

Assessment of Ceramic Building Material, Stone, Medieval and Later Pottery and Other Finds from the Boxted to Friars Wash Water Main (BFW 36)

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Archaeological investigations on the line of the Boxted to Friars Wash water main were undertaken by Network Archaeology Ltd. Several of the finds types recovered during this work were submitted to the authors for identification and assessment.

Description

Ceramic Building Material

The ceramic building material was examined by eye and nine fabrics were identified, each of which was then examined under x20 magnification using a binocular microscope (Table 1). There is a clear difference in texture of the clay used for the main Roman CBM (Fabric 3) and that used for the majority of the medieval and later material (Fabrics 1, 2 and 9), which is noticeably coarser. However, Fabric 5 appears to be Roman but has the silty groundmass of the later CBM so that fabric is not a perfect guide to date. Furthermore, some of the 19th-century or later frogged bricks were made in the same silty fabric as the medieval peg tiles, although they were consistently higher fired, giving them a darker red colour.

Several features of the fabrics suggest that they were made from clays and sands which originated in the lower Cretaceous (the silty clay is similar to that found in the Gault whilst the polished quartz grains occur in several lower Cretaceous deposits, such as the Woburn Sands). Where flint is present it is either calcined or clearly derived from well-rounded pebbles of Tertiary age. The light-coloured clays might be of Lower Cretaceous or Tertiary age.

The light-coloured clay pellets and lenses in several fabrics suggest the presence of a fossil deltaic soil. The most likely source for this clay is the Whitchurch sand, which consists in its lower levels of sandy ironstone masses within unconsolidated quartz sands together with lenses of clay showing seatearth characteristics (Sumbler 1996, 65). It is likely that this is the ultimate source of both the quartz and ironstone sand and the clay matrix. However, the Boxted to Friars Wash area lies within the Thames basin whilst the nearest outcrop of the Whitchurch sand is probably 5 to 10 miles to the northwest. However boulder clay outcrops in the Chilterns and is the more likely immediate source of all of the fabrics.

Table 1

| Fabric | Principal inclusions | Other distinguishing features | Comment |
|--------|----------------------|-------------------------------|---------|
|--------|----------------------|-------------------------------|---------|

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| | | | |
|---|--|---|-------------------|
| 1 | None visible by eye. Abundant quartz silt seen at x20 magnification. | Angular white flint and rounded quartz moulding sand | Medieval |
| 2 | Sparse muscovite laths up to 0.3mm across. Abundant quartz silt seen at x20 magnification | No added moulding sand, possibly wood grain impressions | Medieval |
| 3 | Rounded polished quartz up to 0.5mm across; rounded flint pebbles and cracked flint pebbles up to 10mm across. Micaceous, silty groundmass finer in texture than Fabrics 1 or 2 | Almost all examples are soft and powdery but some hard-fired examples, with a reduced core, occur | Roman |
| 4 | Similar to Fabrics 1 and 2 but with subangular and rounded silty light-coloured clay pellets up to 5.0mm across | No obvious moulding sand, possible wood grain impressions similar to Fabric 2 | Medieval or later |
| 5 | Light-coloured clay pellets; rounded quartz, rounded and cracked rounded flint pebbles. Silty groundmass similar to Fabrics 1, 2 and 4 seen at x20 magnification | Soft. Variegated with lenses and laminae of lighter-coloured clay | Roman |
| 6 | Light-coloured clay pellets; rounded polished quartz (in lenses) rounded and cracked rounded flint pebbles. Silty groundmass similar | Soft. Variegated with lighter-coloured clays predominating | Roman |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---------------------------|
| | in texture to Fabric 3 | | |
| 7 | Sparse rounded, polished quartz up to 0.5mm across; sparse iron-rich compounds up to 0.5mm across; sparse white subangular flint up to 5.0mm across. Groundmass is similar to Fabrics 3 and 6 with some black areas | Soft. | Medieval or post-medieval |
| 8 | Light-coloured silty clay pellets up to 5.0mm across; iron-rich compounds; sparse angular flint. Abundant quartz silt seen at x20 magnification | Hard. Variegated (very poorly mixed) with calcined flint moulding sand. Light-coloured clays to red-firing clays approx 50:50 | Medieval |
| 9 | Sparse black iron-rich compounds c.0.5mm across. Abundant subangular quartz silt seen at x20 magnification | Dark red groundmass | Modern |

