Northamptonshire Archaeology

Rutland Water Habitat Creation, Lagoon B
An Iron Age enclosure and Romano-British shrine near Egleton, Rutland

May to July 2008

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QUALITY CONTROL

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OASIS REPORT FORM

PROJECT DETAILS		
Project name	Rutland Water Habitat Creation, Lagoon B	
Short description (250 words maximum)	Two archaeological sites were excavated near the village of Egleton, Rutland, prior to the construction of a new lagoon (Lagoon B) by Anglian Water Services. Site 1 was a large, sub-rectangular Iron Age enclosure with a small ring ditch, probably the remains of a roundhouse, located outside the entrance on its eastern side. Pottery from the settlement dates it to the Middle Iron Age, the 4th to 1st centuries BC; the presence of a sherd from a black burnished bowl suggests that it may date to the end of this period. Approximately 300m to the south-west of Site 1 were the remains of a circular stone building, probably a Romano-British shrine (Site 2). It was constructed in the mid 2nd century AD and was surrounded by a rectangular enclosure. Inside the building were a number of small pits and postholes, the remains of a possible timber partition and a fire pit. Over 200 Roman coins, part of a bronze figurine, probably of the goddess Minerva or the god Mars, a lead curse tablet, Roman pottery vessels and animal bone, some of it articulated, were recovered from floor and demolition deposits within the building. At the end of the 2nd century the original enclosure was replaced by a more substantial ditched enclosure and an additional, smaller enclosure, containing a small rectangular timber building, was constructed to the north. The shrine fell out of use towards the end of the 4th or early in the 5th century AD and fell into a state of disrepair. Prior to its eventual collapse/demolition, the body of a young adult male was buried in a grave in the centre of the circular building, probably during the first half of the 5th century AD. In the medieval period the site lay within an area of open fields; a headland, which forms the parish boundary, bordered its western edge and the remains of furrows were identified across the site.	
Project type	Excavation	
Site status	None	
Previous work	Trial trench evaluation (Jones 2008); geophysical survey (Butler 2007; Butler *et al* 2008)	
Current land use	Pasture	
Future work	None	
Monument type/period	Iron Age enclosure and Romano-British building and enclosures	
Significant finds	Roman pottery, coins, bronze figurine fragment and lead 'curse' tablet	
PROJECT LOCATION		
County	Rutland	
Site address	Egleton	
Study area	1.3ha	
OS Easting & Northing	4881 3080	
Height OD	86m	
PROJECT CREATORS		
Organisation	Northamptonshire Archaeology (NA)	
Project brief originator	Halcrow (2005)	
Project design originator	NA	
Director/Supervisor	Chris Jones (NA)	
Project Manager	Simon Carlyle (NA)	
Sponsor or funding body	Mott MacDonald	
PROJECT DATE		
Start date	May 2008	
End date	July 2008	
ARCHIVES	**Location**	**Content**
Physical	Rutland Museum, accession no. OAKRM.2009.14	Flint, pottery, animal bone, human bone, Cu objects, Fe objects, glass and wall plaster
Paper		Site records
Digital		Photos, maps, reports
BIBLIOGRAPHY	Journal/monograph, published or forthcoming, or unpublished client report	
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RUTLAND WATER HABITAT CREATION, LAGOON B

