole with grain/flesh stitching all round. Fragments of thread survive in some holes. Length 212 mm. The toe is rounded. **1834** Right foot insole with two fragments of the sole, at toe and heel. The former is attached by iron hobnails, the latter has two hobnails but is separate. The insole has grain/flesh stitching all round the edge. Much of the thread survives. Length 260 mm. **1835** Woman's sole fragment, from the heel to just above the waist, with iron hobnails. Length 130 mm. **1836** Heel fragment from an insole. Length 34 mm. **1837** Leaf-shaped ?toe reinforcement, with grain/flesh stitching along both sides. The holes are bigger on one side than the other. See **1823**. **1838** Two welt fragments, probably associated with **1830**. **1839** Three welt fragments, probably associated with **1833**.

1840-1845 SF MID 851, G2548 F706. Pit. Post-medieval. **1840** Child's left foot sole and part of the upper. Length of sole 172 mm. There is edge/flesh stitching all round the sole. The upper is slightly gathered round the toes, and has grain/flesh stitching round the outside edge. It has a high rounded plain tab. Each vamp wing has tunnel stitching for a butt seam to a side or heel piece. **1841** Right foot insole with two rows of grain/flesh stitching. Length 188 mm. **1842** Toe fragment of an insole with grain/flesh stitching all round the edge. Maximum length 74 mm. **1843** Toe fragment from an upper with grain/flesh stitching and an internal line of tunnel stitching for attachment of a toe reinforcement. **1844** Toe fragment from an upper with grain/flesh stitching. **1845** Two welt fragments.

1846-1848 SF MID 852, G3319 F706. **1846** Child's sole fragment with edge/flesh stitching. Length 155 mm. **1847** Woman's insole fragment with grain/flesh stitching all round and a second row of slightly larger holes one one side (possibly from hobnails). Length 149 mm. **1848** Many small welt fragments and other unidentifiable pieces.

TOILET

CATEGORY 2: TOILET, SURGICAL or PHARMACEUTICAL INSTRUMENTS

COMBS

Composite double-sided (Figs 24-25; 1849-1850)

Catalogued in printed text.

One-piece double-sided (Fig 26; 1851-1860)

- 1855** SF LWC 24, B23 F14. ?Boundary ditch. 17th century (pottery c 1650). The centre section of a double-sided bone comb. No teeth survive. Length 52 mm, maximum surviving width 20 mm.
- 1856** SF LWC 25, B23 F14. ?Boundary ditch. 17th century (pottery c 1650). A fragment of a double-sided bone comb. Neither end survives. A few of the wider teeth remain on the comb, all the narrower teeth have broken off. Surviving length 55 mm, surviving width 58 mm (original width approximately 84 mm).
- 1857** SF LWC 1467, G36 F24. Pit. Start of Period 4 (pottery 1625-50). A fragment of a double-sided bone comb. Neither end survives. Fine guide lines for cutting the teeth are present on both sides (as Fig 26, 1853), though on one side only a line for the narrow teeth has been cut. Surviving length 15 mm, width 49 mm.
- 1858** SF BKC 3014, K9 L1. Topsoil. Modern. A fragment of a double-sided ivory comb. One straight plain end survives. Surviving length 22 mm, width 49 mm.
- 1859** SF MID 44, B184 F45. Pit. Post-medieval. A fragment of a double-sided ivory comb. Neither end survives. Surviving length 19 mm, width 54 mm.
- 1860** SF MID 324, B1226 F391. Pit. Post-medieval. A fragment of a double-sided ivory comb. A straight plain end survives. Surviving length 51 mm, width 54 mm.

BRUSHES (Fig 27; 1861-1866)

- 1865** SF DTC 13, B24 L4. Rubble. Modern. A bone ?toothbrush handle broken across the first holes at the brush end. The other end is also broken off. Surviving length 76 mm.
- 1866** SF 1.81 4212, H21 L3. Topsoil/clearance. Period 6. A long slender bone brush handle similar to MacGregor 1985, fig 99, f. Probably Victorian.

WIG-CURLERS (Fig 28; 1867-1881)

- 1875 SF LWC 4348, S20. Pit complex. Post-Roman. Fragment, surviving end flat. Length 37 mm, maximum diameter 12 mm.
- 1876 SF STG 5, 2 L3. Dump. Period 4. Fragment, surviving end rounded, with a rough tip. Length 27 mm, maximum diameter 10 mm.
- 1877 SF SPT 114, 9 F6. Rubbish pit. Phase D. Fragment, surviving end slightly rounded. Length 33 mm, maximum diameter 18 mm.
- 1878 SF SPT 115, 9 F6. Rubbish pit. Phase D. Fragment, surviving end pointed. Length 37 mm, maximum diameter 13 mm.
- 1879 SF SPT 116, 9 F6. Rubbish pit. Phase D. Fragment, surviving end rounded. Length 35 mm, maximum diameter 19 mm.
- 1880 SF SPT 118, 9 F6. Rubbish pit. Phase D. Fragment, surviving end pointed. Length 32 mm, maximum diameter 13 mm.
- 1881 SF SPT 119, 9 F6. Rubbish pit. Phase D. Fragment, surviving end slightly rounded. Length 35 mm, maximum diameter 17 mm.

TWEEZERS (Fig 29; 1882-1886)

- 1885 SF BKC 3114, K167. Site clearance. A pair of tweezers in three pieces. Most of one blade is missing. The surviving blade is flared. Possibly Roman. Length 42 mm.
- 1886 SF MID 190, C696 F216. Pit. Site C Period 1/2. A pair of tweezers in two pieces. Part of one blade is missing. The blades are flared. Length (bent) 45 mm.

TOILET SPOONS (Fig 30; 1887-1888)

Catalogued in printed text.

SPATULA-SPOON (Fig 30; 1889)

Catalogued in printed text.

TEXTLS

CATEGORY 3: OBJECTS USED IN THE MANUFACTURE OR WORKING OF TEXTILES

NEEDLES (Fig 31; 1890-1902)

- 1894** SF LWC 983(C), C214 F134. Pit. Post-Roman (pottery 1600-1675/1700). A copper-alloy needle with the tip missing. The eye is a long oval, and the head is deeply grooved both above and below the eye. Length 69 mm.
- 1895** SF BKC 661(C), A129. Surface clearance. Modern. A copper-alloy needle with a rectangular eye in a short spatulate head. The tip is missing. Length 61 mm. Possibly residual Roman.
- 1896** SF BUC 1645, E860 F181. Archaeological trench. Modern. A bent copper-alloy needle with an oval eye. The head is grooved above and below the eye. Length approximately 74 mm. Possibly residual Roman.
- 1897** SF LWC 62, A16. Initial clearance. ?Modern. A short copper-alloy needle with a tapering shaft of subrectangular section. The head is rounded and pierced with a single round eye. Complete. Length 52 mm.
- 1898** SF 1.81 89, A47. Unstratified. Post-Roman. A long bent copper-alloy needle with a round shaft flattened at the head, which has an oval eye. Length approximately 124 mm.
- 1899** SF 1.81 1222, B215 F98. Small pit. ?Post-Roman. A bone needle with a tapering head and round eye. The point is missing. Length 55 mm.
- 1900** SF 1.81 1737, B1846 L1. Topsoil. Post-Roman. A bent copper-alloy needle broken across the eye, which was probably oval. The head is thin. Length approximately 51 mm.
- 1901** SF 1.81 1877, E16 F12. Robber trench? Periods 7-8. A bone needle, the tip and the top of the head are missing. The needle had at least two perforations. It has broken across an eye, beneath which there is a small round hole. Length 92 mm. Possibly a netting needle as Fig 31, 1893.
- 1902** SF COC 47, 118 F60. Pit: Building 151. Period 10 (pottery 1600-1675/1700). A copper-alloy needle, broken across the eye, which seems to have been a narrow rectangular slit in the metal. The section is subrectangular or oval. Length 104 mm.

THIMBLES (Fig 32; 1903-1922)

All are of copper alloy.

- 1918** SF MID 24(C), B150 L5. Topsoil. Late or post-Roman. A large crushed and broken thimble with a plain band around the base marked by two slight incised grooves. The punched pits are subrectangular. Height 29 mm, internal diameter approximately 19 mm.
- 1919** SF MID 84, C303 L12. Demolition debris. Site C Period 5. A thimble similar in form to Fig 32, 1914, but with the top broken or cut away. The broken edge is rough, though this may not have prevented use of the thimble without its top. There is a band around the base with four lines of fine knurling. The pits are lozenge-shaped. Height 18 mm, internal base diameter 14 mm.
- 1920** SF SPT 102, 197 F14. Corner wall. Phase D (pottery c 1500-25). A corroded thimble with a plain band around the base. Details of the pits are uncertain, though they are probably round. No other details can be discerned. Height 19 mm, internal base diameter 17 mm.
- 1921** SF 1.81 4338(C), H13 L3. Topsoil/clearance. Period 6. A thimble with a plain band around the base marked by an incised groove. The pits are circular and have been punched in a rough spiral around the wall continuing onto the top and into the centre. There is a cluster of overlapping (blundered) pits at one place on the wall. Height 20 mm, internal base diameter 15 mm.
- 1922** SF 1.81 4582(C), H361 L3. Topsoil/clearance. Period 6. A broken and distorted thimble. There is a plain band around the base into which an incised groove has been erratically cut. The pits are rectangular and seem to have been applied similarly to those of Fig 32, 1903. Height 17 mm. Internal base diameter approximately 12/13 mm.

SCISSORS (Fig 33; 1923-1924)

- 1924** SF LWC 3403, N45 F27. Pit. c 15th/16th century. A pair of iron scissors (in six fragments) with centrally-placed finger-loops. Length (tip missing) 106 mm.

SPINDLEWHORLS (Fig 34; 1925-1937)

- 1937** SF LWC 1326, D85. Make-up or dump. Phase 2W (pottery 1600-1675/1700). A hemispherical bone spindlewhorl made from a bos femur head. Whorls of this type cannot be dated as they are used from pre-Roman times onwards. This example is unlikely to be prehistoric as very few finds pre-dating the Roman occupation are found on town-centre excavations

(though some are). It may be either Roman, Saxon, medieval, or even later. Diameter 39 mm, height 23 mm, diameter of central hole 9 mm, weight 14.74 gm.

LOOMWEIGHTS (Fig 36; 1938-1939)

Catalogued in printed text.

LEADEN SEALS FOR CLOTHS

Catalogued in printed text.

HSHLD

CATEGORY 4: HOUSEHOLD UTENSILS AND FURNITURE

SPOONS (Fig 39; 1950-1954)

1954 SF 1.81 2064, E1. Site clearance. Unstratified. A ?copper-alloy table-spoon with a damaged bowl. Length 215 mm. 19th-20th century.

FORK (Fig.000; 1955)

Catalogued in printed text.

COPPER-ALLOY VESSELS (Fig 41; 1956-1961)

1959 SF LWC 1172(C), D46. Floor make-up. 18th-20th century. Possibly a foot, in the form of an animal paw, from a copper-alloy vessel. Height 23 mm.

1960 SF COC 35, 83 L29. Fill of cess-pit F49. Period 11. Three fragments of a copper-alloy vessel and part of a hollow handle, probably from the same vessel. Probably 19th-20th century.

1961 SF 1.81 2065, E441 F240. Pit. Period 8. A thick sheet of copper alloy curved both transversely and longitudinally. Possibly from a vessel. Length 56 mm, width 29 mm.

STONE VESSELS

Quernstones (Fig 42; 1962-1976)

by D G Buckley and H Major

1966 SF LWC 512, A12 F4. Pit. Post-Roman. Lava, upper-stone(?) fragment, maximum thickness 25 mm. Grooved on both faces, with little trace of wear.

1967 SF LWC 1136, B unstratified. Lava, upper-stone fragment, -/50 mm. Grinding surface slightly concave and slight traces of a hopper in the rough finished top surface. Probably early medieval.

1968 SF MID 719, C2852 F68. Chimney stack: Building 75, Phase 4. Site C Period 4. Lava, lower-stone fragment, -/42/- mm.

1969 SF MID 144, C545 F186. Pit. Site C Period 3. Lava, lower-stone fragment, maximum thickness 55 mm. No edges, probably reused, grinding surface has marked grooving with ridges 15

- mm apart.
- 1970 SF MID 204, C652 F186. Pit. Site C Period 3. Lava fragment, maximum thickness 35 mm. Grooving on one surface.
 - 1971 SF MID 245, C881 F256. Pit. Site C Period 4. Lava, lower-stone(?) fragment, maximum thickness 60 mm. One surface grooved.
 - 1972 SF MID 832, C1622 L70. Backyard make-up: Building 75, Phase 3. Site C Period 3 (pottery 1350/1400-1500). Lava, two joining lower-stone fragments, -/40/- mm. Sub-radial grooving on the grinding surface. Possibly associated with 1964.
 - 1973 SF MID 731, E3094 F625. Plinth: Building 76, Phases 4-6. Site E Periods ?4/5/6. Lava, lower-stone(?) fragment, maximum thickness 43 mm. Grooved grinding surface.
 - 1974 SF MID 699, E2607 F825. Hearth: Building 76, Phase 3. Site E Period 3. Lava, lower-stone fragment, -/23/40 mm. Pecked grinding surface.
 - 1975 SF MID 774, E2913 F904. Pit. Site E ?pre-Period 1 (medieval) (pottery 1150/1200-1250/75). Lava, lower-stone(?) fragment.
 - 1976 SF MID 694, E2614 L398. Dump or floor: Building 76, Phase 2. Site E Period 2 (pottery 1350/1400-1500). Lava, lower-stone(?) fragment, maximum thickness 38 mm. Almost flat grinding surface, faint traces of grooving.

Stone mortars (Fig 43; 1977-1987)

- 1981 SF LWC 1367, D145. Make-up or dump: Building 29, Phase 1. c 13th/14th to c 16th/17th centuries. Purbeck burr. A small fragment from the rim of a mortar. 35 mm thick.
- 1982 SF MID 203, C732 F224. Pit. Site C Period 3 or 4. Weathered Purbeck marble. Rim fragment with shallow groove in the upper edge. Both inner and outer faces are smooth, ie chisel-dressed. The fragment has probably broken at the junction of a band of chisel-dressing and the rough pecking usually found on external walls (see Fig 431980). Wall thickness 34 mm.
- 1983 SF MID 269, C989 F305. Trench. Site C Period 1 (pottery 1250/75-1400). Purbeck marble. Rim fragment with external rib and a lug. The outer face is chisel-dressed. The inner face is smooth. External diameter 194 mm, wall thickness 37 mm.
- 1984 SF MID 145, C492 L26. Topsoil. Site C Period 5. Broken shell limestone, probably Purbeck limestone. Weathered. Rim fragment with external rib. The method of dressing is uncertain. Wall thickness 25 mm.
- 1985 SF MID 280, C1079 L127. Make-up: Building 75, Phase 2. Site C Period 2 (pottery 1250/75-1400). Purbeck marble. Fragment from near the base with a distinct thickening of the wall at the bottom. The outer face is highly polished but still retains marks of chisel-dressing. The internal face is smooth. Wall thickness increasing from 36 to 46 mm. Reused as building material. The lower edge has clear saw marks.
- 1986 SF MID 115, C410. Site clearance. Modern. Purbeck marble.

Base fragment split at the bottom of the wall. Two external ribs on opposite sides. The base and sides are pecked. External diameter approximately 227 mm, wall thickness at junction with base 17 mm.

- 1987 SF COC 232, 201 F121. Pit: Building 150. ?Period 9 (pottery 1350/1400-1500). Purbeck burr. A rim/wall fragment, broken at the junction of wall and base. An external groove defines the rim. Wall thickness 43 mm.

TAP (Fig.000; 1988)

Catalogued in printed text.

HANDLES (Figs 45-47; 1989-2001)

Drop-handles

- 1993 SF LWC 2374(C), L73 F67. Soakaway. ?Period 8. A copper-alloy acorn terminal from a drop-handle. Length 22 mm.
- 1994 SF CPS 58(C), 129 F46. Pit. Period 5. An iron drop-handle in two fragments. One terminal is missing. Length 101 mm. Possibly residual Roman.
- 1995 SF 1.81 2842, G49. Unstratified. A corroded copper-alloy drop-handle. The terminals are obscured. One may be missing. Length 95 mm.

Ring-handles

- 1997 SF LWC 2318, L43 F33. Pit. ?Period 5 (pottery 1400-50+). Iron ring with fragments of a split-spike loop attached.
- 1998 SF BKC 2599, H12 L2. Topsoil. Post-Roman. A copper-alloy oval ?door knocker or handle with a barrel-shaped hinge. Length 88 mm, height 79 mm. 19th-20th century.

Knob-handles

- 2001 SF DTC 7, A1 L1. Car park surfacing. Modern. A hollow copper-alloy door knob. Length 52 mm, diameter 38 mm. 19th-20th century.

CANDLESTICKS (Fig 48; 2002-2006)

Catalogued in printed text.

BONE INLAY (Fig 49; 2007-2014)

Catalogued in printed text.

BOX FITTING (Fig 50; 2015)

Catalogued in printed text.

LEISUR

CATEGORY 5: OBJECTS USED FOR RECREATIONAL PURPOSES

GAME PIECES

Bone counters (Fig 51; 2016-2018)

2017 SF MID 495, E1889 L234. Make-up: Building 76, Phase 7. Site E Period 7. A small plain bone counter. Diameter 16 mm, thickness 1 mm. This counter is much thinner than Roman counters of similar form.

Slate counter (Fig 51; 2018)

Catalogued in printed text.

Pottery counters

Catalogued in printed text.

?Marbles (Fig 51; 2019-2106)

2020 SF BKC 3858, J150 L1. Site clearance. Modern. A plain clay ?marble. Diameter 18 mm.

2021 SF STG 6, 109 F35. Shallow pit. Period 4. A stoneware ?marble. The stoneware cannot be assigned a date other than 16th-19th century. Diameter 17 mm. Possibly to be associated with the group of marbles 2022-2104.

2022-2104 SF STG 32, 108 L2. Floorboard dust/construction debris. Periods 5/6. A large group of marbles or solitaire pieces, 76 of fired and glazed clay with fragments of five others, two of wood, and a hazel-nut which may be part of the set but has not been given a catalogue number. The average diameter of the pieces is 14 mm. The clay pieces are coloured thus: black x 3, blue x 12 and 2 fragments, light grey x 12 (1 damaged), green x 17 and 2 fragments, red x 7 (1 damaged) and 1 fragment, very dark pink/red x 2, pink x 15, assorted browns x 7. Of the two wooden ones, one is well made, taking advantage of the grain of the wood, and one is cruder. Probably 19th-20th century.

2105 SF 1.81 405, B5 F2. Trench. Modern. A chalk ?marble. Diameter 18 mm.

2106 SF 1.81 304, C1. Unstratified. A stone (unidentified) marble, probably a naturally-formed small flint ball. Diameter 13 mm.

Domino (Fig 51; 2107)

Catalogued in printed text.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS (Fig 52; 2108-2110)

2109 SF LWC 3780, R54 F34. Pit. Post-Roman. A bone tuning peg from a stringed instrument, square in section at the top, and circular at the bottom, which is perforated to take the string (Lawson 1982, 2). Length 47 mm. Similar to Fig 52, 2108.

FIGURINES (Fig 53; 2111-2118)

2116 SF LWC 2241, M10. Rubble. Modern. A small glazed pottery cat, lying down with head fully upright. The back end is missing. Length 31 mm, height 29 mm. 19th-20th century.

2117 SF LWC 2184, B44 F21. Pit. Post-medieval. The trunk of a china doll, possibly a crusader. The figure has a black undergarment visible at the neck, the lower arms, and the upper legs, and a white surcoat with touches of red (paint) in the folds and at the edges of the sleeves. Height 46 mm. 19th-20th century.

2118 SF BKC 627, A36 L10. Topsoil and fill of town ditch F19. Post-Roman. A china figurine of a kneeling child. The head, one arm and one lower leg is missing. The child wears a white pinafore with the front hem held gathered in the left hand. Height 37 mm. 19th-20th century.

CLAY TOBACCO PIPES

by Joy Hind and Nina Crummy

Type 1 (Fig 54; 2119)

A small round bowl projecting forward on a thick stem. The large foot forms a continuous line with the stem. Date range: c 1580-1610. (Oswald 1975 Type 3.)

Catalogued in printed text.

Type 2 (Fig 54; 2120-2190)

A smallish round bowl with a rather pronounced swelling at the back. The bowl projects forward and has a small mouth, which is rouletted or lined. The stem is moderately thick. The pedestal foot varies considerably in size, is usually round but can be subrectangular or heart-shaped, and can be trimmed at the back so as to be almost continuous with the stem. Date-range: c 1600-40. (Oswald 1975 Type 4.)

- 2125 LWC A12 F4. Pit. Post-Roman. 7/64. Rim rouletted.
- 2126 LWC A14 F6. Pit. Post-Roman (pottery 1680/1700+). 7/64. Rim rouletted.
- 2127 LWC B4 F3. Pit. Post-medieval. 6/64. Rim rouletted.
- 2128 LWC B4 F3. Pit. Post-medieval. 7/64. Rim rouletted.
- 2129 LWC B27. Surface cleaning in area of ?boundary ditch F14. Probably 17th century. 7/64. Rim rouletted.
- 2130 LWC B41 F19. Pit. Post-medieval (pottery 1600-1675/1700). 7/64. Rim rouletted.
- 2131 LWC B42. 16th/17th century. 7/64. Lined.
- 2132 LWC B63 F34. Pit(s). Post-medieval. 6/64. Rim rouletted.
- 2133 LWC B63 F34. Pit(s). Post-medieval. 6/64. Rim rouletted.
- 2134 LWC B63 F34. Pit(s). Post-medieval. 7/64. Rim rouletted.
- 2135 LWC B63 F34. Pit(s). Post-medieval. 7/64. Rim rouletted.
- 2136 LWC B63 F34. Pit(s). Post-medieval. 7/64. Rim rouletted.
- 2137 LWC B63 F34. Pit(s). Post-medieval. 7/64. Rim rouletted.
- 2138 LWC B63 F34. Pit(s). Post-medieval. 7/64. Rim rouletted.
- 2139 LWC B63 F34. Pit(s). Post-medieval. 7/64. Rim rouletted.
- 2140 LWC B63 F34. Pit(s). Post-medieval. 7/64. Rim rouletted.
- 2141 LWC B63 F34. Pit(s). Post-medieval. 7/64. Rim rouletted.
- 2142 LWC B63 F34. Pit(s). Post-medieval. 8/64. Rim rouletted.
- 2143 LWC B63 F34. Pit(s). Post-medieval. 8/64. Rim rouletted.
- 2144 LWC C2. Topsoil. Post-Roman. 7/64. Rim rouletted. Slightly polished.
- 2145 LWC C2. Topsoil. Post-Roman. 8/64. Rim rouletted.
- 2146 LWC C2. Topsoil. Post- 8/64. Rim rouletted.
- 2147 LWC C37 F19. Pit. Post-Roman (pottery 1600-1675/1700). 7/64. Rim rouletted. Slightly polished.
- 2148 LWC C37 F19. Pit. Post-Roman (pottery 1600-1675/1700). 7/64. Rim lined. Slightly polished.
- 2149 LWC C37 F19. Pit. Post-Roman (pottery 1600-1675/1700). 8/64. Rim rouletted.
- 2150 LWC C37 F19. Pit. Post-Roman (pottery 1600-1675/1700). 8/64.

