Post-Excavation Assessment

Romano-British settlement and Funerary Activity at East View Close, Radwinter, Essex

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February 2016

Client: Enterprise Property Group Ltd.

OA East Report No: 1785
OASIS No: oxfordar3-214171
NGR: TL 60853 37506

Romano-British settlement and Funerary Activity at East View Close, Radwinter, Essex.

Post-excavation Assessment

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Report Date: February 2016

Report Number:	1785
Site Name:	Roman Settlement at East View Close, Radwinter, Essex
HER Event No:	RDEC13
Date of Works:	April-June 2015
Client Name:	Enterprise Property Group Ltd.
Client Ref:	-
Planning Ref:	UTT/13/3118/OP
Grid Ref:	TL 60853 37506
Site Code:	RCED13
Finance Code:	XEXRAD15
Receiving Body:	Saffron Walden Museum
OASIS No:	oxfordar3-214171
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Date:	February 2016
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Date:	February 2016
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Summary

Between April and June 2015, Oxford Archaeology East carried out an open area excavation on land at East View Close, Radwinter, Essex (TL 60853 37506). A total of 0.61ha was opened by machine, revealing part of an Early to Mid Romano-British settlement of relatively high status.

It is clear the main settlement focus was further to the north and probably west, outside of the excavation area. The excavation revealed numerous well preserved features including possible structures, small paddock-like enclosures and large pits backfilled with midden material.

A total of three high status cremations were located in the northern part of site. They were deposited with brooches, hair pins and one had a worked bone gaming piece located within the cremated bone deposit.

Along with these, thirteen inhumations were also excavated, one dating to the Iron Age period with the other 12 of Romano-British date. These burials were found across the site, respecting the alignment of the boundary ditches. Two were buried in coffins, whilst the rest appear to have been interred in linen shrouds. Very few finds were recovered from the burials, apart from a skeleton from which a glass bead was recovered and another that contained hobnails.

The finds assemblage recovered from site was of relatively high status, with numerous fragments of Gaulish Samian being recovered, along with other regional imported wares such as Nene Valley colour coated wares and Oxfordshire Red wares. Further to this, 53 coins were recovered by metal detector from across the site, the date range of this assemblage spanned the entire Roman period.

1 Introduction

1.1 Project Background

1.1.1 Oxford Archaeology East (OA East) were commissioned by Enterprise Property Group Ltd to conduct an open area excavation on land at East View Close, Radwinter, Essex (TL 60853 37506). Between 13/04/15 and 01/06/15, a total of 6.1ha of the development area was stripped and all features excavated and recorded.

1.1.2 This work was undertaken prior to the construction of 35 houses. In 2013, OA East undertook an evaluation on the site and archaeology relating to a Romano-British settlement was recorded. As a result, the Essex Historic Environment Team deemed excavation necessary in order to mitigate the damage caused to the archaeology by construction on site.

1.1.3 This assessment has been conducted in accordance with the principles identified in English Heritage's guidance documents *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment,* specifically *The MoRPHE Project Manager's Guide* (2006) and *PPN3 Archaeological Excavation* (2008).

1.2 Geology and Topography

1.2.1 The development area lies on a gentle, east facing slope downwards to the tributary which forms the base of a small valley. The ground rises again further to the east, on the opposing side of the watercourse.

1.2.2 The superficial deposits on the site consist of Diamicton deposits belonging to the Lowestoft Formation, except in the vicinity of the watercourse where alluvial deposits are to be expected, overlying the Diamicton deposits (British Geological Survey: http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html accessed 10/06/15).

1.2.3 The area excavated was previously part of an agricultural field that was subsequently partitioned by the planting of a hedgerow. The area was bounded to the east by a tributary of the River Pant, to the west by housing, to the north by arable fields and by a public footpath to the south.

1.3 Archaeological and Historical Background

1.3.1 The following background is drawn from the Desk Based Assessment undertaken by CgMs prior to the 2013 evaluation (Flytcroft 2011) and a Written Scheme of Investigation prepared for the evaluation phase (Stocks-Morgan 2015).

Early Prehistoric

1.3.2 A single findspot relating to a Neolithic stone axehead (Essex HER Monument reference 1394) is located within 1km of the site. During the 2013 evaluation, 57 worked flints were recovered from features and the topsoil. A significant amount of the assemblage was dated to the Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age.

Iron Age

1.3.3 Iron Age features have been recorded in the vicinity of the site. In the 1960s, one pit containing 1st Century BC pottery and related human bone was recorded in the bank edge of the river, bounding the site to the east. This was interpreted as evidence of an Iron Age ('Belgic') settlement on the bank of the river (EHER1541).

Romano-British

1.3.4 Radwinter is located within a rich Romano-British landscape. The site is located 11km from Great Chesterford – a Roman fort and town that would have been the economic focal point for the surrounding area. Similarly, Wixoe Roman town is located 11.5km to the east and would have also been an important town for the local economy. Furthermore, Radwinter is only 7.5km south-east from the largest Romano-British burial mounds in Britain at Bartlow.

1.3.5 Evidence for Roman settlement has previously been recovered from two areas within and immediately adjacent to the site: Early Roman pottery sherds, tile and other finds, and pits were discovered in the south part of the site in the 1960s (EHER 1542). Furthermore, paddock ditches and further Early Roman pits were recorded off East View Close in 1998 (EHER 19095).

1.3.6 The EHER also refers a third century Roman pottery sherd recovered “from the stream bed” and a fragment of Roman glass “from the field surface” somewhere in Radwinter (EHER 1380). The precise find spot is not known, but the descriptions and recorded details of the finder tentatively suggest these may be associated with the 1960s finds above. Further Roman features and finds were identified approximately 100m west of the study site at Radwinter Primary School in 2006-7.

1.3.7 The finds and archaeological features identified within the current site in the 1960s, 1998 and at the Radwinter Primary School site have been interpreted as evidence for a fairly substantial Early Roman settlement site which had developed at a key road and river crossing point. Radwinter is located at the junction of three suggested Roman roads linking major Roman settlements in the region. The lines of these three regional roads converge in the northern part of the village of Radwinter, although the precise course of the roads around this junction is not clear.

1.3.8 The current site lies to the north-east of the projected junction of these roads, but intersects the course of the suggested road running north-north-east to Wixoe (EHER Monument 1565). The course of this road is mapped east of Radwinter; a westward continuation of the line, towards a junction with the other roads, would cross the stream valley immediately east of the site and subsequently pass through it.

Medieval to modern

1.3.9 The site lies outside the medieval settlement core of Radwinter. Its topographical location, on the lower slopes and floodplain of the stream valley, suggests that the site may have been used for cultivation or pasture, but settlement or other more intensive activity is very unlikely.

1.3.10 The site appears to have been farmland throughout the post-medieval and modern periods, with no settlement activity. All records for these periods in the area relate to listed buildings within the historic core of Radwinter, along with 3 records for Windmills to the north, north-east and south of the village (EHER's 1568, 1508, 1509).

1.4 Acknowledgements

1.4.1 The author would like to thank Enterprise Property Group Ltd, who funded the archaeological works and showed great interest in the excavation. The site was monitored and visited by Richard Havis, Senior Historic Environment Consultant for Essex County Council. The project was managed by James Drummond-Murray.

1.4.2 The fieldwork was directed by the author and the site supervisor was Steve Graham. Excavation was undertaken by Dave Browne, Paddy Lambert, Adele Lord, Steve Morgan and Lexi Scard. The author and David Brown completed GPS survey of the site and Jamie Quartermaine and Lyndsey Kemp conducted the aerial photography survey of site. Figures and plates were created by Charlotte Davis and Sevérine Bézie. Anthill Plant Hire provided the machines for excavation. David Crawford-White organised the site open days and gave talks at the primary school.

2 Project Scope

2.1.1 This assessment deals with the excavation at East View Close only. The results of the 2013 evaluation by OA East will be integrated during the analysis stage, for presentation in the final report.

3 Interfaces, Communications and Project Review

3.1.1 The Post-Excavation Assessment has been undertaken principally by Pat Moan (PM) and edited and Quality Assured in-house by Project Manager James Drummond-Murray (JDM) and Post-Excavation and Publication Manager Elizabeth Popescu (EP). It will be distributed to the Enterprise Property Group Ltd. and Richard Havis (RH) from the Essex Historic Environment Team for comment and approval.

3.1.2 Following approval of the Post-Excavation Assessment an agreement will be made between PM, JDM, EP and RH on the post-excavation analysis and publication time frame. As a result of this, a Publication Synopsis will be prepared.

3.1.3 In addition, following approval of the Post-Excavation Assessment, a timetable for the analysis stage of the work will be discussed. Following these discussions, a post-excavation analysis and publication timetable will be produced.

3.1.4 Updates by email will be sent at relevant points during the post-excavation analysis to RH.

4 Summary of Results

4.1.1 The excavation at East View Close, Radwinter has uncovered evidence for settlement and funerary activity spanning the Romano-British period (Fig. 2). Features on site consisted of ditches forming small paddock enclosures, postholes, inhumations, cremations and pits varying in size and function.

4.2 Provisional Site Phasing

4.2.1 An initial phasing of site has been undertaken with the aid of spot dates from the pottery and small finds recovered from features. This provisional phasing will be refined during post-excavation analysis and will come to include sub-periods within the main Romano-British period.

4.3 Period 1: Iron Age

4.3.1 The only definite evidence of activity pre-dating the later, Romano-British, activity is a single inhumation (SK767, grave **766**), located in the south-eastern part of site, just north of the southern-most Romano-British boundaries (**661**, **665** and **824**). These human remains were carbon dated to 311 to 41 BC at a 95.4% probability (Appendix E). The skeleton was in a supine position on a west-south-west to east-north-east orientation. The remains were poorly preserved, with all bones being very spongy and root damaged (Appendix C.1). A total of 21 fragments of pottery, weighing 41g, were recovered from the grave, which were dated to between the 1st century BC and the early 1st century AD. No grave goods were found with the skeleton.

4.3.2 The only other evidence for Romano-British antecedent activity on site are four copper alloy coins, likely of Cunobelinus, though their poor condition precludes a positive identification. Three of these coins were recovered from the subsoil during metal detecting, the fourth, as a residual find from the top of ditch **482**, located west of grave **766** and on a north-north-west to south-south-east alignment. These coins clearly indicate that there was activity within the vicinity during the Mid to Late Iron Age, although any associated settlement activity was not located within the excavated site.

4.4 Period 2: Romano-British

4.4.1 The Romano-British period was best represented on site with activity peaking in the Early to Mid Roman period. There was also a small amount of evidence for activity continuing into the later Romano-British period. Further stratigraphic work during analysis will further refine this phasing.

Settlement Activity

Paddocks

4.4.2 The majority of evidence for Romano-British activity came in the form of boundary ditches delineating small, paddock-like enclosures, likely surrounding a farmstead located to the west or north of the excavated area. These ditches were multi-phased, with various new ditches being excavated to form smaller partitions and enclosures.

4.4.3 Initial stratigraphic work would suggest that the northern-most east-north-east to west-south-west ditch (**550**) and its associated recuts were the original boundary for the field system. Subsequently, further additions were made with the excavation of north-north-west to south-south-east and east north-east to west-south-west aligned ditches heading south to form the enclosures.

4.4.4 These small paddocks did not extend beyond the later southern boundary **661** (Fig. 3, Section 221), which appears to be of mid 2nd century date, perhaps indicating that the enclosures were laid out over a short time frame. Their most likely function is for holding stock, as there is a distinct lack of environmental evidence for crops being grown in the small fields (Appendix C.3).

Structural evidence

4.4.5 There was limited evidence for structures within the bounds of the site. The most striking evidence was a line of extremely large features interpreted as post-pits (group **520**). This line of between five and seven post-pits were all over a metre deep (*e.g.* Plate 4), and would have held extremely large posts. It is possible these represent an aisled barn, with pottery from the pits dating their disuse to the 1st century.

4.4.6 This would suggest that the paddocks were laid out after the building was no longer in use. Further analysis and comparisons to other aisled barns is required to confirm this theory however.

4.4.7 Two large postholes (**243** & **249**) were located just east of the western limit of excavation. Few other postholes were found nearby and whilst it seems unlikely, therefore, that these represented part of a building, a line of three postholes (**204**, **206** & **212**) aligned perpendicular to the south-west may conceivably have formed the supporting posts for a western wall to any such structure.

4.4.8 A number of postholes found near the northern baulk (posthole group **370**) have also been tentatively identified as part of a structure. Further analysis will be required before confirming if a structure can be confidently identified.

Pitting

4.4.9 A large number of large pits, sometimes in clusters, were also in evidence. These appear to have been excavated for the purpose of either clay extraction or as water sources for livestock in the paddocks. The latter interpretation seems most likely for pits in the eastern half of site, near the base of the valley and adjacent to the river, where the water table is much higher. These pits were backfilled with midden waste material and large quantities of domestic coursewares of varying date, but mostly belonging to the Early to Mid Romano-British period.

4.4.10 These features are a clear indication of nearby settlement. For example, well **841** (Fig. 3, Section 254) and the surrounding pits (pit group **352**, pit **189**), located near the western limit of excavation at the crest of the hill, contained assemblages of early to mid second century pottery typical of domestic settlement, perhaps from the nearby farmstead, directly to the west at East View Close. Similar features were found across the site, particularly within the north-western area, such as pit **299** (Plate 3).

Industry

4.4.11 The only evidence for industrial activity on site came from the metalworking waste recovered, particularly from ditch **200**, located in the south-west of the site. The relatively high quantity of slag from the fill would be indicative of smelting taking place nearby. Similarly, a large proportion of the fired clay recovered across the site appears to derive from ovens and hearths or possibly kilns, possibly for the production of pottery, though the fact no wasters were found from across the site makes this unlikely.

Funerary Activity

4.4.12 A total of 12 inhumations and three cremations were excavated on site that date to the Romano-British period. The full assessment of the remains can be found in Appendix C.1. Preservation of the inhumations was generally poor (Plate 5), especially in the western half of the site, where the remains had no subsoil protecting them from damage by agricultural activity. The cremations were in good condition, with the bone and grave goods generally being intact.

The Cremations

4.4.13 The cremations (**254**, **269** & **276**) were located just south of pit group **360**, in the northern area of the site. They were aligned east-north-east to west-south-west, parallel with one another. All three are likely to be contemporary, with the complete vessels being dated as mid to late 1st century.

4.4.14 Cremation **269**, the western-most of the three, was the least well preserved, with only the base on one vessel surviving along with a deposit of cremated bone and a copper brooch (SF84). The cremation had clearly been impacted by ploughing, with a plough scar (**273**) still being visible through the centre of the feature.

4.4.15 The central cremation (**254**) was in much better condition, and consisted of a jar (SF92) that contained the cremated remains, with an ancillary flagon (SF91) being deposited on top of the jar. The grave goods found within the cremation were a small worked bone 'gaming token' (SF81), three copper alloy brooches (SF's 86, 87 and 93), a copper pin (SF88) and a heavily eroded copper alloy sheet, possibly a mirror (SF94).

4.4.16 The eastern-most cremation (**276**, Plate 6) was also in good condition and found to contain three ancillary vessels, a fine grey ware beaker (SF94) and platter (SF96), along with a sandy grey ware jar (SF90). These were placed just north-west of the deposit of cremated bone, that had presumably been placed in the pit in a small cloth bag. No other grave goods were found with the cremation.

The Inhumations

4.4.17 The inhumations found across the site can be split into four separate areas of cemetery. A group of four graves were located at the top of the slope, on the western side of the site, of which three were aligned with the nearby boundary ditch **550**. the fourth (Grave **591**) was aligned with ditch **214**, rather than on the Christian east to west alignment. These graves all contained a single body, with no grave goods being found within them. From the shape of the grave and lack of nails, it is likely these remains were interred in simple linen shrouds rather than coffins. The carbon date undertaken on bone from skeleton 585 (Grave **584**) dated the grave to the mid 3rd century AD (Appendix E). It is probable that the other three graves in this group are of similar age.

4.4.18 To the south-east, another two graves were found that were also aligned with ditch **214**, located to the east of it. These two graves (**763** and **838**) were on a north-north-west to south-south-east alignment and no grave goods were found with the remains, although both appear to have been buried in coffins, due to the presence of nails around the edge of the grave cut.

4.4.19 Within the north-eastern corner of the site, a further two burials were found, one (SK341, grave **340**) was again found aligned with nearby ditch (**550**), to the south, on a east-north-east to west-south-west alignment. This grave was in much better condition than those to the west, due to a better cover of subsoil and colluvium. This inhumation was in an extended supine position. The skull was found to have a perforation

approximately 2cm in diameter that had partially healed, possibly an attempt at trepanation. A single glass bead was recovered from a soil sample taken from this grave fill. The radiocarbon date for this burial dated to the mid 1st century AD.

4.4.20 A further inhumation (SK307) was found in the top of pit **305**, directly to the north-west of grave **340**. Interestingly, this body was placed within the pit in a prone position. The upper half of the body was highly fragmented, with no skull or ribs surviving and only partial remains of the arms present. The pit containing this body was spot-dated to the mid 2nd century.

4.4.21 A further three burials were found within the central area of the site. Two graves (**796** & **851**) were cut into the top of ditch **594**, once it was partially infilled, the third was located just to the south-east (Grave **719**). The first two inhumations appear to have been purposely interred within the top of the ditch, directly on the same east-north-east to west-south-west alignment, presumably when the ditch was still visible as an earthwork. No grave goods were associated with either burial and the radiocarbon date for SK852 (grave **851**) dated the burial to mid 4th century AD. The final grave (**719**) was on the same alignment as **796** and **851** and is presumed to be of a similar date, despite being much less well preserved, with only the lower half of the body surviving.

4.4.22 The final human remains found on the site came from a large sub-circular feature interpreted as a possible pond. This was backfilled with midden material (**610**), located within the north-east corner of the site. A single fragment of femur was recovered from the backfill (SK615).

4.5 Evidence of Post-Roman Activity

4.5.1 There is very little evidence for post-Roman activity on site. The only evidence suggestive of later activity came from within the top of the larger ditches on site. Ditch **632** (Plate 2), one of the enclosure ditches within the central area of site, was found to contain a small assemblage of Late Romano-British to Early Anglo-Saxon pottery.

4.5.2 Similarly a small amount of possible Early Saxon pottery was recovered from ditch **563**, a recut of ditch **261** in the north-western area of the site. This is likely to be intrusive as the ditch was truncated by later post-pit **567**, which was confidently dated to the mid 2nd century.

5 Factual Data and Assessment of Archaeological Potential

5.1 Stratigraphic and Structural Data

The Excavation Record

5.1.1 All hand written records have been collated and checked for internal consistency, and the site records have been transcribed onto an MS Access Database. Contexts will be ascribed to a phase dependant on the evidence found within them. The site plans and all relevant sections have been digitised in QGIS and Adobe Illustrator. Any finds recommended for illustration will be drawn by hand or photographed as appropriate. The quantification list of excavation records have been recorded in Table 1.

Type	Quantity
Context Registers	17
Context Numbers	668
Plan Registers	4
Plans	156
Section Registers	4
Sections	156
Small Finds Registers	4
Small Find Numbers	200
Environmental Registers	33
Photographic Registers	14
Black and White prints	36
Digital Photographs	678

Table 1: Sites Records Quantification

Finds and Environmental Quantification

5.1.2 All finds have been washed, quantified, and bagged or boxed. Total quantities of the main finds categories per period are listed in Table 2. The totals refer to the quantity of a given material in all features assigned to a specific period, including residual and intrusive material.

Period	Pottery (kg)	Animal Bone (kg)	HSR (quant)	Metalwork (quant)	Metalwork Waste (kg)	CBM/Fired Clay (kg)	Worked Flint (quant)
Romano-British	81.13	40.7	13 (+3 cremations)	217	2.26	29.4	199

Table 2: Finds Quantification

5.1.3 Environmental baulk samples were taken from features across site to give a cross section of environmental preservation across site. Attention was given to all deposits where preservation of ecofacts was apparent. Grave fills and soil from around human skeletal remains was well sampled to aid in the recovered of the human bone.

Sample type	Ditch	Pit	Well	Posthole	Grave	Cremation	Total
Bulk	14	43	1	6	103	7	**74**

Table 3: Environmental Samples Quantification

5.2 Range and Variety

5.2.1 Features on site consisted of boundary and enclosure ditches, pits, postholes, graves and cremations. The majority of ditches related to paddock enclosures with three relating to the southern boundary of settlement. Most pits are of an unclear function, though they were backfilled with midden material.

5.3 Condition

5.3.1 The western half of site, at the top of the slope, was heavily truncated by ploughing, with the top of most skeletons being damaged by this process. Further down the slope, near the river, survival of features was better due to deeper subsoil and topsoil protecting the archaeological horizon.

5.4 Documentary Research

5.4.1 The available documentary and cartographic evidence will be consulted where appropriate, to place the site into its context within the landscape.

5.5 Artefact Summaries

Pottery

Summary

5.5.1 A total of 4686 sherds of pottery were recovered from the excavation, weighing a total of 81128g and representing a minimum of 1072 vessels. The assemblage mostly consists of domestic course wares supplemented by a small group of higher status wares. The majority of the assemblage dates to the Early to Mid Romano-British period, with a smaller assemblage of later Roman pottery being recovered.

Statement of Potential

5.5.2 This assemblage has high potential for further analysis. North Essex Romano-British pottery assemblages are under-represented in published material, though this is improving. Further analysis can contribute to the phasing of the site and any economic links the settlement may have had with nearby towns such as Wixoe and Great Chesterford.

Glass

Summary

5.5.3 A total of nine fragments of glass were recovered during excavation including a small glass bead, several vessel fragments and a fragment of window pane glass, all of which were dated to the Roman period.

Statement of Potential

5.5.4 This small assemblage has little potential to contribute to the analysis of site.

Coins

Summary

5.5.5 A small assemblage of 52 coins was recovered during excavation. These coins were all in relatively poor condition. A total of four Iron Age coins were recovered along with 48 coins spanning the Roman period. The majority date to the mid-late 4th Century.

Statement of Potential

5.5.6 This assemblage has limited research potential, though placing the assemblage within the regional numismatic context would be of use.

Metalwork

Summary

5.5.7 A total of 44 copper ally fragments, 120 iron fragments and three cast lead fragments were recovered from site. Items recovered varied from copper alloy brooches and a hairpin to iron hobnails and a knife blade. The finds were found from various cut features across site, such as cremations, inhumations, ditches and pits as well as the topsoil.

Statement of Potential

5.5.8 Generally, the metalwork from site has limited potential to increase our understanding of past land use on site. The items associated with the cremations will add to any discussions of funerary practices taking place on site.

Metalworking Waste

Summary

5.5.9 A total of 62 fragments of metalworking waste were recovered during excavation, consisting of fragmentary hearth bottoms and overfired material likely derived from structural elements of a smithing hearth.

Statement of Potential

5.5.10 This group is too small to sustain further scientific analysis, unless warranted by other factors, for instance its stratigraphic position. It has little potential to contribute towards the further analysis of the site, beyond contributing to an understanding of activities undertaken on the site.

Worked Shale

Summary

5.5.11 A total of two joining shale fragments, from a turned shale bangle, were recovered from ditch **540**.

Statement of Potential

5.5.12 These artefacts have little potential to contribute to the further analysis of site.

Worked Bone Artefacts

Summary

5.5.13 A worked bone hair pin and possible gaming piece were recovered during excavation. Both are in good condition.

Statement of Potential

5.5.14 The artefacts have limited potential for contributing to analysis of the site, though the possible gaming piece may allow for further interpretation of the cremation it came from.

Ceramic Building Material

Summary

5.5.15 A total of 208 fragments of ceramic building material were recovered by the excavation and the assemblage is made up of tegulae and imbricies with the rest unidentified. The fragments are largely unadorned and simple in form, with signature marks only present on five fragments.

Statement of Potential

5.5.16 The assemblage has some potential to add to our interpretation of any buildings on site. Spatial and chronological analysis of the material will assist in the identification of the location of any buildings.

Fired Clay

Summary

5.5.17 The 237 fragments of fired clay recovered from site are generally consistent with a Roman date, with some diagnostic fragments dated to the 1st century AD. The fragments are likely to derive from ovens or kilns, the remains of which have been backfilled in open features. Some fragments may be from structures.

Statement of Potential

5.5.18 Further analysis of the assemblage has the potential to aid interpretation of the site. The fired clay should be considered in conjunction with other evidence, in particular evidence from the site features, the pottery and the carbonised plant remains. Any features in the form of shallow hollows with any evidence of heating should be re-examined to establish whether any potential kiln bases might exist within the area of the site.

Worked Stone

Summary

5.5.19 A total of 19 objects are likely to be represented by the fragments retrieved from site. These comprise mainly rotary quern fragments, but also processing slabs, a possible whetstone and a disc. Two large blocks of probable building stone were also retained.

Statement of Potential

5.5.20 The worked stone from site has some potential to add to our understanding of the site, with the artefacts recovered indicating nearby crop processing and other industrial activity.

Worked Flint

Summary

5.5.21 A total of 199 worked flints were recovered from the excavation, together with 16 fragments (76.6g) of unworked, burnt, flint. Aside from ten pieces collected from unstratified deposits, the worked flint was derived from the fills of cut features. The assemblage comprises flints ranging in date from the Mesolithic to at least the Late Bronze Age residually deposited within later features.

Statement of Potential

5.5.22 The assemblage has some potential, with analysis of the distribution of flints possibly identifying areas on site where prehistoric activity may have been undertaken.

5.6 Environmental Summaries

Human Skeletal Remains

Summary

5.6.1 A total of 13 inhumations and three cremations were excavated on site. Bone condition was variable across site, with the shallower graves containing poorly preserved skeletal remains. Most inhumations were buried in alignment with nearby boundary ditches instead of an east to west or north to south orientation.

Statement of Potential

5.6.2 This assemblage has a high potential for providing information about the funerary practice, demography, health and physical attributes of the individuals occupying the area.

Faunal Remains

Summary

5.6.3 A total of 2017 animal bone fragments were recovered from the site. Bone condition was variable but generally good to fair. A total of 51 fragments are burnt and 154 fragments have traces of gnawing by carnivores.

Statement of Potential

5.6.4 Variable pathologies are evident on the assemblage and butchery marks are also found regularly, mainly on the cattle assemblage. There is a lack of published faunal assemblages from the area and the assemblage has the potential to provide information on the local economy and variation between settlements.

Charred Plant Remains

Summary

5.6.5 Charred plant remains were found to be poorly preserved within samples taken from the excavation, with only 38% of samples being found to contain charred grain. This mainly consist of charred spelt wheat, with little chaff being found.

Statement of Potential

5.6.6 The very small size of the assemblage means that there is little potential for further analysis of the charred plant remains to aid in the analysis of the site.

6 Research Aims and Objectives

6.1.1 The original aims of the project were set out in the Specification (Stocks Morgan 2015). They are reproduced below for reference.

6.2 Original Research Aims

Regional Research Aims

Late Iron Age

Manufacturing and Industry

6.2.1 To investigate the form and development of agricultural production and the nature and extent of industry

Settlement

6.2.2 To investigate the density, form and dynamics of Iron Age settlements. The need to establish settlement location, use and how they utilised the hinterland.

Agrarian economy

6.2.3 To understand through the environmental and faunal remains, the continuity/changing agrarian economy, between arable and pastoral farming.

Social organisation

6.2.4 To investigate the chronology, distribution and range of Iron age burials, is the different funerary practices an indicator to social status.

6.2.5 To investigate the emergence of tribal polities in the Late Iron Age *by the assessment of a wide range of evidence classes including the location of ritual sites, artefact and coin distributions.*

6.2.6 To investigate the development of some territories into larger political groupings and client kingdoms (e.g. the Iceni) in the Late Iron Age and Early Roman period.

Late Iron Age / Roman Transition

6.2.7 To investigate the process of social change in the Late Iron Age in respect to the adoption of the Aylesford/Swarling and Roman culture across the region. Specifically the introduction of wheel-thrown pottery, cremation burial and rectangular architectural forms.

Roman

6.2.8 To investigate the economic practices of the settlement, whether it is at a subsistence level or as part of a larger market economy. This is in respect to the scale and type of agricultural production, e.g. crop processing, malting and storage.

6.2.9 To look at the extent the Roman invasion affected patterns of production, through the analysis of faunal remains and the environmental record.

Site Specific Research Aims

6.2.10 The following site specific research objectives were identified:

- To establish the date, nature and extent of activity or occupation withi
- Identify the nature and extent of the Roman settlements
- Potential for associated Roman burials
- Earlier occupation in relation to both settlement of Later Prehistoric date and earlier flint assemblages
- Potential for medieval and post medieval deposits associated with the development of Radwinter

6.3 Additional Research Objectives

6.3.1 Completion of the post-excavation assessment has shown that all of the original aims and objectives of the excavation can be met through the analysis of the excavated materials. A number of new objectives have also been identified as a result of the assessment process, many of which will contribute to a variety of research themes at national, regional and local levels.

National and Regional Research Objectives

6.3.2 The following research objectives draw upon national (English Heritage 1997) and regional (Brown & Glazebrook 2000, Medleycott 2011) research assessments and agendas. These will supplement the original Research Objectives outlined above.

6.3.3 *Trends in rural settlement: continuity and discontinuity.* A common pattern suggested by surveys shows general stability or gradual expansion in rural settlement during the 1st and 2nd centuries AD. Many areas then appear to see a process of decline or nucleation by the 3rd and 4th centuries (Taylor 2007). Evidence from the excavation at Radwinter can be added to the corpus of excavation data in the east of England, to see whether this trend is accurate.

6.3.4 Other Regional Research Objectives have been identified in Chris Going *et al.* Research Agenda (Going *et al* 2000) and Maria Medleycott's revised Framework (Medleycott 2008), which are italicised below:

- *How common are aisled buildings in the area and how were they used?*
- *How far can the size and shape of fields be related to the agricultural regimes identified, and what is the relationship between rural and urban sites?*
- *What forms do the farms take, and is the planned farmstead widespread across the region?*
- *What forms of buildings are present and how far can functions be attributed to them?*
- *Are there chronological/regional/landscape variations in settlement location, density or type?*

Local Research Objectives

6.3.5 *Economic links with nearby centres of trade:* Radwinter's location is of interest and more research should be undertaken. Great Chesterford is located 11km to the north-west and Wixoe 11.5km to the north-east. Similarly, Bartlow is 7.5km to the north. Comparisons of the assemblages from the Radwinter excavation and these other sites should better our understanding of the local economy and Radwinter's role within it.

6.3.6 *The route of the road to Wixoe:* The location of the road to Wixoe has been interpreted as running directly through the excavation area. This was not found and further studies of aerial photographs may suggest a better location. For example, the public footpath to the south of the site could well be the location of the road.

Site Specific Research Objectives

6.3.7 Site specific Research Objectives are:

- Identify the nature and extent of the Roman Settlement.
- Characterise the development of the settlement and how it is situated within the surrounding landscape.
- Analysis of the funerary practices taking place on the site.

7 Methods Statements for Analysis

7.1 Stratigraphic Analysis

7.1.1 Contexts, finds and environmental data will be analysed using an MS Access database. The specialist information will be integrated to aid dating and complete more detailed phasing of the site.

7.2 Illustration

7.2.1 All site plans and selected sections will be digitised using QGIS and report and publication figures will be created in Adobe Illustrator. Finds recommended for illustration will be hand drawn, or photographed as appropriate.

7.3 Documentary Research

7.3.1 Relevant documentary research will be undertaken where appropriate. Aerial photographs, relevant comparable sites nationally and primary & published sources will be consulted.

7.4 Artefactual Analysis

Roman Pottery

7.4.1 A full catalogue of the pottery should be completed, integrating the pottery from the evaluation. Comparisons of the assemblage to other local assemblages should be undertaken and a phased publication report be completed, along with a selection of the pottery being chosen for illustration.

Glass

7.4.2 A full catalogue entry should be completed, and a brief report be prepared for inclusion in any future publication text.

Coins

7.4.3 A small number of coins will be cleaned by a conservator and a short report will be produced on any new identifications along with a brief review of relevant evidence for the regional numismatic context.

Metalwork

7.4.4 A full catalogue of the copper alloy and lead objects will be compiled, along with a brief report, for inclusion in any future publication. Selected iron objects will be subject to x-radiography (8 plates) and a brief report compiled for inclusion in any future publication.

Metalwork Waste

7.4.5 This assemblage has been fully recorded and no further work is needed. A full catalogue entry should be completed and a brief report be prepared for inclusion in any future publication text.

Worked Shale

7.4.6 This assemblage has been fully recorded and no further work is needed. A full catalogue entry should be completed and a mention made in any future publication text.

Worked Bone Artefacts

7.4.7 This assemblage has been fully recorded and no further work is needed. A full catalogue entry should be completed and a brief report prepared for inclusion in any future publication text.

Ceramic Building Material

7.4.8 This assemblage has been fully recorded and no further work is needed. Spatial analysis of the CBM and comparison to local sites should be undertaken and a short note written for the final report.

Fired Clay

7.4.9 It is recommended that a full report, together with a small number of illustrations is prepared on the fired clay for the final report and future publication.

Worked Stone

7.4.10 The data from the excavation should be incorporated with that from the earlier evaluation. This should be compared to other sites locally and regionally. Five items will be illustrated. Closer analysis of the possible greenstone disc along with research in geological reports on local erratics would also be useful.

Worked Flint

7.4.11 This assemblage has been fully recorded and further work might include an analysis of the distribution of lithic artefacts across the site to determine whether there are any significant intra-site patterns in the density and distribution of flintwork. Any publication of the site should include a brief account of the assemblage and include some discussion of its context in terms of earlier prehistoric activity in the region.

7.5 Ecofactual Analysis

Human Skeletal Remains

7.5.1 Full osteological analysis will be undertaken of all human remains from the inhumations and cremations. A number have been sent for C14 radio-carbon dating in order to determine a date for the burials. This should include skeletons 307, 341, 585, 764 and 852 as these examples include not only the two most unusual burials but also represent a good cross section of the burials as regards location and orientation.

7.5.2 A report suitable for publication will then be written compiling the results of full analysis.

Animal Bone

7.5.3 Full analysis of the animal bone assemblage will be undertaken once final phasing has been established. A short note should be included on the assemblage in any publication, placing it within its regional context.

Charred Plant Remains

7.5.4 The remaining bulk sample taken from pit/pond **610** (fill 612, Sample 107) could be used to check for the survival of pollen which, if present and suitably preserved, has the potential to provide information on the vegetation growing in the vicinity of the site. The remainder of a selection of bulk samples containing charred plant remains could be processed for the retrieval of additional material. A short note for the final report should be written, placing the results within their regional context.

8 Report Writing, Archiving and Publication

8.1 Report Writing

Tasks associated with report writing are identified in Table 5

8.2 Storage and Curation

8.2.1 Excavated material and records will be deposited with, and curated by, Essex County Council (ECC) in appropriate county stores under the Site Code RDEC13. A digital archive will be deposited with OA Library. ECC requires transfer of ownership prior to deposition (see Section 11). During analysis and report preparation, OA East will hold all material and reserves the right to send material for specialist analysis.

8.2.2 The archive will be prepared in accordance with current OA East guidelines, which are based on current national guidelines

8.3 Publication

8.3.1 It is proposed that the results of the project should be published in Essex Archaeology and History, under the title 'Romano-British settlement and funerary activity overlooking the River Pant, Radwinter, Essex'.