AN IRON AGE ENCLOSURE AND ROMANO-BRITISH SHRINE

NEAR EGLETON, RUTLAND

MAY TO JULY 2008

ACCESSION NO. OAKRM: 2009.14

Abstract

Between May and July 2008, Northamptonshire Archaeology excavated two archaeological sites prior to the construction of a new lagoon (Lagoon B) by Anglian Water Services. The work formed the final stage of a programme of archaeological investigation of the site, previous stages having comprised a desk-based assessment prepared by Lindsey Archaeological Services, and geophysical survey and trial trench evaluation carried out by Northamptonshire Archaeology. The lagoon, which forms part of the Rutland Water Habitat Creation Scheme, is located in the Vale of Catmose to the west of Rutland Water, near the village of Egleton, Rutland. Site 1 was a large, sub-rectangular Iron Age enclosure with a small ring ditch, probably the remains of a roundhouse, located outside the entrance on its eastern side. Pottery from the settlement dates it to the Middle Iron Age, the 4th to 1st centuries BC; the presence of a sherd from a black burnished bowl suggests that it may date to the end of this period. The remains of a circular stone building, probably a shrine, were located at Site 2, approximately 300m to the south-west of Site 1. It was constructed in the mid 2nd century AD and was surrounded by a rectangular enclosure. Inside the building were a number of small pits and postholes, the remains of a possible timber partition and a fire pit. Over 200 Roman coins, part of a bronze figurine (probably of the goddess Minerva or the god Mars), a lead curse tablet, Roman pottery vessels and animal bone were recovered from floor and demolition deposits within the building. At the end of the 2nd century AD the original enclosure was replaced by a more substantial ditched enclosure and an additional, smaller enclosure, containing a small rectangular timber building, was constructed to the north. The shrine went out of use towards the end of the 4th or early in the 5th century AD and fell into a state of disrepair. Prior to its eventual collapse/demolition, the body of a young adult male was buried in a grave in the centre of the circular building, probably during the first half of the 5th century AD. In the medieval period the site lay within an area of open fields; a headland, which forms the parish boundary, bordered its western edge and the remains of furrows were identified across the site.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Site location and project background

Between May and July 2008, an archaeological strip and record excavation was carried out by Northamptonshire Archaeology (NA) on farmland to the west of Rutland Water, near the village of Egleton, Rutland (NGR: SK 881 080; Fig 1). The work was carried out prior to the construction of a new lagoon (Lagoon B), one of a number of lagoons being constructed by Anglian Water Services (AWS) as part of the Rutland Water Habitat Creation Scheme. The main purpose of the lagoons is

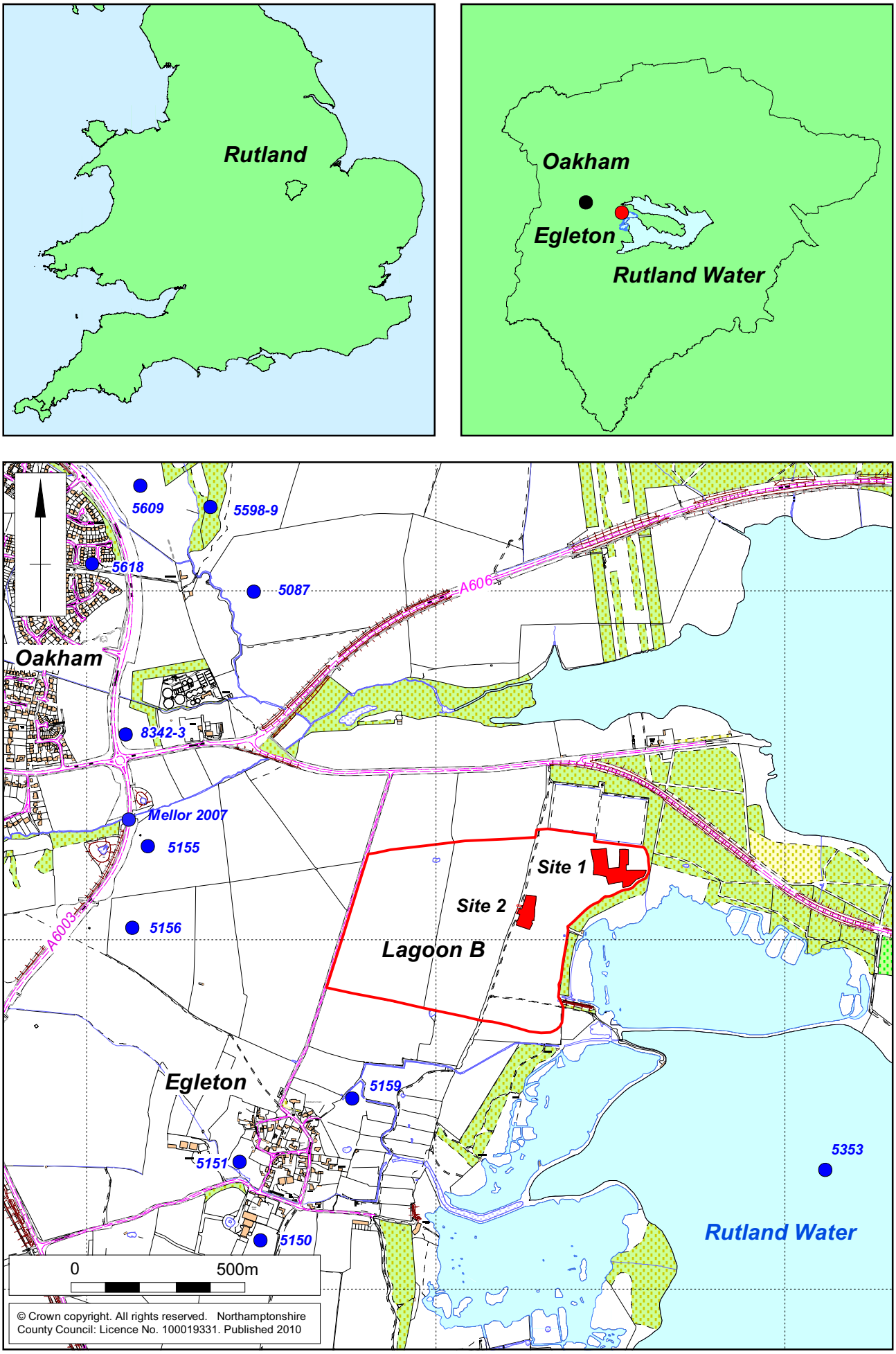
to maintain the wetland environments created by the reservoir during periods of increased abstraction; the lagoons will hold back water when the level in the main body of the reservoir drops, thereby protecting the valuable wetland habitat that supports a large number of water birds and other wildlife. Rutland Water, through its designation as a *Ramsar Site,* has been recognised as an internationally important nature conservation area and holds *Site of Special Scientific Interest* (SSSI) and *Special Protection Area* (SPA) status.

