Excavation Report

Romano-British Roadside Settlement and Burial at East View Close Radwinter, Essex

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Romano-British Roadside Settlement and Burial at East View Close, Radwinter, Essex

Archaeological Excavation

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Summary

Between April and June 2015 Oxford Archaeology East (OA East) carried out an open area excavation on land at East View Close, Radwinter, Essex (TL 60853 37506). A total of 0.61ha was stripped by machine, revealing evidence of prehistoric activity in the form of a relatively large assemblage of residual flint dating from the Mesolithic through to the Bronze Age periods along with an Iron Age pit and inhumation burial. The majority of archaeology related to part of a Romano-British field system, peripheral settlement activity and burials dating to the Early and Middle Roman periods. Despite limited definitive evidence for occupation, such as structures, the finds assemblages and other features indicate that this site was part of a large roadside settlement of moderate status that spanned the Romano-British period.

A series of Early Roman ditches delineated several plots of land possibly aligned with a road or droveway leading to the Roman settlement at Wixoe to the north-east, a route which is suggested by previous work directly south-west of the site where a pair of parallel ditches was recorded. The field systems combined with zooarchaeological remains are indicative of a pastoral farming regime, while evidence from the environmental remains limited arable agriculture was also undertaken. The nature of the Middle Roman activity indicates a nucleation or consolidation of settlement, as the Early Roman enclosures were no longer being maintained with pits and other activity being concentrated in the northern half of the site. Limited evidence for Late Roman or post-Roman activity was found comprising sherds of Late Roman and possibly Early Saxon pottery found within the upper fills of some features.

Twelve inhumation and three cremation burials were excavated on the site, the majority of which dated to the Early Roman period, apart from one Iron Age inhumation and four which were Middle Roman in date. On the whole these appear to represent small family groups within specific plots.

A moderately large assemblage of Roman pottery (over 85kg) was recovered, alongside 52 coins spanning the Late Iron Age and Roman periods, some fragments of glass, brooches, hair pins, iron nails and worked stone (mostly quern stones). The majority of the pottery assemblage is of Early and Middle Roman date (AD43 to AD 300) and largely consists of locally produced utilitarian grey wares. Domestic and foreign traded ceramics were also found on the site and used fairly routinely by the mid 2nd century AD, including Gaulish samian vessels. The assemblage shows the site had strong economic links with nearby settlements such as Great Chesterford and Colchester. Pottery may also have been produced within the settlement, as a moderate assemblage of kiln furniture and two pottery waster sherds were recovered from secondary contexts

Overall, this excavation and the adjacent geophysics has added greatly to the understanding of the origin and development of this Roman roadside settlement and its associated road network. The artefactual evidence has also shown good trade links with the local Small Towns, such as Great Chesterford and Wixoe, and that the settlement, although not rich, flourished during the Early and Middle Romano-British period.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Location and scope of work

1.1.1 An archaeological excavation was conducted at land off East View Close, Radwinter, Essex (TL 60853 37506, Fig. 1) on behalf of Enterprise Property Group Ltd, prior to the construction of new housing. Located at the northern edge of the village, prehistoric and Roman features and artefacts had perilously been found, suggesting settlement from the periods was located nearby.

1.1.2 Following a phase of evaluation across the development area, an open area excavation was required within the northern half to further define the character and extent of the archaeological remains found during evaluation and preserve the remains by record prior to development, in accordance with the guidelines set out in *National Planning Policy Framework* (Department for Communities and Local Government March 2015).

1.1.3 This archaeological excavation was undertaken in accordance with a Brief issued by Richard Havis of Essex County Council (ECC; Planning Application UTT/13/3118/OP), supplemented by a Specification prepared by OA East (Stocks-Morgan 2015). A Post-Excavation Assessment was undertaken after the excavations completion (Moan 2016) and this report forms the archive document for the results.

1.1.4 The site archive is currently held by OA East and will be deposited with Saffron Walden Museum in due course.

1.2 Geology and topography

1.2.1 The development area lies on a gentle, east facing slope downwards to the tributary of the River Pant which forms the base of a small valley. The ground rises again further to the east, on the opposing side of the tributary (Fig. 1, Plates 1, 2 and 3).

1.2.2 The superficial geological deposits on the site consisted of Diamicton belonging to the Lowestoft Formation, except in the vicinity of the watercourse where alluvial deposits are to be expected, overlying the Diamicton deposits. The bedrock geology of the area was Lewes Nodular Chalk and Seaford Chalk Formations (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 based on information on the Essex Historic Environment Record (EHER) and drawn from the Desk Based Assessment undertaken by CgMs prior to the 2013 evaluation (Flitcroft 2011) and a Written Scheme of Investigation prepared for the evaluation phase (Stocks-Morgan 2015). Relevant EHER numbers are illustrated on Fig. 2.

Early Prehistoric

1.3.2 A single findspot relating to a Neolithic stone axehead (EHER 1394) is located within 1km of the site. During the 2013 evaluation of the development area, 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 (House & Moan 2015).

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 (Fig. 2). 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 (Medlycott 2011a). Similarly, Wixoe Roman town (Atkins & Clarke, forthcoming) is located 11.5km to the east and would have also been an important centre for the local economy. Furthermore, Radwinter is only 7.5km south-east from the largest Romano-British burial mounds in Britain, at Bartlow Hills. Further afield, but still likely linked by trade to Radwinter would have been *Camulodunum* (Colchester), approximately 40km south-east and possibly *Durovigitum* (Godmanchester), 48km north-west.

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, along with a number of 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, Havis 2001).

1.3.6 The EHER also refers a 3rd century AD 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 (Saunders & Winter 2008).

1.3.7 The finds and archaeological features identified within the current site in the 1960s and 1998, as well as 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 at least three suggested Roman roads linking major Roman settlements in the region. The lines of these three regional roads converge in the southern part of the village of Radwinter, although the precise courses of the roads around this junction is not clear. The nature of the settlement has not yet been determined however, with its form and typology (*i.e.* farmstead, roadside settlement or villa) remaining undefined.The current site lies to the north-east of the projected junction of these roads (Fig. 2), but intersects the course of the proposed 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

1.3.8 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 would have been focussed elsewhere. 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 three records for windmills (EHER's 1568, 1508, 1509) and a moated manor at Radwinter Hall (EHER SMR 256).

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 (OA East).

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, Stephen Morgan and Lexi Scard. The author and David Brown completed GPS survey of the site and Jamie Quartermaine and Lindsey Kemp conducted the aerial photography. Steve Critchley kindly undertook all metal detecting on the site. Figures and plates were created by Charlotte Davis, Louise Bush 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.

1.4.3 Special thanks are also given to the Archaeology RheeSearch Group, who undertook the geophysical survey of land directly north of this excavation, and kindly allowed the reproduction of their results in this report.

2 Aims and Methodology

2.1 Aims

2.1.1 The original aims of the project were set out in the Brief (Havis 2015) and supported by a Written Scheme of Investigation (Stocks-Morgan 2015) and further refined in the Post Excavation Assessment (Moan 2016).

2.1.2 The main aims of this excavation were

- To mitigate the impact of the development on the surviving archaeological remains. The development would have severely impacted upon these remains and as a result a full excavation was required, targeting the areas of archaeological interest highlighted by the previous phases of evaluation.
- To preserve the archaeological evidence contained within the excavation area by record and to attempt a reconstruction of the history and use of the site.

2.1.3 The aims and objectives of the excavation were developed with reference to National, Regional and Local Research Agendas (Medlycott 2011b). During post-excavation analysis a number of research aims that were identified during assessment were found to not be possible, particularly the research aims identified relating to the Late Iron Age period (Moan 2016).

2.2 Regional Research Aims

Late Iron Age / Roman Transition

2.2.1 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 and cremation burial.

Roman

2.2.2 To investigate the economic practices of the settlement, whether it was at a subsistence level or as part of a larger market economy through investigation of to the scale and type of agricultural production, *e.g.* crop processing, malting and storage.

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

2.3 Site Specific Research Objectives

2.3.1 The following site specific research objectives were identified:

- To establish the date, nature and extent of activity or occupation
- Identify the nature and extent of the Roman settlement
- 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

2.4 Additional Research Objectives

2.4.1 The following research objectives draw upon regional (Brown & Glazebrook 2000, Medlycott 2011b) research assessments and agendas. These will supplement the original Research Objectives outlined above and are italicised below.

Regional Research Objectives

2.4.2 *Trends in rural settlement: continuity and discontinuity.* A common pattern in Roman settlement in the region 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 holds true here.

- *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

2.4.3 *Economic links with nearby centres of trade:* Radwinter's location is of interest: Great Chesterford is located 11km to the north-west and Wixoe 11.5km to the north-east and 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.

2.4.4 *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 during excavation and research may identify 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

2.4.5 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.

2.5 Methodology

2.5.1 The methodology used followed that outlined in the Brief (Havis 2015) and detailed in the Written Scheme of Investigation (Stock-Morgan 2015)

2.5.2 Machine excavation was carried out by a 360° type excavator using a 2.1m wide flat bladed ditching bucket under constant supervision of a suitably qualified and experienced archaeologist.

2.5.3 Spoil, exposed surfaces and features were scanned with a metal detector. All metal-detected and hand-collected finds were retained for inspection, other than those which were obviously modern.

2.5.4 All archaeological features and deposits were recorded using OA East's *pro-forma* sheets. Trench locations, plans and sections were recorded at appropriate scales and digital photographs were taken of all relevant features and deposits.

2.5.5 All discrete features were half sectioned and interventions were placed across each ditch to ensure their function and form were understood. All inhumations and cremations were 100% excavated.

2.5.6 Soil samples were taken from any contexts deemed to have potential for preserved ecofactual remains. A general strategy of ensuring an even amount of samples was taken from across site from a range of features was employed to ensure the highest possibility of gaining data that would aid in interpretation for past land use. Extra samples were taken from any graves and around human skeletal remains to ensure the maximum amount of human bone and smaller artefacts were recovered from each grave.

2.5.7 Site conditions were generally warm and sunny, with dry ground conditions except for the north-eastern corner, where the water table was high enough to cause the area to partially fill with water.

3 Results

3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 The features excavated on site have been placed within a chronological period with the aid of stratigraphic relationships combined with any associated datable artefacts. These periods are shown in Table 1, below. The Early Roman period has been split into sub-periods (*i.e.* phases 1, 2 and 3) within the text to aid in distinguishing phases of activity on the site during that period.

3.1.2 Evaluation results (Fig. 1) have been integrated into the stratigraphic text where possible and full context description for both the evaluation and excavation can be found in Appendix A. The results of the watching brief undertaken by Richard Havis (Fig. 3 & Havis 2001) are illustrated for reference, but not described below.

Period	***Date***
1	Mid to Late Iron Age (350- 50 BC)
2	Early Roman (AD 43-150)
3	Middle Roman (AD 150-300)
4	Late Roman (AD 300-410)
	Undated

Table 1: Different periods used in report

3.1.3 The archaeological features are described by chronological period and stratigraphic order. Generally, the majority of features date to the Early Roman phase, with less activity attested to in the Middle and Late Roman periods. Similarly, most of the burials date to the Early Roman period, with only four of the 12 inhumations dating to the Middle Roman period. The Early Roman ditched field systems help split the sites activity into three 'plots' which are used to help describe the archaeology's position on the site and the sites narrative. These plots are modified throughout the Roman period, with further ditches being excavated to form smaller paddocks and fields, but the general layout stays similar throughout the period.

3.1.4 The topsoil and subsoil covering the archaeological features was found to be variable across site, with the material being much thicker at the base of the valley at the eastern end of site and very little cover on the western limits of the excavation area. Truncation of archaeological remains by modern agricultural practices was clearly evident upon the top of the slope, where no subsoil was recorded and a very thin layer (0.18m) of topsoil protected the features. In particular, ploughing had impacted the inhumation burials quite significantly. A total of 15 coins was found within the topsoil (Appendix B.3) and numerous sherds of Roman pottery, including a large fragment of a samian dish with lead repair rivets (SF50) that could easily have been part of a cremation burial that had been destroyed by modern agricultural practices.

3.2 Period 1: Mid to Late Iron Age (350-50BC)

3.2.1 The only Iron Age activity found during the evaluation phase was to the south of the excavation area, consisting of a pit and three ditches (Trenches 9 and 13; Fig. 1).

3.2.2 In Trench 9, Pit **168** was circular in plan and although truncated on its eastern side by the cut of ditch **167**, its surviving width was 0.97m. The pit was 0.3m in depth with a single backfill, a dark

reddish grey silty clay that contained Late Iron Age pottery. It was cut by the later of the two ditches (**167**), both of which were aligned north-east to south-west. The earlier ditch (**150**) measured 1.56m in width and 0.71m in depth, the later ditch (**167**) measured 0.97m in width, and 0.3m in depth and appeared to be a re-cut of ditch **150**, both features contained pottery of Late Iron Age date, the later ditch containing large quantities including the base of a vessel and large body sherds (Appendix B2). The secondary fill of the later ditch (153), contained a large amount of evidence for burning including burnt bone.

3.2.3 In Trench 13, Ditch **187** was aligned north-east to south-west and measured at least 2.5m wide and 0.55m deep. The ditch was linear in plan with a U-shaped profile. The only fill (188) was a mid brownish grey sandy clay with occasional stone inclusions. A moderate assemblage of Late Iron Age pottery along with a residual Bronze Age flint blade and core were recovered from the fill.

3.2.4 A total of two features uncovered during the excavation phase are dated to the Mid to Late Iron Age – a pit (Fig. 3) and one inhumation (Fig. 4).

3.2.5 Pit **817** was located in the south-east area of the excavation,11m west of the eastern baulk. The pit measured 2.3m in diameter and 0.7m deep with moderately sloping sides and sharp break of slope to the base. The lower fill (818) was a mixed mid yellowish brown and brown clayey silt with occasional sub-angular flints. Above this lay fill 819, a mid brownish grey clayey silt with occasional sub-angular flint inclusions. A total of 10g of Middle Iron Age pottery and 2g of animal bone was recovered from the fill.

3.2.6 Grave **766** (Fig. 4) lay 18m west of pit **817** and oriented south-west to north-east, measuring 1.93m long, 0.64m wide and 0.28m deep with a square profile. No pathologies were noted on the skeletal remains (SK767), which were in a prone position, though they were in a poor and highly fragmented condition. The backfill (768) was a mid reddish brown clayey silt with occasional flint and charcoal inclusions. A total of 41g of grog tempered pottery dating to the Late Iron Age period was recovered from the backfill and a bone sample was submitted for radiocarbon dating which returned a date of 350-41 BC (Radiocarbon Age BP 2112 ± 37 (95.4% probability, laboratory code SUERC-64518; Appendix E).

3.3 Period 2: Early Roman (AD 43-150)

3.3.1 Early Roman activity is characterised by ditches along with small pits and postholes, evidence of metalworking and possibly nearby pottery production (Fig. 5). A total of seven of the 12 inhumation burials also dated to this period. The majority of the ditches on site formed plots (Fig. 3) that were later sub-divided into smaller paddocks for use in pastoral farming, the development of which is relatively clear. Although these ditches all relate to the broad Early Roman period they clearly represent a number of sub-phases indicative of a redefinition or reorganisation of boundaries so have been described as such (Field System Phases 1 to 3).

Pits and ditches predating the Field Systems

3.3.2 A number of pits and two ditches were excavated that appear to pre-date the ditched boundaries and enclosures on site, many of which are interpreted as clay extraction pits, infilled with midden material and weathering deposits.

3.3.3 Pit **752** was located near the eastern baulk, just north of Pit Group 2 (see below) and cut by ditch **594**. It was sub-circular in plan, measuring 2.5m in diameter and 0.54m deep. The basal fill (759) was a 0.11m thick band of light grey silty sand with occasional small stone inclusions. This was overlain by a 0.44m thick dark reddish brown clayey sand, from which 54g of 2nd century AD pottery and a worked flint were recovered.

3.3.4 Pits **780**, **781** and **782** were located just east of pit **752** and also cut by ditch **594**. Pit **780** measured 1.3m in diameter and 0.6m deep with a wide U-shaped profile. The basal fill (785) was a dark greyish brown silty clay with occasional stone and charcoal inclusions. Overlying this

was a mid greyish brown clayey silt (786) that contained 538g of mid to late 1st century AD pottery and 17g of residual worked flint. Pit **782** was 0.6m in diameter and 0.64m deep with a U-shaped profile. The basal fill (789) was a dark greyish brown silty clay, 0.15m thick, from which 1077g of mid to late 1st century AD pottery, 23g of fired clay and 58g of residual worked flint were recovered. The upper fill (792) was a mid greyish brown clayey silt, 0.5m thick, with small stone inclusions. Truncating both pits **780** and **782** was pit **781**. This pit was sub-circular in plan, 0.9m in diameter and 0.58m deep. The basal fill (787) was a dark greyish brown silty clay with occasional charcoal and stone inclusions that measured 0.15m thick. Above this was a mid greyish brown clayey silt, 0.4m thick, that contained 11g of mid 1st to early 2nd century AD pottery.

3.3.5 Pit **503** was located in the north-west corner, but was too different in form to nearby pits (Pit Group 1) to be part of the same group. The pit measured 0.85m in diameter and 0.12m deep, with the single fill consisting of a mid brownish grey clayey silt. A total of 97g of early to mid 2nd century AD pottery was recovered from the fill. This pit was truncated by ditch **550**.

3.3.6 To the south-east of pit **503**, was another pit (**642**), cut by a later, larger pit (**638**). This small segment of feature (Fig. 12, S. 210) measured 0.9m deep and only 0.3m of it survived in width. The mid yellowish brown silty clay fill had rare flint inclusions, from which no finds were recovered.

3.3.7 Pit **638** (Fig. 12, S. 210, Plate 4) was cut by ditch **594** and measured 2.2m in diameter and 1.21m deep. The basal fill (639) was 0.28m thick and consisted of a light brownish grey silty clay with rare flint and moderate charcoal inclusions. A total of 74g of late 1st to early 2nd century AD pottery was recovered from the fill. Above this was a 0.4m thick mid brownish grey silty clay (640) with rare charcoal inclusions. The uppermost fill (641) was a mid brownish grey silty clay with rare flint inclusions that measured 0.38m thick.

3.3.8 Pit **828** was found near the Southern Boundary Group (see below) and cut by ditch **800**. This pit was sub-circular in plan with a wide U-shaped profile, measuring 0.55m in diameter and 0.4m deep. No finds were recovered, although it is similar in form to other nearby Roman pits.

3.3.9 Ditch **845** (**362**, **603**, **845**) was located in the north-eastern part of the excavation area and was on a north-north-west to south-south-east alignment. The ditch was cut by later ditches **540**, **550** and **558** along with pit **696** and pond **610**. The feature ran for 21.6m and measured between 0.66m and 1.1m wide and 0.15m to 0.24m deep. A total of 554g of mid 1st to 2nd century AD pottery was recovered from the fill (363, 604, 846) which consisted of a mid grey and light brown silty clay with occasional flint inclusions.

3.3.10 Ditches **364**, **430**, **572** were also located in the north-east corner of the excavation, to the west of ditch **845**, on a north-west to south-east or north-north-west to south-south-east alignment. The ditches were between 0.36m and 0.46m wide and 0.1 to 0.11m deep. The fills (365, 431, 573) were a mid to dark greyish brown silty clay with occasional flint inclusions. A total of 8g of mid to late 1st century AD pottery and 39g of animal bone were recovered from the fill of ditch **572**.

Field System Phase 1

3.3.11 This initial phase of ditching relates to the cutting of three sets of boundaries (Northern, Central and Southern boundary groups), presumably soon after the establishment of the settlement. The establishment of these boundaries delineated the land into three seemingly separate plots (Plots 1, 2 and 3, Fig. 3) that align with the Roman road network and extended down to the river, which were then sub-divided during the later phases of ditching.

Northern Boundary Group

3.3.12 The Northern Boundary Group consisted of ditch **550** (**336**, **366**, **384**, **463**, **507**, **509**, **550**), and recuts **284**, **563** (**263**, **528**, **563**), **514** (**259**, **565**, **286**, **505** and **514**), and **516** (**516**, **261**) along with Pit Group 1. This series of ditches and pits ran east-north-east to

west-south-west across the width of the excavation area (approximately 85m). Some Late Roman or Early Saxon pottery was recovered form the upper fill of one of the ditches (**563**) which indicates the planned Early Roman field system was still at least earthworks by this period.

3.3.13 Ditch **550** (Fig. 12, S. 184) measured between 0.95m and 1.7m wide and 0.05m to 0.37m deep with a shallow U-shaped profile. The fill (285, 337, 367, 384, 385, 464, 510, 551, 552) was a mid to dark brownish grey silty clay from which 2208g of mid 1st to mid 2nd century AD pottery was recovered, as well as 95g of worked flint, 20g of fired clay and 604g of animal bone.

3.3.14 Ditches **284**, **514** (Fig. 12, S. 184), **516** and **563** were all located near the western limit of the excavation and are probably all recuts of ditch **505**, all forming part of the same boundary. These ditches varied in size significantly, ranging between 0.3m and 0.8m wide and 0.1m to 0.31m deep. The fill (260, 262, 264, 285, 287, 506, 515, 517, 529, 566 and 564) was a mid to dark greyish brown clayey silt or silty clay with occasional flints and rare charcoal inclusions. A total of 2799g of pottery dating to the mid 1st to late 2nd century AD was recovered, along with 205g of Late Roman or Early Saxon pottery from one terminus (**563**). Other finds recovered were 246g of ceramic building material, 25g of fired clay and 1881g of animal bone.

3.3.15 Ditch **282** (**239**, **282**, **461**) was also located in the north-west corner of the excavation area and ran through the area for 16.2m on a north-north-west to south-south-east alignment. The ditch measured between 0.4m and 0.92m wide and 0.12m to 0.36m deep with steep sides and a flat or V-shaped base. The fill (240, 283, 462) was a mid to dark yellowish brown silty clay with rare chalk and flint inclusions. A total of 1072g of mid 1st to early/mid 2nd century AD pottery was recovered from the fill along with 206g of animal bone and 46g of burnt flint.

3.3.16 Cutting the eastern end of the boundary, ditch (or elongated pit) **343** (**323**, **330**, **343**, **386**) was linear in plan and measured 14m long, 2.4m wide and between 0.29m and 0.8m deep. The basal fill (324, 344, 387) was a mid brownish grey silty clay, between 0.2m to 0.29m thick from which 585g of 2nd century AD pottery and 54g of animal bone were recovered. Above this was a mid yellowish brown silty clay (345), 0.35m thick, with rare flint inclusions. The uppermost fill (346, 388) was a mid to dark brownish grey silty clay that contained 45g of mid to late 1st century AD pottery and 13g of residual worked flint.

Pit Group 1

3.3.17 Pit Group 1 was a reiteration of the Northern Boundary Group's western end and consisted of pits **288**, **511**, **520**, **530**, **532**, **537**, **567** and **574**. These pits were on an east-north-east to west-south-west orientation with approximately 4m to 5m between each. Some of the pits cut the earlier ditches that form the Northern Boundary Group. The majority of these pits were very deep relative to their diameter, with vertical sides and a flat base.

3.3.18 At the western extent of the group, pit **567** was 1.15m in diameter and 0.9m deep, with a sub-circular shape in plan. The lower fill (568) was a dark brownish grey silty clay backfill with rare flint inclusions measuring 0.42m thick that was then overlain by a mid brownish grey clayey silt (569) 0.48m thick, with rare charcoal inclusions, that contained 143g of mid 2nd century AD pottery, 56g of animal bone, 26g of fired clay and 6g of residual worked flint. This pit cut earlier ditches **563** and **565** of the Northern Boundary Group.

3.3.19 Approximately 4m east of pit **567** was pit **288**, measuring 1.3m in diameter and 1.5m deep, with a sub-circular shape in plan. The lower fill (289) was a mid yellowish brown silty clay, 0.75m thick, with rare flint inclusions that contained 47g of mid to late 1st century AD pottery. Above this lay backfill 290; a dark brownish grey silty clay with moderate charcoal and flint inclusions, measuring 0.75m thick and containing 171g of mid to late 1st century AD pottery, 12g of fired clay and 49g of animal bone. This pit just cut ditch **565**, part of the Northern Boundary Group.

3.3.20 Approximately 5.6m east of pit **288** was pit **520** (Fig. 12, S. 189). This pit was sub-circular in plan and measured 1.12m in diameter and 1.3m deep with a flat bottomed U-shaped profile. The basal fill (521) was a light grey clayey silt, 0.35m thick with occasional sub-angular stones, from

which 84g of mid to late 1st century AD pottery was recovered, including a small sherd of samian pottery.

3.3.21 Approximately 1.5m to the east of pit **520**, pit **574** was almost sub-rectangular in plan, measuring 1.3m wide and 1.4m deep. The basal fill (575) was a mid brownish grey clayey silt, 0.5m thick, with occasional stone and charcoal inclusions. This was overlain by 0.67m of mid brownish grey clayey silt with occasional stone inclusions (576). The uppermost fill (577) was a mid brown clayey silt measuring 0.45m thick, from which 261g of 2nd century AD pottery, 189g of building tile and 41g of animal bone was recovered.

3.3.22 Pit **532** was located 2.2m east of pit **574**, was sub-circular in plan and measured 1.9m long, 1.3m wide and 0.8m deep with a U-shaped profile. The basal fill (533) was a mid brownish grey silt clay, 0.8m thick, with rare charcoal and flint inclusions. A total of 127g of early to mid 2nd century AD pottery was recovered from the fill along with 303g of animal bone. This was overlain by a dark greyish brown silty clay, also 0.8m thick with common charcoal inclusions. A total of 535g of mid 2nd century AD pottery, 1g of Early Roman vessel glass, 24g of residual worked flint and 191g of animal bone were recovered from the fill.

3.3.23 Pit **511** (Fig. 12, S. 184, Plate 4) was located 1.7m east of pit **532** and was 1.21m in diameter, 0.91m deep with a U-shaped profile. The lower fill (512) was a dark brownish grey clayey silt, 0.42m thick, with moderate flint inclusions that contained 5g of 1st to 2nd century AD pottery and 4g of animal bone. This was overlain by a mid brownish grey silty clay, also 0.42m thick, that contained moderate charcoal inclusions.

3.3.24 Despite being located some distance from the rest of the pits (approximately 8m to the south-east), pit **537** (Fig. 12, S. 190) has been included in this group due to its similar form. This pit measured 1.3m in diameter and 1.1m deep with a flat based U-shape profile. The lower fill (538) was a dark brownish grey silty clay, 0.44m thick, with rare charcoal inclusions. A total of 10g of worked flint and 325g of animal bone were recovered from the fill. This was overlain by a mid brownish grey silty clay with rare flint inclusions, measuring 0.64m thick (539). A total of 192g of early to mid 2nd century AD pottery and 666g of animal bone were recovered from the fill.

Central Boundary Group

3.3.25 The Central Boundary Group consisted of ditch **594** and its associated recuts as well as ditch **200** near the western baulk. This boundary separated out the excavation area into the three distinct plots.

3.3.26 Ditch **594** (**594**, **636**, **707**, **709**, **724**, **726**, **754**, **779**, **796** Fig. 12, S. 210 218, Plate 5) was located centrally the Northern and Southern Boundary Groups, on the same east-north-east to west-south-west alignment. Exposed for 56.3m through the excavation area before terminating, the ditch measured between 0.6m and 1.6m in width and 0.11m to 0.58m in depth with a wide U-shape profile. The primary silting fill (758) was a light grey clayey silt, 0.12m thick. This was overlain by a dark greyish brown clayey silt with occasional flint and charcoal inclusions that varied in thickness between 0.09m to 0.58m (594, 637, 708, 710, 753, 783, 797), from which 2406g of mid 1st to 2nd century AD pottery was recovered, along with 239g of animal bone and 8g of fired clay. A tertiary fill was noted in some interventions (751, 784) which consisted of a mid to dark greyish brown clayey silt, 0.2m thick, from which 771g of mid 1st to early 2nd century AD pottery was recovered.

3.3.27 At the western end of the ditch was a short length of ditch (**703**) which was seen for 4.9m before being cut by ditch **776** that probably also formed part of ditch **594**. The ditch had an unclear relationship with posthole **705** with which it may have been contemporary. The feature measured 0.44m wide and 0.09m deep with a shallow U-shaped profile. The fill (704) was a dark brownish grey silty clay with moderate flint inclusions. A total of 47g of animal bone and 20g of 1st century AD pottery were recovered from the fill. Posthole **705** was located at the terminus of ditch **594** (**703**), and measured 0.4m in diameter and 0.11m deep with a shallow U-shape profile. The fill was a dark greyish brown clayey silt. The feature had no artefacts within it, but seemed to be infilled at the same time as ditch **703**, perhaps indicating an Early Roman date.

3.3.28 Ditch **200** (**198=108**, **200**, **202**) ran for 7.6m on an east-north-east to west-south-west alignment and continued outside of the excavation area to the west. The ditch measured between 0.52m to 0.71m wide and 0.11m to 0.24m deep with a shallow U-shaped profile. The fill (199=106, 107, 201, 203) was a mid greyish brown clayey silt with regular stone inclusions. A total of 101g of animal bone, 257g of mid 1st to 2nd century AD pottery and 79g of worked flint were recovered from the fill.

Southern Boundary Group

3.3.29 The Southern Boundary Group consisted of Field System Phase 1 ditches **808** (**808**, **815**), **810** (**155**, **157**, **810**, **824**) **832** (**185**, **665**, **820**, **822**, **832**) and Field System Phase 2 ditch **812** (described in Field System Phase 2, below), near the southern limit of excavation. These consecutive ditches delineated the southernmost boundary to the Roman activity in the area. The features were on an east-north-east to west-south-west alignment and ran for 27.22m through the excavation area. The line of one of the ditches in the group (**810**) was also seen during the watching brief undertaken in 1998 to the west (Fig. 3, Havis 2001)

3.3.30 Ditch **810** was the southern-most of the ditch group. The ditch measured between 1.48m to 1.5m wide and 0.38m to 0.66m deep with a wide U-shaped profile. The fill (811, 825) was a mid to dark brownish grey silty clay, from which 1287g of mid/late 1st century to early 2nd century AD pottery was recovered along with 280g of animal bone and 8g of fired clay.

3.3.31 Approximately 4m north of ditch **810** was ditch **832** (Fig. 12, S. 211). This feature consisted of two portions of ditch that terminated, leaving a 4.5m gap between them. The ditches measured between 0.6m to 0.96m wide and 0.1m to 0.43m deep. The fill was a mid to dark brownish grey silty clay with rare flint and charcoal inclusions. A total of 480g of mid/late 1st to early/middle 2nd century AD pottery was recovered along with 21g of animal bone. The feature was truncated by later ditch **800** and pit **830**.

3.3.32 Ditch **808** was located 2.6m north of ditch **832** and comprised a 12m segment of ditch that truncated earlier pit **817**. The feature measured between 1.1m to 1.3m wide and 0.15m to 0.3m deep with a shallow U-shaped profile. The fill (809, 816) was a mid to dark brownish grey clayey silt with moderate flint and charcoal inclusions. A total of 25g of 1st century AD pottery and 20g of residual worked flint were recovered from the fill along with two residual Late Iron Age coins (SF62 and 63).

Plot 1

3.3.33 This plot is defined by the Northern Boundary Group and extended to the north, outside of the excavation area with a total of 12.5m of the plot being uncovered. A small amount of activity was seen in this plot dating to the Early Roman period in the form of Cremation Group 1, Grave **340** and a number of pits and postholes.

*Inhumation Burial **340***

3.3.34 This inhumation was in the north-east corner of the area, nearby to the Middle Roman burial found in pit **305** and aligned with the Northern Boundary Group ditches.

3.3.35 Grave **340** (Fig. 6) was 2.32m long, 0.54m wide, 0.4m deep and aligned east-north-east to west-south-west, respecting the alignment of ditch **550** to the south. Skeleton SK341 was laid supine and extended with the head located at the eastern end of the grave, angled to the right. The remains were in good condition and near complete. Interestingly, the skull was found to have a trepanation hole (Plate 8), which had partially healed prior to death (Appendix C.1). The skeleton was that on a male adult aged 36-45 years old and no grave goods were noted during excavation, although a single glass bead (SF198) was recovered from the soil samples. The grave backfill (342) was a dark brownish grey silty clay with rare charcoal inclusions. A total of 225g of mid to late 1st century AD pottery and a single residual worked flint were recovered

from the backfill. A Radiocarbon date was undertaken on the skeleton, which gave a date of AD 87-121 (Radiocarbon Age BP 1983 ± 38, Laboratory Code SUERC-64518; Appendix E).

Cremation Group 1

3.3.36 A total of three confirmed cremations were found on site (**254**, **269** and **276**; Fig. 7), located near the northern limit of excavation, forming a small group a few metres north of ditch **550** and aligned with it.

3.3.37 Starting with the westernmost, cremation pit **269** was sub-circular in plan with gently sloping sides and an irregular base. It measured 0.65m in diameter and 0.07m deep. A dark brownish clayey silt (270) containing charcoal flecks and cremated bone covered the base of the pit, measuring 0.2m in diameter and 0.04m thick, next to this was the base of a heavily plough damaged grey ware beaker dating to the mid 1st century AD (SF89) and a drop handle (SF84). This was all overlain by a backfill of dark greyish brown clayey silt with occasional charcoal flecks (272). The central area of the cremation had been severely damaged by a plough scar (**273**), that measured 0.13m wide and 0.03m deep.

3.3.38 The central cremation pit (**254**) was sub-circular in plan, 0.45m in diameter, with moderately sloping sides, a concave base and measuring 0.11m deep. A mid 1st century AD cordoned jar (SF92) was then placed into the cut, containing a dark brown silt with frequent cremated bone inclusions (275). Pottery flagon SF91, dating to the mid 1st to 3rd century AD, was placed on top of this, containing a mid brown clayey silt (271). Three brooches (SF 87, and 86, 93; not on plan), a hair pin (SF88), a worked bone gaming counter or fitting/decoration (SF81; not on plan) and a possible mirror (SF94) were then placed by the side of the vessels. Overlying this was a mid greyish brown clayey silt with occasional sub-angular stones, measuring 0.11m thick.

3.3.39 The easternmost cremation pit (**276**) was sub-oval in plan, 0.5m in diameter and 0.06m deep with gently sloping sides and a flat base. The pit contained three pottery vessels (SF 90; mid 1st century AD cordoned jar, SF 95; mid to late 1st century AD beaker and SF 96; mid 1st century AD platter that had been broken then burnt, presumable within the funeral pyre) along with a small deposit of cremated bone (298). These were overlain by a dark greyish brown clayey silt backfill with occasional charcoal flecks (277). A single nail (SF 239) was recovered from the backfill, with cremated bone adhering.

Pits within the plot

3.3.40 Pit **327**, located in the north-east corner of the excavation, truncated the terminus of ditch **353** and was sub-circular in plan. The pit measured 2.9m in diameter and 0.32m deep. The basal fill (333), possibly some form of lining, consisted of a light yellowish grey clay, 0.17m thick, with rare small stone and chalk inclusions. This was overlain by a dark yellowish brown silty clay (329) with occasional stone inclusions, measuring 0.11m thick. Above this was a dark blackish grey silty clay, 0.15m thick, with rare chalk inclusions, from which 548g of fired clay were recovered. The uppermost fill (328) was 0.12m thick and consisted of a light greyish brown clayey silt.

3.3.41 Large pit **347** was also located in the north-eastern corner of the excavation, south-west of pit **327**. This feature measured 2.4m by 2.2m and was sub-circular in plan, with a U-shaped profile, 1.1m deep. The basal fill (348) was a 0.22m thick mid brown clayey silt with moderate flint inclusions. A total of 169g of ceramic building material, 511g of animal bone and 539g of late 1st century AD pottery were recovered from the fill. Above this was a mid greyish brown clayey silt (349), 0.4m thick, that contained 61g of animal bone and 274g of mid 2nd century AD pottery. The uppermost fill (350) was a dark brownish grey clayey silt that measured 0.5m thick. A total of 36g of animal bone and 458g of mid to late 2nd century AD pottery was recovered from the fill.

3.3.42 Pits **360**, **380**, **382**, **130**, **132** and **136** were located just west of Posthole Group 1, with three being found during evaluation (**130**, **132** and **136**) and the other three during excavation. The features measured between 0.65m to 0.8m in diameter and 0.1m to 0.24m deep with U-shape

profiles. The fills (131, 133, 137, 361, 381, 383) were a mid brownish grey silty clay with rare charcoal inclusions. Worked flint, 43g of mid to late 1st century AD pottery, 16g of animal bone were recovered from fill 361 (pit **360**) and one 4g sherd of 1st to 4th century AD pottery were recovered from fill 383 (pit **382**).

Plot 2

3.3.43 This plot was defined by the northern and central boundary groups, measuring approximately 22m wide. Again, a small number of Early Roman pits were located within the plot along with Structure 1 and Burial Group 1; a total of four inhumation burials.

Burial Group 1

3.3.44 A distinct group of four graves formed this Burial Group (**578**, **581**, **584**, **591**; Fig. 8) were located in the north-western corner of the excavation area, next to the junction of ditches **550** and **214**. Preservation was relatively poor and all were truncated by modern agricultural ploughing. Most of the graves were all on an east-north-east to west-south-west alignment, parallel to the adjacent ditch whilst Grave **591** was perpendicular to these, aligned with ditch **214** on a north-north-west to south-south-east orientation. All graves were heavily truncated by modern ploughing, damaging the remains.

3.3.45 Grave **581** was 1.6m long, 0.6m wide and 0.06m deep with a shallow U-shaped profile. The possibly male, adult (45 years old or more) skeletal remains (SK582) were in very poor condition with spongy, cracked and root damaged bones. The skeleton was lain out in a supine, extended position with the head at the eastern end of the grave and the arms either side of the body. The backfill (583) was a light brownish grey silty clay with rare charcoal and gravel inclusions, from which an 8g fragment of metalworking debris was recovered.

3.3.46 Grave **584** measured 1.63m long, 0.56m wide and 0.28m deep with a U-shaped profile. The possibly female, adult (35-45 years old) skeletal remains (SK585) was lain in a supine, extended position with the head at the eastern end. The left arm was located by the side of the body and the right rested on the pelvis. No grave goods were recorded with the skeleton. The backfill (586) was a mid brownish grey silty clay with rare stone and charcoal inclusions. A single 16g sherd of mid 1st to 2nd century AD pottery was recovered from the fill. A radiocarbon date of the skeletal remains recorded a date of AD67 to AD238 (Radiocarbon Age BP 1866 ± 38, Laboratory Code SUERC-64518; Appendix E).

3.3.47 Grave **578** was 2.18m long, 0.58m wide and 0.21m deep with a shallow U-shaped profile. The possibly male, adult (45-51 years old) skeletal remains (SK580) were in a fair to poor condition, with bleached and root damaged bone. The skeleton was in a supine, extended position with the head at the eastern end of the grave and the lower arms placed on top of the pelvis. The backfill of the grave (579) was a mid reddish brown clayey silt from which 13g of 1st century AD pottery was recovered.

3.3.48 Grave **591** was 1.55m long, 0.5m wide and 0.16m deep with a wide U-shaped profile. The adult (25-30 years old) skeletal remains (SK593) were very poorly preserved with only 25-50% of the remains surviving. The head was located at the northern end of the grave and the skeleton was laid in an extended supine position with the arms either side of the body. No finds were associated with the burial. The backfill (592) was a mid greyish brown clayey silt with occasional flint inclusions, from which 29g of mid to late 1st century AD pottery was recovered.

Structure 1

3.3.49 Located at the western end of the central boundary group, and possibly associated with pits **552**, **222** and **224**, postholes **100**, **204**, **206**, **208**, **210**, **212**, and **233** were within an area near to the western limit of the excavation. These features may have formed part of a rectangular post built structure that would have been at least 14m long and 5.7m

wide, with the rest of the structure continuing outside of the excavation area to the west.

3.3.50 The postholes measured between 0.3m to 0.8m in diameter and 0.07m to 0.21m deep, generally with U-shaped profiles. The fills were a mid greyish brown clayey silt with occasional charcoal and flint inclusions. A total of 76g of mid 1st to mid 2nd century AD pottery and 3g of fired clay were recovered from fill 205 (posthole **204**), 5g of animal bone from fill 207 (posthole **206**), 2g of animal bone and 18g of mid 1st to 2nd century AD pottery from fill 209 (posthole **208**), 6g of mid 1st to early/middle 2nd century AD pottery and 514g of animal bone from fill 213 (posthole **212**) and 11g of mid 1st to early/mid 2nd century AD pottery from fill 234 (posthole **233**).

Pits within the plot

3.3.51 West of this burial group, pit **518** (**256**) was an elongated pit located adjacent to, and on the same alignment as, the Northern Boundary Group, near the western baulk. The feature measured 3.86m long, 1.18m wide and between 0.14m to 0.16m deep. The fill (257, 519) was a dark greyish brown silty clay with occasional flint inclusions. A total of 225g of mid to late 1st century AD pottery, 45g of animal bone, and 6g of fired clay were recovered from the fill.

3.3.52 At the eastern end of, and to the south of, the northern boundary group, were pits **355** and **357**. Pit **355** was 1.1m in diameter and 0.22m deep with a wide U-shaped profile. The sole fill (356) was a dark brownish grey silty clay with rare flint inclusions. A copper alloy ring (SF77), 207g of ceramic building material and 77g of mid 1st to mid 2nd century AD pottery were recovered from the fill. This pit was cut by later pit **357**, which was sub-circular in plan, 1.56m in diameter and 0.94m deep with a U-shaped profile. The lower fill (358) was a 0.3m thick mid yellowish brown silty clay. This was overlain by 0.8m of mid brownish grey silty clay (359).

3.3.53 To the west of these, pits **426** and **428** were also located just south of the Northern Boundary Group. Pit **426** was 1.22m in diameter and 0.26m deep with a wide U-shaped profile. The single fill (427) was a dark brownish grey silty clay with frequent small stone and charcoal inclusions. A total of 38g of animal bone, 2g of fired clay and 75g of mid 1st to 2nd century AD pottery were recovered from the fill. Pit **428** was 0.68m in diameter and 0.15m deep with a wide U-shaped profile. The only backfill (429) was a dark greyish brown silty clay with frequent charcoal inclusions and infrequent flints. In total, 53g of fired clay, 48g of 1st century AD pottery and a single flint flake were recovered from the fill.

3.3.54 South of these pits, pit **696** (Fig. 12, S. 218) truncated ditches **594** and **845**; although its relationship with ditch **800** was unclear in section. The pit was sub-circular in plan, measuring 3.3m in diameter and 1.16m deep with a flat base and near vertical sides. The basal fill (697) was a mid greyish brown silty clay with occasional stone inclusions, 0.26m thick, from which 318g of early 2nd century AD pottery and 113g of animal bone was recovered. This was overlain by a 0.32m thick dark reddish brown sandy clay (698) which was in turn overlain by the uppermost fill (701) which consisted of a light greyish brown clayey silt with small stone inclusions. A total of 311g of mid to late 1st century AD pottery, 15g of animal bone and 54g of residual worked flint were recovered.

3.3.55 Following the central boundary ditch westward from this pit, at the western end where the ditches were heavily truncated was an elongated pit (**553**; **554**, **555**) that clearly had an industrial function. It measured 4.34m long and between 0.88m to 0.98m wide with a U shaped profile and maximum depth of 0.31m. The backfills within the pit (545, 546, 547, 554, 556, 557) were all mid to dark greyish brown or very dark brownish grey clayey silts containing large amounts of charcoal and occasional flint and sandstone inclusions. A total of 6940g of mid to late 1st century AD pottery was recovered from the fill along with 242g of fired clay, residual flint flakes and 828g of animal bone.

3.3.56 Just to the west, intercutting pits **222** and **224** were sub-circular in plan and pit **224** cut pit **222**. The earlier pit measured 0.6m in diameter and 0.26m deep, with the sole fill (223) being a mid reddish grey clayey silt with frequent large flint inclusions. A total of 55g of mid to late 1st century AD pottery was recovered from the fill along with 3g of animal bone. Pit **224** was 1.63m

in diameter and 0.23m deep with a U-shaped profile. The basal fill (225) was a dark greyish brown silty clay 0.07m thick. This was overlain by a dark brownish grey clayey silt, 0.18m thick, with frequent large flint inclusions. A total of 1487g of late 1st century AD pottery was recovered from the fill, along with 45g of animal bone and 3g of fired clay.

Plot 3

3.3.57 This plot was the southernmost, delineated by the Central Boundary Group to its north and the Southern Boundary group to the south. This plot was much larger than the second (approximately twice the width), measuring 42.9m wide, suggesting it is a double plot that was then restructured during the later phases of alteration to the boundaries (phases 2 and 3). Again, a number of pits and postholes were dug within the plot during the Early Roman period.

Sub-divisions

3.3.58 A segment of ditch was located running off ditch **200** (part of the Central Boundary Group at its western end) that presumably part of a further enclosure heading westwards, outside of the excavation area.

3.3.59 Ditch **194** (**194**, **196**) was located within the south-west portion of the excavation area on a north-north-east to south-south-west alignment and presumably continued beyond the excavation area to the south-west. The ditch was seen for 5.6m and measured between 0.59m and 0.86m wide and 0.11m to 0.19m deep with a shallow U-shaped profile. The backfill (195, 197) was a mid greyish brown clayey silt with occasional flint inclusions. A total of 232g of animal bone, 568g of mid 1st to early/mid 2nd century AD pottery, 2046g of metalworking debris (including hearth bottom slag) and 850g of ceramic building material were recovered from the fill. This ditch's terminus was truncated by ditch **200**.

Pits

3.3.60 Again a number of pits were spread across the plot, with groupings of them near the eastern boundary and centrally (Pit Groups 2 and 3 respectively).

3.3.61 South-east of ditch **194**, extending outside of the excavations southern baulk, were pit **444** and posthole **447.** The pit measured 1.7m in diameter and 0.35m deep with a wide U-shaped profile. The lower fill (445) was a mid brown grey silty clay that contained no finds, measuring 0.24m deep. Above this lay fill 446; another mid brownish grey silty clay with rare flint inclusions. A 6g fragment of ceramic building material was recovered from the fill along with 45g of worked flint and 138g of mid 1st century AD or later pottery. Posthole **447** was located adjacent to pit **444** and measured 0.5m wide and 0.14m deep with a U-shaped profile. The fill (448) was a mid grey silty clay that contained occasional flint inclusions.

Pit Group 3

3.3.62 East of these pits and located centrally within the plot, Pit Group 3 (**174**, **618**, **620**, **622**, **645**, **647**, **649**, **657=176**, **702**, **717** and **729**) consisted of eleven pits and postholes. They varied in form although generally all contained similar fills, from which moderate amounts of Early Roman pottery were recovered.

3.3.63 The features varied in size between 0.47m and 1.94m in diameter and 0.09m to 0.33m deep. All were sub-circular in plan apart from pit **647**, which was linear in plan, measuring 2.83m long, 0.46m wide and 0.11m deep. The fills (175, 619, 621, 623, 646, 648, 650, 658=177, 703, 718 and 730) were a mid to dark greyish brown with occasional charcoal or flint inclusions. A total of 721g of mid to late 1st century AD pottery, 5g of animal bone, 68g of fired clay and 12g of worked flint were recovered from fill 619 (pit **618**), 6g of 1st century AD pottery from 621 (pit **620**), 6g of mid 1st to 2nd century AD pottery from 644 (pit **702**), 53g of 1st to 4th century AD pottery from 648 (pit **647**) and a worked flint along with 3g of 1st to early 2nd century AD pottery from 730 (posthole **729**).

3.3.64 A further number of postholes were located just east of this pit group, situated in and around the ditches forming the southern boundary group (Postholes **651**, **653**, **655**, **711**, **715** and pits **713** and **830**).

3.3.65 The postholes were sub-circular in plan and varied in diameter from 0.38m to 0.91m and between 0.09m and 0.2m deep, generally with U-shaped profiles. The fills (652, 654, 656, 712 and 716) were a mid to dark greyish brown clayey silt with occasional flint inclusions. A total of 42g of Romano-British pottery was recovered from posthole **651** along with 30g of residual worked flint. Posthole **653** contained 9g of mid 1st to mid 2nd century AD pottery and 14g of burnt animal bone and posthole **711** contained 16g of mid to late 1st century AD pottery. Pits **713** and **830** measured between 0.55m and 1.2m in diameter and 0.16m to 0.45m deep with a wide U-shaped profile. The fills (714, 829 and 831) were a mid to dark brown clayey silt with occasional small flint inclusions. A total of 16g of mid to late 1st century AD pottery was recovered from pit **713** and 148g of late 1st to early 2nd century AD pottery, 26g of fired clay and 31g of animal bone were recovered from pit **830**.

Pit Group 2

3.3.66 Heading directly north of these features, near to the Central Boundary Group and eastern limit of excavation was a further group of pits of variable shape and size (**686**, **688**, **690**, **692**, **694**, **741**, **743**, **745**, **747**, **749**, **756**, **761**, **834** and **836**). Somewhat unexpectedly, the largest assemblage of preserved plant remains from the site came from one of these otherwise sterile features (pit **747**; Appendix C.3).

3.3.67 The group consisted of features interpreted as pits, postholes, or natural features containing a small amount of Early Roman pottery and other finds. All were sub-circular in shape, varying in size between 0.5m to 1.58m in diameter and 0.2m to 0.45m deep. The fills (687, 689, 691, 693, 695, 742, 744, 746, 748, 750, 757, 862, 835 and 837) were all mid to dark brownish grey silty clay with occasional flint and rare charcoal inclusions. A total of 25g of 1st century AD pottery was recovered from fill 689 (posthole **688**), 12g of mid 1st to 2nd century AD pottery and 8g of fired clay from fill 744 (pit **745**), 64g of mid 1st to 2nd century AD pottery from fill 748 (pit **747**), a single flint blade from fill 762 (pit **761**) and 49g of 1st century AD pottery from fill 835 (pit **834**). The assemblage of preserved spelt wheat grains were recovered from fill 748 (pit **747**).

Field System Phase 2

Southern Boundary Group

3.3.68 One of the Southern Boundary ditches was excavated in this phase; **812** (**812**, **661**), near the southern limit of excavation.

3.3.69 Ditch **812** (**661**, **812**, Fig. 12, S. 211) was the latest ditch in the Southern Boundary Group. The ditch cut earlier ditch **810** and ditch **800** extended northwards to form part of an enclosure. The feature measured between 1.8m and 2.2m wide and 0.88m to 0.91m deep with a V-cut profile. The lowest fill (662, 813) was a light yellowish brown silty clay, 0.21m to 0.72m thick, from which 128g of 4th century AD and 275g of 1st to 2nd century AD pottery was recovered along with 430g of animal bone. Above this lay a light to mid yellowish brown silty clay (663, 814), 0.16m to 0.3m thick, with rare charcoal and flint inclusions. The tertiary fill (664) was a dark brownish grey silty clay, 0.23m thick, from which 8g of Roman pottery and 12g of animal bone was recovered along with a lead weight (SF61).

Sub-division of Plot 3

3.3.70 This phase of ditching begins to form the enclosures dividing Plot 3 into smaller paddocks for livestock, along with a re-establishment of the southern boundary. These sub-divisions of the plot measured in the region of approximately 20m by 20m if the surviving segments of ditch are an accurate representation of the full paddocks.

3.3.71 Ditch **800** (**628**, **630**, **800**, **826**) was on a north-north-west to south-south-east alignment and formed the eastern arm of an enclosure, extending for 43.5m from ditch **812** before being cut by

ditch (**558**). The ditch measured between 0.8 and 1.15m in width and 0.29 to 0.39m deep with a U-shaped profile. Part of the northern portion of the boundary was formed by two ditches, where a recut truncated the earlier portion (**630** cut **628**). The fill (629, 631, 801, 827) was a mid to dark greyish brown clayey silt with occasional flint inclusions that contained 804g of mid to late 1st century AD pottery and 48g of animal bone. Approximately halfway along ditch **800** were two ditches (**804** and **806**; **802**) extending to the south-west on an east-north-east to west-south-west alignment. These ditches measured between 0.6m and 1.7m wide and 0.13m to 0.27m deep with wide U-shaped profiles. The fills (803, 805, 807) were a mid to dark brownish grey silty clay with occasional flint and charcoal inclusions. A total of 73g of mid/late 1st to early/middle 2nd century AD pottery was recovered from the ditches.

3.3.72 Further to the west, ditch **776** (**111**, **482**, **680**, **776**) was on a north-north-west to south-south-east alignment and formed the western arm of the field or paddocks. The ditch cut earlier ditch **594** and was cut by later pits **671** and **676** and ditch **558**. The ditch measured between 0.49m and 0.95m wide and 0.3m to 0.67m deep with a U or V-shaped profile. A primary silting was noted in one intervention (777) which consisted of a 0.25m thick band of light reddish brown clayey silt. The secondary fill (483, 681, 778) consisted of a mid to dark brownish grey silty clay with occasional flint inclusions. A total of 629g of late 1st to early/middle 2nd century AD pottery was recovered from the fill, along with 173g of intrusive 4th century AD pottery. Animal bone (45g) and ceramic building material (406g) was also recovered.

3.3.73 Pits **671** and **676** cut this ditch whilst pit **676** also cut pit **671**. The earliest pit (**671**) was 1.6m in diameter and 1.44m deep with an undercut/bell profile. The basal fill (675) was a dark brown clayey silt with regular charcoal inclusions, 0.4m thick, that contained 18g of mid to late 1st century AD pottery. This was overlain by a light brown silty clay (674), 0.38m thick, which was in turn overlain by a dark brown clayey silt with occasional charcoal and stone inclusions (673), that contained 142g of mid to late 1st century AD pottery and 39g of animal bone. The uppermost fill (672) was a light brown clayey silt with common flint inclusions that was found to contain 369g of late 1st century AD pottery, 208g of ceramic building material and 2488g of animal bone. Pit **676** was at least 1.9m in diameter and 1.43m deep with near vertical sides and a flat base. The basal fill (679) was a dark greyish brown clayey silt, 0.22m thick, that contained 198g of ceramic building material, 12g of 1st to 4th century AD pottery and 568g of animal bone. This was overlain by a light brown clayey silt, 0.28m thick that contained no finds (676). The uppermost backfill (677) was a light brown silty clay with occasional flint inclusions that measured 1.43m thick and contained 356g of late 1st to 2nd century AD pottery and 363g of animal bone.

Grave **763** (Burial Group 2)

3.3.74 Directly east of ditch **776** and aligned with it, this grave formed one of a pair of burials on the same alignment (**838**, to the north). These two graves were larger than those in Burial Group 1 and the presence of nails indicates the individuals were interred in coffins.

3.3.75 Grave **763** (SK764; Fig. 9) was 2.03m wide, 0.65m wide and 0.1m deep with vertical sides and flat base. The adult (17-25 years old) remains were in poor condition with cracked and root damaged bone. The body was in an extended supine position with the head located at the northern end of the grave and the arms crossed above the pelvis. No grave goods were found, although iron nails possibly relating to a coffin were found (SFs 181 and 185). The backfill (765) was a dark brownish grey silty clay with regular flint inclusions from which a total of 10 residual worked flints and 126g of mid to late 1st century AD pottery were recovered.

3.3.76 East of grave **776**, ditch **733** (**116**, **731**, **733**, **735**) was a short segment of truncated ditch on a north-north-west to south-south-east alignment that probably formed a sub-division within a larger enclosure. The ditch was 9.9m long, between 0.45m and 1m wide and 0.01m to 0.14m deep. The fill (117 732, 734, 736) was a mid yellowish grey silty clay with rare flint and charcoal inclusions, from which 269g of 1st to 2nd century AD pottery was recovered.

Field System Phase 3

Sub-division of Plots 1 and 2

3.3.77 The final phase of ditches reiterated the Central Boundary Group (mainly formed by **584**), and the size of the features indicates they also would have aided drainage into the river to the east. These ditches also reorganised both Plots 1 and 2, forming partitions within them.

3.3.78 Ditch **558** (**558**, **589**, **601**, **684**, **774**, Fig. 12, S. 233) was on an east-north-east to west-south-west alignment extending for approximately 60m. Ditches **214** and **587** were probably contemporary with ditch **558** which was cut by Late Roman pit **632** (part of Pit Group 6). A slump fill was found in one intervention, consisting of a light greyish brown silty clay with rare flint inclusions (775), from which 231g of mid to late 1st century AD pottery was recovered. The main fill (559, 590, 602, 685, 791) was generally a dark yellowish brown silty clay with occasional flint and charcoal inclusions, from which 2504g of mid 1st to mid 2nd, possibly 3rd, century AD pottery was recovered along with 424g of animal bone 110g of ceramic building material, 4g of fired clay and a 1g fragment of vessel glass (SF197), an iron nail (SF191) and some decorated samian pottery with a repair hole (SF203).

3.3.79 Located near the eastern limit of the excavation, ditch **540** (**540**, **596**, **769**, **772**, Fig. 12, S. 233) was on an east-north-east to west-south-west alignment, running parallel with ditch **558**. The terminus of ditch **540** also appeared to truncate ditch **558**. The ditch measured between 2.18m and 2.4m wide and 0.72m to 1.18m deep with a U-shaped profile. A slump fill (790) was seen in one intervention that consisted of a dark yellowish brown silty clay. This was overlain by a secondary fill (543, 598, 770) which was a light yellowish brown silty clay with occasional stone inclusions, 0.32m to 0.6m thick, from which 685g of mid 1st to 2nd century AD pottery was recovered along with 293g of ceramic building material and 1353g of animal bone. This was overlain by a light greyish brown silty clay (542), 0.7m thick. The uppermost fill (541, 597, 771, 773) consisted of a dark brown to dark greyish brown silty clay with occasional stone inclusions. This produced 222g of late 1st to early/middle 2nd century AD and 306g of mid 3rd to early 5th century AD pottery, 2325g of animal bone, 283g of ceramic building material and a fragment of shale bracelet (SF196).

3.3.80 Joining the terminus of ditch **558**, ditch **214** (**214**, **216**, **227**, **235**), was on a north-north-west to south-south-east alignment, running for 21m and the northern end of the ditch terminated on top of ditch **550**. The ditch was truncated by later pit **229**. It was between 0.68m and 0.95m wide and 0.22m to 0.31m deep with a wide U-shaped profile. The fill (215, 217, 228, 236) was a dark brown to greyish brown clayey silt with occasional flint inclusions. A total of 1140g of mid 1st to mid 2nd century AD pottery was recovered, along with 16g of fired clay and 136g of animal bone. Pit **229** cut the top of this boundary ditch and was sub-circular in plan, measured 1.5m long, 1.1m wide and 0.7m deep. The backfill (230) was a dark brown clayey silt with occasional stone inclusions. A total of 108g of late 1st century AD pottery, 217g of animal bone and 199g of metalworking debris were recovered from the fill.

3.3.81 Ditch **587** (**451**, **459**, **548**, **587**) also returned off **558**, on a north-west to south-east alignment, running for approximately 35m and continuing beyond the excavation area. The ditch measured 0.5m to 1.6m wide and 0.11m to 0.34m deep with a U-shaped profile. A total of 16g of early to middle 2nd century AD pottery was recovered from the mid yellowish brown silty clay, that also had rare flint and charcoal inclusions. One pottery waster fragment was within the assemblage.

Grave **838** (Burial Group 2)

3.3.82 Finally within this phase, just east of ditch **214** was another burial (**838**; Fig. 9). This grave was on the same alignment as the one to the south (**763**) and was similar in profile and size. Directly adjacent to the grave was a small pit recorded as the possible remains of a cremation (**849**).

3.3.83 Grave **838** (SK839) was 1.8m long, 0.8m wide and 0.27m deep with vertical sides and a flat base. The adults skeletal remains were poorly preserved, with cracked and root damaged

bones. The body was in an extended supine position with the head at the northern end of the grave and the arms at either side of the body. No grave goods were present with the body, although iron nails from a possible coffin were found (SF188). The backfill (840) was a dark brownish grey silty clay with regular flint inclusions and flecks of charcoal. A total of 148g of late 1st century AD pottery and 47g of fired clay were recovered from the fill.

3.3.84 Pit **849** was extremely truncated, measuring 0.2m in diameter and 0.04m deep. The sole mid yellowish fill contained 7 sherds of pottery, weighing 149g. Sherds were from three different pots dating from the early to mid 2nd century AD – significantly later than the previous three cremations.

3.4 Period 3: Middle Roman (AD 150-300)

3.4.1 Activity appears to have nucleated during the Middle Roman period, with pit groups located within Plots 1 and 2 and very little other activity. Since a lot of the activity respects the plots set out by the ditches during the Early Roman period, it is very probable that the ditches from the previous period were still in use or at least visible in the landscape, with hedgerows surviving to form boundaries.

Plot 1

3.4.2 A significant amount of activity was located within Plot 1 during the Middle Roman period, with significant pitting in the western corner and a large pond and penannular ditch within the north-eastern corner.

Pit Group 4

3.4.3 The north-western corner pitting (Pit Group 4) consisted of ten pits (**299**, **436**, **438**, **440**, **442**, **449**, **455**, **457**, **465**, **470**) of varying size. These pits were quite dispersed, covering an area of approximately 22m by 10m, and were found to contain moderate quantities of material dating to the Middle Roman period.

3.4.4 The westernmost pit (**440**) measured 2.4m in diameter and 0.1m deep, the feature was sub-circular in plan and had gently sloping sides and an imperceptible break of slope. The fill (441) was a very dark greyish brown silty clay with occasional chalk inclusions. A large quantity (750g) of pottery dates the feature to the mid 2nd century AD and approximately 900g of fired clay and a small amounts of animal bone was also recovered.

3.4.5 South-east, large pit **299** (Plate 6) was sub-circular in plan, 3.7m in diameter and 1.4m deep. The basal fill (304) was a dark brownish black silty clay, 0.18m thick, with moderate charcoal inclusions. Pottery dating from the 1st to 4th centuries AD and animal bone were recovered from the fill. Above this lay a mid brown silty clay (303), 1.1m thick, with occasional stone inclusions. Roman pottery dated the context to the early/middle 3rd century AD, found alongside ceramic building material, animal bone and an iron nail. This was overlain by fills 301 and 302: both a mid yellowish brown silty clay, 0.11m thick. The uppermost fill (300) was a light brown silty clay, 0.6m thick. A small amount of 3rd to 4th century AD pottery, a coin dating to the late 3rd century AD (SF85) and 1144g of animal bone was recovered from the fill.

3.4.6 Again south-east, were pits **465** and **470**. Pit **465** was sub-circular in plan and measured 1.1m in diameter and 0.4m deep with an irregular profile. The backfill (466) was a mid greyish brown silty clay with rare chalk and charcoal inclusions. A total of 58g of 2nd century AD pottery was recovered from the fill. Pit **470** was 1.3m long, 0.6m wide and 0.28m deep with a U-shaped profile. The backfill (471) was a mid brownish grey silty clay from which 8g of 1st to 4th century AD pottery was recovered.

3.4.7 The main cluster of pits were located north of these two pits. Pit **455** was 1.2m in diameter and 0.28m deep, sub-circular in plan and had a wide U-shaped profile. The backfill (456) was a mid brownish grey silty clay with occasional sub-angular flints. A total of 130g of late 2nd to 3rd century AD pottery was recovered, along with 275g of animal bone including a horn core with saw marks. This pit was cut to the west by pit **449**. This pit was 1.3m in diameter and 0.3m deep

with a wide U-shaped profile. The backfill (450) was a dark brownish grey silty clay with occasional sub-angular flint inclusions. A total of 91g of animal bone and 201g of Roman pottery was recovered, including a 14g sherd of decorated samian (SF235).

3.4.8 Just east of these two intercutting pits, pit **457** was 1.5m in diameter and 0.23m deep with a wide U-shaped profile. The dark greyish brown fill (458) contained occasional flint inclusions and produced 28g of animal bone, 460g of pottery dated to the 2nd century AD and 264g of building tile. The pottery assemblage included 111g of a Nene Valley folded beaker that had been pierced through its base, dated to the late 2nd to 4th century AD.

3.4.9 To the north, pit **442** was only partially exposed within the excavation area and measured 1.8m in diameter and 0.45m deep. The fill (443) was a dark brownish grey clayey silt with occasional sub-angular flint inclusions. Pottery from the feature dates to the middle of the 2nd century AD and 198g of ceramic building material was also recovered. East of pit **442** was another pit only partially within the excavation area (**436**). This pit measured 1.9m in diameter and 0.34m deep with a wide U-shaped profile. The fill (437) was a dark brownish grey silty clay with moderate charcoal inclusions. A total of 239g of pottery dating the feature to the late 2nd century AD along with a small amount of Roman tile and 487g of animal bone were recovered.

3.4.10 The final pit in the group (**438**) lay to the south of pit **436** and was sub-rectangular in shape,1.2m long, 0.7m wide and 0.22m deep with a U-shape profile. The fill (439) was a mid brownish grey silty clay with moderate flint inclusions. A total of 74g of mid to late 2nd century AD pottery was recovered from the pit.

3.4.11 Towards the east, ditch **453** and pits **475** and **480** were located near the northern limit of excavation area. The majority of pit **480** and ditch **453** had been truncated away by the later pit (**475**).

3.4.12 Ditch **453** (**126**, **453**, **478**, **526**) was on a north-north-west to south-south-east alignment, revealed for a distance of 10m heading towards the northern edge of the excavation area. The ditch was cut by later pit **475** and measured between 0.6 and 0.85m wide and 0.18m to 0.42m deep. A total of 486g of 1st to 4th century AD pottery was recovered from the fill along with 86g of animal bone.

3.4.13 Pit **480** was 0.79m in diameter and 0.2m deep with a shallow bowl-like profile. The sole fill (481) was a light brown silty clay with occasional stone inclusions. No finds were recovered. Pit **475** (**524**) was sub-rectangular in plan, measuring 4.54m long, 1.6m wide and between 0.52m and 0.61m deep with a wide, flat based U-shaped profile. The lower fill (476) was a dark greyish brown silty clay with occasional flint inclusions, measuring 2.1m thick. This was overlain by a mid to dark brown silty clay with rare stone inclusions (477, 525) that measured between 0.4m and 0.52m thick. A total of 2412g of early and middle 2nd century AD pottery was recovered from the fill, along with 1638g of animal bone and 563g of ceramic building material, including a large fragment of floor tile.

3.4.14 A further two sub-square pits were located just east of this ditch and pitting (**422** and **467**).

3.4.15 Pit **422** was 1.95m in diameter and 0.95m deep with a wide U-shaped profile. The basal fill (423) was a mid brown clayey silt, 0.18m thick, with occasional sub-angular flint inclusions from which 94g of ceramic building material and 18g of animal bone was recovered. Above this lay fill 424, a mid brown clayey silt, 0.35m thick, from which 282g of intrusive 4th century AD pottery, 1283g of ceramic building material, 115g of animal bone and 133g of antler bone were recovered. The uppermost backfill (425) was a dark grey clayey silt with lots of chalk and burnt clay inclusions, 0.5m thick, that contained 1600g of early 3rd century AD pottery, 1027g of ceramic building material including fragments of imbrex and tegula, 12g of fired clay and 300g of animal bone. Pit **467** was sub-rectangular, measured 2.29m long, 1.55m wide and 0.61m deep with a wide U-shape profile. The basal fill (468) was a mid brownish grey silty clay, 0.2m thick, with common charcoal inclusions. Above this was a mid yellowish brown silty clay, 0.4m thick, with rare flint inclusions.

Pond **610**

3.4.16 This pond was located in the north-eastern corner of the excavation area, (Fig. 12, S. 204) and covered a large extent of the corner (approximately 11m by 10m). A large number of coins spanning the Roman period were recovered from the fills by metal detecting, and the feature had an unclear relationship with pit **397**.

3.4.17 Pond **610** was sub-circular in plan measured at least 11.8m in diameter and 0.86m deep, with gently sloping sides and a flat base. The basal fill (605) was 0.12m thick and consisted of a light grey sandy clay with rare small stone inclusions. This was overlain by three slump fills (606 and 607 on the southern edge and 613 on the northern edge). Slump 606 was a mid greyish brown clayey silt, 0.2m thick, from which 360g of residual late 1st century AD pottery and 24g of animal bone was recovered. Fill 607 was a light greyish brown sandy clay, 0.22m thick, from which 1081g of late 2nd to mid 3rd century AD pottery, 156g of ceramic building material, 144g of fired clay and 259g of animal bone were recovered. Fill 613 was a light greyish brown sandy silt, 0.14m thick, that contained 357g of mid to late 2nd century AD pottery, 131g of fired clay, 61g of ceramic building material and 508g of animal bone.

3.4.18 Overlying these fills was secondary silting fill 612. This fill was a mid grey clayey silt measuring 0.35m thick. A large finds assemblage was recovered from this fill, consisting of 3935g of 3rd to 4th century AD pottery, 4g of a glass vessel (SF171), 1105g of ceramic building material including imbrex and tegula fragments and 1385g of animal one. A fragment of a human adult femur was also recovered from the fill. This was overlain by three stabilisation deposits, where the feature appears to have stopped being infilled (608, 609, 614). Fill 608 was a light reddish brown clayey sand, 0.06m thick, 609 was a dark greyish brown clayey silt 0.02m thick and 614 was light reddish brown clayey sand, 0.03m thick. The feature was then open into the Late Roman period. Pit **368**, located just south of the pond, measured 1.04m in diameter and 0.17m deep with a wide U-shaped profile. The sole fill (369) was a dark brown clayey silt that contained 23g of 2nd century AD pottery.

Penannular Ditch **310**

3.4.19 Located just east of this pond, penannular ditch **310** (**308**, **310**, **313**, **321**, **325**, **334**, **409**) was cut by pit **397** and cut Early Roman ditch/elongated pit **323**. The ditch varied significantly in size, between 0.3m wide at either terminus and 1.2m wide within the central section of the ditch and between 0.08m to 0.56m deep. A lower fill was recorded in one intervention which consisted of a mid yellowish brown silty clay (311) measuring 0.3m in thickness. The secondary fill of the ditch (309, 312, 314, 322, 326, 335, 410) varied in thickness between 0.08m and 0.56m thick and was generally a mid to dark brownish grey silty clay with occasional flint and charcoal inclusions. A total of 257g of mid 1st to 2nd century AD pottery was recovered along with 201g of ceramic building material, 10g of fired clay and 844g of animal bone. One pottery waster sherd was within the assemblage.