- Rim rouletted.
- 2151 LWC C37 F19. Pit. Post-Roman (pottery 1600-1675/1700). 8/64. Rim rouletted.
- 2152 LWC C86 F61. Pit. Post-Roman (pottery 1600-1675/1700). 7/64. Rim lined. Slightly polished.
- 2153 LWC C86 F61. Pit. Post-Roman (pottery 1600-1675/1700). 8/64. Rim rouletted. Slightly polished.
- 2154 LWC C86 F61. Pit. Post-Roman (pottery 1600-1675/1700). 8/64. Rim rouletted.
- 2155 LWC C95 F65. Upper of two pits. Post-medieval (pottery 1600-1675/1700). 7/64. Rim rouletted.
- 2156 LWC C95 F65. Upper of two pits. Post-medieval (pottery 1600-1675/1700). 8/64. Faintly lined.
- 2157 LWC C95 F65. Upper of two pits. Post-medieval (pottery 1600-1675/1700). 8/64. Rim rouletted.
- 2158 LWC C95 F65. Upper of two pits. Post-medieval (pottery 1600-1675/1700). 8/64. Rim rouletted.
- 2159 LWC C95 F65. Upper of two pits. Post-medieval (pottery 1600-1675/1700). 8/64. Rim rouletted.
- 2160 LWC G38 F26. Rectangular pit. Start of Period 4 (pottery 1600-1675/1700). 6/64. Rim rouletted.
- 2161 LWC V2 F2. Pit. Early 17th century (pottery 1600-1675/1700). 6/64. Rim rouletted. Polished.
- 2162 LWC V2 F2. Pit. Early 17th century (pottery 1600-1675/1700). 6/64. Rim rouletted. Polished.
- 2163 LWC V2 F2. Pit. Early 17th century (pottery 1600-1675/1700). 7/64. Rim rouletted.
- 2164 LWC V2 F2. Pit. Early 17th century (pottery 1600-1675/1700). 7/64. Rim rouletted.
- 2165 LWC V2 F2. Pit. Early 17th century (pottery 1600-1675/1700). 7/64. Rim rouletted.
- 2166 LWC V2 F2. Pit. Early 17th century (pottery 1600-1675/1700). 7/64. Rim rouletted.
- 2167 LWC V2 F2. Pit. Early 17th century (pottery 1600-1675/1700). 8/64. Rim rouletted. Slightly polished.
- 2168 LWC V2 F2. Pit. Early 17th century (pottery 1600-1675/1700). 8/64. Rim rouletted.
- 2169 LWC V2 F2. Pit. Early 17th century (pottery 1600-1675/1700). 8/64. Rim rouletted.
- 2170 LWC V2 F2. Pit. Early 17th century (pottery 1600-1675/1700). 8/64. Rim rouletted.
- 2171 LWC V2 F2. Pit. Early 17th century (pottery 1600-1675/1700). 8/64. Rim rouletted.
- 2172 LWC V2 F2. Pit. Early 17th century (pottery 1600-1675/1700). 8/64. Rim rouletted.
- 2173 LWC V2 F2. Pit. Early 17th century (pottery 1600-1675/1700). 8/64. Rim rouletted.
- 2174 BKC E6 L5. Demolition debris. Modern. 6/64. Rim rouletted.
- 2175 MID B1696 L223. Topsoil or levelling. Unstratified. 6/64. Rim rouletted.
- 2176 MID A3013 F869. Latrine or well. Post-medieval or modern. 7/64. Rim rouletted. Slightly polished.
- 2177 1.81 A5 F7. Pit. Medieval or later. 8/64. Rim rouletted.
- 2178 1.81 A5 F7. Pit. Medieval or later. 8/64. Rim rouletted.
- 2179 1.81 A5 F7. Pit. Medieval or later. 8/64. Rim rouletted.

- 2180 1.81 A5 F7. Pit. Medieval or later. 7/64. Rim rouletted.
 2181 1.81 A5 F7. Pit. Medieval or later. 8/64. Rim rouletted.
 2182 1.81 A5 F7. Pit. Medieval or later. 8/64. Rim rouletted.
 2183 1.81 A5 F7. Pit. Medieval or later. 7/64. Rim rouletted.
 2184 1.81 A5 F7. Pit. Medieval or later. Stem bore unobtainable.
 Rim rouletted.
 2185 1.81 A5 F7. Pit. Medieval or later. Stem bore unobtainable.
 Rim rouletted.
 2186 1.81 A5 F7. Pit. Medieval or later. 7/64. Rim rouletted.
 2187 1.81 A113 F7. Pit. Medieval or later. 7/64. Rim lined.
 2188 1.81 D29 F29. Pit. Period 7. 7/64. Rim rouletted.
 2189 1.81 D29 F29. Pit. Period 7. 8/64. Rim rouletted.
 2190 1.81 D874 F872. Pit. Period 7. 8/64. Rim rouletted.

Type 3 (Fig 54; 2191-2193)

A small rounded bowl leaning well forward. The rim is rouletted. The small round spur can also project forward. The stem is medium to thick. Date-range: c 1610-40. (Oswald 1975 Type 16.)

- 2192 LWC C95 F65. Upper of two pits. Post-medieval (pottery 1600-1675/1700). 8/64. Rim rouletted. Slightly polished.
 2193 MID B175 L8. Topsoil. Post-medieval. 6/64. Rim rouletted.

Type 4 (Fig 54; 2194-2263)

A longer bowl than the earlier types, and slightly more upright, with a narrow waist and mouth (often elongated) which together give a definite swelling halfway up. The rim is rouletted or lined. The stem is of medium thickness. The pedestal foot is generally large, and (as for Type 2) is usually round, but can be subrectangular or heart-shaped, and can be trimmed at the back so as to be continuous with the stem. On some examples of Type 4 the foot is marked by either an incised line or a line of rouletting. These marks usually (but not always) run across the full width of the foot (see p 61-2). Date-range: c 1640-60. (Oswald 1975 Type 5.)

- 2197 LWC A9 F3. Pit. Post-Roman (pottery 1680/1700+). 6/64. Rim rouletted.
 2198 LWC A9 F3. Pit. Post-Roman (pottery 1680/1700+). 7/64. Rim rouletted.
 2199 LWC A9 F3. Pit. Post-Roman (pottery 1680/1700+). 7/64. Rim rouletted.
 2200 LWC A9 F3. Pit. Post-Roman (pottery 1680/1700+). 8/64. Rim rouletted.
 2201 LWC A21 F12. Pit. Post-Roman. 7/64. Rim rouletted.
 2202 LWC A84 F47. Pit. Post-Roman. 7/64. Rim rouletted.
 2203 LWC B4 F3. Pit. Post-medieval. 6/64. Rim rouletted.
 2204 LWC B4 F3. Pit. Post-medieval. 6/64. Rim rouletted.
 2205 LWC B4 F3. Pit. Post-medieval. 7/64. Rim rouletted.
 2206 LWC B23 F14. ?Boundary ditch. 17th century (pottery c 1650). 6/64. Rim rouletted.
 2207 LWC B23 F14. ?Boundary ditch. 17th century (pottery c 1650). 6/64. Rim rouletted.

- 2208 LWC B23 F14. ?Boundary ditch. 17th century (pottery \leq 1650). 8/64. Rim rouletted.
- 2209 LWC B63 F34. Pit(s). Post-medieval. 6/64. Rim rouletted.
- 2210 LWC B69 F34. Pit(s). Post-medieval. 7/64. Rim rouletted.
- 2211 LWC B63 F34. Pit(s). Post-medieval. 6/64. Rim rouletted.
- 2212 LWC B69 F34. Pit(s). Post-medieval. 7/64. Rim rouletted.
- 2213 LWC C2. Topsoil. Post-Roman. 6/64. Rim rouletted.
- 2214 LWC C2. Topsoil. Post-Roman. 7/64. Rim rouletted.
- 2215 LWC G11 F10. Pit. Period 4 (pottery 1680/1700+). 6/64. Rim rouletted. Incised line across the base of the foot.
- 2216 LWC G38 F26. Pit. Start of Period 4 (pottery 1600-1675/1700). 6/64. Rim lined.
- 2217 LWC G40 F26. Pit. Start of Period 4 (pottery 1600-1675/1700). 6/64. Rim rouletted.
- 2218 LWC G40 F26. Pit. Start of Period 4 (pottery 1600-1675/1700). 6/64. Rim rouletted.
- 2219 LWC H109. 17th century or later. 6/64. Rim rouletted.
- 2220 LWC H109. 17th century or later. 6/64. Rim rouletted.
- 2221 LWC H109. 17th century or later. 7/64. Rim rouletted.
- 2222 LWC H109. 17th century or later. 7/64. Rim rouletted.
- 2223 LWC H109. 17th century or later. 8/64. Rim rouletted.
- 2224 LWC H109. 17th century or later. 8/64. Rim rouletted.
- 2225 LWC H138 F30. Large pit. 17th century. 7/64. Rim rouletted. Incised line across the base of the foot.
- 2226 LWC H138 F30. Large pit. 17th century. 8/64. Rim rouletted.
- 2227 BKC A18 L1. Topsoil and F30 town ditch fill. Post-Roman. 6/64. Rim rouletted.
- 2228 BKC A19 F2. Pit. Post-Roman. 8/64. Rim rouletted.
- 2229 BKC A38 L4. Topsoil and F19 town ditch fill. Post-Roman. 6/64. Rim rouletted.
- 2230 BKC J62 L1. Site clearance. Modern. 6/64. Rim rouletted.
- 2231 BKC K1 L1. Site clearance. Modern. 7/64. Rim rouletted.
- 2232 BKC K3 L1. Site clearance. Modern. 6/64. Rim rouletted. Incised line across the base of the foot.
- 2233 BKC K126 F18. Pit. Modern. 6/64. Rim rouletted. Slightly polished.
- 2234 BKC N253 F83. Trench. Modern. 7/64. Rim rouletted.
- 2235 CPS 176 L35. Part of backfill of cellar construction trench F63. Period 8. 6/64. Rim rouletted.
- 2236 CPS 210 L39. Dump tipped against brick wall F90. ?Period 8. 6/64. Rim rouletted.
- 2237 MSC 8 F10. Slot: Building 158. Period 2c. 7/64. Rim rouletted.
- 2238 MSC 27 F22. Pit: Building 158. Period 2b (or 2c). 8/64. Rim rouletted.
- 2239 STG 4 L3. Dump. Period 4. 6/64. Rim rouletted. Incised line across the base of the foot.
- 2240 TSC 35 F24. Pit - construction trench for brick wall F15? Period 5. 6/64. Rim rouletted.
- 2241 TSC 35 F24. Pit - construction trench for brick wall F15? Period 5. 6/64. Rim rouletted.
- 2242 DTC B1 L1. Car park surfacing. Modern. 8/64. Rim rouletted.
- 2243 BUC H130 L1. Demolition debris and topsoil. Modern and post-Roman. 7/64. Rim rouletted.
- 2244 CDC 100 F60. Pit: Building 151. Period 10 (pottery 1600-

- 1675/1700). 6/64. Rim lined.
- 2245 COC 1036 F382. Pits. ?Period 9/10. 6/64. Rim rouletted.
- 2245 MID A23 F15. Pit. Post-medieval (pottery 1680/1700+). 6/64. Rim rouletted. Incised line across the base of the foot.
- 2246 MID A23 F15. Pit. Post-medieval (pottery 1680/1700+). 7/64. Rim rouletted.
- 2247 MID A166 F34. Pit. Post-medieval. 6/64. Rim rouletted. Rouletted line across the base of the foot.
- 2248 MID A166 F34. Pit. Post-medieval. 6/64. Rim rouletted.
- 2249 MID A166 F34. Pit. Post-medieval. 7/64. Rim rouletted.
- 2250 MID A166 F34. Pit. Post-medieval. 7/64. Rim rouletted.
- 2251 MID A145 F36. Pit. Post-medieval. 6/64. Rim rouletted. Incised line across the base of the foot.
- 2252 MID B1729 F41. Tile floor and pit. Post-medieval. 6/64. Rim rouletted.
- 2253 MID A178 F43. Pit. Post-medieval (pottery 1600-1675/1700). 6/64. Rim rouletted.
- 2254 MID B197 F45. Pit. Post-medieval. 6/64. Rim lined.
- 2255 MID B197 F45. Pit. Post-medieval. 7/64. Rim rouletted.
- 2256 MID B147 L4. Topsoil. Medieval or later. 6/64. Rim rouletted.
- 2257 MID B147 L4. Topsoil. Medieval or later. 5/64. Rim rouletted. Rouletted across the bottom of the foot.
- 2258 GBS A293 F58. Pit. Modern. 6/64. Rim rouletted. Incised line across the base of the foot.
- 2259 1.81 A2. Unstratified. Post-Roman. 8/64. Rim missing.
- 2260 1.81 A2. Unstratified. Post-Roman. 8/64. Rim rouletted.
- 2261 1.81 D1. Site clearance. Unstratified. 6/64. Rim rouletted.
- 2262 1.81 D44 F44. Large pit. Period 7. 7/64. Rim rouletted.
- 2263 X228. Watching brief on site of Cameo cinema, west end of St John's Street. 8/64. Rim rouletted.

Type 5 (Fig 54; 2264-2268)

Similar to Type 4 but with small round spur. The rim is rouletted. The stem is medium to thick. Date-range: c 1640-70. (Oswald 1975 Type 17.)

- 2265 LWC A1. Site clearance. Modern. 7/64. Rim rouletted.
- 2266 LWC A10. Topsoil. ?Modern. 6/64. Rim rouletted.
- 2267 MID A50 F15. Pit. Post-medieval (pottery 1680/1700+). 7/64. Rim rouletted.
- 2268 MID A76 F15. Pit. Post-medieval (pottery 1680/1700+). 6/64. Rim missing.

Type 6 (Fig 55; 2269-2633)

The bowl is both thicker and longer than in the preceding types and the mouth is wider. The bowl tends to have gently curving lines, but many examples exhibit the pronounced central swelling favoured by the local makers. The presence or absence of this feature, coupled with the allowable range in bowl length, means that there is considerable variation within the type. The rim is rouletted or lined. The foot is round or occasionally heart-shaped, and the incised or rouletted lines running across the

width (or part of the width) of the base which are first noticed on Type 4 also occur on a large number of feet in this type. Four examples have a rouletted line across the junction of the stem and the foot, or across the stem near the junction. The stem is thick. Type 6 is a larger form of Type 4, and consequently some pipes appear to fall between the two sizes: a degree of subjectivity therefore exist in allocating these pipes to a specific type. Date-range: c 1660-80. (Oswald 1975 Type 6.)

- 2274 LWC A38. Topsoil. ?Modern. 7/64. Rim lined.
 2275 LWC B27. Surface cleaning in area of ?boundary ditch F14. Probably 17th century. 7/64. Rim rouletted. Incised line across the base of the foot. (Possibly a large Type 4?)
 2276 LWC C3 F2. Pit. Post-Roman. 6/64. Rim rouletted.
 2277 LWC C3 F2. Pit. Post-Roman. 6/64. Rim rouletted.
 2278 LWC C3 F2. Pit. Post-Roman. 7/64. Rim rouletted.
 2279 LWC C3 F2. Pit. Post-Roman. 7/64. Rim rouletted.
 2280 LWC C3 F2. Pit. Post-Roman. Stem missing. Rim rouletted.
 2281 LWC C10 F7. Pit. Post-Roman. 6/64. Rim rouletted.
 2282 LWC C10 F7. Pit. Post-Roman. 7/64. Rim rouletted.
 2283 LWC C10 F7. Pit. Post-Roman. 7/64. Rim rouletted.
 2284 LWC C49 F24. Brick-lined soakaway. Post-Roman. 9/64. Rim rouletted.
 2285 LWC C56 F33. Pit. Post-Roman. 6/64. Rim rouletted.
 2286 LWC C56 F33. Pit. Post-Roman. 6/64. Rim rouletted.
 2287 LWC C56 F33. Pit. Post-Roman. 6/64. Rim rouletted.
 2288 LWC C56 F33. Pit. Post-Roman. 6/64. Rim rouletted.
 2289 LWC C56 F33. Pit. Post-Roman. 6/64. Rim rouletted. Incised line across the base of the foot.
 2290 LWC C56 F33. Pit. Post-Roman. 6/64. Rim rouletted. Incised line across the base of the foot.
 2291 LWC C56 F33. Pit. Post-Roman. 6/64. Rim rouletted. Incised line across the base of the foot.
 2292 LWC C56 F33. Pit. Post-Roman. 6/64. Rim rouletted. Incised line across the base of the foot.
 2293 LWC C56 F33. Pit. Post-Roman. 6/64. Rim rouletted. Rouletted line across the base of the foot.
 2294 LWC C56 F33. Pit. Post-Roman. 7/64. Rim rouletted.
 2295 LWC C56 F33. Pit. Post-Roman. 7/64. Rim rouletted.
 2296 LWC C56 F33. Pit. Post-Roman. 8/64. Rim rouletted.
 2297 LWC C56 F33. Pit. Post-Roman. 8/64. Rim rouletted.
 2298 LWC C56 F33. Pit. Post-Roman. 8/64. Rim rouletted.
 2299 LWC C56 F33. Pit. Post-Roman. 8/64. Rim rouletted.
 2300 LWC C56 F33. Pit. Post-Roman. 8/64. Rim rouletted.
 2301 LWC C156 F96. Cess-pit or soakaway. Post-Roman. 7/64. Rim rouletted.
 2302 LWC C156 F96. Cess-pit or soakaway. Post-Roman. 7/64. Rim rouletted.
 2303 LWC C156 F96. Cess-pit or soakaway. Post-Roman. 8/64. Rim lined.
 2304 LWC C2. Topsoil. Post-Roman. 6/64. Rim rouletted.
 2305 LWC C2. Topsoil. Post-Roman. 6/64. Rim rouletted.
 2306 LWC C2. Topsoil. Post-Roman. 6/64. Rim rouletted. Incised line across the base of the foot.
 2307 LWC C2. Topsoil. Post-Roman. 6/64. Rim rouletted. Rouletted

- line across the base of the foot.
- 2308 LWC C2. Topsoil. Post-Roman. 7/64. Rim rouletted.
- 2309 LWC C2. Topsoil. Post-Roman. 7/64. Rim rouletted. Rouletted line across the base of the foot.
- 2310 LWC C2. Topsoil. Post-Roman. 8/64. Rim rouletted. Incised line across the base of the foot.
- 2311 LWC C53. Topsoil/pit fill. Post-Roman. 7/64. Rim rouletted.
- 2312 LWC C82. Pit fill. Post-Roman. 6/64. Rim rouletted. Incised line across the base of the foot.
- 2313 LWC D52 F33. Posthole. 17th-18th century. 6/64. Rim rouletted.
- 2314 LWC D47. Make-up below brick floor F18: Building 28, Phase 3. c 1650/1750-1972. 7/64. Rim rouletted.
- 2315 LWC E2. Topsoil. ?17th-18th century. 8/64. Rim rouletted.
- 2316 LWC E2. Topsoil. ?17th-18th century. Stem missing. Rim rouletted.
- 2317 LWC G37 F26. Pit. Start of Period 4 (pottery 1600-1675/1700). 6/64. Rim rouletted.
- 2318 LWC G40 F26. Pit. Start of Period 4 (pottery 1600-1675/1700). 6/64. Rim rouletted.
- 2319 LWC G40 F26. Pit. Start of Period 4 (pottery 1600-1675/1700). 6/64. Rim rouletted.
- 2320 LWC G40 F26. Pit. Start of Period 4 (pottery 1600-1675/1700). 6/64. Rim rouletted.
- 2321 LWC G40 F26. Pit. Start of Period 4 (pottery 1600-1675/1700). 6/64. Rim rouletted. Incised line across the base of the foot.
- 2322 LWC G40 F26. Pit. Start of Period 4 (pottery 1600-1675/1700). 6/64. Rim rouletted. Rouletted line across the stem near the junction with the foot.
- 2323 LWC G40 F26. Pit. Start of Period 4 (pottery 1600-1675/1700). 7/64. Rim rouletted.
- 2324 LWC G20. Dump or demolition debris? Building 28, Phase 3. Period 4. Modern. 7/64. Rim rouletted. Rouletted line across the base of the foot.
- 2325 LWC G24. Uncertain context. Period 4. 6/64. Rim rouletted.
- 2326 LWC G24. Uncertain context. Period 4. 6/64. Rim rouletted.
- 2327 LWC H117 F30. Large pit. 17th century. 8/64. Rim rouletted.
- 2328 LWC H138 F30. Large pit. 17th century. 7/64. Rim rouletted.
- 2329 LWC H138 F30. Large pit. 17th century. 8/64. Rim rouletted.
- 2330 LWC H138 F30. Large pit. 17th century. 8/64. Rim rouletted.
- 2331 LWC H39. Site clearance. Unstratified. 6/64. Rim rouletted.
- 2332 LWC H76. 17th century or later. 8/64. Rim rouletted.
- 2333 LWC K3. Topsoil and rubble. Modern. Stem missing. Rim rouletted. Rouletted line across base of foot.
- 2334 LWC L4. Topsoil. Post-Roman. 6/64. Rim rouletted. Incised line across the base of the foot.
- 2335 LWC R21 F18. Trench. Post-Roman (pottery c 1730-40). 7/64. Rim rouletted.
- 2336 LWC R unstratified. 7/64. Rim rouletted.
- 2337 CSC 1. Topsoil. Period 2. 6/64. Rim rouletted. Incised line across the base of the foot.
- 2338 CSC 1. Topsoil. Period 2. 6/64. Rim rouletted. Incised line across the base of the foot.
- 2339 BKC A19 F2. Pit. Post-Roman. 5/64. Rim rouletted. Incised