The Environmental Statement (ES) on the impacts of the scheme (Halcrow 2005) included a cultural heritage assessment based on a desk-based assessment of the site and surrounding area prepared by Lindsey Archaeological Services (Tann 2004). This identified a number of areas of archaeological potential where construction would impact upon buried remains. The area designated for the construction of Lagoon B was considered to have archaeological potential; consequentially a programme of archaeological evaluation was implemented, in line with AWS's *Code of Practice* and standard practice, as outlined in *Planning Policy Guidance note 16* (PPG 16), now replaced by *Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment*.

The evaluation, comprising geophysical survey (Butler 2007; Butler *et al* 2008) and trial trenching (Jones 2008), was carried out by NA in 2007 and 2008. This identified the remains of a large, sub-rectangular Iron Age enclosure (Site 1), Roman enclosures (Site 2) and a medieval open-field system (Fig 2). Based on the results of the evaluation and following discussions held between AWS, their environmental consultants, Mott MacDonald, and Richard Clark, the Principal Planning Archaeologist for Leicestershire County Council (LCC), mitigation measures were set in place to excavate the Iron Age and Roman remains. NA was commissioned by Mott MacDonald, acting on behalf of AWS, to undertake this work, which was carried out between May and July 2008.

Following the fieldwork, an assessment report and updated project design was issued by NA in March 2010 (Clarke and Carlyle 2010). This report is based on the assessments and revised research objectives (see below) presented in this document and has been prepared in accordance with Appendix 5 of the English Heritage procedural document *Management of Archaeological Projects 2* (EH 1991), relevant sections of *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (EH 2006), and appropriate national standards and guidelines, as recommended by the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA).

Part of the foundations and wall of the Roman shrine has since been recreated by AWS, using the original stone recovered from the site. It is located on the western edge of Lagoon B, adjacent to a cycle track, and a public display board has been erected, summarising the Iron Age and Roman archaeology investigated during the construction of the lagoon.



Scale 1:15,000 Site location and Historic Environment Record sites Fig 1

1.2 Research objectives

The revised research objectives outlined in the assessment report and updated project design (Clarke and Carlyle 2010), which referred to the research agenda in the regional research framework for the East Midlands (Cooper 2006), were as follows:

Iron Age enclosure and ring ditch (Site 1)

i. The Iron Age settlement will be set in the context of the local and regional middle/late Iron Age rural landscape and attempts will be made to understand the function of the site in terms of its economic base and its organisational structure. This will be assisted by the further analysis, where recommended, of the artefactual and environmental evidence.

ii. The distribution of finds will be plotted and analysed to assist in defining areas of activity (e.g. domestic, industrial etc).

iii. As a type-site, characterised by a rectangular enclosure with an external ring ditch, the settlement will be compared with other similar settlements in the region.

