

**Archaeological watching briefs  
and an excavation in  
Balkerne Passage and Balkerne Gardens,  
Colchester, Essex  
June-November 2006**

**report prepared by  
Howard Brooks**

**commissioned by Anglian Water,  
Elliston Steady and Hawes (Building) Ltd,  
and Stanley Bragg Architects,  
on behalf of Balkerne Gardens Trust plc**

NGR: TL 9928 2523  
CAT project refs.: 06/8d, 06/9d, 06/11c  
Colchester Museums accession codes: 2006.86, 2006.111



**Colchester Archaeological Trust**  
12 Lexden Road,  
Colchester,  
Essex CO3 3NF

*tel.:* (01206) 541051  
(01206) 500124  
*email:* [archaeologists@catuk.org](mailto:archaeologists@catuk.org)

**CAT Report 395**  
January 2007

## Contents

1	Summary	1
2	Introduction	1
3	Archaeological background	2
4	Aims	2
5	Results	2
6	Finds	
6.1	The small finds and bulk metalwork <i>by N Crummy</i>	5
6.2	The Roman pottery <i>by S Benfield</i>	7
6.3	The Roman glass	10
6.4	Other finds	10
7	Discussion	10
8	Archive deposition	12
9	Acknowledgements	12
10	References	12
11	Glossary	13
	Figures	after p 14

EHER summary sheet

## List of figures

- Fig 1 Site location, showing Balcerne Gardens and the Mercury Flats, significant discoveries at Balcerne Gardens, and Buildings 208 and 209.
- Fig 2 West side of Balcerne Gardens, with detail of Building 209 exposed in 2006 T3-2006 T7 and showing the wall foundations found in 2005 T1-2005 T5.
- Fig 3 Lift-shaft pit excavation: plans.
- Fig 4 Lift-shaft pit excavation: sections.
- Fig 5 Bone (1-2) and ceramic (3) small finds.
- Fig 6 Roman glass chariot-race cup.

## 1 Summary

*This site lies immediately north-east of the Balkerne Gate, and in Insulas 17a and 17b of the Roman town. In connection with the rebuilding of the Mercury Flats residential block, two watching briefs were held on the excavation of two pipe trenches. These revealed a number of Roman wall lines, floors, and gravel surfaces.*

*Later, the site of the lift-shaft pit for the new Mercury Flats building was hand-excavated. A Roman wall foundation and a gravel surface were identified.*

*Finds were plentiful, and included a significant quantity of late Roman pottery. This shows that the Balkerne Gardens site has the potential to yield stratified late Roman deposits in the future.*

*There have been a number of small archaeological projects on this site over the past 30 years. Although we are not yet able to reconstruct exactly the ground plans of the Roman structures (presumably town houses) which stood here, sufficient is now known to define them as parts of Buildings 208 and 209 in the numbered series of Colchester buildings.*

## 2 Introduction (Fig 1)

- 2.1 Balkerne Gardens is situated to the north-east of the Roman Balkerne Gate, on the west side of the modern town centre. It is currently a residential home for the elderly. The centre of the site is at NGR TL 9928 2523.
- 2.2 This is a combined report on three separate archaeological projects carried out in and around the Balkerne Gardens (BG) in 2006. To avoid confusion, the general planning background which led to the three projects will be explained, and each project will be described.
- 2.3 Proposed work was the demolition and rebuilding of the Mercury Flats, a residential block situated on the west side of BG. The design of the new building gave it a larger footprint than the old Mercury Flats, but retained the same floor level. Early negotiation between officers of Stanley Bragg Architects (principally Katie Lodge), Colchester Borough Council Archaeological Officer (CBCAO – Mr Martin Winter), and CAT staff (HB), led to the commissioning of an evaluation on the site which located the highest significant archaeological deposit on this site at approximately 1m below existing ground-level (CAT Report 331). Having defined a 'safety margin' of 1m before archaeological deposits would be encountered, project engineers were then able to design a building with a minimal impact on the archaeological deposits. This is in line with the stated aim of Planning Policy Guidance note 16 (DoE 1990), where 'preservation *in situ*' is the preferred option. Thus, plans were drawn up which placed the ground-beams and pile caps of the new building entirely within the defined 1m safety margin. However, in three instances it was not possible to avoid destruction of the archaeological deposits: the first was on the site of the lift-shaft pit, which necessarily cut down approximately 500mm into the archaeological horizon; and second and third, the two new trenches to connect up services, which also cut down up to 1.7m from present ground-level (and also into Roman strata).
- 2.4 The first stage of the work was the watching brief on a new pipe trench dug by Anglian Water (AW). In plan, the course of this pipe trench described a U-shape, starting in Balkerne Passage (the road south of BG) and then proceeding east along Balkerne Passage, looping through the arched entrance leading to BG, and west through the south side of the BG lawn. This work was carried out on behalf of Anglian Water between June and August 2006. Project code (and Museum accession code) for this is 2006.86.
- 2.5 The second stage was the watching brief on the new pipe trench dug by Elliston Steady and Hawes entirely within BG. This started in the north-west corner of BG at a man-hole cover to the south of the south side of Papillon House, then extended south to connect with the AW pipe trench, finally dividing off in two branches to the south. Project code (and Museum accession code) for this stage is 2006.111. This work was carried out on behalf of Elliston Steady and Hawes between September and November 2006.
- 2.6 The third stage was the hand-excavation of the lift-shaft pit within the footprint of the rebuilt Mercury Flats. The project code (and Museum accession code) for this stage

is also 2006.111. This work was carried out on behalf of Elliston Steady and Hawes in November 2006.

- 2.7 This report follows the standards set out in Colchester Borough Council's *Guidelines on standards and practices for archaeological fieldwork in the Borough of Colchester* (CM 2002) and *Guidelines on the preparation and transfer of archaeological archives to Colchester Museums* (CM 2003), and the Institute of Field Archaeologists' *Standard and guidance for an archaeological watching brief* (IFA 1999a), *Standard and guidance for archaeological excavation* (1999b) and *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (IFA 2001). The guidance contained in the documents *Management of archaeological projects* (MAP 2), and *Research and archaeology: a framework for the Eastern Counties 1. Resource assessment* (EAA 3), *Research and archaeology: a framework for the Eastern Counties 2. Research agenda and strategy* (EAA 8), and *Standards for field archaeology in the East of England* (EAA 14) was also followed.

### 3 Archaeological background

The archaeological background to Colchester in general has been well rehearsed (Hull 1958; CAR 6; Crummy 1997), and need not be repeated here. A number of projects have also been carried out in Balkerne Gardens itself. These were summarised in CAT Report 60. The most recent work, the 2005 evaluation, is summarised below.

#### The Mercury Flats evaluation 2005

Five evaluation trenches were cut, four (2005 T1-2005 T4) to the north of the present Mercury Flats, and one (2005 T5) to the south (ie on the Mercury Theatre side). All five trenches showed that the highest significant deposits were Roman in date, and lay at (no higher than) 1.5m below modern ground-level on the south side of the site, and between 0.7-1.0m below modern ground-level on the north side of the site.

As well as a number of modern, post-medieval and medieval features and layers, the archaeological remains which were exposed included two *in situ* Roman foundations (one partially robbed), a Roman mortared structure (either a floor or a wall foundation), and several Roman floor and dump layers. Finds included three late Roman coins, and a large quantity of Roman brick and tile, pottery and animal bone (CAT Report 331).

### 4 Aims

The aim of the watching briefs and excavation was to record the position, depth and extent of any archaeological remains, and to assess their date and significance in relation to previous discoveries at Balkerne Gardens.

### 5 Results

#### 5.1 The Anglian Water pipe trench (Figs 1-2)

- 5.1.1 This is subdivided into a number of smaller 'trenches' for ease of discussion (T1-T4). These trenches are marked 2006 T1-2006 T7 on Figures 1-2.

#### 5.1.2 Trench 1

This is the straight pipe trench running east along Balkerne Passage and directly over the Roman street leading east out of Balkerne Gate. Under 0.3m of modern road material (L1 tarmac road, L2 road base and L3 gravel 'hogging'), this trench was dug through approximately 1.0m of post-medieval or modern fill (L4) to an average depth of 1.3m below the modern road surface.

Despite the fact that T1 should have run along the top of the Roman street, no gravel was seen in T1. This is probably because the street surface has been damaged or removed entirely by the numerous modern service trenches which underlie the modern road. The material described as L4 is probably a combination of post-medieval and modern topsoil and the fills of these service trenches.

A shallow post-medieval wall footing (F1) was recorded but is not shown on Figure 2.

### 5.1.3 Trench 2

This was the curved trench between the west-east section in Balkerne Passage (T1) and the straight east-west section heading towards BG (T3).