- line across the base of the foot.
- 2340 BKC A19 F2. Pit. Post-Roman. 6/64. Rim lined.
- 2341 BKC A19 F2. Pit. Post-Roman. 6/64. Rim rouletted.
- 2342 BKC A19 F2. Pit. Post-Roman. 6/64. Rim rouletted.
- 2343 BKC A19 F2. Pit. Post-Roman. 6/64. Rim rouletted. Rouletted line across the base of the foot.
- 2344 BKC A19 F2. Pit. Post-Roman. 7/64. Rim rouletted. Incised line across the base of the foot.
- 2345 BKC A20 F3. Pit. Post-Roman. 6/64. Rim rouletted. Incised line across the base of the foot.
- 2346 BKC A1 L1. Topsoil and F30 town ditch fill. Post-Roman. 8/64. Rim rouletted.
- 2347 BKC A3 L1. Topsoil and F30 town ditch fill. Post-Roman. 6/64. Rim rouletted.
- 2348 BKC A14 L1. Topsoil and F30 town ditch fill. Post-Roman. 6/64. Rim rouletted.
- 2349 BKC A17 L1. Topsoil and F30 town ditch fill. Post-Roman. 6/64. Rim rouletted.
- 2350 BKC A18 L1. Topsoil and F30 town ditch fill. Post-Roman. 6/64. Rim rouletted.
- 2351 BKC A18 L1. Topsoil and F30 town ditch fill. Post-Roman. 6/64. Rim rouletted.
- 2352 BKC A18 L1. Topsoil and F30 town ditch fill. Post-Roman. 6/64. Rim rouletted.
- 2353 BKC A18 L1. Topsoil and F30 town ditch fill. Post-Roman. 6/64. Rim rouletted. Rouletted line halfway across the base of the foot.
- 2354 BKC A23 L1. Topsoil and F30 town ditch fill. Post-Roman. 6/64. Rim rouletted. Incised line across the base of the foot.
- 2355 BKC A23 L1. Topsoil and F30 town ditch fill. Post-Roman. 6/64. Rim rouletted (only for two short lengths). Rouletted line across the base of the foot.
- 2356 BKC C3. Modern. 7/64. Rim rouletted. Rouletted line across stem near the junction with the foot.
- 2357 BKC E16 L10. Demolition debris. Modern. 6/64. Rim lined. Incised line across the base of the foot.
- 2357a BKC E16 L10. Demolition debris. Modern. 6/64. Rim rouletted.
- 2358 BKC E16 L10. Demolition debris. Modern. 7/64. Rim rouletted. Rouletted line across the base of the foot.
- 2359 BKC E16 L10. Demolition debris. Modern. Stem missing. Rim rouletted.
- 2360 BKC E21 L11. Make-up. Modern. 7/64. Rim rouletted.
- 2361 BKC E25 L11. Make-up. Modern. 8/64. Rim rouletted. Incised line across the base of the foot.
- 2362 BKC E690 L204. Levelling. Modern. Stem missing. Rim rouletted.
- 2363 BKC G1. Site clearance. Unstratified. 7/64. Rim rouletted.
- 2364 BKC G2. Site clearance. Unstratified. 7/64. Rim rouletted.
- 2365 BKC G8. Modern. 8/64. Rim rouletted.
- 2366 BKC H20 F10. Trench. Post-Roman. 6/64. Rim rouletted. Incised line across the base of the foot.
- 2367 BKC H1 L2. Topsoil. Post-Roman. 8/64. Rim rouletted. Incised line across the base of the foot (which together with a

- marked line at the mould join forms a cross).
- 2368 BKC H15 L2. Topsoil. Post-Roman. 6/64. Rim rouletted. Incised line across the base of the foot.
- 2369 BKC J62 L1. Site clearance. Modern. 6/64. Rim rouletted. Incised line across the base of the foot.
- 2370 BKC K25 F7. Pit. Modern. 7/64. Rim lined.
- 2371 BKC K138 F23. Pit. Modern. 7/64. Rim rouletted.
- 2372 BKC K148 F23. Pit. Modern. 7/64. Rim rouletted. Incised line across the base of the foot.
- 2373 BKC K152 F23. Pit. Modern. 7/64. Rim rouletted. Incised line across the base of the foot.
- 2374 BKC K222 F41. Pit. Modern. 7/64. Rim rouletted. Rouletted line across the base of the foot.
- 2375 BKC K222 F41. Pit. Modern. 8/64. Rim rouletted.
- 2376 BKC K269 F41. Pit. Modern. Stem missing. Rim rouletted.
- 2377 BKC K270 F42. Pit. Modern. 7/64. Rim rouletted.
- 2378 BKC K1 L1. Site clearance. Modern. 8/64. Rim rouletted.
- 2379 BKC K42. Topsoil. Modern. 7/64. Rim rouletted.
- 2380 BKC K51. Unstratified. 5/64. Rim rouletted.
- 2381 BKC K51. Unstratified. 6/64. Rim rouletted.
- 2382 CPS 1034 F172. Pit. ?Period 7 or 8. 7/64. Rim rouletted.
- 2383 CPS 1034 F172. Pit. ?Period 7 or 8. 7/64. Rim rouletted.
- 2384 CPS 1034 F172. Pit. ?Period 7 or 8. 7/64. Rim rouletted.
- 2385 CPS 210 L39. Dump tipped against brick wall F90. ?Period 8. 6/64. Rim rouletted. Rouletted line across the base of the foot.
- 2386 CPS 210 L39. Dump tipped against brick wall F90. ?Period 8. 8/64. Rim rouletted.
- 2387 CPS 315 (L42/50). Topsoil. Period 6-8. Stem missing. Rim rouletted.
- 2388 CPS 159. Unstratified. 6/64. Rim rouletted.
- 2389 MID A146 F12. Kiln. Medieval. Pipe intrusive. 6/64. Rim rouletted.
- 2390 MID A23 F15. Pit. Post-medieval (pottery 1680-1700). 6/64. Rim lined, with rouletting lower down bowl.
- 2391 MID A23 F15. Pit. Post-medieval (pottery 1680-1700). 6/64. Rim lined. Rouletted line across the base of the foot.
- 2392 MID A23 F15. Pit. Post-medieval (pottery 1680-1700). 6/64. Rim rouletted.
- 2393 MID A23 F15. Pit. Post-medieval (pottery 1680-1700). 6/64. Rim rouletted.
- 2394 MID A23 F15. Pit. Post-medieval (pottery 1680-1700). 6/64. Rim rouletted.
- 2395 MID A23 F15. Pit. Post-medieval (pottery 1680-1700). 6/64. Rim rouletted.
- 2396 MID A23 F15. Pit. Post-medieval (pottery 1680-1700). 6/64. Rim rouletted.
- 2397 MID A23 F15. Pit. Post-medieval (pottery 1680-1700). 6/64. Rim rouletted.
- 2398 MID A23 F15. Pit. Post-medieval (pottery 1680-1700). 6/64. Rim rouletted.
- 2399 MID A23 F15. Pit. Post-medieval (pottery 1680-1700). 6/64. Rim rouletted.
- 2400 MID A23 F15. Pit. Post-medieval (pottery 1680-1700). 6/64. Rim rouletted.

- 2401 MID A23 F15. Pit. Post-medieval (pottery 1680-1700). 6/64.
Rim rouletted.
- 2402 MID A23 F15. Pit. Post-medieval (pottery 1680-1700). 6/64.
Rim rouletted.
- 2403 MID A23 F15. Pit. Post-medieval (pottery 1680-1700). 6/64.
Rim rouletted.
- 2404 MID A23 F15. Pit. Post-medieval (pottery 1680-1700). 6/64.
Rim rouletted.
- 2405 MID A23 F15. Pit. Post-medieval (pottery 1680-1700). 6/64.
Rim rouletted.
- 2406 MID A23 F15. Pit. Post-medieval (pottery 1680-1700). 6/64.
Rim rouletted.
- 2407 MID A23 F15. Pit. Post-medieval (pottery 1680-1700). 6/64.
Rim rouletted.
- 2408 MID A23 F15. Pit. Post-medieval (pottery 1680-1700). 6/64.
Rim rouletted.
- 2409 MID A23 F15. Pit. Post-medieval (pottery 1680-1700). 6/64.
Rim rouletted.
- 2410 MID A23 F15. Pit. Post-medieval (pottery 1680-1700). 6/64.
Rim rouletted.
- 2411 MID A23 F15. Pit. Post-medieval (pottery 1680-1700). 6/64.
Rim rouletted. Incised line across the base of the foot.
- 2412 MID A23 F15. Pit. Post-medieval (pottery 1680-1700). 6/64.
Rim rouletted. Incised line across the base of the foot.
- 2413 MID A23 F15. Pit. Post-medieval (pottery 1680-1700). 6/64.
Rim rouletted. Rouletted line across the stem near the
junction with the foot.
- 2414 MID A23 F15. Pit. Post-medieval (pottery 1680-1700). 6/64.
Rim rouletted. Rouletted line across the base of the foot.
- 2415 MID A23 F15. Pit. Post-medieval (pottery 1680-1700). 6/64.
Rim rouletted. Rouletted line across the base of the foot.
- 2416 MID A23 F15. Pit. Post-medieval (pottery 1680-1700). 6/64.
Rim rouletted. Rouletted line across the base of the foot.
- 2417 MID A23 F15. Pit. Post-medieval (pottery 1680-1700). 6/64.
Rim rouletted. Rouletted line across the base of the foot.
- 2418 MID A23 F15. Pit. Post-medieval (pottery 1680-1700). 6/64.
Rim rouletted. Rouletted line across the base of the foot.
- 2419 MID A23 F15. Pit. Post-medieval (pottery 1680-1700). 6/64.
Rim rouletted. Two rouletted lines across the base of the
foot.
- 2420 MID A23 F15. Pit. Post-medieval (pottery 1680-1700). 7/64.
Rim rouletted.
- 2421 MID A23 F15. Pit. Post-medieval (pottery 1680-1700). 7/64.
Rim rouletted.
- 2422 MID A23 F15. Pit. Post-medieval (pottery 1680-1700). 7/64.
Rim rouletted.
- 2423 MID A23 F15. Pit. Post-medieval (pottery 1680-1700). 7/64.
Rim rouletted.
- 2424 MID A23 F15. Pit. Post-medieval (pottery 1680-1700). 7/64.
Rim rouletted.
- 2425 MID A23 F15. Pit. Post-medieval (pottery 1680-1700). 7/64.
Rim rouletted. Incised line across the base of the foot.
- 2426 MID A23 F15. Pit. Post-medieval (pottery 1680-1700). 8/64.
Rim rouletted.
- 2427 MID A23 F15. Pit. Post-medieval (pottery 1680-1700). Stem

- missing. Rim rouletted.
- 2428 MID A50 F15. Pit. Post-medieval (pottery 1680-1700). 6/64.
Rim rouletted.
- 2429 MID A50 F15. Pit. Post-medieval (pottery 1680-1700). 6/64.
Rim rouletted.
- 2430 MID A50 F15. Pit. Post-medieval (pottery 1680-1700). 6/64.
Rim rouletted.
- 2431 MID A50 F15. Pit. Post-medieval (pottery 1680-1700). 6/64.
Rim rouletted.
- 2432 MID A50 F15. Pit. Post-medieval (pottery 1680-1700). 6/64.
Rim rouletted.
- 2433 MID A50 F15. Pit. Post-medieval (pottery 1680-1700). 6/64.
Rim rouletted.
- 2434 MID A50 F15. Pit. Post-medieval (pottery 1680-1700). 6/64.
Rim rouletted.
- 2435 MID A50 F15. Pit. Post-medieval (pottery 1680-1700). 6/64.
Rim rouletted. Incised line across the base of the foot.
- 2436 MID A50 F15. Pit. Post-medieval (pottery 1680-1700). 6/64.
Rim rouletted. Incised line across the base of the foot.
- 2437 MID A50 F15. Pit. Post-medieval (pottery 1680-1700). 6/64.
Rim rouletted. Broad incised line across the base of the
foot.
- 2438 MID A50 F15. Pit. Post-medieval (pottery 1680-1700). 6/64.
Rim rouletted. Rouletted line across the base of the foot.
- 2439 MID A50 F15. Pit. Post-medieval (pottery 1680-1700). 6/64.
Rim rouletted. Rouletted line across the base of the foot.
- 2440 MID A50 F15. Pit. Post-medieval (pottery 1680-1700). 6/64.
Rim rouletted. Rouletted line across the base of the foot.
- 2441 MID A50 F15. Pit. Post-medieval (pottery 1680-1700). 6/64.
Rim rouletted. Rouletted line across the base of the foot.
- 2442 MID A50 F15. Pit. Post-medieval (pottery 1680-1700). 7/64.
Rim rouletted.
- 2443 MID A50 F15. Pit. Post-medieval (pottery 1680-1700). 7/64.
Rim rouletted.
- 2444 MID A50 F15. Pit. Post-medieval (pottery 1680-1700). 7/64.
Rim rouletted.
- 2445 MID A50 F15. Pit. Post-medieval (pottery 1680-1700). 7/64.
Rim rouletted.
- 2446 MID A50 F15. Pit. Post-medieval (pottery 1680-1700). 7/64.
Rim rouletted.
- 2447 MID A50 F15. Pit. Post-medieval (pottery 1680-1700). 7/64.
Rim rouletted.
- 2448 MID A50 F15. Pit. Post-medieval (pottery 1680-1700). 7/64.
Rim rouletted. Incised line across the base of the foot.
- 2449 MID A50 F15. Pit. Post-medieval (pottery 1680-1700). 7/64.
Rim rouletted. Incised line across the base of the foot.
- 2450 MID A50 F15. Pit. Post-medieval (pottery 1680-1700). 7/64.
Rim rouletted. Rouletted line across the stem near the
junction with the foot.
- 2451 MID A50 F15. Pit. Post-medieval (pottery 1680-1700). Stem
missing. Rim rouletted.
- 2452 MID A50 F15. Pit. Post-medieval (pottery 1680-1700). Stem
missing. Rim rouletted.
- 2453 MID A76 F15. Pit. Post-medieval (pottery 1680-1700). 5/64.
Rim rouletted.

- 2454 MID A76 F15. Pit. Post-medieval (pottery 1680-1700). 5/64.
Rim rouletted. Rouletted line across the base of the foot.
- 2455 MID A76 F15. Pit. Post-medieval (pottery 1680-1700). 6/64.
Rim lined.
- 2456 MID A76 F15. Pit. Post-medieval (pottery 1680-1700). 6/64.
Rim rouletted.
- 2457 MID A76 F15. Pit. Post-medieval (pottery 1680-1700). 6/64.
Rim rouletted.
- 2458 MID A76 F15. Pit. Post-medieval (pottery 1680-1700). 6/64.
Rim rouletted.
- 2459 MID A76 F15. Pit. Post-medieval (pottery 1680-1700). 6/64.
Rim rouletted.
- 2460 MID A76 F15. Pit. Post-medieval (pottery 1680-1700). 6/64.
Rim rouletted.
- 2461 MID A76 F15. Pit. Post-medieval (pottery 1680-1700). 6/64.
Rim rouletted.
- 2462 MID A76 F15. Pit. Post-medieval (pottery 1680-1700). 6/64.
Rim rouletted.
- 2463 MID A76 F15. Pit. Post-medieval (pottery 1680-1700). 6/64.
Rim rouletted.
- 2464 MID A76 F15. Pit. Post-medieval (pottery 1680-1700). 6/64.
Rim rouletted.
- 2465 MID A76 F15. Pit. Post-medieval (pottery 1680-1700). 6/64.
Rim rouletted.
- 2466 MID A76 F15. Pit. Post-medieval (pottery 1680-1700). 6/64.
Rim rouletted.
- 2467 MID A76 F15. Pit. Post-medieval (pottery 1680-1700). 6/64.
Rim rouletted.
- 2468 MID A76 F15. Pit. Post-medieval (pottery 1680-1700). 6/64.
Rim rouletted.
- 2469 MID A76 F15. Pit. Post-medieval (pottery 1680-1700). 6/64.
Rim rouletted.
- 2470 MID A76 F15. Pit. Post-medieval (pottery 1680-1700). 6/64.
Rim rouletted.
- 2471 MID A76 F15. Pit. Post-medieval (pottery 1680-1700). 6/64.
Rim rouletted.
- 2472 MID A76 F15. Pit. Post-medieval (pottery 1680-1700). 6/64.
Rim rouletted.
- 2473 MID A76 F15. Pit. Post-medieval (pottery 1680-1700). 6/64.
Rim rouletted.
- 2474 MID A76 F15. Pit. Post-medieval (pottery 1680-1700). 6/64.
Rim rouletted.
- 2475 MID A76 F15. Pit. Post-medieval (pottery 1680-1700). 6/64.
Rim rouletted.
- 2476 MID A76 F15. Pit. Post-medieval (pottery 1680-1700). 6/64.
Rim rouletted.
- 2477 MID A76 F15. Pit. Post-medieval (pottery 1680-1700). 6/64.
Rim rouletted.
- 2478 MID A76 F15. Pit. Post-medieval (pottery 1680-1700). 6/64.
Rim rouletted. Incised line across the base of the foot.
- 2479 MID A76 F15. Pit. Post-medieval (pottery 1680-1700). 6/64.
Rim rouletted. Incised line across the base of the foot.
- 2480 MID A76 F15. Pit. Post-medieval (pottery 1680-1700). 6/64.
Rim rouletted. Incised line across the base of the foot.
- 2481 MID A76 F15. Pit. Post-medieval (pottery 1680-1700). 6/64.

- Rim rouletted. Incised line across the base of the foot.
- 2482 MID A76 F15. Pit. Post-medieval (pottery 1680-1700). 6/64.
Rim rouletted. Incised line across the base of the foot.
- 2483 MID A76 F15. Pit. Post-medieval (pottery 1680-1700). 6/64.
Rim rouletted. Incised line across the base of the foot.
- 2484 MID A76 F15. Pit. Post-medieval (pottery 1680-1700). 6/64.
Rim rouletted. Incised line across the base of the foot.
- 2485 MID A76 F15. Pit. Post-medieval (pottery 1680-1700). 6/64.
Rim rouletted. Incised line across the base of the foot.
- 2486 MID A76 F15. Pit. Post-medieval (pottery 1680-1700). 6/64.
Rim rouletted. Incised line across the base of the foot.
- 2487 MID A76 F15. Pit. Post-medieval (pottery 1680-1700). 6/64.
Rim rouletted. Incised line along the base of the foot.
- 2488 MID A76 F15. Pit. Post-medieval (pottery 1680-1700). 6/64.
Rim rouletted. Incised line across the base of the foot.
- 2489 MID A76 F15. Pit. Post-medieval (pottery 1680-1700). 6/64.
Rim rouletted. Rouletted line across the base of the foot.
- 2490 MID A76 F15. Pit. Post-medieval (pottery 1680-1700). 6/64.
Rim rouletted. Rouletted line across the base of the foot.
- 2491 MID A76 F15. Pit. Post-medieval (pottery 1680-1700). 6/64.
Rim rouletted. Rouletted line across the base of the foot.
- 2492 MID A76 F15. Pit. Post-medieval (pottery 1680-1700). 6/64.
Rim rouletted. Rouletted line across the base of the foot.
- 2493 MID A76 F15. Pit. Post-medieval (pottery 1680-1700). 6/64.
Rim rouletted. Rouletted line across the base of the foot.
- 2494 MID A76 F15. Pit. Post-medieval (pottery 1680-1700). 6/64.
Rim rouletted. Rouletted line across the base of the foot.
- 2495 MID A76 F15. Pit. Post-medieval (pottery 1680-1700). 6/64.
Rim rouletted. Rouletted line across the base of the foot.
- 2496 MID A76 F15. Pit. Post-medieval (pottery 1680-1700). 6/64.
Rim rouletted. Rouletted line across the base of the foot.
- 2497 MID A76 F15. Pit. Post-medieval (pottery 1680-1700). 7/64.
Rim lined.
- 2498 MID A76 F15. Pit. Post-medieval (pottery 1680-1700). 7/64.
Rim rouletted.
- 2499 MID A76 F15. Pit. Post-medieval (pottery 1680-1700). 7/64.
Rim rouletted.
- 2500 MID A76 F15. Pit. Post-medieval (pottery 1680-1700). 7/64.
Rim rouletted.
- 2501 MID A76 F15. Pit. Post-medieval (pottery 1680-1700). 7/64.
Rim rouletted.
- 2502 MID A76 F15. Pit. Post-medieval (pottery 1680-1700). 7/64.
Rim rouletted. Rouletted line across the stem near the
junction with the foot.
- 2503 MID A76 F15. Pit. Post-medieval (pottery 1680-1700). 7/64.
Rim rouletted. Rouletted line across the stem near the
junction with the foot.
- 2504 MID A76 F15. Pit. Post-medieval (pottery 1680-1700). 8/64.
Rim rouletted. Rouletted line across the stem near the
junction with the foot.
- 2505 MID A76 F15. Pit. Post-medieval (pottery 1680-1700). Stem
missing. Rim rouletted.
- 2506 MID A76 F15. Pit. Post-medieval (pottery 1680-1700). Stem
missing. Rim rouletted.
- 2507 MID A84 F15. Pit. Post-medieval (pottery 1680-1700). 6/64.

- Rim rouletted.
- 2508 MID A84 F15. Pit. Post-medieval (pottery 1680-1700). 6/64. Rim rouletted.
- 2509 MID A136 F34. Pit. Post-medieval. 6/64. Rim rouletted. Rouletted line across the base of the foot.
- 2510 MID A136 F34. Pit. Post-medieval. 7/64. Rim rouletted.
- 2511 MID A166 F34. Pit. Post-medieval. 6/64. Rim lined. Broad incised line across the base of the foot.
- 2512 MID A166 F34. Pit. Post-medieval. 6/64. Rim rouletted.
- 2513 MID A166 F34. Pit. Post-medieval. 6/64. Rim rouletted.
- 2514 MID A166 F34. Pit. Post-medieval. 6/64. Rim rouletted.
- 2515 MID A166 F34. Pit. Post-medieval. 6/64. Rim rouletted. Rouletted line across the base of the foot.
- 2516 MID A166 F34. Pit. Post-medieval. 6/64. Rim rouletted. Rouletted line across the base of the foot.
- 2517 MID A166 F34. Pit. Post-medieval. 6/64. Rim rouletted. Rouletted line across the base of the foot.
- 2518 MID A166 F34. Pit. Post-medieval. 7/64. Rim rouletted. Incised line across the base of the foot.
- 2519 MID A166 F34. Pit. Post-medieval. 8/64. Rim rouletted.
- 2520 MID A166 F34. Pit. Post-medieval. 8/64. Rim rouletted.
- 2521 MID A166 F34. Pit. Post-medieval. 8/64. Rim rouletted.
- 2522 MID A166 F34. Pit. Post-medieval. 8/64. Rim rouletted.
- 2523 MID A166 F34. Pit. Post-medieval. 8/64. Rim rouletted.
- 2524 MID A166 F34. Pit. Post-medieval. 8/64. Rim rouletted.
- 2525 MID A166 F34. Pit. Post-medieval. 8/64. Rim rouletted. Rouletted line across the base of the foot.
- 2526 MID A166 F34. Pit. Post-medieval. Stem missing. Rim rouletted.
- 2527 MID A145 F36. Pit. Post-medieval. 6/64. Rim rouletted.
- 2528 MID A145 F36. Pit. Post-medieval. 6/64. Rim rouletted.
- 2529 MID A145 F36. Pit. Post-medieval. 6/64. Rim rouletted.
- 2530 MID A145 F36. Pit. Post-medieval. 6/64. Rim rouletted.
- 2531 MID A145 F36. Pit. Post-medieval. 6/64. Rim rouletted.
- 2532 MID A145 F36. Pit. Post-medieval. 6/64. Rim rouletted.
- 2533 MID A145 F36. Pit. Post-medieval. 6/64. Rim rouletted. Rouletted line across the base of the foot.
- 2534 MID A145 F36. Pit. Post-medieval. 6/64. Rim rouletted. Rouletted line across the base of the foot.
- 2535 MID A145 F36. Pit. Post-medieval. 6/64. Rim rouletted. Rouletted line across the base of the foot.
- 2536 MID A145 F36. Pit. Post-medieval. 6/64. Rim rouletted. Short rouletted line across the bowl immediately in front of the foot.
- 2537 MID A145 F36. Pit. Post-medieval. 6/64. Rim worn?
- 2538 MID A145 F36. Pit. Post-medieval. 7/64. Rim lined.
- 2539 MID A145 F36. Pit. Post-medieval. 7/64. Rim rouletted.
- 2540 MID A145 F36. Pit. Post-medieval. 7/64. Rim rouletted.
- 2541 MID A145 F36. Pit. Post-medieval. 7/64. Rim rouletted. Rouletted line across the base of the foot.
- 2542 MID A145 F36. Pit. Post-medieval. 7/64. Rim rouletted. Rouletted line across the base of the foot.
- 2543 MID A145 F36. Pit. Post-medieval. 8/64. Rim lined.
- 2544 MID B169 F41. Tile floor and pit. Post-medieval. 6/64. Rim rouletted.