Roman stone building and enclosures (Site 2)

iv. With the assistance of the site records and further analysis of the pottery and other finds, the phasing of the building and enclosures will be refined to determine how the site developed over time. An attempt will be made to determine the approximate date of its initial construction and the date of subsequent additions and alterations.

v. Consideration will be given to the interpretation of the site as a shrine, assisted by further examination of the nature of the finds assemblages and the structural evidence.

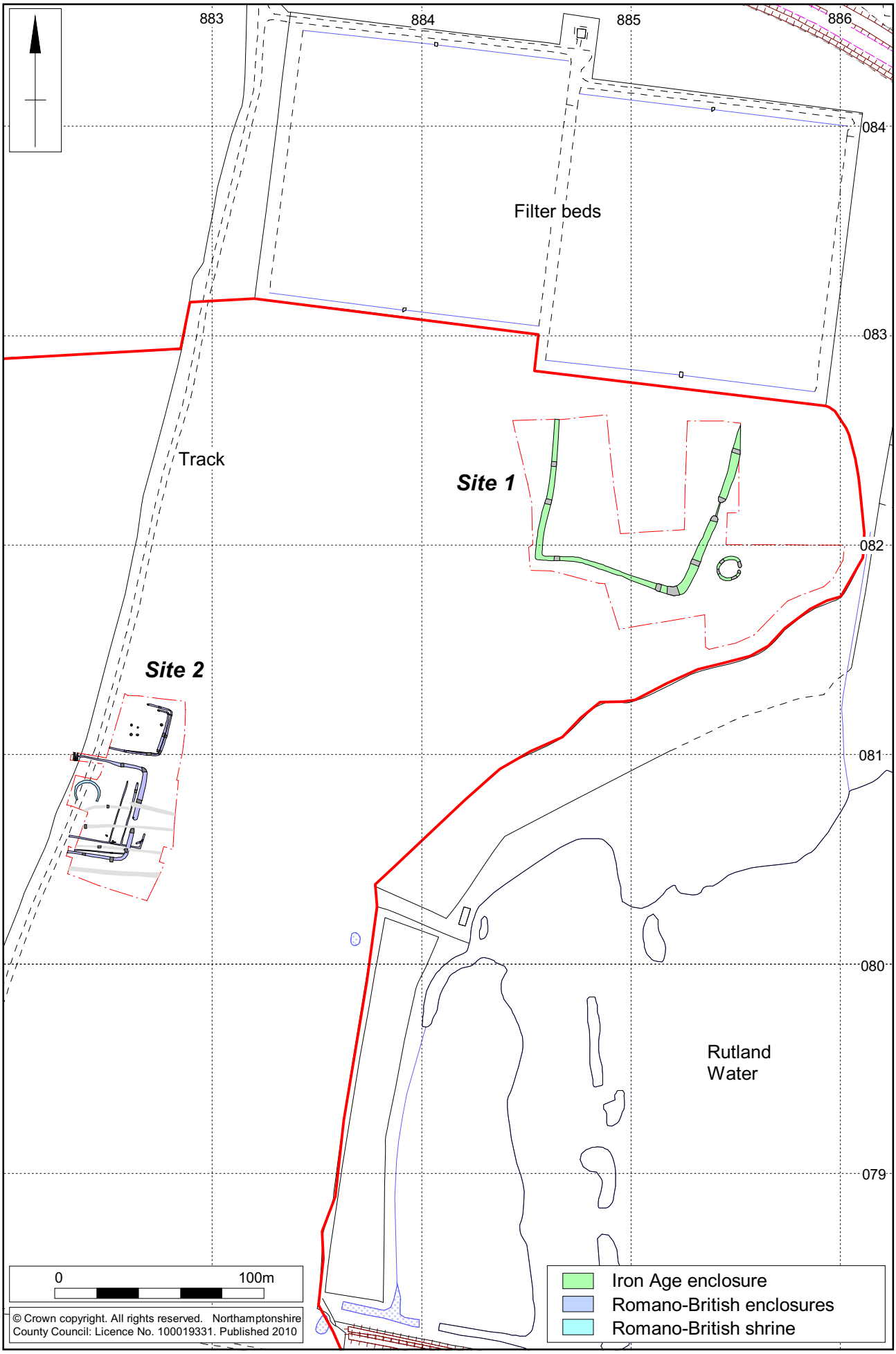
vi. The distribution of the pottery, animal bone and other finds will be plotted to identify, where possible, areas of specific activity within the building and in the surrounding enclosures to determine how the site functioned.