Roman

The majority of the tile consists of brick and tegula fragments of Roman character (Table 2). Imbrex tiles were rare, suggesting that perhaps the Roman tile had been selected for re-used. Two box tiles, decorated with combing, were identified. There is no clear correlation of fabric and form, although the majority of the tile consists of Fabric 3 with only small quantities of Fabrics 5 and 6.

Table 2

| trench | Data | BOX | BRICK | BRICK/TEG | IMBEX | RTIL | TEG | TEG/BRICK | Grand Total |
|--------|--------|-----|-------|-----------|-------|------|-----|-----------|-------------|
| PL 12 | Nosh | | | 1 | | | | | 1 |
| | Weight | | | 62 | | | | | 62 |
| PL 17 | Nosh | | 1 | | | | 1 | | 2 |
| | Weight | | 63 | | | | 91 | | 154 |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|-------|--------|-----|------|------|----|------|------|------|-------|
| PL 18 | Nosh | 2 | 53 | 52 | 2 | 140 | 28 | 21 | 298 |
| | Weight | 184 | 8611 | 1888 | 94 | 1281 | 4467 | 1323 | 17848 |
| PL 21 | Nosh | | 1 | | | | | | 1 |
| | Weight | | 38 | | | | | | 38 |
| PL 31 | Nosh | | 1 | | | | | | 1 |
| | Weight | | 188 | | | | | | 188 |

Medieval and/or post-medieval

A scatter of medieval and/or post-medieval peg tile was recovered (Table 3), including several examples with round peg holes. There is no obvious difference in thickness or peg hole dimensions between the various fabrics.

Table 3

| trench | Data | subfabric | BRICK | FLAT | Grand Total |
|--------|--------|-----------|-------|------|-------------|
| PL 12 | Nosh | FAB 2 | | 2 | 2 |
| | Weight | FAB 2 | | 65 | 65 |
| PL 16 | Nosh | FAB 1 | | 1 | 1 |
| | | FAB 2 | | 1 | 1 |
| | Weight | FAB 1 | | 21 | 21 |
| | | FAB 2 | | 42 | 42 |
| PL 17 | Nosh | FAB 2 | | 2 | 2 |
| | Weight | FAB 2 | | 46 | 46 |
| PL 18 | Nosh | FAB 1 | | 2 | 2 |
| | | FAB 2 | | 6 | 6 |
| | | FAB 4 | | 1 | 1 |
| | | FAB 7 | 1 | | 1 |
| | Weight | FAB 1 | | 51 | 51 |
| | | FAB 2 | | 85 | 85 |
| | | FAB 4 | | 31 | 31 |
| | | FAB 7 | 123 | | 123 |
| PL 2 | Nosh | FAB 2 | | 2 | 2 |
| | Weight | FAB 2 | | 40 | 40 |
| PL 21 | Nosh | FAB 1 | | 2 | 2 |
| | Weight | FAB 1 | | 34 | 34 |
| PL 28 | Nosh | FAB 1 | | 1 | 1 |
| | | FAB 2 | | 1 | 1 |
| | Weight | FAB 1 | | 31 | 31 |
| | | FAB 2 | | 15 | 15 |
| PL 31 | Nosh | FAB 2 | | 2 | 2 |
| | Weight | FAB 2 | | 42 | 42 |
| PL 38 | Nosh | FAB 1 | | 2 | 2 |
| | | FAB 7 | 1 | | 1 |
| | Weight | FAB 1 | | 63 | 63 |
| | | FAB 7 | 9 | | 9 |
| PL 4 | Nosh | FAB 8 | | 1 | 1 |
| | Weight | FAB 8 | | 47 | 47 |
| PL 5 | Nosh | FAB 2 | | 4 | 4 |
| | | FAB 8 | | 2 | 2 |
| | Weight | FAB 2 | | 96 | 96 |

| | | | | |
|------|--------|-------|----|----|
| | | FAB 8 | 33 | 33 |
| PL 6 | Nosh | FAB 2 | 1 | 1 |
| | Weight | FAB 2 | 26 | 26 |