9 Resources and Programming

9.1 Project Team Structure

Name	Initials	Project Role	Establishment
James Drummond-Murray	JDM	Project Manager	OA East
Pat Moan	PM	Project Officer	OA East
Elizabeth Popescu	EP	Publications Manager	OA East
Charlotte Davies	CD	Illustrator	OA East
Alice Lyons	AL	Pottery Specialist	OA East
Lena Stridd	LS	Animal Bone Specialist	OA South
Rachel Fosberry	RF	Environmental Specialist	OA East
Paul Booth	PB	Metalwork (Coins) Specialist	OA South
Ruth Shaffrey	RS	Worked Stone Specialist	OA South
Zoe Ui Choileain	ZUC	Osteologist	OA East
Chris Howard-Davis	CHD	Small Finds specialist	OA North
Cynthia Poole	CP	Fired Clay specialist	OA South
Katherine Hamilton	KH	Archives Supervisor	OA East
James Fairbairn	JF	Finds photographer	OA East

Table 4: Project Team

9.2 Stages, Products and Tasks

Task No.	Task	Product No.*	Staff	No. Days
Project Management				
1	Project management	1 & 2	JDM	2
2	Team meetings	1 & 2	PM/JDM	1
3	Liaison with relevant staff and specialists, distribution of relevant information and materials	1 & 2	PM	2
Stage 1: Stratigraphic analysis				
4	Integrate ceramic/artefact dating with site matrix	1	PM	2
5	Update database and digital plans/sections to reflect any changes	1	PM	2
6	Finalise site phasing	1	PM	4
7	Add final phasing to database	1	PM	2
8	Compile group and phase text	1	PM	3
9	Compile overall stratigraphic text and site narrative to form the basis of the full/archive report	1	PM	2
10	Review, collate and standardise results of all final specialist reports and integrate with stratigraphic text and project results	1	PM	2
Illustration				
11	Digitise selected sections	1	CD	1
12	Prepare draft phase plans, sections and other report figures	1	CD	4
13	Select photographs for inclusion in the report	1	PM	1
Documentary research				
14	Background Research	1 & 2	PM	5
Artefact studies				
15	Analysis of Pottery, selection for illustration and writing of phased publication report	1	AL	19
16	X-radiography plates for Metalwork	1	CHD	1
17	Analysis of worked stone and writing of report	1	RS	2
18	Short notes on finds for full report	1	CHD, RS, CP, PB, LB	5
Environmental studies				
19	Analysis of Human Skeletal Remains & writing of report	1	ZUC	7
20	Analysis of Faunal Remains & writing of report	1	LS	4
21	Analysis of Charred Plant Remains & writing of report	1	RF	2

Stage 2: Grey Literature Report Writing				
22	Integrate documentary research	1	PM	1
23	Write historical and archaeological background text	1	PM	1
24	Edit phase and group text	1	EP	3
25	Compile group and phase text	1	PM	2
26	Compile overall stratigraphic text and site narrative to form the basis of the full/archive report	1	PM	4
27	Review, collate and standardise results of all final specialist reports and integrate with stratigraphic text and project results	1	PM	1
28	Integrate documentary research	1	PM	1
29	Write historical and archaeological background text	1	PM	2
30	Edit phase and group text	1	EP	4
31	Compile list of illustrations/liaise with illustrators	1	PM	2
32	Write discussion and conclusions	1	PM	3
33	Prepare report figures	1	CD	3
34	Collate/edit captions, bibliography, appendices *etc.*	1	PM	2
35	Produce draft report	1	PM	2
36	Internal edit	1	EP/JDM	4
Stage 3: Publication Writing				
37	Writing of Publication text	2	PM	5
38	Prepare Publication Figures	2	CD	2
39	Internal editing	2	EP	3
40	Incorporate internal edits	2	PM	2
41	Final edit	2	EP	2
42	Send to publisher for refereeing	2	EP	1
43	Post-refereeing revisions	2	PM	4
44	Copy edit queries	2	EP	3
45	Proof-reading	2	EP	2
46	Publication printing costs (£50 pp.) Full costs TBC	2	EP	-
Stage 4: Archiving				
47	Compile paper archive	3	PM/KH	0.5
48	Archive/delete digital photographs	3	PM/KH	0.5
49	Compile/check material archive	3	KH	1.5

* See Appendix F for product details and Appendix G for the project risk log.

10 OWNERSHIP

10.1.1 All artefactual material recovered will be held in storage by OA East and ownership of all such archaeological finds will be given over to the relevant authority to facilitate future study and ensure proper preservation of all artefacts. In the unlikely event that artefacts of significant monetary value are discovered, and if they are not subject to Treasure Act legislation separate ownership arrangements may be negotiated. It is Oxford Archaeology Ltd's policy, in line with accepted practice, to keep site archives (paper and artefactual) together wherever possible.

Appendix A. Context Summary

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Spot Date
189	189	cut	pit	MC2
190	189	fill	pit	MC2
191	189	fill	pit	MC2
192	189	fill	pit	LC2
193	189	fill	pit	MC1-C4
194	194	cut	ditch	
195	194	fill	ditch	LC1
196	196	cut	ditch	
197	196	fill	ditch	MC1-E/MC2
198	198	cut	ditch	
199	198	fill	ditch	M/LC1
200	200	cut	ditch	
201	200	fill	ditch	EC2
202	202	cut	ditch terminus	
203	202	fill	ditch terminus	MC1-C2
204	204	cut	post hole	
205	204	fill	post hole	MC1-MC2
206	206	cut	post hole	
207	206	fill	post hole	
208	208	cut	stake hole	
209	208	fill	stake hole	MC1-C2
210	210	cut	stake hole	
211	210	fill	stake hole	
212	212	cut	pit/posthole	
213	212	fill	pit / posthole	MC1-E/MC2
214	214	cut	ditch	
215	214	fill	ditch	MC1-MC2
216	216	cut	ditch	
217	216	fill	ditch	LC1
218	218	cut	pit	
219	218	fill	pit	E/MC2
220	218	fill	pit	
221	218	fill	pit	
222	222	cut	pit	
223	222	fill	pit	M/LC1
224	224	cut	pit	
225	224	fill	pit	
226	224	fill	pit	LC1
227	227	cut	ditch	
228	227	fill	ditch	MC1-C2
229	229	cut	post-pit	
230	229	fill	post-pit	LC1
231	231	cut	ditch	
232	231	fill	ditch	
233	233	cut	post hole	
234	233	fill	post hole	M1-E/MC2
235	235	cut	ditch	

236	235	fill	ditch	E/MC2
237	248	fill	pit	MC2
238	248	fill	pit	MC2
239	239	cut	beam slot	
240	139	fill	beam slot	MC1-C2
241	241	cut	post hole	
242	241	fill	post hole	
243	243	cut	post-pit	
244	243	fill	post-pit	
245	243	fill	post-pit	MC1-MC2
246	248	fill	pit	MC2
247	248	fill	pit	C2
248	248	cut	pit	
249	249	cut	posthole, post-pit	
250	249	fill	post-hole	MC2
251	249	fill	post hole / post pit	
252	249	fill	posthole / pit	MC2
253	248	fill	pit	
254	254	cut	cremation	
255	254	fill	cremation	LC1
256	256	cut	post hole	
257	256	fill	post hole	LC1
258		layer	spread of material	
259	259	cut	ditch	
260	259	fill	ditch	LC2
261	261	cut	ditch	
262	261	fill	ditch	C3-C4
263	263	cut	ditch	
264	263	fill	ditch	M/LC1
265	266	fill	pit	C4 (WITH RESIDUAL)
266	266	cut	pit	
267	268	fill	pit	
268	268	cut	pit	C4
269	269	cut	cremation	
270	269	fill	cremation	
271	254	fill	cremation	
272	269	fill	cremation	M/LC1
273	273	cut	plough scar	
274	273	fill	plough scar	
275	254	fill	cremation vessel	
276	276	cut	cremation	
277	276	fill	cremation	MC1
278	266	fill	pit	C2
279	268	fill	pit	M/LC2-MC3
280	268	fill	pit	MC3-E/MC4
281	268	fill	pit	MC1-C4
282	282	cut	ditch	
283	282	fill	ditch	MC1+
284	284	cut	ditch terminus	
285	284	fill	ditch terminus	

286	286	cut	ditch	
287	286	fill	ditch	LC1-C2
288	288	cut	post pit	
289	288	fill	post pit	M/LC1
290	288	fill	post pit	M/LC1
291	292	fill	pit	M/LC2-C3
292	292	cut	pit	
293	294	fill	pit	LC2-C3
294	294	cut	pit	
295	297	fill	pit	
296	297	fill	pit	MC2+
297	297	cut	pit	
298	276	fill	cremation	
299	299	cut	pit	
300	299	fill	pit	C3-C4
301	299	fill	pit	
302	299	fill	pit	
303	299	fill	pit	E/MC3
304	299	fill	pit	C2
305	305	cut	pit	
306	305	fill	pit	M/LC2+
307	305	HSR	skeleton	
308	308	cut	ditch terminus	
309	308	fill	ditch terminus	
310	310	cut	ditch	
311	310	fill	ditch	
312	310	fill	ditch	MC1-MC2
313	313	cut	ditch	
314	313	fill	ditch	MC1-MC2
315	315	cut	pit	
316	315	fill	pit	C2
317	317	cut	post hole	
318	318	fill	post hole	
319	319	cut	post hole	
320	319	fill	post hole	
321	321	cut	ditch	
322	321	fill	ditch	
323	323	cut	ditch	
324	323	fill	ditch	C2
325	325	cut	ditch	
326	325	fill	ditch	
327	327	cut	pit	
328	327	fill	pit	
329	327	fill	pit	
330	330	cut	ditch	
331	-	-	void	
332	327	fill	pit	
333	327	fill	pit	
334	334	cut	ditch	
335	334	fill	ditch	C1

336	336	cut	ditch	
337	336	fill	ditch	M/LC1-E/MC2
338	305	fill	pit	?LC2
339	305	fill	pit	
340	340	cut	grave	
341	341	HSR	skeleton	
342	340	fill	grave	M/LC1
343	343	cut	ditch terminus	
344	343	fill	ditch terminus	
345	343	fill	ditch terminus	
346	343	fill	ditch terminus	M/LC1
347	347	cut	pit	
348	347	fill	pit	LC1
349	347	fill	pit	MC2
350	347	fill	pit	M/LC2
351	352	fill	pit	EC2
352	352	cut	pit	
353	354	fill	pit	M/LC2
354	354	cut	pit	
355	355	cut	pit	
356	355	fill	pit	MC1-MC2
357	357	cut	pit	
358	357	fill	pit	
359	357	fill	pit	C1
360	360	cut	Pit / posthole?	
361	360	fill	pit / posthole?	M/LC1
362	362	cut	ditch	
363	362	fill	ditch	MC1-C2
364	364	cut	ditch	
365	364	fill	ditch	
366	366	cut	ditch	
367	366	fill	ditch	M/LC1
368	368	cut	pit	
369	368	fill	pit	C2
370	370	cut	pit / posthole?	
371	370	fill	pit? / posthole?	
372	372	cut	pit / posthole?	
373	373	fill	Pit? Posthole?	
374	354	fill	pit	M/LC2
375	354	fill	pit	MC1-C4
380	380	cut	pit / posthole?	
381	380	fill	pit / posthole?	
382	382	cut	? Pit / posthole	
383	382	fill	pit / posthole?	MC1-C4
384	384	fill	ditch	
385	384	fill	ditch	
386	386	cut	ditch	
387	386	fill	ditch	
388	386	fill	ditch	
389	389	cut	pit	

390	389	fill	pit	
391	391	cut	post hole	
392	391	fill	post hole	
393	393	cut	pit / posthole	
394	393	fill	pit / posthole?	
395	395	cut	pit / posthole?	
396	395	fill	pit / posthole	
397	397	cut	pit	
398	397	fill	pit	LC2
399	397	fill	pit	LC2
400	352	fill	pit	
401	352	fill	pit	MC2
402	352	fill	pit	
403	354	fill	pit	
404	354	fill	pit	
405	354	fill	pit	
406	354	fill	pit	
407	354	fill	pit	
408	249	fill	pit	
409	409	cut	ditch	
410	409	fill	ditch	E/MC2
411		layer	hillwash?	
412	412	fill	post hole	
413	412	fill	post hole	
414	414	cut	post hole	
415	414	fill	post hole	
416	416	cut	post hole	
417	416	fill	post hole	
418	418	cut	post hole	
419	418	fill	post hole	
420	420	cut	post hole	
421	420	fill	post hole	
422	422	cut	pit	
423	422	fill	pit	
424	422	fill	pit	C4
425	422	fill	pit	EC3
426	426	cut	pit	
427	426	fill	pit	MC1-C2
428	428	cut	pit?	
429	428	fill	pit?	C1
430	430	cut	gully	
431	430	fill	gully	
432	432	cut	natural	
433	432	fill	natural	
434	435	fill	ditch	
435	435	cut	ditch	
436	436	cut	pit	
437	436	fill	pit	LC2+
438	438	cut	pit	
439	438	fill	pit	M/LC2

440	440	cut	pit	
441	440	fill	pit	E/MC2
442	442	cut	pit	
443	442	fill	pit	MC2
444	444	cut	pit	
445	444	fill	pit	
446	444	fill	pit	MC1+
447	447	cut	post hole	
448	447	fill	post hole	
449	449	cut	pit	
450	449	fill	pit	
451	451	cut	ditch	
452	451	fill	ditch	E/MC2
453	453	cut	ditch	
454	453	fill	ditch	MC1-C4
455	455	cut	pit	
456	455	fill	pit	M/LC2-C3
457	457	cut	pit	
458	457	fill	pit	C2
459	459	cut	ditch	
460	459	fill	ditch	C2
461	461	cut	ditch	
462	461	fill	ditch	E/MC2
463	463	cut	ditch	
464	464	fill	ditch	M/LC1
465			VOID	
466			VOID	
467	467	cut	pit	
468	467	fill	pit	
469	467	fill	pit	
470	470	cut	pit?	
471	470	fill	pit?	LC1-C4
472	472	cut	pit	
473	473	cut	pit	
474	474	cut	pit	
475	475	cut	pit	
476	475	fill	pit	
477	475	fill	pit	MC2
478	478	cut	ditch	
479	478	fill	ditch	
480	480	cut	pit	
481	480	fill	pit	
482	482	cut	ditch	
483	482	fill	ditch	E/MC2
484	484	cut	post hole	
486	486	cut	post hole / pit	
487	486	fill	post hole / pit	
488	488	cut	pit	
489	488	fill	pit	
490	474	fill	pit	

491	474	fill	pit	MC2-C3
492	473	fill	pit	MC2-MC3
493	473	fill	pit	MC2
494	473	fill	pit	
495	473	fill	pit	E/MC3
496	472	fill	pit	
497	472	fill	pit	
498	472	fill	pit	M/LC2
499	472	fill	pit	
500	472	fill	pit	C2
501	472	fill	pit	
502	472	fill	pit	E/MC2
503	503	cut	post hole	
504	503	fill	post hole	E/MC2
505	505	cut	ditch	
506	505	fill	cremation	
507	507	cut	ditch	
509	509	cut	ditch	
510	509	fill	ditch	MC1-MC2
511	511	cut	post pit	
512	511	fill	post pit	MC1-C2
513	511	fill	post pit	
514	514	cut	ditch	
515	514	fill	ditch	LC1
516	516	cut	ditch	
517	516	fill	ditch	MIXED
518	518	cut	pit	
519	518	fill	pit	M/LC1
520	520	cut	post pit	
521	520	fill	pit	
522	520	fill	post pit	M/LC1
523	520	fill	post pit	
524	524	cut	pit	
525	544	fill	pit	E/MC2
526	526	cut	ditch terminus	
527	526	fill	ditch terminus	E/MC2
528	528	cut	ditch	
529	528	fill	ditch	
530	530	cut	post hole	
531	530	fill	post hole	
532	532	cut	pit	
533		fill	pit	E/MC2
534	532	fill	pit	MC2
535	535	cut	post hole	
536	535	fill	post hole	M/LC1
537	537	cut	pit	
538	537	fill	pit	
539	537	fill	pit	E/MC2
540	540	cut	ditch	
541	540	fill	ditch	E/MC2

542	540	fill	ditch	
543	540	fill	ditch	
544	544	cut	pit	
545	544	fill	pit	M/LC1
546	544	fill	pit	LC1
547	544	fill	pit	LC1-C2
548	548	cut	ditch	
549	548	fill	ditch	E/MC2
550	550	cut	ditch	
551	550	fill	ditch	
552	550	fill	ditch	MC1
553	553	cut	pit	
554	553	fill	pit	M/LC1
555	555	cut	pit	
556	555	fill	pit	M/LC1
557	555	fill	pit	M/LC1
558	558	cut	ditch	
559	558	fill	ditch	M/LC1
560	560	cut	pit	
561	560	cut	pit	
562	560	fill	pit	
563	563	cut	ditch terminus	
564	563	Fill	ditch terminus	LRB/ESAX?
565	565	cut	ditch	
566	565	fill	ditch	M/LC1
567	567	cut	post pit	
568	567	fill	post pit	
569	567	fill	post pit	MC2+
570	570	cut	ditch terminus	
571	570	fill	ditch terminus	M/LC1
572	572	cut	ditch terminus	
573	572	fill	ditch terminus	M/LC1
574	574	cut	post pit	
575	574	fill	post-pit	
576	574	fill	post-pit	C2
577	574	fill	post-pit	
578	578	cut	grave	
579	578	fill	grave	M/LC1
580	578	HSR	grave	
581	581	cut	grave	
582	581	HSR	grave	
583	581	fill	grave	
584	584	cut	grave	
585	584	HSR	grave	
586	580	fill	grave	MC1-C2
587	587	cut	ditch	
588	587	fill	ditch	
589	589	cut	ditch	
590	589	fill	ditch	MC2-C3
591	591	cut	grave	

592	591	fill	grave	
593	591	HSR	grave	M/LC1
594	594	cut	ditch	
595	594	fill	ditch	M/LC1
596	596	cut	ditch	
597	596	fill	ditch	MC3-EC5
598	596	fill	ditch	LC1
599	599	cut	pit	
600	599	fill	pit	
601	601	cut	ditch	
602	601	fill	ditch	M/LC1
603	603	cut	ditch terminus	
604	603	fill	ditch terminus	
605	610	fill	pit	
606	610	fill	pit	LC1
607	610	fill	pit	LC2-MC3
608	610	fill	pit	
609	610	fill	pit	
610	610	cut	pit	
611	610	fill	pit	C4
612	610	fill	pit	C3-C4
613	610	fill	pit	M/LC2
614	610	fill	pit	
615	610	HSR	skeleton	
616	616	cut	pit	
617	617	fill	pit	
618	618	cut	natural	
619	618	fill	natural	M/LC1
620	620	cut	post hole	
621	620	fill	post hole	C1
622	622	cut	post hole	
623	622	fill	post hole	
624	624	cut	ditch terminus	
625	624	fill	ditch	C4
626	626	cut	natural	
627	626	fill	natural	
628	628	cut	ditch	
629	628	fill	ditch	
630	630	cut	ditch	
631	630	fill	ditch	
632	632	cut	ditch	
633	632	fill	ditch	MC3+
634	632	fill	ditch	LRB/ESAX
635	632	fill	ditch	C4
636	636	cut	ditch	
637	636	fill	ditch	M/LC1
638	638	cut	pit	
639	638	fill	pit	LC1-EC2
640	638	fill	pit	
641	638	fill	pit	

642	642	cut	ditch or pit	
643	642	fill	ditch or pit	
644	702	fill	post hole	MC1-C2
645	645	cut	post hole	
646	645	fill	post hole	
647	647	cut	ditch terminus	
648	647	fill	ditch terminus	MC1-C4
649	649	cut	post hole	
650	649	fill	post hole	
651	651	cut	post hole	
652	651	fill	post hole	RB
653	653	cut	post hole	
654	653	fill	post hole	MC1-MC2
655	655	cut	post hole	
656	655	fill	post hole	
657	647	cut	pit	
658	657	fill	pit	
659	659	cut	hearth	
660	659	fill	hearth	
661	661	cut	ditch	
662	661	fill	ditch	C4
663	661	fill	ditch	
664	661	fill	ditch	RB
665	665	cut	ditch	
666	665	fill	ditch	E/MC2
667	667	cut	post hole	
668	667	fill	post hole	
669	669	cut	pit	
670	669	fill	pit	MC2
671	671	cut	pit	
672	671	fill	pit	LC1+
673	671	fill	pit	M/LC1
674	671	fill	pit	
675	671	fill	pit	M/LC1
676	676	cut	pit	
677	676	fill	pit	LC1-C2
678	676	fill	pit	
679	676	fill	pit	MC1-C4
680	680	cut	ditch	
681	680	fill	ditch	C4
682	682	cut	pit	
683	682	fill	pit	
684	684	cut	ditch	
685	684	fill	ditch	MC2
686	686	cut	pit	
687	686	fill	pit	
688	688	cut	post hole	
689	688	fill	post hole	C1
690	690	cut	pit / posthole	
691	690	fill	pit / posthole	

692	692	cut	pit / posthole	
693	692	fill	pit / posthole	
694	694	cut	pit	
695	694	fill	pit	
696	696	cut	pit	
697	696	fill	pit	EC2
698	696	fill	pit	
699	699	fill	pit	M/LC1-EC2
700	699	fill	pit	
701	696	fill	pit	M/LC1
702	702	cut	post hole	
703	703	cut	gully	
704	703	fill	gully	C1
705	705	cut	post hole	
706	705	fill	post hole	
707	707	cut	gully	
708	707	fill	gully	C2
709	709	cut	gully	
710	709	fill	gully	MC1-C2
711	711	cut	post hole	
712	711	fill	post hole	MC1-C2
713	713	cut	pit	
714	713	fill	pit	M/LC1
715	715	cut	post hole	
716	715	fill	post hole	
717	717	cut	post hole	
718	717	fill	post hole	
719	719	cut	grave	
720	720	HSR	grave	
721	719	fill	grave	
722	724	fill	ditch	
723	724	fill	ditch	
724	724	cut	ditch	
725	726	fill	ditch	
726	726	cut	ditch	
727	728	fill	ditch	
728	728	cut	ditch	
729	729	cut	post hole	
730	729	fill	post hole	C1-EC2
731	731	cut	ditch terminus	
732	731	fill	ditch terminus	
733	733	cut	ditch	
734	733	fill	ditch	C1-C2
735	735	cut	ditch terminus	
736	735	fill	ditch terminus	
737	737	cut	firepit?	
738	737	fill	firepit?	
739	739	cut	pit	
740	739	fill	pit	
741	741	cut	pit	

742	741	fill	pit	
743	743	cut	pit	
744	743	fill	pit	MC1-C2
745	745	cut	natural	
746	745	fill	natural	
747	747	cut	pit	
748	747	fill	pit	MC1-C2
749	749	cut	natural	
750	749	fill	natural	
751	754	fill	ditch	MC1-C2
752	752	cut	pit	
753	754	fill	ditch	
754	754	cut	ditch	
756	756	cut	pit?	
757	756	fill	pit?	
758	754	fill	ditch	
759	759	fill	pit	
760	752	fill	pit	C2
761	761	cut	pit	
762	761	fill	pit	
763	763	cut	grave	
764	765	HSR	grave	
765	763	fill	grave	M/LC1
766	766	cut	grave	
767	766	HSR	grave	
768	766	fill	grave	EC1
769	769	cut	ditch	
770	769	fill	ditch	MC1-C2
771	769	fill	ditch	LC1-EC2
772	772	cut	ditch	
773	772	fill	ditch	EC2
774	774	cut	ditch	
775	774	fill	ditch	M/LC1
776	776	cut	ditch	
777	776	fill	ditch	
778	778	fill	ditch	LC1
779	779	cut	ditch	
780	780	cut	pit	
781	781	cut	pit	
782	782	cut	pit	
783	779	fill	ditch	
784	779	fill	ditch	EC2
785	780	fill	pit	
786	780	fill	pit	M/LC1
787	781	fill	pit	
788	781	fill	pit	MC1-EC2
789	782	fill	pit	M/LC1
792	782	fill	pit	
790	769	fill	ditch	
791	774	fill	ditch	M/LC1

793	793	cut	grave	
794	793	fill	grave	M/LC1-EC2
795	793	HSR	grave	
796	796	cut	ditch	
797	796	fill	ditch	M/LC1
798	798	cut	pit	
799	798	fill	pit	
800	800	cut	ditch	
801	800	fill	ditch	M/LC1
802	802	cut	ditch terminus	
803	802	fill	ditch terminus	
804	804	cut	ditch	
805	804	fill	ditch	M/LC1-E/MC2
806	806	cut	ditch	
807	806	fill	ditch	M/LC1
808	808	cut	ditch	
809	808	fill	ditch	C1
810	810	cut	ditch	
811	810	fill	ditch	M/LC1
812	812	cut	ditch	
813	812	fill	ditch	C1-C2
814	812	fill	ditch	
815	815	cut	ditch terminus	
816	815	fill	ditch terminus	
817	817	cut	natural / pit?	
818	817	fill	natural / pit?	
819	817	fill	natural / pit	PREHIST.
820	820	cut	ditch terminus	
821	820	fill	ditch terminus	
822	822	cut	ditch terminus	
823	822	fill	ditch terminus	C1
824	824	cut	ditch	
825	824	fill	ditch	EC2
826	826	cut	ditch	
827	826	fill	ditch	
828	828	cut	pit	
829	828	fill	pit	
830	830	cut	pit	
831	830	fill	pit	LC1-EC2
832	832	cut	ditch	
833	832	fill	ditch	M/LC1
834	834	cut	pit	
835	834	fill	pit	C1
836	836	cut	natural / posthole / pit	
837	836	fill	natural / posthole / pit	
838	838	cut	grave	
839	838	HSR	grave	
840	838	fill	grave	LC1
841	841	cut	well	
842	841	fill	well	M/LC2

843	841	fill	well	MC3
844	841	fill	pit	
845	845	cut	ditch	
846	845	fill	ditch	MC1+
847	847	cut	natural	
848	847	fill	natural	C1
849	849	cut	cremation?	
850	849	fill	cremation?	E/MC2
851	851	cut	grave	
852	851	HSR	skeleton	
853	851	fill	grave	MC1-E/MC2
854	-	fill	cremation pot	
855	-	fill	cremation pot	
856	-	fill	cremation pot	
857	-	fill	cremation pot	

Appendix B. Finds Reports

B.1 Pottery

By Alice Lyons

Introduction and methodology

B.1.1 A total of 4686 fragments of Roman pottery, weighing 81128g were recovered, which represent a minimum of 1072 vessels. The majority of pottery was found within pits, also from within ditches and other features; notably some complete vessels were associated with a small cremation cemetery (Table 5). The pottery is fragmentary but only moderately abraded with an average sherd weight of 17.3g. Fortunately most original surfaces survive, some with soot and lime residues adhering.

B.1.2 The assemblage is mostly early to mid Roman in date and comprises the remains of domestic rubbish disposal, although significantly several vessels were found *in situ* within funerary contexts. A reduced amount of later Roman pottery was also found, suggesting activity within the settlement did continue on a small scale until the end of the Roman period.

B.1.3 The assemblage was assessed in accordance with the guidelines laid down by the Study Group for Roman Pottery (Darling 1994; Willis 2004). The total assemblage was studied and a catalogue prepared

B.1.4 Defining tight fabric groups in Early Roman pottery, in the time before standardization and industrialization, is not really possible (Hill with Horne 2003, 166) so the early Roman material has been grouped into broader families which are defined on the basis of the characteristics of the clay and the visible inclusions. The fabric codes are descriptive and abbreviated by the main letters of the title (Sandy grey ware = SGW). Vessel form was recorded. The sherds were counted and weighed to the nearest whole gram. Decoration and abrasion were also noted.

Feature	Sherd count	Sherd weight (g)	Sherd weight (%)
Pit	2625	47611	58.69
Ditch	1384	24043	29.64
Post-hole	227	2708	3.34
Cremation	167	2501	3.08
Well	82	1689	2.08
Natural and uncertain	88	1551	1.91
Grave	87	727	0.90
Gully	4	140	0.17
Pit/post-hole	17	117	0.14
Beam slot	3	23	0.03
Stake hole	2	18	0.02
Total	**4686**	**81128**	**100.00**

Table 5: Roman pottery by feature type, listed in descending order of weight (%)

The Pottery Fabrics

B.1.5 A total of 28 broad fabric families were identified (Table 6). The majority are locally produced utilitarian wares, although some specialist wares were imported from the wider Roman Empire and a number of fine wares – both imported and domestic – were also recorded.

Coarse Wares

Reduced Wares

B.1.6 The largest coarse ware group (by weight) are a class of handmade grog tempered storage jars, produced with large rolled rims and often decoration with finger-nail incised impressions on the shoulder. The majority of these vessels are grey (reduced) although a small number are cream (oxidised) in colour. These vessels are long-lived in the ceramic record and remained in use beside wheel-made pots during the mid- 1st and 2nd centuries AD, sometimes enduring until the 4th century AD. Also commonly found in this fabric are wheel made wide mouthed cordoned jars, some of which have oxidised surfaces and are a direct descendant from Iron Age forebears (Thompson 1982; Going 2004, 139-165).

B.1.7 Contemporary with these grog tempered fabrics are a small number of early Roman grey wares (or proto grey wares) which are tempered with common flint inclusions. This fabric was used to produce a limited range of jar/bowl and storage jars forms; one platter was also recorded.

B.1.8 Within this assemblage, however, the largest fabric family (by fragment count) are the Sandy grey ware fabrics. Within this group are a number of fabric variations although the majority are blue-grey in colour with common silver mica present as a natural component. The earliest part of this assemblage comprised a limited range of locally produced jar/bowl forms, within which cordoned jars (some of which are carinated) are common, a traditional design which was gradually replaced by plain globular jars with rolled rims as the 2nd century progressed. Straight-sided platter and dish forms were also common. It is within this fabric group that most adhering residues survive – both external soot and internal lime-scale, indicating some vessels were used as cooking pots and others as kettles. Where these local vessels were made is unknown but grey ware production was commonly undertaken in the East Anglian region after the later part of the 1st century AD (Going 1987, 9). Indeed, several wasters were found within this assemblage suggesting that some production, at least, took place on - or close-to - the settlement.

B.1.9 In addition to the grog tempered ware storage jars a very small number of Sandy coarse ware storage jar fragments were also found. These are consistent with manufacture in the Horningsea kilns, in Cambridgeshire which were found across the region in the 2nd and 3rd centuries AD (Evans 1991).

B.1.10 Also found were several reduced wares present only in small quantities. One such ware are jars made from clay with fossilised shell present as a natural component; this material was present in both early and later Roman deposits. The later material is of South Midland type comprising globular jars with under-scored rims and fine riling on the body. Also found in small numbers are Nene Valley grey ware jar and dish fragments which are dated between the end of the 2nd century and the early 4th century AD. Black burnished ware dish fragments were also found in very small quantities, produced in Dorset this ware continued in manufacture until the 4th century AD.

Oxidised Wares

B.1.11 Paler oxidised (or white) fabrics, probably from the same range of relatively local sources as the SGW vessels were also produced in a limited range of vessels. Specifically, however, this fabric was used to produce ring-necked and cup rimmed flagons, also a small number of bead and flanged mortaria.

B.1.12 Also found in small numbers are the distinctive gritty white ware sherds of Verulamium-type. The industry at St. Albums was active between the mid 1st and 2nd centuries AD and produced a conservation range of flagons, jars and mortaria. A variety of early Roman Sandy red fabrics were also recorded. Some were fairly fine Butt beaker vessels, the majority however were coarse jar and storage jar type vessels.

Fine wares

B.1.13 Fine grey wares are the most common fine ware within this assemblage. The majority of this material is of a type known colloquially as 'London ware' which was manufactured at several centres including West Stow (West 1990) and Wattisfield in Suffolk, the Nene Valley near Peterborough, also London. This fabric was used to make good quality table wares often copying samian ware forms.

B.1.14 In addition, a small number of fine white ware fragments were also found, usually in the form of Butt beakers which are probably early Roman Gaulish imports. The second most commonly identified fine ware are the Nene Valley colour coated fragments. The Nene Valley industry was founded in the mid 2nd century and initially a limited range of beakers, in the Rhenish style, were produced. As the industry developed a wider range of pottery forms was made including more utilitarian vessels such as jars and dishes (Perrin 1999). The majority of NVCC pieces found within this assemblage are from bag-shaped or indented beakers, some of which are decorated in the barbotine 'hunt-cup' tradition (Tyers 1996, 174, fig 219, no 26-27). Examples of the later Roman more utilitarian jar and dish forms were also found.

B.1.15 Distinctive within the assemblage were a small number of Trier black-slipped beaker sherds which were imported into Britain between the late 2nd and mid 3rd centuries AD. Other colour coated vessels include a small number of 2nd century Colchester indented beaker fragments, and two miscellaneous colour coated sherds.

B.1.16 It is worthy of note that this assemblage contains a significant group of Gaulish samian table wares. Where this material can be assigned to source it can be seen to arrive in the early Roman period from south Gaul, with the majority typical of central Gaulish production during the 2nd century. East Gaulish samian continued to be used, in small quantities, until the end of importation during the mid- 3rd century. A wide range of vessel forms were in use, commonly bowls, dishes and cups, also mortaria.

B.1.17 The later Roman period at Radwinter is characterised by the presence of finely produced red wares. Small numbers of both Oxfordshire red ware jar/bowl and mortaria fragments, also Hadham red ware jar/bowl sherds, were found.

Fabric Family and published reference	Abbreviation (Appendix 1)	Form	Sherd Count	Weight (g)	Weight (%)
Grey ware w/common grog inclusions Seeley 2004, 177	GW(GROG)	Storage jar, cordoned jar	963	31645	39.01
Sandy grey ware Perrin 1996, 120; Going 1987, 9-10, fabric 47	SGW	Storage jar, jar, cordoned jar, beaker, bowl, cup, dish, platter, flagon	2588	30700	37.84
Spanish amphora Tomber and Dore 1998, 84-85	BAT AM	Amphora	35	3545	4.37
Sandy oxidised ware Andrews 1985, 94–5, OW2	SOW	Jar, bowl, dish, flagon, mortaria	264	2787	3.44
Sandy red ware	SREDW	Butt beaker, bowl, flagon, jar, storage jar	167	2664	3.28
Fine grey ware (London ware) Tomber and Dore 1998, 74	GW(FINE)	Jar/beaker, bowl, cup, dish, platter	186	2429	2.99
Samian, central Gaulish Tomber and Dore 1998, 30-33	SAM CG	Bowl, cup, dish, mortaria	133	1503	1.85
Nene Valley colour coat Tomber and Dore 1998, 118	NVCC	Indented beaker, hunt cup, Castor box, dish, jar	87	1090	1.34
Oxidised ware w/common grog inclusions	OW(GROG)	Storage jar, jar	21	668	0.82
Shell tempered ware Tomber and Dore 1998, 115	STW	Jar, bowl, dish	36	743	0.92
Grey ware w/common flint inclusions	GW(FLINT)	Storage jar, jar/bowl, platter	35	597	0.74
Samian, south Gaulish Tomber and Dore 1998, 28-29	SAM SG	Bowl, cup, dish	49	548	0.68
Sandy oxidised ware – Verulamium type Tomber and Dore 1998, 154	SOW(GRITTY)	Jar, flagon, lid, mortaria	31	538	0.66
Oxfordshire red ware Tomber and Dore 1998, 176	OXRCC	Mortaria, jar/bowl, dish	9	303	0.37
Hadham red ware Tomber and Dore 1998, 151	HADREDW	Jar/bowl, flanged bowl	15	292	0.36
Samian, east Gaulish Tomber and Dore 1998, 34	SAM EG	Bowl, dish	5	255	0.31
Nene Valley grey ware Perrin 1999, 78–87	NVGW	Jar (strainer), dish	6	232	0.29
Horningsea coarse wares Tomber and Dore 1998, 116	HORN	Storage jar	5	112	0.14
Oxfordshire white ware Tomber and Dore 1998, 174	OXOW	Mortaria	4	111	0.14
Oxidised ware w/common flint inclusions	OW(FLINT)	Storage jar, jar	6	98	0.12
Fine white ware Tomber and Dore 1998, 75	OW(FINE)	Butt beaker, flagon	15	73	0.09
Nene Valley oxidised ware Tomber and Dore 1998, 119	NVOW	Mortaria	1	59	0.07
Colchester colour coat Tomber and Dore 1998, 119	COLCC	Indented beaker	5	43	0.05
Manchetter-Hartshill white ware Tomber and Dore 1998, 188	MANCHH	Mortaria	2	33	0.04
Black Burnished ware 1 Tomber and Dore 1998, 127	BB1(SGW(Q))	Dish	2	26	0.03
Trier black-slipped ware Tomber and Dore 1998, 60	TRIER BS	Indented beaker	9	22	0.03
Gaulish white ware	GAULWW	Butt Beaker	4	8	0.01
Samian, unsourced	SAM	Bowl, dish, cup	5	7	0.01
Misc. red colour coat	RED CC	Beaker, bowl	2	5	0.01
Total			**4686**	**81128**	**100.00**

Table 6: Roman pottery fabrics, listed in descending order of weight (%)

Specialist Vessels

Mortaria

B.1.18 Mortaria are a specialist vessel intended as a mixing or grinding bowl, as the vessel is lined with sharp grits (Tyers 1996, 117-135). At Radwinter these vessels are found in a variety of fabrics, although the majority recorded within this assemblage are locally produced SOW bead and flange vessels of East Anglian-type, lined with flint trituration grits. Other mortaria arrived in the settlement from further afield including Verulamium (St. Albums), Oxfordshire, the Nene Valley around Peterborough and Manchetter-Hartshill on the Warwickshire/Leicestershire border. Fine ware mortaria were also imported from central Gaul.

