A targeted archaeological investigation of the enclosure ditches at Venta Icenorum by the Caistor Roman Project in Wymer Field, Caistor St. Edmund, Norfolk.

August 2016

Caistor Roman Project

Report Finalised July 2021
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Location:	Caistor St Edmund
Grid Ref:	TG 2346 0386
NHES Event No:	ENF141071
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1.0 Introduction

The site referred to by the Caistor Roman Project (CRP) as Wymer Field, is a horse paddock located just to the north-east of Caistor Old Hall in the parish and settlement of Caistor St Edmund. The field is known to include part of the most north-easterly run of a triple ditch system, which formed a large kite shaped enclosure around the Roman town of *Venta Icenorum*. The ditches here have been identified previously through fragmentary cropmarks, with their positions more accurately determined through a magnetometry survey carried out on behalf of the CRP in 2014.

Test pitting by the CRP within both Wymer Field and the grounds of Caistor Old Hall during 2014 and 2015 produced significant quantities of Roman pottery, fired clay and other material which suggest that settlement activity extended well beyond the limits of the 3rd century walled town as far as the north-eastern apex of the enclosure. Wymer Field was selected for the first major excavation by the CRP in order to investigate the nature of Roman and later activity here and to assess the character and date of the triple ditches. The ditches to the south of the town were excavated in 2012 during the Caistor Roman Project's four-year excavation programme at *Venta Icenorum* (Prof. Will Bowden *in prep*). The 2016 excavation thus afforded the opportunity to compare the ditches at the northern and southern extremities of the enclosure. The project was also intended to further train volunteers in skills associated with large scale excavation gained from working alongside professional archaeologists.

The 2016 excavations in Wymer Field were conducted using funding from the Heritage Lottery Fund, which was granted to support three years of archaeological work by the CRP. The fieldwork was carried out by volunteer members of the CRP overseen by professional archaeologists Giles Emery (Norvic Archaeology) and Neil Moss. The programme of post-excavation work was undertaken by CRP members supported by various finds specialist contributors.

This report presents a brief description of the methodology followed, a presentation of the recovered data and an archaeological interpretation of the results

A copy of this report will be sent to the Norfolk Historic Environment Record to form part of their permanent archive. The report will also be archived digitally through OASIS, the online grey literature archive maintained by the Archaeological Data Service (ADS).

2.0 Brief Summary of Results

A background scatter of prehistoric flint knapping was identified in the area of an archaic tree-throw. The tree-throw contained burnt flints and numerous struck flints of probable Early Neolithic date. They included knapping waste and thinning flakes which provided evidence for biface production.

The triple ditches were roughly half the scale of those excavated to the south of the town, possibly due in part to the natural topography. Here they occupy the upper slope of ground which falls away relatively quickly to meet the edge of the river floodplain. All three ditches contained material laden with household pottery sherds and fragments of butchered animal bone, with the inner ditch containing the largest quantity. Pottery collected from the lowest fills of the inner and outer ditches provided an early 2nd to mid-2nd century date for deposition, of a similar date range to all three ditches along the southern part of the circuit. A cluster of pits and possible post-pits of similar date occupied the space assumed to have been occupied by former bank material between the inner and outer ditch.

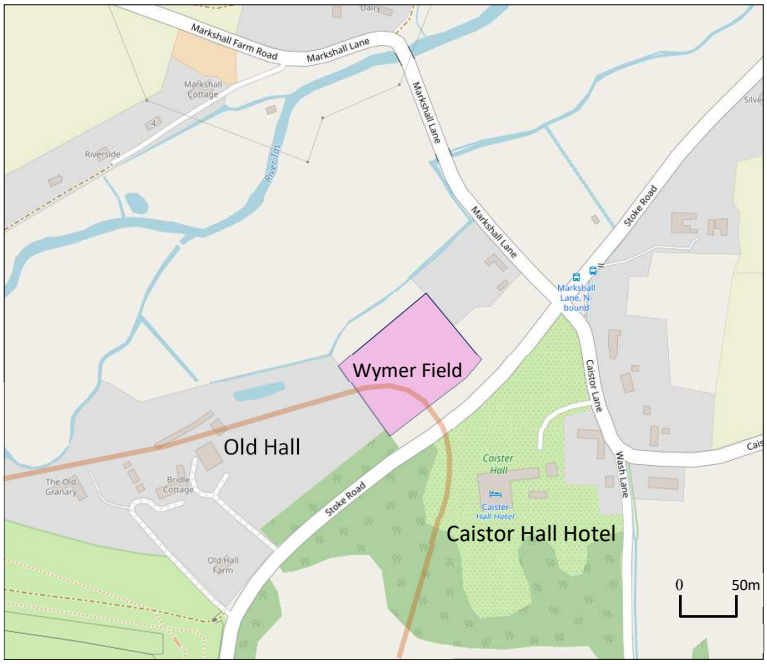
Pottery from the base of the shallowest middle ditch included a flanged dish sherd of possible 3rd century date, suggesting a later date than its neighbours, although much of the pottery was fragmentary and well abraded, and it is possible that this section of the ditch was subject to a recut.

All three ditches appear to have been mostly infilled by the mid-3rd to 4th century, when they would have only been recognisable as slight linear hollows along with any surviving earthworks.

The articulated remains of a foal were partly uncovered within the base of the inner ditch, associated with smashed Roman pottery vessels, including a Spanish amphora resting along the northern slope of the ditch. The cranium was resting upon part of a more mature horse pelvis, weathered as bare bone prior to selection for burial. A few chop marks on the cranium and neck indicate human agency to its death, but with no other signs of butchery the animal appears to have been buried in a fleshed state. The manner of its death, and its placement within the base of the ditch accompanied by selected pottery vessels that may have been purposefully broken for the occasion, provide convincing evidence that this deposition group represents a form of sacrificial offering. Although the true motivations for the burial lie beyond any simple explanation, the fact that all three recent interventions across the enclosure ditches have produced articulated skeletal remains (two adult humans and the foal) is striking. Given the sheer scale of the infilled ditches it seems highly likely that any similar investigations in the future have a high potential for uncovering similar deposits.

Evidence for a medieval structure was found in Trench 2 where levelling activity and a clay platform were encountered, along with a possible flint cobble pad for a sill-beam and a deep posthole of late medieval date (14th-15th-century). Set into the clay floor was the very oval base of a mostly ploughed out hearth or oven, with sampled material yielding moderate levels of burnt organic residues along with the only examples of large legumes from the site, suggesting that the structure was at least occasionally used for the preparation of foodstuffs.

Small but significant numbers of early to middle Saxon pottery sherds were collected from the lower subsoil, with a few intrusive sherds recovered from the Roman ditch fills. This adds to the growing corpus of evidence for continuous occupation of the landscape surrounding the town in the immediate aftermath of town's final decline and further strengthens the growing perception of less nucleated Saxon occupation around the area of the town from the 5th century onwards.



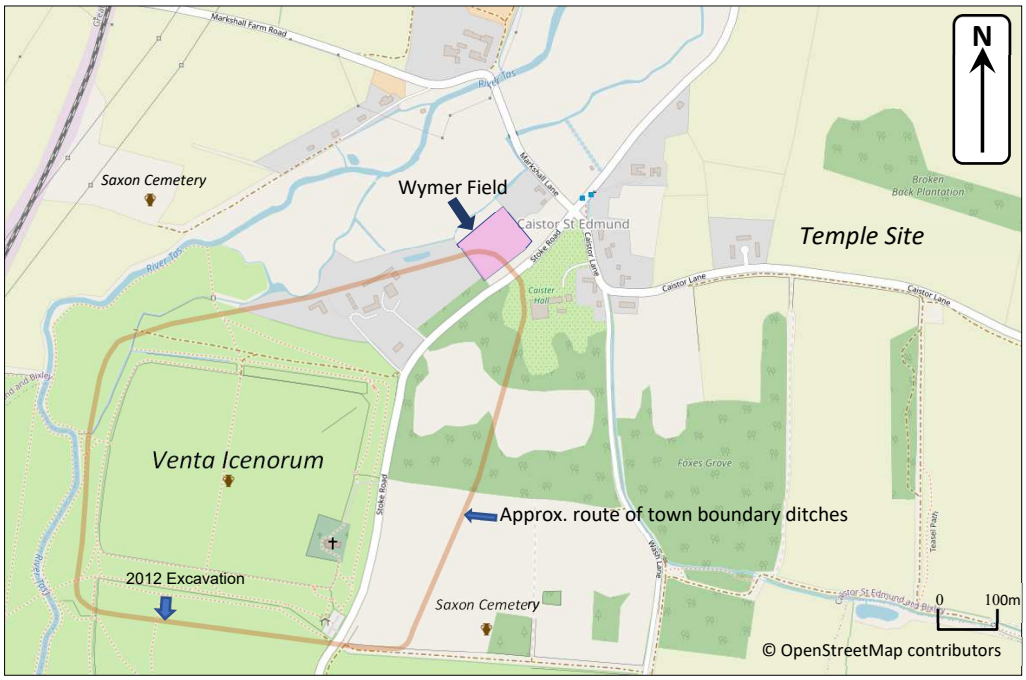


Figure 1. General Site Location Plan

3.0 Geology and Topography *(Figure 1)*

For the purposes of identification, the site was given the name Wymer Field after the owner of the land, Janie Wymer. It is located in the parish of Caistor St Edmund approximately 4.5 km south from the centre of Norwich. Wymer Field is located c.250m to the north-east of the Scheduled Monument Area of Caistor Roman town.

The field lies immediately to the north-east of Caistor Old Hall and is bounded by Stoke Road and Markshall Lane. It slopes down fairly dramatically from its south corner (at c.13m OD) to the north (c.7m OD) and is normally used for pasture by horses. The north-western boundary of the field borders a drainage dyke at the margins of the River Tas floodplain (the river runs c. 130m to the north-west).

The underlying solid geology of the region is of Upper Chalk, overlain by Boulder Clay, mainly Lowestoft and other Anglian Tills, and some glacial sands and gravels. Some river alluvium appears in the vicinity from the archaic course of the River Tas. Specifically the site of Caistor Roman town lies on the gently sloping flood plan of the River Tas comprising of river gravels and glacial sands and gravels (of the Norwich Crag type series) overlying chalk Geology of Britain Viewer at a scale of 1:50,000 (http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html).

The sub-surface geology of the site encountered during the fieldwork can be characterised as sands and poorly sorted coarse gravels attributed to a fan of Quaternary material associated with high energy peri-glacial outwash which forms part of the Norwich Crag deposits of the area.

4.0 Brief Archaeological and Historical Background *(Figures 2 to 7)*

Caistor St Edmund is a parish and village just south of Norwich, situated between the Keswick and Bixley parishes. Caistor is named after the Roman town of *Venta Icenorum* which translates as “Market Place of the Iceni” derived from the Latin *castra* meaning camp or town. Most 20th century sources follow Atkins summation that Venta was founded sometime around AD 70 following the Boudiccan revolt and was occupied until the 4th century. However, initial work on the analysis and interpretation of the results of more recent excavations at the town site in 2010-12, led by Professor Will Bowden of Nottingham University, suggest that the street grid was probably laid out around AD 120, and that the formal establishment of the town took place in the Hadrianic period (Bowden *in prep*.), with clay and timber structures established by the end of the 1st century AD, including a forum. The creation of the forum here is believed to have served as a necessary administration centre for the civitas which included the whole of the Iceni territory. The gravel streets began to be laid out from c.100 AD and may have developed gradually over the course of the 2nd century.

The town was originally enclosed by a defensive enclosure of triple ditches and the flint walls were probably not constructed until the mid to late 3rd century AD, when they enclosed an area much smaller than the original extent of the town. The very north-eastern part of the kite-shaped early triple defensive ditches are known to run through the south corner of the field known by the Caistor Roman Project as Wymer Field, where they have been recorded as fragmentary cropmarks form aerial photographs by the National Mapping Programme.

Whilst there is no conclusive evidence of a focused Iron Age settlement in the vicinity of the Roman town, a scattering of finds including coins, pottery and metalwork have been found around the area, suggesting an Iron Age presence prior to the construction of the town. Stoke Road may mark the route of a coaxial roadway relating to the early Roman triple ditched defences. In the 1930’s, a Roman bronze working furnace was excavated in the grounds of Caistor Hall Hotel by Surgeon Commander F R Mann on the other side of Stoke Road, approximately 150m to the south of Wymer Field (NHER 9816). The work discovered an ashy layer sealed by a Roman road which contained fragments of moulds, crucibles and metal scrap, along with hearths, a kiln and a furnace. Manufacture of razors, brooches, bracelets

and pins at the site was demonstrated by failed castings and mould fragments. This evidence has been interpreted as a bronze-casting workshop (Tylecote 1969). Recent re-evaluation of the finds has provided additional evidence in support of the theory that the area to the north-east of the walled town was a focus of activity that pre-dates the foundation of the Roman town, possibly even occurring in the Client Kingdom period of the Iceni (Harlow 2021). This assessment is based on the presence of both Iron Age and Roman crucible forms alongside lost-wax investment moulds and evidence for the casting of two early brooch types; namely an unfinished forged Drahtfibel brooch (mid to late 1st Century), and a cast Colchester derivative Harlow brooch, (peak production circa AD 40 – 70 but running on into the later 1st Century).

Excavations in the garden of Caistor Hall Hotel in 1846 uncovered a probable 3rd century Roman building, described as a possible mausoleum (NHER 9818). Finds included a silver ring, wall plaster, brick tesserae and human and animal bone. The building measured 7.3m by 9.15m (24 feet x 30 feet) internally with three apertures 75cm (2 ½ feet) long in the north and south walls, faced on both sides with flint.

There is currently limited but growing evidence for Saxon activity within the area of the Roman town, although the recovery of Saxon pottery from recent excavations at the site of the church and the north-west area of the town (Bowden *in prep*.) and a number of Middle Saxon finds from around the town, especially to the west, suggests there may have been some continuity of settlement. Extensive Middle Saxon occupation is known to the west of the town from Dunstan Field and there is also evidence of structures from geophysical survey in the South Field. A likely Saxon sunken feature building was recorded in the grounds of the hotel in 2006 (Emery 2007) and recent excavations in the grounds of Caistor Old Hall by the CRP in 2018 discovered an Early to Middle Saxon sunken feature building and other features of a similar date (Emery *in prep*).

The adjacent site of Caistor Old Hall (to the south-west) was built in c.1612 and is conjectured to be located on the site of a moated medieval manor (NHER 9853). Various Roman finds have been reported from within the grounds which include Roman pottery, coins, tiles and a Middle Saxon pin. More recently the grounds have been subject to multiple investigations by the Caistor Roman Project from 2014 to present – which have recovered Roman material across much of the site, identified the line of the triple ditches, uncovered Roman features, a 4th century burial, two Roman kilns and the aforementioned Early to Middle Saxon sunken feature building.

Several Historic Environment Records relate specifically to Wymer Field and land immediately adjacent to it. The triple ditches of the Roman Town are recorded in the southern part of the field from cropmarks (NHER 52204) and were clearly defined by magnetometry survey carried out on behalf of the CRP in 2014 (Event No. 134953). Other cropmarks within the field have been interpreted as possible fragments of enclosures and ditches of Roman, medieval or post-medieval date (NHER 52266) and numerous artefacts of Roman through to post-medieval date have been collected here through metal detection; including coins, brooches and an intaglio (NHER 15463). Other surface finds include Roman coins and a trumpet brooch at the field's northern boundary (NHER 2221). Roman pottery, coins and medieval to post-medieval metalwork has been recorded from the land to the north-east surrounding Caistor Cottage (NHER 9808 & 55315). A medieval copper patch for a cauldron was found in woodland bordering the north-western boundary of Wymer Field (NHER 22222).

Historic research conducted by CRP's Archive Team of Sue Harman and Judy Booker on the village and local area, has revealed that a map of 1795 shows Wymer Field as a similar parcel of land to today, off the southwest corner of the former village green. Several cottages are shown along the street frontage and a possible droveway or track divides the field from property of Old Hall, leading down to a 'Common Marsh' (see Figure 2) This may account for a 'step' change in levels between two areas of land, where a possible bank remains along the southern side of the route, any bank on the northern side perhaps having been lost to later ploughing.

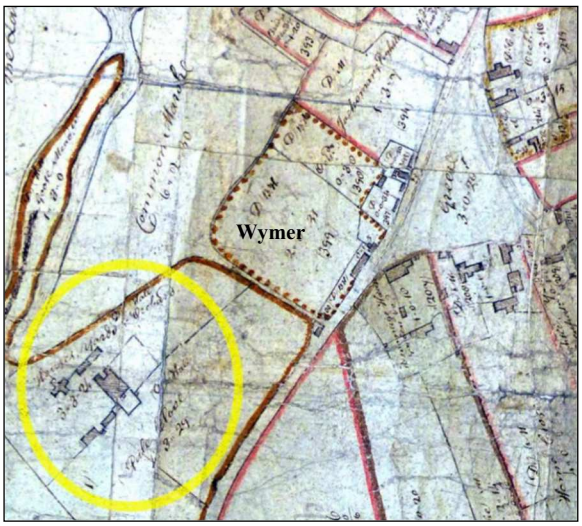


Figure 2. Extract from 'A draught of the Parish of Caistor, with part of Stoke in the County of Norfolk' Survey in 1795 by Richard Lenny (Old Hall circled in yellow)

By the time the Tithe Map of 1840 was published, a row of three cottages, a fourth individual dwelling and a further two additional buildings are depicted along the road with the field to the rear shown divided into eighteen narrow 'allotment' strips (see Figure 3). At this time the field was owned by Mrs Harriett Dashwood of Caistor Hall. Research by the CRP archive team has examined the cartographic history of the village and lists the various landowners and tenants, as annotated on Figure 3 (Booker & Harman 2018).

By the 1st Edition OS plan of 1882, the area formerly occupied by these cottages had been cleared of any sign of the various dwellings and is shown as a strip of woodland, as it appears today.

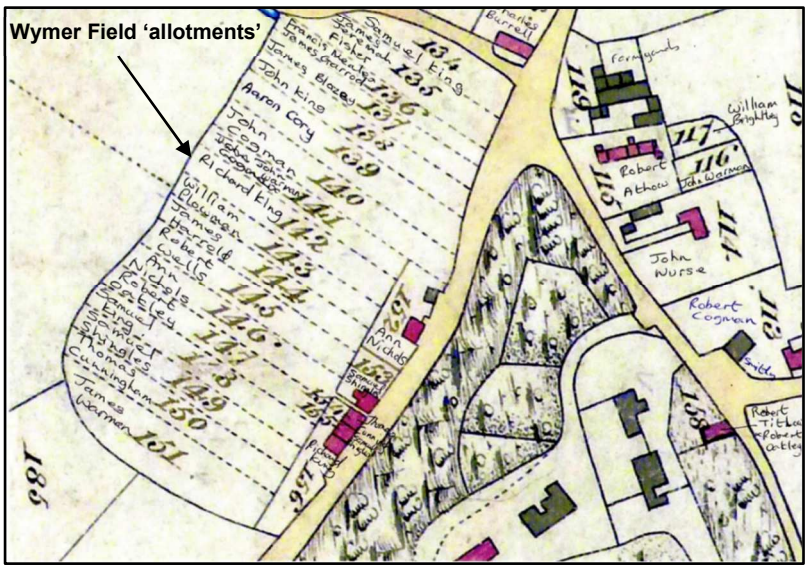


Figure 3. 1840 Tithe Map, showing 'Wymer Field' and former cottages off Stoke Road.

Test-pitting in Wymer Field by the CRP (Pinner 2014/ENF134954 and 2015/ENF136730) produced a relatively large assemblage of finds, consistent with localised Roman settlement activity. Fired clay (daub) fragments and a possible clay floor surface of uncertain date were found within the southern area of the field, just beyond the limits of the Roman enclosure. A single sherd of Middle Saxon pottery was also collected during the 2014 work.

The Ditches

The triple ditch defences at *Venta Icenorum* (NHER 9786) were originally only recognised to the south and east of the town through cropmarks (NHER 52202). Prior to the Norfolk Mapping Programme (NMP) they were initially assigned to the presumed presence of an early Roman military fort that pre-dated the establishment of the town. More detailed study of cropmarks from aerial photographs, together with the results from extensive geophysical surveying of the walled town and its immediate surroundings, has allowed for much clearer picture to emerge in terms of the form and the true route of the ditches. Based on the new polygonal plan of these features it is now generally accepted that, rather than representing evidence for the vestiges of an early fort, the enclosure is much more likely to relate to civil defences and demarcation which formed a large kite-shaped enclosure around the town (NHER 52201). The ditches stretch out from where they enclose the core of the town to the north-east and are clearly visible on aerial photographs to the north-east of the town, with the route of Stoke Road bisecting the two halves of the enclosure.

NAU observations in 1997

In March 1997, the Norfolk Archaeological Unit (NAU) carried out archaeological monitoring of a service trench immediately to the south of the walled town. The trench crossed the line of the triple ditches, which at the time were of uncertain date. Only the upper deposits were able to be sampled for finds recovery, owing to the difficulty of reaching a greater depth in a narrow service trench. The results tentatively suggested that the ditches were infilled in the 2nd century AD but no conclusion could be reached regarding the date at which they were dug (Penn 1999).

Excavations across the southern defences in 2012 (summary of the provisional results presented by Professor Will Bowden)

The 2012 excavations in the south field demonstrated that there were clearly three ditches here (and not up to four as early aerial photograph interpretation may have suggested). The ditches appeared to have been backfilled around the same time, during the early to late 2nd century AD, with no stratigraphic or finds evidence to suggest that they were not broadly contemporary with one another.

The outer ditch measured c.5.3m wide and 1.72m deep, with a shallow V-shaped profile. The central ditch was the smallest and shallowest of the three, measuring c.3.3m wide and 1.2m deep, with a gentler V-shaped profile than the outer ditch. The inner ditch was by far the most substantial at c. 5.1m wide and c.2.3m deep with a steeply sloping V-shaped profile. None of these ditches were cut through securely dated horizons, but the earliest datable deposits within them belong to the mid-1st to mid-2nd centuries (probably the latter part of this period). It seems likely that they were dug in the early 2nd century (probably after AD 120) and that infilling commenced shortly after the mid-2nd century. It is possible that their final profiles represent re-cutting but there was no reliable evidence for this.

A number of possible post-holes between the inner and central ditch may also relate to this 2nd century phase, possibly representing a structure associated with the ditch such as a palisade or timber crossing. However, in the absence of excavation of a wider stretch of the ditches, such an interpretation must remain very tentative. These features ranged in size from c.0.4m to 0.65m wide and between 0.2 to 0.4m deep.

Relatively soon after they were dug, the ditches began to silt up and by the end of the 2nd century they appear to have been deliberately backfilled, with the finds from all three ditches belonging to a relatively short and clearly defined period. Fragments of a pipe-clay figure of Mercury and a piece from a figurine of Venus ware recovered from the backfilling deposits of the outer ditch. Some material from the banks may have been deliberately pushed into the ditches at this time, perhaps followed by more gradual deposition.

The deepest and most complex sequence was that of the larger inner ditch. Here the primary deposits were sterile sands from initial weathering. Above these was a substantial deposit, probably deriving from the primary slumping of the ditch sides. This contained a large 2nd- to 3rd-century ceramic assemblage of which the most closely datable was a sherd of a Central Gaulish Dr 37, dating to AD 140-80, indicating that infilling of the ditch began around or after the mid-2nd century. It was overlain by a similar dark sandy-silt deposit, from which the major part of the ceramic assemblage comprised of sandy-grey ware dating to the mid-2nd century and later, although Central Gaulish Samian was also present including a stamped DR 33 of TOVTILLIM, dating to AD 120-55. Above this deposit and against the southern side of the ditch was an articulated human skeleton. The remains include some interesting pathologies suggesting that the individual (an adult male) was in poor physical condition and would have found walking difficult. The deposits below, above and around the skeleton all date to the second half of the 2nd century and the burial can thus be dated with some certainty to this period. The burial was overlain by a further series of ditch fills that were interpreted as deliberate backfilling all of which contained assemblages of 2nd-century pottery, with a deposition date after the mid-2nd century.

The final upper fills of the ditches were a series of deposits dating from the first half of the 3rd century that seem to have accumulated in the hollows left as the ditch fills settled. The final fills of the inner ditch contained a large assemblage of animal bone (mainly cattle) and a very coherent assemblage of early to mid-3rd century pottery. It also contained a plated denarius of Elagabulus (AD 218-35) (SF 5120) as well as an earlier sestertius of Antoninus Pius (AD 153-155) (SF 5114). The backfilled ditches were crossed by a 4m wide gravel road or track that ran at a slight angle across the ditches from northeast to southwest. The initial construction of both road and its side gullies can be reasonably placed in the mid-3rd century, given the date of the uppermost ditch fills that it sealed.

Simplified sequence:

- Dug out in the Early 2nd century c.120AD? Followed by initial silting
- Deliberate infilling and possible slighting of bank materials c. mid 2nd century or later
- Human burial and further infilling between mid 2nd to late 2nd century
- Completely infilled by the Late 2nd century
- Subsidiary silting of ditch hollows in early to mid 3rd century
- Gravel road over the site of the ditches here by c. 250AD

CRP magnetometry survey and test-pitting at Caistor Old Hall

The triple ditches of the Roman town are recorded in the southern part of the Wymer Field from cropmarks (NHER 52204) and were very clearly defined by magnetometry survey (Event No. 134953) undertaken in 2014 by Dr. David Bescoby and John Rayner of the Suffolk Archaeological Field Group. Other cropmarks within the field have been interpreted as possible fragments of enclosures and ditches of Roman, medieval or post-medieval date (NHER 52266).

In 2015, CRP test-pitting of land at Old Hall encountered the line of at least one of the triple ditches (TP32). In 2019 a CRP investigation test-pit (TP48) was expanded to allow for the recovery of a human burial within the upper fills of a waterlogged (and modern cess contaminated) ditch, also believed to be part of the triple ditch system (results forthcoming).

Plate 2. Aerial shot of Trenches 1 and 2 (looking N). Photo by Mike Paige.

5.0 Brief Fieldwork Methodology *(Figure 2)*

Three trenches were laid out for investigation on the morning of the first day, utilising data from the 2014 magnetometry survey to accurately position the trenches in relation to the expected position of the triple ditches. The general overarching aim of all three trenches was to determine the presence/absence, date, extent, state of preservation and significance of any archaeological deposits or features encountered.

- Trench 1 was the largest trench measuring 25m by 3m and located on a south-west to north-east orientation in the southern area of the field in order to investigate all three ditches.

- Trench 2 measured 4m by 4m and was located just beyond the triple ditches to investigate an area of possible domestic or industrial activity indicated by the recovery of burnt daub and a possible clay feature (such as an oven, kiln or furnace) partly uncovered in TP15/CRP2014.

- Trench 3 was positioned down-slope from the triple ditches in order to assess the low ground for possible waterlogged deposits and provide contrasting deposits from those up on the gravel slope for possible environmental sampling. An initial 4m by 4m area was stripped of turf prior to limited hand excavation of a stepped sondage.

All machine reduction was carried out by a 2.5-ton 360^0 tracked machine fitted with a ditching bucket. Machine work was overseen and directed by professional archaeologists with metal detected finds collected from multiple subdivisions of each trench. Following removal of the turf and spit reductions of 50-100mm of the topsoil and upper ploughsoil, all remaining material was excavated by hand. The position of Small Finds was recorded in three-dimensions. The CRP operated a 100% sieving policy for excavated deposits to maximise the recovery of small artefacts.

Spoil, exposed surfaces and features were scanned with suitable metal detectors operated by experienced CRP volunteers. All metal-detected and hand-collected finds were retained for inspection, other than those which were obviously modern.

All archaeological features and deposits were recorded using the ROMFA system and Norvic Archaeology *pro forma* sheets. The trench location, plans and sections were recorded at appropriate scales and digital images were taken of all relevant features and deposits.

All levels taken used a temporary benchmark of 7.95m AOD tied to an OS Spot Height of 6m AOD located at the crossroads of Marshall Lane with Stoke Road and Caistor Lane.

The Caistor Roman Project excavations in Wymer Field were managed by Mike Pinner with support and professional oversight by Giles Emery of Norvic Archaeology. Neil Moss provided additional professional supervisory support and Val Fryer shared her expertise in environmental sampling methods. CRP members with specific responsibilities linked to the project included Wendy Shanks (pre-excavation logistics), Chrissy Sullivan (finds and site coordinator), Kathryn Skoyles (small finds coordinator), Ian Jackson (photography and small finds researcher) and Rhiane Keeley (excavation oversight).

The work was carried out over 17 continuous days which included some very hot and dry weather. The work started with machining on the 12th of August to remove modern topsoil and initiate reduction of post-medieval ploughsoils. The site work was undertaken by a daily team of between 25 to 30 CRP members (including excavation teams, sieving teams, finds processing, logistical support and a supervisory team). CRP members have been part of an ongoing capacity training programme to undertake a large range of archaeological skills, which continued throughout the dig as part of CRP's five-year-plan. Overall, up to 50 volunteers attended the excavation and placements were provided for two locally based Archaeology and History undergraduate students. The students took part in all aspects of the excavation and received support and tuition in fieldwork techniques from experienced volunteer members and archaeological professionals.

As the excavation was located on private property, public visits had to be restricted to a single open afternoon. However, during this open afternoon, 70 local people visited and were able to witness volunteers unearthing a near complete pot from the ditch area. Seven guided tours were undertaken and Ian Jackson (CRP), provided a presentation of the artefacts that had been uncovered.

Following the completion of investigations, deep features were carefully backfilled by hand prior to infilling by machine, with topsoil deposits having been stored separately to allow for their reinstatement in the correct order. An appropriate seed mix was used to repopulate the areas of disturbance.

6.0 Results *(Appendix 1a) (Figures 8 to 16)*

Trench 1 *(Figures 9 to 13)*

- ***Natural geology***

The sterile natural geology was reached at a depth of c.0.8m from the modern land surface. Across the majority of Trench 1 it consisted of a well-drained, pale to mid greyish-yellow sandy-gravel with a variety of clast sizes and shapes with occasional very large flint cobbles (1029). This coarse and poorly sorted gravel can be attributed to a fan of Quaternary period sands and gravels associated with high energy peri-glacial outwash which forms part of the Norwich Crag deposits of the area. The deeper ditch cuts showed that below the upper gravel was a softer layer of fine sand with further gravels below. The geology sloped gradually from south to north with a fall of c. 0.9m over the length of the 25m long trench, which is echoed by the modern topsoil topography.

At the northern end of the trench was an area of soft, light brownish-grey sterile sand (1073) above a soft, pale yellow to orange gritty sand and gravel (1074) which became waterlogged with depth. This waterlogging was most apparent during the excavation of the outer ditch [1067], where ground water flowed into the excavated ditch at a fairly rapid rate, seemingly

at odds with the otherwise well-drained and well-sloping topography. This phenomenon indicates the presence of sub-surface groundwater flow, indicative of a nearby spring.

A diffuse-edged horizon of densely packed flints within a pale-grey sand matrix (1072) was partly defined at the northern end of the trench, slightly overlaying the natural sand (1073). This was a poorly sorted zone of coarse periglacial gravels, visible on the magnetometry survey as a faint sub-oval feature with a maximum size of c.14m and thought to be evidence for an ice-hump or a similar periglacial process.

- ***Subsurface soil horizons***

The modern topsoil (MR:1010) measured between 0.45 to 0.55m deep and comprised of a friable mid-brownish-grey silty-sandy loam with moderate flints and rare inclusions of chalk, abraded ceramic building material fragments and small pieces and flecks of coal and charcoal. This was a horizon of well-mixed post-medieval ploughsoil which formed part of an early allotment divided into strips, as depicted on the 1840s Tithe Plan.

The subsoil (MR:1011) was a well-mixed friable dark brownish grey silty-sand with similar inclusions to the topsoil but with fragmented finds of larger size. It varied slightly in depth but generally measured c.0.3m deep.

A lower subsoil was identified across the trench (MR:1018). It ranged from c.0.3m thick at the south-western end of the trench down to just 80mm at the lower, north-eastern end. This layer was recorded as a very friable, dark-brownish-grey fine silty-sand with moderate stones and flecks of chalk and charcoal. Although soil-forming, this layer can be assumed to include the remains of a former Roman subsoil contemporary with the 2nd century ditches, as there is no evidence to suggest that any part of this soil horizon remained inactive and sealed. In fact, much of the lower subsoil appears to have accumulated above the infilled Roman features here, and the finds assemblage shows some level of bioturbation and or plough mixing with the post-Roman subsoil above. Just over half of the residual Roman pottery sherds by count were collected from this layer, although the material was relatively abraded and ranged in date from the 1st to 4th century, with several sherds of Saxon and medieval pottery also recovered.

- ***Prehistoric Tree-throw***

The scar of a prehistoric tree-throw ([1025]) was identified in the north-west corner of Trench 1. Only part of this amorphous edged curvilinear feature was uncovered within the confines of the trench. It varied in width from c.0.5m to 2.65m, with a depth of up to 0.5m and a variable and undulating concave profile. It contained a fine and soft, very pale brownish-grey silty-sand (1026) from which an assemblage of prehistoric worked flint and burnt flints were collected.

A total of 113 struck flints were recovered from this feature, which include a small number of thinning flakes, six blades and two bladelike flakes, alongside numerous flakes, shatter pieces, chips and spalls indicative of a localized knapping industry of probable Early Neolithic date which may include evidence for biface production. The distribution of all the struck flints collected from deposits in Trench 1 show a concentration of activity in the area of this tree-throw on the high point of the southern corner of the field.

The largest concentration of burnt flint collected from across the excavation was also from the fill of the tree-throw and environmental samples revealed a fairly high incidence of charcoal. The hollow produced by the fall of a tree here is therefore suggested to have provided either a temporary knapping hollow or a site for the burial and clearance of localized knapping and hearth material. The deposition of Early Neolithic material within such tree-throw hollows and the possible role of fallen trunks as places of occupation, settlement foci and landscape markers is a recognized phenomenon identified within the broader archaeological record (Evans, Pollard & Knight 1999).

- ***?Natural feature***

An amorphous and very shallow feature ([1055]) with a maximum depth of just 80mm was recorded against the north-eastern baulk, with an unclear relationship with the outer Roman defensive ditch [1067]. It measured greater than 2.5m in length and 1.15m in width, with a diffuse and slightly curved outer edge and a fairly irregular base. It contained a friable dark-brown silty-sand (1056) from which a small number of finds were collected, which are thought to be a result of intrusive soil mixing from bioturbation rather than true deposition. Overall, this feature can be classified as a shallow hollow in the natural gravel, probably the result of natural geological variation rather than having formed through human or animal agency.

Plate 3. Roman pits between the Middle and Inner Ditches.

- ***Pits and Postholes***

Eight discrete features assigned to Roman activity were investigated that can be classified as either pits or possible postholes. All but one of these features seemed to be purposely situated in between the enclosure ditches, with five between the inner and middle ditch and two between the middle and outer ditch. A deeper post-setting [1034] was located on the very southern edge of the inner ditch.

Plate 4. Post-pit [1020]. (looking NE) [1x0.2m & 1x1m Scales]

Of the five features clustered between the southern inner-ditch and middle ditch three were of similar dimensions and are described here:

- A shallow and flat based oval post-pit [1020], with a length of 1.15m, a width of 0.85m and a depth of up to 0.27m. The shallow scar for a circular post-setting of c.300mm diameter was uncovered just off its centre. It contained a very soft, mottled pale-brown to brownish-yellow slightly silty-sand (1021).
- The southern end of a similarly sized feature of c. 0.22m depth also with a flat base [1042] was recorded just to the south of ?post-pit [1020], which contained a similar fill; (1043).

- Just to the south of [1042] was a slightly pear-shaped oval pit [1044], with a shallow concave profile. It measured 1m wide with an estimated length of c.1.15m, and with a depth of c.0.25m. It contained a fairly stony and very friable, orangey-brown silty-sand (1045), with large stones noted at the base of the pit. A small number of 2nd century pottery sherds were collected from this pit.

Plate 5. Pits [1036] & [1051]. (looking SSW)
[1x0.5m & 1x1m Scales]

A much larger pit was excavated against the north-western baulk of Trench 1 [1036], which conjoined with the smaller and much shallower pit [1051] along its eastern edge. Pit [1036] appeared to be roughly oval, with well-sloping sides and concave base. It measured c.0.8m wide with a length greater than 1.10m and a depth of 0.55m. It contained a basal deposit of friable, dark brown silty-gravel (1046). The main fill (1037) comprised of a fairly dense, very dark brown silty-sand with rare fleck and small pieces of charcoal. A dozen sherds of Roman pottery collected from this pit include pieces from jars, beakers and a fine London-type bowl, with fabrics and forms consistent with a late 1st to early 2nd century date range. A fragment of hearth base from an iron smelting furnace was also collected.

The shallow scoop-like pit [1051] measured up to 150mm deep and contained a moderately stony dark-greyish-brown silty-sand (1052). Two sherds of Roman pottery collected from the fill are from a rusticated jar and a fine beaker, which range in date from mid-1st to no later than mid-2nd century date. Combined with the finds from the conjoining large pit this provides a likely early to mid-2nd century date of deposition for the fill of these particular pits.

Two immediately adjacent sub-oval pits were present between the middle ditch and outer ditch, positioned close to the outer ditch ([1038] & [1053]):

- The larger pit [1053], measured up to 1.25m wide, with well-sloping sides and a slightly uneven concave profile with a depth of c.0.3m. It contained a friable dark-brown silty-sand with rare flecks of charcoal (1054) from which a small assemblage of finds were collected, discussed below.

- The smaller pit [1038] measured 0.6m wide, with a concave profile and a steeper eastern edge. It was 0.2m deep and contained a soft, dark-brown silty-sand with occasional flecks of charcoal (1039).

A single Roman greyware pottery sherd was collected from fill (1039) and twenty-five sherds from fill (1054). The larger assemblage from (1054) includes fragments of jars, flagons, bowls and some finer ware, including a sherd from a Samian bowl and a sherd from a Nene Valley Colour Coated Castor Box vessel. The date ranges of the pottery suggests a late 2nd century up to a possible mid-3rd century date range for deposition. This was the only discrete feature to contain more than a few pieces of butchered animal bone, with 23 pieces collected.

A single post-setting was recorded at the southern end of Trench 1 [1034], positioned on the very inner edge of the defensive ditch. The circular posthole seemed to be set within the scar of a shallow oval post-pit. The roughly circular posthole measured c.0.33m in diameter, with near vertical sides and a flat base, with a depth of c.0.45m. It contained a friable dark-brownish-grey stony silty-sand, moderately flecked by charcoal (1035). Three sherds of Roman pottery collected from it suggest an early to mid 2nd century date.

Summary

All eight of these features respect the presence of the ditches as open features. They occupy areas alongside the ditches where upcast is assumed to have formed bank material to enhance their depth and size. The pottery assemblage collected from these pit and posthole features provides a likely early to middle 2nd century date for the majority, which indicates that they are broadly contemporary with the primary fills of the enclosure ditches. The two pits on the inner side of the outer-ditch maybe of a slightly later 2nd century to possible mid-3rd century date. Although two or three served as post-settings the purpose of the rest remains unclear.

Plate 6. Excavation in the base of the Inner Ditch [1040] (Rhiane and Wendy)

- ***Enclosure ditches***

All three ditches which form part of the triple defensive ditches surrounding the early layout of Venta Icenorum were present running across the position of Trench 1. All three were investigated through slot excavation to reach their respective bases and their form and infill deposit sequences are described here in detail.

Inner Ditch [1040]

The Inner Ditch [1040], positioned at the southern end of the Trench 1, was hand excavated down to its base within a 1.5m wide slot. The ditch proved to have a depth of c.1.3m and a maximum width of c.4.8m with a very broad V-shaped profile. The well-sloping outer edge of the ditch had a slope of c. $30^{0,}$ mirrored only by the base of the opposite slope, with the more convex inner slope angled at a shallower 23^{0}. This is suspected to be the result of a later, broader recut rather than the intended profile of the original cut.

The very base of the inner ditch had a concave profile and appeared to be lined with a layer of large flint cobbles. Resting directly on the cobble base, and a primary 150mm deep fill of slumped gritty sand (1077), was the articulated skeletal remains of a young horse (RF1068), aged between c.7 months to 12 months (Figures 11 and 12; Plates 7 and 8). Only the head and neck were exposed within the area investigated, with the remainder of the animal believed to rest beyond the western baulk. A few chop marks on the cranium and neck may be associated with its death and, aside from the possible in situ removal of its jaw, no further signs indicate butchery. The animal appears to have been buried in a fleshed state shortly after death and may have served as a ritualistic sacrifice or offering. Below the head was part of a more mature horse pelvis (RF1071) in a state which shows that it had been weathered as bare bone prior to selection for burial. In close association with the burial of the foal, closest to its head was a cluster of smashed pottery (RF1069), nine sherds of the same greyware jar with a date range of probable early to mid-2nd century AD. A single sherd of probable mid-2nd century Nene Valley oxidised ware mortarium (RF1070) was also recorded from just below the neck. Several large fragments of 2nd century Spanish amphora from the same vessel (RF1061) were present, resting on the northern slope of the ditch, which have also been attributed to part of the same disposal event.

Plate 7. Ian Jackson photographing Horse (1068) in the base of the Inner Ditch [1040]. (looking SW) [1x0.3m & 1x0.5m]

Plate 8. Close-up of Horse (1068) in the base of the Inner Ditch [1040]. (looking SE) [1x0.3m & 1x0.5m]

Sealing the foal and its associated finds, was a deposit of dense mid-brownish-grey very silty-sand flecked by occasional charcoal flecks and mineralised staining (1064). Pottery sherds from flagons, dishes and jars of c.mid-2nd century date were collected from this fill, along with butchered animal bones.

A significant slumping deposit of mottled pale-yellow to brownish-yellow sand and gravel entered the ditch from the northern edge (1062), which could be derived from slipped bank material. This slightly dirty redeposited natural measured between c. 0.2 to 0.4m thick and several sherds of 2nd century pottery were recovered from it. A 200mm thick deposit of soft, mottled mid-orangey-brown to brownish-grey silty-sand (1075=1076) lay above this relatively clean ingress of sand and gravel, which may have preceded a recut event. The possible recut preceded deposit (1059) and could be responsible for a widening of the ditch on its southern side.

Following the possible recut was a relatively homogenous and deep fill of friable, dark to mid orangey-brown silty-sand, with occasional charcoal flecks (1059/1041/1024). This was subdivided during its excavation into lower, middle and upper contexts for the purposes of finds collection differentiation. This ditch-fill measured c.0.8m deep and an assemblage of 615 pieces of pottery (including a near complete beaker, discussed below) were collected from it, alongside butchered animal bones and a very small quantity of ceramic building material. The pottery assemblage shows some bias to a mid-2nd to 3rd century date for material within the lower zone of this fill, although the upper 0.25m included pottery with mid-3rd to 4th century date ranges, deposited at a time when the ditch would have only appeared as slight linear hollow.

Plate 9. Beaker RF1050. In situ. (looking SE) [1x10cm & 1x0.2m Scales]

The top of a large, square blue-green glass bottle (SF1074) of likely 2nd century date was collected from the lower zone of this fill and a near complete grey ware burnished beaker (RF1050) of mid-2nd century date was collected from within the mid zone of the upper fill (context 1041), with graffiti scratched in the form of a V close to its base (Plate 10 and 18). The beaker was lifted whole and the vessel contents excavated and sampled for macrofossil analysis (<8>), as it had the hall marks of a possible cremation urn. Nothing unusual was found inside the vessel, with no burnt bone present and only a slightly higher incidence of grain evidence than the surrounding ditch fill. A near complete indented/folded beaker in two pieces was also found within the same context (1041) (Plate 19), along with several sherds of Samian cups, dishes and bowls and a copper-alloy pharmaceutical or cosmetic spoon (SF1066).

Part of an archaic animal burrow [1022] had disturbed the uppermost fill of the ditch, which may go some way to explaining how a 13th to 14th century medieval jetton was recovered at this level (SF1064).

Middle Ditch [1027]

The smaller middle ditch [1027] proved to be c.2m wide and 0.5m deep, with a wide V-shaped profile and a bluntly concave base. The outer edge was only slightly steeper than the inner, at c.35^0 compared to c.32^0. It contained a shallow primary fill of moderately stony dark brown silty-sand (1057), of just 90mm depth. Above this was an c.0.25m deep, very stony fill of dark-brownish-grey silty-sand (1048). The uppermost fill comprised of a much less stony, very friable dark-brown silty-sand (1028) of c.0.22m depth.

The majority of pottery sherds collected were from the upper fill (82 pieces), with 13 from the lower fill and just three sherds from the primary deposit. The vessels represented include jars, flagons, cups and beakers and a single flanged dish sherd recovered from the primary fill (1057), which is diagnostic of a mid-3rd to 4th century date. Perhaps contradictory to excavations at the south of the town, the pottery here suggests that here the middle ditch is later in date than the inner and outer ditches – or at least contained later pottery. However, it should be noted that the condition of the pottery collected from the middle ditch was generally poor with a small average sherd weight, so much so that the majority of the assemblage should be considered residual with a possible recut to this section of ditch remaining one explanation.

Outer Ditch [1067]

The outer ditch [1067], running across the northern end of Trench 1, measured c.4.5m wide with an estimated depth of c.1.05m. Its wide profile was noticeably steeper on the inner edge at c.36^0 compared with the much more concave outer edge which ranged from a similar steepness of c.35^0 on the upper slope changing gradually to c.20^0 with depth.

The excavation of this ditch-fill proved much trickier than its counterparts, due to a rapid influx of groundwater, struck at c.0.4m up from the base of the ditch. Given the sloping gravel rich topography and very hot and dry summer weather conditions, this came as a surprise to the excavators. The constant water flow prevented full investigation to reveal the very base of the ditch, although swift excavation ahead of flooding did reach what appeared to be the primary deposit (1066). This comprised of an c.100mm thick layer of waterlogged soft, dark-greyish-brown v.silty-sand with occasional charcoal flecks and a very few burnt clay flecks. Whether this groundwater was a significant phenomenon present when the ditch was first opened within the Roman period remains uncertain, although the presence of small pieces of preserved wood suggests wet anoxic conditions prevailed within the primary silty ditch fill since antiquity.

Plate 10. Waterlogging in the base of Outer Ditch [1067].
(looking SW) [1x0.5m & 1x4m Scales]

Above the basal material was a 0.25m thick, relatively sterile and stony pale-grey fine silty-sand (1065). This lay partly below a much firmer and even stonier layer of mid-yellowish-brown slightly silty sand (1063) of up to 0.4m thickness, which could represent the ingress of eroded bank material or possibly the slighting of a bank. This was followed by a friable, mid-yellowish-grey silty-sand (1049) of c.0.45m depth, then a final upper deposit of 0.35m depth, excavated in three successive spits as (1047/1058/1060). This uppermost deposit was a very friable, dark yellowish-brown silty-sand.

The pottery from the fills of this ditch were much more fragmentary and abraded, in contrast to the inner ditch. Pottery from the primary fills (1066 and 1065) range in date from the late 1st century to the mid-2nd century, with examples of pottery of probable mid-2^{nd} to mid-3rd century date occurring in the fill sequences (1063) and (1049) above it. Four metal artefacts of note were collected from the stony fill (1049); a furniture handle (SF1075), a simple copper-alloy finger-ring (SF1075), a copper-alloy hair pin (SF1077) and a possible iron brooch fragment (SF1071). The most datable items of which are of probable 1^{st} to 2^{nd} century date.

The very uppermost zone of the final ditch fill included a few sherds of diagnostic late Roman pottery (4^{th} century AD), two sherds of Early Saxon pottery and the only coin collected from

any of the Roman features was also found at this level (SF1073); a 4th century coin of Constantinopolis, issued in 330-340AD.

Plate 11. Inner Ditch [1040]. (looking NW) [2x0.5m & 1x2m Scales]

Plate 12. Inner Ditch [1026]. (looking SE) [2x1m Scales]

Plate 13. Outer Ditch [1067]. (looking E) [1x0.5m & 1x4m Scales]

Trench 2

- ***Natural geology***

The natural geology in Trench 2 (2028) was only partly revealed in the southern corner of the trench, at a depth of c. 0.5m below the modern ground surface. It consisted of a firm, pale to mid-greyish-yellow sandy-gravel, which was particularly coarse and poorly sorted, with finer soft sands and further gravels below.

- ***Topsoil/Ploughsoils (Post-medieval to Modern)***

The topsoil and ploughsoil layers here together measured only 0.3m deep and were similar in character to the equivalent horizons in Trench 1. The shallower soil depths at Trench 2 appear to have contributed to greater levels of disturbance to underlaying deposits. Plough scarring [2024] was particularly evident here, as well as evidence for animal burrows below the topsoil.