vii. The topographical setting of the building and the site in general will be considered

viii. A comparative study will be made with other Romano-British shrines in the region to assist in the understanding of small rural shrines in the landscape and their place within the communities that they served.

1.3 Topography and geology

The sites were situated in the area now occupied by Rutland Water Habitat Creation, Lagoon B, which is located in the Vale of Catmose, *c* 1.0km to the north-east of the village of Egleton, Rutland (Fig 1). The lagoon covers an area of 32.5ha and has been constructed on farmland that was largely under pasture at the time of the excavation. The ground, which slopes gently to the south-east, lies at *c* 86m aOD; higher ground on either side of the Vale of Catmose lies in the direction of



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Lagoon B, location of Sites 1 and 2 Fig 2

Upper Hambleton to the east, Burley Wood to the north and Gunthorpe to the south-west. Two small streams, tributaries of the River Gwash, pass through Egleton to the south and the southern outskirts of Oakham to the north. Rutland Water reservoir, which was built in the 1970s and is filled with water pumped from the Rivers Welland and Nene, now occupies this section of the Gwash valley and its tributaries to a height of *c* 84m aOD.

The underlying bedrock is of Jurassic age and comprises Upper Lias Clay (BGS 1978). The soils on the site belong to the Denchworth Soil Association (712b), comprising slowly permeable, seasonally waterlogged clayey soils (SSEW 1983).

1.4 Historical and archaeological background

The historical and archaeological background of the site has been presented in detail in the desk-based assessment prepared by Lindsey Archaeological Services (Tann 2004), the results of which were incorporated into the Environmental Statement (Halcrow 2005). A search of the Leicestershire Historic Environment Record (HER) revealed no recorded archaeological sites within the area of Lagoon B, although a number of records, dating to the prehistoric, Roman and medieval periods, were identified in the surrounding area. The locations of these sites are shown in Figure 1 (in the text, HER numbers are in brackets).

The earliest remains in the study area have been located *c* 1km to the north-west of the site, near the junction of the A606 Stamford Road and Burley Park Way, Oakham. They date to the middle to late Iron Age and comprise an enclosure containing a hearth and a possible kiln (8342). A further enclosure of a similar date has been identified from cropmarks in a field *c* 0.5km to the north-east of this site (5087). To the west, a Bronze Age/Iron Age double pit alignment and triple ditch system were excavated prior to the construction of the Oakham bypass (Mellor 2007).

Roman settlement and activity has been identified to the north-west of the site, in and around Oakham, where a Roman enclosure with a hearth has been excavated at the south end of Burley Park Way (8343) and scatters of Roman pottery have been found nearby (5609 and 5618). A scatter of Roman pottery was also recovered in the 1970s from a field that now lies under the waters of the reservoir (5353). Roman remains were also investigated along the line of the Oakham bypass (*ibid*).

Although no Saxon settlement remains have been recorded in the study area, there is evidence for Saxon activity near to the site. This has been identified *c* 1.5km to the north-west, where a scatter of Saxon pottery was recovered by a fieldwalking survey (5155); slag and pottery recovered from the adjacent field suggests the presence of Saxon ironworking in this location (5156). Saxon pottery has also been recovered from near Nether Hambleton; the latter is the site of a deserted medieval village that was investigated prior to the construction of the reservoir.

In addition to the deserted medieval village at Nether Hambleton, earthworks and other features of medieval date relating to village settlement have been recorded at Egleton (5150 and 5159). Other medieval sites include a house that was excavated near Nether Hambleton in the 1970s, prior to the construction of the reservoir, and the site of a mill and dam to the east of Oakham (5598 and 5599).