Fabric	Sherd Count	Weight (g)
SOW	6	542
SOW(GRITTY)	2	122
OXOW	4	111
OXRCC	4	97
SAM CG	5	67
NVOW	1	59
MANCHH	1	18
Total	**23**	**1016**

Table 7: The Mortaria fabrics, listed in descending order of weight

Amphora

B.1.19 Amphora are a specialist vessel used for transporting luxury goods around the Roman Empire (Tyers 1996, 85-105). Within this assemblage only one type of amphora was recognised, indeed southern Spanish globular olive oil amphora is the most common imported ware (by weight) within the assemblage. This product was traded into Britain from the late Iron Age until the 3rd century AD, with the majority arriving in our region during the 2nd century AD. Although many large fragments were retrieved no complete vessels were found.

The Main Assemblages

B.1.20 A total of 169 cut features which contained Romano-British pottery were excavated on the site. Of these, 27 features contained over 1kg of Roman pottery, the majority of which were pits (Table 8). Of these features only six contained over 2kg of pottery. A brief overview of these features is presented below. This exercise was undertaken to establish if there are a range of large stratified ceramic groups that would benefit from additional analysis during any potential further work.

Cut	Feature type	Sherd count	Weight (g)	Weight (%)
224	Pit	62	1436	1.77
248	Pit	107	1876	2.31
249	Post-hole/pit	113	1143	1.41
254	Cremation	85	1015	1.25
259	Ditch	76	1966	2.42
266	Pit	63	1091	1.34
268	Pit	194	3033	3.74
276	Cremation	57	1298	1.60
294	Pit	270	2834	4.49
299	Pit	73	1727	2.13
305	Pit	54	1242	1.53
347	Pit	25	1269	1.56
397	Pit	52	2922	3.60
422	Pit	42	1880	2.32
472	Pit	88	1411	1.74
473	Pit	67	1229	1.51
475	Pit	130	1814	2.24
544	Pit	155	2374	2.93
550	Ditch	99	1760	2.17
553	Pit	164	1842	2.27
555	Pit	149	3222	3.97
610	Pit	289	6520	8.04
632	Ditch	80	2485	3.06
782	Pit	30	1111	1.37
796	Ditch	71	1946	2.40
824	Ditch	98	1117	1.38
841	Well	82	1689	2.08

Table 8: List of features containing over 1kg of pottery, listed in context order (brown highlighted rows contain over 2kg of pottery – yellow highlighted row is a cremation).

*Pit **268** – mid 3rd century AD*

B.1.21 Three deposits containing pottery (279, 280 and 281) were recorded within Pit **268**. A total of 194 sherds, weighing 3033 and representing 3.74% (by weight) of the total site assemblage were found. The pottery is moderately abraded with and average sherd weight of 15.6g.

B.1.22 A total of fourteen different fabrics were recorded within this pit. The assemblage is dominated by SGW utilitarian vessel forms. Distinctive late Roman fabrics, such as SMSTW, HADREDW and OXRCC, give this pit a later Roman date.

Fabric	Abbreviation	Vessel forms	Sherd Count	Sherd Weight (g)
Sandy grey ware	SGW	Beaker, bowl, dish, jar, flask, storage jar	127	1513
Grey ware with common grog inclusions	GW(GROG)	Storage jar	16	631
South Midland shell tempered ware	SMSTW/STW	Jar	7	218
Sandy reduced ware	SRW	Flanged dish, jar and storage jar	6	153
Spanish amphora	BAT AM	Amphora	3	146
Fine grey ware	GW(FINE)	Beaker, flagon, platter	11	102
Nene Valley grey ware	NVGW	Jar (strainer)	2	69
Samian, central Gaulish	SAM CG	Bowl, cup, mortaria	10	61
Hadham red ware	HADREDW	Flanged bowl	1	41
Nene Valley colour coat	NVCC	Folded beaker, Castor box	5	36
Verulamium white ware	SOW(GRITTY)	Jar	2	20
Sandy red ware	SREDW	Jar	1	11
Oxfordshire red colour coat	OXRCC	Mortaria	1	10
Sandy oxidised ware	SOW	Flag	1	9
Total			**194**	**3033**

*Table 9: Pit **268**: an overview of the ceramic assemblage*

*B.1.23 Pit **294** – late 2nd to 3rd century AD*

B.1.24 A single deposit containing pottery (293) were recorded within Pit **294**. A total of 270 sherds, weighing 2834g and representing 3.49% (by weight) of the total site assemblage. The pottery is significantly abraded with an average sherd weight of 10.5g.

B.1.25 A total of nine different fabrics were recorded within this pit. The assemblage is dominated by SGW utilitarian vessel forms. The presence of closely dateable fine wares, comprising NVCC and TRIER BS, give this pit a mid to late Roman date.

Fabric	Abbreviation	Vessel forms	Sherd Count	Weight (g)
Sandy grey ware	SGW	Jar, dish	197	1463
Grey ware with common grog inclusions	GW(GROG)	Storage jar, platter	36	1119
Spanish amphora	BAT AM	Amphora	1	81
Sandy oxidised ware	SOW	Flagon	12	64
Nene Valley colour coat	NVCC	Beaker, Castor box	11	52
Sandy red ware	SREDW	Jar/beaker	4	21
Samian, central Gaulish	SAM CG	Bowl	6	20
Fine grey ware	GW(FINE)	Jar/bowl	2	13
Trier black-slipped ware	TRIER BS	Beaker	1	1
Total			**270**	**2834**

*Table 10: Pit **294**: an overview of the ceramic assemblage*

*Pit **397** – late 2nd century AD*

B.1.26 Two deposits containing pottery (398 and 399) were recorded in Pit **397**. A total of 52 sherds, weighing 2922g and representing 3.60% (by weight) of the total site assemblage. The presence of large storage jar fragments gives this group of pottery an average sherd weight of 56g.

B.1.27 A total of seven different fabrics were recorded within this pit. The assemblage is dominated by GW(GROG) storage jar fragments, also several fragments of Spanish amphora. The presence of the storage jars characterises this pit group and together with more diagnostic forms suggest a date of the late 2nd century AD.

Fabric	Abbreviation	Vessel forms	Sherd Count	Weight (g)
Grey ware with common grog inclusions	GW(GROG)	Storage jar	17	1962
Spanish amphora	BAT AM	Amphora	2	272
Sandy grey ware	SGW	Dish, jar	17	259
Sandy red ware	SREDW	Bowl, storage jar	4	211
Sandy oxidised ware	SOW	Mortaria	2	119
Samian, central Gaulish	SAM CG	Bowl, cup	6	66
Nene Valley colour coat	NVCC	Beaker	4	33
Total			**52**	**2922**

*Table 11: Pit **397**: an over-view of the ceramic assemblage*

*Pit **544** – late 1st century AD*

B.1.28 Three deposits containing pottery (545, 546 and 547) were recorded in Pit **544**.

B.1.29 A total of 155 sherds, weighing 2374g and representing 2.93% (by weight) of the total site assemblage. The pottery is moderately abraded with an average sherd weight of 15g.

B.1.30 A total of nine different fabrics were recorded within this pit. The assemblage is dominated by GW(GROG) storage jar vessels also a large number of SGW jar fragments. This pit does not contain any fine wares. The date of the late 1st century is suggested for this utilitarian group.

Fabric	Abbreviation	Vessel Form	Sherd count	Weight (g)
Grey ware with common grog inclusions	GW(GROG)	Storage jar, jar	40	864
Sandy grey ware	SGW	Jar, beaker, cup	73	762
Spanish amphora	BAT AM	Amphora	1	248
Fine grey ware	GW(FINE)	Jar	10	221
Sandy oxidised ware	SOW	Flagon	26	192
Grey ware with common flint inclusions	GW(FLINT)	Storage jar	1	57
Fine white ware	OW(FINE)	Beaker	2	15
Oxidised ware with common grog inclusions	OW(GROG)	Storage jar	1	14
Sandy red ware	SREDW	Jar	1	1
Total			**155**	**2374**

*Table 12: Pit **544** an over view of the ceramic assemblage*

*Pit **610** – 4th century – with earlier material*

B.1.31 Five deposits containing pottery (606, 607, 611, 612 and 613) were recorded in Pit **610**. A total of 289 sherds, weighing 6520g and representing 8.04% (by weight) of the total assemblage. The material is in relatively good condition with an average sherd weight of 22.5g.

B.1.32 A total of eleven different fabrics were recorded within this pit. The assemblage is dominated by GW(GROG) storage jar vessels also a large number of SGW jar fragments, also several fragments of Spanish amphora.

B.1.33 This large ceramic pit group does however, contain both early and late Roman pottery. It will be interesting to establish during analysis if this is due to a slow accumulation of rubbish or of later contamination/disturbance.

Fabric	Abbreviations	Vessel Form	Sherd Count	Weight (g)
Grey ware with common grog inclusions	GW(GROG)	Storage jar, jar/bowl	58	2983
Sandy grey ware	SGW	Jar, dish, storage jar, lid	164	2163
Spanish amphora	BAT AM	Amphora	7	399
Samian, central Gaulish	SAM CG	Bowl, dish	22	385
Sandy oxidised ware	SOW	Jar/bowl, flagon, mortaria	19	306
Nene Valley colour coat	NVCC	Beaker, dish	12	152
Sandy oxidised ware – Verulamium type	SOW(GRITTY)	Mortaria	1	80
Samian, south Gaulish	SAM SG	Bowl	2	18
Nene Valley grey ware	NVGW	Jar	1	17
Sandy red ware	SREDW	Jar/bowl	2	13
Oxfordshire red ware	OXRCC	Jar/bowl	1	4
Total			**289**	**6520**

*Table 13: Pit **610** an over view of the ceramic assemblage*

*Ditch **632** – Late Roman to? Early Saxon*

B.1.34 Three deposits containing pottery (633, 634 and 635) were recorded in ditch **632**. From these deposits a total of 80 sherds, weighing 2485g and representing3.06% (by weight) of the total site assemblage were recovered. The pottery is in general good condition with an average sherd weight of 31g.

B.1.35 A total of eleven fabrics were found within the ditch. The assemblage is dominated by GW(GROG) storage jar fragments, also (and unusually) SREDW fragments. The presence of late Roman Oxfordshire and Nene Valley products, including mortaria, suggest a very late Roman date for the final I fill of this ditch – possibly even over lapping with the early Saxon era.

Fabric	Abbreviation	Vessel Form	Sherd Count	Weight (g)
Grey ware with common grog inclusions	GW(GROG)	Storage jar	7	765
Sandy red ware	SREDW	Jar	38	647
Shell tempered ware	STW	Jar	8	213
Samian, east Gaulish	SAM EG	Bowl	1	205
Hadham red ware	HADREDW	Jar	4	166
Samian, central Gaulish	SAM CG	Dish	6	114
Sandy grey ware	SGW	Jar, storage jar	7	111
Oxfordshire red ware	OXRCC	Bowl, mortaria	2	107
Nene Valley colour coat	NVCC	Beaker, flanged dish	4	98
Oxfordshire white ware	OXOW	Mortaria	2	46
Sandy oxidised ware	SOW	Flagon	1	13
Total			**80**	**2485**

*Table 14: Ditch **632**: an over view of the ceramic assemblage*

Discussion

B.1.36 This is a moderately large assemblage of Romano—British pottery that was recovered from stratified deposits during the recent excavations of a Roman settlement at Radwinter, Essex (Appendix 1). The majority of the assemblage comprises locally produced utilitarian groggy grey ware storage jar and sandy grey ware jar/bowl forms. Some traded ceramics both from domestic sources (such as Colchester and the Nene valley) and foreign industries (such as Gaulish samian) did reach the site and were used fairly routinely by the mid-2nd century AD.

B.1.37 The pottery assemblage is primarily early- to mid-Roman in date and mostly comprises the remains of domestic rubbish disposal, although significantly several vessels were found *in situ* within funerary contexts (Appendix 2). A smaller amount of later Roman pottery was also found, suggesting activity within the settlement did continue in a small way until the end of the Roman era. [N.B. this is contrary to the limited evidence suggested from the pottery retrieved during the site evaluation].

B.1.38 This preliminary assessment of the assemblage suggests that this group of pottery is typical for north Essex and has much in common with the pottery assemblages recorded at Great Chesterford (Martin 2011) and Wixoe (Lyons forthcoming). Indeed, it is likely that the position of the Radwinter, only 11km from the market at Great Chesterford and within the network of Roman roads and small market towns, facilitated the availability of these traded ceramic goods.

Statement of Potential

B.1.39 This assemblage has a high potential to benefit from further analysis. Although the situation is slowly improving with the publication of new assemblages such as material from Great Chesterford (Martin 2011), Wixoe (Lyons forthcoming) and recently Elms Farm (Atkinson and Preston 2016) - the pottery assemblages of Essex remain generally under published and the analysis of any good stratified deposits (such as the pits groups of Radwinter) may help address present and future research aims (Martin and Wallace 1997). The ceramic assemblage will be particularly useful in dating the expansion and subsequent decline of the Radwinter settlement, also examining the economic links with nearby centres of trade. While the cremation cemetery, although small, will add to the growing corpus of funerary data within the region.

Further Work

Task 1	Full catalogue of the pottery from selected features
Task 2	Integrate the pottery catalogue with the site data and phase information
Task 3	Integrate evaluation material
Task 4	Analysis. Comparison of the assemblage to other published material in the region.
Task 5	Write a phased publication report
Task 6	Select pottery for illustration and prepare the illustration catalogue
Task 7	Edit report and check illustrations

B.2 Glass

By Chris Howard-Davis

Introduction and methodology

B.2.1 There are nine objects of glass, comprising one small bead, seven vessel fragments, and one of matte-glossy window glass. All are in fair to good condition and all are most likely to be of Roman date. Every fragment was examined, assigned a preliminary identification and, where possible, date range. An outline database was created, using Microsoft Access 2000 format, and the data recorded (context, small finds number, material, category, type, quantity, condition, completeness, maximum dimensions, outline identification, brief description, and broad date) serve as the basis for the comments below. The state of preservation (condition) was assessed on a broad four-point system (namely poor, fair, good, excellent).

B.2.2 The group of vessel fragments is small, and largely undiagnostic. A shoulder fragment from pit **440** (fill 441; Sf 138), and a neck fragment (Sf 139) found unstratified, are both from mould-blown prismatic bottles in a typically blue-green metal. These bottles (Isings 1958, form 50) are common finds on earlier Roman sites, being produced throughout the first and second centuries, with their robust nature allowing frequent survival into the third century. Such vessels were, on occasion, used as containers for cremated bone in burials, but it is not clear whether this was the case at this site. Apart from a small fragment in a bubbly colourless metal (Sf 169) found unstratified, the remainder of the glass is all blue-green, with a small neck fragment (Sf 144) from pit **532** (fill 534), part of a base (Sf 171) from pit **610** (fill 612), and a chip (Sf 197) from ditch **774** (fill 791); at this stage in the analysis the vessel-forms from which these derive have not been determined. A melted wall-fragment from pit **354** (fill 353; Sf 123) could reflect a pyre good, but equally could have been melted in a domestic fire, for instance rubbish-burning.

B.2.3 There is a single mid-pane fragment of matte-glossy cast window glass (Sf 111) from pit **294** (fill 293). This is usually regarded as being in production and use during the first to third centuries AD. It is in an unusually greenish metal, which might suggest a possible later date.

B.2.4 A very small bead in dark blue translucent metal (Sf 198) was recovered from grave **340** (fill 342), in association with skeleton 341. It appears to be the only bead from the burial, and seems too small to have been worn as part of a necklace, perhaps being sewn on to a garment or other accessory. It is an undiagnostic and long-lived type, and its date is more likely to be determined by that of the burial than for it to be an aid in dating.

B.2.5 ***Conservation***: the glass fragments are in good condition and well-packed. They do not require further conservation.

B.2.6 ***Potential***: this group has little potential to contribute towards the further analysis of the site.

B.2.7 ***Further work***: full catalogue entries should be completed, and a brief report be prepared for inclusion in any future publication text.

B.3 Coins

By Paul Booth

Introduction and methodology

B.3.1 A total of 52 coins were assessed from the excavation. Of the 52 coins assessed, four are of Iron Age date and the rest are Roman. The coins were scanned quite rapidly and identified where possible. These identifications are tabulated below. Some manual cleaning was undertaken by the specialist to facilitate this work. Many of the coins were in poor condition – in particular surfaces were flaking and edges eroded. Consequently many legends were incomplete and mintmarks of the 4th-century coins were almost totally lacking, as a result of which almost no coins could be identified to the level of individual numbers in the standard catalogues (RIC and LRBC),although most could be assigned to issue periods as defined by Reece (eg 1991). Most of the coins were not securely stratified, many of them being metal-detector finds.

The Assemblage

Iron Age

B.3.1 Most of the four Iron Age coins suffer the problems of poor condition outlined above. All, however, are certain or probable copper alloy units of Cunobelinus.

Roman

B.3.2 The 48 Roman coins span the majority of the period, but the four early coins, a sestertius of Vespasian? and three unassigned ?asses, two of which are possibly of 1st-century date, are all extremely worn and are unlikely to have been lost before the later 2nd century at the earliest. This is characteristic of rural assemblages. Eight coins were of later 3rd century date, amongst which coins of Claudius II, Tetricus I and Carausius, along with at least two others, seem likely to have been irregular issues and are therefore assigned to period 14, whilst the other radiates could have been of this or the preceding period. A single early 4th-century coin was present. There were only six coins of period 17 (AD 330-348), often the best-represented on Romano-British rural sites, while the succeeding periods 18 and 19 were represented by seven and 14 coins respectively. Of the five late coins with victory reverses, at least one was of Valentinian II and therefore of period 20 rather than period 21. None of the coins is of particular numismatic significance.

B.3.3 Overall, the post-period 17 emphasis of the late Roman coins is notable, although unfortunately the total numbers are not sufficient to allow great interpretative weight to be put on this pattern. This variation apart, the overall pattern of loss is consistent with that seen in many rural assemblages, but the evidence does seem to suggest (in relative terms) particularly intensive activity on the site in the second half of the 4th century AD.

Statement of Potential and Further Work

B.3.4 The assemblage provides direct dating for a limited number of excavated contexts, but is of most value for the light it sheds on the overall chronological range of activity on the site and on specific characteristics of this, in particular the apparent emphasis on activity of the second half of the 4th century. Comparative analysis may be able to demonstrate the extent to which this pattern of coin loss is typical or unusual in a regional context.

B.3.5 The condition of many of the coins is such that further work is unfortunately unlikely to result in refinement of identifications, but in some cases such work is desirable. Eight coins (SFs 65, 80, 98, 102, 103, 108, 132 and 172) would benefit from further cleaning by a conservator. These would then require checking to incorporate identification revisions into the existing record. In addition a further 10 coins, plus the Iron Age ones, have been noted as needing further work, though it is unlikely that this will involve significant improvement in identifications, except perhaps for some of the Iron Age issues.

B.3.6 A short report, based on the present text but taking account of updating based on further work, and also incorporating a brief review of relevant evidence for the regional numismatic context, can be prepared for publication.

Date	Reece Period	Total coins	Phase total
41-54	2		
54-68	3		
69-96	4	1	
96-117	5		
117-138	6		
138-161	7		
161-180	8		
180-192	9		
192-222	10	-	
222-238	11		
238-260	12		
Phase A (-260)	**uncertain**	**3**	**4**
260-275	13		
275-296	14	(5)?	
Phase B	**uncertain**	**3**	**8**
296-317	15	1	
317-330	16		
Phase C			**1**
330-348	17	6	
348-364	18	7 (6)	
364-378	19	14	
378-388	20	1	
388-402	21	4	
Phase D	**uncertain**	**1**	**33**
3-4C uncertain		2	
TOTAL			**48**

Table 15: Quantification of Roman coins by issue period and phase (numbers of irregular issues are given in brackets)

B.4 Metalwork

By Chris Howard-Davis

Introduction and methodology

B.4.1 A total of 44 fragments of copper alloy, 120 fragments of ironwork and two fragments of cast lead were recovered during excavation. Every fragment was examined, assigned a preliminary identification and, where possible, date range. An outline database was created, using Microsoft Access 2000 format, and the data recorded (context, small finds number, material, category, type, quantity, condition, completeness, maximum dimensions, outline identification, brief description, and broad date) serve as the basis for the comments below. The state of preservation (condition) was assessed on a broad four-point system (namely poor, fair, good, excellent).

Copper Alloy

B.4.2 The condition of the copper alloy artefacts varied considerably. Most were in fair to good condition, but several fragments of very thin sheet, possibly embossed, were so poorly preserved that their future is in doubt. Eight items, five of which were brooches, were recovered unstratified.

B.4.3 The site produced nine brooches, all but one of which were effectively complete and in good condition. With the exception of unstratified fragment Sf 133, all can be dated to within the first century AD, and most are likely to have been in use in the first half of that century.

B.4.4 Three of the brooches (Sfs 86, 87, and 93) were found together within cremation burial **254** (fill 255), where they were associated with a bone counter or gaming piece, a hairpin, and fragments of what have been tentatively identified as a mirror of (probably) Roman type, although this cannot be confirmed before conservation. Sf 86 is a complete but damaged example of a Harlow-type Colchester derivative brooch, the catchplate pierced by two circular holes, and the bow decorated with two beaded ridges. Mackreth places this type in the period AD 43-80 (2011, 1179 and plate 32). Sf 87 is possibly marginally earlier, being a wire brooch of 'Nauheim derivative' type, which can be placed in the earlier part of the first century. Sf 93 is a small bow and fantail brooch, its form is regarded by Mackreth as early in the sequence, before *c* AD60/65 (2011, 59, pl 35, 2845), and it appears in first-century contexts at a number of sites, for example Gorhambury (Butcher 1990). A small fragment from a brooch spring (Sf 249) recovered during subsequent soil-sample processing, undoubtedly derives from one of these brooches. The presence of three broadly contemporary brooches can allow the burial to be dated with relative confidence to the third quarter of the first century.

B.4.5 Sf 179, associated with skeleton 615 (grave **610**), is the only other stratified brooch from the excavation. It has been identified as a 'Bifurcated terminal' brooch (Mackreth 2011, 176, pl 118, 11375), and is again given a first-century date. The upper surface of this hinged plate brooch appears coated with a white metal, and a central perforation would originally have held a glass-filled central stud.

B.4.6 The remainder of the brooches are unstratified, but all fall in the same narrow date-range, Sf 66 is a Colchester-type brooch with a cylindrical spring cover; Sf 57 is in relatively poor condition, having lost its original surfaces, but can be identified as a probable Langton Down type, as can Sf 83; at first examination, Sf 180 seems to be a small umbonate brooch, but closer examination suggests it possibly to be part of a first-century rosette brooch, although this cannot be confirmed before cleaning and conservation; Sf 133 is part of the head of a brooch with cylindrical spring cover, not otherwise identified at this stage.

B.4.7 A distinctive hairpin (Sf 88) was associated with the brooches in cremation burial 254. As hairpins are regarded as a post-Conquest introduction (Eckhardt 2014, 154), it might be assumed from its appearance in grave including mid-late first-century brooches, that these provide a date for the pin. Fragments of what appears, at this stage in the analysis, to be a disc mirror of Roman form (Sf 94) also came from the same cremation burial, probably marking it out as belonging to the later stages of a well-known late Iron Age tradition, which seems effectively confined to Britain (Joy 2011). Disc mirrors of typically Roman form are known from first-century cremation burials at King Harry Lane (Stead 1989, 103), and were regarded by Stead as representing a continuation of the late Iron Age mirror burial tradition. Joy (*op cit*) points out the complexity of the known mirror burials, and adds a caveat with regard to mirrors as an expression of status and/or gender.

B.4.8 A second complete hairpin with a bun-shaped head (Sf 124) came from posthole **249** (fill 250), and part of the shaft of another (Sf 121) was from pit **352** (fill 351). Both are probably Roman in date. There was also an almost complete bangle (Sf 168) from pit **610** (fill 611). It appears almost devoid of decoration other than a possible white-metal coating, except at the 'hook and eye' terminals, but conservation may reveal further decoration. Bangles were most popular in the third and fourth centuries, but occasionally appear before.

B.4.9 A very small fragment of thin sheet metal (Sf 250) was recovered from the fill (275) of a vessel within cremation burial **254** during soil sample processing, presumably implying the presence of a now-lost metal object, either within the cremation deposit or, perhaps more likely, amongst the pyre goods. It cannot be identified further.

B.4.10 A small drop handle (Sf 84) and 16 small fragments of heat-affected sheet metal (Sf 205, from fill 270 and Sf 206 from plough scar **274**) were all associated with cremation burial **269**. They presumably reflect the presence, possibly on the pyre, of a small casket or box. A small fragment of very thin sheet (Sf 137) also came from pit **440** (fill 441).

B.4.11 Unstratified, and effectively undateable objects include deformed or incomplete plain rings (Sf 77, Sf 115), a possible small ingot (Sf 53), and fragments of thin sheet (Sf 104, Sf 117). Sf 73 is an egg-shaped fragment of sheet with a central perforation, and Sf 126 is a decorative mount or escutcheon, probably of Roman date.

B.4.12 Sf 110, found unstratified, is an elongated oval object with two small perforations on one side, opposite a small rectangular tag or patch of ?solder on the other. Some 37mm long, it is reminiscent, in form, of an early Anglo-Saxon wrist clasp, perhaps Hines form B13d (Hines 1993, see particularly fig 101.b, an example from Empingham, Leics), in which case the solder could have attached a now-missing decorative plate.

B.4.13 A single round, silvered button (Sf 51), also found unstratified, is probably of eighteenth or early nineteenth-century date.

Conservation

B.4.14 The objects are largely in good condition and all are well-packed. There is, however, a significant requirement for cleaning and conservation (see below).

Statement of Potential and Further Work

B.4.15 The artefact groups associated with cremation burials and inhumations have the potential to refine the dating of various features on the site and will add to any discussion of funerary practices inferred from other elements of the site assemblage, for instance ceramics. Other finds will add, in more general terms to dating and any further discussion of non-funerary activity on the site.

B.4.16 A full catalogue of the copper alloy objects will be compiled, and a brief report compiled for inclusion in any future publication.

Ironwork

B.4.17 In all, *c* 120 fragments of ironwork were recovered, only one of which, nail (Sf 59), was unstratified. All are in quite poor condition, with surfaces obscured by corrosion products, although tentative preliminary identification was possible without x-ray.

B.4.18 A number of typically Roman hobnails were recovered. A minimum of eight (probably considerably more but many are highly fragmentary) were associated with skeleton 795 (grave **793**, fill 794; Sf 167, Sf 202, Sf 229), where several were specifically associated with the left foot of the deceased, and can be assumed to derive from footwear. Another six hobnails (Sf 200, Sf 226) from pit **305**, fill 306, were associated with skeleton 307, and were again, presumably from nailed footwear. Four larger, hand-forged nails (Sf 164, Sf 199) were also associated with the same skeleton. Their purpose is not clear, but they presumably derive from some other nailed wooden object within the grave. Singleton hobnails were recovered from plough scar **273** (fill 274; Sf 231) and posthole **249** (fill 252; Sf 245), but are of little obvious significance.

B.4.19 Nails were also recovered in association with skeleton 764 (grave **765**, Sf 181, Sf 185, Sf 241, Sf 242; nine nails), and skeleton 839 (grave **838**, fill 840; Sf 188, Sf 232, Sf 233, and Sf 234 (ten nails). A further 25 nail fragments, none more than 80mm in length, were recovered in ones and twos, from the following contexts; 190, 195, 250, 252, 265, 293, 296, 306, 374, 390, 437, 492, 498, 534, 538, 544, 611, 612, 791. All are probably hand-forged, but the simple nature of such nails makes them chronologically insensitive, and they cannot add to the dating of features on the site. It is possible that nail Sf 59, found unstratified, is not of any great antiquity.

B.4.20 Two plain rings of almost identical diameter (42-43mm) came from pit **297** (fill 296; Sf 112) and ditch **596** (fill 597; Sf 159). They are most likely to be from harness of some kind, but again, are not chronologically diagnostic objects. A large fragment of curving strip, in excess of 170mm long, came from pit **449** (pit 450; Sf 140) and will require x-ray before any further identification can be made. A small, possibly perforated, rectangular plate came from pit **249** (fill 252, Sf 224).

B.4.21 A small, as-yet unidentifiable, object was found in association with skeleton 341 (grave **340**; fill 342, Sf 201). A second, also unidentifiable fragment was associated with skeleton 764 in grave **763** (fill 765, Sf 240). A very small fragment (Sf 239), with cremated bone adhering, was from 857 associated with cremation **276**.

B.4.22 Other, as yet unidentifiable objects, none larger in maximum dimension than *c* 95mm, came from ditch **366** (fill 367), pit **189** (fill 193), pit **237** (fill 238), pit **266** (fill 265), pit **294** (fill 293; two objects), pit **436** (fill 437), pit **436** (fill 439; two objects), pit **473** (fill 495), and pit **475** (fill 477). There was, in addition, a small fragment (Sf 228) from well **841** (fill 842).

B.4.23 A single whittle-tang knife blade (Sf 64) came from pit **266** (fill 265). Largely complete, the tang continues the line of the back of the blade, which has a marked break tapering to the point (now missing) at around one third of its length. Its dating is not clear, and it could be of general Roman date, but an Anglo-Saxon date would not be out of place, see, for instance Ottaway 1995 type a (Ottaway 1995, fig 8). Possible blade fragments, as yet undated, came from pits 473 (fill 492; Sf 221) and 472 (fill 498; Sf 222).

Conservation

B.4.24 The objects are in poor to fair condition, but are well-packed. There is no particular requirement for conservation, although blade Sf 64 would benefit from cleaning. X-radiography will be required for the unidentified fragments at least, but preferably the entire assemblage (no more than 5 plates).

Statement of Potential and Further Work

B.4.25 Only a few of the objects (principally blade Sf 65) have the potential to contribute towards the further analysis of the site, although the items recovered from graves should be considered with regard to their contribution to any identification or interpretation of funerary ritual.

B.4.26 Subsequent to x-ray, a full catalogue of the iron objects will be compiled, and a brief report compiled for inclusion in any future publication.

Lead

B.4.27 Three fragments of cast lead were recovered, all of them are in good condition. Sf 219, a curling offcut, was found in the fill (201) of ditch **200**. The remaining items are unstratified. Sf 52 is an irregular fragment of folded sheet, the other object, Sf 61, is possibly a weight, or a spindle whorl of unusual form. Neither can be dated with any precision.

Conservation

B.4.28 Both objects are in good condition, with only slight surface corrosion. They are well-packed, and are unlikely to require further conservation.

Statement of Potential and Further Work

B.4.29 The objects have little potential to contribute towards the further analysis of the site.

B.4.30 Full catalogue entries should be completed.

B.5 Metalwork Waste

By Chris Howard-Davis

Introduction and methodology

B.5.1 Some 62 fragments (2.26kg) of industrial debris, resulting from high-temperature processes, was recovered from four contexts (195, 230, 293, 583), with 195 (fill of ditch **194**) producing by far the greatest amount (1.976kg), and comprising the only significant assemblage.

B.5.2 The material from ditch **194**, fill 195, comprises a mix of fragmentary hearth bottoms and slaggy, overfired material most likely to derive from the structural elements of a smithing hearth. Although only a small assemblage, it is a clear indicator of secondary iron-working, most likely smithing, in close proximity to the ditch. A small fragment of pottery, found within this material, might suggest a Roman origin for the residues.

B.5.3 Single fragments of slag came from pit **294** (fill 293; 66g) and grave 581 (fill 583; 14g), and two were from post-pit **229** (fill 230; 204g). These, too, would seem to be small amounts of smithing-type slags generated by secondary iron-working.

Conservation

B.5.4 The residues are in good condition and well-packed. They do not require conservation.

Statement of Potential and Further Work

B.5.5 This group is too small to sustain further scientific analysis, unless warranted by other factors, for instance its stratigraphic position. It has little potential to contribute towards the further analysis of the site, beyond contributing to an understanding of activities undertaken on the site.

B.5.6 Full catalogue entries should be completed, and a brief report be prepared for inclusion in any future publication text.

B.6 Worked Shale

By Chris Howard-Davis

Introduction

B.6.1 Two joining fragments of a single turned shale bangle (Sf 196) were recovered from ditch **540** (fill 541). The bangle has a lozenge-shaped cross section, and rather crudely-executed decoration at the external apex gives the impression of cabling. Shale bangles of this type are relatively common finds, with plain examples known from the late Iron Age onwards (Johns 1996) and throughout the Roman period, with a surge in popularity in the later Roman period, when jewellery in shiny black materials was particularly popular.

Conservation

B.6.2 The object is in relatively good condition and well-packed, but may require some consolidation if lamination continues.

Statement of Potential and Further Work

B.6.3 The object has little potential to contribute towards the further analysis of the site.

B.6.4 A full catalogue entry should be completed, and a mention of the piece made in any future publication text.

B.7 Worked Bone Artefacts

By Chris Howard-Davis

Introduction and methodology

B.7.1 There are two items of worked bone, both of which were examined, assigned a preliminary identification and, where possible, date range. An outline database was created, using Microsoft Access 2000 format, and the data recorded (context, small finds number, material, category, type, quantity, condition, completeness, maximum dimensions, outline identification, brief description, and broad date) serve as the basis for the comments below. The state of preservation (condition) was assessed on a broad four-point system (namely poor, fair, good, excellent).

B.7.2 Both artefacts are of Roman date; Sf 170, from pit **610** (fill 611), is an incomplete hairpin of common type (Greep 1996, type B1), with an irregular spherical head, dating to the period AD 150/200-400. Sf 81, an oval domed object with a central perforation, comes from the fill (255) of cremation burial **254**, and appears to have been burnt, being now an opaque white in colour, suggesting that it represents a pyre good. Its most likely identification is as a gaming counter, but the shape, oval with a central perforation, surrounded by concentric grooves, might suggest that it served as an inlay or applied decoration on a complex object.

Conservation

B.7.3 Both objects are in good condition and well-packed. They do not require further conservation.

Statement of Potential and Further Work

B.7.4 The objects have little potential to contribute towards the further analysis of the site, but counter or inlay Sf 81 should be considered alongside other items from cremation burial 254. Its calcined condition suggests it to have been a pyre good, perhaps entering the pyre as inlay on a complex item such as a bier, and will add to an understanding of funerary ritual.

B.7.5 Full catalogue entries should be completed, and a mention of both items made in any future publication text.

B.8 Ceramic Building Material

By Ruth Shaffrey

Introduction and methodology

B.8.1 Excavations at Radwinter produced just under 25kg of ceramic building material (208 fragments) with a mean fragment weight of 120g. All the material is Roman in form.

B.8.2 This was a relatively small assemblage and thus it was most cost effective to fully record all fragments. They were measured, weighed and divided into fabric types and entered into a ceramic building material database. A few samples of the different fabric types were extracted and will be retained for future reference; these were identified and categorised using a x10 magnification hand lens. Fragments deemed to be of little potential in terms of fabric or type analysis were marked in the database as being available for discard, although no fragments have been discarded at this stage.

Description

Form

B.8.3 The ceramic building material comprises a mixture of types (Table 1). A total of 35 fragments can be identified as tegulae (6kg) and a further 14 fragments (2.2kg) as imbrices. The presence of both suggests a tiled roof occurred nearby. Much of the tile could only be classified as flat (under 25mm in thickness) or brick/flat (25-39mm). Many of these are also likely to be from tegulae and some of the thinner, smaller fragments could also be from the flatter parts of imbrices. A total of 10 fragments (2.7kg) are from brick. No forms other than these were identified, except for a single piece which appears to have been cut into an approximately square shape, possibly for use as a tesserae (502).

B.8.4 The ceramic building material is largely unadorned and simple in form. Signature finger marks are present on only five pieces (3 tegulae, 2 bricks and one flat tile) and these are small sections which cannot be classified. No other markings are present on any other tile, including comb marks, animal prints or other impressions. Some of the tile does show attention to detail of form though, with trimming evident on the sides and bases of some of the tegulae.

Fabric

B.8.5 A number of fabric types have been identified. Most are of silty red fabric containing various proportions of sand. Some of the types have been given a separate fabric code because of the presence of flint and / or chalk inclusions. However, despite the subtle differences between the types, most could represent batches made in the same place at slightly different times

B.8.6 Some of the roof tile is made of a much finer laminated fabric (B), which may have a different source and a very small number of brick and tiles are made of a very fine grained red fabric (F). Other than fabric B, there is no correlation between form and fabric.