Plate 14. Trench 2: General shot post-ploughsoil reduction and emptying of Test-pit 15. NB: Medieval oven (oxidised clay feature) (looking NE) [2x2m Scales]

- ***Late Medieval occupation (14th to 15th century)***

Levelling soils

Above the natural was an extensive layer of friable, mid-greyish-brown sandy-silt (2016=2018=2020). This deposit contained moderate levels of stones, occasional small burnt clay pieces and rare flecks of chalk. It measured a minimum of 0.2m deep, although its true depth remains unconfirmed.

A mixed assemblage of both Roman (primarily of a 2nd to 3rd century AD date range) and post-Roman pottery was collected from this layer, with Roman, Late Saxon, medieval and late medieval transitional sherds found alongside each other. This is a much higher incidence of post-Roman pottery than expected when compared to Trench 1. It appears to indicate that the soils here have been subject to significant mixing, during which the material has incorporated pottery sherds signifying localised Late Saxon to medieval activity, along with small volumes of residual food waste in the form of oyster shell and several pieces of iron working slag. This levelling or build-up material seems to have been used to counter the sloping ground here and could include material brought from elsewhere for this specific purpose. Once prepared, it was sealed by a clay rich layer formed from several fairly clean layers of imported material.

Clay floor and probable structural features

The clay layer formed a platform-like surface comprised of several spreads of similar clay rich material (2002/2009/2010/2011/2021/2019), with an overall thickness of between c.0.15m and 0.25m. The earliest spread of clay rich material comprised of a firm, mid-orangey-brown silty-clay (2021), followed by a discrete linear dump of firm, grey clay with flint cobbles (2010) and a much denser light orangey brown to brownish-yellow silty-clay, with occasional chalk pieces (2009). The upper spread was a similarly dense layer of light brownish-yellow silty clay, with chalk pieces (2002). No accumulations of trample were noted between these layers, so they can be interpreted as the build-up for a single clay floor.

Within this floor sequence, a linear spread of plough disturbed flint cobbles (2010) may be all that remains of a south-east to north-west aligned sill beam pad. Other evidence relating to a structure include the posthole [2022], discovered in the very southern corner of the trench. This posthole measured 0.88m deep, was very steep sided, with a flat base and could have held a substantial timber upright, with a diameter estimated at anything up to 0.4m. The lower posthole fill was a soft, stony dark grey silty-sand (2023), with a distinct upper fill of mottled light-grey to orange-brown silty-sand (2015). This indicates that the post-setting was eventually removed rather than decaying in situ, with more mixed soils infilling the upper part of the hole. A single sherd of late medieval transitional pottery was collected from its upper fill.

Hearth or oven

Set into the clay floor was the very shallow elongated oval base of a mostly ploughed out hearth or oven ([2007]). It measured c.2m long by up to 1m wide, with a fairly flat base. The clay that lined the cut feature was oxidised to a mid-orange hue from burning (2006). The feature contained a shallow deposit of friable, dark-greyish-brown silty-sand with occasional burnt clay pieces and charcoal flecks (2017). Three sherds of Late Saxon pottery and a single sherd of early medieval pottery were collected from this fill, although medieval pottery of later date was collected from below the clay floor, meaning that this pottery is residual within a later medieval feature. The macrofossil assemblage collected from the walls and fill of this feature included moderate levels of burnt organic residues along with the only examples of large legumes from the site, suggesting that the structure was at least occasionally used for the preparation of foodstuffs.

Plate 15. Trench 2: Medieval oven [2007] (looking S) [1x0.4m Scale]

Summary

Together the clay surface, hearth/oven and deep posthole, along with possible sill beam bed, provide convincing evidence for a medieval structure here. Pottery collected from these features, and primarily the layer of levelled soil supporting the clay floor, includes several residual sherds of Late Saxon date, which could indicate the presence of earlier occupation activity in the immediate area. However, the majority of the post-Roman pottery assemblage is of medieval date, with fourteen sherds of late medieval transitional date which provide a 14th to 15th century date for occupation here. The form and function of the structure remains uncertain, with plough damage having all but removed the oven/hearth and any sequence of deposits above the level of the clay floor.

- ***Remaining features of potential Roman date in Trench 2***

Two pits were discovered which pre-date the medieval layers here. Pit [2014] was revealed against the south-western baulk of Trench 2, sealed below the late medieval clay floor. It measured 0.3m deep and contained a soft, light-greyish-brown silty-sand with occasional charcoal flecks. No pottery was recovered from it, although two very small pieces of Roman vessel glass from this fill are from a cup and a probable beaker of late Roman date.

The late medieval posthole [2022] truncated into an earlier feature, which was suspected to be the corner of a relatively large pit ([2025]), which contained a fill of light-orangey-brown silty-sand (2026) of unknown depth.

Trench 3

The sondage here provided material for environmental analysis to determine the possible nature of Roman activity on the lower slopes on the margins of what was presumed historically to have been seasonally wet ground at the edge of the River Tas floodplain.

Plate 16. Trench 3. (looking NW). [2x2m Scales]

The sterile natural geology was reached at a depth of c.1m from the modern land surface, revealed within the base of a 1m by 1m sondage. It comprised of a firm, mid-yellow to orange sandy-gravel (3004). This was sealed below a 0.65m deposit of friable, mid-grey silty-sand colluvium (3002=3003). Pottery from the colluvium layer included Roman sherds of possible mid-3rd century date mixed with pottery of early medieval through to modern date, indicating a high degree of plough mixing. The subsoil (3001) above this measured c.0.2m thick and was sealed by the relatively thin topsoil (3000).

Analysis of the environmental samples taken from each soil horizon revealed modern contaminants throughout, indicating night soil spreading during the post-medieval period along with possible residues from combusted fuel for steam engines.

7.0 Finds Analysis *(Appendix 2)*

- **Roman Pottery** *(Appendix 3)*
  By Alice Lyons BA MA MCIfA

Introduction

A total of 3450 sherds, weighing 25.408kg (representing a minimum of 278 vessels) of Romano British pottery was recovered during these excavations. The material was recovered from all three excavated trenches; the majority from Trench 1 (RB pot table 1). A significant amount (*c*.40%) of the pottery was recovered from topsoil and subsoil deposits which had been subject to severe post-depositional disturbance that has resulted in a very small average sherd weight (ASW) of only 5g. The remainder of the pottery was recovered from cut features comprising the 'triple ditches', pits and a possible posthole, the assemblages from which have survived in a slightly better condition and with an average sherd weight of 9g.

Trench	Feature	Count	Weight (g)	Weight (%)
T1		**3168**	**24032**	**94.58**
	Ditches (inner, middle, outer)	1278	13802	
	Subsoil	1666	8424	
	Topsoil	100	1012	
	Unstratified spoil finds	57	432	
	Pit	52	298	
	Nature features	11	47	
	Post hole	4	17	
T2		**240**	**1241**	**4.88**
	Topsoil	112	553	
	Clay layer	48	320	
	Soil build-up/levelling	55	240	
	Hearth/Oven	20	99	
	Posthole	5	29	
T3		**42**	**135**	**0.54**
	Lower subsoil	29	79	
	Topsoil	7	31	
	Subsoil	6	25	
Total		**3450**	**25408**	**100.00**

RB pot table 1. Roman pottery by trench and feature
(shaded areas show trench totals)

Methodology

The Roman pottery was catalogued and summarised following the guidelines of the Study Group for Roman Pottery (Barclay *et al* 2016). The total assemblage was studied, and a full catalogue of the recorded data was compiled (in archive) from which a summary list by context is presented here as Appendix 3. The sherds were examined using a hand lens (x10 magnification) and were divided into fabric groups defined on the basis of inclusion types present. Vessel forms (jar, bowl) were recorded and vessel types cross-referenced and compared to other examples. The sherds were counted and weighed to the nearest whole gram and recorded by context. Decoration, residues and abrasion were also noted.

Structure of the Report

The pottery assemblage is described and quantified by fabric and form. This is followed by a section of the pottery characterised within layers (topsoil/subsoil) and cut features (ditches/pits). The report concludes with a short discussion and summary.

The Pottery

Coarse wares

The majority of this assemblage comprises locally produced Sandy grey ware utilitarian vessels; primarily jars, bowls and dishes (66.5% by weight). In addition, a small number of Sandy red coarse ware jar (type 4.1 and 4.5) and dishes (type 6.18) were found which may have been mis-fired grey wares. Globular jars are the most common Sandy grey ware form (type 4.5), a small number of which are lid-seated (type 4.4), several others have bi-fid rims (type 4.8). Also common are straight-sided dishes of several different designs (type 6.17, 6.18 and 6.19). Decoration was scarce but where present it consists of burnished cross-hatch

design. This range of vessel types is similar to, and typical of, the pottery found during previous excavations at the site (Atkinson 1937; Lyons in prep). Some of these wares may have been produced at Caistor as several pottery production kilns have been found, three of which have been published by Atkinson (1932) and another more recently excavated in the grounds of Castor Hall in 2018 (Emery *in prep*.). Some of the material, however, may have been brought to the site from other large pottery production centres such as that at Brampton in central Norfolk (Green 1977). The vessels are typical of local production which was heavily influenced by the Black Burnished Ware 2 industries of the Upper Thames Valley (Tyers 1996, 186-188) which were manufacturing throughout the Antonine period (AD 138-193).

A small number of Shelly ware jar (type 4.5) and storage jar fragments were also found (0.6% by weight). Shelly wares are difficult to assign to a source but may have originated from the Harrold kilns in Bedfordshire (Brown 1994), the Nene Valley (Perrin 1999) or other as yet unlocated sources. Also found was one Nene Valley grey ware sherd which was made between the late 2nd and mid-4th centuries AD. Sandy oxidised wares are also well represented (8.6% by weight) and are found in a range of flagon and jug forms (types 1.1, 1.2, 1.9 and 1.11), as well as jar (type 4.5, 4.8) and lid type (type 8.1) forms.

Fine wares

A small number of domestically produced Grey fine ware beaker fragments were found (0.2% by weight) which are of early Roman type and colloquially referred to as 'London-type' wares. This fabric was made at several centres including West Stow and Wattisfield in Suffolk, the Nene Valley in Cambridgeshire, and London. A single small piece (12g) from an oxidised fine ware undiagnostic beaker was recovered from a layer of soil build-up/levelling (2108). This fragment is particularly worthy of note as it is decorated with red painted circles which are reminiscent of Early Roman fine ware manufacture in Cherry Hinton, Cambridgeshire (Evans 1990), although a more local source cannot be discounted.

Central Gaulish samian is the most common fine ware (1.8% by weight). This distinctive red glossy fabric is found in a range of plain ware dish (Dr18/31) and cup forms (Dr 27 & Dr33). More expensive decorated forms such as mould decorated bowls (Dr 37) and mortaria were also found (Dr 43 or Dr 45). The majority of samian dates to the 2nd century AD.

Colour coated fine wares are also well represented, most originating from the Nene Valley industry (1.4% by weight); bag-shaped (type 3.6) and folded beakers (type 3.3) are both well represented which date between the mid-2nd and 3rd centuries AD. Castor boxes (or casseroles) were also found in small numbers (type 6.2) which date from the late 2nd to mid-4th centuries. A small percentage of the colour coated beaker fragments originated from the Colchester industry (Tomber and Dore 1996, 132), while those that could not be assigned to source may have been manufactured at local industries such as Pakenham in north Suffolk (Tomber and Dore 1996, 182). A small number of Moselkeramik Black-slipped ware beaker fragments were also recorded (0.03% by weight); this high-gloss fine fabric was imported into Britain from Trier between the late 2nd and mid-3rd century AD. Late Roman red fine wares from both the Hadham (0.15% by weight) and Oxfordshire (0.09%) industries were identified in the form of a flanged bowl (type 6.14). This distinctive material is generally an indicator of a 4th-century trade in this region.

Specialist wares

Amphora

Ten substantial amphora body sherds were recovered which represent a large part of the overall assemblage by weight (19%); although they probably all form part of a single fragmented vessel. Amphora are storage jars that were used to transport luxury goods around the Roman Empire (Tyers 1996, 87; Tomber and Dore 1998, 82-113). All of the material found here are from a globular type amphora (DR 20) manufactured in Baetica in

southern Spain and used to import olive oil into Britain from the late Iron Age until the 3rd century AD.

Mortaria

Mortaria or mixing bowls (Tyers 1996, 117-135) are present in small numbers within this assemblage. Three pieces are consistent with production in the Nene Valley, while another bead and flanged Sandy oxidised ware example is of 'East Anglian' type.

Perforated vessels

Single examples of a cheese-press (Cool 2006, 96) and sieve (or perforated vessel) were also found.

Fabric name (abbreviation) ***Published reference***	**Vessel Type**	**Count**	**Wt (g)**	**Wt (%)**
Sandy grey ware (SGW; GW)	Beaker: type 3.3, 3.14, Bowl: type 6.3, 6.14, Dish: type 6.17, 6.18, 6.19. Jar: type 2.1, 4.4, 4.5, 4.8, 4.13, 5.3, 5.4. Lid: 8.1. Chess press. Strainer.	2839	16892	66.48
Spanish amphora (BAT AM) *Tomber and Dore 1998, 84-85; Tyers 1996, 87-89*	Amphora: DR20	10	4917	19.35
Sandy oxidised ware (SOW)	Flagon: Type 1.1, 1.2, 1.9. Beaker: type 3.14. Jar: type 4.5, 4.8, 5. Jug: 1.11. Lid: type 8.1. Mortaria: type 7.1	235	2119	8.34
Samian (SAM) *Tomber and Dore 1998, 25-41; Tyers 1996, 105-116*	Dish: Dr 18/31, Bowl: Dr 35, Dr 36, Dr 37. Cup: Dr 27, Dr 33. Mortaria (Dr 43 or Dr 45)	108	458	1.80
Nene Valley colour coat (LNV CC) *Tomber and Dore 1998, 118; Tyers 1996, 173-175*	Beaker: type 3.1, 3.3, 3.6, 3.14. Caistor box: type 6.2. bowl: type 6.4. Jar/bowl	130	365	1.44
Sandy red ware (SREDW)	Beaker. Cup. Jar: type 4.1, 4.5. Dish: type 6.18. Lid.	34	198	0.78
Shelly ware (STW) *Tomber and Dore 1998, 212*	Jar: type 4.5. Storage jar.	23	151	0.59
Nene Valley oxidised ware (LNV WH) *Tomber and Dore 1998, 119; Tyers1996, 127-129*	Mortaria	3	114	0.45
Miscellaneous colour coat (CC)	Beaker	22	61	0.24
Grey fine ware (GW FINE) *Tyers 1996, 170-171*	Beaker	18	55	0.22
Hadham red ware (HAD OX) *Tomber and Dore 1998, 151; Tyers 1996, 168-169*	Jar/Bowl	15	38	0.15
Oxfordshire red slip ware (OXF RS) *Tomber and Dore 1998, 176; Tyers 1996, 175-178*	Bowl: type 6.14	4	24	0.09
Moselkeramik Black-slipped ware (MOS BS) Tomber and Dore 1998, 60; Tyers 1996, 138-139	Beaker	5	7	0.03
Colchester colour coat (COL CC) *Tomber and Dore 1998, 132; Tyers 1996, 167-168*	Beaker	3	5	0.02
Nene Valley grey ware (LNV GW) *Perrin 1999, 78-87*	Dish: type 6.18. Jar/bowl	1	4	0.02
Total		**3450**	**25408**	**100.00**

RB pot table 2. The Roman pottery fabrics, listed in descending order of weight (%)

The Forms

The Roman type series is based on one originally designed by Jude Plouviez (Suffolk Archaeological Unit) and adapted by the author in this case to reflect the Nene Valley typologies (Perrin 1996; 1999, Howe *et al* 1980).

Flagons

1.1. Ring-necked flagons (Perrin 1996, 90)
1.2. Thickened rim, includes hammerhead rim types (Perrin 1996, 38)
1.9. Cupped-rim flagon, plain rim (Perrin 1996, 159)
1.11. Pinched-neck jugs (Perrin 1996, 131)

Narrow mouthed jars

2.1: Narrow-mouthed jar with rolled everted rim, rounded body and various cordons, with decoration on the neck, body and base of the vessel (Perrin 1996, 132; 222; 416; Perrin 1999, 328).

Beakers

3.1. Beaker with a tall straight neck (funnel necked) and rounded body (Perrin 1996, 395; Howe et al. 1980, 50; 54–57)
3.3: Indented or folded beakers (Perrin 1999, 160-164).
3.6: Bag-shaped beakers with cornice rims, including Hunt Cups (Howe et al 1980, 46; Perrin 1996, 233.; Perrin 1999, 115-150)
3.14: Butt beaker (Stead and Rigby 1986, 339).

Medium mouthed jars

4.1. Medium-mouthed jar with high-shouldered profile (Rogerson 1977, 1; 2; 19; 22; 44; 107)
4.4: jar with short angular neck, lid-seated or flattened rim (Perrin 1996, 387; Perrin 1999, 55).
4.5: medium-mouthed jar, short neck, rolled and generally undercut rim and globular body (Rogerson 1977, 43; 93; 115; 202; Perrin 1999, 36).
4.8: medium-mouthed jar, everted rim that is hollowed or with projection underneath (bifid), globular body (Perrin 1996, 592; 583; Perrin 1999, 53).
4.13: medium-mouthed jar, rounded body and simple everted rim (Rogerson 1977, 5; Martin 1988, 250; 251. Perrin 1999, 47-48).

Wide mouthed jars

5.3: rounded jar with a reverse ‘S’ profile and a cordon on the neck (Rogerson 1977, 39; 46; 94. Perrin 1999, 46).
5.4: rounded jar, reverse ‘S’ profile, one or two grooves mid body (Perrin 1999, 52).

Bowls

6.2: Castor box (Howe *et al*. 1980, 89; Perrin 1996, 228; 335; Perrin 1999, 198-206)
6.3: Carinated bowl with a flattish out-turned rim (Rogerson 1977, 16; 69; 72).
6.4. Hemispherical bowl (Martin 1988, 269; 270; 273–275)
6.14: Hemispherical bowl with a plain hooked flange, copy of samian form Dr 38 (Howe et al. 1980, 83; 101.).
6.17: Flanged rim straight-sided dishes with a flat base (Perrin 1996, 468; 469; 483. Perrin 1999, 256-261).
6.18: Dish, straight-sided, flat-based, thickened everted ‘triangular’ rim (Perrin 1996, 417; 426; 449; 453; 455. Perrin 1999, 253-254).
6.19: Dish, straight sides which may be upright or angled, plain rim or may have external groove just below the rim (Perrin 1996, 402; 403; 415; Darling and Gurney 1993, 642; 643. Perrin 1999, 231-234).

Mortaria

7.1: Bead and Flange mortarium identified (Perrin 1999, M1).

Cheese Press

9.3. Cheese Press (Perrin 1996, 393)

Samian

Based on a type series largely designed by Dragendorff in 1895 and described by Paul Tyers (1996, 105-116; Webster 1996).
Dr 18/31: Shallow bowl, with a very slightly curved wall, (the division between the wall and the floor is apparent), while the floor rises noticeably in the centre.
Dr 27. A cup with double curved wall and bead rim (campanulate). An external groove on the foot-ring may occur on 1st century examples (Dr27g).
Dr 33: A conical cup with a foot ring. There are often grooves (or a groove) on the external vessel wall.
Dr 35. A cup with curved walls and over hanging rim, trailed leaves are applied on rim.
Dr 36. Dish with curved walls and over-hanging rim, trailed leaves are applied on the rim.
Dr 37. A deep bowl with slightly curved sides. The wall of the vessel is usually divided into two (approximately) equal zones, where the lower half is decorated.
Dr 45. A mortarium with a near upright upper wall and a lions head spout.

Amphorae

There is no unified typological series covering all amphora forms, but many were classified in Dressel's 1899 typology which is summarised by Paul Tyers (1996, 88-105).
DR20: large globular form (principally olive oil containers) with two handles and thickened, rounded or angular rim, concave internally. Manufactured in Baetica in southern Spain.

Pottery from Topsoil and Subsoil

A large part of the total site assemblage (40% by weight) was recovered from subsoil and topsoil deposits that overlay the cut archaeological features. Each layer contained a range of Roman fabrics typical for the assemblage: the majority represented by locally produced utilitarian Sandy grey wares, supplemented by small numbers of imported and regionally traded fine wares (as detailed above) – in addition post-Roman pottery was also recovered (see Sue Anderson's report). Unfortunately, all the Roman pottery has been subjected to extreme post-depositional abrasion, possibly as the result of historic ploughing, which has resulted in very small pottery sherd sizes and the loss of original surfaces which limit the potential for detailed analysis.

Layer	Count	Weight(g)	ASW (g)	Pottery Date
Topsoil	219	1596	7	Mixed Roman, Saxon, medieval and post-medieval
Subsoil	6	25	4	Mid/late 1st to mid-3rd century AD
Lower subsoil	1695	8503	5	Mixed Roman, Saxon, medieval and post-medieval
Total	**1920**	**10124**	**5**	

RB pot table 3. The pottery from subsoil and topsoil deposits

Pottery from the town enclosure ditches

A total of 1278 sherds, weighing 13802g, of Roman pottery was recovered from the three ditches which comprise the town boundary. The pottery from the town ditches represents over half of the total pottery recovered during these excavations (54% by weight) (RB pot table 4).

Ditch	Count	Weight (g)	ASW (g)	Pottery Date
Inner ditch	657	10335	16	Broadly mid-2nd century (some ?intrusive post-Roman material)
Middle ditch	98	504	5	Mid-3rd? possible recut?
Outer ditch	523	2963	6	Late 1st to mid-2nd century (primary) with later Roman upper
Total	**1278**	**13802**	**11**	

RB pot table 4. Roman pottery from the town boundary ditch

The Inner Ditch: [1040]

A total of 657 Romano British sherds, weighing 10335g, were recovered from the inner ditch [1040]. The pottery has a large average sherd weight of 16g, mostly due to the presence of substantial amphora sherds - without the amphora the pottery had an average sherd weight of only 8.6g. Pottery from the basal fills of the ditch are consistent with a mid-2nd century date.

Fabric name (abbreviation)	Vessel (type)	Count	Weight (g)	Weight (%)
Sandy grey ware (SGW)	Beaker (3.3, 3.14), bowl (6.3), dish (6.18, 6.19), jar (4.5, 4.13, 5.4)	540	4692	45.40
Spanish amphora (BAT AM)	Amphora (DR20)	5	4512	43.66
Sandy oxidised ware (SOW)	Flagon (1.1), jar/bowl, mortaria	71	869	8.41
Nene Valley oxidised ware (LNV WH)	Mortaria	1	93	0.90
Samian (SAM)	Dish (Dr 18/31)	17	88	0.85
Grey fine ware (GW FINE)	Beaker	6	30	0.29
Nene Valley colour coat (LNV CC)	Beaker (3.6, 3.14), jar	9	23	0.22
Miscellaneous colour coat (CC)	Beaker (3.6)	4	15	0.14
Sandy red ware (SREDW)	Jar/bowl	3	12	0.12
Colchester colour coat (COL CC)	Beaker	1	1	0.01
Total		**657**	**10335**	**100.00**

RB Pot Table 5. The Roman Pottery from the Inner Ditch

Possible Structured (deliberately placed) pottery deposits

Although the majority of the pottery found within this ditch is severely fragmented and consistent with gradual ditch in-fill from dispersed midden deposition, several vessels stand out as better preserved and more complete. This group of vessels comprise: a fragmented and incomplete amphora (RF1061), the base of an East Anglian-type mortarium (RF1070) and the smashed remains of an almost complete Sandy grey ware jar with horizontal burnished bands (RF1069) all of which appear to have been deposited as a single event associated with the burial of an articulated foal (RF1068) in the base of the ditch.

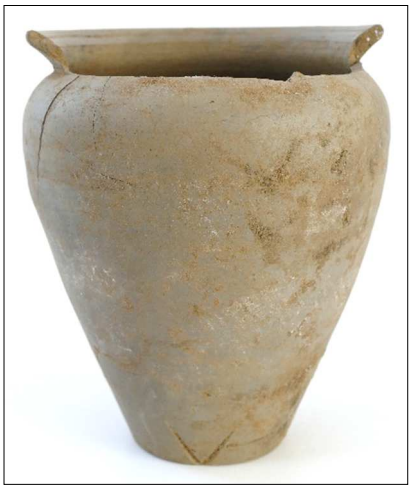


Plate 17. Graffito marked beaker RF1050: Ht 150mm, Rim 122mm, Base 55mm

Plate 18. Indented beaker from context (1041): Ht 130mm, Rim 120mm, Base 52mm

A near complete Sandy grey ware beaker (503g) with an everted rim (Type 3.14) and a Graffito 'V' surviving on its lower wall near the base (RF1050) was collected from a mid-2nd to 3rd century deposition event within the main ditch fill (Plate 18). Its contents were lifted intact within the vessel for micro-excavation and environmental sampling as the beaker was suspected to have served as a possible cremation urn. However, nothing unusual was found inside the vessel, with no burnt bone present and only a slightly higher incidence of grain evidence than the surrounding ditch fill. Two large pieces of a near complete indented beaker (Type 3.3) were also recovered from a similar level within the ditch-fill (Plate 19), along with several sherds of Samian cups, dishes and bowls and a copper-alloy pharmaceutical or cosmetic spoon (SF1066). Although not found as a distinct cluster this dispersed group may indicate another purposeful contemporary deposition event within the ditch.

The Middle Ditch: [1027]

A total of 98 sherds of Roman pottery, weighing 504g, were recovered from the middle ditch, which is significantly less than recovered from the other two (inner and outer) ditches. The pottery from this feature, moreover, is severely abraded with an average sherd weight of only 5g. Although pottery is sparse and abraded a single flanged dish (type 6.14) was recovered from the primary fill (1057), which is diagnostic of a later Roman date. The over lying fills (1048) and (1028) contained pottery dating from the mid-1st to mid-3rd and mid-2nd to mid-3rd centuries respectively.

Fabric name (abbreviation)	Vessel (type)	Count	Weight (g)	Weight (%)
Sandy grey ware (SGW)	Bowl (6.3, 6.14), jar (2.1, 4.5), strainer.	83	470	93.26
Samian (SAM)	Bowl (Dr 37), cup/bowl	5	12	2.38
Nene Valley colour coat (LNV CC)	Beaker	4	10	1.98
Sandy oxidised ware (SOW)	Jar/flagon	4	6	1.19
Sandy red ware (SREDW)	Jar/bowl	2	6	1.19
Total		**98**	**504**	**100.00**

RB pot table 6. The Roman pottery from the Middle Ditch

The Outer Ditch: [1067]

A total of 523 sherds, weighing 2963g, were recovered from the outer ditch. The pottery is severely abraded with an average sherd size of only 5.7g. Pottery recovered from the primary

fills (1066; 1065) dates from the late 1st – mid 2nd century. The upper most fills (particularly 1047), are noticeably later in date, with a small amount of diagnostic late Roman (4th-century AD) and Early Saxon (see S. Anderson's report) material present.

Fabric name (abbreviation)	Vessel (type)	Count	Weight (g)	Weight (%)
Sandy grey ware (SGW)	Bowl (6.14), dish (6.18), jar (4.5, 4.13)	415	2390	80.67
Sandy oxidised ware (SOW)	Flagon, jug (1.11), lid (8.1)	30	261	8.81
Samian (SAM)	Dish (Dr18/31), bowl (Dr36, Dr37, cup (Dr33), mortaria (Dr43 or Dr45)	34	124	4.18
Shelly ware (STW)	Jar, storage jar	3	71	2.40
Sandy red ware (SREDW)	Beaker, jar, dish (6.18)	12	46	1.55
Nene Valley colour coat (LNV CC)	Beaker (3.1), Caistor box (6.2), jar/bowl	14	31	1.05
Miscellaneous colour coat (CC)	Beaker (3.6)	9	29	0.98
Hadham red ware (HAD OX)	Jar/Bowl	4	6	0.20
Nene Valley grey ware (LNV GW)	Jar/bowl	1	4	0.13
Oxfordshire red slip ware (OXF RS)	Bowl	1	1	0.03
Total		**523**	**2963**	**100.00**

RB pot table 7. The Roman Pottery from the Outer Ditch

Pottery from pits and a posthole

Five pits and a possible posthole contained small quantities of severely abraded Roman pottery (RB pot table 6); the extremely small sherd sizes recorded is consistent with residual (non-deliberate) deposition.

Feature	Fabric: form (type)	Count	Weight (g)	ASW (g)	Ceramic date
Pit 1036		12	33	2.75	Mid/late 1st to 2nd century AD
	GW(fine): bowl Dr37 copy	1	3		
	SGW: jar	6	21		
	SOW: fragments	3	1		
	SREDW: jar	2	8		
Pit 1038	SGW: jar	3	4	1.3	Roman – not closely datable
Pit 1044		8	36	4.5	2nd century AD
	GW(FINE): beaker	3	9		
	SGW: jar	4	23		
	SOW: flagon	1	4		
Pit 1051		4	22	5.5	Mid-1st to early/mid-2nd century AD
	SGW: beaker (3.14), jar	2	12		
	STW: jar/bowl	2	10		
Pit 1053		25	203	8.12	Late 2nd to mid-3rd century AD
	SAM: bowl	1	4		
	SGW: jar/bowl (4.5)	21	178		
	SOW: jar/flagon	2	20		
	LNV CC: Castor box (6.2)	1	1		
Posthole 1034		9	46	5.11	Late 1st to early/mid-2nd century AD
	GW: jar/bowl	1	5		
	SGW: jar	1	4		
	SOW: jar/flag	2	8		
Total		**52**	**298**	**5.73**	

RB pot table 8. The Roman Pottery from pits and a post-hole (shaded areas show feature totals)

Discussion

This large assemblage of Roman pottery (over 25kg) was carefully excavated, well-recorded and retrieved from top and subsoil deposits as well as cut features including the triple ditches, pits and a posthole. The pottery found comprises mostly local utilitarian Romano-British coarseware pottery some of which, indeed, is likely to have been made within the Caistor pottery kilns (Atkinson 1932; Lyons in prep). The coarseware assemblage is supplemented by a small quantity of imported and traded wares typical of the region (Cooper and Lyons 2011) and of Roman pottery found during more recent excavations at the town (Lyons forthcoming).

Plate 19. Amphora sherds (including refits) – held by Martin Clarke

Plate 20. Indented beaker – lifted by Rob Bylett

Analysis of the pottery dates suggests that both the inner and outer ditches were open and having broken pots thrown into them from the mid-2nd century AD, although the upper fills of both ditches do contain later Roman pottery in the back-fill sequence (with some post-Roman pottery within the uppermost fills) which indicates the process of infilling was complex. Perhaps contradictory to excavations at the south of the town (Bowden *in prep*.), this analysis suggests that the middle ditch, was slightly later in date – or at least contained later pottery. It should be noted however, that the condition of the pottery collected from the middle ditch was generally poor with a small average sherd weight – so much so that the majority of the assemblage should be considered residual with a possible recut to this section of ditch remaining one explanation. In contrast however, a group of smashed pottery within the base of the inner ditch comprising of an amphora, a mortarium and a grey ware beaker have been interpreted as a single deposition event associated with an articulated horse (foal) burial. The burial of complete (or near complete) articulated horses are a recognised, although rare, form of behaviour documented within the region during the Iron Age and Roman period (Lyons 2011, 115-116). As such this deposit makes a significant contribution to the regional understanding of structured deposition within Roman settlement. A slightly later deposition event within the fill of the ditch event may be recognised by the recovery of two near complete beaker vessels (one with a graffito mark), with various sherds of samian wares.

The pottery recovered during this excavation has provided a rare opportunity to examine the Roman ceramic repertoire of the Caistor Roman town generally and the ‘triple ditches’ in particular. It adds to the growing corpus of ceramic material recovered from Caistor Roman

town project and will therefore benefit the wider interpretation of the both the town and its pottery.

- **Post-Roman Pottery** *(Appendix 4)*
  By Sue Anderson BA MPhil MCIfA FSAScot FSA

Introduction

A total of 288 sherds of post-Roman pottery weighing 1798g were collected during the excavations of Trenches 1 to 3. Table 1 shows the quantities by fabric in approximate date order. A summary catalogue by context is included in Appendix 4.

Description	Fabric	Date range	No	Wt(g)	Eve	MNV
Early Saxon coarse quartz	ESCQ	Early Saxon	1	13		1
Early Saxon ferrous oxide	ESFE	Early Saxon	1	18		1
Early Saxon fine sand	ESFS	Early Saxon	5	54		5
Early Saxon grog	ESGS	Early Saxon	1	5		1
Early Saxon medium sandy	ESMS	Early Saxon	1	11	0.05	1
Early Saxon grass-tempered	ESO1	Early Saxon	4	37		3
Early Saxon grass and sand-tempered	ESO2	Early Saxon	1	7		1
Early Saxon sparse chalk	ESSC	Early Saxon	2	12		2
Early Saxon fine sand and mica	ESSM	Early Saxon	1	18		1
Early Saxon sparse shelly	ESSS	Early Saxon	2	63		2
Gritty Ipswich Ware	GIPS	650-850	3	15		2
Middle Saxon import	MSIM	L.7th-9th c.	2	10		1
Thetford-type ware	THET	10th-11th c.	37	424	0.15	37
Thetford Ware (Grimston)	THETG	10th-11th c.	2	8		2
Early medieval ware	EMW	11th-12th c.	9	19		9
Early medieval sparse shelly ware	EMWSS	11th-13th c.	1	14	0.08	1
Local medieval unglazed	LMU	11th-14th c.	8	78	0.12	7
Medieval coarseware	MCW	L.12th-14th c.	6	44	0.14	6
Grimston-type ware	GRIM	L.12th-14th c.	5	58		5
Unprovenanced glazed	UPG	L.12th-14th c.	2	4		2
Late medieval and transitional	LMT	L.14th-16th c.	24	251	0.04	24
Langerwehe Stoneware	GSW2	L.14th-15th c.	1	19		1
Raeran/Aachen Stoneware	GSW3	L.15th-16th c.	1	12		1
Glazed red earthenware	GRE	16th-18th c.	10	35		10
Iron-glazed blackwares	IGBW	16th-18th c.	4	23		4
Tin glazed earthenwares	TGE	16th-18th c.	2	3		2
Cologne/Frechen Stoneware	GSW4	16th-17th c.	2	19		2
Staffordshire-type Slipware	STAF	L.17th-18th c.	1	1		1
Staffordshire-type manganese glazed	STMG	L.17th-18th c.	1	2	0.08	1
Creamwares	CRW	1730-1760	9	14		8
English Stoneware	ESW	17th-19th c.	12	140	0.33	11
English Stoneware Nottingham-type	ESWN	L.17th-L.18th c.	10	81	0.24	6
Westerwald Stoneware	GSW5	E.17th-19th c.	1	7		1
Late glazed red earthenware	LGRE	18th-19th c.	1	12	0.10	1
Late post-med unglazed earthenwares	LPME	18th-20th c.	19	75	0.20	18
Late slipped redware	LSRW	18th-19th c.	4	10		4
Pearlware	PEW	L.18th-M.19th c.	8	28	0.14	7
Porcelain	PORC	18th-20th c.	3	6		3
Refined white earthenwares	REFW	L.18th-20th c.	60	106	0.40	60
Staffordshire white salt-glazed stonewares	SWSW	18th c.	3	3		3
Yellow Ware	YELW	L.18th-19th c.	16	27	0.05	15
Unidentified	UNID	-	2	12		1
		Grand Totals	*288*	*1798*	*2.12*	*274*

Table 1. Post-Roman pottery quantities by fabric in c. date order

Methodology

Quantification was carried out using sherd count, weight and estimated vessel equivalent (eve). The minimum number of vessels (MNV) within each context was also recorded, but cross-fitting was not attempted unless particularly distinctive vessels were observed in more than one context. A full quantification by fabric, context and feature is provided for the project archive. Early Saxon fabric groups have been characterised by major inclusions; later fabrics are based on Jennings (1981). Records were input directly onto an MS Access table, which forms the full archive catalogue.

Pottery by period

Early/Middle Anglo-Saxon wares

A total of 19 sherds of Early Anglo-Saxon pottery were recovered in a range of fabrics similar to those found previously in and around the Roman town (Anderson 2016). Most fragments were abraded body or base sherds, but there were two bowl rims (one ESO1, one ESMS) and two body sherds with incised line decoration.

Three Middle Saxon sherds of two Gritty Ipswich ware vessels were found in lower subsoil (1015), along with two sherds of a possible import of this period.

Late Saxon to early medieval (L.9th–M.12th c.)

A total of 39 sherds of Late Saxon greywares (THET, THETG) were recovered. Most were in the fine sandy grey fabric, with occasional coarse inclusions such as flint, typical of the known kiln sites in Norwich, Thetford and Grimston. A small group was coarser than 'normal' Thetford wares, with moderate to common rounded quartz similar to gritty Ipswich ware inclusions, and occasional flint, chalk or mica. The Late Saxon group included two jar rims – one early 'Type 5' and one intermediate 'Type 5/6' (Anderson 2004) – and three flat bases. One body sherd had applied thumbed strips.

There were 10 sherds of handmade early medieval wares, including a simple everted jar rim in topsoil (1001) and a thickened everted sparse shelly jar rim in subsoil (1019).

Medieval (12th–14th c.)

A total of 14 sherds of coarsewares and 7 of glazed wares were recovered. The medieval coarsewares included several fragments of Norwich-type 'Local Medieval Unglazed/LMU' (Jennings 1981), and other generally coarser sandy fabrics of unknown provenance.

Six rims were found. Two fragments of an LMU T-shaped bowl rim with internal thumbing were found in lower subsoil (1014) and unstratified (1019), and there were two other LMU rims, one bowl and one jar, of thickened everted types (13th–14th c.) in (1014) and medieval build-up/levelling layer (2020). Another thickened everted rim, in a fine pale grey MCW fabric, was also from (1014), and there was an MCW upright beaded rim from topsoil (2000).

Two sherds of sandy green-glazed wares, probably of local origin but unprovenanced, were found in subsoil (1017) and the medieval build-up/levelling layer (2020). Body sherds of green-glazed Grimston ware were found in levelling (layer 2016)/(2020) and topsoil (3000).

Late medieval (L.14th–M.16th c.)

Twenty-four sherds of Late Medieval & Transitional fabrics/LMT were recovered, 19 of which were collected from Trench 2, including a ?jug handle and a bowl rim. Most fragments were body sherds with spots of orange or green glaze, or were unglazed. One large body sherd from medieval build-up/levelling layer (2016) was probably from a globular jug with brown slip decoration in the form of horizontal and vertical lines.

Two imported wares of this period were both German stonewares, from Langerwehe and Raeren, both represented by body sherds.

Post-medieval and modern (16th–20th c.)

Most pottery of later date was represented by small abraded fragments recovered from topsoil and subsoil. Few vessel forms were identifiable. Red earthenwares (IGBW, GRE) of local origin were the most common post-medieval sherds, and there were non-local whitewares (TGE), Staffordshire-type slipware and manganese-glazed ware (STAF, STMG), and German stonewares (GSW4, GSW5).

Modern wares comprised fragments of plant pots (LPME), factory-made tablewares (REFW, CRW, PEW, ESWN, PORC, SWSW) and kitchenwares (YELW, LSRW, LGRE, ESW). The range of forms included cups, plates, dishes, bowls, jars, jugs and bottles. Transfer-printed decoration was common, but spongewares and moulding were also noted.

A small flake of Staffordshire white salt-glazed stoneware collected from Roman pit fill (1045) is undoubtedly intrusive, as are a few other small sherds collected from the medieval layer 2016/2020 and the single flake of modern pottery from the upper fill of the inner Roman ditch [1040].

Unidentified

Two wheel-made body sherds in a buff fabric with sparse angular calcined flint and coarse rounded quartz were found in topsoil (2001). The sherds may be from a coarse plant pot, or they could be an earlier (Middle/Late Saxon?) ware of unknown origin.

Distribution

Table 2 shows the distribution of later pottery by trench, context/feature and period.

Trench	Fill of	Ctxt	Type	ES	MS	LS	EM	M	LM	PM	Mo	Un
Tr.1	-	1030	L.Subsoil								1	
	-	1019	Unstrat				1	1			5	
	1010	1000, 1002, 1006, 1008	Topsoil								14	
	1011	1001, 1003, 1005, 1007, 1009	Subsoil	3		5	1		1	4	24	
	1018	1013–1017	Lower subsoil	10	5	9		4	2	2	4	
	1019	1019	Unstrat finds	1		1						
	1040	1041	Ditch fill (upper)	1							1	
	1040	1064	Ditch fill	1								
	1044	1045	Pit fill								1	
	1067	1047	Ditch fill	2		1						
	1067	1060	Ditch fill	1								
Tr.2	-	2008	Spoil Finds			1						
	2000	2000	Topsoil - Spit 1			6		5	2	3	37	
	2001	2001	Topsoil - Spit 2			1			3	3	23	2
	2002	2002	Clay layer						2			
	2007	2006	?Oven clay layer			3	1					
	2009	2009	Clay layer						2			
	2016	2016, 2020	Build-up/levelling			10	4	9	12		3	
	2022	2015	Slumped subsoil?						1			

Trench	Fill of	Ctxt	Type	ES	MS	LS	EM	M	LM	PM	Mo	Un
Tr.3	3000	3000	Topsoil					1		3	7	
	3001	3001	Subsoil						1	1	8	
	-	3002	Subsoil			2	3	1		4	18	

Table 2. Distribution of post-Roman pottery by trench and feature/context

All of the Early and Middle Saxon pottery was recovered from Trench 1, but as this was the largest trench, this may not be significant. It should be noted that five sherds of this material were recovered from the inner and outer Roman ditches, although it seems likely that it was intrusive in the lower fill of [1064] and the remaining pieces were limited to the upper fills and may be evidence of archaic disturbance at these levels. A single Late Saxon sherd was also collected from the upper fill of the outer ditch.

The Late Saxon and modern pottery from ditch fills is also likely to be intrusive. The majority of post-Roman pottery from Trench 1 was redeposited material within the upper soil layers of the site.

In Trench 2, again the majority of finds came from topsoil, but a significant quantity of late medieval pottery from the lower layers suggests a 14th/15th-century date for the structure and oven in this area. The three 'modern' sherds in (2020) may be intrusive or possibly earlier, as they were unglazed red earthenwares.

Finds from Trench 3 were all from the upper soils layers, but included material of Late Saxon to modern date.

Discussion

The recovery of Early to Late Anglo-Saxon pottery is of particular importance locally as, along with the recovery of a much larger assemblage from recent CRP excavations in 2017 at Old Hall (just to the south), which includes an Early to Middle Saxon sunken feature building (publication forthcoming), their recovery has significantly increased the now growing corpus of Saxon material inside the area of the former Roman town. There is also a small quantity of early and high medieval pottery, although this could be related to manuring rather than any occupation in these periods. The late medieval pottery appears to relate to a structure which was partially excavated in Trench 2. Later wares were largely recovered from topsoil and subsoil, and again they are likely to have been deposited during post-medieval manuring of garden or agricultural soil.

- **Small Finds** *(Appendix 5)*
  By Ian Jackson (CRP coin specialist & finds researcher)

Introduction

Including coins, a total of 95 objects classified as Small Finds (SF) were recovered from the three trenches excavated. The 26 Roman coins are described in the following section, while a full catalogue of all other Small Finds is presented as Appendix 5.

As the finds recovery strategy required the recording of all man-made objects retrieved during excavation, many items given SF numbers were in fact highly fragmentary in nature and not capable of being associated with a specific artefact type. The near totality of these pieces were collected from post-Roman subsoil and topsoil layers, with some examples of clearly post-medieval to modern artefacts. They include a lace-tag, a thimble, parts of buckles, several buttons, parts of spoons, a key and various other unidentifiable scraps of copper-alloy and iron. Much of this material may derive from Post-medieval to Victorian pastoral and horticultural use of the land, with an accumulation of stray losses and pieces mixed in with night soil spreading and casual disposal.

A total of nine objects (other than coins) were confirmed as Roman and descriptions of these and their source contexts are included below, followed by more detailed descriptions of three post-Roman artefacts of general interest.

SF1025: Roman copper-alloy decorative mount

This is a small rectangular cast copper alloy mount with repousse decoration, possibly from a belt. This particular object was recovered from the spoil of Trench 1; context (1019). The mount features a human face with eyes, nose and mouth clearly detectable. The face is framed on three sides with a raised border and carries two rivet holes at twelve and six o'clock the uppermost of which still retains the majority of the rivet.

Plate 21. SF1025: Roman mount with a human face

It measures 16.55mm high by 11mm wide and weighs 0.85g.

Research has produced only two potential parallels for this particular object, interestingly both from Suffolk. The most similar is listed on the PAS database as SF-CEAD31 and is a strikingly close parallel while the other was published in the SIAH roundup for 1987 (Martin et al. 1987, 227, fig. 39A), and described as a repousse plaque or possible votive plaque depicting a human mask from Charsfield, Suffolk-dated to the Roman period.

SF1034: Zoomorphic Roman 'Head Buckle'

This is a very fine example of a class of zoomorphic buckle known as a head buckle; the classification deriving from the presence of a human head between two small birds. This copper-alloy buckle was recovered early in the excavation from context (1007); the subsoil of Trench 1.

Plate 22. SF1034: Zoomorphic Roman 'Head Buckle'

The buckle is in fine condition and measures 25.5mm by 23.5mm and 4.5mm thick and weighs 7.9g.

According to Appels and Laycock (Appels and Laycock 2007) there are only four previous known examples of this brooch type (with one from Watton). This particularly well-preserved example differs both stylistically and in size from the more commonly encountered dolphin type. Interestingly, Laycock observes that head buckles "appear in Iceni territory and edge over into Corieltauvi territory" (web resource - http://www.wansdyke21.org.uk *Ditches, Buckles and a Bosnian End to Roman Britain*).

This example has a uniform dark green patina and is complete, with the only visible corrosion appearing on what would have been the rotating cylinder that formed part of the buckle plate. The D-shaped brooch style exemplified here is usually deemed to be late Roman in date. At the top of the loop is a well rendered depiction of a human head with a centre parted hair style visible in the form of a series of grooves. The hair is short at the front and sides but falls to approximately shoulder length at the rear. There is no obvious pin rest with the tip of the pin, in the closed position resting directly below the human chin. To either side of the human head are two birds, which appear to be ducks, based on the bill shape. Shallow indentations representing the birds' eyes are just visible on the front face of the buckle. A series of broadly parallel grooves have been etched into the front faces of the birds' bodies to represent feathers. The pin, although bent, is complete and rotates freely. It has been fashioned from tapered sheet metal with an open loop facilitating fixing and ease of rotation around the narrowed central section of the bar. Given the orientation of the objects depicted on the buckle, it is suggested that it would be more suited to attachment to a vertical strap. The buckle has clearly been manufactured from a good quality alloy which would explain its

remarkable condition, more particularly given that it was recovered relatively close to the modern ground surface.

SF1066: Roman copper-alloy cosmetic probe/pharmaceutical spoon

Plate 23. SF1066: Roman probe/spoon

This artefact was recovered from context (1041); the upper fill of the inner ditch [1040]. It is a Roman copper alloy cosmetic probe/pharmaceutical spoon in good condition apart from some missing fragments along one edge of the bowl. The overall object weighs 1.97g. It measures 55.75mm in length and the tapering scoop is a maximum of 18.5mm wide. The shallow u-shaped bowl narrows away from the junction with the handle. The length of the handle seems short given its size relative to the bowl and whilst there is no definitive evidence of a break it is very likely that it was indeed originally somewhat longer. The handle is undecorated and uniform in width. A fair parallel for this object is recorded on the PAS database ref. ESS-6258C2.

SF1071: Possible iron brooch fragment

A fragmentary iron object which may be part of a dolphin type Roman brooch was collected from context (1049); the fill of the outer ditch [1067]. The piece weighs 7.75g with a maximum length of 39mm and a maximum width of c.19mm. It may be one of the Colchester derivative family, which could date it to the 1st to 2nd century AD.

SF1074: Top of a Roman glass bottle

The top of a square blue-green bottle of likely 2nd century or later date, from context (1059); the fill of Inner Ditch [1040]. The two joining fragments come from the upper body and shoulder and the complete rim, neck and ribbon handle. For an image (Plate 28) and further details see the Glass Report.

SF1075: Roman Copper-alloy ?furniture handle

A cast decorative copper alloy handle in good condition, possibly from an item of furniture was recovered from context (1049), the fill of the outer ditch (1067). It weighs 14.87g and measures c.70mm long and c.14mm wide. The head of this bow shaped handle is rosette shaped with four fairly crudely incised grooves in the pattern of a star. Below the head is a narrow-ridged neck. The main body of the handle is convex with a broad upper section down which the ridge from the neck extends. The outer edges of the main body of the handle have a narrow flattened area that would have provided a comfortable support for an index finger. Below this the body tapers to the end which is characterized by a central raised ridge some of which is missing. On the underside of the handle there are two substantial rivets, one in the centre of the head and a second just below the bottom of the handle. The underside of the main body presents as a deep tapering u-shaped profile.