Modern

A small quantity of moulded frogged bricks was present and their fabric (Fabric 9) was used to identify other fragments of ceramic building material as being of modern date (Table 4).

Table 4

| trench | Data | BRICK | Grand Total |
|--------|--------|-------|-------------|
| PL 17 | Nosh | 3 | 3 |
| | Weight | 37 | 37 |
| PL 21 | Nosh | 1 | 1 |
| | Weight | 6 | 6 |
| PL 4 | Nosh | 1 | 1 |
| | Weight | 30 | 30 |

Copper Alloy

Three copper alloy objects were recorded (Appendix 1). These consist of two buttons with traces of a loop attachment soldered to the back and one farthing of Queen Victoria (issued between 1860 and 1895). One of the buttons appears from its colour to have been gunmetal and the other has traces of gilding. Both are of late 18th-century or later date.

Fired Clay

A small quantity of fired clay was recovered. All has a similar appearance in the hand, being similar to the Roman ceramic building material Fabric 3. No examples show any sign of their original use.

Iron

Thirty-three iron objects were recovered. All but two came from Plot 18. The exceptions were from Plots 31 (a horseshoe) and 38 (a fragment of unidentified agricultural machinery).

All were x-rayed (marked BFW 36 Plates 1 to 5 in the site archive) and the x-ray plates were examined together with the objects to try and identify the objects. All but seven objects were identified (Table 5). Most of these were either clearly of recent date to judge by the lack of corrosion, the regularity of the form and other features ("agric machinery") or were undatable (bar, horseshoe, irregular strip, nail, plough share?, rod, sheet, staple, strip). Many of these have been identified as cast iron (Appendix 2). This leaves two fiddle key nails and a horseshoe with a wavy outline, all of which should date to the earlier part of the medieval

period (11th to 13th centuries). These come from contexts 7000 (items 10015 and 10016) and 7001 (item 10001).

Table 5

| Form | PL 18 | PL 31 | PL 38 | Grand Total |
|-----------------|-------|-------|-------|-------------|
| AGRIC MACHINERY | 4 | | 1 | 5 |
| BAR | 1 | | | 1 |
| FIDDLE KEY NAIL | 2 | | | 2 |
| HORSESHOE | 1 | 1 | | 2 |
| IRREGULAR STRIP | 1 | | | 1 |
| NAIL | 5 | | | 5 |
| ROD | 2 | | | 2 |
| SHEET | 1 | | | 1 |
| STAPLE | 3 | | | 3 |
| STRIP | 1 | | | 1 |
| TOOL | 1 | | | 1 |
| WAVY HORSESHOE | 1 | | | 1 |
| - | 7 | | | 7 |
| PLOUGH SHARE? | 1 | | | 1 |
| Grand Total | 31 | 1 | 1 | 33 |

Pottery

Post-medieval

A small quantity of glazed red earthenware (GRE) was recovered (Table 5), with one example of a black-glazed ware tankard rim (PMBL). All of the GRE sherds came from internally-glazed bowls and probably date to the 17th or 18th centuries.