Form	Count	Weight (g)
Brick	10	2708
Brick/flat	22	5343
Flat	49	5476
Flat/indeterminate	26	1642
Imbrex	14	2157
Indeterminate	52	1611
Tegula	35	6062
Grand Total	**208**	**24999**

Table 16: Proportions of CBM forms by weight and fragment count

Fabric	Fabric description	Brick	Brick/ flat	Flat	Imbrex	Tegula	Total
B	Fine sandy highly laminated fabric. Reddish orange. No larger inclusions and no larger sand grains			6	1	4	11
C1	Distinctly coarse sandy fabric with frequent fine to coarse sand in a pale matrix. Sand is more distinct than in the E-type fabrics		2	2		4	8
E1	Very fine grained silty matrix, with fairly frequent sand/quartz grains. Variable orange-peach in colour. Not calcareous. Note this also has the occasional mica (muscovite) grain.	1	3	14	8	6	32
E1b	Like E1 but with slightly increased coarser sand inclusions. Difficult to distinguish from fabric C1 and possibly the same	3	2	2	1	1	9
E1c	Very fine grained silty matrix, with fairly frequent sand/quartz grains. Variable orange-peach in colour. As E1 but very laminated		1				1
E2	As E1 but with infrequent chalk / flint inclusions. The flints may be sparsely scattered but quite large up to 15mm	5	13	23	4	18	63
F1	fine grained red silty fabric with no obvious inclusions and very uniform in appearance		1	2		1	4

Table 17: Description of CBM fabric types

Statement of Potential and Further Work

B.8.7 The assemblage of ceramic building material has some potential to add to our interpretation of buildings on site. The assemblage is relatively small and moderately fragmented, so may not relate directly to buildings on site, however, this can only be determined with a spatial and chronological analysis of where the material was found.

B.8.8 A small number of tegulae flanges are complete, but none of the tile is sufficiently complete or unusual enough to warrant illustration.

B.9 Fired Clay

By Cynthia Poole

Introduction and methodology

B.9.1 A modest assemblage of fired clay amounting to 237 fragments weighing 4405g was recovered by hand excavation and sieving. The majority was found in the fills of pits and ditches, and to a lesser extent in postholes and a well. The sieved material mostly came from graves and a cremation and consisted of tiny fragments, which have not been assessed and are unlikely to be of any significance. In general the fired clay is fairly well preserved with relatively low abrasion. The assemblage has a mean fragment weight of 19g, which is above average, but in spite of this few pieces could be firmly identified in terms of precise function and form.

B.9.2 The greatest concentrations of fired clay occurred in the northern and north-western enclosures, diminishing significantly to the south and east. Most fired clay cannot be dated, apart from certain distinctive forms, and is reliant on associated dateable artefacts for its phasing. Fired clay was in use throughout the prehistoric period and up to the medieval period, when it declined as brick and other materials came to replace it. A small number of dateable diagnostic pieces were found indicative of a 1st century AD date and the remainder of the assemblage is consistent in character with a late Iron Age-Roman date

B.9.3 The assemblage has been fully recorded on an Excel spreadsheet, including quantification, fabric type, form and function, dimensions and impression types. The assemblage is quantified and summarised by context in Table 18.

Fabrics, Forms and Function

B.9.4 Fabrics have been characterised on macroscopic features and with the aid of a x20 hand lens on the basis of colour, clay matrix, fine and coarse inclusions. Virtually the whole assemblage is made in a sandy clay containing variable quantities of medium and coarse rounded quartz sand and irons oxide grits (Fabric Q). In addition a high proportion also includes frequent rounded chalk grit (QC) and/or angular burnt flint (QFl, QCFl) generally 0.5-5mm size, but up to 25mm in some very coarse varieties. These inclusions are probably all naturally occurring within the clay and the flint has probably been burnt in the course of firing, not deliberately added. The only deliberately added material appears to be organic material in the form of chaff or broken straw, which occurs in 14% (by weight) of the assemblage. The general character of the fabrics suggest they all derive from a local clay source, probably boulder clay and the variation in components reflects natural variation within the clay deposit.

B.9.5 Apart from two sherds of probable briquetage containers, the fired clay has been interpreted as deriving from ovens or kilns, either structural material or portable furniture used as accessories in such structures. Much of the material has only a single shaped surface surviving and as such it has been classified generally as oven. However some of the pieces with very smooth well finished surfaces fired to a yellowish brown colour are likely to derive from items of portable furniture based on comparison with better preserved pieces with a similar finish.

B.9.6 Items tentatively identified as portable furniture may have two or three surfaces indicating the presence of an edge or corner, which is more likely to indicate a portable object than structure or two parallel surfaces forming a flat slab, probably some form of oven plate or suspended floor. A number of roughly shaped objects were interpreted as fragments of pedestals of roughly cylindrical and hemispherical forms with a diameter of 60-90mm. Smaller cylindrical objects with a diameter of 30-50mm were probably fragments of rods or fire bars. An unusual object with a horn-like hooked projection at the end is probably some form of fire bar or support: Swan (1984, 64) describes hooked clay bars from Northamptonshire and Buckinghamshire, which she suggests were used as flooring in conjunction with a rim or ledge. Similar bifurcated fire bars have also been found at Clay Farm, Cambridge (Poole 2013). Other small roughly shaped wedge shaped pieces are probably supports or stabilisers.

B.9.7 Flat slabs with a thickness of 24-34mm probably formed oven plates or suspended floors for an upper chamber in an oven or kiln. Edges rarely survived and it is possible both portable furniture and integral structure are represented by these.

B.9.8 Oven/kiln structural material includes fragments of lining and general wall or foundation structure. A group of five fragments with a moulded surface and two edges, but broken back may have formed a pilaster pedestal attached to a kiln wall. A single fragment of chaff tempered slab fired reddish brown with a black core is probably a fragment of dome plate or superstructure lining for a turf built kiln.

B.9.9 Other structural material is represented by thick blocks of wattle reinforced structure 40-55mm thick with impressions of large interwoven wattles 13-40mm diameter on the back face and with a flat moulded surface smeared with finger marks from smoothing the clay forming the exterior face. These derive from substantial structures utilising wattles of above average size with most over 25mm diameter compared to the norm for oven daub of 9-16mm diameter. These are likely therefore to represent something more substantial than a standard domestic oven. This could be a larger burnt structure such as a pottery kiln or communal oven deriving from the wall, suspended floor or dome. However there are a small number of pieces, which have a very coarse roller stamped keying on their surface and one piece appears to have the impression of a large roundwood timber c. 100mm dia. These features indicate that some, and possibly all, of the wattle reinforced daub derived from buildings. Roller stamped daub has been found at numerous sites across south-east England dated to the 1st and 2nd centuries AD (Russell 1997). Similar diamond and chevron patterns have been found at Springhead, London, St Albans and Leicester (*ibid.*)

Context	Nos	Wt (g)	Type
188	3	8	indeterminate
205	10	3	indeterminate
215	1	16	Portable oven furniture
226	1	3	indeterminate
246	3	22	Portable oven furniture
252	8	49	Portable oven furniture, indeterminate
260	2	10	Briquetage vessel
265	3	36	Oven structure, Oven/Hearth furniture
267	2	24	Oven structure
279	2	15	Oven furniture: slab/plate, Oven structure: Wall
280	1	8	Oven
290	2	12	Oven furniture: perforated object
293	3	143	Oven / wall daub
296	4	12	Oven
298	1	0	indeterminate
300	1	8	Portable oven furniture
303	1	16	Oven
306	10	276	Oven Wall; indeterminate
316	1	20	Oven
332	5	548	Slab
351	5	53	Oven Lining
353	6	122	Oven
367	1	8	indeterminate
374	1	7	Oven
375	1	104	Oven / wall daub
398	2	40	Oven
399	4	94	Oven
410	1	10	indeterminate
425	1	13	Portable oven furniture
427	3	2	indeterminate
429	15	53	Portable oven furniture; Oven
437	3	34	Oven
441	25	890	Oven / wall daub; Portable oven furniture
450	4	93	Oven: Wall
492	1	12	indeterminate
515	2	15	Oven: Floor
519	3	7	Oven: Lining
527	1	4	Oven
536	2	6	Oven
546	4	71	Oven furniture: Pedestal, Support/stabiliser
552	1	12	Oven
554	2	3	Oven
556	20	168	Oven; Natural
559	1	4	Oven
569	1	26	CBM brick?
606	2	144	Oven / wall daub; indeterminate
607	3	176	Portable oven furniture
611	9	190	Oven / wall daub
612	15	465	Oven/Kiln furniture: Fire bar, Slab; Oven / wall daub; indeterminate
613	2	131	Wall daub (roller stamped)
619	4	67	Oven/Kiln structure: dome plate, Oven Wall; Portable oven furniture
635	1	8	Oven/Kiln: portable furniture
637	1	8	Oven
654	1	1	indeterminate
670	10	49	Portable oven furniture
744	1	8	Portable oven furniture
765	3	13	Pedestal; indeterminate
786	4	28	Oven
789	1	23	Oven/Hearth: burnt natural
794	1	1	indeterminate
825	1	8	Oven
831	1	26	indeterminate
840	2	47	Oven structure: plate
842	1	35	Portable oven furniture
843	1	9	Portable oven furniture
Total	237	4405	

Table 18: Fired clay quantification and summary of forms by context

Statement of Potential and Further Work

B.9.10 The fired clay assemblage indicates the presence of ovens or kilns in the vicinity of the site, as well as possible buildings. None of the fired clay could be positively identified as hearth floor and while some of the material may derive from domestic ovens, there were a number of indicators to suggest the assemblage derives from non-domestic structures. The substantial size of the wattle supported structure and the roller stamping on some pieces indicates the presence of buildings that must have been burnt down for the daub to survive in a fired state. These may have been workshops associated with pottery production suggested by the presence of portable furniture. The quantity of material is too small to indicate large scale activity and it is perhaps unlikely to have taken place within the excavated area as no feature in the context database are described as burnt features. The character of the fired clay would be consistent with Belgic production, though the absence of typical native objects such as triangular perforated bricks or Belgic bricks, may point to a different tradition to that normally found in the south-east of England, perhaps early Roman pottery production without native antecedents.

B.9.11 It is recommended that a full report together with a small number of illustrations is prepared on the fired clay. The fired clay should be considered in conjunction with other evidence in particular evidence from site features, the pottery and the carbonised plant remains. Any features in the form of shallow hollows with any evidence of heating should be re-examined to establish whether any potential kiln bases might exist within the area of the site. If the pottery assemblage does not support the possibility of production, it is possible some other artisanal activity is represented by the fired clay, perhaps large scale crop processing or communal bread ovens, which may be apparent from the plant remain evidence.

B.9.12 To complete the further work, it is estimated that a further 3 days will be required to compile a report suitable for the final grey literature, and 1 to 2 days are required for illustration, though colour photography may suffice.

B.10 Worked Stone

By Ruth Shaffrey

Introduction and methodology

B.10.1 A total of 19 objects are likely to be represented by the fragments retrieved from site. These comprise mainly rotary quern fragments, but also processing slabs, a possible whetstone and a disc. Two large blocks of probable building stone were also retained.

Description

B.10.2 A total of 17 quern fragments were recovered from ten different contexts and are presumed to represent ten querns. One possible quern fragment of quartzitic sandstone was found in context 191 (SF 208) but it is too small a fragment to be certain. Another fragment could be from a quern or a rubber and is of a similar quartzitic stone (597, SF 216). One other large fragment is from a small mechanically powered mill (60cm diameter) – this is made of Millstone Grit (842 SF 184). The remaining eight querns are all fragments of Niedermendig Lava. Most are too small for anything to be determined about their form or original dimensions, thus it is possible they are from millstones or rotary querns. One fragment measures 470mm diameter and retains part of its raised kerb, a form typical of lava querns (634, SF 177). Another fragment could be from a millstone at 84mm thick, although this thickness is not great enough to be diagnostic.

B.10.3 Other items of worked stone include fragments of two processing slabs of quartzitic sandstone – both have been worn very smooth, one on a single face and the other on both faces. The latter slab is particularly concave and does not seem consistent with use as a saddle quern – both might be better defined as processing slabs, perhaps used to grind or process other materials. This use is highlighted by a third fragment (of ferruginous sandstone) which is highly worn on one edge and on one face – the latter having a gloss or polish. Such a surface finish can be caused by true wear to the fabric of the stone or by the addition of a surface coating. It's not possible to determine which without microscropic analysis. Although this has been identified as a whetstone because of apparent traces of iron deposits on the surface – it might also be better classed as a processing slab or metalworking tool.

B.10.4 A final object is a crude disc, sub-square in shape but very thin and flat and neatly finished. The function of such discs is still hotly debated, but possible uses include as pot/pan lids or s large counters. It appears to be made of cornish Greenstone, but this identification would need to be verified with further analysis (842, SF 209).

B.10.5 Other retained stones included some that appeared to have been used structurally – these have squared edges, but no apparent tool marks including two particularly large blocks of schist and limestone (SF 186, 187).

SFNO	Ctx	Function	Notes	Size	Lithology
216	597	Quern or rubber fragment	Fragment, lacks original edges and one face but has one pecked and worn smooth face, flat, small area only		Fine grained micaceous quartzitic sandstone
208	191	Possible quern fragment	No original edges. Both faces are flat and worked. Could be a quern fragment but not at all clear	43mm thick	Fine grained micaceous quartzitic sandstone
184	842	Lower millstone fragment	Edge fragment – part of circumference has changed so that 2/3 of it follows a larger circle than the damaged bit. However this larger bit is convincing as the original curve. Remnants of radial grooves – could be segmented but they are too worn to be sure. Some burning/blackening on one edge	approx 600mm diameter x 44mm max thickness	Millstone Grit (MG)
178	634	Rotary quern fragment	Fragment lacking edges or centre. One pecked face, other dressed, both flat. Quite fresh surfaces	37mm thick	Lava
215	611	Rotary quern fragment	Remains of some grooves on one face. All edges broken and a little worn	38mm thick	Lava
212	843	Rotary quern fragment	Rim fragment. Flat faces – no kerb - can't tell if upper or lower stone. Has vertical striae on edges and one flat pecked face, slightly worn and the other is neatly dressed	43mm thick	Lava
177	634	Upper rotary quern fragment	Tapered to centre. Kerb around circumference which measures 55mm wide x 4mm high. Grinding surface is pecked. Upper surface has diagonal striae and edges have vertical striae. The edge also has a vertical slot cut into it for some sort of fitting – 45mm long x 10mm wide x 8mm deep	54mm thick on edge to 15mm thick at centre x approx 470mm diameter	Lava
195	265	Rotary quern fragment	Fragment with obvious tooling on two faces but not enough survives to work out which way is the thickness or the diameter		Lava
238	304	Rotary quern fragment	Thick rounded chunk with one flat worked face	>85mm thick	Lava
190	633	Rotary quern fragment	Two rounded fragments		Lava
	611	Rotary quern fragment	Single rounded fragment		Lava
	279	Rotary quern fragment	Three small rounded fragments		Lava
	597	Rotary quern fragment	Two rounded fragments		Lava
213	843	Rotary quern fragment	Two worn fragments, rounded	34mm thick	Lava
207	611	Processing slab	Same stone type as previous slab, but they do not seem to be from same slab. This appears to retain two original but irregular edges. Both faces are flat but one is rough and the other is worn very smooth suggesting use as a grinding slab. It also has some pocked marks which may suggest use for hammering/as a cushion stone. Burnt/reddened in one corner	>135 x >84×34mm thick	Fine grained micaceous quartzitic sandstone

192	664	Processing slab	Fragment with all edges broken. Both faces are pecked and worn smooth but one is highly concave. Smoothing is even across the whole face so use as a saddle quern seems unlikely. Burnt/blackened across part of this face and the broken edge	34-37mm thick	Fine grained micaceous quartzitic sandstone
209	842	Disc	Sub-square disc – neat flat faces and carefully shaped edges		Greenstone, Cornish?
236	450	Whetstone/polished stone	Slab with three irregular edges and one straight edge. Both faces are worn smooth and one face and the straight edge have extensive polish on them. Could this be caused by whetting?	>96 x >77×24mm thick	ferruginous sandstone
143		Unworked	Strange slab with a sort of coating on it.		sandstone
	611	Structural stone	Three blocks, two more regular than the third. All likely to have been structural stone though they do not retain tool marks. One has evidence of wave action (geological)	110×90×50 and 140×105×30 and 100×50×38	Quartzitic sandstone
186	842	Structural stone	Large block, no tooling	300×200 x280mm	Laminated schist
187	842	Structural stone	Large block, no tooling	360×300×220 mm	Hard white limestone, non shelly

Table 19: Catalogue of worked stone

Statement of Potential and Further Work

B.10.6 The worked stone assemblage has some potential to add to our understanding of the site. The querns indicate that crop processing was occurring and can be added to others found in earlier phases of work. The millstone indicates the likely intensification / centralisation of some of this process. The processing slabs/metalworking tool indicate that other tasks were being carried out. These could have been at either a domestic or industrial level and the evidence will need to be considered alongside other artefactual evidence from the site

B.10.7 The assemblage was fully recorded at assessment stage and only two elements of the assemblage have the potential for further analysis. The possible greenstone disc should be examined more closely to confirm its identification – it is likely that the stone was sourced more locally than the known exposures in the south-west and it may have come from an erratic nearby. The geological literature should help confirm this. It was noticeable that some of the lava contained distinctive phenocrysts (crystals that are larger than typical in the matrix of the rock). These were not analysed in detail but appear to be of feldspar / volcanic glass. It is now possible to provenance some of the lava used for querns in this country and across Europe to individual lava flows (Gluhak and Hofmeister 2011; Antonelli and Lazzarini 2010) and the distinctive inclusions in these rocks appear to make them a good candidate for this analysis. Although this would contribute little to our understanding of the site on which they were found, it would start to develop our knowledge about the supply of lava querns to this country, which is a hugely under-developed area of study, despite huge developments in the rest of Europe.

B.10.8 In terms of general tasks, the data should be incorporated with that from the earlier evaluation and should be compared to other sites locally and regionally. The use of millstones is particularly important and the topography of the site should be studied in order to consider the likelihood of a nearby water source.

B.11 Worked Flint

By Lawrence Billington

Introduction and quantification

B.11.1 A total of 199 worked flints were recovered from the excavation, together with 16 fragments (76.6g) of unworked, burnt, flint. Aside from ten pieces collected from unstratified deposits the worked flint was derived from the fills of cut features. The basic composition of the assemblage as a whole is presented in table 20 whilst table 21 quantifies the flint recovered from each individual context. No prehistoric contexts have been identified and the entire assemblage is thought to represent residual material inadvertently incorporated into later deposits. The worked flint is derived from a total of 62 individual contexts. A relatively large proportion of the assemblage, 65 pieces, is derived from bulk soil samples taken from the fills of graves and a single cremation deposit. The flintwork from these soil samples is dominated by small chips and flake fragments. Even taking into account the relatively large number of flints from these samples, the assemblage as a whole can be regarded as fairly large, given that it was recovered as a residual element from later features and taking into account the relatively small area of the excavations. The worked flint was generally thinly distributed, with small numbers of flints recovered from individual contexts and features. There was one major exception to this, an assemblage of 41 worked flints from [293], the fill of pit 294, which contained 41 worked flints. The flintwork from this feature is residual and clearly chronologically mixed, but does represent an exceptional density of worked flint compared to the rest of the site.

Chip	31
Irregular waste	4
Flake	106
Narrow Flake	4
Blade	14
Bladelet	9
Blade like flake	11
End scraper	3
Other scraper	1
Retouched flake	4
Notched flake	1
Irregular core	1
Single platform flake core	1
Multiple platform flake core	1
Blade/narrow flake core	2
Opposed platform core	1
Keeled core	1
Core fragment	2
Core/scraper	1
Tested nodule	1
Total Worked	**199**
Burnt unworked	16 (76.6g)

Table 20: Basic Quantification of the lithic assemblage. See table 8 for detailed quantification by context.

Condition and Raw Material

B.11.2 The condition of the assemblage is varied but is generally characteristic of material which has seen some degree of post-depositional disturbance, with fairly frequent minor edge damage/rounding and more occasional severe edge damage which can superficially resemble intentional retouch. 12% (24 pieces) of the assemblage is corticated to some extent, varying from a blue sheen through to heavy matt white. This cortication does appear to have some chronological significance as 58% of the corticated flintwork is made up of blade based pieces characteristic of earlier (Mesolithic/Early Neolithic) technologies whilst just 14% of uncorticated flintwork is made of such blade based pieces. More tentatively, and based on the morphology and technological traits of the blade based material as a whole, it seems likely that the corticated material is largely of Mesolithic date whilst the uncorticated blade based material appears to be generally more characteristic of earlier Neolithic technologies.

B.11.3 The raw material is made up exclusively of flint but there is a good deal of variability in the assemblage. There is no clear evidence for the use of flint nodules with the fresh, unweathered cortex typical of material obtained from sources closely associated with the parent chalk. Surviving cortical surfaces include rounded, very thin, hard and abraded surfaces typical of material which has seen extensive transport within fluvial gravels and other pieces which retain a more nodular form with relatively thick cortex and thermal/corticated surfaces suggestive of a source from glacial tills/outwash gravels or similar superficial deposits.

Characterisation

B.11.4 The worked flint assemblage is dominated by unretouched removals alongside a small number of retouched tools and cores. There is very little strictly diagnostic material but the technological traits of the assemblage strongly suggest that the assemblage represents activity from the Mesolithic through to at least the Early Bronze Age. The earliest activity at the site is represented by blade based material characteristic of Mesolithic and early Neolithic technologies. As noted above it is possible to separate this material according to the presence or absence of cortication, which seems likely to be of chronological significance. The corticated material consists largely of fine regular and prismatic blade and bladelet removals and also includes an opposed platform bladelet core from pit 782 which appears to have been retouched at one end for use as a scraper. The uncorticated blade based material includes similar fine and regular blades but also a greater proportion of somewhat less regular and systematically produced pieces, also marked by more evidence for the use of hard hammer percussion. This material includes a further opposed platform core from pit 294 and a multiple platform blade core from pit 292. Additionally, a very large core was recovered from ditch 435, weighing just under 800g, from which a series of large blades have been removed from a cortical striking platform. No retouched forms can be confidently associated with these blade based technologies.

B.11.5 The remainder of the assemblage consists of flake based material and exhibits a high degree of variability in terms of technological traits and inferred core reduction strategies. The unretouched removals include some relatively fine flakes, with regular morphologies and dorsal scar patterns together with evidence of platform preparation. These include several pieces which appear to have been struck from discoidal/levallois like cores which are characteristic of later Neolithic technologies. The majority of this material, however, is more expediently worked, with large unprepared striking platforms, irregular dorsal scar patterns frequent hinge fractures and squat/broad or irregular morphologies. Most of the cores from the assemblage appear to be the product of fairly expedient flake based technologies and include single and multiple platform cores alongside more irregular forms, fragments and a keeled core. It is difficult to closely date much of this material but it is generally typical of later Neolithic and Early Bronze technologies, with some of the more crudely worked pieces hinting that activity may have extended into the Middle or Late Bronze Age. None of the retouched tools in the assemblage are strictly diagnostic but all are consistent with a broad later Neolithic or Early Bronze Age date. These include three end scrapers, a side and end scraper, four flakes with minimal or otherwise unclassifiable retouch and a flake with a regular concave notch on its distal end.

B.11.6 Although derived exclusively from later contexts and lacking strongly diagnostic forms the relatively large lithic assemblage recovered from the excavation is of interest in providing evidence for prehistoric activity at the site, otherwise unattested by contemporary features or other artefacts. The size and character of the assemblage suggests that the area saw long term use/visitation by prehistoric communities from the Mesolithic until at least the Early Bronze Age. The assemblage is fairly balanced in terms of the representation of working waste, tools and cores and although it is not possible to determine in detail the kinds of activities that were undertaken during particular periods there is evidence both for flint working and for more ostensibly domestic type activities including tool use and discard. It seems very likely that the location of the site, immediately adjacent to a watercourse making up part of the headwaters of the river Pant, is of some relevance to the long term visitation of the site attested by the lithic assemblage.

Further Work

B.11.7 The lithic assemblage has been fully recorded and no further analysis is required. Further work might include an analysis of the distribution of lithic artefacts across the site to determine whether there are any significant intra site patterns in the density and distribution of flintwork. Any publication of the site should include a brief account of the assemblage and include some discussion of its context in terms of earlier prehistoric activity in the region.

Context	Context/feature type	Chip	Irregular waste	Flake	Narrow Flake	Blade	Bladelet	Blade like flake	End scraper	Other scraper	Retouched flake	Notched flake	Irregular core	Single platform flake core	Multiple platform flake core	Blade/narrow flake core	Opposed platform core	Keeled core	Core fragment	Core/scraper	Tested nodule	**Total Worked**	Burnt unworked
192	pit			1																		**1**	
201	ditch			1		1		1											1			**4**	
237	pit			1							1											**2**	
246	pit			1																		**1**	
267	pit																						1
277	cremation deposit	3		3	1	1																**8**	2
291	pit			4				1					1			1						**7**	
293	pit		1	30	2	1	1	2	2								1				1	**41**	
296	pit			1																		**1**	
306	grave	3	1				1															**5**	
312	ditch			1																		**1**	
342	grave	1		4																		**5**	
346	ditch			1																		**1**	
361	pit/posthole			1																		**1**	
367	ditch			1																		**1**	
381	pit/posthole					1																**1**	
390	grave	4					1															**5**	
429	pit?			1																		**1**	
434	ditch															1						**1**	
441	pit			1																		**1**	1
446	pit			1					1													**2**	
456	pit					1																**1**	
462	ditch			1															1			**2**	
464	?			1		1									1							**3**	

Context	Context/feature type	Chip	Irregular waste	Flake	Narrow Flake	Blade	Bladelet	Blade like flake	End scraper	Other scraper	Retouched flake	Notched flake	Irregular core	Single platform flake core	Multiple platform flake core	Blade/narrow flake core	Opposed platform core	Keeled core	Core fragment	Core/scraper	Tested nodule	**Total Worked**	Burnt unworked
477	pit			2																		**2**	
483	ditch					1																**1**	
491	pit			1																		**1**	
498	pit			1		1																**2**	
500	pit																	1				**1**	
510	ditch													1								**1**	
515	ditch							1														**1**	
534	pit				1					1												**2**	
538	pit			1																		**1**	
547	pit			1																		**1**	
554	pit			1			1															**2**	
569	postpipe			1																		**1**	
579	grave	2																				**2**	2
583	grave			1																		**1**	
586	grave	5																				**5**	2
592	grave	3	1	1																		**5**	2
597	ditch					1																**1**	
602	ditch					1																**1**	
612	pit			1																		**1**	
619	natural feature			3																		**3**	
637	ditch			3							1											**4**	
652	posthole			1																		**1**	
683	pit			1							1											**2**	
701	pit			4		1																**5**	

Context	Context/feature type	Chip	Irregular waste	Flake	Narrow Flake	Blade	Bladelet	Blade like flake	End scraper	Other scraper	Retouched flake	Notched flake	Irregular core	Single platform flake core	Multiple platform flake core	Blade/narrow flake core	Opposed platform core	Keeled core	Core fragment	Core/scraper	Tested nodule	**Total Worked**	Burnt unworked
721	grave	1																				**1**	
730	posthole			1																		**1**	
760	pit			1																		**1**	
762	pit					1																**1**	
765	grave	6	1	7				1														**15**	3
768	grave			4			2	1														**7**	3
778	?			1																		**1**	
786	pit			1																		**1**	
789	pit																			1		**1**	
791	ditch			1				1														**2**	
809	ditch			2																		**2**	
811	ditch			1																		**1**	
816	ditch			1																		**1**	
840	grave	3		3			2	1														**9**	
853	grave			1		1																**2**	
99999	unstrat			4		1	1	2			1	1										**10**	
Grand Total		31	4	106	4	14	9	11	3	1	4	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	**199**	16

Table 21: Quantification of the lithic assemblage by context.

Appendix C. Environmental Reports

C.1 Human Skeletal Remains

By Zoe Uí Choileáin

Introduction

C.1.1 This report presents the results of an assessment of 13 inhumations and three cremations recovered from the site of Radwinter in Essex. All of the individuals were buried either supine facing up or on their side within individual grave cuts except skeleton (307). The graves appeared to be in small clusters of two or three across the site with some isolated burials. Skeleton 307 was discovered in the prone or face down position and buried within a pit rather than a grave cut. The parameters of this report are as follows:

- To evaluate the potential of the material for recording anthropological information such as age, sex and stature.
- To explore the potential of the remains to provide palaeopathological information.
- To assess the potential of the burnt bone for information on the cremation rite exploring pyre technology and selection of bones for burial.
- To give recommendations for further analysis.

Methodology

C.1.2 The remains were assessed in accordance with national guidelines set out by Mays *et al.* (2005) and with reference to standard protocols for examining human skeletal remains from archaeological sites (Brickley and McKinley, 2004; Buikstra and Ubelaker, 1994; Cox and Mays, 2000). Completeness and condition were explored and provisional observations relating to sex and age estimation were made. The potential to make more precise estimates of age and sex during future, detailed examination, was explored by assessing the availability of diagnostic features, primarily in the pelvis, skull and mandible for sex estimation, and pelvis and dentition for adult age estimation.

C.1.3 The skeletons were also assessed for their potential to yield information on the physical attributes of the individuals, in particular, their stature, build, but also information on non-metric traits. Any dental conditions, pathology or bony abnormalities were noted in passing. Particular attention was given to the presence of any unusual conditions that might require detailed specialist examination and/or the application of analytical techniques, such as radiography and histology.

C.1.4 The cremations were excavated in spits on site and then passed through flotation using a 2mm mesh. The bone was then separated into four different fraction sizes when dry using a 10mm 5mm and 2mm sieve. Bone from the >10mm, 5-10mm and 2-5mm fractions was separated and examined by the osteologist. Bone from the <2mm fraction was not examined due to its small size but was retained for the permanent record.

C.1.5 Analysis of the bone was undertaken in accordance with the guidelines laid out by Brickley and McKinley (2004). Animal bone was identified by macroscopic appearance where possible. All human bones identified were separated into the following four categories: upper limb, lower limb, axial and skull.

C.1.6 The weight (in grams) of each fraction size was recorded and the total weight noted. Fragment size and colour were recorded based upon macroscopic examination of the bones. A full analysis will examine evidence for particular funerary rites (for example whether there was any preference for retaining particular body parts for burial).

Results

Skeleton number	burial type/position	Orientation	Provisional Age	Provisional Sex	Pathology	Grave goods /Other finds
307	Extended, Prone	W-E	Prime Adult	M?	Joint disease R.1st metatarsal & lumbear vertebrae. Periostitis on L. Tibia	Coffin nails?
341	Extended, Supine	SE-NW	Young Adult	M	Maxilliary Sinusitis, Spinal OA, Healed infection on L Rib, Perimortem trauma on cranial vault. Large perforation approx 2cm in diameter	-
615	Disarticulated	-	Adult	?	-	-
720	Extended, Supine	ENE-WSW	Adult	?	-	-
764	Extended, Supine	N-S	Young Adult	?	-	Sf 181, 185 Coffin nails?
767	Extended, Supine	W-E	Adult	?	-	-
795	Semi-Flexed, R.Side	NE-SW	Prime Adult	F?	Trauma- Left Rib heads, Periostitis on both tibias, Dental caries	-
839	Extended, Supine	N_S	Adult	?	-	SF188 Coffin Nails?
852	Semi-Flexed, L. Side	SW-NE	Middle Adult	M	compressed wedge shaped thoracic vertebra body	-
585	Extended, Supine	E-W	Prime Adult	F?	Dental caries, Marginal osteophytes on Cervical Vertebrae	-
580	Extended, Supine	E-W	Middle Adult	M?	Periostitis on unsided rib frag and R. tibia. Poss fracture on 1 lumbar vert	-
593	Extended, Supine	N-S	Prime Adult	?	Dental Caries	-
582	Extended	E-W	Prime Adult	M?	-	-

Table 22: Inhumation Results

10.1.2 The preservation of the skeletons varied from very poor to fair. Several individuals were highly fragmented with surfaces that were eroded to the extent that this had masked all detail and the shape of the bones were altered (McKinley scores 3 or 4; 2004,16). This is likely due to the predominance of shallow graves meaning that the bodies had been significantly damaged by ploughing. Those skeletons buried slightly deeper on the whole showed better levels of preservation with bone condition allowing for pathology to be noted and potential for further metric and non-metric analysis to be made.

C.1.7 Seven out of the thirteen skeletons were able to be assigned a sex and there is potential for a more detailed age estimate to be made on nine of the individuals examined. Due to the high level of fragmentation there is limited potential for metric analysis however a stature estimate is possible on some skeletons. There is a moderately high potential for non-metric traits to be observed on at least half of the individuals.

C.1.8 On the whole the pathological conditions observed are those commonly observed in archaeological assemblages. The most frequently observed pathologies were periostitis which appeared on both rib fragments and tibiae and joint disease. Periostitis which appears as new bone growth is most commonly observed on the tibiae and is often the result of a fall or a bump (Waldron 2009*).* Joint disease and osteoarthritis were also observed and recorded as per the standards in Rodgers and Waldron (1995).Osteoarthritis or degenerative joint disease is an age related condition occurring in every archaeological population. It is diagnosed by the presence of at least two of the following criteria: Eburnation or polishing of the joint surface, Osteoporosis, changes in the joint shape and the presence of osteophytes or new bone growth (Rodgers and Waldron 1995,35, Roberts and Manchester 2010, 138). The most extreme case of osteoarthritis occurring in this population was observed upon skeleton 795 where the rib joints had become enlarged and misshapen. This may have been the result of a previous trauma and should be examined more closely during full analysis. A high number of the skeletons showed strong muscle attachments particularly on the humerus, ulna and femur which could possibly suggest a life of physical labour.

C.1.9 Dental caries was observed on three of the individuals. This is the most common of all dental diseases (Roberts and Manchester 2010 65) and remains consistent with the dental health of archaeological populations which did not change until medieval times. Several of the Radwinter skeletons did show uneven wear patterns upon the molars which made for high differentiation between right and left as regards using tooth wear for aging. This has been taken into consideration when giving age estimates however it should be examined more closely during full analysis to determine whether this wear pattern is the result of diet or tool usage.

Skeletons 307 and 341

C.1.10 Skeleton 307 was provisionally estimated to be female from pelvic traits only. The skeleton was truncated above the pelvis and what remains of the upper body is highly fragmented. The preservation of the skeleton was estimated to be fair with only moderate fragmentation from the pelvis down. The skeleton was provisionally estimated to be in the prime adult category and has potential for a more detailed age estimate. There is moderate potential for metric analysis on the lower half of the skeleton including a stature estimate using the techniques developed by Trotter (Trotter 1970). There are signs of healed periostitis on the left tibia. Osteoarthritis with signs of osteporosis, eburnation and joint change was observed on the right first metatarsal and proximal phalange. Further analysis is recommended as this can be a sign of gout (Rodgers and Waldron 1995 78, Aufterheide 1998 109).

C.1.11 Skeleton 341 was provisionally estimated to be an adult male in the young adult age category. The condition of the remains was fair-good with only a medium amount of fragmentation. There is only a limited amount of potential for metrical analysis. Most of the sites for non-metric traits are present and therefore there is high potential for recording non-metric data and robusticity. Skeleton 341 displayed the most unusual pathology having a healing skull fracture 2cm in diameter in the parietal bones. This is most definitely the result of trauma and could possibly be an example of trepanation which would be unusual for Roman remains. Trepanation is the result of a hole being created in the skull be it for ritual or medicinal purposes (Roberts and Manchester 2010 127). In this case the fracture would appear to suggest a method of grooving where repetitive pressure in a circular pattern with a pointed object is applied (Aufterheide 1998). However the wound shows signs of radiating fractures extending from the healing area which are masked by post-mortem breaks and therefore further analysis is required in order to ensure that this not the result of trauma as may be caused by an arrow or similar sharp object. The skeleton also shows signs of healing infection on a rib fragment – further analysis is recommended in order to determine whether this is as a result of further trauma or disease.

Skeletons 720, 795 and 852

C.1.12 Skeleton 720 was in poor condition and highly fragmented. The skeleton was estimated to be adult by general size and robusticity however there were no markers present to indicate sex nor to give a more detailed age estimate. The poor condition of the remains means there is no potential for metrical or non-metric analysis and no pathology was observed. As such no further work is considered necessary on this individual.