The first documented references to the village of Egleton date to 1209 and 1218, where it is called *Egiltun* and *Egolvestun* respectively (Ovens and Sleath 2007). The name probably derives from the Old English for 'Ecgwulf's estate'. In the 11th century the village formed part of the royal manor of Oakham, but by the 14th century the village is referred to as a hamlet and was assessed independently. The parish church of St Edmund's dates from the 11th century and has a fine Norman tympanum (5151). The remains of medieval ridge and furrow are visible as earthworks in several fields around Egleton, and ridge and furrow has been identified in the areas of Lagoons B and C by geophysical survey (Butler 2007; Butler *et al* 2008; Fisher 2009) and trial trenching (Jones 2008; Carlyle 2010). The boundary between the parishes of Egleton and Hambleton follows the line of a medieval headland that passes along the western edge of Site 2.

1.5 Excavation strategy

The sites were marked out by NA using Leica System 1200 GPS surveying equipment. The areas were stripped under archaeological supervision using 360° tracked mechanical excavators fitted with toothless ditching buckets. The topsoil and subsoil were removed in separate operations and stored in temporary bunds at the edges of the sites.

Once the areas had been opened up and the archaeological surfaces cleaned sufficiently to enhance the features, grids were established and digital base plans were produced using GPS, with the grids and site levels related to the Ordnance Survey National Grid and Datum. The general site plans were hand drawn at a scale of 1:50 or 1:100.

Discrete features were half-sectioned, or fully excavated if features were part of recognisable structures, contained deposits or artefacts of particular value or were likely to hold significant artefact or environmental assemblages. Intersections were investigated to establish stratigraphic relationships. Representative sections of linear and curvilinear features were sample excavated away from intersections with other features or deposits, to obtain unmixed samples of material. Sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10 or 1:20, as appropriate. Recording followed the procedures outlined in Northamptonshire Archaeology's *Fieldwork Manual* (NA 2006).

Artefacts and ecofacts were collected by hand and retained, receiving appropriate care (Watkinson and Neal 1998). The stripped areas and spoil heaps were scanned with a metal detector to ensure maximum finds retrieval. All finds have been catalogued and boxed by material type.

Samples of between 10 and 40 litres (volume dependant on deposit size) were taken for flotation from dateable contexts with the potential for the recovery of charcoal and charred plant remains.

A photographic record of the project was maintained using 35mm black and white negative and colour transparency film, supplemented with digital images, and a camera mounted on a telescopic pole was used to take high-level photographs of the sites. All records were compiled during fieldwork into a comprehensive and fully cross-referenced site archive.

A microfilm copy of the site archive and narrative will be made to EH standards and submitted to the National Archaeological Record. The site archive will comprise all written, drawn, photographic and digital records, and all material finds and processed sample residues recovered from the excavation. The site archive will be accompanied by the research archive which will comprise the text, tabulated data, original drawings and all other records generated in the analysis of the site archive. The archive will be fully catalogued and deposited with Rutland County Museum with the Accession Number of OAKRM.2009.14.

All works were conducted in accordance with the method statement prepared by NA (2008) and the Institute for Archaeologists' (IfA) *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation* (1995, revised 2008) and *Code of Conduct* (1985, revised 2008). Health and Safety considerations complied with the Health and Safety Policy of Northamptonshire County Council.