Table 6

| trench | Data | cname | BOWL | CUP | JAR | Grand Total |
|--------|--------|-------|------|-----|-----|-------------|
| PL 12 | Nosh | GRE | 1 | | | 1 |
| | Weight | GRE | 18 | | | 18 |
| PL 13 | Nosh | GRE | | | 1 | 1 |
| | Weight | GRE | | | 6 | 6 |
| PL 17 | Nosh | GRE | 1 | | | 1 |
| | Weight | GRE | 7 | | | 7 |
| PL 18 | Nosh | GRE | 1 | | | 1 |
| | Weight | GRE | 34 | | | 34 |
| PL 25 | Nosh | GRE | | | 1 | 1 |
| | Weight | GRE | | | 2 | 2 |
| PL 30 | Nosh | GRE | 1 | | | 1 |
| | Weight | GRE | 18 | | | 18 |
| PL 38 | Nosh | GRE | 4 | | | 4 |
| | | PMBL | | 1 | | 1 |

| | | | | |
|------|--------|------|----|----|
| | Weight | GRE | 27 | 27 |
| | | PMBL | 3 | 3 |
| PL 5 | Nosh | GRE | 2 | 2 |
| | Weight | GRE | 19 | 19 |

Stone

A small collection of burnt flint pebbles was recovered. These have a grey surface, as opposed to the original stained brown surface found on Tertiary flint pebbles in south-east England. However, only one of the pebbles is fire-cracked, suggesting that the flints may have been burnt but were not used in cooking/steam generation in which case they would have been more heavily fire-cracked.

Three fragments of Hertfordshire Puddingstone were present. All probably came from beehive querns, a type present in the pre-Roman Iron Age and in the earlier part of the Roman period.

A single fragment of lava rotary quern was present. Such querns were imported from the Rhineland during the Roman period and later.

Table 7

| trench | Data | subfabric | cname | PEBBLES | QUERN | Grand Total |
|--------|--------|----------------------------|---------|---------|-------|-------------|
| PL 18 | Nosh | | PEBBLES | 4 | | 4 |
| | | Hertfordshire Puddingstone | STONE | | 3 | 3 |
| | | LAVA | STONE | | 1 | 1 |
| | Weight | | PEBBLES | 205 | | 205 |
| | | Hertfordshire Puddingstone | STONE | | 4866 | 4866 |
| | | LAVA | STONE | | 37 | 37 |

Assessment

Roman

Most of the submitted finds are probably of Roman date. They mostly come from Plot 18 but unstratified examples of probable Roman CBM were identified at Plots 12, 17, 21 and 31.

At Plot 18, the majority of the CBM comes from the fills of archaeological features (Table 7), only two of which produced post-Roman CBM.

Table 8

| context group | Context | Data | FCLAY | GRE | M/PMTIL | MTIL | PEBBLES | RTIL | STONE | Grand Total |
|------------------------|---------|------|-------|-----|---------|------|---------|------|-------|-------------|
| Backfill of ditch 7069 | 7070 | Nosh | | | | | | 2 | | 2 |

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| | | | | | |
|--|------|--------|-----|------|------|
| | | Weight | | 11 | 11 |
| Backfill of ditch 7115 | 7116 | Nosh | | 5 | 5 |
| | | Weight | | 21 | 21 |
| Backfill of ditch 7139 | 7142 | Nosh | | 4 | 4 |
| | | Weight | | 205 | 205 |
| Backfill of post/stakehole, 7009 | 7010 | Nosh | 63 | | 63 |
| | | Weight | 251 | | 251 |
| Backfill of post/stakehole, 7013 | 7014 | Nosh | 2 | | 2 |
| | | Weight | 10 | | 10 |
| Backfill of posthole 7011 | 7012 | Nosh | 3 | | 3 |
| | | Weight | 3 | | 3 |
| Backfill of posthole 7044 | 7045 | Nosh | 1 | | 1 |
| | | Weight | 24 | | 24 |
| Colluvium | 7001 | Nosh | | | 3 |
| | | Weight | | 4866 | 4866 |
| Either primary fill of ditch or packed rubble foun | 7052 | Nosh | 1 | | 1 |
| | | Weight | 25 | | 25 |
| Fill of ditch 7065 | 7066 | Nosh | 3 | 12 | 15 |
| | | Weight | 33 | 38 | 71 |
| Fill of gully (backfill?) 7067 | 7068 | Nosh | 1 | | 1 |
| | | Weight | 11 | | 11 |
| Final silting of ditch, possible colluvial inwash | 7054 | Nosh | | 13 | 13 |
| | | Weight | | 392 | 392 |
| Fire residue dump in pit 7120 | 7121 | Nosh | | 1 | 1 |
| | | Weight | | 123 | 123 |
| Fire residue dumped in ditch 7124 | 7125 | Nosh | | 2 | 2 |
| | | Weight | | 77 | 77 |
| Fire residue in pit 7090 | 7146 | Nosh | 18 | | 18 |
| | | Weight | 105 | | 105 |
| Layer overlying surface 7089, poss. = 7001 | 7134 | Nosh | 1 | 29 | 30 |
| | | Weight | 42 | 1812 | 1854 |
| Midden backfill of recut | 7154 | Nosh | | 9 | 9 |