3.4.20 Pit **397** (**315**) was located on the edge of pit or pond **610**, and probably consisted of a number of pits which were backfilled with similar material to the upper fills of **610**.

3.4.21 Pit (or pits) **397** truncated curvilinear ditch **310** and measured 5.54m long, 3.6m wide and 1.22m deep. The lower fill (398) was a mid greyish brown silty clay, 0.8m thick, from which 1341g of late 2nd century AD pottery was recovered along with 41g of fired clay, 530g of ceramic building material and 855g of animal bone some with butchery marks. The upper fill (399, 316) was a dark bluish to brownish grey silty clay with small chalk inclusions measuring 0.3m to 0.55m thick. In total, this produced 2697g of late 2nd century AD pottery, 289g of ceramic building material, 114g of fired clay, 234g of animal bone and a copper alloy coin dating to the late 1st century AD (SF113).

Pit Burial **305**

3.4.22 Enclosed by penannular ditch **310**, this pit was found to contain a good quantity of middle Roman pottery along with the partial remains of a skeleton deposited into the pit just before the uppermost backfill.

3.4.23 Pit **305** (Figs 10 & 11) was sub-circular in plan, with steeply sloping sides and a concave base, measuring 1.74m in diameter and 0.42m deep. The lower fill (338) was a light brownish grey clay with moderate chalk inclusions and measured 0.04m thick. This was probably the remnants of a lining. This was sealed by a mid greyish brown clayey silt (339) 0.08m thick. Residual Early Roman pottery (106g) and 12g of animal bone was recovered from the fill. Skeleton SK307 was located above this fill. SK307 was in an extended and prone position in the pit. No skull was found with the remains. This skeleton was overlain by backfill 306: a mid greyish brown clayey silt, 0.32m thick. A total of 1214g of mid to late 2nd century AD pottery, 776g of ceramic building material, 263g of fired clay and 652g of animal bone, some with evidence of butchery, was recovered from the fill.

Plot 2

3.4.24 All of the activity within Plot 2 was pitting, with some large pit clusters being excavated during the period near the top of the valley slope to the west.

Pit Group 5

3.4.25 Pit Group 5 was located near the western baulk of the excavation area within Plot 2 and consisted of pits **189**, **218**, **243**, **248**, **249**, **266**, **268**, **352**, **354**, **535** and **841**. These pits covered an area approximately 16m by 14m, five of them which were intercutting and found to contain large quantities of material dating to the end of the Early and Middle Roman periods.

3.4.26 Pit **189** was 1.74m in diameter and 1.12m deep with steeply sloping sides and a concave base. The lowest fill (193) was 0.6m thick and consisted of a dark brown silty clay with yellowish brown clay inclusions. A total of 632g of animal bone and 9g of 2nd century AD pottery was recovered from the fill. This was overlain by a mid brownish yellow silty clay (192), 0.26m thick that contained 295g of late 2nd century AD pottery and 13g of worked flint. Above this fill was a yellowish brown sandy clay (191), 0.28m thick, that contained 272g of animal bone, 724g of tile and a 622g fragment of quernstone. The uppermost fill (190) consisted of a mid greyish brown silty clay, 0.4m thick with occasional chalk inclusions that contained 465g of animal bone and 198g of mid 2nd century AD pottery.

3.4.27 Just to the north, pit **218** measured 1m in diameter and 0.5m deep, was sub-circular in plan and had a flat bottomed U-shaped profile. The lowest fill (221) was 0.21m thick and a dark reddish brown silty clay. This was overlain by fill 220; a mid yellowish brown silty clay measuring 0.11m thick. The uppermost fill (219) was 0.2m thick and consisted of a dark blackish brown sandy silt that contained 13g of animal bone and 16g of pottery dating to the early/middle 2nd century AD.

3.4.28 The main cluster of intercutting pits within this group consists of pits **248**, **266**, **268**, **352**, and **354**. The earliest pit in the sequence (**248**) was sub-circular in plan, 2.1m in diameter and 1.28m deep with a wide U-shaped profile. The basal fill (253) was a dark reddish brown silty clay with occasional small stone inclusions, measuring 0.48m thick. This was overlain by a light brown sandy clay slumping in on either edge of the pit (247), which measured 0.3m thick and contained 47g of pottery dating to the 2nd century AD and 8g of ceramic building material. Above this was a mid greyish brown silty clay (246), 0.3m thick that contained 84g of 2nd century AD pottery, 22g of fired clay, 51g of ceramic building material and 13g of worked flint. This was in turn overlain by a mid grey clayey silt backfill measuring 0.38m thick (238) containing 849g of middle 2nd century AD pottery, 69g of ceramic building material and 271g of animal bone. The uppermost fill (237) was a mid greyish brown clayey silt measuring 0.26m thick from which 895g of middle 2nd century AD pottery, 845g of animal bone,12g of worked flint and 11g of burnt flint was recovered. This pit was cut by the next pit in the sequence, **266**.

3.4.29 Pit **266** (Fig. 12, S. 123) was sub-circular in plan, with steeply sloping sides and a concave base and measured at least 1.4m in diameter and 0.66m deep. The basal fill (278) was a mid brownish grey clayey silt, 0.34m thick, with occasional stone inclusions. A total of 109g of 2nd century AD pottery and 41g of animal bone was recovered from the fill. The upper backfill (265) was a light greyish brown clayey silt, 0.42m thick, with occasional small stone and charcoal inclusions. A total of 938g of 4th century AD pottery, 418g of animal bone, 171g of ceramic

building material, 37g of fired clay, a quern stone (SF195) and two iron nails (SF150, 155, 156) were recovered from the fill. This pit was clearly cut by later pit **268**.

3.4.30 The next pit (**268**; Fig. 12, S. 123) was sub-circular in plan, 2.7m in diameter and 1.22m deep with steeply sloping sides and a flat base. The pit clearly cut earlier pit **266**. The basal fill (281) was a light reddish brown clayey sand with occasional stone inclusions and measured 0.22m thick. A total of 114g of pottery dating to the 1st to 4th century AD was recovered from it. Above this was a mid brownish grey clayey silt (280), that measured 0.50m thick. A total of 370g of mid 3rd to mid 4th century AD pottery, 364g of building tile, 8g of fired clay and 10g of animal bone was recovered from this fill. Sealing this deposit was a light greyish brown clayey silt backfill (279), measuring 0.31m thick. A total of 683g of pottery dating to the mid 3rd to early/mid 4th century AD, 360g of ceramic building material and 279g of animal bone was also recovered from this fill. The uppermost backfill (267) was a mid greenish grey clayey silt, 0.38m thick that contained Middle Roman pottery and animal bone.

3.4.31 Pit **354** was sub-circular in plan with steeply sloping sides and a concave base. The feature measured 1.5m in diameter and 1.21m deep. The basal fill (407) was a mid greyish brown clayey silt, 0.24m thick. This was overlain by a dark yellowish brown clayey sand, 0.08m thick (406) which was in turn overlain by a light greyish brown clayey silt, 0.26m thick (375) which produced 16g of 1st to 4th century AD pottery and 104g of ceramic building material. Above this was another lens of secondary fill (404) which consisted of a mid brownish yellow silty clay with occasional flint inclusions. This was overlain by backfill 374: a mid greyish brown clayey silt, 0.38m thick which contained 47g of animal bone, 7g of fired clay, an iron nail (SF147) and 70g of mid to late 2nd century AD pottery. Again this was sealed by a weathering deposit (403) which was a dark brownish yellow clayey sand, 0.07m thick, with rare stone inclusions. The uppermost fill (353) was a light greyish brown clayey silt with rare stone inclusions measuring 0.48m in thickness. A total of 490g of mid to late 2nd century AD pottery, 62g of animal bone and 122g of fired clay was recovered from it. This pit was cut by later pit **352**.

3.4.32 Pit **352** was sub-circular in plan and measured 2.7m in diameter and 0.7m deep. The lower fill (402) was a mid greyish brown clayey silt, 0.2m thick. This was overlain by a mid greyish brown clayey silt (401), 0.18m thick, with occasional small stone inclusions. A total of 117g of mid 2nd century AD pottery, 75g of ceramic building material and 36g of animal bone was recovered from the fill. Overlying this was a 0.16m thick dark yellowish brown clayey sand with rare stone inclusions. The main backfill above this (351) was a light greyish brown clayey silt, 0.52m thick, from which 351g of early 2nd century AD pottery, 349g of animal bone, 53g of fired clay and coin dated to AD309 was recovered.

3.4.33 The last feature within the group is deep pit **841** (Fig. 12, S. 254); a well. This feature equates to pit **142**, dug during evaluation. The well measured 3.15m in diameter and was augered to a depth of 2.55m, although the feature may have been deeper but the clay was too compacted to auger. The basal fill (844) was a mid brownish grey silty clay, 0.8m thick, with rare flint inclusions. No finds were recovered, although this was probably due to the deposit only being seen during augering. Above this lay fill 843 (141 & 140) which was a dark greyish brown clayey silt with moderate charcoal inclusions measuring 0.94m thick. A large finds assemblage came from this fill consisting of 915g of mid 3rd century AD pottery, 9g of fired clay, 377g of animal bone, 4378g of ceramic building material including a tegula and imbrex fragments, and two fragments of lava quern (SF's 212 and 213). The uppermost backfill of the well was 842 (139 and 138) which was a 0.8m thick dark brownish grey clayey silt with large flint nodule inclusions. This also produced a good finds assemblage, consisting of 800g of mid to late 2nd century AD pottery, 39g of animal bone, 279g of ceramic building material and 35g of fired clay. Two large fragments of structural stone were also recovered (SF's 186 and 187) weighing just under 20kg each and a small sub-square greenstone disc weighing 82g (SF209, Appendix B.10).

3.4.34 Pits **243** and **249** were located just south-east of the main cluster and were 5.4m apart from each other. Pit **243** was sub-oval in plan with steeply sloping sides and a concave base. The feature measured 1.45m in diameter and 0.78m deep. The lower fill (244) was a dark brown clayey silt, 0.26m thick, with occasional stone inclusions. The upper fill (245) was a dark greyish brown clayey silt, 0.5m thick, with occasional stone inclusions. A total of 282g of mid 1st to mid

2nd century AD pottery was recovered from the fill along with 44g of animal bone. Just south of pit **243**, posthole **535** was sub-circular in plan, 0.35m in diameter and 0.58m deep with a U-shaped profile. The backfill (536) was a mid brownish grey clayey silt with occasional flint inclusions. A total of 130g of mid to late 1st century AD pottery, 7g of animal bone and 6g of fired clay was recovered from the fill.

3.4.35 To the west, pit **249** was sub-oval in plan with steeply sloping sides and a concave base. Basal fill 250 was a mid greyish brown clayey silt, 0.38m thick, with occasional charcoal inclusions. Large flint nodules were located at the base of the fill. Middle 2nd century AD pottery (332g) and ceramic building material (114g) were recovered from the fill. Overlying this was slump fill 251. This fill was a mid brownish orange clay with patches of mid greyish brown silty clay. The uppermost backfill (252) was a dark brownish grey clayey silt, 0.28m thick, with rare charcoal and frequent flint inclusions that contained 47g of fired clay, 79g of animal bone along with 833g of mid 2nd century AD pottery.

Pit Group 6

3.4.36 Pit Group 6 was located to the east of Pit Group 5, quite central within Plot 2 and consisted of intercutting pits **292** (**473**), **294**, **297**, **472** and **474**. The intercutting pits covered an area measuring approximately 7m by 3m and large quantities of Middle Roman pottery were recovered from the fills.

3.4.37 Pit **297** was recorded in section at the base, heavily truncated by later pit **294**. The pit measured 1.6m in diameter where surviving and 0.4m deep. The basal fill 296 was a mid greyish brown silty clay mixed with a mid yellowish brown clay, 0.4m thick, containing rare charcoal inclusions. A total of 209g of mid 2nd century AD pottery, 12g of fired clay, 49g of animal bone and 4g of worked flint was recovered. Above this lay a brownish yellow clay (295), 0.2m thick, with rare flint inclusions. Later pit **294** was sub-circular in plan, 2.5m in diameter and 0.6m deep with vertical sides and a flat base. The sole fill (293) was a light brown sandy clay with occasional flint inclusions from which 2900g of late 2nd to early 3rd century AD pottery was recovered. The other finds from this fill comprised of 1533g of ceramic building material, 143g of fired clay, 3045g of animal bone, 66g of metalworking debris, 502g of worked flint and a fragment of window pane glass (SF111). This pit was cut by pit **292**.

3.4.38 Pit **474** was heavily truncated by pit **292** (**473**), with the surviving feature measuring 1.6m wide and 1m deep. Slumping fill 490 was a dark brown clay with small stone inclusions. Overlying this was a dark greyish brown clayey silt with rare flint inclusions (491). A total of 284g of middle 2nd to 3rd century AD pottery, 754g of ceramic building material, 10g of animal bone and 3g of worked flint were recovered from the fill.

3.4.39 Pit **292** (**473**) was sub-oval in plan, with near vertical sides and a concave base. The basal fill (492) was a dark greyish brown clayey silt, 0.21m thick, with frequent chalk fragments. Roman pottery, an iron nail, animal bone and ceramic building material were recovered from the fill. Above this lay a light greyish brown clayey silt (493) with occasional stone inclusions, 0.22m thick. This was sealed by 291 (495): a dark greyish brown sandy clay from which 581g of mid/late 2nd to 3rd century AD pottery was recovered along with 103g of animal bone, 238g of ceramic building material and 125g of worked flint. This pit cut earlier pits **474** and **294**.

3.4.40 Pit **472** was the latest pit in the intercutting group, measuring 3.1m in diameter and 0.96m deep with a wide U-shaped profile. The basal fills (496, 497, 498, 499) were thin laminations of slumping material consisting of mid grey to mid yellowish brown clays with small stone inclusions, measuring between 0.06m to 0.24m thick. These fills suggest a natural silting of the pit rather than purposely being backfilled. A total of 576g of mid to late 2nd century AD pottery, 215g of ceramic building material, 567g of animal bone and 8g of worked flint were recovered from fill 498. Backfill 500 was a dark greyish brown clayey silt with small stone inclusions, 0.16m thick, from which 119g of 2nd century AD pottery, 42g of ceramic building material, 135g of animal bone and 86g of flint were recovered. Above this lay fill 501; a dark yellowish brown clayey sand with small stone and charcoal inclusions, measuring 0.12m thick. The uppermost backfill (502) was a mid greyish brown clayey silt with occasional charcoal and stone inclusions

measuring 0.6m thick. A total of 740g of early to mid 2nd century AD pottery, 337g of ceramic building material, and 1201g of animal bone were recovered from the fill.

3.4.41 To the eastern end of Plot 2, a single pit was dated to the Middle Roman period (pit **560**).

3.4.42 Pit **560** was again located in the north-eastern corner, just clipping Early Roman ditch **558**. This pit was sub-circular in plan, 1.1m in diameter and 1.12m deep with a U-shaped profile. The lower fill (561) was a light greyish brown sandy clay, 0.3m thick, with rare chalk inclusions. The upper fill (562) was 0.8m thick and consisted of a light yellowish brown silty clay with small chalk inclusions noted along the edge of the fill.

Plot 3

3.4.43 No pits were dated to the Middle Roman period within this plot, with a single firepit and three graves being found within the plot dating to the period.

Burial Group 3

3.4.44 The three inhumations were within grave cuts (**719**, **793**, **851**) in a small cluster (Burial Group 3; Fig. 11), two of which (**793** and **851**) were cut through the top of ditch **594**, part of the central boundary group, which was completely infilled by the time these graves were cut. One grave (**793**) had an associated pit at its western end, which contained no finds, although may have contained the remains of an infant burial that have not survived in the clay.

3.4.45 Grave **719** was located just south of Early Roman ditch **594** and respected the ditches north-east to south-west alignment. The grave was sub-rectangular in plan, measured 1.38m long, 0.37m wide and 0.17m deep with vertical sides and a concave base. Within the grave was skeleton 720. This adult skeleton was in very poor condition: no skull, rib cage, arms or lower legs survived. The remains were in an extended, supine condition and the head would have been located at the north-eastern end. This skeleton was covered by a dark greyish brown silty clay, 0.37m thick, with infrequent small flints inclusions.

3.4.46 Grave **793** was sub-rectangular in plan, with an associated pit cut at the western end of the feature (**798**). The grave was on a north-east to south-west alignment and cut directly through the top of ditch **594**. The grave was also located directly south-west of grave **851**. The feature measured 1.8m long, 0.6m wide and 0.31m deep. The adult skeleton (SK795; aged 36-45 years old) was in a semi-flexed position, with the torso on its left side and the legs brought up towards the chest and the hands resting on the pelvis. The skeleton was positioned slightly on its right side, resting against the cut of the grave. The head was located at the north-eastern end of the grave and the bone was in good condition with the remains being near complete. Pit **798** was 0.44m in diameter and 0.34m deep. There was no relationship seen between the grave and pit **798**, although they were thought to be contemporary during excavation. No artefacts were recovered from the dark brownish grey silty clay fill (798) which appeared to be the same fill as that of the grave (794) and if any organic material had been within the pit, it had not survived. The grave fill (794) was a dark brownish grey silty clay from which 69g of mid 1st to mid 2nd century AD pottery was recovered.

3.4.47 Grave **851** was also cut through the top of ditch **594**, on the same north-east to south-west alignment, located directly north-east of grave **793**. The feature was sub-rectangular in plan and measured 2.1m long, 0.9m wide and 0.72m deep with a U-shaped profile. The adult male skeleton (SK852) was in a semi-flexed position and on its left side with the head at the north-east end. The bone was in fair to good condition, with some broken bones but mostly complete. A radiocarbon date was undertaken on a bone from the left arm (humerus) which gave a date between AD127-333 with a 95.4% probability (Radiocarbon Age BP1800 ± 37, laboratory code SUERC-64518; Appendix E). The backfill (853) was a dark greyish brown silty clay from which 171g of residual Early Roman pottery was recovered.

3.4.48 The other feature within Plot 3 that dates to the Middle Roman period was firepit **659**, cut into the top of ditch **812** (part of the Southern Boundary Group).

3.4.49 The firepit measured 0.96m in diameter and 0.43m deep with a dark brownish grey silty clay fill (660) with regular charcoal inclusions. The base of the cut into the earlier ditch was clearly heavily heat affected, having turned a mid reddish brown (Fig. 12 S. 211). No finds were recovered from the fill.

3.5 Period 4: Late Roman (AD 300-410)

Plot 1

3.5.1 During the Late Roman period, Pond **610** was still open, and slowly infilling, as the uppermost fill contained quite a large quantity of Late Roman material.

3.5.2 The lower Middle Roman fills were overlain by a thick secondary silting deposit (611) consisting of a dark greyish brown silty clay, 0.64m thick, with occasional angular stone and charcoal inclusions. This produced a total of 1190g of 4th century AD pottery, 191g of fired clay, 1191g of ceramic building material, a 193g fragment of lava quern (SF215), a sandstone processing slab (SF207), three blocks of structural stone weighing 2087g and 1310g of animal bone. Other finds recovered were a fragment of a worked bone pin (Sf170), a near complete copper alloy bangle, common in the 3rd and 4th century AD (SF168), a copper alloy strip (SF104), two iron nails (SF's 166, 227) and a total of 18 coins (SF's 82, 98, 99 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 116, 117, 118, 172) most of which date to the mid to late 4th century AD, apart from a single Iron Age coin (SF109).

Plot 3

3.5.3 A single ditch and the remains of a possible hedgerow representing the Late Roman period are on the same north-west to south-east alignment as the earlier phased ditches along with one pit, cut into the top of an Early Roman ditch.

3.5.4 Near the south-west boundary, within Plot 3, ditch **435** (**114**, **624**) was linear in plan and on a north-west to south-east alignment, measuring between 0.5m to 0.55m wide and 0.17m to 0.22m deep with a U-shaped profile. The fill (424, 624) was a mid brownish grey clayey silt with occasional angular flint inclusions. A total of eight sherds of pottery weighing 116g dating to the 4th century AD were recovered along with three late 4th century AD coins (SF's 54, 55, 56).

3.5.5 Running perpendicular from ditch **435** were the remnants of a hedgerow or shallow ditch (**626**). This feature was linear in plan, measuring 0.74m wide and 0.22m deep with an irregular profile. The fill (627) was a mid greyish brown clayey silt with occasional flint inclusions.

3.5.6 Pit **632** (Fig. 12, S. 210, Plate 5) was north-east of this ditch and truncated the Early Roman boundary ditch **558**. This pit was 2.5m in diameter and 0.91m deep with a wide U-shaped profile. The basal fill (633) was 0.5m thick and consisted of a mid yellowish grey silty clay with rare flint and charcoal inclusions. A total of 732g of mid 3rd century AD pottery, including a stamped samian sherd (SF176) was recovered from the fill along with 1516g of animal bone and a 93g fragment of lava quern (SF190). Above this lay a mid brownish grey silty clay with moderate flint and charcoal inclusions from which 113g of samian pottery, 297g of Late Roman pottery, 456g of ceramic building material, 829g of animal bone and two quern stone fragments (SF177, 178) was recovered. The uppermost fill (635) was a dark brownish grey clayey silt with common burnt stone inclusions. A total of 1146g of 4th century AD pottery, 92g of animal bone, 8g of fired clay and 61g of ceramic building material were recovered from the fill.

3.5.7 The only other evidence for Late Roman or post-Roman activity was represented within the upper fills of some of the Early Roman ditches (ditches **540** and **550**), where pottery dating from the 5th century AD was present, indicating the features were still earthworks during the period.

3.6 Undated

3.6.1 Few features have been left unphased, and although undated the majority of these are in all likelihood Roman due to their proximity to other Roman features.

Posthole Group 1

3.6.2 This group (postholes **370**, **372**, **412**, **414**, **416**, **418** and **420**) was located near the northern boundary of the excavation area. This group may have formed a small sub-circular structure, although its plan remains unclear.

3.6.3 Posthole **370** measured 0.42m in diameter and 0.11m deep and was sub-circular in plan with a U-shaped profile. The sole fill (371) was a dark grey silty clay with frequent charcoal inclusions, from which a small number of spelt cereal grains were recovered.

3.6.4 The rest of the postholes (**372**, **412**, **414**, **416**, **418**, **420**) measured between 0.3m to 0.72m in diameter and 0.12m to 0.21m deep with wide U shaped profiles. The fills (373, 413, 415, 417, 419, 421) were generally a mid greyish brown or mid brownish grey silty clay with occasional sub-angular flint inclusions.

Other Features

3.6.5 Other undated pits and postholes in the northern half of the site, nearby to Posthole Group 1, were **393**, **395**, **484**, **486** and **488**. These features varied in diameter between 0.4m to 0.95m and 0.08m to 0.16m deep. The fills (394, 396, 485, 487, 489) were generally a mid yellowish to mid grey brown with occasional sub-angular flint inclusions. No finds were recovered.

3.6.6 Approximately 9m south of pit **486** was a small posthole or pit (**530**). This feature was different in form than the later features in the area, consisting of a cut measuring 0.5m in diameter and 0.04m deep. The fill (531) was a light brownish grey silty clay with rare flint inclusions.

3.6.7 Another small number of undated pits and postholes were excavated in the north-eastern corner of the excavation area (**317**, **319**, **389**, **391**). These features measured between 0.4m and 0.8m in diameter and 0.12m to 0.19m deep. The fills (318, 320, 390, 392) were generally a mid yellowish brown silty clay with occasional flint and chalk inclusions.

3.6.8 Closer to the southern edge of the excavation a further five discrete features were left unphased (**616**, **667**, **669**, **737**, **739**).

3.6.9 Posthole **616** was 0.5m in diameter and 0.9m deep with a U-shaped profile. The sole fill (617) was a dark greyish brown silty clay with occasional flint inclusions. Posthole **667** was 0.32m in diameter and 0.14m deep with a wide U-shaped profile and was infilled by a mid brownish grey silt clay. Pit **669** was sub-circular in plan, 1.1m in diameter and 0.13m deep with gently sloping sides and concave base. The fill (670) was a mid brownish grey silty clay with moderate charcoal inclusions. Possible firepit **737** was sub-circular in plan with a bowl shape profile, measuring 0.85m in diameter and 0.11m deep. The fill (738) was a mid brown clay containing a large amount of burnt flint (>85%) and moderate amounts of charcoal. Pit **739** was located directly east of Late Iron Age grave **766** and was sub-circular in plan, measuring 1.28m in diameter and 0.5m deep. The sole backfill (740) was a mid greyish brown silty clay.

3.7 Finds Summary

3.7.1 A moderately large assemblage of Roman pottery (over 85kg) was recovered from features during excavation. Other finds included 52 coins spanning the Late Iron Age and Roman periods, some fragments of glass, brooches, hair pins, iron nails and worked stone (mostly quern stones). The majority of the pottery assemblage is of Early and Middle Roman date (AD43 to AD 300) and mostly consists of locally produced

utilitarian grey wares. Domestic and foreign traded ceramics were also found on the site and used fairly routinely by the mid 2nd century AD, including Gaulish samian vessels.

3.8 Environmental Summary

3.8.1 In total, 12 inhumations and three cremations were found during the excavation. The skeletal remains had no grave goods with them apart from hobnails and pathologies on the remains are few. The most interesting pathology was the trepanation hole located on the skull of SK341, dated to the Early Roman period. Most of the skeletal remains are in relatively poor condition, particularly the remains within the western half of site, where the limited cover of topsoil and subsoil and modern farming practices had truncated the graves significantly. The cremations were well preserved, though again one had been truncated by ploughing. Grave goods with the cremated material included copper brooches, hair pins and a worked bone gaming counter and complete or near complete pottery vessels.

3.8.2 A total of 2017 fragments of animal bone was recovered, including bones from cattle, sheep/goat, pig, horse, dog, cat, red deer, roe deer, domestic fowl and frog. Cattle bone is the most numerous taxon in the assemblage. A total of 51 fragments had been burnt and 154 showed traces of gnawing by carnivores, probably dogs.

3.8.3 Results from environmental samples taken during excavation were poor. Preservation was an issue, with only a small assemblage of spelt wheat being recovered from the samples and a smaller amount of barley. Very little chaff was recovered from any samples. Occasional weed seeds were present. These poor results would indicate that any crop processing being undertaken for the nearby settlement was taking place away from the excavated area, although the heavy clay geology often means environmental remains preserve poorly and the results cannot preclude crop processing from taking place at the site, particularly since some large fragments of quern and millstone were recovered.

4 Discussion and Conclusions

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 The excavation at East View Close, Radwinter has uncovered evidence of a large Roman roadside settlement's infield 'plots' that developed along a series of tracks or roads, that then extended down to the east towards a tributary of the River Pant. This settlement spanned the Romano-British period and the associated finds assemblages, notably the pottery, provide valuable information on the trade links available to a non-urban settlement during this period. Despite limited evidence for houses or other structures, the finds assemblages and other features indicate that the site lay on the edge of a settlement that was of moderate status. The evidence adds to current knowledge of the clay uplands of the north-west Essex/South Cambridgeshire region during the Roman period, and helps confirm the theory that a relatively large and well connected roadside settlement was located here.

4.2 Early Prehistoric Activity

4.2.1 Limited evidence for pre-Iron Age activity was found in the form of cut features on the site, although the residual flints recovered from many Roman features across the site indicates not insignificant activity from the Mesolithic through to the Bronze Age within vicinity of the site. The size and character of the assemblage suggests at least visitation by prehistoric communities during these periods and it is a fairly balanced representation of working waste, tools and cores which are evidence for domestic activities taking place. Long term visitation of the site over these periods is understandable due to its location next to a tributary of the River Pant, as the location would have been an attractive landscape to early prehistoric communities.

4.3 The Local Roman Landscape

4.3.1 The site is situated within a very rich Iron Age and Roman landscape (Fig. 2), with numerous settlements and monuments located nearby. The settlement at Radwinter was located on the crossroads of a number of known Roman roads leading to Great Chesterford, Thaxted and Wixoe. A number of other routes have also been cited as possible roads that pass through Radwinter. Clearly, the settlement would have had links to other nearby Roman settlements such as Great Chesterford to the north-west, Colchester to the east and the large centre at Wixoe to the north-east.

4.3.2 Similarly, its location next to a tributary of the River Pant, a waterway which is thought to have been navigable during the Roman period, would have provided access to a large part of Eastern England for trade. The largest Roman burial mounds surviving this side of the Alps, Bartlow Hills, are located just under 8km to the north and numerous villas and other small, prosperous settlements are known within the local landscape. Roadside settlements appear to have been spaced at distances of approximately 12km between each, particularly along the line of Roman Stane Street, which linked Ermine Street at Braughing (Hertfordshire) to Colchester in Essex (Timby *et al* 2007). It is suggested that the settlement at Radwinter was similar to these other sites and developed as a roadside settlement that utilised its location on a cross-roads of quite major roads and river in the region to expand and develop through trade during the Early Roman expansion of the 1st and 2nd centuries AD.

4.4 The Site in Context

4.4.1 When the excavated evidence is viewed in relation to the excellent magnetometry results from the Archaeology RheeSearch Group (Fig. 13), it is clear that the land

against the western bank of the River Pant was blanketed in small paddocks and enclosures or infields. Combined, the results indicate that the settlement focus was concentrated at the southern end of the field, north and west of the excavation area, with possible structural features being identified (*e.g.* the sub-rectangular feature and the sub-circular feature within an enclosure; possibly a temple or an earlier Iron Age roundhouse). This idea is supported by the evidence from the excavation, which showed more features containing occupation-derived material such as pottery and metalworking waste were located within the north-western third of the excavation area. Similarly, it is highly probable that part of the settlement was located underneath the modern housing on East View Close.

4.4.2 Further interpretation of the geophysics is beyond the scope of this report, but as can be seen on Fig. 13, the field systems related to the settlement were expansive, and there is clear evidence of planned settlement. The activity bounding Water Lane in the western limit of the survey is obviously difficult to identify to a period, but could be evidence of Roman plots against an original segment of the Roman version of Water Lane that can be seen curving into the field at its north-western corner and running north-west to south-east down towards East View Close (however, it is also possible these plots could be medieval tofts).

4.4.3 It is worth noting that there was a large number of strong magnetic anomalies scattered across the area surveyed. It is possible these anomalies could be some form of industrial feature, such as pottery kilns, ovens or furnaces, which is further supported by the recovery of pottery waster sherds during the excavation (see 4.5 and Appendix B.1).

4.5 Settlement Development

4.5.1 The settlement development pattern at Radwinter, when put into its regional context appears to follow the over-arching pattern seen within the Eastern Region for Roman roadside settlements/occupation in general. The settlement developed quickly after the establishment of the road system in the later 1st century AD, and appears to have reached a substantial size by the 2nd century AD. Known roadside settlements range in size from 6-7ha (at Harlow) to the exceptional 80ha site at Baldock, Hertfordshire (Smith 2016). Combined, the results of the excavation and geophysics indicates that the settlement at Radwinter and its associated fields extended over approximately 8ha. Further surveys west of Water Lane may identify if the settlement was also located there, which would be reasonable to suggest. If that is the case it can be surmised that the settlement as a whole could be in the region of 15 to 20ha. During the 3rd and 4th centuries the settlement appears to have nucleated but continued to be involved in trade and the local economy, perhaps not as extensively as previously. By the Late Roman period, evidence for the peripheral areas of settlement being active is scant, with little artefactual material present to confirm continuation of occupation here.

Iron Age to Early Roman transition

4.5.2 The limited evidence for Iron Age occupation identified during the evaluation and excavation suggests settlement during the Iron Age period may have been located nearby to the site, indicated by the presence of a single inhumation dating to the period and the recovery of four Iron Age coins. It is plausible to propose that a small Iron Age settlement or farmstead was located nearby, which was abandoned or subsumed soon after or just prior to the development of the settlement, at least in the area investigated. This is a shift in settlement patterns often noted within the region, which doesn't necessarily indicate a significant change, but instead possibly a refocusing of

settlement, with enclosures and structures being set a short distance away from their Iron Age predecessors (Timby *et al.* 2007). It could be plausible that the Iron Age settlement at Radwinter was located next to the river on the lower ground (suggested by the evidence of 'Belgic-type' pottery from a pit next to the river; EHER 1380), with the settlement then moving to the slightly higher ground that the village of Radwinter is located on, sitting at approximately 91mOD, 8m higher than the river.

Early Roman

4.5.3 Agricultural activity, and presumably settlement, clearly began (or continued) in the Early Roman period, with multiple phases of ditched enclosures that formed small paddocks being laid out, the organisation of which would suggest an element of planning. These enclosures are not as formally set out as many other Early Roman field systems, such as those excavated at Strood Hall on the A120 road scheme (*ibid.* fig. 3.2) which appear more organised. The enclosures at East View Close appear to be slightly more organic in formation; this may be due to the site's topography and location near to the River Pant, which meant the enclosures were dug respecting their relationship to the river.

4.5.4 When also including the geophysical results in the field to the north, the continuation of the small paddocks can be seen, gently curving westwards, respecting the route of the river and divided by a number of tracks or lanes linking to the road. Within the excavation, these enclosures appear to have been long lived, being reworked at minimum three times over the Early Roman period and then surviving as at least earthworks presumably with hedgerows throughout the Middle Roman period. The size and shape of the fields perhaps indicates a pastoral economy for the settlement, as opposed to arable, due to the relatively small size of each fields. This is supported by the faunal and environmental evidence (see below).

4.5.5 Obvious signs of settlement-related activity during this period, and on the site overall, are limited, with no features clearly representing direct habitation, such as roundhouses or other structures. A group of postholes were identified near the western baulk (Structure 1), although no clear shape can be discerned. It is likely that only a few postholes of the structure survive, the shallower features being lost due to modern agricultural practices, although what does survive is indicative of a large post built structure, possibly a barn of some kind. In addition, the finds assemblages indicates that settlement focus was very close by, with assemblages of unabraded Early Roman pottery being recovered from many of the ditches and a number of pits within this phase. Presumably the main domestic buildings were located adjacent to the road to the west.

4.5.6 One of the more interesting features of this period was a line of large, vertical sided pits (Pit Group 1), on the same alignment as, and cutting, the Northern Boundary Group (**550**). Although originally interpreted as extremely large post pits, possibly for the central timbers in a large aisled barn, their sheer size (up to 1.3m in diameter and 1.1m deep) combined with their location, with many cutting an earlier ditch, makes this unlikely. In addition, no direct comparisons for post-pits this size and a building with only a single row of post pits in a rural settlement can be found. For example, the aisled barn excavated at Great Holts Farm in Boreham, Essex, had two rows of postholes forming a building 18m long and 6.2m wide. The postholes varied between 0.25m to 0.6m deep with diameters of approximately 1m and other associated features such as a wall trench were also found (Germany 2003). The actual function of these pits is still unclear, since the pits do not have a form suggestive of another purpose. Waterholes are unlikely, due to being on the top of the slope, and the river would presumably have

been the main water source. Similarly, clay extraction seems unlikely due to their neatly excavated shape and profile. The most probable explanation is that they were an alignment of pits that re-iterate the boundary formed by the ditches, that were at least partially infilled by this time.

Middle Roman

4.5.7 The fields appear to have fallen out of use during this period, or are at least no longer maintained: most were at least partially infilled by the start of this period. It is probable that the ditches (and associated hedgerows) were established enough that they would have still formed boundaries that continued to be used by the settlement, and pastoral farming appears to have been a more active part of the economy than previously. However, this may be due to more animal bone being hand-recovered from pits in this period rather than the less artefact-rich ditches in the earlier period. The majority of features dating to this period were pits, all relatively large in diameter and depth, which were infilled with midden material. The finds assemblage shows relatively large amounts of fired clay (including kiln bars) coming from this period, suggesting that light industrial activities using ovens, corn driers or furnaces were being undertaken nearby, or some buildings constructed with daub were demolished. The pits themselves may have been excavated to extract clay to build the superstructures for these industrial features or daub for buildings and then backfilled with midden material. It must be stated that no *in situ* industrial structures were found in the excavated area, and the evidence derives solely from the fired clay recovered in secondary contexts. The finds assemblages from these pits show the settlement was still economically linked to nearby towns and still prospered to some degree, although the pattern of settlement continued the trend seen in many other Roman centres in the region; reflecting a period of nucleation and consolidation.

4.5.8 Similar to the Early Roman period, no features were found that can be interpreted as direct evidence for settlement, such as post-built structures or ring gullies. The quantity of artefactual material recovered from the pits however clearly indicates that the settlement was still occupied and active, seemingly on more than a subsistence basis, throughout the Middle Roman period.

4.5.9 Interestingly, the well identified near the western baulk (**841**) would suggest that the river as a water source may not have been used as frequently as it was in the Early Roman period – perhaps due to the flow of water reducing in the waterway, or possibly a closer water source was required for an industrial activity taking place nearby, such as pottery production. The finds assemblage also indicates the demolition of a structure nearby when the well was backfilled, with over 8kg of ceramic building material being recovered from the upper backfills along with two large (20kg each) fragments of structural stone.

Late Roman

4.5.10 Late Roman activity was represented by a ditch, the remains of a hedgerow and a large pit cut through an Early Roman ditch as well as the upper fills of pond **610** and the tertiary fills of some of the larger ditches. These features indicate settlement or activity continued within the area during the Late Roman period, further evidenced by the relatively large assemblage of Late Roman coins recovered by metal detector from the upper fills of features and the topsoil. It is likely that the settlement at Radwinter persisted through the Late Roman period, but focused to the west of the excavated area following the process of nucleation during the Middle Roman period.

4.5.11 This possible decline in the Late Roman period is a characteristic seen in other sites within the region; Hacheston, Heybridge and Wixoe also declined during this period, suggesting a possible region-wide diminution in the economy and settlements. The fact that Great Chesterford constructed its walls during this time could also imply unrest and upheaval within the region (however the town itself did expand during the 4th century AD, unlike other settlements). Other roadside settlement in the region follow this pattern, such as Long Melford, Suffolk (Craven 2008).

4.6 The Settlement's Economy

Ceramic Evidence

4.6.1 The ceramic evidence from the excavation clearly shows that this settlement was not just subsistence based, and had an active role within its local economy. The pottery indicates that the settlement had strong links with Great Chesterford, to the west, and Colchester to the east, due to the high proportion of wares found being produced in Colchester and Cambridge and its hinterland. Interestingly, the assemblage does not suggest much trade with Wixoe, to the north-east. This may be due to the later establishment of Wixoe as an important centre, once the Radwinter settlement had begun to nucleate.

4.6.2 The recovery of pottery waster fragments from two features (penannular ditch **310** and ditch **587**) is possible evidence of on-site pottery production, which is also supported by the fragments of kiln furniture recovered from Late Roman features; indicative of light industrial features, such as kilns being within the vicinity (as noted above, similar features may be visible on the magnetometry results). Locally produced pottery is often seen in many Roman rural settlements and the pots were probably used principally within the settlement itself, although could easily have formed part of their trade with other local farmsteads and Small Towns.

Numismatic Evidence

4.6.3 The relatively large collection of coins (52) recovered are of some use in understanding trade trade link and the economy. The pattern of coin loss on the site is one that is quite typical of rural Roman settlements. Only one 1st century AD coin was found, whilst coins from the 4th century onwards were more abundant. Generally, Early Roman coins are rarer in the archaeological record, simply because they were larger (and more valuable) and so less likely to become a 'casual loss', whereas the much smaller later Roman coins were worth less and easier to accidentally lose.

4.6.4 Despite a lack of Late Roman archaeology, these coins clearly suggest the settlement at Radwinter survived well into the 4th and possibly 5th centuries AD. A salient comparison between the Late Roman coin assemblages from Radwinter and that of Great Chesterford is that there is proportionally a much higher representation of period 19 (AD364-378) and 21 (AD388-402) coins at Radwinter, a similar pattern seen at other rural settlements in the local region (Hobbs 2011).

Other Artefactual Evidence

4.6.5 A small amount of smithing slag, including hearth bottoms was recovered from ditch **194**, evidence for secondary metalworking on the site. The assemblage was relatively small and limited to the one feature, but would suggest a small smithy was in use during the Early Roman period. Similarly, the recovery of rotary querns and the fragments of small millstone indicates that crop processing was undertaken to some degree within the settlement, despite the lack of preserved plant remains within samples. The millstone fragments also suggest a watermill may have been located

within the settlement, possibly on the tributary to the River Pant the site is situated next to, or on the River Pant proper, to the south of the village (a post-medieval watermill used to stand on the banks of the river near the church, thus an earlier mill would be plausible).

Faunal Evidence

4.6.6 Faunal remains show the site's economy was heavily domesticated, with little interaction with wild animals. Cattle husbandry appears to be the most utilised from of pastoral farming for the settlement, with goat/sheep (presumably predominantly sheep) forming the second most utilised. Horse also forms an important part of the sites economy, though mostly for transport use as opposed to forming part of the diet. In addition, the recovery of foal remains would indicate horse breeding was taking place within the settlement. Butchery marks were limited, although cattle had the most evidence (20.1% of the assemblage). Sheep and pig showed fewer signs of butchery, with only 3% and 5% of the remains respectively. Evidence for the ages of the animal at death, either naturally or through human intervention, was limited within the sheep/goat assemblage, but the cattle assemblage indicated that many of the animals (over 50%) were over 3 to 4 years prior to death/butchery.

4.6.7 Interestingly, comparison between the Early and Middle Roman periods, despite being a small assemblage, supports that there was an increase in the frequency of cattle at the expense of horse (and also pig and dog, to a lesser extent), whilst sheep/goat numbers stay relatively stable. This is something that is often seen at other settlements throughout North Essex and South Cambridgeshire (Medlycott 2011a, Timby *et al*. 2007).

4.6.8 Other than as use for food, the settlement also utilised the fauna for other economic purposes. For example, some of the cattle horn cores had chop or saw marks, evidence for the removal of the horn for horn working. Similarly, two red deer fragments showed signs of working. The animals would have also been utilised for milk, when considering the age of many cattle prior to death. It is possible sheep/goat would have also been utilised for this purpose, perhaps along with wool production, although the small assemblage precludes age identification of the sheep/goat assemblage.

Ecofactual Evidence

4.6.9 Only limited evidence for arable farming was found, with small amounts of spelt wheat and barley being recovered. The lack of chaff would suggest that crop processing was not taking place in the vicinity of the excavation, and either was not undertaken at the settlement or much further away from the features that were excavated. It is possible that already processed grain was brought to the settlement due to its strong trade connections with nearby market towns, and that pastoral farming dominated the economy of the settlement rather than an arable or mixed farming regime. It must be reiterated, however, that the lack of preserved environmental remains could be due to the heavy clay geology and nature of the fills rather than a lack of these agricultural practices taking place at the settlement. As mentioned previously, the recovery of quern stones would indicate crop processing on at least a subsistence level, and the millstones indicate that crops would have played a more important role in the settlements economy than the preserved plant remains from the site would suggest.

4.7 Funerary Activity

4.7.1 Romano-British funerary practices within a rural setting are not as well understood as those of their urban counterparts and the excavation of cremations and inhumations ranging from the Iron Age through to the Late Roman period provide some insight into

the burial practices of the local rural population. The evidence of a Late Iron Age inhumation and post-conquest cremations alongside burials ranging from the Early and Middle Roman periods demonstrates a continuity in funerary location, if not traditions.

The Cremations

4.7.2 The mid to late 1st century AD cremations show a continuation of a Late Iron Age tradition of burial into the Early Roman period (also seen, for example, at the contemporary cremation cemeteries at Stansted, 10km south and Great Dunmow, 16km to the south; Atkinson 2015). Particularly, these three cremations were very similar in grave goods and ancillary vessels found at Great Dunmow (where a hand mirror was also found). The Radwinter cremations contain between one and three ceramic vessels and may represent the remains of a small family cemetery. Although apparently modest, this number of vessels seems typical of local funerary practice (*ibid*.). The utilitarian nature of the vessels probably reflects a community of limited wealth but following a strong funerary tradition; the pottery is colloquially known as 'London ware' which was manufactured at several centres including West Stow and Wattisfield in Suffolk, and Ardleigh in Essex, the Nene Valley near Peterborough, also London during the Early to Middle Roman period (Tyers 1996, 170-171). This fabric was used to make good quality table wares often copying samian ware forms.

4.7.3 The metal objects with the cremations also indicate a limited wealth and may help with identifying the sex of the individuals. The most richly furnished cremation (**254**) contained a copper pin and the remains of a possible mirror as well as two brooches, which would be indicative of a female. Cremation **269** contained a single brooch, whilst the last (**276**) contained no metal artefacts apart from a nail, possibly part of the pyre structure.

The Inhumations

4.7.4 A total of 12 inhumations dating from the Middle Iron Age (1), Early (7) and Middle (4) Roman periods were found during excavation.

4.7.5 Four separate cemetery 'areas' (Burial Groups 1 to 3, and the two inhumations in the north-east corner) can be identified for the Roman period, all of which respect the ditch alignments. Two of the cemeteries were utilised in the Early Roman period (Burial Groups 1 and 2), at the top of the valley to the west, a third was used in the Middle Roman period, cut into the top of ditch **594** (Burial Group 3) and the final contained two burials, one each from the Early and Middle Roman periods near pond **610**. Interment varied between the burials; three could be confirmed to have been interred in coffins (both graves from Burial Group 2; **763** & **838**, and the Early Roman inhumation in the north-east; **340**) whilst no evidence for coffins was found within the other graves, suggesting burial in shrouds or no internment preference. Similarly, grave goods were rare; a single glass bead was recovered from grave **340**, which could easily be intrusive. The only other finds related to the burials were hobnails from footwear associated with two inhumations (SK's 307 & 793).

4.7.6 The most striking pathology on the bones of the inhumations was found on SK341 (Grave **340**). What is interpreted as a trepanation hole was located on the top of the skull (Plate 8); it is thought trepanation is the likely cause of the injury due to the lack of fracture to the bone, and the fact the bone had begun to heal peri-mortem. Despite numerous primary sources describing trepanation during the Roman period, archaeological evidence for the procedure is uncommon, although some have been found in Britain (for example, a possible trepanation wound was found on a skull from Baldock, Hertfordshire; Mckinley 1992). The reason why it was undertaken is unknown,

although ethnographic studies show the practice would have originated in a context in which the rationale underlying the intervention was linked to the person's culture and beliefs rather than on empirical evidence (Lisowski 1967 & Mahone 2014).

4.7.7 It is interesting that the two individuals buried within the line of the central boundary group (Burial Group 3) were seemingly placed there due to the boundary representing something to that (presumably) familial group. The ditch was clearly infilled once the graves were dug, with the graves cut through the ditch fills, and then through the natural below by approximately 10-20cm. This would indicate that they were not buried there due to the ground being softer to dig than the surrounding natural clays, as they excavated the grave through the natural clays also – perhaps suggesting that the boundary was important and that it delineated the land owned or worked by the family.

4.7.8 The inhumations follow the trends of rural Roman funerary practice. Burials are often found outside the main settlement focus, sometimes cut into the top of earlier ditches. The Early Roman inhumations are also not uncommon finds, with inhumation often being part of funerary practice alongside or immediately proceeding the practice of cremation.

Other Features Possibly Relating to Funerary or Ceremonial Activity

4.7.9 A feature that may have been linked to funerary activity was a large pit or pond feature, recorded in the north-east corner of the excavation (**610**), at the bottom of the valley near the river. This feature was presumably excavated during the Middle Roman period, as few Early Roman datable artefacts were recovered from the fills. The function of this large pit or pond is likely to have been for clay extraction, and a secondary use of water for livestock. The feature remained open for a long period of time, as 4th century AD pottery was recovered from the upper fill along with numerous (14) Late Roman coins. A large amount of coins were recovered from the site (52), but the amount of Late Roman coins within the top of this feature compared to the rest of site is significant, and could be evidence of deliberate deposition into the feature. Similarly, the close location of a pit burial (**305**) directly to the east, dated to the Middle Roman period, may suggest there was a significance to the feature for the local community, and the coins could be interpreted as ‘offerings’.

4.7.10 The magnetometry results may show possible evidence of a temple in the southern half of the surveyed field, adjacent to the Roman track or road running through the field. This identification is somewhat spurious without excavation, but the circular features within an enclosure is not dissimilar in form to the 'sanctuary' excavated at Heybridge (Atkinson & Preston 2015).

The Radwinter Burial Evidence in Context

4.7.11 The dates of inhumation on the site span the Early and Middle Roman period, correlating with the relative early success and later nucleation of the settlement. The change in burial customs from cremation to inhumation appear to happen quite suddenly, with the cremations dating to the mid to late 1st century AD, and the first inhumations probably dating to the early 2nd century AD (possibly the late 1st century AD), this may suggest a quick transference of local customs to a more Romanised belief in burial.

4.7.12 Generally, the burial customs at the site also follow the pattern seen accross Roman Britain. The burial rite of cremation was the norm during the Early Roman period, and many burials were provided with grave goods. During the late 2nd century AD onwards, the growing belief in an afterlife meant that inhumation became more prevalent, due to the belief that the body needed to remain intact for the afterlife (Medlycott 2011a). The

inhumations at Radwinter may have begun slightly earlier, with a radiocarbon result of one inhumation dating to the late 1st to early 2nd century AD (SK341, grave **340**) and another dating from between the late 1st to early 3rd century AD (SK585, grave **584**). The other inhumation radiocarbon date resulted in a more expected date of mid 2nd to early 4th century AD (Appendix E).

4.7.13 The burial groups found at Radwinter were perhaps familial groups in small field cemeteries, rather than evidence for a formal cemetery on the outskirts of a settlement, such as those found at Great Chesterford (*ibid*.), and show a markedly different approach to burial practice as to those found within an urban setting. The lack of grave goods (apart from the hobnails from two burials and a single glass bead from another) and relative paucity of inhumations across the site attests to this, and may also suggest the occupants of the settlement were not particularly wealthy, although absence of grave goods was a trait of burial that became common during the later Roman period (a trait that Christianity adopted during the 4th century AD), so cannot be relied upon as evidence of the community's wealth or status.

4.8 Evidence for the Roman Road Network

4.8.1 Although no direct archaeological evidence for the road network that the settlement was located on was found during the excavation, it is probable that the layout of the settlement can help identify where roads may have been. For example, the southern boundary ditches appear to have demarcated the edge of settlement activity here, and with three ditches excavated at this limit, this boundary was clearly long lived. A public footpath still runs on a north-east to south-west alignment just south of these boundaries and is in the correct location and alignment to suggest this was the position of the road to Wixoe (Fig. 2). Similarly, the axis of the field systems would suggest they were set out respecting the alignment of this road as well as following the meandering route of the River Pant.

4.8.2 Furthermore, the evidence of settlement being located to the north and west of the excavation area would indicate a road was also situated here, with the buildings fronting onto it and the field plots extending off the rear of these properties. This was supported by the geophysical survey results in the field north of the excavation (Fig. 13). As mentioned previously, the original, possibly Roman, route of Water Lane may be visible in the western half of the field, with roadside plots respecting the alignment of this original route. The positions of these roads may indicate that some reinterpretation of the road network suggested by the HER is needed, as was found at Wixoe (Atkins and Clarke forthcoming).

4.9 Post-Roman Occupation

4.9.1 Post-Roman occupation evidence was extremely limited within the site. A small number of possibly Early Saxon sherds of pottery were recovered from the top of some features, suggesting activity continued after the fall of Roman Britain, although no other evidence was found. As commented on above, the geophysical results may indicate medieval roadside tofts or similar features along the western edge of the field that would front onto Water Lane, although a Roman date for these features cannot be ruled out as they do not align with the modern route of Water Lane. Radwinter may follow the same settlement pattern as that at Wixoe – the Roman town was abandoned and the Saxo-Norman settlement was established at a new location to the east (*ibid*.). Radwinter Church is located south of the Roman settlement, presumably the focal point for the post-Roman occupation, suggesting a similar re-establishment of settlement occurred.

4.10 Significance

4.10.1 This excavation at Radwinter has added greatly to the understanding of the origin and development of the Roman settlement located here. This probable roadside settlement was established in the post-conquest period, although there are hints of an Iron Age precursor in the vicinity, the funerary traditions of which continued into the Roman period. The artefactual evidence has shown good trade links with the local market towns and that the settlement, although not rich, was successful during the Early Roman period.

4.10.2 This excavation and adjacent geophysical survey has added support to the ideas for how roadside settlements developed in the region. Generally, these sites are less intensively investigated compared to higher status settlements in the Roman period such as villas, particularly prior to developer funded works. Because of this, the nature of their development is rarely well understood (Smith *et al*. 2016). This large excavation on the edge of the main settlement has shown that the site established itself quickly following the development of the road system in the 1st century AD, and was of a substantial size by the end of the 1st and into the early 2nd century AD. Similarly, the field systems show that a certain degree of planning went into the layout of the settlement, indicating significant time investment and organisation on behalf of the occupants and possibly indicating an association with military planning after the Boudican revolt (*ibid*.). The settlement then appears to follow the characteristics seen in many other settlements in the region, with nucleation or consolidation during the Middle Roman period, with occupation in some form continuing through the Late Roman and possibly into the post-Roman periods.

4.10.3 The size of the settlement at approximately 15ha (if it extended west of Water Lane) is in the range of a relatively large roadside settlement; Great Dunmow was approximately 30ha, and as previously mentioned, roadside settlements can vary between *c.* 7ha (Harlow, Essex) to around 80ha (Baldock, Hertfordshire; Smith 2016). The size of settlement, and its location between Thaxted to the south, Colchester to the east, Wixoe to the north-east and Great Chesterford to the west would indicate the settlement would have seen a high proportion of passing trade and general traffic, suggesting it was a well linked and important centre in the region.

4.10.4 The finds recovered during the excavation also support this interpretation of a large settlement being located at Radwinter. Despite no major structural remains being uncovered, clear evidence for both masonry and timber framed buildings was found (from the structural stone and daub fragments). Additionally, evidence for industrial activities such as metalworking, pottery production and crop processing (possibly in the form of a watermill) along with animal husbandry and horse breeding were also found; all indirect evidence of an important roadside settlement being located here. Furthermore, the geophysical survey has shown the settlement extended for a significant distance to the north (and it can be assumed to the west of Water Lane) and the results show large amounts of archaeology survive within the field and future fieldwork and research within the field could help greatly in advancing our understanding of the settlement.

4.10.5 The results can be seen as regionally significant, adding to a growing corpus of data showing the region to have been a well populated and relatively wealthy part of Roman Britain, with significant trade being undertaken between the local and regional Small Towns, roadside settlements, farmsteads and villas.

Appendix A. Trench Descriptions and Context Inventory

Evaluation

Context	Cut	Trench	Category	Feature Type	Length	Breadth	Depth	Equivalent Excavation Context
100	100	3	cut	post hole	0	0.3	0.07	
101	100	3	fill	post hole	0	0.3	0.07	
102	0		layer	topsoil	0			
103	0		layer	subsoil	0			
104	0		layer	natural	0			
105	108	3	fill	bank	1.5	0.5	0.16	
106	108	3	fill	ditch	1.5	0.5	0.1	
107	108	3	fill	ditch	0.78	1.42	0.19	
108	108	3	cut	ditch	1.5	1.6	0.3	198
109	109	4	cut	pit	0	1.4	0.36	
110	109	4	fill	pit	0		0.36	
111	111	4	cut	ditch	0.75	0.8	0.44	
112	111	4	fill	ditch	0		0.44	
113	111	4	fill	ditch	0		0.32	
114	114	4	cut	ditch	0.75	0.77	0.15	
115	114	4	fill	ditch	0		0.15	
116	116	4	cut	ditch	0.75	0.95	0.19	
117	116	4	fill	ditch	0		0.19	
118	118	4	cut	post hole	0	0.35	0.16	
119	118	4	fill	post hole	0		0.16	
120	120	4	cut	gully	0.85	0.26	0.05	
121	120	4	fill	gully	0		0.05	
122	122	4	cut	gully	1.55	0.29	0.07	
123	122	4	fill	gully	0		0.07	
124	124	1	cut	ditch	0	1.5	0.4	
125	124	1	fill	ditch	0	1.5	0.4	
126	126	1	cut	ditch	0	1	0.36	
127	126	1	fill	ditch	0	1	0.36	
128	128	1	cut	pit	0	0.9	0.24	
129	128	1	fill	pit	0	0.9	0.24	
130	130	1	cut	post hole	0.65	0.5	0.12	
131	131	1	fill	post hole	0.65	0.5	0.12	
132	132	1	cut	post hole	0.4	0.33	0.08	
133	132	1	fill	post hole	0.4	0.33	0.08	
134	134	1	cut	pit	0	0.92	0.24	
135	134	1	fill	pit	0	0.92	0.24	
136	136	1	cut	post hole	0.65	0.37	0.1	
137	136	1	fill	post hole	0.65	0.37	0.1	
138	142	3	fill	pit	1.86	1.6	0.64	
139	142	3	fill	pit	2	0.85	0.4	
140	142	3	fill	pit	2.26	0.8	0.14	
141	142	3	fill	pit	1.9	0.4	0.18	
142	142	3	cut	pit	2.6	1.9	1.14	841

Context	Cut	Trench	Category	Feature Type	Length	Breadth	Depth	Equivalent Excavation Context
143	144	3	fill	pit	0.62	0.75	0.41	
144	144	3	cut	pit	0.62	0.75	0.41	
145	0	1	layer	subsoil	0		0.15	
146	146	6	cut	pit	1.1	0.94	0.26	
147	146	6	fill	pit	0		0.26	
148	148	6	cut	ditch	1.6	0.8	0.26	
149	148	6	fill	ditch	0	0.8	0.26	
150	150	9	cut	ditch	1	1.56	0.71	
151	150	9	fill	ditch	0		0.71	
152	167	9	fill	ditch	0		0.23	
153	167	9	fill	ditch	0		0.19	
154	167	9	fill	ditch	0		0.23	
155	155	5	cut	ditch	0	0.9	0.4	
156	155	5	fill	ditch	0	0.9	0.4	
157	157	5	cut	ditch	0	0.4	0.3	
158	157	5	fill	ditch	0	0.4	0.3	
159	160	3	fill	beam slot	1.5	0.14	0.27	
160	160	3	cut	beam slot	1.5	0.14	0.27	
161	162	3	fill	pit	0.78	0.75	0.13	
162	162	3	cut	pit	0.78	0.75	0.13	
163	164	3	fill	pit	0.84	0.6	0.15	
164	164	3	cut	pit	0.84	0.6	0.15	
165	166	3	fill	post hole	0.48	0.3	0.23	
166	166	3	cut	post hole	0.48	0.3	0.23	
167	167	9	cut	ditch	0		0.58	
168	168	9	cut	pit	0.84	0.97	0.3	
169	168	9	fill	pit	0.84	0.97	0.3	
170	0	9	layer	topsoil	0		0.39	
171	0	9	layer	subsoil	0		0.33	
172	172	8	cut	furrow	0	0.82	0.11	
173	172	8	fill	furrow	0		0.11	
174	174	5	cut	pit	1.25	1.05	0.3	
175	174	5	fill	pit	1.25	1.05	0.3	
176	176	5	cut	pit	1	1	0.3	
177	176	5	fill	pit	1	1	0.3	
178	0	9	layer	bank	0		0.27	
180	0	5	layer	spread	1.5	1.2	0.1	
181	182	5	fill	ditch	1.5	1.22	0.26	
182	182	5	cut	ditch	1.5	1.22	0.26	
183	0	6	layer	topsoil	0			
184	0	6	layer	subsoil	0			
185	185	5	cut	ditch	0	3.5		
186	185	5	fill	ditch	0	3.5		
187		13	cut	ditch	0	2.5	0.55	
188	187	13	fill	ditch	0	2.5	0.55	

EXCAVATION

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Breadth	Depth	Shape in Plan	Profile	Colour	Fine component	Date Range	Phase	Group
189	189	cut	pit	1.74	1.12	sub-circular	steep U shaped, flat bottomed			MC2	3	PG5
190	189	fill	pit	1.72	0.4			grey greenish brown	sandy silty	MC2	3	PG5
191	189	fill	pit	1.74	0.28			yellowish brown	sandy silty clay	MC2	3	PG5
192	189	fill	pit	0.66	0.26			brownish yellow	sandy silty clay	LC2	3	PG5
193	189	fill	pit	1.74	0.6			dark brownish w yellowish	sandy silty clay	MC1-C4	3	PG5
194	194	cut	ditch	0.86	0.19	linear	dish shaped			LC1	2	DG1
195	194	fill	ditch	0.86	0.19			mid greyish brown	clayey silt	LC1	2	DG1
196	196	cut	ditch	0.59	0.11	linear	dish shaped			MC1-E/MC2	2	DG1
197	196	fill	ditch	0.59	0.11			mid greyish brown	clayey silt	MC1-E/MC2	2	DG1
198	198	cut	ditch	0.71	0.24	linear (though unclear)	v-shaped			M/LC1	2	DG1
199	198	fill	ditch	0.71	0.24			mid greyish brown	clayey silt	M/LC1	2	DG1
200	200	cut	ditch	0.52	0.13	linear	dish shaped			EC2	2	DG1
201	200	fill	ditch	0.52	0.13			mid greyish brown	clayey silt	EC2	2	DG1
202	202	cut	ditch terminus	0.52	0.11	linear	dish shaped			MC1-C2	2	DG1
203	202	fill	ditch terminus	0.52	0.11			mid greyish brown	clayey silt	MC1-C2	2	DG1
204	204	cut	post hole	0.62	0.09	circular	dish shaped				2	0
205	204	fill	post hole	0.62	0.09			light reddish brown	clayey silt	MC1-MC2	2	0
206	206	cut	post hole	0.8	0.21	sub-circular	dish shaped				2	0
207	206	fill	post hole	0.8	0.21			dark reddish grey	clayey silt		2	0
208	208	cut	stake hole	0.35	0.1	circular	v-shaped				2	0
209	208	fill	stake hole	0.35	0.1			mid reddish grey	clayey silt	MC1-C2	2	0
210	210	cut	stake hole	0.3	0.1	circular	U shaped with sharp point				2	0
211	210	fill	stake hole	0.3	0.1			mid reddish grey	clayey slit		2	0
212	212	cut	pit/posthole	0.61	0.15	sub-circular	dish-shaped				2	0

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Breadth	Depth	Shape in Plan	Profile	Colour	Fine component	Date Range	Phase	Group
213	212	fill	pit / posthole	0.61	0.15			mid greyish brown	clayey silt	MC1-E/MC2	2	0
214	214	cut	ditch	0.9	0.31	linear	wide U				2	0
215	214	fill	ditch	0.9	0.31			dark brown	fine clayey silt	MC1-MC2	2	0
216	216	cut	ditch	0.8	0.3	linear	wide U				2	0
217	216	fill	ditch	0.8	0.3			dark brown	fine clayey silt	LC1	2	0
218	218	cut	pit	1	0.5	sub-circular	flat U				3	PG5
219	218	fill	pit	1	0.2			dark blackish brown	sandy silt	E/MC2	3	PG5
220	218	fill	pit	0.38	0.11			yellowy brown	silty clay		3	PG5
221	218	fill	pit	1	0.21			dark reddish brown	silty clay		3	PG5
222	222	cut	pit	0.64	0.26	sub-circular					2	0
223	222	fill	pit	0.64	0.26			mid reddish grey	clayey silt	M/LC1	2	0
224	224	cut	pit	0.8	0.23	sub-circular	dish shaped				2	0
225	224	fill	pit	0.77	0.23			mottled dark greyish brown, mid brownish orange	silty clay		2	0
226	224	fill	pit	0.8	0.18			dark brownish grey	clayey silt	LC1	2	0
227	227	cut	ditch	0.95	0.29	linear					2	0
228	227	fill	ditch	0.95	0.29			mid greyish brown	fine clayey silt	MC1-C2	2	0
229	229	cut	post-pit	1.1	0.7	sub-circular	wide U				2	0
230	229	fill	post-pit	1.1	0.7			dark brown	fine clayey silt	LC1	2	0
231	231	cut	ditch			linear	bowl				0	0
232	231	fill	ditch					dark reddish brown	silty clay		0	0
233	233	cut	post hole	0.45	0.11	sub-circular	bowl				2	0
234	233	fill	post hole	0.45	0.11			mid greyish brown	silty clay	M1-E/MC2	2	0
235	235	cut	ditch	0.68	0.22	linear	wide U				2	0
236	235	fill	ditch	0.68	0.22			mid brownish grey	fine clayey silt	E/MC2	2	0
237	248	fill	pit		0.26			mid grey brown	clay silt	MC2	3	PG5
238	248	fill	pit		0.6			mid blue grey	clay silt	MC2	3	PG5
239	239	cut	beam slot		0.12	linear	squared				2	0
240	239	fill	beam slot		0.12			dark orangey brown	silty sandy clay	MC1-C2	2	0
241	241	cut	post hole	0.3	0.1	sub-circular	shallow U				0	0
242	241	fill	post hole	0.3	0.1			dark orangey brown	silty clay		0	0
243	243	cut	post-pit	1.45	0.78	sub-circular	stepped U				3	

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Breadth	Depth	Shape in Plan	Profile	Colour	Fine component	Date Range	Phase	Group
244	243	fill	post-pit		0.26			dark brown	fine clayey silt		3	
245	243	fill	post-pit	1.45	0.5			dark greyish brown	fine clayey silt	MC1-MC2	3	
246	248	fill	pit		0.9			mid grey brown	silt clay	MC2	3	PG5
247	248	fill	pit		0.8			light red brown	sandy clay	C2	3	PG5
248	248	cut	pit	2	1.28	sub-circular	U				3	PG5
249	249	cut	posthole, post-pit	1.04	0.63	sub-circular	stepped v			MC2	3	
250	249	fill	post-hole	0.98	0.62			mid greyish brown	clayey silt	MC2	3	
251	249	fill	post hole / post pit	1.04	0.46			mottled, mid brownish orange with patches of mid greyish brown	silty clay		3	
252	249	fill	posthole / pit	1.04	0.28			dark brownish grey	clayey silt	MC2	3	
253	248	fill	pit		1.28			dark red brown	silt clay		3	PG5
254	254	cut	cremation	0.45	0.11	sub-circular					2	CG1
255	254	fill	cremation	0.45	0.11			mid greyish brown	fine clayey silt	LC1	2	CG1
256	256	cut	post hole		0.14	sub-circular					2	0
257	256	fill	post hole		0.14			dark blackish brown	silty clay	LC1	2	0
258		layer	spread of material		0.14			yellowish brown	silty clay		0	0
259	259	cut	ditch	0.8	0.24	linear	flat U				2	NBG
260	259	fill	ditch	0.8	0.24			dark brown	silty clay	LC2	2	NBG
261	261	cut	ditch	0.44	0.12	linear	flat U				2	NBG
262	261	fill	ditch	0.44	0.12			light greenish brown	silty sandy clay	C3-C4	2	NBG
263	263	cut	ditch	0.3	0.1	dubious					2	NBG
264	263	fill	ditch		0.1			mid greyish brown	silty clay	M/LC1	2	NBG
265	266	fill	pit		0.42			light grey brown	clay silt	C4 (WITH RESIDUAL)	3	PG5
266	266	cut	pit			circular				C4 (WITH RESIDUAL)	3	PG5
267	268	fill	pit		0.38			mid green grey	clay silt	C4	3	PG5
268	268	cut	pit	2.26	1.22	circular				C4	3	PG5
269	269	cut	cremation	0.65	0.07	sub-circular	dish shaped				2	CG1

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Breadth	Depth	Shape in Plan	Profile	Colour	Fine component	Date Range	Phase	Group
270	269	fill	cremation	0.2	0.04			dark blackish brown	clayey silt		2	CG1
271	254	fill	cremation	0.25				mid brown	fine clayey silt		2	CG1
272	269	fill	cremation	0.29	0.07			dark blackish brown	clayey silt	M/LC1	2	CG1
273	273	cut	plough scar	0.13	0.03	linear	dish shaped				0	0
274	273	fill	plough scar	0.13	0.03			dark reddish brown	clayey silt		0	0
275	254	fill	cremation vessel	0.2				mid greyish brown	fine clayey silt		2	CG1
276	276	cut	cremation	0.5	0.06	sub-circular	bowl				2	CG1
277	276	fill	cremation	0.5	0.06			dark blackish brown	clayey silt	MC1	2	CG1
278	266	fill	pit		0.64			mid brownish grey	clay silt	C2	3	PG5
279	268	fill	pit		0.66			light grey brown	clay silt	M/LC2-MC3	3	PG5
280	268	fill	pit		1.04			mid brownish grey	clay silt	MC3-E/MC4	3	PG5
281	268	fill	pit		1.22			light red brown 10% grey mottling	clay sand	MC1-C4	3	PG5
282	282	cut	ditch	0.96	0.36	linear	v-cut				2	0
283	282	fill	ditch	0.96	0.36			mid yellowish brown	silty clay	MC1+	2	0
284	284	cut	ditch terminus	0.2	0.05	linear	bowl				2	NBG
285	284	fill	ditch terminus	0.2	0.05			mid brownish grey	silty clay		2	NBG
286	286	cut	ditch	0.65	0.24	linear	square				2	NBG
287	286	fill	ditch	0.65	0.24			dark brownish grey	silty clay	LC1-C2	2	NBG
288	288	cut	post pit	1.3	1.5	sub-rectangular	square			M/LC1	2	PG1
289	288	fill	post pit	0.9	1.5			mid yellowish brown	silty clay	M/LC1	2	PG1
290	288	fill	post pit	1	0.75			dark brownish grey	silty clay	M/LC1	2	PG1
291	292	fill	pit	1.8	0.7			dark grey brown	sandy clay	M/LC2-C3	3	PG6
292	292	cut	pit	1.8	0.7	sub-circular					3	PG6
293	294	fill	pit	2.5	0.6			pale brown	sandy clay	LC2-C3	3	PG6
294	294	cut	pit	2.5	0.6	circular					3	PG6
295	297	fill	pit	1.7	0.2			bright yellow	clay		3	PG6