SF1077: Roman copper-alloy hair pin

Plate 24. SF1077: Roman hair pin

A complete copper alloy Roman hair pin recovered from context (1049), the fill of the outer ditch [1067]. The pin is bent approximately two thirds of the way down the shaft. It has a flat discoidal head which curves into a narrow neck. Below the neck the pin widens out to form a lozengiform shape. Below this point the pin then narrows again and is flanked by two raised collars. The pin then narrows progressively to a point. The PAS database contains a pin which is extremely close in appearance to this particular example (see BUC-

406D7D www.finds.org.uk). The PAS entry is dated to the 1st – 2nd century AD. The pin has a consistent dark green patina and measures c. 106mm in length, with a maximum thickness of 4.27mm immediately below the two collars tapering to 1.25mm at the tip. The pin weighs 5.14g.

SF1078: Roman copper-alloy finger-ring

A simple closed loop undecorated Roman copper alloy finger ring lacking a bezel recovered from context (1049); the upper fill of the outer ditch [1067]. This ring weighs 2.07g and has a diameter of 21.7mm and a band thickness of c.4mm. A close parallel of this Guiraud (1989) type 8 ring can be found on the PAS database – NMS-8F6996.

SF1105: Possible ceramic gaming counter

A small roughly circular re-worked sherd of Roman sandy greyware jar or bowl appears to have been shaped for use as a crude gaming counter, with a maximum diameter of 30mm. It was collected from context (1014), part of the lower subsoil in Trench 1.

SF1064: Medieval Jetton

A jetton (accounting token) was recovered from context (1024) an intrusive find from the upper fill of the inner ditch [1040]. This jetton is in very good condition and weighs 0.82g, with a diameter of 19.75mm. These tokens typically date to the 16th century and are from Nuremburg but this example is much earlier, and is of English manufacture. The three lions obverse is well documented, and is usually dated to the late 13th to early 14th century. The cross-in-shield reverse is unusual, but there is a record in Mernick's catalogue which suggests this combination is known: http://www.mernick.org.uk/englishjettons/series4k/02.htm Interestingly, he has recorded this example as a shield obverse with a lions reverse. Mernick dates them to "Edward I to Edward III". There's also an example of the lions obverse on the PAS database at https://finds.org.uk/database/artefacts/record/id/766846.

Plate 25. Medieval Jetton SF1064: obverse and reverse (not to scale)

SF1051: Post-medieval Clog Clasp

A copper alloy clog clasp, weighing 1.84g and measuring 28.5mm in length. The clasp has parallel sides with one rounded end and one straight transverse end. The rounded end has an integral anchor shaped hook. The body has three rectangular shaped cut-out sections across its width. The cut-out immediately above the straight edge is slightly narrower than the other two. The clasp has a uniform green patina and bears the slight trace of decoration in the form of incised parallel grooves between the cut-outs and the outside edges of the plate. There are a number of parallels on the PAS database which are typically dated from the late Post-medieval (c. 17th century) to early modern periods.

SF3000: 1846AD Princes Helena miniature birth token

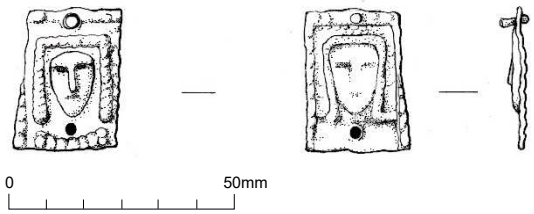
This is a fairly worn and encrusted Victorian copper-alloy commemorative birth token dated to 1846 that is similar in size to a Roman minim. The Obverse features a female bust/head facing left and the Legend PRINCESS […….]N……. The Reverse bear the Legend [B]ORN

1846. This refers to Princess Helena, third daughter and fifth child of Queen Victoria and Prince Albert. It measures 8.58mm in diameter and weighs 0.32g. It was collected from the topsoil (3000) of Trench 3.

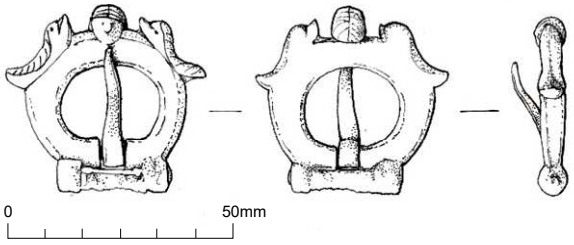
Discussion

Whilst none of the artefacts featured above are intrinsically tightly dateable, it is noteworthy that a small number of the Roman finds (i.e the probe/cosmetic scoop, the hair pin, the probable furniture handle and the finger-ring) were all recovered from the mid to upper fills of either the inner or outer ditch, which stratigraphically date from the mid 2nd to 3rd century and later. The majority can be considered as stray losses entering the ditches within midden waste laden with pottery sherds and animal bone fragments.

Late medieval activity here has been confirmed by features in Trench 2, although the stray finds of the medieval jetton is the only identifiable medieval object. This and the clog clasp suggest that there was at least some activity in this area during the medieval and post-medieval periods, prior to the 19th century development of allotments and the construction of several cottages at the street frontage.

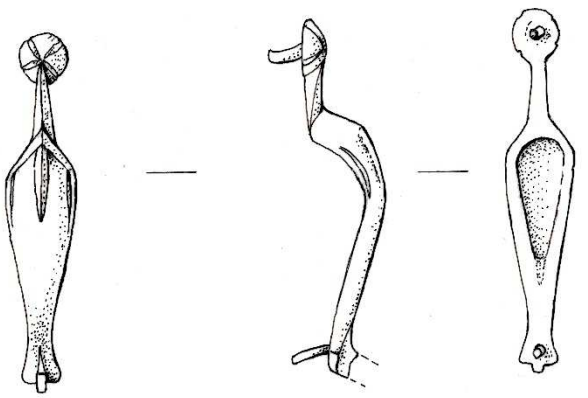


ill. 1.SF1025: Roman copper-alloy decorative mount

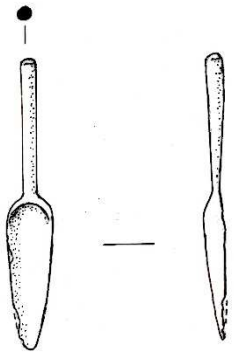


ill. 2. SF1034: Zoomorphic Roman 'Head Buckle'

ill. 3. SF1077: Roman copper-alloy hair pin



ill. 4. SF1075: Roman Copper-alloy ?furniture handle



ill. 5. SF1066: Roman copper-alloy cosmetic probe/pharmaceutical spoon

Small Find Illustrations by CRP volunteer Jenny Press.

- **Coins** *(Appendix 6)*
  By Ian Jackson (CRP coin specialist & finds researcher)

Introduction

Historic Environment Records show that Wymer field has previously been subject to various episodes of metal detection by a local detectorist. Finds data kindly provided by the latter, list 112 Roman coins, which would suggest that there was a considerable degree of activity in what was likely to have been the northern fringes of the town.

CRPs 2016's excavation produced 26 Roman coins; 24 from Trench 1 and a further 2 from Trench 2. A single post-Roman coin was collected from Trench 3 and is discussed with the Small Finds above. A detailed catalogue of the coin assemblage is presented as Appendix 6.

Summary Observations

The overall condition of the coins varies widely from a very fine quinarius of the reign of Allectus AD 293 -296 (Reece Period 14) [SF1050], to a number of very worn, complete and part complete Roman coins dating from the mid- late 3rd Century through to the 5th Century. The earliest coin dates to the reign of Antoninus Pius AD 153 - 154 (Reece Period 7) – [SF1041]. This coin is fairly unusual in that the reverse features the Personification Indulgentia. At the time of writing there were 12 recorded examples of this Reverse type listed on the Portable Antiquities website (www.finds.org.uk), these include a Norfolk example NMS-E716CE. The degree of wear on the majority of the recorded examples on the PAS does however make definitive identification of the Reverse figure impossible. Fortunately, our 2016 coin is in much better condition for the type and age, with both Obverse and Reverse figures discernible and at least part of both Legends readable (see Plate 27).

Although in fairly worn condition, an interesting example from the mid-late 3rd Century, and an unusual find for the Caistor Roman Project is a Radiate from the reign of Gallienus AD 260 - 268 (Reece Period 13) [SF1040]. This coin features a striped tigress walking left on the Reverse. A more common example recorded on the PAS features a panther walking left. Examples of the striped tigress variant recorded on the PAS include BM-930515 and BM-BFA298. There are only three recorded Norfolk examples known to the author of this particular coin at the time of writing and all feature the panther type Reverse.

The latest coin to feature in those retrieved during the 2016 Wymer Field proved to be extremely challenging owing to its poor condition [SF1063]. The coin is again very worn with the Reverse in somewhat better condition than the Obverse. The Reverse appears to feature a figure, potentially Victory, bearing a trophy over the right shoulder and dragging a captive with the left hand. A P-headed cross (Christogram) is visible to the left of the standing figure. The coin is most likely to be a House of Theodosius SALVS REI PVBLICAE, AD 388 – 395 (402), (Sam Moorhead *pers comm.*).

Summary Coin Descriptions

Trench One

SF1000 This is a very worn coin recovered from Topsoil context (1000). It has no discernible detail in terms of Obverse and Reverse depictions or Legends. Based on the size it is possibly a mid - late 3rd Century Radiate.

SF1014 This coin was one of seven recovered from Subsoil context (1003). Although incomplete, what remains of this coin is in good condition. It dates from the reign of Constans as Emperor AD 340- 342 (Reece Period 17) and features the two soldiers with single standard Reverse - GLORIA EXERCITVS with a christogram in the standard. This coin was minted in Trevori [Trier].

SF1015 This coin is worn and encrusted with neither the Obverse figure or any of the Legend identifiable. It was also recovered from Subsoil context (1003). The Reverse is in similar condition but it is just possible to make out a shield together with the head and part of the body of the soldier holding it. This makes the coin a probable FEL TEMP REPARATIO Reverse type from the House of Constantine dating to AD 340 - 348.

SF1019 This coin was one of the six recovered from Subsoil context (1003). The flan has been chipped around the edges in several places and has been struck off-centre but the coin is otherwise in good condition. It appears to be a contemporary copy from the Constantinople commemorative series with a helmeted bust on the Obverse together with the Legend VRBS ROMA. The Reverse is the common Wolf and Twins scene but the depiction of the wolf is particularly crude leading to the conclusion that this is a copy. The coin bears the mint mark PLG for Lugudunum (Lyon). House of Constantine AD 330-340.

SF1020 Also recovered from Subsoil context (1003), this is a Constantinopolis commemorative coin bearing a helmeted bust with scepter over the left shoulder and a depiction of Victory with foot on the prow of ship on the Reverse. The coin is fairly worn and is slightly chipped round the edge. The flan had also been struck off centre. House of Constantine AD 330 - 340.

SF1022 Recovered from context Subsoil (1003), this is a misshapen and incomplete heavily worn coin with Radiate head just discernible on the Obverse. The Reverse is in equally poor condition but may exhibit a standing figure. Mid - late 3rd Century Radiate.

SF1023 Approximately 40% of this coin is missing. It was also recovered from context Subsoil (1003). What remains is in fairly good condition but the coin is puzzling on several counts. The Obverse Legend appears to start with the letters TIVS which would normally be expected at the end of the Legend. Furthermore, to the right of the bust a different type of script has been adopted. The letters SNOBC can be made out on the Reverse i.e on the wrong face of the coin while the reverse image, although difficult to make out, appears to be of the FEL TEMP REPARATIO (Fallen horseman type). This coin therefore appears to have be struck twice. A fallen horse type Reverse would date the coin to AD 348 – 364 House of Constantine.

SF1030 Almost 50% of this coin is missing although what remains is in reasonable enough condition. The coin was recovered from Trench 1 spoil context (1019). All that remains of the Obverse Legend are the letter SPFAVG. The Reverse features Victory facing left and the probable Legend VICT AVGG. House of Constantine AD 345 - 347.

SF1032 This coin was recovered from Subsoil context (1005). It is in a very good condition apart from some chips missing from around the edge and some encrustation. The flan has been struck off centre but the full Obverse Legend of CONSTANS PF AVG is clear as is the Reverse which features two wreath holding Victories facing each other with the letter D in centre field. The full Reverse Legend of VICTORIAE DD AVGGQ NN is also clearly legible. Mint Mark TRP Trevori (Trier). AD 342 - 348.

SF1040 A bearded Radiate head/bust is just discernible on the Obverse of this coin which was recovered from Trench 1 spoil context (1019). None of the Legend is visible. The Reverse appears to bear the image of a striped tigress walking left. As with the Obverse none of the Legend is visible. This appears to be a LIBERO P CONS AVG Reverse of the Emperor Gallienus AD 260 - 268 (Reece Period 13).

SF1041 This coin was recovered from Subsoil context (1007). It is in very good condition given the type and age as referred to above. It is a sestertius from the reign of Antoninus Pius and dates to AD 153 - 154. The partially legible Obverse Legend will be [AN]TO[NIN]VS AVG PIVS [PP TR PX]VII whilst the Reverse Legend, also partially legible will be INDVLG[ENTIA] COS IIII. As stated earlier it is a fairly uncommon example of this particular coin.

Plate 26. SF1041: Antonius Pius sestertius – obverse and reverse (not to scale)

SF1042 There is a good degree of wear around the edge and on both faces of this coin which was recovered from Subsoil context (1007). It is in sufficiently good condition to be identifiable as dating to the reign of Gratian. The Obverse Legend reads DNGRATIAN-VS AVGGAVG whilst the Reverse features Victory advancing left holding wreath in right hand. This is a SECVRITAS REPVBLICAE type Reverse. The Mint Mark is partially missing but appears to be LVG Lugudunum (Lyon). AD 367 - 375.

SF1047 This is a fairly well-worn example of the House of Constantine two soldiers with two standards GLORIA EXERCITVS. The Mint Mark is TR dot S - Trevori (Trier) AD 332 - 333. The coin was recovered from Trench 1 spoil context (1019).

SF1050 A very fine quinarius from the reign of Allectus recovered from Lower subsoil context (1015). Both the Obverse and Reverse are in equally good condition with both images and Legends clearly distinguishable. The Obverse features the Radiate and cuirassed bust of Allectus together with the Legend IMP C ALLECTVS PF AVG. The Reverse features a galley sailing right manned by five oarsmen. This is a rarer example of the coin as the galley has no mast. Q Radiate Mint Mark QL - London. AD 294 - 296. For a masted example see PAS reference BUC-924182.

Plate 27. SF1050: Quinarius of Allectus - obverse and reverse (not to scale)

SF1059 A further example of a Constantinopolis commemorative coin in generally good condition although showing some wear around the edge. The coin was recovered from Lower Subsoil context (1014) The Obverse shows a helmeted bust bearing a sceptre over the left shoulder and the Legend CONSTANTIN-OPOL[IS]. The Reverse figure is Victory on prow of ship holding sceptre in right hand and resting left hand on shield. The Mint Mark is PLG - Lugdunum (Lyon). AD 330 - 340.

SF1063 This is a very worn coin from Lower Subsoil context (1016) with the figure on the Obverse just discernible as a right facing bust. Additional details and Obverse and Reverse images are included in the Results section above. The coin is also worn around the edge and none of the Legend has survived the effects of wearing. The Reverse is in slightly better condition in that the scene depicted and a small part of the Legend can just be distinguished. This one of the latest coins yet discovered from within Caistor and its immediate environs.

SF1065 This appears to be a very poor copy/fake of a House of Constantine GLORIA EXERCITVS two soldiers with one standard. The flan has been struck off-centre but the Obverse Legend is decipherable as […] TAN-S PF A[…] which would make the full Legend CONSTANS PF AVG. The Reverse Legend is partially readable as GLO[RIA] [E]X[ERCITVS]. The Reverse image of the two soldiers and standard is particularly crude. The Mint Mark is TRP - Treveri (Trier). The coin was recovered from Trench 1 spoil context (1019).

SF1069 Identical to SF1032 i.e. CONSTANS PF AVG Obverse and VICTORIAE DD AVGGQ NN. It is in very good condition but the figure on the Reverse are crudely depicted which would suggest the this is a contemporary copy. Mint Mark TRP - Treveri (Trier). AD 347 - 348. The coin was recovered from Subsoil context (1003).

SF1073 As SF1059 Constantinopolis. Chipped around the edge and fairly well worn. Probable contemporary copy. Mint Mark PLG. AD 330 - 340. Recovered from context (1058); the upper fill of the Outer Ditch [1067].

SF1079 This coin recovered from context (1019) is in very good condition apart from a small amount of encrustation obscuring some of the Obverse Legend which reads DNG[RATIA]NVS PF AVG i.e it is a coin from the reign of the Emperor Gratian. The Obverse depicts a diademed, draped, and cuirassed bust facing right. The Reverse depicts the Emperor in military dress, advancing right, head left, holding labarum, dragging captive behind him. P-headed christogram in labarum. The Reverse Legend reads GLORIA ROMANORVM. Mint mark LVGS. AD 375 - 376.

SF1080 The coin has numerous chips missing from around the edge but is otherwise in a good enough condition to be readily identifiable. The Obverse features a right facing bust plus the Legend DN VALENTINI [ANVS PF AVG]. The Reverse is the figure of Victory walking left and the Legend [SECVR]ITAS R[E]PV[B]L[ICAE]. Valentinian I AD 364 - 378. This coin was also recovered from Trench 1 spoil context (1019).

SF1081 A substantial part of this coin is missing but the Obverse features a left facing bust bearing a sceptre on the left shoulder. None of the Legend remains. The Reverse depiction is unclear owing to the condition of the coin. House of Constantine AD 330 - 340. This coin was also recovered from Trench 1 spoil context (1019).

SF1088 This coin was recovered from Trench 1 spoil context (1019). It is incomplete but features a left facing bust on the Obverse. Some of the Obverse Legend is visible but is not readable owing to the extent of wear. The Reverse is the Victory with foot on the prow of a ship type. House of Constantine AD 340 - 340.

SF1090 This is a complete but well-worn coin of the House of Constantine recovered from Trench 1 spoil context (1019). The Obverse features a right facing bust but none of the Legend remains. The Reverse is an extremely crude depiction of the two soldiers with one standard GLORIA EXERCITVS with a wreath in the standard. Irregular issue AD 336 - 342.

Trench Two

SF2003 The coin is fairly heavily encrusted with a number of chips missing between 8 o'clock and two o'clock. The Obverse features the bust/head of Helena facing right. None of the Legend is legible. The Reverse depiction is Pax standing left holding olive branch and transverse sceptre with the Legend [PAX PVB] LICA. House of Constantine AD 337 - 340. The coin was recovered from Trench 2 Topsoil context (2001).

SF2007 There is some wear and encrustation on this coin but it is otherwise in a fair condition with both faces showing a reasonable degree of detail. The Obverse features a right facing bust and the Legend [VALEN]S PF AVG. The Reverse features Victory facing left and is possibly of the Securitas Republicae type although what can be seen of the Legend is too worn to be absolutely certain. The Mint Mark is SMAQP - Aquileia (Italy). Valens AD 364 – 378. The coin was also recovered from Topsoil context (2001).

Trench Three

SF3000 This is a fairly worn and encrusted object that is similar in size to a minim. The Obverse features a female bust/head facing left and the Legend PRINCESS […….]N……. The Reverse bear the Legend [B]ORN 1846. Princes Helena miniature birth token. Third daughter and fifth child of Queen Victoria and Prince Albert. It was collected from the Topsoil (3000) of Trench 3.

Discussion

Of the 26 Roman coins recovered during the excavation, 9 were retrieved as a consequence of the diligent metal detecting and hand sieving of machined topsoil. Three coins were recovered from topsoil contexts during the course of hand excavation, whilst a further 13 coins were recovered from subsoil/lower subsoil contexts. Only one coin was found associated with the ditches i.e. the Constantinopolis AD 330 – 340 SF1073 which was recovered from the very uppermost fill (1058) of the outer ditch [1047]. This appears to suggest that coin loss was limited to former land surfaces, with no coins entering the open ditches or the series of Roman pits at this location. Pottery evidence for the Roman features appears to confirm that the ditches were opened in the 2nd century AD and were all but infilled by the 3rd to 4th century AD, so the predominantly mid-4th century coin loss here post-dates these features. Only one coin of mid-2nd century date was collected (SF1041) which could be contemporary with the triple ditch enclosure, with four coins of mid to late 3rd century date which may date to a period when the ditches were already out of use and at least partly infilled.

A slight concentration of mainly mid-4th century coinage was noted within the collection zones of the Topsoil/Subsoil in Trench 1, with eight coins from one 5m by 3m segment of the trench (Area C) as opposed to the 0 to 3 range in adjacent segments. These coins were all within the post-medieval plough zone, so any interpretation of this distribution pattern remains uncertain.

Although there are several notable exceptions, the overall poor condition of this small assemblage is likely to be a reflection of the extent of post-depositional ploughing disturbance which is also evidenced by the heavily abraded nature and comparatively small sherd size of the pottery assemblage. In this regard it is particularly pertinent to note that the 1840 Tithe map shows the field sub-divided into individual strip plots that ran to the rear of the cottages that fronted the main road.

Although this is a comparatively small assemblage, when viewed in the wider context of the total known coin finds previously collected through metal detection in Wymer Field, the combined figures become more meaningful and statistically more reliable. Through extensive archival research the author has developed an in depth understanding of coin loss patterns throughout the period of Roman occupation, both within the walled town its immediate surroundings (Jackson 2017). This analysis includes the original footprint of the town and beyond, encompassing Dunston Field to the west, South Field, Park Field to the east, Old Hall to the north plus the extra-mural temple complex to the northeast. With the exception of the extra-mural temple complex, which is considered in a separate CRP report (Pinner et al 2021), coin loss patterns in the areas referred to above are remarkably consistent in that they demonstrate significant coin loss during the mid-4th century This is particularly true of Reece Period 17 AD 330 -348. During this period, we find coin losses of more than double the British Mean in Wymer Field. While this has yet to be explained, the fact that the pattern is repeated elsewhere beyond the walled town would appear to suggest that human activity focused on

these areas, far from waning in the aftermath of the erection of the walls (circa AD 300), actually blossomed. Perhaps a flourishing market economy grew up in areas just beyond the walls within the gaze of the town's administrators.

- **Glass** *(Appendix 7)*
  By Dr Harriet Foster

A total of 36 fragments of glass were submitted for identification (see Appendix 7 for the full catalogue listed by context). Of these 23 are post-medieval to modern and 13 have been identified as Roman (or probable Roman). The vast majority of Roman pieces are very small shards of just one to two grams in weight, although the top of a bottle weighing 126g was collected as SF1074 (see accompanying Table).

Trench	Ctxt	Ctxt Type	Qty	Wt (g)	Description	Glass Date	Notes
Tr1	1013	L.Subsoil	1	1	Greenish yellowish glass, tubular base ring and part of 'kick' to base, beaker or deep bowl	C4	Base diameter 70-80mm
	1015	L.Subsoil	1	1	Pale greenish colourless body frag, bubbly glass, from thin walled vessel, probably a cup	?C4	Probably from same vessel as T1 (1016)
	1015	L.Subsoil	1	1	Blue green small body fragment, two horizontal 'ribs' (mould blown),tiny part of shoulder present, barrel shaped bottle	C2-4	
	1016	L.Subsoil	1	1	Pale greenish colourless body frag, bubbly glass, from thin walled vessel, probably a cup	?C4	Probably from same vessel as T1 (1015)
	1017	L.Subsoil	1	1	Blue green, small body fragment, small bubbles	C2-4	
	1019	Unstratified	1	6	Blue green, flat fragment, ?bottle	?C2-4	
	1041	Roman Ditch-fill	1	2	Pale bluish green, ?cylindrical neck fragment	?C2-4	Ditch [1040]
	1059	Roman Ditch-fill of [1040]	2	128	Blue green glass. Complete rim, neck ribbon handle and separate but joining small frag from part of shoulder/upper body. Square bottle.	Late C1-C2	SF 1074. Rim diameter approx. 50mm, body thickness approx. 3mm
Tr2	2008	Spoil	1	1	Small, globular mass of glass, pale greenish. ?Glass working waste	?Possibly Roman	SF 2009. U/S spoil find
	2013	Fill of Pit [2014]	1	1	Blue green, bubbly glass, body frag, (?cylindrical) bottle	Prob C2-4	
	2013	Fill of Pit [2014]	1	1	Very pale greenish colourless, small bubbles, upper body frag, cup	Late C3 - C4	
Tr3	3000	Topsoil	1	1	Very small thin ?cup frag.?Roman	?4Cth	

Catalogue of Roman glass by context

The post medieval/modern fragments tend to have come from dark green cylindrical bottles, most likely wine bottles of the 19th to 20th century, as well as window glass. There are some examples of pressed glass (Trench 1; context (1003), Trench 2; context (2001) and mould blown bottles, of probable later 19th to 20th century date.

Amongst the Roman, and likely Roman glass, there are a number of small fragments from indeterminate forms (e.g. Trench 1; context (1017), Trench 2; context (2013)). Another find that is tentatively identified, is the two fragments from Trench 1; contexts (1015) and (1016), which may both come from a thin walled late Roman drinking cup, but both fragments are so small that this identification is not definite.

Plate 28. Roman glass bottle pieces. SF1074.

Five finds are worth discussing in more detail, at least two of which come from Roman bottles. The first, and most complete is SF1074 from context (1059); the fill of Inner Ditch [1040] (Plate 29). This is part of a square blue-green bottle (Isings 1957, form 50), of likely 2nd century date, but possibly in circulation after this. The two joining fragments come from the upper body and shoulder and the complete rim, neck and ribbon handle. This vessel type was fairly ubiquitous in the Roman world. They came in various sizes, and fragments of such bottles are one of the most common glass finds on Roman settlements, although complete or large fragments are not as common and are more often found in burials, though not exclusively so. Several unpublished examples exist from the Atkinson excavations at Caistor.

The second, suggested bottle fragment, comes from Trench 1; context (1015). The piece is in fact very small but the unevenness of its surface, indicative of horizontal ribs, is quite diagnostic. The very edge of the shoulder is also present, showing it is from a circular vessel (Isings 1957 forms 89 and 128). This was a long-lived form, produced in the late 1st to 2nd century and then reintroduced again in the late 3rd / 4th century. The example from Caistor could be from either the earlier or later type, being in blue-green glass, this colour was known throughout the late 1st to 4th centuries.

Two further fragments come from late Roman drinking vessels or open forms. These are the upper body fragment (Trench 2 context 2013) which is from a 4th century cup (probably Isings 1957 form 96), and the base ring from a probable beaker with fire rounded rim or a deep tubular rimmed bowl (context 1013, unstratified), of late 4th to early 5th century date (Cool & Price 1995: 92-3 or Isings 1957 form 115). Both forms were found in the Burgh Castle Hoard (Harden 1983).

The last noteworthy piece of glass is from Trench 2; context 2008 (unstratified) which is a small, globular mass of greenish colourless glassy material which is possibly Roman (given its colour) and may have resulted from a high temperature industry, glassworking or otherwise.

Overall, the glass is highly fragmentary, with much of it collected as residual finds from post-Roman soil horizons. However, when combined with data collected from test-pitting and excavation by the CRP at Old Hall, it does suggest that the use of glass vessels at the town was relatively pervasive and that the hand sieving of deposits during the excavation has been instrumental in collecting small pieces of Roman glass that may otherwise have gone unnoticed.

- **Miscellaneous Iron objects (i.e. non-small found)** *(Appendix 8)*
  By the CRP finds group

A total of 701 miscellaneous iron artefacts were collected through both manual excavation and sieving methods. These finds are mostly highly fragmentary and corroded, although do include the occasional complete or near complete nails. The material was examined and

catalogued, with identification limited by corrosion and fragmentation but given where possible and all wrought nails clearly distinguished from modern nails. A descriptive summary follows, with the full catalogue presented as Appendix 8.

- Although the majority of these finds were collected from post-Roman soil layers and may be of Roman through to late post-medieval date, a significant number (83 items) are sourced from the fills of Roman period features, namely the three defensive ditches and a single Roman pit [1053]. Of these, the near majority are hand-made nails.

- A smaller assemblage (17 items) were collected from medieval period features within Trench 2 (although it is likely that this material includes residual Roman finds).

- The vast majority of items (666 items) have been identified as hand-made carpentry, tiling and masonry nails/nail fragments of Roman to post-medieval date.

- 15 items have been identified as Roman hobnails, two of which were collected from the upper fill (1047) of the outer Roman ditch [1067], while the remainder were collected as residual finds within later soils.

- Two possible iron blade tip fragments were identified, one from the subsoil in Trench 1 and the other from the fill (1048) of the middle Roman ditch [1027].

- The remaining items include post-medieval to modern metalwork which includes a fragment of horseshoe, sections of iron rings, fragments of ploughshares/plates/pipes and sections of metal bars.

- **Clay Tobacco Pipe** *(Appendix 9)*
  By Andrew Ray

A total of 69 small and mostly abraded pieces of clay tobacco pipe were collected, weighing 170g. The pieces include mainly snapped stem fragments and a smaller number of bowl fragments, with date ranges of likely 17th to 19th century date. A foliate decorated bowl is of 19th century date and a thick bowl fragment is probably of 17th to 18th century date. A catalogue of the clay tobacco pipe assemblage listed by context is presented as Appendix 9. The pieces were mainly collected from topsoil and subsoil layers, with one intrusive stem piece collected from a medieval clay oven and another intrusive bowl fragment (of probable 17th to 18th century date) collected from the upper fill of the Outer Ditch [1067]. Archaic to modern rabbit and root disturbance was noted during the excavation and is likely to be responsible.

The clay pipe pieces here simply reflect later post-medieval use of the land as agricultural/pastoral land and 19th century allotments. The largest number were found in the topsoil, half as many in the subsoil and very few below that, indicating the depth of ploughing disturbance.

- **Quern stone fragments**

A total of just seven pieces of stone can be identified as fragments of quern stones, with a total weight of 461g. Several pieces exhibit parts of flat faces and is form the convex edge of a quern. Aside from a single fragment of hard gritty sandstone the assemblage is of a very similar vesicular lava stone. Such lava quern pieces are commonly found in Late Saxon to early medieval deposits across East Anglia. They are usually classified as Rhenish lava stone and indicate the processing of grain in the local vicinity of the site. The sandstone quern fragment is more likely to date from either the Roman or medieval period.

The pieces were collected from post-Roman subsoils layers within Trench 1, aside from a single small piece collected from the upper fill of the outer Roman defensive ditch, from which a very few sherds of Saxon pottery were also collected.

Trench	Ctxt	Ctxt Type	Qty	Wt (g)	Comments
T1	1001	Subsoil	1	52	Vesicular lava stone frag., one flat face
T1	1003	Subsoil	2	219	Vesicular lava stone frags. Well-abraded, large pieces has part of a smooth face
T1	1015	Lower Subsoil	1	16	Vesicular lava frag. Pinkish oxidised from burning
T1	1015	Lower Subsoil	1	104	Quartzy conglomerate – course hard sandstone, two opposed flat surfaces, 36mm Thick.
T1	1016	Lower Subsoil	1	61	Convex side – edge of quern, vesicular lava stone
T1	1047	Fill of Ditch [1067]	1	10	Vesicular lava stone frag
		Totals	**7**	**461**	

Quern stone fragments.

- **Ceramic Building Material (CBM)** *(Appendix 10)*

A combined total of 435 pieces of Ceramic Building Materials (CBM) were collected from all three trenches, with a total weight of 39.385kg (see Table 1). The CBM assemblage was sorted and recorded according to current CRP fabric and form criteria. This is the criteria used to record all the CBM found by the CRP and was created by a working party of interested members under the guidance of Alice Lyons. Processing and cataloguing was carried out by CRP members Chrissy Sullivan, Keith Bowen and John Davies. The full catalogue list is presented as Appendix 10.

Trench CBM	Count	Total Weight (g)
Trench 1	330	35367
Trench 2	71	1985
Trench 3	20	213
Unstratified	14	1820
Totals	435	39385

Table 1. CBM assemblage by Trench

Three fragments of medieval brick and two of post-medieval date were collected from the topsoil. Only 71 pieces of Roman CBM were collected from within Roman dated features (c. 16% of the entire CBM assemblage) the remainder representing redistributed material collected from modern topsoil and subsoils layers, medieval deposits and lower subsoils; see Table 2.

Collection sources	Count	Total Weight (g)
Topsoil/Subsoil	204	25572
Lower Subsoils	101	5181
Medieval Hearth/Oven (2006)	2	10
Medieval clay layer (2002)	6	346
Fill (2015) of medieval PH [2022]	1	12
Medieval soil build-up layers	36	924
Inner Roman Ditch [1040]	15	768
Outer Roman Ditch [1067]	54	4647

Collection sources	Count	Total Weight (g)
Roman Pit- fill (1054) of [1053]	2	105
Unstratified	14	1820
Totals	435	39385

Table 2. CBM assemblage by collection source

Interrogation of the Roman CBM distribution collected from the Roman features (see Table 3) shows that only a single pit classified as Roman in date yielded CBM; two pieces of well-abraded Roman brick from the fill (1054) of pit [1053]. Only fifteen pieces were collected from the largest, inner ditch, none from the middle ditch and fifty-four from the outer ditch. This material included a range of brick, rooftile and masonry tile fragments and two of the four flue pieces collected from the whole excavation. A single fragment from a ceramic pillar segment was collected from the upper fill (1058) of the Outer Ditch [1067]. None of this CBM was deposited within the earlier phases of ditch fills, with material limited to the upper fills, which are thought to date from the 3rd to 4th century and post-date the initial infill of the ditches. The Roman material appears to represent a minor background spread of residual building waste, with no significant dumping events rich in demolition material entering the ditches.

CBM Type	Count	Total Weight (g)
Roman Flue tile	4	300
Roman Imbrex	4	484
Roman Tegula	31	6793
Roman brick	13	771
Roman bonding tile/floor tile	49	13764
Roman pillar segment	1	31
Undiagnostic CBM frags. (NB: the majority are of probable Roman fabric types)	328	14808
Medieval brick	3	1899
Post-medieval brick?	2	535
Totals	435	39385

Table 3. CBM assemblage by type

- **Mortar**

A total of 86 amorphous fragments of mortar were collected, with a weight of 3.495kg (presented within Appendix 2a). The mortar is generally of a sandy lime-mortar type with flint inclusions and some small chalk pieces. The mortar remains undiagnostic and largely undated. Seventy seven of the fragments were collected from Trench 1, five from Trench 2 and four from Trench 3. Nearly the whole assemblage was collected from Topsoil, Subsoil and Lower Subsoil layers which post-date the Romano enclosure ditches, and the mortar therefore may range in date from Roman to late post-medieval and modern periods. Twenty-three fragments (weighing 333g) were collected from fills of the Outer Ditch [1067] and 7 fragments (44g) from the fills of the Inner Ditch [1040] confirming that minor background levels of mortar debris were deposited alongside Roman ceramic building materials.

A chunk of building flint of uncertain date (weighing 153g) with mortar adhering to it was recovered from Topsoil Context (1007).

- **Fired Clay**

A small assemblage of fired clay amounting to 15 fragments with a combined weight of 1519g was collected from contexts in Trench 1 (presented within Appendix 2a). Six large fragments of probable fired daub were collected from the upper fill (1047) of the Outer Ditch [1067], while a single piece was found in the upper fill (1041) of the Inner Ditch [1040] and seven pieces were found in the lower subsoil layer (1016). The material includes possible fragments of burnt daub of structural origin.

- **Metal working debris – ferrous slag** *(Appendix 11)*
  By Barbara Marriage

A total 51 fragments of iron-smelting slag from bloomery iron production were collected, with a combined weight of 987g. No significant concentrations of metal working debris were collected and the material appears to represent a low level spread of smelting residue from localised industry of Roman and later date. The majority of the pieces are undiagnostic glassy fragments, although a small number of hearth bottom pieces and one lining piece were present. A catalogue of the slag material listed by source context is presented as Appendix 11.

Previous test-pitting in the area suggested possible iron-working activity at the site, although the fired clay material found alongside slag fragments may in fact be derived from a medieval oven feature identified in Trench 2.

- **Charcoal, Coal & Coke**

A small residual assemblage of carbonised fuel pieces was collected through both manual collection and sieving in the form of small lumps and pieces of wood charcoal, coal and coke (presented within Appendix 2a). The assemblage amounts to 19 pieces of charcoal (134g), 8 pieces of coal (22g), and 4 pieces of coke (10g). The assemblage has little interpretive value for human activity on the site aside from demonstrating that coal lumps were only present in medieval through to modern soil layers and that a small number of larger lumps of charcoal were present within the fills of Roman ditches and the lower subsoils.

- **Animal Bone** *(Appendix 12)*
  By Paul Clarkson with CRP members Roger Burnett, Lynda Bradley

Introduction

A total count of 2128 animal bone elements with a combined weight of 16.893 kg was hand recovered, of which the vast majority (87.5%) were retrieved from deposits and features within Trench 1, see Appendix 12.1 and 12.2. Relatively few animal bones were collected from Trench 2 (2.8%) and Trench 3 (0.3%). The remaining bone was collected from spoil heap and unstratified contexts.

Methodology

Specimens were recovered by hand and processed before cataloguing and analysis. The inclusion of small species showed a good level of recovery augmented by 100% sieving of all contexts on site. However, microfauna were rarely represented and these were the larger species such as rat, water vole, goose, and chicken.

Quantification and analysis methodology was based on Albarella and Davis, 1994b, adapted for the assemblage and participation by the volunteers. Identifications followed Schmidt, 1972 and Hillson, 2005, 2009. Reference was made to collections at Bournemouth University. Individual elements were assessed using Hambleton and Maltby's zoning system (unpublished).

Trenches 2 and 3 were located away from the triple ditches and were analysed separately from Trench 1. All unstratified material was also analysed separately. These assemblages were all under 100 elements and were not large enough for reliable quantification, so were assessed qualitatively. Horse bones in contexts 1068 and 1071 were similarly not included in the analysis of Trench 1. They were not processed to produce animal products in the same way as the Trench 1 assemblage and form an associated bone group (ABG) consisting of an articulated part-skeleton of a horse, overlaying a horse pelvis, surrounded by smashed pottery vessels of early to mid-2nd century date, including an amphora. This deliberate burial probably forms part of a 'structured' or ritualistic deposit.

Number of Identified Specimens (NISP) was aggregated for Trench 1, and a further divided count of contexts above and below the lower soil level was intended to identify change over time. All other quantification (MNI and MNE) was for Trench 1, the highest level of aggregation, to avoid double counting (Grayson, 1984). MNI was calculated without siding as many specimens were too fragmented to be sided. Instead zoning was used to identify the number of unique elements which was then divided by skeletal abundance to give their Minimum Number of Elements (MNE). The greatest MNE was rounded up to give the Minimum Number of Individuals (MNI) for that species.

Tooth attrition ageing methods could only be applied to two pigs and one sheep mandible, too few to assess age at death for the assemblage. There were no intact cattle mandibles to allow Grant's method, and Payne ages, to be used (1975; 1973). A less precise estimation of age at death was made using the condition of epiphyseal fusion, though numbers were limited for pig (Silver, 1969).

Enough intact distal metacarpals existed for the size and sex of cattle to be estimated (Maltby, 1994). Size and sex could not be assigned to other species. Butchery was recorded after Maltby, 2007. Post-depositional taphonomy was also recorded where present.

Preservation

The Trench 1 assemblage was extensively fragmented. At least 45% of specimens were affected by chopping, cutting, burning, and unspecified breakage. Post-depositional processes like weathering and soil corrosion had caused splitting, flaking and denaturing making bones fragile. Table 1 below shows the % of the assemblage affected by each of these processes. The bone from Trenches 2 and 3 were similarly fragmented.

Taphonomy	Count	% affected
Chopped	759	41
Cut	35	2
Otherwise broken	71	4
Burnt	35	2
Gnawed	26	1.4
Trampled, abraded	4	0.02
Weathered	415	22
Soil processes	82	4.4
Cause not identifiable	697	37

Table 1: Causes of damage to the Trench 1 assemblage

Generally the overall assemblage has been severely degraded due to butchery and post-depositional taphonomy and yielded 321 specimens identifiable to species (17.23% of the total count). This rose to 28.24% when large animal (cattle sized), medium animal (pig sized), and small animal (sheep/goat sized), bones were included. Mean fragment size was small at 7.93g, and few elements were complete apart from dense compact bones such as carpals, phalanges, and teeth. Long bone articulations were frequently broken by butchery. Significantly, 43% of specimens were affected by butchery and multiple chopping evidence

was common. 22% of the bone elements were weathered, and a smaller proportion burnt, gnawed, trampled, or affected by soil processes (see Appendix 12.3).

The assemblage

Total bone counts were greatest from the lower subsoil (1014-1017), upper fill of the inner ditch (1041) and upper and middle fills of the outer ditch (1047 and 1049).

Several distribution trends by species were identifiable within the assemblage:

- A high proportion of cattle bone was found in the middle fill of the outer ditch (1049) and the lower subsoil immediately above this ditch (1016).
- Sheep/goat proportions are highest from the upper fill of the inner ditch (1041).
- There was also a high proportion of sheep/goat in the lower subsoil above the middle ditch and inner ditch ((1014) and (1015)).
- Pig bones were found throughout the inner and outer ditches and in the lower subsoil.
- Few identifiable specimens of any species were found in the middle ditch.
- Bone was particularly concentrated in the lower subsoil (1014-1017), upper fill of the inner ditch (1041) and upper and middle fills of the outer ditch (1047, 1049). A higher proportion of cattle was noted from the outer ditch fill (1049) and lower subsoil above (1016).
- Sheep/goat proportions were highest in inner ditch (1041), and the lower subsoil above the middle ditch (1015) and soils between the inner and middle ditches (1014, 1015).

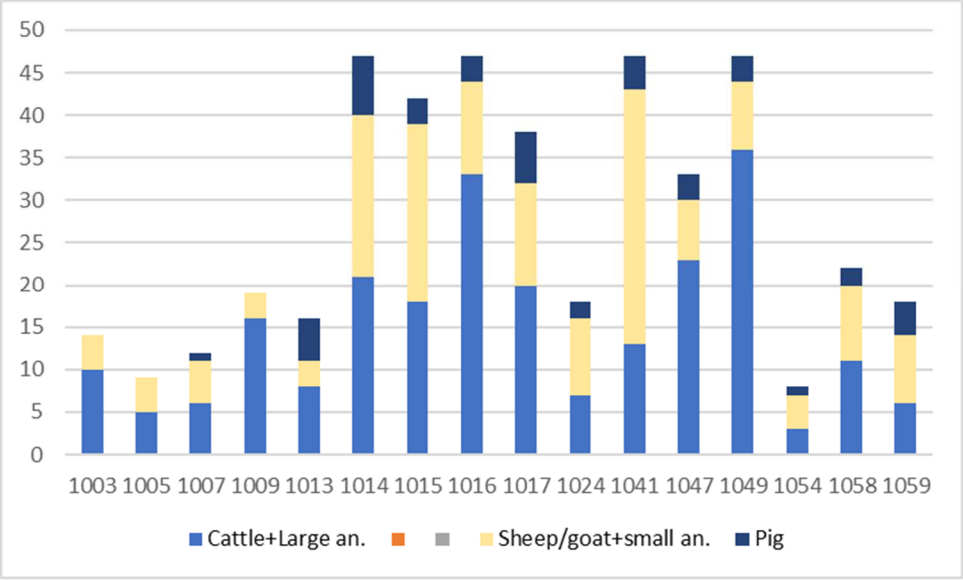


Chart 1. NISP of main identified domestic species by context in Trench 1.

Discrete features

A prehistoric tree-throw feature of Early Neolithic date [1025] truncated by the inner ditch contained six unidentified small bone fragments (1026).

Features such as pits and postholes of 2nd to 3rd century date within Trench 1 produced either none or very little animal bone. Fill (1037) of pit [1036] contained a single pig premolar, fill (1021) of pit [1020] produced a pig 1st phalanx, and fill (1045) of pit [1044] yielded three fragments of sheep/goat horn and one chopped long bone fragment.

The only exception to the paucity of bone in small features was context (1054) the fill of pit [1053], with pottery finds spot dated to the late 2nd to mid-3rd century AD. This feature contained 23 animal bone fragments. Two were identifiable as cattle/large animal, five as sheep/goat, and one as pig. There were also 14 unidentified fragments and a single bird bone.

Horse Burial

An Animal Bone Group (ABG) consisting of an articulated partial skeleton of a horse lay at the base of the inner ditch (1068), described in more detail below.

Results

The Number of Identified Species (NISP) for Trench 1 shows dominance of the assemblage by common domestic ungulates, cattle, sheep/goat, pig, and horse. A few specimens of bird, rat, hare, and water vole, are likely to be background scatter. Small animal bones can be dispersed rapidly by soil biota (Andrews, 1990.)

Species	NISP
Bird	34
Chicken	2
Cattle	143
Hare	1
Horse	19
Large animal	100
Medium animal	6
Pig	51
Rat	1
Sheep/goat	103
Small animal	65
Water vole	1

Trench 1: NISP by Species

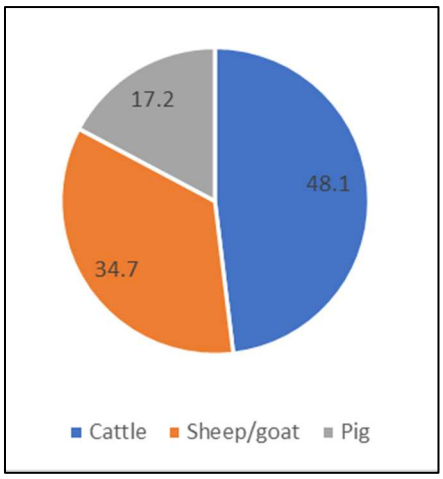
Species	MNI
Bird (var.)	-
Chicken (*Gallus gallus*)	1
Cattle (+Large Animal) (*Bos*)	8
Hare *(Lepus europaeus*)	1
Horse (*Equus*)	3
Pig (+Middle-sized Animal) (*Sus*)	4
Rat (*Rattus*)	1
Sheep/goat (+Small Animal) (*Ovis/Capra*)	5
Water vole (*Arvicola*	1

Trench 1: MNI by Species

MNI illustrates the importance of 'The Big 3' within the local economy; cattle, sheep/goat, and pig (but to a lesser extent).

The great disparity between NISP and MNI is often seen in a fragmented assemblage. Breakage increases the number of fragments of larger animals correspondingly more than smaller animals so increasing their NISP more. It also reduces identifiability of larger animals more than smaller animals, lessening their potential MNI. The difficulties of identifying broken fragments from larger animals compared to smaller animals can be illustrated by NISP in this assemblage. There is a larger proportion of large animal fragments in the cattle/large animal total than there is of small animals in the sheep/goat/small animal total. Broken small animal bones are easier to identify than broken large animal bones. In addition, animals with more bones, such as cattle, will also produce a greater NISP than those with less, such as sheep/goat or rat.

Chart 2 shows the relative proportion of the three most common domestic animals. Cattle dominate the Trench 1 assemblage, 48.1-51.8%, sheep/goat are second 34.7-36%, and pig third at 12.2-17.2%. Horse trail behind, 3.8-6% for the combined total of cattle, sheep/goat, pig, and horse, figure 3.



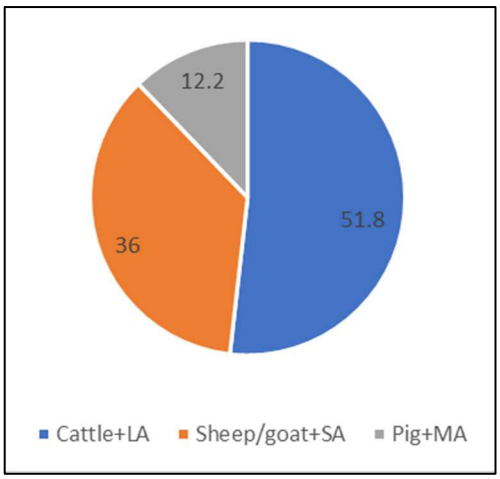


Chart 2a. Trench 1 NISP of the 3 most common domesticated species (left)
Chart 2b As 2a, integrated with small and large animal elements (right)

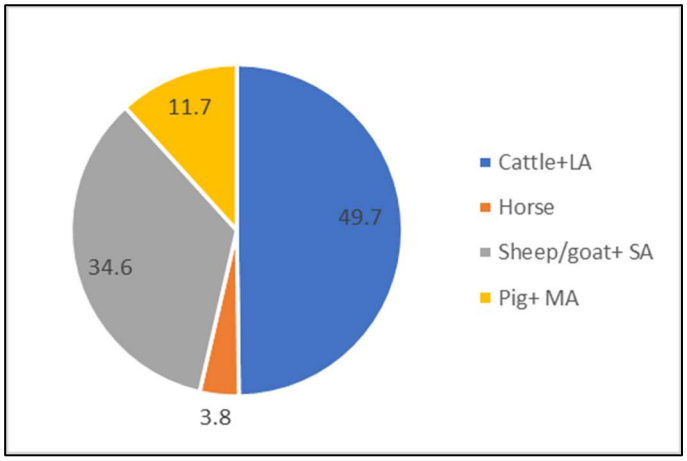


Chart 2c. As 3b with the addition of Horse

The Trench 1 assemblage is dominated by limb bones, particularly those of the lower limb and autopodium, see Appendix 12.4 to 12.9. Metacarpals are so numerous that they form the basis for both cattle and sheep MNI. In contrast the MNI for pig is based on surviving

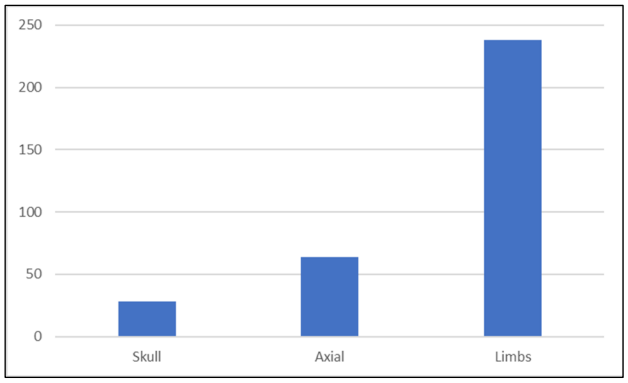


Chart 3. Tr 1: % NISP of major skeletal areas

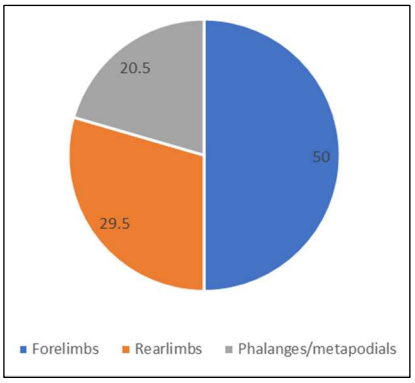


Chart 4.. Tr 1: % NISP of limb bones

incisors, and the only two surviving intact mandibles are of pig. The lack of skull and axial elements is shown in Chart 3. Specialisation is also evident in the number of forelimbs compared to rear limbs within the assemblage, Chart 4.