C.1.13 Skeleton 795 was in fair-good condition with only medium bone fragmentation. The skeleton was provisionally estimated to be female and in the prime adult category. The lower fragmentation means that there is potential for metric analysis including a stature estimate. There is high potential for non-metric traits to be recorded. Distinct joint change and eburnation was observed on several rib heads on the left side. Further analysis is recommended to determine whether this is the result of trauma or a pathological condition. Healing periostitis was observed on the left and right tibias and the right fibula. Dental caries were also observed.

C.1.14 Skeleton 852 was also in fair condition with medium bone fragmentation. The individual was provisionally estimated to be male and in the middle adult category. There was high potential for metric analysis with a stature estimate being possible and high potential for recording non-metric traits. Degenerative disease of the spine was observed with two of the thoracic vertebrae had collapsed to the right side creating a wedge shape. Further analysis is required to further determine whether this is the result of trauma or a pathological condition.

Skeletons 764 and 839

C.1.15 Skeleton 764 was provisionally estimated to be in the young adult category. Bone condition was poor and the high fragmentation level means no markers have survived with which to estimate sex. There is only limited potential for any metric or non-metric analysis to be performed on this individual. No pathological conditions were observed however further processing is necessary before this skeleton can be analysed fully.

C.1.16 Skeleton 767 was buried in an isolated grave further away from any of the small clusters. The skeleton was provisionally estimated to be adult but no further estimation of age or estimation of sex is possible. The bone condition was poor and highly fragmented. As such there is no potential for metric or non-metric analysis. No pathology was observed and no further work is considered necessary for this individual.

Skeletons 580, 582, 585,593

C.1.17 Skeleton 580 was provisionally estimated to be possibly male and in the middle adult age category. There was limited potential for both metric and non-metric analysis. The skeleton showed signs of non specific infection on the inside of one rib fragment and on the right tibia. There is a possible fracture on the superior surface of a lumbar vertebra and further analysis on this is required.

C.1.18 Skeleton 582 was provisionally estimated to be possibly male and in the prime adult category. Bone condition was poor and highly fragmented. There was no potential for metric or non-metric analysis and no pathology was observed. No further analysis is required.

C.1.19 Skeleton 585 was provisionally estimated to be in the prime adult category. No markers were remaining for determining the sex of this individual. Bone condition was again poor and highly fragmented. There was no potential for metric or non-metric analysis. The only pathology observed were dental caries. No further analysis is required.

C.1.20 Skeleton 593 was provisionally estimated to be in the prime adult category. No markers were present for determining the sex of the individual. Dental caries were observed on the lower premolars and upper right second premolar and first molar. No other pathologies were observed.

Skeleton 615

C.1.21 Skeleton 615 was a single fragment of adult femur recovered from a pit. No further analysis is necessary.

Disarticulated Bone

C.1.22 A small amount of disarticulated bone was recovered from pits on site. This is recorded in the table 8.

Cut	*Context*	*Feature*	*Age*	*Comments*
610	612	pit	Adult	Frag proximal end of femur and distal end of femur.
676	677	pit	Adult	Proximal end tibia. Poss periostitis on one frag.
	679		Adult	Two frags femur.

Table 23: Disarticulated Bone

C.1.23 All of the disarticulated bone was recovered from two pits. The bone could be only be aged as adult and no pathology was observed bar some periostitis on a fragment of tibia. It should be noted that context 612 fills the same pit as Skeleton 615 which was a single fragment of femur. It is possible that the disarticulated bone from (612) represents the same individual. No further analysis is required.

The Cremations

Deposit	*Urned/unurned*	*Total weight(g)*	*Colour*	*MINI*	*Age*	*Sex*
270	Unurned	43	Blue-grey	?	Adult	?
255	Unurned	838	White	1	Adult	?
275	Urned	16	White	1	Adult	?
274	Unurned	6	White	?	Adult	?
277	Unurned	30	White	1	Adult	?
298	Unurned	51	White	1	Adult	?
857	Urned	540	White	1	Adult	?

Table 24: Cremation Results

C.1.24 Seven deposits of burnt bone were recovered from three cremation burial pits all within close proximity to one another. The pits were between 0.07m- 0.11m deep and 0.5m – 1m in diameter.

Bone Weights

C.1.25 The total bone weights from the seven deposits ranged from 6g (deposit 274) to 838g (deposit 255). These weights are well below the range of weights observed in modern adult cremations (1000-2400g, McKinley 2000 269). These burials appear to follow the pattern previously seen on cremation sites such as as is represented at Clay farm (Loe 2012), London Rd, Gloucester (Marquez-Grant 2008 79) and Vale cemetery (Ui Choileain 2013)

Fragmentation

C.1.26 The total bone weights per fragment are presented below. It is easier to identify elements from larger fragments and therefore in general the higher proportion of larger fragments the more osteological information can be extracted. Of these deposits only 255 and 857 contained a high proportion of >10mm bone although in both the proportions of bone fragments this size was high.

C.1.27 It was possible to identify bone fragments to skeletal element in every deposit except 274 which contained only unidentified long bone fragments. In the two larger deposits 255 and 857 a much larger proportion of bone was able to be grouped by skeletal element however even in the smaller deposits a higher percentage of bone was in the 10mm fraction and therefore identifiable. In total there was a higher percentage of skull fragments and both upper and lower long bone fragments this may merely be because their larger size made them easy to scoop up from the cooled pyre. Larger fragment size appears to be more common during Romano-British cremations with the over 50% of the deposits recovered from Vale Cemetery in Luton being predominated by bone fragments >10mm (Ui Choileain 2013).

Deposit	*Total weight(g)*	*>10mm*	*10-4mm*	*4-2mm*	*Max frag. size*
270	43	30	12	1	
255	838	580	240	18	
275	16	2	9	5	
274	6	-	4	2	4mm
277	30	5	22	3	
298	51	30	17	4	
857	540	445	81	14	

Table 25: Fraction size

Deposit	Skull	Upper Limb	Lower limb	Axial	Unid long bone
270					10mm
255	10mm 4mm	10mm 4mm	10mm 4mm	10mm 4mm	10mm 4mm
275		4mm			10mm 4mm
274	-	-	-	-	4mm
277	10mm 4mm			10mm	10mm 4mm
298	4mm			10mm	10mm 4mm
857	10mm 4mm	10mm 4mm	10mm 4mm	10mm	10mm 4mm

Table 26: Skeletal elements present per fraction

Oxidation (Colour)

C.1.28 Six of the deposits contained bone that was chalk white in colour with both transverse cracking and longitudinal cracks. This implies a pyre heated to temperatures of 645-940 degrees celsius (McKinley 2004, 11). The fracture patterns observed suggest that the bodies were cremated while there was still flesh and fat attached to the bone as opposed to the bones being defleshed before being placed on the pyre (McKinley 1994a). Deposit (270) contained bone that was primarily blue-grey in colour. This could be for a range of reasons; perhaps there were lower pyre temperatures or the body was not left on the pyre for as long a time. Very little of this deposit was identifiable. Further analysis is required to identify fragments.

C.1.29 It was possible to identify bone fragments to skeletal element in every deposit except (274) which contained only unidentified long bone fragments. In the two larger deposits (255) and (857) a much larger proportion of bone was able to be grouped by skeletal element however even in the smaller deposits a higher percentage of bone was in the 10mm fraction and therefore identifiable. In total there was a higher percentage of skull fragments and both upper and lower long bone fragments this may merely be because their larger size made them easy to scoop up from the cooled pyre. Larger fragment size appears to be more common during Romano-British cremations with the over 50% of the deposits recovered from Vale Cemetery in Luton being predominated by bone fragments >10mm (Ui Choileain 2013).

Statement of potential and recommendation for further work

C.1.30 In total this population has a high potential for providing information about the funerary practice, demography, health and physical attributes of the individuals occupying the area. While it is currently assumed that all burials are from the later Romano-British period C14 dating has the potential to reveal any multi-period use of the site for funerary practices as has been recorded in other small Romano-British burial sites such as Clay Farm (Loe Forthcoming) Itter Crescent (Ui Choileain 2012) or Vale Cemetery (UI Choileain 2014). Prone burials make up for 3.4% of Roman inhumation burials in the East of England (Smith, A 2014). As such it is recommended that C14 dating be undertaken on this individual to confirm the date and a closer examination be undertaken at full analysis to further observe any pathologies and to discuss the significance of this burial in context with the other twelve inhumations and in context with other prone burials found in the region.

C.1.31 It is recommended that full osteological analysis is undertaken on all skeletons in accordance with the guidelines set out by BABAO/IFA (Brickley and McKinley 2004). This will include a detailed inventory of the remains, estimation of sex and age that takes into consideration a standard range of indicators, metrical and non-metrical recording and the calculation of stature and skeletal indices. Pathological lesions (dental and skeletal) will be recorded macroscopically and will be described and differential diagnosis explored with reference to standard texts (for example Aufderheide and Rodriguez-Martin 1998). It is also recommended that a number of the individuals are sent for C14 dating in order to determine a date for the burials. It is strongly recommended that skeletons (307), (341), (585), (764) and (852) are among that number as these include not only the two most unusual burials but also a good cross section of the burials as regards location and orientation.

C.1.32 It is recommended that a full analysis of the cremated bone will examine all fragment sizes including a sample of the <2mm fraction for fragment identification and to fully note any pathology or determination of age or sex. Comparison will be made to similar sites such as Vale cemetery (Ui Choileain 2013) or Clay farm (Loe 2012). As all of the cremations were found with vessels and grave goods it is not considered strictly necessary to pursue C14 dating for this assemblage.

C.1.33 It would seem logical that this assemblage represents a continuation of area use by the same rural population for funerary purposes as the burial practices change from cremation to the later practice of inhumation. Inhumation without grave goods and with coffins were becoming a more common method of burial for rural Romano-British communities during the fourth century AD (Taylor 2001*).* The findings of any further analysis will be discussed in terms of their reliability and significance. This will be by reference to their funerary context, the broader site context and comparative assemblages (for example Roberts and Cox 2003) as appropriate.

C.2 Faunal Remains

By Lena Strid

Introduction and Methodology

C.2.1 A total of 2017 animal bone fragments were recovered from the excavation. The majority of the assemblage came from features dated to the Romano-British period. Bones from sieved soil samples comprised 284 fragments (14.1%).

C.2.2 The bones were identified at Oxford Archaeology South using a comparative skeletal reference collection, in addition to standard osteological identification manuals. All animal remains in the assemblage were counted and weighed, and where possible identified to species, element, side and zone. For zoning, Serjeantson (1996) and the mandible zoning system by Worley (Strid 2012) were used. Sheep and goat were identified to species were possible, using Boessneck *et al*. (1964) and Prummel and Frisch (1986). They were otherwise classified as 'sheep/goat'. Long bone fragments, ribs and vertebrae, with the exception for atlas and axis, were classified by size: 'large mammal' representing cattle, horse and deer, 'medium mammal' representing sheep/goat, pig and large dog, 'small mammal' representing small dog, cat and hare, and 'microfauna' representing animals such as frog, rat and mice. The general condition of the bones was graded on a 6-point system: Grade 0 equating to very well preserved bone, and grade 5 indicating that the bone had suffered such structural and attritional damage as to make it unrecognisable.

Results

C.2.3 The bone condition is varied but generally good to fair (grade 1-2), only 6.4% of the assemblage being in poor or very poor condition (grade 3-4). A total of 51 fragments have been burnt and 154 fragments have traces of gnawing by carnivores, probably dogs.

C.2.4 The assemblage contains bones from cattle, sheep/goat, pig, horse, dog, cat, red deer, roe deer, domestic fowl and frog (Table 27). Cattle is the most numerous animal, followed by sheep/goat. Further phasing of the site is likely to distinguish between early, middle and late Roman features, so the inter-species abundance may vary between these periods for the final report. When sub-divided, that the total fragment count for livestock from the individual phases may be less than 300, which is considered to be the minimum number for a secure inter-species comparison (cf Hambleton 1999, 39-40). However, as there is a scarcity of larger faunal assemblages from the region around Great Chesterford, even a less secure dataset would be valuable for regional research. The deer remains comprise five antler fragments from red or red/fallow deer, two metatarsals from red/fallow deer and roe deer, as well as three molars from a roe deer upper jaw. The two red deer antler fragments show signs of antler working, although it was not possible to tell whether the antlers had been shed or came from hunted animals.

Fauna	Hand-collected	Sieved	Total
Cattle	337	3	340
Sheep/goat	157	5	162
Sheep	2		2
Pig	37	2	39
Horse	76		76
Dog	18		18
Cat	1		1
Red deer	2		2
Red/fallow deer	5		5
Roe deer	4		4
Domestic fowl	1		1
Frog		1	1
Frog/toad		2	2
Microfauna		1	1
Small mammal	4		4
Medium mammal	150	10	160
Large mammal	288	3	291
Indeterminate	651	257	908
TOTAL	**1733**	**284**	**2017**
Weight (g)	40627	142	40769

Table 27: Bone from the excavations

Cattle (n:23)		Sheep/goat (n:19)		Pig (n:1)	
0-1 months	1	0-2 months		Juvenile	
1-8 months		2-6 months		Immature	
8-18 months	2	6-12 months	5	Sub-adult	
18-30 months	2	1-2 years	4	Adult	1
30-36 months	6	2-3 years	4	Elderly	
Young Adult	3	3-4 years	3		
Adult	2	4-6 years	7		
Old Adult		6-8 years			
Senile	7	8-10 years			

Table 28: Estimated age of cattle, sheep/goat and pig based on dental eruption and wear, following Grant (1982), Halstead (1985), Payne (1973) and O'Connor (1988)

C.2.5 A number of teeth and bones from cattle, sheep/goat and pig can be used to establish the minimum age at death (Tables 28 and 29). It appears that cattle and sheep/goat were kept for multiple products, where animals raised for meat were slaughtered as sub-adults and the rest of the flocks that were kept for dairy, wool, breeding and traction were slaughtered as adults or old adults past their prime. The epiphyseal fusion of pig bones suggests that pigs were primarily raised for meat and slaughtered at a relatively young age. It is possible that after final phasing (see above) a more nuanced pattern for age-at-death of livestock may appear, although small sample size may make any interpretation tentative. Horses were very rarely killed before adulthood, indicating their main use as riding or pack animals.

C.2.6 Butchery marks are almost exclusively found on bones from cattle and large mammals, providing evidence of disarticulation of joints, portioning of ribs and limb bones, filleting of meat and utilization of meat from the head. Characteristically broken metapodials suggest that marrow was extracted. Standard Roman butchery techniques such as rough filleting with cleavers and axial division of joints for disarticulation were common in the assemblage (cf Maltby 2007). The small number of butchery marks on sheep/goat and pig bones comprise mainly cut marks at joints, suggesting disarticulation, but there is also evidence for the use of cleavers for this purpose.

C.2.7 Chop marks, or, in one specimen, saw marks, at the base of three cattle horn cores indicate utilization of horn sheaths for horn working. There are also two red deer antler fragments where parts of the surface have been shaved off with a knife. One of the fragments also had chop marks at one end.

C.2.8 Pathologies are evident on bones from cattle, pig, horse and large mammal. They include exostoses at joints, an extended condyle on a cattle metatarsal, eburnation on a pig tarsal bone, infections of long bones and mandibles, fusion of vertebrae, and a healed rib fracture.

		Unfused	Fusing	Fused
Cattle	Early fusion	1	1	19
	Mid fusion	2	2	26
	Late fusion	1		2
Sheep/goat	Early fusion	1		7
	Mid fusion	2		5
	Late fusion		1	1
Pig	Early fusion	1		1
	Mid fusion	5	3	
	Late fusion			
Horse	Early fusion			12
	Mid fusion			2
	Late fusion			5

Table 29: Epiphyseal fusion of cattle, sheep/goat, pig and horse, following Habermehl (1975) and Serjeantson (1996)

C.2.9 A cattle metatarsal had a drilled perforation (10.6x9.6 mm) through the middle of the proximal joint surface. Cattle metacarpals with similar perforations have been found in association with leather working sites in early post-medieval London (Yeomans 2006, 152), but whether this is relevant for Roman assemblages is uncertain.

Conclusion and Further Work

C.2.10 Considering the scarcity of published Roman faunal assemblages from the region around Great Chesterford (Lewis and Ranson 2013,15), a full analysis of the assemblage is warranted. This should not take place until the final phasing of the site has been completed. A full analysis is estimated to take a further four days.

C.3 Environmental samples

By Rachel Fosberry

Introduction and Methodology

C.3.1 A total of one hundred and seventy nine samples were taken during excavations at Radwinter. Sixty-five samples were taken from a variety of features, predominantly early Roman in date, including pits, post holes and ditches for the recovery of ecofacts and artefacts. Five samples were taken from three early Roman cremations (**254**, **269** and **276**) and one hundred and nine samples were taken from 12 graves (**305**, **340**, **578**, **581**, **584**, **591**, **719**, **763**, **766**, **793**, **838**, **851**) that are thought to post-date the occupation of the site.

C.3.2 Samples taken during the evaluation phase of this site had shown that there was good potential for the recovery of charred plant remains (Fosberry 2013). The purpose of this assessment is to determine whether plant remains are present, their mode of preservation and whether they are of interpretable value with regard to domestic, agricultural and industrial activities, diet, economy and rubbish disposal.

C.3.3 The total volume of all of the cremation samples (81 litres) and each of the grave samples (981 litres) was processed and a single bucket (approximately 10 litres) of each bulk sample (524 litres) was processed by tank flotation using modified Siraff-type equipment. The floating component (flot) of the samples was collected in a 0.25mm nylon mesh and the residue was washed through 10mm, 5mm, 2mm and a 0.5mm sieve. A magnet was dragged through each residue fraction for the recovery of magnetic residues prior to sorting for artefacts. Any artefacts present were noted and reintegrated with the hand-excavated finds. The dried flots were subsequently sorted using a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x 60 and an abbreviated list of the recorded remains are presented in Tables 1 to 3. Identification of plant remains is with reference to the *Digital Seed Atlas of the Netherlands* and the authors' own reference collection. Nomenclature is according to Stace (1997). Carbonized seeds and grains, by the process of burning and burial, become blackened and often distort and fragment leading to difficulty in identification. Plant remains have been identified to species where possible. The identification of cereals has been based on the characteristic morphology of the grains and chaff as described by Jacomet (2006).

C.3.4 For the purpose of this initial assessment, items such as seeds, cereal grains and legumes have been scanned and recorded qualitatively according to the following categories

= 1-5, ## = 6-10, ### = 11-50, #### = 51+ specimens ##### = 100+ specimens

Items that cannot be easily quantified such as charcoal, magnetic residues and fragmented bone have been scored for abundance

+ = rare, ++ = moderate, +++ = abundant

Results

C.3.5 The preservation of plant remains is by carbonisation (charring) and is generally poor with low density and diversity. Charred cereal grains were recovered from 38% of the deposits sampled and have been identified as predominantly consisting of spelt wheat (*Triticum spelta*) with occasional grains of barley (*Hordeum vulgare*). The cereal grains were mainly recovered from pits and post holes from areas of the site in which these features were clustered. The largest assemblage consisted of twenty-six grains and was recovered from fill 748 of pit **747**. Chaff items are absent, legumes occur rarely and weed seeds are found occasionally as single specimens of dock (*Rumex* sp.), chess (*Bromus* sp.) and cleavers (*Galium aparine*).

C.3.6 The five samples taken from cremations **254**, **269** and **276** all contain calcined bone. Only sparse amounts of charcoal is present indicating that the bone was carefully picked out of the cremation pyre. The samples from the grave fills were taken primarily for the retrieval of human remains. Occasional charred cereal grains are present in graves **340** (fill 342), **591** (fill 592), **763** (fill 765), **766** (fill 768), **793** (fill 794), **838** (fill 840). A larger number of charred grains were recovered from grave **305** (fill 306). Any sparse charred remains present in grave fills would usually be interpreted as residual (accidentally included during the filling in of the grave) or intrusive (through bioturbation). The inclusion of a larger assemblage of grain in grave **305** reflects the original function of this feature being a pit in which culinary waste has been discarded. The inclusion of articulated human remains is suggestive of an unconventional burial.

Discussion

C.3.7 The site at Radwinter is thought to have been occupied during the early Roman period and the presence of spelt wheat and a smaller amount of barley is consistent with the cereals cultivated during this period. The lack of chaff and the scarcity of other food plants and weed seeds suggest that the occupation phase was brief. Spelt is a hulled wheat that requires several stages of processing to obtain clean grain for use in cooking and for grinding into flour. The waste products of this process include glume bases that are preserved by burning and are commonly found on archaeological sites of this period. The absence of these distinctive chaff elements at this site may suggest that cooking and food processing were taking place beyond the limits of the current excavation. Samples taken during the evaluation of the site did contain occasional chaff elements and also contained a larger weed seed assemblage.

Statement of Potential

C.3.8 The charred plant assemblages recovered during this phase of investigation do not contribute to the interpretation of the site due to the paucity of preserved remains. It is possible that additional processing of remaining soil would add to the amount of material recovered although this may not significantly add to the interpretation. It is also possible that pollen may have survived in the deposits from some of the deeper features such as pit **610**.

Further Work

C.3.9 The general paucity of preserved plant remains other than charred cereal precludes further interpretation of the site environment. There is some soil remaining from the bulk sample taken from pit/pond **610** (fill 612, Sample 107) that could be used to check for the survival of pollen which, if present and suitably preserved, has the potential to provide information on the vegetation growing in the vicinity of the site. The remaining soil of a selection of bulk samples that contained charred plant remains could be processed for the retrieval of additional material.

Sample No.	Context No.	Cut No.	Feature Type	No of buckets	Volume processed (L)	Flot Volume (ml)	Cereals	Legumes	Weed Seeds	Charcoal <2mm	Charcoal > 2mm
13	190	189	Pit	2	8	20	0	0	0	+	0
14	193	189	Pit	2	8	10	#	0	0	+++	++
15	195	194	Ditch	4	8	20	#	0	0	+	0
16	199	198	Ditch	2	8	20	0	0	0	+	0
17	207	206	Pit	2	9	20	#	0	0	++	++
18	226	224	Pit	2	10	60	#	#	#	+++	+++
19	236	235	Ditch	2	8	30	#	0	0	++	0
33	245	243	Ditch	2	9	80	0	0	#	++	+
20	252	249	Post-hole	2	10	25	0	0	#	++	0
21	257	256	Post-hole	2	9	30	#	0	#	+++	+++
22	262	261	Ditch	2	8	20	#	0	0	+	0
28	279	268	Pit	2	9	5	0	0	#	+++	+
23	274	273	Plough scar	1	8	1	0	0	0	+	0
29	290	288	Pit	2	9	5	0	0	#	+	0
31	300	299	Pit	2	7	15	0	0	#	+	0
32	304	299	Pit	2	8	15	0	0	0	+	0
40	332	327	Pit	2	10	1	##	0	0	+	0
34	335	334	Ditch	2	9	5	0	0	0	+	0
35	337	336	Ditch	2	9	1	0	0	0	0	0
41	350	347	Pit	2	8	1	0	0	0	+	0
48	375	354	Pit	2	5	1	#	0	0	+	0
42	367	366	Ditch	2	8	1	#	0	0	+	0
43	371	370	Post-hole	1	6	1	#	0	0	+	0
44	373	372	Post-hole	2	9	5	##	0	0	+	0
45	381	380	Post-hole	1	8	5	0	0	##	++	+
46	388	386	Ditch	2	9	1	0	0	0	+	0
47	390	389	Pit	2	20	1	0	0	0	0	0
49	399	397	Pit	2	8	2	0	0	0	++	+
50	398	397	Pit	2	7	1	0	0	0	+	0
54	425	422	Pit	2	8	1	#	0	0	+	0
52	427	428	Pit	1	9	1	0	0	0	+	0
53	429	428	Pit	1	8	1	0	0	0	0	0
55	437	436	Pit	2	7	10	0	0	0	+	0
56	441	440	Pit	2	7	2	0	0	0	+	0
57	443	442	Pit	2	8	1	0	0	0	+	+
60	492	473	Pit	2	6	30	0	0	0	+	0
58	477	475	Pit	2	10	1	#	0	0	+	0
61	515	514	Ditch	2	9	1	0	0	0	+	0
62	517	516	Ditch	2	9	5	0	0	0	+	+
64	522	520	Post-pit	2	8	2	0	0	0	+	0
63	534	532	Pit	2	9	5	0	0	0	+	+
65	536	535	Post-hole	1	8	15	0	0	0	++	+
66	541	540	Ditch	2	8	1	0	0	0	+	0
68	545	544	Pit	2	9	2	#	#	#	+	0
69	546	544	Pit	2	9	20	#	0	#	+	0
70	554	553	Pit	2	9	10	#	0	0	++	+

71	556	555	Pit	2	9	2	#	0	0	++	+
67	559	558	Ditch	2	9	1	#	0	0	+	+
72	575	574	Post-pit	2	7	1	0	0	0	+	+
95	597	596	Ditch	2	8	1	0	0	0	0	0
96	600	599	Pit	2	6	1	0	0	#	+	0
107	612	610	Pit	2	8	5	0	0	0	++	+
108	619	618	Tree throw	2	10	10	0	0	#	++	0
115	635	632	Ditch	2	8	1	0	0	0	+	0
114	639	638	Pit	1	7	1	0	0	0	+	0
116	660	659	Hearth	2	8	1	0	0	0	+	0
117	675	671	Pit	2	7	1	0	0	0	+	0
127	738	737	Firepit	2	8	1	0	0	0	0	0
136	748	747	Pit	2	8	5	###	0	0	+	0
137	786	780	Pit	2	8	1	#	0	0	+	0
143	799	798	Pit	1	10	1	#	0	0	+	0
144	809	808	Ditch	2	9	1	0	0	0	+	0
167	844	841	Well	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0

Table 30: Environmental bulk samples taken during excavation

Sample No.	Context No.	Cut No.	Volume processed (L)	Flot Volume (ml)	Cereals	Charcoal <2mm
25	255	254	8	1	0	0
27	275	254	8	30	0	+
24	270	269	16	30	0	+
26	277	276	48	1	#	+
30	298	276	1	1	0	+

Table 31: Cremation samples taken during excavation

Sample No.	Context No.	Cut No.	Feature Type	Volume processed (L)	Flot Volume (ml)	Cereals	Charcoal	Pottery	Iron nails	Glass bead
37	342	340	Grave	83	30	#	+	###	#	#
38	306	305	Grave	35	5	###	+	###	#	
39	306	305	Grave	9	1	##	+	##		
73	583	581	Grave	29	3	0	0			
74	583	581	Grave	3	1	0	0			
75	583	581	Grave	1	1	0	0			
76	583	581	Grave	1	1	0	0			
77	583	581	Grave	1	1	0	0			
78	583	581	Grave	2	1	0	0			
79	583	581	Grave	1	1	0	0			
80	583	581	Grave	3	1	0	0			
81	583	581	Grave	1	1	0	0			
82	583	581	Grave	11	1	0	0	#		
83	579	578	Grave	4	1	0	0	#		
84	579	578	Grave	12	1	0	0	#		
85	579	578	Grave	7	10	0	0	#		
86	579	578	Grave	3	1	0	0			
87	579	578	Grave	9	1	0	0	#		
88	579	578	Grave	2	1	0	0			
89	579	578	Grave	<0.5	1	0	0			
90	579	578	Grave	3	1	0	0	#		
91	579	578	Grave	10	1	0	0	#		
92	579	578	Grave	2	1	0	0			
93	579	578	Grave	2	1	0	0	#NR		
94	579	578	Grave	82	10	0	0	##		
97	592	591	Grave	9	1	0	+	#		
98	592	591	Grave	15	1	#	+	#		
99	592	591	Grave	4	1	0	0			
100	592	591	Grave	3	1	0	0			
101	592	591	Grave	4	1	0	0			
102	592	591	Grave	6	1	0	0	#		
103	592	591	Grave	8	1	0	0	#		
104	592	591	Grave	2	1	0	0			
105	592	591	Grave	8	1	0	+	#		
106	592	591	Grave	2	1	#	+			
109	586	584	Grave	4	1	0	0			
110	586	584	Grave	<0.5	1	0	0			
111	586	584	Grave	5	1	0	0			
112	586	584	Grave	2	1	0	+			
113	586	584	Grave	6	1	0	0			
118	586	584	Grave	3	1	0	0			
119	586	584	Grave	1	1	0	+			
120	586	584	Grave	6	1	0	+			
121	586	584	Grave	2	1	0	+			
122	586	584	Grave	10	1	0	0			
123	586	584	Grave	5	1	0	0			
124	586	584	Grave	19	1	0	0			
125	586	584	Grave	20	5	0	+			
126	586	584	Grave	20	1	0	0			

128	721	719	Grave	1	1	0	0			
129	721	719	Grave	4	1	0	0			
130	721	719	Grave	<1	1	0	0			
131	721	719	Grave	4	1	0	0			
132	721	719	Grave	5	5	0	0			
133	721	719	Grave	3	5	0	0			
134	721	719	Grave	1	1	0	0			
135	721	719	Grave	9	1	0	0			
138	794	793	Grave	9	1	#	0			
139	794	793	Grave	5	1	0	0		####	
140	794	793	Grave	4	1	0	0	#		
141	794	793	Grave	1	1	0	0	#		
142	794	793	Grave	5	1	0	0			
145	768	766	Grave	2	1	0	0	#		
146	768	766	Grave	1	1	0	+			
147	768	766	Grave	4	1	0	0			
148	768	766	Grave	6	1	0	0			
149	768	766	Grave	<1	1	0	0			
150	768	766	Grave	8	1	0	+			
151	768	766	Grave	19	10	0	0			
152	768	766	Grave	5	1	0	0			
153	768	766	Grave	77	100	#	+	##		
154	765	763	Grave	6	1	0	+			
155	765	763	Grave	6	1	0	0	#		
156	765	763	Grave	5	1	0	0			
157	765	763	Grave	14	1	0	+			
158	765	763	Grave	8	1	0	+		#	
159	765	763	Grave	<1	20	0	+			
160	765	763	Grave	<1	1	0	0			
161	765	763	Grave	8	1	0	0			
162	765	763	Grave	9	10	#	+			
163	765	763	Grave	1	5	0	0			
164	765	763	Grave	1	1	0	0			
165	765	763	Grave	47	100	#	+	##	#	
166	765	763	Grave	43	200	0	0	#	#	
168	840	838	Grave	1	1	0	+	#		
169	840	838	Grave	2	1	0	0			
170	840	838	Grave	2	1	0	0	#		
171	840	838	Grave	7	1	0	0	#	#	
172	840	838	Grave	10	1	0	0	#	#	
173	840	838	Grave	1	1	0	0			
174	840	838	Grave	1	1	0	0			
175	840	838	Grave	5	1	0	0	#	#	
176	840	838	Grave	5	1	0	0			
177	840	838	Grave	1	1	#	0			
178	840	838	Grave	2	1	0	0			
179	840	838	Grave	17	10	0	0	#		
180	840	838	Grave	4	1	0	0			
181	853	851	Grave	2	1	0	0			
182	853	851	Grave	9	1	0	0			
183	853	851	Grave	3	1	0	0			
184	853	851	Grave	11	1	0	0			

185	853	851	Grave	0.5	1	0	0			
186	853	851	Grave	0.5	1	0	0			
187	853	851	Grave	17	1	0	0			
188	853	851	Grave	16	1	0	0	#		

Table 32: Grave samples taken during excavation

Appendix D. Pottery Catalogue

Context	Cut	Feature Type	Fabric family	Description	Form	Sherd Count	Weight (g)	Date
188	?	?	GW(FLINT)	RUB	JAR/BOWL	15	159	C1BC-ADE/MC1
190	189	pit	COLCC	U	BEAK	1	1	E/MC2
190	189	pit	GW(GROG)	UB	JAR	3	37	C1-MC2
190	189	pit	SGW	UB	JAR/DISH	15	129	MC2-MC3
190	189	pit	SGW	U	JAR/DISH	2	9	LC1-C2
190	189	pit	SGW(FLINT)	U	SJAR	1	15	C1-C2
190	189	pit	STW	U	JAR	1	1	C1-C2
192	189	pit	GW(GROG)	U	SJAR	10	138	MC1-C2
192	189	pit	NVGW	B	DISH	1	9	LC2-EC4
192	189	pit	SGW	RU	JAR	4	13	LC2-C3
192	189	pit	SGW	P	DISH/PLAT	1	55	LC1-MC3
192	189	pit	SGW	RUB	JAR/DISH	8	62	LC1-C2
192	189	pit	STW	U	JAR	1	19	C1-C2
193	189	pit	SGW	U	JAR	3	9	MC1-C4
195	194	ditch	GW(FINE)	D	JAR	1	5	MC1-E/MC2
195	194	ditch	GW(GROG)	U	SJAR	1	44	C1
195	194	ditch	SGW	RUB	JAR	32	347	MC1-C2
195	194	ditch	SGW	UB	JAR/BEAK	10	78	LC1-C2
195	194	ditch	SOW	UD	SJAR	2	54	C1-C2
197	196	ditch	GW(FINE)	D	BOWL	2	7	MC1-E/MC2
197	196	ditch	SGW	U	JAR	7	35	MC1-C2
197	196	ditch	SOW	U	FLAG	1	1	MC1-C3
199	198	ditch	GW(GROG)	U	SJAR	1	46	C1
199	198	ditch	SGW	U	BEAK	1	1	MC1-C2
201	200	ditch	GW(FINE)	D	BOWL	1	4	MC1-E/MC2
201	200	ditch	GW(GROG)	U	SJAR	4	53	C1-C2
201	200	ditch	GW(GROG)	RU	JAR	27	27	MC1-EC2
201	200	ditch	SAM CG	U	DISH	1	1	C2
201	200	ditch	SGW	RUB	JAR	15	86	MC1-C2
201	200	ditch	SOW	U	FLAG	2	7	MC1-C3
203	202	ditch terminus	GW(GROG)	U	SJAR	1	21	MC1-C3
203	202	ditch terminus	SGW	U	JAR	1	5	MC1-C2
203	202	ditch terminus	SRW	U	JAR/BOWL	1	1	MC1-C2
205	204	post hole	GW(FINE)	U	BEAK	2	1	MC1-EC2
205	204	post hole	GW(GROG)	RU	SJAR	2	67	MC1-MC2
205	204	post hole	SGW	U	JAR	3	8	MC1-MC2
209	208	stake hole	SGW	RU	MJAR	2	18	MC1-C2
213	212	pit / posthole	SGW	U	BEAK	6	6	MC1-E/MC2
215	214	ditch	SGW	RUB	JAR	25	346	MC1-MC2

Context	Cut	Feature Type	Fabric family	Description	Form	Sherd Count	Weight (g)	Date
215	214	ditch	SGW	U	JAR	2	16	MC1-C2
217	216	ditch	GAULWW	U	BEAK	2	4	M/LC1
217	216	ditch	GW(GROG)	U	SJAR	2	9	C1-C2
217	216	ditch	SAM SG	U	DISH	2	6	M/LC1
217	216	ditch	SGW	UB	JAR	1	19	MC1-MC2
217	216	ditch	SGW	UD	JAR	4	45	LC1-C2
217	216	ditch	SGW	U	JAR	2	13	LC1-C2
217	216	ditch	SOW	UH	FLAG	3	32	MC1-C2
219	218	pit	SAM	U		2	0	MC1-MC3
219	218	pit	SGW	R	DISH	1	6	E/MC2
219	218	pit	SGW	U	JAR	2	10	MC1-C4
223	222	pit	GW(FINE)	RU	JAR/BEAK	3	55	M/LC1
226	224	pit	GAULWW	U	BEAK	1	3	M/LC1
226	224	pit	GW(GROG)	RUD	SJAR	15	870	MC1-C2
226	224	pit	GW(GROG)	R	DISH	2	25	LC1+
226	224	pit	GW(GROG)	U	JAR	2	15	LC1+
226	224	pit	OW(FINE)	D	BEAK	1	3	M/LC1
226	224	pit	OW(GROG)	D	SJAR	2	60	MC1-MC2
226	224	pit	SGW	U	JAR	14	79	MC1-C2
226	224	pit	SGW	UB	JAR	7	79	MC1-C2
226	224	pit	SGW	U	JAR/BOWL	1	11	M/LC1-C2
226	224	pit	SGW	UB	JAR	14	238	MC1-E/MC2
226	224	pit	SOW	R	FLAG	1	22	MC1-C2
226	224	pit	SOW	B	FLAG	1	7	MC1-C3
226	224	pit	SOW	D	BEAK	1	24	MC1-E/MC2
228	227	ditch	GW(GROG)	UB	SJAR	4	131	C1-C2
228	227	ditch	SGW	UB	JAR	3	17	MC1-C2
228	227	ditch	SOW	U	FLAG	1	5	MC1-C2
230	229	post-pit	GW(GROG)	U	JAR/BOWL	1	7	C1
230	229	post-pit	SGW	U	JAR	1	32	MC1-C2
230	229	post-pit	SGW	R	DISH	1	15	M/LC1-E/MC2
230	229	post-pit	SGW	U	JAR	2	10	MC1-C2
230	229	post-pit	SGW	R	DISH	1	40	LC1-E/MC2
234	233	post hole	SGW	U	JAR/BOWL	2	12	MC1-E/MC2
236	235	ditch	GW(FINE)	RUB	JAR	5	32	M/LC1-C2
236	235	ditch	GW(GROG)	U	SJAR	2	13	C1-C2
236	235	ditch	GW(GROG)	U	JAR/BOWL	2	21	MC1-MC2
236	235	ditch	GW(GROG)	R	JAR	1	11	MC1-E/MC2
236	235	ditch	SGW	RB	JAR	3	36	MC1-C2
236	235	ditch	SGW	U	JAR/BEAK/DISH/FLASK	20	243	LC1-C2
236	235	ditch	SGW	D	BEAK	6	44	E/MC2
236	235	ditch	SGW	U	JAR	2	11	MC1-C2