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Breadth	Depth	Shape in Plan	Profile	Colour	Fine component	Date Range	Phase	Group
296	297	fill	pit	1.7	0.4			grey green 70%, 30% yellow banded material	silty clay	MC2+	3	PG6
297	297	cut	pit	1.6	0.4	circular					3	PG6
298	276	fill	cremation	0.14	0.06			dark blackish brown	clayey silt		2	CG1
299	299	cut	pit	1.04	1.4	curvilinear				C2-C4	3	PG4
300	299	fill	pit		0.6			light brown	silty clay	C3-C4	3	PG4
301	299	fill	pit		0.18			brownish yellow	silty sandy clay		3	PG4
302	299	fill	pit		0.66			diffusely yellowish brown	silty clay		3	PG4
303	299	fill	pit		1.41			brown	silty clay	E/MC3	3	PG4
304	299	fill	pit		0.18			dark brownish black	silty clay	C2	3	PG4
305	305	cut	pit	1.74	0.42	sub-circular	U				3	0
306	305	fill	pit		0.32			light grey brown	clay silt	M/LC2+	3	0
307	305	HSR	skeleton								3	0
308	308	cut	ditch terminus	0.44	0.17	linear	flat U				3	0
309	308	fill	ditch terminus	0.44	0.17			greyish yellow	sandy silt		3	0
310	310	cut	ditch	1.2	0.5	curvilinear	square				3	0
311	310	fill	ditch	0.9	0.3			mid yellowish brown	silty clay		3	0
312	310	fill	ditch	0.8	0.35			dark brownish grey	silty clay	MC1-MC2	3	0
313	313	cut	ditch	0.68	0.21	linear	U shaped				3	0
314	313	fill	ditch	0.68	0.21			dark brown grey	silty clay	MC1-MC2	3	0
315	315	cut	pit	0.3	0.19	sub-circular					0	0
316	315	fill	pit	0.3	0.19			dark brown grey	silty clay	C2	0	0
317	317	cut	post hole	0.8	0.18	sub-circular	bowl				0	0
318	318	fill	post hole	0.8	0.18			mid brown	silty clay		0	0
319	319	cut	post hole	0.7	0.14	sub-circular	bowl				0	0
320	319	fill	post hole	0.7	0.14			mid yellowish brown	silty clay		0	0
321	321	cut	ditch	0.3	0.08	linear	bowl				3	0
322	321	fill	ditch	0.3	0.08			light brownish grey	silty clay		3	0
323	323	cut	ditch	1.4	0.29	linear	flat based				0	0

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Breadth	Depth	Shape in Plan	Profile	Colour	Fine component	Date Range	Phase	Group
324	323	fill	ditch	1.4	0.29			mid brownish grey	fine clayey silt	C2	0	0
325	325	cut	ditch	0.78	0.3	curvilinear	wide U				3	0
326	325	fill	ditch	0.78	0.3			mid grey	fine clay silt		3	0
327	327	cut	pit	1.7	0.32	curvilinear	flat U				0	0
328	327	fill	pit		0.12			light grey brown	clay silt		0	0
329	327	fill	pit		0.11			dark orangey red brown, burnt	silty clay		0	0
330	330	cut	ditch			linear					0	0
332	327	fill	pit		0.15			dark greyish black	silty clay		0	0
333	327	fill	pit		0.17			light yellow grey brown	clay		0	0
334	334	cut	ditch	0.5	0.2	curvilinear	square				3	0
335	334	fill	ditch	0.5	0.2			mid brownish grey	silty clay		3	0
336	336	cut	ditch	1.7	0.3	linear	bowl			C1	2	NBG
337	336	fill	ditch	1.7	0.3			mid brownish grey	silty clay		2	NBG
338	305	fill	pit		0.42			light grey brown, 10% white mottling	sand clay	M/LC1-E/MC2	3	0
339	305	fill	pit		0.42			mid grey brown	clayey silt		3	0
340	340	cut	grave	0.54	0.4	sub-rectangular					2	0
341	340	HSR	skeleton	0.54							2	0
342	340	fill	grave	0.54	0.4			dark brown grey	silty clay	M/LC1	2	0
343	343	cut	ditch terminus	2.4	0.8	linear	wide U				2	0
344	343	fill	ditch terminus		0.2			mid grey	silty clay		2	0
345	343	fill	ditch terminus		0.35			mid yellowish brown	silty clay		2	0
346	343	fill	ditch terminus		0.4			dark brownish grey	silty clay	M/LC1	2	0
347	347	cut	pit	3	1.1	sub-circular	wide U				2	0
348	347	fill	pit		0.22			mid brown	fine clayey silt	LC1	2	0
349	347	fill	pit	2.05	0.4			mid greyish brown	fine clayey silt	MC2	2	0
350	347	fill	pit	2.4	0.5			dark brownish grey	fine clayey silt	M/LC2	2	0
351	352	fill	pit		0.52			light grey brown	clay silt	EC2	3	PG5

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Breadth	Depth	Shape in Plan	Profile	Colour	Fine component	Date Range	Phase	Group
352	352	cut	pit	2.7	0.7	sub-circular					3	PG5
353	354	fill	pit		0.48			light grey brown	clay silt	M/LC2	3	PG5
354	354	cut	pit	1.5	1.21	sub-circular					3	PG5
355	355	cut	pit	1.1	0.22	sub-circular	bowl				2	0
356	355	fill	pit	1.1	0.22			dark brownish grey	silty clay	MC1-MC2	2	0
357	357	cut	pit	1.56	0.94	sub-circular	wide U				2	0
358	357	fill	pit		0.3			mid yellowish brown	silty clay		2	0
359	357	fill	pit	1.5	0.8			mid brownish grey	silty clay	C1	2	0
360	360	cut	Pit / posthole?	0.8	0.22	sub-circular					2	0
361	360	fill	pit / posthole?	0.8	0.22			mid brown grey	silty clay	M/LC1	2	0
362	362	cut	ditch	0.66	0.16	linear	wide U				2	0
363	362	fill	ditch	0.66	0.16			mid grey	fine clayey silt	MC1-C2	2	0
364	364	cut	ditch	0.46	0.11	linear	wide U				2	0
365	364	fill	ditch	0.46	0.11			mid brownish grey	fine clayey silt		2	0
366	366	cut	ditch	1.62	0.24	linear					2	NBG
367	366	fill	ditch	1.62	0.24			dark reddish brown	clayey silt	M/LC1	2	NBG
368	368	cut	pit	1.04	0.17	sub-circular					3	0
369	368	fill	pit	1.04	0.17			dark reddish brown	clayey silt	C2	3	0
370	370	cut	pit / posthole?	0.42	0.11	sub-circular					0	PHG1
371	370	fill	pit? / posthole?	0.42	0.11			dark black grey	silty clay		0	PHG1
372	372	cut	pit / posthole?	0.69	0.14	sub-circular	U				0	PHG1
373	373	fill	pit? Posthole?	0.69	0.14			mid grey brown	silty clay		0	0
374	354	fill	pit		0.71			mid grey brown	clay silt	M/LC2	3	PG5
375	354	fill	pit		0.92			ligth grey brown	clay silt	MC1-C4	3	PG5
380	380	cut	pit / posthole?	0.74	0.24	sub-circular	bowl				2	0
381	380	fill	pit / posthole?	0.74	0.24			mid brown grey	silty clay		2	0

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Breadth	Depth	Shape in Plan	Profile	Colour	Fine component	Date Range	Phase	Group
382	382	cut	? Pit / posthole	0.72	0.16	sub-circular	bowl				2	0
383	382	fill	pit / posthole ?	0.72	0.16			mid brown grey	silty clay	MC1-C4	2	0
384	384	fill	ditch	1.4	0.35	linear	bowl				2	NBG
385	384	fill	ditch	1.4	0.35			dark brownish grey	silty clay		2	NBG
386	386	cut	ditch	1.7	0.6	linear	wide U				2	0
387	386	fill	ditch		0.25			mid brownish grey	silty clay		2	0
388	386	fill	ditch		0.42			mid grey	silty clay		2	0
389	389	cut	pit	0.6	0.13	sub-rectangular	square				0	0
390	389	fill	pit	0.6	0.13			mid brownish grey	silty clay		0	0
391	391	cut	post hole	0.4	0.13	sub-circular	bowl				0	0
392	391	fill	post hole	0.4	0.13			mid brown	silty clay		0	0
393	393	cut	pit / posthole	0.38	0.08	sub-circular	bowl				2	0
394	393	fill	pit / posthole?	0.38	0.08			mid brown grey	silty clay		2	0
395	395	cut	pit / posthole?	0.64	0.12	sub-circular					0	0
396	395	fill	pit / posthole	0.64	0.12			mid brown	silty clay		0	0
397	397	cut	pit	2.9	1.22	sub-circular	U shape				3	0
398	397	fill	pit	2.9	0.8			mid greyish brown	silty clay	LC2	3	0
399	397	fill	pit	1.9	0.55			dark bluish grey	silty clay	LC2	3	0
400	352	fill	pit		0.62			dark yellow brown	clayey sand		3	PG5
401	352	fill	pit		0.77			mid grey brown	clay silt	MC2	3	PG5
402	352	fill	pit		0.7			mid grey brown	clay silt		3	PG5
403	354	fill	pit		0.5			dark yellow brown	clay sand		3	PG5
404	354	fill	pit		0.74			dark yellow brown	clay sand		3	PG5
405	354	fill	pit		0.7			dark yellow brown	clay sand		3	PG5
406	354	fill	pit		0.98			dark yellow brown	clay sand		3	PG5
407	354	fill	pit		1.22			mid grey brown	clay silt		3	PG5
408	249	fill	pit		0.6						3	
409	409	cut	ditch		0.56	curvilinear	u				3	0

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Breadth	Depth	Shape in Plan	Profile	Colour	Fine component	Date Range	Phase	Group
410	409	fill	ditch		0.56			mid greyish brown	sity clay	E/MC2	3	0
411		layer	Hill wash?	0.9	0.45			mid brown	silty clay		0	0
412	412	fill	post hole	0.72	0.17	circular	wide U				0	PHG1
413	412	fill	post hole	0.72	0.17			mid brownish grey	fine clayey silt		0	PHG1
414	414	cut	post hole	0.3	0.12	circular	U shaped				0	PHG1
415	414	fill	post hole	0.3	0.12			mid brown	fine clayey silt		0	PHG1
416	416	cut	post hole	0.66	0.12	circular					0	PHG1
417	416	fill	post hole	0.66	0.12			mid brownish grey	fine clayey silt		0	PHG1
418	418	cut	post hole	0.52	0.2	sub-circular	U				0	PHG1
419	418	fill	post hole	0.52	0.2			mid brownish grey	fine clayey silt		0	PHG1
420	420	cut	post hole	0.5	0.21	sub-circular	wide U				0	PHG1
421	420	fill	post hole	0.5	0.21			mid brownish grey	fine clayey silt		0	PHG1
422	422	cut	pit	1.95	0.95	sub-circular	wide U				3	0
423	422	fill	pit	1.35	0.18			mid brown / mid yellow mix	fine clayey silt / clay mix		3	0
424	422	fill	pit	2	0.35			mid brown	fine clayey silt	C4	3	0
425	422	fill	pit	1.8	0.5			dark grey	fine clayey silt	EC3	3	0
426	426	cut	pit	1.22	0.26	sub-circular	bowl				2	0
427	426	fill	pit	1.22	0.26			dark brown grey	silty clay	MC1-C2	2	0
428	428	cut	pit?	0.68	0.15	sub-circular					2	0
429	428	fill	pit?	0.68	0.15			dark brown grey	silty clay	C1	2	0
430	430	cut	gully	0.36	0.1	linear					0	0
431	430	fill	gully	0.36	0.1			dark grey brown	silty clay		0	0
432	432	cut	natural	0.48	0.1	sub-circular					0	0
433	432	fill	natural	0.48	0.1			mid brown grey	silty clay		0	0
434	435	fill	ditch		0.17			mid brownish grey	clay silt		4	0
435	435	cut	ditch	0.5	0.19	linear	U				4	0
436	436	cut	pit	1.9	0.34	sub-circular	bowl				3	PG4
437	436	fill	pit	1.9	0.34			dark brownish grey	silty clay	LC2+	3	PG4
438	438	cut	pit	0.7	0.22	sub-rectangular	wide U				3	PG4
439	438	fill	pit	0.7	0.22			mid brownish grey	silty clay	M/LC2	3	PG4
440	440	cut	pit	2.4	0.1	sub-circular	very shallow				3	PG4

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Breadth	Depth	Shape in Plan	Profile	Colour	Fine component	Date Range	Phase	Group
441	440	fill	pit	2.4	0.1			dark blackish brown	silty clay	E/MC2	3	PG4
442	442	cut	pit	1.8	0.45	sub-circular	wide v				3	PG4
443	442	fill	pit	1.8	0.45			dark brownish grey	fine clayey silt	MC2	3	PG4
444	444	cut	pit	1.7	0.35	sub-circular					2	0
445	444	fill	pit	1	0.24			mid brownish grey	silty clay		2	0
446	444	fill	pit	1.7	0.24			mid brownish grey	silty clay	MC1+	2	0
447	447	cut	post hole	0.5	0.14	sub-circular	bowl				2	0
448	447	fill	post hole	0.5	0.14			mid grey	silty clay		2	0
449	449	cut	pit	1.3	0.3	sub-circular					3	PG4
450	449	fill	pit	1.3	0.3			dark brownish grey	fine clayey silt		3	PG4
451	451	cut	ditch	0.5	0.3	linear					2	0
452	451	fill	ditch	0.5	0.3			yellowish brown	silty clay	E/MC2	2	0
453	453	cut	ditch	0.85	0.21	linear	flat U				3	0
454	453	fill	ditch	0.85	0.21			light brown	sandy silty clay	MC1-C4	3	0
455	455	cut	pit	1.2	0.28	sub-circular					3	PG4
456	455	fill	pit	1.2	0.28			mid brownish grey	fine clayey	M/LC2-C3	3	PG4
457	457	cut	pit	1.5	0.23	sub-circular	wide U				3	PG4
458	457	fill	pit	1.5	0.23			dark brownish grey	fine clayey silt	C2	3	PG4
459	459	cut	ditch	1.3	0.34	linear	bowl				2	0
460	459	fill	ditch	1.3	0.34			dark brownish grey	silty clay	C2	2	0
461	461	cut	ditch	0.7	0.21	linear	U shape				2	0
462	461	fill	ditch	0.7	0.21			mid brownish grey	silty clay	E/MC2	2	0
463	463	cut	ditch	1.7	0.36	linear	bowl				2	NBG
464	463	fill	ditch	1.7	0.36			mid brownish grey	silty clay	M/LC1	2	NBG
465	465	cut	pit	1.1	0.4	sub-circular	bowl			C2	3	PG4
466	465	fill	pit	1.1	0.4			Mid brownish grey	silty clay	C2	3	PG4
467	467	cut	pit	1.55	0.61	sub-rectangular	wide U				3	0
468	467	fill	pit	0.9	0.2			mid brownish grey	silty clay		3	0
469	467	fill	pit	1.55	0.4			mid yellowish brown	silty clay		3	0
470	470	cut	pit?	0.6	0.28	sub-circular	rounded V			LC1-C4	3	PG4
471	470	fill	pit?	0.6	0.28			mid brownish grey	fine clayey silt	LC1-C4	3	PG4

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Breadth	Depth	Shape in Plan	Profile	Colour	Fine component	Date Range	Phase	Group
472	472	cut	pit	3.1	0.96	sub-circular	U				0	0
473	473	cut	pit	2.56	0.99	sub-circular	U				0	0
474	474	cut	pit	1.6	1	sub-circular	U				3	PG6
475	475	cut	pit	2.7	0.62	rectangular					3	0
476	475	fill	pit	0.7	0.21			dark blackish brown	silty clay		3	0
477	475	fill	pit	1.64	0.62			dark brown	silty clay	MC2	3	0
478	478	cut	ditch	0.26	0.18	linear					3	0
479	478	fill	ditch	0.26	0.18			light brown	silty sand		3	0
480	480	cut	pit	0.79	0.2	linear					3	0
481	480	fill	pit	0.79	0.2			light brown	silty clay		3	0
482	482	cut	ditch	0.7	0.3	linear	U				2	0
483	482	fill	ditch	0.7	0.3			mid brownish grey	clayey silt	E/MC2	2	0
484	484	cut	post hole	0.4	0.16	sub-circular	U				0	0
486	486	cut	post hole / pit	0.6	0.14	sub-circular	bowl				0	0
487	486	fill	post hole / pit	0.95	0.11			mid greyish brown	silty clay		0	0
488	488	cut	pit	0.95	0.11	sub-circular	bowl				0	0
489	488	fill	pit	0.95	0.11			mid greyish brown	silty clay		0	0
490	474	fill	pit		1.01			dark red brown	clay sand		3	PG6
491	474	fill	pit		1.01			dark grey brown	clay silt	MC2-C3	3	PG6
492	473	fill	pit		0.98			dark grey brown	clay silt	MC2-MC3	0	0
493	473	fill	pit		0.81			light grey brown, 10% orange mottling	clay silt	MC2	0	0
494	473	fill	pit		0.81			dark yellow brown	clay silt sand		0	0
495	473	fill	pit		0.66			mid grey brown	clay silt	E/MC3	0	0
496	472	fill	pit		0.96			mid grey brown	clay silt		0	0
497	472	fill	pit		0.89			dark yellow brown	clay sand		0	0
498	472	fill	pit		0.78			light grey brown	clay silt	M/LC2	0	0
499	472	fill	pit		0.8			dark yellow brown	clay sand		0	0
500	472	fill	pit		0.76			dark grey brown	clay silt	C2	0	0
501	472	fill	pit		0.6			dark yellow brown	clay sand		0	0
502	472	fill	pit		0.6			mid grey brown	clay silt	E/MC2	0	0

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Breadth	Depth	Shape in Plan	Profile	Colour	Fine component	Date Range	Phase	Group
503	503	cut	post hole	0.72	0.12	sub-circular				E/MC2	2	0
504	503	fill	post hole	0.72	0.12			mid brownish grey	fine clayey silt	E/MC2	2	0
505	505	cut	ditch	0.6	0.1	linear	wide, shallow				2	NBG
506	505	fill	cremation	0.6	0.1			mid greyish brown	fine clayey silt		2	NBG
507	507	cut	ditch	0.95	0.11	linear	bowl				2	NBG
509	509	cut	ditch			linear	bowl				2	NBG
510	509	fill	ditch					dark brownish grey	silty clay	MC1-MC2	2	NBG
511	511	cut	post pit	1.21	0.91	sub-circular	U			MC1-C2	2	PG1
512	511	fill	post pit	0.9	0.42			dark brownish grey	clayey silt	MC1-C2	2	PG1
513	511	fill	post pit	1.21	0.42			mid brwonish grey	silty clay		2	PG1
514	514	cut	ditch	0.53	0.28	linear					2	NBG
515	514	fill	ditch	0.53	0.28			dark greyish reddisn brown	clayey silt	LC1	2	NBG
516	516	cut	ditch	0.72	0.2	linear	bowl				2	NBG
517	516	fill	ditch	0.72	0.2			mid greyish brown	clayey silt	MIXED	2	NBG
518	518	cut	pit	1.18	0.16	sub-circular / irregular	dish				2	0
519	518	fill	pit	1.18	0.16			dark greyish brown with mottled darker black patch in southern part	clayey silt	M/LC1	2	0
520	520	cut	post pit	1.12	1.3	sub-square				M/LC1	2	PG1
521	520	fill	pit	0.8	0.35			light grey	fine clayey silt		2	PG1
522	520	fill	post pit	1	0.45			mid brownish grey	fines clayey silt	M/LC1	2	PG1
523	520	fill	post pit	1.2	0.5			mid greyish brown	fine clayey silt		2	PG1
524	524	cut	pit	1.8	0.52	curvilinear	flat elongated u				3	0
525	544	fill	pit	1.8	0.52			light brown	silty clay	E/MC2	2	0
526	526	cut	ditch terminus	0.6	0.42	sub-rectangular	U				3	0
527	526	fill	ditch terminus	0.6	0.42			dark brown	silty clay	E/MC2	3	0
528	528	cut	ditch	0.48	0.12	linear	dish shaped				2	NBG
529	528	fill	ditch	0.48	0.12			mid greyish reddish brown	clayey silt		2	NBG
530	530	cut	post hole	0.5	0.04	sub-circular	bowl				0	0

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Breadth	Depth	Shape in Plan	Profile	Colour	Fine component	Date Range	Phase	Group
531	530	fill	post hole	0.5	0.04			light brownish grey	silty clay		0	0
532	532	cut	pit	1.3	0.8	sub-rectangular	square			MC2	2	PG1
533		fill	pit	1.9	0.8			mid brownish grey	silty clay	E/MC2	0	0
534	532	fill	pit	0.7	0.8			dark brownish grey	silty clay	MC2	2	PG1
535	535	cut	post hole	0.35	0.58	sub-circular	U shaped				0	0
536	535	fill	post hole	0.35	0.58			brownish grey	clayey silt	M/LC1	0	0
537	537	cut	pit	1.3	1.1	sub-circular	U shaped				2	0
538	537	fill	pit	1.1	0.44			dark brownish grey	silty clay		2	0
539	537	fill	pit	1.3	0.64			mid brownish grey	silty clay	E/MC2	2	0
540	540	cut	ditch	4	0.72	linear	bowl				2	0
541	540	fill	ditch	1.4	0.65			dark greyish brown	silty clay	E/MC2	2	0
542	540	fill	ditch	2.12	0.7			light greyish brown	silty clay		2	0
543	540	fill	ditch	0.36	0.6			yellowish brown	silty sandy clay		2	0
544	544	cut	pit	0.89	0.24	linear	bowl			LC1	2	0
545	544	fill	pit	0.68	0.16			dark brownish black	clayey silt	M/LC1	2	0
546	544	fill	pit	0.89	0.24			mid blackish brown	clayey silt	LC1	2	0
547	544	fill	pit	0.48	0.03			light reddish brown	silty clay	LC1-C2	2	0
548	548	cut	ditch	1.6	0.33	linear	wide u				0	0
549	548	fill	ditch	1.6	0.33			mid yellowish brown	stily clay	E/MC2	0	0
550	550	cut	ditch	1.65	0.37	linear	trapezoidal				2	NBG
551	550	fill	ditch	0.55	0.37			light yellowish brown	silty clay		2	NBG
552	550	fill	ditch	1.6	0.37			dark brownish grey	clayey silt	MC1	2	NBG
553	553	cut	pit	0.98	0.31	linear	bowl			M/LC1	2	0
554	553	fill	pit	0.98	0.31			mid blackish brown	clayey silt	M/LC1	2	0
555	555	cut	pit	0.88	0.24	linear	bowl				0	0
556	555	fill	pit	0.88	0.24			mid blackish brown	clayey silt	M/LC1	0	0
557	555	fill	pit	0.67	0.09			light resddish brown	silty clay	M/LC1	0	0
558	558	cut	ditch	0.8	0.46	linear	bowl shaped				2	0
559	558	fill	ditch	0.8	0.46			dark blackish brown	silty clay	M/LC1	2	0
560	560	cut	pit	1.1	1.12	curvilinear	deep bowl				0	0
561	560	cut	pit	1.1	0.3			light greyish brown	sandy silty clay		0	0

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Breadth	Depth	Shape in Plan	Profile	Colour	Fine component	Date Range	Phase	Group
562	560	fill	pit	1.1	0.8			light yellowish brown	silty clay, with sandy calky lenses		0	0
563	563	cut	ditch terminus	0.56	0.31	linear	u shape			LRB/ESAX?	2	NBG
564	563	fill	ditch terminus		0.31			mid greyish brown	silty clay	LRB/ESAX?	2	NBG
565	565	cut	ditch	0.42	0.08	linear	square				2	NBG
566	565	fill	ditch	0.42	0.08			mid brownish grey	silty clay	M/LC1	2	NBG
567	567	cut	post pit	1.15	0.9	sub-circular	U shape			MC2+	2	PG1
568	567	fill	post pit		0.42			dark brownish grey	silty clay		2	PG1
569	567	fill	post pit		0.48			mid brownish grey	clayey silt	MC2+	2	PG1
570	570	cut	ditch terminus	0.62	0.07	linear	square				2	0
571	570	fill	ditch terminus	0.62	0.07			mid brownish grey	silty clay	M/LC1	2	0
572	572	cut	ditch terminus	0.4	0.11	linear	U shape				2	0
573	572	fill	ditch terminus		0.11					M/LC1	2	0
574	574	cut	post pit	1.3	1.4	sub-square				C2	2	PG1
575	574	fill	post-pit	0.9	0.5			mid brownish grey	fine clayey silt		2	PG1
576	574	fill	post-pit	1	0.67			mid brownish grey	fine clayey silt	C2	2	PG1
577	574	fill	post-pit	1.3	0.45			mid brown	fine clayey silt		2	PG1
578	578	cut	grave	0.58	0.21	sub-circular	dish shaped				2	C1
579	578	fill	grave	0.58	0.21			mid reddish brown	clayey silt	M/LC1	2	C1
580	578	HSR	grave								2	C1
581	581	cut	grave	0.6	0.06	sub-rectangular	square				2	C1
582	581	HSR	grave								2	C1
583	581	fill	grave		0.06			light brownish grey	silty clay		2	C1
584	584	cut	grave	0.56	0.28	sub-rectangular	bowl shaped				0	C1
585	584	HSR	grave								0	C1
586	580	fill	grave	0.56	0.28			mid brown grey	silty clay	MC1-C2	0	0
587	587	cut	ditch	0.54	0.11	linear	bowl				2	0

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Breadth	Depth	Shape in Plan	Profile	Colour	Fine component	Date Range	Phase	Group
588	587	fill	ditch	0.54	0.11			mid brownish grey	clayey silt		2	0
589	589	cut	ditch	1.3	0.61	linear	U shape				2	0
590	589	fill								MC2-C3	2	0
591	591	cut	grave	0.5	0.16	sub-rectangular	flat based				2	C1
592	591	fill	grave	0.5	0.16			mid greyish brown	fine clayey silt		2	C1
593	591	HSR	grave							M/LC1	2	C1
594	594	cut	ditch	0.65	0.13	linear	square				2	0
595	594	fill	ditch	0.65	0.13			mid brownish grey	clayey silt	M/LC1	2	0
596	596	cut	ditch	2.4	1.06	linear	bowl shaped				2	0
597	596	fill	ditch	2.4	0.76			dark brown	silty clay	MC3-EC5	2	0
598	596	fill	ditch	1.36	32			light greyish brown	silty clay	LC1	2	0
599	599	cut	pit	1.3	0.88	sub-circular					2	0
600	599	fill	pit	1.3	0.88			dark brown	silty clay		2	0
601	601	cut	ditch	1.3		linear					2	0
602	601	fill	ditch	1.3				light brown	silty clay	M/LC1	2	0
603	603	cut	ditch terminus	0.6	0.15	linear	flat v shape				2	0
604	603	fill	ditch terminus	0.6	0.15			light brown	silty clay		2	0
605	610	fill	pit		0.12			light red grey	sandy clay		3	0
606	610	fill	pit		0.2			mid grey brown	clay silt	LC1	3	0
607	610	fill	pit		0.22			light grey brown	sandy clay	LC2-MC3	3	0
608	610	fill	pit		0.06			bright red brown	clay sand		3	0
609	610	fill	pit		0.02			dark grey brown	clay silt, 40% charcoal		3	0
610	610	cut	pit	10	0.86	sub-circular	expanded				3	0
611	610	fill	pit		0.64			dark grey brown	silt clay	C4	3	0
612	610	fill	pit		0.35			mid grey	clay silt	C3-C4	3	0
613	610	fill	pit		0.14			light grey brown	sand silt	M/LC2	3	0
614	610	fill	pit		0.03			bright red brown	clay sand		3	0
615	610	HSR	skeleton								3	0
616	616	cut	pit	0.5	0.09	circular	dish shaped				0	0
617	616	fill	pit	0.5	0.09			dark greyish	clayey silt		0	0
618	618	cut	natural	1.94	0.24	amorphous	U shaped				2	0

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619	618	fill	natural	1.94	0.24			dark blackish brown	clayey silt	M/LC1	2	0
620	620	cut	post hole	0.97	0.2	sub-circular	dish shaped				2	0
621	620	fill	post hole	0.97	0.2			mid reddish brown	clayey silt	C1	2	0
622	622	cut	post hole	0.9	0.18	sub-circular					2	0
623	622	fill	post hole	0.9	0.18			mid reddish brown	clayey silt		2	0
624	624	cut	ditch terminus	0.55	0.22	linear	U shaped				4	0
625	624	fill	ditch	0.55	0.22			mid brownish grey	fine clayey silt	C4	4	0
626	626	cut	natural	0.74	0.1	linear	wide and shallow				4	0
627	626	fill	natural	0.55	0.22			mid greyish brown	fine clayey silt		4	0
628	628	cut	ditch	0.9	0.32	linear	U shaped				2	0
629	628	fill	ditch	0.9	0.32			mid brownish grey	fine clayey silt		2	0
630	630	cut	ditch	0.8	0.29	linear	U shaped				2	0
631	630	fill	ditch	0.8	0.29			dark brownish grey	fine clayey silt		2	0
632	632	cut	ditch	2.5	0.91	linear	square				3?	0
633	632	fill	ditch		0.5			mid yellowish grey	silty clay	MC3+	3?	0
634	632	fill	ditch		0.58			mid brownish grey	silty clay	LRB/ESAX	3?	0
635	632	fill	ditch	1.1	0.36			dark brownish grey	clayey silt	C4	3?	0
636	636	cut	ditch	1.6	0.58	linear	wide u				2	0
637	636	fill	ditch	1.6	0.58			dark brownish grey	silty clay	M/LC1	2	0
638	638	cut	pit	3	1.21	sub-circular	square				2	0
639	638	fill	pit		0.28			light brownish grey	silty clay	LC1-EC2	2	0
640	638	fill	pit		0.4			mid brownish grey	silty clay		2	0
641	638	fill	pit		0.38			mid brownsh grey	silty clay		2	0
642	642	cut	ditch or pit	0.3	0.9	unknown	U shape				0	0
643	642	fill	ditch or pit	0.3	0.9			mid yellowish brown	silty clay		0	0
644	702	fill	post hole	0.55	0.1			mid reddish brown	clayey silt	MC1-C2	2	0
645	645	cut	post hole	0.47	0.09	sub-circular	dish shaped				2	0
646	645	fill	post hole	0.47	0.09			mid reddish brown	clayey silt		2	0
647	647	cut	ditch terminus	0.46	0.11	linear	n-s, bending slightly E at terminus				2	0
648	647	fill	ditch terminus	0.46	0.11			mid reddish brown	clayey silt	MC1-C4	2	0

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Breadth	Depth	Shape in Plan	Profile	Colour	Fine component	Date Range	Phase	Group
649	649	cut	post hole	0.23	0.13	circular	v shaped				2	0
650	649	fill	post hole	0.23	0.13			mid greyish brown	clayey silt		2	0
651	651	cut	post hole	0.91	0.17	sub-circular	dish shaped				2	0
652	651	fill	post hole	0.91	0.17			dark greyish brown	clayey silt	RB	2	0
653	653	cut	post hole	0.54	0.18	sub-circular	v shaped				2	0
654	653	fill	post hole	0.54	0.18			dark greyish brown	clayey silt	MC1-MC2	2	0
655	655	cut	post hole	0.66	0.2	sub-circular	U shaped				2	0
656	655	fill	post hole	0.66	0.2			mid greyish brown	clayey silt		2	0
657	647	cut	pit	0.66	0.16	sub-circular	dish shaped				2	0
658	657	fill	pit	0.66	0.16			dark greyish brown	clayey silt		2	0
659	659	cut	hearth	0.8	0.21	sub-circular	bowl				0	0
660	659	fill	hearth	0.8	0.21			mid brownish red	clay		0	0
661	661	cut	ditch	1.8	0.91	linear	v cut				2	SBG
662	661	fill	ditch		0.21			light yellowish grey	silty clay	C4	2	SBG
663	661	fill	ditch		0.3			mid yellowish grey	silty clay		2	SBG
664	661	fill	ditch		0.23			dark brownish grey	silty clay	RB	2	SBG
665	665	cut	ditch	0.96	0.43	linear	U shaped				2	SBG
666	665	fill	ditch	0.96	0.43			dark brownish grey	silty clay	E/MC2	2	SBG
667	667	cut	post hole	0.32	0.14	sub-circular	U shaped				0	0
668	667	fill	post hole	0.32	0.14			mid brownish grey	silty clay		0	0
669	669	cut	pit	1.1	0.13	sub-circular					0	0
670	669	fill	pit	1.1	0.13			mid brownish grey	silty clay	MC2	0	0
671	671	cut	pit	1.6	1.44	sub-circular	irregular U				2	0
672	671	fill	pit	1.6	0.74			light brown	clayey silt	LC1+	2	0
673	671	fill	pit	1.14	0.24			dark blackish brown	clay silt	M/LC1	2	0
674	671	fill	pit	1.1	0.38			light brownish yellow	silty clay		2	0
675	671	fill	pit	1.42	0.84			dark blackish brown	clayey silt	M/LC1	2	0
676	676	cut	pit	1.9	1.43	curvilinear	bowl				2	0
677	676	fill	pit	1.9	1.18			light brown	silty clay	LC1-C2	2	0
678	676	fill	pit	0.65	0.28			light brownish yellow	clay silt		2	0
679	676	fill	pit	1.06	0.22			dark blackish brown	clay silt	MC1-C4	2	0

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Breadth	Depth	Shape in Plan	Profile	Colour	Fine component	Date Range	Phase	Group
680	680	cut	ditch	0.49	0.54	linear					2	0
681	680	fill	ditch	0.49	0.54			light reddish brown	silty clay	C4	2	0
682	682	cut	pit	1.16	0.4	sub-circular					0	0
683	682	fill	pit	1.16	0.4			dark greyish brown	clayey silt		0	0
684	684	cut	ditch	1	0.41	linear	U shape				2	0
685	684	fill	ditch	1	0.41			dark brownish grey	clayey silt	MC2	2	0
686	686	cut	pit	1.35	0.3	sub-circular	wide U				2	PG2
687	686	fill	pit	1.35	0.3			mid brownish grey	fine clayey silt		2	PG2
688	688	cut	post hole	0.45	0.2	sub-circular	U shaped				2	PG2
689	688	fill	post hole	0.45	0.2			mid grey	fine clayey silt	C1	2	PG2
690	690	cut	pit / posthole		0.27	sub-circular	truncated				2	PG2
691	690	fill	pit / posthole		0.27			dark brownish grey	fine clayey silt		2	PG2
692	692	cut	pit / posthole	0.75	0.4	sub-circular	U shaped				2	PG2
693	692	fill	pit / posthole	0.75	0.4			dark greyish brown	fine clayey silt		2	PG2
694	694	cut	pit	0.8	0.26	sub-circular	U shaped				2	PG2
695	694	fill	pit	0.8	0.26			dark brownish grey	fine clayey silt		2	PG2
696	696	cut	pit	2.22	1.16	sub-circular	U				2	0
697	696	fill	pit		1.16			mid grey brown	silt clay	EC2	2	0
698	696	fill	pit		0.9			dark red brown	sand clay		2	0
699	699	fill	pit		0.86			dark grey brown	silt clay	M/LC1-EC2	0	0
700	699	fill	pit		0.6			dark red brown	sandy clay		0	0
701	696	fill	pit		0.58			light grey brown	clay silt	M/LC1	2	0
702	702	cut	post hole	0.55	0.1	sub-circular	dish shaped				2	0
703	703	cut	gully	0.44	0.09	linear	bowl				2	0
704	703	fill	gully	0.44	0.09			dark brownish grey	silty clay	C1	2	0
705	705	cut	post hole	0.4	0.11	sub-circular	bowl				2	0
706	705	fill	post hole	0.4	0.11			dark greyish brown	clayey silt		2	0
707	707	cut	gully	0.7	0.09	linear	bowl				2	0
708	707	fill	gully	0.7	0.09			mid brownish grey	silty clay	C2	2	0
709	709	cut	gully	0.6	0.08	linear	bowl				2	0

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Breadth	Depth	Shape in Plan	Profile	Colour	Fine component	Date Range	Phase	Group
710	709	fill	gully					dark greyish brown	silty clay	MC1-C2	2	0
711	711	cut	post hole	0.5	0.12	circular					0	0
712	711	fill	post hole	0.5	0.12			mid greyish brown	clayey silt	MC1-C2	0	0
713	713	cut	pit	0.77	0.16	sub-circular					2	0
714	713	fill	pit	0.77	0.16			dark greyish brown	clayey silt	M/LC1	2	0
715	715	cut	post hole	0.38	0.09	sub-circular	dish-shaped				2	0
716	715	fill	post hole	0.38	0.09			mid greyish brown	clayey silt		2	0
717	717	cut	post hole	0.42	0.13	sub-circular	bowl shaped				2	0
718	717	fill	post hole	0.42	0.13			mid greyish brown, mottled with natural	clayey silt		2	0
719	719	cut	grave	0.37	0.17	sub-rectangular	shallow bowl				2	C2
720	720	HSR	grave								0	0
721	719	fill	grave	0.37	0.17			dark grey brown	silty clay		2	C2
722	724	fill	ditch		0.4			mid brown grey	clay silt		0	0
723	724	fill	ditch		0.4			dark grey brown	silty clay		0	0
724	724	cut	ditch		0.4	linear					0	0
725	726	fill	ditch		0.32			mid grey brown	clay silt 2% orange mottling		0	0
726	726	cut	ditch		0.32	linear	U				0	0
727	728	fill	ditch	0.4				mid grey brown	clay silt		0	0
728	728	cut	ditch	0.4		linear	U				0	0
729	729	cut	post hole	0.85	0.33	sub-circular	v shaped				2	0
730	729	fill	post hole	0.85	0.33			dark greyish brown	clayey silt	C1-EC2	2	0
731	731	cut	ditch terminus	1	0.14	linear	bowl				2	0
732	731	fill	ditch terminus	1	0.14			mid yellowish grey	silty clay		2	0
733	733	cut	ditch	0.45	0.01	linear					2	0
734	733	fill	ditch	0.45	0.01			mid yellowish grey	silty clay	C1-C2	2	0
735	735	cut	ditch terminus	0.5	0.1	linear	bowl				2	0
736	735	fill	ditch terminus	0.5	0.1			mid yellowish grey	silty clay		2	0
737	737	cut	firepit?	0.85	0.11	sub-circular	bowl				0	0

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Breadth	Depth	Shape in Plan	Profile	Colour	Fine component	Date Range	Phase	Group
738	737	fill	firepit?	0.85	0.11			mid brown	silt		0	0
739	739	cut	pit	1.28		circular	bowl shaped				0	0
740	739	fill	pit	1.28				mid reddish greyish brown mottled with natural	clayey silt		0	0
741	741	cut	pit	1.2	0.36	sub-circular	wide U				2	PG2
742	741	fill	pit	1.2	0.36			dark brownish grey	clayey silt		2	PG2
743	743	cut	pit	1.1	0.17	sub-circular	bowl				2	PG2
744	743	fill	pit	1.1	0.17			dark yellowish brown	clayey silt	MC1-C2	2	PG2
745	745	cut	natural	1.2	0.21	sub-circular	bowl				2	PG2
746	745	fill	natural	1.2	0.21			mid yellowish grey	clayey silt		2	PG2
747	747	cut	pit	0.9	0.24	sub-circular	U shaped				2	PG2
748	747	fill	pit	0.9	0.24			dark brownish grey / orange mix	fine clayey silt	MC1-C2	2	PG2
749	749	cut	natural	1.15	0.22	amorphous	wide and shallow				2	PG2
750	749	fill	natural	1.15	0.22			dark brownish grey	fine clayey silt		2	PG2
751	754	fill	ditch		0.2			dark grey brown	clay silt	MC1-C2	2	0
752	752	cut	pit	2.5	0.54	sub-circular	U				2	0
753	754	fill	ditch		0.22			dark grey brown	clay silt		2	0
754	754	cut	ditch	1	0.34	linear	U				2	0
756	756	cut	pit?	0.7	0.22	sub-circular	U shaped				2	PG2
757	756	fill	pit?	0.7	0.22			dark greyish brown	fine clayey silt		2	PG2
758	754	fill	ditch		0.34			light grey	clay silt		2	0
759	759	fill	pit		0.56			light grey	silty sand		0	0
760	752	fill	pit		0.44			dark red brown	clayey sand	C2	2	0
761	761	cut	pit	1	0.45	sub-circular	U shaped				2	PG2
762	761	fill	pit	1	0.45			mid brownish grey	fine clayey silt		2	PG2
763	763	cut	grave	0.65	0.1	sub-rectangular					2	0
764	763	HSR	grave								2	0
765	763	fill	grave	0.65	0.1			dark brown grey	silty clay	M/LC1	2	0
766	766	cut	grave	0.64	0.28	sub-rectangular	dish shaped				0	0

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Breadth	Depth	Shape in Plan	Profile	Colour	Fine component	Date Range	Phase	Group
767	766	HSR	grave								0	0
768	766	fill	grave	0.64	0.28			mid reddish brown	clayey silt	EC1	0	0
769	769	cut	ditch	2.18	1.18	linear					2	0
770	769	fill	ditch	1.18	1.18			light yellowish brown	silty clay	MC1-C2	2	0
771	769	fill	ditch	1.11	0.56			dark grey brown	silty claay	LC1-EC2	2	0
772	772	cut	ditch	0.81	0.46	linear					2	0
773	772	fill	ditch	0.84	0.38			ligtht brown	silty clay	EC2	2	0
774	774	cut	ditch	1.6	0.6	linear	half bowl shaped				2	0
775	774	fill	ditch	1.6	0.44			light greyish brown	silty clay	M/LC1	2	0
776	776	cut	ditch	1.15	0.67	linear	flat based v shaped				2	0
777	776	fill	ditch	0.3	0.25			light redish grey	clayey silt		2	0
778	778	fill	ditch		0.45			dark greyish brown	silty clay	LC1	0	0
779	779	cut	ditch	1.2	0.4	linear	U				2	0
780	780	cut	pit	1.3	0.6	sub-circular	U				0	0
781	781	cut	pit	0.9	0.58	sub-circular	U				2	0
782	782	cut	pit	0.6	0.64	sub-circular	U				2	0
783	779	fill	ditch		0.4			dark grey brown	silty clay		2	0
784	779	fill	ditch		0.2			mid grey brown	clay silt	EC2	2	0
785	780	fill	pit		0.4			dark grey brown	silt clay		0	0
786	780	fill	pit					mid grey brown	clay silt	M/LC1	0	0
787	781	fill	pit		0.58			dark grey brown	silt clay		2	0
788	781	fill	pit		0.4			mid grey brown	clay silt	MC1-EC2	2	0
789	782	fill	pit		0.64			dark grey brown	silty clay	M/LC1	2	0
790	769	fill	ditch	0.2	0.72			dark orangey yellow	silty clay		2	0
791	774	fill	ditch	1.6	0.16			dark blackish brown	silty clay	M/LC1	2	0
792	782	fill	pit		0.5			mid grey brown	clay silt		2	0
793	793	cut	grave	0.6	0.31	sub-rectangular	square				2	C2
794	793	fill	grave	0.6	0.31			dark brownish grey	silty clay	M/LC1-EC2	2	C2
795	793	HSR	grave								2	C2
796	796	cut	ditch	1.3	0.11	linear	bowl				2	0
797	796	fill	ditch	1.3	0.11			dark brownish grey	silty clay	M/LC1	2	0

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Breadth	Depth	Shape in Plan	Profile	Colour	Fine component	Date Range	Phase	Group
798	798	cut	pit	0.44	0.34	sub-rectangular	square				0	0
799	798	fill	pit	0.44	0.34			dark brownish grey	silty clay		0	0
800	800	cut	ditch	1.15	0.38	linear	flat based v				2	0
801	800	fill	ditch	1.15	0.38			mid greyish brown	fine clayey silt	M/LC1	2	0
802	802	cut	ditch terminus	0.74	0.13	linear	bowl				2	0
803	802	fill	ditch terminus	0.74	0.13			dark brownish grey	silty clay		2	0
804	804	cut	ditch	0.6	0.14	linear	bowl				2	
805	804	fill	ditch	0.6	0.14			dark brownish grey	siltuy clay	M/LC1-E/MC2	2	
806	806	cut	ditch	1.7	0.27	linear	wide U				2	0
807	806	fill	ditch	1.7	0.27			mid brownish grey	silty clay	M/LC1	2	0
808	808	cut	ditch	1.1	0.3	linear	bowl				2	SBG
809	808	fill	ditch	1.1	0.3			mid brownish grey	clayey silt	C1	2	SBG
810	810	cut	ditch	1.5	0.66	linear	chalice shaped				2	SBG
811	810	fill	ditch	1.5	0.66			dark brown	silty clay	M/LC1	2	SBG
812	812	cut	ditch	3	0.88	linear	irregular u shaped				2	SBG
813	812	fill	ditch	3	0.72			light brownish	clay silt	C1-C2	2	SBG
814	812	fill	ditch	1.02	0.16			light yellowish brown	clayey silt		2	SBG
815	815	cut	ditch terminus	1.3	0.15	linear terminus					2	SBG
816	815	fill	ditch terminus	1.3	0.15			dark brownish grey	fine clayey silt		2	SBG
817	817	cut	natural / pit?	4	0.7	sub-circular	wide with 'ankle braker'				0	0
818	817	fill	natural / pit?	1.15	0.3			mid brown / yellow mix	fine clayey silt		0	0
819	817	fill	natural / pit	4	0.4			mid brownish grey	fine clayey silt	PREHIST	0	0
820	820	cut	ditch terminus	0.97	0.1	linear	bowl				2	SBG
821	820	fill	ditch terminus	0.97	0.1			mid brownish grey	silty clay		2	SBG
822	822	cut	ditch	0.6	0.15	linear	wide U shape				2	SBG

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Breadth	Depth	Shape in Plan	Profile	Colour	Fine component	Date Range	Phase	Group
			terminus			terminus						
823	822	fill	ditch terminus	0.6	0.15			mid brown	fine clayey silt	C1	2	SBG
824	824	cut	ditch	1.48	0.38	linear	wide U				2	SBG
825	824	fill	ditch	1.48	0.38			mid brownish grey	silty clay	EC2	2	SBG
826	826	cut	ditch	1.1	0.36	linear	wide v				2	0
827	826	fill	ditch	1.1	0.36			mid greyish brown	fine clayey silt		2	0
828	828	cut	pit	0.55	0.4	sub-circular?					2	0
829	828	fill	pit	0.55	0.4			mid brown	fine clayey silt		2	0
830	830	cut	pit	1.2	0.45	sub-circular					2	0
831	830	fill	pit	1.2	0.45			dark brown	fine clayey silt	LC1-EC2	2	0
832	832	cut	ditch	0.88	0.36	linear	U shape				2	SBG
833	832	fill	ditch	0.88	0.36			dark yellowish brown	silty clay	M/LC1	2	SBG
834	834	cut	pit	1	0.35	sub-circular	wide U				2	PG2
835	834	fill	pit	1	0.35			dark greyish brown	fine clayey silt	C1	2	PG2
836	836	cut	natural / posthole / pit	0.52	0.27	sub-circular	wide U				2	PG2
837	836	fill	natural / posthole / pit	0.52	0.27			dark greyish brown	fine clayey silt		2	PG2
838	838	cut	grave	0.8	1.8	sub-rectangular	U				2	0
839	838	HSR	grave								2	0
840	838	fill	grave		0.27			dark brown grey	silty clay	LC1	2	0
841	841	cut	well	3.15	2.55	sub-circular	U				3	PG5
842	841	fill	well		0.8			dark brownish grey	clayey silt	M/LC2	3	PG5
843	841	fill	well		0.94			dark greyish brown	clayey silt	MC3	3	PG5
844	841	fill	pit		0.8			mid brownish grey	silty clay		3	PG5
845	845	cut	ditch	1.1	0.24	linear					2	0
846	845	fill	ditch	1.1	0.24					MC1+	2	0
847	847	cut	natural	0.64	0.11	sub-circular					0	0
848	847	fill	natural	0.64	0.11			light brown	silty clay	C1	0	0

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Breadth	Depth	Shape in Plan	Profile	Colour	Fine component	Date Range	Phase	Group
849	849	cut	cremation ?	0.2	0.04	sub-circular					2	0
850	849	fill	cremation ?	0.2	0.04					E/MC2	2	0
851	851	cut	grave	0.9	0.72	sub-rectangular					2	C2
852	851	HSR	skeleton								2	C2
853	851	fill	grave	0.9	0.72			dark greyish brown with orangey clay	silty clay	MC1-E/MC2	2	C2
99999	0		Unstrat/Topsoil								0	0

Appendix B. Finds Reports

B.1 Roman Pottery

By Alice Lyons

Summary

B.1.1 A large assemblage of stratified Romano-British pottery was recovered during the evaluation and excavation of a contemporary settlement at Radwinter, Essex. The pottery assemblage is primarily Early to Middle Roman in date and comprises the fragmentary remains of significant amounts of domestic rubbish disposal within pits and ditches. Worthy of note, are three *in situ* cremation burials which (although damaged) were found with between one and three ceramic vessels. A small amount of later Roman pottery was found, suggesting activity within the settlement did continue on a limited basis until the end of the Roman period and possibly beyond.

Introduction

B.1.2 A total of 5158 fragments of Roman pottery, weighing 85,252g were recovered, which represent a minimum of 1242 vessels. Pottery was retrieved during both the evaluation and excavation stages of the project (Table 2). The majority of the vessels found are fragmentary but only moderately abraded with an average sherd weight of 16.5g; fortunately, most original surfaces survive, some with soot and lime residues adhering.

Site	*Sherd count*	*Sherd weight (g)*	*Sherd weight (%)*
Evaluation	472	4123	4.84
Excavation	4686	81129	95.16
Total	**5158**	**85252**	**100.00**

Table 2: The pottery from evaluation and excavation

B.1.3 A total of 190 interventions, containing 249 deposits containing Romano-British pottery, were excavated as part of the mitigation at Radwinter. The majority of pottery was found within pits, also from within ditches and other features; notably some (almost) complete vessels are associated with three certain cremation burials (Table 3).

Feature	*Sherd count*	*Sherd weight (g)*	*Sherd weight (%)*
Pit	2807	49488	58.05
Ditch	1667	26642	31.25
Grave (cremation)	167	2501	2.94
Post-hole	149	1904	2.23
Well	82	1689	1.98
Pit or post-hole	92	877	1.03
Natural feature	45	759	0.89
Grave (inhumation)	87	727	0.85
Subsoil/topsoil/unstratified/undefined	51	486	0.57
Gully	4	140	0.16
Beam slot	3	23	0.03
Layer/spread	4	16	0.02
Total	**5158**	**85252**	**100.00**

Table 3: Roman pottery by feature type, listed in descending order of weight (%)

Methodology

B.1.4 The assemblage was assessed in accordance with the guidelines laid down by the Study Group for Roman Pottery (Barclay *et al* 2016). The total assemblage was studied and a catalogue prepared (in archive). 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. Forms and fabrics have been correlated with regional series, notably Going's Chelmsford typology (Going 1987). The sherds were counted and weighed to the nearest whole gramme. Decoration and abrasion were also noted.

The Pottery

B.1.5 A total of 25 broad fabric families were identified (Table 4). 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.

Fabric Family and published reference	*Abbreviation*	*Form*	*Sherd Count*	*Weight (g)*	*Weight (%)*
Sandy reduced (grey) ware Perrin 1996, 120; Going 1987, 9-10, fabric 47	SGW; SRW	Beaker (3.1, 3.13, 3.14), jar (2.1, 4.1, 4.4, 4.5, 4.6, 4.8, 4.13, 5.3), Storage jar (4.14), bowl (6.3, 6.15, ?6.16), cup, dish (6.17, 6.18, 6.19, 6.21, platter (6.22), flagon, lid (8.1)	2906	32882	38.57
Grey ware with common grog inclusions Seeley 2004, 177	GW(GROG)	Beaker (3.13), storage jar (4.14), jar (4.5, 5.3), dish (6.21)	1012	32473	38.08
Spanish amphora Tomber and Dore 1998, 84-85	BAT AM	Amphora (DR20)	35	3545	4.16
Sandy oxidised ware Andrews 1985, 94–5, OW2	SOW	Jar (4.5, 4.6, 4.8, 5.3), bowl (6.3), dish (6.18), flagon (1.1, 1.9), mortaria (7.1, 7.3)	317	3545	4.16
Sandy red ware	SREDW	Beaker (3.13), bowl, flagon, jar (2.1, 4.5., 4.13, 5.3), storage jar (4.14)	181	2753	3.23
Fine grey ware (London ware) Tomber and Dore 1998, 74	GW(FINE)	Beaker (3.13), jar (4.4, 4.5, 4.8, 5.3), bowl, cup, dish (6.4, 6.17, 6.18, 6.19, Dr18 copy), platter	201	2528	2.96
Samian (all Gaulish factories) Tomber and Dore 1998, 28-34	SAM	Bowl (Dr37; Rittering 8), cup (Dr33), dish (Dr18, Dr18/31, Dr31, Dr31R, Dr35), mortaria (Dr45)	208	2487	2.92
Nene Valley colour coat	NVCC	Beaker (3.3, 3.6),	93	1128	1.32

Fabric Family and published reference	*Abbreviation*	*Form*	*Sherd Count*	*Weight (g)*	*Weight (%)*
Tomber and Dore 1998, 118		Castor box (6.2), dish (6.17, 6.19), jar			
Oxidised ware with common grog inclusions	OW(GROG)	Storage jar	31	904	1.07
Shell tempered ware Tomber and Dore 1998, 115	STW	Jar (4.4, 4.5.3), bowl, dish (6.17)	36	743	0.87
Grey ware with common flint inclusions	GW(FLINT)	Storage jar (4.14), jar (5.3), dish (6.21), platter (6.22)	42	686	0.80
Oxfordshire red ware Tomber and Dore 1998, 176	OXRCC	Mortaria, jar/bowl, dish (6.14)	9	303	0.36
Hadham red ware Tomber and Dore 1998, 151	HADREDW	Jar (4.5, 4.8), bowl (6.14)	15	292	0.34
Nene Valley grey ware Perrin 1999, 78–87	NVGW	Jar (4.8), dish	6	232	0.27
Horningsea coarse wares Tomber and Dore 1998, 116	HORN	Storage jar	5	112	0.13
Oxfordshire white ware Tomber and Dore 1998, 174	OXOW	Mortaria (7.2, 7.4)	4	111	0.13
Nene Valley oxidised ware Tomber and Dore 1998, 119	NVOW	Mortaria	5	109	0.13
Horningsea Coarse Ware Tomber and Dore 1998, 116	SCW	Storage jar	7	94	0.11
Oxidised ware with common flint inclusions	OW(FLINT)	Storage jar, jar	6	98	0.11
Fine white ware Tomber and Dore 1998, 75	OW(FINE); GAULWW	Beaker (3.13)	15	73	0.09
Colchester colour coat Tomber and Dore 1998, 119	COLCC	Beaker (3.3)	7	38	0.04
Manchetter-Hartshill white ware Tomber and Dore 1998, 188	MANCHH	Mortaria	2	33	0.04
Misc. colour coat	CC	Beaker (3.3)	4	35	0.04
Black Burnished ware 1 Tomber and Dore 1998, 127	BB1(SGW(Q))	Dish (6.19)	2	26	0.03
Trier black-slipped ware Tomber and Dore 1998, 60	TRIER BS	Beaker (3.3)	9	22	0.03
Total			**5158**	**85252**	**100.00**

Table 4: Roman pottery fabrics, listed in descending order of weight (%)

Course Wares

Reduced Wares

B.1.6 The second largest and chronologically one of the earliest types of pottery found, are a class of handmade coarse grog tempered wares most frequently recorded as a distinctive type of storage jar, manufactured with large rolled rims and often decorated with finger-nail incised impressions on the shoulder (type 4.14). The majority of these vessels are grey (reduced) although a small number are cream (oxidised) in colour. These vessels were produced in a variety of sizes and a few examples are lid-seated. They are a conservative form and long-lived in the ceramic record, as they remained in

use beside wheel-made pots during the mid 1st and 2nd centuries AD, with some individual vessels surviving for long periods.

B.1.7 Contemporary with these coarse storage jars are finer grog tempered wheel made wide mouthed cordoned jars (type 5.3), sometimes carinated, which are a direct descendant from Iron Age forebears (Thompson 1982; Going 2004, 139-165). These vessels are well made, some with oxidised surfaces and while some of the cordons are empty others are decorated with a variety of linear burnished designs. Also manufactured in the Early Roman period are a small number of Sandy reduced and oxidised wares (sometimes called 'proto' or 'Romanising') which are tempered with common fine flint inclusions. These fabrics were used to produce a limited range of vessels, similar to the grog tempered material described above, which includes cordoned jar (type 5.3), storage jars (type 4.14) and shallow dishes (type 6.19) and a platter (type 6.22).

B.1.8 Within this assemblage, however, the largest fabric group are the Sandy reduced (grey) ware fabrics. Within this family of fabrics there are a number of variations as each potter added different amounts of sand to temper the clay and as the firing conditions varied. The majority, however, are blue-grey in colour with common silver mica, which is a distinctive natural component found in the local clays. The earliest part of this assemblage comprises a limited range of locally produced jar forms including the cordoned jar described above (type 5.3), although this traditional design was gradually replaced by plain globular rolled-rim jars (type 4.5) as the 2nd century progressed. Straight-sided platter and dish forms were also common (type 6.18 and 6.19). It is within this fabric group that most adhering residues survive – both external soot and internal lime-scale, indicating that these were utilitarian vessels some of which were used as cooking pots and others as kettles. Where these local vessels were made is not presently known, but wheel made grey ware production was commonly undertaken in the East Anglian region after the later part of the 1st century AD (Going 1987, 9). Indeed, two misfired pottery wasters were found within this assemblage suggesting that some production took place at Radwinter, an interpretation supported by the presence of fragmentary kiln furniture within the fired clay assemblage (Appendix B.9).

B.1.9 In addition to the grog tempered ware storage jars described above, a very small number of Sandy coarse ware storage jar fragments were also found. Although no diagnostic rim fragments were found, the fabric is consistent with manufacture in the Horningsea kilns, in Cambridgeshire which were found across the region most commonly during the 2nd and 3rd centuries AD (Evans 1991).

B.1.10 Other reduced coarse wares are present in small quantities. One such ware are jars made from clay with fossilised shell present as a natural component; which was present in both Early and later Roman deposits. The earliest material comprises a small number of globular lid-seated jars (type 4.4), while the later material is of South Midland type comprising globular jars with under-scored rims and fine rilling on the body (type 4.5.3), also a flanged dish (type 6.17). Also found in small numbers are Nene Valley grey ware jar (type 4.8) and dish fragments which are dated between the end of the 2nd century and the early 4th century AD. Also worthy of note are a small number of Black burnished ware dish fragments (type 6.19), produced in Dorset this ware continued to be manufactured and distributed until the 4th century AD.

Oxidised Wares

B.1.11 Paler oxidised (or white) sand tempered fabrics, mainly produced within the same relatively local sources as the SGW vessels were also made in a similar limited range of vessels. Most commonly as globular jars (types 4.5, 4.6 and 4.8) and as straight-sided

dishes (type 6.18). Uniquely, however, oxidised fabrics were used to produce ring-necked (type 1.1) and cup rimmed flagons (type 1.9), also a small number of bead and flanged (type 7.1) and wall-sided (type 7.3) mortaria (see below).

B.1.12 In addition to the white wares a variety of early Roman Sandy red fabrics were also recorded. Some are fairly fine Butt beaker vessels (type 3.13), the majority however are coarse jar (types 2.1, 4.5, 4.13 and 5.3) and storage jar (type 4.14) 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 and Wattisfield in Suffolk, and Ardleigh in Essex, the Nene Valley near Peterborough, also London during the Early to Middle Roman period (Tyers 1996, 170-171). This fabric was used to make good quality table wares often copying samian ware forms. At Radwinter finer grey wares were found as a small number of Butt beakers (type 3.13), jars (type 4.4, 4.5, 4.8 and 5.3) and dishes (type 6.4, 6.17,6.18 and 6.19), also a copy of a samian Dr 18 dish. In addition, a small number of fine white ware fragments were also found, usually in the form of Butt beakers (type 3.13) which are possibly Early Roman Gaulish imports.

B.1.14 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 AD 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 indented (type 3.3) or bag-shaped (type 3.6) 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, Castor box and dish (type 6.17 and 6.19) forms were also found.

B.1.15 Distinctive within the assemblage are a small number of Trier black-slipped folded beaker (type 3.3) 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 AD Colchester indented beaker (type 3.3) fragments, and two miscellaneous colour coated folded beaker (type 3.3) sherds.

B.1.16 It is worthy of note that this assemblage contains a significant group of Gaulish samian table wares which represents nearly 3% of the assemblage by weight. 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 AD. East Gaulish samian continued to be used, in small quantities, until the end of importation during the mid 3rd century AD. A range of vessel forms were in use, commonly bowls, dishes and cups, also mortaria (Table 5).

Fabric Family and published reference	Abbreviation	Form	Sherd Count	Weight (g)
Samian, south Gaulish Tomber and Dore 1998, 28-29	SAM SG	Bowl (Dr37; Rittering 8), cup (Dr33), dish (Dr18, Dr18/31)	50	550
Samian, central Gaulish Tomber and Dore 1998, 30-33	SAM CG	Bowl (Dr37), cup (Dr33), dish (Dr18, Dr18/31, Dr31, Dr31R, Dr35), mortaria (Dr45)	148	1674
Samian, east Gaulish Tomber and Dore 1998, 34	SAM EG	Bowl, dish (Dr31)	5	255
Samian, unsourced	SAM	Bowl (Dr37), dish, cup (Dr33)	5	8
Total			**208**	**2487**

Table 5: The Samian assemblage, listed in chronological order

B.1.17 The later Roman period at Radwinter is characterised by the presence of a small number of finely produced red wares. Both Oxfordshire red ware jar/bowl, dish (type 6.14) and mortaria fragments, also Hadham red ware jar types (4.5 and 4.8) and bowl (type 6.14) sherds, were found.

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. Albans), Oxfordshire, the Nene Valley around Peterborough and Manchetter-Hartshill on the Warwickshire/Leicestershire border. Fine ware samian mortaria were also imported from central Gaul.

Fabric	Abbreviation	Type	Sherd Count	Weight (g)
East Anglian white ware	SOW	7.1, 7.2	7	568
Verulamium white ware	SOW(GRITTY)	7.1	2	122
Oxfordshire white ware	OXOW	7.2, 7.4	4	111
Oxfordshire red colour coated ware	OXRCC	7	4	97
Central Gaulish samian	SAM CG	Dr45	5	67
Nene Valley white ware	NVOW	7.3	1	59
Mancetter-Hartshill white ware	MANCHH	7	1	18
Total			**24**	**1042**

Table 6: The Mortaria fabrics, listed in descending order of weight

Amphora

B.1.19 Amphora is 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) found. This product was traded into Britain from the Late Iron Age until the 3rd century AD, with the majority arriving in the region during the 2nd century AD. Although many large fragments were retrieved no complete vessels or diagnostic rim fragments were found.

The Forms

B.1.20 The Roman type series is based on one originally designed by Jude Plouviez (Suffolk Archaeological Unit) and adapted by the author in this case to reflect the Chelmsford typology (Going 1987).

Flagons (Going1987 Class J)

1.1: Ring-necked flagons. (Equivalent to Going 1987 J3; Perrin 1996, 90).

1.9: Cupped-rim flagon, plain rim. (Equivalent to Going Class J7; Perrin 1996, 159).

Narrow mouthed jars

2.1: Narrow-mouthed jar with rolled everted rim, rounded body and various cordons, with decoration on the neck, body and base of the vessel (Equivalent to Going 1987 G14; Perrin 1996, 132; 222; 416).

Beakers (Going 1987 Class H)

3.1: Beaker with a tall straight neck (funnel necked) and rounded body (Equivalent to Going 1987 H4; Perrin 1996, 395)

3.3: Indented beakers (Equivalent to Going 1987 H32-H39).

3.6: Bag-shaped beakers (Equivalent Going 1987 H20; Perrin 1996, 233)

3.13: Butt beaker (Stead and Rigby 1986, 339).

Medium mouthed jars and storage jars (Going 1987 Class G)

4.1: medium-mouthed jar with high-shouldered profile (Rogerson 1977, 1; 2; 19; 22; 44; 107).

4.4: jar with short angular neck, lid-seated or flattened rim (Equivalent to Going 1987 E2 & G5; Perrin 1996, 387).

4.5: medium-mouthed jar, short neck, rolled and generally undercut rim and globular body (Rogerson 1977, 43; 93; 115; 202).

4.6: medium- (sometimes wide-) mouthed jar, short neck, globular body, rolled and undercut rim with grooves at base of neck. Same as type 4.5 except for grooves (Perrin 1996, 361).

4.8: medium-mouthed jar, everted rim that is hollowed or with projection underneath (bifid), globular body (Equivalent to Going 1987 G28; Perrin 1996, 592; 583).

4.13: medium-mouthed jar, rounded body and simple everted rim (Rogerson 1977 5; Martin 1988, 250; 251).

4.14 Large storage vessels, miscellaneous or indeterminate

4.17: Horningsea-type storage jar with an out-sized, out-turned rim (Evans 1991, fig. 2, nos 1-9; Perrin 1996, fig. 68, nos 383–85).

Wide mouthed jars (Going 1987 Class E)

5.3: rounded jar with a reverse 'S' profile and a groove on the neck (Rogerson 1977, 39; 46; 94).

Bowls (Going 1987 Class C), dishes (Going 1987 Class B) and platters (Going 1987 Class A)

6.2: Castor box (Equivalent to going 1987 K7; Howe *et al*. 1980, 89; Perrin 1996, 228; 335)

6.3: carinated bowl with a flattish out-turned rim (Equivalent to Going 1987 C16; Rogerson 1977, 16; 69; 72).

6.4: hemispherical bowl (Martin 1988, 269; 270; 273–275).

6.14: hemispherical bowl with a plain hooked flange, copy of samian form Dr 38 (Equivalent to Going 1987 C8; Howe *et al*. 1980, 83; 101).

6.15: flanged rim bowl with curving sides, out-turned rim and foot-ring base (Rogerson 1977, 74; 76; 97).

6.17: flanged rim straight-sided dishes with a flat base (Equivalent to Going 1987 B5 & B6; Perrin 1996, 468; 469; 483).

6.18: Dish, straight-sided, flat-based, thickened everted 'triangular' rim (Equivalent to Going 1987 B2. Perrin 1996, 417; 426; 449; 453; 455).

6.19: Dish, straight sides which may be upright or angled, plain rim or may have external groove just below the rim (Equivalent to Going 1987 B1; Perrin 1996, 402; 403; 415).

6.21: open dish internal angle, in curving rim, flat or foot ring base (Perrin 1996, 28, 29, 30; Tyers 1996, 162, no 14).

6.22. Platters, Gallo-Belgic type (Martin 1998, GB1–9)

Mortarium (Going 1987 Class D; Tyers 1996, 116-135))

7.1: Bead and flange mortarium identified.

7.1.1: Bead and flange mortarium, with a lid-seated rim

7.2: Reeded rim

7.3: Wall-sided rim

7.4: High beaded rim (Oxford type or 'dear-head')

Lids (Going 1987 Class K)

8.1: lid – standard type to fit cooking/storage pot, in-turned or out-turned, can have terminal grip (Perrin 1996, 57; 58; 59).

Samian

Based on a type series largely designed by Dragendorff in 1895 and described by Paul Tyers (1996, 105-116; Webster 1996).

Dr 18: platter with curved wall and beaded lip.

Dr 18/31: shallow bowl, with a very slightly curved wall, (the division between the wall and the floor is apparent), while the floor rises noticeably in the centre.

Dr 31: shallow bowl with a curved wall and beaded rim, the division between wall and floor apparent.

Dr31R. As Dr 31 (above) with vestigial wall and floor division

Dr 33: A conical cup with a foot-ring. There are often grooves (or a groove) on the external vessel wall.

Dr 35: Concave cup with out-turned rim – with moulded leaf decoration. Often forms part of a set with larger (similar) bowl Dr36.

Dr 37: A hemispherical decorated bowl. The wall of the vessel is usually divided into two (approximately) equal zones, where the lower half is decorated.

Dr45: A samian mortarium with a near upright wall and a moulded spout in the form of an open-mouthed lion.

Ritterling 8: A hemispherical cup with an external groove just below the rim and another about half way down the wall.

Amphorae

There is no unified typological series covering all amphora forms but many were classified in Dressels' 1899 typology which is summarised by Paul Tyers (1996, 88-105).

DR20: large globular form (principally olive oil containers) with two handles and thickened, rounded or angular rim, concave internally. Manufactured in Baetica in southern Spain. (Equivalent to going 1987 Type P1).

The Pottery by Period

B.1.21 The majority of pottery was recovered from Periods 2 and 3 (Early and Middle Roman, respectively; Table 7)

Period	*Sherd Count*	*Weight (g)*	*Weight (%)*
1	25	51	0.06
2	2488	41059	48.16
3	2155	39639	46.50
4	8	117	0.14
Evaluation and unphased	482	4386	5.14
Total	**5158**	**85252**	**100.00**

Table 7: The Pottery listed by Period

Period 2: Early Roman

B.1.22 A total of 2488 sherds, weighing 41059g were recovered from Period 2 deposits. This pottery is moderately abraded with an average sherd weight of 16.5g.

Key Groups

Cremation Group 1

B.1.23 Three definite (and possibly four) contemporary mid to late 1st century AD cremation burials were found in the northern part of the site. These burials are following an Iron Age burial tradition that was widely used into the Early Roman era in the region with a large contemporary cemetery found at Stansted Airport located only 10km to the south south-west (Wallace 2004). The Radwinter cremations contain between one and three ceramic vessels and may represent the remains of a small family cemetery. Although apparently modest this number of vessels seems typical of local funerary practice (Wallace 2004, p.243, table 63).

Cremation 254

Two almost complete, but fragmentary vessels were found associated with this cremation.