- 2545 MID B182 F45. Pit. Post-medieval. 6/64. Rim rouletted.
- 2546 MID B182 F45. Pit. Post-medieval. 6/64. Rim rouletted. Rouletted line across the base of the foot.
- 2547 MID B197 F45. Pit. Post-medieval. 6/64. Rim rouletted. Rouletted line across the base of the foot.
- 2548 MID B197 F45. Pit. Post-medieval. 7/64. Rim rouletted.
- 2549 MID B197 F45. Pit. Post-medieval. 7/64. Rim rouletted.
- 2550 MID B197 F45. Pit. Post-medieval. 7/64. Rim rouletted. Rouletted line across the base of the foot.
- 2551 MID B197 F45. Pit. Post-medieval. Stem missing. Rim rouletted.
- 2552 MID A1246 F396. Pit. Post-medieval. 6/64. Rim rouletted.
- 2553 MID B1305 F410. Pit. Modern. 6/64. Rim rouletted. Incised line across the base of the foot.
- 2554 MID G1921 F586. Pit. Post-medieval. 6/64. Rim rouletted.
- 2555 MID G1921 F586. Pit. Post-medieval. 6/64. Rim rouletted.
- 2556 MID G1921 F586. Pit. Post-medieval. 7/64. Rim rouletted. Rouletted line across the base of the foot.
- 2557 MID G1921 F586. Pit. Post-medieval. 8/64. Rim rouletted.
- 2558 MID G1921 F586. Pit. Post-medieval. Stem missing. Rim rouletted.
- 2559 MID A2144 F555. Pit. Post-medieval or modern. 8/64. Rim rouletted. Incised line across the base of the foot.
- 2560 MID G3319 F706. Pit. Post-medieval. 6/64. Rim rouletted.
- 2561 MID A754 L1. Topsoil. Medieval or later. 7/64. Rim rouletted.
- 2562 MID B68 L4. Topsoil. Medieval or later. 7/64. Rim rouletted.
- 2563 MID B147 L4. Topsoil. Medieval or later. 7/64. Rim rouletted.
- 2564 MID B147 L4. Topsoil. Medieval or later. 6/64. Rim rouletted.
- 2565 MID B147 L4. Topsoil. Medieval or later. 6/64. Rim rouletted.
- 2566 MID B147 L4. Topsoil. Medieval or later. 6/64. Rim rouletted.
- 2567 MID B147 L4. Topsoil. Medieval or later. 6/64. Rim rouletted.
- 2568 MID B147 L4. Topsoil. Medieval or later. 8/64. Rim lined.
- 2569 MID B147 L4. Topsoil. Medieval or later. 8/64. Rim rouletted.
- 2570 MID B147 L4. Topsoil. Medieval or later. Stem missing. Rim rouletted.
- 2571 MID A1620 L214. Demolition debris and later topsoil? Roman Period 3 destruction and later. 6/64. Rim rouletted.
- 2572 MID G1872 L233. Topsoil. Unstratified. 6/64. Rim rouletted.
- 2573 MID G1872 L233. Topsoil. Unstratified. 6/64. Rim rouletted.
- 2574 MID G1872 L233. Topsoil. Unstratified. 7/64. Rim rouletted.
- 2575 MID G2781 L276. Topsoil. Unstratified. 7/64. Rim rouletted.
- 2576 MID G3272 L538. Topsoil (site clearance). Late or post-Roman. 6/64. Rim rouletted.
- 2577 MID A875 L598. Site clearance. Late or post-Roman. 6/64. Rim rouletted.
- 2578 MID C350 F104. Pit. Site C Period 4. 6/64. Rim rouletted. Rouletted line across the top of the stem near the junction with the bowl.

- 2579 MID C391 F123. Post-pit. Site C Period 5. 6/64. Rim rouletted.
- 2580 MID C769 F240. Pit. Site C Period 4 or 5. 7/64. Rim rouletted.
- 2581 MID C290 L12. Demolition debris. Site C Period 5. 6/64. Rim rouletted.
- 2582 MID C558 (L15). Site C ?Period 3. 6/64. Rim rouletted.
- 2583 MID E1931 L235. Make-up: Building 76, Phases 4-6. Site E Periods 4/5/6. 7/64. Rim rouletted. Incised line across the base of the foot.
- 2584 MID E1931 L235. Make-up: Building 76, Phases 4-6. Site E Periods 4/5/6. Stem missing. Rim rouletted.
- 2585 MID D1618. Unstratified from machine trench on site of car park. 6/64. Rim rouletted. Incised line across the base of the foot.
- 2586 MSC 22 F22. Pit: Building 158. Period 2b (or 2c). 6/64. Rim rouletted.
- 2587 MSC 22 F22. Pit: Building 158. Period 2b (or 2c). 6/64. Rim rouletted.
- 2588 MSC 22 F22. Pit: Building 158. Period 2b (or 2c). 6/64. Rim rouletted. Incised line across the base of the foot.
- 2589 MSC 22 F22. Pit: Building 158. Period 2b (or 2c). 7/64. Rim rouletted. Rouletted line across the base of the foot.
- 2590 MSC 22 F22. Pit: Building 158. Period 2b (or 2c). 8/64. Rim rouletted.
- 2591 MSC 22 F22. Pit: Building 158. Period 2b (or 2c). 8/64. Rim rouletted. Incised line across the base of the foot.
- 2592 MSC 27 F22. Pit: Building 158. Period 2b (or 2c). 6/64. Rim rouletted.
- 2593 MSC 27 F22. Pit: Building 158. Period 2b (or 2c). 6/64. Rim rouletted.
- 2594 MSC 27 F22. Pit: Building 158. Period 2b (or 2c). 6/64. Rim rouletted. Incised line across the base of the foot.
- 2595 MSC 27 F22. Pit: Building 158. Period 2b (or 2c). 7/64. Rim rouletted. Incised line across the base of the foot.
- 2596 MSC 27 F22. Pit: Building 158. Period 2b (or 2c). 7/64. Rim rouletted. Incised line across the base of the foot.
- 2597 MSC 27 F22. Pit: Building 158. Period 2b (or 2c). 7/64. Rim rouletted. Rouletted line across the base of the foot.
- 2598 MSC 27 F22. Pit: Building 158. Period 2b (or 2c). 8/64. Rim rouletted.
- 2599 MSC 27 F22. Pit: Building 158. Period 2b (or 2c). 8/64. Rim rouletted.
- 2600 MSC 27 F22. Pit: Building 158. Period 2b (or 2c). 8/64. Rim rouletted. Incised line across the base of the foot.
- 2601 MSC 29 F27. Shallow pit: Building 158. Period 2b (or 2c). . Period 2b or c. 6/64. Rim rouletted.
- 2602 MSC 29 F27. Shallow pit: Building 158. Period 2b (or 2c). 6/64. Rim rouletted.
- 2603 MSC 29 F27. Shallow pit: Building 158. Period 2b (or 2c). 6/64. Rim rouletted. Incised line across the base of the foot.
- 2604 MSC 29 F27. Shallow pit: Building 158. Period 2b (or 2c). 7/64. Rim rouletted. Incised line across the base of the foot.

- 2605 MSC 29 F27. Shallow pit: Building 158. Period 2b (or 2c). 8/64. Rim rouletted. Incised line across the base of the foot.
- 2606 MSC 29 F27. Shallow pit: Building 158. Period 2b (or 2c). 9/64. Rim rouletted.
- 2607 STG 2 L3. Dump. Period 4. 6/64. Rim rouletted. Incised line across the base of the foot.
- 2608 STG 4 L3. Dump. Period 4. 6/64. Rim rouletted. Incised line across the base of the foot.
- 2609 STG 13 L19. Destruction debris/dump. Period 4. 6/64. Rim rouletted. Rouletted line across the base of the foot.
- 2610 STG 116 L32. Rubble path? or make-up. Period 4. 7/64. Rim rouletted. Rouletted line across the base of the foot.
- 2611 STG 99. Unstratified. 6/64. Rim rouletted.
- 2612 STG 99. Unstratified. 7/64. Rim rouletted. Incised line across the base of the foot.
- 2613 STG 106. Unstratified. 6/64. Rim rouletted. Incised line across the base of the foot.
- 2614 STG 106. Unstratified. 8/64. Rim rouletted. Rouletted line across the base of the foot.
- 2615 DTC B1 L1. Car park surfacing. Modern. 7/64. Rim rouletted. Rouletted line across the stem near the junction with the foot.
- 2616 DTC B15 L4. Rubble. Modern. 6/64. Rim rouletted.
- 2617 DTC C1. Unstratified. 7/64. Rim rouletted. Incised line across the base of the foot.
- 2618 BUC D8 F4. Ditch/pit. Post-medieval. 6/64. Rim rouletted. Incised line across the base of the foot.
- 2619 BUC D43. Clearance. Post-medieval. 6/64. Rim rouletted.
- 2620 COC 2 F2. Construction trench of cellar. Period 11. 6/64. Rim rouletted.
- 2621 COC 56 F105. Pit. Period 7. 6/64. Rim rouletted.
- 2622 COC 1036 F382. Pits. ?Period 9/10. 6/64. Rim rouletted.
- 2623 COC 1036 F382. Pits. ?Period 9/10. 6/64. Rim rouletted.
- 2624 COC 1036 F382. Pits. ?Period 9/10. 6/64. Rim rouletted.
- 2625 COC 1036 F382. Pits. ?Period 9/10. 6/64. Rim rouletted. Rouletted line across the base of the foot.
- 2626 COC 36. Site clearance. Unstratified. 6/64. Rim rouletted.
- 2627 SPT 10 L1. Demolition debris. Phase D. 6/64. Rim rouletted.
- 2628 GBS A194. Unstratified (on baulk). Stem bore unobtainable. Rim rouletted. Rouletted line across the base of the foot.
- 2629 1.81 A5 F7. Pit. Medieval or later. 8/64. Rim rouletted.
- 2630 1.81 A25 F5. Pit. Medieval or later. 6/64. Rim rouletted. Incised line across the base of the foot.
- 2631 1.81 B119 F66. Scoop. Post-Roman. 6/64. Rim rouletted. Rouletted line across the base of the foot.
- 2632 X369. Watching brief, 42 St John's Street. 7/64. Rim rouletted.
- 2633 X401. Excavations by G Askew (schoolmaster) in grounds of Gilbert School, North Hill. 7/64. Rim rouletted.

Type 7 (Fig 55; 2634-2772)

A large bowl with straight sides and back. The rim is rouletted, or very occasionally lined or plain. The heavy rounded foot can

be rouletted or lined across the base. One example has a rouletted line on the stem near the junction with the foot. The stem is medium to thick. As Type 6 is a larger version of Type 4, so Type 7 is a larger version of Type 6, and there are inevitably pipes which lie between the smaller and larger forms. The two Type 7 pipes from Middleborough A/B F15, for example, may more correctly belong with the large number of Type 6 pipes from that context, though when placed next to F15 Type 6 pipes they appear quite different. Date-range: c 1670-1700.

- 2637 LWC B67 F37. Pit. Post-medieval. 6/64. Rim rouletted. Rouletted line across the base of the foot.
- 2638 LWC B87 F72(?). Trench. Post-medieval. 7/64. Rim rouletted.
- 2639 LWC C3 F2. Pit. Post-Roman. 6/64. Rim rouletted.
- 2640 LWC C3 F2. Pit. Post-Roman. 7/64. Rim rouletted.
- 2641 LWC C56 F33. Pit. Post-Roman. 6/64. Rim rouletted. Rouletted line across the base of the foot.
- 2642 LWC C2. Topsoil. Post-Roman. 6/64. Rim rouletted.
- 2643 LWC C11. ?Topsoil. Post-Roman. 7/64. Rim rouletted.
- 2644 LWC C53. Topsoil/pit fill. Post-Roman. 6/64. Rim rouletted.
- 2645 LWC G21. Topsoil. Period 4. 9/64. Rim rouletted.
- 2646 LWC J111 F55. Pit. Post-Roman. 6/64. Rim rouletted.
- 2647 LWC J1. Rubble. Modern. 6/64. Rim rouletted.
- 2648 LWC J1. Rubble. Modern. 6/64. Rim rouletted. Rouletted line across the base of the foot.
- 2649 LWC J1. Rubble. Modern. 7/64. Rim rouletted.
- 2650 LWC S20. Pit complex. Post-Roman. 6/64. Rim rouletted.
- 2651 BKC A31 L2. Topsoil. Post-Roman. 6/64. Rim rouletted. Rouletted line across the base of the foot.
- 2652 BKC C37 F15. Trench. 18th century. 5/64. Rim apparently plain.
- 2653 BKC C39 F16. Pit. 18th century. 5/64. Rim lined.
- 2654 BKC D176 L4. Make-up. Modern. 8/64. Rim rouletted.
- 2655 BKC E157 F48. Pipe trench. Modern. 6/64. Rim rouletted. Incised line across the base of the foot.
- 2656 BKC E11 L7. Make-up. Modern. 6/64. Rim rouletted.
- 2657 BKC E11 L7. Make-up. Modern. 6/64. Rim rouletted. Rouletted line across the base of the foot.
- 2658 BKC E45 L20. Demolition debris. Modern. 6/64. Rim rouletted. Rouletted line across the base of the foot.
- 2659 BKC E151 L42. Demolition debris. Post-Roman. 6/64. Rim rouletted. Rouletted line across the base of the foot.
- 2660 BKC E192 L42. Demolition debris. Post-Roman. 7/64. Rim rouletted.
- 2661 BKC H5 F6. Large pit. Post-Roman. 5/64. Rim plain.
- 2662 BKC K126 F18. Pit. Modern. 6/64. Rim rouletted.
- 2663 BKC K138 F23. Pit. Modern. 7/64. Rim rouletted. Rouletted line across the base of the foot.
- 2664 BKC K138 F23. Pit. Modern. 8/64. Rim rouletted.
- 2665 BKC K162 F23. Pit. Modern. 6/64. Rim rouletted. Rouletted line across the base of the foot.
- 2666 BKC K177 F27. Pit. Modern. 6/64. Rim rouletted. Incised line across the base of the foot.
- 2667 BKC K207 F30. Pipe trench. Modern. 6/64. Rim rouletted. Incised line across the base of the foot.

- 2668 BKC K239 F50. Pit. Modern. 6/64. Rim rouletted.
- 2669 BKC K286 F63. Pit. Modern. 6/64. Rim rouletted. Incised line across the base of the foot.
- 2670 BKC K1 L1. Site clearance. Modern. 6/64. Rim rouletted.
- 2671 BKC K1 L1. Site clearance. Modern. 7/64. Rim rouletted. Incised line across the base of the foot.
- 2672 BKC K9 L1. Site clearance. Modern. 7/64. Rim rouletted.
- 2673 BKC K75 L2. Topsoil. Modern. 8/64. Rim rouletted.
- 2674 BKC K42. Topsoil. Modern. 7/64. Rim rouletted. Rouletted line across the base of the foot.
- 2675 BKC K100. Site clearance. Modern. 8/64. Rim rouletted.
- 2676 BKC N11 L1. Topsoil. Modern. 6/64. Rim rouletted. Incised line across the base of the foot.
- 2677 BKC V788 F212. Pit. ?Modern. 6/64. Rim ?lined.
- 2678 MID A23 F15. Pit. Post-medieval (pottery 1680-1700). 6/64. Rim apparently plain.
- 2679 MID A50 F15. Pit. Post-medieval (pottery 1680-1700). 5/64. Rim plain.
- 2680 MID B169 F41. Tile floor and pit. Post-medieval. 8/64. Rim rouletted. Incised line across the base of the foot.
- 2681 MID B182 F45. Pit. Post-medieval. 6/64. Rim lined.
- 2682 MID B182 F45. Pit. Post-medieval. 6/64. Rim ?lined. Incised line across the base of the foot.
- 2683 MID B182 F45. Pit. Post-medieval. 6/64. Rim rouletted.
- 2684 MID B182 F45. Pit. Post-medieval. 6/64. Rim rouletted.
- 2685 MID B182 F45. Pit. Post-medieval. 6/64. Rim rouletted.
- 2686 MID B182 F45. Pit. Post-medieval. 6/64. Rim rouletted.
- 2687 MID B182 F45. Pit. Post-medieval. 6/64. Rim rouletted.
- 2688 MID B182 F45. Pit. Post-medieval. 6/64. Rim rouletted.
- 2689 MID B182 F45. Pit. Post-medieval. 6/64. Rim rouletted. Incised line across the base of the foot.
- 2690 MID B182 F45. Pit. Post-medieval. 7/64. Rim rouletted.
- 2691 MID B182 F45. Pit. Post-medieval. 7/64. Rim rouletted. Incised line across the base of the foot.
- 2692 MID B182 F45. Pit. Post-medieval. 8/64. Rim rouletted. Rouletted line across the base of the foot.
- 2693 MID B197 F45. Pit. Post-medieval. 6/64. Rim rouletted.
- 2694 MID B197 F45. Pit. Post-medieval. 6/64. Rim rouletted.
- 2695 MID B197 F45. Pit. Post-medieval. 6/64. Rim rouletted. Rouletted line across the base of the foot.
- 2696 MID B197 F45. Pit. Post-medieval. 6/64. Rim rouletted. Rouletted line across the base of the foot.
- 2697 MID B197 F45. Pit. Post-medieval. 7/64. Rim plain.
- 2698 MID B197 F45. Pit. Post-medieval. 7/64. Rim rouletted.
- 2699 MID B197 F45. Pit. Post-medieval. 7/64. Rim rouletted.
- 2700 MID B197 F45. Pit. Post-medieval. 7/64. Rim rouletted.
- 2701 MID B197 F45. Pit. Post-medieval. 8/64. Rim rouletted.
- 2702 MID B197 F45. Pit. Post-medieval. 8/64. Rim rouletted. Incised line across the base of the foot.
- 2703 MID A1243 F390. Robber trench. Early medieval. Pipe intrusive. 6/64. Rim lined.
- 2704 MID A1862 F555. Pit. Post-medieval or modern. 7/64. Rim rouletted. Broad incised line across the base of the foot.
- 2705 MID A2144 F555. Pit. Post-medieval or modern. 7/64. Rim rouletted.

- 2706 MID G2047 F643. Pit. Modern. 5/64. Rim rouletted. Two rouletted lines across the base of the foot.
- 2707 MID G2047 F643. Pit. Modern. 6/64. Rim rouletted.
- 2708 MID G2047 F643. Pit. Modern. 6/64. Rim rouletted.
- 2709 MID G2047 F643. Pit. Modern. 6/64. Rim rouletted.
- 2710 MID G2047 F643. Pit. Modern. 6/64. Rim rouletted.
- 2711 MID G2047 F643. Pit. Modern. 6/64. Rim rouletted.
- 2712 MID G2047 F643. Pit. Modern. 6/64. Rim rouletted. Rouletted line across the base of the foot.
- 2713 MID G2048 F664. Pit. Post-medieval. 6/64. Rim rouletted.
- 2714 MID G2048 F664. Pit. Post-medieval. 8/64. Rim rouletted.
- 2715 MID G2049 F667. Pit. Post-medieval. 6/64. Rim lined.
- 2716 MID G2049 F667. Pit. Post-medieval. 7/64. Rim plain.
- 2717 MID G3294 F667. Pit. Post-medieval. 6/64. Rim rouletted.
- 2718 MID G3294 F667. Pit. Post-medieval. 8/64. Rim rouletted.
- 2719 MID G1872 L233. Topsoil. Unstratified. 6/64. Rim rouletted.
- 2720 MID G1907 L233. Topsoil. Unstratified. 8/64. Rim rouletted. Rouletted line across the base of the foot.
- 2721 MID G1921 F586. Pit. Post-medieval. 6/64. Rim rouletted.
- 2722 MID G1921 F586. Pit. Post-medieval. 6/64. Rim rouletted.
- 2723 MID G1921 F586. Pit. Post-medieval. 6/64. Rim rouletted. Incised line across the base of the foot.
- 2724 MID G1921 F586. Pit. Post-medieval. 6/64. Rim rouletted. Rouletted line across the base of the foot.
- 2725 MID G1921 F586. Pit. Post-medieval. 7/64. Rim lined.
- 2726 MID G1921 F586. Pit. Post-medieval. 7/64. Rim rouletted.
- 2727 MID C1125 L114. Period 1 or earlier. Pipe intrusive. 6/64. Rim rouletted.
- 2728 MID E1798 L229. Make-up: Building 76, Phase 7. Site E Period 7. 7/64. Rim rouletted.
- 2729 MID E1931 L235. Make-up: Building 76, Phases 4-6. Site E Periods 4/5/6. 6/64. Rim lined.
- 2730 MID E1931 L235. Make-up: Building 76, Phases 4-6. Site E Periods 4/5/6. 6/64. Rim plain. Incised line across the base of the foot.
- 2731 MID E1931 L235. Make-up: Building 76, Phases 4-6. Site E Periods 4/5/6. 7/64. Rim plain.
- 2732 MID E1931 L235. Make-up: Building 76, Phases 4-6. Site E Periods 4/5/6. Stem missing. Rim rouletted. Rouletted line across the base of the foot.
- 2733 SMS 3. Fill of pit? 17th to early 18th century. 6/64. Rim rouletted.
- 2734 SMS 3. Fill of pit? 17th to early 18th century. Stem missing. Rim plain.
- 2735 SMS 5. Fill of pit? 17th to early 18th century. 7/64. Rim rouletted.
- 2736 CSC 1. Topsoil. Period 2. 6/64. Rim rouletted.
- 2737 CSC 1. Topsoil. Period 2. 6/64. Rim rouletted. Incised line across the base of the foot.
- 2738 CSC 1. Topsoil. Period 2. 7/64. Rim rouletted.
- 2739 CSC 1. Topsoil. Period 2. 7/64. Rim rouletted.
- 2740 CPS 185 F68. Timber-lined slot: Building 156. Period 7. 6/64. Rim lined. Incised line across the base of the foot.
- 2741 CPS 1024 F172. Pit. ?Period 7 or 8. 6/64. Rim lined.
- 2742 CPS 1034 F172. Pit. ?Period 7 or 8. 6/64. Rim rouletted.