Context	Cut	Feature Type	Fabric family	Description	Form	Sherd Count	Weight (g)	Date
236	235	ditch	SGW	D	JAR	1	4	MC1-C2
236	235	ditch	SOW	U	FLAG	1	42	MC1-C3
236	235	ditch	SOW(GRITTY)	UB	JAR	1	34	MC1-C2
237	248	pit	BAT AM	U	AMPH	1	62	C1BC-ADC3(C2)
237	248	pit	GW(GROG)	U	SJAR	6	346	C1-C2
237	248	pit	GW(GROG)	U	JAR/BOWL	1	15	C1-E/MC2
237	248	pit	GW(GROG)	U	SJAR	2	57	MC1-C2
237	248	pit	NVCC	R	BEAK	1	4	MC2-MC3
237	248	pit	SAM CG	RUD	BOWL	2	15	E/MC2-C3
237	248	pit	SAM CG	R	DISH	1	7	C2
237	248	pit	SGW	RUB	JAR	7	96	E/MC2-C3
237	248	pit	SGW	RUD	JAR/DISH/BEAK	17	133	M/LC2-MC3
237	248	pit	SGW	U	JAR	11	139	MC1-C2
237	248	pit	STW	U	JAR	1	8	C2-C4
238	248	pit	GW(FINE)	R	DISH	1	7	MC1-E/MC2
238	248	pit	GW(FLINT)	P	DISH	2	148	MC1-E/MC2
238	248	pit	GW(GROG)	U	SJAR	1	185	MC1-C4
238	248	pit	NVCC	UB	BEAK	2	36	MC2-C4
238	248	pit	SAM CG	RUD	BOWL	4	18	E/MC2
238	248	pit	SAM CG	R	CUP	2	39	C2
238	248	pit	SGW	U	JAR	9	70	MLC1-C4
238	248	pit	SGW	RU	MJAR	7	79	M/LC1-C2
238	248	pit	SGW	UB	FBEAK	9	218	M/LC2
238	248	pit	SGW	U	JAR	3	25	MC1-C4
238	248	pit	SGW	U	SJAR	1	23	MC1-C2
238	248	pit	SREDW	D	BEAK	1	6	E/MC2
240	139	beam slot	GW(FINE)	UB	BOWL	1	5	MC1-C2
240	139	beam slot	SGW	U	JAR	1	7	MC1-C2
240	139	beam slot	SGW	D	JAR	1	11	MC1-C2
245	243	post-pit	GW(GROG)	RUDB	SJAR	2	126	MC1-C4
245	243	post-pit	SGW	UB	JAR	7	80	MC1-MC2
245	243	post-pit	SGW	U	JAR	2	62	MC1-C2
245	243	post-pit	SOW	U	JAR	1	15	MC1-C3
246	248	pit	GW(FINE)	U	JAR/BOWL	1	9	MC1-C2
246	248	pit	SAM CG	U	BOWL	1	17	C2
246	248	pit	SGW	RU	WJAR	2	18	MC1-C2
246	248	pit	SGW	R	DISH	1	11	MC2+
246	248	pit	SGW	D	JAR	1	15	MC1-C2
246	248	pit	SOW(GRITTY)	U	FLAG	2	26	MC1-C2
247	248	pit	SAM SG	U	CUP	1	1	C2
247	248	pit	SGW	R	JAR	2	41	LC1-C2
247	248	pit	SGW	U	JAR	1	1	MC1-C2

Context	Cut	Feature Type	Fabric family	Description	Form	Sherd Count	Weight (g)	Date
247	248	pit	SGW	U	JAR/BOWL	3	1	MC1-C2
250	249	post-hole	GW(GROG)	U	SJAR	3	22	MC1-C4
250	249	post-hole	NVCC	U	BEAK	1	6	MC2+
250	249	post-hole	SAM SG	R	DISH	2	8	M/LC1
250	249	post-hole	SGW	RU	MJAR	4	51	C2-C3
250	249	post-hole	SGW	RU	JAR/SJAR	20	213	MC1-C4
250	249	post-hole	SREDW	U	FLAG	1	16	C2-C3
252	249	posthole / pit	GW(FINE)	RD	JAR/BOWL	2	15	MC1-MC2
252	249	posthole / pit	GW(GROG)	U	SJAR	5	157	MC1-C4
252	249	posthole / pit	SAM	D	BOWL	1	3	M/LC1
252	249	posthole / pit	SAM SG	R	DISH	1	27	E/MC2
252	249	posthole / pit	SGW	RUB	JAR	28	267	M/LC2-C3
252	249	posthole / pit	SGW	UB	JAR/FLAG	1	8	MC1-C2
252	249	posthole / pit	SGW	RU	JAR/PLAT	40	316	MC1-C2
252	249	posthole / pit	SOW	UD	FLAG/JAR	2	15	C2-C3
252	249	posthole / pit	STW	U	JAR	2	19	C1-C2
255	254	cremation	GW(FINE)	RUDB	MJAR	41	820	M/LC1
255	254	cremation	SOW	UB	FLAG	44	195	MC1-C3
257	256	post hole	GW(GROG)	U	SJAR	1	15	C1
257	256	post hole	SGW	UB	JAR	1	10	MC1-C2
257	256	post hole	SGW	UD	JAR	8	35	LC1-C4
260	259	ditch	GW(GROG)	U	SJAR	6	127	MC1-C4
260	259	ditch	GW(GROG)	U	WJAR	2	45	MC1
260	259	ditch	NVGW	UB	JAR	1	54	LC2-EC4
260	259	ditch	SGW	RU	WJAR	5	60	MC1-C4
260	259	ditch	SGW	RU	JAR	10	61	M/LC1-C2
260	259	ditch	SGW	RUB	JAR	11	689	LC1-C2
260	259	ditch	SGW	P	JAR	36	879	C2-C3
260	259	ditch	SGW	UB	JAR/KETTLE	2	44	MC1-C2
260	259	ditch	SOW	U	FLAG	2	6	MC1-C3
260	259	ditch	SOW	U	FLAG	1	1	MC1-C3
262	261	ditch	GW(GROG)	U	SJAR	1	13	MC1-C4
262	261	ditch	GW(GROG)	RU	JAR	2	17	MC1-E/MC2
262	261	ditch	NVCC	U	JAR	1	1	C3-C4
262	261	ditch	SGW	U	JAR	2	3	MC1-C4
262	261	ditch	SGW	U	JAR/BEAK	2	3	LC1-C4
264	263	ditch	SAM SG	UB	DISH	2	2	M/LC1
264	263	ditch	SGW	R	JAR	1	10	M/LC1-C2
265	266	pit	BAT AM	U	AMPH	1	114	C1BC-ADC3(C2)
265	266	pit	GW(FINE)	R	FDISH	1	13	MC3-EC5
265	266	pit	GW(GROG)	U	SJAR	9	317	C1-C4
265	266	pit	GW(GROG)	D	SJAR	1	79	C1-C4
265	266	pit	GW(GROG)	U	SJAR	1	42	C1

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265	266	pit	HADREDW	U	JAR	2	13	C4
265	266	pit	NVCC	U	JAR	1	8	C3-C4
265	266	pit	OXRCC	U	JAR	1	12	MC3-EC5
265	266	pit	SAM CG	RB	DISH	4	36	C2
265	266	pit	SAM CG	D	BOWL	1	3	E/MC2
265	266	pit	SGW	D	FBEAK	1	4	M/LC2-C3
265	266	pit	SGW	B	PURN	1	44	MC1-E/MC2
265	266	pit	SGW	R	DISH	1	10	C3-C4
265	266	pit	SGW	R	BAEK	1	6	LC1-C3
265	266	pit	SGW	R	JAR	1	8	MC1-C3
265	266	pit	SGW	UD	JAR	10	70	LC1-C4
265	266	pit	SGW	U	JAR/BOWL	4	35	MC1-C4
265	266	pit	SGW	P	DISH	1	41	MC2-MC3
265	266	pit	SGW	UB	JAR	1	20	MC1-C2
265	266	pit	SGW	UB	JAR	8	76	MC1-C4
265	266	pit	SGW(FLINT)	U	JAR	2	18	MC1-C2
265	266	pit	SRW	U	JAR	1	5	MC1-C2
267	268	pit	BAT AM	U	AMPH	3	146	C1BC-ADC3(C2)
267	268	pit	GW(FINE)	U	BEAK	1	1	LC1-C4
267	268	pit	GW(FINE)	D	FLAG	1	6	C2-C4
267	268	pit	GW(FINE)	P	PLAT	4	64	C3-C4
267	268	pit	GW(GROG)	UB	SJAR	13	451	C1-C4
267	268	pit	HADREDW	R	FBOWL	1	41	C4
267	268	pit	NVCC	D	(F)BEAK	4	26	MC2-C4
267	268	pit	NVGW	B	JAR STRAINER	1	52	LC2-EC4
267	268	pit	NVGW	U	JAR	1	17	LC2-EC4
267	268	pit	OXRCC	UB	MORT	1	10	C4
267	268	pit	SAM CG	U	MORT	1	5	LC2-MC3
267	268	pit	SAM CG	UB	BOWL	8	53	C2
267	268	pit	SGW	UD	JAR	9	86	LC1-C4
267	268	pit	SGW	R	DISH/CUP	1	7	C2-C3
267	268	pit	SGW	R	JAR/CPOT	1	23	LC1-C4
267	268	pit	SGW	R	JAR	1	6	LC1-C4
267	268	pit	SGW	RU	JAR/BOWL	4	22	C2-C4
267	268	pit	SGW	UB	JAR	35	405	LC1-C4
267	268	pit	SGW	R	DISH	1	10	MC3-EC5
267	268	pit	SGW	R	BEAK	1	6	LC1-C4
267	268	pit	SGW	P	PLAT	2	112	C2-C4
267	268	pit	SGW	U	BOWL	2	6	C2-C4
267	268	pit	SGW	U	JAR	4	30	LC1-C4
267	268	pit	SGW	D	JAR	2	24	C2-C4
267	268	pit	SGW	R	DISH	1	22	MC2-MC3
267	268	pit	SGW	D	JAR	2	11	C2-C4

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267	268	pit	SGW	U	JAR/BOWL	1	16	LC1-C4
267	268	pit	SGW	UB	JAR	10	84	LC1-C4
267	268	pit	SMSTW	D	JAR	2	20	MC3-EC5
267	268	pit	SREDW	R	JAR	1	13	C2-C4
267	268	pit	SRW	RUB	FDISH	3	76	MC3-EC5
272	269	cremation	GW(FINE)	UB	BEAK	18	39	M/LC1
277	276	cremation	GW(FINE)	P	PLATT	9	372	MC1
277	276	cremation	GW(FINE)	R	BEAK	1	261	M/LC1
277	276	cremation	SGW	UDB	JAR	47	665	MC1
278	266	pit	OW(GROG)	U	SJAR	1	21	C1
278	266	pit	OW(GROG)	D	SJAR	1	25	C1
278	266	pit	SAM CG	R	CUP	1	6	C2
278	266	pit	SAM CG	UB	BOWL	2	27	C2
278	266	pit	SGW	UB	JAR/DISH	2	25	C2-C4
278	266	pit	SREDW	R	JAR	1	5	LC1-C4
278	266	pit	STW	U	SJAR	1	8	C1
279	268	pit	GW(FINE)	DH	FLAG	5	31	C2-C4
279	268	pit	GW(GROG)	U	SJAR	2	62	C1-C4
279	268	pit	SAM CG	R	CUP	1	3	M/LC2+
279	268	pit	SGW	RUD	JAR	4	24	MC1-C4
279	268	pit	SGW	UB	JAR	6	72	MC1-C4
279	268	pit	SGW	R	BEAK	1	9	LC1-C4
279	268	pit	SGW	UD	JAR	19	170	MC1-C4
279	268	pit	SGW	R	MJAR	1	63	C2-C4
279	268	pit	SGW	U	JAR/FLAG	1	11	LC1-C4
279	268	pit	SGW	R	DISH	1	10	MC2-MC3
279	268	pit	SOW	U	FLAG	1	9	MC1-C4
279	268	pit	SOW(GRITTY)	U	JAR	2	20	MC1-C2
279	268	pit	SRW	DB	JAR	2	15	E/MC2-C4
279	268	pit	STW	UDB	JAR	4	189	MC1-C4
280	268	pit	GW(GROG)	U	SJAR	1	118	C1-C4
280	268	pit	NVCC	R	CBOX	1	10	LC2-E/MC4
280	268	pit	SGW	B	JAR	1	6	MC1-C2
280	268	pit	SGW	U	SJAR	1	75	C1-C4
280	268	pit	SGW	RUB	JAR/KETTLE	7	102	LC1-C4
280	268	pit	SGW	RD	FDISH	1	39	MC3-EC5
280	268	pit	SGW	R	NJAR/FLASK	1	8	C2-C4
280	268	pit	SMSTW	R	JAR	1	9	MC3-EC5
280	268	pit	SREDW	U	JAR/FLAG	1	11	C3-C4
281	268	pit	SGW	UB	JAR	6	54	MC1-C4
281	268	pit	SRW	D	SJAR	1	62	C1
283	282	ditch	GW(FINE)	B	BEAK	1	24	M/LC1-C2
283	282	ditch	SGW	B	PURN	1	87	MC1

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283	282	ditch	SGW	UDB	JAR	18	429	M/LC1-C2
283	282	ditch	SGW	R	NJAR/FLASK	1	20	M/LC1-C2
287	286	ditch	SGW	UD	JAR	2	13	LC1-C2
289	288	post pit	GW(GROG)	D	JAR/BOWL	1	26	M/LC1
289	288	post pit	SGW	D	JAR/BOWL	1	12	M/LC1
289	288	post pit	SGW	U	JAR	1	13	M/LC1-C2
290	288	post pit	GW(GROG)	U	SJAR	3	48	C1
290	288	post pit	GW(GROG)	RU	JAR/CPOT	2	29	MC1-E/MC2
290	288	post pit	SGW	U	JAR	7	66	MC1-C4
290	288	post pit	SGW	U	JAR	2	20	MC1-C2
290	288	post pit	SOW(GRITTY)	R	LID	1	9	MC1-C2
291	292	pit	GW(GROG)	RUD	SJAR	13	405	C1-C4
291	292	pit	SAM CG	RU	CUP/PLAT/BOWL	4	22	M/LC2
291	292	pit	SGW	UB	JAR	12	128	MC1-C4
291	292	pit	SOW(GRITTY)	U	FLAG	1	3	C2-C3
291	292	pit	SREDW	U	JAR	2	29	C2-C4
293	294	pit	BAT AM	U	AMPH	1	81	C1BC-ADC3(C2)
293	294	pit	GW(FINE)	U	JAR/BOWL	2	13	LC1-C2
293	294	pit	GW(GROG)	RUD	SJAR	35	1087	MC1-C4
293	294	pit	GW(GROG)	P	PLAT	1	32	M/LC1
293	294	pit	NVCC	RUDB	BEAK/CBOX	11	52	M/LC2-C3
293	294	pit	SAM CG	RU	BOWL	6	20	C2
293	294	pit	SGW	RUB	JAR	23	207	MC2-C4
293	294	pit	SGW	RUD	JAR/DISH	25	221	MC2-C3
293	294	pit	SGW	U	FLAG/BEAK	1	4	C2-C3
293	294	pit	SGW	RUB	JAR/KETTLE	141	916	MC1-C4
293	294	pit	SGW	RUB	DISH	6	111	MC2-C3
293	294	pit	SGW	U	JAR	1	4	MC1-C4
293	294	pit	SOW	U	FLAG	1	7	MC1-C4
293	294	pit	SOW	U	FLAG	11	57	MC1-C3
293	294	pit	SREDW	UD	JAR/BEAK	4	21	MC1-C2
293	294	pit	TRIER BS	U	BEAK	1	1	LC2-C3
296	297	pit	GW(FINE)	U	JAR	1	12	LC1-C4
296	297	pit	GW(GROG)	U	JAR/BOWL	1	3	C1
296	297	pit	NVCC	D	FBEAK	1	1	MC2
296	297	pit	OW(GROG)	U	SJAR	3	47	C1-C4
296	297	pit	SAM CG	U	JAR	2	5	C2
296	297	pit	SGW	R	DISH	1	20	C2-C4
296	297	pit	SGW	U	JAR/BEAK	1	4	LC1-C4
296	297	pit	SGW	R	DISH	1	45	MC2-MC3
296	297	pit	SGW	U	JAR/BOWL	20	104	MC1-C4
296	297	pit	SOW	U	FLAG	1	14	MC1-C3

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296	297	pit	SOW	RUD	JAR	7	53	C2-C3
300	299	pit	GW(GROG)	U	SJAR	17	638	C1-C4
300	299	pit	NVCC	U	JAR/BEAK	1	8	C3-C4
300	299	pit	SAM CG	R	DISH	1	6	C2
300	299	pit	SGW	U	JAR	1	8	MC1-C4
300	299	pit	SGW	RU	JAR	13	121	LC1-C4
300	299	pit	SGW	R	DISH	1	47	C3-C4
300	299	pit	SGW	U	JAR	1	9	C2-C4
300	299	pit	SGW	U	JAR	2	37	MC1-C4
303	299	pit	GW(GROG)	U	SJAR	11	305	C1-C4
303	299	pit	SAM EG	R	DISH	1	1	E/MC3
303	299	pit	SGW	UB	JAR	7	123	MC1-C4
303	299	pit	SGW	R	DISH	1	5	C2-C4
303	299	pit	SGW	U	JAR	4	40	MC1-C4
304	299	pit	GW(GROG)	UD	SJAR	3	267	C1-C4
304	299	pit	SAM CG	DB	PLAT	1	33	C2
304	299	pit	SGW	RUD	JAR	6	62	LC1-C4
304	299	pit	SOW	RU	FLAG	2	17	LC1-C3
306	305	pit	GW(GROG)	U	SJAR	6	287	C1-C4
306	305	pit	NVCC	UDB	BEAK	7	81	MC2-MC3
306	305	pit	NVGW	R	MJAR	1	83	LC2-C3
306	305	pit	NVOW	RU	MORT	1	59	M/LC2-E/MC4
306	305	pit	SAM CG	RU	MORT	4	62	M/LC2
306	305	pit	SAM CG	U	BIST	4	42	C2-MC3
306	305	pit	SGW	RU	JAR	3	40	C2-C4
306	305	pit	SGW	UB	JAR/DISH	17	263	LC1-C4
306	305	pit	SGW	R	JAR	3	52	LC1-C4
306	305	pit	SGW	R	DISH	3	132	MC2-MC3
306	305	pit	SOW	R	MORT	1	34	M/LC2-C4
312	310	ditch	SGW	B	PED BEAK	1	58	MC1-MC2
314	313	ditch	SGW	U	JAR	2	15	MC1-C4
316	315	pit	GW(GROG)	U	SJAR	1	39	C1-C4
316	315	pit	SAM CG	R	CUP	1	24	C2
324	323	ditch	BAT AM	U	AMPH	1	585	C1BC-ADC3(C2)
335	334	ditch	SGW	U	SJAR	1	5	C1
337	336	ditch	SGW	U	JAR	1	8	M/LC1-E/MC2
338	305	pit	SGW	R	JAR/BOWL	1	37	C2-C4
338	305	pit	SGW	D	JAR/BOWL	1	10	LC2-EC4
338	305	pit	SGW	R	JAR	1	43	LC1-C2
338	305	pit	STW	U	JAR	1	17	C1
342	340	grave	GW(FINE)	R	BEAK	1	1	M/LC1
342	340	grave	GW(GROG)	U	JAR/BOWL	2	11	C1
342	340	grave	GW(GROG)	U	SJAR	1	42	C1

Context	Cut	Feature Type	Fabric family	Description	Form	Sherd Count	Weight (g)	Date
342	340	grave	OW(FINE)	U	BEAK	1	8	M/LC1
342	340	grave	OW(GROG)	U	JAR	1	49	C1
342	340	grave	SGW	UD	JAR/BEAK	4	13	M/LC1-E/MC2
342	340	grave	SGW	RU	JAR	8	27	M/LC1-E/MC2
342	340	grave	SGW	UB	JAR	2	16	M/LC1-E/MC2
342	340	grave	SOW	RU	JAR	3	13	M/LC1-MC2
346	343	ditch terminus	SAM SG	RD	BOWL	2	45	M/LC1
346	343	ditch terminus	SGW	U	JAR	2	17	MC1-C2
348	347	pit	GW(GROG)	RU	SJAR	2	203	C1
348	347	pit	GW(GROG)	D	SJAR	1	107	M/LC1-C2
348	347	pit	SGW	RU	JAR	2	90	LC1-C2
348	347	pit	SGW	U	JAR	3	139	MC1-MC2
349	347	pit	GW(GROG)	UD	SJAR	2	71	C1-C2
349	347	pit	SAM CG	D	BOWL	1	11	E/MC2
349	347	pit	SGW	UB	JAR	2	20	LC1-C4
349	347	pit	SGW	R	DISH	3	46	MC2-C3
349	347	pit	SGW	U	FLAG	1	22	LC1-C2
349	347	pit	SGW	R	DISH	1	77	MC2
349	347	pit	SGW(FLINT)	U	SJAR	1	34	C1
350	347	pit	GW(GROG)	B	SJAR	1	178	C1
350	347	pit	GW(GROG)	R	SJAR	1	210	M/LC1-C2
350	347	pit	NVCC	D	FBEAK	1	5	M/LC2-C3
350	347	pit	SAM CG	R	CUP	1	20	C2
350	347	pit	SGW	UB	JAR/BEAK	2	36	M/LC1-C2
351	352	pit	GW(GROG)	U	SJAR	2	177	C1-C2
351	352	pit	GW(GROG)	UB	SJAR	2	21	C1
351	352	pit	SAM CG	RU	CUP	2	6	C2
351	352	pit	SGW	UB	JAR	14	69	E/MC2
351	352	pit	SGW	R	BOWL	1	20	M/LC1-MC2
351	352	pit	SGW	R	BOWL	1	32	LC1-C2
351	352	pit	SGW	U	BEAK	1	7	M/LC1
353	354	pit	GW(FINE)	U	BEAK	1	7	M/LC1
353	354	pit	GW(GROG)	U	SJAR	5	145	C1-C4
353	354	pit	SAM CG	RUB	BOWL	8	68	C2
353	354	pit	SGW	UB	JAR	12	95	LC1-C4
353	354	pit	SGW	RUB	DISH	4	85	MC2-C3
353	354	pit	SGW	U	SJAR	1	34	C1
353	354	pit	SOW	UD	SJAR	2	51	C1
353	354	pit	SOW(GRITTY)	U	JAR	1	9	MC1-C2
356	355	pit	GW(GROG)	R	SJAR	1	30	C1-MC2
356	355	pit	SGW	RU	JAR	2	16	MC1-C2
356	355	pit	SOW	U	FLAG	2	31	MC1-C3

Context	Cut	Feature Type	Fabric family	Description	Form	Sherd Count	Weight (g)	Date
359	?	?	GW(GROG)	U	SJAR	2	64	C1
361	360	pit / posthole?	GW(GROG)	U	SJAR	1	20	C1
361	360	pit / posthole?	SGW(FLINT)	U	JAR	2	20	MC1-MC2
363	362	ditch	SGW	U	JAR	1	14	MC1-C2
367	366	ditch	GW(GROG)	U	JAR/BOWL	1	3	MC1-C2
367	366	ditch	GW(GROG)	U	SJAR	2	55	C1
367	366	ditch	SAM CG	U	BIWK	1	22	C2
367	366	ditch	SGW	U	JAR	1	7	MC1-C2
369	368	pit	SOW	U	SJAR/AMPH	1	24	C1BC-ADC3(C2)
374	354	pit	NVCC	D	BOWL	1	5	MC2-C3
374	354	pit	OW(GROG)	U	SJAR	1	7	C1
374	354	pit	SAM CG	RU	DISH	2	5	C2
374	354	pit	SGW	U	JAR	1	6	MC1-C4
374	354	pit	SGW	U	JAR/SJAR	1	22	MC1-C2
374	354	pit	SOW	U	FLAG	1	27	MC1-C2
375	354	pit	SGW	U	JAR	1	16	MC1-C4
383	382	pit / posthole?	SGW	U	JAR	1	4	MC1-C4
398	397	pit	GW(GROG)	UB	SJAR	10	720	MC1-C2
398	397	pit	NVCC	UD	BEAK	2	15	LC2-C4
398	397	pit	SAM CG	R	BOWL	5	61	C2
398	397	pit	SGW	UB	JAR	13	166	MC1-C4
398	397	pit	SGW	R	DISH	1	18	MC2+
398	397	pit	SGW	R	DISH	1	12	C3-C4
398	397	pit	SOW	R	MORT	2	119	C2
398	397	pit	SREDW	U	BOWL	1	1	C2-C4
398	397	pit	SREDW	U	SJAR	3	210	C1-C2
399	397	pit	BAT AM	U	AMPH	2	272	C1BC-ADC3(C2)
399	397	pit	GW(GROG)	RU	SJAR	7	1242	C1-C2
399	397	pit	NVCC	RD	BEAK	2	18	LC2-C3
399	397	pit	SAM CG	R	CUP	1	5	C2
399	397	pit	SGW	U	JAR	1	3	MC1-C4
399	397	pit	SGW	R	MJAR	1	60	C2-C4
401	352	pit	GW(GROG)	U	SJAR	1	29	C1-C2
401	352	pit	SAM CG	U	BOWL	1	3	C2
401	352	pit	SGW	U	JAR	7	56	MC1-C4
401	352	pit	SGW	R	DISH	1	12	MC2-MC3
401	352	pit	SOW	R	DISH	1	14	M/LC1-MC2
410	409	ditch	GW(GROG)	UB	SJAR	1	154	C1-MC2
410	409	ditch	SAM CG	U	BOWL	1	5	C2
410	409	ditch	SGW	U	JAR	3	12	MC1-C2
424	422	pit	SGW	UD	JAR	5	42	C2-C4
424	422	pit	SGW	UB	JAR	7	134	MC1-C4
424	422	pit	SREDW	R	STOPPER	1	104	C4

Context	Cut	Feature Type	Fabric family	Description	Form	Sherd Count	Weight (g)	Date
425	422	pit	BAT AM	H	AMPH	1	97	C1BC-ADC3(C2)
425	422	pit	GW(GROG)	UB	SJAR	3	711	C1-MC2
425	422	pit	SRW	R	JAR	1	32	M/LC2-C3
425	422	pit	NVCC	RUB	BEAK	4	125	M/LC2-C3
425	422	pit	SAM CG	R	PLAT	1	50	C2
425	422	pit	SAM CG	R	DISH	1	61	C2
425	422	pit	SGW	RUD	JAR	11	162	C2-C3
425	422	pit	SGW	R	DISH	1	29	C3-C4
425	422	pit	SGW	R	DISH	1	35	MC2-C3
425	422	pit	SGW	P	DISH/PLAT	1	185	C3-C4
425	422	pit	SGW	U	FLAG	1	10	C2-C4
425	422	pit	SGW	B	DISH	3	103	C3-C4
427	426	pit	SGW	RUD	JAR	9	58	MC1-C2
427	426	pit	SOW	U	FLAG	3	20	MC1-C3
429	428	pit?	OW(GROG)	U	SJAR	1	48	C1
437	436	pit	GW(GROG)	U	JAR/BOWL	1	4	C1-C2
437	436	pit	NVCC	UD	BEAK	3	19	LC2-C4
437	436	pit	SAM CG	R	BOWL	1	3	C2
437	436	pit	SGW	RUB	JAR	14	195	LC1-C4
437	436	pit	SREDW	U	JAR/BOWL	1	3	C2-C4
437	436	pit	TRIER BS	UD	BEAK	8	21	LC2-C3
439	438	pit	NVCC	R	BEAK	1	15	M/LC2-C3
439	438	pit	SAM CG	R	DISH	1	8	C2
439	438	pit	SGW	U	JAR/SJAR	4	53	LC1-C4
441	440	pit	CC	R	BEAK	1	8	M/LC1-MC2
441	440	pit	COLCC	D	BEAK	1	1	E/MC2
441	440	pit	GW(GROG)	U	SJAR	1	226	C1-C4
441	440	pit	MANCHH	U	FLAG	1	15	C2
441	440	pit	OW(GROG)	U	SJAR	1	26	C1
441	440	pit	SAM SG	RUD	CUP/BOWL	8	22	MC1-C2
441	440	pit	SAM SG	RU	DISH	6	46	M/LC1-C2
441	440	pit	SGW	U	JAR	6	23	MC1-C2
441	440	pit	SGW	RU	LID/JAR	4	20	MC1-C3
441	440	pit	SGW	U	JAR	3	18	LC1-C2
441	440	pit	SGW	RUB	JAR	18	337	MC1-C2
441	440	pit	SOW	U	JAR/FLAG	1	22	M/LC1-C2
441	440	pit	SOW(GRITTY)	U	FLAG	1	37	MC1-C2
441	440	pit	SOW(GRITTY)	U	JAR/BOWL	1	4	C2
441	440	pit	SREDW	R	JAR	1	27	LC1-C2
443	442	pit	SAM SG	R	BOWL	1	15	M/LC1
443	442	pit	SGW	U	BEAK	2	12	MC1-MC2
443	442	pit	SGW	R	DISH	1	15	MC2+
443	442	pit	SGW	R	JAR	2	20	MC1-E/MC2

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443	442	pit	SGW	R	JAR	1	20	M/LC1-C2
443	442	pit	SGW	U	JAR/SJAR	6	72	M/LC1-C2
443	442	pit	SGW	U	JAR	1	10	MC1-C2
443	442	pit	SOW	U	FLAG	2	12	MC1-C2
443	442	pit	SREDW	B	FLAG/EWER	1	25	MC1-EC2
443	442	pit	STW	U	JAR	2	22	C1
446	444	pit	GW(FINE)	UB	BEAK/BOWL	9	31	MC1-E/MC2
446	444	pit	GW(GROG)	U	SJAR	3	62	C1
446	444	pit	SAM SG	UB	CUP	1	11	PRE FLAVIAN
446	444	pit	SGW	RU	JAR	2	29	MC1-MC2
446	444	pit	SOW(GRITTY)	U	FLAG	1	1	MC1-C2
452	451	ditch	SAM CG	B	DISH	1	4	C2
452	451	ditch	SGW	D	JAR	1	20	MC1-E/MC2
452	451	ditch	SGW	U	JAR	1	12	MC1-C2
452	451	ditch	SGW	UB	JAR	3	440	MC1-C2
454	453	ditch	SGW	U	JAR	1	1	MC1-C4
456	455	pit	NVCC	DB	BEAK	1	107	M/LC2-C3
456	455	pit	SGW	R	MJAR	1	23	MC1-C4
458	457	pit	BAT AM	U	AMPH	1	459	C1BC-ADC3(C2)
458	457	pit	NVCC	DB	FBEAK	1	111	M/LC2-MC4
460	459	ditch	SAM CG	R	CUP	1	9	C2
460	459	ditch	SGW	RUB	JAR	5	37	MC1-C4
462	461	ditch	GW(GROG)	RD	SJAR	2	476	C1-MC2
462	461	ditch	SGW	D	DISH/PLAT	1	12	C2-C4
464	464	ditch	GW(FINE)	U	JAR	1	22	MC1-MC2
464	464	ditch	GW(GROG)	UB	JAR	8	106	MC1-MC2
464	464	ditch	GW(GROG)	UD	SJAR	5	76	C1
464	464	ditch	SGW	RU	JAR	13	38	MC1-C2
464	464	ditch	SGW	UD	BEAK	5	33	MC1-EC2
464	464	ditch	SGW	U	JAR	2	13	MC1-C2
464	464	ditch	SGW	UD	BEAK	10	21	MC1-EC2
464	464	ditch	SREDW	UD	BEAK	6	18	MC1-EC2
466			SAM CG	U		2	3	C2
466			SGW	R	LID	1	14	MC1-C2
466			SGW	UB	JAR	2	22	LC1-C2
466			SGW	U	JAR	6	19	MC1-C4
471	470	pit?	SGW	UD	JAR	2	9	LC1-C4
477	475	pit	GW(GROG)	RU	SJAR	9	527	MC1+
477	475	pit	NVCC	D	BEAK	1	1	M/LC2
477	475	pit	OW(FLINT)	U	JAR	1	16	MC1-MC2
477	475	pit	OW(GROG)	RH	FLAG	1	7	MC1-C2
477	475	pit	SAM CG	U	DISH/CUP	2	3	C2

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477	475	pit	SGW	RU	JAR	8	72	MC1-C2
477	475	pit	SGW	RU	JAR/SJAR	17	132	MC1-C4
477	475	pit	SGW	RU	JAR/DISH	26	250	MC2-C4
477	475	pit	SGW	RU	JAR/DISH/LID	22	355	LC1-C3
477	475	pit	SOW	RUD	JAR	36	368	C2-C3
477	475	pit	SREDW	U	JAR	5	20	C2-C4
477	475	pit	STW	UB	JAR	2	63	MC1-C2
483	482	ditch	GW(GROG)	R	SJAR	1	32	MC1-C2
483	482	ditch	OW(GROG)	U	JAR/FLAG	1	5	MC1-MC2
483	482	ditch	SGW	RU	JAR/SJAR	8	120	C2-C4
483	482	ditch	SGW	RUDB	JAR	9	57	E/MC2-MC3
483	482	ditch	SGW	U	JAR/FLAG	1	4	MC1-C2
491	474	pit	SAM SG	UB	BOWL	2	19	M/LC1
491	474	pit	SGW	RU	JAR/DISH	14	162	MC2-C3
491	474	pit	SGW	RUB	JAR	4	36	C2-C3
491	474	pit	SGW	RUD	JAR	5	47	C2-C3
491	474	pit	SOW	U	FLAG	3	24	MC1-C3
492	473	pit	NVCC	RUDB	BEAK	5	29	MC2-MC3
492	473	pit	SAM SG	B	BOWL	1	18	M/LC1
492	473	pit	SGW	U	JAR	2	27	MC1-C4
492	473	pit	SGW	RU	JAR/DISH	19	138	MC2-MC3
492	473	pit	SOW	U	FLAG	1	9	MC1-C3
492	473	pit	SOW	U	FLAG	1	9	MC1-C3
492	473	pit	SOW	R	JAR	1	13	MC1-C3
493	473	pit	GW(GROG)	R	SJAR	1	53	C1
493	473	pit	NVCC	D	BEAK	2	5	MC2
493	473	pit	SAM CG	R	BOWL	2	12	C2
493	473	pit	SGW	R	DISH/LID	1	21	MC2-MC3
493	473	pit	SGW	E	JAR	2	71	M/LC1-MC2
495	473	pit	GW(GROG)	UB	SJAR	5	250	MC1-C2
495	473	pit	GW(GROG)	U	SJAR	3	59	MC1-C2
495	473	pit	HORN	U	JAR	3	63	C2-C3
495	473	pit	NVCC	DB	BEAK	2	32	MC2-MC3
495	473	pit	SAM CG	RU	SAM SG	2	15	M/LC1
495	473	pit	SGW	RU	JAR/DISH	11	212	MC2-MC3
495	473	pit	SGW	P	DISH	2	173	C3-C4
495	473	pit	SOW	R	DISH	1	20	MC2-MC3
498	472	pit	BAT AM	U	AMPH	4	183	C1BC-ADC3(C2)
498	472	pit	GW(GROG)	U	SJAR	6	100	MC1-C2
498	472	pit	NVCC	U	BEAK	1	8	MC2-C4
498	472	pit	RED CC	U	BOWL	1	2	C2
498	472	pit	SAM CG	U	DISH/CUP	2	10	C2-C3
498	472	pit	SGW	RU	JAR/DISH	19	245	C2-C3