SF91: SOW. Flagon. Undecorated body and base sherds in a fragmentary condition (44 sherds, weighing 195g). (255, **254**).

SF92: GW (fine grog and silver mica). Cordoned jar (type 5.3), where the narrow cordon is filled with incised lines. Also in fragmentary condition (41 sherds, weighing 820g). (255, **254**).

Cremation 269

SF89: GW(fine). Beaker. Undecorated body and base sherds in a fragmentary condition (18 sherds, weighing 39g). Would have been similar to SF89 when complete. (272, **269**).

Cremation 276

SF 90: SGW(flint). Jar. Cordoned jar (type 5.3 – Iron Age type), where the narrow cordon is filled with burnished opposing diagonals (47 sherds, weighing 665g). Good quality local vessel, although the rim is now missing and the vessel became spalled during firing (277, **276**).

SF95: SGW(flint). Beaker (3.14), single groove on shoulder (261g). A small complete grey ware vessel, locally made with fairly large inclusions. One firing fault (or spall) on the vessel shoulder (277, **276**).

SF96: SGW (fine grog). Platter (6.19), fragmentary (9 sherds, weighing 372g). This vessel has an abraded internal markers stamp and is a local copy of a Gaulish design. The platter has been broken and then burnt, this may indicate it was placed on the funeral pyre with the corpse (277, **276**).

Possible Cremation 849

The abraded and fragmentary remains of three vessels were found within this feature. The most substantial remains are the undecorated body sherds from a SGW(flint) jar (5, 120g), which has been inconsistently fired. Also found was an undecorated jar fragment from a different SGW vessel and a single base piece from a COL CC roughcast beaker. This pottery has a spot date of the early to mid 2nd century AD, so is considerably later than the three certain cremations.

Inhumation Burials

B.1.24 Also assigned to this phase are seven inhumation burials, the backfill of six contained pottery. Analysis of the fragmentary pottery suggests they were incidental inclusions and not deliberately placed.

Inhumation 340 (C14 date: 56BC-AD88. Ceramic spot date: mid/late 1st century to early/mid 2nd century AD)

A total of nine very fragmentary vessels were recovered from one fill (342) within this grave totalling 23 sherds, weighing 180g. The pottery is severely abraded with an average sherd weight of c. 8g. The material comprises grog tempered reduced and oxidised jar/bowl and storage bowl pieces. Also Sandy reduced and oxidised jar fragments. A tiny scrap (weighing 1g) of a fine grey ware Butt beaker (type 3.13) was identified. This material is unlikely to have been deliberately placed within the grave.

Inhumation 578 (Ceramic spot date: mid/late 1st century AD)

One micaceous grog tempered grey ware bowl body sherd (12g) was found within the fill (579) of this grave.

Inhumation 580 (C14 date: 67-238AD. Ceramic spot date: mid 1st to 2nd century AD)

Two Early Roman Sandy grey ware undecorated jar sherds (11g) and one Shell tempered ware rilled jar sherd (5g) were recovered from the fill (586) of this grave.

Inhumation 591 (Ceramic spot date of mid to late 1st century AD)

A grog tempered jar (4g) and storage jar (21g) were recovered, also a fine white ware beaker fragment (1g). All the pottery was recovered from a single deposit (593).

Inhumation 763 (Ceramic spot date of late 1st century AD)

Several fragments of the same grog tempered grey ware storage jar (72g) and a Sandy grey ware jar/bowl body sherd (13g) were recovered from deposit (765), also a fine white ware (possibly Gaulish) beaker (1g).

Inhumation 838 (Ceramic spot date of late 1st century AD)

Two storage jar fragments were found: one is a micaceous Sandy grey ware (66g) with a neck cordon in filled with burnished cross-hatch decoration recovered from Sample 168, the other is a grog tempered grey ware undecorated body sherd (11g). Also found were several sherds of a Sandy red ware rolled rim jar (type 4.5.3) recovered from Sample 170 (5 pieces, 64g). All the pottery was recovered from a single deposit (840).

B.1.25 One pit also contained a significant assemblage of contemporary pottery.

Pit 544 (Ceramic spot date of late 1st century AD)

Three deposits containing pottery (545, 546, and 547) were recorded in Pit **544**. 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. 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 assembalge does not contain any fine wares. The date of the late 1st century is suggested for this utilitarian group.

Fabric	*Abbreviations*	*Vessel Form*	*Sherd count*	*Weight (g)*
Grey ware with common grog inclusions	GW(GROG)	Storage jar, jar (5.3)	40	864
Sandy grey ware	SGW	Jar (4.13), beaker (3.13), cup	73	762
Spanish amphora	BAT AM	Amphora	1	248
Fine grey ware	GW(FINE)	Jar (4.5)	10	221
Sandy oxidised ware	SOW	Flagon (1.9)	26	192
Grey ware with common flint inclusions	GW(FLINT)	Storage jar (4.14)	1	57
Fine white ware	OW(FINE)	Beaker (3.13)	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 8: Pit **544** an overview of the ceramic assemblage*

Period 3: Middle Roman

B.1.26 A total of 2155 sherds, weighing 39,639g were recovered from Period 3 deposits. This pottery is moderately abraded with an average sherd weight of 18g.

Key Groups

Inhumation Burials

B.1.27 A total of four inhumation burials are assigned to this Period, of which two contained pottery sherds. The pottery vessels are incomplete and fragmentary so unlikely to have been deliberately placed in the graves.

Inhumation 793 (Ceramic spot date of mid/late 1st to early 2nd century AD)

The remains of three vessels were found in the single fill (794) within this grave. Several fragments from a Sandy grey ware cordoned jar (type 5.3) were recovered (Sample 140: 6 sherds, 42g). Also the rim from a large flagon of Verulamium type (2 sherds, 13g) and the base of a Sandy red ware jar (Sample 141: 1g).

Inhumation 851 (C14 date: 127-333AD. Ceramic spot date mid 1st to early/mid 2nd century AD)

At least five vessels were recorded within the fill of this grave (853). The remains of a Sandy grey ware cordoned jar (type 5.3), where the cordon was filled with a burnished cross-hatch design (4 sherds, 26g) was found, also the upper part of a grog tempered grey ware storage jar (type 4.14: 2 sherds, weighing 114g). Two pieces of a Sandy grey ware jar were recorded (15g), also a fine

grey ware or London Ware copy of a samian dish (Dr 18: 1 sherd, 8g). Also found was a single sherd from a Verulamium type white ware jar or flagon (6g).

Pits

B.1.28 Three pits from this period had significant assemblages.

Pit 268 (Ceramic spot date mid 3rd century AD)

Three deposits containing pottery (279, 280 and 281) were recorded within Pit **268**. A total of 194 sherds, weighing 3033g and representing 3.74% (by weight) of the total site assemblage were found. The pottery is moderately abraded with an average sherd weight of 15.6g. A total of 14 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 (3.13), bowl, dish (6.17; 6.18, 6.19), jar (4.5, 4.13), flask (2.1), 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	Dish (6.17), jar and storage jar	6	153
Spanish amphora	BAT AM	Amphora (DR20)	3	146
Fine grey ware	GW(FINE)	Beaker, flagon, platter (6.19)	11	102
Nene Valley grey ware	NVGW	Jar (strainer)	2	69
Samian, central Gaulish	SAM CG	Bowl, cup (Dr 80), mortaria	10	61
Hadham red ware	HADREDW	Flanged bowl (6.14)	1	41
Nene Valley colour coat	NVCC	Beaker (3.3), Castor box (6.2)	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	Flagon, jar	1	9
Total			**194**	**3033**

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

Pit 294 – (Ceramic Spot Date 2nd to 3rd century AD)

A single deposit containing pottery (293) was 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. A total of nine different fabrics were recorded within this pit. The assemblage is dominated by SGW utilitarian vessel forms. The presence of closely datable 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 (4.5), dish (6.18, 6.19)	197	1463
Grey ware with common grog inclusions	GW(GROG)	Storage jar (4.14), platter	36	1119
Spanish amphora	BAT AM	Amphora (DR20)	1	81
Sandy oxidised ware	SOW	Flagon	12	64
Nene Valley colour coat	NVCC	Beaker, Castor box (6.2)	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 (Ceramic Spot Date late 2nd century AD)

Two deposits containing pottery (398), (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. 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 (4.14)	17	1962
Spanish amphora	BAT AM	Amphora (DR20)	2	272
Sandy grey ware	SGW	Dish (6.18, 6.19), jar (5.3)	17	259
Sandy red ware	SREDW	Bowl, storage jar	4	211
Sandy oxidised ware	SOW	Mortaria (7.1)	2	119
Samian, central Gaulish	SAM CG	Bowl (Dr18/31), cup (Dr33)	6	66
Nene Valley colour coat	NVCC	Beaker (3.1)	4	33
Total			**52**	**2922**

Table 11: Pit 397: an overview of the ceramic assemblage

Pond 610 (Ceramic Spot Date 4th century – with earlier material)

Five deposits containing pottery (606, 607, 611, 612 and 613) were recorded in pond **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. 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.

Fabric	*Abbreviations*	*Vessel Form*	*Sherd Count*	*Weight (g)*
Grey ware with common grog inclusions	GW(GROG)	Storage jar (4.14), jar/bowl	58	2983
Sandy grey ware	SGW	Jar (4.5, 4.6, 4.8), dish (6.17, 6.18, 6.19), storage jar, lid	164	2163
Spanish amphora	BAT AM	Amphora	7	399
Samian, central Gaulish	SAM CG	Bowl, dish (Dr18/31, Dr31R)	22	385
Sandy oxidised ware	SOW	Jar (4.6), flagon, mortaria (7.1, 7.2)	19	306
Nene Valley colour coat	NVCC	Beaker (3.1, 3.6), 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 12: Pit **610**: an overview of the ceramic assemblage*

Period 4: Late Roman

B.1.29 One pit has been phased to the Late Roman period, with a pottery assemblage containing Oxfordshire and Nene Valley wares.

Pit 632: Late Roman to ?Early Saxon

Three deposits containing pottery (633), (634), (635) were recorded in pit **632**. From these deposits a total of 80 sherds, weighing 2485g and representing 3.06% (by weight) of the total site assemblage were recovered. The pottery is in general good condition with an average sherd weight of 31g. A total of eleven fabrics were found within the pit. 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 upper fill of this pit – possibly even overlapping 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 (2.1)	38	647
Shell tempered ware	STW	Jar (4.5.3)	8	213
Samian, east Gaulish	SAM EG	Bowl (Dr31)	1	205
Hadham red ware	HADREDW	Jar (4.5)	4	166
Samian, central Gaulish	SAM CG	Dish (Dr18/31)	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, dish (6.17)	4	98

Fabric	Abbreviation	Vessel Form	Sherd Count	Weight (g)
Oxfordshire white ware	OXOW	Mortaria	2	46
Sandy oxidised ware	SOW	Flagon	1	13
Total			**80**	**2485**

*Table 13: Ditch **632**: an overview of the ceramic assemblage*

Discussion

B.1.30 The Roman settlement at Radwinter was located in a busy Romano-British landscape within the modern county of Essex, also close to Cambridgeshire and within the triangle of the Roman *civitas* at Colchester and the market towns of Great Chesterford and Long Melford. It formed part of the complex Romano-British economic infrastructure of farms, small market towns, cemeteries, rivers and roads established and maintained in this region (Plouviez 1999).

B.1.31 This is a moderately large assemblage of Romano-British pottery (85kg) that was recovered from stratified deposits. Although of significant size, when compared to the amounts of stratified pottery recovered from other excavations of Roman settlements in Essex such as Wixoe (484kg: Lyons fth), the A120 trunk road excavations (227kg: Timby *et al* 2007) or indeed the mighty Heybridge (5213kg: Biddulph *et al* 2015) - it is a modest group (though, the excavation area was significantly smaller than any of the mentioned sites).

B.1.32 The pottery assemblage is primarily Early to Middle Roman in date and mostly comprises the remains of domestic rubbish disposal within pits and ditches, although significantly several almost complete vessels were found *in situ* within three cremation burials. Parallels for large pit group assemblages of domestic (non-manufacturing) waste within published Roman towns are not easy to find, although perhaps Great Chesterford (Medlycott 2011, 47) and Wixoe (Atkins & Clarke forthcoming) provide the closest comparisons. The pottery recovered from cremation burials also contributes to a growing corpus of data, such as the large Late Iron Age and Early Roman cremation cemetery that was excavated and published at nearby Stansted Airport (Wallace 2004, pp238-243). Although poorly preserved and modest character, both in the number and utilitarian type of accessory vessels selected, also appears typical of the region (*ibid*) - perhaps reflecting a community of limited wealth but following a strong funerary tradition. A smaller amount of later Roman pottery was also found, suggesting low levels of activity within the settlement did continue until the end of the Roman era and possibly into the 5th century AD.

B.1.33 The chronology of the overall trends seems clear. The majority of the assemblage comprises locally produced utilitarian groggy grey ware jar and storage jars, also sandy grey ware jar and dish forms which suggests that pottery began to be deposited on the site around the mid 1st century AD. As the Roman period became more established the sand tempered coarse ware fabrics became dominant, commonly made with a distinctive clay containing silver mica as a natural component (Seeley 2004). These vessels followed the fashion of the black burnished (BB2) industries of the upper Thames Valley (Tyers 1996, 186-188) and this trend is particularly visible with the introduction and use of straight-sided dishes with triangular rims (type 6.18) which were manufactured between the mid 2nd to 3rd centuries AD. Some traded ceramics both from domestic sources (such as Colchester and the Nene valley) and foreign industries (such as the Trier slipped ware beakers and Gaulish samian table wares) did reach the site and were used sparingly, but fairly routinely, by the mid 2nd century AD. Specialist

wares such as mortaria, or mixing bowls, were imported from regional centres such as Verulamium and small amounts of Spanish olive oil amphora were also in use.

B.1.34 When comparing the percentage of the samian found at Radwinter with other regional assemblages it can be seen to be fairly typical of the Small Town (or non-urban) patterns of use (Lucas 2006, 399, table 7.27) similar, with the exception of Wixoe, to other contemporary settlements in the region (Table 14). Although even limited samian use does indicates that the 2nd-century population of Radwinter had both the fiscal surplus and the desire to invest in high-status table wares and the associated style of Roman eating.

Fabric	***Scole***	***Heybridge***	***Wixoe***	***Radwinter***	***Wenhaston***	***Pakenham***
Samian	2.74%	1.2%	2.5%	2.92%	7.43%	3.26%

Table 14: Comparison of samian supply with other published local settlements in East Anglia

B.1.35 Several of the Small Towns so far excavated in the region have associated kiln sites such as Brampton (Green 1977), Hacheston (Blagg *et al* 2004) and Heybridge (Biddulph 2015), but sadly no kilns have yet been found associated with Radwinter. It is suggested undiscovered kilns may have existed within the vicinity – an interpretation backed-up by the presence of two pottery wasters within this assemblage and also fragmentary kiln furniture. It is also worthy of note that re-use of the pottery is rare and no examples of graffiti on the pottery was recorded.

B.1.36 Analysis suggests that the population at Radwinter received goods mainly through trade routes centred around the two large market towns of Colchester and Great Chesterford. Many of the pots found at Radwinter were made in Colchester, also Cambridgeshire and its hinterland, with others coming from Oxfordshire, Hertfordshire, Bedfordshire and the Roman continent – wares which were possibly distributed from these two major trading centres. By the Late Roman period, use and deposition of pottery was in decline, presumably reflecting the fate of the wider settlement. It is interesting that a similar decline was also seen at Hacheston during the 4th century (Blagg *et al* 2004) and at Wixoe (Lyons fth), possibly reflecting a region wide trend.

B.1.37 The supply of pottery to Radwinter provides a valuable view of the trade links available to a roadside settlement lying between Colchester and Great Chesterford during the Roman period. The majority of the utilitarian pottery was manufactured locally, while white wares and colour-coated fine wares were distributed on a regional scale (Colchester, Nene Valley, and Oxfordshire) with fine wares and specialist wares (Trier slip wares, samian and amphora) imported from the continent. The analysis of the pottery from Radwinter has been useful in showing supply patterns similar to other civilian Roman settlements in the region.

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. A 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 assembalge is largely undiagnostic, but all seem most probably to be of Roman date. A shoulder fragment from pit **440** (fill 441; SF 138), and a neck and rim fragment found unstratified (SF 139), 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 1st and 2nd centuries, with their robust nature allowing frequent survival into the 3rd century. Such vessels were, on occasion, used in burials as containers for cremated bone, especially from the late 1st century onwards (Philpott 1991, 26), but it is not clear whether this was the case at Radwinter. Apart from a small body 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). Two small pale bluish wall fragments come from fills (350, 398) of pit **347**. It seems probable that they are from the same vessel. All are too small for the vessel form to be 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 during 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 1st to 3rd centuries AD (Rogers 2014, 126). It is in an unusually dark greenish metal, which might suggest a date in the later part of the range as, in general, Roman glass becomes more greenish than blue-green from the 3rd century onwards.

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 likely to be determined by that of the burial rather than *vice versa*.

B.3 Coins

By Paul Booth

Introduction and methodology

B.3.1 Of the 52 coins examined, four are of Iron Age date and the rest are Roman. The coins were scanned quite rapidly and identified where possible, broadly following the recommendations of Brickstock (2004). These identifications are tabulated below. Some manual cleaning was undertaken by the specialist to facilitate this work and eight coins were cleaned by a conservator, though with no consequent refinement of identifications in some cases. Many of the coins are in poor condition – in particular, surfaces were flaking and edges eroded. Consequently, many legends are incomplete and mintmarks of the 4th-century coins are almost totally lacking, as a result of which almost no coins could be identified to the level of individual numbers in the standard catalogues (*e.g.* RIC and LRBC), although most could be assigned to issue periods as defined by Reece (*e.g.* 1991). Most of the coins were not securely stratified, many of them being metal-detector finds.

The Assemblage

Iron Age

B.3.2 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, but one, SF 58, is not readily matched in the catalogues used (Hobbs 1996; Cottam *et al*. 2010). On the obverse it has a boar facing right, with an unfortunately fragmentary legend below, of which the surviving tops of letters might read ACI. On the reverse is a slender winged sphinx facing left above a branch. The general character of this coin suggests that it is of similar date to the other three; in any case, none of these coins is stratified.

Roman

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	1	
275-296	14	(5)?	
Phase B	uncertain	2	**8**
296-317	15	1	
317-330	16		
Phase C			**1**
330-348	17	7	

Date	*Reece Period*	*Total coins*	*Phase total*
348-364	18	7 (6)	
364-378	19	15	
378-388	20	1	
388-402	21	3	
Phase D	uncertain		**33**
3-4C uncertain		2	
TOTAL			**48**

Table 15: Quantification of Roman coins by issue period and phase

B.3.3 The 48 Roman coins span the majority of the period, but the four early coins, a sestertius of Vespasian? and three unassigned probable 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 probable 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 four 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.3.4 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.

Discussion

B.3.5 The overall pattern of coin loss is a characteristic rural one. Given the lack of evidence for coin loss (and, presumably, use) in the Early Roman period, however, the presence of four Late Iron Age coins may be considered notable. Comparable assemblages from the region are often relatively small and therefore potentially subject to skewing of the proportions of individual coin loss periods, for example within the 4th century. Comparison with the larger assemblage from nearby Great Chesterford, usefully summarised by Hobbs (2011), is, however, of interest as coin assemblages from 'Small Towns' generally have a broadly rural character. The overall Late Roman emphasis of such assemblages is seen at Great Chesterford, although coinage of the later 3rd century is much better represented there than in most rural sites in the area. This aspect apart, the most notable point of contrast between the Great Chesterford coin list and the present site is in the proportionally much higher representation of coins of periods 19 and 21 at the latter. The total absence of coins of period 21 at Great Chesterford is particularly striking, and contrasts surprisingly with their presence at Radwinter and fairly consistently, if at low levels, at other rural sites in the area (*e.g.* Hobbs 2011, 259-260).

B.4 Metalwork

By Chris Howard-Davis

The Assemblages

Copper Alloy

B.4.1 In all, some 44 fragments of copper alloy are recovered in the course of the project. Their condition varies considerably, most are in fair to good condition, but several fragments of very thin sheet, possibly embossed, are so poorly preserved that their future is in doubt. Eight items, five of which are brooches, were recovered unstratified.

B.4.2 There is a group of nine brooches, all but one of which are effectively complete and in good condition. With the exception of unstratified fragment SF 133, all can be dated to within the 1st century AD, and most were probably in use in the first half of that century.

B.4.3 Three of the brooches (1, 2, 3) were found together within cremation burial **254** (fill 255), where they were associated with a worked bone counter (gaming piece, or inlay), a copper alloy hairpin, and fragments of a round mirror of Roman type, now in very poor condition.

1 Complete almost undamaged two-piece Colchester derivative brooch. It has a plain open-ended crossbar and a perforated catch-plate. An incised groove with slight ridges to either side runs from the crossbar to the highest part of the tapering bow (Bayley and Butcher 2004, group b) and the ridges are decorated with cross-cut lines. The pin has three turns on each side, with the wire (now broken) running through a perforation in the plate; a skeuomorphic forward-facing hook forms a slight crest at the head of the brooch.
L: 46mm; W: 15mm; Ht: 12mm
RDEC13, cremation **254**, fill 255, SF 86

2 Complete bow brooch of 'simple one-piece' or 'Nauheim derivative' type. The spring has two turns one side of the pin, one the other. Plain rod-type bow, with flattened D-shaped cross-section. There are numerous file-marks on the catchplate.
L: 41mm; W: 9mm; Ht: 13mm
RDEC13, cremation **254**, fill 255, SF 87

3 Almost complete small bow brooch with a triangular foot. There is an incised line round the edge of the foot, enclosing 15 irregularly-spaced punched dots. The bow is reeded. And the entire brooch is coated with white metal (conservation suggests tin). The spring is damaged on one side, but the pin is complete and intact. A bow and fantail brooch from the early part of the series (see Mackreth 2011, pl 35, no 2845)
L: 31mm; W: 15mm; Ht: 12mm
RDEC13, cremation **254**, fill 255, SF 93

B.4.4 Brooch 1 is a complete example of a Harlow-type Colchester derivative brooch, the catchplate pierced by one circular and one sub-triangular hole, and the bow decorated with two cross-cut ridges. Mackreth places this type in the period AD 43-80 (2011, 50) and this example falls into his 'Springhead' type (op cit, 54, and see for example pl 33, no 1323) with a start-date perhaps no earlier than *c* 55/60. Brooch 2 is possibly marginally earlier, being a wire brooch of 'Nauheim derivative' type, which, although it probably appeared in the early years of the 1st century, was commonest in the middle years of the century (Olivier 1996, 237). Brooch 3 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, no 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, probably derives from brooch 3. The

presence of three broadly contemporary brooches can allow the burial to be dated with relative confidence to the third quarter of the 1st century.

B.4.5 Brooch 4, (pond **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 1st-century, probably pre-Flavian, date. The upper surface of this hinged plate brooch appears coated with a white metal (conservation suggests silver), the circular groove retains evidence for enamelling, and a central perforation would originally have held a glass-filled stud.

4 Hinged plate brooch, cruciform, probably coated with white metal (conservation suggests silver). The centre has a deep circular groove and central perforation, as if intended to receive a stud. The pin is present, but in poor condition, the catch-plate is damaged.
L: 32mm; W: 30mm; Th: 5mm
RDEC13 pond **610**, fill 614, SF 179

B.4.6 The remainder of the brooches are unstratified, and all but one falls into the same narrow date-range: 5 is another Colchester derivative-type brooch with solid catchplate; 6 is in relatively poor condition, having lost its original surfaces, but can be identified as a probable Nertomarus type, a Langton Down variant distinguished by the mouldings seen on the front of the spring case, and possibly dating as early as the AD 40s (Mackreth 2011, 35). Brooch 7 lacking the distinctive mouldings, and with a heavily reeded, flattened bow, is also of Langton Down type, again this is an early type, possibly lasting into the AD 50s (*op cit*, 34). Brooch 8 is a dished cone plate brooch, ranging in date from the late 1st to the fourth century (op cit). SF 133 is part of the head of a brooch with cylindrical spring cover, not otherwise identified.

5 Two-piece Colchester-derivative-type brooch with a semi-cylindrical spring cover. The bow is ribbed, and the ribs have cross-cut, or possibly rocker decoration. The catch-plate not perforated. The pin is missing and the spring damaged.
L: 45mm; W: 21mm; Ht: 8mm
RDEC13, unstratified, SF 66

6 Bow brooch in poor condition, with much of the surface lost. Probably a Nertomarus-type brooch, typically indicated by the panel of decoration on the front of the cylindrical spring case. The bow is in poor condition but appears to be reeded. The catchplate has a single large perforation with flanges as wide as the bow.
L: 41mm; W: 20mm; Ht: 12m
RDEC13, unstratified, SF 57

7 Langton Down-type bow brooch with a reeded parallel sided bow and perforated catch plate. It has a cylindrical spring cover. The pin and the (probably) perforated catch-plate are missing.
L: 45mm; W: 21mm; Ht: 14mm
RDEC13, unstratified, SF 83

8 Dished cone plate brooch with most of the original outer rim and the hinge and pin missing; the catch plate survives in part.
L: 29mm; W: 24mm; Ht: 8mm
RDEC13, unstratified, SF 180

B.4.7 A distinctive hairpin (9) 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 a grave including mid-late 1st-century brooches, that these provide a date for the pin. Fragments of a disc mirror of Roman form (10) also came from the burial, probably marking it out as belonging to the later stages of a well-known Late Iron Age tradition of burials accompanied by mirrors, which seems effectively confined to Britain (Joy 2011). Disc mirrors of typically Roman form are

known from 1st-century cremation burials at King Harry Lane (Stead 1989, 103), and were regarded by Stead as representing a continuation of the Late Iron Age 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.

9 Almost complete pin (point missing) with a complex head, comprising (from the shaft upwards) a flattened sphere, a beaded disc, a ricasso and a second beaded disc, topped by a second flattened sphere.
L: 107.5mm; Diam head: 7mm
RDEC13, cremation **254**, fill 255, SF 88

10 Possible mirror, associated with greyware sherd. It comprises only fragments of the highly polished mirror surface and of a poorly preserved backing layer.
L: 66mm; W: 35mm, Diam: 70mm+
RDEC13, cremation **254**, fill 255, SF 94

B.4.8 A second complete hairpin, with a small bun-shaped head (11) came from posthole **249** (fill 250), and part of the shaft of another (SF 121; not illus) was from pit **352** (fill 351); both are probably Roman in date. There was also an almost complete bangle (12) 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. Bangles were most popular in the 3rd and 4th centuries, but occasionally appear before.

11 Almost complete pin with small bun-shaped head. Point absent.
L: 98mm; Diam head: 4.5mm
RDEC13, posthole **249**, fill 250, SF 124

12 Almost complete plain bangle with flattened D-shaped cross-section One end tapers, with five indented lines across, and it is possibly incomplete, perhaps missing a hook? The other end expands to a perforated tag with a collar of six indented lines. Surface possibly coated in white metal?
L: 82mm; W: 4.5mm; Th: 1.5mm
RDEC13 pond **610**, fill 611, SF 168

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 placed within the cremation deposit or, perhaps more likely, given its condition, amongst the pyre goods. It cannot be identified further.

B.4.10 A small drop handle (13) 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. Together they seem to 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).

13 Small round-sectioned drop handle with looped pins surviving within the handle loops. The pins, now in poor condition, are clenched.
L: 66mm; W: 25mm; Th: 6mm
RDEC13, cremation burial **269**, fill 270, SF 84

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, perhaps a small knife guard, and SF 126 is a decorative mount or escutcheon, probably of Roman date.

B.4.12 Small Find 14, found unstratified, is an elongated oval plate with two small perforations on one long side, which lie opposite a small rectangular tag covered with a 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.

14 Elongated oval object with two rivet holes along one edge and a small rectangular tag on the opposite edge, apparently coated with solder, this was probably attached to a now-missing second element. A distinctive series of small, closely aligned dents in the centre cannot be accounted for.
L: 37mm; W: 22mm; Th: 1mm
RDEC13, unstratified, SF 110

B.4.13 A single round, silvered button (SF 51; not illus), also found unstratified, is probably of 18th or early 19th-century date.

Ironwork

B.4.14 Some 128 fragments of ironwork were recovered, only one of which, a nail (SF 59), was unstratified. The assemblage, all of which was subject to x-ray, comprises 64 nails, 46 hobnails, and three rings, the remainder being largely unidentifiable fragments.

B.4.15 At least 46 typically Roman hobnails came from the burials excavated. A minimum of 29 (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.

B.4.16 Another six (SF 200, SF 226), from pit **305**, fill 306, were associated with skeleton 307, and were again, presumably from nailed footwear, although their position within the grave is not clear. Four larger, hand-forged nails (SF 164, SF 199) were also associated with the skeleton. Their purpose is not clear, but they presumably derive from some other nailed wooden object within the grave, perhaps even a coffin. At least 10 highly fragmentary 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.4.17 Many more of the nails were associated with burials. A single nail (SF 239) came from cremation **276**. It has cremated bone adhering, and thus seems most probably to have come from nailed wood used on the pyre, or within the pyre goods burnt during the cremation ritual.

B.4.18 Nails were also recovered in association with skeleton 341 (grave **340**; fill 342, SF 201; one nail), skeleton 764 (grave **765**, SF 181, SF 185, SF 240, SF 241, SF 242; 10 nails) and skeleton 839 (grave **838**, fill 840; SF 188, SF 232, SF 233, and SF 234; 10 nails). Again they are likely to have been deposited within wooden items placed in the grave, most obviously the coffin or grave-lining.

B.4.19 Fill 367 of ditch **366** produced three nails (SF 246, SF 247). A further 25 nail fragments, none more than 80mm in length, were recovered in ones and twos, from the following contexts; 190 (SF 151), 195 (SF 149), 250 (SF 218), 252 (SF 153, SF 244), 265 (SF 150, SF 155, SF 156), 293 (SF 160, SF 163), 296 (SF 158), 306 (SF 157), 374 (SF 147), 390 (SF 230), 437 (Sf134, SF 243), 492 (SF 154, SF 248), 498 (SF 223), 525 (SF 217), 534 (SF 145), 538 (SF 146), 544, 611 (SF 166, SF 227), 612 (SF 165), 791 (SF 191), and 842 (SF 228). 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 probable 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). A third, smaller example (SF 136) was from pit **438**

(fill 439). They are most probably to be from harness of some kind, but again, are not chronologically diagnostic objects and can only be dated from their context. A large fragment of curving strip, some 174mm long and *c* 34mm wide, came from pit **449** (pit 450; SF 140), x-ray shows it to have at least one nail hole, suggesting it to be a fragment of hinge or other nailed strapping. A second fragment of perforated strip was recovered from pit **473** (fill 495; SF 142), and a third, again possibly from a hinge came from pit **472** (fill 498; SF 222). A small, possibly perforated, rectangular plate came from pit **249** (fill 252, SF 224).

B.4.21 Other unidentifiable objects, none larger in maximum dimension than *c* 95mm, came from pit **189** (fill 193; SF 148), pit **237** (fill 238; SF 152), pit **294** (fill 293; SF 161, SF 162), pit **436** (fill 439; SF 135), and pit **475** (fill 477; SF 220). There was, in addition, a small fragment (SF 228) from well **841** (fill 842)

B.4.22 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).

> Blade, thin, with abrupt broken back. Point and most of the whittle tang missing. X-ray does not clarify.
> L: 105mm; W: 29mm; Th: 2mm
> RDEC13, fill 265, pit **266**, SF 64

Lead

B.4.23 Only three objects of lead were recovered, none are illustrated. 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. All of them are good condition, but there is nothing to suggest a date.

B.5 Metalwork Waste

By Chris Howard-Davis

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 Early Roman ditch **194**, Central Boundary Group) 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 probably deriving from the structural elements of a 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 also came from Middle Roman pit **294** (fill 293, Pit Group 6; 66g) and Early Roman grave **581** (fill 583, Burial Group 1; 14g), and two joining fragments 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.

B.6 Worked Shale

By Chris Howard-Davis

Introduction and methodology

B.6.1 There are two joining fragments of a single turned shale bangle (1; SF 196) which came from the fill (541) of Early Roman ditch **540**. The bangle has a lozenge-shaped cross section, and rather crudely-executed 'edge notch' decoration (*sensu* Lawson 1975) at the external apex. Shale bangles 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 3rd century, continuing throughout the later Roman period, when items of jewellery in shiny black materials were particularly popular (Allason-Jones 1996, Parker 2016). This example is similar to several from Silchester (Lawson 1975, fig. 6 nos 55a-f).

1 Joining fragments of turned shale bangle, now laminated and in two. Approximately lozenge-shaped cross-section with external apex decorated with irregularly-spaced grooves giving the effect of crude beading.
L: 34mm; L: 7mm; W: 7mm
RDEC13, 541, SF 196

B.7 Worked Bone

By Chris Howard Davis

Introduction and methodology

B.7.1 Two items of worked bone were recovered, both are of Roman date. Item 1, from Middle Roman pond **610** (fill 611), is an incomplete hairpin of common type (Greep 1996, type B1), with an irregular spherical head, and dating to the period AD 150/200-400. Object 2, a slightly plano-convex oval object with a central perforation, comes from the fill (255) of Early Roman cremation burial **254** (Cremation Group 1), and appears to have been burnt, being now an opaque creamy-white in colour. This would suggest that it represents a pyre good. Its overall shape and central perforation, might suggest it to be a spindle whorl, in which case, it would fall into Walton Rogers' type A1 (1993, fig

625b). Its ovoid outline, however, and its size seem to make this unlikely, even though the diameter of the perforation falls within the range suggested for Roman spindle whorls, of between 4mm and 8mm in diameter (Walton Rogers 1997, 1741). One alternative identification is as a gaming counter, although plano-convex bone gaming counters are not particularly well known in the Roman period (MacGregor 1985, 133), or the oval outline with a central perforation, surrounded by concentric grooves, might suggest that it served as an inlay or applied decoration, perhaps entering the pyre as inlay on a complex item such as a bier.

1 Incomplete pin with irregular spherical head.
L: 64mm; Diam head: 5mm
RDEC13, pond **610**, fill 611, SF 170

2 Oval object with low plano-convex cross-section. Central ?perforation surrounded by two concentric grooves. White colour suggests it to be burnt, but it does not seem to be distorted.
L: 25mm; W: 22mm; Ht: 4.5mm; Diam perforation: max 6mm, min 4.25mm
RDEC13,cremation 2**54**, fill 255, SF 81

B.8 Ceramic Building Material

By Ruth Shaffrey

Introduction and methodology

B.8.1 Just under 25kg of ceramic building material (208 fragments) with a mean fragment weight of 120g was recovered during excavation. 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.8.2 The ceramic building material comprises a mixture of types (Table 16). 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 probably 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.8.3 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.8.4 A number of fabric types have been identified (Table 17). 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.8.5 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

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 a large pond, 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; the material from cremations is likely to derive from the burnt subsoil or natural scraped up with the ashes when the cremation was collected. 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 for standard fired clay assemblages, but in spite of this few pieces could be firmly identified in terms of precise function and form.

B.9.2 Fired clay cannot generally be dated apart from certain distinctive forms that can be assigned to broad periods and in most circumstances fired clay is reliant on associated datable 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. Prior to the Middle Bronze Age diagnostic material is absent and assemblages small and poorly preserved. The greatest variation in forms tends to occur in the Late Iron Age – Early Roman period. A small number of datable diagnostic pieces were recovered from the site indicative of a 1st century AD date and the remainder of the assemblage is consistent in character with a Late Iron Age-Roman date. The assemblage was found in contexts phased to Early and Middle Roman periods. The greatest concentrations of fired clay occurred in the northern and north-western enclosures, diminishing significantly to the south and east.

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 in Tables 18-21.

Form	*Fabric*	*A*	*GV*	*Q*	*QC*	*QCFI*	*QCFIV*	*QFI*	*QFIV*	*SH*	*V*	*Total*
Briqu. vessel	Nos		2									2
	Wt (g)		10									10
Oven/Kiln furn	Nos			20	22	1						43
	Wt (g)			141	356	58						555
Oven structure	Nos	1		29	32	2	5	5	2			76
	Wt (g)	16		243	314	28	548	98	5			1252
Oven/Hearth structure	Nos			1								1
	Wt (g)			23								23
Kiln structure	Nos			1							1	2
	Wt (g)			53							10	63
Structural	Nos			6	3	26		37				72
	Wt (g)			391	70	897		530				1888
Building daub	Nos				4			2	2			8
	Wt (g)				210			81	131			422
Indet	Nos			30	1							31
	Wt (g)			143	3							146
Mudstone	Nos									1		1
	Wt (g)									20		20
CBM	Nos							1				1

Form	Fabric	A	GV	Q	QC	QCFI	QCFIV	QFI	QFIV	SH	V	Total
	Wt (g)							26				26
Total	**Nos**	**1**	**2**	**87**	**62**	**29**	**5**	**45**	**4**	**1**	**1**	**237**
	Wt (g)	**16**	**10**	**994**	**953**	**983**	**548**	**735**	**136**	**20**	**10**	**4405**

Table 18: Quantification of fired clay by fabric and form

Fabric

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 iron oxide grits (Fabric Q). Subdivisions within this have been identified based on the presence of frequent rounded chalk grit (QC) and/or angular burnt flint (QFI, QCFI) 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 filler appears to be organic material in the form of chaff or broken straw, which occurs in 14% (by weight) of the assemblage (designated by V appended to the fabric code). Two fragments were made in a fine sandy clay (A), one with the addition of copious chaff inclusions. 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.

Forms and Function

B.9.5 Apart from two sherds of probable briquetage containers, most of the fired clay has been interpreted as structural deriving from ovens or kilns and some indicative of buildings or portable oven or kiln furniture.

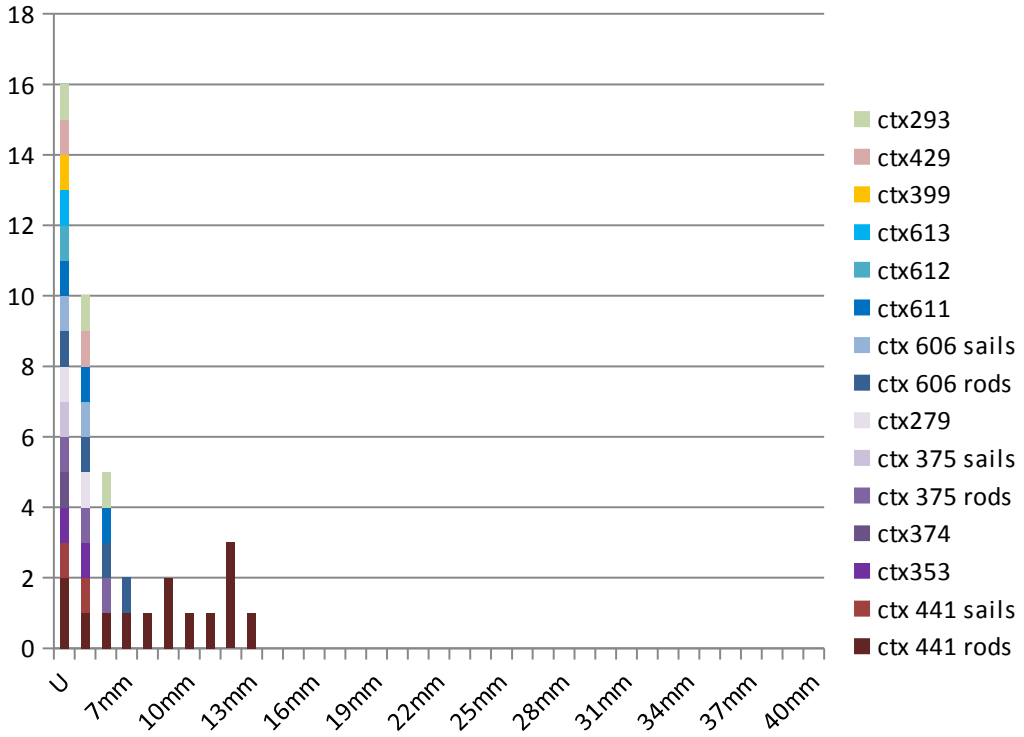
Oven/Kiln Structure

B.9.6 Much of the material has only a single shaped surface surviving and as such it has been classified generally as oven structure, probably derived from the internal wall surface. These varied in thickness from 7 to 30mm. However some of the pieces with a single very smooth well finished surface 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. A flat slab, 34mm thick, had one flat even moulded undulating face, whilst the opposite face is flattish but irregular, possibly a bonding face that had been plastered over some other element of the structure or possibly the roughly finished underside of an oven plate.

B.9.7 A group of five fragments (332) with a flat roughly moulded face and two straight slightly bevelled edges may have formed a pilaster pedestal luted as an integral feature to a kiln wall. It measured 55-63mm wide, over 90mm long and 30mm thick and was made in a chaff tempered chalky fabric. Two heavily fired pieces of probable kiln structure were recovered from an irregular hollow **618** (619). One made in a sandy fabric had an undulating hand moulded surface with finger depressions, which was heavily fired and blackened and at right angles a flat even surface, possibly the impression of a flat tile or stone built into the structure. This is likely to have formed part of the internal wall of the lower chamber. The second fragment of densely chaff-tempered clay, fired reddish brown with a black core, had one smooth flat moulded surface and was over 14mm thick. It is probably a fragment of dome plate or superstructure lining for a kiln.

Wattle-supported structure and wall daub

B.9.8 Other structural material is represented by blocks of wattle reinforced structure ranging from 15 to 55mm thick with impressions of interwoven wattles ranging in size from 7 to 40mm diameter on the back face and with a flat moulded surface forming the exterior face. On some pieces this surface is smeared with finger marks from smoothing the clay. However there are also a small number of pieces, which have a very coarse roller stamped keying on their surface, one of which appears to have the impression of a large roundwood timber c. 100mm dia. on the back. The varied characteristics suggest this form could derive from a variety of structure types.



*Graph 1: Distribution of wattle sizes from all contexts: pit **440** (441), pit **354** (353, 373, 375), pit **268** (279), feature **610** (606, 612, 613), pit **397** (399), pit **428** (429), pit **294** (293)*

B.9.9 The size range of the wattles (Graph 1) suggests the daub derived from substantial structures utilising wattles of above average size with most over 20mm 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. Some heavily fired pieces from pit **294** (Pit Group 6), pit **440** (Pit Group 4) and pit **354** (Pit Group 5) do suggest such a possibility. However larger wattle sizes are also typical of wall daub from buildings and where found in combination with the roller stamped keying the wattle reinforced daub certainly derived from buildings. The small number of pieces with roller stamped keying all derived from feature **610**, a large shallow pit, possibly a pond or quarry hollow in the north-east corner of the site, whilst some lumps of chalky cob like material also with possible keying on the surface were found in a nearby feature (**305**). The roller stamped keying was very fragmentary but took the form of a chevron or diamond pattern. Roller stamped daub has been found at numerous sites across south-east England dated to

the 1st and 2nd centuries AD (Russell 1997). The diamond pattern is one of the commonest patterns found on daub and similarly coarse varieties have been found at Lullingstone, Springhead, London, St Albans and Leicester (*ibid*.).

Portable Furniture

B.9.10 Items tentatively identified as portable furniture had two or three surfaces indicating the presence of an edge or corner, a single surface together with evidence of a perforation or two parallel surfaces forming a flat slab in combination with well smoothed and finished moulded surfaces. These are likely to be fragments of plates, pedestals, firebars or supports of various sorts. The few pieces with evidence of a small perforation *c* 11mm dia are suggestive of triangular perforated bricks, though no indubitable examples of this form were found. The slabs probably formed oven plates or discs used for a suspended floor.

B.9.11 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 firebars. 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 pottery kilns in conjunction with a rim or ledge. Similar bifurcated firebars have also been found at Clay Farm, Cambridge (Poole 2013). Other small roughly shaped wedge shaped pieces are probably supports or stabilisers.

B.9.12 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.

Form	*Fabric*	*X2*	*A*	*Q*	*QC*	*QCFI*	*QCFIV*	*QFI*	*QFIV*	*SH*	*V*	*Total*
Briqu. vessel	Nos	2										2
	Wt (g)	10										10
Oven/Kiln furn	Nos			15	7							22
	Wt (g)			88	91							179
Oven structure	Nos			18	16		5	2	2			43
	Wt (g)			148	104		548	47	5			852
Oven/Hearth str	Nos			1								1
	Wt (g)			23								23
Kiln structure	Nos			1							1	2
	Wt (g)			53							10	63
Indet	Nos			17	1							18
	Wt (g)			50	3							53
CBM	Nos							1				1
	Wt (g)							26				26
Total	Nos	2		52	24		5	3	2		1	89
	Wt (g)	10		362	198		548	73	5		10	1206

Table 19: Period 2 Early Roman Quantification of fired clay by fabric and form

Form	Fabric	X2	A	Q	QC	QCFI	QCFIV	QFI	QFIV	SH	V	Total
Oven/Kiln furn	Nos			5	14	1						20
	Wt (g)			53	257	58						368
Oven structure	Nos		1	11	16	2		3				33
	Wt (g)		16	95	210	28		51				400
Wattle supported structure	Nos			6	3	26		37				72
	Wt (g)			391	70	897		530				1888
Building daub with keying	Nos				4			2	2			8
	Wt (g)				210			81	131			422
Indet	Nos			9								9
	Wt (g)			73								73
Mudstone	Nos									1		1
	Wt (g)									20		20
Total	Nos		1	31	37	29		42	2	1		143
	Wt (g)		16	612	747	983		662	131	20		3171

Table 20: Period 3 Middle Roman Quantification of fired clay by fabric and form

Form	Fabric	X2	A	Q	QC	QCFI	QCFIV	QFI	QFIV	SH	V	Total
Oven/Kiln furn	Nos				1							1
	Wt (g)				8							8
Indet	Nos			4								4
	Wt (g)			20								20
Total	Nos			4	1							5
	Wt (g)			20	8							28

Table 21: Quantification of unphased fired clay by fabric and form

Catalogue of Selected Objects

1 Wall daub: Rough flat surface with angled V-shaped groove forming part of diamond/chevron roller stamped pattern. On the reverse are three wattle/timber impressions, including one large roundwood post *c* 100mm dia with a large wattle 29mm dia running parallel with it and a second wattle at right angles *c* 35mm dia. Wt: 81g, thickness: 46mm, fabric: QFI, feature **610** context 611, phase: 3 MR; date: mid 1st century-early 2nd century AD

2 Wall daub: The larger piece has linear grooves or impressions on the surface, which might be part of coarse roller stamped keying over the surface, possibly a chevron/diamond design. A wattle impression 27mm dia occurs on the back; the horizontal ridging around the impression suggests the bark was left on the wattle. The second piece has deep V-shaped grooves which could also be part of a coarser chevron/diamond roller stamped keying pattern. The back face of this has a rough irregular bonding face. The roller stamped grooves on both pieces are *c* 10mm wide and 3 and 6mm deep. Wt: 131g, thickness: 19-35, 29mm, fabric: QFIV, feature **610** context 613, phase: 3 MR; date: mid 1st century-early 2nd century AD

3 Wall daub or kiln wall: A total of 24 fragments of thick flat slabs of well fired clay with a roughly moulded exterior surface with distinct finger grooves from shaping the clay and large interwoven wattle impressions on the back consisting of 14 rods measuring 16-36mm and two sails: 26 and 40 mm. The exterior finish is more consistent with oven or kiln wall, than building daub, but the size of the wattles is more indicative of building daub. Wt: 875g, thickness: 51mm, fabric: QCFI, feature **440** context 441, phase: 3 MR

4 Pedestal: This fragment forms the foot of a cylindrical pedestal, which has been luted onto a rough surface, possibly angular stones and the base edge has been smoothed out to form a slightly expanded flared foot. It has a smooth moulded concavo-convex surface. At the top of the piece is an irregular indented surface fired grey, where some sort of angled object was pressed into the surface. Wt: 54g, dia: 90mm, height: 25mm+, fabric: Q, grave **763** context 765, phase: 2 ER

5 Pedestal: Circular cylindrical or hemispherical object with a very irregular rough convex surface and the edge of rough flat base. This is probably a near complete crude small pedestal or support. There is

possibly a groove in the top surface. Wt: 35g, dia: 60mm, height: 43mm, fabric: QC, well **841** context 842, phase: 3 MR

6 Firebar/rod: Fragment with curving moulded surface pinched into a biconical profile – the overall shape of the object is unclear, but is possibly part of linear object such as a firebar or rod. Wt: 8g, length: >26mm, width: 50mm, thickness: 21mm, fabric: QC, ditch **632** context 635, phase: 2 ER

7 Support/stabiliser: This appears to be a wedge of clay that had been used as a stabiliser or luting between two other objects. It takes the form of a wedge shaped piece with a smooth triangular moulded end surface, an undulating rougher flat moulded surface fired grey forming one side of the wedge, a rough irregular pitted surface fired to a mottled grey and brown possibly a luted bonding interface and the third side a concave smooth luted bonding face probably wrapped over a curving edge or object and fired red, the same colour as the core. Wt: 17g, length: 42mm, width: 28mm, thickness: 22mm, fabric: QC, ditch **544** context 546, phase: 2 ER

8 Firebar: End of hooked firebar with horn like projection at the end. Possibly a second 'horn' occurred on the broken side to create a bifurcated end with a small rounded nib between the two. The main stem may have been wrapped round some sort of organic core, perhaps bunched stems of straw or grass or other more supple material like bindweed, which have left thin stem impressions in the core running lengthwise and folded over at the end. The exterior surface is well-finished, smooth and carefully hand-moulded to shape. The horn measures 18×23mm narrowing to a rounded tip and is about 25mm long. The little circular rounded nib measures 9x100mm and stands 5-6mm high. Wt: 58g, length: >64mm, width: 47mm, thickness: >32mm, fabric: QCFI, feature **610** context 612, phase: 3 MR; date: mid-late 1st century AD

9 Firebar: A fragment of a small roughly moulded rod or firebar with circular cross-section and convex fairly smooth moulded surface. Wt: 9g, length: >30mm, dia: 30mm, fabric: Q, Well **841** context 843, phase: 3 MR

10 Plate: Rough flat slab with two parallel surfaces and possibly part of a moulded flattish straight edge. The flat undulating upper surface is roughly moulded with some irregularities and fired pale grey. The underside is flat and fairly even, but undulating and covered with fine organic impressions. Wt: 114g, length: >67mm, width: >55mm, thickness: 33mm, fabric: QC, feature 610 context **612**, phase: 3 MR

11 Briquetage vessel: One body sherd and one rim sherd with a flat rectangular rim profile. The sherds are from a slightly curved vessel, possibly of cylindrical form, probably the salt mould. They are made in a fine sandy-silty micaceous clay with a smooth soapy feel containing dark red rounded clay pellets/grog inclusions up to 2mm and chaff inclusions. Wt: 10g, height: >31mm, thickness: 9mm, fabric: GV, ditch **259** context 260, phase: 2 ER

Discussion

B.9.13 The fired clay assemblage derives from a variety of structures, including ovens or kilns and possible buildings. Only two probable *in situ* firepit or hearth bases (**659**, **737**) were identified, which both took the form of a shallow circular or sub-circular hollow measuring 0.8-0.85m in diameter and up to 0.21m deep and contained a thin layer of charcoal across the base and burnt stone in the fill. Neither produced any fired clay, nor were sited in areas of greatest concentrations of fired clay so it is unlikely that these were anything more than hearth bases. It is probable that the fired clay derived from structures beyond the limit of the excavation or from structures that did not impinge on the natural to leave any trace. Most of the fired clay occurred in the northern half of the site with only a light scatter across the southern half. In the early Roman phase most fired clay was distributed along the ditches of the Northern Boundary Group, Central Boundary Group and the ditches of Plot 3. During the Middle Roman period (3) the largest concentration was found in and around pond **610** with smaller groups associated with Pit Groups 4 – 6. The material from both phases includes structural oven or kiln pieces and portable furniture, whilst the roller stamped building daub only occurred in the later phase.

B.9.14 It is rarely possible to assign structural fired clay to a specific function with absolute certainty, when not directly associated with an in situ structure. There is nothing amongst the assemblage that 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. Whilst crop processing ovens or kilns are a possibility, the sparse quantities of carbonised cereal grain from the site suggest this was not a major activity, though the addition of chaff to the clay fabrics indicates crop processing was occurring somewhere in the vicinity of the site. The heavy firing on some pieces and the quantity of portable furniture suggests that much of the fired clay derives from kilns for pottery production. The hooked firebar in particular is a form of furniture associated with pottery kilns in Cambridgeshire and the East Midlands. The character of the fired clay is consistent with Belgic or early Roman production, though the absence of typical native objects such as triangular perforated bricks or Belgic bricks, may point to early Roman pottery production without native antecedents. The presence of pottery wasters in features, nine from 248 (Pit Group 5) and one from **310** (penannular gully in north-east area) provides additional support for pottery production in the vicinity of the settlement, but in the absence of *in situ* kiln bases not within the excavated area itself.

B.9.15 All of the fired clay with wattle impressions was found in features assigned to the middle Roman phase 3 and was concentrated in and around feature 610 and pit groups 4, 5 and 6, with the largest single concentration in pit **440** of Pit Group 4. The size of the wattles (Graph 1) indicates structures larger than the average oven were utilising wattles as a frame to support the structure. Whilst this could indicate some form of large kiln either for crop processing or pottery production, the presence of roller stamping on some pieces suggests this was daub from buildings that must have been burnt down for the daub to survive in a fired state. Most oven daub has a peak in sizes between 9 and 16mm diameter in contrast to the examples found at Radwinter, which are nearly all greater than this with sizes ranging from *c* 14mm up to 40mm. In addition one of the roller-stamped pieces has the impression of a larger timber *c* 100mm diameter, which is typical of material associated with timber framed buildings. Similar wattle and timber sizes were found on wall daub from a burnt building at Dunkirt Barn, Hampshire (Poole 2008, 166-70) and at Springhead, Kent similar roller stamped pieces were associated with buildings interpreted as workshops including possible bakeries (Poole 2011, 318-26). Whilst domestic buildings may be represented at Radwinter, it is possible the material derives from workshops, associated with pottery production. In all the areas where the structural daub was found, there was also portable kiln furniture and oven/kiln structure associated to support such a possibility.

B.9.16 It is possible the wall daub derives from several buildings: the stone evidence indicates milling was possibly taking place on a commercial scale (Appendix B.10) and this could indicate a bakery was present. The distribution of the fired clay and stone shows a similar pattern with a particular focus on Pit Group 5 and around feature **610**; the pottery wasters also occurred in these two foci. Some quern was found in the same feature (610) as the roller-stamped daub, but the main concentration of quern and millstone comes from Pit Group 5, especially the well **842**, an area where much of the fired clay was found also. Whilst it is possible some quern was used in association with pottery production – Swan (1984, 50) has suggested querns may have been used for producing temper or crushing ingredients of slips – it is unlikely that millstones were used for anything but large scale milling of grain. It seems likely that the fired clay provides evidence for more than one activity, including pottery production probably on a small scale, whilst the variety of plain and roller stamped wall daub points to the presence of more than one timber framed buildings with different finishes. Functions such as workshops associated with pottery production or bakeries are more likely to result in the accidental firing of wall daub, which one would otherwise remain unfired.

B.10 Worked Stone

By Ruth Shaffrey

Introduction and methodology

B.10.1 A total of 34 fragments of worked stone representing 29 objects was found during two phases of work at Radwinter. These were recorded in a Microsoft Access 2007 database and transferred to an Excel spreadsheet for the archive. These 29 objects comprise querns and millstones, weights, grinding stones, a whetstone and a disc.

Description

B.10.2 Three perforated flints were found in pit **142** (=well **841**; #1–3). One of these has had opposing faces flattened by flake removal, and another has a flat surface where part of the flint has been removed. All three flints are naturally perforated, two with approximately central holes, and one towards one end. One of the flints is primary (and therefore sourced within the chalk), while the other two are secondary (and sourced from river or beach gravels). These seem likely to have been used as weights.

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 (SF 207), and the other on both faces (SF 192). The latter slab is particularly concave and does not seem consistent with use as a saddle quern but both might be better defined as processing slabs, used to grind or process materials other than grain. 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 (SF 236). Such a surface finish can be caused by true wear to the fabric of the stone or by the development of a surface coating but it is not possible to determine which without microscopic 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. A fourth item is a large quartzite cobble with one surface that might have been used as a large rubber (SF141).

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 as large counters. It appears to be made of Cornish Greenstone, but this identification would need to be verified with analysis that was not possible within the remit of this project (SF 209).

B.10.5 The main component of the worked stone assemblage is a group of 22 items that are likely or certainly quern or millstone fragments. Most of these are fragments of rotary querns (14), with a further three identified as quern fragments of indeterminate type (*i.e.* they could be saddle or rotary quern fragments) and two only as possible quern fragments. A further two fragments can certainly be identified as mechanically operated millstones based on their large diameters of over 57cm, one as a likely millstone based on its diameter of 52cm and one only tentatively as a millstone, based on its thickness (Shaffrey 2015).

B.10.6 The rotary querns are all made from lava, as is the small millstone, whilst the two certain millstones utilise Millstone Grit. These materials are the most commonly occurring on Roman sites in East Anglia, with examples occurring at nearby Great Chesterford (Miller 1995, 54) and Wixoe (Shaffrey in press) and with a complete lava rotary quern also found at Bartlow (Eckardt 2008, 61). The three fragments identified as querns are also of Millstone Grit (two) and sandstone (one), suggesting an identification

of rotary quern most likely. The possible quern fragments are of sandstone and quartzite (SF 208, #9 and SF 216, #10). Other stone types used at Radwinter include ferruginous sandstone (whetstone SF 236), flint (the three weights) and greenstone (disc SF 209).

B.10.7 Few of the quern fragments survive sufficiently complete for anything to be determined about their form or original size and it is thus possible they are from millstones or rotary querns. One fragment measures 47cm diameter and retains part of its raised kerb, a form typical of lava querns (SF 177). Another unstratified lava quern also has this kerb (SF6). SF 177 also has a vertical slot in the circumference which presumably relates to an operational feature of the quern, such as the fitting of an iron band. Two fragments could be from millstones: one with a diameter of 52cm (138) is probably from a millstone, whilst another fragment is thicker than usually found at >85mm thick, although this thickness is not great enough to be diagnostic (SF 238). Two fragments are sufficiently complete to be identified as definitely being from millstones, however. These were found in a mid-late 2nd century fill of well **841** (SF 184) and the upper fill of the same feature during the evaluation (then numbered **142**). The former of these has a radially grooved grinding surface, whilst the latter has wide rotational grooves. Both appear to be of disc type, but the centre of neither survives. The latter of these has three intriguing grooves on the upper surface that appear to be deliberate and do not relate to sharpening, but because only a portion of the millstone survives, it is not clear if these relate to a decoration of the millstone itself or to some secondary function.

B.10.8 Of particular interest are a group of six querns, three flint weights and a further nine unworked stones also recovered from the well (**142**) during the evaluation plus a further three querns and one disc found within the same feature during subsequent excavation (when it was numbered **841**). The flint weights are complete but most of the quern fragments are relatively small and well worn suggesting that they had been lying around for some time before their final deposition. At least one is burnt indicating some reuse but there is no evidence that any had been reused as hones. The remaining stone from the pit (and surface) comprises a variety of large stones of quartzite and quartzitic sandstone. Some of these are generally smooth all over (naturally so) and demonstrate no evidence of use while others are burnt – either heat cracked or blackened/reddened from direct exposure to fire. These may indicate the use of stones for cooking, although cooking stones are typically smaller rounded quartzite cobbles.

B.10.9 The stones deposited in the well are an eclectic mix of objects and unworked stones. They were presumably gathered up and deposited in the pit in a series of events. The discard of the quern fragments in a pit with other rubbish is not entirely surprising, since they could no longer be used as querns at the time of their discard, however they indicate that the pit was in use at a time when stone was not required for any other purpose (i.e. structurally in wall foundations or posthole packing). Equally, it is clear that a choice was made to dispose of the stones rather than reuse them. The flints are even more of a conundrum. Assuming that these functioned as weights, with possibilities being fishing (net or line) weights, or thatch / gate weights, they were presumably no longer of any use at the time they were discarded since they would still have been fully functional. The implication may then be that the pit was associated with site clearance when the area went out of use

B.10.10 Most of the worked stone was recovered from features of Roman date from the mid 2nd century onwards with two lava quern fragments found in the Late Roman/Early Saxon fill of ditch 632 (634). Given the fragmentary state of the material, it is likely that much of it relates to activity significantly predating the mostly Late Roman contexts in

which it was deposited, but the absence of 'early' stone types such as Hertfordshire puddingstone would indicate the querns are early Roman at the earliest. The presence of millstones, which mostly date from the 2nd century onwards, although known to have been in use during the 1st century, would confirm this.

Catalogue of worked stone

1 Unworked, possible weight. Flint. Naturally holed flint with perforation roughly central to the stone, 22mm diameter. The flint is unworked and irregularly shaped (though roughly triangular). Measures 108 x 80 x 38mm. Weighs 367g. Evaluation. Ctx 138, upper fill of pit **142**.

2 Weight. Flint. Cobble that has had both ends removed by flaking so that it is roughly flat. The cortex survives around the circumference and inside the hole. The natural hole is circular and cylindrical and approx 23mm diameter, it is central. Measures 89×84 x 54mm. Weighs 602g. Evaluation. Ctx 141, basal fill of pit **142**.

3 Weight. Flint. Naturally perforated towards one end of the flint 18mm x 11mm. Mostly has the cortex, but a large area has been removed on one side to make a flat surface as well as a flake from the end. Measures 132×70 x 55mm. Weighs 621g. Evaluation. Ctx 141, basal fill of pit **142**.

4 Processing slab. Fine grained micaceous quartzitic sandstone. 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. Measures >135 x >84×34mm thick. Excavation. SF 207. Ctx 611, fill of pit **610**. 4th century. Phase 3

5 Processing slab. Fine grained micaceous quartzitic sandstone. 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. Measures 34-37mm thick. SF 192. Excavation. Ctx 664, fill of ditch **661**. Phase 2 Group SBG

6 Whetstone/polished stone. Ferruginous sandstone. 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. Measures >96 x >77×24mm thick. SF 236. Excavation. Ctx 450, fill of pit **499**. Phase 3 Group PG4.

7 Worn. Quartzite. Large cobble, unworked but with one flat worn surface. Possible grinding stone or large rubber. Burnt /reddened. Measures 170mm wide x >120×77mm. Weighs 2004g. Evaluation. Ctx 141, basal fill of pit **142**.

8 Disc. Greenstone, possibly Cornish. Sub-square disc – neat flat faces and carefully shaped edges. SF 209. Excavation. Ctx 842, fill of well **841**. Mid-late 2nd century. Phase 3 Pit Group 5

9 Possible quern fragment. Fine grained micaceous quartzitic sandstone. No original edges but both faces are flat and worked. Measures 43mm thick. SF 208. Excavation. Ctx 191, fill of pit **189**. Mid 2nd century. Phase 3 Group PG5

10 Quern or rubber fragment. Fine grained micaceous quartzitic sandstone. Fragment, lacks original edges and one face but has one pecked and worn smooth face, flat, small area only. SF 216. Excavation. Ctx 597, fill of ditch **596**. Mid 3rd to early 5th century. Phase 2

11 Upper rotary quern fragment. Lava. Tapered to centre. Kerb around circumference 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 measuring 45mm long x 10mm wide x 8mm deep. Measures 54mm thick on edge to 15mm thick at centre x approx 470mm diameter. SF 177. Excavation. Ctx 634, fill of ditch **632**. LRB/ESAX. Phase 3

12 Upper rotary quern fragment. Lava. Edge fragment with raised kerb 48mm wide x about 8mm max height. Pecked all over with vertical grooves on edge. Measures 300mm (E) diameter x 35mm max thickness. SF 6. Excavation. Ctx 99999. Unstratified.

13 Upper rotary quern or small millstone. Lava. Large tapered stone worn very thin towards the centre (which is missing). The grinding surface is pecked, the edges have diagonal striations and the top has three lines carved into, presumably decorative. Measures 520 mm diameter (E) x 72mm maximum thickness. Evaluation. Ctx 138, upper fill of pit **142**.

14 Rotary quern fragment. Lava. Thick rounded chunk with one flat worked face. Measures >85mm thick. SF 238. Excavation. Ctx 304, fill of pit **299**. 2nd century. Phase 3 Group PG4.

15 Lower millstone fragment. Millstone Grit. Edge fragment with remnants of radial grooves - could be seg mented but they are too worn to be sure. Some burning/blackening on one edge. Measures approximately 600mm diameter x 44mm max thickness. SF 184. Excavation. Ctx 842, fill of well **841**. Mid-late 2nd century. Phase 3 Group PG5

16 Millstone, probably upper stone. Millstone Grit. Edge fragment with deep spaced pecking on the upper face and wide rotational grooves on the grinding surface. The edge is straight and vertical. It measures > 700mm diameter x 38mm thick at the edge. Evaluation. Ctx 138, upper fill of pit **142**.

Context	Cut	Type	SF	Thickness	Lithology	Phase
138	142	Quern		55	Millstone Grit	3?
138	142	Quern		55	Millstone Grit	3?
138	142	Rotary		47	Lava	3?
139	142	Rotary		-	Lava	3?
265	266	Rotary	195	-	Lava	3
279	268	Rotary, 3 frags		-	Lava	3
597	596	Rotary, 2 frags		-	Lava	2
611	610	Rotary	215	38	Lava	3
611	610	Rotary		-	Lava	3
633	632	Rotary	190	-	Lava	3?
634	632	Rotary	178	37	Lava	3?
843	841	Rotary	212	43	Lava	3
843	841	Rotary	213	34	Lava	3

Table 22: Other quern fragments

Discussion

B.10.11 The worked stone provides evidence of activities taking place in Radwinter. The ‘grinding slabs’ and ‘whetstone’ may relate to metalworking on site although they were not found in conjunction with any slag. The assemblage of querns and millstones is of moderate to significant size, considering that the excavation took place outside the main focus of settlement. The presence of querns indicates that grain processing was probably an important component of the local economy and fits well with the likelihood of their having been ovens and hearths on the site. Despite a typical assumption that querns are ‘ubiquitous’ on occupation sites, this is not the case and settlements could have imported some or all of their flour and ale. Therefore, where querns (and millstones) are found, it is important to consider the contribution they were making into the site’s economic structure and into the economy of the local area.

B.10.12 The millstone fragments, numbering between two and four, indicate that at least some of the grain processing in Radwinter was centralised at a mill. Such a mill seems likely to have been positioned on the River Pant, although not necessarily immediately adjacent to this site. No remains of such a mill have been recovered but this is unsurprising as river courses change significantly over time. However, the river used to have greater capacity than today and a mill used to stand on its banks near the village church (Harrison 1995, 424 but originally 1577) so it is perfectly plausible that a mill existed in earlier times.

B.10.13 The location of a mill in what was a substantial roadside settlement site where the Roman road crossed the river, should probably come as no surprise. With travellers passing through, such a location would have required a market selling products such as bread, flour and ale, and it is no stretch to imagine that a surplus of grain was processed here for precisely these purposes. Some of these products might have

related directly to the mill, but other smaller scale bakeries could have produced flour in their kitchens with the querns we find, and sold their baked products by the roadside. How this fits into the regional economy is less certain. Millstone fragments were not found in excavations at Wixoe, despite significant numbers of querns being recorded there (Shaffrey in press) so that it is less likely a mill was situated there, but evidence of a mill has been found at Great Chesterford in the form of an iron rynd fitting (Medlycott 2011) although with the caveat that no known Roman millstones have been found with rynd sockets of this shape. The presence of a mill at Radwinter should be considered a key factor in the economy of a roadside settlement, with a good parallel being that at Ewell in Surrey (Shaffrey in prep). Unfortunately, it is not possible to be sure if the mill at Radwinter processed grain for flour or malt for brewing, or a combination of the two as the environmental evidence is not indicative of either process. It is possible that this evidence simply did not survive, indeed environmental evidence for malting rarely survives in the archaeological record (Dineley 2006, 59) and it seems reasonable, on the assumption that both food and drinks would be required, that a combination of the two was processed here.

B.11 Worked Flint

By Lawrence Billington

Introduction and methodology

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 23 whilst Table 24 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 23: Basic Quantification of the lithic assemblage. See Appendix D for detailed quantification by context.

Condition of 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.

APPENDIX C. ENVIRONMENTAL REPORTS

C.1 Human Skeletal Remains

By Zoe Ui Choillean with Natasha Dodwell

Introduction and Methodology

C.1.1 Three heavily truncated cremation burials dating from the mid-late 1st century AD were identified during excavations. Two were urned, with accompanying vessels and the other was unurned (all contained grave goods). In addition, one Iron Age and 11 Romano-British inhumations, dating from the late 1st century AD to the 3rd/4th century AD were identified These graves, each containing an adult, were in small clusters or groups of two or three spread across the site, with some isolated burials. Many of the graves were tucked into the corners of Early Roman paddocks or enclosures and/or cut into the fills of these ditches. With the exception of one skeleton (SK307), who was prone and found within a pit, all were buried either supine or on their side within individual grave cuts. There was evidence of coffins in three of the graves (**340** and Burial Group 2; **838**, **340**) and hobnails were recovered from the graves of skeletons 307 and 793. Disarticulated human bone was recovered from two pits.

C.1.2 Analysis of the cremated bone was undertaken in accordance with the guidelines laid out by McKinley (2004a, 9-13).Cremation vessels were lifted and excavated off-site, the unurned cremation burial was 100% sampled. All soil was processed through a flotation tank using a 2mm mesh, dried and the residue passed through a series of stacked sieves. In order to assess the degree of fragmentation, bone from the >10mm, 5-10mm and 2-5mm fractions was separated and weighed. All bone >2mm was examined, the smaller, unsorted fraction was scanned and discarded.