The upper layers (L1-L4) were the same as those seen in T1, but in T2 a dark grey/brown silty clay layer (L5) was exposed at 1.20m to 1.40m below the modern road surface. L5 contained late Roman pottery (probably 4th century), as well as small finds of a bone pin (SF 1; Fig 6.1), marble veneer (SF 2), and a fragment of lava quern (SF 3). It may be interpreted as a late Roman (and possibly ?medieval) topsoil.

L5 sealed L6, a brown silty clay of the type commonly found in Colchester and usually interpreted as a layer derived from the demolition of nearby Roman buildings. Typically, the top of L6 was at 1.34m below the road surface, and was 0.22m thick (to the bottom of the trench). No dated finds were retrieved from L6.

### 5.1.4 Trench 3

This is the part of the trench which headed west through the arched entrance into BG and then across the BG gardens.

Trench depth occasionally did penetrate L4, and, where it did, L7 was exposed. This was a medium brown sandy silt with brick and tile, wall-plaster, and pottery of later 1st- to mid 2nd-century date. The principal difference between L7 and L6 (in T1) is that it occurred at the same level as surviving Roman masonry F7/F9.

F7/F9 was the first surviving Roman masonry found during this watching brief. F7 was a north-south foundation, and foundation F9 ran off it at right-angles to the west. Further west (after the pipe trench had passed under the arched entrance), demolition debris L18 was exposed at the trench bottom (1.2m below modern ground-level). Beyond L18, a patch of Roman gravel (F23) coincided precisely with the expected position of the north-south Roman street between Insulas 17a and 17b. This was seen at between 1.35m and 1.40m below modern ground-level. Here, it was sealed by demolition debris L14, which lay up to 0.6m in depth over street gravel F23. There were no dated finds from L14, and the pottery from F23 cannot be more accurately dated than 'Roman'. Therefore the date of the Roman street cannot be ascertained at this particular location.

To the east of the gravel (though not contiguous with it) was robbed-out Roman foundation F24. The projected line of the Roman street at this point makes it very likely that F24 defined the east edge of the street. A similar situation was revealed at Culver Street, where rooms in Building 120 fronted onto the Roman street (CAR 6, 32, fig 3.7). The west edge of the street coincided not with another wall line, but with F22. This was a very shallow slot, perhaps the result of erosion on the edge of the street which later became filled with demolition debris (ie L14). It also contained pottery of the mid 3rd to the 4th century.

Approximately 6m west of F22, the trench left the tarmac road and cut into the lawn south of Papillon House. At a distance of 15m and 17m respectively from the west edge of the gravel street were a robbed-out Roman foundation (F11) and an *in situ* Roman wall foundation. In such a configuration, these might represent the foundations of walls of a narrow corridor in a Roman town house. Further to the west, T3 cut through a Roman tile floor (F13), an *opus signinum* floor (F14), a tessellated pavement (F16/L10), and two Roman wall foundations meeting at right-angles, ie F17 (actually a robbed-out wall foundation, aligned east-west) and F18 (aligned north-south). Where foundations or floors were not exposed, the trench typically bottomed out in a layer of demolition debris (L8) at 1.2m below modern ground-level.

At the extreme west end of T3 was a Roman pit F19 which contained 1st- to 2nd-century pottery.

### 5.1.5 Trench 4

T4 is the trench which headed south-west from the west end of T3. One *in situ* Roman wall foundation (F25), aligned north-south, was uncovered. The basic stratigraphical sequence here is L4 (0.84m) modern fill over L20 (0.12m), over burnt layer L25 (0.05m), over L24 dump (0.14m), over F25 wall foundation. Trench bottom was at 1.7m below modern ground-level.

## 5.2 The Elliston Steady and Hawes (ESH) pipe trench (Figs 1-2)

After the completion of the AW pipe trench (above), a new pipe trench was dug by ESH. This is also subdivided into a number of smaller 'trenches' for ease of discussion, eg into 'trenches' 2006 T5-2006 T7.

### 5.2.1 Trench 5

This trench ran south from a man-hole cover located to the south of Papillon House to join the west ends of T3 (above) and T6 (below). Stratigraphy was similar to the other trenches: under a blanket of modern turf, topsoil, recent landscaping deposits (L101-L103), and post-medieval topsoil (L104), the trench cut through Roman demolition debris (L105, L107) and exposed a Roman gravel surface (F112), and an east-west Roman wall foundation (F113, fill L106). The gravel surface is not in the appropriate position for a Roman street, so it must have been either a yard surface or a pathway between properties.

Trench bottom was typically in Roman demolition debris or other Roman layers (L105, L116).

### 5.2.2 Trench 6

T6 was cut to the south of the west end of T3. For this reason, some features found in T3 were also seen in T6, principally the Roman wall foundations F115 (F18 in T3) and F114 (not numbered in T3). These two wall lines clearly define either side of one Roman room. To the west of foundation F115 were a gravel surface F116 and what appeared to be the end of a robber trench (F117). The gravel surface is not in the appropriate position for a Roman street, so it must have been either a yard surface or a pathway between properties.

### 5.2.3 Trench 7

T7 ran south, at right-angles off the east end of T6. Stratigraphy was as follows: a modern metalled surface and foundation up to 0.3m thick (L115) lay over a post-medieval or modern topsoil (L114), over a brown silty clay Roman demolition layer (L113). The top of L113 was typically 0.60 to 0.65m below modern ground-level, and it contained Roman pottery of the early 2nd to mid 3rd century or possibly later. L114 was another context which contained later Roman pottery (3rd-4th or 4th century). Although clearly not *in situ* here, it demonstrates the potential for the survival of late Roman strata on the site.

T7 revealed a post-medieval pit (F118), a modern man-hole pit (F121), and an east-west Roman wall foundation (F122) whose top was 0.56m below modern ground-level.

## 5.3 The Mercury Flats lift-shaft pit excavation (Figs 3-4)

The remains excavated in the lift-shaft pit (LSP) were complex. The north edge of the LSP coincided with the south edge of the 2005 evaluation trench (2005 T2); in fact, the feature excavated in 2006 as F11 (Fig 3, upper level) is almost certainly the south end of the 2005 trench. There should therefore be some correspondence between strata uncovered in the two trenches.

The latest feature in the sequence was post-medieval or modern pit F4 which must be extremely recent, and seems to have uncovered Roman wall foundation F6. It also cut a post-medieval pit F2 and post-medieval soil layer L1. Peeling off all these late contexts revealed a brick, tile and pottery spread F3, which sealed post-medieval soil L2. Although this consisted mainly of Roman material, it is dated to the post-medieval period by the presence of frogless post-medieval brick and a modern ceramic drain fragment (upper level on Fig 3).

Removal of L2 and F3 revealed L5 (a topsoil layer), which may be the fill of a linear feature the sides of which (except for the north side) were not seen in the LSP

excavation. The pottery in L5 dated to the early to mid 2nd century AD. Whatever feature was represented by L5, it cut through a sequence of Roman layers: thick Roman sandy clay dump L3, probably a make-up layer; L3 sealed gravel surface F8; and F8 sealed sandy clay layer L8 (including tile dump L9). L8 may be a Roman clay floor. Dated material from these contexts is L3, 1st century?; F8 (none); L8, 1st to 2nd century; L9, 1st century? (middle level on Fig 3).

A partially robbed-out, east-west Roman wall foundation F9 was uncovered on the south edge of the LSP excavation; its robber trench was F7. Comparing the LSP excavation with the 2005 evaluation T2, it seems as though gravel F8 here is equivalent to 2005 gravel L15, L3 here is equivalent to 2005 L9 and L14, and L8 here to 2005 L16 (lower level on Fig 3).

## 6 Finds

### 6.1 The small finds and bulk metalwork (Fig 5)

by Nina Crummy

The small finds are listed below by site and then by material. None of the metal objects have been conserved or X-radiographed.

The assemblage includes five Roman copper-alloy coins and an early post-medieval jeton, the latter used by merchants for reckoning accounts. Two of the coins are closely datable in their present condition; one is an *antoninianus* of Tetricus I, AD 270-3, and the other is a copy of the House of Constantine Gloria Exercitus two standards issue, dated to AD 330-45. Neither is stratified in a Roman context.

There are no other identifiable copper-alloy objects, nor any lead objects. The ironwork consists principally of iron nails, but also includes part of a ?Roman strap-hinge from a box, as well as a pair of fittings that may be post-medieval or modern brackets. Two Roman bone objects were recovered from 2006.86, ie an early type of hairpin and a game counter.

There is a high proportion of Roman stonework from the site. One piece, a fragment of a rotary quernstone, is of domestic origin, but, as the rest of the stonework consists of veneers, there is some possibility that it was reused as building stone. The veneers consist mainly of Purbeck marble and sandstone sourced from Britain, but there is also a piece of imported marble. An unusual item is a fragment of mudstone with recessed decoration that may have been filled with a contrasting inlay. The date of this piece is uncertain. In view of the other stonework from the site, it may be Roman, but the style is unusual for the period and a Victorian date may be more likely. Activity of similar late date on the site is evidenced by a fragment of a school slate, probably from the 19th century.