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498	472	pit	SOW	U	BOWL	1	6	MC1-C2
500	472	pit	GW(GROG)	U	SJAR	2	48	C1
500	472	pit	SAM CG	RB	CUP	3	15	C2
500	472	pit	SAM EG	U	BOWL	1	10	AD120-260
500	472	pit	SGW	R	JAR	1	13	LC1-C2
500	472	pit	SGW	RU	JAR/DISH	2	8	LC1-C2
500	472	pit	SOW	UH	FLAG	3	24	MC1-C3
502	472	pit	GW(GROG)	UD	SJAR	8	307	C1-C2
502	472	pit	MANCHH	U	MORT	1	18	C2-C4
502	472	pit	SAM CG	U	BOWL	4	25	C2
502	472	pit	SAM EG	U	DISH	1	9	AD120-260
502	472	pit	SAM SG	R	CUP	1	13	M/LC1
502	472	pit	SGW	UB	JAR/DISH	23	274	MC1-MC2
502	472	pit	SGW	U	PLAT/JAR	4	93	MC1-C2
504	503	post hole	SOW	U	FLAG	7	42	MC1-C3
504	503	post hole	SOW	D	JAR	4	39	E/MC2
504	503	post hole	SOW	U	SJAR	1	17	MC1-C2
508			OW(GROG)	U	SJAR	1	72	C1
508			SGW	H	FPAN	1	40	MED
510	509	ditch	SGW	U	JAR	2	12	MC1-MC2
512	511	post pit	SGW	U	JAR	1	4	MC1-C2
515	514	ditch	GW(FINE)	U	BEAK	2	1	MC1-E/MC2
515	514	ditch	GW(GROG)	U	SJAR	3	62	C1-C2
515	514	ditch	GW(GROG)	U	SJAR	1	7	MC1-C2
515	514	ditch	OW(FINE)	R	BEAK	1	6	M/LC1
515	514	ditch	SGW	RU	JAR	24	99	MC1-E/MC2
515	514	ditch	SGW	RUDB	JAR	37	223	M/LC1-MC2
515	514	ditch	SGW	RU	SJAR	4	82	LC1-C4
515	514	ditch	SGW	D	JAR	1	7	MC1-E/MC2
515	514	ditch	SOW(GRITTY)	U	JAR	3	9	MC1-C2
515	514	ditch	STW	U	JAR	4	30	MC1-E/MC2
517	516	ditch	GW(GROG)	U	SJAR	3	49	C1-C2
517	516	ditch	GW(GROG)	U	JAR	2	7	MC1-E/MC2
517	516	ditch	HADREDW	U	JAR/BOWL	1	25	C4
517	516	ditch	NVCC	R	DISH	1	32	C3-C4
517	516	ditch	NVCC	U	BEAK	1	4	MC2-C4
517	516	ditch	OW(GROG)	U	SJAR	1	19	MC1-C2
517	516	ditch	SGW	U	JAR	1	1	LC1-C4
517	516	ditch	SGW	UD	JAR	13	80	MC1-C4
519	518	pit	GW(GROG)	U	JAR/SJAR	6	103	C1
519	518	pit	SAM	R	CUP	1	3	MC1-MC3
519	518	pit	SGW	RU	JAR	10	40	MC1-C2

Context	Cut	Feature Type	Fabric family	Description	Form	Sherd Count	Weight (g)	Date
519	518	pit	SOW	U	FLAG	1	1	MC1-C3
519	518	pit	SOW	UB	JAR	1	8	MC1-MC2
522	520	post pit	GW(GROG)	D	JAR	2	67	C1
522	520	post pit	SAM SG	R	DISH	1	6	M/LC1
522	520	post pit	SGW	U	JAR	1	12	M/LC1
525	544	pit	BAT AM	U	AMPH	1	248	C1BC-ADC3(C2)
525	544	pit	SGW	UB	JAR	4	20	MC1-C2
525	544	pit	SGW	D	JAR	1	5	E/MC2
525	544	pit	SGW	U	JAR	3	203	MC1-C4
525	544	pit	SGW	U	JAR	1	22	MC1-C4
525	544	pit	SGW	U	JAR	1	13	MC1-E/MC2
525	544	pit	SGW	U	JAR	6	78	MC1-C2
525	544	pit	SOW	U	FLAG	1	9	MC1-C3
527	526	ditch terminus	GW(FINE)	UD	JAR/BEAK	2	4	LC1-E/MC2
527	526	ditch terminus	GW(GROG)	RU	SJAR	2	185	MC1-C2
527	526	ditch terminus	SAM SG	U	DISH	2	8	M/LC1
527	526	ditch terminus	SGW	UB	JAR	4	43	MC1-MC2
527	526	ditch terminus	SGW	RU	JAR	11	121	E/MC2
527	526	ditch terminus	SGW	UD	WJAR	5	73	MC1-E/MC2
527	526	ditch terminus	SOW	U	FLAG	2	15	MC1-C2
527	526	ditch terminus	SOW	UB	FLAG	4	28	MC1-C2
533		pit	BB1(SGW(Q))	R	DISH	1	9	120+
533		pit	GW(GROG)	U	SJAR	5	82	C1-C2
533		pit	SGW	RU	JAR	2	7	MC1-C2
533		pit	SGW	U	JAR	2	30	MC1-MC2
534	532	pit	BAT AM	U	AMPH	4	478	C1BC-ADC3(C2)
534	532	pit	GW(GROG)	U	SJAR	1	24	C1-MC2
534	532	pit	NVCC	R	BEAK	1	4	MC2
534	532	pit	SAM CG	B	BOWL	1	25	C2
534	532	pit	SAM SG	R	DISH	1	2	M/LC1
536	535	post hole	GW(GROG)	D	SJAR	1	31	C1
536	535	post hole	SGW	RUD	JAR/BEAK	14	95	MC1-MC2
539	537	pit	GW(GROG)	U	SJAR	1	69	MC1-MC2
539	537	pit	SGW	R	JAR	1	13	LC1-C2
539	537	pit	SGW	U	JAR	9	71	MC1-C2
539	537	pit	SGW	UB	JAR/BEAK	1	8	E/MC2
539	537	pit	SGW	D	JAR	1	11	MC1-MC2
539	537	pit	SOW	U	FLAG	1	18	MC1-C3
541	540	ditch	GW(GROG)	R	SJAR	1	93	MC1-C2
541	540	ditch	SGW	U	JAR	1	1	MC1-C2
541	540	ditch	SGW	U	JAR	1	6	C2
541	540	ditch	SGW	UB	JAR	1	10	MC1-MC2
541	540	ditch	SGW	U	JAR	1	40	MC1-MC2

Context	Cut	Feature Type	Fabric family	Description	Form	Sherd Count	Weight (g)	Date
545	544	pit	OW(FINE)	U	BEAK	2	15	M/LC1
545	544	pit	SGW	R	JAR	1	17	MC1-MC2
545	544	pit	SGW	RU	JAR	9	45	MC1-E/MC2
545	544	pit	SGW	RUD	BEAK	3	49	M/LC1
545	544	pit	SOW	U	FLAG	23	179	MC1-C3
546	544	pit	GW(FINE)	RUB	JAR	10	221	MC1-MC2
546	544	pit	GW(GROG)	U	JAR	1	5	C1-EC2
546	544	pit	GW(GROG)	UDB	SJAR	5	261	M/LC1
546	544	pit	GW(GROG)	RUB	JAR	32	547	M/LC1
546	544	pit	SGW	RU	JAR	33	121	E/MC2
546	544	pit	SGW	U	JAR	3	7	LC1-C2
546	544	pit	SGW	U	JAR	5	120	M/LC1-MC2
546	544	pit	SGW	RUB	CUP	2	52	M/LC1
546	544	pit	SGW(FLINT)	R	SJAR	1	57	M/LC1-MC2
546	544	pit	SOW	U	FLAG	1	3	MC1-C3
547	544	pit	GW(GROG)	U	SJAR	2	51	C1-C4
547	544	pit	OW(GROG)	U	SJAR	1	14	MC1-C2
547	544	pit	SGW	U	JAR	1	10	MC1-C2
547	544	pit	SOW	R	FLAG	1	1	LC1-C2
547	544	pit	SREDW	U	JAR	1	1	MC1-C2
549	548	ditch	GW(FINE)	U	JAR/BOWL	1	6	C2-C4
549	548	ditch	SGW	R	WJAR	1	11	MC1-MC2
552	550	ditch	GW(GROG)	U	JAR	10	118	MC1
552	550	ditch	GW(GROG)	RUB	JAR	10	179	MC1
552	550	ditch	GW(GROG)	RUDB	BEAK	25	247	M/LC1
552	550	ditch	GW(GROG)	U	SJAR	14	516	C1
552	550	ditch	GW(GROG)	D	SJAR	1	59	C1BC-ADE/MC1
552	550	ditch	GW(GROG)	RU	SJAR	8	455	C1
552	550	ditch	SGW	U	JAR	3	11	MC1-MC2
552	550	ditch	SGW	RU	JAR/BEAK	7	36	M/LC1-E/MC2
552	550	ditch	SGW	U	JAR	1	4	MC1-E/MC2
552	550	ditch	SGW	RUDB	JAR	16	115	M/LC1-E/MC2
552	550	ditch	SGW(FLINT)	UD	SJAR	4	20	MC1
554	553	pit	GW(FINE)	RU	JAR/BEAK	33	177	M/LC1
554	553	pit	GW(FINE)	RUB	JAR	5	23	LC1-C2
554	553	pit	GW(GROG)	RUD	SJAR	33	859	C1
554	553	pit	GW(GROG)	RUB	WJAR	16	217	MC1
554	553	pit	OW(FINE)	UH	FLAG	3	27	MC1-C2
554	553	pit	SGW	RU	JAR	38	229	M/LC1
554	553	pit	SGW	RUDB	WJAR	8	191	MC1-E/MC2
554	553	pit	SREDW	RU	WJAR	28	119	M/LC1
556	555	pit	GW(FINE)	R	CUP	1	6	MC1-E/MC2

Context	Cut	Feature Type	Fabric family	Description	Form	Sherd Count	Weight (g)	Date
556	555	pit	GW(GROG)	UB	SJAR	18	1427	C1
556	555	pit	GW(GROG)	U	SJAR	2	23	C1
556	555	pit	GW(GROG)	RUB	WJAR	58	589	MC1-E/MC2
556	555	pit	GW(GROG)	RUDB	SJAR	18	793	C1
556	555	pit	SGW	RU	JAR	17	114	MC1-MC2
556	555	pit	SGW	RU	JAR/BOWL	10	83	M/LC1-C2
556	555	pit	SGW	U	JAR	2	23	MC1-MC2
556	555	pit	SGW	RUD	BEAK	14	52	M/LC1
556	555	pit	SOW	U	FLAG	2	9	MC1-C3
556	555	pit	SREDW	RU	BEAK	3	8	M/LC1
557	555	pit	GW(GROG)	U	JAR	3	41	MC1
557	555	pit	GW(GROG)	R	SJAR	1	54	C1
559	558	ditch	GW(GROG)	U	SJAR	6	144	C1
559	558	ditch	SOW(GRITTY)	RUB	JAR	12	245	M/LC1-C2
559	558	ditch	SRW	B	JAR	1	21	MC1-C2
564	?	?	HADREDW	U	JAR	1	3	C4
564	?	?	NVCC	U	JAR	1	42	C3-C4
564	?	?	OXRCC	R	FDISH	1	97	MC3-EC5
564	?	?	SAM	U	DISH	1	1	LC2-MC3
564	?	?	SGW	U	JAR	1	4	MC1-C4
564	?	?	SMSTW	R	JAR	1	23	MC3-EC5
564	?	?	SREDW	U	JAR	1	4	MC1-C4
564	?	?	STW	R	BOWL	1	20	C5
566	565	ditch	GW(GROG)	U	SJAR	2	23	C1
566	565	ditch	OW(FINE)	U	FLAG	1	4	MC1-C2
566	565	ditch	SREDW	U	JAR/FLAG	1	3	MC1-C2
569	567	post pit	GW(GROG)	U	SJAR	1	49	C1
569	567	post pit	GW(GROG)	D	SJAR	1	13	C1
569	567	post pit	NVCC	B	BEAK	1	11	MC2+
569	567	post pit	SGW	RUB	JAR	5	67	LC1-C4
571	570	ditch terminus	SAM SG	U	DISH	1	4	M/LC1
573	?	?	GW(GROG)	U	SJAR	1	4	C1
573	?	?	SGW	U	JAR	1	4	MC1-MC2
576	574	post-pit	BAT AM	U	AMPH	4	233	C1BC-ADC3(C2)
576	574	post-pit	SAM CG	U	DISH	1	8	C2
576	574	post-pit	SGW	UD	JAR	2	20	LC1-C2
579	578	grave	GW(GROG)	D	BOWL	1	12	M/LC1
586	580	grave -sk585	SGW	U	JAR	2	11	MC1-C 2
586	580	grave -sk585	STW	D	JAR	1	5	MC1-C4
590	?	?	BAT AM	U	AMPH	1	27	C1BC-ADC3(C2)
590	?	?	SGW	UB	JAR	3	18	M/LC1-C4
590	?	?	SGW	R	DISH	1	27	MC2-C3
593	591	grave	GW(GROG)	U	JAR	1	4	MC1-C2

Context	Cut	Feature Type	Fabric family	Description	Form	Sherd Count	Weight (g)	Date
593	591	grave	GW(GROG)	D	SJAR	1	21	C1
593	591	grave	OW(FINE)	U	BEAK	1	1	MC1-C2
595	594	ditch	GW(GROG)	U	SJAR	3	17	C1
595	594	ditch	SAM SG	D	BOWL	1	21	M/LC1
595	594	ditch	SGW	U	JAR	1	12	MC1-E/MC2
595	594	ditch	SOW	U	FLAG	1	3	MC1-C2
597	596	ditch	GW(GROG)	R	SJAR	1	93	C1
597	596	ditch	SGW	U	JAR	5	77	LC1-C4
597	596	ditch	SGW	R	DISH	3	73	MC3-EC5
597	596	ditch	SGW	R	LID	1	45	C2-C4
597	596	ditch	SGW	RU	JAR/GLOB	2	12	C2-C4
598	596	ditch	GW(GROG)	R	SJAR	1	72	C1
598	596	ditch	SGW	RB	DISH	2	30	LC1-C2
598	596	ditch	SOW	U	SJAR/AMPH	1	18	C1
602	601	ditch	GW(GROG)	UB	SJAR	4	434	C1+
602	601	ditch	SGW	U	JAR	4	11	MC1-MC2
602	601	ditch	SGW	RU	JAR	7	70	M/LC1-MC2
602	601	ditch	SGW	U	JAR	5	39	MC1-C2
602	601	ditch	SGW	RU	JAR	3	15	MC1-C2
606	610	pit	GW(GROG)	U	SJAR	6	308	C1
606	610	pit	SGW	RU	MJAR	3	20	LC1-C4
607	610	pit	GW(GROG)	UB	SJAR	14	752	C1
607	610	pit	NVCC	R	BEAK	1	8	MC2-MC3
607	610	pit	NVGW	U	JAR	1	17	LC2-EC4
607	610	pit	SAM SG	U	BOWL	2	18	M/LC1
607	610	pit	SGW	R	DISH	1	14	MC2-MC3
607	610	pit	SGW	RU	JAR	7	119	LC1-C4
607	610	pit	SGW	U	JAR	11	95	LC1-C4
607	610	pit	SGW	R	DISH	2	30	MC2-MC3
607	610	pit	SGW	U	JAR	2	10	MC1-C2
607	610	pit	SOW	U	FLAG	1	13	MC1-C3
611	610	pit	BAT AM	U	AMPH	3	93	C1BC-ADC3(C2)
611	610	pit	GW(GROG)	RU	SJAR	7	226	C1-C2
611	610	pit	HADGW	R	JAR/BOWL	1	15	C4
611	610	pit	NVCC	UB	DISH	2	29	C3-C4
611	610	pit	NVCC	R	BEAK	1	6	MC2-C4
611	610	pit	OXRCC	U	JAR/BOWL	1	4	C4
611	610	pit	SAM CG	RUB	BOWL	9	87	C2
611	610	pit	SGW	UB	JAR	29	204	LC1-C4
611	610	pit	SGW	R	DISH	1	17	MC2-C3
611	610	pit	SGW	R	MJAR	1	24	MC2-C4
611	610	pit	SGW	R	DISH	1	11	MC2-C4
611	610	pit	SGW	R	DISH	1	4	MC2-C4

Context	Cut	Feature Type	Fabric family	Description	Form	Sherd Count	Weight (g)	Date
611	610	pit	SGW	U	JAR	7	44	MC1-C4
611	610	pit	SGW	R	DISH/LID	1	11	LC1-C4
611	610	pit	SGW	U	JAR/BOWL	1	6	C4
611	610	pit	SGW	UB	JAR/DISH	6	96	MC1-C4
611	610	pit	SOW	UD	FLAG	3	24	MC1-C3
611	610	pit	SREDW	D	JAR	1	12	C4
611	610	pit	SREDW	U	JAR/BOWL	1	1	C2-C4
612	610	pit	BAT AM	U	AMPH	4	306	C1BC-ADC3(C2)
612	610	pit	GW(GROG)	RUD	SJAR	27	1577	C1-C2
612	610	pit	GW(GROG)	U	JAR/BOWL	1	12	C1-C2
612	610	pit	NVCC	UDB	BEAK	7	69	M/LC2-C3
612	610	pit	SAM CG	RUB	BOWL	11	243	C2
612	610	pit	SGW	U	JAR	1	16	MC1-C2
612	610	pit	SGW	RUB	JAR	42	653	LC1-C4
612	610	pit	SGW	R	MJAR	2	91	MC2-MC3
612	610	pit	SGW	RU	DISH	3	78	MC3-EC5
612	610	pit	SGW	RY	DISH	5	9	LC1-C4
612	610	pit	SGW	R	DISH	1	6	C2
612	610	pit	SGW	UB	JAR/SJAR	15	296	MC1-C2
612	610	pit	SGW	U	JAR	1	8	MC1-C4
612	610	pit	SGW	U	JAR	8	159	MC1-C4
612	610	pit	SGW	U	JAR	1	7	C1-C4
612	610	pit	SOW	U	FLAG	2	5	MC1-C3
612	610	pit	SOW	UD	FLAG	2	6	C2-C4
612	610	pit	SOW	U	MORT	1	14	C2-C4
612	610	pit	SOW	R	MORT	1	60	C3-C4
612	610	pit	SOW	RUB	JAR	5	136	C2-C3
612	610	pit	SOW	R	BOWL	2	34	C2
612	610	pit	SOW(GRITTY)	R	MORT	1	80	C2
613	610	pit	GW(GROG)	U	SJAR	3	108	C1-C2
613	610	pit	NVCC	UB	BEAK	1	40	M/LC2
613	610	pit	SAM CG	UB	DISH/BOWL	2	55	C2
613	610	pit	SGW	R	DISH	3	52	MC2-MC3
613	610	pit	SGW	UB	JAR	6	53	MC1-C4
613	610	pit	SGW	R	DISH	1	15	MC1-C3
613	610	pit	SOW	U	FLAG	2	14	MC1-C2
619	618	natural	GW(GROG)	U	JAR/SJAR	16	452	C1
619	618	natural	SGW	UB	JAR/SJAR	8	171	MC1-C2
619	618	natural	SGW	UB	JAR	14	76	MC1-C2
619	618	natural	SGW	R	WJAR	2	23	MC1-E/MC2
621	620	post hole	GW(GROG)	U	JAR/BOWL	1	6	C1
625	624	ditch	HADREDW	RUD	JAR	3	24	C4
625	624	ditch	OXRCC	D	BOWL	1	4	MC3-EC5

Context	Cut	Feature Type	Fabric family	Description	Form	Sherd Count	Weight (g)	Date
625	624	ditch	SGW	UB	JAR	2	19	MC1-C4
625	624	ditch	STW	R	FDISH	1	57	MC3-EC5
625	624	ditch	STW	R	MJAR	1	13	MC3-EC5
633	632	ditch	GW(GROG)	U	SJAR	1	32	C1-C4
633	632	ditch	SAM EG	B	BOWL	1	205	AD145-180
633	632	ditch	SGW	U	JAR	1	4	MC1-C4
633	632	ditch	SREDW	RU	NJAR	37	637	MC3-C4
633	632	ditch	SREDW	U	JAR	1	10	MC3-EC5
633	632	ditch	STW	R	JAR	1	48	MC3-EC5
634	632	ditch	GW(GROG)	U	SJAR	1	132	C1-C4
634	632	ditch	SAM CG	RU	DISH	6	114	C2
634	632	ditch	SGW	U	JAR	1	6	C3-C4
634	632	ditch	SGW	UB	SJAR	3	79	C1-C4
634	632	ditch	STW	B	JAR	1	80	?ESAX
635	632	ditch	GW(GROG)	U	SJAR	5	601	C1-C4
635	632	ditch	HADREDW	RUB	JAR	4	166	C4
635	632	ditch	NVCC	R	FDISH	1	64	MC3-C4
635	632	ditch	NVCC	U	BEAK	3	34	C3-C4
635	632	ditch	OXOW	U	MORT	2	46	C4
635	632	ditch	OXRCC	U	MORT	1	18	C4
635	632	ditch	OXRCC	B	BOWL	1	89	MC3-EC5
635	632	ditch	SGW	D	JAR	1	18	C2-C4
635	632	ditch	SGW	U	JAR	1	4	MC1-C4
635	632	ditch	SMSTW	RUDB	JAR	6	85	MC3-EC5
635	632	ditch	SOW	U	FLAG	1	13	C2-C4
637	636	ditch	GW(GROG)	RUD	JAR/DISH	12	13	M/LC1
637	636	ditch	HORN	D	SJAR	1	24	C2-C3
637	636	ditch	SAM SG	P	DISH	1	101	M/LC1
637	636	ditch	SAM SG	U	DISH	2	1	M/LC1
637	636	ditch	SOW	UH	FLAG	1	38	MC1-C3
637	636	ditch	SOW	R	SJAR	1	37	MC1-C2
639	638	pit	GW(GROG)	U	CUP	1	13	M/LC1
639	638	pit	HORN	D	SJAR	1	25	C2-C3
639	638	pit	SGW	U	SJAR	1	16	LC1-C2
639	638	pit	SGW	U	JAR	3	15	MC1-C4
639	638	pit	SOW	U	JAR	2	10	C2-C3
644	702	post hole	SOW	U	FLAG	1	1	MC1-C3
644	702	post hole	SOW	U	JAR	1	6	MC1-C2
648	647	ditch terminus	GW(GROG)	U	SJAR	1	36	C1-C4
648	647	ditch terminus	SGW	U	JAR/BOWL	2	16	MC1-4
652	651	post hole	GW(GROG)	U	JAR/BOWL	4	22	C1
652	651	post hole	OXRCC	U	MORT	1	19	C4
654	653	post hole	SGW	U	JAR	1	4	MC1-MC2

Context	Cut	Feature Type	Fabric family	Description	Form	Sherd Count	Weight (g)	Date
662	661	ditch	GW(GROG)	U	SJAR	1	12	C1-C4
662	661	ditch	HADREDW	R	MJAR	1	15	C4
662	661	ditch	OXOW	RU	MORT	2	65	C4
662	661	ditch	SMSTW	D	JAR	1	7	MC3-EC5
662	661	ditch	SREDW	UD	JAR	2	29	C4
664	661	ditch	GW(GROG)	U	JAR/BOWL	1	1	C1
664	661	ditch	HADREDW	U	JAR	2	5	C4
666	665	ditch	GW(FINE)	R	DISH	1	2	E/MC2
666	665	ditch	SGW	RU	JAR	7	62	MC1-C2
666	665	ditch	SGW	UD	JAR	4	31	MC1-MC2
666	665	ditch	SOW	U	FLAG	1	28	MC1-C3
670	669	pit	SGW	R	DISH	1	9	MC2+
670	669	pit	SGW	UD	JAR	3	35	MC1-MC2
672	671	pit	GW(FINE)	D	BEAK	1	5	M/LC1
672	671	pit	GW(GROG)	RU	SJAR	5	221	C1-C4
672	671	pit	SAM SG	D	BOWL	1	1	M/LC1
672	671	pit	SGW	U	JAR	3	13	MC1-C2
672	671	pit	SGW	U	JAR	5	49	LC1-C4
672	671	pit	SGW	RU	JAR	4	79	MC1-MC2
672	671	pit	SGW	U	JAR	1	5	MC1-C4
673	671	pit	GW(GROG)	U	SJAR	3	75	C1
673	671	pit	SGW	UB	JAR	8	53	MC1-C2
673	671	pit	SGW(FLINT)	U	SJAR	1	12	C1
675	671	pit	GW(GROG)	U	JAR/BOWL	2	18	M/LC1
677	676	pit	GW(GROG)	UB	SJAR	6	278	C1-C4
677	676	pit	SGW	RUD	JAR/PLAT	7	79	LC1-C2
679	676	pit	GW(GROG)	U	SJAR	1	4	C1-C4
679	676	pit	SGW	U	JAR	1	7	MC1-C4
681	680	ditch	BAT AM	U	AMPH	1	39	C1BC-ADC3(C2)
681	680	ditch	GW(GROG)	R	SJAR	1	51	C1-C4
681	680	ditch	OXRCC	UB	MORT	1	50	C4
681	680	ditch	SGW	RU	JAR/BOWL	5	30	MC1-C4
685	684	ditch	GW(FINE)	DB	BOWL	1	21	MC1-E/MC2
685	684	ditch	GW(FINE)	U	CUP	1	12	MC1-E/MC2
685	684	ditch	GW(GROG)	D	SJAR	4	90	C1
685	684	ditch	NVCC	R	BEAK	1	1	MC2
685	684	ditch	SAM SG	UD	BOWL	2	3	M/LC1
685	684	ditch	SGW	RUDB	JAR	63	456	M/LC1
685	684	ditch	SGW	U	SJAR	2	79	C1
685	684	ditch	SGW	U	JAR	7	86	MC1-C4
685	684	ditch	SGW	R	JAR	4	57	LC1-C4
689	688	post hole	GW(GROG)	D	SJAR	1	26	C1
697	696	pit	SGW	U	JAR/BOWL	1	7	C1

Context	Cut	Feature Type	Fabric family	Description	Form	Sherd Count	Weight (g)	Date
697	696	pit	SGW	U	JAR	1	6	MC1-C2
697	696	pit	SGW	RUB	JAR	16	245	E/MC2-C3
697	696	pit	SGW	UB	JAR	2	20	MC1-E/MC2
697	696	pit	SOW	U	AMPH	1	43	C2-C1BC
699			SGW	RD	JAR	1	27	M/LC1-C2
699			SGW	UB	JAR	1	108	MC1-E/MC2
701	696	pit	GW(FINE)	RU	DISH	2	8	MC1-E/MC2
701	696	pit	GW(GROG)	UD	SJAR	3	103	C1
701	696	pit	GW(GROG)	U	JAR	2	13	C1-EC2
701	696	pit	REDCC	U	BEAK	1	3	MC1-MC2
701	696	pit	SGW	RU	JAR	5	28	MC1-C2
701	696	pit	SGW	RUD	JAR	5	50	MC1-C2
701	696	pit	SGW	RU	DISH	2	17	MC1-EC2
701	696	pit	SGW	U	JAR	7	74	MC1-E/MC2
701	696	pit	SOW	U	JAR	3	9	MC1-E/MC2
704	703	gully	GW(GROG)	U	SJAR	1	20	C1
708	707	gully	BAT AM	U	AMPH	1	95	C1BC-ADC3(C2)
710	709	gully	SGW	UB	JAR	2	25	MC1-C2
712	711	post hole	SGW	U	JAR	1	6	MC1-C2
714	713	pit	SGW(FLINT)	R	DISH	3	17	M/LC1
730	729	post hole	GW(GROG)	U	JAR/BOWL	1	3	C1-EC2
734	733	ditch	GW(GROG)	U	SJAR	5	270	C1-C2
744	743	pit	SGW	U	JAR	2	13	MC1-C2
748	747	pit	GW(GROG)	D	SJAR	1	65	M1-C2
751	754	ditch	GW(GROG)	U	SJAR	2	87	MC1-C2
751	754	ditch	SGW	UB	JAR	3	41	MC1-C2
760	752	pit	GW(FLINT)	U	JAR/SJAR	2	36	C1BC-ADE/MC1
760	752	pit	SGW	U	JAR	2	17	MC1-MC2
765	763	grave	GAULWW	U	BEAK	1	1	M/LC1
765	763	grave	GW(GROG)	U	SJAR	5	72	MC1-C2
765	763	grave	SGW	U	JAR/BOWL	4	13	MC1-C2
768	766	grave	GW(GROG)	RU	JAR/BOWL(CARINATED)	21	41	C1BC-ADEC1
770	769	ditch	GW(GROG)	U	SJAR	1	27	C1
770	769	ditch	GW(GROG)	U	SJAR	1	18	MC1-C2
770	769	ditch	SGW	RUB	JAR	3	69	MC1-C4
770	769	ditch	SGW	U	JAR	5	54	MC1-C2
770	769	ditch	SGW	U	JAR	7	91	MC1-C2
770	769	ditch	SGW	UB	JAR	8	247	MC1-C2
770	769	ditch	SGW	U	JAR	6	60	MC1-C2
771	769	ditch	SGW	R	JAR	1	11	LC1-C2
773	772	ditch	BB1(SGW(Q))	R	DISH	1	17	120+
773	772	ditch	SGW	D	JAR	1	25	MC1-E/MC2

Context	Cut	Feature Type	Fabric family	Description	Form	Sherd Count	Weight (g)	Date
773	772	ditch	SGW	RU	BEAK	2	10	LC1-EC2
775	774	ditch	GW(GROG)	U	SJAR	2	30	MC1-MC2
775	774	ditch	GW(GROG)	U	SJAR	2	85	MC1-C2
775	774	ditch	OW(GROG)	U	SJAR	1	18	MC1-C2
775	774	ditch	SAM SG	U	DISH	1	8	M/LC1
775	774	ditch	SGW	UB	JAR	1	43	MC1-MC2
775	774	ditch	SGW	RUDB	JAR	6	44	M/LC1-E/MC2
778	778	ditch	GW(GROG)	UB	JAR/PLAT	3	50	M/LC1
778	778	ditch	GW(GROG)	U	SJAR	5	118	C1-C2
778	778	ditch	SGW	RU	JAR	2	29	M/LC1-C2
778	778	ditch	SGW	UB	JAR/BEAK	7	59	LC1-C2
778	778	ditch	SGW	RU	WJAR	7	37	MC1-MC2
778	778	ditch	SOW	H	FLAG	1	24	MC1-C3
778	778	ditch	SOW	U	FLAG	1	3	MC1-C2
778	778	ditch	SOW	D	JAR	1	15	M/LC1-E/MC2
778	778	ditch	SREDW	U	PLAT	1	9	MC1-MC2
784	779	ditch	GW(GROG)	U	SJAR	26	600	C1-E/MC2
784	779	ditch	GW(GROG)	UB	JAR	4	38	MC1-EC2
784	779	ditch	SAM CG	B	DISH	1	9	E/MC2
786	780	pit	GW(FINE)	RU	BEAK	7	40	M/LC1
786	780	pit	GW(GROG)	U	SJAR	2	42	C1
786	780	pit	GW(GROG)	U	SJAR	31	413	MC1-C2
786	780	pit	GW(GROG)	U	JAR	3	40	MC1-E/MC2
786	780	pit	SGW	U	JAR	1	8	MC1-MC2
788	781	pit	SGW	R	WJAR	1	10	MC1-EC2
789	782	pit	GW(GROG)	U	SJAR	1	125	C1
789	782	pit	GW(GROG)	RUD	SJAR	28	925	MC1-C2
789	782	pit	SGW(FLINT)	R	JAR	1	61	M/LC1-EC2
791	774	ditch	BAT AM	U	AMPH	1	27	C1BC-ADC3(C2)
791	774	ditch	GW(FINE)	R	WJAR	1	35	M/LC1-EC2
791	774	ditch	GW(GROG)	RU	SJAR	5	316	MC1-C2
791	774	ditch	NVCC	D	BEAK	1	1	C4
791	774	ditch	SAM SG	UB	BOWL	2	84	M/LC1
791	774	ditch	SGW	R	WJAR	2	60	M/LC1
791	774	ditch	SGW	R	JAR/BEAK	1	4	LC1-C2
791	774	ditch	SGW	RU	WJAR	10	82	M/LC1-MC2
791	774	ditch	SOW	U	FLAG	2	1	MC1-C3
791	774	ditch	SOW	U	FLAG	4	7	MC1-C3
791	774	ditch	SOW	U	FLAG	3	5	MC1-C2
794	793	grave	SGW	UD	JAR	6	42	MLC1-EC2
794	793	grave	SOW(GRITTY)	R	FLAG	2	13	MC1-C2
794	793	grave	SREDW	B	JAR	1	1	MC1-C2

Context	Cut	Feature Type	Fabric family	Description	Form	Sherd Count	Weight (g)	Date
797	796	ditch	GW(GROG)	U	JAR	1	29	C1
797	796	ditch	GW(GROG)	UB	SJAR	11	664	C1
797	796	ditch	SGW	UD	JAR	2	39	M/LC1-E/MC2
797	796	ditch	SGW	UD	JAR	4	33	M/LC1
797	796	ditch	SGW	UDB	WJAR	19	195	M/LC1
797	796	ditch	SGW	UDB	WJAR	10	119	M/LC1
797	796	ditch	SGW	U	JAR	3	24	M/LC1-E/MC2
797	796	ditch	SREDW	RUDB	SJAR	21	843	C1
801	800	ditch	GW(GROG)	UDB	SJAR	1	95	C1BC-ADC1
801	800	ditch	SGW	UDB	SJAR	1	22	C1BC-ADC1
801	800	ditch	SGW	UDB	JAR	13	353	M/LC1-E/MC2
801	800	ditch	SGW	RUB	WJAR	17	317	MC1
801	800	ditch	SGW	RU	JAR/BEAK	2	9	M/LC1-MC2
801	800	ditch	SREDW	RUB	JAR	1	13	M/LC1-MC2
805	804	ditch	SGW	U	JAR	2	24	M/LC1-E/MC2
807	806	ditch	SGW	U	JAR	4	35	M/LC1-E/MC2
807	806	ditch	SGW	D	JAR	1	5	M/LC1
807	806	ditch	SOW	D	SJAR	1	14	C1
809	808	ditch	GW(GROG)	U	SJAR	3	26	C1
811	810	ditch	GW(FINE)	R	DISH/BOWL	1	3	M/LC1
811	810	ditch	OW(FINE)	U	FLAG	1	1	MC1-C2
811	810	ditch	SGW	RD	BEAK	3	22	M/LC1-EC2
811	810	ditch	SGW	U	SJAR	3	50	C1
811	810	ditch	SOW	U	FLAG	1	7	MC1-C2
811	810	ditch	SREDW	UDB	JAR	7	88	M/LC1-MC2
813	812	ditch	SAM CG	UB	CUP	1	24	C2
813	812	ditch	SGW	UD	JAR	9	43	MC1-E/MC2
813	812	ditch	SGW	RU	SJAR	2	154	C1-MC2
813	812	ditch	SOW	U	FLAG	1	4	MC1-C2
813	812	ditch	SREDW	R	SJAR	1	53	C1
819	817	natural / pit	OW(FLINT)	U	JAR/BOWL	4	10	PRE
823	822	ditch terminus	SGW	U	SJAR	2	167	C1
825	824	ditch	COLCC	B	BEAK	1	15	E/MC2
825	824	ditch	GW(GROG)	R	SJAR	4	127	MC1-C2
825	824	ditch	GW(GROG)	UB	JAR	2	25	M/LC1
825	824	ditch	SGW	U	JAR	9	202	M/LC1-MC2
825	824	ditch	SGW	UDB	JAR	26	165	M/LC1-C2
825	824	ditch	SGW	RUDB	WJAR	14	135	M/LC1-E/MC2
825	824	ditch	SGW	UDB	JAR	8	137	M/LC1-E/MC2
825	824	ditch	SOW	U	FLAG	7	17	MC1-C2
825	824	ditch	SOW	RU	FLAG	2	18	M/LC1-MC2

Context	Cut	Feature Type	Fabric family	Description	Form	Sherd Count	Weight (g)	Date
825	824	ditch	SOW(GRITTY)	R	MORT	1	42	MC1-C2
825	824	ditch	SREDW	U	BEAK	8	21	M/LC1-C2
825	824	ditch	SREDW	U	FLAG	9	79	LC1-C2
825	824	ditch	SREDW	RUDB	JAR	6	111	M/LC1-E/MC2
825	824	ditch	SRW	U	JAR/BOWL	1	23	M/LC1
831	830	pit	SGW	R	JAR	1	43	M/LC1-MC2
831	830	pit	SGW	U	JAR	1	5	LC1-C4
831	830	pit	SGW	U	JAR/BOWL	3	22	MC1-C2
831	830	pit	SGW	RU	B3	5	66	MC1-EC2
831	830	pit	SOW	U	FLAG	1	7	MC1-C2
833	832	ditch	GW(GROG)	U	SJAR	1	69	C1
833	832	ditch	SAM SG	R	BOWL	2	58	M/LC1
833	832	ditch	SGW	UB	JAR	9	65	M/LC1
835	834	pit	SREDW	D	SJAR	1	49	C1
840	838	grave	GW(GROG)	U	SJAR	1	11	C1
840	838	grave	SGW	U	SJAR	1	66	MC1-C2
840	838	grave	SREDW	RU	JAR	5	64	LC1-MC2
842	841	well	NVCC	UB	BEAK	4	4	MC2-MC3
842	841	well	OW(FLINT)	D	SJAR	1	72	C1
842	841	well	SAM CG	U	BOWL	2	7	C2
842	841	well	SGW	RU	JAR	5	94	E/MC2-C3
842	841	well	SGW	RU	JAR	9	133	C2-C4
842	841	well	SGW	R	LID	1	12	MC1-C3
842	841	well	SGW	RU	JAR	4	25	LC1-C4
842	841	well	SGW	U	JAR/BEAK	2	72	MC1-C2
842	841	well	SGW	B	JAR	1	21	MC1-C4
842	841	well	SOW	R	MORT	1	315	MC1-C2
842	841	well	SOW	U	FLAG	1	24	MC1-C3
843	841	well	GW(GROG)	RU	SJAR	1	81	C1
843	841	well	NVCC	RU	BEAK	2	13	MC2
843	841	well	SAM CG	B	BOWL	1	63	C2
843	841	well	SAM EG	B	BOWL	1	30	E/MC3
843	841	well	SGW	RUDB	JAR	11	254	E/MC2-MC3
843	841	well	SGW	RUB	JAR	21	301	C2-C4
843	841	well	SGW	R	DISH/PLAT	3	44	MC2-MC3
843	841	well	SGW	R	FDISH	1	12	MC3-EC5
843	841	well	SGW	R	DISH	1	10	LC1-C2
843	841	well	SGW	R	DISH	1	9	C2-C4
843	841	well	SGW	R	MJAR	1	24	E/MC2-MC3
843	841	well	SGW	RU	DISH/BOWL	4	47	MC2+
843	841	well	SOW	U	FLAG	2	8	MC1-C3
843	841	well	SOW	D	SJAR	1	14	MC1-C3
846	845	ditch	GW(GROG)	RUB	WJAR	10	288	MC1+

Context	Cut	Feature Type	Fabric family	Description	Form	Sherd Count	Weight (g)	Date
846	845	ditch	GW(GROG)	U	JAR/BOWL	1	2	MC1-MC2
846	845	ditch	OW(GROG)	U	SJAR	4	250	MC1-C4
848	847	natural	GW(GROG)	U	JAR/SJAR	1	27	C1
850	849	cremation?	COLCC	B	BEAK	1	18	AD120-LC3
850	849	cremation?	SGW	U	JAR	1	11	MC1-C4
850	849	cremation?	SGW	U	JAR	5	120	C1-E/MC2
853	851	grave	GW(FINE)	R	BOWL	1	8	MC1-E/MC2
853	851	grave	GW(GROG)	RU	SJAR	2	114	MC1-C4
853	851	grave	SGW	U	JAR	2	15	MC1-C4
853	851	grave	SGW	RUD	WJAR	4	26	MC1-E/MC2
853	851	grave	SOW(GRITTY)	U	JAR/FLAG	1	6	MC1-C2

Three cremations were excavated with a ceramic date of the mid to late 1st century. Each cremation contained at least one accessory vessel.