C.1.3 The remains were analysed in accordance with national guidelines set out by Mays et al. (2004) and with reference to standard protocols for examining human skeletal remains from archaeological sites (Brickley and McKinley, 2004; Cox and Mays, 2000). An estimate of age was made using the degree of dental attrition (Brothwell 1981) and ephyphseal union and changes to the auricular surface and pubic symphyses were possible (techniques described in Buikstra and Ubelaker, 1994). Sex was determined, where possible using diagnostic traits on the pelvis and skull (ibid.). How much of the skeleton and which bones survive greatly affects the osteological information that can be gleaned from a skeleton. The percentage of the skeleton surviving was crudely quantified (e.g. 25%, 50%, 75%) and surface preservation of the cortical bone was scored (McKinley 2004b, 16).

C.1.4 Stature was estimated using maximum long bone length and employing the appropriate regression formula, set out by Trotter and Gleser (1952,1958).

C.1.5 Any dental conditions, pathology or bony abnormalities were noted using standard texts (e.g. Waldron 2009, Roberts and Manchester 2010).

Results

C.1.6 The predominance of shallow graves meant that the skeletal remains had been significantly damaged by ploughing. Overall fragmentation levels were high, many articular surfaces were damaged or missing and only limited metric analysis was possible.

C.1.7 All of the skeletons are adult (eight of these can be aged more precisely) and five could be assigned a possible sex. Estimates of living stature are only possible for three

individuals. The results are summarised in the table below (Table 24) and a brief description of each skeleton is presented beneath this.

Grave Cut	Skeleton number	Burial Group	Period	Burial type/position	Orientation*	Age	Sex	Stature (m)	Completeness/ condition	Pathology & bone modification
305 (pit)	307		Middle Roman	Extended, Prone	W-E	Adult	F	1.61	50% Complete Grade 2	NSPI left tibia, OA in right big toe
340	341		Early Roman	Extended, Supine	SE-NW	36-45 yrs	M	-	>75% complete Grade 2	Trauma (trepination), NSPI on visceral ribs, dental caries (x2), dental abscess
719	720	3	Middle Roman	Extended, Supine	ENE-WSW	Adult	?	-	25% Grade 2	None observed
763	764	2	Early Roman	Extended, Supine	N-S	17-25yrs	?		26-50% Grade 4	None-observed
766	767		Iron Age	Extended, Supine	W-E	Adult	?	-	26-50% Grade 3	None observed
793	795	3	Middle Roman	Semi-Flexed, R.Side	NE-SW	36-45 yrs	?	1.72-1.76	>75% Grade 1	dental caries (x2), AMTL (x2), OA in mid-lower spine
838	839	2	Early Roman	Extended, Supine	N-S	Adult	?		26-50% Grade 4	None observed
851	852	3	Middle Roman	Semi-Flexed, L. Side	SW-NE	45+yrs	M	1.71	>75% Grade 2	AMTL (x3), caries (x1), x3 compression fractures (T12, L1-2), OA left elbow, button osteoma
584	585	1	Early Roman	Extended, Supine	E-W	35/45yrs +	F?	-	26-50% Grade 2	Dental caries (x1), AMTL (x2)
578	580	1	Early Roman	Extended, Supine	E-W	40-51 yrs	M?	-	>75% Grade 2	x2 lumbar compression fractures, NSPI on visceral surface of a rib & right tibia shaft.
591	593	1	Early Roman	Extended, Supine	N-S	25-30 yrs	?	-	25% Grade 3	Caries (x4)
581	582	1	Early Roman	Extended	E-W	30-34 yrs	M?	-	26-50% Grade 3	None observed

Table 24: Inhumation results

**Position of the skull referred to first. Erosion grades (Brickley & McKinley 2004, 14-15), AMTL=ante mortem tooth loss, NSPI = non specific tooth infection.*

Age categories: Young adult=18-25 yrs, Prime adult = 26-35 yrs, Middle adult = 36-45 yrs, Mature adult = 45+ years, Mature adult+ = 60+

Iron Age Skeleton 767

C.1.8 Skeleton 767 was buried in an isolated grave further away from any of the small clusters of burials. The skeleton is an adult but no further estimation of age or sex is possible because of missing elements and the degree of fragmentation. No pathological conditions were observed.

Early Roman Burial Group 1: Skeletons 580, 582, 585 and 593

C.1.9 Skeleton 580 is a possible male between 40-51 years of age. The face, including dentition had been truncated and is missing. The skeleton shows signs of non specific infection on the visceral surface of one rib fragment and on the right tibia shaft in the form of extra dense bone. Compression fractures were recorded on two lower lumbar vertebrae with anterior wedging of the centra (ibid.).

C.1.10 Skeleton 582 is a possible male aged between 30-34 years. No pathology was observed.

C.1.11 Skeleton 585 is a middle-mature adult, possibly a female. Two teeth had been lost prior to death, a caries was recorded on the 2nd maxillary molar and all surviving teeth had flecks of calculus. No other pathological changes were recorded.

C.1.12 Skeleton 593 is a prime adult, aged 25-35 years of age. Four teeth had carious lesions and slight deposits of calculus were recorded on the surviving dentition. No other pathological changes were observed.

Early Roman Burial Group 2: Skeletons 764 and 839

C.1.13 Skeleton 764 is estimated to be between 17-25 years old. The high fragmentation level means no markers have survived with which to estimate sex. Other than deposits of calculus on the surviving detention, no pathological changes were observed.

C.1.14 Skeleton 839 was an unsexed adult. No pathological conditions were observed.

Middle Roman Burial Group 3: Skeletons 720, 795 and 852

C.1.15 Skeleton 720 is highly fragmented and was only aged as an adult by the general size and robusticity of the surviving elements.

C.1.16 Skeleton 795 is a middle adult of indeterminate sex and a stature of c.1.72-176cm. The metopic suture is closed but still visible. Several of the lower lumbar vertebrae and the superior articular process of the sacrum exhibited changes, including eburnation of osteoarthritis. Similar changes were noted on three of the lower thoracic vertebrae (including Schmorls nodes) and several rib heads. Areas of lamellar bone (healed new bone indicative of non-specific infection) were recorded on both tibea shafts. Large dental caries were recorded on the left and right 2nd maxillary molars, the 1st maxillary molars were lost prior to death (the socket has completely absorbed) and, deposits of calculus were recorded on the surviving teeth

C.1.17 Skeleton 852 is a mature male, over 45 years old with a stature of approx 171cm. Compression fractures on the bodies of the 12th thoracic and 1st and 2nd lumbar vertebrae are most likely load bearing fractures (Walker 2012, 112). Marginal osteophytes, eburnation and porosity indicative of osteoarthritis were recoded in the left elbow joint (on the head of the left radius and the medial condyle of the left humerus). A small, benign button osteoma on the right parietal just above the mid point of the lamboid suture would have been asymptomatic. Three teeth had been lost prior to death, a carious lesion was recorded on the mandibular right 2nd premolar and slight deposits of calculus were recorded on the surviving dentition.

Middle Roman Skeleton 307 (North-east Corner)

C.1.18 Skeleton 307 is an adult female buried prone in a pit. The upper part of the body, above the pelvis was truncated and she was c.161cm tall. There are signs of healed non specific infection or periostitis, on the left tibia; spicules of new bone either side of the tibial tuberosity and above the medial malleolus. Osteoarthritic changes (eburnation, marginal osteophytes and changes in the joint morphology) were recorded on the head of the right first metatarsal and the corresponding joint of the proximal phalanx. These are characteristic of Hallux Valgus more commonly known as bunions (Rogers and Waldron 1995,82). Joint disease was also observed on the superior articular facets of the lumbar vertebrae.

Early Roman Skeleton 341 (North-east Corner)

C.1.19 Skeleton 341 is estimated to be between 18-25 years old and male. A penetrating lesion through the skull is a probable example of trepanation where a hole is created in the skull for either ritual or medicinal purposes (Roberts and Manchester 2010, 127). The

lesion is 21.84mm in diameter with bevelled edges suggesting that a method of 'grooving' was employed where repetitive pressure with a pointed object was applied in a circular pattern (Aufterheide and Rodriguez 1998). The outside margin of the modification (where the bevelled edges stop) is 36.27mm in diameter. The lesion is positioned on the parietal bones of the skull, 27.82mm from the bregma (the point where the sagittal and coronal sutures intersect) and extends 18.13 mm (including bevelling) either side of the sagittal suture. The edges of the lesion are smooth with some degree of bone remodelling indicating that the individual had lived for a matter of weeks/months after the procedure. The skeleton also shows signs of healing non specific infection on the visceral surface of four right ribs, possibly the result of a pulminary infection. Dental caries were recorded on the left 3rd and right 1st mandibular molars and moderate-heavy plaques of calculus covered the buccal surfaces of all molars.

Disarticulated Bone

C.1.20 A small amount of disarticulated bone was recovered from two pits, 610 and 676. All elements are adult-sized, and represent a minimum of three individuals (based on size and duplicated elements); two from pond **610** and one from pit **676**. All elements exhibit old post-mortem breaks.

Cut	*Context*	*Feature*	*Age*	*Comments*
610	612	pit	Adult	r. femur (head, prox & mid shaft), l.prox 1/3rd femur (no head), r. distal femur
676	677	pit	Adult	l. prox tibia & small fragments of tibia shaft
	679		Adult	R. prox & mid shaft femur (no head) & u/s femur shaft.

Table 25: Disarticulated Bone

The Cremations

C.1.21 The three cremation burials, two urned and one unurned were in close proximity to one another. The grave goods from grave **254** date the burial to the 3rd quarter of the 1st century. All were heavily truncated (0.07m-0.11m in depth). The cremated bone from plough scar **273** was most likely dragged from a truncated cremation. A summary table is presented below.

Cut	*Fill*	*Location of bone*	*Burial type*	*Weight (g)*	*Total weight (g)*	*Colour*	*MNI*	*Age*
269	270	In pit	Unurned with a brooch	43	43	Blue-grey	?	Adult
254	275	Around vessel	Urned with accessory vessel, brooches, hair-pin, ? mirror & gaming counter	16	854	White	1	Adult
	255	In vessel		838		White	1	Adult
273	274	Plough scar	-	6	6	White	?	Adult
276	277	Around vessel	Urned	30	621	White	1	Adult
	298	Around vessel		51		White	1	Adult
	857	In vessel		540		White	1	Adult

Table 26: Cremation Results

C.1.22 All features contained only a single individual (MNI). All of the identifiable fragments were determined to be adult using fusion of ephiphyses and observations on size. No estimation of sex was possible.

C.1.23 The total bone weights from the three burials ranged from 43g – 854g, but as they have all been truncated to an unknown degree it is not possible to tell how much bone was originally interred.

C.1.24 The largest fragment size is 59.33mm and in each of the three burials, the majority of the bone is >10mm.(See Table 27)

Cut	*Fill*	*Largest fragment (mm)*	*>10mm*	*10-4mm*	*4-2mm*	*Total weight(g)*	*Total weight in feature (g)*
269	270	44.65mm	30	12	1	43	43
254	275	19.62	2	9	5	16	854
	255	47.40mm	580	240	18	838	
273	274	8.09mm	-	4	2	6	6
276	277	30.06mm	5	22	3	30	621
	298	41.09mm	30	17	4	51	
	857	59.33mm	445	81	14	540	

Table 27: Fraction Size

C.1.25 It was possible to identify bone fragments to skeletal element in every deposit except (274) which contained only unidentified long bone fragments. In total there is 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.

C.1.26 With the exception of bone from cut **269**, all fragments are chalk white in colour with both transverse cracking and longitudinal cracks, characteristic of pyre temperatures of 645-940 degrees celsius (McKinley 2004a, 11). Deposit (270) contained bone that was primarily blue-grey in colour, suggesting lower temperatures, a curtailed cremation or poor tending of the pyre.

Discussion

C.1.27 All of the burials were in shallow, truncated, cuts and it is highly likely that many have been lost to ploughing and that the number reported on here are an unknown proportion of those originally buried in this rural landscape. Both cremation and inhumation burials were identified; both C14 dating and the dating of grave goods and cinerary urns suggest that the practice of the cremation proceeded inhumation although the dating is not tight enough to say that the two traditions did not occur contemporaneously. The burials were identified across the site, some seemingly isolated, some in small groups, occasionally cut into ditches or usually parallel to them. Their positioning within the landscape, with reference to boundaries and enclosures is typical of rural Romano-British burial practices. Little more can be said about the cremation burials than has already been discussed in the text above.

C.1.28 Both the prone positioning of the body of skeleton 307 and the reuse of a previously existing pit suggests however that this individual differed in some way from the others buried on the site (there is nothing unusual osteologically about this skeleton which might suggest that a physical deformity led to to such a deviant mode of burial). Indeed, prone burials should perhaps not be seen as 'deviant' as they make up 3.4% of Roman inhumation burials in the East of England (Smith 2014).

C.1.29 The pathological conditions observed are the most commonly recorded in archaeological assemblages; joint disease, non-specific infection and dental disease. Osteoarthritis and degenerative joint disease are age related conditions, indicative of wear-and-tear at the joints (Rogers and Waldron 1995, 20-36). The compression fractures observed in the spines of two individuals are likely to be load bearing injuries and hint at physical labour – not unusual in a small rural community.

C.1.30 Non-specific infection (inflammation/infection of the periosteum) appears as new bone growth on both lower limb bones and the visceral surfaces of ribs in this group of individuals. When it is observed on the lower legs it is often the result of a fall or a heavy bump to the shin (Waldron 2009*),* whilst periosteal lesions on the visceral surfaces of ribs suggest chest and lung infections, including pneumonia and tuberculosis (Walker 2012, 39-40).

C.1.31 Six inhumations had surviving dentition that could be examined; calculus (mineralised plaque), carious lesions and ante-mortem tooth loss were recorded. The TPR% (true prevalence rate) of caries is 8.1%, similar to that recorded from a suite of sites of Romano-British date (Rogers and Cox 2003, 131, table 3.10). The TPR of ante-mortem tooth loss is 4.4%, lower than that reported (ibid, 135, table 3.12).

C.1.32 The only unusual pathology was the trepanation referred to on the skull of skeleton 341. The grooving or scraping method suggested by the bevelled edges of the wound is the most common method seen within Europe and Britain. It is possible that this wound is surgical in nature rather than the result of violence towards the individual. A slightly larger skull wound, but similarly positioned was recorded by McKinley from Area 15 of the Romano-British Cemetery at Baldock (1992, 337) although she was uncertain if a cranial trauma preceded the trepanning. Unfortunately there is no up-to-date record of how many trepanations have been recorded in Roman Britain. In their in-depth study, Roberts and McKinley record only five cases from this period (2003, 59) although more recent examples have been identified at Spitalfields, London (N. Powers pers. comm) and Amesbury Down (K. Dinwiddy pers. comm). With examples of trepanation in the Romano-British period being rare, a note or short article in the field work round up in Brittania is recommended.

C.2 Faunal Remains

By Angelos Hadjikoumis

Introduction

C.2.1 The size of the faunal assemblage is relatively large, with 2017 specimens recorded. More than half of it (NISP= 1109) was identified to some degree, while 908 fragments remained unidentified. The vast majority (91%) of identified specimens derive from contexts dating to the Roman period, while the rest (9%) from unphased contexts. The Roman period component was divided into periods 2 and 3, which represent the Early Roman and Middle Roman periods respectively.

C.2.2 The relatively large size of the assemblage enables a variety of analyses to be conducted with the recorded data, which in turn shed light into several aspects of human-animal interaction at the site during the Early-Middle Roman period. More specifically, analyses on taxonomic composition reveal the structure of the domestic animal economy, as well as the degree of interaction between humans and wild animals. Moreover, the analysis of age-at-death data enable insights into the management of domestic herds. Additional archaeological knowledge is produced from analyses on biometric, taphonomic and butchery data, such as the introduction of new stock, carcass processing and consumption patterns, and post-depositional history.

C.2.3 Furthermore, the addition of a large assemblage from Roman East Anglia, and the Great Chelmsford area more specifically, contributes to the improvement of the overall scarcity of reliable zooarchaeological datasets in that area and period. It is interesting to see whether this area differed from other areas in terms of human-animal interactions, and if that is the case, to what degree and for which reasons. In addition, the dataset produced by this study is used to address more general issues revolving around the romanisation of Britain. These include the possible introduction or improvement of livestock, the interplay between Roman and British identities, as well as the influence of Roman administration on consumption patterns, the demand for specific products and the integration of animal production into increasingly more complex economic and social systems.

Methodology

C.2.4 The bones were identified by Lena Strid at Oxford Archaeology South using a comparative skeletal reference collection, in addition to standard osteological identification manuals (e.g. Barone 1976; Pales and Garcia 1981; Schmid 1972). 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). Long bone fragments, ribs and vertebrae, with the exceptions of 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 damage as to make it unrecognisable.

C.2.5 Besides anatomical and taxonomic identification, age-at-death was recorded based on dental eruption and wear, as well as the epiphyseal fusion state of selected postcranial

anatomical elements. Eruption and wear of mandibular dental remains were recorded following Payne (1973; 1987) for sheep/goat, Grigson (1982) and Halstead's (1985) adaptation of Payne for cattle, and Grant (1982) and Bull & Payne (1982) for pig. Age-at-death based on epiphyseal fusion follows Silver (1969) for sheep, goat, cattle and pig.

C.2.6 All identifiable specimens contributed to the Number of Identified Specimens (NISP), which is the main quantification unit for all analyses involving species frequencies. Minimum Number of Individuals (MNI) was calculated based only on specimens identifiable to a taxonomic level more specific than size categories (*i.e.* large, medium, small) and taking into account the most abundant anatomical element, side, zones and fusion state. Beyond NISP, certain anatomical elements were considered in the analyses in terms of Minimum Anatomical Units (MinAU) (Halstead 2011). The dataset produced was analysed by Lena Strid in the assessment stage and further analysis was conducted by Angelos Hadjikoumis.

C.2.7 Prior to tabulation, the taxonomic composition of the sample was subjected to necessary corrections in order to account for anatomical differences between species. Taxonomic composition is calculated in two slightly different ways. Initially, all identifiable specimens are included in the calculation of the abundance of each species. Subsequently, body parts that do not exist in all species (e.g. horncores and antlers) are excluded and the numbers of foot bones (i.e. metapodials and phalanges) are corrected accordingly to match the single-digit of the equid foot (e.g. sheep/goat and cattle phalanges were divided by two). This procedure was not applied on the data from unphased material.

Results

C.2.8 The preservation condition of this faunal assemblage is very good as the overwhelming majority of recorded specimens were classified in the first three preservation categories (i.e. 0-2). This has enhanced the identifiability of the material and, overall, increased the volume of data extracted from this assemblage.

C.2.9 Before presenting the material attributed to specific chronological periods, the unphased material is briefly presented. Although it is likely that most of this material also belongs to the Roman period or the immediately earlier Iron Age, it was decided that any archaeological interpretation should be based only on material deriving from reliably dated contexts. The unphased material is dominated by cattle remains (68.8%), and to a lesser extent sheep/goat (23.4%) and equids (7.8%). This composition is broadly compatible with that of the Roman phases (see below) in that the most abundant taxa are cattle, sheep/goat and equids, exactly in that order (Table 24).

Unphased							
Taxon	Hand collection		Flotation		Combined		
	NISP	NISP%	NISP	NISP%	NISP	NISP%	MNI
Cattle	43	70.5%	1	33.3%	44	68.8%	5
Equids	5	8.2%	0	0.0%	5	7.8%	1
Sheep/goat	13	21.3%	2	66.7%	15	23.4%	2
Total	61	100.0%	3	100.0%	64	100.0%	8
Large mammal	19	65.5%	0	0.0%	19	59.4%	N/A
Medium mammal	10	34.5%	3	100.0%	13	40.6%	N/A
Total	29	100.0%	3	100.0%	32	100.0%	N/A

Table 28: Taxonomic composition of unphased mammalian remains.

C.2.10 The sample dating to the Roman period is divided in two periods, 2 (Early Roman) and 3 (Middle Roman). The taxonomic composition of Period 2 (Table 25) is dominated by cattle (41.9%). Sheep/goat (29.0%) is the second most abundant taxon but if body size is taken into account, their contribution in meat and possibly milk production must have been significantly less than that of cattle. Within the sheep/goat taxon, only the remains of sheep were identified, which suggests that goat was either absent or very scarce at the site.

C.2.11 Equid remains were particularly abundant in the sample (18.1%), especially because there is no evidence that they were reared to be consumed (see results on butchery below). The fourth most abundant taxon in the sample is the dog (5.7%) and the least abundant domestic taxon is the pig with a particularly low frequency (1.4%).

Period 2 (Early Roman)							
Taxon	Hand collection		Flotation		Combined & corrected		
	NISP	NISP%	NISP	NISP%	NISP	NISP%	MNI
Cattle	100	44.6%	1	50.0%	88	41.9%	7
Equids	38	17.0%	0	0.0%	38	18.1%	2
Sheep/goat	60	26.8%	1	50.0%	61	29.0%	7
Pig	11	4.9%	0	0.0%	8	3.8%	1
Roe deer	3	1.3%	0	0.0%	3	1.4%	1
Dog	12	5.4%	0	0.0%	12	5.7%	3
Total	224	100.0%	2	100.0%	210	100.0%	21
Large mammal	93	57.4%	1	100.0%	94	57.7%	N/A
Medium mammal	65	40.1%	0	0.0%	65	39.9%	N/A
Small mammal	4	2.5%	0	0.0%	4	2.5%	N/A
Total	162	100.0%	1	100.0%	163	100.0%	N/A

Table 29: Taxonomic composition of mammalian remains from phase 2 (Early Roman).

C.2.12 The sample attributed to Period 3 (Middle Roman) is even larger than that of period 2. Its taxonomic composition does not deviate in terms of ranking but there are significant changes in the frequencies of several taxa (Table 26). The reliance on cattle is notably increased (54.5%), while sheep/goat percentage remains almost identical (30.1%) to that of the earlier period. As it was the case for Period 2, only sheep remains were identified and, thus, it can be assumed that goat was either absent from or scarce at the site. The increase in cattle frequency is concomitant with an important decrease in

equid (from 18.1% to 8.2%) and dog (from 5.7% to 1.4%) frequency and an increase in pig frequency (from 1.4% to 5%). Moreover, the presence of red deer remains is confirmed, although they involved mostly antler remains. In addition, a single specimen of cat was also identified.

Period 3 (Middle Roman)							
Taxon	***Hand collection***		***Flotation***		***Combined & corrected***		
	NISP	**NISP%**	**NISP**	**NISP%**	**NISP**	**NISP%**	**MNI**
Cattle	165	54.5%	1	20.0%	151	54.1%	10
Equids	23	7.6%	0	0.0%	23	8.2%	2
Sheep/goat	82	27.1%	2	40.0%	84	30.1%	12
Pig	20	6.6%	2	40.0%	14	5.0%	2
Red deer	2	0.7%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1
Red/fallow deer	5	1.7%	0	0.0%	1	0.4%	N/A
Roe deer	1	0.3%	0	0.0%	1	0.4%	1
Dog	4	1.3%	0	0.0%	4	1.4%	1
Cat	1	0.3%	0	0.0%	1	0.4%	1
Total	303	100.0%	5	100.0%	279	100.0%	30
Large mammal	214	71.6%	2	22.2%	216	70.1%	N/A
Medium mammal	85	28.4%	7	77.8%	92	29.9%	N/A
Total	299	100.0%	9	100.0%	308	100.0%	N/A

Table 30: Taxonomic composition of mammalian remains from phase 3 (Middle Roman)

C.2.13 Since the two phases are chronologically consecutive, they were also combined to produce a more reliable, albeit of lower resolution, picture that is generally representative of the Early/Middle Roman period in Essex. Rather expectedly the results are intermediate between the two phases (Table 27). The general picture that emerges is one of a cattle-dominated assemblage (almost 50%) with important sheep (around 30%) and equid (12.5%) components. Pig (4.5%) was only of marginal importance and, moreover, there were dog, cat and few wild taxa (i.e. roe and red deer) were also present. In this larger sample there is also very good correspondence between generically identified remains (*i.e.* large/medium/small mammal) and more specifically identified remains.

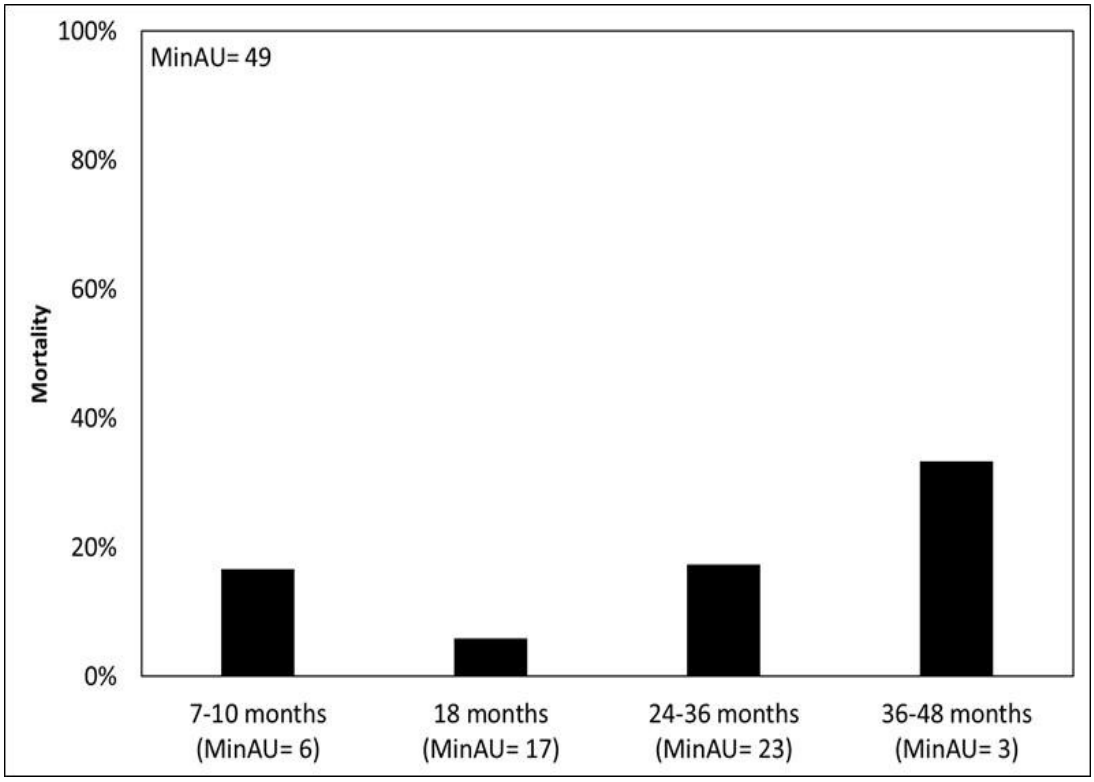
Periods 2-3 (Early-Middle Roman)							
Taxon	Hand collection		Flotation		Combined & corrected		
	NISP	NISP%	NISP	NISP%	NISP	NISP%	MNI
Cattle	265	50.3%	2	28.6%	239	48.9%	17
Equids	61	11.6%	0	0.0%	61	12.5%	4
Sheep/goat	142	26.9%	3	42.9%	145	29.7%	19
Pig	31	5.9%	2	28.6%	22	4.5%	3
Red deer	2	0.4%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1
Red/fallow deer	5	0.9%	0	0.0%	1	0.2%	N/A
Roe deer	4	0.8%	0	0.0%	4	0.8%	1
Dog	16	3.0%	0	0.0%	16	3.3%	3
Cat	1	0.2%	0	0.0%	1	0.2%	1
Total	527	100.0%	7	100.0%	489	100.0%	49
Large mammal	307	66.6%	2	22.2%	309	65.7%	N/A
Medium mammal	150	32.5%	7	77.8%	157	33.4%	N/A
Small mammal	4	0.9%	0	0.0%	4	0.9%	N/A
Total	461	100.0%	9	100.0%	470	100.0%	N/A

Table 31: Taxonomic composition of mammalian remains from Periods 2-3 (Early-Middle Roman) combined.

C.2.14 Besides mammals, few remains of other classes of animals were also recovered and recorded. More specifically, 5 micromammal remains were recorded in Period 2, as well as a chicken coracoid and 3 amphibian (frog/toad) remains in period 3.

C.2.15 In addition to taxonomic composition, the assemblage also yielded limited age-at-death data. These were analysed for the most common taxa (i.e. cattle and sheep) and only general comments are made concerning the less common taxa.

C.2.16 For cattle, epiphyseal fusion and dental eruption/wear data were analysed. Epiphyseal fusion data reveal low mortality (below 20%) for the first 3 years with an increase to around 35% by the 4th year, although the latter figure is of lower reliability due to the small number of recorded late-fusing elements (Graph 2). The results of the analysis of dental eruption/wear data is in accordance with the pattern exhibited by epiphyseal fusion data (Table 28). Beyond confirming low mortality in cattle younger than 3 years, it shows that some mortality in the ‘young adult’ and ‘adult’ stages (16% and 11% reached the ‘senile’ age stage. respectively). Interestingly, it also reveals that a rather high percentage (37%) of cattle reached the ‘senile’ age stage.



Graph 2: Mortality profile for cattle based on epiphyseal fusion data from phases 2-3 (Early-Middle Roman) combined.

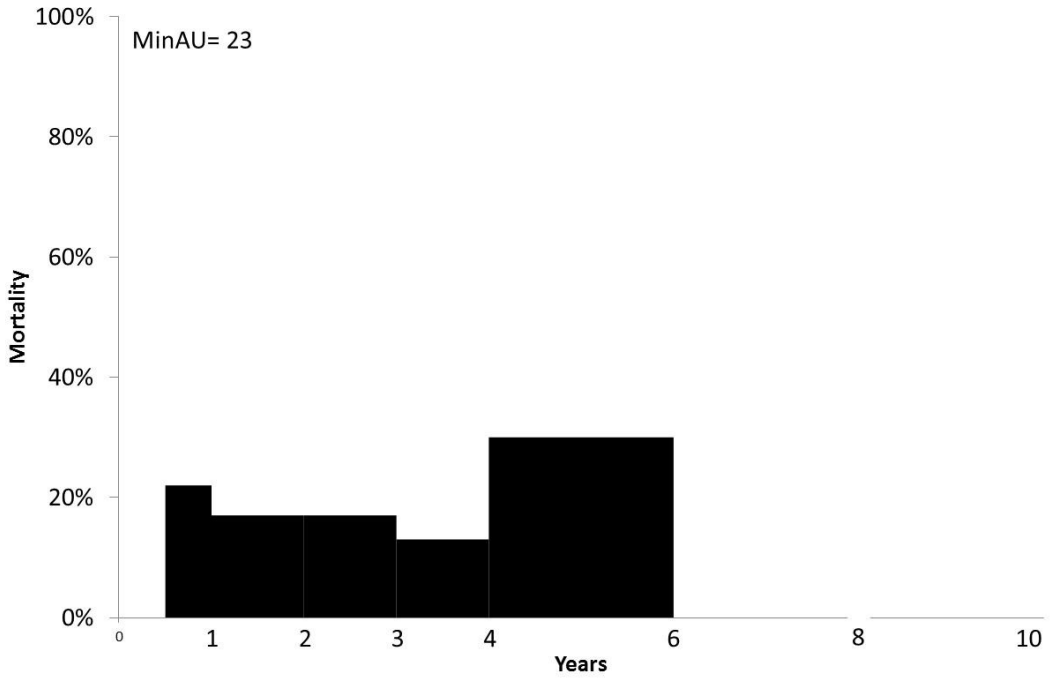
Stage	***A***	***B***	***C***	***D***	***E***	***F***	***G***	***H***	***I***	
Age	0-1	1-8	8-18	18-30	30-36 months	Young adult	Adult	Old adult	Senile	**Total**
MinAU	1	0	1	1	4	3	2		7	**19**
MinAU%	5%	0%	5%	5%	21%	16%	11%	0%	37%	**100%**

Table 32: Mortality profile for cattle based on dental eruption and wear data from phases 2-3 (Early-Middle Roman) combined.

C.2.17 Information on the mortality of sheep/goat is more limited than for cattle. Only 17 postcranial elements yielded epiphyseal fusion data and 19 mandibles/loose mandibular teeth could be attributed to a single age interval based on their eruption/wear state. Epiphyseal fusion data generally suggest low mortality in the early age intervals but the results are inconclusive for the later age intervals (Table 29). The analysis of the dental eruption and wear data yielded a more detailed and somewhat more reliable mortality profile. The profile (Graph 3) suggests that there was a mortality peak (22%) at 6-12 months and an even higher peak at 4-6 years (30%). Mortality in the age intervals from 1 to 4 years fluctuated around 15%.

Age intervals	Fused	Fused%	Unfused	Unfused%	Total MinAU
6-10 months	5	100.0%	0	0.0%	5
13-16 months	2	66.7%	1	33.3%	3
18-28 months	5	71.4%	2	28.6%	7
30-42 months	1	50.0%	1	50.0%	2

Table 33: Age-at-death data for sheep/goat based on epiphyseal fusion from phases 2-3 (Early-Middle Roman) combined. 'Unfused' includes specimens in 'fusing' state.



Graph 3: Mortality profile for sheep/goat based on dental eruption and wear data from phases 2-3 (Early-Middle Roman) combined.

C.2.18 Concerning equids (presumably predominantly horse), all postcranial elements (MinAU= 23) were recorded in a fused state. This observation suggests that most equids reached full adulthood, although the presence of a mandible with deciduous teeth still in it suggests the occasional fatality amongst immature equids.

C.2.19 Very few dog remains yielded age-at-death data. Although most postcranial elements (MinAU= 4) were recorded in a fused state, the presence of unfused elements (MinAU= 3) also confirm that some mortality occurred before all dogs reached full adulthood. The absence of cutmarks on dog remains is less compatible with cynophagy and more compatible with natural (or, in general, not involving consumption) fatalities, although the former cannot be entirely ruled out due to the very small numbers involved.

C.2.20 Concerning pig remains, the vast majority (9 out of 10 MinAU) of specimens that yielded epiphyseal fusion data were either in an unfused or fusing state thus hinting towards high mortality in the first 1-2 years. The remains of the rest of represented taxa (i.e. deer species and cat) were too scarce to support any meaningful inferences on mortality.

C.2.21 Besides taxonomic composition and mortality, the recorded dataset was large enough to support analyses on the occurrence of gnawing marks and other taphonomic

information), as well as the occurrence of butchery marks on the remains of the most common taxa.

C.2.22 The results of the analyses on the occurrence of gnawing marks exhibit interesting patterns. Large mammals (cattle and equids) were less affected compared to medium mammals (Table 30). Although of limited reliability due to small sample size, pig remains were the most heavily affected, followed by sheep/goat remains. Among large mammals, cattle remains were much more affected than equid remains. This difference cannot be attributed to size and probably reflects differences in the pathways and contexts of deposition between cattle and equid remains. Besides gnawing, very few other modifications (excluding butchery, see below) were recorded. Burning marks for example, were nearly absent from the remains of all taxa.

Periods 2-3 (Early-Middle Roman)			
Species	***Gnawed***	***Total***	***Gnawed %***
Cattle	47	213	22.1%
Equids	5	52	9.6%
Sheep/goat	35	123	28.1%
Pig	8	21	38.0%
Dog	0	17	0.0%
Total	95	426	22.3%

Table 34: Frequency of gnawing marks on the remains of cattle, equids, sheep/goat, pig and dog. Loose teeth and horncores were excluded from analysis.

C.2.23 Butchery marks were recorded on all mammalian taxa present in the assemblage, except equids and dog (Table 31). Moreover, the percentage produced by the pig sample is rather small and of limited reliability. From the relatively well-represented taxa, the highest frequency of butchery marks is observed on cattle remains. This is rather expected given the large size of cattle carcasses and, hence, the need for more processing.

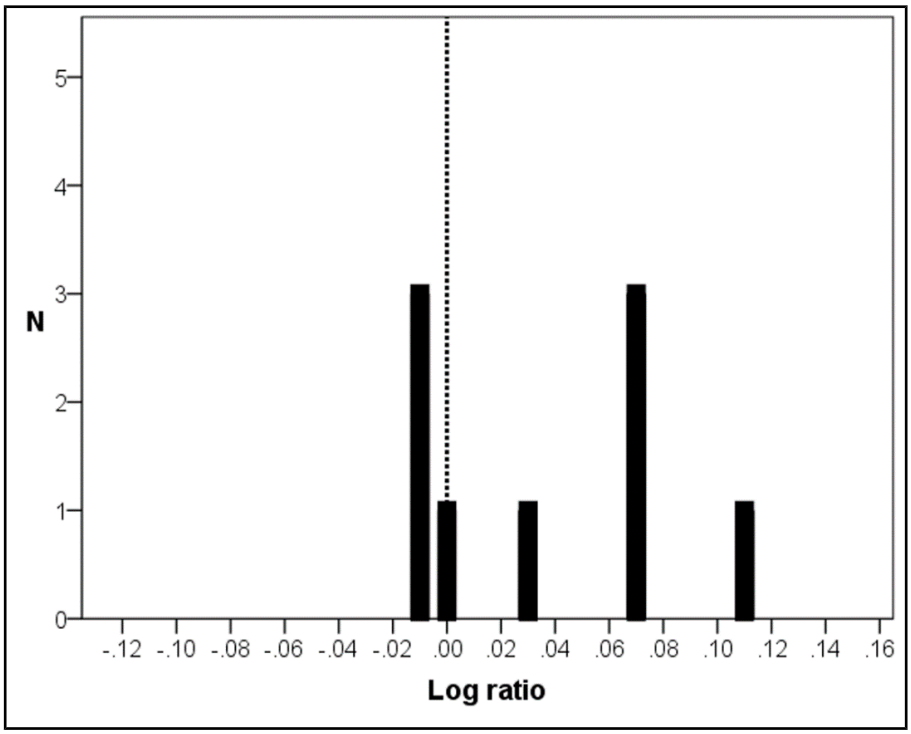
C.2.24 Butchery marks on cattle bones provide evidence for the disarticulation of joints, portioning of ribs and limb bones, filleting of meat and utilization of meat from the head. Characteristically broken metapodials suggest that marrow was extracted. Standard Roman butchery techniques such as rough 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 of cut marks at joints, suggesting disarticulation, but there is also evidence for the use of cleavers for this purpose.

C.2.25 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.

Phases 2-3 (Early-Middle Roman)			
Species	**Butchered**	**Total**	**Butchered%**
Cattle	47	234	20.1%
Equids	0	52	0.0%
Sheep/goat	4	124	3.0%
Pig	1	21	5.0%
Dog	0	17	0.0%
Total	52	448	11.6%

Table 35: Frequency of butchery marks on the remains of cattle, equids, sheep/goat, pig and dog. Loose teeth were excluded from analysis.

C.2.26 Despite the relatively large samples of cattle and sheep/goat remains and the very good preservation condition of the assemblage, few specimens yielded biometric specimens. Cattle yielded the largest number of biometric measurements but, even so, analyses involving specific anatomical elements were not feasible due to small sample sizes. As one of the aims of this study is to explore whether any changes in size have taken place from the Iron Age to the Roman period. This was explored through histograms based on the log ratio technique (Simpson *et al.* 1960) in order to pool measurements and increase sample sizes. The standard used for cattle derives from the mean measurements from Period II of Elms Farm (Johnstone and Albarella 2002), which is also used in several relevant studies (e.g. Albarella *et al*. 2008). Measurements are too few to produce a reliable pattern but the tendency is towards larger cattle compared to the standard (Graph 3).



Graph 3: Log ratio histograms for cattle. Only the following measurements were available and have been combined (Driesch 1976): Metacarpus (GL, Bd) and Tibia (Bd). Only fully fused specimens were included in the analyses were excluded. The dotted line represents the standard.

Discussion

C.2.27 The analysis of this Roman assemblage produced interesting insights into different aspects of the human-animal relationship in Early-Middle Roman North Essex. The taxonomic composition of the assemblage clearly indicates that the economy of the site was heavily domestic with limited interaction with wild animals. The only remains of unambiguously wild mammals include mainly those of red deer and roe deer, although fallow deer cannot be excluded, especially because the elements recorded as 'red/fallow deer' were antlers and metapodia. Such body parts are known to have been traded around the Roman Empire and do not constitute proof of presence of a viable population in the area (Madgwick *et al*. 2013). As it is always the case, wild animals may have been included in the remains of domestic pig, dog and cat but there is no indication that this has been the case.

C.2.28 The taxonomic composition of the assemblage reveals a strong reliance on cattle husbandry (Graph 3), as it is usually the case in Iron Age and Roman assemblages in the East of England and indeed most of Britain (e.g. Albarella and Pirnie 2008). The second most important pylon of the animal-based economy at the site was sheep/goat (presumably only/predominantly sheep). Equids (presumably predominantly or exclusively horse) also played a very important role, mainly in transportation although other uses (e.g. as beast of burden in agricultural tasks, consumption of its meat, etc.). It is probable that cattle and equid frequencies are favoured in predominantly hand-collected assemblages but there is no evidence to suggest that this bias severely changed the composition of this particular assemblage.

C.2.29 Despite their modest sizes, the comparison between samples representing two sub-periods (i.e. 2: Early Roman and 3: Middle Roman) suggests that some changes in taxonomic composition took place from the Early to the Middle Roman period (Graphs 1 and 2). The comparison suggests that there was an increase in the frequency of cattle at the expense of equids (mainly, but also pig and dog to a lesser extent), while sheep/goat frequency remained fairly stable. These fluctuations suggest that some fine-tuning took place concerning the site's animal economy, perhaps to respond to new economic and socio-political pressures in the course of the Roman period. In broad terms, however, the overall structure of the assemblage (i.e. cattle-dominated, sheep as secondary pylon and important horse percentage) remains relatively stable from the Early to the Middle Roman period, and this is the case for most sites in the area. This pattern of overall continuity between periods is more compatible with a good degree of adaptation of a site's pastoral system to local environments, although other factors may have also contributed.

C.2.30 Beyond the composition of the fauna with which the site's inhabitants interacted, few additional lines of zooarchaeological evidence offer further insights into the types of interactions involved. The analyses on age-at-death data for example, were conducted on relatively small samples but do provide some information concerning the strategies employed in the exploitation of the most common domestic taxa. For cattle (Graph 1), there is a strong indication that most animals reached full adulthood (e.g. more than 50% older than 3-4 years), which is compatible mainly with a focus on meat production. The fact that a relatively high percentage reached advanced ages (Table 28) also strongly suggests that cattle were also used in agricultural tasks and transportation. Concerning the mortality of sheep/goat (predominantly or exclusively sheep), it is more compatible with a focus on meat production, although milk and wool production cannot be excluded on the basis of the mortality profile. Concerning meat production, the two highest mortality peaks (at 6-12 months and 4-6 years) suggest that some tender meat

was consumed (presumably mostly of male lambs) but also the meat of older animals (presumably ewes at the end of their prime years).

C.2.31 The age-at-death data of other taxa were not analysed but it is worth mentioning that there is evidence to suggest that, like cattle, most equids reached full adulthood. The presence of at least one mandible with deciduous dentition also suggests that equids were bred and/or trained at the site, besides being used extensively in transportation. An opposite trend is observed in the scant age-at-death data for pigs, suggesting high mortality in pigs in their first and second year.

C.2.32 Unfortunately, the small number of biometric measurements available was not amenable to detailed comparisons with relevant Iron Age and Roman assemblages. This does not allow a thorough exploration of the probability of any improvements or introduction of larger breeds of domestic animals during the Roman period, although this is merely suggested by the analysis of available cattle measurements (Graph 3).

C.2.33 The analysis of butchery marks clearly shows that the main taxa consumed were cattle, sheep/goat and pig. No butchery marks were recorded on equid and dog remains, which suggests that they were not consumed regularly. From the main species consumed, cattle were by far the most intensively processed, presumably as a response to the need for more butchery to prepare carcasses for cooking (Table 31).

C.2.34 The impression of differential treatment or depositional pathway for dog and equids is strengthened by the lack of (in the case of dog) and significantly more scarce (in the case of equids) gnawing marks on their remains, compared with the main taxa consumed (Table 30).

C.3 Environmental samples

By Rachel Fosberry

Introduction and Methodology

C.3.1 A total of 179 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 the assessment was to determine whether plant remains were 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 was occupied throughout the Romano-British period and the presence of spelt wheat and a smaller amount of barley is consistent with the cereals cultivated during this period. 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.

Sample No	*Context No*	*Cut No*	*Feature Type*	*Period*	*No of buckets*	*Volume processed (L)*	*Flot Volume (ml)*	*Cereals*	*Legumes*	*Weed Seeds*	*Charcoal <2mm*	*Charcoal > 2mm*
13	190	189	Pit	3	2	8	20	0	0	0	+	0
14	193	189	Pit	3	2	8	10	#	0	0	+++	++
15	195	194	Ditch	2	4	8	20	#	0	0	+	0
16	199	198	Ditch	2	2	8	20	0	0	0	+	0
17	207	206	Pit	2	2	9	20	#	0	0	++	++
18	226	224	Pit	2	2	10	60	#	#	#	+++	+++
19	236	235	Ditch	2	2	8	30	#	0	0	++	0
33	245	243	Ditch	3	2	9	80	0	0	#	++	+
20	252	249	Post-hole	3	2	10	25	0	0	#	++	0
21	257	256	Post-hole	2	2	9	30	#	0	#	+++	+++
22	262	261	Ditch	2	2	8	20	#	0	0	+	0
28	279	268	Pit	3	2	9	5	0	0	#	+++	+
23	274	273	Plough scar	0	1	8	1	0	0	0	+	0
29	290	288	Pit	2	2	9	5	0	0	#	+	0
31	300	299	Pit	3	2	7	15	0	0	#	+	0
32	304	299	Pit	3	2	8	15	0	0	0	+	0
40	332	327	Pit	2	2	10	1	##	0	0	+	0
34	335	334	Ditch	3	2	9	5	0	0	0	+	0
35	337	336	Ditch	2	2	9	1	0	0	0	0	0
41	350	347	Pit	2	2	8	1	0	0	0	+	0
48	375	354	Pit	3	2	5	1	#	0	0	+	0
42	367	366	Ditch	2	2	8	1	#	0	0	+	0
43	371	370	Post-hole	0	1	6	1	#	0	0	+	0
44	373	372	Post-hole	0	2	9	5	##	0	0	+	0
45	381	380	Post-hole	2	1	8	5	0	0	##	++	+
46	388	386	Ditch	2	2	9	1	0	0	0	+	0
47	390	389	Pit	0	2	20	1	0	0	0	0	0

49	399	397	Pit	3	2	8	2	0	0	0	++	+	
50	398	397	Pit	3	2	7	1	0	0	0	+		0
54	425	422	Pit	3	2	8	1	#	0	0	+		0
52	427	428	Pit	2	1	9	1	0	0	0	+		0
53	429	428	Pit	2	1	8	1	0	0	0		0	0
55	437	436	Pit	3	2	7	10	0	0	0	+		0
56	441	440	Pit	3	2	7	2	0	0	0	+		0
57	443	442	Pit	3	2	8	1	0	0	0	+	+	
60	492	473	Pit	3	2	6	30	0	0	0	+		0
58	477	475	Pit	3	2	10	1	#	0	0	+		0
61	515	514	Ditch	2	2	9	1	0	0	0	+		0
62	517	516	Ditch	2	2	9	5	0	0	0	+	+	
64	522	520	Post-pit	2	2	8	2	0	0	0	+		0
63	534	532	Pit	2	2	9	5	0	0	0	+	+	
65	536	535	Post-hole	2	1	8	15	0	0	0	++	+	
66	541	540	Ditch	2	2	8	1	0	0	0	+		0
68	545	544	Pit	2	2	9	2	#	#	#	+		0
69	546	544	Pit	2	2	9	20	#	0	#	+		0
70	554	553	Pit	2	2	9	10	#	0	0	++	+	
71	556	555	Pit	2	2	9	2	#	0	0	++	+	
67	559	558	Ditch	2	2	9	1	#	0	0	+	+	
72	575	574	Post-pit	2	2	7	1	0	0	0	+	+	
95	597	596	Ditch	2	2	8	1	0	0	0		0	0
96	600	599	Pit	2	2	6	1	0	0	#	+		0
107	612	610	Pit	3	2	8	5	0	0	0	++	+	
108	619	618	Tree throw	2	2	10	10	0	0	#	++		0
115	635	632	Ditch	3	2	8	1	0	0	0	+		0
114	639	638	Pit	2	1	7	1	0	0	0	+		0
116	660	659	Hearth	0	2	8	1	0	0	0	+		0
117	675	671	Pit	2	2	7	1	0	0	0	+		0
127	738	737	Firepit	0	2	8	1	0	0	0		0	0
136	748	747	Pit	2	2	8	5	###	0	0	+		0
137	786	780	Pit	2	2	8	1	#	0	0	+		0
143	799	798	Pit	0	1	10	1	#	0	0	+		0
144	809	808	Ditch	2	2	9	1	0	0	0	+		0
167	844	841	Well	3	1	1	1	0	0	0		0	0

Table 36: Envrionmental 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 37: 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			

Sample No.	Context No.	Cut No.	Feature Type	Volume processed (L)	Flot Volume (ml)	Cereals	Charcoal	Pottery	Iron nails	Glass bead
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	+			

Sample No.	Context No.	Cut No.	Feature Type	Volume processed (L)	Flot Volume (ml)	Cereals	Charcoal	Pottery	Iron nails	Glass bead
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 38: Grave samples taken during excavation

Appendix D. Finds Catalogues

D.1 Pottery Catalogue

Evaluation

Context	*Cut*	*Feature*	*Fabric*	*2nd Fabric*	*Sherd Count*	*Sherd Weight (g)*	*Basic Form*	*Rim*	*Base*	*Other*	*Date*
101	0	topsoil	SGW	MICA	1	1				U	LC1-E/MC2
101	0	topsoil	SGW (Proto)	GROG	4	11	?FABRIC & DATE			U	MC1-MC2
103	0	subsoil	SREDW		1	8	MISC JAR			U	MC1-MC2
103	0	subsoil	RW	GROG	1	23	S/JAR			U	C1-C2
103	0	subsoil	SGW		3	4				U	MC1-MC2
106	108	ditch	CGSAM		5	79	PLATE/BOWL		F	U	120-150AD
106	108	ditch	SOW VER TYPE		1	2				U	MC1-MC2
106	108	ditch	STW	VEG	1	10				U	LIA
106	108	ditch	OXIDISED with fumed surfaces	GROG	3	128	HOOKED RIM S/JAR	R			C1
106	108	ditch	SGW		5	25				U	MC1-MC2
106	108	ditch	SRW (Fine)		6	7				U	MC1-MC2
106	108	ditch	SRW		10	15			B	U	MC1-MC2
106	108	ditch	SRW (Fine)	CALC	1	2	MISC JAR/BOWL	R			MC1-MC2
106	108	ditch	SRW		7	47	MISC JAR	R		U	MC1-E/MC2
106	108	ditch	SRW		6	31	CARINATED JAR/BOWL			U	MC1-E/MC2
106	108	ditch	BSRW		1	7	MISC JAR/BOWL	R			MC1-MC2
106	108	ditch	BSRW	GROG, VEG	1	7				U	C1
106	108	ditch	BSRW	GROG	1	4				U	MC1-C2
106	108	ditch	SGW		1	14			B		MC1-E/MC2
106	108	ditch	GW	GROG	1	10				U	MC1-E/MC2
106	108	ditch	SRW (Oxidised Surfaces)		2	11				U	MC1
106	108	ditch	SRW (Oxidised Surfaces) (Fine)		1	5		R			MC1-MC2
106	108	ditch	SRedW		1	1		R			MC1-MC2
106	108	ditch	SGW		1	5				U	MC1-E/MC2
112	111	ditch	NVOW		4	50	REED RIM MORTARIA	R		U	LC2-C3
112	111	ditch	SGW		4	13				U	C2-C3
112	111	ditch	SGW		1	7	ROLLED & UNDERSCORED RIM	R			C2-C3
113	111	ditch	SJW (Grey)	GROG	4	85	S/JAR			U	MC1-MC2

Context	Cut	Feature	Fabric	2nd Fabric	Sherd Count	Sherd Weight (g)	Basic Form	Rim	Base	Other	Date
113	111	ditch	SGW (Proto)		7	40				U	MC1-E/MC2
113	111	ditch	BSRW		2	6				U	MC1-MC2
113	111	ditch	SGW (Proto)		1	4		R			MC1-E/MC2
113	111	ditch	SGW (Proto)		1	4		R			MC1-E/MC2
113	111	ditch	SGW (Proto)		1	?	EVERT RIM BEAKER	R			MC1-E/MC2
113	111	ditch	GW	GROG	1	6				U	C1
115	114	ditch	SGW		1	5	MISC JAR/BOWL			U	MC1-E/MC2
115	114	ditch	RW	GROG	1	3	S/JAR				C1-E/MC2
117	116	ditch	RW (Oxidised Surfaces)		2	21	JAR/BOWL			U	LIA
125	124	ditch	CGSAM		1	6	DISH/PLATE			U	MC2
125	124	ditch	SOW VER TYPE		1	5	FLAGON			U	M/LC1-MC2
125	124	ditch	RW	GROG	1	21	S/JAR			U	C1-C2
125	124	ditch	SGW (Proto)		10	133	MISC JAR/BOWLS		B	U	MC1-MC2
127	126	ditch	SGW		3	15				U	MC1-E/MC2
129	128	pit	SGW	MICA	1	11	DISH/PLATTER	R			LC1-MC2
138	142	pit	SGW		1	8	EVERTED RIM BEAKER	R			LC1-MC2
138	142	pit	SGW		27	237	MISC JARS			U	MC1-C2
138	142	pit	SGW		1	20	ROLLED RIM	R			MC1-C2
138	142	pit	COL CC		2	2	PLAIN RIM BEAKER	R		U	E/MC2-C3
138	142	pit	SREDW		2	5				U	MC1-C2
138	142	pit	SOW	GROG	1	6		R			MC1-C2
138	142	pit	MISC RW		1	4		R			MC1-C2+
138	142	pit	SRW	?GROG	1	2	BEAKER	R			MC1-MC2
138	142	pit	SGW		1	4		R			MC1-C2
138	142	pit	NVCC		2	6	MINITURE BARBOTINE SCALE BEAKER	R		U	M/LC2-EC3
138	142	pit	NVCC		2	5				U	M/LC2-C4
138	142	pit	SOW		1	25	CUPPED FLAGON	R			LC2+
138	142	pit	CGSAM		4	30	CUP	R		U	AD120-200
138	142	pit	CGSAM		1	13	BOWL			F	AD120-200
138	142	pit	SJW (Grey)	GROG	3	176	S/JAR			U	C1-C3
138	142	pit	WW	GROG	1	26	MORTARIA	R			LC2
138	142	pit	NVCC		1	26	BEAKER		B		EC2-EC3
138	142	pit	SOW	?GROG	3	46				U	MC1-C2
138	142	pit	BSRW		17	35	MISC JAR	R		U	LC1-C2
138	142	pit	SGW		1	35	MEDIUM MOUTH LID SEATED	R			MC1-C2
138	142	pit	SGW		1	14	PLAIN RIM DISH	R			C1-C2
138	142	pit	SGW		1	6	TRI RIM DISH	R			MC2+
139	142	pit	SGSAM		1	2	DISH/BOWL			U	50-110AD

Context	Cut	Feature	Fabric	2nd Fabric	Sherd Count	Sherd Weight (g)	Basic Form	Rim	Base	Other	Date
139	142	pit	CGSAM		1	3	CUP			U	120-200AD
139	142	pit	CGSAM		2	35		R		U	160-200AD
139	142	pit	SGW		28	144	MISC JAR/BOWL			U	MC1-C4
139	142	pit	MISC WW		1	52	WALL SIDED MORTARIA	R			LC2-C3
139	142	pit	SOW		5	82				U	MC1-C2
139	142	pit	BSRW		1	10				U	MC1-C2
139	142	pit	SOW		1	3				U	MC1-C4
139	142	pit	SGW	MICA	1	11	JAR/BOWL			U	MC1-C2
139	142	pit	SCW (Oxidised)	CHALK	2	14				U	LC1-C2
139	142	pit	SCW (Oxidised)	GROG, FLINT	1	12				U	LIA
139	142	pit	SGW		1	14	MISC JAR	R			MC1-C2
139	142	pit	SGW		1	6	MISC JAR/BOWL	R			MC1-MC2
140	142	pit	SOW (Fine)		6	19	FLAGON			U	MC1-MC2
140	142	pit	SGW (Fine)	MICA	3	38	MISC DISH	R		U	MC2+
140	142	pit	BSRW		1	7				U	MC1-C2
140	142	pit	SGW		3	52	HOOKED RIM S/JAR	R		U	MC1-C2
140	142	pit	SGW		2	10				U	MC1-C2
140	142	pit	SGW		3	12				U	MC1-MC2
140	142	pit	SCW (Oxidised)		1	3				U	M/LIA
140	142	pit	PGROG		1	18	S/JAR			U	C1-C2
140	142	pit	CGSAM		1	5	DISH/BOWL			U	120-200AD
141	142	pit	SJW (Grey)	GROG	1	115	S/JAR		B		MC1-C2
141	142	pit	SGW (Proto)		3	36	JAR				MC1-MC2
141	142	pit	SGW (Proto)		11	60	JAR			U	MC1-MC2
143	144	pit	SOW		1	3	FLAGON				
143	144	pit	COL CC		1	1	BARBOTINE BEAKER/FLAGON				E/MC2
143	144	pit	NVCC		1	1	?BEAKER				MC2-C3
143	144	pit	SGW (Proto)	GROG	1	28	S/JAR				MC1-C2
151	150	ditch	RW	FLINT & QUARTZ	1	9				U	LIA
151	150	ditch	RW	FLINT & QUARTZ	1	8				U	LIA
152	167	ditch	RW		7	54	JAR/BOWL	R		UD	LIA
152	167	ditch	RW	FLINT	2	18				U	LIA
152	167	ditch	RW (Oxidised Surfaces)		1	4				D	M-LIA
152	167	ditch	RW	GROG, VEG	2	19				U	LIA
152	167	ditch	RW		1	73	PEDESTAL URN		B		LATEST IA
153	167	ditch	PGROG		1	12	S/JAR			U	M-LIA

Context	Cut	Feature	Fabric	2nd Fabric	Sherd Count	Sherd Weight (g)	Basic Form	Rim	Base	Other	Date
153	167	ditch	RW (Oxidised Surfaces)		9	51	S/JAR			U	M-LIA
153	167	ditch	RW (Oxidised Surfaces)	QUARTZ	3	25	JAR/BOWL	R		U	LIA
153	167	ditch	RW	VEG	1	5				U	LIA
153	167	ditch	RW	FLINT, ? GROG	1	7				U	LIA
153	167	ditch	SOW		1	2				U	LIA
154	167	ditch	RW		3	18				U	LIA
154	167	ditch	RW (Oxidised Surfaces)		6	37	S/JAR			U	M-LIA
154	167	ditch	RW	FLINT	1	2				U	EIA
154	167	ditch	RW (Oxidised Surfaces)	QUARTZ	5	40	JAR/BOWL	R		U	LIA
154	167	ditch	RW	GROG	4	13				U	LIA
154	167	ditch	RW (Oxidised Surface)	GROG	1	10	S/JAR	R			LIA
154	167	ditch	RW		1	7		R			LIA
154	167	ditch	RW		7	18				U	LIA
154	167	ditch	RW	FLINT, VEG	1	45				U	LIA
154	167	ditch	RW (Oxidised Surfaces)		1	18	JAR/BOWL	R			LIA
156	155	ditch	SGW		21	124	MISC JARS			U	MC2
156	155	ditch	SGW		2	34	?MEDIUM MOUTH JAR	R			MC1-MC2
156	155	ditch	SGW		3	44	?MEDIUM MOUTH JAR	R		U	MC1-MC2
156	155	ditch	SGW	MICA	3	23				U	LC1+
156	155	ditch	SCW (Oxidised)		2	39				U	LC1-MC2
156	155	ditch	SGW		2	29	JUG/FLAGON			U	MC1-MC2
156	155	ditch	FABRIC	GROG	1	66	S/JAR			U	C1-C2
156	155	ditch	SGW		8	92	MISC JAR/BOWLS			U	MC1-E/MC2
156	155	ditch	SRedW (Fine)		1	6				U	MC1-C2
156	155	ditch	BSRW	MICA	2	7	MISC JAR	R		U	MC1-MC2
156	155	ditch	GW	GROG	1	4	MISC JAR/BOWL			U	
156	155	ditch	SOW VER TYPE		1	19	FLAGON HANDLE			H	MC1-C3
156	155	ditch	SOW VER TYPE		1	6				U	MC1-MC2
156	155	ditch	SREDW		1	12		R			MC1-MC2
156	155	ditch	SGW		1	4	BEAKER			D	MC1-E/MC2
156	155	ditch	SGW	MICA	1	7	MISC JAR			U	MC1-MC2
156	155	ditch	SGW		1	2	EVERT RIM BEAKER	R			M/LC1-E/MC2

Context	Cut	Feature	Fabric	2nd Fabric	Sherd Count	Sherd Weight (g)	Basic Form	Rim	Base	Other	Date
156	155	ditch	SRW		2	81	S/JAR			U	MC1-MC2
156	155	ditch	SGW		2	25				U	MC1-MC2
156	155	ditch	SGW		1	5	JAR			U	MC1-MC2
156	155	ditch	SGW (Proto)	GROG	1	5				U	MC1-E/MC2
165	166	post hole	SGW		1	4	EVERT RIM BEAKER			U	LC1-E/MC2
165	166	post hole	SGW	GROG	1	1				U	MC1-MC2
169	168	pit	RW		1	7		R			LIA
169	168	pit	RW	GROG	2	9				D	LIA
175	174	pit	MISC SREDW	GROG	5	55				U	C2
175	174	pit	MISC CC		1	22	MISC JAR	R			MC1-C4
175	174	pit	SCW (Oxidised)		1	26				U	MC1-C2
175	174	pit	SGW		1	9				U	M/LC1-C2
180		layer spread	SGW		1	2	ROLLED RIM JAR	R			LC1-C2
180		layer spread	RW	GROG	3	14					C1
181	182	ditch	GW	GROG	1	106	S/JAR, ROLLED RIM	R			M/LC1
181	182	ditch	SGW (Fine)	MICA	12	61	CARINATED JAR/BOWL		B	U	MC1-E/MC2
181	182	ditch	SRW (Oxidised Surface)		1	30	MISC JAR/BOWL			U	MC1-C2
181	182	ditch	RW	GROG	8	31	H/M JARS	R		U	LIA
181	182	ditch	SGW		7	24	MISC JARS	R		U	MC1-C2
181	182	ditch	SGW		1	1				U	MC1-C2
181	182	ditch	SRW		2	8			B		?LIA
181	182	ditch	BSRW	GROG	1	16			B		MC1-C2
181	182	ditch	GW	GROG	1	13		R			MC1/L/EC2
181	182	ditch	RW	GROG	1	11			B		C1
181	182	ditch	BSRW		1	9				U	MC1-E/MC2
181	182	ditch	GW	GROG	1	6				U	MC1-E/MC2
183		topsoil	SGW		1	19	ROLLED RIM JAR	R			MC1-C2
183		topsoil	SGW		1	6				U	MC1-C2
184		subsoil	SGW	GROG	1	2	DISH/PLATTER			F	MC1
184		subsoil	SGW		7	18	ROLLED RIM JAR	R		U	LC1-C2
184		subsoil	SOW		1	1				U	MC1-C2
186	185	ditch	SRW		1	8				U	MC1-MC2
186	185	ditch	SOW		1	1				U	M/LC1-MC2
186	185	ditch	SREDW	MICA	3	2				U	MC1-MC2
186	185	ditch	SGW (Proto)	GROG	2	17	ROLLED RIM JAR/BOWL	R			MC1-MC2
99999		u/s	SGW	?GROG	1	35	S/JAR			U	MC1-C2
99999		u/s	SGW	GROG	1	20			B		MC1-C2

Context	Cut	Feature	Fabric	2nd Fabric	Sherd Count	Sherd Weight (g)	Basic Form	Rim	Base	Other	Date
99999		u/s	SCW (Oxidised)	GROG	1	6				U	C1

Excavation

Context	Cut	Small find	Feature Type	Master Number	Group	Quantity	Fabric weight (g)	Fabric	Dsc	Form	Type	Spot Date	Context Date
190	189		pit	0	PG5	1	1	COLCC	U	BEAK		E/MC2	MC2
190	189		pit	0	PG5	3	37	BSRW(GROG)	UB	JAR		C1-MC2	MC2
190	189		pit	0	PG5	15	129	SGW(BLUE)	UB	JAR/DISH	6.18	MC2-MC3	MC2
190	189		pit	0	PG5	2	9	SGW(BS)	U	JAR/DISH		LC1-C2	MC2
190	189		pit	0	PG5	1	15	SGW(FLINT)(SANDW)	U	SJAR		C1-C2	MC2
190	189		pit	0	PG5	1	1	STW	U	JAR		C1-C2	MC2
192	189		pit	0	PG5	10	138	GW(GROG)	U	SJAR		MC1-C2	LC2
192	189		pit	0	PG5	1	9	NVGW	B	DISH		LC2-EC4	LC2
192	189		pit	0	PG5	4	13	SGW(BLUE)	RU	JAR		LC2-C3	LC2
192	189		pit	0	PG5	1	55	SGW(BLUE)	P	DISH/PLAT		LC1-MC3	LC2
192	189		pit	0	PG5	8	62	SGW(BS)	RUB	JAR/DISH		LC1-C2	LC2
192	189		pit	0	PG5	1	19	STW	U	JAR		C1-C2	LC2
193	189		pit	0	PG5	3	9	SGW	U	JAR		MC1-C4	MC1-C4
195	194		ditch	194	DG1	1	5	GW(FINE)	D	JAR		MC1-E/MC2	LC1
195	194		ditch	194	DG1	1	44	GW(GROG)	U	SJAR		C1	LC1
195	194		ditch	194	DG1	32	347	BSRW	RUB	JAR	4.5	MC1-C2	LC1
195	194		ditch	194	DG1	10	78	SGW(BLUE)	UB	JAR/BEAK		LC1-C2	LC1
195	194		ditch	194	DG1	2	54	SOW(Q)	UD	SJAR		C1-C2	LC1
197	196		ditch	194	DG1	2	7	GW(FINE)(LOND)	D	BOWL		MC1-E/MC2	MC1-E/MC2
197	196		ditch	194	DG1	7	35	SGW	U	JAR		MC1-C2	MC1-E/MC2
197	196		ditch	194	DG1	1	1	SOW	U	FLAG		MC1-C3	MC1-E/MC2
199	198		ditch	200	DG1	1	46	GW(GROG)	U	SJAR		C1	M/LC1
199	198		ditch	200	DG1	1	1	BSRW(FINE)	U	BEAK		MC1-C2	M/LC1
201	200		ditch	200	DG1	1	4	GW(FINE)(LOND)	D	BOWL		MC1-E/MC2	EC2
201	200		ditch	200	DG1	4	53	GW(GROG)	U	SJAR		C1-C2	EC2
201	200		ditch	200	DG1	27	27	SGW(GROG)	RU	JAR	5.3	MC1-EC2	EC2
201	200		ditch	200	DG1	1	1	SAM CG	U	DISH		C2	EC2
201	200		ditch	200	DG1	15	86	SGW	RUB	JAR		MC1-C2	EC2
201	200		ditch	200	DG1	2	7	SOW	U	FLAG		MC1-C3	EC2
203	202		ditch terminus	200	DG1	1	21	GW(GROG)	U	SJAR		MC1-C3	MC1-C2

Context	Cut	Small find	Feature Type	Master Number	Group	Quantity	Fabric weight (g)	Fabric	Dsc	Form	Type	Spot Date	Context Date
203	202		ditch terminus	200	DG1	1	5	BSRW	U	JAR		MC1-C2	MC1-C2
203	202		ditch terminus	200	DG1	1	1	SRW	U	JAR/BOWL		MC1-C2	MC1-C2
205	204		post hole	0	ST1	2	1	GW(FINE)	U	BEAK		MC1-EC2	MC1-MC2
205	204		post hole	0	ST1	2	67	GW(GROG)	RU	SJAR	4.14	MC1-MC2	MC1-MC2
205	204		post hole	0	ST1	3	8	BSRW	U	JAR		MC1-MC2	MC1-MC2
209	208		stake hole	0	ST1	2	18	SGW(SANDW)	RU	MJAR		MC1-C2	MC1-C2
213	212		pit / posthole	0	ST1	6	6	SGW	U	BEAK		MC1-E/MC2	MC1-E/MC2
215	214		ditch	214	0	25	346	BSRW	RUB	JAR	5.3	MC1-MC2	MC1-MC2
215	214		ditch	214	0	2	16	SGW	U	JAR		MC1-C2	MC1-MC2
217	216		ditch	214	0	2	4	GAULWW	U	BEAK		M/LC1	LC1
217	216		ditch	214	0	2	9	GW(GROG)(OX SURFACES)	U	SJAR		C1-C2	LC1
217	216		ditch	214	0	2	6	SAM SG	U	DISH		M/LC1	LC1
217	216		ditch	214	0	1	19	BSRW	UB	JAR		MC1-MC2	LC1
217	216		ditch	214	0	4	45	SGW	UD	JAR		LC1-C2	LC1
217	216		ditch	214	0	2	13	SGW(BLUE)	U	JAR		LC1-C2	LC1
217	216		ditch	214	0	3	32	SOW	UH	FLAG		MC1-C2	LC1
219	218		pit	0	PG5	2	0	SAM	U			MC1-MC3	E/MC2
219	218		pit	0	PG5	1	6	SGW	R	DISH	6.18	E/MC2	E/MC2
219	218		pit	0	PG5	2	10	SGW	U	JAR		MC1-C4	E/MC2
223	222		pit	0		3	55	GW(FINE)(BS)	RU	JAR/BEAK		M/LC1	M/LC1
226	224		pit	0		1	3	GAULWW	U	BEAK		M/LC1	LC1
226	224		pit	0		15	870	GW(GROG)	RUD	SJAR	4.14	MC1-C2	LC1
226	224		pit	0		2	25	GW(GROG)(BS)	R	DISH	6.21	LC1+	LC1
226	224		pit	0		2	15	GW(GROG)(BS)	U	JAR		LC1+	LC1
226	224		pit	0		1	3	SOW(FINE)	D	BEAK		M/LC1	LC1
226	224		pit	0		2	60	SOW(GROG)	D	SJAR		MC1-MC2	LC1
226	224		pit	0		14	79	BSRW	U	JAR		MC1-C2	LC1
226	224		pit	0		7	79	SGW	UB	JAR		MC1-C2	LC1
226	224		pit	0		1	11	SGW(BLUE)	U	JAR/BOWL		M/LC1-C2	LC1
226	224		pit	0		14	238	SGW(SANDW)	UB	JAR	5.3	MC1-E/MC2	LC1
226	224		pit	0		1	22	SOW	R	FLAG	1	MC1-C2	LC1