#### The Anglian Water pipe trench (2006.86)

Fig 5.1. SF 1. (3) L5. Roman layer. Complete Type 1 bone hairpin, with simple conical head (CAR 2, 20). Length 108 mm. The type dates from the mid 1st into the 2nd century.

SF 2. (4) L5. Roman layer. Fragment of cream-grey marble veneer. Maximum dimensions 99 by 94 mm, 17 mm thick.

SF 3. (7) L5. Roman layer. Fragment from the rim of the lower stone of a Mayen lava rotary quernstone. There is vertical grooving on the edge and radial grooving on the grinding surface. Thickness at rim 51 mm.

SF 4. (50). Unstratified. Copper-alloy early post-medieval jeton, unconserved and illegible. Diameter 24 mm.

SF 5. (21) L4. Post-medieval or modern topsoil. Copper-alloy Roman coin, unconserved and illegible, probably 2nd or 3rd century. Diameter 20.5 mm.

SF 6. (32) F22. Roman metallised surface. Amorphous copper-alloy lump, possibly waste debris from bronze-smithing. Maximum dimensions 26.5 by 17 by 9 mm.

SF 7. (18) F19. Roman pit. Amorphous copper-alloy lump, possibly waste debris from bronze-smithing. Maximum dimensions 12 by 13 by 12 mm.

Fig 5.2. SF 8. (49). Unstratified. Type 1 bone counter, with plain countersunk top and lathe centre-mark (CAR 2, 91-2). Diameter 24 mm. The type dates to throughout the Roman period.

(32). Unstratified. Iron nail, tip missing. Length 38 mm.

### **The Elliston Steady and Hawes pipe trench (2006.111)**

Note: the ESH small finds are in the same series of numbers as the Mercury Flats small finds.

SF 1. (7) L105. Roman make-up. Amorphous corroded iron object, possibly slag. Maximum dimensions 99 by 45 by 38 mm.

SF 2. (21) F118. Post-medieval pit. Tongue-ended iron strap, the other end tapered and broken. Probably one half of a strap-hinge from a box, and possibly Roman. Length 169 mm, width 21 mm.

SF 3. (16). Unstratified. Copper-alloy coin, unconserved and illegible, 3rd or 4th century. Diameter 17 mm.

SF 4. (17). Unstratified. Copper-alloy coin, unconserved and illegible: House of Constantine copy, reverse Gloria Exercitus, two standards, AD 330-45. Diameter 17 mm.

SF 11. (9) L104. Topsoil (Roman + intrusive material). Fragment of sandstone veneer. Maximum dimensions 77 by 90 mm, 14 mm thick.

(13) L104. Topsoil (Roman + intrusive material). Clenched complete iron nail, length (bent) 39 mm.

(27) L104. Topsoil (Roman + intrusive material). Two angular iron fittings, probably modern structural brackets. Lengths 95 and 117 mm.

(7) L105. Roman make-up. Two complete iron nails, lengths 52 and 75 mm.

(20) L108. Iron nail, length 81 mm.

### **The Mercury Flats lift-shaft pit (2006.111)**

Note: the Mercury Flats small finds are in the same series of numbers as the ESH small finds.

SF 5. (5) L2. Post-medieval/modern topsoil. Copper-alloy *antoninianus* of Tetricus I, reverse illegible, AD 270-3. Diameter 17 mm.

SF 6. (24) F9. Partially robbed Roman wall foundation. Severely corroded and illegible copper-alloy coin. Diameter 26 mm.

SF 7. (6) L2. Post-medieval/modern topsoil. Fragment of Purbeck marble veneer. Maximum dimensions 123 by 99 mm, 28 mm thick. Roman.

SF 8. (30). Unstratified. Fragment of sandstone veneer. Maximum dimensions 82 by 49 mm, 17 mm thick. Roman.

SF 9. (1) L1. Post-medieval/modern topsoil. Fragment of a late post-medieval school slate, with scribed horizontal and vertical lines. Maximum dimensions 47 by 38 mm, 5 mm thick.

Fig 5.3. SF 12. (27). Unstratified. Fragment of mudstone with the only surviving original edge curved; the complete item might have been circular, semicircular, or rectangular with one curved end. Both surfaces and the edge are well finished. The surface is deeply cut with two marginal grooves and inside the second is a radiating pattern of sunken petals and lines, the latter meeting at a flat inner area. The sides and bases of these features are marked with chisel lines, and this lack of finish may imply that they were filled with an inlay that contrasted with the dark grey of the mudstone. Maximum dimensions 235 by 170 mm, 30 mm thick. The date of this object is far from certain. The recovery of several fragments of Roman veneer might argue in support of a similar date, but the general style is unparalleled in the town for that period. It may well be a decorative feature from a Victorian building, with the chisel lines left because they would be invisible from the ground.



SF 20. (28). Unstratified. Rectangular Purbeck marble veneer or building block. One surface is worn, the other is smooth but not absolutely flat. One long side and both short sides are polished, the other long side is straight but quite rough. 228 by 125 mm, 42.5 mm thick. Roman.

(15) L5. ?Fill of an unnumbered feature; Roman. Iron nail, most of shank missing; length 23 mm.

(22) L6. Lens in L3; Roman. Two complete iron nails, lengths 60 and 53 mm.

(30). Unstratified. Iron strap fragment; length 55 mm, width 28 mm.

## 6.2 The Roman pottery

by Stephen Benfield

### Introduction

In total, the two watching briefs and excavation produced just under 26 kg (25,947g) of Roman pottery, of which 10,639g came from the Anglian Water pipe trench watching brief, 8,702g came from the ESH pipe trench watching brief, and 6,606g came from the excavation of the lift-shaft pit (full quantification in archive). The pottery was recorded using the Roman pottery fabric type series devised for **CAR 10**, in which all the fabrics are recorded as two-letter codes (Table 1 below). Where appropriate, reference has been made to the corresponding fabric types described in the National Roman Fabric Reference Collection (Tomber & Dore 1998). The vessel forms were recorded using the Camulodunum (Cam) Roman pottery form type series (Hawkes & Hull 1947; Hull 1958). Samian vessels were catalogued where possible using Dragendorff (Dr) form numbers or other common form type references following those used in Webster 1996. The pottery fabrics and the vessel forms present in each site context were recorded for each finds number. The number of sherds was recorded for each fabric, and the identifiable pottery forms present in each fabric type. The total weight of pottery and an overall spot date was recorded for each finds number.

**Table 1: Roman pottery fabric codes and names used in this report (after CAR 10).**

Fabric code	Fabric name	National Roman fabric reference collection Fabric
AA	amphoras, all excluding Dressel 20 and Brockley Hill/Verulamium amphoras	
AJ	amphoras, Dressel 20	BAT AM 1, BAT AM 3
BA	plain samian forms	
SG	South Gaulish plain samian	LGF SA
CG	Central Gaulish plain samian	LEZ SA 2
EG	East Gaulish plain samian	
AR	Argonne samian	ARG SA
BX	decorated samian forms	
SG	South Gaulish decorated samian	LGF SA
CG	Central Gaulish decorated samian	LEZ SA 2
CB	Colchester red colour-coated roughcast ware	COL CC2
CH	oxidised Hadham wares	HAD OX
CL	Central Gaulish and 'Rhenish-type' fine colour-coated wares	
NF	Trier fabric	MOS BS
CS	Pompeian-red ware	
CZ	Colchester and other red colour-coated wares	COL CC2
DJ	coarse oxidised and related wares	
DZ	fine oxidised wares	
EA	Nene Valley colour-coated ware	LNV CC
EE	marbled ware	
SL	marble ware, other fabric variants	
EZ	other fine colour-coated wares, mostly white/buff	

Fabric code	Fabric name	National Roman fabric reference collection Fabric
LRW	Cologne (lower Rhineland) ware	KOL CC
FJ	Brockley Hill/Verulamium region oxidised ware	VER WH
GA	BB1: black-burnished ware, category 1	DOR BB1
GB	BB2: black-burnished ware, category 2	COL BB2
GP	fine grey wares (Colchester, London-type and north Kent wares)	LON FR, UPC FR
GX	other coarse wares, principally locally-produced grey wares	
HZ	large storage jars and other vessels in heavily-tempered grey wares	
KX	black-burnished ware (BB2) types in pale grey ware	
MP	Oxfordshire type red colour-coated ware	OXF WS
MQ	white slipped fine wares and parchment wares	
MR	brown colour-coated ware, including Dr form 38 bowls	
TD	Verulamium region mortaria	VER WH
TY	mortaria, other British	
TE	Nene Valley mortaria, white fabric and black grits, unslipped or with reddish wash	LNV WH, UNV WH
TK	Oxford white/cream fabric, unslipped with pink grits	OXF WH
TZ	mortaria, Colchester and mortaria imported from the Continent	

### Roman pottery discussion

The most important contribution of the Roman pottery is in providing a dating framework for the Roman contexts. Although some of the Roman pottery is residual, is from post-Roman contexts, or is unstratified, this is still important in helping to provide an overview of the pottery from the site, and the date range of this pottery can be related to the period of Roman occupation. For the assemblage as a whole, the date ranges of the pottery fabrics and form types recorded span the whole of the Roman period (AD 43-c AD 410). However, among the early Roman pottery, there is little that can be specifically dated as pre-Flavian (c AD 43-69), and, in respect of this, the dating of the early Roman pottery is discussed below. The late Roman pottery (mid-late 4th century) is also of interest, as it represents some of the latest Roman pottery types recorded from the town. This is also discussed below. Finally, two individual sherds of particular interest are also described and discussed.