Age ranges

Ageing based on the condition of epiphyseal fusion was used to assess the age of animals at death, an approximate estimation compared to tooth wear (Appendix 12.10). Most cattle and sheep/goat represented were slaughtered as adults over 30 months, though a few cattle did not survive their 2nd year. There were few surviving pig epiphyses to assess at only 10 elements. Some pigs may have been slaughtered in their 2nd year, but most were 'young adults'. The tooth wear ages of the surviving two pig mandibles conformed to this assessment.

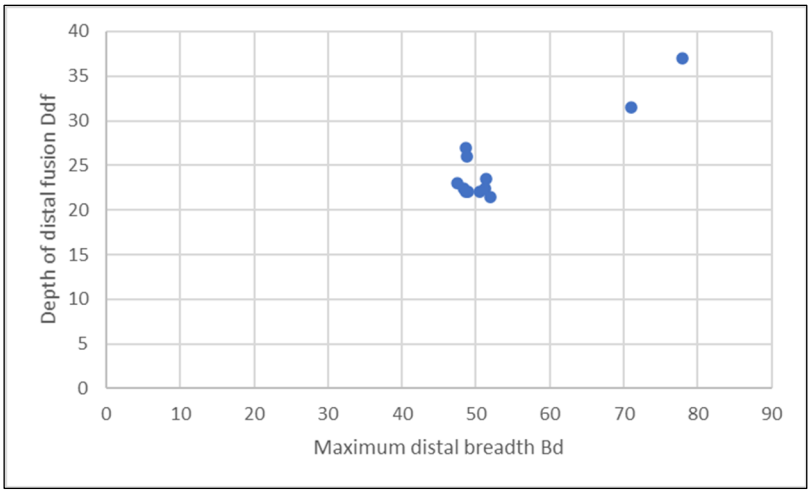


Chart 5. Tr 1: Size of cattle distal metacarpals

One sheep mandible (unstratified) had a wear score of 21, a 'subadult', Payne age 12-24 months and two pig mandibles from Trench 1 had MWS of 26 and 30, both 'young adults', Payne age 27-36 months (Grant, 1975; Payne, 1973).

Cattle slaughtered here were uniformly small, with metacarpal distal breadth measurements grouped closely about 47-52 mm (see Chart 5). This suggests a bias of small females, though the total sample was too small to generalise about how this came about. Two metacarpals with larger distal breadth were probably male steers.

Butchery

Butchery consisted predominantly of cleaver chop marks. The direction of chop marks varied depending on the element that was being butchered (Chart 6). More metapodials were chopped transversely across the shaft removing the distal articulation, while the number of upper limb bones split along the shaft, often into many fragments, was considerably greater than those chopped in other directions. This technique would have provided greater access for the extraction of marrow.

There was no significant pattern in the location of cut marks on bones. Few were identified in places where they could be used to disarticulate, skin or de-flesh the skeleton, though they could be masked by overlying chop marks or fragmentation.

The stratified assemblage collected from within Roman features had a higher proportion of sheep/goat than cattle than the lower subsoil, which may contain a broader date range of residual animal bone of Roman to early Post-Roman periods (Appendix 12.11). Above the lower subsoil, the later subsoils and ploughsoil contained significantly more cattle than

sheep/goat. This pattern however is less evident when large, medium, and small animal totals are added to cattle, pig, and sheep/goat.

It should be noted that the upper soil and ploughsoils account for c.14% of the assemblage by count and may include residual material of post-Roman date, with evidence for late medieval activity and post-medieval horticultural activity both identified on the site. However, as the pattern of butchery remained markedly consistent above and below the lower subsoil the assemblage shows little variation and the majority appears to be consistent with Roman periods of activity (Appendix 12.12).

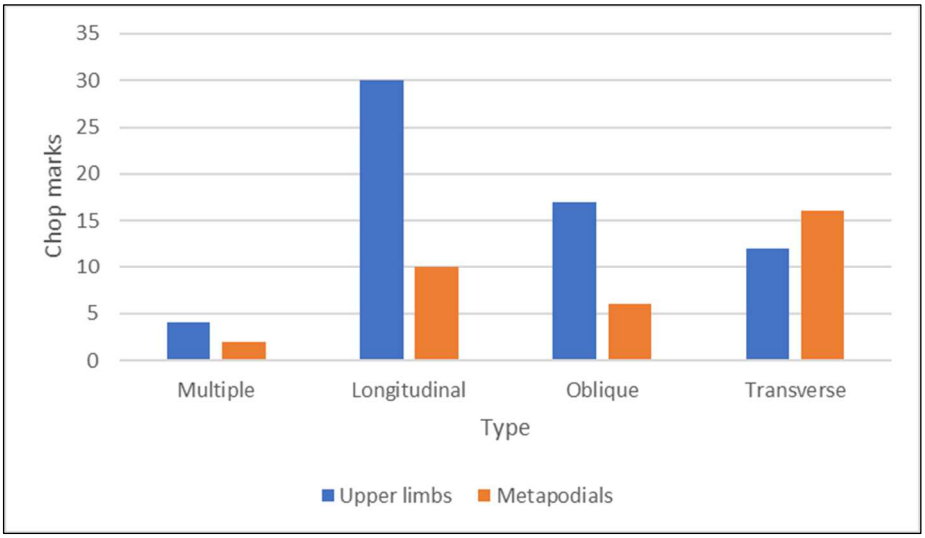


Chart 6. Tr 1: Longitudinally chopped upper limb bones and transversely chopped metapodials

Horse burial (1068)

The associated bone group (ABG) lifted as context (1068) from the inner ditch [1040] consisted of a partially exposed articulated skeleton of a horse lying with its head resting over part of the pelvis from another older horse. The skull was missing its jaw, but the rest of the skeleton is assumed to remain intact underneath the unexcavated balk of the trench. The pelvis bone showed signs of exposure and weathering prior to burial, features that were absent on the younger horse skeleton. Dental and fusion evidence, as well as overall size, points to this being a foal of 7-12 months.

The cranium and cervical vertebrae 1-3 were in an articulated position with evidence of chopping or cutting on the axis, posterior cranium and 3rd vertebrae. Butchery marks on this horse were different to other bones in Trench 1. They were not located to disarticulate, skin, deflesh, or extract marrow. They did not appear to be cleaver marks but perhaps multiple knife cuts, some of which may be contemporary with the killing of the animal and subsequent removal of the horse's jaw. In situ butchery created marks at the base of the skull, axis and 3rd vertebrae which appear to have led to upward tilting of the cranium. Some fracture marks were greenstick which suggests they occurred on the fleshed animal. They may have caused death but could also have been to facilitate burial.

Trench 2 and 3 bone assemblages

The animal bone fragments in Trenches 2 and 3 were generally smaller than those in Trench 1, but the relative proportion of cattle/large animal, sheep/goat/small animal, and pig/medium animal was similar. They also showed similar post-depositional taphonomy to those in Trench 1 and the lone cattle distal metacarpal was close in size to the main group of cows.

Discussion and conclusions

The assemblage from Trench 1 may provide evidence for a specialised animal processing system at Caistor in the Roman period, a phenomenon that excavations within the walled town also appear to attest to (Bowden in prep). After disarticulation and de-fleshing took place elsewhere, limb bones were separated and processed within the presumed locality of Wymer Field with the bone waste disposed of within the ditch fills and soil horizons. There is evidence of specialisation in the selection of limb bones, particularly front limb bones and autopodium, for processing here. There may be other areas in or near the town specialising in other stages of animal processing.

Methods of butchery, particularly the extensive use of the cleaver to fragment bones to extract marrow, were typical of those found at similar bone waste sites in other Roman towns. Upper limb bones were axially split and metapodials transversely chopped, both effective techniques for removing marrow. These butchery techniques are thought to have originally arrived with legionary butchers, suggesting a military influence nearby from an early date.

Post-depositional taphonomy suggested that bone waste was initially exposed on the surface within or close to the ditches to be trampled, gnawed and weathered. However, lack of weathering evidence beyond 'Stage 3' suggested that bone detritus was intermittently covered with soil.

- **Shell**

A total of 61 shells (or fragments of shell) were collected with a combined weight of 150g. This a small assemblage of residual food waste in the form of oyster shell with just two examples of cockle. The vast majority of the assemblage was collected from the medieval soil deposits in Trench 2 and are thought to be of medieval date.

Despite the high collection rate of finds material enhanced by 100% sieving methods, only two oyster shells were collected from a single feature of Roman date; the upper fill of the large inner ditch [1040]. The apparent dearth of Roman oyster shell is consistent with previous observations resulting from excavations within the town area, where only Roman deposits of later date appear to yield meaningful quantities of oyster shell. This could indicate an initial reluctance to include shellfish in the local diet despite the uptake of an otherwise relatively Romanised lifestyle.

Trench	Ctxt	Context Type	Count	Wt (g)	Shell Type	Context Period
T1	1002	Topsoil	1	8	Oyster	Modern
T1	1004	Topsoil	1	13	Oyster	Modern
T1	1041	Upper fill of Ditch [1040]	2	18	Oyster	Roman
T1		***Total***	***4***	***39***		
T2	2000	Topsoil	1	5	Oyster	Modern
T2	2002	Topsoil	15	42	Oyster	Modern
T2	2002	Topsoil	1	1	Cockle	Modern
T2	2009	Clay layer	3	10	Oyster	Medieval
T2	2016	Soil build-up/levelling	20	28	Oyster	Medieval
T2	2020	Sieved 2016	15	23	Oyster	Medieval
T2	2020	Sieved 2016	1	1	Cockle	Medieval
T2		***Total***	***56***	***104***		
T3	3001	Subsoil?	1	1	Oyster	Post-medieval
T3		***Total***	***1***	***1***		
		Grand Total	***61***	***150***		

Catalogue of marine shell by context

- **Worked Flint** *(Appendix 13)*
  By Sarah Bates BA, MCiFA

Methodology

Each flint was examined and recorded by context in an Access database table. The material was classified by category and type with numbers of pieces and numbers of complete, corticated, patinated and hinge fractured pieces being recorded and the condition of the flint being commented on. Additional descriptive comments were made as necessary. (Non-struck flint was included in a separate column in the database but has mostly been discarded and is not included below). Some non-struck flint was retained by the CRP for training/identification purposes. The full database catalogue was submitted to the CRP for archive.

Introduction

A total assemblage of 1139 pieces of struck or shattered flints were recovered from the site, weighing 8151g. The flint is summarised by type in Table 1 and listed by context in Appendix 13. The flint was mostly recovered from the fills of Roman ditches, ancient tree-throw scar of prehistoric date and from soil layers (topsoil, subsoil and soil build up) with small numbers of pieces coming from fills of other features.

Type	Quantity
hammerstone	1
multi platform flake core	2
shatter	33
core tablet	1
core trimming flake	1
flake	671
blade-like flake	60
blade	38
bladelet	9
spall	146
chip	12
thinning flake	52
piercer	6
spurred piece	1
utilised flake/piercer	1
scraper	1
utilised flake/scraper	1
knife/?scraper	1
retouched fragment/knife	1
notched flake	6
notched blade	1
arrowhead	1
flaked piece	2
retouched flake	35
retouched thinning flake	4
retouched blade	2
retouched fragment	3
utilised flake	39

Type	Quantity
utilised thinning flake	1
utilised blade	6
utilised fragment	1
Total	**1139**

Table 1: Flint Summary

Raw material

The flint is mainly of a light cream grey colour. Cortex is rarely present on this flint; where it is seen, it comprised various shades of cream coloured cortex, often quite dirty and sometimes abraded. The flint has within it coarse textured, almost 'cherty' cream coloured patches and inclusions. Some quite large flakes and fragments of this flint type show that large nodules or lumps were used but cores or other struck fragments are virtually absent.

This flint type mainly comprises flakes and flake fragment, many of them thin or quite thin. The flint colour makes it quite difficult to define/distinguish patination but it seems likely that some of the light colouration was effected following its striking and exposure to air and is therefore a type of patination. Some of the flint appears to be more heavily patinated and has a slightly bluish white appearance but it is noted that in a few cases large fragments of similar size and nature from the same contexts exhibit both degrees of patination. It seems likely, therefore, that the different colouration, although effected after the striking and breakage of the flint, is also dependent upon irregularities within the flint itself.

Some unpatinated dark grey/near black flint is also present and a greater proportion of this material has cortex; generally cream-coloured, sometimes orangey cream. These flints are generally smaller in size and thicker more irregular pieces form a larger proportion of the flint type (compared to the light-coloured flint).

The assemblage

One small abraded piece may possibly have been used as a hammerstone although this is uncertain (from subsoil context 1014). It has orange stained cortex around one side and end. The other, non-cortical side is slightly patinated and although one end appears battered it is also abraded. The piece, although fitting quite nicely in the hand, seems rather small for a hammerstone.

Two later prehistoric multi-platform flake cores are present, both from the fill (1045) of a Roman period pit. They are quite chunky squat pieces and although they are fairly small they do not appear to have been extensively worked or have produced large numbers of small flakes. There is little evidence for platform edge preparation.

Thirty-three hard-hit shatter pieces are present. Most of these are small or very small in size and are fractured sharp fragments.

A total of 671 unmodified flakes are present 56% of which (by number) are complete. These flakes are predominantly of light creamy grey flint and often quite thin, with some very thin pieces. They range in size but small and medium-sized pieces predominate and many flakes are quite broad in relation to their size although some longer flakes are also present. Many of these flakes have attributes of soft hammer working; they are thin, often have curving profiles, small bulbs of percussion and, occasionally, a small lip is discernible at the ventral edge of the platform (Butler 2005, 38). There also are a small number of large quite thick flakes of the light-coloured flint. Many flakes have multi directional negative scars on their dorsal face or, if not multi directional, multiple shallow negative scars resulting from the previous removals from the surface from which the flake was struck. There are also some

flakes of very dark grey/black flint. Although not exclusively so, it is noted that this flint type often corresponds with more obviously hard hammer struck pieces and with the presence of cortex.

31% of all unmodified ordinary flakes (by number) have some cortex but less than 2% are primary flakes (with entirely cortical dorsal surfaces). Three percent of flakes have hinge fractures, 5% have cortex on their platform surface and 6% have evidence for core preparation in the form of abraded platform edges which would have strengthened the platform edge and made it easier to remove regular flakes, especially if pressure flaking was undertaken. Many other pieces have more irregular batter at their platform face which in many cases is probably also a form of core platform preparation - to remove irregularities - but which may also, sometimes, represent mishits of the platform.

Interestingly the nature of many of the flakes, notably many of those of the light cream grey flint, is characteristic of biface reduction. Some of the large thicker pieces may have resulted during the earlier stages of roughout preparation – although it is notable that even these pieces have relatively little cortex. Many of the thinner soft hammer struck flakes (see above) are consistent with biface thinning flakes and although a relatively small number have been classified as thinning flakes during cataloguing (see below) it is almost certain that many of the flakes present were produced during this process.

Sixty blade-like flakes are present. Some are very small. Mostly they were found in small numbers in individual contexts (1-5 pieces) but a couple of contexts had greater numbers (namely; (1041) Upper Roman Ditch fill & (1037) fill of a Roman pit). Some from the latter were noted as being possible tool thinning flakes (and some others may also have been).

Thirty-eight blades were found. They are mostly small or quite small, most are of the light cream grey coloured flint although a few other flint types are present (unpatinated blackish flint, translucent light brownish grey). Nine blades have abraded platform edges which does not seem a large number considering their thin soft hammer struck nature. This might be because some of them were accidental blade type thinning flakes rather than from prepared blade cores.

Nine pieces were classed as bladelets due to their shape and small size. One has an abraded platform edge.

A total of 146 spalls and twelve small chips were found. The spalls are mostly of light cream grey flint and, predominantly, they are quite large (many close to, or even very slightly more, than the 20mm maximum size used to define the type). This may reflect recovery during hand-excavation rather than during sieving but, since the flint was unlikely to be in its original context, it may be that any very tiny spalls had become dispersed and were not present.

Fifty-two flakes have been classified as thinning flakes although, as mentioned above, others of the thin soft hammer struck flakes from the site probably also resulted from this process. These pieces, however, are particularly notable for one or more of the following; thin curving profile, diffuse bulb and lip at platform edge, multi directional negative scars on their dorsal surface, and faceted platform (Butler 2005, 140, Andrefsky 1998, 118). In a few cases a very small part of the former edge of the piece survives as a slight step or pronounced lip at the flake platform. Such pieces have been defined as ‘edge-bite’ flakes (Whittaker 1994, 190. fig. 8.11) and represent a probable mishit during shaping of a biface. Biface thinning flakes are often described as squat and as splaying out to a broader very thin feather termination distal edge. It is apparent, however, that not all of the flakes produced during the process are this shape and that longer thinning flakes also occur (Butler 2005, 141, fig. 58).

Unusually, piercers (rather than scrapers) are the most common tool type found. Three from subsoil (1014), vary in size from quite large to small; all are quite thin flakes with a protruding distal point which has been slightly retouched. One, the medium-sized piece, has reverse

retouch of the proximal part of its left side with a notch to the distal end in that side forming the left side of the point, A very slight trace of glossy 'polish' at the extreme edge of the notch at its dorsal face may relate to its use. Three piercers from Roman pit fill (1037) include one with a thicker proximal part tapering to a retouched/utilised distal point and two flakes with utilised or slightly retouched cortical distal points. One of these has faceting/abrasion at its proximal edge with a slight lip to its ventral face; this is probably an 'edge-bite' thinning flake (see above) which has subsequently been used as a tool. There is also a pointed distal fragment from a probable piercer inner Roman ditch fill (1062). A thickish rectangular piece with cortical platform has slight retouch at its (possible broken) distal end forming a small slight spur 1014.

A fractured fragment from what may have been a quite large neatly retouched scraper was collected from the upper fill of the middle Roman ditch (1028). It is uncertain but its size and from suggest it may be of earlier Neolithic date. An abraded thick cortical fragment may also have been used as a scraper, from topsoil (2000).

A quite thin roughly D-shaped piece (one end is straight making it more of an asymmetrical 'leaf' shape) is probably a knife, collected from subsoil (1014). One face is cortical along one side with very shallow flaking of its other side. The other face is retouched around most of its sides; the retouch is quite steep at one side and end (this may be 'backing' to assist holding) and more shallow along a straighter side. The retouch is restricted to around the edges of the piece and the central area is more or less flat with a shallow central depression along its length providing a nice thumb-rest with the more steeply retouched end fitting into the palm of the hand. It is possible that the steeper retouched end could have also been used as a scraper.

A small shattered thermal fragment with edge damage to one convex side may have been used as a knife, from subsoil (1017).

Six flakes and a blade have slight notches in their sides. The blade and at least one flake are thin curving probable thinning pieces. Notches vary from shallow concavities in an edge to a series of several small indentations. It is possible that some have been caused accidentally but some appear to have been formed by retouch or use.

A tiny fragment is from an arrowhead; probably from near the tip of a slender leaf-shaped type of earlier Neolithic date, from subsoil (1014) (see Green 1984, 20-24). The extreme tip is missing as well as the main body of the arrowhead. It is extremely thin and has neat scale flaking from both sides on both faces.

Two flints from subsoil (1014) have been described as flaked pieces and are quite small and roughly leaf-shaped. They are both slightly irregular in that they have been struck, primarily, from a long side and the smaller piece was also originally struck from this side (its original hinged distal edge from the opposite long side. The other piece from subsoil (1015) may have has part of one flaked surface removed and/or be part of an originally larger flake.

Totals of 43 and 48 miscellaneous retouched and utilised pieces are present. Sometimes it is difficult to distinguish between damage caused by use and very slight retouch but the pieces are mostly slightly edge-modified pieces used for cutting. A large thick longish flake from subsoil (1014) has cortex across the central part of its dorsal face and one side bifacially, and quite crudely, a retouched piece from (1014) and one flake from ditch fill (1041) has a slightly retouched 'point'. A flake-like shatter fragment from subsoil (1017), probably a thermal fragment, has damage of one edge and was probably used as a knife and two other thermal fragments have slightly retouched points; one of them from the upper fill(1028) of the middle Roman ditch has opposing retouch at each sides of its point and was probably used as used as an awl (Butler 2005, 53). Two blades have had their tips used as points , one from pit-fill

(1045) and the other from ditch-fill (1064) and two or three other utilised pieces have very tiny chips in their edges which may be use-related.

Four 'thinning' type flakes are edge retouched (two from each of subsoil (1014) and Roman pit-fill (1037). One thin curving flake of pale cream grey flint has a narrow 'lipped' proximal edge and splays to a wide distal edge (although this is broken at its left side). It has a slightly retouched concave left side and, possibly, a similar retouched concavity existed opposite this at the distal edge. Another slightly retouched splaying flake also has a faceted platform with a slight lip from (1037). Another soft hammer struck thinning flake with faceted/lipped platform has a slight small notch in one side which may relate to its use, from pit-fill (1045).

Distribution of the struck flint

by Giles Emery

Interrogation of the distribution of the flint assemblage demonstrates that c. 99% of the struck flint was collected from Trench 1, which, even accounting for the disparity in sample size between T1 and T2, demonstrates a sharp difference worthy of explanation, particularly given the c.4m distance between the two trenches. Closer analysis appears to indicate that the greater percentage of flints in T1 were concentrated in the south-western half of the trench, i.e. on the upper slope and edge of the natural platform here which is bounded by the Roman ditches. Sixteen percent of the overall flint assemblage came from fills of the larger inner ditch and c.16% from Roman pits adjacent to it.

A total of 113 worked flints were collected from the fill (1026) of a single feature in T1 interpreted as an ancient treethrow ([1025]), accounting for c. 10% of the overall assemblage. This is a significant share of the assemblage and appears to confirm that the feature is of prehistoric date, with only a single sherd of intrusive Roman pottery collected from it. This treethrow feature was partly truncated by the outer ditch, which could account for at least some of the flint material collected from within the ditch fills. The flints collected from the tree-throw include a small number of thinning flakes, six blades, two bladelike flakes, forty flakes alongside shatter, chips and spalls indicative of localized industry of probable early Neolithic date. The distribution evidence currently appears to suggest a concentration of activity on the high point of the south corner of the field, which may include biface production (see discussion by Sarah Bates below).

Trench	Qty	Source	c. %
T1	523	Topsoils/subsoils	47%
T1	185	Inner Roman Ditch [1040]	16%
T1	28	Small middle Roman Ditch [1027]	2.5%
T1	56	Outer Roman Ditch [1067]	5%
T1	180	Roman pits/PHs	16%
T1	113	Ancient treethrow (partly cut by [1040]	10%
T2	23	All contexts	2%
T3	2	All contexts	0.2%

Distribution of the struck flint in Trenches 1 to 3

Discussion

The flint recovered during the excavations in Wymer Field represents significant activity in the area of the site during the lengthy prehistoric period. A relatively large amount of flint was recovered, much of it as residual background material collected from subsoil deposits.

Although including some pieces of different types (in terms of raw material and nature of flakes and other pieces) the flint is, overall, quite consistent in its nature with light cream grey flint and quite thin flakes predominating. Most of the flint is quite sharp with relatively few

pieces being edge damaged despite its residual nature. This, along with the apparent concentration of flint within a fairly small area suggests that material has not moved far from its original position. Prehistoric features, deposits or flint scatters were, perhaps, disturbed by the Roman activity in the area, which includes the prehistoric tree-throw feature at the south-west end of Trench 1.

Only two cores were found and no tested pieces or miscellaneous struck fragments are present. This might suggest that flake or blade production was not of primary importance. The relative scarcity of formal tools which are likely to have been a product of such industry concurs with this (although see below).

Notable are the numbers of flakes, many of them thin and apparently soft hammer stuck, which may have resulted from reduction of bifaces during the Neolithic period. Curving flake profiles, diffuse percussion bulbs and faceted platforms, sometimes with a slight lip at the platform edge, are all characteristic of such pieces (see above for references). A few flakes have a particularly characteristic small area of the former edge of the parent piece surviving in the form of an 'edge-bite' at their platform (Whittaker 1994, 190. Fig. 8.11). None of the flakes had any evidence of grinding or polish on their surface and it may be this process occurred elsewhere, or that unpolished flaked tools were used. No roughouts or axe preforms were found.

Comparable flint was found about 1.7km to the west during excavations at Harford Park and Ride in 2003 (Bishop in prep.) Flint of earlier and later Neolithic date came from prehistoric features and soil layers at that site but within the earlier assemblage it was thought that 30% - 50% of the complete flakes had attributes suggesting bifacial reduction while less than 10% were from the 'routine' reduction of cores for flake/blade production – (although it was noted by Bishop that axe production tends to produce larger quantities of waste relative to tool numbers, than does flake/blade tool production). A small number of flakes from Harford had polished surfaces and were thought to represent repair or use of tools. A relatively large number of arrowheads were also found at Harford and, it was noted, a significantly lower proportion of scrapers than usually seen – comparable to the Wymer Field assemblage and perhaps indicating the non-domestic nature of activity there.

Also of note in the present assemblage are the relatively low numbers of cortical flakes. Of the ordinary unmodified flakes from the Wymer Field trenches, only 31% have cortex (and only 2% are primary flakes). (For comparison, a random selection of nineteen other assemblages of earlier Neolithic to Iron Age date examined by the writer include an average of 69% cortical pieces with a range from 45%-95%). Approximately 40% of flakes from Harford Park and Ride were cortical although it may be that there, only complete flakes were counted for this purpose whereas at Caistor all flakes, including many tertiary/non-cortical fragments, are included in calculations so that the numbers with cortex may well be skewed lower. The relative scarcity of cortex may suggest that raw material was roughly trimmed before being brought to the main working area; this would certainly have made it easier to transport (even if only over short distances) what must have been relatively large lumps of flint. At Harford it was suggested that the low number of primary flakes might reflect the relatively large size of raw material; it being' quartered' by removing large flakes which were further reduced.

Very few formal tools are present and the light coloured flint has been used, almost exclusively, only for miscellaneously retouched or utilised pieces. This, along with the fact that several of the well-defined thinning flakes have been used in this way strongly suggests that the pieces were expediently used waste flakes, probably picked up and used for tasks at hand.

Small numbers of flints are an unpatinated dark grey or blackish colour, sometimes mottled with lighter patches, and these pieces more frequently have cortex (compared to the light

cream grey flint). Cortical platforms are also more common (these being casual observations made during cataloguing). It also seems, again a general observation, that a greater proportion of the darker, unpatinated, flint comprises retouched pieces (other than the miscellaneous cutting flakes mentioned above). These may represent the more deliberate production of pieces associated with what Bishop termed 'routine' flint use; i.e. the reduction of cores for flake and blade production. It is uncertain as to whether the two flint types are contemporary. They may simply represent different aspects of contemporary production and it is possible that the light coloured flint was deliberately selected for biface production; at Harford a particular grey flint seemed to have been selected for such use - although available in the vicinity of the site, and the selection of specific flint for axes was also represented by thinning flakes of light grey flint at Bixley 1.7km to the north-east (Kemp 2000, 39). The two 'leaf-shaped' pieces, although both irregular, could be unfinished earlier Neolithic types (Butler 2005, 124, fig. 49, 129, fig. 54, 5-6) and are made on unpatinated flint.

Alternatively, there appears to be some correlation between some of the unpatinated more irregular pieces and more notable edge damage so perhaps some flints had spent more time out of their original context and susceptible to damage. The irregular nature of these pieces could support a later prehistoric date and suggest that they were not associated with the biface production waste.

Flint axes have been found in the local area surrounding the site. For example, a Neolithic flaked axe was found in 1988 approximately 60m to the WSW close to the Tas River; NHER 24796; it was thought possibly to be dredged from the river, a flaked axe and other earlier Neolithic and later prehistoric flints were found in 2009 at a site interpreted as a possible 'axe factory' (NHER 53056, exact location unknown by writer) and other flint finds including Neolithic flaked axes were found in the early 20th century; they are not closely provenanced but recorded as 'from the Markshall area of what is now Caistor parish' (NHER 9782). Other sites of possible significance include a probable Neolithic flint mining and working site recorded on the northern slope of Chapel Hill, Markshall, Caistor St Edmund parish (NHER 9780). Part of an axe roughout as well as many other flints were found there and the large size of many of the flints as well as the possible presence there of some red deer antlers (which may have been used as picks and/or hammers) supported the site's interpretation. In the same area, but lower down, close to the River Yare ploughing revealed a 'flint pit' which may have also been a flint mine (NHER 9779). The raw material for the processes underway at Wymer Field were probably sourced at or close to the site, and the suitability as raw material of surface-collected nodules from Caistor St Edmund has long been recognised (Clarke 1935, 356). The present site probably represents another small-scale axe production site in the area. Further discussion of such sites and processes is included in Bishop's report on the material from the excavations at the Harford Park and Ride site (*in prep*.).

- **Burnt Flint**

A total of 70 fragments of burnt flint with a combined wight of 1092g was collected from across all three trenches, although the near majority was from Trench 1. The burnt flint appeared in relatively small quantities within topsoil and subsoil layers as well as the fills of the inner and outer enclosure ditches and a single Roman pit. On the whole they are likely to represent a background of dispersed hearth and bonfire derived material of a wide range of dates, including prehistoric, Roman and post-Roman activity.

The largest concentration of burnt flint was found within the fill (1026) of prehistoric tree throw ([1025]), - twenty pieces weighing 580g, alongside numerous struck flints. This feature contained evidence for probable early Neolithic date and could represent either a temporary knapping hollow or the burial and clearance of knapping and hearth material.

- **Plant macrofossils and other remains from environmental sampling**
  (Appendix 14)
  By Val Fryer, Environmental Archaeologist

Introduction and method statement

Samples for the retrieval of the plant macrofossil assemblages were taken from various features/deposits within all three excavation trenches, with a total of 21 submitted for assessment and analysis. They were sourced from fills of the triple defensive ditches of the Roman town of Venta Icenorum along with other isolated features. These included a possible flint working hollow or ancient tree-throw ([1025]) which contained both debitage and micro debitage of unknown prehistoric date and the remains of an oven or hearth of medieval date.

The samples were processed by manual water flotation/washover with the flots being collected in a 300 micron mesh sieve. The dried flots were scanned under a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x 16 and the plant macrofossils and other remains noted are listed in the Appendix 14, as Tables 1 to 3. Nomenclature within the tables follows Stace (2010). Most plant remains were charred, but the basal fill of outer ditch [1067] (sample <17>) did contain a small assemblage of waterlogged/de-watered macrofossils, which are denoted within the table by a lower case 'w' suffix. Modern roots, seeds and arthropod remains were also noted.

The non-floating residues were collected in a 1mm mesh sieve and sorted when dry. All artefacts/ecofacts were retained for further specialist analysis.

Results

Cereal grains, chaff, seeds of common weeds and tree/shrub macrofossils are noted at a low to moderate density within all but four of the assemblages studied. Preservation of the charred remains is very variable; most cereals are severely puffed and distorted (probably as a result of combustion at very high temperatures), but occasional specimens are exceptionally well preserved. Charred seeds and chaff are generally scarce, but those noted are clearly identifiable in most instances.

Within the waterlogged/de-watered assemblage from sample <17> (from the basal fill (1066) of the outer Roman ditch [1067]), the seeds are mostly fragmented, possibly as a result of the intermittent drying and re-wetting of the deposit from which the sample was taken. Many specimens are also misshapen due to the compaction of their respective deposits.

Barley (Hordeum sp.) and wheat (Triticum sp.) occur most frequently along with a number of grains which are too poorly preserved for close identification. Two possible oats (Avena sp.) were also noted along with an elongated grain of possible rye (Secale cereale) type. Of the wheat grains, most appear to be of a rounded hexaploid type form, although glumed wheat chaff (including spelt wheat (T. spelta) glumes bases) is predominant. However, a single bread wheat (T. aestivum/compactum) type rachis node is present within the upper fill of inner ditch [1040] (context 1041, upper fill of inner ditch [1040]; sample <9>). Other potential crop plant remains are exceedingly scarce, but cotyledon fragments of indeterminate large pulses (Fabaceae) are present within both assemblages from deposits (2006) & (2017) from medieval oven [2007] (samples <14 > and <15>).

Charred weed seeds are exceedingly scarce, occurring (mostly as single specimens) within only six of the assemblages studied. All are of common segetal weeds/grassland herbs, with taxa noted including brome (Bromus sp.), small legumes (Fabaceae), black bindweed (Fallopia convolvulus), grasses (Poaceae) and dock (Rumex sp.). Fragments of hazel (Corylus avellana) nutshell are present within prehistoric feature [1025] and the inner and outer ditch fills.

The de-watered assemblage from sample <17> (basal fill (1066) of the outer Roman ditch [1067] is slightly more diverse, containing seeds of orache (Atriplex sp.), hemlock (Conium maculatum), henbane (Hyoscyamus niger), dead-nettle (Lamium sp.), buttercup (Ranunculus sp.) and nettles (Urtica dioica and U. urens) as well as numerous specimens of dock. Bramble (Rubus sect. Glandulosus) 'pips' and elderberry (Sambucus nigra) seeds are also recorded along with a single sedge (Carex sp.) nutlet.

Charcoal/charred wood fragments are present throughout, occurring at a higher density within the Roman ditch fills and other contemporary features. Many pieces are distinctly flaked, which is possibly indicative of very high temperature combustion, but most of the material is rounded and abraded, probably suggesting that it was exposed to the elements for some considerable period prior to incorporation within the feature fills. Other plant macrofossils are very scarce, but pieces of charred root/stem are noted, including small fragments of heather (Ericaceae) stem. Pieces of de-watered root/stem are common within the assemblage from sample <17>.

Black porous and tarry fragments are present at a moderate to high density within most of the assemblages studied. Whilst some may be residues of the combustion of organic remains (including cereal grains) at very high temperatures, others are distinctly hard and brittle and are probably biproducts of the combustion of coal. Small pieces of coal (coal 'dust') are also relatively common, thought to be intrusive contaminants from modern horticultural use of the field. It was noted that porous burnt material is particularly abundant within Trench 2 medieval oven deposit (2017) (sample 14) and the upper and middle fills of the nearby Trench 1 Roman ditches (samples <9>, <13> (inner ditch), <11>, <12> (middle ditch) and <20> (outer ditch)). This could suggest that the material is largely intrusive within the earlier deposits, being introduced via the post-depositional bioturbation of the features by roots and/or small mammal activity. Other remains occur less frequently but do include abraded and degraded bone fragments (some of which are burnt/calcined), fish bones, small pieces of mortar/plaster, vitreous globules (probably indicative of the high temperature combustion of straw/grass or silica rich ash) and minute pellets of burnt or fired clay. The latter are commonly seen within deposits of hearth or oven waste, and it is again suggested that all may derived from medieval oven [2007]. Mollusc shells are exceedingly scarce, and as all are moderately well-preserved, it is thought that they may be intrusive.

Discussion

For the purposes of the discussion, the samples have been divided by feature type and trench number.

Prehistoric feature [1025] - Trench 1 (Appendix 14; Table 1)

A single sample was taken from a possible flint working hollow or tree-throw of prehistoric date (probable early Neolithic period), situated at the southern end of Trench 1. Although charcoal fragments are relatively common, other plant macrofossils are scarce, and detailed analysis of the assemblage is not possible. The presence of hazel (Corylus avellana) nutshell is a common signature of prehistoric foraged food refuse. It is noted that bone fragments are common, but the significance (if any) of this is currently unknown.

Roman ditches – Trench 1 (Table 1)

A total of eight samples were taken from fills within the inner, middle and outer Roman ditches enclosure ditches. Charred cereals, chaff elements and seeds are present throughout, but at such a low density that it is thought most likely that all remains are derived from wind-blown detritus, much of which was probably accidentally incorporated within the feature fills (cf. the worn and abraded condition of the charcoal). As chaff is present, it is suggested that some cereal processing may have been occurring within the near vicinity during the Roman period. The predominance of barley is somewhat unusual, as the Romans did not favour its use for human consumption; indeed Caesar (Davies 1971) cites it as food given to soldiers as a form

of punishment. However, the Vindolanda tablets (Bowman and Thomas 1983) frequently mention barley as a fodder crop, and this, along the consistent presence of bone fragments, may suggest that this area of the enclosure was (at least in part) pastoral in nature. This hypothesis is probably supported by the composition of the de-watered assemblage from sample <17> where ruderal weeds, which commonly thrive on dung heaps or similar phosphate rich soils, are abundant. As only one sedge nutlet is noted within the assemblage, it is tentatively suggested that the ditch may only have been intermittently wet during the Roman period.

Other Roman features – Trench 1 (Table 1)

Samples were taken from the fills of Roman pit [1036] (sample <18> and the contents of pottery vessels inserted within the upper fill of inner ditch [1040] (samples <8> and <22> from context (1041)). Anthropogenic remains are noted, but again it would appear that most are probably present within a secondary context. The presence of a possible agrimony (Agrimonia sp.) false fruit within sample <22> is potentially of note, as charred remains of this species occur relatively infrequently. During the medieval period, the plant was used medicinally for the treatment of wounds, but its relevance here within a Roman context is uncertain.

Other features – Trench 1 (Table 1)

Samples were taken from a small pit/post-hole of Roman date (feature [1038] sample <7>) and from Roman post-hole/pit [1044] (sample <6>). Although charcoal fragments are present within both assemblages, other remains are very scarce and there is insufficient material for interpretation.

Medieval oven [2007] – Trench 2 (Appendix 14; Table 2)

The assemblages are exceedingly limited in composition, although the samples from the oven (<14> and <15>) do contain the only recorded remains of large legumes, possibly suggesting that the structure was occasionally used for the preparation of foodstuffs. As noted above, porous residues are abundant within sample <14>. Such limited assemblages are relatively common within oven and hearth type contexts, as the structures were frequently cleaned after usage to prevent accidental fires. For similar reasons, ovens were generally situated on the periphery of areas of domestic and/or agricultural activity.

Samples from the test pit within Trench 3 (Appendix 14; Table 3)

A sondage was excavated at the northwestern edge of Trench 3 in an attempt to establish the depth of modern disturbance and the preservation of the archaeology within this area of Wymer Field. Samples were taken from each of the layers noted to a depth of approximately 80cm below the turf line. The top two layers (3000 and 3001) contained little other than occasional flecks of charcoal and modern contaminants, with all remains possibly being derived from either the spreading of night soil during the post-medieval period or the use of steam implements on the land during the early modern era. Similar intrusive remains persisted throughout the lower two layers (3002 and 3003), but charred cereals and seeds were also noted, suggesting that these deposits were of greater archaeological value. The lower deposits also had a distinctive odour, which is often associated with the presence of domestic and/or agricultural detritus.

Conclusions

In summary, the excavations at Wymer Field offered the first opportunity for an assessment of the plant remains from an area assumed to be at the northern limit of the main Roman settlement of Venta Icenorum. Although the recovered assemblages are all small (i.e. <0.1 litres in volume) and somewhat limited in composition, they do prove that plant macrofossils (some of which are very well-preserved) are present in the archaeological horizon within the

fills of the ditches and associated features. These findings should assist in the formation of any future sampling strategy, where a comprehensive sampling strategy is recommended. It would appear that contemporary Roman activity at this location was somewhat limited and possibly largely pastoral in nature. However, detritus from nearby agricultural processing and domestic activities may also be present as dispersed midden waste.

8.0 Summary and Conclusions

This investigation of the Roman town's triple ditches at the north-eastern limit of the enclosure has successfully provided further insight into their date of construction and subsequent treatment by those living at the town. The assemblage of finds collected from the ditch fills has also contributed further to the growing corpus of cultural material associated with the town's inhabitants. The main results and conclusions are summarised here by theme, along with any relevant discussion on their interpretation and significance.

Early Neolithic activity

An assemblage of flint knapping waste of likely Early Neolithic date was recovered from Trench 1, with burnt flints and 113 struck flints collected from a single prehistoric tree-throw. The flints include knapping waste and thinning flakes which provide evidence for biface production. The distribution of all the struck flints collected from deposits in Trench 1 show a concentration of activity in the area of this tree-throw on the high point of the southern corner of the field. The hollow produced by the fall of a tree here is therefore suggested to have provided either a temporary knapping hollow or a convenient site for the burial and clearance of localized knapping and hearth material. The recognition here of evidence for Neolithic biface production on a raised gravel terrace overlooking the Tas Valley is worthy of note and any future archaeological interventions in the area have the potential to uncover further stratified evidence of activity associated with early woodland clearance and settlement, where previous local evidence was limited to a small number of flint axes along the river valley and a probable flint mining site at Markshall. More recently, two Early Neolithic flint nodule extraction pits and manufacturing evidence for flint tools, most notably axeheads has been found through excavation at Trowse c. 2km to the north-east (ENF145421).

The triple ditches

The 2014 magnetometry survey appeared to show a smaller set of ditch lines than those excavated previously at the southern side of the town and the excavation work has confirmed their true scale and form. Here the inner and outer ditches are separated by c.10m, rather than 15m as on the southern side of the town. The ditches themselves are also comparatively shallower, at roughly half the depth. This change in scale may in part be due to the ditches emphasising a natural boundary in the topography, where they occupy the upper slope of ground which falls away relatively quickly to meet the edge of the river floodplain.

Ditches	CRP16- North-east area	2012 – Southern area
Inner	c. 4.8m wide (although the width may have been modified a possible recut) c. 1.3m deep with a very broad V-shaped profile	c. 5.1m wide and c.2.3m deep with a steeply sloping V-shaped profile.
Middle	c.2m wide and 0.5m deep, with a wide V-shaped profile and a bluntly concave base	c.3.3m wide and 1.2m deep, with a gentler V-shaped profile than the outer ditch
Outer	c. 4.5m wide with an estimated depth of c. 1.05m. Its wide profile was noticeably steeper on the inner edge	c.5.3m wide and 1.72m deep, with a shallow V-shaped profile

Comparison of the triple ditches excavated profiles

The Roman ditches were uncovered below the subsoil and lower-subsoil horizons, cutting the natural sandy-gravel geology. Pottery collected from the lowest fills of the inner and outer ditches both provide an early 2nd to mid-2nd century date for deposition, of a similar date range to all three ditches along the southern part of the circuit. Pottery from the base of the

shallowest middle ditch included a flanged dish sherd of possible 3rd century date, suggesting a later date than its neighbours, although much of the pottery was fragmentary and well abraded and it is possible that this section of the ditch was subject to a recut.

Excavation within the base of the outer ditch was partly curtailed by a rapid influx of groundwater, thought to indicate the course of a sub-surface spring running down from the south-east. Whether this groundwater was a significant phenomenon present when the ditch was first opened within the Roman period remains uncertain, although the presence of small pieces of preserved wood at its base suggests that even if water influx was seasonal in nature, wet anoxic conditions prevailed within the primary silty ditch fill since antiquity.

A cluster of pits and possible post-pits of uncertain function occupied the space assumed to have been occupied by former bank material between the inner and outer ditch. The majority contained only small quantities of residual finds, with pottery dating them to a similar period as the earliest ditch fill. Notably the occurrence of pits in similar positions between the ditches was also seen within the trench dug in 2012 over the southern enclosure ditches, again dated to the early period of ditch construction. Although a possible defensive structure or even a bridge was tentatively mooted by the excavators in 2012, only a small number can be confidently classified as post-hole or post-pit features and it remains uncertain if they may have a less functional explanation. Although their true nature remains unclear their very presence along the boundary between the enclosed Romanised settlement and 'outside' maybe of some significance. This is emphasised further by the presence of 'special' or 'structured' deposits encountered within the inner ditch, discussed further below. Two further shallow pits were present between the outer and middle ditch, residual pottery from which suggest a slightly later 2nd century up to possible mid-3rd century date range.

The deposit sequence within the inner ditch shows that by the mid-2nd century it was already filling up with material laden with household pottery sherds and fragments of butchered animal bone. A clean ingress of sand and gravel along the northern slope could be derived from slipped bank material which may have preceded a recut event responsible for widening the ditch on its southern side, although this interpretation remains uncertain.

The outer ditch contained a much stonier sequence of initial fills, possibly derived from the erosion or slighting of bank material. Both ditches continued to receive pottery laden soils from the mid-2nd to 3rd century, with the inclusion of two near whole beaker vessels perhaps evidence of further selective deposition within the inner ditch. Pottery from the outer and middle ditch was much more fragmentary and less numerous, with more abrasion. A small number of metal items entered the outer ditch at a similar mid-2nd to 3rd century period, which included a bronze finger ring and hair pin, a furniture handle and fragment from an iron brooch.

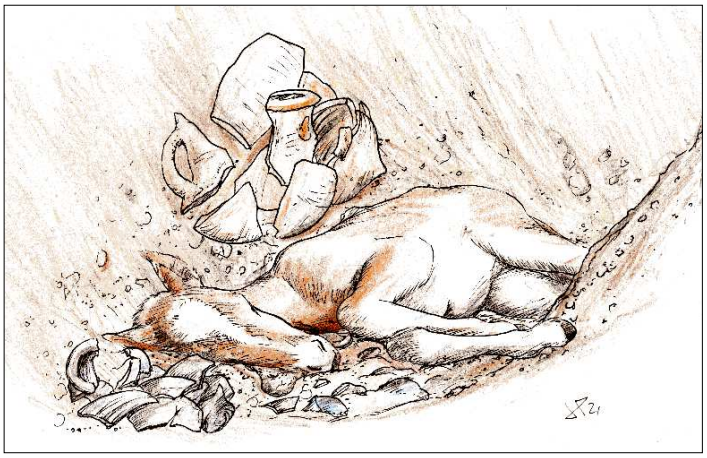
The ditches seem to have been mostly infilled by the mid-3rd to 4th century, when they would have only been recognisable as slight linear hollows along with any surviving earthworks.

Samples taken from ditch fills for environmental analysis provide minor evidence for cereal processing in the general area. The occurrence of barley is perhaps unusual for a Roman period site, although this could have served as a fodder crop. Weed species may also suggest a meadow like pastoral environment here, with abundant ruderal weeds indicating dung or animal derived phosphate rich soils entering the outer ditch soon after their creation in the early to mid-2nd century.

Coin loss was limited to former land surfaces with no coin losses entering the ditch aside from a single coin of Constantinopolis (AD 330 – 340; SF1073) which was recovered from the very uppermost fill of the outer ditch. Of 26 Roman coins recovered the majority are of mid-4th century date, with one of mid-2nd century date and four coins of mid to late 3rd century date which may date to a period when the ditches were already out of use and at least partly infilled. This relatively small sample appears to match a known trend around the town, which saw significant coin loss during the mid-4th century. Although this pattern is yet to be

satisfactorily explained, it is suspected to indicate a flourishing market economy post-dating the construction of the town walls at a time when many other urban settlements across Roman Britain saw a period of decline.

The horse burial



ill. 5. Artistic impression of the foal burial (G.Emery)

The articulated remains of a foal were partly uncovered within the base of the inner ditch, associated with a smashed greyware jar by its head, a fragment of mortarium seemingly tucked below its neck and several large fragments from a single smashed Spanish amphora resting along the northern slope of the ditch. The cranium was resting upon part of a more mature horse pelvis, weathered as bare bone prior to selection for burial. A few chop marks on the cranium and neck bones indicate human agency to its death. Despite the apparent removal of its jaw, there were no other signs of butchery and the animal appears to have been buried in a fleshed state. Directly below the foal, the very base of the ditch was lined with a layer of large flint cobbles. The manner of its death and its placement within the base of the ditch accompanied by selected pottery vessels, that may have been purposefully broken for the occasion, provides convincing evidence that this deposition group represents a form of sacrificial offering.