Context	Cut	Small find	Feature Type	Master Number	Group	Quantity	Fabric weight (g)	Fabric	Dsc	Form	Type	Spot Date	Context Date
226	224		pit	0		1	7	SOW	B	FLAG		MC1-C3	LC1
226	224		pit	0		1	24	SOW(Q)	D	BEAK		MC1-E/MC2	LC1
228	227		ditch	214	0	4	131	GW(GROG)	UB	SJAR		C1-C2	MC1-C2
228	227		ditch	214	0	3	17	SGW	UB	JAR		MC1-C2	MC1-C2
228	227		ditch	214	0	1	5	SOW(Q)	U	FLAG		MC1-C2	MC1-C2
230	229		post-pit	0	0	1	7	GW(Q&GROG)	U	JAR/BOWL		C1	LC1
230	229		post-pit	0	0	1	32	BSRW	U	JAR		MC1-C2	LC1
230	229		post-pit	0	0	1	15	SGW	R	DISH	6.3	M/LC1-E/MC2	LC1
230	229		post-pit	0	0	2	10	SGW(BLUE)(CALC)	U	JAR		MC1-C2	LC1
230	229		post-pit	0	0	1	40	SGW(OX SURFACES)	R	DISH	6.21	LC1-E/MC2	LC1
234	233		post hole	0	ST1	2	12	SGW	U	JAR/BOWL		MC1-E/MC2	M1-E/MC2
236	235		ditch	214	0	5	32	SGW(FINE)(BS)	RUB	JAR		M/LC1-C2	E/MC2
236	235		ditch	214	0	2	13	GW(GROG)	U	SJAR		C1-C2	E/MC2
236	235		ditch	214	0	2	21	GW(GROG)	U	JAR/BOWL		MC1-MC2	E/MC2
236	235		ditch	214	0	1	11	GW(GROG)(OX SURFACES)	R	JAR	4.5	MC1-E/MC2	E/MC2
236	235		ditch	214	0	3	36	SGW	RB	JAR		MC1-C2	E/MC2
236	235		ditch	214	0	20	243	SGW(BLUE)	U	JAR/BEAK/DISH/FLASK		LC1-C2	E/MC2
236	235		ditch	214	0	6	44	SGW(Q)(BLUE)	D	BEAK		E/MC2	E/MC2
236	235		ditch	214	0	2	11	SGW(Q)(SANDW)	U	JAR		MC1-C2	E/MC2
236	235		ditch	214	0	1	4	SGW(SANDW)	D	JAR		MC1-C2	E/MC2
236	235		ditch	214	0	1	42	SOW	U	FLAG		MC1-C3	E/MC2
236	235		ditch	214	0	1	34	SOW(VEROW)	UB	JAR		MC1-C2	E/MC2
237	248		pit	0	PG5	1	62	BAT AM	U	AMPH		C1BC-ADC3(C2)	MC2
237	248		pit	0	PG5	6	346	GW(GROG)	U	SJAR		C1-C2	MC2
237	248		pit	0	PG5	1	15	GW(GROG)	U	JAR/BOWL		C1-E/MC2	MC2
237	248		pit	0	PG5	2	57	GW(GROG)(SANDW)	U	SJAR		MC1-C2	MC2
237	248		pit	0	PG5	1	4	NVCC	R	BEAK		MC2-MC3	MC2
237	248	SF210	pit	0	PG5	2	15	SAM CG	RUD	BOWL		E/MC2-C3	MC2
237	248		pit	0	PG5	1	7	SAM CG	R	DISH		C2	MC2
237	248		pit	0	PG5	7	96	BSRW	RUB	JAR		E/MC2-C3	MC2
237	248		pit	0	PG5	17	133	SGW(BLUE)	RUD	JAR/DISH/BEAK		M/LC2-MC3	MC2
237	248		pit	0	PG5	11	139	SGW(SANDW)	U	JAR		MC1-C2	MC2

Context	Cut	Small find	Feature Type	Master Number	Group	Quantity	Fabric weight (g)	Fabric	Dsc	Form	Type	Spot Date	Context Date
237	248		pit	0	PG5	1	8	STW	U	JAR		C2-C4	MC2
238	248		pit	0	PG5	1	7	SGW(LOND)	R	DISH	6.18	MC1-E/MC2	MC2
238	248		pit	0	PG5	2	148	GW(FLINT)	P	DISH	6.22	MC1-E/MC2	MC2
238	248		pit	0	PG5	1	185	GW(GROG)	U	SJAR		MC1-C4	MC2
238	248		pit	0	PG5	2	36	NVCC	UB	BEAK		MC2-C4	MC2
238	248	SF211	pit	0	PG5	4	18	SAM CG	RUD	BOWL		E/MC2	MC2
238	248		pit	0	PG5	2	39	SAM CG	R	CUP		C2	MC2
238	248		pit	0	PG5	9	70	SGW	U	JAR		MLC1-C4	MC2
238	248		pit	0	PG5	7	79	SGW(BLUE)(SANDW)	RU	MJAR		M/LC1-C2	MC2
238	248		pit	0	PG5	9	218	SGW(Q)	UB	FBEAK		M/LC2	MC2
238	248		pit	0	PG5	3	25	SGW(Q)	U	JAR		MC1-C4	MC2
238	248		pit	0	PG5	1	23	SGW(Q)(SANDW)	U	SJAR		MC1-C2	MC2
238	248		pit	0	PG5	1	6	SREW(FINE)(MICA)	D	BEAK		E/MC2	MC2
240	139		beam slot	282	0	1	5	SGW(LOND)	UB	BOWL		MC1-C2	MC1-C2
240	139		beam slot	282	0	1	7	BSRW	U	JAR		MC1-C2	MC1-C2
240	139		beam slot	282	0	1	11	SGW	D	JAR		MC1-C2	MC1-C2
245	243		post-pit	0		2	126	GW(GROG)	RUDB	SJAR	4.14	MC1-C4	MC1-MC2
245	243		post-pit	0		7	80	SGW(MICA)	UB	JAR		MC1-MC2	MC1-MC2
245	243		post-pit	0		2	62	SGW(SANDW)	U	JAR		MC1-C2	MC1-MC2
245	243		post-pit	0		1	15	SOW(Q)	U	JAR		MC1-C3	MC1-MC2
246	248		pit	0	PG5	1	9	GW(LOND)	U	JAR/BOWL		MC1-C2	MC2
246	248		pit	0	PG5	1	17	SAM CG	U	BOWL		C2	MC2
246	248		pit	0	PG5	2	18	SGW	RU	WJAR		MC1-C2	MC2
246	248		pit	0	PG5	1	11	SGW(MICA)	R	DISH	6.18	MC2+	MC2
246	248		pit	0	PG5	1	15	SGW(SANDW)	D	JAR		MC1-C2	MC2
246	248		pit	0	PG5	2	26	SOW(GRITTY)	U	FLAG		MC1-C2	MC2
247	248		pit	0	PG5	1	1	SAM SG	U	CUP		C2	C2
247	248		pit	0	PG5	2	41	SGW	R	JAR		LC1-C2	C2
247	248		pit	0	PG5	1	1	SGW	U	JAR		MC1-C2	C2
247	248		pit	0	PG5	3	1	SGW(BS)	U	JAR/BOWL		MC1-C2	C2
250	249		post-hole	0		3	22	GW(GROG)	U	SJAR		MC1-C4	MC2
250	249		post-hole	0		1	6	NVCC	U	BEAK		MC2+	MC2
250	249		post-hole	0		2	8	SAM SG	R	DISH		M/LC1	MC2

Context	Cut	Small find	Feature Type	Master Number	Group	Quantity	Fabric weight (g)	Fabric	Dsc	Form	Type	Spot Date	Context Date
250	249		post-hole	0		4	51	BSRW	RU	MJAR		C2-C3	MC2
250	249		post-hole	0		20	213	SGW(SANDW)	RU	JAR/SJAR		MC1-C4	MC2
250	249		post-hole	0		1	16	SREDW(WS)	U	FLAG		C2-C3	MC2
252	249		posthole / pit	0		2	15	GW(LOND)	RD	JAR/BOWL		MC1-MC2	MC2
252	249		posthole / pit	0		5	157	GW(GROG)	U	SJAR		MC1-C4	MC2
252	249		posthole / pit	0		1	3	SAM	D	BOWL		M/LC1	MC2
252	249		posthole / pit	0		1	27	SAM SG	R	DISH		E/MC2	MC2
252	249		posthole / pit	0		28	267	BSRW	RUB	JAR	4.13	M/LC2-C3	MC2
252	249		posthole / pit	0		1	8	SGW(Q)(WS)	UB	JAR/FLAG		MC1-C2	MC2
252	249		posthole / pit	0		40	316	SGW(SANDW)	RU	JAR/PLAT		MC1-C2	MC2
252	249		posthole / pit	0		2	15	SOW(Q)	UD	FLAG/JAR		C2-C3	MC2
252	249		posthole / pit	0		2	19	STW	U	JAR		C1-C2	MC2
255	254	SF 92	cremation	0	CG1	41	820	SGW(FINE GROG)(MICA)	RUDB	MJAR	5.3	M/LC1	M/LC1
255	254	SF 91	cremation	0	CG1	44	195	SOW	UB	FLAG		MC1-C3	M/LC1
257	256		post hole	0	0	1	15	GW(GROG)	U	SJAR		C1	LC1
257	256		post hole	0	0	1	10	BSRW	UB	JAR		MC1-C2	LC1
257	256		post hole	0	0	8	35	SGW	UD	JAR		LC1-C4	LC1
260	259		ditch	514	NBG	6	127	GW(GROG)	U	SJAR		MC1-C4	LC2
260	259		ditch	514	NBG	2	45	GW(GROG)	U	WJAR	5.3	MC1	LC2
260	259		ditch	514	NBG	1	54	NVGW	UB	JAR		LC2-EC4	LC2
260	259		ditch	514	NBG	5	60	BSRW	RU	WJAR	5	MC1-C4	LC2
260	259		ditch	514	NBG	10	61	SGW	RU	JAR		M/LC1-C2	LC2
260	259		ditch	514	NBG	11	689	SGW(BLUE)	RUB	JAR	4.5	LC1-C2	LC2
260	259		ditch	514	NBG	36	879	SGW(BLUE)	P	JAR	4.8	C2-C3	LC2
260	259		ditch	514	NBG	2	44	SGW(Q)	UB	JAR/KETTLE		MC1-C2	LC2
260	259		ditch	514	NBG	2	6	SOW	U	FLAG		MC1-C3	LC2

Context	Cut	Small find	Feature Type	Master Number	Group	Quantity	Fabric weight (g)	Fabric	Dsc	Form	Type	Spot Date	Context Date
260	259		ditch	514	NBG	1	1	SOW	U	FLAG		MC1-C3	LC2
262	261		ditch	516	NBG	1	13	GW(GROG)	U	SJAR		MC1-C4	C3-C4
262	261		ditch	516	NBG	2	17	GW(GROG)	RU	JAR		MC1-E/MC2	C3-C4
262	261		ditch	516	NBG	1	1	NVCC	U	JAR		C3-C4	C3-C4
262	261		ditch	516	NBG	2	3	SGW	U	JAR		MC1-C4	C3-C4
262	261		ditch	516	NBG	2	3	SGW(MICA)	U	JAR/BEAK		LC1-C4	C3-C4
264	263		ditch	563	NBG	2	2	SAM SG	UB	DISH		M/LC1	M/LC1
264	263		ditch	563	NBG	1	10	SGW(SANDW)	R	JAR		M/LC1-C2	M/LC1
265	266		pit	0	PG5	1	114	BAT AM	U	AMPH		C1BC-ADC3(C2)	C4(WITH EARLIER)
265	266		pit	0	PG5	1	13	SGW(FINE)(MICA)	R	FDISH	6.17	MC3-EC5	C4(WITH EARLIER)
265	266		pit	0	PG5	9	317	GW(GROG)	U	SJAR		C1-C4	C4(WITH EARLIER)
265	266		pit	0	PG5	1	79	GW(GROG)	D	SJAR		C1-C4	C4(WITH EARLIER)
265	266		pit	0	PG5	1	42	GW(GROG)(SANDW)	U	SJAR		C1	C4(WITH EARLIER)
265	266		pit	0	PG5	2	13	HADREDW	U	JAR		C4	C4(WITH EARLIER)
265	266		pit	0	PG5	1	8	NVCC	U	JAR		C3-C4	C4(WITH EARLIER)
265	266		pit	0	PG5	1	12	OXRCC	U	JAR		MC3-EC5	C4(WITH EARLIER)
265	266		pit	0	PG5	4	36	SAM CG	RB	DISH		C2	C4(WITH EARLIER)
265	266	SF194	pit	0	PG5	1	3	SAM CG	D	BOWL		E/MC2	C4(WITH EARLIER)
265	266		pit	0	PG5	1	4	BSRW	D	FBEAK		M/LC2-C3	C4(WITH EARLIER)
265	266		pit	0	PG5	1	44	BSRW(FLINT)	B	PURN		MC1-E/MC2	C4(WITH EARLIER)
265	266		pit	0	PG5	1	10	SGW	R	DISH	6.19	C3-C4	C4(WITH EARLIER)
265	266		pit	0	PG5	1	6	SGW	R	BAEK	3.13	LC1-C3	C4(WITH EARLIER)

Context	Cut	Small find	Feature Type	Master Number	Group	Quantity	Fabric weight (g)	Fabric	Dsc	Form	Type	Spot Date	Context Date
265	266		pit	0	PG5	1	8	SGW	R	JAR		MC1-C3	C4(WITH EARLIER)
265	266		pit	0	PG5	10	70	SGW(BLUE)	UD	JAR		LC1-C4	C4(WITH EARLIER)
265	266		pit	0	PG5	4	35	SGW(MICA)(BS)	U	JAR/BOWL		MC1-C4	C4(WITH EARLIER)
265	266		pit	0	PG5	1	41	SGW(SANDW)	P	DISH	6.18	MC2-MC3	C4(WITH EARLIER)
265	266		pit	0	PG5	1	20	SGW(SANDW)	UB	JAR		MC1-C2	C4(WITH EARLIER)
265	266		pit	0	PG5	8	76	SGW(SANDW)(PALE)	UB	JAR		MC1-C4	C4(WITH EARLIER)
265	266		pit	0	PG5	2	18	SGW(FLINT)(OX SURFACES)	U	JAR		MC1-C2	C4(WITH EARLIER)
265	266		pit	0	PG5	1	5	SRW	U	JAR		MC1-C2	C4(WITH EARLIER)
267	268		pit	0	PG5	3	146	BAT AM	U	AMPH		C1BC-ADC3(C2)	C4
267	268		pit	0	PG5	1	1	SGW(FINE)	U	BEAK		LC1-C4	C4
267	268		pit	0	PG5	1	6	SGW(FINE)(OX SURFACES)	D	FLAG		C2-C4	C4
267	268		pit	0	PG5	4	64	SGW(LOND)	P	PLAT	6.19	C3-C4	C4
267	268		pit	0	PG5	13	451	GW(GROG)	UB	SJAR		C1-C4	C4
267	268		pit	0	PG5	1	41	HADREDW	R	FBOWL	6.14	C4	C4
267	268		pit	0	PG5	4	26	NVCC	D	(F)BEAK		MC2-C4	C4
267	268		pit	0	PG5	1	52	NVGW	B	JAR STRAINER		LC2-EC4	C4
267	268		pit	0	PG5	1	17	NVGW	U	JAR		LC2-EC4	C4
267	268		pit	0	PG5	1	10	OXRCC	UB	MORT		C4	C4
267	268		pit	0	PG5	1	5	SAM CG	U	MORT		LC2-MC3	C4
267	268		pit	0	PG5	8	53	SAM CG	UB	BOWL		C2	C4
267	268		pit	0	PG5	9	86	SGW	UD	JAR		LC1-C4	C4
267	268		pit	0	PG5	1	7	SGW	R	DISH/CUP	6.19	C2-C3	C4
267	268		pit	0	PG5	1	23	SGW	R	JAR/CPOT	4.5	LC1-C4	C4
267	268		pit	0	PG5	1	6	SGW	R	JAR	4.5	LC1-C4	C4
267	268		pit	0	PG5	4	22	SGW	RU	JAR/BOWL		C2-C4	C4
267	268		pit	0	PG5	35	405	SGW(BLUE)	UB	JAR		LC1-C4	C4

Context	Cut	Small find	Feature Type	Master Number	Group	Quantity	Fabric weight (g)	Fabric	Dsc	Form	Type	Spot Date	Context Date
267	268		pit	0	PG5	1	10	SGW(BLUE)	R	DISH	6.17	MC3-EC5	C4
267	268		pit	0	PG5	1	6	SGW(BLUE)	R	BEAK	3.14	LC1-C4	C4
267	268		pit	0	PG5	2	112	SGW(MICA)	P	PLAT	6.19	C2-C4	C4
267	268		pit	0	PG5	2	6	SGW(MICA)	U	BOWL		C2-C4	C4
267	268		pit	0	PG5	4	30	SGW(MICA)	U	JAR		LC1-C4	C4
267	268		pit	0	PG5	2	24	SGW(Q)	D	JAR		C2-C4	C4
267	268		pit	0	PG5	1	22	SGW(Q)	R	DISH	6.18	MC2-MC3	C4
267	268		pit	0	PG5	2	11	SGW(Q)	D	JAR		C2-C4	C4
267	268		pit	0	PG5	1	16	SGW(Q)	U	JAR/BOWL		LC1-C4	C4
267	268		pit	0	PG5	10	84	SGW(SANDW)	UB	JAR		LC1-C4	C4
267	268		pit	0	PG5	2	20	SMSTW	D	JAR		MC3-EC5	C4
267	268		pit	0	PG5	1	13	SREDW	R	JAR		C2-C4	C4
267	268		pit	0	PG5	3	76	SRW(BB)	RUB	FDISH	6.17	MC3-EC5	C4
272	269	SF89	cremation	0	CG1	18	39	SGW(FINE)	UB	BEAK		M/LC1	
277	276	SF96	cremation	0	CG1	9	372	SGW(FINE GROG)(SANDW)	P	PLATT	6.19	MC1	MC1
277	276	SF95	cremation	0	CG1	1	261	SGW(FINE)(FLINT)	R	BEAK	3.14	M/LC1	MC1
277	276	SF90	cremation	0	CG1	47	665	SGW(Q)(FLINT)	UDB	JAR		MC1	MC1
278	266		pit	0	PG5	1	21	OW(GROG & FINE FLINT)	U	SJAR		C1	C2
278	266		pit	0	PG5	1	25	SOW(GROG)	D	SJAR		C1	C2
278	266		pit	0	PG5	1	6	SAM CG	R	CUP		C2	C2
278	266		pit	0	PG5	2	27	SAM CG	UB	BOWL		C2	C2
278	266		pit	0	PG5	2	25	SGW(MICA)	UB	JAR/DISH		C2-C4	C2
278	266		pit	0	PG5	1	5	SREDW	R	JAR	4.13	LC1-C4	C2
278	266		pit	0	PG5	1	8	STW	U	SJAR		C1	C2
279	268		pit	0	PG5	5	31	SGW(FINE)(OX SURFACES)	DH	FLAG		C2-C4	M/LC2-MC3
279	268		pit	0	PG5	2	62	SGW(GROG AND FINE FLINT)	U	SJAR		C1-C4	M/LC2-MC3
279	268		pit	0	PG5	1	3	SAM CG	R	CUP		M/LC2+	M/LC2-MC3
279	268		pit	0	PG5	4	24	BSRW	RUD	JAR		MC1-C4	M/LC2-MC3
279	268		pit	0	PG5	6	72	SGW	UB	JAR		MC1-C4	M/LC2-MC3
279	268		pit	0	PG5	1	9	SGW	R	BEAK	3.14	LC1-C4	M/LC2-MC3
279	268		pit	0	PG5	19	170	SGW(BLUE)	UD	JAR		MC1-C4	M/LC2-MC3
279	268		pit	0	PG5	1	63	SGW(BLUE)	R	MJAR		C2-C4	M/LC2-MC3
279	268		pit	0	PG5	1	11	SGW(PALE)(MICA)	U	JAR/FLAG		LC1-C4	M/LC2-MC3

Context	Cut	Small find	Feature Type	Master Number	Group	Quantity	Fabric weight (g)	Fabric	Dsc	Form	Type	Spot Date	Context Date
279	268		pit	0	PG5	1	10	SGW(SANDW)	R	DISH	6.18	MC2-MC3	M/LC2-MC3
279	268		pit	0	PG5	1	9	SOW	U	FLAG		MC1-C4	M/LC2-MC3
279	268		pit	0	PG5	2	20	SOW(GRITTY)	U	JAR		MC1-C2	M/LC2-MC3
279	268		pit	0	PG5	2	15	SRW(BB)	DB	JAR		E/MC2-C4	M/LC2-MC3
279	268		pit	0	PG5	4	189	STW	UDB	JAR		MC1-C4	M/LC2-MC3
280	268		pit	0	PG5	1	118	SGW(GROG)(FINE FLINT)	U	SJAR		C1-C4	MC3-E/MC4
280	268		pit	0	PG5	1	10	NVCC	R	CBOX		LC2-E/MC4	MC3-E/MC4
280	268		pit	0	PG5	1	6	BSRW	B	JAR		MC1-C2	MC3-E/MC4
280	268		pit	0	PG5	1	75	SGW	U	SJAR		C1-C4	MC3-E/MC4
280	268		pit	0	PG5	7	102	SGW(BLUE)	RUB	JAR/KETTLE	4.5	LC1-C4	MC3-E/MC4
280	268		pit	0	PG5	1	39	SGW(BLUE)	RD	FDISH	6.17	MC3-EC5	MC3-E/MC4
280	268		pit	0	PG5	1	8	SGW(BLUE)	R	NJAR/FLASK	2.1	C2-C4	MC3-E/MC4
280	268		pit	0	PG5	1	9	SMSTW	R	JAR		MC3-EC5	MC3-E/MC4
280	268		pit	0	PG5	1	11	SREDW(WS)	U	JAR/FLAG		C3-C4	MC3-E/MC4
281	268		pit	0	PG5	6	54	BSRW	UB	JAR		MC1-C4	MC1-C4
281	268		pit	0	PG5	1	62	SRW(GROG)(CHALK)(FLINT)	D	SJAR		C1	MC1-C4
283	282		ditch	282	0	1	24	GW(FINE)	B	BEAK		M/LC1-C2	MC1+
283	282		ditch	282	0	1	87	BSRW	B	PURN		MC1	MC1+
283	282		ditch	282	0	18	429	SGW(SANDW)	UDB	JAR		M/LC1-C2	MC1+
283	282		ditch	282	0	1	20	SGW(SANDW)	R	NJAR/FLASK		M/LC1-C2	MC1+
287	286		ditch	514	NBG	2	13	SGW(MICA)	UD	JAR		LC1-C2	LC1-C2
289	288		post pit	0	PG1	1	26	GW(GROG)	D	JAR/BOWL		M/LC1	M/LC1
289	288		post pit	0	PG1	1	12	BSRW	D	JAR/BOWL		M/LC1	M/LC1
289	288		post pit	0	PG1	1	13	SGW(MICA)	U	JAR		M/LC1-C2	M/LC1
290	288		post pit	0	PG1	3	48	GW(GROG & CHALK)(OX SURFACES)	U	SJAR		C1	M/LC1
290	288		post pit	0	PG1	2	29	GW(GROG)	RU	JAR/CPOT	4.5	MC1-E/MC2	M/LC1
290	288		post pit	0	PG1	7	66	SGW	U	JAR		MC1-C4	M/LC1
290	288		post pit	0	PG1	2	20	SGW(OX SURFACES)	U	JAR		MC1-C2	M/LC1
290	288		post pit	0	PG1	1	9	SOW(GRITTY)	R	LID		MC1-C2	M/LC1
291	292		pit	0	PG6	13	405	GW(GROG)	RUD	SJAR	4.14	C1-C4	M/LC2-C3
291	292		pit	0	PG6	4	22	SAM CG	RU	CUP/PLAT/BOWL		M/LC2	M/LC2-C3
291	292		pit	0	PG6	12	128	SGW	UB	JAR		MC1-C4	M/LC2-C3

Context	Cut	Small find	Feature Type	Master Number	Group	Quantity	Fabric weight (g)	Fabric	Dsc	Form	Type	Spot Date	Context Date
291	292		pit	0	PG6	1	3	SOW(GRITTY)	U	FLAG		C2-C3	M/LC2-C3
291	292		pit	0	PG6	2	29	SREDW(SANDW)	U	JAR		C2-C4	M/LC2-C3
293	294		pit	0	PG6	1	81	BAT AM	U	AMPH		C1BC-ADC3(C2)	LC2-C3
293	294		pit	0	PG6	2	13	GW(LOND)	U	JAR/BOWL		LC1-C2	LC2-C3
293	294		pit	0	PG6	35	1087	GW(GROG)	RUD	SJAR	4.14	MC1-C4	LC2-C3
293	294		pit	0	PG6	1	32	GW(GROG)	P	PLAT		M/LC1	LC2-C3
293	294		pit	0	PG6	11	52	NVCC	RUDB	BEAK/CBOX		M/LC2-C3	LC2-C3
293	294		pit	0	PG6	6	20	SAM CG	RU	BOWL		C2	LC2-C3
293	294		pit	0	PG6	23	207	BSRW	RUB	JAR	4.5	MC2-C4	LC2-C3
293	294		pit	0	PG6	25	221	SGW(BLUE)	RUD	JAR/DISH		MC2-C3	LC2-C3
293	294		pit	0	PG6	1	4	SGW(OXSURFACES)(WS)	U	FLAG/BEAK		C2-C3	LC2-C3
293	294		pit	0	PG6	141	916	SGW(Q)	RUB	JAR/KETTLE	4.5	MC1-C4	LC2-C3
293	294		pit	0	PG6	6	111	SGW(Q)	RUB	DISH		MC2-C3	LC2-C3
293	294		pit	0	PG6	1	4	SGW(OX SURFACES)	U	JAR		MC1-C4	LC2-C3
293	294		pit	0	PG6	1	7	SOW	U	FLAG		MC1-C4	LC2-C3
293	294		pit	0	PG6	11	57	SOW(Q)	U	FLAG		MC1-C3	LC2-C3
293	294		pit	0	PG6	4	21	SREDW	UD	JAR/BEAK		MC1-C2	LC2-C3
293	294		pit	0	PG6	1	1	TRIER BS	U	BEAK		LC2-C3	LC2-C3
296	297		pit	0	PG6	1	12	SGW(LOND)	U	JAR		LC1-C4	MC2+
296	297		pit	0	PG6	1	3	GW(GROG)	U	JAR/BOWL		C1	MC2+
296	297		pit	0	PG6	1	1	NVCC	D	FBEAK		MC2	MC2+
296	297		pit	0	PG6	3	47	OW(GROG)	U	SJAR		C1-C4	MC2+
296	297		pit	0	PG6	2	5	SAM CG	U	JAR		C2	MC2+
296	297		pit	0	PG6	1	20	SGW(MICA)	R	DISH	6.19	C2-C4	MC2+
296	297		pit	0	PG6	1	4	SGW(MICA)	U	JAR/BEAK		LC1-C4	MC2+
296	297		pit	0	PG6	1	45	SGW(Q)	R	DISH	6.18	MC2-MC3	MC2+
296	297		pit	0	PG6	20	104	SGW(SANDW)	U	JAR/BOWL		MC1-C4	MC2+
296	297		pit	0	PG6	1	14	SOW	U	FLAG		MC1-C3	MC2+
296	297		pit	0	PG6	7	53	SOW(Q)	RUD	JAR	4.5	C2-C3	MC2+
300	299		pit	0	PG4	17	638	GW(GROG)	U	SJAR		C1-C4	C3-C4
300	299		pit	0	PG4	1	8	NVCC	U	JAR/BEAK		C3-C4	C3-C4
300	299		pit	0	PG4	1	6	SAM CG	R	DISH		C2	C3-C4

Context	Cut	Small find	Feature Type	Master Number	Group	Quantity	Fabric weight (g)	Fabric	Dsc	Form	Type	Spot Date	Context Date
300	299		pit	0	PG4	1	8	BSRW	U	JAR		MC1-C4	C3-C4
300	299		pit	0	PG4	13	121	SGW	RU	JAR	4.5	LC1-C4	C3-C4
300	299		pit	0	PG4	1	47	SGW	R	DISH	6.19	C3-C4	C3-C4
300	299		pit	0	PG4	1	9	SGW	U	JAR		C2-C4	C3-C4
300	299		pit	0	PG4	2	37	SGW(Q)	U	JAR		MC1-C4	C3-C4
303	299		pit	0	PG4	11	305	GW(GROG)	U	SJAR		C1-C4	E/MC3
303	299		pit	0	PG4	1	1	SAM EG	R	DISH		E/MC3	E/MC3
303	299		pit	0	PG4	7	123	SGW	UB	JAR		MC1-C4	E/MC3
399	397		pit	0	0	1	3	BSRW	U	JAR		MC1-C4	LC2
399	397		pit	0	0	1	60	SGW(MICA)	R	MJAR	4.5	C2-C4	LC2
401	352		pit	0	PG5	1	29	GW(GROG)	U	SJAR		C1-C2	MC2
401	352		pit	0	PG5	1	3	SAM CG	U	BOWL		C2	MC2
401	352		pit	0	PG5	7	56	SGW	U	JAR		MC1-C4	MC2
401	352		pit	0	PG5	1	12	SGW	R	DISH	6.18	MC2-MC3	MC2
401	352		pit	0	PG5	1	14	SOW(ORANGE)	R	DISH	6.3	M/LC1-MC2	MC2
410	409		ditch	310	0	1	154	GW(GROG)	UB	SJAR		C1-MC2	E/MC2
410	409		ditch	310	0	1	5	SAM CG	U	BOWL		C2	E/MC2
410	409		ditch	310	0	3	12	SGW(BSRW)	U	JAR		MC1-C2	E/MC2
424	422		pit	0	0	5	42	SGW	UD	JAR		C2-C4	C4
424	422		pit	0	0	7	134	SGW(Q)	UB	JAR		MC1-C4	C4
424	422		pit	0	0	1	104	SREDW(?HAD)	R	STOPPER		C4	C4
425	422		pit	0	0	1	97	BAT AM	H	AMPH		C1BC-ADC3(C2)	EC3
425	422		pit	0	0	3	711	SGW(GROG)	UB	SJAR		C1-MC2	EC3
425	422		pit	0	0	1	32	NAR V GW	R	JAR	4.1	M/LC2-C3	EC3
425	422		pit	0	0	4	125	NVCC	RUB	BEAK		M/LC2-C3	EC3
425	422		pit	0	0	1	50	SAM CG	R	PLAT		C2	EC3
425	422		pit	0	0	1	61	SAM CG	R	DISH		C2	EC3
425	422		pit	0	0	11	162	SGW	RUD	JAR	4.5	C2-C3	EC3
425	422		pit	0	0	1	29	SGW	R	DISH	6.19	C3-C4	EC3
425	422		pit	0	0	1	35	SGW(BLUE)	R	DISH	6.18	MC2-C3	EC3
425	422		pit	0	0	1	185	SGW(BSRW)	P	DISH/PLAT		C3-C4	EC3
425	422		pit	0	0	1	10	SGW(OX SURFACES)	U	FLAG		C2-C4	EC3

Context	Cut	Small find	Feature Type	Master Number	Group	Quantity	Fabric weight (g)	Fabric	Dsc	Form	Type	Spot Date	Context Date
425	422		pit	0	0	3	103	SGW(Q)	B	DISH		C3-C4	EC3
427	426		pit	0	0	9	58	SGW	RUD	JAR		MC1-C2	MC1-C2
427	426		pit	0	0	3	20	SOW	U	FLAG		MC1-C3	MC1-C2
429	428		pit?	0	0	1	48	OW(GROG)	U	SJAR		C1	C1
437	436		pit	0	PG4	1	4	GW(GROG)(OX SURFACES)	U	JAR/BOWL		C1-C2	LC2+
437	436		pit	0	PG4	3	19	NVCC	UD	BEAK		LC2-C4	LC2+
437	436		pit	0	PG4	1	3	SAM CG	R	BOWL		C2	LC2+
437	436		pit	0	PG4	14	195	SGW	RUB	JAR	4.1	LC1-C4	LC2+
437	436		pit	0	PG4	1	3	SREDW(?HAD)	U	JAR/BOWL		C2-C4	LC2+
437	436		pit	0	PG4	8	21	TRIER BS	UD	BEAK		LC2-C3	LC2+
439	438		pit	0	PG4	1	15	NVCC	R	BEAK		M/LC2-C3	M/LC2
439	438		pit	0	PG4	1	8	SAM CG	R	DISH		C2	M/LC2
439	438		pit	0	PG4	4	53	SGW(BLUE)	U	JAR/SJAR		LC1-C4	M/LC2
441	440		pit	0	PG4	1	8	?GAULISH CC	R	BEAK		M/LC1-MC2	E/MC2
441	440		pit	0	PG4	1	1	COLCC	D	BEAK		E/MC2	E/MC2
441	440		pit	0	PG4	1	226	SGW(GROG)	U	SJAR		C1-C4	E/MC2
441	440		pit	0	PG4	1	15	MANCHH	U	FLAG		C2	E/MC2
441	440		pit	0	PG4	1	26	SOW(GROG)	U	SJAR		C1	E/MC2
441	440		pit	0	PG4	8	22	SAM SG	RUD	CUP/BOWL		MC1-C2	E/MC2
441	440		pit	0	PG4	6	46	SAM SG	RU	DISH		M/LC1-C2	E/MC2
441	440		pit	0	PG4	6	23	BSRW	U	JAR		MC1-C2	E/MC2
441	440		pit	0	PG4	4	20	SGW	RU	LID/JAR		MC1-C3	E/MC2
441	440		pit	0	PG4	3	18	SGW(BLUE)	U	JAR		LC1-C2	E/MC2
441	440		pit	0	PG4	18	337	SGW(SANDW)	RUB	JAR	4.5	MC1-C2	E/MC2
441	440		pit	0	PG4	1	22	SOW	U	JAR/FLAG		M/LC1-C2	E/MC2
441	440		pit	0	PG4	1	37	SOW(GRITTY)	U	FLAG		MC1-C2	E/MC2
441	440		pit	0	PG4	1	4	VOW	U	JAR/BOWL		C2	E/MC2
441	440		pit	0	PG4	1	27	SREDW(SANDW)	R	JAR		LC1-C2	E/MC2
443	442		pit	0	PG4	1	15	SAM SG	R	BOWL		M/LC1	MC2
443	442		pit	0	PG4	2	12	BSRW(FINE)	U	BEAK		MC1-MC2	MC2
443	442		pit	0	PG4	1	15	SGW	R	DISH	6.18	MC2+	MC2
443	442		pit	0	PG4	2	20	SGW	R	JAR		MC1-E/MC2	MC2
443	442		pit	0	PG4	1	20	SGW(BLUE)	R	JAR		M/LC1-C2	MC2

Context	Cut	Small find	Feature Type	Master Number	Group	Quantity	Fabric weight (g)	Fabric	Dsc	Form	Type	Spot Date	Context Date
443	442		pit	0	PG4	6	72	SGW(BLUE)	U	JAR/SJAR		M/LC1-C2	MC2
443	442		pit	0	PG4	1	10	SGW(Q)	U	JAR		MC1-C2	MC2
443	442		pit	0	PG4	2	12	SOW(Q)(WS)	U	FLAG		MC1-C2	MC2
443	442		pit	0	PG4	1	25	SREDW(FINE)	B	FLAG/EWER		MC1-EC2	MC2
443	442		pit	0	PG4	2	22	STW	U	JAR		C1	MC2
446	444		pit	0	0	9	31	GW(FINE)(MICA)	UB	BEAK/BOWL		MC1-E/MC2	MC1+
446	444		pit	0	0	3	62	GW(GROG)(SANDW)	U	SJAR		C1	MC1+
446	444		pit	0	0	1	11	SAM SG	UB	CUP		PRE FLAVIAN	MC1+
446	444		pit	0	0	2	29	SGWQ(SANDW)	RU	JAR		MC1-MC2	MC1+
446	444		pit	0	0	1	1	SOW(GRITTY)	U	FLAG		MC1-C2	MC1+
452	451		ditch	0	0	1	4	SAM CG	B	DISH		C2	E/MC2
452	451		ditch	0	0	1	20	BSRW	D	JAR	5.3	MC1-E/MC2	E/MC2
452	451		ditch	0	0	1	12	SGW	U	JAR		MC1-C2	E/MC2
452	451		ditch	0	0	3	440	SGW(Q & FLINT)	UB	JAR		MC1-C2	E/MC2
454	453		ditch	453	0	1	1	SGW(MICA)	U	JAR		MC1-C4	MC1-C4
456	455		pit	0	PG4	1	107	NVCC	DB	BEAK		M/LC2-C3	M/LC2-C3
456	455		pit	0	PG4	1	23	SGW	R	MJAR	4.1	MC1-C4	M/LC2-C3
458	457		pit	0	PG4	1	459	BAT AM	U	AMPH		C1BC-ADC3(C2)	C1BC-ADC3(C2)
458	457	SF 141	pit	0	PG4	1	111	NVCC	DB	FBEAK		M/LC2-MC4	
460	459		ditch	0	0	1	9	SAM CG	R	CUP		C2	C2
460	459		ditch	0	0	5	37	SGW	RUB	JAR		MC1-C4	C2
462	461		ditch	282	0	2	476	GW(GROG)	RD	SJAR		C1-MC2	E/MC2
462	461		ditch	282	0	1	12	SGW	D	DISH/PLAT		C2-C4	E/MC2
464	464		ditch	550	NBG	1	22	GW(FINE GROG)(BS)	U	JAR	5.3	MC1-MC2	M/LC1
464	464		ditch	550	NBG	8	106	GW(GROG&FLINT)(MICA)	UB	JAR		MC1-MC2	M/LC1
464	464		ditch	550	NBG	5	76	GW(GROG)	UD	SJAR		C1	M/LC1
464	464		ditch	550	NBG	13	38	BSRW	RU	JAR	4.5	MC1-C2	M/LC1
464	464		ditch	550	NBG	5	33	SGW	UD	BEAK		MC1-EC2	M/LC1
464	464		ditch	550	NBG	2	13	SGW	U	JAR		MC1-C2	M/LC1
464	464		ditch	550	NBG	10	21	SGW(PALE)	UD	BEAK		MC1-EC2	M/LC1
464	464		ditch	550	NBG	6	18	SREDW(FINE)	UD	BEAK		MC1-EC2	M/LC1
466				0	PG4	2	3	SAM CG	U			C2	C2

Context	Cut	Small find	Feature Type	Master Number	Group	Quantity	Fabric weight (g)	Fabric	Dsc	Form	Type	Spot Date	Context Date
466				0	PG4	1	14	SGW	R	LID		MC1-C2	C2
466				0	PG4	2	22	SGW(MICA)	UB	JAR		LC1-C2	C2
466				0	PG4	6	19	SGW(SANDW)	U	JAR		MC1-C4	C2
471	470		pit?	0	PG4	2	9	SGW	UD	JAR		LC1-C4	LC1-C4
477	475		pit	475	0	9	527	GW(GROG)	RU	SJAR		MC1+	MC2
477	475		pit	475	0	1	1	NVCC	D	BEAK		M/LC2	MC2
477	475		pit	475	0	1	16	SOW(FLINT)	U	JAR		MC1-MC2	MC2
477	475		pit	475	0	1	7	OW(SOFT)	RH	FLAG		MC1-C2	MC2
477	475		pit	475	0	2	3	SAM CG	U	DISH/CUP		C2	MC2
477	475		pit	475	0	8	72	BSRW	RU	JAR		MC1-C2	MC2
477	475		pit	475	0	17	132	SGW	RU	JAR/SJAR		MC1-C4	MC2
477	475		pit	475	0	26	250	SGW(BLUE)	RU	JAR/DISH		MC2-C4	MC2
477	475		pit	475	0	22	355	SGW(BS)	RU	JAR/DISH/LID		LC1-C3	MC2
477	475		pit	475	0	36	368	SOW(Q)(ORANGE)	RUD	JAR		C2-C3	MC2
477	475		pit	475	0	5	20	SREDW	U	JAR	5.3	C2-C4	MC2
477	475		pit	475	0	2	63	STW	UB	JAR		MC1-C2	MC2
483	482		ditch	776	0	1	32	BSRW(GROG)	R	SJAR	4.14	MC1-C2	E/MC2
483	482		ditch	776	0	1	5	SOW(GROG)	U	JAR/FLAG		MC1-MC2	E/MC2
483	482		ditch	776	0	8	120	BSRW	RU	JAR/SJAR	4.5	C2-C4	E/MC2
483	482		ditch	776	0	9	57	SGW	RUDB	JAR	4.5	E/MC2-MC3	E/MC2
483	482		ditch	776	0	1	4	SGW(OX SURFACES)	U	JAR/FLAG		MC1-C2	E/MC2
491	474		pit	0	PG6	2	19	SAM SG	UB	BOWL		M/LC1	MC2-C3
491	474		pit	0	PG6	14	162	SGW(BLUE)	RU	JAR/DISH		MC2-C3	MC2-C3
491	474		pit	0	PG6	4	36	SGW(SANDW)	RUB	JAR		C2-C3	MC2-C3
491	474		pit	0	PG6	5	47	SGW(THIN)	RUD	JAR		C2-C3	MC2-C3
491	474		pit	0	PG6	3	24	SOW(CALC)	U	FLAG		MC1-C3	MC2-C3
492	473		pit	0	PG6	5	29	NVCC	RUDB	BEAK		MC2-MC3	MC2-MC3
492	473		pit	0	PG6	1	18	SAM SG	B	BOWL		M/LC1	MC2-MC3
492	473		pit	0	PG6	2	27	BSRW	U	JAR		MC1-C4	MC2-MC3
492	473		pit	0	PG6	19	138	SGW(BLUE)	RU	JAR/DISH		MC2-MC3	MC2-MC3
492	473		pit	0	PG6	1	9	SOW	U	FLAG		MC1-C3	MC2-MC3
492	473		pit	0	PG6	1	9	SOW(CALC)	U	FLAG		MC1-C3	MC2-MC3
492	473		pit	0	PG6	1	13	SOW(Q)(WS)	R	JAR		MC1-C3	MC2-MC3

Context	Cut	Small find	Feature Type	Master Number	Group	Quantity	Fabric weight (g)	Fabric	Dsc	Form	Type	Spot Date	Context Date
493	473		pit	0	PG6	1	53	GW(GROG)	R	SJAR		C1	MC2
493	473		pit	0	PG6	2	5	NVCC	D	BEAK		MC2	MC2
493	473		pit	0	PG6	2	12	SAM CG	R	BOWL		C2	MC2
493	473		pit	0	PG6	1	21	SGW(MICA)	R	DISH/LID	6.18	MC2-MC3	MC2
493	473		pit	0	PG6	2	71	SGW(SANDW)	E	JAR	5.3	M/LC1-MC2	MC2
495	473		pit	0	PG6	5	250	GW(GROG)	UB	SJAR		MC1-C2	E/MC3
495	473		pit	0	PG6	3	59	GW(GROG)	U	SJAR		MC1-C2	E/MC3
495	473		pit	0	PG6	3	63	SGW(HORN)	U	JAR		C2-C3	E/MC3
495	473		pit	0	PG6	2	32	NVCC	DB	BEAK		MC2-MC3	E/MC3
495	473		pit	0	PG6	2	15	SAM CG	RU	SAM SG		M/LC1	E/MC3
495	473		pit	0	PG6	11	212	SGW	RU	JAR/DISH		MC2-MC3	E/MC3
495	473		pit	0	PG6	2	173	SGW(MICA)	P	DISH	6.19	C3-C4	E/MC3
495	473		pit	0	PG6	1	20	SOW(Q)(WS)	R	DISH	6.18	MC2-MC3	E/MC3
498	472		pit	0	PG6	4	183	BAT AM	U	AMPH		C1BC-ADC3(C2)	M/LC2
498	472		pit	0	PG6	6	100	GW(GROG)	U	SJAR		MC1-C2	M/LC2
498	472		pit	0	PG6	1	8	NVCC	U	BEAK		MC2-C4	M/LC2
498	472		pit	0	PG6	1	2	RED CC	U	BOWL		C2	M/LC2
498	472		pit	0	PG6	2	10	SAM CG	U	DISH/CUP		C2-C3	M/LC2
498	472		pit	0	PG6	19	245	SGW	RU	JAR/DISH		C2-C3	M/LC2
498	472		pit	0	PG6	1	6	SOW	U	BOWL		MC1-C2	M/LC2
500	472		pit	0	PG6	2	48	GW(GROG)	U	SJAR		C1	C2
500	472		pit	0	PG6	3	15	SAM CG	RB	CUP		C2	C2
500	472		pit	0	PG6	1	10	SAM EG	U	BOWL		AD120-260	C2
500	472		pit	0	PG6	1	13	SGW(BLUE)	R	JAR		LC1-C2	C2
500	472		pit	0	PG6	2	8	SGW(MICA)	RU	JAR/DISH		LC1-C2	C2
500	472		pit	0	PG6	3	24	SOW	UH	FLAG		MC1-C3	C2
502	472		pit	0	PG6	8	307	GW(GROG)	UD	SJAR		C1-C2	E/MC2
502	472		pit	0	PG6	1	18	MANCHH	U	MORT		C2-C4	E/MC2
502	472		pit	0	PG6	4	25	SAM CG	U	BOWL		C2	E/MC2
502	472		pit	0	PG6	1	9	SAM EG	U	DISH		AD120-260	E/MC2
502	472		pit	0	PG6	1	13	SAM SG	R	CUP		M/LC1	E/MC2
502	472		pit	0	PG6	23	274	SGW(SANDW)	UB	JAR/DISH		MC1-MC2	E/MC2

Context	Cut	Small find	Feature Type	Master Number	Group	Quantity	Fabric weight (g)	Fabric	Dsc	Form	Type	Spot Date	Context Date
502	472		pit	0	PG6	4	93	SGW(SANDW)(BS)	U	PLAT/JAR		MC1-C2	E/MC2
504	503		post hole	0	PG1	7	42	SOW	U	FLAG		MC1-C3	E/MC2
504	503		post hole	0	PG1	4	39	SOW	D	JAR		E/MC2	E/MC2
504	503		post hole	0	PG1	1	17	SOW(Q)(SANDW)	U	SJAR		MC1-C2	E/MC2
510	509		ditch	550	NBG	2	12	SGW(SANDW)	U	JAR		MC1-MC2	MC1-MC2
512	511		post pit	0	PG1	1	4	SGW(Q)	U	JAR		MC1-C2	MC1-C2
515	514		ditch	514	NBG	2	1	GW(FINE)	U	BEAK		MC1-E/MC2	LC1
515	514		ditch	514	NBG	3	62	BSRW(GROG)	U	SJAR		C1-C2	LC1
515	514		ditch	514	NBG	1	7	GW(GROG)	U	SJAR		MC1-C2	LC1
515	514		ditch	514	NBG	1	6	SOW(FINE)	R	BEAK		M/LC1	LC1
515	514		ditch	514	NBG	24	99	BSRW(FINE)	RU	JAR	5.3	MC1-E/MC2	LC1
515	514		ditch	514	NBG	37	223	SGW	RUDB	JAR	5.3	M/LC1-MC2	LC1
515	514		ditch	514	NBG	4	82	SGW(BLUE)	RU	SJAR		LC1-C4	LC1
515	514		ditch	514	NBG	1	7	SGW(Q)	D	JAR	5.3	MC1-E/MC2	LC1
515	514		ditch	514	NBG	3	9	SOW(VEROW)	U	JAR		MC1-C2	LC1
515	514		ditch	514	NBG	4	30	STW	U	JAR	4.4	MC1-E/MC2	LC1
517	516		ditch	516	NBG	3	49	BSRW(GROG)	U	SJAR		C1-C2	MIXED RB
517	516		ditch	516	NBG	2	7	GW(GROG)(OX SURFACES)	U	JAR		MC1-E/MC2	MIXED RB
517	516		ditch	516	NBG	1	25	HADREDW	U	JAR/BOWL		C4	MIXED RB
517	516		ditch	516	NBG	1	32	NVCC	R	DISH	6.19	C3-C4	MIXED RB
517	516		ditch	516	NBG	1	4	NVCC	U	BEAK		MC2-C4	MIXED RB
517	516		ditch	516	NBG	1	19	OW(GROG)	U	SJAR		MC1-C2	MIXED RB
517	516		ditch	516	NBG	1	1	SGW(BLUE)	U	JAR		LC1-C4	MIXED RB
517	516		ditch	516	NBG	13	80	SGW(SANDW)	UD	JAR		MC1-C4	MIXED RB
519	518		pit	0	0	6	103	GW(GROG)	U	JAR/SJAR		C1	M/LC1
519	518		pit	0	0	1	3	SAM ?	R	CUP		MC1-MC3	M/LC1
519	518		pit	0	0	10	40	SGW(SANDW)	RU	JAR		MC1-C2	M/LC1
519	518		pit	0	0	1	1	SOW	U	FLAG		MC1-C3	M/LC1
519	518		pit	0	0	1	8	SOW(Q)(ORANGE)	UB	JAR		MC1-MC2	M/LC1
522	520		post pit	0	PG1	2	67	GW(GROG)	D	JAR		C1	M/LC1
522	520		post pit	0	PG1	1	6	SAM SG	R	DISH		M/LC1	M/LC1
522	520		post pit	0	PG1	1	12	SGW(Q)	U	JAR		M/LC1	M/LC1
525	544		pit	475	0	1	248	BAT AM	U	AMPH		C1BC-	E/MC2

Context	Cut	Small find	Feature Type	Master Number	Group	Quantity	Fabric weight (g)	Fabric	Dsc	Form	Type	Spot Date	Context Date
												ADC3(C2)	
525	544		pit	475	0	4	20	BSRW	UB	JAR		MC1-C2	E/MC2
525	544		pit	475	0	1	5	SGW	D	JAR		E/MC2	E/MC2
525	544		pit	475	0	3	203	SGW	U	JAR		MC1-C4	E/MC2
525	544		pit	475	0	1	22	SGW(BS)	U	JAR		MC1-C4	E/MC2
525	544		pit	475	0	1	13	SGW(SANDW)	U	JAR		MC1-E/MC2	E/MC2
525	544		pit	475	0	6	78	SGW(SANDW)	U	JAR		MC1-C2	E/MC2
525	544		pit	475	0	1	9	SOW	U	FLAG		MC1-C3	E/MC2
527	526		ditch terminus	453	0	2	4	GW(FINE)(LOND)	UD	JAR/BEAK		LC1-E/MC2	E/MC2
527	526		ditch terminus	453	0	2	185	GW(GROG)	RU	SJAR	4.14	MC1-C2	E/MC2
527	526		ditch terminus	453	0	2	8	SAM SG	U	DISH		M/LC1	E/MC2
527	526		ditch terminus	453	0	4	43	BSRW	UB	JAR		MC1-MC2	E/MC2
527	526		ditch terminus	453	0	11	121	SGW(BS)	RU	JAR	4.13	E/MC2	E/MC2
527	526		ditch terminus	453	0	5	73	SGW(SANDW)	UD	WJAR	5.3	MC1-E/MC2	E/MC2
527	526		ditch terminus	453	0	2	15	SOW	U	FLAG		MC1-C2	E/MC2
527	526		ditch terminus	453	0	4	28	SOW(PALE ORANGE)	UB	FLAG		MC1-C2	E/MC2
533			pit	0	PG1	1	9	BB1(SGW(Q))	R	DISH		120+	E/MC2
533			pit	0	PG1	5	82	GW(GROG)	U	SJAR		C1-C2	E/MC2
533			pit	0	PG1	2	7	BSRW(FINE)	RU	JAR		MC1-C2	E/MC2
533			pit	0	PG1	2	30	SGW(Q)(SANDW)	U	JAR		MC1-MC2	E/MC2
590	?		?	558	0	3	18	SGW	UB	JAR		M/LC1-C4	MC2-C3
590	?		?	558	0	1	27	SGW(BB2)	R	DISH	6.18	MC2-C3	MC2-C3
593	591		grave	0	C1	1	4	BSRW(GROG)	U	JAR		MC1-C2	M/LC1
593	591		grave	0	C1	1	21	GW(GROG)(SANDW)	D	SJAR		C1	M/LC1
593	591		grave	0	C1	1	1	SOW(FINE)	U	BEAK		MC1-C2	M/LC1
595	594		ditch	594	0	3	17	GW(GROG)(SANDW)	U	SJAR		C1	M/LC1
595	594	SF214	ditch	594	0	1	21	SAM SG	D	BOWL		M/LC1	M/LC1

Context	Cut	Small find	Feature Type	Master Number	Group	Quantity	Fabric weight (g)	Fabric	Dsc	Form	Type	Spot Date	Context Date
595	594		ditch	594	0	1	12	SGW(SANDW)	U	JAR		MC1-E/MC2	M/LC1
595	594		ditch	594	0	1	3	SOW(Q)(ORANGE)	U	FLAG		MC1-C2	M/LC1
597	596		ditch	540	0	1	93	GW(GROG)	R	SJAR		C1	MC3-EC5
597	596		ditch	540	0	5	77	SGW	U	JAR		LC1-C4	MC3-EC5
597	596		ditch	540	0	3	73	SGW(BLUE)(MICA)	R	DISH	6.17	MC3-EC5	MC3-EC5
597	596		ditch	540	0	1	45	SGW(MICA)	R	LID		C2-C4	MC3-EC5
597	596		ditch	540	0	2	12	SGW(OX SURFACES)	RU	JAR/GLOB		C2-C4	MC3-EC5
598	596		ditch	540	0	1	72	GW(GROG)	R	SJAR	4.14	C1	LC1
598	596		ditch	540	0	2	30	SGW(MICA)	RB	DISH	6.19	LC1-C2	LC1
598	596		ditch	540	0	1	18	SOW(Q)(GROG)	U	SJAR/AMPH		C1	LC1
602	601		ditch	558	0	4	434	GW(GROG)	UB	SJAR		C1+	M/LC1
602	601		ditch	558	0	4	11	BSRW	U	JAR		MC1-MC2	M/LC1
602	601		ditch	558	0	7	70	SGW	RU	JAR	5.3	M/LC1-MC2	M/LC1
602	601		ditch	558	0	5	39	SGW(Q)	U	JAR		MC1-C2	M/LC1
602	601		ditch	558	0	3	15	SGW(SRW)	RU	JAR		MC1-C2	M/LC1
606	610		pit	0	0	6	308	GW(GROG)	U	SJAR		C1	LC1
606	610		pit	0	0	3	20	SGW(BLUE)	RU	MJAR		LC1-C4	LC1
607	610		pit	0	0	14	752	GW(GROG)	UB	SJAR		C1	LC2-MC3
607	610		pit	0	0	1	8	NVCC	R	BEAK		MC2-MC3	LC2-MC3
607	610		pit	0	0	1	17	NVGW	U	JAR		LC2-EC4	LC2-MC3
607	610		pit	0	0	2	18	SAM SG	U	BOWL		M/LC1	LC2-MC3
607	610		pit	0	0	1	14	SGW	R	DISH	6.18	MC2-MC3	LC2-MC3
607	610		pit	0	0	7	119	SGW	RU	JAR		LC1-C4	LC2-MC3
607	610		pit	0	0	11	95	SGW(BLUE)	U	JAR		LC1-C4	LC2-MC3
607	610		pit	0	0	2	30	SGW(BLUE)(MICA)(VGW)	R	DISH	6.18	MC2-MC3	LC2-MC3
607	610		pit	0	0	2	10	SGW(SANDW)	U	JAR		MC1-C2	LC2-MC3
607	610		pit	0	0	1	13	SOW	U	FLAG		MC1-C3	LC2-MC3
611	610		pit	0	0	3	93	BAT AM	U	AMPH		C1BC-ADC3(C2)	C4 (WITH SOME EARLIER MATERIAL)
611	610		pit	0	0	7	226	GW(GROG)	RU	SJAR	4.14	C1-C2	C4 (WITH SOME EARLIER MATERIAL)
611	610		pit	0	0	1	15	HADGW	R	JAR/BOWL		C4	C4 (WITH SOME

Context	Cut	Small find	Feature Type	Master Number	Group	Quantity	Fabric weight (g)	Fabric	Dsc	Form	Type	Spot Date	Context Date
													EARLIER MATERIAL)
611	610		pit	0	0	2	29	NVCC	UB	DISH		C3-C4	C4 (WITH SOME EARLIER MATERIAL)
611	610		pit	0	0	1	6	NVCC	R	BEAK		MC2-C4	C4 (WITH SOME EARLIER MATERIAL)
611	610		pit	0	0	1	4	OXRCC	U	JAR/BOWL		C4	C4 (WITH SOME EARLIER MATERIAL)
611	610		pit	0	0	9	87	SAM CG	RUB	BOWL		C2	C4 (WITH SOME EARLIER MATERIAL)
611	610		pit	0	0	29	204	SGW(BLUE)	UB	JAR		LC1-C4	C4 (WITH SOME EARLIER MATERIAL)
611	610		pit	0	0	1	17	SGW(BLUE)	R	DISH	6.18	MC2-C3	C4 (WITH SOME EARLIER MATERIAL)
611	610		pit	0	0	1	24	SGW(BLUE)	R	MJAR	4.6	MC2-C4	C4 (WITH SOME EARLIER MATERIAL)
611	610		pit	0	0	1	11	SGW(BLUE)	R	DISH	6.18	MC2-C4	C4 (WITH SOME EARLIER MATERIAL)
611	610		pit	0	0	1	4	SGW(BLUE)	R	DISH	6.18	MC2-C4	C4 (WITH SOME EARLIER MATERIAL)
611	610		pit	0	0	7	44	SGW(BS)	U	JAR		MC1-C4	C4 (WITH SOME EARLIER MATERIAL)
611	610		pit	0	0	1	11	SGW(MICA)	R	DISH/LID	6.19	LC1-C4	C4 (WITH SOME EARLIER MATERIAL)
611	610		pit	0	0	1	6	SGW(OX SURFACES)(FINE)	U	JAR/BOWL		C4	C4 (WITH SOME EARLIER MATERIAL)
611	610		pit	0	0	6	96	SGW(SANDW)	UB	JAR/DISH		MC1-C4	C4 (WITH SOME

Context	Cut	Small find	Feature Type	Master Number	Group	Quantity	Fabric weight (g)	Fabric	Dsc	Form	Type	Spot Date	Context Date
													EARLIER MATERIAL)
611	610		pit	0	0	3	24	SOW(ORANGE)	UD	FLAG		MC1-C3	C4 (WITH SOME EARLIER MATERIAL)
611	610		pit	0	0	1	12	SREDW	D	JAR		C4	C4 (WITH SOME EARLIER MATERIAL)
611	610		pit	0	0	1	1	SREDW	U	JAR/BOWL		C2-C4	C4 (WITH SOME EARLIER MATERIAL)
612	610		pit	0	0	4	306	BAT AM	U	AMPH		C1BC-ADC3(C2)	C3-C4(WITH SOME EARLIER MATERIAL)
612	610		pit	0	0	27	1577	GW(GROG)	RUD	SJAR		C1-C2	C3-C4(WITH SOME EARLIER MATERIAL)
612	610		pit	0	0	1	12	GW(GROG)	U	JAR/BOWL		C1-C2	C3-C4(WITH SOME EARLIER MATERIAL)
612	610		pit	0	0	7	69	NVCC	UDB	BEAK		M/LC2-C3	C3-C4(WITH SOME EARLIER MATERIAL)
612	610		pit	0	0	11	243	SAM CG	RUB	BOWL		C2	C3-C4(WITH SOME EARLIER MATERIAL)
612	610		pit	0	0	1	16	SGW	U	JAR		MC1-C2	C3-C4(WITH SOME EARLIER MATERIAL)
612	610		pit	0	0	42	653	SGW(BLUE)	RUB	JAR	4.5	LC1-C4	C3-C4(WITH SOME EARLIER MATERIAL)
612	610		pit	0	0	2	91	SGW(BS)	R	MJAR	4.8	MC2-MC3	C3-C4(WITH SOME EARLIER MATERIAL)
612	610		pit	0	0	3	78	SGW(MICA)	RU	DISH	6.17	MC3-EC5	C3-C4(WITH SOME EARLIER MATERIAL)
612	610		pit	0	0	5	9	SGW(MICA)(BS)	RY	DISH	6.19	LC1-C4	C3-C4(WITH

Context	Cut	Small find	Feature Type	Master Number	Group	Quantity	Fabric weight (g)	Fabric	Dsc	Form	Type	Spot Date	Context Date
													SOME EARLIER MATERIAL)
612	610		pit	0	0	1	6	SGW(OX SURFACES)	R	DISH	6.19	C2	C3-C4(WITH SOME EARLIER MATERIAL)
612	610		pit	0	0	15	296	SGW(Q)	UB	JAR/SJAR		MC1-C2	C3-C4(WITH SOME EARLIER MATERIAL)
612	610		pit	0	0	1	8	SGW(Q)	U	JAR		MC1-C4	C3-C4(WITH SOME EARLIER MATERIAL)
612	610		pit	0	0	8	159	SGW(SANDW)	U	JAR		MC1-C4	C3-C4(WITH SOME EARLIER MATERIAL)
612	610		pit	0	0	1	7	SGW(SHELL)	U	JAR		C1-C4	C3-C4(WITH SOME EARLIER MATERIAL)
612	610		pit	0	0	2	5	SOW	U	FLAG		MC1-C3	C3-C4(WITH SOME EARLIER MATERIAL)
612	610		pit	0	0	2	6	SOW	UD	FLAG		C2-C4	C3-C4(WITH SOME EARLIER MATERIAL)
612	610		pit	0	0	1	14	SOW(BAT AM FABRIC)	U	MORT		C2-C4	C3-C4(WITH SOME EARLIER MATERIAL)
612	610		pit	0	0	1	60	SOW(Q)	R	MORT		C3-C4	C3-C4(WITH SOME EARLIER MATERIAL)
612	610		pit	0	0	5	136	SOW(Q)	RUB	JAR	4.6	C2-C3	C3-C4(WITH SOME EARLIER MATERIAL)
612	610		pit	0	0	2	34	SOW(Q)	R	BOWL		C2	C3-C4(WITH SOME EARLIER MATERIAL)
612	610		pit	0	0	1	80	VOW	R	MORT		C2	C3-C4(WITH SOME EARLIER MATERIAL)
613	610		pit	0	0	3	108	GW(GROG)	U	SJAR		C1-C2	M/LC2

Context	Cut	Small find	Feature Type	Master Number	Group	Quantity	Fabric weight (g)	Fabric	Dsc	Form	Type	Spot Date	Context Date
613	610		pit	0	0	1	40	NVCC	UB	BEAK		M/LC2	M/LC2
613	610		pit	0	0	2	55	SAM CG	UB	DISH/BOWL		C2	M/LC2
613	610		pit	0	0	3	52	SGW	R	DISH	6.18	MC2-MC3	M/LC2
613	610		pit	0	0	6	53	SGW	UB	JAR		MC1-C4	M/LC2
613	610		pit	0	0	1	15	SGW(MICA)	R	DISH	6.19	MC1-C3	M/LC2
613	610		pit	0	0	2	14	SOW(Q)(ORANGE)	U	FLAG		MC1-C2	M/LC2
619	618		natural	0	PG3	16	452	GW(GROG)	U	JAR/SJAR		C1	M/LC1
619	618		natural	0	PG3	8	171	BSRW	UB	JAR/SJAR		MC1-C2	M/LC1
619	618		natural	0	PG3	14	76	SGW	UB	JAR		MC1-C2	M/LC1
619	618		natural	0	PG3	2	23	SGW(BS)	R	WJAR	5.3	MC1-E/MC2	M/LC1
621	620		post hole	0	PG3	1	6	GW(GROG)	U	JAR/BOWL		C1	C1
625	624		ditch	0	0	3	24	HADREDW	RUD	JAR	4.8	C4	C4
625	624		ditch	0	0	1	4	OXRCC	D	BOWL		MC3-EC5	C4
625	624		ditch	0	0	2	19	SGW	UB	JAR		MC1-C4	C4
625	624		ditch	0	0	1	57	STW	R	FDISH	6.17	MC3-EC5	C4
625	624		ditch	0	0	1	13	STW	R	MJAR		MC3-EC5	C4
633	632		ditch	0		1	32	GW(GROG)	U	SJAR		C1-C4	MC3+
633	632		ditch	0		1	205	SAM EG	B	BOWL		AD145-180	MC3+
633	632		ditch	0		1	4	SGW	U	JAR		MC1-C4	MC3+
633	632		ditch	0		37	637	SREDW(?HAD)	RU	NJAR	2.1	MC3-C4	MC3+
633	632		ditch	0		1	10	SREDW(?HAD)	U	JAR		MC3-EC5	MC3+
633	632		ditch	0		1	48	STW	R	JAR		MC3-EC5	MC3+
634	632		ditch	0		1	132	GW(GROG)	U	SJAR		C1-C4	LRB/ESAX
634	632		ditch	0		6	114	SAM CG	RU	DISH		C2	LRB/ESAX
634	632		ditch	0		1	6	SGW(?HADGW)	U	JAR		C3-C4	LRB/ESAX
634	632		ditch	0		3	79	SGW(SANDW)	UB	SJAR		C1-C4	LRB/ESAX
634	632		ditch	0		1	80	STW	B	JAR		?ESAX	LRB/ESAX
635	632		ditch	0		5	601	GW(GROG)	U	SJAR		C1-C4	C4
635	632		ditch	0		4	166	HADREDW	RUB	JAR	4.5	C4	C4
635	632		ditch	0		1	64	NVCC	R	FDISH	6.17	MC3-C4	C4
635	632		ditch	0		3	34	NVCC	U	BEAK		C3-C4	C4
635	632		ditch	0		2	46	OXOW	U	MORT		C4	C4
635	632		ditch	0		1	18	OXR(WS)	U	MORT		C4	C4

Context	Cut	Small find	Feature Type	Master Number	Group	Quantity	Fabric weight (g)	Fabric	Dsc	Form	Type	Spot Date	Context Date
635	632		ditch	0		1	89	OXRCC	B	BOWL		MC3-EC5	C4
635	632		ditch	0		1	18	SGW(BS)	D	JAR		C2-C4	C4
635	632		ditch	0		1	4	SGW(Q)	U	JAR		MC1-C4	C4
635	632		ditch	0		6	85	SMSTW	RUDB	JAR		MC3-EC5	C4
635	632		ditch	0		1	13	SOW	U	FLAG		C2-C4	C4
637	636		ditch	594	0	12	13	SGW(GROG)	RUD	JAR/DISH		M/LC1	M/LC1
637	636		ditch	594	0	1	24	HORN(OX)	D	SJAR		C2-C3	M/LC1
637	636		ditch	594	0	1	101	SAM SG	P	DISH		M/LC1	M/LC1
637	636		ditch	594	0	2	1	SAM SG	U	DISH		M/LC1	M/LC1
637	636		ditch	594	0	1	38	SOW	UH	FLAG		MC1-C3	M/LC1
637	636		ditch	594	0	1	37	SOW	R	SJAR		MC1-C2	M/LC1
639	638		pit	0	0	1	13	GW(GROG)(OX SURFACES)	U	CUP		M/LC1	LC1-EC2
639	638		pit	0	0	1	25	HORN GW	D	SJAR		C2-C3	LC1-EC2
639	638		pit	0	0	1	16	SGW(BLUE)	U	SJAR		LC1-C2	LC1-EC2
639	638		pit	0	0	3	15	SGW(Q)	U	JAR		MC1-C4	LC1-EC2
639	638		pit	0	0	2	10	SOW	U	JAR		C2-C3	LC1-EC2
644	702		post hole	0	PG3	1	1	SOW	U	FLAG		MC1-C3	MC1-C2
644	702		post hole	0	PG3	1	6	SOW(Q)	U	JAR		MC1-C2	MC1-C2
648	647		ditch terminus	0	PG3	1	36	GW(GROG)	U	SJAR		C1-C4	MC1-C4
648	647		ditch terminus	0	PG3	2	16	SGW	U	JAR/BOWL		MC1-4	MC1-C4
652	651		post hole	0	0	4	22	GW(GROG)	U	JAR/BOWL		C1	RB
652	651		post hole	0	0	1	19	OXRCC	U	MORT		C4	RB
654	653		post hole	0	0	1	4	SGW(Q)	U	JAR		MC1-MC2	MC1-MC2
662	661		ditch	812	SBG	1	12	GW(GROG)	U	SJAR		C1-C4	C4
662	661		ditch	812	SBG	1	15	HADREDW	R	MJAR	4.5	C4	C4
662	661		ditch	812	SBG	2	65	OXOW	RU	MORT		C4	C4
662	661		ditch	812	SBG	1	7	SMSTW	D	JAR		MC3-EC5	C4
662	661		ditch	812	SBG	2	29	?HADRW	UD	JAR		C4	C4
664	661		ditch	812	SBG	1	1	GW(GROG)	U	JAR/BOWL		C1	RB
664	661		ditch	812	SBG	2	5	HADREDW	U	JAR		C4	RB
666	665		ditch	832	SBG	1	2	SGW(FINE)	R	DISH		E/MC2	E/MC2
666	665		ditch	832	SBG	7	62	BSRW	RU	JAR	4.5	MC1-C2	E/MC2