Most of the early Roman pottery can only be dated as 1st century, or 1st-early 2nd century, and there is little that is or needs be of pre-Flavian (Claudio-Neronian) date. For example, there is no early Colchester colour-coat (Fabric EC) or imitation Gallo-Belgic ware forms (Fabric UR(LTC)), both of which might be expected in contexts of Claudio-Neronian date relating to the Roman fortress and early *colonia*. The absence of these and other less common early fabrics, such as imported pre-Flavian fine wares, even as residual sherds from later-dated contexts, is a little surprising. However, there are a few closely datable vessels that are probably pre-Flavian. From the AW pipe trench there are two flagons of Cam 154/155 (dated Claudio-Neronian) from F18 (finds no 25) and L8 (finds no 12), and a Haltern 70 amphora (Fabric AA) almost certainly of Claudio-Neronian date from L8 (finds no 12). From the lift-shaft pit excavation, there is a possible lid sherd from a Pompeian-red ware platter (Fabric CS), of probable pre-Flavian date from L1 (finds no 1). Also from the lift-shaft pit excavation is an unstratified burnt sherd (finds no 151) of 1st-century South Gaulish samian (Fabric BA(SG)), which may have been burnt during the Boudican revolt of AD 60/61. However, it should be noted that a few other later-dated sherds are also recorded as burnt, so that the burning of this sherd is not necessarily a result of the Boudican revolt. These other burnt sherds are two sherds from the AW pipe trench, one in Fabric CZ from F25 (finds no 39) and the other an unstratified and unidentified Roman sherd (finds no 49), and one sherd from the ESH pipe trench in Fabric TK from F25 (finds no 34). The overall impression is that

the small quantity of probable pre-Flavian pottery is probably residual from contexts dating from the Flavian period or later.

There is a small but significant quantity of pottery sherds, from both pipe trenches and from the lift-shaft pit excavation, which represents some of the latest-dated pottery types found at Colchester. These come primarily from the Oxford potteries (ie Fabric MP, Fabric TN and some of the vessels in Fabric MQ), but also include late shell-tempered wares (Fabric HD).

The vessel types identified as from the Oxford potteries are bead-rim bowls (CAR 10, Fabric MP, Types 43-48) and body sherds from mortaria (Fabric TN). A few of the white-slipped body sherds recorded under Fabric MQ are probably also Oxford products. Fabric MP (Oxford red-colour-coated ware) is first recorded in any quantity at Colchester in deposits dated between AD 350 and 400, although most is recovered as residual sherds in post-Roman contexts (CAR 10, 304). In support of this late dating, it can also be noted that Oxford red-colour coated ware is absent from contexts dated prior to c AD 360 at Chelmsford, the site of a Roman settlement some 20 miles to the south-west of Colchester (Going 1987, 115). There is no dating provided for Fabric TN (white-slipped Oxfordshire mortaria) at Colchester in CAR 10, although at Chelmsford they are dated as mid-late 4th century (fabric 13; Going 1987, 5).

The late shell-tempered wares (Fabric HD) include examples of hooked-rim jars (CAR 10, Fabric HD, Types 35-37) and flanged-rimmed bowls (CAR 10, Fabric HD, Type 15). While shell-tempered sherds occur throughout deposits of the Roman period at Colchester, the fabric is most commonly recorded from the mid-late 4th century (CAR 10, 458). This is also the case at Chelmsford, where late shell-tempered pottery appears in the mid 4th century, but almost all derives from contexts dating to after c AD 360 (Going 1987, 115). The source or sources of the late shell-tempered wares found at Colchester is not known, but possible sources cited for this pottery type at Chelmsford are Harold in Bedfordshire, the lower Nene Valley or possibly Lakenheath (fabric 5; Going 1987, 10).

Also of note among the late Roman pottery are three sherds from the ESH pipe trench. These are a roller-stamped sherd of Argonne samian (Fabric BA(AR)), a hooked lid (Fabric CH), and a form Dr 38 bowl (Fabric MR), all of which came from L104 (finds no 19). It can be noted that no examples of Mayen ware were recorded, which is the latest datable Roman pottery found at Colchester (CAR 10, 463), although this is not a particularly common pottery type at Colchester and its absence here has no bearing on the dating of the pottery from the site.

Two sherds are of particular interest. The first is from a late Colchester colour-coated beaker (Fabric CZ) with a fragment of a potter's stamp on the outside surface. The sherd is unstratified, having been handed in by a member of the public who retrieved it from spoil excavated from the AW pipe trench (finds no 52). The sherd is from the upper body, just below the rim, although the rim itself is missing. However, the ledge immediately below the rim survives, and the rim was certainly of cornice type and the form represented is certainly Cam 391A/B (dated AD 110-125 to late 2nd/early 3rd century). On the sherd, in barbotine, is the fore-part of a deer (head, neck, shoulders and antlers) with the head to the left. Just below the rim, on the left edge of the sherd, is a fragment of a potter's stamp, most of the stamp having been lost when the sherd was broken on that side. Sufficient remains to see that the stamp die was a rectangular block. There is one letter of the stamp remaining and a small part of another. These two letters can be read as (S)F. This appears to be from the same stamp die as a near-complete potter's stamp previously recorded on a late Colchester colour-coated beaker of form Cam 391 which reads ACCEPTVSF (Hull 1963, 91, fig 50.1). This appears to be only the second example of a stamp recorded on a late Colchester colour-coated vessel, and both appear to be the same die stamp of a potter named Acceptus.

The second sherd of interest is a fragment of a *tituli depicti* on an amphora sherd of unidentified form in a cream fabric. This was recovered from the AW pipe trench (L22, finds no 37). While the form type of the amphora is not known, it is likely to date from the 1st-mid 2nd century, although a dating bracket of 1st-2nd/3rd century would be a safer overall dating range. The sherd is from the shoulder of the vessel. Below a handle scar there are five letters (written in dark ink), the central three of

which are clear, although the identification of the other two is less certain. It appears to read **(A).XXX(X)**. Each letter X is presumably the Roman numeral 10, and presumably they refer to weight, probably the weight of the vessel, either empty or full (Peacock & Williams 1986, 13).

### 6.3 The Roman glass (Fig 6)

Finds no 41 (T4, L4; post-Roman soil layer) is a pale green fragment from a one-frieze chariot-race cup of the 'Canterbury-London' group (CAR 8, 46).

In the inscription zone, the following letters are clearly designed and stamped [U]SCULOSE [O] or [C]. This is the major part of the charioteer's name Musculosus (in the vocative) followed by a partial letter O, which must be the first character of the next charioteer's name (Olympus).

The main decoration zone shows the four horses of Musculosus' team, three pillars surmounted by eggs (lap counters), and one wheel of the next chariot (of Olympus?) over which is a representation of Olympus' ?cloak.

The break in this sherd coincides with the rear quarters of the four horses, although most of their bodies, all the forelegs and the front parts of the rear legs are shown. As both forelegs and back legs are angled, the chariot seems to be in motion. Three horizontal lines and one angled line represent the reins and ?whip respectively held by the missing figure of Musculosus.

Only a small fragment of the lower decorative zone survives, and it is too small to be sure whether it is inhabited or not.

The figures are quite well drawn, though not so crisply as on the famous example from Balkerne Lane in Colchester (*ibid*, 48), and the four-spoked wheel is not so well defined. However, the horses on this new example are more alive and fluid than in the rather stylised Balkerne Lane example.

The only other Roman glass was from L21 (finds no 45). This is a pale green body fragment from a shouldered vessel.

### 6.4 Other finds

A full list of finds can be found in the site archive. Finds from the two watching briefs are identified and listed. Those from the LSP excavation are fully quantified.