Horse bones recovered from atypical contexts are often interpreted as ‘special animal deposits’, with symbolic or ritual motives assigned to their deposition when recovered from Iron Age sites and the same may be true within Romano-British contexts. The choice of animal strengthens the case for a significant symbolic or ritual dimension. Compared to farmed livestock, horses in the Iron Age and Romano-British period had considerable prestige and monetary value beyond simple transportation, given its status as a military resource and for symbolic trade (Cross 2011). Sacrificial victims were more usually domestic animals that normally formed part of the Roman diet, with the meat shared and eaten by those celebrating the rite (Belayche 2007). The consumption of horse meat in the Roman world is known to have been subject to specific cultural rules and prohibitions, with later Roman religious sources indicating that the practice of horse meat consumption was considered an expression of Pagan ritual (Jones and Pennick 139-140, 1995). The sacrificial offering of a horse then, even a foal with its full potential value yet to be realised by its owner can be seen as amongst the higher order of such offerings and perhaps therefore more worthy of any contract made with the gods. Roman horse sacrifice was generally unusual in Roman religion, although the annual horse-racing festival of Equus October in Rome marking the end of the agricultural and military campaigning season is one well documented exception. Horse remains are relatively rare within assemblages from Roman sites in Britain. A notable exception is the excavation of a Romano-Celtic temple and religious complex at Witham, in use from the Iron Age and Roman periods into the 5th century and the site of votive offerings. In the form of coinage and jewellery. Evidence for 68 horses was recovered during excavation by the Essex County Council Field Archaeology Unit in 1978-83, as well as numerous human bones representing a minimum of four burials (Turner 1999). Butchery evidence of horses and other animals suggested religious sacrifice and feasting. Most of the horse remains were recorded randomly across the site, but one set of horse remains was retrieved from a large man-made pond with a managed water supply, and one set was found with a neonatal human burial in a ditch. The site was tentatively suggested to have ties to the Celtic derived goddess Epona, usually associated with horses, fertility and perhaps also sacred rivers and springs. A more recent interpretation suggests the deposition of horse

elements as a manifestation of a local Trinovantian cult, rather than evidence for a more widespread cult such as Epona (King 2005). Whether the foal offering at Caistor represents part of similar religious or funerary practice in the region is unknown, although the Witham site highlights the possibility for localised cult practices at Venta Icenorum.

Practically speaking, the discovery of a complete horse or other large animal will generally indicate that the animal died at the site of deposition, as it is logistically more complex to handle such a large animal once dead without dismemberment. It can therefore be postulated that this young horse may have been overtly killed in the immediate vicinity for deliberate placement at this marginal divide within the town ditch. Perhaps to serve as a symbolic role in reinforcing the boundary between the Romanised enclosure and the outside world. It is interesting to note that British Iron Age society routinely placed the dead in areas viewed as boundaries, perhaps to enforce the differences between the 'living or social' and 'dead or natural' worlds (Fitzpatrick 1997, 83). Boundaries in Roman Britain also seem to have had a spiritual significance as well as a practical purpose and this may be one reason for the presence of such unusual finds within the ditches at Caistor (Bowden 2020).

The burial of human bodies within the ditches, and in this case a young horse, indicate that from its creation the ditches may have played an important role in the supernatural beliefs of those living in and around the town. Although the true motivations for such activity within the inner ditch lies beyond any simple explanation, the fact that all three recent interventions across the enclosure ditches have produced articulated skeletal remains is striking. Given the sheer scale of the infilled ditches it seems highly likely that any similar investigations in the future have a high potential for uncovering more of the same.

Medieval activity in Trench 2

Despite post-medieval plough damage, evidence for a medieval structure survived in Trench 2 where levelling activity and a clay platform were encountered, along with a possible flint cobble pad for a sill-beam and a deep posthole of late medieval date (14th-15th century). Set into the clay floor was the very oval base of a mostly ploughed out hearth or oven, with sampled material yielding moderate levels of burnt organic residues along with the only examples of large legumes from the site, suggesting that the structure was at least occasionally used for the preparation of foodstuffs.

Pottery collected from these features and primarily the layer of levelled soil supporting the clay floor includes several residual sherds of Late Saxon date, which could indicate the presence of earlier occupation activity in the immediate area. However, the majority of the post-Roman pottery assemblage is of medieval date, with fourteen sherds of late medieval transitional date which provide a 14th to 15th century date for occupation here.

To date, physical evidence for medieval settlement and the early form of the village of Caistor St Edmund is limited to medieval finds from the surrounding fields, the presence of St Edmund's Church (set within the southeast corner of the Roman walled town) and the tentative possibility of a medieval manor at the site of Caistor Old Hall. Documentary evidence also records a medieval free chapel in the parish that is recorded in 1535 in a list of church buildings and property, but whose location has now been lost (NHER 39466). The discovery of a medieval structure at Wymer Field is therefore significant, although how this relates to former occupation areas which may surround or conceivably pre-date the former village green remains unclear.

Previous test-pitting within Wymer Field logged a fair quantity of fired daub in this specific area of the field, which appears to have derived from this late medieval activity and may well represent parts of this or similar ploughed out oven like features. Given that a quantity of metal working slag was also recovered from the same area, with this excavation finding very little evidence of slag within the Roman deposits, it also seems likely that much of the iron smelting residues are also post-Roman in date and potentially again of late medieval date.

Trench 3

Previous test-pits (TP23 & TP25/CRP15) on the lower slopes of the field combined with the excavation and environmental sampling results from Trench 3 reveal a wider background spread of Roman material just beyond the limits of the town boundary ditches, some of which can be attributed to mid-3rd century activity.

Early Post-Roman activity

Small but significant numbers of early to middle Saxon pottery sherds were collected from the lower subsoil, with a few intrusive sherds recovered from the Roman ditch fills. This adds to the growing corpus of evidence for continuous occupation of the landscape surrounding the town in the immediate aftermath of town's final decline and further strengthens the growing perception of less nucleated Saxon occupation around the area of the town from the 5th century onwards.

9.0 Archive

Excavated material currently remains in the ownership of the owner of the field, although it is envisaged that they will formally gift appropriate material to the Norfolk Museums and Archaeology Service who hold much of the excavated material from 20th-century excavations at the Roman town. A selection of baulk finds may be retained by the CRP as reference and outreach material. A paper copy of the archive will be deposited alongside the excavated materials. A copy of the final report will be sent to the Norfolk Historic Environment Record to form part of their permanent archive. The report will also be archived digitally through OASIS, the online grey literature archive maintained by the Archaeological Data Service (ADS).

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A huge thank you to the numerous CRP members both for their efforts and enthusiasm on site but also for their dedication to the post-excavation finds processing, cataloguing and analysis.

ill. 6. Our uninvited volunteer who worked nights on Trench 1 (By Jenny Press)

Darren Barnes of Kingdom Landscapes supplied and operated the mechanical digger both during the initial topsoil reduction and backfilling. Mike Page very kindly provided aerial images taken of the trenches from a flight he carried out during the excavation.

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11.0 CRP16 photo montage

NB: Coin image is SF1019 (House of Constantine AD 330-340)

NB: Coin image is SF1014 (Emperor Constans AD 340- 342)

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Appendix 1a: Context Summary

SSD	Context	Category	Fill Of	Physical Description	Interpretation	Period
TRENCH 1						
A	1000	Deposit			Same as 1010	Modern
A	1001	Deposit			Same as 1011	Post-medieval+
B	1002	Deposit			Same as 1010	Modern
B	1003	Deposit			Same as 1011	Post-medieval+
C	1004	Deposit			Same as 1010	Modern
C	1005	Deposit			Same as 1011	Post-medieval+
D	1006	Deposit			Same as 1010	Modern
D	1007	Deposit			Same as 1011	Post-medieval+
E	1008	Deposit			Same as 1010	Modern
E	1009	Deposit			Same as 1011	Post-medieval+
E	1010	Master		Friable (compacted), mid-brownish-grey silty-sand. mod. stones, rare chalk.CBM/coal/charcoal. Well-mixed.	TOPSOIL	Modern
E	1011	Master		Friable (compacted), dark-brownish-grey silty-sand, mod. stones, occ. CBM, rare chalk/charcoal.	SUBSOIL	Post-medieval+
D	1012	Recorded Finds		Masonry lump (Romano-British)		Roman
A	1013	Deposit			Same as 1018	Early Post-Roman+
B	1014	Deposit			Same as 1018	Early Post-Roman+
C	1015	Deposit			Same as 1018	Early Post-Roman+
D	1016	Deposit			Same as 1018	Early Post-Roman+
E	1017	Deposit			Same as 1018	Early Post-Roman+
	1018	Master		V.friable, dark-brownish-grey fine silty-sand, mod. stones, rare charcoal flecks, rare chalk flecks	Lower Subsoil	Early Post-Roman+
	1019	Unstratified				n/a
B	1020	Cut		Shallow oval pit 1.15m L, 0.85m W, 0.27m D, with a poss. circular post-setting 0.3m diam	?Post-pit	Roman: E-M 2nd C.
B	1021	Deposit	1020	V.soft, mottled pale brown/brownish yellow, silty-sand. occ. stones	Fill	Roman: E-M 2nd C.
A	1022	Cut		Ephemeral, irregular shallow feature within top of ditch fill 1024. c. 2.5mL, 0.3m W, 0.03-0.08m deep	?Ancient burrow	Post-Roman
A	1023	Deposit	1022	Firm, mid-grey silty-sand, mod. stones, rare burnt clay flecks/chalk flecks/charcoal flecks	Fill	Post-Roman
A	1024	Deposit	1040	V.friable mid-orangey-brown silty-sand, occ. stones (boundary of subsoil 1013 and ditch fill 1041)	Upper spit of 1041	Roman: M3rd to 4th C.
A	1025	Cut		Slightly curving amorphous and irregular profiled archaic tree-throw	Tree-throw	Early Neolithic
A	1026	Deposit	1025	Loose, v.pale brownish-grey fine silty-sand, occ. stones containing occ. worked flints	Fill	Early Neolithic
C	1027	Cut		2m wide, 0.5m deep, wide V-shaped profile and a bluntly concave base	MIDDLE DITCH	Roman: C2nd to Mid 3rd
C	1028	Deposit	1027	Soft, dark-brownish-grey silty-sand, occ. stones	Ditch fill - upper	Roman: Mid 3rd+
	1029	Deposit		Firm, pale to mid-greyish-yellow sandy-gravel (coarse + poorly sorted), finer soft sands and further gravels below.	Natural Geology	Quarternary
B	1030	Deposit		Particularly stony patch of 1031	?=1031	Early Post-Roman+
B	1031	Deposit		Friable, mid-orangey-brown silty-sand, up to 50% stones	Lower subsoil	Early Post-Roman+
A	1032	Cut		An ephemeral area of archaic disturbance similar to [1022], 50mm deep and 0.25m W in the top of 1024	Natural feature	Post-Roman
A	1033	Deposit	1032	Firm, mid-grey silty-sand, occ. stones, rare charcoal flecks	Fill	Post-Roman
A	1034	Cut		Shallow oval post-pit with distinct circular post-hole of c.0.25m depth	Post-hole	Roman: E-M 2nd C.

A	1035	Deposit	1034	V.friable, dark brownish-grey silty-sand, mod. charcoal, rare burnt flints, 25% stones	Fill	Roman: E-M 2nd C.
B	1036	Cut		Eastern part of a fairly large ?oval pit, 1.8m W, well-sloping profile with concave base, c. 0.55m deep	Pit	Roman: E-M 2nd C.
B	1037	Deposit	1036	Friable/dense , very dark-brown silty-sand, occ. stones, rare charcoal pieces	Pit-fill (main)	Roman: E-M 2nd C.
D	1038	Cut		Sub-circular pit, c. 0.6m diam. 0.2m deep, one steeper side, fairly flat base	Pit	Roman: L2nd - M3rd C.
D	1039	Deposit	1038	Loose, dark-brown silty-sand, occ.charcoal, v.stony	Pit-fill	Roman: L2nd - M3rd C.
A	1040	Cut		4.8m wide, 1.3m deep with a very wide upper profile and a more V-shaped base.	INNER DITCH	Roman: E-M 2nd C.
A	1041	Deposit	1040	V.friable/dense, mid-orangey-brown silty-sand, occ. stones, v.rare charcoal flecks	Ditch fill (upper)	Roman: M 2nd to 3rd C.
B	1042	Cut		NW ?half of a shallow ?oval pit, 0.9m W, 0.25 D, flat-base U-shaped profile	Pit	Roman: E-M 2nd C.
B	1043	Deposit	1042	Soft, orangey-brown silty-sand, freq. stones, rare charcoal flecks	Pit-fill	Roman: E-M 2nd C.
B	1044	Cut		Sub-oval shallow pit, c. 1.05m L, 1m W, 0.3m D, with a flat base	Pit	Roman: E-M 2nd C.
B	1045	Deposit	1044	V.friable, mid-orangey-brown silty-sand, freq. stones	Pit-fill	Roman: E-M 2nd C.
C	1046	Deposit	1036	Friable, dark-brown silty-sand, mod. stones	Pit-fill (basal)	Roman: E-M 2nd C.
D	1047	Deposit	1067	V.friable , dark-yellowish-brown silty-sand, occ. stones, v.rare charocal + burnt clay /pieces	Ditch fill	Late Roman+: 4th-5th C. AD+
C	1048	Deposit	1027	Friable, dark-brownish-grey silty-sand, up to 75% stones	Ditch fill - lower	Roman: C2nd to Mid 3rd
E	1049	Deposit	1067	Friable, mid-yellowish-grey silty-sand, c. 25% stones	Ditch fill	Roman: M 2nd to M3rd C.
A	1050	Recorded Finds		Pottery within fill 1041 of Inner Ditch [1040]		Roman: M 2nd to 3rd C
B	1051	Cut		Shallow oval pit, c. 1.10m L, c. 0.85m W, 0.17m deep	Pit (shallow)	Roman: E-M 2nd C.
B	1052	Deposit	1051	Friable, dark-greyish-brown silty-sand, mod. stones	Pit-fill	Roman: E-M 2nd C.
D	1053	Cut		Sub-circular pit, c. 1.2m diam., 0.3m deep, steep sides, fairly flat base	Pit	Roman: L2nd - M3rd C.
D	1054	Deposit	1053	Friable, dark-brown silty-sand, occ. stones, rare charcoal flecks	Pit-fill	Roman: L2nd - M3rd C.
D	1055	Cut		Amorphous shallow feature, irregular slightly curved with subtle profile, 80mm deep max	?Natural feature	Uncertain
D	1056	Deposit	1055	Friable, dark-brown silty-sand, freq. stones	Fill	Uncertain
C	1057	Deposit	1027	V.friable, dark-brown silty-sand, mod. stones	Ditch fill - primary	Roman: C2nd to Mid 3rd
D	1058	Deposit	1067	equal to 1047: Spit 1	Ditch fill	Roman: M 3rd to 4th C.
A	1059	Deposit	1040	Friable, dark orangey-brown silty-sand, occ. stones, rare charcoal flecks	Ditch fill	Roman: M 2nd to 3rd C.
E	1060	Deposit	1067	equal to 1047: Spit 2	Ditch fill	Roman: M 3rd to 4th C.
A	1061	Recorded Finds	1040	Large amphora sherds within 1064, part of a structured deposit	Assoc. with RF1068	Roman: C2nd AD
A	1062	Deposit	1040	V.friable, mottled pale-yellow to brownish-yellow (silty) sand + gravel (dirty redeposited/slumped natural)	Ditch fill	Roman: M 2nd C.
D	1063	Deposit	1067	Firm/dense, mid-yellowish-brown (silty) sand, c. 50% stones, notably clean material	Ditch fill	Roman: M 2nd to M3rd C.
A	1064	Deposit	1040	Soft/dense ,mid-brownish-grey v.silty-sand, mod. stones, occ. charcoal flecks, occ. mineralised staining	Ditch fill (lower)	Roman: M 2nd C.
D	1065	Deposit	1067	Soft/dense, pale-grey fine silty-sand, c. 25% stones, fairly sterile + homogenous. Wet with depth.	Ditch fill	Roman: E-M 2nd C.
D	1066	Deposit	1067	Soft, dark-greyish-brown v.silty-sand, mod. stones, occ. charcoal flecks, rare burnt clay flecks and rare partly preserved wood pieces. WET.	Ditch fill (basal)	Roman: E-M 2nd C.
D	1067	Cut		Very wide profile (4.5m across), steeper on the southern/inner edge (convex) than the well-sloping (concave) outer edge, c. 1.05m deep. Waterlogged base from fast flowing groundwater ?spring	OUTER DITCH	Roman: E-M 2nd C.
A	1068	Recorded Finds	1040	Adult horse, articulated remains parlty uncovered (mandible, neck)	Horse burial	Roman: E-M 2nd C.
A	1069	Recorded Finds	1040	Smashed pottery from single vessel	Assoc. with RF1068	Roman: E-M 2nd C.
A	1070	Recorded Finds	1040	Single large sherd	Assoc. with RF1068	Roman: M 2nd C.

A	1071	Recorded Finds	1040	Animal bone ?pelvis frag.	Assoc. with RF1068	Roman: ?M 2nd C.
E	1072	Deposit		Hard/v. dense v.pale-grey (sandy) gravel - coarse + poorly sorted	Natural Gravel	Quaternary
E	1073	Deposit		Soft, v.pale brownish-grey sand	Natural Sand	Quaternary
E	1074	Deposit		Soft, pale-yellow to orange gritty-sand + gravel	Natural Sands/Gravels	Quaternary
A	1075	Deposit	1040	Soft, mid-orangey-brown silty-sand mottled by brownish-grey, mod. stones	Ditch fill	Roman: M 2nd C.
A	1076	Deposit	1040	Soft, mid-brownish-grey silty-sand, c. 50% stones	Ditch fill	Roman: M 2nd C.
A	1077	Deposit	1040	Soft, mid-orangey-yellow v.sandy (gritty) gravel, mod. large to v.large stone cobbles	Ditch fill (primary)	Roman: E-M 2nd C.
TRENCH 2						
	2000	Deposit		Friable (compacted), light-brownish-grey silty-sand. mod. stones,mod. chalk flecks	Topsoil - Spit 1	Modern
	2001	Deposit		Firm (compacted), light-brownish-grey silty-sand. mod. stones,mod. chalk flecks	Topsoil - Spit 2	Modern
	2002	Deposit		V.firm/dense light brownish-yellow silty-clay, mod. stones, occ. chalk pieces/flecks	Clay layer	Med. 14-15th C.
	2003	Deposit		Active rooty turf above 2000	Turf	Modern
	2004	Deposit	2005	Soft, mottled orangey-brown silty-sand, freq. stones	Backfill of CRP TP15	Modern: 2014 AD
	2005	Cut		1m by 1m test-pit originally exc. In 2014 as TP15	CRP TP15	Modern: 2014 AD
	2006	Deposit	2007	V.firm/dense light brownish-yellow sandy clay with oxidised mid-orange patches, freq. chalk pieces, mod. stones	Oxidised clay	Med. 14-15th C.
	2007	Cut		Shallow (plough truncated) oval hearth setting aligned NE-SW in a slightly concave cut c. 2m L, 1m W, max 10mm deep	Hearth/Oven	Med. 14-15th C.
	2008	Unstratified			Spoil Finds	n/a
	2009	Deposit		V.firm/dense light orangey-brown to brownish-yellow silty-clay, mod. stones, occ. chalk pieces/flecks	Clay layer	Med. 14-15th C.
	2010	Deposit		Firm, light-grey sandy-clay matrix of large flint cobbles	Clay layer	Med. 14-15th C.
	2011	Deposit		Same as 2002	Clay layer	Med. 14-15th C.
	2012	Master		includes clay platform/sill-beam support 2009; 2010;2011 plus clay layer 2002	Clay Platform	Med. 14-15th C.
	2013	Deposit	2014	Soft, light-greyish-brown silty-sand, occ. stones, occ. charcoal flecks	Fill	Med. 14-15th C.
	2014	Cut		Corner of a ?sub-circular steep-sided pit with a fairly flat base, c. 0.3m deep	Pit	Roman: ?3-4th C.
	2015	Deposit	2022	Friable, mottled light-grey to orangey-brown silty-sand, mod. stones, occ. chalk pieces/flecks	Slumped subsoil?	Med. 14-15th C.
	2016	Deposit		Friable, mid-greyish-brown sandy-silt, mod. stones, occ. burnt clay pieces, rare chalk flecks	Soil build-up/levelling	Med. 14-15th C.
	2017	Deposit	2007	Friable, dark-greyish-brown silty-sand, occ. burnt clay pieces, occ. charcoal flecks	Fill	Med. 14-15th C.
	2018	Deposit		Same as 2016		Med. 14-15th C.
	2019	Deposit		Mixed lens of chalky-clay ?same as 2002	lens	Med. 14-15th C.
	2020	Deposit		Same as 2016 - sieved finds		Med. 14-15th C.
	2021	Deposit		Firm, pale to mid-orangey-brown silty-clay, mod. stones, mod. chalk flecks	Clay layer/Feature	Med. 14-15th C.
	2022	Cut		Part of a deep posthole c. 0.9m deep, est. 0.65m wide.	Posthole	Med. 14-15th C.
	2023	Deposit	2022	Soft, dark-grey silty-sand, freq. stones, occ. chalk flecks	PH fill	Med. 14-15th C.
	2024	Master		Seven clear plough scars running c. SW-NE	Plough scars	Post-medieval +
	2025	Cut		Unexcavated possible pit partly exposed in the S. corner of the trench	Pit	Uncertain
	2026	Deposit	2025	Friable, light-orangey-brown silty-sand, mod. stones	Fill	Uncertain
	2027	?Cut		VOID		
	2028	Deposit		Firm, pale to mid-greyish-yellow sandy-gravel (coarse + poorly sorted), finer soft sands and further gravels below.	Natural geology	Quaternary

TRENCH 3						
	3000	Deposit		V.firm (compacted), dark brown silty-sand. Mod. stones.	Topsoil	Modern
	3001	Deposit		V.firm (compacted), dark-brownish-grey silty-sand, mod. stones	Subsoil	Post-medieval
	3002	Deposit		Same as 3003		Post-Roman
	3003	Deposit		Friable mid-grey silty-sand, mod. stones	Lower subsoil	Post-Roman
	3004	Deposit		Firm mid-yellow to orange sandy-gravel, fairly wet	Natural	Quaternary

Appendix 1b: OASIS feature summary table

Period	Feature type	Quantity
Early Neolithic (4000 to 3001BC)	Tree-throw	1
	Biface production site	1
Roman (42 to 409AD)	Pit	8
	Posthole	2
	Boundary Ditch	3
Medieval (1066 to 1539AD)	Oven/Hearth	1
	Posthole	1
	Surface	1

Appendix 2a: Baulk Finds by Context

Context	Material	Quantity
1000	Animal Bone	1
1000	Clay tobacco pipe	6
1000	CBM	6
1000	Copper-alloy Coins – Roman	1
1000	Flint – worked	6
1000	Iron – misc.,	9
1000	Pottery – Roman	3
1000	Pottery – P.med/Modern	3
1001	Animal Bone	17
1001	CBM	19
1001	Clay tobacco pipe	4
1001	Flint – worked	5
1001	Glass – Modern	2
1001	Iron – misc.	5
1001	Mortar	1
1001	Pottery – Late Saxon	2
1001	Pottery – Medieval	1
1001	Pottery – Roman	18
1001	Pottery – P.med/Modern	3
1001	Quern stone frags.	1
1001	Animal Bone	3
1002	CBM	9
1002	Clay tobacco pipe	5
1002	Flint – burnt	1
1002	Glass – Modern	1
1002	Iron – misc.,	10
1002	Pottery – Roman	2
1002	Pottery – P.med/Modern	6
1002	Shell – oyster	1
1003	Animal Bone	30
1003	CBM	17
1003	Clay tobacco pipe	5
1003	Copper-alloy Coins – Roman	7
1003	Copper-alloy – Lace-tag	1
1003	Glass – Modern	1
1003	Iron – misc.,	6
1003	Flint – worked	4
1003	Mortar	1
1003	Pottery – Early Saxon	1
1003	Pottery – Late Saxon	2
1003	Pottery – Medieval	1
1003	Pottery – Roman	16
1003	Pottery – P.med/Modern	3
1003	Quern stone frags.	2
1004	Animal Bone	2
1004	CBM	7
1004	Clay tobacco pipe	1
1004	Glass – Modern	1
1004	Mortar	1
1004	Pottery – Roman	4
1004	Shell – oyster	1
1005	Animal Bone	35
1005	CBM	25
1005	Copper-alloy Coins – Roman	1
1005	Clay tobacco pipe	5
1005	Flint – burnt	3
1005	Flint – worked	4
1005	Iron – misc.,	13
1005	Mortar	1
1005	Pottery – Early Saxon	1
1005	Pottery – Late Saxon	1
1005	Pottery – Roman	18
1005	Pottery – P.med/Modern	13
1006	Animal Bone	4

Context	Material	Quantity
1006	CBM	5
1006	Clay tobacco pipe	1
1006	Flint – worked	1
1006	Iron – misc.	4
1006	Pottery – Roman	2
1006	Pottery – P.med/Modern	2
1007	Animal Bone	19
1007	CBM	31
1007	Clay tobacco pipe	1
1007	Copper-alloy Coins – Roman	2
1007	Flint – worked	4
1007	Iron – misc.	7
1007	Mortar	3
1007	Pottery – Early Saxon	1
1007	Pottery – Roman	16
1007	Pottery – P.med/Modern	5
1008	Animal Bone	2
1008	CBM	9
1008	Clay tobacco pipe	1
1008	Iron – misc.	2
1008	Mortar	5
1008	Pottery – Roman	3
1008	Pottery – P.med/Modern	3
1009	Animal Bone	35
1009	CBM	27
1009	Flint – worked	1
1009	Glass – P.med/Modern	1
1009	Iron – misc.	2
1009	Mortar	3
1009	MWD – Slag	1
1009	Pottery – Roman	17
1009	Pottery – P.med/Modern	4
1010	Pottery – Roman	1
1012	CBM	4
1012	Mortar	6
1013	Animal Bone	80
1013	CBM	6
1013	Charcoal	1
1013	Clay tobacco pipe	1
1013	Coke waste	1
1013	Flint – burnt	3
1013	Flint – worked	70
1013	Glass – Roman	1
1013	Iron – misc.	9
1013	Mortar	2
1013	MWD – Slag	2
1013	Pottery – Late Saxon	2
1013	Pottery – Roman	192
1014	Animal Bone	171
1014	CBM	15
1014	Charcoal	1
1014	Clay tobacco pipe	1
1014	Copper-alloy Coins – Roman	1
1014	Flint – burnt	8
1014	Flint – worked	185
1014	Glass – Roman	1
1014	Iron – misc.	29
1014	Mortar	6
1014	MWD – Slag	6
1014	Pottery – Early Saxon	5
1014	Pottery – Late Saxon	5
1014	Pottery – Medieval	3
1014	Pottery – Roman	303
1014	Pottery – P.med/Modern	1
1015	Animal Bone	216
1015	CBM	18

Context	Material	Quantity
1015	Charcoal	1
1015	Clay tobacco pipe	1
1015	Copper-alloy Coins – Roman	1
1015	Flint – worked	85
1015	Glass – Roman	2
1015	Iron – misc.	27
1015	Mortar	6
1015	MWD – Slag	5
1015	Pottery – Middle Saxon	5
1015	Pottery – Medieval	1
1015	Pottery – Roman	356
1015	Quern stone frags.	2
1016	Animal Bone	209
1016	CBM	43
1016	Charcoal	1
1016	Clay tobacco pipe	4
1016	Coke waste	1
1016	Copper-alloy Coins – Roman	1
1016	Fired Clay	7
1016	Flint – burnt	1
1016	Flint – worked	48
1016	Glass – Roman	1
1016	Iron – misc.	15
1016	MWD – Slag	1
1016	Pottery – Early Saxon	1
1016	Pottery – Late Saxon	2
1016	Pottery – Medieval	1
1016	Pottery – Roman	403
1016	Pottery – P.med/Modern	2
1016	Quern stone frags.	1
1017	Animal Bone	230
1017	CBM	15
1017	Charcoal	1
1017	Flint – worked	14
1017	Glass – Roman	1
1017	Iron – misc.	15
1017	Mortar	3
1017	MWD – Slag	14
1017	Pottery – Early Saxon	4
1017	Pottery – Medieval	1
1017	Pottery – Roman	348
1017	Pottery – P.med/Modern	3
1019	Animal Bone	59
1019	CBM	14
1019	Clay tobacco pipe	2
1019	Copper-alloy Coins – Roman	9
1019	Glass – Roman	1
1019	Glass – P.med/Modern	1
1019	Iron – misc.	247
1019	MWD – Slag	1
1019	Pottery – Early Saxon	1
1019	Pottery – Late Saxon	1
1019	Pottery – Medieval	2
1019	Pottery – Roman	57
1019	Pottery – P.med/Modern	5
1021	Animal Bone	1
1021	Animal Bone	1
1023	Flint – burnt	2
1023	Flint – worked	4
1023	Iron – misc.	1
1023	Pottery – Roman	8
1024	Animal Bone	51
1024	CBM	1
1024	Charcoal	1
1024	Flint – burnt	4
1024	Flint – worked	28

Context	Material	Quantity
1024	Iron – misc.	5
1024	MWD – Slag	2
1024	Pottery – Roman	95
1026	Animal Bone	1
1026	Flint – burnt	20
1026	Flint – worked	113
1026	Pottery – Roman	1
1028	Animal Bone	35
1028	Flint – worked	25
1028	Iron – misc.	3
1028	MWD – Slag	1
1028	Pottery – Roman	82
1030	Animal Bone	8
1030	Charcoal	1
1030	Flint – worked	20
1030	Pottery – Roman	22
1030	Pottery – P.med/Modern	1
1031	Animal Bone	7
1031	CBM	3
1031	Charcoal	1
1031	Iron – misc.	1
1031	Flint – burnt	1
1031	Flint – worked	76
1031	MWD – Slag	1
1031	Pottery – Roman	41
1035	Flint – worked	1
1035	Pottery – Roman	4
1037	Animal Bone	1
1037	Flint – burnt	5
1037	Flint – worked	141
1037	MWD – Slag	4
1037	Pottery – Roman	10
1039	Pottery – Roman	3
1041	Animal Bone	210
1041	CBM	12
1041	Charcoal	1
1041	Fired Clay	1
1041	Flint – burnt	14
1041	Flint – worked	154
1041	Glass – Roman	1
1041	Iron – misc.	27
1041	Mortar	5
1041	Pottery – Early Saxon	1
1041	Pottery – Roman	439
1041	Pottery – P.med/Modern	1
1041	Shell – oyster	2
1043	Flint – worked	1
1045	Animal Bone	3
1045	Flint – worked	20
1045	Pottery – Roman	8
1045	Pottery – P.med/Modern	1
1046	Flint – worked	10
1046	Pottery – Roman	2
1047	Animal Bone	88
1047	CBM	29
1047	Charcoal	1
1047	Fired Clay	7
1047	Flint – burnt	2
1047	Flint – worked	12
1047	Glass – Modern	1
1047	Iron – misc.	10
1047	Mortar	8
1047	MWD – Slag	3
1047	Pottery – Early Saxon	2
1047	Pottery – Late Saxon	1
1047	Pottery – Roman	205

Context	Material	Quantity
1047	Quern stone frags.	1
1048	Animal Bone	9
1048	Charcoal	1
1048	Flint – worked	3
1048	Iron – misc.	1
1048	Pottery – Roman	13
1049	Animal Bone	110
1049	CBM	7
1049	Charcoal	1
1049	Clay tobacco pipe	1
1049	Flint – worked	7
1049	Iron – misc.	9
1049	Mortar	4
1049	Pottery – Roman	372
1050	Pottery – Roman	1
1051	Pottery – Roman	2
1052	Flint – worked	4
1052	Pottery – Roman	2
1054	Animal Bone	23
1054	CBM	2
1054	Charcoal	1
1054	Flint – worked	4
1054	Iron – misc.	1
1054	Pottery – Roman	25
1056	Animal Bone	1
1056	Iron – misc.	1
1056	Mortar	1
1056	Pottery – Roman	2
1057	Pottery – Roman	3
1058	Animal Bone	80
1058	CBM	6
1058	Copper-alloy Coins – Roman	1
1058	Flint – burnt	2
1058	Flint – worked	2
1058	Glass – Modern	1
1058	Iron – misc.	4
1058	Mortar	11
1058	MWD – Slag	3
1058	Pottery – Roman	105
1059	Animal Bone	22
1059	CBM	1
1059	Charcoal	1
1059	Flint – worked	13
1059	Glass – Roman; SF1074	2
1059	Iron – misc.	11
1059	Mortar	2
1059	Pottery – Roman	81
1060	Animal Bone	28
1060	CBM	2
1060	Flint – burnt	1
1060	Flint – worked	3
1060	Iron – misc.	1
1060	Pottery – Early Saxon	1
1060	Pottery – Roman	22
1061	Pottery – Roman	2
1062	Animal Bone	3
1062	CBM	1
1062	Flint – worked	5
1062	Iron – misc.	1
1062	Pottery – Roman	9
1063	Animal Bone	76
1063	Flint – worked	2
1063	Pottery – Roman	6
1064	Animal Bone	60
1064	Flint – worked	13
1064	Iron – misc.	5

Context	Material	Quantity
1064	MWD – Slag	1
1064	Pottery – Early Saxon	1
1064	Pottery – Roman	20
1065	Flint – worked	30
1065	Iron – misc.	2
1065	Pottery – Roman	16
1066	Pottery – Roman	2
1068	Animal Bone	79
1069	Pottery – Roman	9
1070	Pottery – Roman	1
1071	Animal Bone	32
2000	Animal Bone	40
2000	CBM	29
2000	Charcoal	1
2000	Clay tobacco pipe	7
2000	Flint – worked	12
2000	Glass – Modern	4
2000	Iron – misc.	60
2000	Mortar	4
2000	Pottery – Late Saxon	6
2000	Pottery – Medieval	7
2000	Pottery – Roman	87
2000	Pottery – P.med/Modern	40
2000	Shell – oyster	1
2001	Animal bone	9
2001	CBM	7
2001	Clay tobacco pipe	11
2001	Copper-alloy Coins – Roman	2
2001	Glass – P.med/Modern	5
2001	Mortar	1
2001	Pottery – Late Saxon	1
2001	Pottery – Medieval	3
2001	Pottery – Roman	25
2001	Pottery – P.med/Modern	28
2002	Animal Bone	9
2002	CBM	6
2002	Coal	1
2002	Iron – misc.	11
2002	MWD – Slag	1
2002	Pottery – Medieval	2
2002	Pottery – Roman	33
2002	Shell – oyster	15
2002	Shell – cockle	1
2006	Animal Bone	1
2006	CBM	2
2006	Clay tobacco pipe	1
2006	Iron – misc.	2
2006	Pottery – Late Saxon	3
2006	Pottery – Medieval	1
2008	Glass - ?Roman; SF2009	1
2008	Pottery – Late Saxon	3
2008	Pottery – Medieval	1
2009	Animal Bone	4
2009	Pottery – Medieval	2
2009	Pottery – Roman	8
2009	Shell – oyster	3
2011	Animal Bone	3
2011	Pottery – Roman	5
2013	Glass – Roman	2
2015	Animal Bone	4
2015	CBM	1
2015	Iron – misc.	1
2015	Pottery – Medieval	1
2016	Animal Bone	3
2016	CBM	4
2016	Flint – worked	2

Context	Material	Quantity
2016	Iron – misc.	1
2016	Pottery – Late Saxon	3
2016	Pottery – Medieval	10
2016	Shell – oyster	20
2018	CBM	8
2018	Flint – worked	1
2018	Pottery – Roman	9
2020	CBM	24
2020	Charcoal	1
2020	Flint – burnt	1
2020	Flint – worked	8
2020	Iron – misc.	1
2020	MWD – Slag	4
2020	Pottery – Late Saxon	7
2020	Pottery – Medieval	15
2020	Pottery – Roman	36
2020	Pottery – P.med/Modern	3
2020	Shell – oyster	15
2020	Shell – cockle	1
3000	Animal Bone	2
3000	CBM	6
3000	Clay tobacco pipe	2
3000	Coal	3
3000	Copper-alloy Coins – C19th	1
3000	Glass – Roman	1
3000	Glass –P.med/Modern	3
3000	Iron – misc.	10
3000	Pottery – Medieval	1
3000	Pottery – Roman	7
3000	Pottery – P.med/Modern	10
3001	CBM	5
3001	Clay tobacco pipe	4
3001	Coal	1
3001	Flint – worked	1
3001	Iron – misc.	4
3001	Mortar	2
3001	Pottery – Medieval	1
3001	Pottery – Roman	6
3001	Pottery – P.med/Modern	9
3001	Shell – oyster	1
3002	Animal Bone	6
3002	CBM	8
3002	Clay tobacco pipe	5
3002	Coal	2
3002	Coke waste	2
3002	Flint – burnt	2
3002	Flint – worked	1
3002	Iron – misc.	10
3002	Mortar	1
3002	MWD – Slag	1
3002	Pottery – Late Saxon	2
3002	Pottery – Medieval	4
3002	Pottery – Roman	29
3002	Pottery – P.med/Modern	22
3003	Animal Bone	5
3003	CBM	3
3003	Coal	1
3003	Mortar	1

Appendix 2b: Finds summary table

Period	Material	Quantity	Wt (g)
Unknown	MWD – slag	32	572
Early Neolithic (4000 to 3001BC)	Burnt Flint	20	580
	Flint – worked	113	-
Late Prehistoric (4000 BC to 42 AD)	Flint – worked	1026	-
Roman (42 to 409AD)	Animal bone	1810	12770
	CBM – brick/bonding tile	62	13764
	CBM – Roof tile	35	7277
	CBM – flue tile	4	300
	CBM – Pillar segment	1	31
	CBM - undiagnostic	328	14808
	Copper-alloy object; Buckle; SF1034	1	7.9
	Copper-alloy; coins; SF1000; SF1014; SF1015; SF1019; SF1020; SF1022; SF1023; SF1030; SF1032; SF1040; SF1041; SF1042; SF1047; SF1050; SF1059; SF1063; SF1065; SF1069; SF1073; SF1079; SF1080; SF1081; SF1088; SF1090; SF2003; SF2007	26	-
	Copper-alloy object; Cosmetic probe/pharmaceutical spoon; SF1066	1	1.97
	Copper-alloy object; Finger-ring; SF1078;	1	2.07
	Copper-alloy object; Furniture handle; SF1075	1	128
	Copper-alloy object; Hair pin; SF1077	1	5.13
	Copper-alloy; mount- decorative; SF1025	1	0.58
	Fired Clay – daub	29	-
	Glass	13	145
	Iron object; Brooch Frag.; SF1071	1	7.75
	Iron objects – hobnails	15	-
	Iron objects – poss. blade tips	2	
	Iron Nails	78	-
	MWD - Slag	14	223
	Mortar	30	377
	Pottery	3450	25408
	Shell	2	18
Saxon (410 to 1065AD)	Quern fragments	7	461
Early Saxon (410 to 650AD)	Pottery	19	238
Middle Saxon (651 to 850AD)	Pottery	5	25
Late Saxon (851 to 1065AD)	Pottery	39	432
Medieval (1066 to 1539AD)	CBM – brick	3	1899
	Copper-alloy object; Jetton; SF1064	1	0.82
	Lead object; Cloth-tag; SF1016	1	12.78
	MWD - Slag	5	157
	Pottery	57	499
	Shell	39	62
Post-medieval (1540 to 1900AD)	CBM – brick	2	535
	Clay tobacco pipe	69	170
	Copper-alloy object; Buckles; SF1076; SF1091;	2	-
	Copper-alloy Buttons; SF1082; S1089; SF1092; SF1010; SF1011; SF1026; SF1027	7	-
	Copper-alloy; Coin; SF3000	1	0.32

	Copper-ally; Clog clasp; SF1051	1	1.84
	Copper-alloy object; Crotal bell frag. ; SF1029	1	5.37
	Copper-alloy object; Lace-tag; SF1002	1	2.74
	Glass	23	-
	Pottery	166	592
	Silver object; Thimble; SF1001	1	3.87

Appendix 3: Romano-British Pottery

Ctxt	Cut	Feature	Fabric	Form	Type	Qty	Wt (g)	Pot date	Residue/Decoration/ Comments
1000		Topsoil	SGW(Q)	JAR		3	11	MC1-C4	
1001		Topsoil	HADREDW	JAR/BOWL		1	7	C4	
1001		Topsoil	LNV CC	BEAK		1	4	MC2-C4	
1001		Topsoil	SGW(BLUE)	JAR/DISH	4.5; 6.19	16	124	LC1-C4	Burnished lines
1002		Topsoil	SGW	JAR		2	8	MC1-C4	
1003		Topsoil	BAT AM	AMPH	DR20	1	104	C1BC-ADC3(C2)	
1003		Topsoil	LNV CC	JAR		1	10	C3-C4	
1003		Topsoil	SGW(BLUE)	JAR	4.5	12	113	LC1-C4	Burnished
1003		Topsoil	SOW	FLAG		1	3	MC1-C3	
1003		Topsoil	SOW	MORT	BEAD & FLANGE	1	75	LC1-C2	
1004		Topsoil	SGW	JAR/DISH	6.18	3	15	MC2-C4	
1004		Topsoil	SREDW	JAR	4.5	1	15	C2	
1005		Topsoil	SGW	JAR/DISH	4.5; 6.18	16	144	MC2-C4	Burnished cross-hatch
1005		Topsoil	SOW	FLAG		2	68	MC1-C3	
1006		Topsoil	LNV CC	BEAK		1	6	LC2-C4	Rouletted
1006		Topsoil	SGW	JAR		1	8	MC1-C4	
1007		Topsoil	SAM	BOWL		1	19	MC1-MC3	
1007		Topsoil	SGW(BLUE)	JAR/DISH	4.5; 6.19	15	135	MC2-C4	
1008		Topsoil	SGW(Q)	JAR	4	3	21	MC1-C4	
1009		Topsoil	LNV CC	BEAK		3	11	M/LC2-C4	
1009		Topsoil	SGW(BLUE)	JAR/BOWL		14	107	LC1-C4	Burnished cross-hatch
1010		Topsoil	SAM	BOWL		1	4	MC1-MC3	
1013		Lower subsoil	CC ?COLOGNE/COLCHESTER	BEAK		1	3	120-200	Roughcast (clay)
1013		Lower subsoil	GW(GROG)	JAR/BOWL		1	1	MC1	
1013		Lower subsoil	LNV CC	BEAK		3	4	M/LC2-C4	
1013		Lower subsoil	NVOW	MORT		1	12	MC2-C4	Slag titr. grits
1013		Lower subsoil	OX RS	BOWL	6.14	1	21	MC3-EC5(C4)	
1013		Lower subsoil	SAM	BOWL	Dr35/36	3	3	MC1-MC3	
1013		Lower subsoil	SAM	BOWL		1	1	MC1-MC3	
1013		Lower subsoil	SGW(Q)	JAR		3	17	MC1-C2	
1013		Lower subsoil	SGW(BSRW)	JAR/BOWL		1	1	MC1-MC2	
1013		Lower subsoil	SGW(NAR)	JAR	5	5	27	C2-C3	
1013		Lower subsoil	SGW	JAR/DISH	4.5; 4.13; 4.17; 8.1	161	781	MC2-C4	Burnished cross-hatch
1013		Lower subsoil	SOW	FLAG		10	65	MC1-C3	
1013		Lower subsoil	SREDW(?HADHAM)	LID		1	9	C2-C4	
1014		Lower subsoil	GW (FINE)(BSRW)	BEAK		6	9	MC1-C2	
1014		Lower subsoil	HADREDW	JAR/BOWL		2	4	C4	
1014		Lower subsoil	HADREDW	BOWL		1	1	C4	Burnt
1014		Lower subsoil	LNV CC	BEAK	3.14	17	31	M/LC2-C4	Barbotine scale; white paint
1014		Lower subsoil	SAM	BOWL/DISH	Dr35; Dr37	9	25	MC1-MC3	
1014		Lower subsoil	SGW	JAR/DISH	3.14; 4.5; 4.5.3; 5.3; 6.17; 6.19	228	1307	MC2-C4	Burnished cross-hatch
1014		Lower subsoil	SGW	JAR/BOWL		1	8	MC1-C4	Cut down to make a ?gaming-piece
1014		Lower subsoil	SGW(NAR)	JAR	4.5.3	9	75	C2-C3	Burnished cross-hatch
1014		Lower subsoil	SOW	JAR/FLAG		24	168	MC1-C4	Burnished
1014		Lower subsoil	SOW	MORT		1	19	MC1-C2	
1014		Lower subsoil	STW&FLINT	JAR/SJAR		2	22	IA/ERB	
1014		Lower subsoil	STW	JAR		3	7	MC1-C4	
1015		Lower subsoil	BAT AM	AMPH	DR20	2	227	C1BC-ADC3(C2)	
1015		Lower subsoil	CC ?COLOGNE/COLCHESTER	BEAK		1	1	120-200	Roughcast (clay)
1015		Lower subsoil	HADREDW	JAR/BOWL		3	10	C4	

Ctxt	Cut	Feature	Fabric	Form	Type	Qty	Wt (g)	Pot date	Residue/Decoration/ Comments
1015		Lower subsoil	LNV CC	BEAK	3.3; 3.6	19	46	M/LC2-C4	Barbotine scale
1015		Lower subsoil	RHEN	BEAK		1	3	LC2-C3	Rouletted
1015		Lower subsoil	SGW	JAR/DISH/CHEESE PRESS	4.5; 6.3; 6.14; 6.18; 6.19	316	1609	MC2-C4	Burnished
1015		Lower subsoil	SGW(NAR)	JAR		8	40	C2-C3	
1015		Lower subsoil	SREDW	JAR		3	22	C2-C4	
1015		Lower subsoil	STW	JAR		3	5	MC1-C4	
1016		Lower subsoil	BAT AM	AMPH	DR20	2	74	C1BC-ADC3(C2)	
1016		Lower subsoil	COL CC	BEAK		2	4	C2	Roughcast
1016		Lower subsoil	LNV CC	BEAK		24	54	MC2-C4	
1016		Lower subsoil	OX RS	BOWL		1	1	C4	
1016		Lower subsoil	SAM	BOWL, DISH, CUP, MORT		16	46	MC1-MC3	Moulded, one burnt
1016		Lower subsoil	SGW(BLUE)	JAR		286	1383	C2-C4	Internal limescale, burnished cross hatch
1016		Lower subsoil	SGW	JAR	4.4; 4.5; 6.19; 8.1	23	314	LC1-C4	Soot on rim
1016		Lower subsoil	SGW(NAR)	JAR	4.5	14	74	C3-C4	Rusticated, burnished cross-hatch
1016		Lower subsoil	SOW	JAR/FLAG	4.8	26	183	C2-C3	White slip
1016		Lower subsoil	SREDW(BS)	JAR/BOWL		5	36	C2-C4	
1016		Lower subsoil	STW	JAR	4.5	4	21	C2-C4	
1017		Lower subsoil	CC MISC	BEAK		1	1	LC2-C3	Rouletted
1017		Lower subsoil	CC ?COLOGNE/COLCHESTER	BEAK		1	1	120-200	Roughcast (clay)
1017		Lower subsoil	HADREDW	JAR/BOWL		4	10	C4	
1017		Lower subsoil	LNV CC	BEAK	3.6	21	32	MC2-C3	Rouletted, barbotine
1017		Lower subsoil	OX RS	BOWL		1	1	MC3-EC5(C4)	Rouletted
1017		Lower subsoil	RHEN	BEAK		4	4	LC2-C3	Rouletted
1017		Lower subsoil	SAM	DISH/BOWL		6	20	MC1-C3	
1017		Lower subsoil	SAM	DISH		2	1	MC1-MC3	
1017		Lower subsoil	SGW	JAR	4.5; 4.8; 4.13	30	223	LC1-C3	Burnished
1017		Lower subsoil	SGW	JAR		244	940	LC1-C4	Burnished
1017		Lower subsoil	SOW	FLAG	1.9	28	129	LC1-C4	Burnished, Mica dusted
1017		Lower subsoil	SREDW	CUP		1	8	C2	
1017		Lower subsoil	STW	JAR		5	11	MC1-C4	Rilled
1019		Unstratified spoil finds	CC COLOGNE	BEAK		2	4	LC2-C3	
1019		Unstratified spoil finds	CC ?COLOGNE/COLCHESTER	BEAK		1	3	120-200	Roughcast (clay)
1019		Unstratified spoil finds	GW FINE	BEAK		2	4	MC1-E/MC2	
1019		Unstratified spoil finds	LNV CC	JAR/BOWL		1	8	C3-C4	
1019		Unstratified spoil finds	LNV CC	BEAK	3.3	3	76	MC2-C4	
1019		Unstratified spoil finds	SAM	DISH/BOWL		1	3	MC1-MC3	
1019		Unstratified spoil finds	SGW(BLUE)	JAR/DISH	4.5; 6.3; 6.18	46	328	LC1-C4	Burnished cross-hatch
1019		Unstratified spoil finds	SOW	JAR	4.8	1	6	C2-C3	
1023	1022	?Burrow	SGW	JAR	4.4; 4.5	8	32	MC1-C2	Burnished cross-hatch
1024	1040	Inner Ditch	LNV CC	JAR		1	6	C3-C4	
1024	1040	Inner Ditch	LNV CC	BEAK	3.6	2	5	MC2-C3	
1024	1040	Inner Ditch	SAM	CUP		1	4	MC1-MC3	
1024	1040	Inner Ditch	SGW(BLUE)	JAR/DISH	4.5.3; 4.13; 6.18; 6.19	82	1017	MC2-C4	
1024	1040	Inner Ditch	SOW	JAR/FLAG/BOWL		9	75	MC1-C3	Burnished
1026	1025	Tree-throw	SGW(BLUE)	JAR		1	4	LC1-C4	
1028	1027	Middle Ditch	LNV CC	BEAK		4	10	MC2-C3	
1028	1027	Middle Ditch	SAM	CUP/BOWL		4	4	MC1-MC3	
1028	1027	Middle Ditch	SGW	JAR/STRAINER/DISH	6.3; 4.5	70	381	LC1-C4	
1028	1027	Middle Ditch	SOW	JAR/FLAG		2	1	MC1-C3	
1028	1027	Middle Ditch	SREDW	JAR/BOWL		2	6	MC1-C2	