Context	Cut	Small find	Feature Type	Master Number	Group	Quantity	Fabric weight (g)	Fabric	Dsc	Form	Type	Spot Date	Context Date
666	665		ditch	832	SBG	4	31	SGW	UD	JAR		MC1-MC2	E/MC2
666	665		ditch	832	SBG	1	28	SOW	U	FLAG		MC1-C3	E/MC2
670	669		pit	0	0	1	9	SGW(MICA)	R	DISH	6.18	MC2+	MC2
670	669		pit	0	0	3	35	SGW(Q)	UD	JAR		MC1-MC2	MC2
672	671		pit	0	0	1	5	SGW(FINE)	D	BEAK		M/LC1	LC1+
672	671		pit	0	0	5	221	GW(GROG)	RU	SJAR	4.14	C1-C4	LC1+
672	671	204	pit	0	0	1	1	SAM SG	D	BOWL		M/LC1	LC1+
672	671		pit	0	0	3	13	BSRW	U	JAR		MC1-C2	LC1+
672	671		pit	0	0	5	49	SGW	U	JAR		LC1-C4	LC1+
672	671		pit	0	0	4	79	SGW(OX SRUFACES)	RU	JAR	5.3	MC1-MC2	LC1+
672	671		pit	0	0	1	5	SGW(Q)	U	JAR		MC1-C4	LC1+
673	671		pit	0	0	3	75	GW(GROG)	U	SJAR		C1	M/LC1
673	671		pit	0	0	8	53	SGW(SANDW)	UB	JAR		MC1-C2	M/LC1
673	671		pit	0	0	1	12	SGW(FLINT)	U	SJAR		C1	M/LC1
675	671		pit	0	0	2	18	GW(GROG)(OX SURFACES)	U	JAR/BOWL		M/LC1	M/LC1
677	676		pit	0	0	6	278	GW(GROG)	UB	SJAR		C1-C4	LC1-C2
677	676		pit	0	0	7	79	SGW	RUD	JAR/PLAT		LC1-C2	LC1-C2
679	676		pit	0	0	1	4	GW(GROG)	U	SJAR		C1-C4	MC1-C4
679	676		pit	0	0	1	7	SGW(BLUE)	U	JAR		MC1-C4	MC1-C4
681	680		ditch	776	0	1	39	BAT AM	U	AMPH		C1BC-ADC3(C2)	C4
681	680		ditch	776	0	1	51	GW(GROG)	R	SJAR	4.14	C1-C4	C4
681	680		ditch	776	0	1	50	OXRCC	UB	MORT		C4	C4
681	680		ditch	776	0	5	30	SGW	RU	JAR/BOWL		MC1-C4	C4
685	684		ditch	558	0	1	21	GW(FINE)(OX SURFACES)	DB	BOWL		MC1-E/MC2	MC2
685	684		ditch	558	0	1	12	GW(LOND)	U	CUP		MC1-E/MC2	MC2
685	684		ditch	558	0	4	90	SGW(GROG)	D	SJAR		C1	MC2
685	684		ditch	558	0	1	1	NVCC	R	BEAK		MC2	MC2
685	684	203	ditch	558	0	2	3	SAM SG	UD	BOWL		M/LC1	MC2
685	684		ditch	558	0	63	456	BSRW(FINE/SOFT)	RUDB	JAR	4.5	M/LC1	MC2
685	684		ditch	558	0	2	79	SGW	U	SJAR		C1	MC2
685	684		ditch	558	0	7	86	SGW	U	JAR		MC1-C4	MC2
685	684		ditch	558	0	4	57	SGW	R	JAR	4.5	LC1-C4	MC2

Context	Cut	Small find	Feature Type	Master Number	Group	Quantity	Fabric weight (g)	Fabric	Dsc	Form	Type	Spot Date	Context Date
689	688		post hole	0	PG2	1	26	SGW(GROG)	D	SJAR		C1	C1
697	696		pit	0	0	1	7	GW(Q)(OX SURFACES)	U	JAR/BOWL		C1	EC2(RESIDUAL IA)
697	696		pit	0	0	1	6	SGW(BLUE)	U	JAR		MC1-C2	EC2(RESIDUAL IA)
697	696		pit	0	0	16	245	SGW(BLUE)(VGW)	RUB	JAR	4.13	E/MC2-C3	EC2(RESIDUAL IA)
697	696		pit	0	0	2	20	SGW(Q)	UB	JAR		MC1-E/MC2	EC2(RESIDUAL IA)
697	696		pit	0	0	1	43	SOW(BLACK SAND)	U	AMPH		C2-C1BC	EC2(RESIDUAL IA)
699				0	0	1	27	SGW(BLUE)	RD	JAR	4.6	M/LC1-C2	M/LC1-EC2
699				0	0	1	108	SGW(Q)	UB	JAR		MC1-E/MC2	M/LC1-EC2
701	696		pit	0	0	2	8	GW(FINE GROG)(BS)	RU	DISH	6.4	MC1-E/MC2	M/LC1
701	696		pit	0	0	3	103	GW(GROG)	UD	SJAR		C1	M/LC1
701	696		pit	0	0	2	13	GW(GROG)	U	JAR		C1-EC2	M/LC1
701	696		pit	0	0	1	3	REDCC	U	BEAK		MC1-MC2	M/LC1
701	696		pit	0	0	5	28	BSRW	RU	JAR		MC1-C2	M/LC1
701	696		pit	0	0	5	50	SGW(BLUE)	RUD	JAR		MC1-C2	M/LC1
701	696		pit	0	0	2	17	SGW(Q&FLINT)	RU	DISH		MC1-EC2	M/LC1
701	696		pit	0	0	7	74	SGW(SANDW)	U	JAR		MC1-E/MC2	M/LC1
701	696		pit	0	0	3	9	SOW(Q)(ORANGE)	U	JAR		MC1-E/MC2	M/LC1
704	703		gully	703	0	1	20	GW(GROG)	U	SJAR		C1	C1
708	707		gully	594	0	1	95	BAT AM	U	AMPH		C1BC-ADC3(C2)	C1BC-ADC3(C2)
710	709		gully	594	0	2	25	SGW(OX SURFACES)	UB	JAR		MC1-C2	MC1-C2
712	711		post hole	0	0	1	6	BSRW	U	JAR		MC1-C2	MC1-C2
714	713		pit	0	0	3	17	SGW(FLINT)	R	DISH	6.21	M/LC1	M/LC1
730	729		post hole	0	PG3	1	3	GW(GROG)	U	JAR/BOWL		C1-EC2	C1-EC2
734	733		ditch	733	0	5	270	GW(GROG)	U	SJAR		C1-C2	C1-C2
744	743		pit	0	PG2	2	13	SGW	U	JAR		MC1-C2	MC1-C2
748	747		pit	0	PG2	1	65	GW(GROG)	D	SJAR		M1-C2	MC1-C2
751	754		ditch	594	0	2	87	GW(GROG)	U	SJAR		MC1-C2	MC1-C2
751	754		ditch	594	0	3	41	SGW(SANDW)	UB	JAR		MC1-C2	MC1-C2

Context	Cut	Small find	Feature Type	Master Number	Group	Quantity	Fabric weight (g)	Fabric	Dsc	Form	Type	Spot Date	Context Date
760	752		pit	0	0	2	36	GW(Q&FLINT)	U	JAR/SJAR		C1BC-ADE/MC1	MC1
760	752		pit	0	0	2	17	SGW(SANDW)	U	JAR		MC1-MC2	MC1
765	763		grave	0	0	1	1	GAULWW	U	BEAK		M/LC1	M/LC1
765	763		grave	0	0	5	72	GW(GROG)	U	SJAR		MC1-C2	M/LC1
765	763		grave	0	0	4	13	BSRW	U	JAR/BOWL		MC1-C2	M/LC1
768	766		grave	0	0	21	41	GW(GROG)(OX SURFACES)	RU	JAR/BOWL(CARINATED)		C1BC-ADEC1	C1BC-ADEC1
770	769		ditch	540	0	1	27	BSRW(GROG)	U	SJAR		C1	MC1-C2
770	769		ditch	540	0	1	18	GW(GROG)	U	SJAR		MC1-C2	MC1-C2
770	769		ditch	540	0	3	69	BSRW	RUB	JAR	4.5	MC1-C4	MC1-C2
770	769		ditch	540	0	5	54	SGW	U	JAR		MC1-C2	MC1-C2
770	769		ditch	540	0	7	91	SGW(Q)(SANDW)	U	JAR		MC1-C2	MC1-C2
770	769		ditch	540	0	8	247	SGW(SANDW)	UB	JAR		MC1-C2	MC1-C2
770	769		ditch	540	0	6	60	SGW(SANDW)	U	JAR		MC1-C2	MC1-C2
771	769		ditch	540	0	1	11	BSRW	R	JAR	4.5	LC1-C2	LC1-C2
773	772		ditch	540	0	1	17	BB1(SGW(Q))	R	DISH	6.19	120+	EC2
773	772		ditch	540	0	1	25	SGW	D	JAR	5.3	MC1-E/MC2	EC2
773	772		ditch	540	0	2	10	SGW(BLUE)	RU	BEAK		LC1-EC2	EC2
775	774		ditch	558	0	2	30	BSRW(GROG)	U	SJAR		MC1-MC2	M/LC1
775	774		ditch	558	0	2	85	GW(GROG)	U	SJAR		MC1-C2	M/LC1
775	774		ditch	558	0	1	18	OW(GROG)	U	SJAR		MC1-C2	M/LC1
775	774		ditch	558	0	1	8	SAM SG	U	DISH		M/LC1	M/LC1
775	774		ditch	558	0	1	43	SGW	UB	JAR		MC1-MC2	M/LC1
775	774		ditch	558	0	6	44	SGW(BS)	RUDB	JAR	5.3	M/LC1-E/MC2	M/LC1
778	778		ditch	776	0	3	50	BSRW(GROG)	UB	JAR/PLAT		M/LC1	LC1
778	778		ditch	776	0	5	118	GW(GROG)	U	SJAR		C1-C2	LC1
778	778		ditch	776	0	2	29	SGW(BLUE)	RU	JAR		M/LC1-C2	LC1
778	778		ditch	776	0	7	59	SGW(MICA)	UB	JAR/BEAK		LC1-C2	LC1
778	778		ditch	776	0	7	37	SGW(Q)	RU	WJAR	5	MC1-MC2	LC1
778	778		ditch	776	0	1	24	SOW	H	FLAG		MC1-C3	LC1
778	778		ditch	776	0	1	3	SOW(ORANGE)	U	FLAG		MC1-C2	LC1
778	778		ditch	776	0	1	15	SOW(Q)	D	JAR		M/LC1-E/MC2	LC1
778	778		ditch	776	0	1	9	SREDW(REDUCED SURFACE)	U	PLAT		MC1-MC2	LC1

Context	Cut	Small find	Feature Type	Master Number	Group	Quantity	Fabric weight (g)	Fabric	Dsc	Form	Type	Spot Date	Context Date
784	779		ditch	594	0	26	600	GW(GROG)	U	SJAR		C1-E/MC2	EC2
784	779		ditch	594	0	4	38	GW(GROG)(SANDW)	UB	JAR		MC1-EC2	EC2
784	779		ditch	594	0	1	9	SAM CG	B	DISH		E/MC2	EC2
786	780		pit	0	0	7	40	SGW(FINE)	RU	BEAK		M/LC1	M/LC1
786	780		pit	0	0	2	42	BSRW(GROG)	U	SJAR		C1	M/LC1
786	780		pit	0	0	31	413	GW(GROG)	U	SJAR		MC1-C2	M/LC1
786	780		pit	0	0	3	40	GW(GROG)	U	JAR		MC1-E/MC2	M/LC1
786	780		pit	0	0	1	8	SGW(SANDW)	U	JAR		MC1-MC2	M/LC1
788	781		pit	0	0	1	10	SGW(Q)	R	WJAR	5	MC1-EC2	MC1-EC2
303	299		pit	0	PG4	1	5	SGW	R	DISH		C2-C4	E/MC3
303	299		pit	0	PG4	4	40	SGW(Q)(OX SURFACES)	U	JAR		MC1-C4	E/MC3
304	299		pit	0	PG4	3	267	GW(GROG)	UD	SJAR		C1-C4	C2
304	299		pit	0	PG4	1	33	SAM CG	DB	PLAT		C2	C2
304	299		pit	0	PG4	6	62	SGW	RUD	JAR	4.5	LC1-C4	C2
304	299		pit	0	PG4	2	17	SOW	RU	FLAG	1.9	LC1-C3	C2
306	305		pit	0	0	6	287	GW(GROG)	U	SJAR		C1-C4	M/LC2+
306	305		pit	0	0	7	81	NVCC	UDB	BEAK		MC2-MC3	M/LC2+
306	305		pit	0	0	1	83	NVGW	R	MJAR	4.8	LC2-C3	M/LC2+
306	305		pit	0	0	1	59	NVOW	RU	MORT		M/LC2-E/MC4	M/LC2+
306	305		pit	0	0	4	62	SAM CG	RU	MORT		M/LC2	M/LC2+
306	305		pit	0	0	4	42	SAM CG/EG	U	BIST		C2-MC3	M/LC2+
306	305		pit	0	0	3	40	BSRW	RU	JAR		C2-C4	M/LC2+
306	305		pit	0	0	17	263	SGW	UB	JAR/DISH		LC1-C4	M/LC2+
306	305		pit	0	0	3	52	SGW	R	JAR		LC1-C4	M/LC2+
306	305		pit	0	0	3	132	SGW(BLUE)	R	DISH	6.18	MC2-MC3	M/LC2+
306	305		pit	0	0	1	34	SOW(Q)	R	MORT		M/LC2-C4	M/LC2+
312	310		ditch	310	0	1	58	SGW(BLUE)(FLINT)	B	PED BEAK		MC1-MC2	MC1-MC2
314	313		ditch	310	0	2	15	BSRW	U	JAR		MC1-C4	MC1-C4
316	315		pit	0	0	1	39	SGW(GROG)	U	SJAR		C1-C4	C2
316	315		pit	0	0	1	24	SAM CG	R	CUP		C2	C2
324	323		ditch	343	0	1	585	BAT AM	U	AMPH		C1BC-ADC3(C2)	C1BC-ADC3(C2)
335	334		ditch	310	0	1	5	SGW(OX SURFACES)	U	SJAR		C1	C1

Context	Cut	Small find	Feature Type	Master Number	Group	Quantity	Fabric weight (g)	Fabric	Dsc	Form	Type	Spot Date	Context Date
337	336		ditch	550	NBG	1	8	SGW(MICA)(BS)	U	JAR		M/LC1-E/MC2	M/LC1-E/MC2
338	305		pit	0	0	1	37	SGW(?HADGW)	R	JAR/BOWL		C2-C4	?LC2
338	305		pit	0	0	1	10	SGW(PALE)(?NCGW)	D	JAR/BOWL		LC2-EC4	?LC2
338	305		pit	0	0	1	43	SGW(Q)	R	JAR	4.13	LC1-C2	?LC2
338	305		pit	0	0	1	17	STW	U	JAR		C1	?LC2
342	340		grave	0	0	1	1	GW(FINE)(OX SURFACES)	R	BEAK		M/LC1	M/LC1
342	340		grave	0	0	2	11	GW(GROG)	U	JAR/BOWL		C1	M/LC1
342	340		grave	0	0	1	42	GW(GROG)(OX SURFACES)	U	SJAR		C1	M/LC1
342	340		grave	0	0	1	8	SOW(FINE)	U	BEAK		M/LC1	M/LC1
342	340		grave	0	0	1	49	OW(GROG)	U	JAR		C1	M/LC1
342	340		grave	0	0	4	13	SGW(MICA)	UD	JAR/BEAK		M/LC1-E/MC2	M/LC1
342	340		grave	0	0	8	27	SGW(SANDW)	RU	JAR		M/LC1-E/MC2	M/LC1
342	340		grave	0	0	2	16	SGW(SANDW)	UB	JAR		M/LC1-E/MC2	M/LC1
342	340		grave	0	0	3	13	SOW(Q)	RU	JAR		M/LC1-MC2	M/LC1
346	343	SF225	ditch terminus	343	0	2	45	SAM SG	RD	BOWL		M/LC1	M/LC1
346	343		ditch terminus	343	0	2	17	SGW(Q)	U	JAR		MC1-C2	M/LC1
348	347		pit	0	0	2	203	GW(GROG)	RU	SJAR		C1	LC1
348	347		pit	0	0	1	107	SGW(GROG)(MICA)	D	SJAR		M/LC1-C2	LC1
348	347		pit	0	0	2	90	SGW(BLUE)(MICA)	RU	JAR	5.3	LC1-C2	LC1
348	347		pit	0	0	3	139	SGW(MICA)(SANDW)	U	JAR		MC1-MC2	LC1
349	347		pit	0	0	2	71	SGW(GROG)	UD	SJAR		C1-C2	MC2
349	347		pit	0	0	1	11	SAM CG	D	BOWL		E/MC2	MC2
349	347		pit	0	0	2	20	SGW	UB	JAR		LC1-C4	MC2
349	347		pit	0	0	3	46	SGW(MICA)	R	DISH	6.18	MC2-C3	MC2
349	347		pit	0	0	1	22	SGW(OX SURFACES)	U	FLAG		LC1-C2	MC2
349	347		pit	0	0	1	77	SGW(Q)	R	DISH		MC2	MC2
349	347		pit	0	0	1	34	SGW(FLINT)(SANDW)	U	SJAR		C1	MC2
350	347		pit	0	0	1	178	GW(GROG)	B	SJAR		C1	M/LC2
350	347		pit	0	0	1	210	SGW(GROG)	R	SJAR		M/LC1-C2	M/LC2
350	347		pit	0	0	1	5	NVCC	D	FBEAK		M/LC2-C3	M/LC2
350	347		pit	0	0	1	20	SAM CG	R	CUP		C2	M/LC2
350	347		pit	0	0	2	36	SGW	UB	JAR/BEAK		M/LC1-C2	M/LC2

Context	Cut	Small find	Feature Type	Master Number	Group	Quantity	Fabric weight (g)	Fabric	Dsc	Form	Type	Spot Date	Context Date
351	352		pit	0	PG5	2	177	GW(GROG)	U	SJAR		C1-C2	EC2
351	352		pit	0	PG5	2	21	GW(GROG)(SANDW)	UB	SJAR		C1	EC2
351	352		pit	0	PG5	2	6	SAM CG	RU	CUP		C2	EC2
351	352		pit	0	PG5	14	69	SGW	UB	JAR		E/MC2	EC2
351	352		pit	0	PG5	1	20	SGW(MICA)	R	BOWL		M/LC1-MC2	EC2
351	352		pit	0	PG5	1	32	SGW(MICA)	R	BOWL	6.3	LC1-C2	EC2
351	352		pit	0	PG5	1	7	SGW(MICA)(OX EXTERNAL SURFACE)	U	BEAK		M/LC1	EC2
353	354		pit	0	PG5	1	7	SGW(FINE)(OX SURFACES)	U	BEAK		M/LC1	M/LC2
353	354		pit	0	PG5	5	145	GW(GROG)	U	SJAR		C1-C4	M/LC2
353	354		pit	0	PG5	8	68	SAM CG	RUB	BOWL		C2	M/LC2
353	354		pit	0	PG5	12	95	SGW	UB	JAR		LC1-C4	M/LC2
353	354		pit	0	PG5	4	85	SGW(MICA)	RUB	DISH	6.18	MC2-C3	M/LC2
353	354		pit	0	PG5	1	34	SGW(SANDW)	U	SJAR		C1	M/LC2
353	354		pit	0	PG5	2	51	SOW(Q)	UD	SJAR		C1	M/LC2
353	354		pit	0	PG5	1	9	VOW	U	JAR		MC1-C2	M/LC2
356	355		pit	0	0	1	30	GW(GROG)	R	SJAR		C1-MC2	MC1-MC2
356	355		pit	0	0	2	16	SGW	RU	JAR		MC1-C2	MC1-MC2
356	355		pit	0	0	2	31	SOW(ORANGE)	U	FLAG		MC1-C3	MC1-MC2
359	?		?	0	0	2	64	GW(GROG)	U	SJAR		C1	C1
361	360		pit / posthole?	0	0	1	20	GW(GROG)(MICA)	U	SJAR		C1	M/LC1
361	360		pit / posthole?	0	0	2	20	SGW(FLINT)	U	JAR		MC1-MC2	M/LC1
363	362		ditch	845	0	1	14	SGW(SANDW)	U	JAR		MC1-C2	MC1-C2
367	366		ditch	550	NBG	1	3	BSRW(SOFT)	U	JAR/BOWL		MC1-C2	M/LC1
367	366		ditch	550	NBG	2	55	GW(GROG)	U	SJAR		C1	M/LC1
367	366		ditch	550	NBG	1	22	SAM CG	U	BIWK		C2	M/LC1
367	366		ditch	550	NBG	1	7	SGW(Q)	U	JAR		MC1-C2	M/LC1
369	368		pit	0	0	1	24	SOW(Q)(ORANGE)	U	SJAR/AMPH		C1BC-ADC3(C2)	C1BC-ADC3(C2)
374	354		pit	0	PG5	1	5	NVCC	D	BOWL		MC2-C3	M/LC2
374	354		pit	0	PG5	1	7	OW(GROG)	U	SJAR		C1	M/LC2
374	354		pit	0	PG5	2	5	SAM CG	RU	DISH		C2	M/LC2

Context	Cut	Small find	Feature Type	Master Number	Group	Quantity	Fabric weight (g)	Fabric	Dsc	Form	Type	Spot Date	Context Date
374	354		pit	0	PG5	1	6	SGW	U	JAR		MC1-C4	M/LC2
374	354		pit	0	PG5	1	22	SGW(SANDW)	U	JAR/SJAR		MC1-C2	M/LC2
374	354		pit	0	PG5	1	27	SOW(ORANGE)	U	FLAG		MC1-C2	M/LC2
375	354		pit	0	PG5	1	16	SGW(Q)	U	JAR		MC1-C4	MC1-C4
383	382		pit / posthole ?	0	0	1	4	SGW(Q)	U	JAR		MC1-C4	MC1-C4
398	397		pit	0	0	10	720	GW(GROG)	UB	SJAR		MC1-C2	LC2
398	397		pit	0	0	2	15	NVCC	UD	BEAK		LC2-C4	LC2
398	397		pit	0	0	5	61	SAM CG	R	BOWL		C2	LC2
398	397		pit	0	0	13	166	SGW	UB	JAR		MC1-C4	LC2
398	397		pit	0	0	1	18	SGW	R	DISH	6.18	MC2+	LC2
398	397		pit	0	0	1	12	SGW(MICA)	R	DISH	6.19	C3-C4	LC2
398	397		pit	0	0	2	119	SOW	R	MORT		C2	LC2
398	397		pit	0	0	1	1	SREDW(?OXRCC)	U	BOWL		C2-C4	LC2
398	397		pit	0	0	3	210	SREDW(Q)	U	SJAR		C1-C2	LC2
399	397		pit	0	0	2	272	BAT AM	U	AMPH		C1BC-ADC3(C2)	LC2
399	397		pit	0	0	7	1242	GW(GROG)(MICA)	RU	SJAR	4.14	C1-C2	LC2
399	397		pit	0	0	2	18	NVCC	RD	BEAK		LC2-C3	LC2
399	397		pit	0	0	1	5	SAM CG	R	CUP		C2	LC2
534	532		pit	0	PG1	4	478	BAT AM	U	AMPH		C1BC-ADC3(C2)	MC2
534	532		pit	0	PG1	1	24	BSRW(GROG)	U	SJAR		C1-MC2	MC2
534	532		pit	0	PG1	1	4	NVCC	R	BEAK		MC2	MC2
534	532		pit	0	PG1	1	25	SAM CG	B	BOWL		C2	MC2
534	532		pit	0	PG1	1	2	SAM SG	R	DISH		M/LC1	MC2
536	535		post hole	0	0	1	31	GW(GROG)(SANDW)	D	SJAR		C1	M/LC1
536	535		post hole	0	0	14	95	SGW	RUD	JAR/BEAK		MC1-MC2	M/LC1
539	537		pit	0	PG1	1	69	GW(GROG)	U	SJAR		MC1-MC2	E/MC2
539	537		pit	0	PG1	1	13	BRSW	R	JAR		LC1-C2	E/MC2
539	537		pit	0	PG1	9	71	SGW	U	JAR		MC1-C2	E/MC2
539	537		pit	0	PG1	1	8	SGW(BLUE)(MICA)	UB	JAR/BEAK		E/MC2	E/MC2
539	537		pit	0	PG1	1	11	SGW(OX SURFACES)	D	JAR		MC1-MC2	E/MC2
539	537		pit	0	PG1	1	18	SOW	U	FLAG		MC1-C3	E/MC2

Context	Cut	Small find	Feature Type	Master Number	Group	Quantity	Fabric weight (g)	Fabric	Dsc	Form	Type	Spot Date	Context Date
541	540		ditch	540	0	1	93	GW(GROG)	R	SJAR	4.14	MC1-C2	E/MC2
541	540		ditch	540	0	1	1	BSRW	U	JAR		MC1-C2	E/MC2
541	540		ditch	540	0	1	6	SGW(OX SURFACES)	U	JAR		C2	E/MC2
541	540		ditch	540	0	1	10	SGW(Q)	UB	JAR		MC1-MC2	E/MC2
541	540		ditch	540	0	1	40	SGW(SANDW)	U	JAR		MC1-MC2	E/MC2
545	544		pit	0	0	2	15	SOW(FINE)	U	BEAK		M/LC1	M/LC1
545	544		pit	0	0	1	17	BSRW	R	JAR		MC1-MC2	M/LC1
545	544		pit	0	0	9	45	SGW	RU	JAR		MC1-E/MC2	M/LC1
545	544		pit	0	0	3	49	SGW(OX SURFACES)(FINE)	RUD	BEAK		M/LC1	M/LC1
545	544		pit	0	0	23	179	SOW	U	FLAG		MC1-C3	M/LC1
546	544		pit	0	0	10	221	SGW(FINE GROG)(SANDW)	RUB	JAR	4.5	MC1-MC2	LC1
546	544		pit	0	0	1	5	BSRW(GROG)	U	JAR		C1-EC2	LC1
546	544		pit	0	0	5	261	BSRW(GROG)	UDB	SJAR		M/LC1	LC1
546	544		pit	0	0	32	547	GW(GROG)	RUB	JAR	5.3	M/LC1	LC1
546	544		pit	0	0	33	121	BSRW	RU	JAR	4.13	E/MC2	LC1
546	544		pit	0	0	3	7	SGW(BLUE)	U	JAR		LC1-C2	LC1
546	544		pit	0	0	5	120	SGW(OX SURFACES)	U	JAR		M/LC1-MC2	LC1
546	544		pit	0	0	2	52	SGW(SANDW)	RUB	CUP	6	M/LC1	LC1
546	544		pit	0	0	1	57	SGW(FLINT)	R	SJAR	4.14	M/LC1-MC2	LC1
546	544		pit	0	0	1	3	SOW	U	FLAG		MC1-C3	LC1
547	544		pit	0	0	2	51	BSRW(GROG)	U	SJAR		C1-C4	LC1-C2
547	544		pit	0	0	1	14	OW(GROG)	U	SJAR		MC1-C2	LC1-C2
547	544		pit	0	0	1	10	SGW	U	JAR		MC1-C2	LC1-C2
547	544		pit	0	0	1	1	SOW	R	FLAG	1.9	LC1-C2	LC1-C2
547	544		pit	0	0	1	1	SREDW	U	JAR		MC1-C2	LC1-C2
549	548		ditch	587	0	1	6	SGW(FINE)(OX SURFACES)	U	JAR/BOWL		C2-C4	E/MC2
549	548		ditch	587	0	1	11	SGW	R	WJAR	5.3	MC1-MC2	E/MC2
552	550		ditch	550	NBG	10	118	BSRW(GROG)	U	JAR		MC1	MC1
552	550		ditch	550	NBG	10	179	GW(GROG)	RUB	JAR	5.3	MC1	MC1
552	550		ditch	550	NBG	25	247	GW(GROG)(MICA)	RUDB	BEAK		M/LC1	MC1
552	550		ditch	550	NBG	14	516	GW(GROG)(OX SURFACES)	U	SJAR		C1	MC1
552	550		ditch	550	NBG	1	59	GW(GROG)(OX SURFACES)	D	SJAR		C1BC-ADE/MC1	MC1

Context	Cut	Small find	Feature Type	Master Number	Group	Quantity	Fabric weight (g)	Fabric	Dsc	Form	Type	Spot Date	Context Date
552	550		ditch	550	NBG	8	455	GW(GROG)(SANDW)	RU	SJAR	4.14	C1	MC1
552	550		ditch	550	NBG	3	11	SGW	U	JAR		MC1-MC2	MC1
552	550		ditch	550	NBG	7	36	SGW(OX SURFACES)	RU	JAR/BEAK		M/LC1-E/MC2	MC1
552	550		ditch	550	NBG	1	4	SGW(Q)	U	JAR		MC1-E/MC2	MC1
552	550		ditch	550	NBG	16	115	SGW(SANDW)(BSRW)	RUDB	JAR	4.5	M/LC1-E/MC2	MC1
552	550		ditch	550	NBG	4	20	SGW(FLINT)	UD	SJAR		MC1	MC1
554	553		pit	0	0	33	177	GW(FINE)(OX SURFACES)	RU	JAR/BEAK		M/LC1	M/LC1
554	553		pit	0	0	5	23	SGW(FINE)(OX SURFACES)	RUB	JAR	4.8	LC1-C2	M/LC1
554	553		pit	0	0	33	859	GW(GROG)	RUD	SJAR	4.14	C1	M/LC1
554	553		pit	0	0	16	217	GW(GROG)	RUB	WJAR		MC1	M/LC1
554	553		pit	0	0	3	27	WW(FINE)	UH	FLAG		MC1-C2	M/LC1
554	553		pit	0	0	38	229	SGW	RU	JAR	5.3	M/LC1	M/LC1
554	553		pit	0	0	8	191	SGW(SANDW)	RUDB	WJAR		MC1-E/MC2	M/LC1
554	553		pit	0	0	28	119	SREDW(BS)(BSRW)	RU	WJAR		M/LC1	M/LC1
556	555		pit	0	0	1	6	SGW(FINE)	R	CUP	6.4	MC1-E/MC2	M/LC1
556	555		pit	0	0	18	1427	BSRW(GROG)	UB	SJAR		C1	M/LC1
556	555		pit	0	0	2	23	GW(GROG&FLINT)	U	SJAR		C1	M/LC1
556	555		pit	0	0	58	589	GW(GROG)	RUB	WJAR	5.3	MC1-E/MC2	M/LC1
556	555		pit	0	0	18	793	GW(GROG)	RUDB	SJAR	4.14	C1	M/LC1
556	555		pit	0	0	17	114	BSRW	RU	JAR	5.3	MC1-MC2	M/LC1
556	555		pit	0	0	10	83	SGW	RU	JAR/BOWL		M/LC1-C2	M/LC1
556	555		pit	0	0	2	23	SGW(OX SURFACES)	U	JAR		MC1-MC2	M/LC1
556	555		pit	0	0	14	52	SGW(OX SURFACES)(FINE)	RUD	BEAK		M/LC1	M/LC1
556	555		pit	0	0	2	9	SOW	U	FLAG		MC1-C3	M/LC1
556	555		pit	0	0	3	8	SREDW(FINE)	RU	BEAK		M/LC1	M/LC1
557	555		pit	0	0	3	41	GW(GROG)	U	JAR		MC1	M/LC1
557	555		pit	0	0	1	54	GW(GROG)(OX SURFACES)	R	SJAR	4.14	C1	M/LC1
559	558		ditch	558	0	6	144	GW(GROG)(OX SURFACES)	U	SJAR		C1	M/LC1
559	558		ditch	558	0	12	245	VOW	RUB	JAR		M/LC1-C2	M/LC1
559	558		ditch	558	0	1	21	SRW(MICA)(FLINT)	B	JAR		MC1-C2	M/LC1
564	?		?	563	NBG	1	3	HADREDW	U	JAR		C4	LRB-ESAX
564	?		?	563	NBG	1	42	NVCC2	U	JAR		C3-C4	LRB-ESAX
564	?		?	563	NBG	1	97	OXRCC	R	FDISH	6.14	MC3-EC5	LRB-ESAX

Context	Cut	Small find	Feature Type	Master Number	Group	Quantity	Fabric weight (g)	Fabric	Dsc	Form	Type	Spot Date	Context Date
564	?		?	563	NBG	1	1	SAM ?EG	U	DISH		LC2-MC3	LRB-ESAX
564	?		?	563	NBG	1	4	SGW(Q)(BLUE)	U	JAR		MC1-C4	LRB-ESAX
564	?		?	563	NBG	1	23	SMSTW	R	JAR		MC3-EC5	LRB-ESAX
564	?		?	563	NBG	1	4	SREDW(Q)	U	JAR		MC1-C4	LRB-ESAX
564	?		?	563	NBG	1	20	STW	R	BOWL		C5	LRB-ESAX
566	565		ditch	514	NBG	2	23	GW(GROG)	U	SJAR		C1	M/LC1
566	565		ditch	514	NBG	1	4	SOW(FINE)	U	FLAG		MC1-C2	M/LC1
566	565		ditch	514	NBG	1	3	SREDW	U	JAR/FLAG		MC1-C2	M/LC1
569	567		post pit	0	PG1	1	49	GW(GROG)(BS)	U	SJAR		C1	MC2+
569	567		post pit	0	PG1	1	13	GW(GROG)(OX SURFACES)	D	SJAR		C1	MC2+
569	567		post pit	0	PG1	1	11	NVCC	B	BEAK		MC2+	MC2+
569	567		post pit	0	PG1	5	67	SGW(BLUE)	RUB	JAR	4.5	LC1-C4	MC2+
571	570		ditch terminus	0	0	1	4	SAM SG	U	DISH		M/LC1	M/LC1
573	?		?	0	0	1	4	GW(GROG)(OX SURFACES)	U	SJAR		C1	M/LC1
573	?		?	0	0	1	4	SGW(MICA)	U	JAR		MC1-MC2	M/LC1
576	574		post-pit	0	PG1	4	233	BAT AM	U	AMPH		C1BC-ADC3(C2)	C2
576	574		post-pit	0	PG1	1	8	SAM CG	U	DISH		C2	C2
576	574		post-pit	0	PG1	2	20	SGW	UD	JAR		LC1-C2	C2
579	578		grave	0	C1	1	12	GW(GROG)(MICA)	D	BOWL		M/LC1	
586	580		grave -sk585	0	0	2	11	SGW(SANDW)	U	JAR		MC1-C 2	MC1-C2
586	580		grave -sk585	0	0	1	5	STW	D	JAR		MC1-C4	MC1-C2
590	?		?	558	0	1	27	BAT AM	U	AMPH		C1BC-ADC3(C2)	MC2-C3
789	782		pit	0	0	1	125	BSRW(GROG)	U	SJAR		C1	M/LC1
789	782		pit	0	0	28	925	GW(GROG)	RUD	SJAR	4.14	MC1-C2	M/LC1
789	782		pit	0	0	1	61	SGW(FLINT)	R	JAR	5.3	M/LC1-EC2	M/LC1
791	774		ditch	558	0	1	27	BAT AM	U	AMPH		C1BC-ADC3(C2)	M/LC1
791	774		ditch	558	0	1	35	GW(FINE GROG)(BS)	R	WJAR	5	M/LC1-EC2	M/LC1
791	774		ditch	558	0	5	316	GW(GROG)	RU	SJAR	4.14	MC1-C2	M/LC1

Context	Cut	Small find	Feature Type	Master Number	Group	Quantity	Fabric weight (g)	Fabric	Dsc	Form	Type	Spot Date	Context Date
791	774		ditch	558	0	1	1	NVCC	D	BEAK		C4	M/LC1
791	774		ditch	558	0	2	84	SAM SG	UB	BOWL		M/LC1	M/LC1
791	774		ditch	558	0	2	60	BSRW(FINE)	R	WJAR		M/LC1	M/LC1
791	774		ditch	558	0	1	4	SGW(BLUE)	R	JAR/BEAK		LC1-C2	M/LC1
791	774		ditch	558	0	10	82	SGW(SANDW)	RU	WJAR	5.3	M/LC1-MC2	M/LC1
791	774		ditch	558	0	2	1	SOW	U	FLAG		MC1-C3	M/LC1
791	774		ditch	558	0	4	7	SOW	U	FLAG		MC1-C3	M/LC1
791	774		ditch	558	0	3	5	SOW(SANDW)	U	FLAG		MC1-C2	M/LC1
794	793		grave	0	C2	6	42	SGW(SANDW)	UD	JAR		MLC1-EC2	M/LC1-EC2
794	793		grave	0	C2	2	13	VOW	R	FLAG		MC1-C2	M/LC1-EC2
794	793		grave	0	C2	1	1	SREDW	B	JAR		MC1-C2	M/LC1-EC2
797	796		ditch	594	0	1	29	GW(GROG)(OX SURFAECS)	U	JAR		C1	M/LC1
797	796		ditch	594	0	11	664	SGW(GROG)(SANDW)	UB	SJAR		C1	M/LC1
797	796		ditch	594	0	2	39	SGW	UD	JAR		M/LC1-E/MC2	M/LC1
797	796		ditch	594	0	4	33	SGW	UD	JAR		M/LC1	M/LC1
797	796		ditch	594	0	19	195	SGW(MICA)(BSRW)	UDB	WJAR		M/LC1	M/LC1
797	796		ditch	594	0	10	119	SGW(MICA)(SANDW)	UDB	WJAR		M/LC1	M/LC1
797	796		ditch	594	0	3	24	SGW(MICA)(SANDW)	U	JAR		M/LC1-E/MC2	M/LC1
797	796		ditch	594	0	21	843	REDW(GROG)(BSRW)	RUDB	SJAR	4.14	C1	M/LC1
801	800		ditch	800	0	1	95	GW(MICA)(GROG)	UDB	SJAR		C1BC-ADC1	M/LC1
801	800		ditch	800	0	1	22	SGW(MICA)(FLINT)	UDB	SJAR		C1BC-ADC1	M/LC1
801	800		ditch	800	0	13	353	SGW(SANDW)	UDB	JAR		M/LC1-E/MC2	M/LC1
801	800		ditch	800	0	17	317	SGW(SANDW)	RUB	WJAR		MC1	M/LC1
801	800		ditch	800	0	2	9	SGW(SANDW)(FINE)	RU	JAR/BEAK		M/LC1-MC2	M/LC1
801	800		ditch	800	0	1	13	SREDW(Q)	RUB	JAR		M/LC1-MC2	M/LC1
805	804		ditch	0		2	24	SGW(SANDW)	U	JAR		M/LC1-E/MC2	M/LC1-E/MC2
807	806		ditch	806	0	4	35	SGW	U	JAR		M/LC1-E/MC2	M/LC1
807	806		ditch	806	0	1	5	SGW(BS)	D	JAR		M/LC1	M/LC1
807	806		ditch	806	0	1	14	SOW(Q)	D	SJAR		C1	M/LC1
809	808		ditch	808	SBG	3	26	GW(GROG)(SANDW)	U	SJAR		C1	C1
811	810		ditch	810	SBG	1	3	SGW(FINE)	R	DISH/BOWL		M/LC1	M/LC1
811	810		ditch	810	SBG	1	1	SOW(FINE)	U	FLAG		MC1-C2	M/LC1
811	810		ditch	810	SBG	3	22	SGW(BLUE)	RD	BEAK		M/LC1-EC2	M/LC1

Context	Cut	Small find	Feature Type	Master Number	Group	Quantity	Fabric weight (g)	Fabric	Dsc	Form	Type	Spot Date	Context Date
811	810		ditch	810	SBG	3	50	SGW(OX SURFACES)	U	SJAR		C1	M/LC1
811	810		ditch	810	SBG	1	7	SOW(ORANGE)	U	FLAG		MC1-C2	M/LC1
811	810		ditch	810	SBG	7	88	SREDW(REDUCED EXRERNAL SURFACE)	UDB	JAR		M/LC1-MC2	M/LC1
813	812		ditch	812	SBG	1	24	SAM CG	UB	CUP		C2	
813	812		ditch	812	SBG	9	43	SGW(MICA)(SANDW)	UD	JAR		MC1-E/MC2	
813	812		ditch	812	SBG	2	154	SGW(Q)	RU	SJAR		C1-MC2	
813	812		ditch	812	SBG	1	4	SOW(ORANGE)	U	FLAG		MC1-C2	
813	812		ditch	812	SBG	1	53	SREDW(GROG)(MICA)	R	SJAR		C1	
819	817		natural / pit	0	0	4	10	SOW(FLINT)	U	JAR/BOWL		PRE	MIA
823	822		ditch terminus	832	SBG	2	167	SGW(MICA)(OX SURFACES)	U	SJAR		C1	C1
825	824		ditch	810	SBG	1	15	COLCC	B	BEAK		E/MC2	EC2
825	824		ditch	810	SBG	4	127	GW(GROG)	R	SJAR		MC1-C2	EC2
825	824		ditch	810	SBG	2	25	GW(GROG)(SANDW)	UB	JAR		M/LC1	EC2
825	824		ditch	810	SBG	9	202	SGW(BLUE)(MICA)	U	JAR	5.3	M/LC1-MC2	EC2
825	824		ditch	810	SBG	26	165	SGW(MICA)	UDB	JAR		M/LC1-C2	EC2
825	824		ditch	810	SBG	14	135	SGW(SANDW)	RUDB	WJAR	5.3	M/LC1-E/MC2	EC2
825	824		ditch	810	SBG	8	137	SGW(SANDW)(MICA)	UDB	JAR		M/LC1-E/MC2	EC2
825	824		ditch	810	SBG	7	17	SOW	U	FLAG		MC1-C2	EC2
825	824		ditch	810	SBG	2	18	SOW	RU	FLAG		M/LC1-MC2	EC2
825	824		ditch	810	SBG	1	42	VOW	R	MORT		MC1-C2	EC2
825	824		ditch	810	SBG	8	21	REDW(MICA)(GREY CORE)(SOFT)	U	BEAK		M/LC1-C2	EC2
825	824		ditch	810	SBG	9	79	SREDW	U	FLAG		LC1-C2	EC2
825	824		ditch	810	SBG	6	111	SREDW(BS)(BSRW)	RUDB	JAR	5.3	M/LC1-E/MC2	EC2
825	824		ditch	810	SBG	1	23	SRW(FINE)	U	JAR/BOWL		M/LC1	EC2
831	830		pit	0	0	1	43	SGW	R	JAR	4.1	M/LC1-MC2	LC1-EC2
831	830		pit	0	0	1	5	SGW(MICA)	U	JAR		LC1-C4	LC1-EC2
831	830		pit	0	0	3	22	SGW(Q)(BLUE)	U	JAR/BOWL		MC1-C2	LC1-EC2
831	830		pit	0	0	5	66	SGW(SANDW)	RU	B3		MC1-EC2	LC1-EC2
831	830		pit	0	0	1	7	SOW	U	FLAG		MC1-C2	LC1-EC2
833	832		ditch	832	SBG	1	69	GW(GROG)	U	SJAR		C1	M/LC1
833	832	193	ditch	832	SBG	2	58	SAM SG	R	BOWL		M/LC1	M/LC1

Context	Cut	Small find	Feature Type	Master Number	Group	Quantity	Fabric weight (g)	Fabric	Dsc	Form	Type	Spot Date	Context Date
833	832		ditch	832	SBG	9	65	SGW(SANDW)	UB	JAR		M/LC1	M/LC1
835	834		pit	0	PG2	1	49	SREDW(GROG)(BSRW)	D	SJAR		C1	C1
840	838		grave	0	0	1	11	GW(GROG)	U	SJAR		C1	LC1
840	838		grave	0	0	1	66	SGW(MICA)	U	SJAR		MC1-C2	LC1
840	838		grave	0	0	5	64	SREDW(REDUCED SYRFACES)	RU	JAR		LC1-MC2	LC1
842	841		well	0	PG5	4	4	NVCC	UB	BEAK		MC2-MC3	M/LC2
842	841		well	0	PG5	1	72	SOW(FLINT)	D	SJAR		C1	M/LC2
842	841		well	0	PG5	2	7	SAM CG	U	BOWL		C2	M/LC2
842	841		well	0	PG5	5	94	BSRW	RU	JAR	4.13	E/MC2-C3	M/LC2
842	841		well	0	PG5	9	133	SGW	RU	JAR		C2-C4	M/LC2
842	841		well	0	PG5	1	12	SGW	R	LID	6.18	MC1-C3	M/LC2
842	841		well	0	PG5	4	25	SGW	RU	JAR		LC1-C4	M/LC2
842	841		well	0	PG5	2	72	SGW(OX SURFACES)	U	JAR/BEAK		MC1-C2	M/LC2
842	841		well	0	PG5	1	21	SGW(Q)	B	JAR		MC1-C4	M/LC2
842	841		well	0	PG5	1	315	SOW	R	MORT		MC1-C2	M/LC2
842	841		well	0	PG5	1	24	SOW	U	FLAG		MC1-C3	M/LC2
843	841		well	0	PG5	1	81	GW(GROG)	RU	SJAR	4.14	C1	MC3
843	841		well	0	PG5	2	13	NVCC	RU	BEAK		MC2	MC3
843	841		well	0	PG5	1	63	SAM CG	B	BOWL		C2	MC3
843	841		well	0	PG5	1	30	SAM EG	B	BOWL		E/MC3	MC3
843	841		well	0	PG5	11	254	BSRW	RUDB	JAR	4.13	E/MC2-MC3	MC3
843	841		well	0	PG5	21	301	SGW	RUB	JAR		C2-C4	MC3
843	841		well	0	PG5	3	44	SGW	R	DISH/PLAT		MC2-MC3	MC3
843	841		well	0	PG5	1	12	SGW(BLUE)	R	FDISH	6.17	MC3-EC5	MC3
843	841		well	0	PG5	1	10	SGW(MICA)	R	DISH	6.19	LC1-C2	MC3
843	841		well	0	PG5	1	9	SGW(MICA)(BS)	R	DISH	6.19	C2-C4	MC3
843	841		well	0	PG5	1	24	SGW(Q)	R	MJAR	4.4	E/MC2-MC3	MC3
843	841		well	0	PG5	4	47	SGW(Q)(PALE)	RU	DISH/BOWL	6.18	MC2+	MC3
843	841		well	0	PG5	2	8	SOW	U	FLAG		MC1-C3	MC3
843	841		well	0	PG5	1	14	SOW(Q)	D	SJAR		MC1-C3	MC3
846	845		ditch	845	0	10	288	GW(GROG & FLINT)(SANDW)	RUB	WJAR		MC1+	MC1+
846	845		ditch	845	0	1	2	GW(GROG)(SOFT)	U	JAR/BOWL		MC1-MC2	MC1+
846	845		ditch	845	0	4	250	OW(GROG)	U	SJAR		MC1-C4	MC1+

Context	Cut	Small find	Feature Type	Master Number	Group	Quantity	Fabric weight (g)	Fabric	Dsc	Form	Type	Spot Date	Context Date
848	847		natural	0	0	1	27	GW(GROG)(OX SURFACES)	U	JAR/SJAR		C1	C1
850	849		cremation?	0	0	1	18	COLCC	B	BEAK		AD120-LC3	E/MC2
850	849		cremation?	0	0	1	11	BSRW	U	JAR		MC1-C4	E/MC2
850	849		cremation?	0	0	5	120	SGW(Q&FLINT)(SANDW)	U	JAR		C1-E/MC2	E/MC2
853	851		grave	0	C2	1	8	SGW(LOND)	R	BOWL		MC1-E/MC2	MC1-E/MC2
853	851		grave	0	C2	2	114	GW(GROG)	RU	SJAR	4.14	MC1-C4	MC1-E/MC2
853	851		grave	0	C2	2	15	SGW	U	JAR		MC1-C4	MC1-E/MC2
853	851		grave	0	C2	4	26	SGW	RUD	WJAR		MC1-E/MC2	MC1-E/MC2
853	851		grave	0	C2	1	6	VEROW	U	JAR/FLAG		MC1-C2	MC1-E/MC2

D.2 Coin Catalogue

SF No	Cut/Layer	Est Date	Denomination	Obv	Rev	Mint	Ref	Condition	Comment
54	435	364-378	AE3 18mm	]IA NUS[head r	GLORIA ROMANORUM			W/W	eroded - Valentinian or Gratian
55	435	364-378	AE3 18mm	head r	GLORIA ROMANORUM			W/W	eroded and encrusted, obv legend lost
56	435	364-378	AE3 17mm	head r	SECURITAS REIPUBLICAE			W/W	and eroded, obv legend lost
58	558	IA	AE unit 14mm+	boar r]?ACI	winged horse l			SW/SW	edges all lost
60	812	?	27mm	head r				EW/EW	rev flat, edges eroding, thin, ??post-med
62	800	IA	AE unit 13mm		?bull over CAM			?/SW	Cunobelin, encrusted and eroded
63	800	IA	AE unit 14mm	CVN				SW/?	incomplete, eroded
65	550	260-296	antoninianus 19mm	?radiate head r	?			VW/VW	encrusted,
67	99999	388-402	AE4 12mm	DN ARCAD[IUS PF AUG	VICT[ORIA AUGGG			W/W	incomplete
68	99999	364-378	antoninianus 17mm	radiate head r	] M D A [standing figure			W/W	mostly eroded, rev legend uncertain
69	99999	286-293	antoninianus 18mm	? IMP CARAU[SIUS] AUG	figure l in r hand side of field			VW/VW	irregular?
70	99999	350-364	AE4 11mm	head r	Fel Temp Reparatio fh			W/W	irregular
71	99999	364-378	AE3 15mm	head?	Securitas Reipublicae			EW/W	very incomplete and eroded
72	99999	348-360	AE3 17mm	]STA[head r, Constantius II	FEL TEMP REPARATIO phoenix on globe	TRP??		SW/SW	
74	99999	364-378	AE3 17mm+	head r	Securitas Reipublicae			W/W	edges badly eroded, no legends
75	99999	364-378	AE3 16mm	Valens?	Securitas Reipublicae			W/VW	edge damage, eroded, mm unclear
76	845?	350-364	AE3 13mm	head r	Victoriae dd nn aug et cae			W/W	incomplete, irregular
78	540	330-335	AE3 13mm	head r	GLORIA EXERCITUS			W/W	edges eroded, obv legend lost
79	540	364-378	AE3 16-19mm	head r	GLORIA ROMANORUM			W/	rev encrusted, cast irregular issue?
80	99999	350-364?	AE4 12mm			?			incomplete
82	610	341-348	AE4 11-12mm	?DN C]ONSTAN S PF[AUG	VICTORIAE DD AUGG Q NN			SW/SW	edges eroded, irregular
85	299	271-274	antoninianus 17mm	]TETRICU[S	?			W/	encrusted, rev encrusted and eroded, irregular?
98	610	388-392	AE3 13mm	DNVALENTIN IANUSPFAUG	VICTORIA AUGGG?	Aquileia?		W/W	
99	610	364-378	AE3 18mm	DN VALEN [S PF AUG	GLORIA ROMANORUM			W/W	mm uncertain
100	610	364-378	AE3 18mm	DN VALEN [S PF AUG	GLORIA ROMANORUM			W/W	mm lost
101	610	388-402	AE3 14mm	head r	VICTORI A AUGGG			VW/VW	obv legend unclear, but poss Val II

SF No	Cut/Layer	Est Date	Denomination	Obv	Rev	Mint	Ref	Condition	Comment
102	610	364-378	AE3 18mm	head r	SECURITAS REIPUBLICAE	?SMA[Aquileia		W/W	some edges missing, obv encrusted
103	610	350+?	AE3 14mm		FTR fh??			E/W?	incomplete, obv encrusted
105	610	337-341	AE3 13mm	…HE] LENAE AUG	PAX PU]BLICA	? TRP.		SW/SW	irregular? Mm only half on flan
106	610	388-392	AE4 12mm	head r	victory l			VW/VW	
107	610	364-378	AE3 17mm	DNV[ALEN SPFAUG ?	GLORIA ROMANORUM	OF II Arles?		W/W	
108	610	364-378	AE3 17mm	head r	Gloria Romanorum			W/W	encrusted
109	610	IA	AE unit 16mm	winged sphinx CVNO	figure & altar CAM		Hobbs 2004-2009	SW/SW	Cunobelin, part eroded
113	397	69-96	sestertius 32mm	Vespasian??				EW/EW	part encrusted, rev flat
114	310	275-296	antoninianus 16mm	CL]AUDI[	VIRTU[S AUG			W/W	irregular
116	610	388-402	AE4 12-13mm	DN ARCADIUS PF[AUG	VICTORIA AUGGG			W/W	mm illegible
118	610	335-341	AE3 15mm	]AUG head r	Gloria Exercitus 1 standard			W/W	irregular?, obv legend poss]MAX AUG
119	99999	330-335	AE3 15-18mm	CONSTANTINOPOLIS	victory on prow			W/W	mm off flan, irregular?
120	99999	367-378	AE3 17mm	DN GRATIAN G[RATIANUS	GLORI NOVI SAECULI	OF II Arles?		W/W	surfaces flaking off
122	99999	275-296	antoninianus 18-20mm	]SIUS P V	figure l			SW/SW	very irregular despite size, nonsense rev legend
125	352	309	AE2 22-24mm	CONSTANTINUS [ ] AUG	SOLI INVICTO COMITI	T F over PTR	RIC VI Trier, 873 or 874?	SW/SW	encrusted, obv legend obscured
127	99999	260-296	antoninianus 15mm		figure standing			eroded	and incomplete, irregular
128	99999	3-4C	AE4 12mm					EW/EW	totally eroded, but poss late 3C??
129	99999	275-296	antoninianus 15mm	radiate head r	Figure standing			EW/EW	eroded and incomplete, irregular
130	99999	335-341	AE4 12-13mm	head r	Gloria Exercitus 1 standard			SW/SW	legends missing, irregular
131	99999	350+?	AE4 11mm	head r	Fel Temp Reparatio fallen horseman??			E/E	eroded, date mainly on size
132	99999	330+	AE3 17mm	head r	?			W/	encrusted, incomplete, poss Ho of Valentinian
172	611	367-378	AE3 17mm	DN GRATIAN GRATIANUS AUGG	GLORIA ROMANORUM	O F II? Lyons?		SW/SW	eroded
173	99999	3-4C	AE3 15mm					E/E	completely eroded
182	825	350-364??	AE4 11mm					E/E	ID on size alone, completely eroded
183	840	1-2C	as 25mm	head r	standing figure			EW/EW	eroded, rev flat, obv head ?1C

SF No	Cut/Layer	Est Date	Denomination	Obv	Rev	Mint	Ref	Condition	Comment
189	677	1-2C?	as? 26mm	head r??				EW/EW	surfaces mostly eroding off

D.3 Fired Clay Catalogue

Ctx	No	Wt (g)	MFW	Fabric	Firing	Class	Form	Type	Prim. Surf.	Secon. Surf.	Edge	Desc.	Comm.	Thick	Width	Length	Vegetal type	Impress.	Colour	Fabric description
188	3	8	2.67	Q	Moderately fired	Indet	Unid	FC1/9				amorphous, or possible rough flattish surface fired brown - unclear whether this is a moulded surface or sheared structural interface.		18			None	None	bright red - buff - brown	laminated variegated clay containing high density of medium R quartz and rare flint grit A 2-4mm.
205	10	3	0.30	Q	Well fired	Indet	Indet	FC9				amorphous				8-20mm	None	None	pink, light orange, maroon	
215	1	16	16.00	Q	Well fired	Oven/Kiln furn	Portable O.F.	FC4	P1			Flat smooth well finished surface fired or burnt greyish buff, with sharply curved angle to small surviving area of straight side surface.	Possible options TPB, Belgic brick, fire bar, rectangular plate.	>20	>40	>30	None	None	light red laminated clay with buff streaks and swirls; moderate med-coarse quartz R	
226	1	3	3.00	QC	Well fired	Indet	Indet	FC9				amorphous, broken frag		10		23	None	None	dark pinkish red	moderate medium quartz sand and chalk 0.2-2mm
246	3	22	7.33	QC	Well fired	Oven/Kiln furn	Portable O.F.	FC1/4	P2			One frag with remnants of moulded surface, possibly curved, second small frag has flat surface. Third piece has flat surface and concave at	Probably fragments of oven/hearth furniture such as TPB.	>22			Chaff	Fine lunate voids probably chaff impressions in one frag	pink, buff, red, light brownish grey	quartz sand, chalk grit 0.5-9mm; chaff inclusions in one.

Ctx	No	Wt (g)	MFW	Fabric	Firing	Class	Form	Type	Prim. Surf.	Secon. Surf.	Edge	Desc.	Comm.	Thick	Width	Length	Vegetal type	Impress.	Colour	Fabric description
												right angles - possible a perforation c. 11mm dia piercing the flat surface.								
252	2	10	5.00	Q	Well fired	Oven structure	Indet	FC9				amorphous				10-25mm	None	None	dark red	
252	3	14	4.67	QC	Well fired	Oven/Kiln furn	Portable O.F.	FC1	P2			Flat even moulded surface fired dark brownish grey. Possibly pierced by perforation - but very little of this survives - could be edge of some other sort of depression in the surface.		>15			None	None	red, dark red, maroon	quartz sand, chalk grit 0.5-9mm; rare burnt flint 10mm A. & marcasite spicule.
252	3	25	8.33	QC	Well fired	Oven/Kiln furn	Portable O.F.	FC1/4	P2			Rough flat moulded surface with very small area of adjacent edge.		>22			None	None	light red - pink with pale yellowish brown surface and margins	quartz sand, chalk grit 0.5-9mm; rare burnt flint 10mm A.
260	2	10	5.00	X2	Well fired	Briqu. vessel	Vessel	V7	C2	Cv2	R6	Sherds from slightly curved vessel, possibly cylindrical form. One body sherd; one rim sherd with flat rectangular rim profile.	Probably briquetage salt mould.	9		>31mm H	Chaff	Low-moderate density of fine chaff impressions.	light pinkish maroon red	fine sandy-silty micaceous clay, smooth soapy feel, dark red clay pellet/grog inclusions up to 2mm R and chaff inclusions.
265	2	15	7.50	QC	Well fired	Oven/Kiln furn	Indet	FC1	P1			Smooth flat well finished		>16			None	None	pinkish red, light buff	

Ctx	No	Wt (g)	MFW	Fabric	Firing	Class	Form	Type	Prim. Surf.	Secon. Surf.	Edge	Desc.	Comm.	Thick	Width	Length	Vegetal type	Impress.	Colour	Fabric description
												surfaces. One piece has some sort of angular groove on the underside possibly a stone impression.							surface	
265	1	21	21.00	Q	Well fired	Oven structure	Indet	FC4	P4			Very roughly shaped surfaces at right angles, possibly forming a ledge or edge within a structure. Surfaces fired greyish brown.		>24	>25	>40	None	None	dark red core; greyish brown surface and margins.	
267	1	19	19.00	QC	Well fired	Oven structure	Indet	FC1	P2			Flat even moulded surface; irregular worn back. Evenly fired and oxidised.		>30			Chaff	fine thin voids - appear to be fine chaff impressions, though none very clear.	light orange-pink	frequent chalk & organic inclusions; large dark red grog inclusion 7mm.
267	1	5	5.00	Q	Well fired	Oven structure	Indet	FC1	P2			Small area surviving of flattish surface curving over adjacent to possible split wattle impression at an angle in the side.		>20			Wattle	possible split wattle impression	reddish/greyish brown	sandy clay; rare flint grit A 5mm
279	1	8	8.00	Q	Well fired	Oven/Kiln furn	Slab	FC7	P2	P2		Broken worn fragment with two roughly parallel surfaces	Possibly some sort of oven plate.	24			None	None	dark red with black core	frequent quartz sand and occasional flint grit A. up to 6mm.

Ctx	No	Wt (g)	MFW	Fabric	Firing	Class	Form	Type	Prim. Surf.	Secon. Surf.	Edge	Desc.	Comm.	Thick	Width	Length	Vegetal type	Impress.	Colour	Fabric description
												forming some sort of flat slab.								
279	1	7	7.00	QC	Well fired	Oven structure	Oven wall	Str3	P3	S5c		Roughly hand moulded surface. Wattle impressions on reverse.		16			Wattle	End of wattle/small stem 7mm dia impressed in back and a second possible impression 10mm dia. Also fine chaff voids in clay matrix.	pink, creamish buff	quartz, chalk grit; sparse organic inclusions.
280	1	8	8.00	QC	Well fired	Oven structure	Indet	FC1	P2			Flat even surface fired light brown		18			None	None	red	chalk grit
290	2	12	6.00	QC	Well fired	Oven/Kiln furn	TPB?	FC1	P2			Roughly moulded flat surface, curving at one edge on one piece; on the second possibly pierced by a perforation c. 11mm dia.	Possible frags of TPB	>12			None	None	dark red	chalk grit
293	3	143	47.67	Q	Highly-intensely fired	Structural	Wattle-supported structure	Str1	P2	S5c		Flat moulded surface on one frag with possible edge. On the other are large wattle impressions.	Heavily fired - could be kiln rather than domestic oven	40-55mm			Wattle	Wattle: 13, 25, 35mm x2 dia. The three large wattles which occur on the same piece appear to be interwoven rods. The	dark red with black core	frequent sand and scattered angular flint grit <4mm.

Ctx	No	Wt (g)	MFW	Fabric	Firing	Class	Form	Type	Prim. Surf.	Secon. Surf.	Edge	Desc.	Comm.	Thick	Width	Length	Vegetal type	Impress.	Colour	Fabric description
																		small wattle occurs singly on the second piece		
296	4	12	3.00	QC	Well fired	Oven structure	Indet	FC1	P2			Flat moulded surface. Possible small stem impressions on back of two.		>16			Stem	Small stem impression - could be straw or monocot, but not a lot to go on, 2-3mm dia	laminated red and buff	variegated clay with sparse chalk
298	1	0	0.00	Q	Well fired	Indet	Indet	FC9				NOT SEEN	Sample 30: ? Fired Clay, Cremation [276]				None	None	~	~
300	1	8	8.00	QC	Well fired	Oven/Kiln furn	Portable O.F.	FC1	P2			Flat even moulded surface fired greyish brown, curving possibly to an edge at one side.		>14	>30		Chaff/straw	scatter pf straw stem or chaff impressions within fabric and on surface.	pinkish brown	quartz, chalk grit; sparse organic inclusions.
303	1	16	16.00	A	Well fired	Oven structure	Indet	FC1	P4			Roughly moulded surface fired light brown.		>23			None	None	light pinkish red/dark salmon with buff and dark red streaks	laminated variegated clay containing very little fine quartz sand ; no other inclusions. Same clay matrix as Q fabrics.
306	2	28	14.00	QCFl	Well fired	Oven structure	Indet	FC1	P2			Single rough flat / undulating surface		30			None	None	light pinkish brown, grey; reddish pink/brown	frequent sand, moderate chalk grit, flint & fe ox grit.
306	1	24	24.00	Q	Well fired	Indet	Indet	FC9				NOT SEEN	Sample 38: SK 307, CBM/Fire				None	None	~	~

Ctx	No	Wt (g)	MFW	Fabric	Firing	Class	Form	Type	Prim. Surf.	Secon. Surf.	Edge	Desc.	Comm.	Thick	Width	Length	Vegetal type	Impress.	Colour	Fabric description
													d Clay							
306	1	8	8.00	Q	Well fired	Indet	Indet	FC9				NOT SEEN	Sample 38: SK 307				None	None	~	~
306	1	3	3.00	Q	Well fired	Indet	Indet	FC9				NOT SEEN	Sample 39: SK 307				None	None	~	~
306	1	3	3.00	Q	Well fired	Indet	Indet	FC9				NOT SEEN	Sample 39: SK 307, CBM/Fired Clay				None	None	~	~
306	4	210	52.50	QC	Well fired	Building daub	Wall	FC1	P4	S8		Rough flat surface some with semi-circular grooves or depressions, possibly some sort of keying. Smallest piece has quite a flat even surface. Back face rounded and worn.	This is a very coarse fabric, more like a chalk/clay cob.	34			None	None	pink, cream, pale grey	very high density of coarse rounded chalk grit up to 25mm in sandy clay matrix.
316	1	20	20.00	QFl	Well fired	Oven structure	Indet	FC1	P2			Flat even moulded surface, very gently undulating - could be broad groove from finger moulding.	Uniformly fired with brown fired surface.	>25			None	None	dark reddish brown	high density of quartz sand; low density angular flint grit 1-2mm
332	5	548	109.60	QCFlV	Well fired	Oven structure	Slab/ pilaster pedestal	FC1	P4	P9		The five fragments all derive from the same object or structure. They have a flat	These are probably structural rather than	>30	55-63+	>90	Straw	Straw/monocot stem and leaf impressions preserved within clay	light yellowish brown - rusty brown surface and margin; dark	low -mod quartz sand; frequent chalk R 1-10mm, frequent burnt flint A up to 27mm; frequent organic inclusions.

Ctx	No	Wt (g)	MFW	Fabric	Firing	Class	Form	Type	Prim. Surf.	Secon. Surf.	Edge	Desc.	Comm.	Thick	Width	Length	Vegetal type	Impress.	Colour	Fabric description
												roughly moulded surface, which curves abruptly to a slightly bevelled roughly moulded straight edge that appears to form some sort of recess or ledge. The surface is well fired to a light yellowish brown. The opposite side is broken and incomplete. 2 pieces join. There is hint on one piece of an opposite edge suggesting a more linear object such as a fire bar.	furniture, possibly part of a kiln wall or plate. An alternative structural element would be a pilaster pedestal forming an integral part of a kiln wall.					fabric up to 15mm long.	grey - black core	
351	5	53	10.60	Q	Well fired	Oven structure	Lining	FC1	P2								None	None	~	~
353	6	122	20.33	QFl	Well fired	Structural	Wattle-supported structure	Str3	P4	S5c		abraded fragments with irregular moulded surface. One piece with 2 wattle impressions on back.		25-33mm			Wattle	2 wattles: 18 & ?19mm dia.	red, reddish brown, greyish brown	frequent sand and scattered chalk grit R <4mm.
367	1	8	8.00	Q	Well fired	Indet	Indet	FC9				NOT SEEN					None	None	~	~

Ctx	No	Wt (g)	MFW	Fabric	Firing	Class	Form	Type	Prim. Surf.	Secon. Surf.	Edge	Desc.	Comm.	Thick	Width	Length	Vegetal type	Impress.	Colour	Fabric description
374	1	7	7.00	QC	Well fired	Structural	Wattle-supported structure	Str3	P2	S5c		Flat even moulded surface; one wattle on reverse		15			Wattle	Wattle: 14mm dia.	red	frequent quartz; sparse small chalk c. 1-2mm
375	1	104	104.00	Q	Well fired	Structural	Wattle-supported structure	Str1	P2	S5c		Flat even moulded surface with large interwoven wattles on reverse.	Hard and well fired - appears to come from large structure. Possibly wattle supported kiln floor?	53			Wattle	Sail?: square 25mm sq.; interwoven rods c. 20, 21, c.23mm	red around wattle surfaces; other surfaces reddish brown; greyish brown core	frequent quartz sand med-coarse, moderate chalk R 1-9mm and occasional flint grit A. up to 7mm.
398	1	20	20.00	QC	Well fired	Oven structure	Indet	FC1	P2	S7		Flat undulating surface roughly moulded, fired light grey.		14			None	None	light orange	frequent quartz, chalk grit R0.5-5mm and angular flint 2-5mm
398	1	20	20.00	SH	Well fired	Mudstone	Natural	nodule	Cv2			maroon oval egg-shaped pebble like lump, probably a natural nodule	possibly a natural waterworn shelly mudstone nodule	21	29	39	None	None	dark maroon	high density of shell fragments
399	2	31	15.50	QFl	Well fired	Oven structure	Indet	FC1	P3			One roughly moulded undulating surface, possibly finger marked		22			None	None	yellowish/ reddish brown; greyish brown	frequent quartz, common flint up to 16mm, daub grog lump 16mm, sparse chalk R 2-3mm
399	2	63	31.50	QC	Well fired	Structural	Wattle-supported structure	Str3	P4	S5c		Very rough moulded flat undulating irregular surface. One wattle impression on back face		46			Wattle	1 wattle 21mm dia.	pink, pale grey	very coarse chalk grit 1-12mm, R, high density; occasional BF c. 5mm; frequent Quartz sand.

Ctx	No	Wt (g)	MFW	Fabric	Firing	Class	Form	Type	Prim. Surf.	Secon. Surf.	Edge	Desc.	Comm.	Thick	Width	Length	Vegetal type	Impress.	Colour	Fabric description
410	1	10	10.00	Q	Well fired	Indet	Indet	FC8				largely amorphous, some hint of possible moulded surface, but too damaged to deduce anything much		15	26		None	None	pink, light orange, whitish grey	sandy clay; rare chalk grit 0.5-2mm.
425	1	13	13.00	Q	Moderately fired	Oven/Kiln furn	Firebar?	FC2	C2			Appears to have one curving plano-convex smooth surface possibly with a rough flattish end forming some sort of cylindrical object, possibly part of a fire bar.		>22	c.50mm dia (est)	>33mm	None	None	variegated cream and dark red	
427	3	2	0.67	Q	Well fired	Indet	Indet	FC9				amorphous				10-20mm	None	None	red, pink	
429	1	8	8.00	Q	Well fired	Oven/Kiln furn	Portable O.F.	FC2	P4			rough curving surface, fired greyish brown; roughly moulded possibly forming some sort of cylindrical object - bar or rod.		>20	c.25mm dia	>30	None	None	light greyish brown surface; orange core	fine sandy with occasional coarse 1tz well rounded up to 3mm and red burnt flint
429	14	45	3.21	QFl	Well fired	Structural	Wattle-supported structure	Str3	P4			irregular fragments, some with rough irregular surface, though this		18			Wattle	1 wattle 16mm , 1 possible 10mm dia.	orange with grey surface	sandy with unevenly distributed angular flint grit 2-6mm, lump of daub grog 13mm & chalk flecks adhering to one piece.