## 7 Discussion

Considered from the viewpoint of the Roman town, Balkerne Gardens lies in two of the blocks or *insulae* of the Roman town (Insulas 17a and 17b), with the street dividing the two running under the conservatory of Freda Gunton Lodge. It is clear that the AW and ESH pipe trenches cut through a number of Roman buildings, presumably town houses, in both *insulae*. It is reasonable to suggest that the foundations in Insula 17b (ie the east side of BG, near the arched entrance) are part of one Roman house, whose west wall foundation (F24) lies on the east edge of the gravel street. It is named here Building 208 in the numbered series of Colchester buildings. From the right-angled configuration of wall foundations F7 and F9, the pipe trench seems to have coincided with an east-west wall foundation to a wall which separated two rooms in that building. The surviving wall foundations were built of septaria-in-mortar (F7) or tile-and-septaria-in-mortar (F9). The west wall foundation (F24) had been robbed out (presumably in the medieval period). There is no evidence for the flooring materials used in Building 208.

Insula 17a lies across the gravel street, to the west. It was approximately 65m wide, east to west. Assuming that this street frontage was fully built-up, there is enough space for up to two separate buildings here. A good comparison is the west edge of Insula 34, which was excavated as part of the Culver Street project in the 1980s. Here, a frontage of a little over 80m had three separate structures on it, two of which seem to have been subdivided into two separate tenancies each (CAR 6, 32, fig 3.7). In reality, there is no way of knowing whether the wall foundations and floor fragments cut by the pipe trenches at Balkerne Gardens are parts of one building or more, although two seems the most likely number. For that reason, the wall foundations and floors are collectively named here Building 209 in the

numbered series of Colchester buildings. If future excavation shows this to be incorrect, then the building numbers can be amended at that time.

Building 209 will be described from east to west. Unlike the west edge of Building 208, the east edge of Building 209 was not found on the edge of the gravel street. There was a feature in a suitable position (F22), but this looked like erosion on the street edge rather than the robber trench for a missing Roman wall foundation. At approximately 12m west of the street edge, a pair of wall lines (F11, F10) define the sides of what must have been a north-south passage. F10 survived *in situ* as a tile-and-septaria-in-mortar wall foundation. F11 had been robbed out, presumably in the medieval period. There is a gap of approximately 25m before the next wall line (F18/F115). However, the presence of three separate types of Roman flooring in T3 shows that there must be at least three missing, intermediate wall lines here. The floor types, from east to west, were tile (F13), *opus signinum* (F14), and tessellated pavement (F16). The part of the tiled floor which was exposed in the trench consisted of four rows of plain red rectangular tiles measuring 0.36m x 0.26m. Some had patches of grey on their surfaces, perhaps as a result of burning.

Another type of flooring was evident from the loose tiles found in the LSP excavation. These were thin plain red tiles (*spicae*), each of which resembled the flange edge of a Roman *tegula*. In some cases, they were definitely made by breaking of and/or rubbing away the flat section of a *tegula* to leave the flange as a long tile. These may have been laid in a floor which has not been detected during this fieldwork, but a recent evaluation on North Station Road uncovered *spicae* which may have come from a tile floor laid in a herringbone pattern (CAT Report 163, 5, 12). We cannot be certain that the missing BG floor was like this, but it may have been.

The east-west foundation excavated in the LSP excavation (F9) shows that Building 209 had its frontage wall on the north edge of the gravel road emerging from the Balkerne Gate. In this, it is similar to the west wall foundation of Building 208 (above). The gravel surface excavated in the LSP excavation is too far north to be the gravel road, and must have been a yard or footway similar to those which are indicated by the other gravel patches in T5 and T7 (ie in or around Building 209).

The position of the west side of Building 209 has not been resolved here at BG because the westernmost wall line F25 is approximately 11m away from the projected edge of the intramural gravel street; in other words, there is enough space for another suite of rooms on the west edge of Building 209.

Evidence of a hypocaust system somewhere in the BG site is provided by the discovery of twelve box tile fragments and a complete hypocaust *pila* tile. These finds were more common on the west side of BG, so the missing hypocaust system was probably in Building 209 in Insula 17a. In fact, the tile floor F13 described above may be the base of the hypocaust room itself. Room 4 in Building 71 at Middleborough had a double row of similar tiles along its centre (CAR 3, 178, fig 165).

Finds were abundant, and the Roman pottery and glass have been reported on above. The Roman pottery includes a larger proportion of late Roman pottery than is sometimes the case in Colchester. This was never found *in situ* in late Roman deposits, but was usually residual in later soil layers. However, this demonstrates the potential for the survival at BG of late Roman strata which are missing in other parts of the Roman town. Should the opportunity arise for area excavation, this would be among the reasons why the opportunity should not be missed.

Among the small finds are bone objects (a pin and a counter) which remind us of the domestic side of Roman town life, and several pieces of marble wall veneer from Building 209. Five Roman coins were also found. Unfortunately, none were in Roman contexts.

Two Roman coin hoards were found at Balkerne Gardens in 1965 and 1977 (CAR 4, 71-4). Hoard A is associated with the Boudican revolt of AD 60/1, and Hoard B has a closing date of c AD 316 (*ibid*). When loose coins are found on a site which has produced hoards, it is legitimate to ask whether they may be associated with those hoards. Of the five coins found in 2006, three are in conservation and are not yet identifiable (details will be added to the archive). The other two are issues of

Tetricus I (AD 270-3) and a copy of the House of Constantine (AD 330-45). There seems no reason, therefore, to associate them with BG Hoards A or B.

The glass finds, though few in number, include a splendid fragment of a chariot-race cup which is second in quality only to the example which has been the model for the CAT logo in recent years (Fig 6).

## 8 Archive deposition

The archive from the watching briefs and excavation, including the site records, photographs and finds, will be permanently deposited with Colchester Museums under accession codes COLEM 2006.86 and 2006.111.

## 9 Acknowledgements

CAT is grateful to Balkerne Gardens plc, Anglian Water, and Elliston Steady and Hawes (Building) Ltd for commissioning and funding the archaeological work, to the various contractors for their help on site, and to Stanley Bragg Architects. The project was managed by H Brooks. Site work was principally by W Clark, assisted by M Górnaiak and D Shimmin. The project was monitored by Martin Winter, Colchester Borough Council Archaeology Officer.

## 10 References

- |                |      |   |
|----------------|------|---|
| CAR 2          | 1983 | <i>Colchester Archaeological Report 2: The Roman small finds from excavations in Colchester 1971-9</i> , by N Crummy (reprinted 1995)   |
| CAR 3          | 1984 | <i>Colchester Archaeological Report 3: Excavations at Lion Walk, Balkerne Lane, and Middleborough, Colchester, Essex</i> , by P Crummy  |
| CAR 4          | 1987 | <i>Colchester Archaeological Report 4: The coins from excavations in Colchester 1971-9</i> , by N Crummy  |
| CAR 6          | 1992 | <i>Colchester Archaeological Report 6: Excavations at Culver Street, the Gilbert School, and other sites in Colchester 1971-85</i> , by P Crummy                                  |
| CAR 8          | 1995 | <i>Colchester Archaeological Report 8: Roman vessel glass from excavations in Colchester, 1971-85</i> , by H E M Cool and J Price   |
| CAR 10         | 1999 | <i>Colchester Archaeological Report 10: Roman pottery from excavations in Colchester, 1971-86</i> , by R P Symonds and S Wade, ed by P Bidwell and A Croom                        |
| CAT Report 60  |      | A desk-based assessment of the archaeological remains around 63 North Hill, Colchester, January 2000, unpublished CAT archive report, by Howard Brooks, 2000                      |
| CAT Report 163 |      | An archaeological evaluation at North Station Road (adjacent to the Victoria Inn), Colchester, Essex, August 2001, unpublished CAT archive report, by Kate Orr, 2001              |
| CAT Report 331 |      | An archaeological evaluation at the Mercury Flats, Balkerne Gardens, Colchester, Essex, July-August 2005, unpublished CAT archive report, by Howard Brooks and Laura Pooley, 2005 |
| CM             | 2002 | <i>Guidelines on standards and practices for archaeological fieldwork in the Borough of Colchester</i>  |
| CM             | 2003 | <i>Guidelines on the preparation and transfer of archaeological archives to Colchester Museums</i>  |
| Crummy, P      | 1997 | <i>City of Victory: the story of Colchester - Britain's first Roman town</i>  |
| DoE            | 1990 | <i>Planning Policy Guidance note 16: archaeology and planning (PPG 16)</i>  |
| EAA 3          | 1997 | <i>Research and archaeology: a framework for the Eastern Counties 1. Resource assessment</i> , East Anglian Archaeology, Occasional Papers, 3, ed by J Glazebrook                 |