- 2743 CPS 1034 F172. Pit. ?Period 7 or 8. 6/64. Rim rouletted. Rouletted line across the base of the foot.
- 2744 CPS 1034 F172. Pit. ?Period 7 or 8. 6/64. Rim rouletted. Rouletted line across the base of the foot.
- 2745 CPS 1034 F172. Pit. ?Period 7 or 8. 7/64. Rim rouletted. Rouletted line across the base of the foot.
- 2746 STG 154 F50. Post pit. Period 4. 6/64. Rim rouletted.
- 2747 STG 14 L12. Topsoil. Period 4. 6/64. Rim rouletted. Rouletted line across the base of the foot. Rouletted line across the stem near the junction with the foot.
- 2748 STG 14 L12. Topsoil. Period 4. 6/64. Rim rouletted.
- 2749 STG 99. Unstratified. 6/64. Rim rouletted.
- 2750 STG 99. Unstratified. 6/64. Rim rouletted.
- 2751 STG 99. Unstratified. 6/64. Rim rouletted. Rouletted line across the base of the foot.
- 2752 STG 99. Unstratified. 7/64. Rim rouletted.
- 2753 STG 99. Unstratified. 7/64. Rim apparently plain. Incised line across the base of the foot.
- 2754 STG 106. Unstratified. 8/64. Rim rouletted.
- 2755 STG 146. Period 4. 6/64. Rim apparently plain.
- 2756 STG 146. Period 4. 6/64. Rim rouletted.
- 2757 DTC B6 L2. Demolition spread. Modern. 6/64. Rim apparently plain.
- 2758 BUC E277 L18. Make-up. Post-medieval. 6/64. Rim rouletted.
- 2759 BUC H15 F5. Sand pit. Modern. 7/64. Rim apparently plain. Incised line across the base of the foot.
- 2760 BUC H19 F5. Sand pit. Modern. 6/64. Rim ?rouletted.
- 2761 GBS A77 F3. Rubbish pit. Modern. Bore size unobtainable. Rim rouletted.
- 2762 1.81 C27. Unstratified. 6/64. Rim plain.
- 2763 1.81 C496 L3. Modern topsoil. Post-Roman. 7/64. Rim plain.
- 2764 1.81 J9 L1. Site clearance. Period 6. 8/64. Rim rouletted.
- 2765 1.81 W62 F56. Cellar: destruction of Building 123, Room 13. ?Period 4 (end). 7/64. Rim rouletted. Slight rouletted line across the base of the foot.
- 2766 1.81 W95. Unstratified. 7/64. Rim rouletted. Incised line across the base of the foot.
- 2767 1.81 W135. Unstratified. 8/64. Rim rouletted.
- 2768 X109. Watching brief, Castle Road. From topsoil above Roman town rampart. 6/64. Rim rouletted.
- 2769 X286. Watching brief, Balkerne Hill. 7/64. Rim rouletted.
- 2770 X369. Watching brief, 42 St John's Street. 7/64. Rim rouletted.
- 2771 X399. From well down in tree hole on roof of Colchester Castle. 7/64. Rim rouletted. Stamp on base reads S- or -S with three pellets below, and pellets (?three) above). Probably a stamp as Fig 55, 2634. Perhaps c 1700.
- 2772 X401. Excavations by G Askew (schoolmaster) in grounds of Gilbert School, North Hill. 7/64. Rim rouletted.

Type 8 (Fig 56; 2773-2790)

A long bowl with curved sides. The rim is plain. The mouth is cut at an angle to the stem. The foot is rounded. One example has an incised line across the base of the foot. The stem is thick. With

Type 8 the practice of 'signing' the pipe on the sides of the foot or spur began. The signatures took the form of either initials or designs of varying complexity in relief. Date-range: c 1680-1710. (Oswald 1975 Type 9.)

- 2776 LWC C3 F2. Pit. Post-Roman. 5/64.
2777 LWC V1 F1. Brick-built cellar. 18th century. 5/64. ?Unused. There is a daisy-like flower (nine petals around a central dot) surmounted by a crown in relief on each side of the foot.
2778 LWC V1 F1. Brick-built cellar. 18th century. 5/64.
2779 LWC V1 F1. Brick-built cellar. 18th century. 5/64.
2780 LWC V1 F1. Brick-built cellar. 18th century. 5/64.
2781 LWC V1 F1. Brick-built cellar. 18th century. 6/64.
2782 BKC A36 L10. Topsoil and F19 town ditch fill. Post-Roman. 5/64. Only a fragment of the bowl survives. WB in relief, each letter surmounted by a crown, on the sides of the foot.
2783 BKC C26. Modern. 6/64. There is a daisy-like flower (nine petals around a central dot) surmounted by a crown in relief on each side of the foot.
2784 BKC E1 L1. Demolition debris. Modern. 5/64. Incised line across the base of the foot.
2785 BKC E16 L10. Demolition debris. Modern. 5/64. Unused. WB in relief, each letter surmounted by a crown, on the sides of the foot.
2786 BKC E18 L12. Make-up. Modern. 6/64. WB in relief, each letter surmounted by a crown, on the sides of the foot. There are two incised lines across the base of the foot.
2787 BUC E765 L1. Topsoil. Modern. 5/64. There is a daisy-like flower (nine petals around a central dot) surmounted by a crown in relief on each side of the foot.
2788 COC 293 F154. Pit: Building 151. Period 10. 6/64.
2789 MID C321 L12. Demolition debris. Site C Period 5. 6/64.
2790 1-81 J2 L1. Site clearance. Period 6. 7/64. Rim lined. There is a daisy-like flower (nine petals around a central dot) surmounted by a crown in relief on each side of the foot.

Type 9 (Figs 56-57; 2791-2887)

A long bowl with curved front but almost straight back. Some examples, particularly those marked with the initials IA, have a straight line to the front of the bowl. These possibly can be dated rather later within the range than those with a curved front. The pronounced central swelling of the bowl, first noticed on Type 4, is here very easily distinguishable, but appears less often and ceases to be used with this type. The rim is plain. The mouth is usually cut parallel to the stem, but occasionally may be at an angle to it (sloping either forwards or backwards). The stem is medium to thick. The foot is round; on some examples there is an incised line across the base, and the maker's initials are frequently found in relief on the sides. In some cases unmarked pipes are so similar to marked examples that they must be products of the same maker, possibly using an unsigned mould to which the initials were later added. Date-range: c 1700-40. (Oswald 1975 Type 10.)

- 2803 LWC A12 F4. Pit. Post-Roman. 5/64. Similar to examples with WB in relief on the sides of the foot.
- 2804 LWC A23 F6. Pit. Post-Roman (pottery 1680/1700+). 4/64. IA in relief on the sides of the foot.
- 2805 LWC A10. Topsoil. ?Modern. 6/64.
- 2806 LWC C3 F2. Pit. Post-Roman. 5/64. Swollen centre to bowl. IA in relief on the sides of the foot.
- 2807 LWC C3 F2. Pit. Post-Roman. 5/64. Similar to examples with WB in relief on the sides of the foot.
- 2808 LWC C3 F2. Pit. Post-Roman. 5/64. Similar to examples with WB in relief on the sides of the foot.
- 2809 LWC C3 F2. Pit. Post-Roman. 5/64. Similar to examples with WB in relief on the sides of the foot.
- 2810 LWC C3 F2. Pit. Post-Roman. 6/64. Only a fragment of the bowl survives. IA in relief on the sides of the foot.
- 2811 LWC C3 F2. Pit. Post-Roman. 6/64. Similar to examples with WB in relief on the sides of the foot.
- 2812 LWC C3 F2. Pit. Post-Roman. 6/64. Swollen centre to bowl.
- 2813 LWC C3 F2. Pit. Post-Roman. 5/64. There is a pellet in relief on each side of the foot.
- 2814 LWC C3 F2. Pit. Post-Roman. 5/64. There is a pellet in relief on each side of the foot.
- 2815 LWC C56 F33. Pit. Post-Roman. 5/64. Similar to examples with WB in relief on the sides of the foot.
- 2816 LWC C53. Topsoil/pit fill. Post-Roman. 5/64. Slightly swollen centre to bowl. Incised line across the base of the foot.
- 2817 LWC J110 F54. Square pit. Post-Roman. 5/64. Swollen centre to bowl.
- 2818 LWC N10. Topsoil. Post-medieval. 5/64. Unused. Swollen centre to bowl. TA in relief on the sides of the foot.
- 2819 LWC N11. Topsoil. Post-medieval. 5/64. Unused. Swollen centre to bowl. TA in relief on the sides of the foot.
- 2820 LWC V1 F1. Brick-built cellar. 18th century. 5/64. IA in relief on the sides of the foot.
- 2821 LWC V1 F1. Brick-built cellar. 18th century. 4/64. Swollen centre to bowl. EB in relief on the sides of the foot.
- 2822 LWC V1 F1. Brick-built cellar. 18th century. 5/64. Similar to examples with WB in relief on the sides of the foot.
- 2823 LWC V1 F1. Brick-built cellar. 18th century. 5/64. Similar to examples with WB in relief on the sides of the foot.
- 2824 LWC V1 F1. Brick-built cellar. 18th century. 5/64.
- 2825 LWC V1 F1. Brick-built cellar. 18th century. 5/64. Swollen centre to bowl.
- 2826 LWC V1 F1. Brick-built cellar. 18th century. 5/64. Swollen centre to bowl. Unused.
- 2827 LWC V1 F1. Brick-built cellar. 18th century. 5/64. Swollen centre to bowl. Unused.
- 2828 LWC V1 F1. Brick-built cellar. 18th century. 6/64.
- 2829 CSC 1. Topsoil. Period 2. 5/64. WB in relief on the sides of the foot.
- 2830 BKC A36 L10. Topsoil and F19 town ditch fill. Post-Roman. 5/64.
- 2831 BKC E16 L10. Demolition debris. Modern. 6/64. WB in relief

- on the sides of the foot.
- 2832 BKC K162 F23. Pit. Modern. 5/64. Similar to examples with WB in relief on the sides of the foot.
- 2833 BKC V32 F5. Pit. Modern. 5/64. Swollen centre to bowl.
- 2834 BKC V731 F185. Pit. Modern (pottery 1680/1700+). 5/64. WB in relief on the sides of the foot.
- 2835 BKC V731 F185. Pit. Modern (pottery 1680/1700+). 5/64. Similar to examples with WB in relief on the sides of the foot.
- 2836 BKC V731 F185. Pit. Modern (pottery 1680/1700+). 5/64. Similar to examples with WB in relief on the sides of the foot.
- 2837 BKC V731 F185. Pit. Modern (pottery 1680/1700+). 5/64. Similar to examples with WB in relief on the sides of the foot.
- 2838 BKC V731 F185. Pit. Modern (pottery 1680/1700+). 5/64. Incised line across the base of the foot. Similar to examples with WB in relief on the sides of the foot.
- 2839 BKC V731 F185. Pit. Modern (pottery 1680/1700+). 6/64. Similar to examples with WB in relief on the sides of the foot.
- 2840 BKC V731 F185. Pit. Modern (pottery 1680/1700+). 6/64. Similar to examples with WB in relief on the sides of the foot.
- 2841 BKC V731 F185. Pit. Modern (pottery 1680/1700+). 6/64. Incised line across the base of the foot. Similar to examples with WB in relief on the sides of the foot.
- 2842 CPS 176 L35. Part of backfill of cellar construction trench F63. Period 8. 5/64. WB in relief on the sides of the foot.
- 2843 CPS 176 L35. Part of backfill of cellar construction trench F63. Period 8. 5/64. WB in relief on the sides of the foot.
- 2844 CPS 176 L35. Part of backfill of cellar construction trench F63. Period 8. 5/64. Unused. WB in relief on the sides of the foot.
- 2845 CPS 176 L35. Part of backfill of cellar construction trench F63. Period 8. 5/64. Unused. WB in relief on the sides of the foot.
- 2846 CPS 176 L35. Part of backfill of cellar construction trench F63. Period 8. 5/64. Unused. Similar to examples with WB in relief on the sides of the foot.
- 2847 CPS 176 L35. Part of backfill of cellar construction trench F63. Period 8. 6/64. Unused. Similar to examples with WB in relief on the sides of the foot.
- 2848 CPS 176 L35. Part of backfill of cellar construction trench F63. Period 8. 6/64. Unused. Similar to examples with WB in relief on the sides of the foot.
- 2849 CPS 176 L35. Part of backfill of cellar construction trench F63. Period 8. 6/64. Unused. Similar to examples with WB in relief on the sides of the foot.
- 2850 CPS 176 L35. Part of backfill of cellar construction trench F63. Period 8. 6/64. Unused. Similar to examples with WB in relief on the sides of the foot.
- 2851 CPS 176 L35. Part of backfill of cellar construction trench F63. Period 8. Stem missing. Similar to examples with WB in relief on the sides of the foot.

- 2852 CPS 1034 F172. Pit. ?Period 7 or 8. 5/64.
- 2853 CPS 1034 F172. Pit. ?Period 7 or 8. 5/64.
- 2854 STG 116 L32. Rubble path? or make-up. Period 4. 5/64.
Unused. Similar to examples with WB in relief on the sides of the foot.
- 2855 STG 124 F37. Sinkage. Period 4. 5/64. Similar to examples with WB in relief on the sides of the foot.
- 2856 DTC C1. Unstratified. 5/64. Similar to examples with WB in relief on the sides of the foot.
- 2857 DTC C1. Unstratified. 5/64. Similar to examples with WB in relief on the sides of the foot.
- 2858 BUC E68 F12. Trench. Modern. 6/64. Swollen centre to bowl.
- 2859 BUC E765 L1. Topsoil. Modern. 5/64. Similar to examples with WB in relief on the sides of the foot.
- 2860 CDC 15. Unstratified. 5/64. Unused. IA in relief on the sides of the foot.
- 2861 CDC 15. Unstratified. 5/64. Unused. IA in relief on the sides of the foot.
- 2862 CDC 270 F148. Pit: Building 151. Period 10. 4/64. Unused. IA in relief on the sides of the foot.
- 2863 CDC 270 F148. Pit: Building 151. Period 10. 5/64. IA in relief on the sides of the foot.
- 2864 CDC 270 F148. Pit: Building 151. Period 10. 5/64. IA in relief on the sides of the foot.
- 2865 CDC 270 F148. Pit: Building 151. Period 10. 5/64. Unused. IA in relief on the sides of the foot.
- 2866 CDC 270 F148. Pit: Building 151. Period 10. 5/64. Unused. IA in relief on the sides of the foot.
- 2867 CDC 270 F148. Pit: Building 151. Period 10. 5/64. Unused. IA in relief on the sides of the foot.
- 2868 CDC 270 F148. Pit: Building 151. Period 10. 5/64. Unused. IA in relief on the sides of the foot.
- 2869 CDC 270 F148. Pit: Building 151. Period 10. 5/64. Unused. IA in relief on the sides of the foot.
- 2870 CDC 270 F148. Pit: Building 151. Period 10. 5/64. Unused. IA in relief on the sides of the foot.
- 2871 CDC 270 F148. Pit: Building 151. Period 10. 5/64. Unused. IA in relief on the sides of the foot.
- 2872 CDC 270 F148. Pit: Building 151. Period 10. 5/64. Unused. IA in relief on the sides of the foot.
- 2873 CDC 270 F148. Pit: Building 151. Period 10. 5/64. Unused. IA in relief on the sides of the foot.
- 2874 CDC 270 F148. Pit: Building 151. Period 10. 5/64. Unused. IA in relief on the sides of the foot.
- 2875 CDC 270 F148. Pit: Building 151. Period 10. 5/64. Unused. IA in relief on the sides of the foot.
- 2876 CDC 270 F148. Pit: Building 151. Period 10. 5/64. Only a fragment of the bowl survives. Unused. IA in relief on the sides of the foot.
- 2877 CDC 270 F148. Pit: Building 151. Period 10. Bowl fragment. Similar to examples with IA in relief on the sides of the foot.
- 2878 CDC 270 F148. Pit: Building 151. Period 10. Bowl fragment. Similar to examples with IA in relief on the sides of the foot.

- 2879 CDC 270 F148. Pit: Building 151. Period 10. Bowl fragment. Similar to examples with IA in relief on the sides of the foot.
- 2880 MID A227 F58. Small pit. Post-medieval. 5/64. Similar to examples with WB in relief on the sides of the foot.
- 2881 MID A875 L598. Site clearance. Late or post-Roman. 5/64. IA in relief on the sides of the foot.
- 2882 MID E1931 L235. Make-up: Building 76, Phases 4-6. Site E Periods 4/5/6. 5/64. Similar to examples with WB in relief on the sides of the foot.
- 2883 MID E2066 L230. Site clearance. Site E Period 7. 4/64. EB in relief on the sides of the foot.
- 2884 MID E2066 L230. Site clearance. Site E Period 7. 5/64. Swollen centre to bowl. EB in relief on the sides of the foot.
- 2885 MID G2224 L276. Topsoil. Unstratified. 5/64. W in relief in first name position on the side of the foot. The other side may carry an initial which was either bungled on manufacture or has since worn away (see 2802).
- 2886 MID G2255 L276. Topsoil. Unstratified. 5/64. Similar to examples with WB in relief on the sides of the foot.
- 2887 X396. Watching brief, 48 South Street. 5/64. Rim plain. IA in relief on the sides of the foot.

Type 10 (Fig 58; 2888-2890)

Similar to Type 9 but with a long spur which projects forwards. Only three examples of this type have been recovered, all with the initials IA in relief on the sides of the spur. They conform to the characteristics noted for Type 9 examples by this maker of having a straight, rather than curved, line to the front of the bowl. This may indicate a later, rather than early, date within the range of Type 9, probably with a later terminal date. c 1730-50. (Oswald 1975 Type 21.)

- 2889 LWC L23. Period 8. 4/64. IA in relief on the sides of the spur.
- 2890 LWC V1 F1. Brick-built cellar. 18th century. 5/64. IA in relief on the sides of the spur.

Type 11 (Fig 58; 2891-2893)

A long bowl with a curved front and slightly curved back. The mouth is fairly wide and cut parallel to the stem, which is of medium thickness. Date-range: c 1730-80. (Oswald 1975 Type 12.)

- 2893 MID E2066 L230. Site clearance. Site E Period 7. 4/64. EB in relief on the sides of the foot.

Type 12 (Fig 58; 2894-2901)

A shorter bowl than Types 10 and 11, though some examples are taller than others. The front line of the bowl is curved. The mouth is wide. The stem is thin. The foot is quite narrow, giving an ovoid or elliptical shape. Date-range: c 1780-1820. (Oswald

1975 Type 13.)

- 2897 LWC C21. Destruction debris of Roman Building 19? ?Late Roman. Pipe intrusive. 4/64. SC in relief on the sides of the foot.
- 2898 LWC V1 F1. Brick-built cellar. 18th century. 5/64. SC in relief on the sides of the foot.
- 2899 STG 124 F37. Sinkage. Period 4. 4/64. EL in relief on the sides of the foot.
- 2900 DTC A24 L2. Topsoil and construction disturbance. Post-medieval. 4/64. Only a fragment of the bowl survives. SC in relief on the sides of the foot.
- 2901 1.81 D1. Site clearance. Unstratified. 4/64. SC in relief on the sides of the foot. (This bowl is missing, probably stolen.)

Type 13 (Fig 58; 2902-2905)

Fairly similar to Type 12 but with the back line of the bowl curved as well as the front. The mouth is not quite as wide as examples of Type 12, and is cut at an angle to the stem. The foot is small, in two cases rounded, in two elliptical. The stem is thin. The dating of this type is uncertain, but as it seems to fall between Oswald's Types 13 and 15, a date range of c 1810-40 is probably reasonable.

- 2905 MID C900 L86. Topsoil. Site C Period 5. 4/64. Only a fragment of the bowl survives. SR in relief on the sides of the bowl.

Miscellaneous undecorated pipes (Fig 59; 2906-2918)

- 2917 GBS A293 F58. Pit. Modern. 5/64. Similar to Fig 59, 2916. JJ in relief on the sides of the foot. Similar to Oswald 1975 Type 22, dated c 1730-80.

Plain bowls with relief-decorated seams (Fig 60; 2919-2926)

with plain rib on both seams
Catalogued in printed text.

with a rib on a slight 'platform' on both seams. Both sides of the seam on each rib are decorated with tiny leaves. The front rib rises from a spray of oak leaves which runs beneath the bottom of the bowl.

- 2921 BKC unstratified. 4/64.
2922 LWC unstratified. 4/64.
2923 MID C535 F141. Pit. Site C Period 4. 4/64.

with alternating oak leaves and acorns in pairs rising from both seams

- 2925 BKC A1 L1. Topsoil and F30 town ditch fill. Post-Roman. 4/64. SR in relief on the sides of the small foot.

with alternating oak leaves and twigs rising alternately from both seams

Catalogued in printed text.

Fluted bowls (Fig 61; 2927-2945)

with broad flutes on the lower part of the bowl

2930 1.81 B1. Site clearance. Modern. 4/64

with narrow flutes reaching to just below the rim and alternating twigs and oak leaves rising from both sides of both seams

2932 GBS A18 L1. Topsoil. Post-Roman. The lower part of the bowl is missing.

with narrow flutes reaching to just below the rim and oak leaves rising from both sides of both seams

2933 BKC C3. Clearance. Modern. 4/64. Most of the bowl is missing. SR in relief on the sides of spur.

2939 DTC B11 L4. Rubble. Modern. 4/64. The bowl is missing and most of the spur has been broken off, though the bottom part of an unidentifiable letter remains on one side (surname position).

2940 DTC B27 L12. ?Levelling. Post-medieval. 4/64. Most of the bowl is missing and the spur has been broken off.

fragments with narrow flutes and possibly with oak leaves

2942 MID C310 F88. Pit. Site C Period 5. 4/64. Most of the bowl is missing and the spur has been broken off.

with narrow flutes

2944 BKC K195. Site clearance. Modern. A fragment of a bowl similar to BKC K209 above.

METROL

CATEGORY 6: OBJECTS EMPLOYED IN WEIGHING AND MEASURING

SCALES (Fig 66; 2988-2991)

Balances (scale with beam arms of equal length)

2990 SF LWC 1346(C), E137. Hard-packed topsoil. Contemporary with Building 28, Phase 2. A copper-alloy ?balance arm of subsquare section with a moulded terminal. Length 70 mm.

Scale pan

2991 SF MID 696, E2635. Unstratified. A very corroded copper-alloy scale pan, convex in section. The base has been slightly pushed in off-centre. Parts of the side are missing. Diameter 50 mm, height 13 mm.

SCRIPT

CATEGORY 7: OBJECTS USED FOR OR ASSOCIATED WITH WRITTEN COMMUNICATION

BOOK-FITTINGS (Fig 67; 2992-2995)

Catalogued in printed text.

SEAL-RING/STAMP (Fig 68; 2996)

Catalogued in printed text.

WRITING IMPLEMENTS (2997-3005)

Graphite pencils

- 2997 SF LWC 3856, R22 F20. Trench. Post-Roman. Fragment. Length 35 mm.
- 2998 SF BKC 284, A33 F7. Pipe trench. Post-Roman. Pencil with sharpened point. Length 63 mm.
- 2999 SF BKC 1040, A117. Surface clearance. Modern. Fragment. Length 52 mm.
- 3000 SF BKC 2870, H15 L2. Topsoil. Post-Roman. Fragment. Length 28 mm.
- 3001 SF BUC 104, A477 L1. Demolition debris & topsoil. Modern. Fragment. Length 37 mm.
- 3002SF BUC 347, B137 F60. Pit. Modern. Pencil with fractured sharpened point. Length 94 mm.
- 3003 SF BUC 143, B97. Unstratified. Complete. Length 62 mm.
- 3004 SF DTC 40, B6 L2. Demolition spread. Modern. Fragment. Length 26 mm.
- 3005 SF DTC 41, B22 L5. Demolition debris. Modern. Two fragments of pencils, one with sharpened point. Lengths 30 and 46 mm.

MOTIVE

CATEGORY 8: OBJECTS ASSOCIATED WITH TRANSPORT

HARNESS

Buckles (Fig 69; 3006-3009)

- 3008** SF 1.81 2048, E386. Post-medieval. An iron annular buckle with central bar and tongue. Diameter 44 mm.
- 3009** SF 1.81 2104, E510 F14. Rubbish pit. Period 8 (pottery 1450-1550/80). An iron rectangular double buckle (in two pieces) with the tongue. Length 37 mm, width 57 mm.

Bit (3010)

- 3010** SF 1.81 4180(C), G2755 L1. Topsoil/clearance. Period 6. Most of an iron jointed snaffle bit. Both terminals are missing, and one bar of the bit has broken at the joint. Surviving length of more or less complete bar 107 mm. Possibly residual Roman.