enclosure ditch
7162

| | | | | | | | | |
|--|------|--------|----|----|-----|------|----|------|
| | | Weight | | | | 144 | | 144 |
| Mixed silting and midden deposit in ditch. Closur | 1806 | Nosh | | | | 2 | | 2 |
| | | Weight | | | | 365 | | 365 |
| Natural derived primary fill of ditch. Poss. back | 7141 | Nosh | | | | 1 | | 1 |
| | | Weight | | | | 228 | | 228 |
| Recut of enclosure ditch, poss. = 7132 | 7140 | Nosh | | | | 10 | | 10 |
| | | Weight | | | | 1160 | | 1160 |
| Secondary silting of ditch, possible eroded track | 7051 | Nosh | | | | 6 | | 6 |
| | | Weight | | | | 509 | | 509 |
| Silting and midden deposition in ditch 7088 | 7092 | Nosh | | | | 3 | | 3 |
| | | Weight | | | | 153 | | 153 |
| Silting deposit in ditch 7057 | 7055 | Nosh | | | | 2 | | 2 |
| | | Weight | | | | 70 | | 70 |
| Slump of side material from N side of ditch 1803 | 1804 | Nosh | 13 | | | | | 13 |
| | | Weight | | | | 29 | | 29 |
| Stone surface sealing natural hollow and several f | 7089 | Nosh | | | 1 | 146 | | 147 |
| | | Weight | | | 27 | 9631 | | 9658 |
| Top fill of ditch, cut by 7106 7149 | 7149 | Nosh | | | | 2 | | 2 |
| | | Weight | | | | 93 | | 93 |
| Topsoil derived backfill of ditch with midden depo | 7110 | Nosh | | | | 21 | | 21 |
| | | Weight | | | | 1742 | | 1742 |
| Topsoil/subsoil | 1800 | Nosh | | 1 | | | | 1 |
| | | Weight | | 34 | | | | 34 |
| | 1801 | Nosh | 1 | | 8 | 25 | 1 | 35 |
| | | Weight | 13 | | 140 | 1214 | 37 | 1404 |
| Track surface | 7049 | Nosh | | | | 8 | | 8 |
| | | Weight | | | | 188 | | 188 |

The fragments of Hertfordshire puddingstone quern are probably of early Roman date whilst a similar, or slightly later, date is likely for the lava quern fragment.

There is little doubt that the majority of the CBM from the project is also of Roman date. However, it is in abraded condition and may have been redeposited some time after manufacture and original use. This is particularly true of the main assemblage, which was recovered from a deposit interpreted as a hard standing around a pond. A single fragment of tile from this assemblage appears to be of medieval or later date whilst the majority is very low-fired and contains mostly Roman brick and tegula fragments, which very few possible imbrex fragments. This suggests that the tile may not have come from a collapsed Roman tile roof but from walling, where the tegula fragments were used alongside bricks in decorative levelling courses (the other option, that they came from a hypocaust, would mean that two broken tegula fragments each with an L-shaped profile, would have to be used to produce a level surface for the next tile). Alternatively, the flat bricks and tegula tiles might have been preferentially selected for reuse for some reason.