EAA 8	2000	<i>Research and archaeology: a framework for the Eastern Counties 2. Research agenda and strategy</i> , East Anglian Archaeology, Occasional Papers, <b>8</b> , ed by N Brown & J Glazebrook
EAA 14	2003	<i>Standards for field archaeology in the East of England</i> , East Anglian Archaeology, Occasional Papers, <b>14</b> , ed by D Gurney
Going, C	1987	<i>The mansio and other sites in the south-eastern sector of Caesaromagus: the Roman pottery</i> , CBA, Research Report, <b>62</b>
Hawkes, C F C, & Hull, M R	1947	<i>Camulodunum, first report on the excavations at Colchester 1930-39</i> , RRCSAL, <b>14</b>
Hull, M R	1958	<i>Roman Colchester</i> , RRCSAL, <b>20</b>
Hull, M R	1963	<i>The Roman potters' kilns of Colchester</i> , RRCSAL, <b>21</b>
IFA	1999a	<i>Standard and guidance for an archaeological watching brief</i>
IFA	1999b	<i>Standard and guidance for archaeological excavation</i>
IFA	2001	<i>Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials</i>
MAP 2	1991	<i>Management of archaeological projects</i> , second edition (English Heritage)
Peacock, D P S, & Williams, D F	1986	<i>Amphorae and the Roman economy, an introductory guide</i>
Tomber, R, & Dore, J	1998	<i>The National Roman Fabric Reference Collection, a handbook</i> , MoLAS, Monograph, <b>2</b>
Webster, P	1996	<i>Roman samian pottery in Britain</i> , CBA, Practical handbook in Archaeology, <b>13</b>

## 11 Glossary

AOD	above Ordnance Survey datum point based on mean sea level at Newlyn, Cornwall
AW	Anglian Water
BG	Balkerne Gardens
Boudican	dating to the time of the native uprising led by Boudica in AD 60/1
CBCAO	Colchester Borough Council Archaeology Officer
CM	Colchester Museums
context	specific location on an archaeological site, especially one where finds are made; usually a layer or a feature
ESH	Elliston Steady and Hawes
feature	an identifiable context, such as a pit, a wall foundation or a post-hole
greensand	a form of sandstone, also known as Kentish Ragstone, imported from south of the Thames
hypocaust	underfloor heating with floor suspended over tile stacks ( <i>pilae</i> )
IFA	Institute of Field Archaeologists
<i>imbrex</i>	curved Roman roof tile
LSP	lift-shaft pit
medieval	period from AD 1066 to c AD 1500
modern	period from c 1850 onwards to the present
NGR	National Grid Reference
natural	geological deposit undisturbed by human activity
<i>opus signinum</i>	Roman mortar with a pinkish appearance due to the addition of brick/tile fragments
<i>pila</i>	vertical tile stack to support floor over hypocaust
post-medieval	period from c 1500 to c 1850
PMRE	post-medieval red earthenware
Roman	the period from AD 43 to c AD 410
RRSCAL	Report of the Research Committee of the Society of Antiquaries of London
septaria	calcareous, clay concretions found on the Essex and Suffolk coast and used by the Romans as building material
<i>spicae</i>	thin plain red floor tiles
<i>tegula</i>	flanged Roman roof tile
<i>tesserae</i>	small ceramic cubes used to make Roman tessellated and mosaic floors
UAD	Urban Archaeological Database, maintained by Colchester Museums
U/S	unstratified, ie without a well-defined context

© Colchester Archaeological Trust 2007

**Distribution list:**

Anglian Water (Lee Sayers)  
Elliston Steady and Hawes (Building) Ltd  
Balkerne Gardens Trust plc  
Stanley Bragg Architects  
Martin Winter, Colchester Borough Council Archaeology Officer  
Essex Historic Environment Record, Essex County Council



**Colchester Archaeological Trust**

12 Lexden Road,  
Colchester,  
Essex CO3 3NF

tel.: (01206) 541051  
(01206) 500124  
email: [archaeologists@catuk.org](mailto:archaeologists@catuk.org)

Checked by: Philip Crummy  
Date: 04.01.07

Adams c:/reports07/balkerne gardens/report395.doc



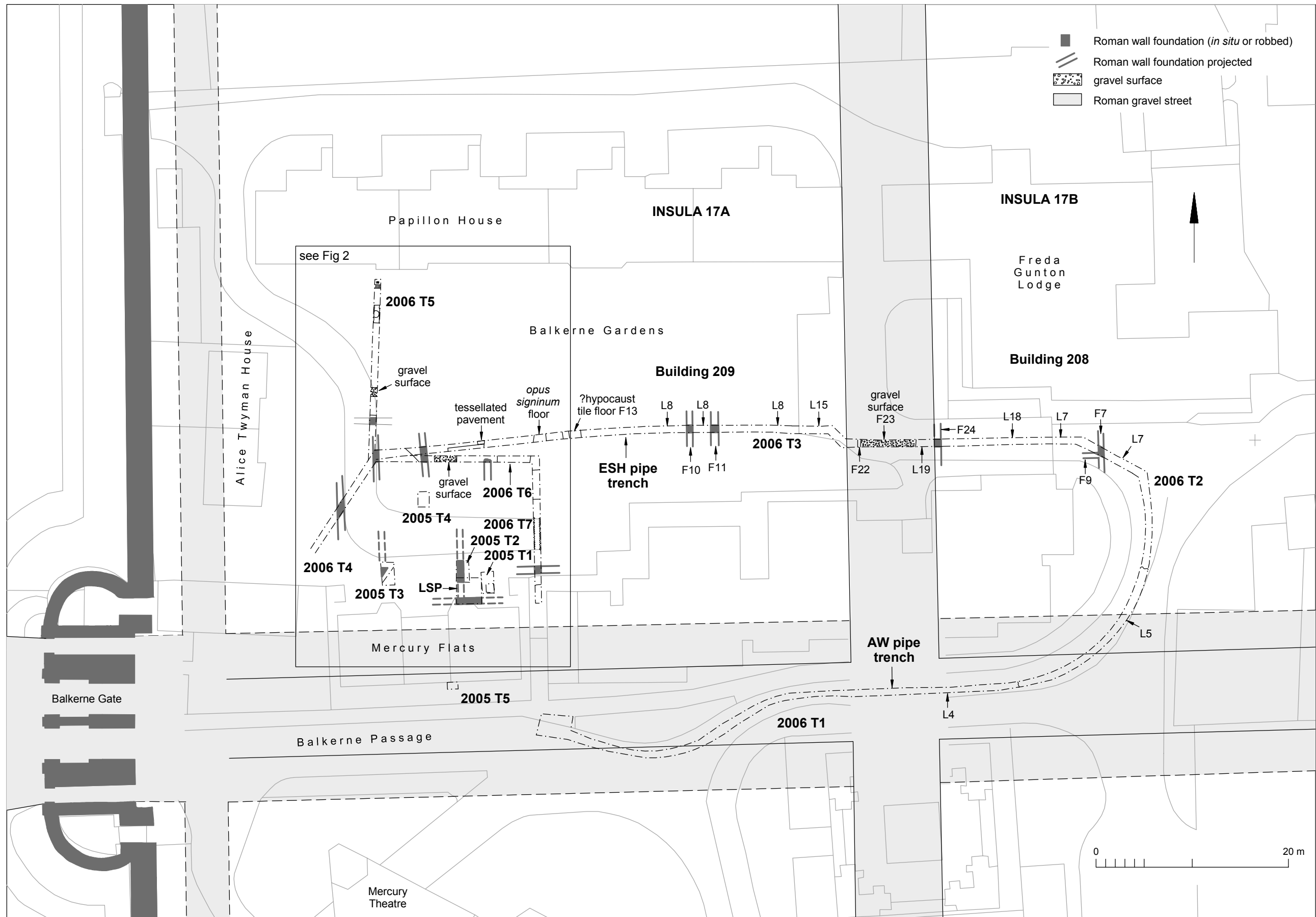


Fig 1 Site location, showing Balcerne Gardens and the Mercury Flats, significant discoveries at Balcerne Gardens, and Buildings 208 and 209.