Cremation pit **254**

Fabric	Description	Form	Sherd Count	Weight (g)	Date	Small Find number
GW(FINE)	RUDB	JAR	41	820	M/LC1	SF92
SOW	UB	FLAG	44	195	MC1-C3	SF91

Cremation pit **269**

Fabric	Description	Form	Sherd Count	Weight (g)	Date	Small Find number
GW(FINE	UB	BEAK	18	39	M/LC1	SF89

Cremation pit **276**

Fabric	Description	Form	Sherd Count	Weight (g)	Date	Small Find number
GW(FINE)	P	PLAT	9	372	MC1	SF96
GW(FINE)	R	BEAK	1	261	M/LC1	SF95
SGW	UDB	JAR	47	665	MC1	SF90

APPENDIX E. RADIOCARBON RESULTS

Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre
Rankine Avenue, Scottish Enterprise Technology Park, East Kilbride, Glasgow G75 0QF, Scotland, UK
Director: Professor R M Ellam Tel: +44 (0)1355 223332 Fax: +44 (0)1355 229898 www.glasgow.ac.uk/suerc

RADIOCARBON DATING CERTIFICATE

06 January 2016

Laboratory Code	SUERC-64515 (GU39429)
Submitter	Rachel Fosberry Oxford Archaeology East 15 Trafalgar Way Bar Hill Cambs. CB23 8SQ
Site Reference	XEXRAD15
Context Reference	RDEC13
Sample Reference	341
Material	Human bone : Right leg
$\delta^{13}C$ relative to VPDB	-19.2 ‰
$\delta^{15}N$ relative to air	11.7 ‰
C/N ratio (Molar)	3.3
Radiocarbon Age BP	1983 ± 38

N.B. The above ^{14}C age is quoted in conventional years BP (before 1950 AD). The error, which is expressed at the one sigma level of confidence, includes components from the counting statistics on the sample, modern reference standard and blank and the random machine error.

The calibrated age ranges are determined from the University of Oxford Radiocarbon Accelerator Unit calibration program (OxCal4).

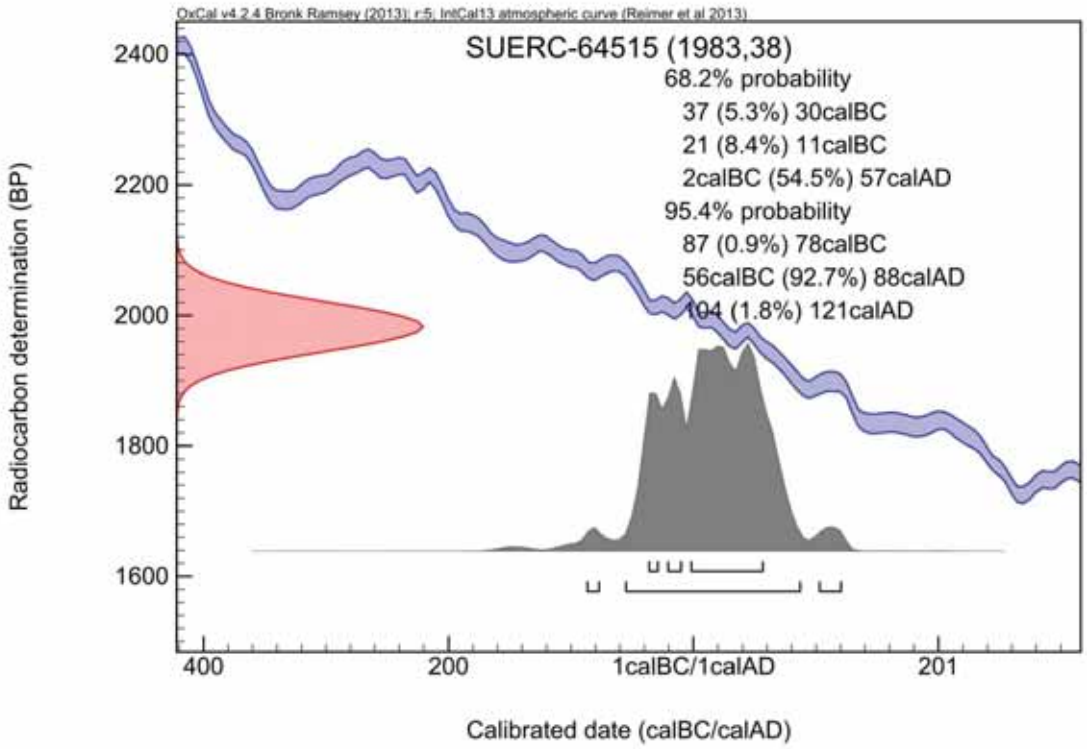
Samples with a SUERC coding are measured at the Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre AMS Facility and should be quoted as such in any reports within the scientific literature. Any questions directed to the Radiocarbon Laboratory should also quote the GU coding given in parentheses after the SUERC code. The contact details for the laboratory are email Gordon.Cook@glasgow.ac.uk or telephone 01355 270136 direct line.

Conventional age and calibration age ranges calculated by :- E Dunbar Date :- 06/01/2016

Checked and signed off by :- P Naysmith Date :- 06/01/2016

University of Glasgow

Calibration Plot



Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre
Rankine Avenue, Scottish Enterprise Technology Park, East Kilbride, Glasgow G75 0QF, Scotland, UK
Director: Professor R M Ellam Tel: +44 (0)1355 223332 Fax: +44 (0)1355 229898 www.glasgow.ac.uk/suerc

RADIOCARBON DATING CERTIFICATE

06 January 2016

Laboratory Code	SUERC-64516 (GU39430)
Submitter	Rachel Fosberry Oxford Archaeology East 15 Trafalgar Way Bar Hill Cambs. CB23 8SQ
Site Reference	XEXRAD15
Context Reference	RDEC13
Sample Reference	585
Material	Human bone : Right leg
$\delta^{13}C$ relative to VPDB	-20.1 ‰
$\delta^{15}N$ relative to air	12.4 ‰
C/N ratio (Molar)	3.6
Radiocarbon Age BP	1866 ± 38

N.B. The above ^{14}C age is quoted in conventional years BP (before 1950 AD). The error, which is expressed at the one sigma level of confidence, includes components from the counting statistics on the sample, modern reference standard and blank and the random machine error.

The calibrated age ranges are determined from the University of Oxford Radiocarbon Accelerator Unit calibration program (OxCal4).

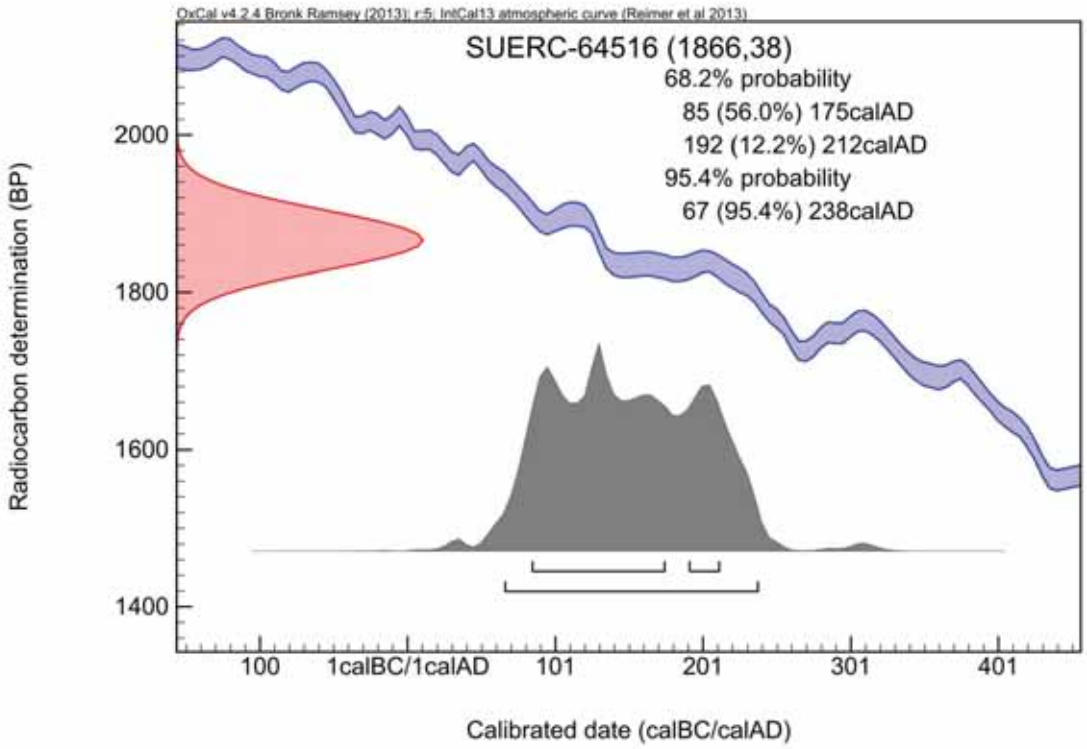
Samples with a SUERC coding are measured at the Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre AMS Facility and should be quoted as such in any reports within the scientific literature. Any questions directed to the Radiocarbon Laboratory should also quote the GU coding given in parentheses after the SUERC code. The contact details for the laboratory are email Gordon.Cook@glasgow.ac.uk or telephone 01355 270136 direct line.

Conventional age and calibration age ranges calculated by :- E. Dunbar Date :- 06/01/2016

Checked and signed off by :- P. Naysmith Date :- 06/01/2016

University of Glasgow

Calibration Plot



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RADIOCARBON DATING CERTIFICATE

06 January 2016

Laboratory Code	SUERC-64517 (GU39431)
Submitter	Rachel Fosberry Oxford Archaeology East 15 Trafalgar Way Bar Hill Cambs. CB23 8SQ
Site Reference	XEXRAD15
Context Reference	RDEC13
Sample Reference	767
Material	Human bone : Right leg
$\delta^{13}C$ relative to VPDB	-20.1 ‰
$\delta^{15}N$ relative to air	11.5 ‰
C/N ratio (Molar)	3.5
Radiocarbon Age BP	2112 ± 37

N.B. The above ^{14}C age is quoted in conventional years BP (before 1950 AD). The error, which is expressed at the one sigma level of confidence, includes components from the counting statistics on the sample, modern reference standard and blank and the random machine error.

The calibrated age ranges are determined from the University of Oxford Radiocarbon Accelerator Unit calibration program (OxCal4).

Samples with a SUERC coding are measured at the Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre AMS Facility and should be quoted as such in any reports within the scientific literature. Any questions directed to the Radiocarbon Laboratory should also quote the GU coding given in parentheses after the SUERC code. The contact details for the laboratory are email Gordon.Cook@glasgow.ac.uk or telephone 01355 270136 direct line.

Conventional age and calibration age ranges calculated by :- E Dunbar Date :- 06/01/2016

Checked and signed off by :- P Naysmith Date :- 06/01/2016

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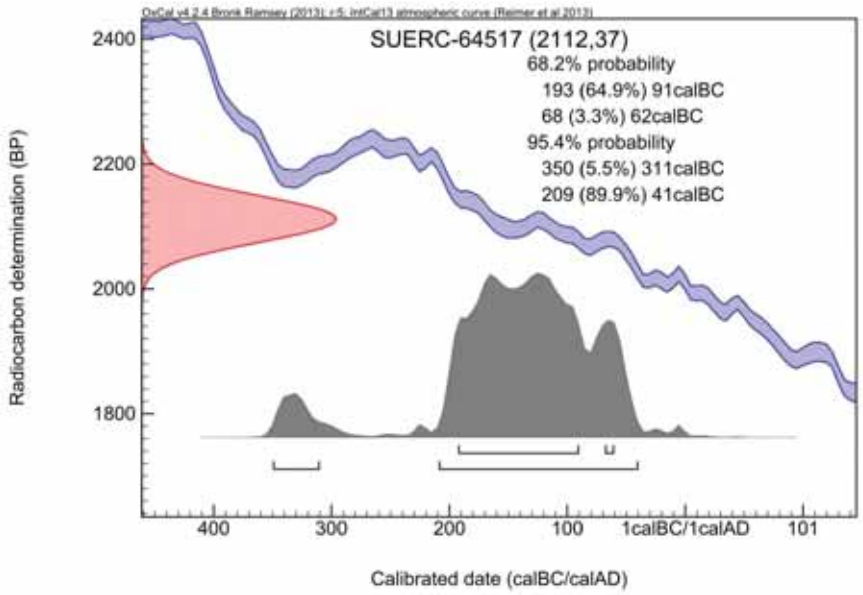
Calibration Plot



Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre
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RADIOCARBON DATING CERTIFICATE

06 January 2016

Laboratory Code	SUERC-64518 (GU39432)
Submitter	Rachel Fosberry Oxford Archaeology East 15 Trafalgar Way Bar Hill Cambs. CB23 8SQ
Site Reference	XEXRAD15
Context Reference	RDEC13
Sample Reference	852
Material	Human bone : Left arm
$\delta^{13}C$ relative to VPDB	-19.4 ‰
$\delta^{15}N$ relative to air	12.6 ‰
C/N ratio (Molar)	3.4
Radiocarbon Age BP	1800 ± 37

N.B. The above ^{14}C age is quoted in conventional years BP (before 1950 AD). The error, which is expressed at the one sigma level of confidence, includes components from the counting statistics on the sample, modern reference standard and blank and the random machine error.

The calibrated age ranges are determined from the University of Oxford Radiocarbon Accelerator Unit calibration program (OxCal4).

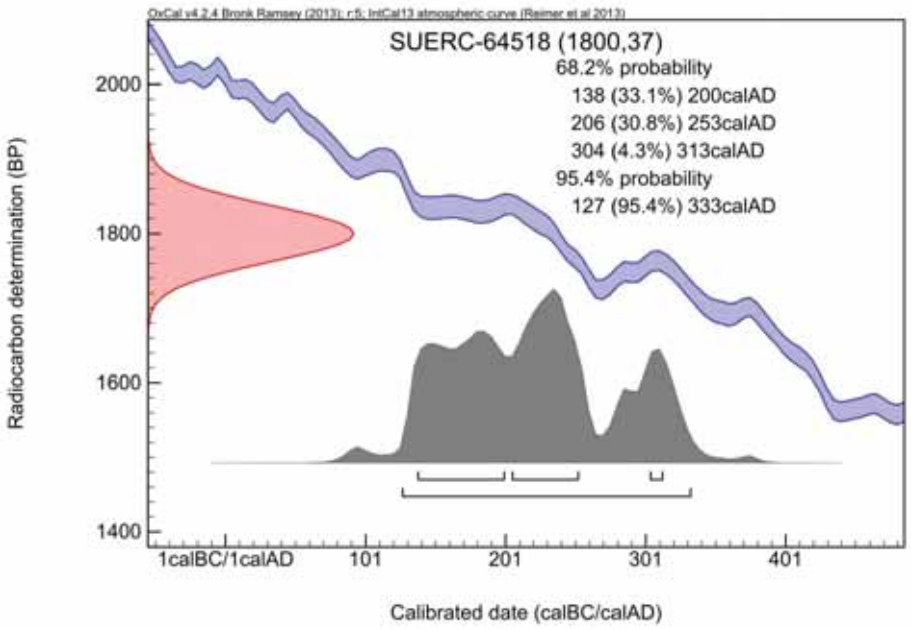
Samples with a SUERC coding are measured at the Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre AMS Facility and should be quoted as such in any reports within the scientific literature. Any questions directed to the Radiocarbon Laboratory should also quote the GU coding given in parentheses after the SUERC code. The contact details for the laboratory are email Gordon.Cook@glasgow.ac.uk or telephone 01355 270136 direct line.

Conventional age and calibration age ranges calculated by :- E. Dunbar Date :- 06/01/2016

Checked and signed off by :- P. Naysmith Date :- 06/01/2016

University of Glasgow

Calibration Plot



Appendix F. Product Description

Product number: 1
Product title: Full Report (Analysis and Publication)
Purpose of the Product: To analyse the site and address the research aims and objectives stated in this report and to form an archive report with full details of all archaeology recorded.
Composition: Unpublished report, in accordance with the relevant journal and EH guidelines
Derived from: Analysis of site records, specialist reports, data and background research
Format and Presentation: Full Grey Lit. Report
Allocated to: PM & JDM
Quality criteria and method: Checked and edited by EP
Person responsible for quality assurance: EP
Person responsible for approval: EP

Product number: 2
Product title: Publication
Purpose of the Product: To publish any information that can address the research aims and objectives stated in this report and to disseminate to the local community
Composition: Published article
Derived from: Analysis of site records, specialist reports, data and background research
Format and Presentation: Published article in journal
Allocated to: PM & JDM
Quality criteria and method: Checked and edited by EP
Person responsible for quality assurance: EP
Person responsible for approval: EP

Product number: 3
Product title: Archive
Purpose of the Product: To produce an archive for the works on site
Composition: Paper, physical and digital archive
Derived from: all excavation and post-excavation works
Format and Presentation: N/A
Allocated to: PM & KH
Quality criteria and method: N/A
Person responsible for quality assurance: EP
Person responsible for approval: EP

Appendix G. Risk Log

Risk Number: 1
Description: Specialists unable to deliver analysis report due to over running work programmes/ ill health/other problems
Probability: Medium
Impact: Variable
Countermeasures: OA has access to a large pool of specialist knowledge (internal and external) which can be used if necessary.
Estimated time/cost: Variable
Owner:
Date entry last updated:

Risk Number: 2
Description: non-delivery of full report due to field work pressures/ management pressure on Co-authors
Probability: Medium
Impact: Medium – High
Countermeasures: Liaise with OA Management team
Estimated time/cost: Variable
Owner:
Date entry last updated:

Appendix H. Bibliography

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Appendix I. OASIS Report Form

All fields are required unless they are not applicable.

Project Details

OASIS Number	oxfordar3-214171		
Project Name	Excavation at Land off East View Close, Radwinter, Essex		
Project Dates (fieldwork) Start	13-04-2015	Finish	01-06-2015
Previous Work (by OA East)	Yes	Future Work	No

Project Reference Codes

Site Code	RDEC13	Planning App. No.	UTT/13/3118/OP
HER No.		Related HER/OASIS No.	

Type of Project/Techniques Used

Prompt: Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPS 5

Please select all techniques used:

☐ Field Observation (periodic visits)	☐ Part Excavation	☐ Salvage Record
☐ Full Excavation (100%)	☐ Part Survey	☐ Systematic Field Walking
☐ Full Survey	☐ Recorded Observation	☐ Systematic Metal Detector Survey
☐ Geophysical Survey	☐ Remote Operated Vehicle Survey	☐ Test Pit Survey
☒ Open-Area Excavation	☐ Salvage Excavation	☐ Watching Brief

Monument Types/Significant Finds & Their Periods

List feature types using the NMR Monument Type Thesaurus and significant finds using the MDA Object type Thesaurus together with their respective periods. If no features/finds were found, please state "none".

Monument	Period	Object	Period
Ditchs	Roman 43 to 410	Pottery	Roman 43 to 410
Pits	Roman 43 to 410	Coins	Roman 43 to 410
Graves	Uncertain	Brooches	Roman 43 to 410

Project Location

County	Essex	Site Address (including postcode if possible)	
District	Uttlesford	East View Close Radwinter Essex	
Parish	Radwinter		
HER	Essex		
Study Area	0.61ha	National Grid Reference	TL 60853 37506

Project Originators

Organisation	OA EAST
Project Brief Originator	Richard Havis
Project Design Originator	Helen Stocks-Morgan
Project Manager	James Drummond-Murray
Supervisor	Pat Moan

Project Archives

Physical Archive	Digital Archive	Paper Archive
Saffron Walden Museum	OA East	Saffron Walden Museum
RDEC13	XEXRAD15	RDEC13

Archive Contents/Media

	Physical Contents	Digital Contents	Paper Contents
Animal Bones	☒	☐	☐
Ceramics	☒	☐	☐
Environmental	☒	☐	☐
Glass	☒	☐	☐
Human Bones	☒	☐	☐
Industrial	☐	☐	☐
Leather	☐	☐	☐
Metal	☒	☐	☐
Stratigraphic		☐	☐
Survey		☐	☐
Textiles	☐	☐	☐
Wood	☐	☐	☐
Worked Bone	☒	☐	☐
Worked Stone/Lithic	☒	☐	☐
None	☐	☐	☐
Other	☐	☐	☐

Digital Media	Paper Media
☒ Database	☐ Aerial Photos
☒ GIS	☒ Context Sheet
☐ Geophysics	☐ Correspondence
☒ Images	☐ Diary
☒ Illustrations	☒ Drawing
☐ Moving Image	☐ Manuscript
☐ Spreadsheets	☒ Map
☒ Survey	☐ Matrices
☒ Text	☐ Microfilm
☐ Virtual Reality	☐ Misc.
	☐ Research/Notes
	☒ Photos
	☒ Plans
	☒ Report
	☒ Sections
	☐ Survey

Notes:

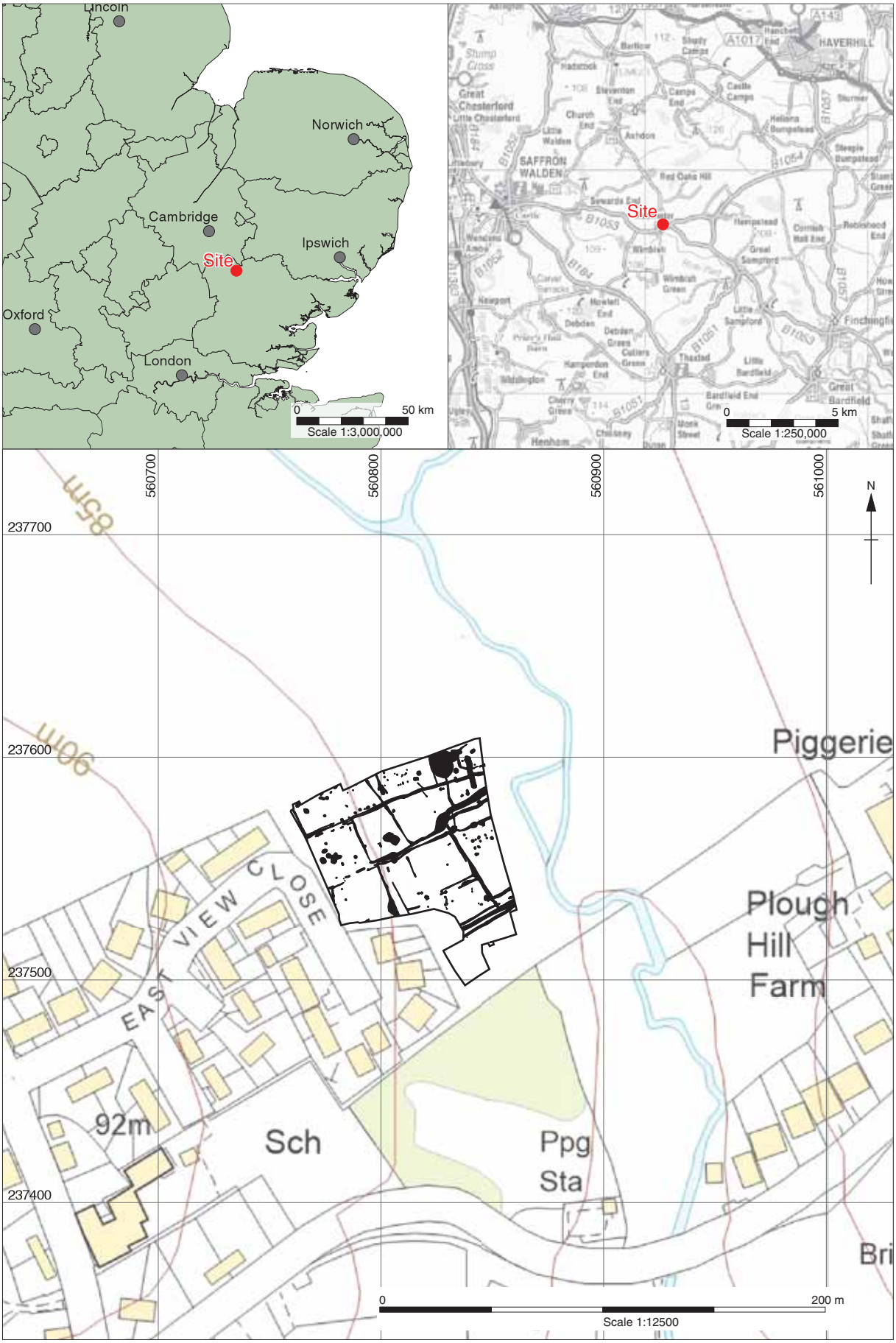

Figure 1: Site location

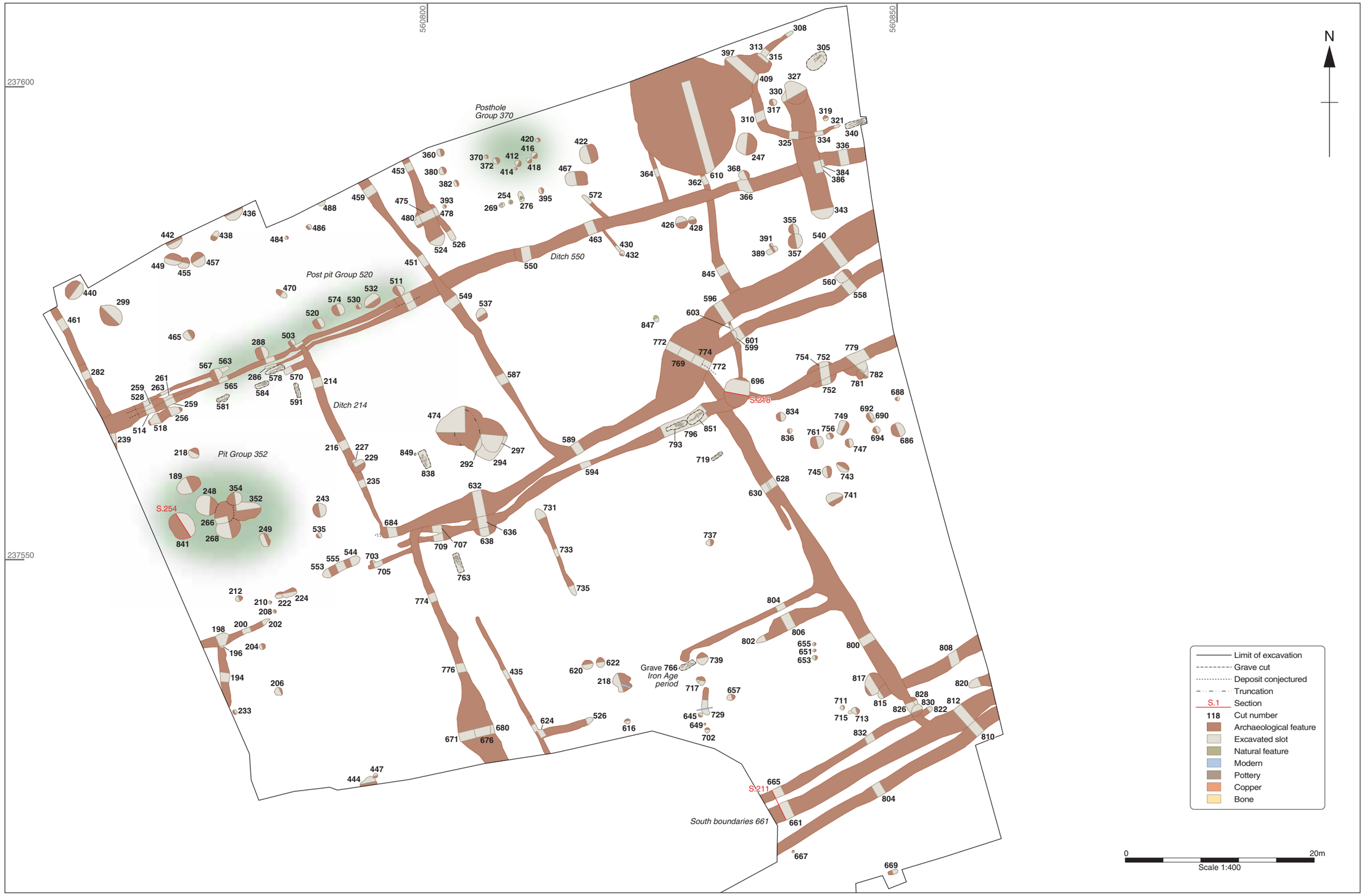

Figure 2: All features plan

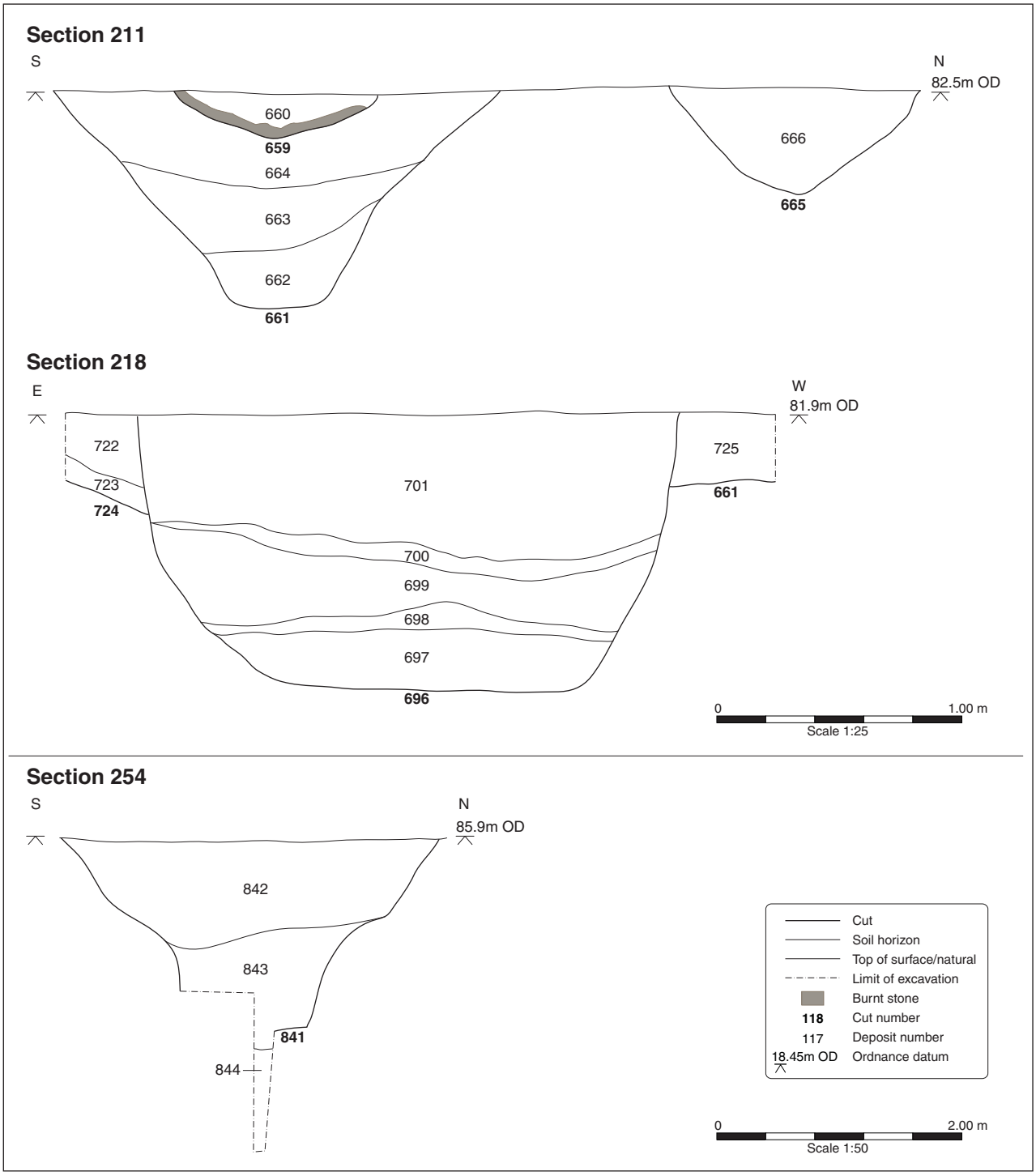

Figure 3: Sections 211, 218 and 254

Plate 1: General working shot with pit group **352** in the foreground, looking north

Plate 2: Ditches **632**, **636** and pit **638**, looking north

Plate 3: Pit **299**, looking west

Plate 4: Posthole **511**, looking west

Plate 5: Burial **578**, looking east

Plate 6: Cremation **276**, looking north

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