Pendants (Fig 70; 3011-3012)

Catalogued in printed text.

HORSE-SHOES (3013-3035)

- 3013** SF LWC 4327, B70 F6. Pit. Post-medieval. Fragment.
- 3014** SF LWC 4312, B174 F45. Pit. Post-medieval (pottery 1350/1400-1500). Fragment (?horseshoe).
- 3015** SF LWC 4325, C41 F12. Pit for horse burial. Post-Roman. Fragment.
- 3016** SF LWC 1576, D211 F107. Daub floor: Building 29, Phase 1. Phase 1W. Fragments.
- 3017** SF LWC 4304, E19. Spread of tiles and gravel: Building 28, Phase 2, yard. As Site G Period 3. Fragment.
- 3018** SF LWC 1503(C), G40 F26. Rectangular pit. Start of Period 4 (pottery 1600-1675/1700). Fragment.
- 3019** SF LWC 1567, G56 F27. Pit. Start of Period 4. Fragment, with nail.
- 3020** SF LWC 2121, G86. Sand - base for cobbled yard F22: Building 28, yard, Phase 3. Period 4 (pottery 1600-1675/1700). Fragment.
- 3021** SF LWC 4321, K391 F210. Pit. Medieval and later. Fragment.
- 3022** SF LWC 2323, L51 F33 (pottery 1400-50+). Pit. ?Period 5.

Fragment.

- 3023 SF LWC 2285, L28. Surface. ?Modern. Fragment.
3024 SF LWC 3168, P1 F5. Pit. 16th/17th century. Complete.
3025 SF BUC 1728, E807 F155. Pit. Post-medieval. Complete.
3026 SF CDC 241, 100 F60. Pit: Building 151. Period 10 (pottery 1600-1675/1700). Complete (in two pieces).
3027 SF 236.84 47(X), 1. Unstratified. Fragment.
3028 SF 1.81 834, A115 F50. Pit(s). Medieval or post-medieval. Fragment.
3029 SF 1.81 1940, E42 F4. Pit. Period 8. Complete.
3030 SF 1.81 2077, E228 F165. Pit. Period 8. Complete.
3031 SF 1.81 4379, H198 F158. Pit. Period 6. Complete.
3032 SF 1.81 4373, H177 F176. Pit. Period 6. Fragment.
3033 SF 1.81 4571, H177 F176. Pit. Period 6. Fragment.
3034 SF 1.81 4538, H212 F208. Pit. Period 6. Fragment.
3035 SF 1.81 5307, J150 F115. Pit. Period 6. Fragment.

SPURS (Figs 71-72; 3036-3040)

- 3038 SF 1.81 708, A17 F11. Pit. Medieval or post-medieval. A fragment of a spur. A short length of each arm survives, together with the rowel neck and part of the rowel.
3039 SF 1.81 4602, H101 F39. Cellar? Period 6. A fragment of a spur, consisting of a short length of each arm and most of the rowel neck.
3040 SF 1.81 5322, J333. Unstratified. Most of a distorted iron rowel spur, with a damaged rowel neck, the rowel and one arm terminal missing. The surviving terminal is of figure-of-eight form. Inner length approximately 96 mm.

CONSTR

CATEGORY 9: BUILDINGS AND SERVICES

WINDOW CAMES (Fig 73; 3041-3051)

- 3044** SF BKC 287, B45 F2. Pit. Modern. Two fragments each of two strips fixed (?soldered) together. The smaller strip has part of a right-angled junction surviving. Lengths 64 mm and 40 mm (bent).
- 3045** SF MID 3, A13 F1. Pit. Post-medieval. Bent strip of lozenge-shaped section. Length (bent) 40 mm.
- 3046** SF COC 20, 77. Unstratified. Two strips. One triangular in section, length 58 mm. The other lozenge-shaped in section, bent or deliberately S-shaped, length (bent) 36 mm.
- 3047** SF 1.81 2698, B141 F17. Cellar complex. Modern. Four fragments, all consisting of two strips twisted and crushed together. Two fragments have parts of right-angled cross-junctions surviving. Lengths (folded) 59 mm, 75 mm, 25 mm, 65 mm (this piece would be probably almost three times this length if straightened).
- 3048** SF 1.81 4501, H253 F81. Pit. Period 6. ?Single moulded strip, possibly melted at one end. Length (bent) 30 mm.
- 3049** SF 1.81 4323, H219 F157. Pit. Period 6. Two strips crushed together. Length 34 mm.
- 3050** SF 1.81 4423, H340 L3. Topsoil/clearance. Period 6. Irregular strip or triangular section. Length 59 mm.
- 3051** SF 1.81 5246, M73 L1. Surface cleaning. Unstratified. A strip with a deep central groove and lateral flanges. Length (bent) 149 mm.

BUILDING STONE (3052-3068)

- 3052** SF LWC 2113, G- F22. Cobbles in yard: Building 28, Phase 3. Period 4. Sandstone. Large block with long rounded side, possibly part of a pilaster. Height 290 mm, width 88 mm, depth 170 mm.
- 3053** SF LWC 1620, G116. Demolition debris or dump? Building 28. Period 3 or 4. Sandstone. Fragment of a bevelled moulding broken across a ?dowel hole. Underside rough, other faces smooth. 102 by 97 mm, 61 mm thick.
- 3054** SF LWC 2420, G-. Wall of Building 28. Probably Period 2. Weathered Purbeck marble slab, ?reused Roman veneer. Mortar and red ?paint traces. 112 by 103 mm, 40 mm thick.
- 3055** SF LWC 968, D- F6. Stone/rubble wall. Building 28, c 1150 to 1972. Sandstone. Fragment of a ?pilaster, with mouldings. Height 106 mm, width 144 mm, depth 97 mm.

- 3056 SF LWC 2230, G162 F78. Posthole & post-pit: Building 28, Phase 1. Period 2. Fragment of weathered Purbeck marble block, in two pieces. ?Reused Roman. 110 by 105 mm, 72 mm thick.
- 3057 SF LWC 4012, G- F12. Tiled floor: Building 28, Room 3b, Phase 2. Period 3. Greensand tile, the other tiles in the much-repaired floor were glazed (CAR 3, 81). 215 by 210 mm, 57 mm thick.
- 3058 SF LWC 2967, G258 F128. North wall: Building 28, Room 1, Phase 1. Period 2. Limestone. Springer for an arch, tool-marks which seem to have been made by a knurled implement, though a similar effect could be made with a fine chisel punched across the surface. 207 by 168 mm, 55 to 114 mm thick.
- 3059 SF MID 262, C1016 L114. Topsoil. Site C Period 1 or pre-Period 1. Fragment of slate tile, trimmed to a roughly circular shape. ?Counter. Maximum diameter 68 mm, thickness 9 mm.
- 3060 SF MID 202, C662 L13. Backyard metalling: Building 75, Phase 3. Site C Period 3. Limestone. A fragment of a thin rectangle, one smooth face. 85 by 80 mm, 35 mm thick.
- 3061 SF MID 107, C419 L21. Topsoil. Site C Period 4 or 5. Quartzite. Roughly triangular, one smooth face. Saw or chisel marks at the top of one side. 85 by 47 mm, 36 mm thick.
- 3062 SF MID 428, C1633 F476. Pit: Building 74. Early medieval or Site C Period 1 (pottery 1150/1200-1250/75). ?Sandstone. Fragment of a rectangle, one smooth face. 103 by 95 mm, 27 mm thick.
- 3063 SF COC 160, 149 F61. Pit: Building 151. Period 10 (pottery c 1625-50). Limestone. Rough block, fragment of a smooth face. 220 by 123 mm, 100 mm thick.
- 3064 SF COC 161, 173 F65. Pit: Building 151. Period 10 (pottery 1450-1550/80+). Sandstone. Large weathered block, roughly chamfered. 220 by 145 mm, 80 mm thick.
- 3065 SF COC 198, 243 F75. Brick floor: Building 150. Period 9. Purbeck marble. Fragment of a large slab. 350 by 180 mm, 57 mm thick. Probably reused Roman.
- 3066 SF IRB 129, from rubble over apse of Saxon church. Purbeck marble slab, ?reused Roman veneer, with one slightly bevelled edge. 205 by 122 mm, thickness 60 mm.
- 3067 SF IRB 132, F26. Stone-lined grave. Medieval. Purbeck marble. Fragment of a block, 164 by 110 mm, 65 mm thick.
- 3068 SF IRB 131, F26. Stone-lined grave. Medieval. Coarse shelly limestone. Fragment of a block, one smooth face. 230 by 143 mm, 85 mm thick.

TOOLS

CATEGORY 10: TOOLS

HANDLES

One-piece handles (Figs 74-75; 3069-3097)

plain

- 3072** SF LWC 434, B23 F14. ?Boundary ditch. 17th century (pottery \leq 1650). A fragment of a bone handle which is not fully perforated. Length 71 mm, maximum diameter (oval) 16 mm.
- 3073** SF LWC 2372(C), L51 F33. Pit. ?Period 5 (pottery \leq 1400-50+). A bone handle with the remains of an iron blade and tang. The tang passes through the fully-perforated handle almost to the top end. Length 78 mm, maximum diameter 15 mm.
- 3074** SF LWC 3110, N10. Topsoil. Post-medieval. A bone knife handle of flattened oval section, stained green by contact with copper salts. The perforation does not pass through the handle. Part of one side is damaged. Length 68 mm, maximum width 16 mm. 19th-20th century.
- 3075** SF LWC 4152, V1 F1. Brick-built cellar. 18th century. A large ivory handle of polygonal section with the remains of a tang in the lower end. The handle is not fully perforated. Length 88 mm, maximum diameter 23 mm.
- 3076** SF LWC 4153, V1 F1. Brick-built cellar. 18th century. A decayed ?ivory handle with the remains of an iron blade and tang which does not fully perforate the handle. Length of handle 62 mm. The handle section is circular at the blade end, but subrectangular at the other, its maximum width is 14 mm.
- 3077** SF LWC 4151, Unstratified (handed in by construction worker). A curved blade set in an antler handle (in two pieces). The blade has a scale tang slotted into the handle and fixed by two large iron rivets. Similar to Fig 74, 3070. Length of handle 113 mm. The blade is damaged and has lost its tip. Surviving length of blade with handle 187 mm.
- 3078** SF BKC 1400, A127 F37. Trench. Post-Roman (mid 19th century clay-pipe). A bone handle of rectangular section with a fragment of a tanged iron blade. Length of handle 77 mm, maximum width 14 mm, thickness 7 mm. 19th-20th century.
- 3079** SF BKC 6180, E217 L55. Demolition debris. Post-Roman. A fragment of an ivory(?) handle, split longitudinally. The perforation does not pass through the handle, and there is no trace of an iron tang. Length 73 mm.
- 3080** SF DTC 33, A21 L6. Topsoil & demolition debris. Modern. A fragment of a rectangular-section ?ivory handle. There is a small fragment of an iron tang set in the central perforation, which does not pass right through the handle. Length 47 mm.

19th-20th century.

- 3081 SF MID 46, A155 F36. Pit. Post-medieval. An ivory handle, damaged at the blade end. The perforation does not pass through the handle, which is circular at the blade end, but rectangular at the other. Length 75 mm, maximum dimensions of section 18 mm square. Probably 19th-20th century.
- 3082 SF COC 33, 80 F60. Pit: Building 151. Period 10 (pottery 1600-1675/1700). An ivory handle with the lower end missing. The perforation does not pass through the handle. There is no trace of an iron tang. Length 57 mm, maximum diameter 19 mm.

decorated

- 3092 SF LWC 30, B27. Surface cleaning. ?17th century. A short bone handle of polygonal section, not fully perforated. There is a slight moulding on what would be the underside of the handle when held in the hand. Projecting from the blade end is a long iron bolster of the same section as the bone piece, which is slotted over a thick iron tang. The bolster tapers towards the blade, only a small part of which survives. Length of handle 39 mm, maximum width 17 mm. Length of complete object 95 mm.
- 3093 SF LWC 2991, K159. Modern. A decorated bone fragment possibly from a handle. The piece has fine transverse grooves at regular intervals. Length 22 mm.
- 3094 SF LWC 2270(C), L28. Surface. ?Modern. A short fragment of a bone handle of rectangular section attached to a fragment of a tanged blade. On each broad face of the handle are pairs of fine marginal grooves. Length of handle 15 mm, maximum width 14 mm, thickness 7 mm.
- 3095 SF CPS 960, 640 F118. Robber trench. Period 5 (pottery 1100-1125/1200+). A damaged bone handle of uncertain section, possibly oval. There are three longitudinal mouldings defining the side, centre top, and centre bottom, of the handle. One of the mouldings is crossed by four small grooves, almost certainly secondary to the manufacture of the handle. The handle is fully perforated. Length 95 mm. Possibly residual Roman.
- 3096 SF MID 439, A1855 F556. Pit. Post-medieval or modern. A bone handle with delicate incised foliate decoration of the same pattern as Fig 75, 3090. Part of an iron blade is fixed into the handle by three rivets, the ends of which are masked by bone plugs set in the centre of each patterned face. At the end of the handle is an iron cap held in place by the burred end of the tang. Length of handle with cap 61 mm, maximum diameter 14 mm.
- 3097 SF MID 819, E2856 L387. Burning: Building 76, Phase 1. Site E Period 1. A fragment of a grooved and moulded burnt bone ?handle. Length 48 mm.

Two-piece handles (Fig 76; 3098-3103)

Catalogued in printed text.

Folding knife handle (Fig 77; 3104)

Catalogued in printed text.

Paper knives (Fig 77; 3105-3106)

Catalogued in printed text.

IRON KNIFE BLADES (Fig 78; 3107-3121)

- 3109** SF LWC 996(C), A372 F119. Pit. Post-Roman. Three fragments of a blade with straight back and edge tapering to the point. Length 88 mm.
- 3110** SF LWC 1354(C), A86. Post-Roman. Now in many fragments. Probably similar to **3109** above.
- 3111** SF LWC 4324, B128. ?Medieval or later. Most of a long blade with part of a whittle tang surviving. Both the back of the blade and the edge are straight. The edge tapers gently towards the tip, which is missing. The blade is still at least 16 mm wide at the break. Length 127 mm.
- 3112** SF LWC 917(C), C163 F65. Pit. Post-Roman (pottery 1475-1525). A narrow blade with part of a ?scale tang. The back of the blade is straight, the edge gently curved. Length including tang 126 mm.
- 3113** SF LWC 1594(C), G76. Period 4 (pottery c 1680/1700-1720). Two fragments. One may be of a thick but narrow blade.
- 3114** SF LWC 1451, G4. Site clearance. Modern (pottery c 1680/1700-1720). A fragment of a blade with whittle tang. The back of the blade is straight, the edge seems to be gently curved.
- 3115** SF LWC 1408(C), G18. Dump or demolition debris? Building 28, Phase 3. Period 4. Possibly a fragment of a blade with straight back and curved edge.
- 3116** SF LWC 2154, G133. Sand base for tile floor F12: Building 28, Phase 2, Room 3b. Period 3 (pottery c 1500-1600). Possibly a blade fragment.
- 3117** SF LWC 2953(C), G261 F128. North wall: Building 28, Phase 1, Room 1. Period 2. A blade with part of a whittle tang. The blade has a straight back and gently curved edge. The tang continues the line of the back, and has a narrow constriction at the junction with the blade. Length including tang 140 mm.
- 3118** SF LWC 3672(C), K387 F207. Pit. ?Medieval & later. A blade with a whittle tang. The blade has a straight back and gently tapering straight edge. Length including tang 165 mm.
- 3119** SF LWC 3755(C), K482 F259. Pit. ?Medieval & later. A scale tang with a very small part only of the blade surviving. Length 125 mm.
- 3120** SF LWC 4044(C), R54 F34. Pit. Post-Roman. A complete blade with a scale tang. There are traces on one side of the tang of a mineralized wooden scale plate. The blade has a straight edge and gently tapering straight edge. Length including tang 222 mm.

3121 SF 1-81 2642(C), E339 F235. Pit. Period 8. A fragment of a blade with part of a scale tang. There is a hollow copper-alloy rivet through the tang, and a fragment of a copper-alloy binding strip set across one side of the knife at the junction of blade and tang. Surviving length 73 mm.

IRON TOOLS (Fig 78; 3122-3126)

3125 SF LWC 2423(C), L96 F78. Pit. Period 7 or 8. A trowel (in fragments) with blade and tang in one piece. Length approximately 140 mm.

3126 Fig SF LWC 4320, K227. ?Medieval or later. A socketed ?chisel. The end of the tool is missing. The socket contains traces of a mineralized organic handle. Length 131 mm.

HONES

Norwegian Ragstone (Fig 79; 3127-3148)

3134 SF LWC 563, C9 F10. Pit. Post-Roman (pottery 1600-1675/1700). A fragment of a schist hone of narrow subrectangular/plano-convex section. Both ends are broken. Length 74 mm, width 30 mm, maximum thickness 10 mm.

3135 SF LWC 2246, J296 F128. Pit. Early medieval (pottery 1150/1200-1250/75). A schist hone of square section, much worn in the middle, mainly on two opposing faces. Both ends are rough but are probably original. Length 110 mm, section at thickest 21 by 21 mm, at thinnest 18 by 12 mm.

3136 SF CPS 776, 427 F98. Shallow pit: Building 155. Period 6 (pottery 1200-1500). The lower end of a small tongue-shaped schist hone. Surviving length 48 mm, maximum width 10 mm, maximum thickness 5 mm.

3137 SF MID 244, A880 F255. Rubble foundation. Post-medieval or modern. A fragment of a schist hone of almost square section. Both ends are broken. Length 111 mm, section 25 by 25 mm (maximum dimensions).

3138 SF MID 541, G1985 F615. Robber trench for Building 70. Early medieval. A fragment of a tapering schist hone of rectangular section. Both ends are broken. Length 88 mm, tapering from 23 to 7 mm.

3139 SF MID 222, C799 L3. Unstratified. A fragment of a tapering schist hone of subrectangular section. The upper end is broken, the point survives. Length 72 mm, tapering from 26 to 9 mm.

3140 SF MID 661, E2373 F85. Pit. Modern. A fragment of a tapering hone of roughly circular section, with a slight groove, probably the shallow end of a point-sharpening groove. Both ends are broken. Length 30 mm, maximum width 35 mm.

3141 SF MID 721, E2749 L387. Burning: Building 76, Phase 1. Site E Period 1 (pottery 1250/75-1400). A large schist hone. One end is broken, the other is rough but probably original. The section is more or less subrectangular but varies considerably

- along the length. Length 129 mm, maximum dimensions of section 32 by 30 mm.
- 3142** SF MID 701, E2644 L395. Make-up: Building 76: Phase 2. Site E Period 2 (pottery 1350/1400-1500). A fragment of a small schist hone of narrow subrectangular section. One end is original but damaged, the other broken. Length 66 mm, maximum dimensions of section 26 by 13 mm.
- 3143** SF MID 692, E2669 L408. Occupation: Building 76, Phase 1. Site E Period 1 (pottery 1250/75-1400). A fragment of a schist hone of narrow rectangular section. Both ends are broken. Towards one end there is a marked shoulder on one side and a slight one on the other side, forming a handle-like projection. Length 73 mm, maximum dimensions of section 33 by 8 mm.
- 3144** SF MID 695, E2701 L408. Occupation: Building 76, Phase 1. Site E Period 1 (pottery 1250/75-1400). A fragment of a schist hone of narrow rectangular section. One end is original, the other broken. Length 64 mm, maximum dimensions of section 20 by 10 mm.
- 3145** SF MID 765, E2883 L421. Dump. Site E Period 1. A fragment of a schist hone of trapezoidal section, tapering at one end to a very thin flat section. Both ends are broken. Length 108 mm, maximum dimensions of section (on the faces) 27 by 26 mm.
- 3146** SF MID 746, E3129 L487. Daub floor: Building 76, Phase 3. Site E Period 3. A fragment of a schist hone of irregular subrectangular section. There are three, possibly four, point-sharpening grooves on one side. Both ends are broken. Length 99 mm, maximum dimensions of section 40 by 34 mm.
- 3147** SF COC 154, 589 L151. Tile and rubble. ?Period 7 (pottery 1250/75-1400). A fragment of a tapering schist hone of trapezoidal section. The wider end is rough but original, the narrow end is broken. Length 59 mm, maximum dimensions of section 26 by 20 mm.
- 3148** SF SPT 85, 93 L53. Fill of robber trench F22. Phase C. A chip from a schist hone.

Purple phyllite (Fig 79; 3149)

Catalogued in printed text.

Other stones (Fig 79; 3150)

Catalogued in printed text.

Miscellaneous ?hones (3151-3153)

- 3151** SF MID 270, C1013 F315. Post-pit: Building 74. Early medieval or Site C Period 1. A flattish subrectangular stone (?sandstone) with bevelled ends and many scratches on both surfaces. Maximum dimensions 65 by 48 mm, thickness 12 mm.
- 3152** SF MID 221, C783 F208. Gully: Building 75, Phase 3 or 4. Site C Period 3 or 4. A fragment of a flattish worn stone (micaceous ?sandstone) with a rounded end. Possibly not worked.

Length 70 mm, width 45 mm, maximum thickness 13 mm.

- 3153** SF CDC 116, 509 L137. Occupation, ?Period 7/8. A fragment of a subrectangular stone of narrow rectangular section. One end is broken, the other is original. Micaceous calcareous sandstone. Probably not a hone. Possibly Roman. Length 55 mm, maximum dimensions of section 30 by 13 mm.

POLISHING STONES (Fig 80; 3154-3155)

- 3155** SF CPS 9, 53 L19. Make-up: Building 156. Period 7. A flint polishing stone with a very smooth flat working surface, more or less rectangular with slightly rounded corners. The section is rectangular, with rounded ends. Length 65 mm, height 20 mm, width 17 mm.

FASTEN

CATEGORY 11: FASTENINGS AND FITTINGS

NAILS & STUDS

Copper-alloy nails (Fig 81; 3156-3179)

with globular head

- 3156 SF LWC 871, C158 F97. Robber trench for Building 19. Post-Roman. Length (incomplete) 9 mm. Possibly residual Roman.
- 3157 SF LWC 1866(i), D261. Topsoil. 13th-17th century (pottery 1200-1550). Length 22 mm. Possibly residual Roman.
- 3158 SF LWC 3881, G512 F256. Posthole: Building 28, Phase 1. Period 2 (pottery 1150-1200). Length 27 mm. Possibly residual Roman.
- 3159 SF MID 465, C1706 F490. Pit. Early medieval. Length 23 mm.
- 3160 SF CDC 67, 261 L49. Topsoil. Period 7. Length 22 mm.
- 3161 SF 1.81 6845, B266 F71. Brick soakaway. Modern. Length 24 mm.
- 3162 SF 1.81 733, B200 F72. Very large pit. Medieval. Length 20 mm.
- 3163 SF 1.81 380, B2. Site clearance. Modern. Length (incomplete) 21 mm.
- 3164 SF 1.81 2025, E316 F219. Large pit. Period 8. Clenched. Length 24 mm.
- 3165 SF 1.81 1864, E1. Site clearance. Unstratified. Length (incomplete) 22 mm.

with flat head

- 3166 SF LWC 1866(ii), D261. Topsoil. 13th-17th century (pottery 1200-1550). Length 34 mm.
- 3167 SF LWC 1582, G75 F44. Posthole. Period 4 (pottery 1600-1675/1700). Length 15 mm.
- 3168 SF LWC 2338, L54. Period 8. Length 11 mm. Head distorted.
- 3169 SF MID 339, C1294 L114. Topsoil. Site C Period 1, or pre-Period 1. Length (incomplete) 16 mm.
- 3170 SF BUC 823, D16 F4. Ditch/pit. Post-medieval. Length 10 mm.
- 3171 SF MSC 17, 102 F69. Pit: Building 158. Period 2c. Length 13 mm.
- 3172 SF 1.81 469, B3. Site clearance. Modern. Corroded. Length (incomplete) 21 mm.
- 3173 SF 1.81 1905, E95 F9. Extensive robber trench. Period 7. Corroded; head crushed. Length 23 mm.
- 3174 SF 1.81 1934, E166 F134. Pit. Period 8. Length 14 mm.
- 3175 SF 1.81 2014, E316 F219. Large pit. Period 8. Length (incomplete) 13 mm.

with convex head

- 3176 SF BKC 483(C), A50 F14. Pit. Post-Roman. Head a truncated cone. Length 15 mm.
- 3177 SF 1.81 397, B6. Site clearance. Modern. Length (incomplete) 23 mm.
- 3178 SF 1.81 945, B6. Site clearance. Modern. Length 19 mm.