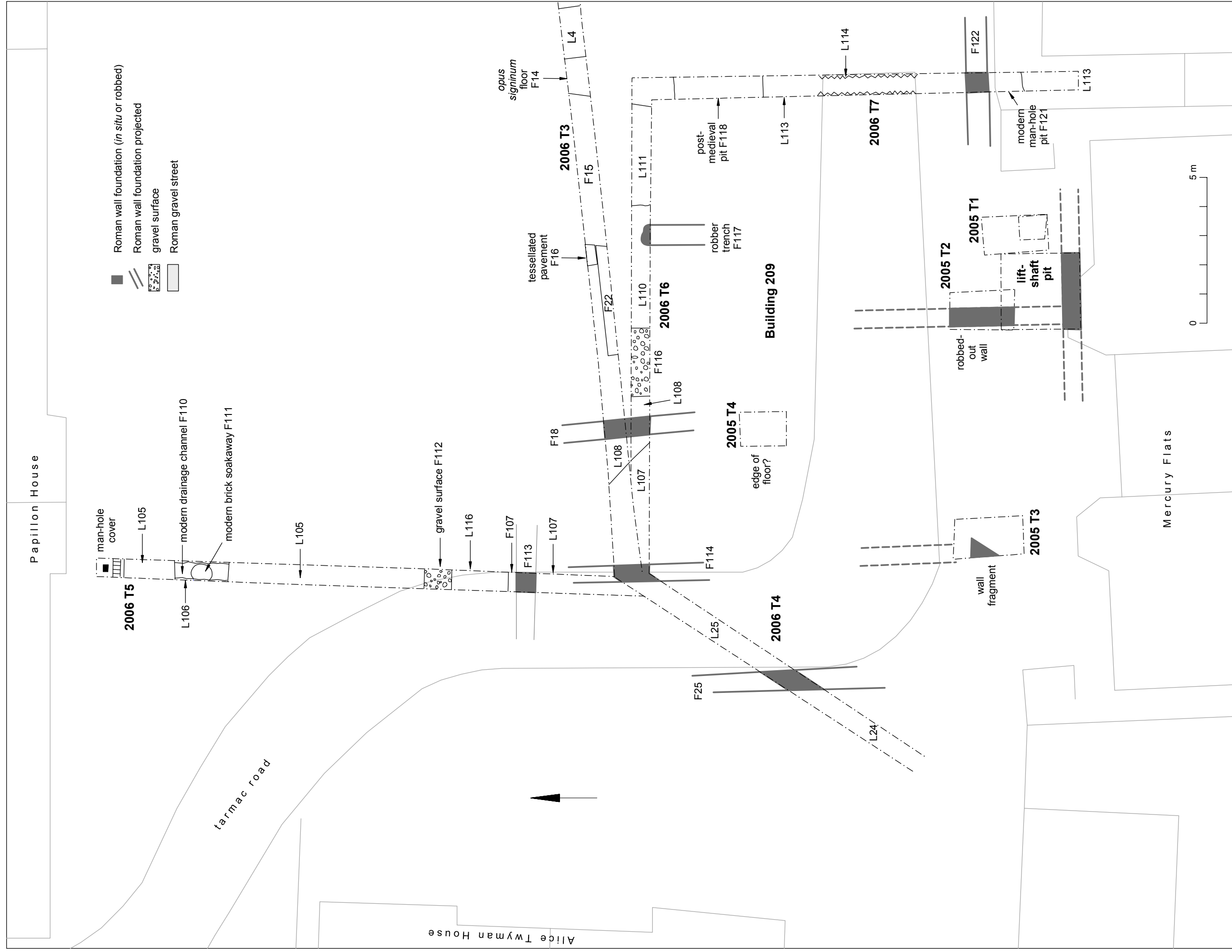


Fig 2 West side of Balkeke Gardens, with detail of Building 209 exposed in 2006 T3-2006 T7 and showing the wall foundations found in 2005 T1-2005 T5.

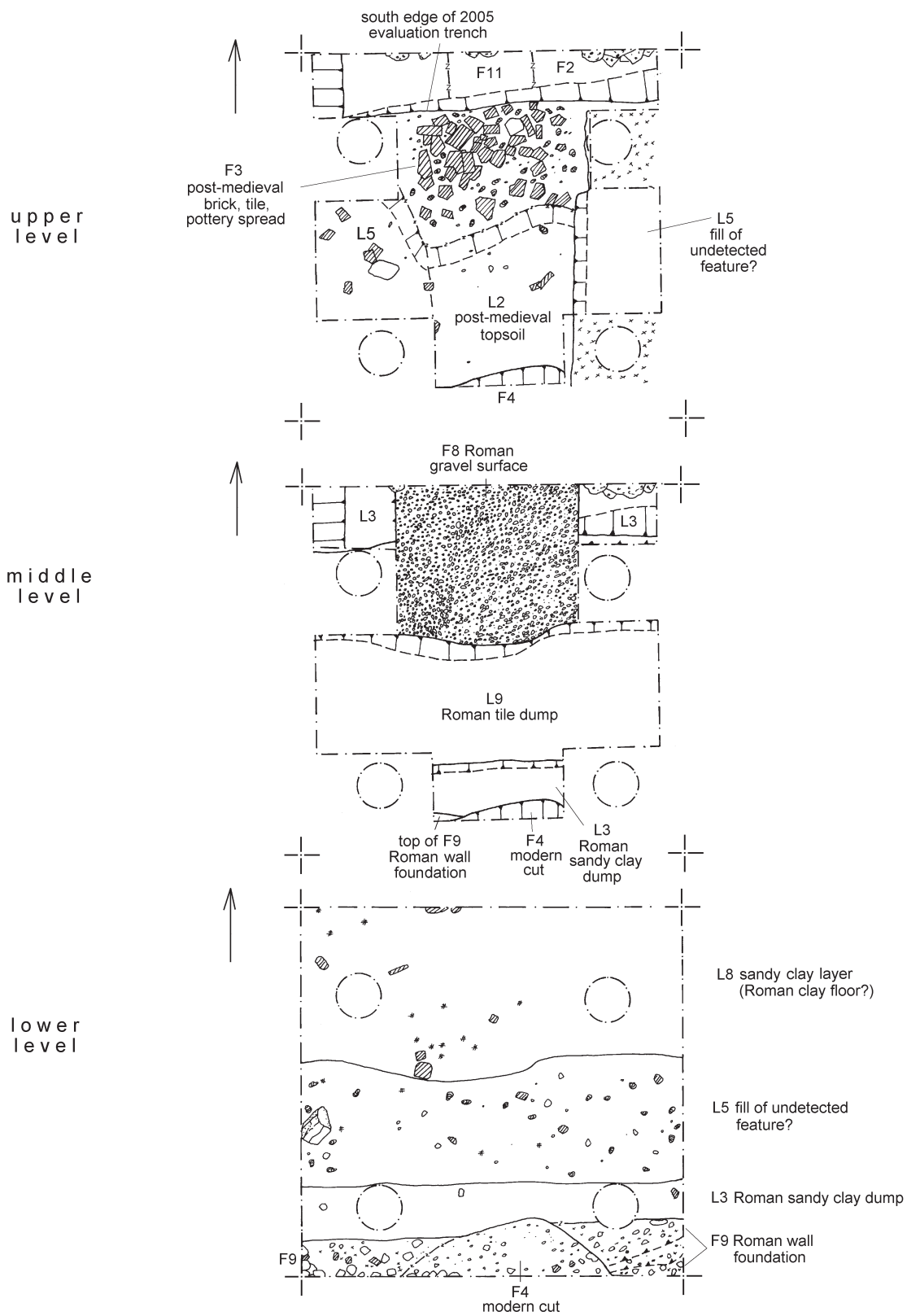


Fig 3 Lift-shaft pit excavation: plans.