Ctxt	Cut	Feature	Fabric	Form	Type	Qty	Wt (g)	Pot date	Residue/Decoration/ Comments
1030		Lower subsoil	SGW(BLUE)	JAR	4.5	20	59	LC1-C4	Burnished cross-hatch
1030		Lower subsoil	SOW	JAR/FLAG		2	7	MC1-C4	
1031		Lower subsoil	LNV CC	BEAK	3.3	3	4	M/LC2-C4	
1031		Lower subsoil	SGW(NAR)	JAR		9	64	C2-C3	Burnished cross-hatch
1031		Lower subsoil	SGW(MICA)	JAR		1	5	M/LC1-C2	Burnished
1031		Lower subsoil	SGW	JAR		25	60	MC1-C4	Barbotine dot
1031		Lower subsoil	SOW	FLAG	1.2	3	57	LC1-C4	Large flagon
1031		Lower subsoil	SREDW	JAR	4.1	1	13	M/LC1-C2	
1035	1034	Posthole	GW(GROG)	JAR/BOWL		1	5	MC1-E/MC2	
1035	1034	Posthole	SGW(BLUE)	JAR		1	4	LC1-C3	
1035	1034	Posthole	SOW	JAR/FLAG		2	8	MC1-C3	
1037	1036	Pit	SGW	JAR		5	12	MC1-C4	
1037	1036	Pit	SOW	FRAGS		3	1	MC1-C3	
1037	1036	Pit	SREDW	JAR		2	8	M/LC1-C2	
1039	1038	Pit	SGW	JAR		3	4	LC1-C4	Burnished cross-hatch
1041	1040	Inner Ditch	COL CC	BEAK		1	1	C2	Roughcast
1041	1040	Inner Ditch	GW(FINE)(LOND)	BEAK	3	4	17	LC1-C2	Narrow grooves
1041	1040	Inner Ditch	GW(FINE)(OX SURFACES)	BEAK		2	13	MC1-C2	
1041	1040	Inner Ditch	LNV CC	BEAK	3.14	6	12	MC2-C3	
1041	1040	Inner Ditch	SAM	CUP, DISH, BOWL		13	70	MC1-MC3	
1041	1040	Inner Ditch	SAM	DISH		1	10	C2	Clear makers stamp: WI ?Swastica F.I
1041	1040	Inner Ditch	SGW(BLUE)	JAR		322	1890	C2-C4	Internal limescale/Cross-hatch
1041	1040	Inner Ditch	SGW(BLUE)	JAR	4, 4.5, 4.5.2, 4.5.3, 4.13, 5, 6.3, 6.21, 8	32	355	LC1-C4	Internal limescale, external soot
1041	1040	Inner Ditch	WNRW	JAR		6	38	C3-C4	Rusticated
1041	1040	Inner Ditch	LNVGW	DISH	6.19	1	40	LC2-EC4	Burnished area with wavy line motif
1041	1040	Inner Ditch	SGW(BS)(MICA)	BEAK	3.14(MIN)	9	67	LC1-C2	External burnished
1041	1040	Inner Ditch	SOW	MORT		2	136	MC1-C3	East Anglian type. Flint trit. Grits, not completely worn down
1041	1040	Inner Ditch	SOW	FLAG	1.9	35	274	LC1-C3	Narrow cordon of wavy lines
1041	1040	Inner Ditch	SOW(Q)	JAR		2	5	MC1-C4	
1041	1040	Inner Ditch	SREDW	JAR/BOWL		3	12	C2-C4	
1045	1044	Pit	GW(FINE)(LOND)	BEAK		3	9	LC1-C2	External burnish
1045	1044	Pit	SGW(SANDW)	JAR		2	19	C2-C3	Burnished cross-hatch
1045	1044	Pit	SGW	JAR		1	3	LC1-C4	
1045	1044	Pit	SGW(MICA)	JAR		1	1	C2-C3	Burnished cross-hatch
1045	1044	Pit	SOW	FLAG		1	4	LC1-C3	External burnish
1046	1036	Pit	GW(FINE)(LOND)	BOWL	Dr37 COPY	1	3	M/LC1-EC2	
1046	1036	Pit	SGW(BLUE)	JAR/BEAK		1	9	LC1-C4	
1047	1067	Outer Ditch	CC COLOGNE	BEAK	3.6	1	1	LC2-C3	
1047	1067	Outer Ditch	GW(GROG)	JAR/BOWL		1	4	M/LC1	Fine incised lines
1047	1067	Outer Ditch	HAD RED W	BOWL	6	3	5	C4	Burnished
1047	1067	Outer Ditch	HADREDW	JAR/BOWL		1	1	C4	
1047	1067	Outer Ditch	LNV CC	BEAK; CBOX	3; 6.2	6	8	MC2-C4	Rouletted, barbotine
1047	1067	Outer Ditch	LNV CC	BEAK	3	3	3	MC2-C3	Barbotine
1047	1067	Outer Ditch	OX RS	BOWL		1	1	MC3-EC5	
1047	1067	Outer Ditch	SAM	CUP/DISH/BOWL		5	12	MC1-MC3	
1047	1067	Outer Ditch	SAM	CUP		1	1	MC1-MC3	
1047	1067	Outer Ditch	SGW(BLUE)	JAR/DISH	4.5; 6.14; 6.18	38	179	MC2-C3	Burnished
1047	1067	Outer Ditch	SGW(NAR)	JAR		3	6	C2-C3	
1047	1067	Outer Ditch	SGW(BLUE)	JAR/DISH	4.5;6.18	120	631	MC2-C4	
1047	1067	Outer Ditch	SGW(HORN)	JAR		1	8	C2-C3	
1047	1067	Outer Ditch	SGW(Q)	JAR	4.5.3	3	11	LC1-C2	
1047	1067	Outer Ditch	SOW	JAR/FLAG		2	4	MC1-C4	Red slip
1047	1067	Outer Ditch	SOW	JAR/FLAG		4	15	MC1-C3	
1047	1067	Outer Ditch	SOW(Q)	LID	8.1	1	12	MC1-C3	
1047	1067	Outer Ditch	SOW	FLAG		1	5	MC1-C2	
1047	1067	Outer Ditch	SREDW	JAR		1	3	MC1-C4	?spots of iron oxide on internal surface
1047	1067	Outer Ditch	SREDW(NAR)	JAR		2	3	C2-C3	Rusticated

Ctxt	Cut	Feature	Fabric	Form	Type	Qty	Wt (g)	Pot date	Residue/Decoration/ Comments
1047	1067	Outer Ditch	SREDW	JAR/DISH	6.18	4	24	MC2-C3	
1047	1067	Outer Ditch	BB1	JAR	4.13	1	4	C3-C4	Burnished
1047	1067	Outer Ditch	STW	JAR		2	53	MC1-C4	
1048	1027	Middle Ditch	SAM	BOWL	Dr37	1	8	MC1-MC3	
1048	1027	Middle Ditch	SGW(BLUE)	JAR	4.5; 2.1	10	71	LC1-C4	
1048	1027	Middle Ditch	SOW	JAR/FLAG		2	5	MC1-C3	
1049	1067	Outer Ditch	CC ?COLOGNE/COLCHESTER	BEAK		4	18	120-200	Barbotine scale; Roughcast (clay)
1049	1067	Outer Ditch	CC COLOGNE	BEAK	3.6	3	8	LC2-C3	Very orange fabric with lustrous CC. Poss. New Forest ware
1049	1067	Outer Ditch	CC MISC	BEAK	3	1	2	MC1-C2	
1049	1067	Outer Ditch	LNV CC	BEAK		1	5	MC2-C4	Barbotine
1049	1067	Outer Ditch	SAM	FRAG		1	1	MC1-MC3	
1049	1067	Outer Ditch	SAM	DISH		1	8	MC1-MC3	
1049	1067	Outer Ditch	SAM	BOWL	Dr37	1	1	MC1-MC3	Moulded
1049	1067	Outer Ditch	SAM	DISH/CUP	Dr33; Dr18/31	9	17	MC1-MC3	
1049	1067	Outer Ditch	SAM	DISH/BOWL		1	1	MC1-MC3	
1049	1067	Outer Ditch	SGW(BLUE)(MICA)	JAR	4.5; 4.5.3	71	486	LC1-C2	Burnished cross-hatch
1049	1067	Outer Ditch	SGW(MICA)	BOWL		1	4	MC1-E/MC2	Carinated, high burnish
1049	1067	Outer Ditch	SGW(BLUE)	JAR	4.5.3; 4.13	26	193	M/LC2-4	Burnished vertical lines
1049	1067	Outer Ditch	SGW(BS)(MICA)	BEAK	3	1	7	M/LC1-MC2	
1049	1067	Outer Ditch	SGW(BLUE)	JAR		26	55	LC1-C4	
1049	1067	Outer Ditch	SGW(NAR)	JAR		2	6	C2-C3	
1049	1067	Outer Ditch	SGW(ORG)	JAR		1	1	C1	
1049	1067	Outer Ditch	SOW	FLAG		6	46	MC1-C3	
1049	1067	Outer Ditch	SOW	JAR/FLAG		6	112	MC1-C4	
1049	1067	Outer Ditch	SOW	FLAG		3	9	MC1-C3	
1049	1067	Outer Ditch	SOW	JAR/FLAG		1	1	C2	Red slip
1049	1067	Outer Ditch	SREDW	BEAK		1	1	M/LC1-C2	Girth groove
1050	Within 1040	Inner Ditch	SGW(BLUE)	BEAK	3.14	1	503	E/MC2-C3	External burnish, even on base. Graffiti: V on lower wall near base
1051	1051	Pit	STW	JAR/BOWL		2	10	C1-C4	
1052	1051	Pit	SGW	JAR		1	8	MC1-C3	Rusticated
1052	1051	Pit	SGW(BSRW)(FINE)	BEAK	3.14	1	4	MC1-E/MC2	
1054	1053	Pit	LNV CC	CBOX	6.2	1	1	LC2-E/MC4	Rouletted
1054	1053	Pit	SAM	BOWL		1	4	MC1-MC3	
1054	1053	Pit	SGW(BLUE)	JAR/BOWL	4.5	21	178	MC1-C4	
1054	1053	Pit	SOW	JAR/FLAG		2	20	MC1-C3	Burnished
1056	1055	Natural feature	SGW(BLUE)	JAR/BOWL	4.13	2	11	E/MC2-C3	
1057	1027	Middle Ditch	SGW(BLUE)	JAR/BOWL	6.14	3	18	MC3-C4	
1058	1067	Outer Ditch	LNV CC	JAR/BOWL		2	10	C3-C4	
1058	1067	Outer Ditch	LNV CC	BEAK	3	2	5	MC2-C3	
1058	1067	Outer Ditch	NVGW	JAR/BOWL		1	4	LC2-EC4	
1058	1067	Outer Ditch	SAM	DISH	18/31	2	4	MC1-MC3	
1058	1067	Outer Ditch	SAM	BOWL	Dr37	1	1	MC1-MC3	
1058	1067	Outer Ditch	SGW(BLUE)(MICA)	JAR	4.5.3	42	233	M/LC2-C3	Burnished, folded
1058	1067	Outer Ditch	SGW(NAR)	JAR		1	7	C2-C3	Rusticated
1058	1067	Outer Ditch	SGW(BLUE)(MICA)	JAR	4.5	45	304	M/LC2-C3	Burnished, folded
1058	1067	Outer Ditch	SGW(NAR)	JAR		1	6	C2-C3	
1058	1067	Outer Ditch	SOW	JAR/FLAG		4	41	MC1-C3	
1058	1067	Outer Ditch	SREDW	JAR		3	10	MC1-C4	Vertical incised lines
1058	1067	Outer Ditch	STW	JAR/SJAR		1	18	C1-C2	
1059	1040	Inner Ditch	BAT AM	AMPH	DR20	3	4142	C1BC-ADC3(C2)	
1059	1040	Inner Ditch	CC ?LYONS	BEAK		1	3	MC1	Roughcast (sand)
1059	1040	Inner Ditch	CC ?COLOGNE/COLCHESTER	BEAK		2	3	120-200	
1059	1040	Inner Ditch	SAM	DISH	Dr18/31	1	2	MC1-MC3	
1059	1040	Inner Ditch	SGW(NAR)	JAR		1	4	C2-C3	Rusticated
1059	1040	Inner Ditch	SGW(BLUE)	JAR	5.4; 4.5.3; 6.6	55	294	LC1-C4	
1059	1040	Inner Ditch	SOW(MICA)	JAR		18	302	C2-C3	Burnished
1060	1067	Outer Ditch	SAM	CUP		1	1	MC1-MC3	
1060	1067	Outer Ditch	SGW(BLUE)(MICA)	JAR; DISH	4.5; 4.13; 6.18	19	69	MC2-C3	Cordons of burnish cross-hatch

Ctxt	Cut	Feature	Fabric	Form	Type	Qty	Wt (g)	Pot date	Residue/Decoration/ Comments
1060	1067	Outer Ditch	SGW(NAR)	JAR		1	1	C2-C3	
1060	1067	Outer Ditch	SOW	FLAG		1	6	MC1-C3	
1061	1040	Inner Ditch	BAT AM	AMPH	DR20	2	370	C1BC-ADC3(C2)	Large amphora sherds within 1064 of INNER DITCH, part of a structured deposit
1062	1040	Inner Ditch	CC ?COLOGNE/COLCHESTER	BEAK	3.6	1	9	120-200	Roughcast (clay)
1062	1040	Inner Ditch	SAM	DISH/BOWL		1	2	MC1-MC3	
1062	1040	Inner Ditch	SGW(FLINT)	JAR/BOWL	6.3	7	31	M/LC1-C2	
1063	1067	Outer Ditch	SGW(BLUE)	JAR	5	4	54	M/LC1-C2	Burnished vertical lines
1063	1067	Outer Ditch	SOW(Q)	JUG	PINCH-NECK (1.10)	1	10	C3-C4	
1063	1067	Outer Ditch	SREDW	JAR		1	5	MC1-C4	?spots of iron oxide on internal surface
1064	1040	Inner Ditch	SGW	JAR	4.5	14	131	MC1-C4	
1064	1040	Inner Ditch	SGW(MICA)	DISH	6.3	1	41	M/LC1-MC2	Red slip
1064	1040	Inner Ditch	SOW	FLAG	1.1	5	77	MC1-C2	
1065	1067	Outer Ditch	SAM	DISH/BOWL/MORT	Dr36	10	50	MC1-MC3	
1065	1067	Outer Ditch	SGW(BLUE)	JAR/SJAR	4.13	6	113	LC1-C3	Burnished, girth groove
1066	1067	Outer Ditch	SAM	DISH		1	27	MC1-MC3	Finger prints in slip and sand on foot-ring base – suggests new when broken
1066	1068	Outer Ditch	SGW(BS)	JAR		1	8	MC1-C4	
1069	1040	Inner Ditch	SGW(BLUE)	JAR		9	281	E/MC2-C3	Horizontal burnished bands
1070	1040	Inner Ditch	NVOW	MORT		1	93	MC2-C4	Worn smooth
2000		Topsoil	GW(FINE)(LOND)	CUP		2	4	M/LC1-E/MC2	Burnished, incised lines
2000		Topsoil	LNV CC	JAR/BOWL		1	4	C3-C4	
2000		Topsoil	LNV CC	BEAK		1	1	MC2-C3	
2000		Topsoil	SAM	BOWL		1	2	MC1-MC3	Burnt
2000		Topsoil	SAM	BOWL/CUP	Dr37	5	72	MC1-MC3	Moulded
2000		Topsoil	SGW(BLUE)	JAR/LID	4.5.3; 8.1	66	264	LC1-C4	Soot on rim, the jar is a second – but used
2000		Topsoil	SOW	JAR/FLAG		7	28	MC1-C3	
2000		Topsoil	SOW	JAR/FLAG		1	31	MC1-C3	Burnished
2000		Topsoil	SREDW	JAR	4.5.3	2	9	C2-C3	
2000		Topsoil	STW	JAR		1	4	MC1-C4	
2001		Topsoil	LNV CC	BOWL	6.4	1	5	C3-C4	
2001		Topsoil	SAM	CUP	Dr33	2	3	MC1-MC3	
2001		Topsoil	SGW(BLUE)(MICA)	JAR	4	21	117	C2-C3	Burnished cross-hatch
2001		Topsoil	SOW	JAR/FLAG		1	9	MC1-C3	
2002		Clay layer	NVOW	MORT		1	9	MC2-C4	Clag trit. grits
2002		Clay layer	SGW	JAR	4.5	32	171	M/LC1-C4	
2009		Clay layer	SGW	JAR/BOWL		6	33	MC1-C4	Burnished cross-hatch, rusticated
2009		Clay layer	SOW	JAR	5	2	24	M/LC1-C2	
2011		Clay layer	SAM	BOWL		1	29	MC1-MC3	
2011		Clay layer	SGW(BLUE)	JAR	4.13	2	14	LC1-C3	
2011		Clay layer	SOW	JAR/FLAG		1	22	LC1-C3	Burnished
2011		Clay layer	SREDW	JAR/FLAG		1	14	MC1-C3	White slip
2019		Clay layer	SGW(Q)	JAR/BOWL		2	4	MC1-C4	
2006	2007	Hearth/Oven	SGW(BLUE)	JAR	4 & 5	20	99	LC1-C4	
2015	2022	Posthole	SGW(BLUE)	JAR/BOWL		5	29	LC1-C4	
2016		Soil build-up/levelling	LNV CC	BEAK		1	1	MC2-C4	
2016		Soil build-up/levelling	SGW(BLUE)	JAR/DISH	4; 6.18	6	82	MC2-C4	Burnished
2016		Soil build-up/levelling	SOW	FLAG		3	5	MC1-C3	
2018		Soil build-up/levelling	LNV CC	CBOX	6.2	1	3	C3-C4	Rouletted
2018		Soil build-up/levelling	SGW(BLUE)	JAR/BOWL		5	35	M/LC1-C4	
2018		Soil build-up/levelling	SOW	BEAK	3.14	1	12	M/LC1	Red painted circles, rare vessel – Cherry Hinton Fine ware or local equivalent
2018		Soil build-up/levelling	SOW(Q)	JAR	4.5	2	7	MC1-C2	

Ctxt	Cut	Feature	Fabric	Form	Type	Qty	Wt (g)	Pot date	Residue/Decoration/ Comments
2020		Soil build-up/levelling	CC ?COLOGNE/COLCHESTER	BEAK		2	4	120-200	Barbotine scale, roughcast (clay)
2020		Soil build-up/levelling	OW	JAR/BOWL		1	4	MC1-C4	Black slip
2020		Soil build-up/levelling	SGW	JAR/BOWL		31	80	MC1-2	Soot residue, burnished cross-hatch
2020		Soil build-up/levelling	SOW	JAR/BOWL		2	7	MC1-C3	
3000		Topsoil	SGW(Q)	JAR		7	31	MC1-C4	
3001		Subsoil	SAM	DISH/BOWL		1	1	MC1-MC3	
3001		Subsoil	SGW(Q)	JAR		1	7	MC1-C4	
3001		Subsoil	SGW(BLUE)	JAR		4	17	M/LC1-C4	Barbotine dot
3002		Lower subsoil	SAM	FRAG		1	1	MC1-MC3	
3002		Lower subsoil	SGW(BLUE)	JAR/BOWL		12	23	LC1-C4	
3002		Lower subsoil	SGW(BLUE)	JAR	4	14	34	M/LC1-C4	
3002		Lower subsoil	SOW(Q)	FLAG		1	17	MC1-C3	
3002		Lower subsoil	SOW	JAR/BOWL	4.8	1	4	C2-C3	

Appendix 4: Post-Roman Pottery

Context	Fabric	Form	Rim	No	Wt/g	MNV	comments	Date range
1000	ESW			1	19	1		17th-19th c.
1000	PEW			1	1	1		L.18th-M.19th c.
1000	REFW			1	2	1	flake	L.18th-20th c.
1001	EMW	jar	simple everted	1	5	1		11th-12th c.
1001	IGBW			1	1	1		16th-18th c.
1001	STAF			1	1	1		L.17th-18th c.
1001	THET			1	23	1	ext surface burnt/lost, highly micaceous, but rejected by Alice	10th-11th c.
1001	THET	medium AB jar	5/6	1	9	1		10th-11th c.
1001	YELW	dish	everted	1	4	1	sub-rectangular or oval	L.18th-19th c.
1002	REFW			2	7	2		L.18th-20th c.
1002	REFW			1	1	1	flake	L.18th-20th c.
1002	REFW	?	everted	1	4	1		L.18th-20th c.
1002	REFW	bowl	everted	1	23	1	poss oval	L.18th-20th c.
1002	YELW			1	3	1	carinated shoulder	L.18th-19th c.
1003	ESFS			1	8	1		ESax
1003	IGBW			1	5	1		16th-18th c.
1003	LMT			1	4	1		15th-16th c.
1003	REFW			2	3	2	flake	L.18th-20th c.
1003	THET			2	29	2		10th-11th c.
1005	ESCQ			1	13	1	poss Wreningham?	ESax
1005	ESW	tankard?		1	8	1	white-dipped	17th-19th c.
1005	ESWN	?	flaring	1	3	1		L.17th-L.18th c.
1005	IGBW			1	16	1		16th-18th c.
1005	LGRE	jar?	flat-topped everted	1	12	1		18th-19th c.
1005	LSRW			1	3	1		18th-19th c.
1005	PEW			1	1	1		L.18th-M.19th c.
1005	PEW	plate		2	21	1		L.18th-M.19th c.
1005	REFW			2	3	2	flake	L.18th-20th c.
1005	REFW	cup	upright plain	1	1	1		L.18th-20th c.
1005	THET			1	21	1	fairly coarse	10th-11th c.
1005	YELW			2	2	1	flakes	L.18th-19th c.

Context	Fabric	Form	Rim	No	Wt/g	MNV	comments	Date range
1006	REFW			1	1	1		L.18th-20th c.
1006	REFW	saucer?	plain	1	5	1		L.18th-20th c.
1007	CRW			1	1	1		1730-1760
1007	ESSS			1	6	1	odd, could be Rom, but rejected by Alice	ESax
1007	PORC			1	2	1		18th-20th c.
1007	REFW			1	1	1	poss figurine?	L.18th-20th c.
1007	REFW	dish?	flat-topped everted	1	4	1		L.18th-20th c.
1007	YELW			1	4	1		L.18th-19th c.
1008	GSW5			1	7	1		E.17th-19th c.
1008	PEW			1	1	1	surfaces mostly lost	L.18th-M.19th c.
1008	REFW	plate?	everted	1	2	1	surfaces mostly lost	L.18th-20th c.
1009	CRW			1	1	1		1730-1760
1009	LPME	plantpot		2	6	2		18th-20th c.
1009	PEW	cup?	upright plain	1	1	1		L.18th-M.19th c.
1013	THET			1	61	1		10th-11th c.
1013	THET	medium AB jar	5	1	8	1		10th-11th c.
1014	ESFE			1	18	1	oxid int	ESax
1014	ESFS			1	9	1		ESax
1014	ESFS			1	30	1	fine pale grey	ESax
1014	ESFS			1	5	1	oxid/burnt	ESax
1014	ESSS			1	57	1	thick, oxid surfaces, odd	ESax
1014	LMU	bowl	thickened everted	1	20	1		11th-14th c.
1014	LMU	bowl	T-shaped	1	10	1		11th-14th c.
1014	MCW	jar	thickened everted	1	22	1	fs white, sparse flint	L.12th-14th c.
1014	REFW			1	2	1		L.18th-20th c.
1014	THET			5	49	5		10th-11th c.
1015	GIPS			1	10	1		650-850
1015	GIPS			2	5	1	thin-walled, poss later	650-850
1015	LMT			1	1	1		15th-16th c.
1015	MSIM			2	10	1	pinkish buff with dk grey surfaces, silty with ms	L.7th-9th c.
1016	ESSC			1	8	1		ESax
1016	GRE			2	6	2		16th-18th c.
1016	LMT			1	4	1		15th-16th c.
1016	THET			1	19	1		10th-11th c.
1016	THETG			1	6	1		10th-11th c.
1017	ESO1			3	24	2		ESax
1017	ESO1	bowl?	flaring	1	13	1	splay-sided bowl? Or poss HV	ESax
1017	LPME		everted	1	11	1		18th-20th c.
1017	LPME	plantpot?		2	3	2		18th-20th c.
1017	UPG			1	2	1	hard redwarer, dk grey core, sparse cq, ms, sim to COLC	L.12th-14th c.
1019	ESFS			1	2	1		ESax
1019	THET			1	37	1		10th-11th c.
1019	EMWSS	jar	thickened everted	1	14	1	wheel-finished	11th-13th c.
1019	LMU	bowl	T-shaped	1	22			11th-14th c.
1019	REFW			4	9	4		L.18th-20th c.
1019	REFW			1	1	1	ext surface lost	L.18th-20th c.
1030	REFW			1	1	1		L.18th-20th c.

Context	Fabric	Form	Rim	No	Wt/g	MNV	comments	Date range
1041	ESO2			1	7	1		ESax
1041	REFW			1	1	1	flake	L.18th-20th c.
1045	SWSW			1	1	1	flake	18th c.
1047	ESSC			1	4	1	occ Fe & org?	ESax
1047	ESSM			1	18	1	v fine greyware, could be EMW but poorly made	ESax
1047	THET			1	6	1	coarse	10th-11th c.
1060	ESMS	bowl	upright plain	1	11	1	poss Rom BB1/2? Labelling not clear, may be from (1000)	ESax
1064	ESGS			1	5	1	oxid surfaces, silty, fine grey grog, thin-walled, poss import??	ESax
2000	CRW			2	3	1	flakes	1730-1760
2000	ESW			4	48	3		17th-19th c.
2000	ESW			1	4	1	tiger ware - white fabric - London?	17th-19th c.
2000	ESW	bottle	upright flat-topped	1	17	1	blacking bottle	17th-19th c.
2000	ESWN	bowl	bead	3	16	1		L.17th-L.18th c.
2000	ESWN	jug		1	10	1	spout	L.17th-L.18th c.
2000	GRE			1	2	1		16th-18th c.
2000	GRE			1	6	1	ext surface lost	16th-18th c.
2000	GSW4			1	6	1		16th-17th c.
2000	LMT			1	3	1		15th-16th c.
2000	LMT	jug?		1	24	1		15th-16th c.
2000	LMU			1	3	1		11th-14th c.
2000	LPME			1	4	1		18th-20th c.
2000	LPME	plantpot		2	7	1		18th-20th c.
2000	LPME	plantpot		3	17	3	1 near-stoneware	18th-20th c.
2000	LPME	plantpot	bead	1	6	1		18th-20th c.
2000	MCW			3	7	3	oxid ext	L.12th-14th c.
2000	MCW	jar	upright beaded	1	14	1	triangular/tapered rim edge	L.12th-14th c.
2000	REFW			11	11	11		L.18th-20th c.
2000	REFW	?	plain	1	1	1		L.18th-20th c.
2000	THET			6	38	6		10th-11th c.
2000	YELW			3	3	3		L.18th-19th c.
2000	YELW			2	3	2	flake	L.18th-19th c.
2000	YELW	jug?	upright plain	1	3	1		L.18th-19th c.
2001	CRW			1	1	1		1730-1760
2001	ESW			3	33	3		17th-19th c.
2001	ESW	jar?	bead	1	11	1		17th-19th c.
2001	ESWN			1	2	1		L.17th-L.18th c.
2001	ESWN	bowl	flaring	1	16	1		L.17th-L.18th c.
2001	GRE			1	1	1		16th-18th c.
2001	GSW3			1	12	1		L.15th-16th c.
2001	GSW4			1	13	1		16th-17th c.
2001	LMT			2	27	2		15th-16th c.
2001	LPME	plantpot	bead	1	6	1		18th-20th c.
2001	LSRW			1	2	1		18th-19th c.
2001	REFW			12	12	12		L.18th-20th c.
2001	SWSW			1	1	1		18th c.
2001	TGE			1	2	1	pink fabric, glaze lost	16th-18th c.

Context	Fabric	Form	Rim	No	Wt/g	MNV	comments	Date range
2001	THET			1	15	1		10th-11th c.
2001	UNID			2	12	1	poss v coarse plantpot? Wheelmade buff with sparse burnt flint & cq	
2001	YELW			1	2	1		L.18th-19th c.
2002	LMT			2	16	2		15th-16th c.
2006	EMW			1	3	1		11th-12th c.
2006	THET			3	19	3		10th-11th c.
2008	THET			1	9	1		10th-11th c.
2009	LMT			1	11	1		15th-16th c.
2009	LMT			1	6	1	ext glaze burnt	15th-16th c.
2015	LMT			1	5	1		15th-16th c.
2016	EMW			1	2	1		11th-12th c.
2016	GRIM			3	51	3		L.12th-14th c.
2016	LMT			6	110	6		15th-16th c.
2016	THET			3	43	3		10th-11th c.
2020	EMW			3	5	3		11th-12th c.
2020	GRIM			1	4	1		L.12th-14th c.
2020	GSW2			1	19	1		L.14th-15th c.
2020	LMT			4	6	4		15th-16th c.
2020	LMT	bowl	complex everted	1	11	1		15th-16th c.
2020	LMU			2	8	2		11th-14th c.
2020	LMU	jar	thickened everted	1	11	1		11th-14th c.
2020	LPME	plantpot?		3	10	3	may be earlier	18th-20th c.
2020	MCW			1	1	1	fs buff, thin walled	L.12th-14th c.
2020	THET			5	27	5		10th-11th c.
2020	THET			1	5	1	oxid ext	10th-11th c.
2020	THETG			1	2	1		10th-11th c.
2020	UPG			1	2	1	abundant fs, pimply, hard - could be LMT	L.12th-14th c.
3000	GRE			2	7	2		16th-18th c.
3000	GRIM			1	3	1		L.12th-14th c.
3000	REFW			3	3	3		L.18th-20th c.
3000	REFW			1	1	1	flake	L.18th-20th c.
3000	STMG	tankard?	upright plain	1	2	1		L.17th-18th c.
3000	SWSW			1	1	1		18th c.
3000	YELW			2	1	2		L.18th-19th c.
3001	CRW			1	1	1		1730-1760
3001	CRW			1	1	1	flake	1730-1760
3001	ESWN			3	34	1		L.17th-L.18th c.
3001	GRE			1	3	1		16th-18th c.
3001	LMT			1	23	1		15th-16th c.
3001	PEW			1	2	1		L.18th-M.19th c.
3001	PEW	?	upright plain	1	1	1		L.18th-M.19th c.
3001	REFW			1	1	1	flake	L.18th-20th c.
3002	CRW			1	5	1		1730-1760
3002	CRW			1	1	1	flake	1730-1760
3002	EMW			3	4	3		11th-12th c.
3002	GRE			2	10	2		16th-18th c.
3002	IGBW			1	1	1		16th-18th c.
3002	LMU			1	4	1		11th-14th c.

Context	Fabric	Form	Rim	No	Wt/g	MNV	comments	Date range
3002	LPME	plantpot		3	5	3		18th-20th c.
3002	LSRW			2	5	2		18th-19th c.
3002	PORC			1	3	1		18th-20th c.
3002	PORC	?	?	1	1	1	tiny	18th-20th c.
3002	REFW			1	2	1		L.18th-20th c.
3002	REFW			1	1	1	flake	L.18th-20th c.
3002	REFW			4	2	4	flakes	L.18th-20th c.
3002	REFW	?	upright plain?	1	1	1		L.18th-20th c.
3002	TGE			1	1	1		16th-18th c.
3002	THET			2	6	2		10th-11th c.
3002	YELW			1	1	1		L.18th-19th c.
3002	YELW			1	1	1	flake	L.18th-19th c.

Appendix 5: Small Finds (not including coins)

SSD	Ctxt	SF No.	Material	Description	Wt. (g)	Dimensions	Finds Date
Tr1	1003	1001	Silver	Thimble	3.78g	19.02mm (l) x 16.90mm max diam. x 0.62mm thick	Post-medieval
Tr1	1003	1002	Cu Alloy	lace end terminal	2.74g	19.69mm(l) x 7.93mm max diam.	Late medieval to Post-medieval
Tr1	1007	1003	Cu Alloy	Spoon (bowl only)	12.40g	51.53mm (l) x 32mm max diam.	Modern
Tr1	1001	1004	Cu Alloy	Button\	0.43g	11.34mm max diam. x 1.76mm thick	Modern
Tr1	1003	1005	Cu Alloy	Fragment	1.94g	25.40mm (l) max x 20.10mm (w) max x 0.66mm thick	Uncertain
Tr1	1009	1006	Cu Alloy	Fragment	0.78g	17.27mm (l) x 16.37mm (w) max x 1.56mm thick	Uncertain
Tr1	1007	1007	Cu Alloy	Decorative hook	4.00g	41.00mm (l) x 33.29mm (w) max x 1.23mm thick	Post-medieval to Modern
Tr1	1001	1008	Glass	Base of candlestick holder or drinking vessel	28.10g	33.48mm (l) x 32.14mm max dam of base	Late post-medieval to modern
Tr1	1007	1009	Cu Alloy	Fragment	3.01g	Irregular shape	Uncertain
Tr1	1003	1010	Cu Alloy	Four-hole Button	1.97g	17.34mm max diam.x 1.44mm thick at edge	Modern
Tr1	1003	1011	Cu Alloy	Button	2.10g	14.39mm max di. x 1.56mm thick on edge	Post-medieval to Modern
Tr1	1003	1012	Cu Alloy	Fragment	1.02g	17.03mm (l) max x 15.31mm (w) max x 1.03mm thick	Uncertain
Tr1	1003	1013	Cu Alloy	Shotgun cartridge	-	-	Modern
Tr1	1007	1016	Lead	?Cloth tag	12.78g	30.81mm max diam. x 5.50mm thick	?Medieval to Post-medieval
Tr1	1003	1017		VOID			
Tr1	1007	1018	Cu Alloy	Fragment	2.51g	29.00mm (l) x 19.00mm (w)	Uncertain
Tr1	1019	1021	Iron	Key	12.42g	69.50mm (l) x 23.50mm (w) x 0.70mm thick	Modern
Tr1	1001	1024	Cu Alloy	Slag/casting waste	6.69g	17.55 (l) x 15.50mm (w) x 11.00mm thick	Uncertain
Tr1	1019	1025	Cu Alloy	Decorative mount (with human face)	0.58g	16.55 (l) x 11.00mm (w) x 11.55mm thick (plus 4.50mm thick at hook)	Roman
Tr1	1005	1026	Cu Alloy	Button	0.83g	13.35mm max diam. x 5.00mm thick	Post-medieval to Modern
Tr1	1019	1027	Cu Alloy	Button	1.20g	16.00mm max diam. x 2.50mm thick	Post-medieval to Modern
Tr1	1019	1028	Cu Alloy	Flat ring	3.21g	26.75mm max diam x 2.00mm thick x 2.00mm width of ring itself	Uncertain
Tr1	1001	1029	Cu Alloy	Crotal bell fragment	5.37g	26.90mm (l) x 20.00mm (w) x 1.40mm thick	Post-medieval
Tr1	1005	1031	Cu Alloy	Fragment	1.25g	21.50mm (l) x 15.00mm (w) x 7.00mm thick	Uncertain

SSD	Ctxt	SF No.	Material	Description	Wt. (g)	Dimensions	Finds Date
Tr1	1005	1033	Cu Alloy	Fragment	2.81g	17.75mm (l) x 16.50mm (w) x 2.15mm thick	Uncertain
Tr1	1007	1034	Cu Alloy	Zoomorphic 'Head Buckle'	7.90g	25.50mm (l) x 23.50mm (w) x 4.50mm thick	Roman 4thC.AD
Tr1	1007	1035	Lead	Fragment	9.35g	17.75mm (l) x12.50mm (w) x 13.00mm thick	Uncertain
Tr1	1005	1036	Lead	Fragment	21.59g	35.75mm (l) x 27.50mm (w) x 8.50mm thick	Uncertain
Tr1	1019	1037	Iron	Fragment	1.39g	19.00m (l) x 4.50mm (w) x 5.00mm thick	Uncertain
Tr1	1019	1038	Lead	Fragment	22.23g	34.00mm (l) x 29.50mm (w) x 6.00mm thick	Uncertain
Tr1	1005	1039	Lead	Fragment	95.84g	48.25mm (l) x 41.25mm (w) x 10.00mm thick	Uncertain
Tr1	1007	1043		VOID			
Tr1	1001	1044		VOID			
Tr1	1007	1045		VOID			
Tr1	1007	1046	Cu Alloy	Strip	0.90g	38.00mm (l) x 6.90mm (w) x1.00mm thick	Uncertain
Tr1	1019	1048	Cu Alloy	Ring	0.68g	14.75mm max diam. x 1.50mm thick	Uncertain
Tr1	1019	1049	Iron	Object	9.18g	36.75mm (l) x 23.50mm (w) x 5.00mm thick	Uncertain
Tr1	1019	1051	Cu Alloy	Clog clasp	1.84g	28.50mm (l) x 12.50mm (w) x 0.5mm thick	C17th +
Tr1		1052		VOID			
Tr1	1019	1053	Iron	Metal fragment	2.59g	12.50mm (l) x 9.00mm (w) x 5.75mm thick	Uncertain
Tr1	1019	1054	Iron	blade fragment?	10.81g	42.75mm (l) x 17.00mm (w) x 9.00mm thick	Uncertain
Tr1		1055		VOID			
Tr1	1015	1056	Iron	Brooch pin?	0.87g	25mm (l) x 5.00mm (w) x 4.00mm thick	Uncertain
Tr1	1019	1057	Iron	Object	12.26g	75.00mm (l) x 11.25mm (w) x 9.50mm thick	Uncertain
Tr1	1015	1058	Iron	Brooch pin?	0.63g	22.00mm (l) x 6.00mm (w) x 6.00mm thick	Uncertain
Tr1	1013	1060	Iron	Uncertain object	1.98g	23.50mm (l) x 13.50mm (w) x 4.75mm thick	Uncertain
Tr1	1017	1061	Cu Alloy	Pin	0.57g	22.50 (l) x 4.00mm (w) x 4.00mm thick	Uncertain
Tr1	SH	1062	Cu Alloy	Fragment	0.58	23.75mm (l) x 14.75mm (w) x 1.00mm thick	Uncertain
Tr1	1024	1064	Cu Alloy	Jetton	0.82g	19.75mm max diam. x 0.50mm thick	13th/14thC
Tr1	1041	1066	Cu Alloy	Cosmetic probe/pharmaceutical spoon	1.97g	55.75mm (l) x 18.50mm (w) x 4.00mm thick	Roman
Tr1	1041	1067	Iron	Uncertain Object	16.87g	29.00mm (l) x 21.50mm max diam.	?Roman
Tr1	1041	1068	Iron	Ring	8.59g	32.00mm max diam. x 1.00mm thick	?Roman
Tr1	1019	1070	Cu Alloy	Rolled fragment	3.08g	30.00mm (l) x 8.00mm (w) x 9.00mm thick	Uncertain
Tr1	1049	1071	Iron	?Dolphin brooch frag. Colchester style	7.75g	39.00mm (l) x 19.50mm (w) x 19.50mm thick	Roman
Tr1	1047	1072		?Whetstone fragment	13.98g	21.00mm (l) x 21.00mm (w) x 22.00mm thick	?Roman
Tr1	1059	1074	Glass	Top of a glass vessel including handle	128.0g	Ext. diam. of neck 48.12mm, int. diam. of neck 18.37mm	Roman; Late C1-C2 AD
Tr1	1049	1075	Cu Alloy	Furniture handle	14.87g	70.18mm (l) x 13.72m (w) max. Bow shaped with vertical bar topped by incised disc at top. Substantial rivets top and bottom. Raised central ridge down part of the main body.	Roman
Tr1	1049	1076	Cu Alloy	Buckle	1.20g	13.83mm max. diam.	Post-medieval
Tr1	1049	1077	Cu Alloy	Hair pin	5.13g	95.10mm (l) bent. Max. diam. of shaft immediately below collar 4.27mm.	Roman
Tr1	1049	1078	Cu Alloy	Finger-ring	2.07g	21.70mm diam. x 3.92mm (w)	Roman
Tr1	1019	1082	Cu Alloy	Button	0.82g	Max. diam. 13.24mm, thickness 2.59mm	Mid 19thC+
Tr1	1019	1083	Cu Alloy	Sheet	2.57g	26.29mm (l) x 14.82mm (w) max x 1.84mm thick	Uncertain
Tr1	1019	1084	Lead	Fragment	4.54g	irregular shape - not measured	Uncertain
Tr1	1019	1085	Iron	Pin fragment?	0.30g	21mm (l)	Uncertain

SSD	Ctxt	SF No.	Material	Description	Wt. (g)	Dimensions	Finds Date
Tr1	1019	1086	Iron	Metal fragment	8.39g	Irregular shape - not measured	Uncertain
Tr1	1019	1087	Iron	Metal fragment	1.39g	Irregular shape - not measured	Uncertain
Tr1	1019	1089	Cu Alloy	Button	1.74g	Max. diam. 13.31mm	Post-medieval
Tr1	1019	1091	Cu Alloy	Buckle	8.80g	30mm (l) x 30mm (w)	Post-medieval
Tr1	1019	1092	Cu Alloy	Button	2.31g	Max. diam. 13.85mm	Post-medieval
Tr1	1019	1093	Cu alloy	Metal fragment	2.80g	Irregular shape - not measured	Uncertain
Tr1	1019	1094	Lead	Folded fragment	5.79g	irregular shape - not measured	Uncertain
Tr1	1019	1095	Cu Alloy	Metal fragment	4.15g	Irregular shape - not measured	Uncertain
Tr1	1019	1096	Cu Alloy	Metal fragment	1.54g	Irregular shape - not measured	Uncertain
Tr1	1019	1097	Cu Alloy	Metal fragment	1.90g	Irregular shape - not measured	Uncertain
Tr1	1019	1098	Cu alloy	Metal fragment	0.79g	Irregular shape - not measured	Uncertain
Tr1	1019	1099	Cu Alloy	Metal fragment	1.97g	Irregular shape - not measured	Uncertain
Tr1	1019	1100	Cu alloy	Metal fragment	0.51g	Irregular shape - not measured	Uncertain
Tr1	1019	1101	Cu Alloy	Metal fragment	0.55g	Irregular shape - not measured	Uncertain
Tr1	1019	1102	Cu Alloy	Metal fragment	1.66g	Irregular shape - not measured	Uncertain
Tr1	1019	1103	Iron	?Object	186g	Metal fragment	Uncertain
Tr1	1000	1104	Cu Alloy	Curved sheet	0.61g	16.87mm (l) max x 11.46mm (w) x 0.58mm thick	Uncertain
Tr1	1014	1105	Pot	Re-worked greyware - gaming counter ?	7.53g	26.90mm x 3.00mm thick	Roman
Tr2	2000	2000	Cu Alloy	Gilded	2.28g	16mm max diam. x 1.75mm thick	C19th
Tr2		2001		VOID			
Tr2	2001	2002	Cu Alloy	Ring fragment	2.47g	32.50mm max diam. x 2.50mm thick	Uncertain
Tr2	2001	2004	Cu Alloy	Fragment	11.19g	35.50mm (l) x 19.00mm (w) x 4.50mm thick	Uncertain
Tr2	2002	2005		Spoon terminal?	1.57g	20.75mm (l) x 8.00mm (w) x 2.25mm thick	Uncertain
Tr2	2001	2006	Cu Alloy	Wire	1.21g	1.25mm max diam. x 105mm (l) approx.	Uncertain
Tr2	2016	2008	Lead	Sheet - pierced	17.07g	60.mm (l) x 49.50mm (w) x 1.00mm thick approx	Uncertain
Tr2	2008	2009	Glass	?Glass working waste	3.42g	18.25mm (l) x 11.25mm (w) x 10.00mm thick	Uncertain
Tr2	2018	2010	Lead	Offcut			Uncertain
Tr3	3002	3001		?Whetstone fragment	45.46g	61.50mm (l) x 32.50mm x 15.25mm thick	Uncertain
Tr3	3000	3002	Cu Alloy	Wire	1.04g	55mm (l) approx x 2.00mm max diam	Uncertain
Tr3	3000	3003	Lead	Fragments	3.00g in total	15.50mm (l) x 12.00mm (w) x 2.00mm thick and 13.00mm (l) x 12.00mm (w) x 2.00mm thick and 15.00mm (l) x 12.00mm (w) x 3.00mm thick	Uncertain
Tr3	3000	3004	Cu Alloy	?Vessel rim	2.05g	26.50mm (l) x 7.50mm (w) x 7.00mm thick	Uncertain

Appendix 6: Coins

SSD	Ctxt	SF No.	Type	Wt. (g)	Dimensions	Description	Date Range	Reece Period
T1	1000	1000	CuA coin (part)	1.49g	18.59mm max diam. x 1.46mm thick	AE3. Heavily worn and encrusted fragment with no detail visible. Radiate based on size.	Mid-late 3rd C	14?
T1	1003	1014	CuA coin	1.29g	16.01mm max. diam. x 1.44mm thick	AE4. Varying degrees of the edge missing between 1 o'clock and 5 o'clock. CONSTANS. Obverse laureate bust right FLIVL CONSTAN[S] AVG. Reverse Two soldiers with single standard. Christogram in the standard. GL[ORIA] EXE[RCITVS]. Mint mark TRP. (Trier) . Die alignment 180 degrees. RIC Vol VIII P. 145, 114.	AD 337 - 342	17
T1	1003	1015	CuA coin	2.12g	18.60mm max diam. x 2.25mm thick	AE3. Obverse worn and encrusted bust right? Reverse shield and part of soldier's body visible. [FEL TEMP REPARATIO]. Die alignment 30 degrees.	AD 348 - 358	19
T1	1003	1019	CuA coin	1.22g	11.45mm max diam. x 1.00mm thick	AE4. Helmeted bust left. VRBS ROMA (wolf and twins, two stars above wolf). Mintmark dot PLG (Lyon). Die alignment 180 degrees. Contemporary copy. Flan struck off centre.	AD 330 - 340	17
T1	1003	1020	CuA coin	1.55g	13.37mm max diam. x 1.00mm thick	AE4. Constantinopolis. Helmeted bust left holding sceptre over left shoulder. Reverse Victory standing left, foot on prow, sceptre in right hand, left hand resting on shield. Die alignment 0 degrees. Flan struck off centre.	AD 330 - 340	17
T1	1003	1022	CuA coin	1.14g	16.50mm max diam x 0.75mm thick	AE3/4. Incomplete, badly worn, misshapen and corroded Obverse Radiate head or bust right. Reverse badly worn and corroded appears to be a standing figure.	Mid-late 3rd C	14?
T1	1003	1023	CuA coin (part)	1.16g	17.50mm max diam. x 1.00mm thick	AE3. Incomplete, approx. 40% of coin missing. Obverse diademed bust right. ? TIVS (this part of legend is in the wrong place. What appears to be the letters PRI appear in different script to right of bust. Reverse ? S NOB C. Appears to be FEL TEMP REPARATIO with image of soldier just discernible. House of Constantine irregular.	AD 348 - 358	17
T1	1019	1030	CuA coin (part)	1.32g	15.75mm max diam. x 1.5mm thick	AE4. House of Constantine, Constans? Incomplete almost 50% missing. Obverse bust right […] S PF AVG. Reverse Victory facing left. Reverse VICT AVG[G]. Die alignment 180 degrees.	AD 345 - 347	17
T1	1005	1032	CuA coin	1.56g	16.50mm max diam. x 0.75mm thick	AE3/4. CONSTAN-S PF AVG. Diademed, draped, cuirassed bust right. Reverse VICTORIAE DD AVGGQ NN, two Victories standing facing each other with wreaths held aloft. D in centre and mintmark TRP (Trier). die alignment 0 degrees. Flan struck off centre.RIC Vol. VIII, p.152, 195-196, Sear Vol V, p.222, 18587.	AD 342 - 348	17
T1	1019	1040	CuA coin	1.95g	19.75mm max diam. x 1.25mm thick	AE3. Corroded and encrusted. Obverse radiate bust right. Reverse is an animal walking left. Probably GALLIENVS with striped tigress on reverse. [LIBERO P CONS AVG]. Die alignment 90 degrees.	AD 260 - 268	13
T1	1007	1041	CuA coin	19.12g	31.00mm max diam. x 4.50mm thick	AE Sestertius. Obverse laureate bust right [AN]TO[NIN]VS AVG PIVS [PP TR PX]VII Reverse INDVLG[ENTIA] COS IIII. INDVLGENTIA seated left holding patera and sceptre. SC in Exergue. Antoninus Pivs. Die alignment 0 degrees. RIC 914.	AD 153 - 154	7