Lead nail (3180)

- 3180 SF 1.81 2031, E362 F219. Large pit. Period 8. A long brad (headless nail) for fixing tiles. Length (bent) 108 mm.

Copper-alloy studs (Figs 82-84; 3181-3210)

with flat head

- 3185 SF LWC 2520, K55. Topsoil. Post-Roman. Turned-down rim. Diameter 18 mm, length (bent) 3 mm.
- 3186 SF BKC 799(C), E33 L15. Make-up. Modern. Subrectangular head, maximum diameter 15 mm. Length 11 mm.
- 3187 SF BKC 2928(C), J14 L1. Site clearance. Modern. Diameter 21 mm, length (bent) 7 mm. Possibly residual Roman.
- 3188 SF MID 233(C), C697 F221. Circular pit. Post-medieval. Diameter 23 mm, length 6 mm.
- 3189 SF MID 659, E2375 L371. Occupation or dump? Building 76, Phase 3. Site E Period 3. The head is bent. Diameter 30 mm, length (bent) approximately 33 mm.
- 3190 SF 1.81 285, A22 F12. Pit. Medieval or later. Diameter 16 mm, length (shaft bent & broken) 6 mm.
- 3191 SF 1.81 1871, C496 L3. Topsoil. Modern. Diameter 14 mm, length (incomplete) 5 mm.

with convex head

- 3196 SF LWC 26(C), B23 F14. ?Boundary ditch. Post-medieval (pottery \leq 1650). Diameter 25 mm, length 75 mm.
- 3197 SF LWC 546(C), B207 F41. Pit. Post-medieval. Twenty small studs, all with low convex heads and clenched shafts. They appear to have been used to attach a sheet of iron to a sheet of copper alloy. In one case the stud has been fitted with a large copper-alloy 'washer'. Average diameter of head 6 mm, length (clenched) 5 mm.
- 3198 SF LWC 2775(C), G95 F57. Burnt floor: Building 28, Phase 1. Period 2 after demolition of Room 2 (pottery 1350/1400-1500). Seven small studs, all with low convex heads and clenched shafts as 3197 above. Three retain traces of yellow-metal plating on the head. Average diameter 6 mm, length (clenched) 8 mm.
- 3199 SF LWC 3036, G253. Topsoil in yard: Building 28, Phase 1. ?Period 2. Diameter 11 mm, length (incomplete) 8 mm.
- 3200 SF 1.81 36, A6 F8. Pit. Medieval or later. Shaft missing. Diameter 16 mm. Possibly not a stud head.
- 3201 SF 1.81 663, B174 F81. Pit. Post-Roman. Diameter 30 mm, length (incomplete) 18 mm.

with iron shaft and hollow convex head filled with lead solder

Such studs were used in the Roman period for attaching box fittings, and both these examples may therefore be residual Roman.

3202 SF 1.81 392, B6. Site clearance. Modern. Diameter 15 mm, length (shaft broken off) 10 mm.

3203 SF 1.81 28, C1. Unstratified. Diameter 22 mm, length (incomplete) 23 mm.

with decorated head

3210 SF MID 159(C), C551 L47. Daub dump: Building 75, Phase 2, north wing. Site C Period 2 (pottery 1250/75-1400). A quatrefoil-shaped ?stud head. Each quadrant is defined by a band of beading and is pierced, and there is a central perforation. 10 mm square.

BOSSES (3211-3213)

All are of copper-alloy unless otherwise stated.

3211 SF 1.81 582, B128 F68. Small pit. ?Post-Roman. Fragments of a convex boss with the hollow filled with lead solder. Diameter 14 mm.

3212 Not used.

3213 SF 1.81 4448, H371 F357. Robber trench. Period 6. A small ?boss, diameter 13 mm.

HINGES (Fig 85; 3214-3217)

3216 SF LWC 3903(C), G489. Dump or make-up under Room 2: Building 28, Phase 1. Period 2 (pottery c 1180-1350). Possibly a tongue-ended iron hinge plate. Length 149 mm, maximum width 44 mm.

3217 SF BKC 5389, V679. Surface cleaning. Modern & Roman. A tongue-shaped iron hinge-plate with two circular pierced lugs on the long side. Length 63 mm.

BINDING (Figs 85-86; 3218-3220)

3221 SF 1.81 97, A44 F11. Pit. Medieval or later. A strip of iron covered with copper-alloy sheeting. Length 60 mm, width 13 mm.

STAPLES (3221-3226)

All are of iron.

3221 SF LWC 4308, A25 F13. Pit. Post-Roman. A staple with a straight cross-bar. The points are damaged. Length 97 mm, width 58 mm.

- 3222 SF LWC 1968, J110 F54. Square pit. Post-Roman. A staple with a straight cross-bar. The points are damaged. Length 65 mm, width 50 mm.
- 3223 SF BKC 6031, C5. Site cleaning. Modern. A U-shaped staple. Length 50 mm, width 29 mm.
- 3224 SF TSC 51, 2 L2. ?Demolition debris. Period 5. A complete U-shaped staple. Length 68 mm, width 35 mm.
- 3225 SF 1.81 447, B6. Site clearance. Modern. A staple with a straight cross-bar and one clenched point surviving. Length 25 mm, width 57 mm.
- 3226 SF 1.81 4577, H159 F158. Pit. Period 6. A U-shaped staple, probably complete, though the both points may have been broken off at the same length. Length 60 mm, width 35 mm.

KEYS AND LOCKS

Keys (Figs 87-88; 3227-3244)

Lift keys

Catalogued in printed text.

Rotary keys

- 3234 SF LWC 145, A12 F4. Pit. Post-Roman. An iron key with oval handle and simple rectangular bit. Length 58 mm.
- 3235 SF LWC 4298, B126 F45. Pit. Post-medieval. An iron key with damaged wards and circular handle. Length 51 mm.
- 3236 SF LWC 836, C133 F81. Pit. Post-Roman. A corroded iron key with a ?oval (damaged) handle and plain shaft. Length 84 mm.
- 3237 SF LWC 2289(C), L34 F33. Pit. ?Period 5 (pottery 1400-50+). An iron D-shaped key-handle and part of the shaft. Length 62 mm.
- 3238 SF MID 110, C425 F135. Pit. Site C Period 3. A corroded iron key with an oval handle and five-toothed bit. Length 86 mm.
- 3239 SF BUC 1607, E780 L55. Fill of pit F138. Post-medieval. An iron key with D-shaped handle and plain shaft. The wards are damaged. Length 167 mm.
- 3240 SF BUC 1208(C), E503. Unstratified. A copper-alloy key with knobbed circular handle and long bit, notched once on each side and twice at the end. Length 41 mm. Possibly Roman.
- 3241 SF 1.81 802, A98 F28. Robber trench. Early medieval. A small iron key with damaged shaft and bit. Length 64 mm. Possibly residual Roman.
- 3242 SF 1.81 141(C), A74. Unstratified. A copper-alloy key with a dog-leg junction to shaft and loop handle. The wards are broken. Length 61 mm.
- 3243 SF 1.81 1846, E15 F14. Rubbish pit. Period 8 (pottery c 1525). An iron key with damaged D-shaped handle. There is a slight stop on the shaft above the bit. Length 135 mm.
- 3244 SF 1.81 3113(C), G325 F293. Pit. Period 6. A small copper-alloy key with small circular handle and worn mouldings on the shaft. Length 35 mm. Possibly residual Roman.

Locks (Fig 89; 3245-3246)

Lock-plates

3246 SF BKC 595, C11 F7. ?Drain trench. Modern. A modern copper-alloy lock-plate with two key-holes, both for rotary keys, but one has a double-locking facility. 92 by 61 mm.

AGRIC

CATEGORY 12: OBJECTS ASSOCIATED WITH AGRICULTURE, HORTICULTURE, AND ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

PITCHFORK (Fig 90; 3247)

Catalogued in printed text.

PRUNING KNIFE (Fig 90; 3248)

Catalogued in printed text.

EGG (3249)

3249 SF 1.81 4727, M5 L1. Site clearance. Unstratified. A white-glazed clay egg, for setting under a broody hen. Length 62 mm.

BELLS (Fig 91; 3250-3261)

All are rumbler bells of copper-alloy with an iron pea.

3252 SF LWC 596(C), C29 F18. Cess-pit. Post-Roman (pottery 1600-1675/1700). The lower hemisphere of a rumbler bell with traces of solder on the flange and also on the inner face for attachment to the upper hemisphere. Diameter 33 mm.

3253 SF LWC 332, A30 F16. Pit. Post-Roman. The crushed upper half of a rumbler bell with a suspension loop pushed through a hole in the top. Diameter 24 mm.

3254 SF LWC 574(C), C22 F9. Pit. Post-Roman (pottery 1600-1675/1700). A fragment of the lower hemisphere of a bell.

3255 SF LWC 839, C133 F81. Pit. Post-Roman (1350/1400-1500). A crushed bell with traces of iron corrosion. Probable diameter 17 mm.

3256 SF LWC 972(C), C144. Topsoil & pit fill. Post-Roman. Fragments of a bell approximately 26 mm in diameter,

3257 SF LWC 1360(C), D136. Dump or make-up: Building 29, Phase 1. Phase 1W. A lower hemisphere from a rumbler bell. Diameter 26 mm.

3258 SF LWC 1593(C), G76. Period 4 (pottery 1680/1700+). A bell broken into two fragments, upper and lower hemispheres. Diameter 21 mm.

3259 SF LWC 2611, K82. Topsoil & rubble over mosaic F20. Post-

Roman. A fragment from the lower hemisphere of a bell similar to Fig 91,3250.

3260 SF MID 73(C), C315 L630. Make-up: Building 75, Phase 4. Site C Period 4. Many small fragments of a bell with the iron pea.

3261 SF 1-81 5072, J353. Unstratified. A large bell with a suspension loop made from a strip of copper alloy either pushed through a hole in the top of the bell, or fixed (?soldered) to the surface. Diameter 31 mm. The pea is either missing, or corroded to the inside of the bell. There are traces of iron corrosion on the outside surface.

MILIT

CATEGORY 13: MILITARY EQUIPMENT

ARMS

Arrow (Fig 92; 3262)

Catalogued in printed text.

Lead shot (3263-3268)

3263-3265 SF BKC 1948, E1247. Unstratified. Three balls, one 18 mm in diameter, one 17 mm, and one 13 mm.

3266-3267 SF BKC 1838, A unstratified. Two balls, one 18 mm in diameter, one 13 mm (misshapen by the force of impact).

3268 SF STG 39, 114 L29. Make-up/destruction debris. Period 4. One ball, 17 mm in diameter.

Iron shot (3269-3270)

3269 SF MID 4, A8 F1. Pit. Post-medieval. An iron sphere, diameter 57 mm.

3270 SF BUC 1537, H264 L1. Demolition debris & topsoil. Modern & post-Roman. An iron sphere, slightly misshapen, average diameter approximately 55 mm.

Shell (3271)

3271 SF DTC 14, B2 L1. Car park surfacing. Modern. World War II shell.

UNIFORM (3272)

Button

3272 SF BKC 3968, N1 L1. Topsoil. Modern. A copper-alloy button with rear loop and a convex back plate. The embossed design is regimental, consisting of a castle (fort) surmounted by a crown with label, and above a motto. The whole is surrounded by a laurel wreath with label at the base. Only the abbreviation 'REG' can be read on the lower label. Diameter 26 mm, height (loop bent) approximately 10 mm.

VOTIVE

CATEGORY 14: OBJECTS ASSOCIATED WITH RELIGIOUS BELIEFS AND PRACTICES

COFFIN HANDLES (Fig 93; 3273-3281)

All are iron.

decorated

3274-3278 SF STG 35, 35 F24A. Coffin in burial vault. Period 4. Five identical coffin handles as Fig 93,3273.

plain

3280 SF STG 36, 98 F11. Grave. Period 4. A coffin handle with corroded and broken back-plate. As Fig 93,3279.

3281 SF STG 37, 80 F29. Grave. Period 3. A coffin handle with corroded and broken back-plate. As Fig 93,3279.

RELIGIOUS ORNAMENTS (Fig 94; 3282-3284)

Catalogued in printed text.

MET-W

CATEGORY 15: OBJECTS AND WASTE MATERIAL ASSOCIATED WITH METAL-
WORKING

MOULD (Fig 95; 3285)

Catalogued in printed text.

CRUCIBLES (Fig 96)

Catalogued in printed text.

BONE-W

CATEGORY 16: OBJECTS AND WASTE MATERIAL ASSOCIATED WITH ANTLER, HORN, BONE AND TOOTH WORKING

ANTLER OFFCUTS OR UNFINISHED OBJECTS (Fig 97; 3286-3299)

All the antler is of red deer. For descriptive purposes the terminology used follows that of Schmid 1972, fig 23. A less detailed description may be found in Ambrosiani 1981, fig 50.

- 3288 SF LWC 347, B105 F54. Pit. Medieval (to 1500). A short segment sawn from an antler tine with part of the porous core removed. One each sawn face the last 1 or 2 mm of the antler has broken before the cut was completed. Length 11 mm.
- 3289 SF LWC 2028, H56 F2. Robber trench for Building 20. Early medieval. A tine both sawn and broken from the beam. Length 127 mm.
- 3290 SF LWC 4200, H16. Stony topsoil. Roman?/Anglo-Saxon?/16th-17th century? A piece of antler beam sawn at each end. the bez tine has been broken off close to the beam, the brow tine has been partly sawn but also largely broken. Length 138 mm.
- 3291 SF LWC 3438, K332 F138. Wall collapse and robber trench: Building 19, Room 16. Medieval and later, or Roman Period 4b. A tine sawn across at both ends. Length 81 mm.
- 3292 SF LWC 3436, N387. Fill (central) of early medieval town ditch. A shed antler burr with both beam and brow tine sawn off at their junction.
- 3293 SF CDC 228, 2 F2. Construction trench of cellar. Period 11. A tine both sawn and broken at the end close to the beam.
- 3294 SF 1.81 340(i), A161 F40. Pit. Medieval or later. A shed antler procket broken at the upper end. An iron square-section shaft, presumably from a nail, is fixed in the exposed porous core. Length 81 mm.
- 3295 SF 1.81 1145, B152 F76. Robber trench for Building 112. Medieval. A section sawn from a tine with the rough outer face partly removed. Both ends have been sawn. The piece appears to have been burnt. See Fig 97, 3287.
- 3296 SF 1.81 2836, D29 F29. Pit. Period 7. An antler point sawn from the tine.
- 3297 SF 1.81 3249, G593 F592. Pit. Period 6. An antler tine sawn obliquely at the lower end, presumably at the junction with the beam.
- 3298 SF 1.81 4406, G2958 F2951. Pit. Period 6. A tine sawn obliquely at the lower end, and partly broken, partly cut with a knife, at the point.
- 3299 SF 1.81 4915, J103 F18. Pit. Period 6. A section sawn from a beam. Maximum length 18 mm, maximum diameter 47 mm.

ANTLER-WORKING DEBRIS FROM LWC SITE R (Figs 98-99; 3300-3319)

Catalogued in printed text.

HORN-WORKING WASTE (3320)

3320 SF MID 796, C1104 L144. Make-up: Building 75, Phase 3. Site C Period 3. A fragment of a horn-core with a slight cut sawn into one side. Length 51 mm.

BONE OFFCUTS OR UNFINISHED OBJECTS (Fig 100; 3321-3328)

- 3324** SF LWC 1564, G55 F31. Pit. Period 4 (pottery 1600-1675/1700). A small epiphysis cut to a hollow convex shape. The lower edge is smooth but irregular. Height 12 mm, width 26 mm.
- 3325** SF BKC 5853, E217 L55. Demolition debris. Post-Roman. A fragment split from a long bone, possibly a bos metatarsus. The outer and inner faces are original (the inner = marrow cavity). The sides are broken, the result of efficient splitting of the bone. The ends are sawn (on one the last 2 mm of the bone broke before the cut was completed). Length 68 mm, width 16 mm. Possibly residual Roman.
- 3326** SF BKC 2606(C), H7 L2. Topsoil. Post-Roman. A fragment possibly from a long bone. The piece has been crudely cut to a short wide wedge shape. Only parts of the natural bone outer face remain. Length 43 mm. Possibly residual Roman.
- 3327** SF MID 494, C1886 F349. Kiln. 12th-century. A small fragment from a split rib bone. One end is cut, the other broken. Length 19 mm.
- 3328** SF 1.81 381, B3. Site clearance. Modern. A pig fibula trimmed at one end to a rough point. The upper end is broken. Possibly a rough for a fibula pin as Fig 2,4. Length 132 mm.

POTFAC

CATEGORY 17: OBJECTS AND WASTE MATERIAL ASSOCIATED WITH THE
MANUFACTURE OF POTTERY VESSELS OR PIPECLAY OBJECTS

See printed text.

QUERY

CATEGORY 18: OBJECTS THE FUNCTION OR IDENTIFICATION OF WHICH IS UNKNOWN OR UNCERTAIN

Objects catalogued on fiche in the this category have not been measured.

RINGS (3329-3388)

All are of copper alloy unless otherwise stated.

- 3329 SF LWC 183(C), A31 F15. ?Soakaway. Post-Roman. Ring of flattened hexagonal section. There are file marks on all faces of the ring. Internal diameter 20 mm.
- 3330 SF LWC 241(C), B80 F45. Pit. Post-medieval. Ring of almost circular section. Internal diameter 12 m.
- 3331 SF LWC 677(C), B274. Post-Roman. Penannular ring of circular section. Internal diameter 9 mm.
- 3332 SF LWC 559(C), C7. Topsoil. Post-Roman. Ring of flattened polygonal section. Internal diameter 16 mm.
- 3333 SF LWC 592, A138 F65. Robber trench for Building 25. Post-Roman. Iron ring.
- 3334 SF LWC 26, B23 F14. ?Boundary ditch. Post-medieval (pottery c 1650). Ring.
- 3335 SF LWC 686(C), B273 F97. Pit. Medieval (to 1500). Ring.
- 3336 SF LWC 725(C), C10 F7. Pit. Post-Roman. Ring.
- 3337 SF LWC 932(C), C163 F65. Pit. Post-Roman. Ring.
- 3338 SF LWC 920(C), C163 F65. Pit. Post-Roman. Small iron ring with ?attachment. Too small for ring-handle.
- 3339 SF LWC 1187, D38. Make-up or dump. ?Medieval or early post-medieval. Iron ring.
- 3340 SF LWC 1406(C), G18. Dump or demolition debris? Building 28, Phase 3. Period 4. Ring.
- 3341 SF LWC 1504(C), G40 F26. Rectangular pit. Start of Period 4. Ring.
- 3342 SF LWC 1591(C), G76. Period 4. Ring.
- 3343 SF LWC 2162(C), G159. Dump or demolition debris above tile path: Building 28. Period 4 (or late Period 3?). Ring.
- 3344 SF LWC 2982(C), G266. Gravel in yard: Building 28, Phase 1. Period 2. Ring.
- 3345 SF LWC 3643(C), G345. Topsoil. Period 2. Fragments of a ring or collar.
- 3346 SF LWC 1896(C), H109. 17th century or later. Ring.
- 3347 SF LWC 2490(C), J461 F169. Pit. Post-Roman. Ring fragment.
- 3348 SF LWC 2660(C), K141 F64. Deep pit. Medieval and later. Ring.
- 3349 SF LWC 2835(C), K194 F87. Slot: Hut 1. Anglo-Saxon. Penannular ring.

- 3350 SF LWC 3670(C), K387 F207. Pit. ?Medieval and later. Two rings.
- 3351 SF LWC 3674(C), K389 F208. Pit. ?Medieval and later. Penannular ring.
- 3352 SF LWC 2297(C), L44 F21. Clay floor: Building 31. ?Period 8. Ring.
- 3353 SF LWC 2567(C), L151. ?Period 7. Ring.
- 3354 SF LWC 2563, L152. Topsoil & rubble. Post-medieval. Glass ring.
- 3355 SF LWC 2467, M75 F53. Robber trench for rear of Roman wall. c 1400. Iron penannular ?ring.
- 3356 SF BKC 65(C), A39 L4. Topsoil & fill of town ditch F19. Post-Roman. Ring.
- 3357 SF BKC 100(C), A43 L5. Topsoil & fill of town ditch F16. Post-Roman. Ring.
- 3358 SF BKC 1064(C), C68 F34. Pit. ?17th century. Ring.
- 3359 SF BKC 5480, V731 F185. Pit. Modern. Fragment of bone ring.
- 3360 SF STG 3, 4 L3. Dump. Period 4. Ring.
- 3361 SF STG 1, 12 L3. Dump. Period 4. Ring.
- 3362 SF CDC 51, 166 F65. Pit: Building 151. Period 10. Ring.
- 3363 SF MID 200, C726 F233. Destruction of drain F235. Site C Period 5. Penannular ring.
- 3364 SF MID 521, C1952 F296. Daub-lined pit: Building 75, Phase 4. Site C Period 4. Ring.
- 3365 SF MID 518, E1935 L235. Make-up: Building 76, Phases 4-6. Site E Periods 4/5/6. Penannular ring.
- 3366 SF MID 598, E2189 L334. Sinkage into linear feature? Site E Period 3. Ring.
- 3367 SF MID 653, E2379 L372. Occupation: Building 76, Phase 3. Site E Period 3. Ring.
- 3368 SF 1.81 239, A125 F52. Pit. Medieval or later. ?Ring fragment.
- 3369 SF 1.81 432, B19 F14. Small pit. Post-Roman. Penannular ring, ?chain link.
- 3370 SF 1.81 1723, B1847 F550. Pit. Post-Roman. Penannular ring.
- 3371 SF 1.81 3448, D741 F577. ?Robber trench for Building 123. Period 6. Ring fragment.
- 3372 SF 1.81 2105, E510 F14. Rubbish pit. Period 8 (pottery c 1525). Iron ring.
- 3373 SF 1.81 1971, E120 F106. Rubbish pit. Period 8. Ring.
- 3374 SF 1.81 1928, E146 F126. Small pit? Period 8. Ring fragment.
- 3375 SF 1.81 2018, E315 F219. Large pit. Period 8. Oval ring (?distorted).
- 3376 SF 1.81 3155, G381 F293. Pit. Period 6. Ring.
- 3377 SF 1.81 4314, G2962 F2934. Robber trench. Period 6. Ring fragment.
- 3378 SF 1.81 4638, G3462 F3458. Pit. Period 6. Ring fragment.
- 3379 SF 1.81 2753, G1 L1. Topsoil/clearance. Period 6. Ring fragment.
- 3380 SF 1.81 4329, H214 F157. Pit. Period 6. Ring.
- 3381 SF 1.81 4246, H3 L3. Topsoil/clearance. Period 6. Ring.
- 3382 SF 1.81 4251, H26 L3. Topsoil/clearance. Period 6. Ring, crushed.
- 3383 SF 1.81 4185, H45 L3. Topsoil/clearance. Period 6. Ring fragment.