Ctx	No	Wt (g)	MFW	Fabric	Firing	Class	Form	Type	Prim. Surf.	Secon. Surf.	Edge	Desc.	Comm.	Thick	Width	Length	Vegetal type	Impress.	Colour	Fabric description
												may be a bonding face as one pieces appears to have wattle impression.								
437	3	34	11.33	QC	Well fired	Oven structure	Indet	FC1/9	P2								None	None	~	~
441	1	15	15.00	Q	Well fired	Oven/Kiln furn	Portable O.F.	FC1	P2			Flat moulded surface curving at one side to some sort of edge. And possibly pierced by a perforation c. 18mm dia.	Probably a fragment of portable oven furniture, though actual form cannot be discerned.	>17			None	None	red with black core	sandy
441	24	875	36.46	QCFl	Well fired	Structural	Wattle-supported structure	Str1	P3a	S5c		Thick flat slabs of well fired clay with a roughly moulded exterior surface with distinct finger grooves from shaping the clay with large interwoven wattle impressions on the back. The exterior finish is more consistent with oven wall, than building daub.	The size of the wattle could be indicative of house daub or suggest this may be from a substantial kiln or oven structure.	51			Wattle	14 Rods: 16-36mm; 2 sails: 26, 40 mm. See wattles worksheet for size details.	red with some light yellowish brown and grey mottling	sandy clay with frequent chalk R 1-18mm & burnt flint 1-22mm

Ctx	No	Wt (g)	MFW	Fabric	Firing	Class	Form	Type	Prim. Surf.	Secon. Surf.	Edge	Desc.	Comm.	Thick	Width	Length	Vegetal type	Impress.	Colour	Fabric description
450	4	93	23.25	QC	Well fired	Oven structure	Wall	FC1	P3								None	None	~	~
492	1	12	12.00	Q	Well fired	Indet	Indet	FC9				amorphous		17			None	None	mottled light orange and red	mod quartz, small chalk R & flint A 1-2mm
515	2	15	7.50	QC	Well fired	Oven structure	Floor	FC1	P1			Smooth flat well finished surface, very slightly concave. The opposite face is broken and worn and but fired light grey and the large chalk lump with in this area is fired slightly grey indicating this area was subjected to more intense heat than the red oxidised area.	It is possible this formed part of a suspended floor to the upper chamber of an oven or kiln.	>21			None	None	red, grey; pinkish buff	frequent quartz, mod chalk 1-10mm
519	2	5	2.50	QFIV	Well fired	Oven structure	Lining	FC1	P2	P6		Smooth flat even surface fired to a dark yellowish brown. Flat underside - constructional interface.	Probably oven lining	10			Chaff	Very fine chaff impressions over surface and fine voids within fabric suggest chaff has been mixed through out.	dark red	frequent quartz sand, scattered coarse flint grit up to 6mm & fine organic inclusions.
519	1	2	2.00	QC	Well fired	Oven structure	Lining?	FC1	P2	P7		Smooth flat even surface fired to a dark yellowish brown. Flat	Possibly oven lining	7			None	None	reddish orange	laminated clay with fine buff streaks, quartz, chalk R 0.5-3mm & red ferruginous clay

Ctx	No	Wt (g)	MFW	Fabric	Firing	Class	Form	Type	Prim. Surf.	Secon. Surf.	Edge	Desc.	Comm.	Thick	Width	Length	Vegetal type	Impress.	Colour	Fabric description
												underside - possibly constructional interface or worn sheared surface.								pellets.
527	1	4	4.00	QC	Well fired	Oven structure	Indet	FC9				amorphous, broken frag		12			None	None	variegated light brown and light orange	
536	2	6	3.00	Q	Well fired	Oven structure	Indet	FC1	P2			1x with flat moulded surface fired light yellowish brown; second similar in character but amorphous, broken frag		>12			None	None	red-light red with light yellowish brown surface and margin.	quartz
546	3	54	18.00	QC	Well fired	Oven/Kiln furn	Pedestal	FC4	P4		B1b	Roughly moulded flat/slightly convex surface, curving down to a flat straight edge on the main piece. In one area there is part of an irregular rough sub-oval depression in the surface which looks like the interface with an objected pressed into and luted to the surface.	Probably portable item - pedestal, plate or some sort of support.	>23	>66	>42	None	None	red/pinkish red with yellowish brown surface, except edge surface which is brownish red.	mod quartz, frequent small -med chalk R & sparse flint A 1-6mm

Ctx	No	Wt (g)	MFW	Fabric	Firing	Class	Form	Type	Prim. Surf.	Secon. Surf.	Edge	Desc.	Comm.	Thick	Width	Length	Vegetal type	Impress.	Colour	Fabric description
												The surfaces are all fired to a uniform yellowish brown colour.								
546	1	17	17.00	QC	Well fired	Oven/Kiln furn	Support/ stabiliser	W	P4	P2		This is very similar in character to the other pieces from this context, but appears to form a wedge shaped piece with a smooth triangular moulded end surface, an undulating rougher flat moulded surface fired grey forming one side of the wedge, a rough irregular pitted surface fired to a mottled grey and brown possibly a luted bonding interface and the third side a concave smooth luted bonding face probably wrapped over a curving edge or object and fired red - the same colour	This appears to be a wedge of clay that has been used as a stabiliser or luting between two other objects.	28x22x24mm		42mm+	None	None	pinkish red with yellowish brown/grey mottled surfaces.	mod quartz, frequent small -med chalk R 1-6mm

Ctx	No	Wt (g)	MFW	Fabric	Firing	Class	Form	Type	Prim. Surf.	Secon. Surf.	Edge	Desc.	Comm.	Thick	Width	Length	Vegetal type	Impress.	Colour	Fabric description
												as the core of this and the other pieces from 546.								
552	1	12	12.00	QC	Moderately fired	Oven structure	Indet	FC1	P2			Possible rough moulded surface; slight groove along side may be wattle c. 13mm w.		24			None	None	mottled red & greyish buff	fairly low density quartz sand and chalk 1-3mm
554	2	3	1.50	QC	Well fired	Oven structure	Indet	FC1	P2			One frag with flat moulded surface; one amorphous but with concave groove which might be wattle/perf c.14mm dia.		>10			None	None	mottled red / grey /buff	
556	8	64	8.00	QC	Well fired	Oven structure	Indet	FC6	P4			One fragment forms square corner with three moulded surfaces joining at right angles.					None	None	~	~
556	12	104	8.67	Q	Baked/lightly fired	Oven structure	Natural	FC8	P4			Irregular broken lumps of heat reddened baked clay. No definite surfaces, though rough flat surface on some larger pieces may be exposed face.	These appear to be fragments of natural clay that was cut into by an oven base heated in the course of use of	30			None	None	dark reddish brown	sandy clay/clayey subsoil.

Ctx	No	Wt (g)	MFW	Fabric	Firing	Class	Form	Type	Prim. Surf.	Secon. Surf.	Edge	Desc.	Comm.	Thick	Width	Length	Vegetal type	Impress.	Colour	Fabric description
													the structure.							
559	1	4	4.00	QC	Well fired	Oven structure	Indet	FC1	P2					>12			None	None	light yellowish brown, light red	
569	1	26	26.00	QFI	Well fired	CBM	brick?	FC9				amorphous	Probably core of brick (presumably RB rather than later)	>22			None	None	red-cerise-orange	frequent coarse quartz, occasional flint up to 9mm
606	1	32	32.00	Q	Well fired	Indet	Indet	FC9				NOT SEEN ?is this 607 wrongly numbered as 606 in the context database	?Artefact				None	None	~	~
606	2	144	72.00	Q	Well fired	Structural	Wattle-supported structure	Str1	P4	S5c		Flat rough moulded undulating exterior surface with interwoven wattle impressions on the reverse.		40-48mm			Wattle	rods: 17, 18, 27, 28 mm; sails: 28mm, 15mm? Possibly part of a double sail?	orange red and grey-black	frequent sand, sparse small flint grit mostly 1-2mm one of 9mm.
607	1	32	32.00	QC	Well fired	Oven/Kiln furn	Portable O.F.	FC1	P1			pale yellowish brown smooth flat moulded surface with curving concave edge forming a recess or ledge - might be moulding for another hooked fire		29			None	None	light red, pink	frequent quartz & chalk

Ctx	No	Wt (g)	MFW	Fabric	Firing	Class	Form	Type	Prim. Surf.	Secon. Surf.	Edge	Desc.	Comm.	Thick	Width	Length	Vegetal type	Impress.	Colour	Fabric description
												bar.								
611	2	81	40.50	QFl	Well fired	Building daub	Wattle-supported structure	Str1	PRS	S5c		Rough flat surface with angled V-shaped groove forming part of diamond/chevron roller stamped pattern. On the back are three wattle/timber impressions.	Size of timber impressions suggests the material comes from a wattle and daub timber framed building.	46			Wattle	one large roundwood post c.100mm dia with a large wattle 29mm running parallel with it and a second wattle at right angles c.35mm dia.	yellowish brown /black	frequent med-coarse quartz; rare small chalk grit 1-2mm
611	2	22	11.00	QCFl	Well fired	Structural	Wattle-supported structure	Str3	P2	S5c		Small area o f flat moulded surface and one wattle angled to it on back suggesting interwoven panel.		27			Wattle	wattle 19mm dia	orange-red, grey-black.	frequent quartz sand, R med-coarse, common small chalk and flint grit 1-5mm
611	5	87	17.40	QFl	Well fired	Structural	Wattle-supported structure	Str1	P3a	S5c		Rough irregular undulating surface - possibly finger grooves. One wattle on reverse.		28			Wattle	wattle 23mm dia	~	~
612	1	58	58.00	QCFl	Well fired	Oven/Kiln furn	Hooked Firebar	FB7	C1			End of hooked fire bar with horn like projection at end. Possibly a second 'horn' on the broken side to create a bifurcated end with small	The horn measures 18x23mm narrowing to a rounded tip and is	>32	47	>64	Stem	possible thin stem impressions in core running along its length and folded over at the end.	pinkish red with light yellowish brown mottles over part of the exterior surfaces including the horn.	moderate fine-medium quartz sand, chalk grit R 1-9mm and angular burnt flint grit 1-4mm.

Ctx	No	Wt (g)	MFW	Fabric	Firing	Class	Form	Type	Prim. Surf.	Secon. Surf.	Edge	Desc.	Comm.	Thick	Width	Length	Vegetal type	Impress.	Colour	Fabric description
												rounded nob between the two. The main stem may have been wrapped round some sort of organic core, perhaps bunched stems of straw or grass or other more supple material like bindweed. The exterior surfaces is well finished , smooth and carefully hand moulded to shape.	about 25mm long. The little circular rounded nib measures 9x100 and stands 5-6mm high							
612	1	17	17.00	QC	Well fired	Oven structure	Indet	FC1	P2			largely amorphous, but small area of flat moulded surface fired pale yellowish brown.		>22			None	None	orange red with yellow streaks	moderate quartz sand, frequent chalk grit R 0.5-6mm
612	1	114	114.00	QC	Well fired	Oven/Kiln furn	Slab	FC7a	P4	P5st		Rough flat slab with roughly moulded flat top surface, undulating and with some irregularities, fired pale grey. The underside is flat and fairly even, undulating with	possibly part of moulded flattish straight edge.	33	>55	>67	Monocot	Fine thin impressions possibly monocot/grass stems.	light red, pale grey	frequent med & coarse quartz sand R, frequent chalk grit R 0.5-12mm.

Ctx	No	Wt (g)	MFW	Fabric	Firing	Class	Form	Type	Prim. Surf.	Secon. Surf.	Edge	Desc.	Comm.	Thick	Width	Length	Vegetal type	Impress.	Colour	Fabric description
												fine organic impressions - possibly rolled out on a bed of organic material.								
612	12	276	23.00	QFI	Well fired	Structural	Wattle-supported structure	Str1	P2	S5c		Irregular broken lumps some with rough or undulating moulded flat surface. One piece with curving edge - possibly part of perforation		30-40mm			Wattle	Wattle 18mm dia; ? broken end 14mm w. Some small stem/straw impressions	orange, red, grey	high density med quartz sand and common burnt flint grit 1-12mm. Not all pieces contain flint - could divide into Q & QFI.
613	2	131	65.50	QFLV	Well fired	Building daub	Wattle-supported structure	Str1	PRS	S5c		Larger piece has linear grooves or impressions which might be some sort of coarse roller stamped keying over the surface, possibly a chevron/diamond design. The second piece has deep V-shaped grooves which could also be part of a coarser chevron/diamond RS keying pattern. The back face of this has a	These pieces could indicate some form of building rather than an oven; however cf Springhead RS daub. These are C1 AD date. The diamond pattern is one of the commonest	29, 19-35mm			Wattle	a wattle impression 27mm occurs on the back of one piece; it has horizontal ridging around its circumference suggesting the bark was left on.	orange-red, orange, brown , black	med & coarse quartz, angular flint grit 1-2mm; fine voids and impressions of chaff/straw inclusions.

Ctx	No	Wt (g)	MFW	Fabric	Firing	Class	Form	Type	Prim. Surf.	Secon. Surf.	Edge	Desc.	Comm.	Thick	Width	Length	Vegetal type	Impress.	Colour	Fabric description
												rough irregular bonding face. The grooves on both pieces are c. 10mm w & 3 & 6mm deep.	patterns found on daub and similarly coarse varieties have been found at Lullingstone, Springhead, London and Leicester (Russell 1997).							
619	1	10	10.00	AV	Well fired	Kiln structure	Dome plate	FC1	P2	S9		One flat moulded very slightly concave smooth surface; opposite face broken	Colour and fabric is reminiscent of briquetage, but very similar material also occurs as dome plate or lining in Belgic kilns.	>14			Chaff	High density of coarse chaff impressions c. 10mm long, dominated by glumes. Some possibly identifiable.	mottled reddish/ brownish orange surface with sharp interface to black core.	high density of chaff inclusions resulting in porous fabric in fine sandy clay.
619	2	4	2.00	Q	Well fired	Oven/Kiln furn	Portable O.F.	FC4	P1	S6		Smooth flat well finished surfaces with rounded angle between the 2 adjacent surfaces.	The inner/back faces are flat and even apparently	6-7mm			None	None	orange with cream streaks	moderate medium quartz sand and red fe ox grits 0.2-2mm

Ctx	No	Wt (g)	MFW	Fabric	Firing	Class	Form	Type	Prim. Surf.	Secon. Surf.	Edge	Desc.	Comm.	Thick	Width	Length	Vegetal type	Impress.	Colour	Fabric description
												Surfaces fired pale brown - buff.	sheared at some sort of interface.							
619	1	53	53.00	Q	Well fired	Kiln structure	Wall	FC4	P3	P2		One flat even surface, possibly edge pressed against a flat surface/tile/stone and at right angles an undulating hand moulded surface with finger depressions fired black.	Probably kiln wall structure.	34			None	None	dark red, black	high density of medium and fine sand plus occasional coarse quartz and angular flint grit 1-2mm.
635	1	8	8.00	QC	Well fired	Oven/Kiln furn	pedestal / rod	R	P3			Fragment with curving moulded surface pinched into a biconical profile - the overall shape of the object is unclear, but possibly some sort of linear object such as a fire bar or rod		21	c.50mm dia (est)	>26mm	None	None	light brown	frequent quartz sand and chalk grit 1-5mm, rare burnt flint up to 4mm.
637	1	8	8.00	Q	Well fired	Oven structure	Indet	FC1	P2			Smooth flat moulded surface		>15			None	None	mid yellowish brown	mod quartz sand, occasional burnt flint grit A 1-3mm
654	1	1	1.00	Q	Well fired	Indet	Indet	FC9				NOT SEEN					None	None	~	~
670	10	49	4.90	Q	Well fired	Oven/Kiln furn	Portable O.F.	PD	P4			Wedge shaped or triangular/pyramidal object with roughly	The fragments all clearly come	36	53	>49	None	None	cream surface and grey core	frequent medium quartz sand; large number of circular voids up to 4mm - uncertain whether

Ctx	No	Wt (g)	MFW	Fabric	Firing	Class	Form	Type	Prim. Surf.	Secon. Surf.	Edge	Desc.	Comm.	Thick	Width	Length	Vegetal type	Impress.	Colour	Fabric description
												moulded flat surfaces. The largest piece is wedge shaped with two converging surfaces coming together to form a narrow pointed corner.	from a single object, but in spite of some fresh breaks, none of the pieces appear to refit. Probably some sort of prop or pedestal.							they result from leached inclusions or from effect of firing causing vesicular character.
744	1	8	8.00	Q	Well fired	Oven/Kiln furn	Portable O.F.	FC1	P1	S6		flat smooth well finished surface; very slightly plano-convex. Underside possibly shaped ?flat with bevelled edge and fired buff-light brown.	Possibly formed some sort of flat plaque or plate	19			None	None	variegated light orange and cream	sandy laminated clay
765	1	1	1.00	Q	Well fired	Indet	Indet	FC9				NOT SEEN	Sample 158: SK 764, CBM/Fired Clay, Less 1g in Wt.				None	None	~	~
765	1	1	1.00	Q	Well fired	Indet	Indet	FC9				NOT SEEN	Sample 163: SK 764, Fired Clay				None	None	~	~

Ctx	No	Wt (g)	MFW	Fabric	Firing	Class	Form	Type	Prim. Surf.	Secon. Surf.	Edge	Desc.	Comm.	Thick	Width	Length	Vegetal type	Impress.	Colour	Fabric description
													NOT CBM							
765	1	11	11.00	Q	Well fired	Oven/Kiln furn	Pedestal	FC2	S5			Smooth moulded concavo-convex surface. At right angles is an irregular indented surface, which appears to have some sort of angled object pressed into surface, and which has been fired grey.	This appears to be a fragment from the foot of a cylindrical pedestal, which has been luted onto a rough surface, possibly angular stones and the base edge has been smoothed out to form a slightly expanded flared foot.	-	90mm dia	>25 H	None	None	light orange brown; dark grey base	
786	4	28	7.00	Q	Well fired	Oven structure	Indet	FC1	P1	P6		Three thin pieces with smooth flat surface, well finished; possibly lining or surface of portable furniture. Fourth piece thicker and		10; 29			None	None	orange-red, orange, light purplish red	sandy

Ctx	No	Wt (g)	MFW	Fabric	Firing	Class	Form	Type	Prim. Surf.	Secon. Surf.	Edge	Desc.	Comm.	Thick	Width	Length	Vegetal type	Impress.	Colour	Fabric description
												irregular / amorphous - looks like oven wall structure from back of wall structure.								
789	1	23	23.00	Q	Baked/lightly fired	Oven/Hearth str	Natural	FC9				amorphous. This looks like unprepared natural sandy natural or subsoil which has been lightly baked: the sort of material that might derive from in situ sediment into which an oven or hearth has been set, resulting in the burning/firing of the natural sediment.		26	36	42	None	None	mottled orange brown	very high density of rounded quartz sand and grit up to 3mm, small burnt flint 1-6mm.
794	1	1	1.00	Q	Well fired	Indet	Indet	FC9				NOT SEEN	Sample 138: SK 795, Less than 1g in Wt.				None	None	~	~
825	1	8	8.00	Q	Well fired	Oven structure	Indet	FC9				amorphous		13			None	None	light brown; mottled lighter and darker rusty brown areas	high density of coarse quartz sand R
831	1	26	26.00	Q	Well fired	Indet	Indet	FC9				amorphous, but a small area fired yellowish brown may be		49			None	None	mottled pinkish orange and cream-buff	laminated streaked clay containing low density quartz sand & frequent voids, possibly root holes

Ctx	No	Wt (g)	MFW	Fabric	Firing	Class	Form	Type	Prim. Surf.	Secon. Surf.	Edge	Desc.	Comm.	Thick	Width	Length	Vegetal type	Impress.	Colour	Fabric description
												worn remnants of an original moulded surface.								
840	2	47	23.50	QFI	Well fired	Oven structure	Plate	FC7	P3	P6	B1b	Piece of thick flat slab with one even moulded undulating face. The opposite face is flattish but irregular, possibly a bonding face that has been plastered over some other element of structure or possibly the roughly finished underside of an oven plate.	It may also have a rough straight edge	34	>53		None	None	red with grey core	high density of med-coarse quartz sand & mod scatter of angular burnt flint up to 12mm.
842	1	35	35.00	QC	Well fired	Oven/Kiln furn	Pedestal	FC2	C4			Very irregular rough convex surface, with edge of rough flat end. It appears to form a circular cylindrical or hemispherical object. This is probably a crude small pedestal or support. The complete height may not have been	There is possibly a groove in the top, but because of the incompleteness of the object and irregularity of the surface it is impossibl	~	60mm dia	43mm H	None	None	light yellowish brown, light grey core	quartz sand; chalk grit up to 8mm

Ctx	No	Wt (g)	MFW	Fabric	Firing	Class	Form	Type	Prim. Surf.	Secon. Surf.	Edge	Desc.	Comm.	Thick	Width	Length	Vegetal type	Impress.	Colour	Fabric description
												significantly different from that surviving.	e to be sure.							
843	1	9	9.00	Q	Well fired	Oven/Kiln furn	Firebar	FC2	C2			Convex fairly smooth moulded surface - looks like a fragment of roughly moulded rod or fire bar with circular cross-section.		~	30mm dia	>30mm H	None	None	red	common quartz sand; sparse chalk grit, & a large shell fragment 9mm

D.4 Pottery Catalogue

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**	
477	pit			2																		**2**	

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
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**	
721	grave	1																				**1**	
730	posthole			1																		**1**	
760	pit			1																		**1**	
762	pit					1																**1**	
765	grave	6	1	7				1														**15**	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
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**

Appendix E. Radiocarbon Test Result Certificates

Context	*Cut*	*Results*	*Radiocarbon Age BP*
SK341	**340**	AD87-121	1983 ± 38
SK585	**584**	AD67-238	1866 ± 38
SK767	**766**	350-41BC	2112 ± 37
SK852	**851**	AD127-333	1800 ± 37

Table 39: Radiocarbon Test Results, 95.4% probability, Labratory Code SUERC-64518 (GU39432)

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
δ^{13}C relative to VPDB	-19.2 ‰
δ^{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.

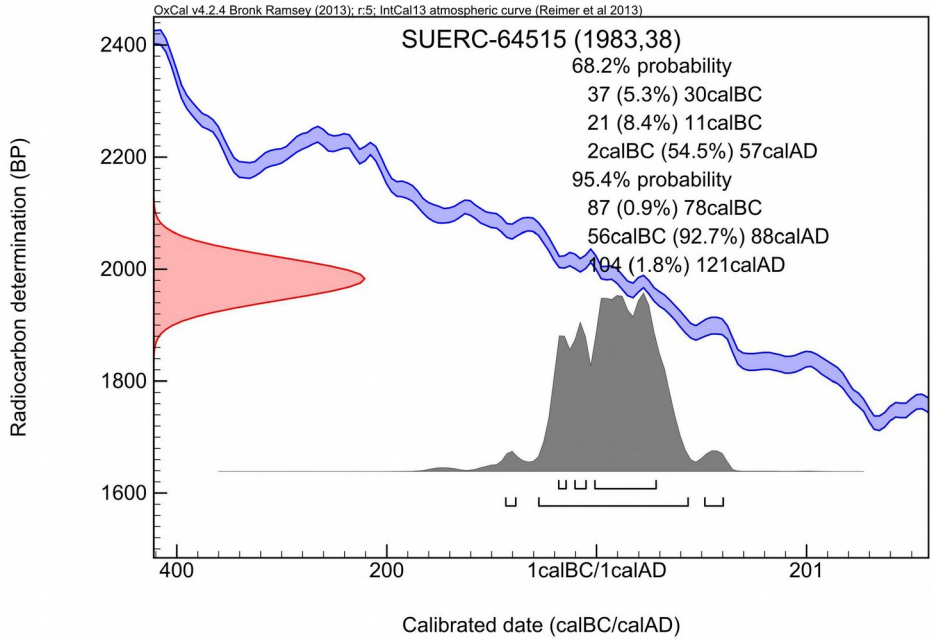
The calibrated age ranges are determined from the University of Oxford Radiocarbon Accelerator Unit calibration program (OxCal4).

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

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.

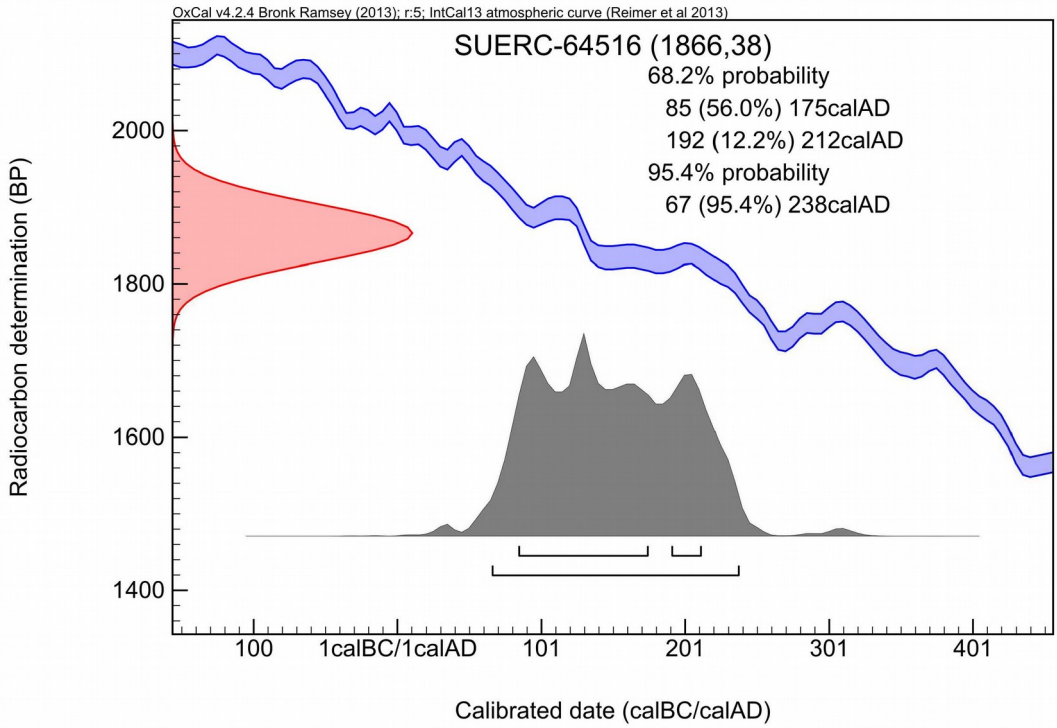
Conventional age and calibration age ranges calculated by :- E. Dunbar Date :- 06/01/2016

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

The University of Glasgow, charity number SC004401

The University of Edinburgh is a charitable body, registered in Scotland, with registration number SC005336

Calibration Plot



Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre
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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.

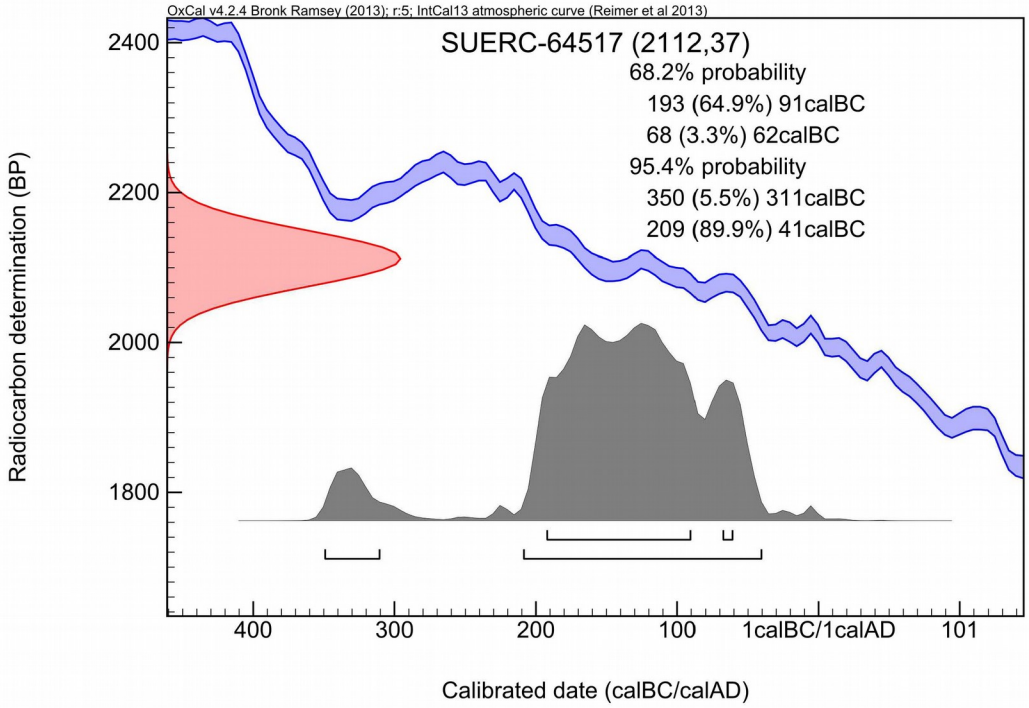
Conventional age and calibration age ranges calculated by :- E. Dunbar Date :- 06/01/2016

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

University of Glasgow
The University of Glasgow, charity number SC004401

The University of Edinburgh is a charitable body, registered in Scotland, with registration number SC005336

Calibration Plot



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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.

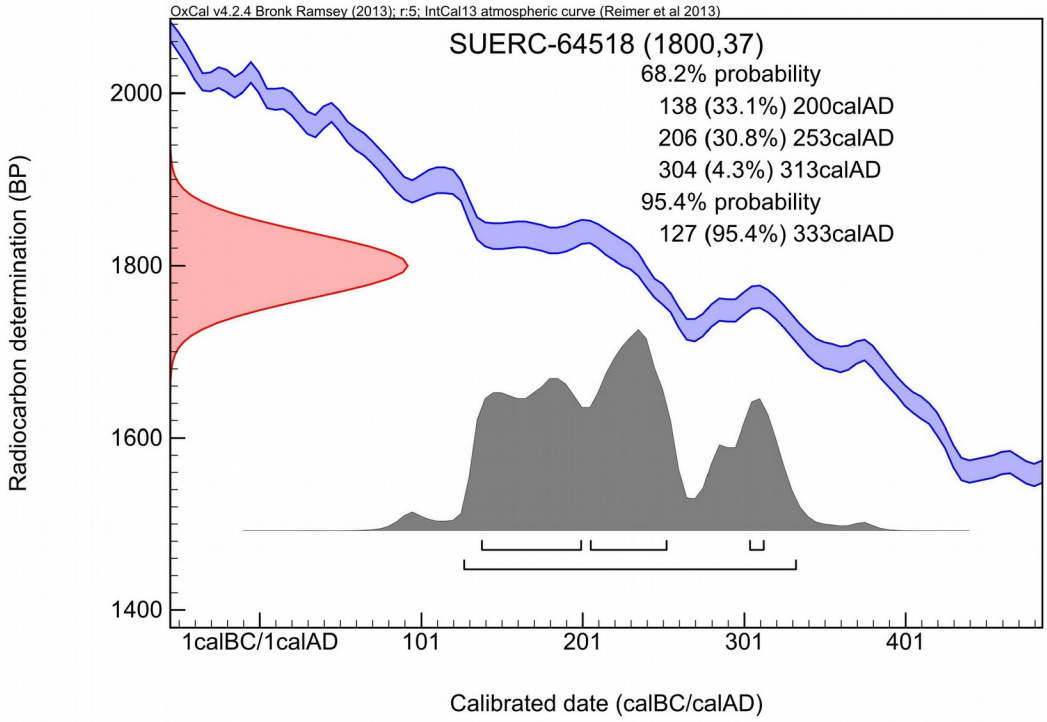
The calibrated age ranges are determined from the University of Oxford Radiocarbon Accelerator Unit calibration program (OxCal4).

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

Calibration Plot



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APPENDIX G. OASIS REPORT FORM

All fields are required unless they are not applicable.

Project Details

OASIS Number	oxfordar3-284623		
Project Name	Excavation at 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.	oxfordar3-214171

Type of Project/Techniques Used

Prompt: Select Prompt (this should be in your brief/spec)...

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
Ditches	Roman 43 to 410	Pottery	Roman 43 to 410
Pits	Roman 43 to 410	Coins	Roman 43 to 410
Graves	Roman 43 to 410	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 2017.64	XEXRAD15	RDEC13 2017.64

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:

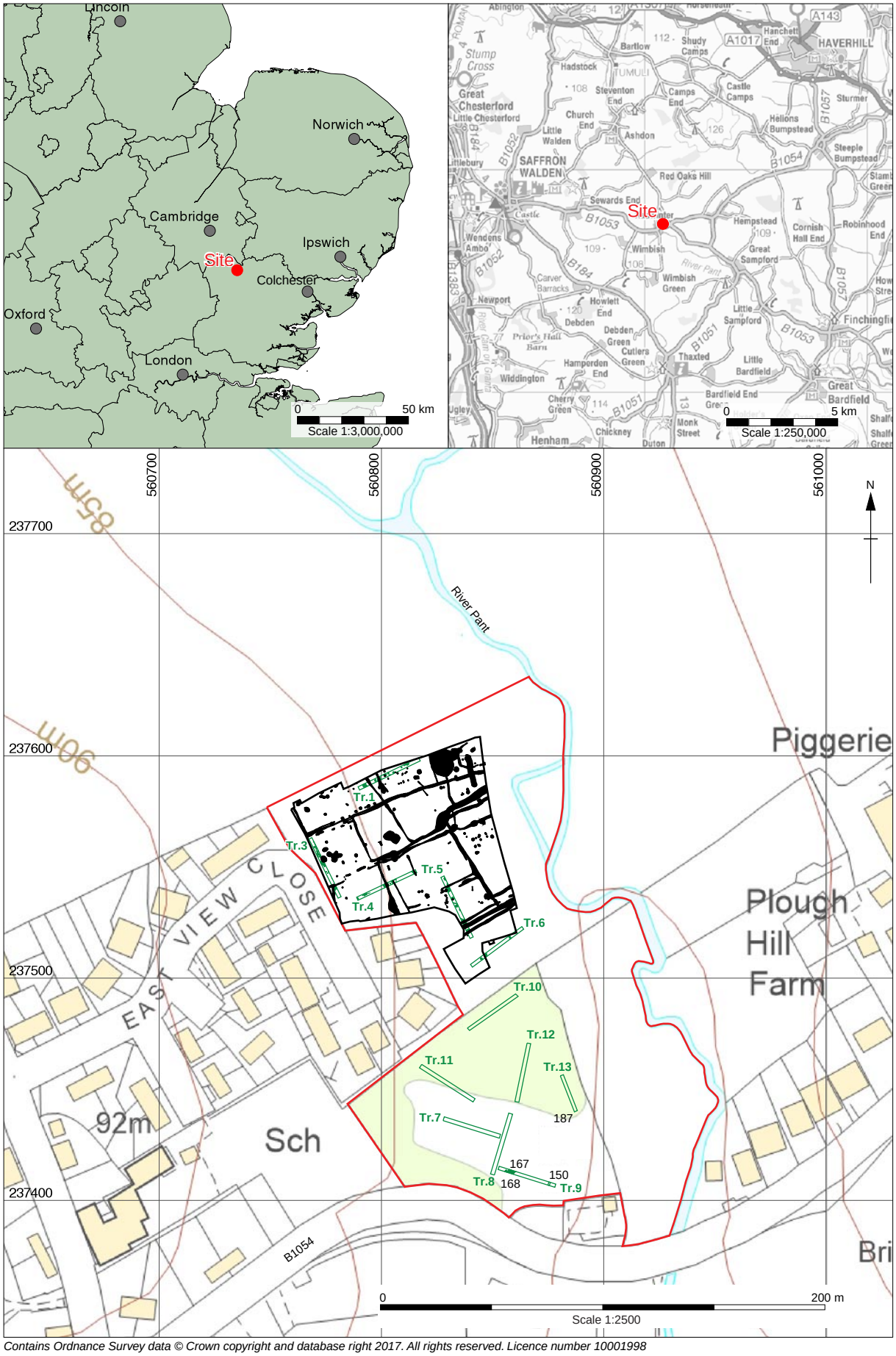


Figure 1: Site location with excavation area (black) overlying the evaluation trenches (green) and the development area oulined (red)

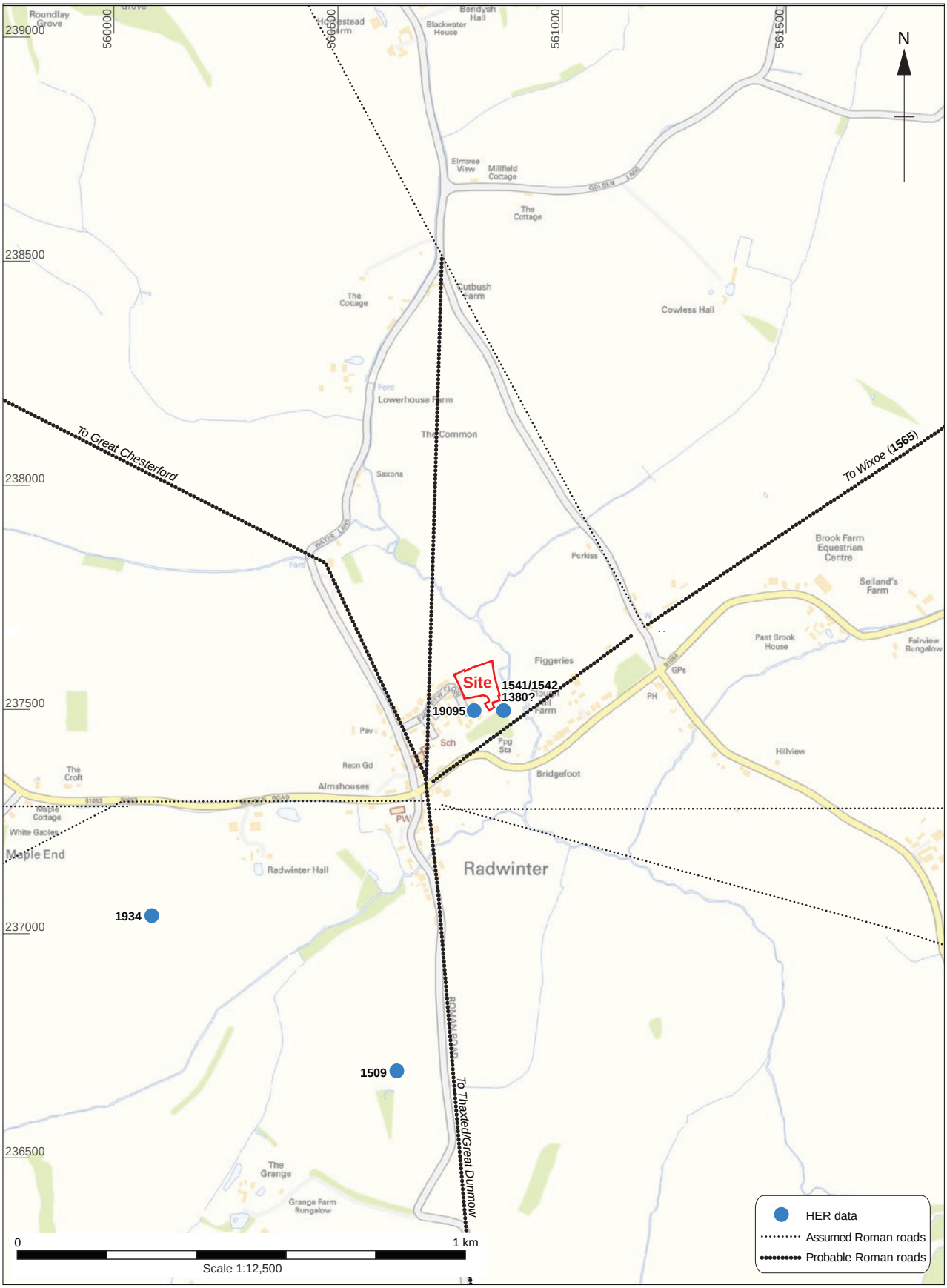


Figure 2: Plan showing site in relation to nearby HER records and possible Roman road network

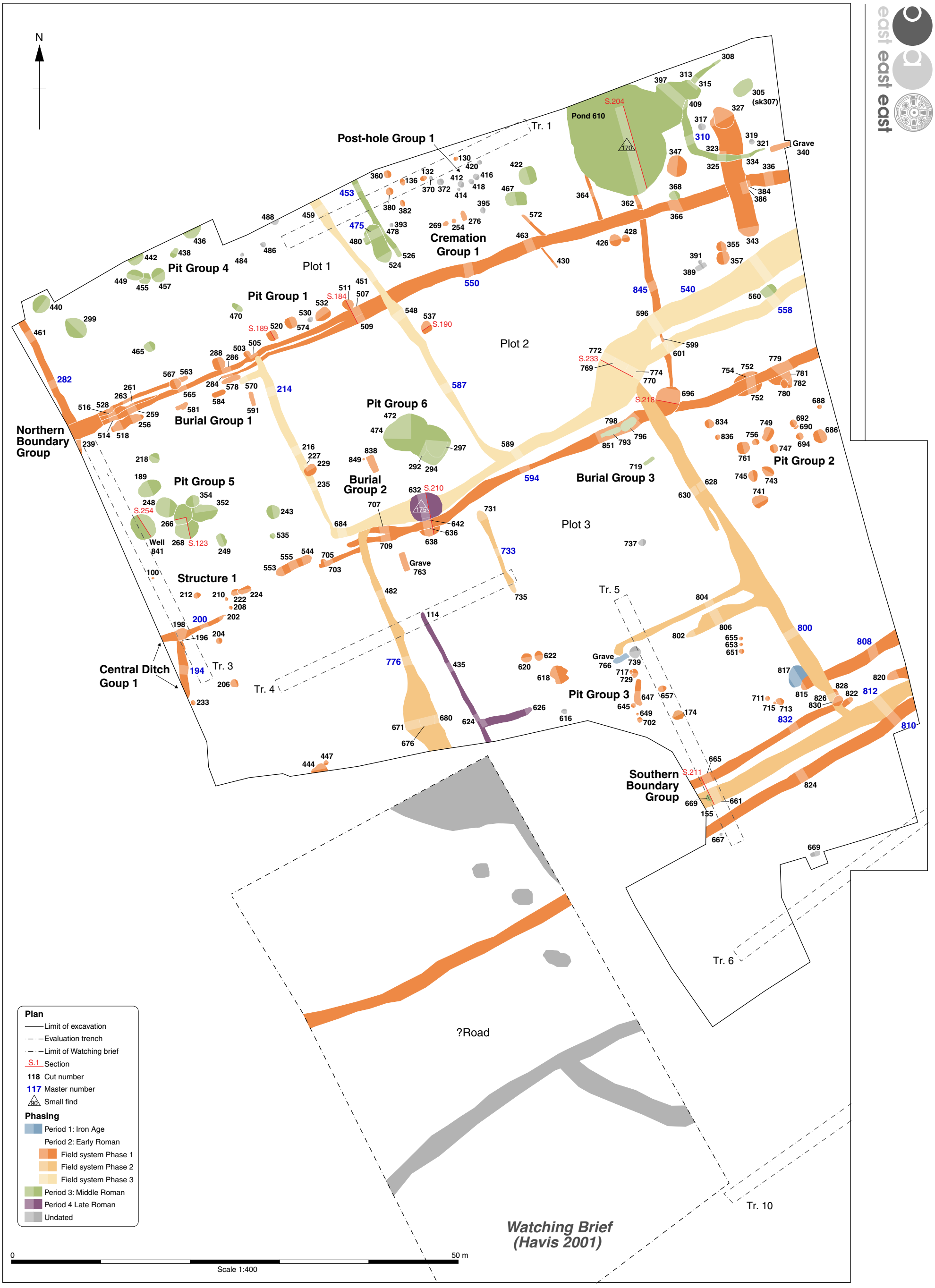


Figure 3: Multi-phase plan of all features

Figure 4: Detail of Late Iron Age (Period 1) grave **766** (sk767)

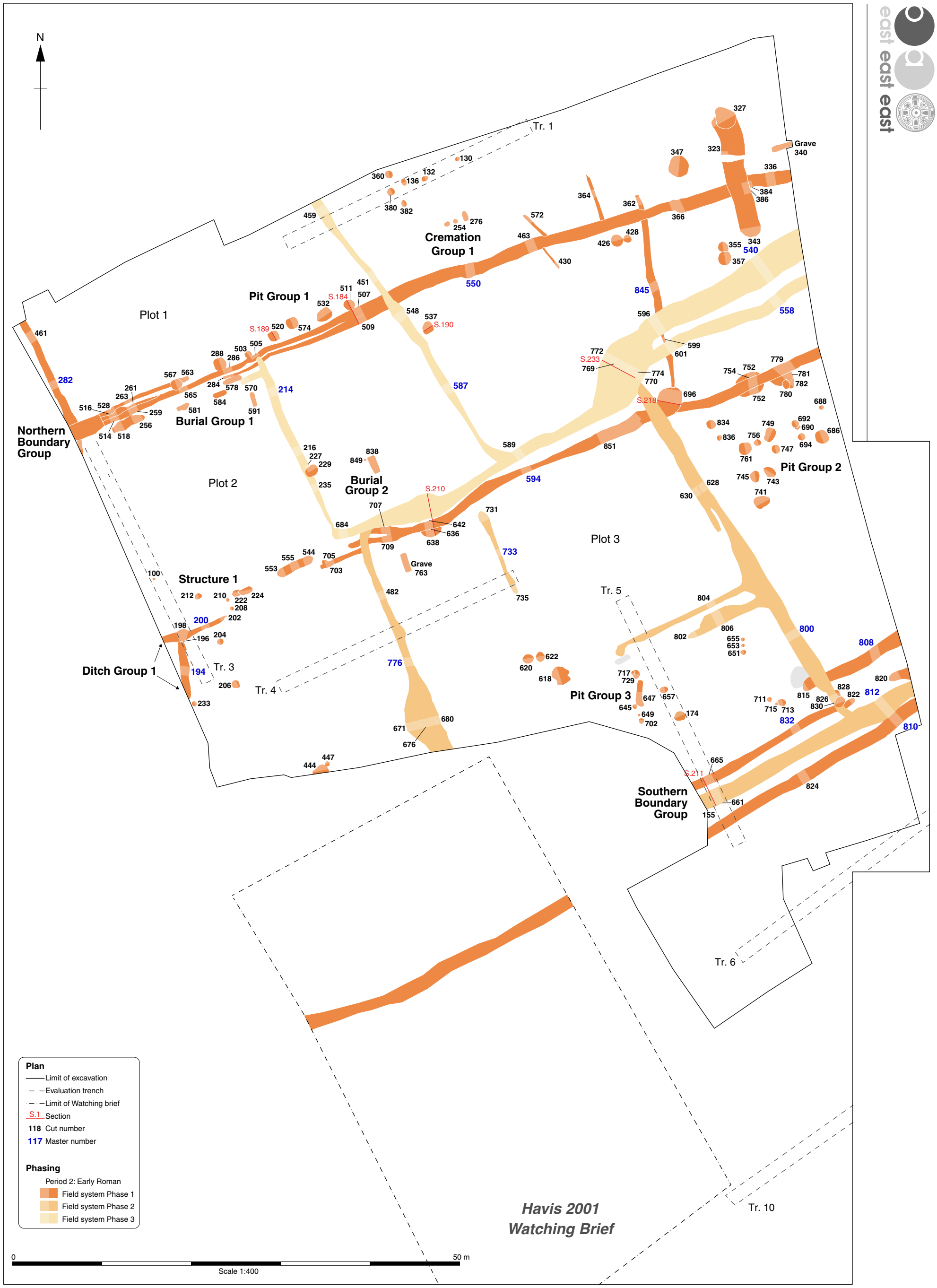


Figure 5: Early Roman period plan (Period 2)

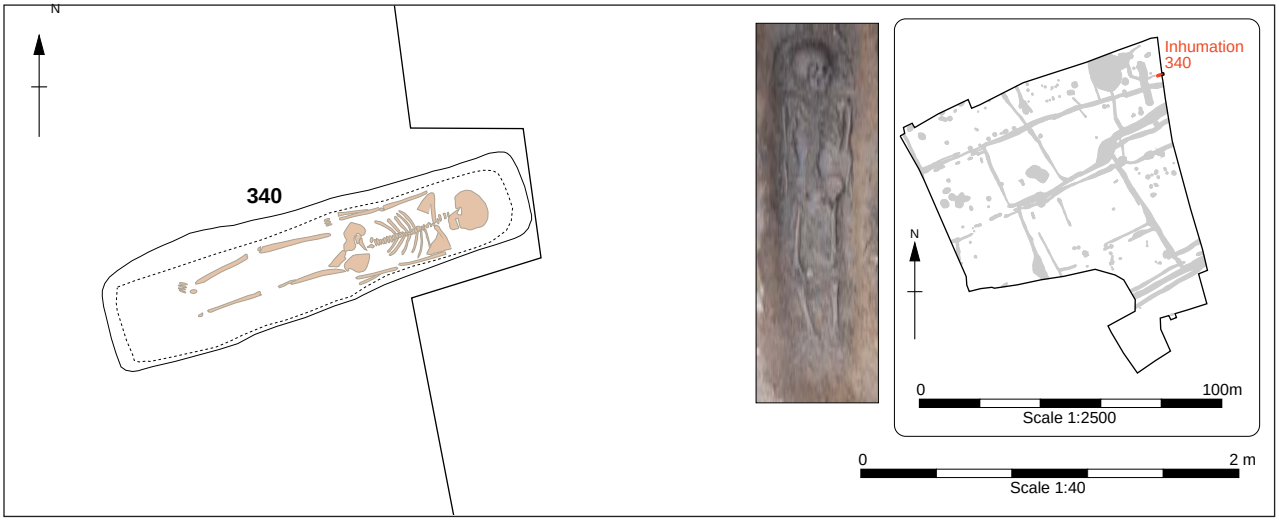


Figure 6: Detail of Early Roman (Period 2) grave **340** (sk341)

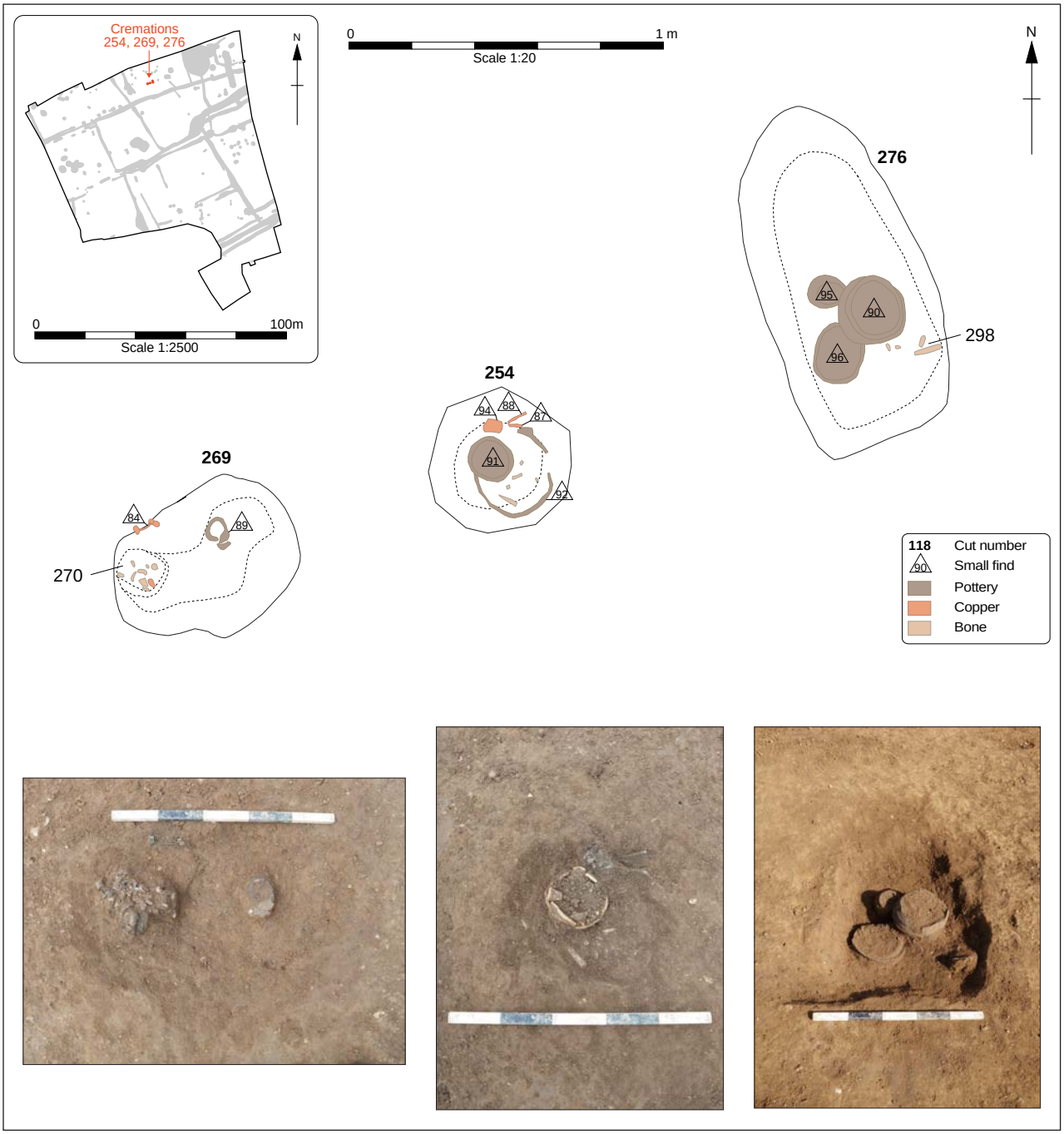


Figure 7: Detail of Early Roman Cremation Burial Group 1

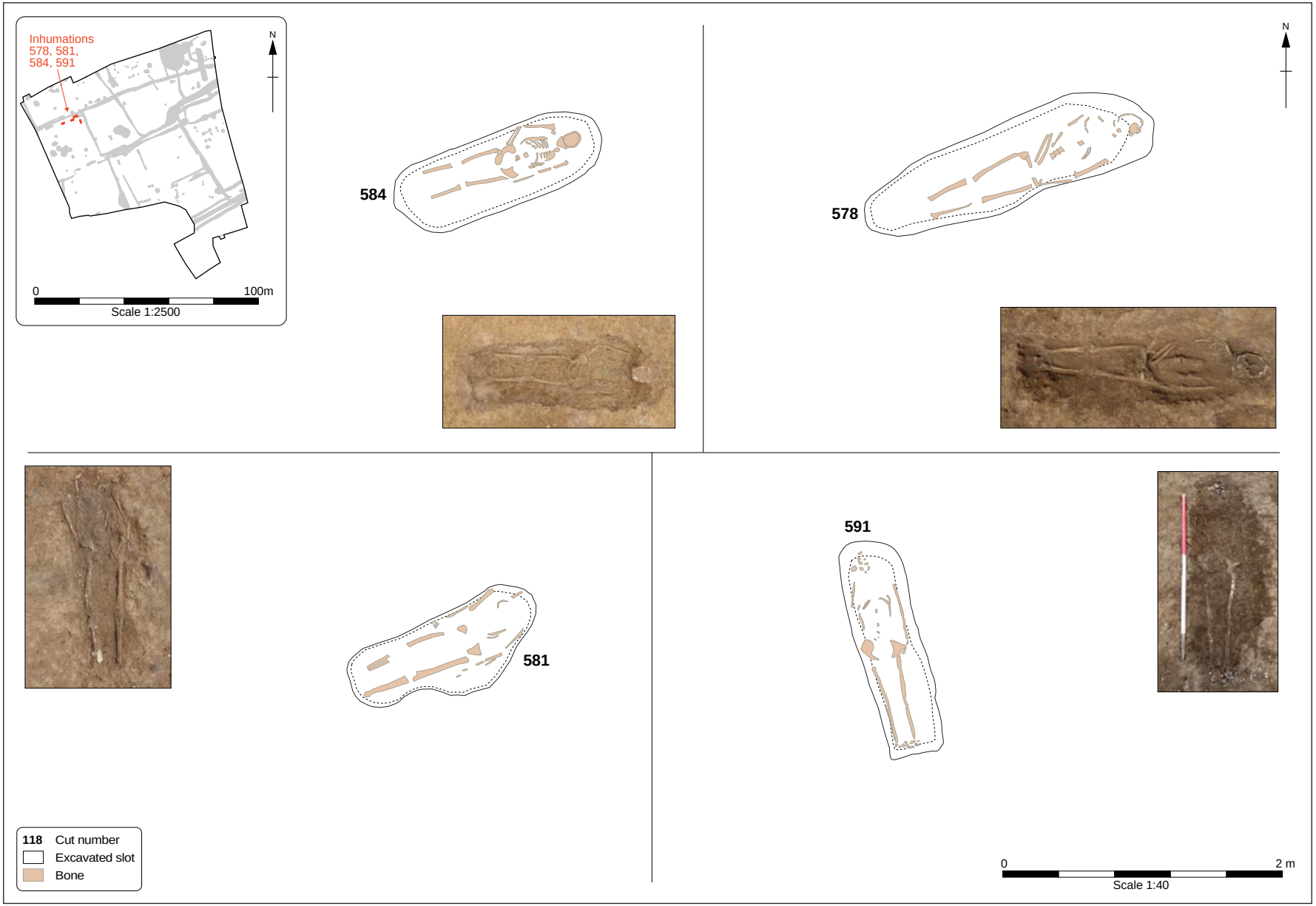


Figure 8: Early Roman Inhumation Group 2

Figure 9: Early Roman Inhumation Burial Group 2

Figure 10: Middle and Late Roman (Periods 3 and 4) period plan

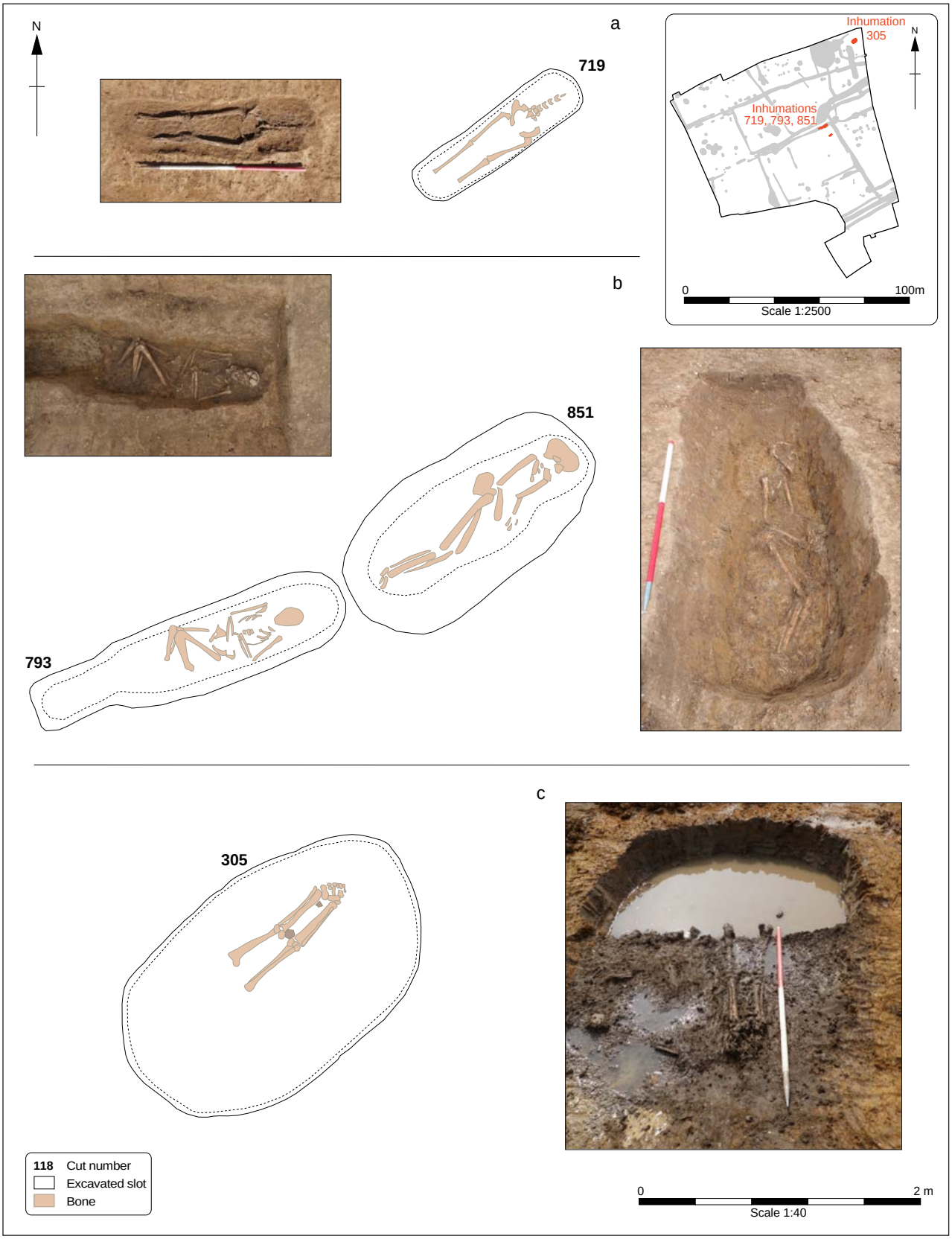
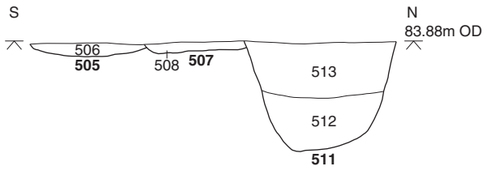


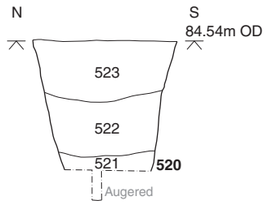
Figure 11: Details of Middle Roman burials: a) Grave **719** (Burial Group 3), b) Graves **793** and **851** (Burial Group 3), c) Pit burial **305** (SK307)

Period 2

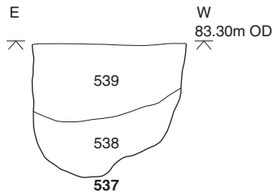
Section 184 (Pit Group 1)



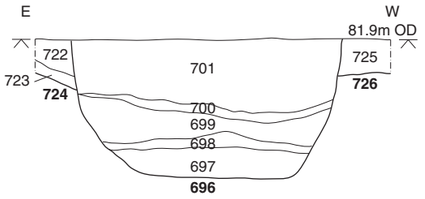
Section 189 (Pit Group 1)



Section 190 (Pit Group 1)



Section 218



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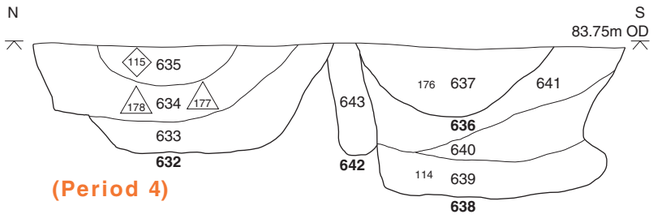
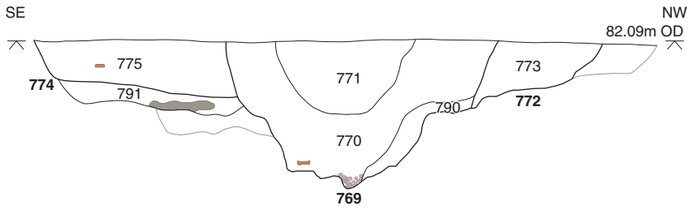


Section 233



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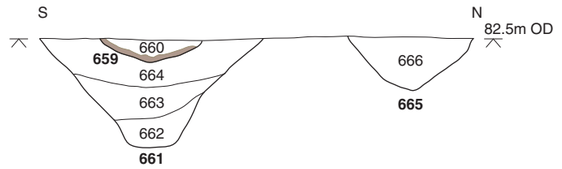
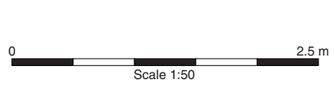
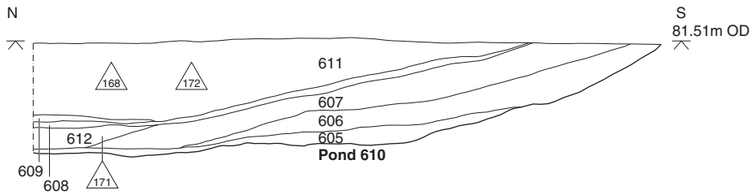


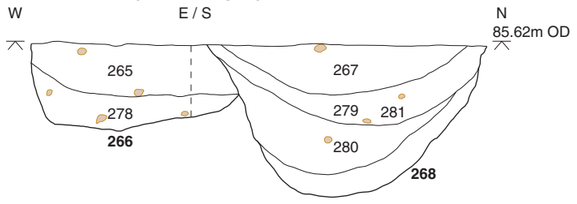


Period 3

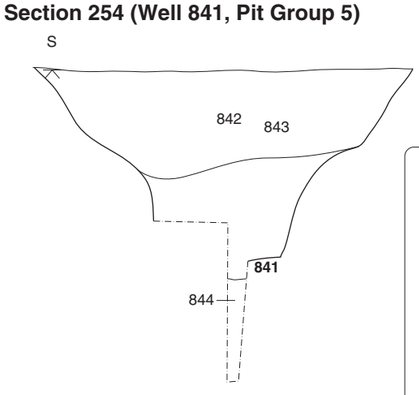
Section 204

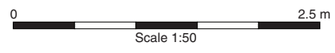


Section 123 (Pit Group 5)



Section 254 (Well 841, Pit Group 5)





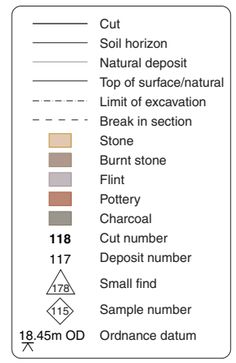


Figure 12: Selected sections

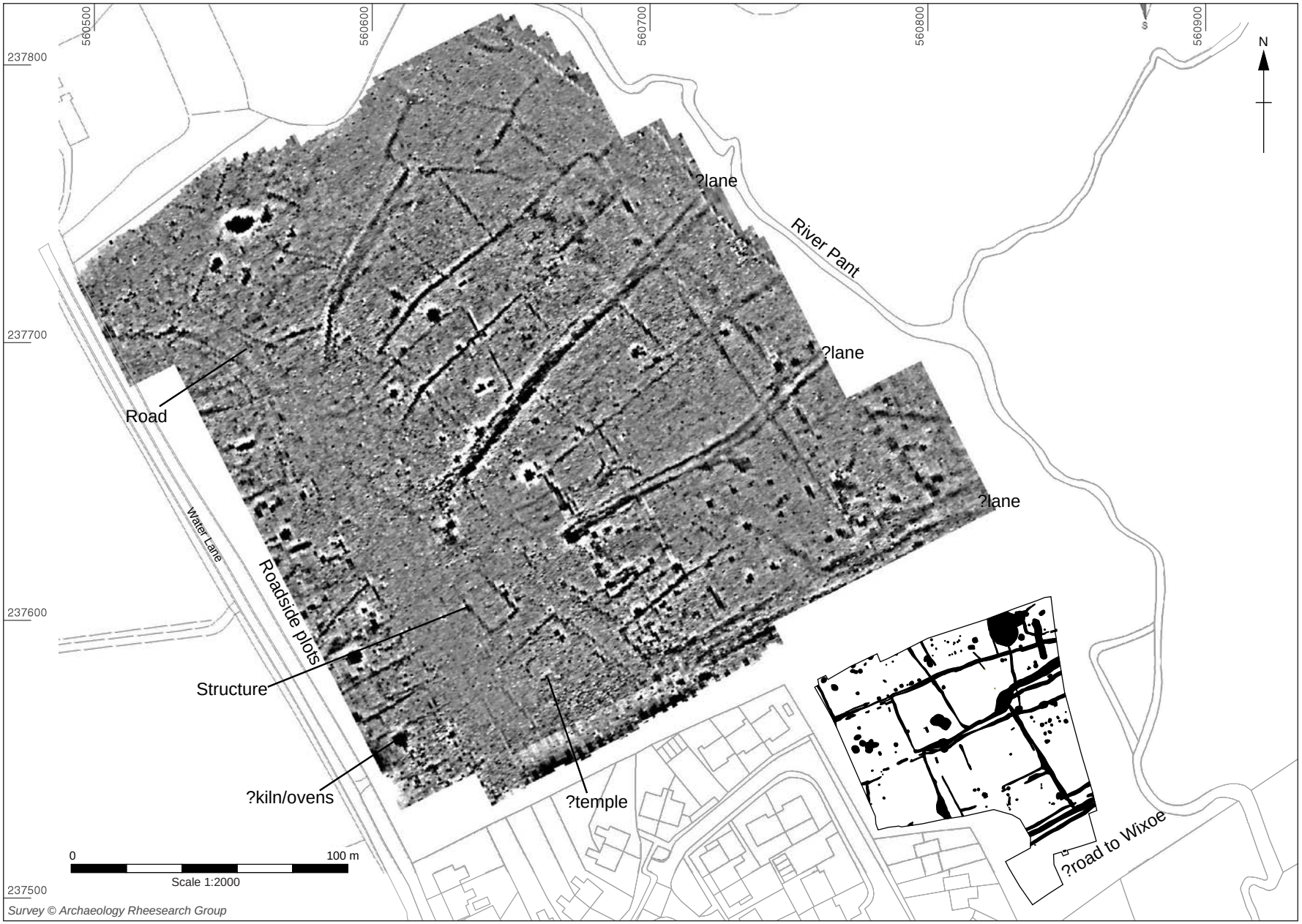


Figure 13: Magnetometry plot in relation to the excavation area (reproduced with permission by Archaeology Rheesearch Group)

Plate 1: Aerial Photograph of the Site

Plate 2: General working shot with Pit Group 5 in foreground, looking north

Plate 3: Working shot once machine stripping was complete, looking west-south-west

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

Plate 5: Ditch **636** and pits **632** & **638**, looking north

Plate 6: Pit **299**, looking west

Plate 7: Working shot of Grave **340** under excavation, looking west

Plate 8: Detail of trepanation in skull of SK341, Grave **340**

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