SSD	Ctxt	SF No.	Type	Wt. (g)	Dimensions	Description	Date Range	Reece Period
T1	1007	1042	CuA coin	2.38g	16.00mm max diam. x1.25mm thick	AE4. Chipped round the edge. Obverse bust right draped and cuirassed. DNGRATIAN-VS AVGGAVG. Reverse VICTORY advancing left holding wreath in right hand. SECVRITAS REPVBLICAE. Mint mark LV[G]. Field make possibly OF to left of figure and I to right. (Lyon). Die alignment 180 degrees. Sear Vol. V, p.370, 20085.	AD 367 - 375	19
T1	1019	1047	CuA coin	1.01g	14.00mm max diam. x 1.00mm thick	AE4. House of Constantine.Obverse bust right. CONSTANTIN [VS]. [….]. Reverse - Two soldiers with two standards [GLORI]A EXE[RCITVS]. Dot or star between mint mark and officinia mark i.e TR dot S Trier). Die alignment 270 degrees. RIC Vol. VII p.216, 537, Sear 16335.	AD 332 - 333	17
T1	1015	1050	CuA coin	2.73g	18.00mm max diam. x 1.50mm thick	Billon quinarius. Obverse IMP C ALLECTVS PF AVG , radiate and cuirassed bust right. Reverse galley galley right, five oarsmen, fie oars, no mast. VIRTVS AVG, mintmark QL (London). RIC Vol. v Part II p.563, 55. Sear p.231, 13870 (without mast). die alignment 180 degrees.	AD 294 - 296	14
T1	1014	1059	CuA coin	1.20g	13.50mm max diam. x 1.00mm thick	AE4. CONSTANT- INOPOL[IS]. Helmeted bust left holding sceptre over left shoulder. Reverse Victory on prow of ship left hand resting on shield right hand holding sceptre. Mintmark PLG. Sear 16447. Die alignment 90 degrees. RIC Vol VII p.138, 241.	AD 330 - 340	17
T1	1016	1063	CuA coin	1.34g	12.00mm max diam. x 1.50mm thick	AE4. Heavily worn both faces and chipped and worn round the edge. Bust right just discernible. Reverse details worn - female figure - Victory? advancing left with trophy ? over right shoulder and dragging captive with left hand. P-headed cross (Christogram) in left field. Probably SALVS REIPVBLICAE. Die alignment 180 degrees. Rome mint.	AD 388-402	21
T1	1019	1065	CuA coin	1.37g	14.50mm max diam. x 1.25mm thick	AE4. House of Constantine. Obverse draped and cuirassed bust right […] TAN-S PF A[…] Reverse GLO[RIA] [E]X[ERCITVS]. Two soldiers with one standard. M? in standard. Copy? Mint Mark TRP. Die alignment 180 degrees.	AD 336-342	17
T1	1003	1069	CuA coin	1.32g	14.25mm max diam. x 1.25mm thick	AE4. CONSTAN - S PF AVG. Obverse Diademed draped and cuirassed bust right. Reverse VICTORIAE DD AVGGQ NN. Two Victories facing each other holding wreaths, D between them. Mintmark TRP (Trier). Die alignment 180 degrees. Contemporary copy?	AD 347 - 348	17
T1	1058	1073	CuA coin	1.24g	13.00mm max diam. x 1.00mm thick	AE4. CONSTANT- INOPOL[IS]. Constantinopolis. Helmeted bust left holding sceptre over left shoulder. Reverse Victory on prow of ship left hand resting on shield right hand holding sceptre. Mintmark PLG. Sear 16447. Die alignment 180 degrees. Contemporary copy?	AD 330 - 340	17
T1	1019	1079	CuA coin	2.87g	Max. diam. 17.76mm, thickness 2.04mm	AE3. DNG[RATIA]-NVS PF AVG. Diademed, draped, cuirassed bust right. Reverse GLORIA RO-MANORVM. Emperor in military dress, advancing right, head left, holding labarum, dragging captive behind him.P-headed christogram in labarum. C in left field, I in right field. Mintmark LVGS (Lyons). RIC Vol IX p46, 22. Die alignment 0 degrees.	AD 375 - 376	19

SSD	Ctxt	SF No.	Type	Wt. (g)	Dimensions	Description	Date Range	Reece Period
T1	1019	1080	CuA coin	1.91g	Max. diam. 17.30mm, thickness 1.33mm	AE3. VALENTINIAN. Obverse DN VALENTINI [ANVS PF AVG] Diademed, bust right. Reverse Victory walking left holding wreath and palm branch? [SECVR]ITAS R[E]PV[B]L[ICAE]. Wreath in left field? Mintmark not legible. Die alignment 0 degrees.	AD 364 - 378	19
T1	1019	1081	CuA coin (part)	0.36g	Incomplete - not measurable	House of Constantine. Incomplete, Substantial part of coin missing between 1 o'clock and 10 o'clock. Constantinopolis. Obverse helmeted bust left holding sceptre over left shoulder. Reverse unclear. Die alignment 0 degrees.	AD 330 - 340	17
T1	1019	1088	CuA coin (part)	1.41g	Max. diam. 16.88mm, thickness 1.29mm max.	AE3/4. Incomplete, substantial part of coin missing between 12 o'clock and 8 o'clock. Constantinopolis. Obverse helmeted bust left holding sceptre. Reverse Victory on prow. Die alignment 120 degrees.	AD 330 - 340	17
T1	1019	1090	CuA coin	1.51g	Max. diam. 12.98mm, thickness 1.66mm	AE4. House of Constantine. Obverse heavily worn, bust right. Reverse two soldiers with one standard. Wreath in standard. GLORIA EXERCITVS. Die alignment 0 degrees. Irregular issue.	AD 336 - 342	17
T2	2001	2003	CuA coin	1.24g	Max. diam. 15.67mm, thickness 1.60mm	AE4. Heavily encrusted, chips missing between 8 o'clock and 2 o'clock House of Constantine - Obverse bust/head of Helena. Reverse [PAX PVB] LICA. Pax standing left holding olive branch and transverse sceptre. Die alignment 180 degrees.	AD 337 - 340	17
T2	2001	2007	CuA coin	2.13g	Max. diam 16.54mm, thickness 1.90mm	AE3/4 Encrusted. Obverse bust right [VALEN]S PF AVG. Reverse Victory advancing left. Possibly Securitas Republicae. Mint mark SMAQP (Aquileia). Die alignment 120 degrees.	AD 364 - 378	19
T3	3000	3000	CuA coin?	0.32g	Max. diam. 8.58mm, thickness 1.20mm	Heavily encrusted. Obverse - female head/bust left. PRINCESS [.....]N.. Reverse [B]ORN 1846. Princess Helena miniature birth token.	1846	N/A

Appendix 7: Glass (Roman and Post-Roman)

Trench	Ctxt	Ctxt Type	Qty	Wt (g)	Description	Glass Date	Notes
1	1001	Subsoil	1		Perfume bottle stopper	Modern	SF 1008
1	1001	Subsoil	1	9	Near colourless base fragment, bubbly, cylindrical bottle	Modern	
1	1002	Topsoil	1	4	Dark green body fragment, cylidrical bottle	Modern	
1	1003	Subsoil	1	5	Colourless, rim and upper body fragment, pressed glass, small bowl	Modern	
1	1004	Topsoil	1	23	Colourless, flat fragment	Modern	
1	1009	Subsoil	1	31	Dark green glass, part of basal kick with edge of pontil scar, cylidrical wine bottle	Post med /Modern	
1	1013	L.Subsoil	1	1	Greenish yellowish glass, tubular base ring and part of 'kick' to base, beaker or	C4	Base diameter 70-80mm
1	1014	L.Subsoil	1	1	Colourless, very small, flat fragment, probably window glass	Modern	
1	1015	L.Subsoil	1	1	Pale greenish colourless body frag, bubbly glass, from thin walled vessel, probably cup	?C4	Probably from same vessel as T1 (1016)
1	1015	L.Subsoil	1	1	Blue green small body fragment, two horizontal 'ribs' (mould blown),tiny part of shoulder present, barrel shaped bottle	C2-4	
1	1016	L.Subsoil	1	1	Pale greenish colourless body frag, bubbly glass, from thin walled vessel, probably cup	?C4	Probably from same vessel as T1 (1015)
1	1017	L.Subsoil	1	1	Blue green, small body fragment, small bubbles	C2-4	
1	1019	Unstratified	1	2	Dark green body fragment, cylindrical bottle	P.med/Mod.	
1	1019	Unstratified	1	6	Blue green, flat fragment, ?bottle	?C2-4	
1	1041	Roman Ditch-fill	1	2	Pale bluish green, ?cylidrical neck fragment	?C2-4	Ditch [1040]
1	1047	Roman Ditch-fill	1	1	Blue green, flat fragment, window glass	Modern	Ditch [1067]
1	1058	Roman Ditch-fill	1	1	Colourless, flat fragment, window glass	Modern	Ditch [1067]
1	1059	Roman Ditch-fill of [1040]	2	126	Blue green glass. Complete rim, neck ribbon handle and separate but joining small frag from part of shoulder/upper body. Square bottle.	Late C1-C2	SF 1074. Rim diameter approx. 50mm, body thickness approx. 3mm
2	2000	Topsoil	1		Dark green body fragment, cylidrical bottle	Modern	
2	2000	Topsoil	1		Colourless, small, flat fragment	Modern	
2	2000	Topsoil	1	16	Colourless, bubbly, slight weathering, body fragment, slight prominent ridge (?mould blown), ?bottle	Modern	
2	2000	Topsoil	1		Colourless, very bubbly, some weathering, thick walled body fragment, bottle	Modern	
2	2001	Topsoil	2		Colourless, flat fragments, window glass (different thicknesses - different panes / periods)	Modern	
2	2001	Topsoil	1	18	Blue green, ?body fragment, pressed glass, ?Cylidrical bottle	Modern	
2	2001	Topsoil	2		Dark green body fragments, cylidrical bottle	P.med/Mod.	
2	2008	Spoil	1	4	Small, globular mass of glass, pale greenish. ?Glass working waste	?? Possibly Roman	SF 2009. U/S spoil find
2	2013	Fill of Pit [2014]	1	1	Blue green, bubbly glass, body frag, (?cylidrical) bottle	Prob C2-4	
2	2013	Fill of Pit [2014]	1	1	Very pale greenish colourless, small bubbles, upper body frag, cup	Late C3 - C4	

Trench	Ctxt	Ctxt Type	Qty	Wt (g)	Description	Glass Date	Notes
2	2013	Fill of Pit [2014]	1	1	Blue green, flat fragment, ?window glass	?Modern	
3	3000	Topsoil	1	1	Very small thin ?cup frag.?Roman	?4Cth	
3	3000	Topsoil	1	1	Dark green body fragment, cylindrical bottle	P.med/Mod.	
3	3002	Subsoil	2	5	Dark green body fragments, cylindrical bottle	P.med/Mod.	

Appendix 8: Miscellaneous Iron Objects (i.e. non-small found)

NB: All Fé finds listed are nails unless otherwise commented on.

- WR: Hand wrought and likely to be early date. Possibly Roman.
- Cut: Nails still square in section but cut dating from c. 1700 – 1900 AD
- Mod: Wire nails and modern objects. 1900AD – present.
- Cor: Corroded making identification impossible with any accuracy.

Trench	Context	Type	Count	Wt (g)	Date	Size	Comments
T1	1000	Topsoil	9	75	wr	2-6cm	Incl.1xmodern plate 2x6cm Section of barbed wire
	1001	Subsoil	5	8	wr		Incl. 2 hobnails
	1002	Topsoil	10	104	Cor/wr	2-6cm	Incl .blade tip 7cm
	1003	Subsoil	6	72	cor	2-6cm	Incl. bent bar 17cmx1cmdiameter
	1005	Subsoil	13	157	cor	2-6cm	Incl. ?Blade tip. Metal plate 2.5x2cm
	1006	Topsoil	4	38	Cor/wr	5-10cm	
	1007	Subsoil	7	116	wr	1-8cm	4 hobnails Very heavy nail 8cm
	1008	Topsoil	2	20	wr		
	1009	Subsoil	2	17			Plate and ring sections
	1013	L.Subsoil	9	61	cor	3-8cm	
	1014	L.Subsoil	29	125	Cor/wr	2-8cm	
	1015	L.Subsoil	27	145	Cor/wr	2-8cm	
	1016	L.Subsoil	15	91	Cor/wr		1 hobnail
	1017	L.Subsoil	15	34	Cor/wr	2-6cm	
	1019	Unstrat.	112	762			Incl. 1 hobnail Vessel/pipe fragment
			98	709			Incl. modern button
			22	156			Incl. Modern square nut Horse shoe fragment?
			12	48	wr		Incl. 2 hobnails
			3	5	wr		Incl. 3 hobnails
	1023	Fill of [1022] ?burrow	1	11	wr		
	1024	Fill of Roman Ditch [1040]	5	52	cor	2-6cm	
	1028	Fill of Roman Ditch [1027]	3	42	cor	2-6cm	
	1031	L.Subsoil	1	7	wr	3cm	

Trench	Context	Type	Count	Wt (g)	Date	Size	Comments
	1041	Fill of Roman Ditch [1040]	27	194	cor		Incl. 2 heavy bar fragments 10cm
	1047	Fill of Roman Ditch [1067]	10	39	cor	2-8cm	Incl. 2 hobnails
	1048	Fill of Roman Ditch [1027]	1	1			2cm blade tip?
	1049	Fill of Roman Ditch [1067]	9	44	cor	2-6cm	
	1054	Fill of Roman Pit [1053]	1	9	wr		Tiling nail
	1056	Fill of [1055]	1	9	wr	5cm	
	1058	Fill of Roman Ditch [1067]	4	30	cor	3-5cm	
	1059	Fill of Roman Ditch [1040]	11	63	cor	3-5cm	Incl. 1 head of tiling nail
	1060	Fill of Roman Ditch [1067]	1	4	cor		Tiling nail?
	1062	Fill of Roman Ditch [1040]	1	6	cor	5cm	
	1064	Fill of Roman Ditch [1040]	5	14	cor	3-5cm	
	1065	Fill of Roman Ditch [1067]	2	9	cor	2cm	
		T1 Totals	**483**	**3277**			
T2	2000	Topsoil	117	733	cor		Incl 3 triangular plates. 3cm. Part of curved object?
	2000	Topsoil	60	312	cor		2 very heavy nails
	2002	Clay layer (medieval)	11	46	Cor/wr	2-6cm	
	2006	Hearth lining (medieval)	2	3	cor	3cm	
	2015	PH fill (medieval)	1	6	cor	5cm	
	2016	Soil build-up/levelling (medieval)	2	6	cor	3cm	
	2020	Same as 2016	1	4	cor	4cm	
		T2 Totals	**194**	**1110**			
T3	3000	Topsoil	10	38	cor	2-6cm	Mid-heavy gauge nails Section of ring
	3001	Subsoil	4	161	Cor/wr	10-15cm	Very heavy gauge
	3002	Subsoil	10	72	Cor/wr		
		T3 Totals	**24**	**271**			

Appendix 9: Clay tobacco pipe

Trench	*Context*	*Ctxt Type*	*Stem*	*Bowl*	*Wt (g)*	*Comment*
1	1000	Topsoil	6	-	14	
1	1001	Subsoil	4	-	10	
1	1002	Topsoil	5	-	12	
1	1003	Subsoil	4	1	12	Decorated bowl. Foliate seam pattern. 19thC
1	1004	Topsoil	1	-	1	
1	1005	Subsoil	5	-	14	V.thin. C19th
1	1006	Topsoil	1	-	3	Some patterning
1	1007	Subsoil	1	-	2	
1	1008	Topsoil	1	-	8	
1	1013	L.Subsoil		1	6	

1	1014	L.Subsoil	1	-	1	
1	1015	L.Subsoil	1	-	3	
1	1016	L.Subsoil	1	3	5	
1	1019	Unstratified	2	-	2	
1	1049	Fill of Outer Ditch [1067]		1	2	Chunky ?17-18thC. Intrusive.
2	2000	Topsoil	7	-	17	
2	2001	Topsoil	11	-	29	
2	2006	Medieval oven	1	-	3	Intrusive
3	3000	Topsoil	2	-	1	
3	3001	Subsoil	3	1	13	
3	3002	Subsoil	4	1	12	

Appendix 10: Ceramic Building Material (CBM)

Fabric Code (all medium to fine sandy-clays): 1: Pinkish-red; 2: Pink outer,grey reducded core; 3: Grey overfired outer/pink inner;4: Yellow with large inclusions

Ctxt	Count	Wt (g)	Fabric	Form	T (mm)	W	L	Corners	Edges	Pres.	Burning	Comments
1000	1	452	1	Bonding tile	40.0-42.0	0	0	0	0	poor		
1000	5	200	1	Undiagnostic	12.5-26.0	0	0	0	0	poor		
1001	1	1625	1	Medieval brick	52	10.5cm	18cm	2	5	good		Estuarine clay
1001	2	274	4	medieval brick	40.0-45.0	0	0	0	0	poor		
1001	3	190	1	Tegula	13	0	0	0	0	fair		rough surface
1001	1	23	1	Tegula	18	0	0	0	0	fair		smoothing pattern
1001	1	64	1	Bonding tile	20	0	0	0	0	poor		
1001	11	424	1	Undiagnostic	9.0-35.0	0	0	0	0	poor		
1002	1	68	1	Tegula	30	0	0	0	0	poor		upstand
1002	2	203	1	Bonding tile	25.0-30.0	0	0	0	0	poor		signs of mortar
1002	2	64	1	Undiagnostic	12.0-28.0	0	0	0	0	poor	yes	
1002	4	31	1	Undiagnostic	7.0-13.0	0	0	0	0	poor		
1003	3	1121	1	Bonding tile	32.0-40.0	0	0	0	0	poor		
1003	1	712	2	Bonding tile	26.0-42.0	0	0	0	0	poor		signs of re-use
1003	1	97	3	Bonding tile	25	0	0	0	0	poor	yes	
1003	3	87	1	Undiagnostic	12.0-24.0	0	0	0	0	poor		
1003	6	302	1	Undiagnostic	13.00 - 24.8	0	0	0	0	poor		
1003	2	269	1	Undiagnostic	32.8 - 40.3	0	0	0	0	fair		
1003	1	173	1	Undiagnostic	39.8	0	0	0	2	fair / good	yes	Possible floor tile
1004	1	150	1	Imbrex	25.0-26.0	0	0	0	0	poor		marks on both sides
1004	2	64	1	Tegula	13.0-16.0	0	0	0	0	poor		
1004	1	214	1	Bonding tile	27	0	0	0	0	poor		stone inclusions

1004	3	67	1	Undiagnostic	17.0-25.0	0	0	0	0	poor		
1005	18	1801	1	Undiagnostic	19.7 - 50.0	0	0	0	0	fair		
1005	4	617	1	Tegula	18.8	0	0	0	0	fair		
1005	3	751	1	Bonding tile/Floor tile	27.0 - 40.0	0	0	0	0	fair		
1006	2	535	1	Post-med. brick	50	0	0	0	0	poor		very poor quality brick
1006	1	15	1	Tegula	14	0	0	0	0	poor		
1006	1	13	1	Imbrex	15	0	0	0	0	poor		
1006	1	81	1	Undiagnostic	34	0	0	0	0	poor		
1007	12	428	1	Undiagnostic	15.0-29.0	0	0	0	0	poor		
1007	5	1189	1	Tegula	23.0-29.0	0	0	0	0	poor		
1007	1	196	1	Tegula	23	0	0	0	0	fair		
1007	1	160	1	Imbrex	22	0	0	0	0	poor		
1007	10	4831	1	Bonding tile	23.0-42.0	0	0	0	0	poor		
1007	1	62	3	Undiagnostic	24	0	0	0	0	poor		grey fabric appears painted
1007	1	1733	1	Tegula	59.0-67.0	0	0	0	0	poor		extensive re-use, with mortar
1008	6	131	1	Undiagnostic	12.1 - 22.1	0	0	0	0	poor		
1008	3	167	1	Bonding tile/Floor tile	14.4 - 19.5	0	0	0	0	poor		
1009	1	882	2	Bonding tile/Floor tile	35	0	0	0	0	0		
1009	3	1317	1	Tegula	14.8 - 26.0	0	0	0	0	0		
1009	1	83	1	Flue	36.7	0	0	0	0	0		
1009	1	67	3	Undiagnostic	12.7	0	0	0	0	0		curved
1009	17	1485	1	Undiagnostic	17.9 - 34.6	0	0	0	0	0		
1009	3	40	5	Undiagnostic	13	0	0	0	0	0	poor	fragment
1009	1	47	3	Undiagnostic	24	0	0	0	0	0	poor	fragment
1012	1	77	1	Undiagnostic	36.4	0	0	0	0	fair	no	
1012	2	396	1	Bonding / floor	23.9	0	0	0	0	fair	no	
1012	1	693	1	Tegula	29.3	0	0	0	0	fair	no	
1013	6	65	1	Undiagnostic	10.0 - 17.9	0	0	0	0	0	no	
1014	3	79	1	Floor tile	22.2 - 29.1	0	0	0	0	0	yes	
1014	3	158	1	Undiagnostic	13.2 - 22.1	0	0	0	0	0	no	
1014	1	136	1	Tegula	20.7	0	0	0	0	0	no	
1014	2	214	1	Undiagnostic	22.2 - 37.9	0	0	0	0	0	yes	
1014	6	355	1	Floor tile	12.4 - 29.1	0	0	0	0	0	no	
1015	16	514	1	Undiagnostic	9.3 - 25.9	0	0	0	0	0	no	
1015	1	63	2	Undiagnostic	24	0	0	0	0	0	yes	
1015	1	44	1	Tegula	23.5	0	0	0	0	0	yes	
1016	2	339	3	Undiagnostic	39.6 - 40.0	0	0	0	0	0	no	
1016	21	914	1	Undiagnostic	0	0	0	0	0	0	no	

1016	19	1292	1	Undiagnostic	20.2 - 38.1	0	0	0	0	0	no	
1016	1	199	1	Floor tile	24.5	0	0	0	0	0	no	
1017	3	51	8	Undiagnostic	0	0	0	0	0	0	no	
1017	5	191	1	Undiagnostic	18.0 - 20.3	0	0	0	0	0	no	
1017	6	347	1	Undiagnostic	12.7 - 38.2	0	0	0	0	0	no	
1017	1	157	1	Bonding / floor	31.3	0	0	0	0	0	no	
1019	1	161	4	Imbrex	13.8	0	0	0	0	0	no	
1019	1	30	1	Tegula	11.8	0	0	0	0	0	no	
1019	1	45	1	Flue	26	0	0	0	0	0	yes	
1019	1	105	2	Tegula	25	0	0	0	0	0	no	
1019	10	1479	1	Undiagnostic	21.5 - 40.9	0	0	0	0	0	no	
1024	1	123	1	Flue	24.8	0	0	0	0	0	no	
1031	3	58	1	Undiagnostic	18.9 - 19.5	0	0	0	0	fair	no	fragments
1041	1	185	1	bonding/floor tile	26.73	0	0	0	0	good	no	fragment
1041	1	57	1	tegula	20.13	0	0	0	0	fair	no	fragment
1041	9	128	1	Undiagnostic	8.6 - 38.7	0	0	0	0	poor	no	fragments
1041	1	49	1	flue	25.9	0	0	0	0	good	no	fragment
1047	1	15	1	Brick	20.9	0	0	0	0	fair	no	fragment
1047	28	290	1	Undiagnostic	Jun-24	0	0	0	0	poor	0	fragments
1047	2	228	1	Tegula	19 - 37	0	0	0	1x1	good	0	fragments
1047	1	88	1	Tegula	21	0	0	0	0	poor	0	mortar attached plus hole - ? re-use?
1047	2	460	1	floor tile	19 - 23	0	0	0	0	fair/good	0	fragments
1047	2	1469	1	Floor tile	33	170	190	1	2	good	slight	flint/silica inclusions
1047	3	99	1	bonding/floor tile	9.2 - 16.7	0	0	0	0	fair	no	fragments
1049	4	253	1	Brick	20.6 - 40.6	0	0	0	0	poor	no	fragments
1049	2	109	3	Brick	16.9 - 27.18	0	0	0	0	poor	no	fragments
1049	1	871	1	Floor tile	38.7	0	0	1	2	good	no	fragment
1054	2	105	1	Brick	10 - 32.2	0	0	0	0	poor	no	fragments
1058	2	97	1	Brick	22.8-23.9	0	0	0	0	poor	no	fragments
1058	1	31	1	Segmented brick	26.5	28.9	30	1	1	good	no	part of a pillar
1058	1	17	1	Brick	22.8	0	0	0	0	poor	no	re-use (mortar attached)
1058	1	34	2	Undiagnostic	22.5	0	0	0	0	poor	no	grey core
1058	1	225	1	Undiagnostic	23.4	0	0	0	1	fair	no	
1059	1	51	3	Undiagnostic	24.6	0	0	0	0	fair	yes	
1060	1	147	3	Undiagnostic	28.3	0	0	0	0	poor	no	
1060	1	214	1	Undiagnostic	36.7	0	0	0	0	poor	no	
1062	1	175	1	Brick	48	0	0	0	0	fair	no	re-use(mortar attached)
2000	6	22	1	Undiagnostic	14.3	0	0	0	0	poor	no	

2000	13	243	1	Undiagnostic	9.4 - 14.0	0	0	0	0	poor	no	
2001	7	428	1	Undiagnostic	12.3 - 27.9	0	0	0	0	poor	no	
2002	6	346	1	Undiagnostic	12.9 - 36.2	0	0	0	0	poor	no	
2006	2	10	1	Undiagnostic	11.9	0	0	0	0	poor	no	
2015	1	12	1	Undiagnostic	16.5	0	0	0	0	poor	no	
2016	4	599	1	Undiagnostic	19.1 - 37.9	0	0	0	0	poor	no	
2018	8	217	1	Undiagnostic	18.9	0	0	0	0	poor	no	poorly formed
2020	24	108	1	Undiagnostic	8.5	0	0	0	0	poor	no	
3000	6	63	1	Undiagnostic	20	0	0	0	0	poor	0	
3001	5	137	1	Undiagnostic	7.0-33.5	0		0	0	poor	0	
3002	8	8	1	Undiagnostic	23.4	0	0	0	0	poor	0	
3003	1	5	1	Undiagnostic	7.3	0	0	0	0	poor	0	

Appendix 11: Metal working debris – ferrous slag

Trench	Ctxt	Ctxt Type	Qty	Wt (g)	Comments
T1	1009	Subsoil	1	35	Strongly magnetic, ?hearth base frag
T1	1013	L.Subsoil	2	16	Vitreous, glassy, amorphous
T1	1014	L.Subsoil	6	175	Five Vitreous, glassy, amorphous and one hearth base piece
T1	1015	L.Subsoil	5	24	Vitreous, glassy, amorphous
T1	1016	L.Subsoil	1	11	Vitreous, glassy, amorphous
T1	1017	L.Subsoil	14	109	Vitreous, glassy, amorphous
T1	1019	Spoil	1	29	Vitreous, glassy, amorphous
T1	1024	Upper fill of Inner Ditch [1040]	2	11	Spongey, amorphous
T1	1028	Upper fill [1027] Mid Ditch	1	16	Vitreous, glassy, amorphous
T1	1031	L.Subsoil	1	7	Vitreous, glassy, amorphous
T1	1037	Fill of PH [1034]	4	105	one hearth base frag, one spongey bloom waste piece, two Vitreous, glassy, amorphous
T1	1047	Fill of Outer Ditch [1067]	3	55	Vitreous, glassy, amorphous
T1	1058	Same as 1047	3	16	Vitreous, glassy, amorphous
T1	1064	Fill of Inner Ditch [1040]	1	20	Vitreous, glassy, amorphous
T2	2002	Medieval clay layer	1	114	Vitreous, glassy, amorphous
T2	2020	Same as 2016, Med. soil build-up/levelling	4	43	Weakly magnetic, two glassy, one hearth lining frag
T3	3002	Subsoil	1	201	Dense hearth base frag.
		Totals	**51**	**987**	

Appendix 12: Animal Bone (12.1 to 12.12)

Appendix 12.1 Trench 1. Animal bone catalogue (basic)

Ctxt	Element	Species	Maturity	Count	Butchery	Taphonomy	Comments
1000	Fragment	Uncertain		1	Chopped	Gnawing, root weathering abraded	
1001	Mandible Fragment	Cattle		1		Weathered	
1001	Radius Distal Articulation	Cattle	Juv	1	Chopped		
1001	Pelvis	Horse	Adult	2		2 fragments of same bone	
1001	Lumbar Vertebra	Pig	Adult	1	Chopped	Heavy weathering	
1001	Fragment	Uncertain		10			
1001	Fragment	Uncertain		2	Cut	Defleshing	
1001	Fragment	Uncertain		1	Chopped		
1002	Mandibular Incisor	Pig		1			
1003	Scapula Acetabulum	Cattle		1	Chopped		
1003	Sapula	Cattle	Adult	1		Weathered	
1003	Ulna	Cattle	Adult	1		Weathered	
1003	Metacarpal Frag.	Cattle	Adult	1	Chopped	Weathered	
1003	Astragalus	Cattle	Adult	1			
1003	Phalanx 2nd	Cattle	Adult	2			
1003	Humerus Frag	Large Anim.		1	Chopped		
1003	Scapula Frags Acetab.	Large Anim.		2			
1003	Mandible	Large Anim.		1	Chopped		
1003	Humerus prox. Epiphysis	Large Anim.	Juv	1			
1003	Femur prox. Ephiphysis	Large Anim.	Adult	1		Split	
1003	Facet Acetabulum	Large Anim.		1		Palaeopathology	
1003	Pelvis	Small Anim.		1	Cut		
1003	Phalanx 3rd	Small Anim.		1			
1003	Tibia shaft,dist. Artic.	Sheep/Goat	Adult	1	Cut		
1003	Fragment	Uncertain		2			
1003	Fragment	Uncertain		5		Weathered	
1003	Fragment	Uncertain		3	Chopped		
1003	Fragment	Uncertain		1	Chopped		
1003	Fragment	Uncertain		2	Cut	Defleshing	
1003	Fragment	Uncertain	Juv	1	Chopped		
1004	Fragment	Uncertain		2	Chopped		
1005	Metacarpal shaft	Cattle		1			
1005	Metacarpal dist.	Cattle	Adult	1	Chopped		
1005	Astragalus	Cattle	Adult	1			
1005	Phalanx Frag	Cattle	Adult	1		New breaks	
1005	Humerus dist. Artic.	Cattle	Adult	1	Chopped		
1005	Metacarpal dist.	Horse	Adult	1	Chopped		
1005	Metacarpal shaft	Horse		1	Chopped		
1005	Axis	Horse	Adult	1	Chopped		
1005	Humerus	Small Anim.		1	Chopped	Possible Lupus	
1005	Metapodial shaft	Small Anim.		1	Chopped		
1005	Atlas frag.	Small Anim.	Adult	1		Possible pig	

Ctxt	Element	Species	Maturity	Count	Butchery	Taphonomy	Comments
1005	Humerus shaft	Small Anim.		1			
1005	Fragment	Uncertain		15			
1005	Fragment	Uncertain		1		Weathered	
1005	Fragment	Uncertain		1	Chopped		
1005	Tibia mid shaft	Uncertain		1	Chopped		
1005	Skull Frag	Uncertain		1			
1006	Fragment	Uncertain		1	Chopped		
1006	Fragment	Uncertain		2			
1006	Fragment	Uncertain		1	Chopped		
1007	Humerus dist.art.	Cattle	Adult	1	Chopped		
1007	Naviculocuboid	Cattle	Adult	2	Chopped		2 pices of same bone
1007	Astragalus	Cattle	Adult	1			
1007	Naviculocuboid	Cattle		1	Chopped		
1007	Phalanx	Cattle	Adult	1			
1007	Humerus dist.art.	Pig	Adult	1	Chopped		
1007	Scapula frag.	Small Anim.		1	Chopped		
1007	Mandible &dp 4,3,2	Sheep/Goat	Juv	1		Broken at dp4 junction	Juv dp4
1007	Tibia dist.	Sheep/Goat	Juv	1	Chopped		
1007	Metatarsal prox. +shaft	Sheep/Goat		1		Broken	
1007	Scapula	Sheep/Goat		1			
1007	Fragment	Uncertain		5	Chopped		
1007	Tibia shaft	Uncertain		1	Chopped		
1007	Scapula	Uncertain		1			
1008	Fragment	Uncertain		2	Chopped	Weathered	
1009	Vertebra lumbar	Cattle	Juv	1	Chopped		
1009	Vertebra epiphysis	Cattle		1			
1009	Phalanx 2nd	Cattle	Adult	1			same bone as above
1009	Phalanx 2nd	Cattle	Adult	1			
1009	Tibia distal end	Cattle	Adult	1	Chopped		
1009	Matatarsal shaft distal end	Cattle	Adult	1		Weathered	
1009	Molar 1 or2	Cattle		1			worn
1009	Metacarpal	Cattle	Adult	5	Chopped		same bone (5)
1009	Metacarpal	Cattle	Adult	2	Chopped		modern split
1009	Tibia frag.	Large Anim.		1			
1009	Rib frag.	Large Anim.		1	Chopped		
1009	Mtacarpal distal shaft	Sheep/Goat	Adult	1	Chopped	Gnawing	
1009	Molar 1or2	Sheep/Goat		1		Split	
1009	Pelvis	Sheep/Goat	Adult	1	Chopped		
1009	Fragment	Uncertain		5			
1009	Fragment	Uncertain		3		Weathered	
1009	Fragment	Uncertain		1	Chopped		
1009	Fragment	Uncertain		2	Chopped		
1009	Fragment	Uncertain		8	Chopped		
1009	Fragment	Uncertain		2	Chopped	Weathered	
1013	Shaft	Bird		1			

Ctxt	Element	Species	Maturity	Count	Butchery	Taphonomy	Comments
1013	Incisor	Cattle		1			
1013	Molar frag	Cattle		1			
1013	Astragalus	Cattle	Adult	1	Chopped		
1013	Naviculo cuboid	Cattle	Adult	1			
1013	Plalanx 3	Cattle	Adult	1			
1013	Phalanx 2	Horse	Adult	1			
1013	Trochea humerus	Large Anim.		1			
1013	Mandible frag	MA		1		Weathered	
1013	Skull frag	MA		1		Root marks	
1013	Fragment	MA		2	Chopped		
1013	Mandible +incisor	Pig		1			
1013	Mandible M3	Pig		1		Split longitudinally	
1013	Metacarpal 4th	Pig	Adult	1	Ch and cut		Distal unfused Prox fused
1013	Maxillary canines	Pig		3			
1013	Mandible P3	Pig		1		Split	
1013	Molar 1or2	Sheep		1		Weathered	
1013	Mandible P3	Sheep/Goat		1			
1013	Vertebra cervical	Sheep/Goat	Adult	1	Chopped		
1013	Fragment	Uncertain		23			
1013	Fragment	Uncertain		14	Chopped		
1013	Fragment	Uncertain		2		Weathered	
1013	Fragment	Uncertain		2	Chopped	Burnt	
1013	Fragment	Uncertain		6	Chopped		
1014	Fragment	Bird		2			
1014	Phalanx 1	Cattle	Adult	1			
1014	Phalanx 2	Cattle	Adult	1			
1014	Phalanx 2	Cattle	Adult	1			
1014	Calcaneum	Cattle	Juv	1			U-D; F-P
1014	Humerus dist.	Cattle	Adult	1			Split
1014	Mandible molar	Cattle		1	Chopped		
1014	Humerus dist.	Cattle	Adult	1	Chopped		
1014	Lunate carpal	Cattle	Adult	1			
1014	Radius Epiphysis	Cattle	Juv	1			
1014	Max.Pm	Cattle		1		Worn-heavily	
1014	Molar frag. Mand.	Cattle		1		Split	
1014	Max. Pm	Cattle		1			
1014	Scaphoid	Cattle	Adult	1			
1014	Ulna	Cattle		1		Weathered	
1014	Occipital condyle skull	Cattle		1	Chopped		
1014	Radius Dist. Artic.	Cattle	Adult	2			
1014	P4	Canid		2		Split	
1014	Magnum	Horse	Adult	1			
1014	Phalanx 2	Large Anim.	Adult	1		Corroded	Prox missing
1014	Tibia prox.	Large Anim.		1	Chopped		Split
1014	Scaphoid	Large Anim.		1			

Ctxt	Element	Species	Maturity	Count	Butchery	Taphonomy	Comments
1014	Tibia prox.	MA	Adult	1	Chopped	Split artic.	
1014	Incisor Mand.	Pig		1			
1014	Canine Mand.	Pig		1			Spilt
1014	Incisor Mand.	Pig		1			
1014	Incisor Max.	Pig		1			
1014	Max.M2	Pig		1		Worn- heavily	
1014	Max. M1	Pig		1		Worn- moderately	
1014	Canine Max.	Pig		1		Weathered	
1014	Metacarpal shaft	Small Anim.		3			
1014	Tibia	Small Anim.		1	Chopped		
1014	Pelvis frag.	Small Anim.		1			
1014	Vertebra epiphysis	Small Anim.		1			
1014	Max.M1or2	Sheep/Goat		1		Broken	
1014	Mand. M1	Sheep/Goat		1		Worn- little	
1014	Mand. M2	Sheep/Goat		1		Worn-little	
1014	Mand. M2	Sheep/Goat		1		Worn- little	
1014	Mand. Molar	Sheep/Goat		1		Split	
1014	Molar frsg.	Sheep/Goat		1		Split	
1014	Dp 4	Sheep/Goat		1		Split	
1014	Metatarsal shaft	Sheep/Goat	Adult	1		Gnawed	
1014	Ulna	Sheep/Goat	Adult	1			
1014	Fragment	Sheep/Goat		2		Weathered	
1014	Fragment	Sheep/Goat		3			
1014	Tooth frag.	Uncertain		4			
1014	Long bone frag.	Uncertain		32	Chopped		
1014	Fragment	Uncertain		5	Chopped	Weathered	
1014	Fragment	Uncertain		52			
1014	Fragment	Uncertain		18	Chopped		
1014	Tibia prox. Artic.	Uncertain		1	Chopped	Split	
1015	Calcaneus	Cattle	Adult	1	Ch and cut	Weathered, trowel marks	Large
1015	Ulna	Cattle	Adult	1	Chopped		
1015	Metacarpal	Cattle	Adult	1	Chopped		
1015	Radius dist. Epiphysis	Cattle	Juv	1			
1015	Mandible	Cattle		1	Chopped	Weathered, no teeth	Split inferior border
1015	PM max.	Cattle		1			
1015	Ulna	Cattle	Adult	1		Weathering heavy	
1015	P3/P4	Cattle		1		Split	
1015	Phalanx 2	Cattle	Adult	1			
1015	Incisor	Cattle		1			
1015	Phalanx 1	Cattle	Juv	1			
1015	Carpal	Cattle	Adult	1			
1015	Tibia distal epiphysis	Horse	Juv	1	Chopped		
1015	Phalanx 2	Horse	Adult	1			
1015	Metapodial dist.	Horse	Adult	1	Cut		
1015	Long bone	Large Anim.		1	Chopped	Weathered	

Ctxt	Element	Species	Maturity	Count	Butchery	Taphonomy	Comments
1015	Patella	Large Anim.	Adult	1			
1015	Humerus distal	Large Anim.	Adult	1	Chopped	Weathered	
1015	Long bone shaft frag.	Large Anim.		1	Ch and cut	Weathered	
1015	Carpal	Large Anim.	Adult	1			
1015	Ulna frag	Large Anim.	Adult	1			
1015	Tibia shaft frag.	MA		1		Weathered	
1015	Humerus shaft	Pig		1		Gnawed	
1015	M1 or 2	Pig		1		Worn light	broken
1015	M1 or 2	Pig		1		Split	
1015	Long bone frag.	Small Anim.		1			
1015	Long bone frag.	Small Anim.		1	Cut	Weathered	
1015	Incisor	Small Anim.		1		Worn very	
1015	Tibia shaft	Small Anim.	Adult	1		Weathered	P unfused D fused
1015	Humerus	Small Anim.	Adult	1		Weathered	
1015	Ulna	Small Anim.	Adult	1		Punctures	
1015	Ulna	Small Anim.	Adult	1			
1015	Vertebra lumbar	Small Anim.	Juv	1	Chopped	Split	
1015	Humerus distal	Small Anim.		1			
1015	M2 Mand	Sheep/Goat		1		Wear light	
1015	DP 4	Sheep/Goat		1			
1015	Ulna	Sheep/Goat	Adult	1		Root marks	
1015	Radius distal	Sheep/Goat	Adult	1			
1015	M1	Sheep/Goat		2		Worn very	
1015	Radius dust epiphysis	Sheep/Goat	Juv	1			
1015	Radius distal	Sheep/Goat	Juv	1	Chopped		
1015	Tibia distal	Sheep/Goat	Adult	1			
1015	Molar	Sheep/Goat		1		Weathered	
1015	Calcaneum	Sheep/Goat	Juv	1			
1015	Cuneform magna	Sheep/Goat	Adult	1			
1015	Shaft frag.	Uncertain		1	Cut	Weathered	
1015	Shaft frag.	Uncertain		1	Chopped		Pit
1015	Rib frag.	Uncertain		1	Chopped		
1015	Fragment	Uncertain		4		Weathered	
1015	Fragment	Uncertain		1		Weathered, broken	
1015	Fragment	Uncertain		6		Weathered	
1015	Fragment	Uncertain		91			
1015	Fragment	Uncertain		13	Chopped	Weathered	
1015	Horn frag.	Uncertain		1			
1015	Fragment	Uncertain		38			
1015	M1 or M2	Uncertain		1		Worn heavy	broken
1015	Fragment	Uncertain		1	Chopped	Weathered	
1015	Incisor	Uncertain		1		Split	
1015	Long bone frag.	Uncertain		2		Weathered	
1015	Fragment	Uncertain		1	Chopped		
1015	Horn frag.	Uncertain		1		Weathered	

Ctxt	Element	Species	Maturity	Count	Butchery	Taphonomy	Comments
1015	Teeth frag.	Uncertain		6			
1016	F	Bird		1			
1016	Femur prox. Shaft	Bird		1			Pathology
1016	Max M1or 2	Cattle		1		Worn heavy	
1016	Naviculocuboid	Cattle	Adult	1			
1016	Femur prox.	Cattle	Juv	1	Chopped		
1016	Ulna	Cattle		1			
1016	Radius distal	Cattle		1	Chopped		
1016	Radius distal	Cattle	Adult	1			
1016	Ulna	Cattle		1		Burnt	
1016	Metacarpal distal	Cattle	Adult	1	Chopped	Gnawed	
1016	Metacarpal distal	Cattle	Juv	1	Chopped	Gnawed	
1016	Tooth split	Cattle		1			
1016	Metacarpal proximal	Cattle	Juv	1	Chopped	Weathered	Split
1016	Phayanx 2	Cattle	Adult	1			
1016	Carpal	Cattle		1			
1016	Mand M3	Cattle		1		Wear heavy	Split
1016	Astragalus	Cattle	Adult	1	Chopped		
1016	Phalange	Cattle	Adult	1	Chopped		
1016	Magnum carpal	Cattle	Adult	1			
1016	Mand. M1 or 2	Cattle		1		Little wear	
1016	Molar	Cattle		1		Split	
1016	Max P4	Cattle		2			
1016	Mand.P4	Cattle		1			
1016	Humerus	Large Anim.		1	Ch and cut		
1016	Humerus	Large Anim.		1	Ch and cut	Weathered	
1016	Shaft	Large Anim.		1		Burnt, gnawed	
1016	Tibia	Large Anim.		1	Chopped		4 O chops
1016	Tbia	Large Anim.		1	Ch and cut		
1016	Capitate	Large Anim.		1	Chopped		
1016	Vertibra Lumbar	Large Anim.	Juv	1	Chopped		
1016	Astragalus	Large Anim.		1	Chopped	Weathered	
1016	Carpal	Large Anim.		1			
1016	Mandible	Pig		1		Weathered	M1,2 erupted; M3 in crypt
1016	Metapoidal 3 distal epiphysis	Pig	Juv	1			
1016	M1 2 or 3	Pig		1		Split	
1016	Vertebra frag	Small Anim.		1		Broken	
1016	Rib	Small Anim.		2			
1016	Tooth split	Sheep/Goat		2			
1016	Metacarpal shaft	Sheep/Goat		1	Chopped		
1016	Max. Molar 1or 2	Sheep/Goat		1			
1016	Mand. M1 or 2	Sheep/Goat		1			
1016	Mand. M1 or 2	Sheep/Goat		2			
1016	Mand. dP4	Sheep/Goat		1		Little wear	
1016	Max. Pm	Sheep/Goat		1		In wear	

Ctxt	Element	Species	Maturity	Count	Butchery	Taphonomy	Comments
1016	Astragalus	Sheep/Goat	Juv	1	Chopped	Burnt	
1016	F	Uncertain		1	Chopped	Burnt	
1016	F	Uncertain		1	Cut		
1016	F	Uncertain		32			
1016	F	Uncertain		4		Weathered	
1016	F	Uncertain		1		Gnawed	
1016	F	Uncertain		3	Chopped		
1016	F	Uncertain		3		Weathered	
1016	F	Uncertain		45	Chopped		
1016	F	Uncertain		1	Chopped	Weathered	
1016	F	Uncertain		2	Chopped		
1016	F	Uncertain		2	Ch and cut	Weathered	
1016	Rib fragment	Uncertain		7		Weathered	
1016	F	Uncertain		1	Chopped	Weathered	
1016	F	Uncertain		15		Weathered	
1016	Tibia shaft fragment	Uncertain		1		Weathered	
1016	F	Uncertain		7	Chopped	Wearhered	
1016	F	Uncertain		13	Chopped		
1016	Humerus frag.	Uncertain		1	Chopped		
1016	Phalynx 2	Uncertain		1	Cut	Weathered	
1016	Skull Frag.	Uncertain		2			
1016	F	Uncertain		4	Chopped		
1016	F	Uncertain		1	Chopped	Burnt	
1016	F	Uncertain		1	Ch and cut		
1016	F	Uncertain		2	Chopped	Weathered	
1016	Pelvis	Uncertain		1	Chopped		
1016	F	Uncertain		2	Chopped		
1016	Asrtragalus	Uncertain		1	Chopped		
1017	Long bone prox.	Bird	Adult	1		Burnt	
1017	F	Bird		5			
1017	Femur	Bird/Chiken	Adult	1	Cut	Burnt	Chicken
1017	Max.M1 or 2	Cattle		1		Light wear	
1017	M1 or 2	Cattle		1			
1017	Axis frag.	Cattle		1	Chopped		
1017	Humerus	Cattle	Adult	1	Chopped		
1017	Vertibra Lumbar	Cattle		1	Chopped		Missing both epiphyses and transverse process
1017	Metacarial	Cattle	Adult	2	Ch and cut	Weathered	2 pieces of same bone
1017	Metacarial Dist.	Cattle	Adult	1	Chopped		
1017	Metacarial Dist.	Cattle	Adult	1	Ch and cut	Weathered	
1017	Naviculocuboid	Cattle	Adult	1			
1017	Phalanx 1	Cattle	Adult	1		Gnawed	Same animal
1017	Phalanx2	Cattle	Adult	1			Same animal
1017	Phalanx 2	Cattle	Adult	1			Same animal