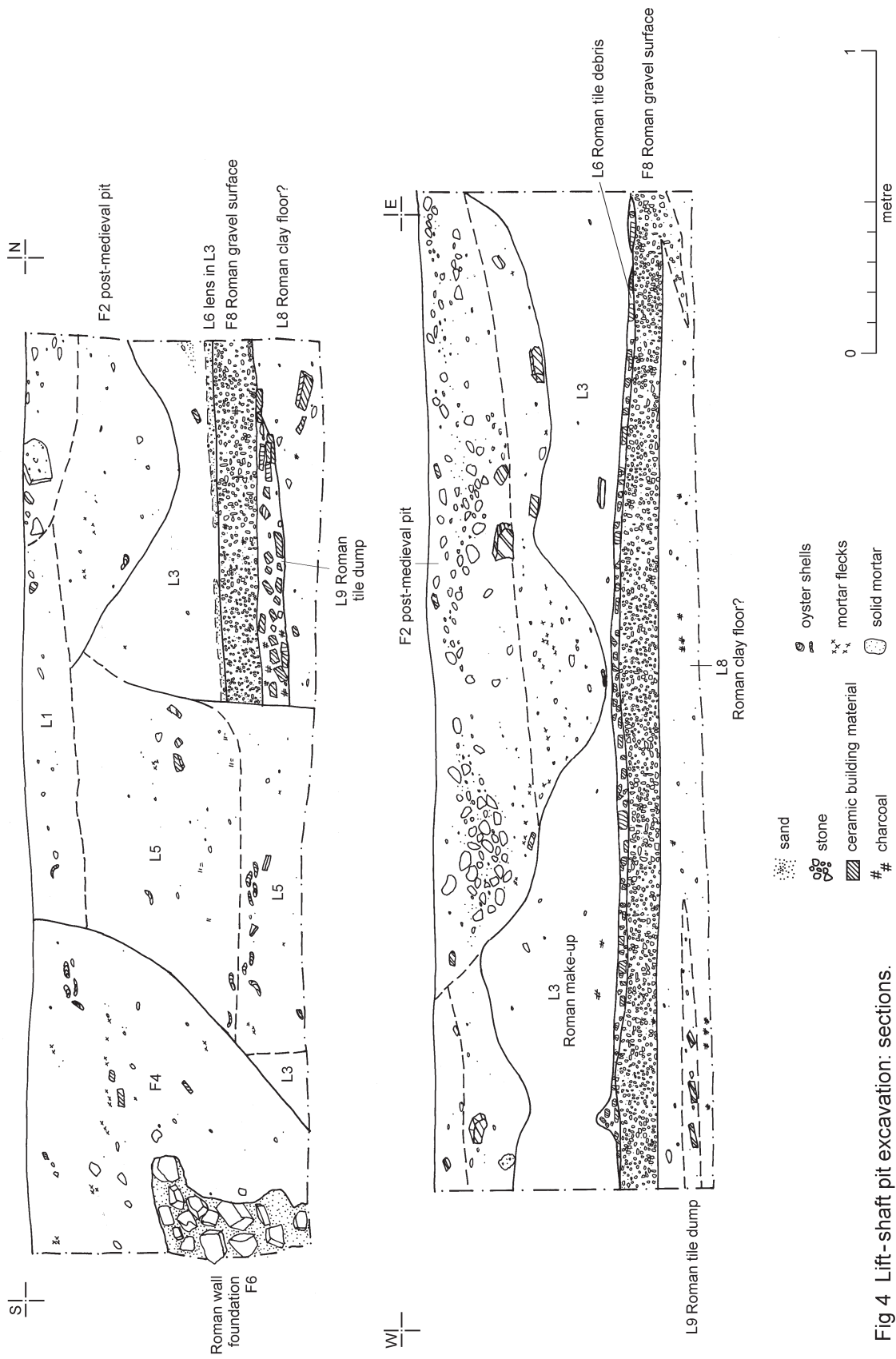


Fig 4 Lift-shaft pit excavation: sections.

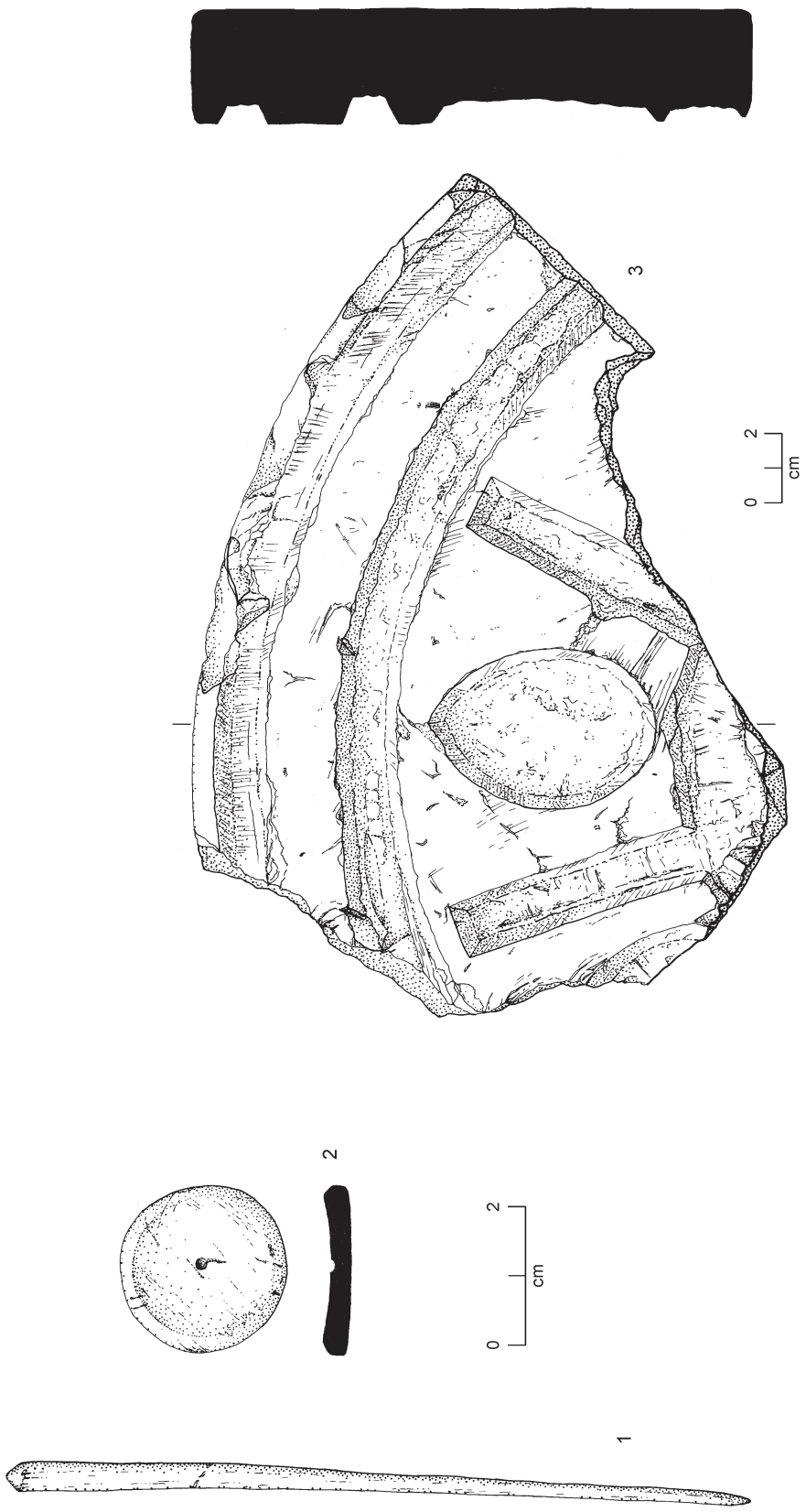


Fig 5 Bone (1-2) and ceramic (3) small finds.

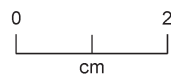
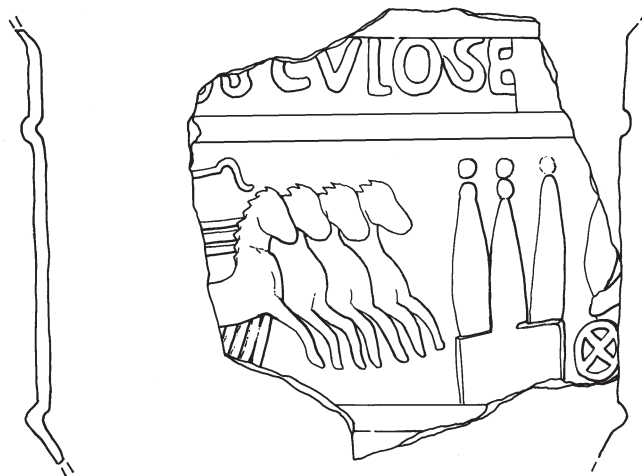


Fig 6 Roman glass chariot-race cup.

**Essex Historic Environment Record/  
Essex Archaeology and History**

**Summary sheet**

<b>Site address:</b> Balkerne Gardens and Balkerne Passage, Colchester, Essex	
<b>Parish:</b> Colchester	<b>District:</b> Colchester Borough
<b>NGR:</b> TL 9928 2523	<b>Site code:</b> Museum accession codes 2006.86 and 2006.111
<b>Type of work:</b> Watching briefs and excavation	<b>Site director/group:</b> Colchester Archaeological Trust
<b>Date of work:</b> August-November 2006	<b>Size of area investigated:</b> 220m-long trench, plus 3m x 3m area excavation
<b>Location of finds/curating museum:</b> Colchester Museums	<b>Funding source:</b> Developer
<b>Further seasons anticipated?</b> No	<b>Related EHER nos:</b>
<b>Final report:</b> CAT Report 395 and summary in <i>EAH</i>	
<b>Periods represented:</b> Roman and post-medieval/modern	
<p><b>Summary of fieldwork results:</b>  <i>This site lies immediately north-east of the Balkerne Gate, and in Insulas 17a and 17b of the Roman town. In connection with the rebuilding of the Mercury Flats residential block, two watching briefs were held on the excavation of two pipe trenches. These revealed a number of Roman wall lines, floors, and gravel surfaces.</i></p> <p><i>Later, the site of the lift-shaft pit for the new Mercury Flats building was hand-excavated. A Roman wall foundation and a gravel surface were identified.</i></p> <p><i>Finds were plentiful, and included a significant quantity of late Roman pottery. This shows that the Balkerne Gardens site has the potential to yield stratified late Roman deposits in the future.</i></p> <p><i>There have been a number of small archaeological projects on this site over the past 30 years. Although we are not yet able to reconstruct exactly the ground plans of the Roman structures (presumably town houses) which stood here, sufficient is now known to define them as parts of Buildings 208 and 209 in the numbered series of Colchester buildings.</i></p>	
<b>Previous summaries/reports:</b> None	
<b>Author of summary:</b> H Brooks	<b>Date of summary:</b> January 2007