Although the peg tile may well include pieces of medieval date, the lack of both medieval pottery and pantile fragments suggests that the Boxted to Friars Wash area may have been one in which peg tiles continued to be produced and used into the post-medieval and early modern periods. A few handmade brick fragments might be of medieval, post-medieval or early modern date whilst the frogged bricks are clearly of mid 19th century or later date.

Further Work

If the quern fragments are usefully stratified then they should be included in any publication of the associated finds and, if so, a full catalogue entry and illustration of each piece would be required.

None of the CBM requires illustration.

Retention

The pottery should be retained for possible closer identification in the future whilst a sample of the CBM, to include an example of each fabric and any featured pieces (peg holes or tegula flanges) should be retained. The quern fragments should be retained for any future study of the typology or manufacture of these objects.

Bibliography

Sumbler, M. G. (1996) *London and the Thames Valley*, HMSO, London

Appendix 1 Catalogue of Copper Alloy objects

| Context | REFNO | trench | class | cname | Object | Nosh | NoV | Weight | Part | Action | Description | diameter |
|---------|-------|--------|-------|-------|--------|------|-----|--------|-------|------------------|------------------------------------|----------|
| 5141 | | PL 18 | COPP | COPP | BUTTON | 1 | 1 | 4 | DISC | X-RAY PLATE 5 | GUN METAL; LOST ATTACHMENT | 29 |
| 5162 | | PL 18 | COPP | COPP | BUTTON | 1 | 1 | 2 | DISC | X-RAY PLATE 4 | GILT SURFACING; LOST ATTACHMENT | 22 |
| 2200 | 6001 | PL 22 | COPP | COPP | COIN | 1 | 1 | 2 | WHOLE | X-RAY PLATE 4 | FARTHING 1860-95 | 19 |

Appendix 2 Catalogue of iron objects

| Context | REFNO | trench | class | cname | Object | Nosh | NoV | Weight | Part | Action | |
|---------|-------|--------|-------|-------|--------------------|------|-----|--------|-------|------------------|----------------|
| 1804 | 6000 | PL 18 | IRON | IRON | NAIL | 1 | 1 | 7 | WHOLE | X-RAY PLATE 5 | |
| 5040 | | PL 31 | IRON | IRON | HORSESHOE | 1 | 1 | 109 | PART | X-RAY PLATE 3 | |
| 5101 | | PL 38 | IRON | IRON | AGRIC MACHINERY | 1 | 1 | 14 | PART | X-RAY PLATE 4 | CAST IRON |
| 5321 | | PL 18 | IRON | IRON | | 1 | 1 | 104 | PART | X-RAY PLATE 3 | |
| 7000 | 10000 | PL 18 | IRON | IRON | | 1 | 1 | 31 | PART | X-RAY PLATE 3 | CAST IRON FRAG |
| 7000 | 10008 | PL 18 | IRON | IRON | | 2 | 2 | 2 | BS | X-RAY PLATE 5 | FRAGS |
| 7000 | 10009 | PL 18 | IRON | IRON | ROD | 1 | 1 | 20 | PART | X-RAY PLATE | |