- 3384 SF 1.81 4286, H131 L3. Topsoil/clearance. Period 6. Penannular ring, or ring fragment.
- 3385 SF 1.81 4290, H134 L3. Topsoil/clearance. Period 6. Ring.
- 3386 SF 1.81 4632, J32 F24. Pit. Period 6. Ring.
- 3387 SF 1.81 4662, M82 F80. Robber trench for Building 123. Period 6. Ring.
- 3388 SF 1.81 4684, M125 F121. Large pit. Period 7. Ring.

CHAINS (Fig 101; 3389-3400)

- 3392 SF LWC 601(C), B235 F24. ?Boundary ditch. 17th century. Loop-in-loop chain of copper-alloy links of rectangular section. Length of each link 20 mm.
- 3393 SF LWC 4303, C163 F65. Pit. Post-Roman. Chain of iron circular links of circular section.
- 3394 SF LWC 4302, C133 F81. Pit. Post-Roman. Iron rectangular link frag of ?circular section.
- 3395 SF LWC 1314, D89. Occupation on daub floor - contaminated. Chain of copper-alloy S-shaped links of thin rectangular section.
- 3396 SF LWC 2320, L51 F33(C). Pit. ?Period 5. A chain ring. Each link is made of fine copper-alloy wire twisted into a coil.
- 3397 SF BKC 263, A78 L4. Topsoil & fill of town ditch F19. Post-Roman. Chain of four copper-alloy penannular links of rectangular section.
- 3398 SF 1.81 4327, H179 F74. Pit. Period 6. Loop-in-loop thin chain of copper-alloy links.
- 3399 SF 1.81 4500, H295 F150. Disturbance. Period 6. Distorted S-shaped copper-alloy link.
- 3400 SF 1.81 4757, H607. Unstratified. Corroded copper-alloy thin chain. Possibly loop-in-loop.

WIRE (3401-3474)

Unless stated otherwise, the wire is of copper alloy.

- 3401 SF LWC 334, A14 F6. Pit. Post-Roman. One fragment, twisted.
- 3402 SF LWC 390, A68 F41. Pit. Post-Roman. One fragment.
- 3403 SF LWC 344, A48. Cleaning. Modern. Five fragments.
- 3404 SF LWC 158, B10 F6. Pit. Post-medieval. One fragment.
- 3405 SF LWC 20, B25 F16. Pit. Post-medieval. One fragment, twisted.
- 3406 SF LWC 228, B82 F46. Pit. Medieval (to 1500). One fragment.
- 3407 SF LWC 421, B140 F46. Pit. Medieval (to 1500). Two fragments.
- 3408 SF LWC 352, B109 F65. Robber trench for road gravel. Medieval (to 1500). One fragment.
- 3409 SF LWC 125, B52. 16th/17th century. One fragment.
- 3410 SF LWC 160, B unstratified. One fragment.
- 3411 SF LWC 820, C122 F75. Pit. Post-Roman. One fragment, hooked at one end.

- 3412 SF LWC 837, C133 F81. Pit. Post-Roman. Two fragments.
- 3413 SF LWC 537, C2. Topsoil. Post-Roman. Eight fragments, twisted.
- 3414 SF LWC 554, C2. Topsoil. Post-Roman. One fragment.
- 3415 SF LWC 552, C9 F10. Pit. Post-Roman. One fragment.
- 3416 SF LWC 594, C37 F19. Pit. Post-Roman. One fragment.
- 3417 SF LWC 762, C80. Topsoil. Post-Roman. Two fragments, twisted.
- 3418 SF LWC 2135, D159. Dump or make-up: Building 29, Phase 1. 13th-17th century. Twisted strip with slots. ?Costume fitting.
- 3419 SF LWC 1351, E68. Spread of broken peg-tiles: Building 28, Phase 2. As Site G Period 3. One fragment.
- 3420 SF LWC 1397(C), G3. Topsoil. Period 4. Four fragments.
- 3421 SF LWC 1431, G21. Topsoil. Period 4. One fragment.
- 3422 SF LWC 1469, G36 F24. Pit. Start of Period 4. One fragment.
- 3423 SF LWC 2164, G149. Period 3. One fragment.
- 3424 SF LWC 2032, H138 F30. Large pit. 17th century. One fragment.
- 3425 SF LWC 1794, J1. Rubble. Modern. One fragment.
- 3426 SF LWC 3676, K392 F210. Pit. Medieval and later. One fragment.
- 3427 SF LWC 3678(C), K394 F212. Pit. Medieval and later. Nine fragments.
- 3428 SF LWC 2561, L152. Topsoil & rubble. Post-medieval. Two fragments.
- 3429 SF LWC 4025, R unstratified. One fragment.
- 3430 SF BKC 658, A130 F41. Pit. Post-Roman. Many small fragments.
- 3431 SF BKC 494, A9 L1. Topsoil & fill of town ditch F30. Post-Roman. Two fragments.
- 3432 SF BKC 39, A12 L1. Topsoil & fill of town ditch F30. Post-Roman. One fragment.
- 3433 SF BKC 32, A25 L1. Topsoil & fill of town ditch F30. Post-Roman. One fragment.
- 3434 SF BKC 419, A78 L4. Topsoil & fill of town ditch F19. Post-Roman. Gold. One fragment.
- 3435 SF BKC 256, A73 L7. Topsoil & fill of town ditch F19. Post-Roman. One fragment.
- 3436 SF BKC 2059, G1 L2. Topsoil. Post-Roman. Coil.
- 3437 SF BKC 2751, H7 L2. Topsoil. Post-Roman. One fragment.
- 3438 SF BKC 2541, H16 L2. Topsoil. Post-Roman. One fragment.
- 3439 SF BKC 2897, J4 L1. Site clearance. Modern. Two fragments.
- 3440 SF BKC 4017, N28 F6. Pit. Modern. One fragment.
- 3441 SF STG 24, 142 L37. Topsoil. Period 4. A mass of fine copper-alloy thread. Possibly a fragment of a mesh purse?
- 3442 SF TSC 31, 54 F29. Pit. Period 4 or 5. One fragment.
- 3443 SF CDC 22, 76 F53. Pit. Period 11. One fragment.
- 3444 SF CDC 81, 379 L45. Topsoil? Building 151. ?Period 10. Three fragments.
- 3445 SF CDC 106, 510 L137. Occupation. ?Period 7/8. Three fragments.
- 3446 SF MID 11, A44 F15. Pit. Post-medieval. Iron. One fragment.
- 3447 SF MID 614, B2217 F708. Pit. Modern. Six fragments.
- 3448 SF MID 14, A18 L1. Topsoil. Medieval or later. One fragment, twisted.
- 3449 SF MID 491, G1874 L233. Topsoil. Unstratified. One fragment.

- 3450 SF MID 703, G2843 L276. Topsoil. Unstratified. One fragment, twisted.
- 3451 SF MID 201, C726 F233. Destruction of drain F235. Site C Period 5. Skein.
- 3452 SF MID 743, E3127 L487. Daub floor: Building 76, Phase 3. Site E Period 3. One fragment.
- 3453 SF 1.81 99, A44 F11. Pit. Medieval or later. Three fragments.
- 3454 SF 1.81 184, A89 F20. Pit. Medieval or later. Wire hook.
- 3455 SF 1.81 352, A154 F48. Pit. Medieval or later. Coil.
- 3456 SF 1.81 293, A115 F50. Pit(s). Medieval or later. One fragment, twisted to form a ?clasp.
- 3457 SF 1.81 246, A116 F51. Pit. Medieval or later. One fragment.
- 3458 SF 1.81 104, A47. Unstratified. Post-Roman. One fragment.
- 3459 SF 1.81 245, A130. Unstratified. Medieval. One fragment.
- 3460 SF 1.81 494, B49 F17. Cellar complex. Modern. One fragment.
- 3461 SF 1.81 479, B40 F20. Small pit. ?Post-Roman. One fragment.
- 3462 SF 1.81 645, B165 F79. Robber trench for Building 112. Medieval. One fragment.
- 3463 SF 1.81 1913, E122 F6. Large pit. Period 8. Two fragments.
- 3464 SF 1.81 1904, E96 F7. Large rubbish pit. Period 8. Skein.
- 3465 SF 1.81 1925, E41 F15. Robber trench. Period 7. One fragment.
- 3466 SF 1.81 1982, E137 F93. Pit. Period 8. Three fragments.
- 3467 SF 1.81 1979, E166 F134. Pit. Period 8. One fragment, hooked at one end.
- 3468 SF 1.81 2003, E340 F219. Large pit. Period 8. Three fragments.
- 3469 SF 1.81 2033, E340 F219. Large pit. Period 8. One fragment.
- 3470 SF 1.81 2045, E386. Post-medieval. One fragment.
- 3471 SF 1.81 2942, G175 F158. Robber trench. Period 6. One fragment, coiled.
- 3472 SF 1.81 4771, G3419 F3418. Pit. Period 6. One fragment.
- 3473 SF 1.81 4381, H316 F183. Robber trench. Period 6. One fragment.
- 3474 SF 1.81 4241, H116 L3. Topsoil/clearance. Period 6. One fragment.

SHEET COPPER ALLOY (3475-3603)

Plain sheet copper alloy derived from the following post-Roman contexts:

Lion Walk

- A14 F6. Pit. Post-Roman. (3475 SF LWC 337)
- A78 F28. Trench. Post-Roman. (3476 SF LWC 407; 3477 SF LWC 411)
- A55 F31. Pit. Post-Roman. (3478 SF LWC 366)
- B31 F18. Robber trench for Building 22. Medieval (to 1500). (3479 SF LWC 378)
- B114 F46. Pit. Medieval (to 1500). (3480 SF LWC 1091)
- C4 F7. Pit. Post-Roman. (3481 SF LWC 602)
- C10 F7. Pit. Post-Roman. (3482 SF LWC 558)

C89 F57. Pit. Post-Roman. (3483 SF LWC 788)
C37 F19. Pit. Post-Roman. (3484 SF LWC 2885)
G36 F24. Pit. Start of Period 4. (3485 SF LWC 1470)
G95 F57. Burnt floor: Building 28, Phase 1. Period 2, after
demolition of Room 2. (3486 SF LWC 2832)
G489. Dump or make-up under Room 2: Building 28, Phase 1. Period
2. (3487 SF LWC 3870)
J602 F194. Pit. ?Post-Roman. (3488 SF LWC 2743)
K141 F64. Deep pit. Medieval and later. (3489 SF LWC 2661)
K402 F64. Deep pit. Medieval and later. (3490 SF LWC 3684)
K525. Medieval or later. (3491 SF LWC 3819)
L43 F33. Pit. ?Period 5. (3492 SF LWC 2319)
L120 F81. Pit. Period 5 or 6. (3493 SF LWC 2470)
L53. Topsoil. Post-Roman. (3494 SF LWC 2313)
R306 F102. Grave. Post-Roman. (3495 SF LWC 3968)

Balkerne Lane

A35 L3. Topsoil & fill of town ditch F16. Post-Roman. (3496 SF
BKC 56)
A91 L4. Topsoil & fill of town ditch F19. Post-Roman. (3497 SF
BKC 398)
E349 F109. Gravel pit. Post-Roman. (3498 SF BKC 1251)
H52 F23. Pit. Post-Roman. (3499 SF BKC 2591)
H7 L2. Topsoil. Post-Roman. (3500 SF BKC 2571)
H14 L2. Topsoil. Post-Roman. (3501 SF BKC 2615; 3502 SF BKC 2727)
H16 L2. Topsoil. Post-Roman. (3503 SF BKC 2647)

Middleborough

B2116 F16. Robber trench for Building 70. Early medieval. (3504
SF MID 587)
B138 F34. Pit. Post-medieval. (3505 SF MID 33)
B1227 F391. Pit. Post-medieval. (3506 SF MID 323)
A2193 F708. Pit. Modern. (3507 SF MID 597)
B147 L4. Topsoil. Medieval or later. (3508 SF MID 434)
B158 L4. Topsoil. Medieval or later. (3509 SF MID 37)
C1491 F390. Robber trench for Building 70. Early medieval. (3510
SF MID 379)
C362 L21. Topsoil. Period 4 or 5. (3511 SF MID 87)
C561 L24. Topsoil. Period 3 or 4. (3512 SF MID 158)
C498 L25. Topsoil. Medieval or later. (3513 SF MID 134)
C909 L80. Make-up: Building 75, Phase 2. Period 2. (3514 SF MID
231)
C1073 L87. Topsoil. Period 2. (3515 SF MID 278)
C1424 L113. Topsoil. Period 2. (3516 SF MID 359)
C1480. Period 2. (3517 SF MID 373)

Long Wyre Street

537 F227. Pit. Period 7. (3518 SF COC 108)
401 L8. Topsoil. Period 7. (3519 SF COC 92)

Butt Road

- A298 L1. Demolition debris & topsoil. Modern. (3520 SF BUC 58)
 B890 L1. Demolition debris & topsoil. Modern and post-Roman.
 (3521 SF BUC 358)
 D22. Post-medieval. (3522 SF BUC 828)

Culver Street

- A9 F4. Pit. Medieval or later. (3523 SF 1.81 44; 3524 SF 1.81 49)
 A22 F12. Pit. Medieval or later. (3525 SF 1.81 248)
 A168 F13. Pit. Medieval or later. (3526 SF 1.81 335)
 A30 F16. Pit. Medieval or later. (3527 SF 1.81 71; 3528 SF 1.81
 72; 3529 SF 1.81 73; 3530 SF 1.81 190)
 A110 F16. Pit. Medieval or later. (3531 SF 1.81 217)
 A58 F27. Pit. Medieval or later. (3532 SF 1.81 161)
 A98 F28. Robber trench. Early medieval. (3533 SF 1.81 173; 3534
 SF 1.81 283)
 A63 F30. Pit. Medieval or later. (3535 SF 1.81 150; 3536 SF 1.81
 152; 3537 SF 1.81 200; 3538 SF 1.81 202)
 A153 F32. Post-pit. Medieval or later. (3539 SF 1.81 306)
 A131 F48. Pit. Medieval or later. (3540 SF 1.81 254; 3541 SF 1.81
 255; 3542 SF 1.81 256; 3543 SF 1.81 278)
 A115 F50. Pit(s). Medieval or later. (3544 SF 1.81 294; 3545 SF
 1.81 250)
 A147 F51. Pit. Medieval or later. (3546 SF 1.81 295; 3547 SF 1.81
 315)
 A125 F52. Pit. Medieval or later. (3548 SF 1.81 236)
 A170 F57. Pit. Medieval or later. (3549 SF 1.81 326)
 A45. Unstratified. Post-Roman. (3550 SF 1.81 167)
 A52. Unstratified. Post-Roman. (3551 SF 1.81 121)
 B14 F3. Robber trench for Building 113. Medieval. (3552 SF 1.81
 444)
 B44 F3. Robber trench for Building 113. Medieval. (3553 SF 1.81
 461)
 B113 F61. Large pit. Post-Roman. (3554 SF 1.81 589)
 B119 F66. Scoop. Post-Roman. (3555 SF 1.81 2188)
 B200 F72. Very large pit. Medieval. (3556 SF 1.81 756)
 B165 F79. Robber trench for Building 112. Medieval. (3557 SF 1.81
 646)
 B309 F90. Robber trench for Building 112. Medieval. (3558 SF 1.81
 856)
 B1861 F551. Pit. Post-Roman. (3559 SF 1.81 1726)
 B2150 F631. Robber trench for Building 113. Medieval. (3560 SF
 1.81 1910)
 B2. Site clearance. Modern. (3561 SF 1.81 365)
 B6. Site clearance. Modern. (3562 SF 1.81 378; 3563 SF 1.81 393;
 3564 SF 1.81 419)
 C12 F1. Large pit. 20th century. (3565 SF 1.81 24)
 C32 F13. Robber trench for Building 113, Room 10. (3566 SF 1.81
 496)
 C65 F28. Shallow scoop. Modern. (3567 SF 1.81 357)
 E4 F4. Large rectangular pit. Period 8. (3568 SF 1.81 1835)
 E96 F7. Large rubbish pit. Period 8. (3569 SF 1.81 1903)
 E15 F14. Rubbish pit. Period 8. (3570 SF 1.81 1842)
 E510 F14. Rubbish pit. Period 8. (3571 SF 1.81 2114)
 E503 F19. Rubbish pit. Period 8. (3572 SF 1.81 2119)

E93 F95. Pit. Period 8. (3573 SF 1.81 1902)
 E120 F106. Rubbish pit. Period 8. (3574 SF 1.81 1930)
 E124 F108. Oval pit. Period 8. (3575 SF 1.81 1919)
 E382 F117. Robber trench. Period 7. (3576 SF 1.81 2049)
 E232 F155. Pit. Period 8. (3577 SF 1.81 1950)
 E272 F197. Shallow pit. Periods 6-8. (3578 SF 1.81 1991)
 E298 F209. Pit. Period 8. (3579 SF 1.81 1981)
 E315 F219. Large pit. Period 8. (3580 SF 1.81 2015)
 E336 F240. Pit. Period 8. (3581 SF 1.81 2000)
 E1. Site clearance. Unstratified. (3582 SF 1.81 1813; 3583 SF 1.81 1822)
 E43. Period 8. (3584 SF 1.81 1897)
 E386. Post-medieval. (3585 SF 1.81 2046)
 E1395. Unstratified. (3586 SF 1.81 2566)
 G109 F17. Robber trench. Period 6. (3587 SF 1.81 2861)
 G197 F154. Robber trench. Period 6. (3588 SF 1.81 2980)
 G276 F154. Robber trench. Period 6. (3589 SF 1.81 3050)
 G175 F158. Robber trench. Period 6. (3590 SF 1.81 2935)
 G445 F376. Large pit. Period 6. (3591 SF 1.81 3194)
 G2621 F2453. Drain. Period 6. (3592 SF 1.81 4134)
 G3338 L1. Topsoil/clearance. Period 6. (3593 SF 1.81 4588)
 H144 F63. Linear feature. Period 6. (3594 SF 1.81 4288)
 H179 F74. Pit. Period 6. (3595 SF 1.81 4336)
 H163 F158. Pit. Period 6. (3596 SF 1.81 4344)
 H267 F176. Pit. Period 6. (3597 SF 1.81 4484)
 H322 F309. Robber trench. Period 6. (3598 SF 1.81 4451)
 H384 F365. Pit. Period 6. (3599 SF 1.81 4435)
 H394 F393. Pit. Period 6. (3600 SF 1.81 4436)
 H317 L3. Topsoil/clearance. Period 6. (3601 SF 1.81 4384)
 J175 L1. Site clearance. Period 6. (3602 SF 1.81 4694)
 M105 F37. Pit. Period 7. (3603 SF 1.81 4656)

MISCELLANEOUS COPPER-ALLOY OBJECTS (Figs 102-104; 3604-3633)

- 3628** SF LWC 605, C22 F9. Pit. Post-Roman (pottery 1600-1675/1700). Part of a sheet metal object cut into an elaborate shape, possibly that of a rampant heraldic beast (with most of the head missing). The long protruding back section of the object has been fitted into a split-shafted peg. Height 36 mm, length 60 mm.
- 3629** SF LWC 846(C), C145 F90. Cess-pit or soakaway. Post-Roman. A wing-shaped piece of sheet metal, rolled over at the broad end to form a simple hinge. Width 53 mm.
- 3630** SF LWC 842(C), C102 F101. Pit. Post-Roman. A bent and distorted strip of circular to D-shaped section. There are two sharp angles on the strip, perhaps indicating corners, and two lugs. Width (bent) 54 mm.
- 3631** SF 1.81 58(C), A22 F12. A stout ?terminal consisting of two beads flanking a reel. One end face seems to be broken.
- 3632** SF 1.81 2113(C), E510 F14. Rubbish pit. Period 8 (pottery c 1525). A slightly tapering strip, folded for almost half its length. The broader end of the upper part has been rolled forwards to provide a simple hinge. There are three iron rivets

in the upper part, two close to the hinged end, and the third close to the fold. Between the first and third rivets the margins of the strip have been grooved, and the area between the grooves and the edges feathered with small incised slanting grooves. Length 64 mm. Possibly a strap clip.

- 3633** SF 1-81 4332(C), H211 F135. Robber trench. Period 6. Three fragments of sheet metal, two plain, one decorated. The latter piece is folded. Its surface has been decorated with a chequered design of plain and hatched stamped squares. Approximately 35 mm square.

MISCELLANEOUS UNIDENTIFIED IRON OBJECTS (Fig 105; 3634-3636)

Catalogued in printed text.

MISCELLANEOUS UNIDENTIFIED BONE AND IVORY OBJECTS (Figs 106-107; 3637-3648)

- 3641** SF LWC 4236, A50. Surface cleaning. Modern. An object with circular-section shaft and spatulate end. Possibly the end of a handle. Length 62 mm.
- 3642** SF LWC 369, A55 F31. Pit. Post-Roman. A more or less semicircular fitting with a rectangular cut-out on the straight edge. There is a small perforation set off-centre between the cut-out and the upper curved edge. Length 24 mm, width 44 mm
- 3643** SF LWC 1932, D- F58. Square posthole: Building 29, Phase 2, Phase 2W. A ?peg with a globular head above a baluster moulding. Below the latter the shaft is ornamented with groups of three grooves. Length 44 mm.
- 3644** SF LWC 2677, K112. Topsoil & rubble. Post-Roman. A fragment of a large tooth (?walrus ivory) cut slantwise at one end to a point. The other end is broken. There is a neatly drilled perforation near to the point. This perforation suggests use as a needle, though the object is much the same width as the human finger and thumb needed to hold it and pass it between or behind bundles of (for example) canes, thatch, or reeds, and much shorter (though it is incomplete and may have been considerably longer). Length 39 mm, width 28 mm.
- 3645** SF BKC 629, A133 F44. Wall & foundation. Post-Roman. A ?toggle, pierced transversely and longitudinally as far as the transverse perforation. Length 27 mm.
- 3646** SF BKC 2394, G334 F113. Pit. Modern. A tapering spatulate object with a slight projection at the narrow end. The broad end is slightly worn down. Length 138 mm, maximum width 17 mm.
- 3647** SF 1-81 1818, E1. Site clearance. Unstratified. A roughly-shaped long bone ?peg, similar to late Roman examples (CAR 2, fig 199). Though the peg is polygonal in section for most of its length, all the faces show file marks.
- 3648** SF 1-81 3158, G378 F165. Robber trench. Period 6. A fragment of a rectangular plaque with three grooves spaced equidistantly across the upper face. Length 49 mm, width 31 mm. Possibly

residual Roman.

UNIDENTIFIED OBJECT (Fig 108; 3649)

Catalogued in printed text.