Ctxt	Element	Species	Maturity	Count	Butchery	Taphonomy	Comments
1017	Phalanx 2	Cattle	Adult	1			Possible soil corrosion
1017	Phalanx 1	Cattle	Adult	1	Cut	Worn	
1017	Skull Occipital condyle	Cattle	Adult	1		Burnt	
1017	Humerus Prox.epiphysis	Large Anim.		1			
1017	Humerus Capitate epiphysis	Large Anim.	Juv	1			
1017	Humerus Distal Trochanter	Large Anim.		1	Chopped		
1017	Carpal	Large Anim.	Adult	1	Chopped	Burnt	
1017	Max.M3	Pig		1		Heavy wear	
1017	Incisor	Pig		1			
1017	P3 or P4	Pig		1		Split	
1017	Metacarpal 2	Pig		1			
1017	Mandible frg.	Pig	Adult	1			
1017	Metapodial prox.	Pig	Adult	1		Burnt	
1017	Femur	Rat	Adult	1		Burnt	
1017	Mandible frag.	Small Anim.		1			
1017	Mandible	Small Anim.		1	Chopped		
1017	Scapula	Small Anim.		1	Chopped	Weathered, gnawed	
1017	Radius frg.	Small Anim.		1	Chopped	Weathered	
1017	Mand. Incisor	Sheep/Goat		1			
1017	Incisor	Sheep/Goat		1			
1017	Mand. M1 or 2	Sheep/Goat		1		Light wear	
1017	Max. M1 or 2	Sheep/Goat		1		Light wear	
1017	Mand. M1 or 2	Sheep/Goat		1		Light wear	
1017	Mandible	Sheep/Goat		1		with broken M3, light wear	
1017	Radius	Sheep/Goat		1	Chopped		3xO
1017	Phalanx 1	Sheep/Goat	Adult	1		Worn	
1017	F	Small bird		1		Ivoried	
1017	F	Small bird		3		Very worn	
1017	Radius/ulna prox.	Small bird	Adult	1		Burnt, abraded	
1017	F	Uncertain		8			
1017	F	Uncertain		9	Chopped		
1017	F	Uncertain		2	Chopped	Soil corrosion	Flat bones
1017	F	Uncertain		1		Burnt	
1017	F	Uncertain		62		Weathered	
1017	F	Uncertain		46	Chopped		
1017	F	Uncertain		26	Chopped	Weathered	
1017	F	Uncertain		29		Weathered	
1017	F	Uncertain		1	Chopped		
1017	Rib frag.	Uncertain		4		Weathered	
1017	F	Uncertain		1		Weathered , gnawed	
1017	Skull frag.	Uncertain		1		Weathered	
1017	Vertibra frag.	Uncertain	Juv	1			No processes
1017	F	Uncertain		1		Burnt	
1017	F	Uncertain		6	Chopped		
1017	F	Uncertain		3	Chopped	Burnt	

Ctxt	Element	Species	Maturity	Count	Butchery	Taphonomy	Comments
1017	F	Uncertain		4			
1017	Tooth enamel	Uncertain		1			
1021	Phalanx Prox.	Pig	Adult	1			
1023	Phalanx 2	Horse		1			
1023	Phaanx 3	Small Anim.		1			
1023	F	Uncertain		11			
1023	F	Uncertain		2		Weathered	
1023	F	Uncertain		1		Burnt	
1023	F	Uncertain		2	Chopped		
1023	F	Uncertain		5	Chopped		
1023	Mand. P3	Uncertain		1			
1023	F	Uncertain		1			
1024	F	Bird		1	Chopped		
1024	Phalanx 1	Cattle	Adult	1			
1024	Phalanx 1	Cattle		1			
1024	Calcaneum	Cattle	Juv	1		Root marks	
1024	Calcaneum	Cattle	Juv	1	Chopped		
1024	Metapodial distal end	Cattle	Adult	1	Chopped		
1024	Phalanx 1	Hare	Adult	1			
1024	Rib	Large Anim.		1		Weathered, root marks	
1024	Rib	Large Anim.		1	Ch and cut		
1024	Mandible	Pig	Juv	1		Mi (W) M2 in crypt	young little wear
1024	Canine Mand.	Pig		1		Broken	
1024	Vertebra Thorasic	Small Anim.	Adult	1			
1024	Vertebra Lumbar	Small Anim.		1	Chopped		
1024	Tibia Prox.	Small Anim.	Juv	1			
1024	Humerus distal	Small Anim.	Adult	1	Chopped		
1024	Humerus distal	Small Anim.	Adult	1	Chopped		
1024	Metacarpal shaft prox.	Sheep/Goat		1		Gnawed	
1024	Metacarpal shaft	Sheep/Goat	Adult	1			
1024	Tibia	Sheep/Goat		1	Chopped	Root marks	
1024	Pelvis	Sheep/Goat	Adult	1			
1024	F	Uncertain		8			
1024	F	Uncertain		1		Weathered	
1024	F	Uncertain		14	Chopped		
1024	F	Uncertain		2	Chopped	Weathered	
1024	F	Uncertain		1	Chopped		
1024	F	Uncertain		1	Chopped		
1024	F	Uncertain		1	Chopped	Burnt	
1024	Mandible frag.	Uncertain		1			
1024	Mandile with teeth	Water Vole		1		Aruicola Tertestris	11 teeth
1026	F	Uncertain		1		Weathered	
1028	Tarsus	Bird		1		Root marks	
1028	Coracoid	Bird		1		Root marks	
1028	Carpometacarpus prox.shaft	Bird chicken		1		Weathered	

Ctxt	Element	Species	Maturity	Count	Butchery	Taphonomy	Comments
1028	Tibia shaft	Dog		1		Root marks	
1028	Humurus distal.	Large Anim.		1	Ch and cut	Root marks	
1028	Incisor, mandible	Pig		1			
1028	Shaft frag.	Small Anim.		1	Chopped		
1028	F	Uncertain		6			
1028	F	Uncertain		7	Chopped		
1028	Rib frag.	Uncertain		2	Ch and cut		
1028	Rib frag.	Uncertain		13		Root marks	
1028	Rib frag.	Uncertain		2			
1028	F	Uncertain		1		Weathering heavy	
1028	Long bone frag.	Uncertain		1	Chopped	Gnawing, root marks	
1028	Shaft	Uncertain		1	Chopped	Weathering, gnawing root marks	
1030	Horn core	Cattle		1			Small cow
1030	F shaft	Small Anim.		2		Weathering heavy	
1030	F	Uncertain		3			
1030	F	Uncertain		2	Chopped		
1031	Phalanx prox.	Cattle	Adult	1		Weathering heavy	Distal end missing
1031	Mand. dP4	Cattle		1		Broken	
1031	Humerus frag.	Large Anim.		1		Weathering heavy	
1031	Mand. M1 or 2	Sheep/Goat		1			
1031	F	Uncertain		1		Weathering heavy	
1037	P4	Pig		1		Split enamel. Heavy weathering	
1041	Tibiotarsus	Bird		1		Broken	
1041	Incisor	Cattle		1		Worn, weathered	
1041	Horn and core	Cattle		1	Chopped		
1041	Frag. Vetibral process	Cattle		1	Chopped	Heavy corrosion	
1041	Phalanx 1	Cattle	Adult	2		Articulated with Phal. 2	
1041	Phalanx 2	Cattle	Adult	2			
1041	Astragalus	Cattle	Adult	1			
1041	Carpal	Cattle	Adult	1	Chopped	Split	
1041	Scapula glenoid	Goat		1	Chopped		
1041	Incisor	Horse		1		Worn	
1041	Tibia distal	Horse	Adult	1	Chopped	Weathered	
1041	Tibia distal	Horse	Adult	1	Chopped	Split length wise	
1041	Metatarsal	Large Anim.		2		Split, gnawed, corroded	
1041	Acetabulum	Large Anim.	Adult	1		Heavy weathering	
1041	Incisor	Pig		1		Broken	
1041	Mand.canine	Pig		1			
1041	Molar	Pig		1			
1041	Vertebra frag.	Small Anim.		1	Chopped		
1041	Ped. Calck.	Small Anim.	Juv	1			
1041	Vertebra Lumbar	Small Anim.		1			
1041	Tibia shaft	Small Anim.		1		Heavy corrosion	
1041	Humerus distal	Small Anim.		1		Heavy corrosion	
1041	Metacarpal	Small Anim.		1	Chopped		

Ctxt	Element	Species	Maturity	Count	Butchery	Taphonomy	Comments
1041	Tibia frag.	Small Anim.		3		Heavy weathering	
1041	Mand. M1	Sheep/Goat		3		Slight wear	
1041	Mand.P4	Sheep/Goat		1		Slight wear	
1041	Maxillary M1	Sheep/Goat		1		Medium wear	
1041	Molar	Sheep/Goat		4		Little wear	
1041	Molar	Sheep/Goat		1		Corroded	
1041	Horn and core	Sheep/Goat		1			
1041	Shaft frag.	Sheep/Goat		1	Chopped	Weathered	
1041	Metacarpal	Sheep/Goat	Adult	1		Gnawed weathered	
1041	Humrus	Sheep/Goat	Adult	1	Chopped	Weathered	
1041	Scapula glenoid	Sheep/Goat		1			
1041	Metacarpal	Sheep/Goat		1		Root marks	
1041	Phalanx 1	Sheep/Goat	Adult	1		Soil corrosion	
1041	Calcaneus	Sheep/Goat	Adult	1			
1041	F	Uncertain		53			
1041	F	Uncertain		4		Weathered	
1041	F	Uncertain		4	Chopped	Burnt	
1041	Skull frag.	Uncertain		1			
1041	F	Uncertain		84	Chopped		
1041	F	Uncertain		1	Chopped	Gnawed	
1041	F	Uncertain		8	Chopped	Weathered	
1041	Tooth frag.	Uncertain		4		Split	
1041	Horn frag.	Uncertain		3			
1041	Tibia distal	Uncertain		1		Split	
1045	Horn base	Sheep/Goat		1		Weathered	
1045	Long bone frag.	Uncertain		1	Chopped		
1045	Horn frag.	Uncertain		2			
1047	Humerus distal	Bird		1			
1047	Radius distal	Cattle	Adult	1	Ch and cut	Slight weathering	
1047	Metacarpal distal	Cattle	Adult	1	Chopped		
1047	Metacarpal distal	Cattle	Adult	1	Chopped		
1047	Metacarpal distal	Cattle	Adult	1	Chopped		
1047	Horn core	Cattle		1			
1047	Mandible angle	Cattle	Adult	1	Ch and cut		
1047	Carpal	Horse	Adult	1			
1047	Ulna	Large Anim.		1	Chopped	Broken, weathered	
1047	Shaft frag.	Large Anim.		12		Weathered	
1047	Capitate	Large Anim.		1	Chopped		
1047	Vertebra body	Large Anim.	Juv	1			
1047	Calcaneus	Large Anim.	Adult	1	Chopped		
1047	Mandibule frag.	Pig		1		M3 in place weathered	stage b
1047	Tibia distal	Pig	Adult	1	Chopped		
1047	Incisor	Pig		1			
1047	Scapula	Small Anim.		1			
1047	Rib prox end	Small Anim.		1			Rabbit?

Ctxt	Element	Species	Maturity	Count	Butchery	Taphonomy	Comments
1047	Scapula	Small Anim.	Adult	1	Chopped		glenoid
1047	Astragalus	Sheep/Goat	Adult	1	Chopped		
1047	Incisor	Sheep/Goat		1		Weathered	
1047	Molar frag.	Sheep/Goat		2		Split	
1047	Metatarsal shaft	Sheep/Goat		1			
1047	F	Uncertain		8			
1047	F	Uncertain		8	Chopped		
1047	F	Uncertain		1	Chopped		
1047	F	Uncertain		1	Chopped		
1047	F	Uncertain		1	Chopped		
1047	F	Uncertain		2		Burnt, weathered	
1047	Incisor	Uncertain		1			
1047	Horn frag.	Uncertain		1			
1047	F	Uncertain		14	Chopped		
1047	F	Uncertain		13			
1048	Long bone	Bird		1			
1048	F	Uncertain		7		Weathered root marks	Several ribs
1048	Humurus distal frag.	Uncertain		1	Chopped	Some weathering	cracks
1049	F	Bird		4		Burnt	Small bird
1049	F	Bird		2			
1049	Shaft frag.	Bird		1			Small
1049	Incisor Mand.	Cattle		1			
1049	Molar max.	Cattle		1		Heavy wear	
1049	Molar Mand.	Cattle		1		Heavy wear	
1049	Horn core frag.	Cattle		1	Chopped		
1049	Metacarpal distal	Cattle	Adult	1	Chopped		
1049	P2	Cattle		1		Worn	
1049	Metapodial prox.	Cattle		1	Chopped		Split
1049	Humerus frag.	Large Anim.		1	Chopped		
1049	Ulna frag.	Large Anim.		1	Chopped	Weathered	
1049	Shaft frag.	Large Anim.		1	Chopped	Weathered	
1049	F	Large Anim.		1	Chopped	Weathered	
1049	Rib frag.	Large Anim.		3		Weathered	
1049	Rib frag.	Large Anim.		1	Chopped		
1049	Rib frag.	Large Anim.		1			
1049	Tibia shaft	Large Anim.		2	Chopped	Weathered	
1049	Tibia prox. Artic.	Large Anim.		2	Chopped		split
1049	Phalanx 1	Large Anim.	Juv	1	Chopped	Weathered	Prob.cow
1049	Rib prox end frag.	Large Anim.		1			
1049	Rib frag.	Large Anim.		1			
1049	Rib frag.	Large Anim.		1	Chopped		
1049	Ulna mid shaft	Large Anim.		1	Chopped	Weathered	
1049	Lng bone frag.	Large Anim.		10	Chopped		
1049	Radius prox.	Large Anim.		1	Chopped		
1049	Incisor Mand.	Pig		2		Split	

Ctxt	Element	Species	Maturity	Count	Butchery	Taphonomy	Comments
1049	Canine Max.	Pig		1			
1049	Rib frag.	Small Anim.		1			
1049	F	Small Anim.		4	Chopped	Gnawed	
1049	Phalanx 1	Sheep/Goat	Adult	1		Weathered, burnt, gnawed	
1049	Incisor 1	Sheep/Goat		1		Worn	
1049	Metapodial dist.	Sheep/Goat		1			Long split
1049	F	Uncertain		1		Corroded	
1049	F	Uncertain		5		Weathered	
1049	F	Uncertain		12			
1049	F	Uncertain		12	Chopped		
1049	F	Uncertain		4	Chopped	Weathered	
1049	Mandible	Uncertain	Juv	1		M1,2,3 E=26	Sub adult
1049	F	Uncertain		1	Chopped		
1049	Ulna mid shaft	Uncertain		2	Chopped	Weathered	
1049	F	Uncertain		18	Chopped		
1049	F	Uncertain		2			
1054	Shaft	Bird		1		Split	Small
1054	Mandible Condyle	Cattle	Adult	1		Weathered	
1054	F	Large Anim.		1	Chopped		
1054	P3 mand.	Pig		1			
1054	Metapodial dist.ephiph.	Small Anim.		1	Chopped	Heavy weathering	
1054	dP4	Sheep/Goat		2			
1054	P3 mand.	Sheep/Goat		1		Light wear	
1054	Pelvis small frag.	Sheep/Goat		1	Chopped		
1054	F	Uncertain		7			
1054	F	Uncertain		5	Chopped		
1054	F	Uncertain		1	Chopped	Burnt	
1054	Phalanx	Uncertain	Juv	1	Chopped		
1056	Long bone frag.	Uncertain	Juv	1		Heavy weathering	
1058	Calcaneous	Cattle	Adult	1	Chopped		
1058	Phalanx 2	Cattle	Adult	1		Heavy corrosion	
1058	Astragalus	Cattle	Adult	1	Chopped		
1058	Pelvis	Cattle		1	Chopped	Chop across acetabulum	
1058	Capitate	Large Anim.	Adult	1	Chopped		
1058	Tibia frag.	Large Anim.		1			
1058	Pelvis frag.	Large Anim.		2			
1058	Humerus dist.	Large Anim.	Adult	1	Chopped	Weathered	
1058	M/T distal epiphysis	Large Anim.	Adult	2	Chopped		
1058	M/T distal epiphysis	Large Anim.		1	Chopped		
1058	Humerus shaft	Pig		1		Weathered root marks	
1058	Tibia shaft	Pig		1	Chopped	Weathered, soil marks	
1058	Mandible	Small Anim.		1			
1058	Ulna	Small Anim.	Adult	1			
1058	Rib frag.	Small Anim.		2		Weathered corroded gnawed	
1058	Humerus flake	Small Anim.	Adult	1		Weathered root marks	

Ctxt	Element	Species	Maturity	Count	Butchery	Taphonomy	Comments
1058	Pelvus	Small Anim.		1	Chopped	Acetabulum	
1058	Scapula frag.	Sheep/Goat		1		Burnt	
1058	Molar 3 mand.	Sheep/Goat		1		Split Longitudinally	well worn
1058	Molar 1	Sheep/Goat		1		Split Longitudinally	
1058	Fragment	Uncertain		15			
1058	Fragment	Uncertain		9	Chopped	Weathered	
1058	Fragment	Uncertain		3	Chopped	Weathered	
1058	Fragment	Uncertain		21	Chopped		
1058	Humerus frag.	Uncertain		1	Chopped	heavy weathering	
1058	Fragment	Uncertain		5			
1058	Shaft frag.	Uncertain		16			
1058	Shaft frag.	Uncertain		2		Weathered	
1058	Shaft frag.	Uncertain		1		Gnawed	
1059	Long bone	Bird		1			
1059	Metatarsal distal end	Cattle	Adult	1	Chopped	Weathered, split, root marks	
1059	Phalanx 1	Cattle	Adult	1		Soil corrosion	
1059	Tibia dist.	Horse	Adult	1	Chopped		
1059	Vertebra body	Large Anim.	Juv	1			
1059	Rib frag.	Large Anim.		1	Chopped and cut	Weathered, knife marks, root marks	
1059	Long bone shaft frag.	Large Anim.		2	Chopped		
1059	Long bone shaft frag.	Large Anim.		1	Chopped	Weathered	
1059	Tooth root.	micro Anim.			1		
1059	Incisor mand.	Pig		1		Broken root tip	
1059	Incisor	Pig		1		Broken	
1059	P3/4	Pig		1		Heavy wear	
1059	Mandible	Pig		1		2 Incisors,P2,3&4	Male
1059	Molar 2	Sheep/Goat		1		Split lengthwise	
1059	Tooth fragment dP4	Sheep/Goat		2		Small fragment	
1059	Molar 1 mand.	Sheep/Goat		1		Slight wear	
1059	Canine	Sheep/Goat		1		Corroded	
1059	Incisor	Sheep/Goat		1			
1059	M1/2	Sheep/Goat		1		Split	
1059	Tibia shaft+ dist end	Sheep/Goat		1	Chopped	Soil corrosion	
1059	Tooth frag.	Uncertain		2		Heavily damaged	2pies of one tooth
1059	Skull frag.	Uncertain		7		Heavily broken	
1059	Shaft frag.	Uncertain		8		Weathered	
1059	Fragment	Uncertain		5			
1059	Fragment	Uncertain		5	Chopped	Weathered, corroded	
1059	F + epiphysis	Uncertain		3	Chopped	Weathered, root marks	
1060	Phalanx 1	Horse		1		complete	
1060	Rib frag.	Large Anim.		1		Soil , weathering	
1060	Incisor	Pig		1		Split	
1060	Fragment	Uncertain		2	Chopped		
1060	Fragment	Uncertain		1	Cut	Gnawing	
1060	Fragment	Uncertain		1	Chopped		

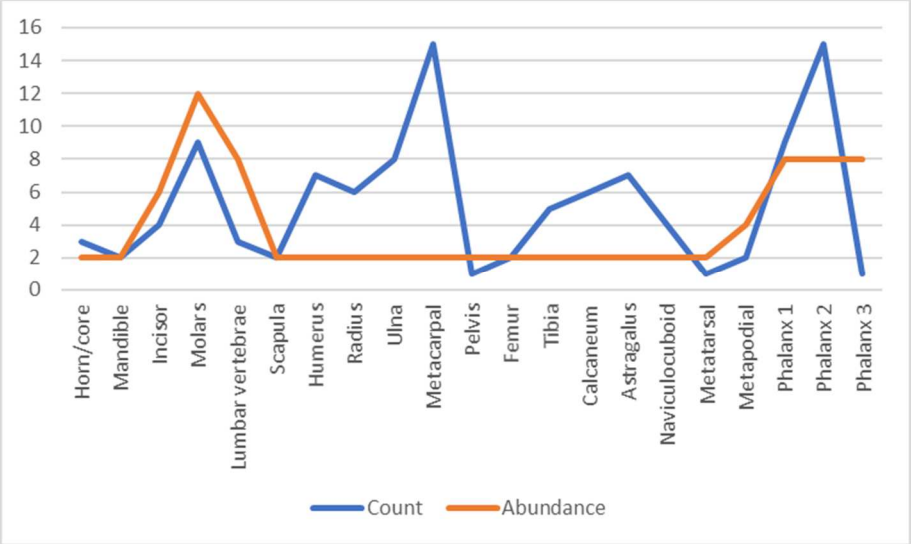
Ctxt	Element	Species	Maturity	Count	Butchery	Taphonomy	Comments
1060	Rib frag.	Uncertain		2		soil, weathering	
1060	Fragment	Uncertain		4			
1060	Fragment	Uncertain		3	Chopped		
1060	Fragment	Uncertain		2	Chopped	Trampled	
1060	Fragment	Uncertain		1	Chopped		
1060	Fragment	Uncertain		3		Weathered	
1060	Fragment	Uncertain		1		Gnawed	
1060	Humerus shaft	Uncertain		1	Ch and cut		
1060	Humerus frag.	Uncertain		2	Chopped		
1060	Fragment	Uncertain		1	Chopped		
1062	Fragment	Large Anim.		1		Heavy weathering, corrosion	poss. Distal radius
1062	Fragment	Uncertain		1		Heavy weathering, corrosion	
1063	Rib	Bird		1			Small Anim?
1063	Pelvis frag.	Horse		2			
1063	Fragment	Large Anim.		1	Cut		
1063	Rib	Small Anim.		1	Chopped		
1063	Molar 1 mand.	Sheep/Goat		1		Moderate wear grant€	Pubis 2,6
1063	Shaft frag.	Uncertain		3	Chopped		
1063	Thorasic vert. spinal process	Uncertain		1			
1064	M2 Max.	Horse		1		Heavy wear	
1064	M3 Max.	Horse		1		Heavy wear	
1064	M2 Max.	Horse		1		Heavy wear	
1064	Ulna	Large Anim.		1	Chopped		
1064	Rib frag.	Small Anim.		1		IA	
1064	Rib frag.	Small Anim.		1	Chopped	Burnt IA	
1064	Fragment	Uncertain		49		Mostly skull	
1064	Fragment	Uncertain		4	Chopped		
1064	Metatarsal prox	Uncertain	Adult	1	Chopped	Weathered	
1068	Atlas	Horse	Adult	1			
1068	Axis	Horse	Adult	1			
1068	Vertebra epiphysis	Horse	Juv	2		part of cerv.vert. ?	
1068	Vertebra cervical	Horse	Juv	1			
1068	Vertebra cervical	Horse		1		Broken	
1068	Vertebra frag.	Horse		30			
1071	Pelvis	Horse		2			Pubis and acetabulum
1071	Fragment	Uncertain		17		Weathered	
1071	Fragment	Uncertain		13	Chopped	Weathered and soil corroded.	

CRP16	Count	%	Weight gm	%	Mean size (g)
Trench 1	1,862	87.5	14,767	87.41	7.93
Trench 2	91	4.3	469	2.8	5.15
Trench 3	15	.07	45	.03	3.00
Unstratified T1	64	3.0	801	4.74	12.51
Unstratified T2	48	2.2	409	2.42	8.52
Spoil heap T1	48	2.2	402	2.4	8.37
Total	**2,128**	**-**	**16,893**	**-**	**7.94**

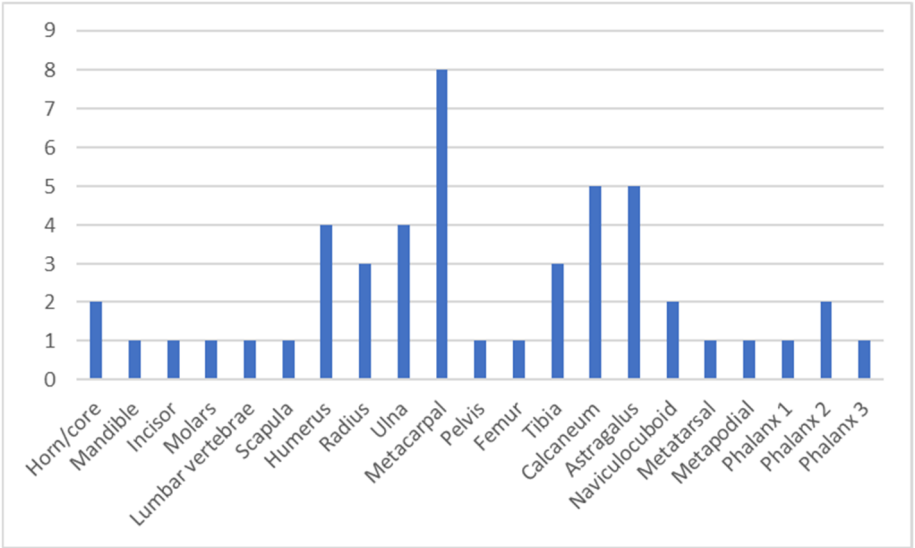
Appendix 12.2: CRP16 assemblage size

Taphonomy	Count	% assemblage affected
Chopped	759	41
Cut	35	2
Otherwise broken	71	4
Burnt	35	2
Gnawed	26	1.4
Trampled, abraded	4	0.02
Weathered	415	22
Soil processes	82	4.4
Cause not identifiable	697	37

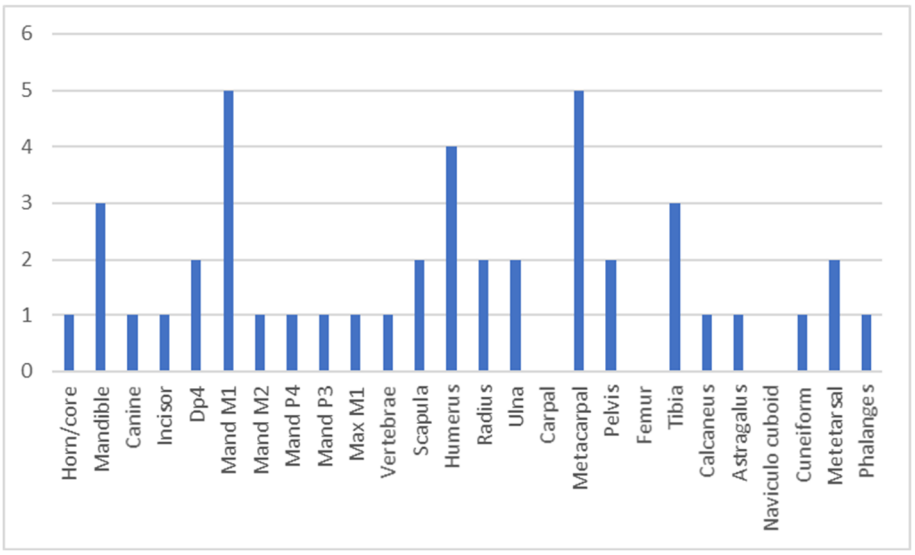
Appendix 12.3: Causes of damage to the Trench 1 assemblage



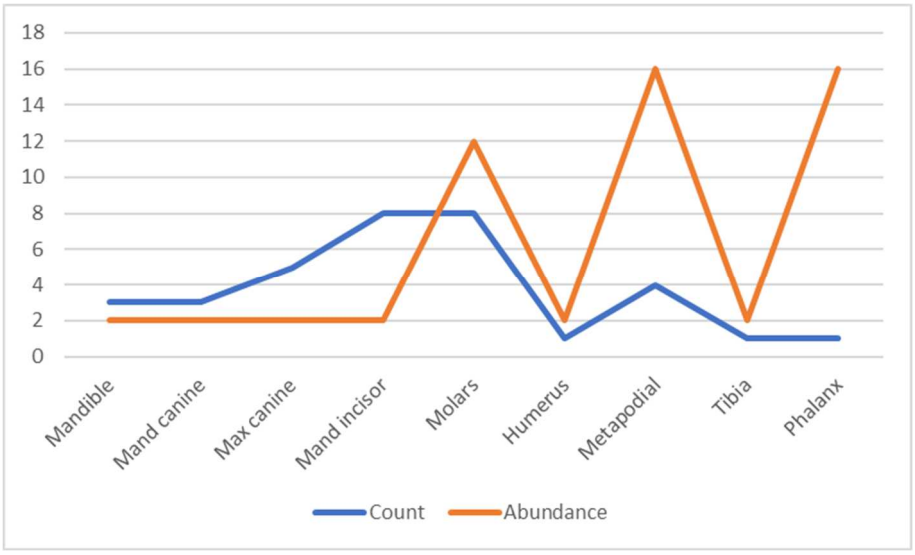
Appendix 12.4. Cattle+Large Animal, relative proportions of elements



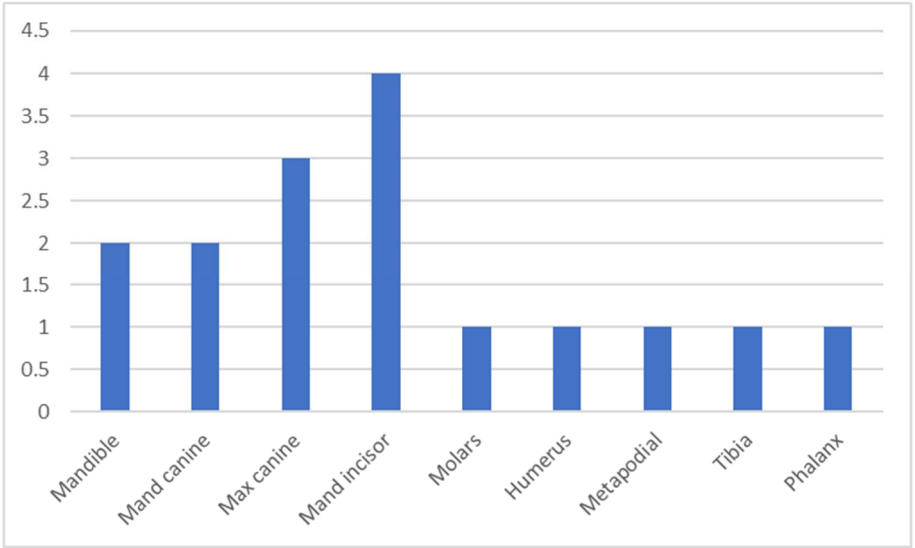
Appendix 12.5 Cattle+Large Animal, Minimum Number of Elements



Appendix 12.7. Sheep/goat + Small Animal, Minimum Number of Elements



Appendix 12.8. Pig + Medium Animal, relative proportion of elements



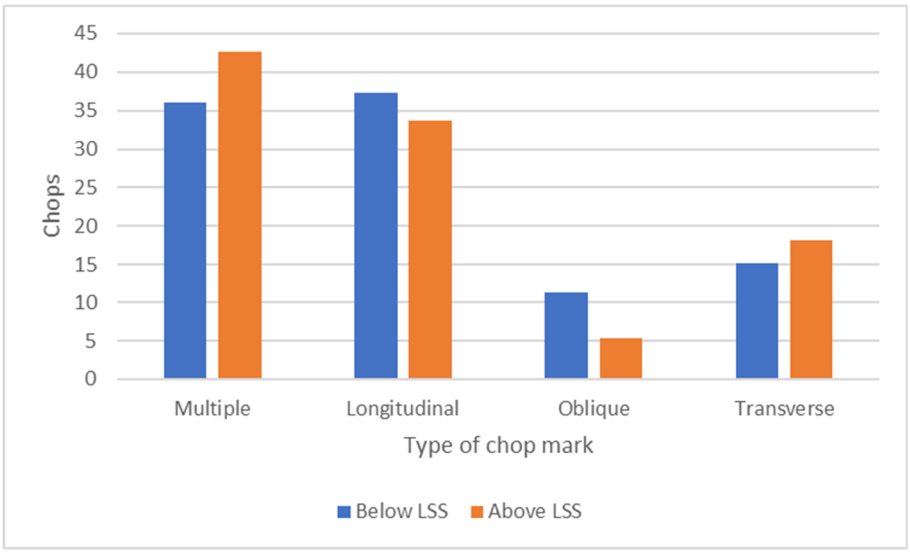
Appendix 12.9. Pig + Medium Animal, Minimum Number of Elements

Sheep		%	Cattle		%	Pig		%
Early, 6-10 mo	9	100	Early, 7-10mo	1	100	Early, 1-12mo	2	100
Middle, 18-28 mo	7	100	Middle, 12-30mo	16	90	Middle, 12-24mo	3	50
Later, 30-42 mo	10	70	Later, 36-48mo	13	70	Later, 24-42mo	5	80

Appendix 12.10 Percentage of early, middle and later epiphyses fused, for sheep, cattle and pig in trench 1 (after Silver, 1969)

Species	Below LSS	Above LSS	Species	Below LSS	Above LSS
Cattle	29.4%	54.8%	Cattle+LA	45.9%	53%
Horse	7.5%	5.0%	Horse	4.0%	3.7%
Sheep/goat	42.8%	26.4%	Sheep/goat+SA	38.8%	31%
Pig	20.1%	13.7%	Pig+MA	11.1%	12.1%
Total count	119	197		224	264

Appendix 12.11. Main domesticated species in contexts below and above lower subsoil (LSS): NISP, excluding horse ABG in 1068, 1071.



Appendix 12.12 Distribution of chop marks above and below LSS (% for each)

Appendix 13: Flint Catalogue

Context	Cat.	Type	Qty (struck)	Non-struck
1000	flak	flake	4	0
1000	retf	retouched flake	2	0
1000	unsk	non-struck fragment	0	1
1001	flak	thinning flake	1	0
1001	utfl	utilised flake	4	0
1003	flak	flake	4	0
1005	flak	thinning flake	1	0
1005	retf	retouched flake	1	0
1005	utfl	utilised flake	2	0
1006	retb	retouched blade	1	0
1007	buil	building fragment	1	0
1007	flak	flake	2	0
1007	utfl	utilised flake	1	0
1009	flak	flake	1	0
1013	blad	blade	4	0
1013	flak	blade-like flake	6	0
1013	flak	flake	39	0
1013	flak	shatter	4	0
1013	flak	spall	1	0
1013	flak	thinning flake	8	0
1013	retb	retouched blade	1	0
1013	retf	retouched flake	4	0
1013	unsk	non-struck fragment	0	3
1013	utfl	utilised flake	3	0
1014	arhd	arrowhead	1	0
1014	blad	blade	9	0
1014	burn	burnt fragment	2	0
1014	flak	blade-like flake	4	0
1014	flak	flake	114	0
1014	flak	shatter	3	0
1014	flak	spall	18	0
1014	flak	thinning flake	12	0
1014	hams	hammerstone	1	0
1014	knff	knife	1	0
1014	notb	notched blade	1	0
1014	pecr	piercer	3	0
1014	pecr	spurred piece	1	0
1014	retf	retouched flake	1	0
1014	retf	retouched flake	7	0
1014	retf	thinning flake	2	0
1014	unsk	non-struck fragment	0	17
1014	utfl	utilised flake	5	0
1015	blad	blade	3	0
1015	burn	burnt fragment	5	0
1015	corf	core tablet	1	0
1015	flak	blade-like flake	6	0
1015	flak	chip	1	0
1015	flak	flake	54	0
1015	flak	shatter	1	0
1015	flak	spall	1	0
1015	flak	spall	9	0
1015	retf	flaked piece	1	0
1015	retf	retouched fragment	1	0
1015	unsk	non-struck fragment	0	31
1015	utbl	utilised blade	1	0
1015	utfl	utilised flake	1	0
1016	blad	blade	5	0
1016	flak	blade-like flake	5	0
1016	flak	chip	1	0
1016	flak	flake	26	0
1016	flak	shatter	2	0
1016	flak	spall	2	0
1016	flak	thinning flake	6	0
1016	notf	notched flake	1	0
1016	unsk	non-struck fragment	0	7

Context	Cat.	Type	Qty (struck)	Non-struck
1017	flak	blade-like flake	3	0
1017	flak	flake	6	0
1017	flak	shatter	1	0
1017	flak	spall	2	0
1017	knff	retouched fragment	1	0
1017	retf	retouched flake	1	0
1017	unsk	non-struck fragment	0	6
1023	burn	burnt fragment	2	0
1023	flak	flake	2	0
1024	flak	flake	19	0
1024	flak	shatter	1	0
1024	flak	spall	2	0
1024	flak	thinning flake	1	0
1024	notf	notched flake	2	0
1024	retf	retouched flake	1	0
1024	utfl	utilised flake	2	0
1026	blad	blade	6	0
1026	flak	blade-like flake	2	0
1026	flak	chip	10	0
1026	flak	flake	40	0
1026	flak	shatter	8	0
1026	flak	spall	10	0
1026	flak	spall	30	0
1026	flak	thinning flake	6	0
1026	unsk	non-struck fragment	0	14
1026	utfl	utilised flake	1	0
1028	flak	blade-like flake	2	0
1028	flak	flake	11	0
1028	flak	shatter	1	0
1028	flak	spall	4	0
1028	flak	thinning flake	2	0
1028	retf	retouched fragment	1	0
1028	scpf	scraper	1	0
1028	unsk	non-struck fragment	0	1
1028	utfl	utilised flake	3	0
1030	flak	flake	13	0
1030	flak	shatter	3	0
1030	flak	spall	2	0
1030	retf	retouched flake	1	0
1030	unsk	non-struck fragment	0	2
1030	utbl	utilised blade	1	0
1031	blad	bladelet	3	0
1031	flak	blade-like flake	5	0
1031	flak	flake	55	0
1031	flak	shatter	1	0
1031	flak	spall	8	0
1031	notf	notched flake	1	0
1031	retf	retouched flake	3	0
1031	unsk	non-struck fragment	0	0
1035	utfl	utilised flake	1	0
1037	blad	blade	7	0
1037	flak	blade-like flake	9	0
1037	flak	flake	95	0
1037	flak	shatter	2	0
1037	flak	spall	21	0
1037	flak	thinning flake	1	0
1037	pecr	piercer	1	0
1037	retf	flaked piece	1	0
1037	retf	thinning flake	2	0
1037	unsk	non-struck fragment	0	6
1037	utfl	piercer	1	0
1037	utfl	utilised flake	1	0
1041	blad	bladelet	3	0
1041	flak	blade-like flake	13	0
1041	flak	flake	98	0
1041	flak	spall	15	0
1041	flak	thinning flake	8	0

Context	Cat.	Type	Qty (struck)	Non-struck
1041	notf	notched flake	1	0
1041	retf	retouched flake	1	0
1041	retf	retouched flake	7	0
1041	retf	retouched fragment	1	0
1041	unsk	non-struck fragment	0	11
1041	utbl	utilised blade	1	0
1041	utfl	utilised flake	6	0
1043	flak	flake	1	0
1043	unsk	non-struck fragment	0	1
1045	core	multi platform flake core	2	0
1045	flak	blade-like flake	1	0
1045	flak	flake	13	0
1045	flak	spall	1	0
1045	retf	retouched flake	1	0
1045	utfl	thinning flake	1	0
1045	utfl	utilised flake	1	0
1046	blad	bladelet	1	0
1046	flak	flake	3	0
1046	flak	spall	6	0
1046	unsk	non-struck fragment	0	2
1047	burn	burnt fragment	1	0
1047	flak	flake	7	0
1047	flak	spall	3	0
1047	retf	retouched flake	1	0
1047	unsk	non-struck fragment	0	1
1048	flak	flake	1	0
1048	flak	flake	2	0
1049	flak	blade-like flake	1	0
1049	flak	flake	1	0
1049	flak	thinning flake	1	0
1049	unsk	non-struck fragment	0	1
1049	utfl	utilised flake	4	0
1052	blad	blade	2	0
1052	flak	core trimming flake	1	0
1052	flak	thinning flake	1	0
1054	flak	flake	4	0
1054	unsk	non-struck fragment	0	2
1058	blad	bladelet	1	0
1058	flak	flake	1	0
1059	flak	flake	7	0
1059	flak	spall	4	0
1059	utbl	utilised blade	1	0
1059	utfl	utilised flake	1	0
1060	flak	flake	3	0
1062	flak	flake	3	0
1062	pecr	piercer	1	0
1062	retf	retouched flake	1	0
1063	flak	flake	2	0
1064	blad	blade	2	0
1064	flak	blade-like flake	1	0
1064	flak	flake	6	0
1064	flak	shatter	1	0
1064	flak	spall	1	0
1064	retf	retouched flake	1	0
1064	unsk	non-struck fragment	0	1
1064	utfl	utilised flake	1	0
1065	flak	flake	2	0
1065	flak	flake	23	0
1065	flak	shatter	1	0
1065	flak	spall	2	0
1065	unsk	non-struck fragment	0	3
1065	utbl	utilised blade	1	0
1065	utfl	utilised fragment	1	0
2000	flak	flake	1	0
2000	flak	flake	4	0
2000	flak	shatter	1	0
2000	flak	spall	1	0

Context	Cat.	Type	Qty (struck)	Non-struck
2000	flak	thinning flake	3	0
2000	notf	notched flake	1	0
2000	unsk	non-struck fragment	0	1
2000	utfl	scraper	1	0
2016	flak	flake	1	0
2016	flak	shatter	1	0
2018	flak	flake	1	0
2020	flak	blade-like flake	1	0
2020	flak	flake	1	0
2020	flak	shatter	2	0
2020	flak	spall	3	0
2020	unsk	non-struck fragment	0	3
2020	utfl	utilised flake	1	0
3001	flak	flake	1	0
3002	flak	bladelet	1	0
3002	unsk	non-struck fragment	0	3

Appendix 14: Environmental Samples

TABLE 1a: TRENCH 1, Discrete Features						
Sample No.	**5**	**18**	**8**	**22**	**7**	**6**
Context No.	**1026**	**1037**	**RF1050**	**?**	**1039**	**1035**
Feature No.	**1025**	**1036**	**In 1041**	**In 1041**	**1038**	**1034**
Feature type	**H/TT**	**Pit**	**Pot fill**	**Pot fill**	**Pit/ph**	**ph**
Descriptor						
Date	**E.Neolithic**	**Rom.**	**Rom.**	**Rom.**	**?Med.**	**U/D**
Cereals						
Avena sp. (grains)		xcf				
Hordeum sp. (grains)	x	x	x		xcf	
Secale cereale L. (grain)						
Triticum sp. (grains)	xcf		x			
T. spelta L. (glume bases)			x	x		
Cereal indet. (grains)	xfg	x	x	xfg	x	
Dry land herbs						
Agrimonia sp.				xcf		
Wetland plants						
Carex sp.						
Tree/shrub macrofossils						
Corylus avellana L.	x					
Other plant macrofossils						
Charcoal <2mm	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxxx	xxx
Charcoal >2mm	xxx	xxx	xx	x	xxxx	xx
Charcoal >5mm	xx		x		xx	xx
Charcoal >10mm	x					x
Charred root/stem	x		x	x	x	
Ericaceae indet. (stem)	xcf					
Indet. seeds		x				
Other remains						
Black porous 'cokey' material	x	xx	x	xx	x	x
Black tarry material				x		x
Bone	xxx xb	x	x		x xb	x
Burnt/fired clay	x	xx			x	x
Ferrous wire		xpmc			xpmc	
Fish bone	x		x			
Small coal frags.	x	xx	x	xx	x	x
Small mammal/amphibian bones	x	x	x			x
Vitreous material	x	x			x	
Catholic species						
Nesovitrea hammonis						
Sample volume (litres)	**40**	**20**	**c.4**	**10**	**c.3**	**c.1**
Volume of flot (litres)	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**
% flot sorted	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**

Table 1b: TRENCH 1, Roman Enclosure Ditches								
Sample No.	**9**	**13**	**21**	**11**	**12**	**20**	**17**	**19**
Context No.	1041	1059	1064	1028	1048	1058	1066	1065
Feature No.	1040	1040	1040	1027	1027	1067	1067	1067
Enclosure Ditch	Inner	Inner	Inner	Middle	Middle	Outer	Outer	Outer
Descriptor	Upper	Middle	Lower	Upper	Mid	Upper	Basal	?Silting
Date	Rom.	Rom.	Rom.	Rom.	Rom.	?Rom.	Rom.	?Rom.
Cereals								
Avena sp. (grains)						xcf		
Hordeum sp. (grains)	xcf	x	x	x	xcf	x		
Secale cereale L. (grain)						xcf		
Triticum sp. (grains)	x	xcf				xcf		
(germinated grain)							x	
(glume bases)				x			x	
(spikelet bases)	x	x			x		x	
(rachis internode)							x	
T. spelta L. (glume bases)	xx	x		x		x	xx	x
T. aestivum/compactum type (rachis nodes)	x							
Cereal indet. (grains)	xfg	x	x	x	x	x		x
Dry land herbs								
Arctium lappa L.							xcfw	
Atriplex sp.							xw	
Brassicaceae indet.							xcf	
Bromus sp.	x		x					
Chenopodiaceae indet.							xw	
Conium maculatum L.							xxw	
Small Fabaceae indet.	x	x			x		x	
Fallopia convolvulus (L.)A.Love	x							
Hyoscyamus niger L.							xxw	
Lamium sp.							xw	
Plantago lanceolata L.						x		
Small Poaceae indet.		x						
Large Poaceae indet.		x						
Ranunculus sp.							xw	
Rumex sp.		x					xxxw	
Thlaspi arvense L.							xcfw	
Urtica dioica L.							xw	
U. urens L.							xw	
Wetland plants								
Carex sp.							xw	
Tree/shrub macrofossils								
Corylus avellana L.	x	x	x			x		
Rubus sect. *Glandulosus* Wimmer & Grab							xw	
Sambucus nigra L.							xw	
Other plant macrofossils								
Charcoal <2mm	xxx	xxx	xxxx	xx	xx	xxx	xxxx	xxxx

Charcoal >2mm	xxx	xxx	xxxx	xx	xx	xx	xxx	xxx
Charcoal >5mm	x		xxx	x			x	x
Charcoal >10mm			xx	x				
Charred root/stem	x	x			x	x		x
Waterlogged root/stem							xx	
Ericaceae indet. (stem)		xcf		x		x		
Indet. seeds	xm			x				
Waterlogged wood >10mm							x	
Other remains								
Black porous 'cokey' material	xxx	xxx		xx	xxxx	xxxx	x	
Black tarry material	x			x	xx	x		
Bone	xx xb	x	x	xx	xx	x	x	xx xb
Burnt/fired clay	x	x	x	xx	xx	xx		x
Ferrous globule				x				
Ferrous wire				xpmc				
Fish bone	x				x	x		
Minerally preserved organics	x							
Mortar/plaster	x			x	x	x		
Small coal frags.	xxx	x		xx	xx	xx		
Small mammal/amphibian bones	x	x		x	x	x		x
Vitreous material	x				x	x		x
Waterlogged arthropod remains							x	
Molluscs								
Open country species								
Vallonia sp.					x			
Catholic species								
Nesovitrea hammonis	x							
Sample volume (litres)	**40**	**30**	**40**	**40**	**30**	**30**	**30**	**20**
Volume of flot (litres)	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**
% flot sorted	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**

TRENCH 2			
Sample No.	**14**	**15**	**16**
Context No.	2017	2006	2023
Feature No.	2007	2007	2024
Feature type	Oven	Oven	Pit/ph
Descriptor	Ash		
Date	Med.	Med.	?Med.
Cereals and other potential crop plants			
Hordeum/Secale cereale type (rachis node)	x		
Cereal indet. (grains)	x		
Large Fabaceae indet.	xcotyfg	xcotyfg	
Other plant macrofossils			
Charcoal <2mm	x	x	x
Charcoal >2mm	x		x

Charcoal >10mm			x
Charred root/stem	x		
Indet. inflorescence frag.	x		
Indet. seeds	x		
Other remains			
Black porous 'cokey' material	xxxx	x	xx
Black tarry material		x	x
Bone	x	x	x
Burnt/fired clay			x
Ferrous wire			xpmc
Small coal frags.	xx	x	x
Small mammal/amphibian bones	x		
Molluscs			
Open country species			
Vallonia sp.			
Sample volume (litres)	**10**	**10**	**10**
Volume of flot (litres)	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**
% flot sorted	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**

TRENCH 3				
Sample No.	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**
Context No	**3000**	**3001**	**3002**	**3003**
Cereals				
Triticum sp. (grains)				xcf
Cereal indet. (grains)			x	
Dry land herbs				
Small Fabaceae indet.				xcf
Other plant macrofossils				
Charcoal <2mm	x	x	xx	xx
Charcoal >2mm	x	x	x	x
Charred root/stem			x	
Other remains				
Black porous 'cokey' material	xx	x	x	x
Black tarry material	x		x	x
Bone	x		x	
Burnt/fired clay			x	
Small coal frags.	xx	x	x	xx
Small mammal/amphibian bones		x	x	
Mollusc shells				
Catholic species				
Trichia hispida group				x
Sample volume (litres)	**10**	**10**	**10**	**10**
Volume of flot (litres)	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**
% flot sorted	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**