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| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------|-------|-------|------|------|--------------------|---|---|-----|------|------------------|------------------------|--|
| | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | |
| 7000 | 10010 | PL 18 | IRON | IRON | IRREGULAR STRIP | 1 | 1 | 3 | PART | X-RAY PLATE 5 | | |
| 7000 | 10011 | PL 18 | IRON | IRON | STAPLE | 1 | 1 | 11 | PART | X-RAY PLATE 3 | | |
| 7000 | 10012 | PL 18 | IRON | IRON | STAPLE | 1 | 1 | 8 | PART | X-RAY PLATE 4 | | |
| 7000 | 10013 | PL 18 | IRON | IRON | NAIL | 1 | 1 | 21 | BS | X-RAY PLATE 5 | | |
| 7000 | 10014 | PL 18 | IRON | IRON | NAIL | 1 | 1 | 4 | BS | X-RAY PLATE 5 | | |
| 7000 | 10015 | PL 18 | IRON | IRON | FIDDLE KEY NAIL | 1 | 1 | 2 | BS | X-RAY PLATE 5 | | |
| 7000 | 10016 | PL 18 | IRON | IRON | FIDDLE KEY NAIL | 1 | 1 | 2 | BS | X-RAY PLATE 5 | | |
| 7000 | 10017 | PL 18 | IRON | IRON | | 1 | 1 | 39 | BS | X-RAY PLATE 4 | CAST IRON FRAG | |
| 7000 | 10018 | PL 18 | IRON | IRON | PLOUGH SHARE? | 1 | 1 | 127 | BS | X-RAY PLATE 3 | CAST IRON FRAG FROM PL | |
| 7000 | 10019 | PL 18 | IRON | IRON | AGRIC MACHINERY | 1 | 1 | 43 | BS | X-RAY PLATE 4 | CAST IRON FRAG FROM AC | |
| 7000 | 10020 | PL 18 | IRON | IRON | AGRIC MACHINERY | 1 | 1 | 178 | BS | X-RAY PLATE 4 | CAST IRON FRAG FROM AC | |
| 7000 | 10021 | PL 18 | IRON | IRON | SHEET | 1 | 1 | 31 | PART | X-RAY PLATE 4 | CAST IRON FRAG | |
| 7000 | 10022 | PL 18 | IRON | IRON | | 1 | 1 | 121 | PART | X-RAY PLATE 4 | CAST IRON FRAG | |
| 7000 | 10023 | PL 18 | IRON | IRON | STRIP | 1 | 1 | 35 | PART | X-RAY PLATE | CAST IRON FRAG | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------|-------|-------|------|------|--------------------|---|---|-----|-------|------------------|---------------------------------|
| | | | | | | | | | | 3 | |
| 7000 | 10024 | PL 18 | IRON | IRON | STAPLE | 1 | 1 | 4 | PART | X-RAY PLATE 4 | |
| 7000 | 10025 | PL 18 | IRON | IRON | ROD | 1 | 1 | 12 | PART | X-RAY PLATE 1 | |
| 7000 | 10026 | PL 18 | IRON | IRON | AGRIC MACHINERY | 1 | 1 | 23 | PART | X-RAY PLATE 5 | IRON ROD WITH HOLE IN H HEAD |
| 7001 | 10001 | PL 18 | IRON | IRON | WAVY HORSESHOE | 1 | 1 | 118 | PART | X-RAY PLATE 2 | |
| 7001 | 10002 | PL 18 | IRON | IRON | BAR | 1 | 1 | 82 | PART | X-RAY PLATE 1 | |
| 7001 | 10003 | PL 18 | IRON | IRON | NAIL | 1 | 1 | 12 | WHOLE | X-RAY PLATE 5 | |
| 7001 | 10004 | PL 18 | IRON | IRON | TOOL | 1 | 1 | 209 | PART | X-RAY PLATE 2 | TROWEL? BROAD FLAT BL |
| 7001 | 10005 | PL 18 | IRON | IRON | AGRIC MACHINERY | 1 | 1 | 89 | PART | X-RAY PLATE 2 | CAST IRON FRAG FROM AC |
| 7001 | 10006 | PL 18 | IRON | IRON | | 1 | 1 | 123 | PART | X-RAY PLATE 4 | CAST IRON FRAG |
| 7049 | 8501 | PL 18 | IRON | IRON | NAIL | 1 | 1 | 10 | PART | X-RAY PLATE 5 | SHANK ONLY |
| 7103 | 8503 | PL 18 | IRON | IRON | HORSESHOE | 1 | 1 | 300 | WHOLE | X-RAY PLATE 1 | |