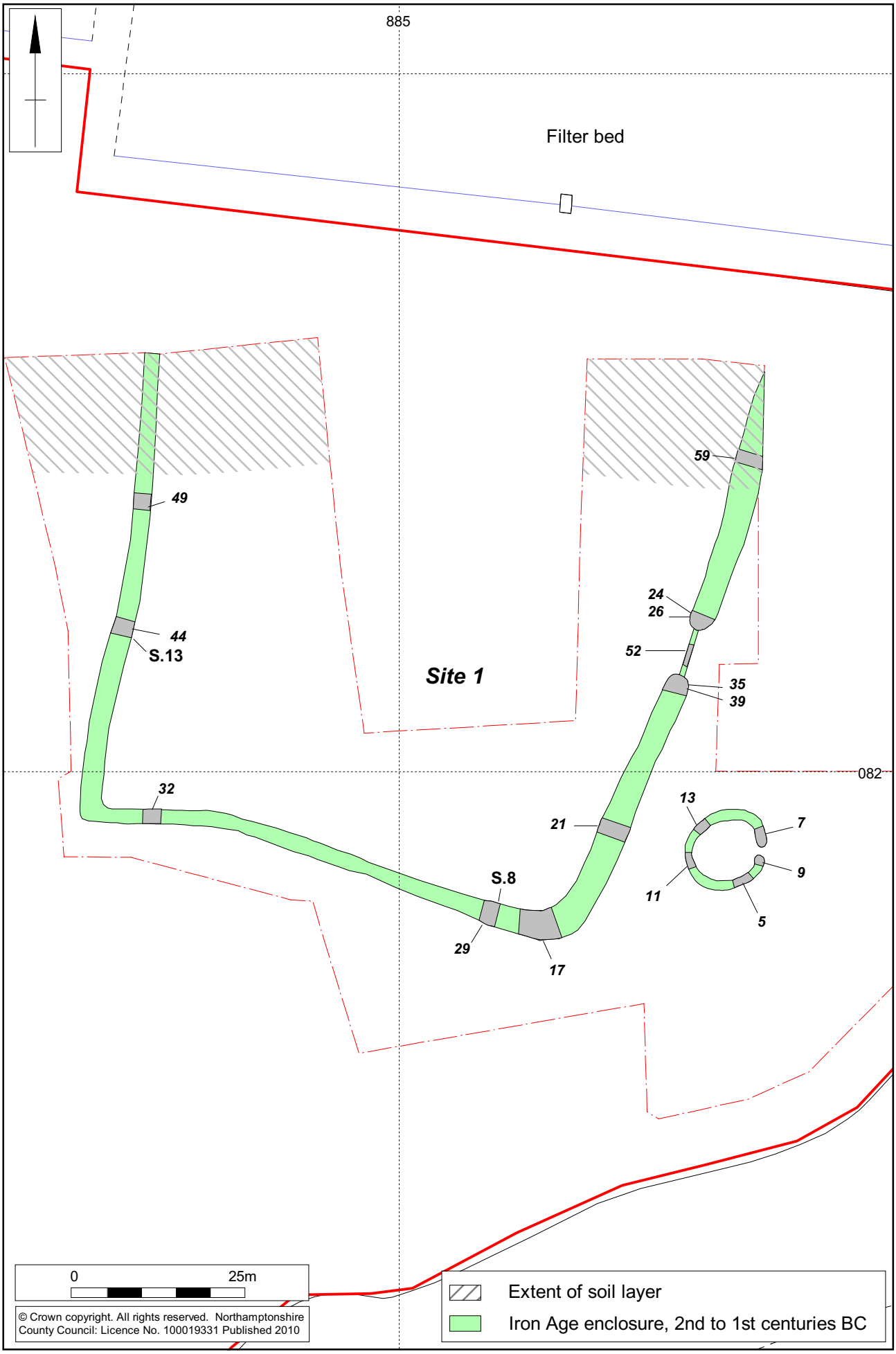
2 IRON AGE SETTLEMENT (SITE 1)

2.1 Middle Iron Age settlement (4th to 1st centuries BC)

The settlement, which dates to the 4th to 1st centuries BC, was situated on gently sloping ground at *c* 85m aOD, at the eastern end of the Vale of Catmose, close to the western shores of Rutland Water (Figs 2 and 3). Prior to the construction of the reservoir, it lay near the brow of a low ridge between two small tributary streams of the River Gwash and had a south-easterly aspect. The settlement comprised part of a large, sub-rectangular enclosure and the probable remains of a roundhouse, which was located outside the entrance to the enclosure on its eastern side.

The enclosure
Three sides of the enclosure were investigated; the fourth, northern side was truncated by a modern drainage ditch and filter beds. The surviving part of the enclosure measured 75m north to south by 81m east to west and enclosed an area of at least 0.61ha. The entrance to the enclosure, which was 7.5m wide, was centrally placed on its eastern side (Fig 4). A small, shallow slot or gully, 52, extending between the terminals at the entrance, may have served as a slot for a timber gate.

On the eastern side of the enclosure the ditch had been recut on at least one occasion. To the north of the entrance the recut, which was slightly offset to the east, had largely truncated the original ditch and only the remains of its base and part of its western edge survived. The original ditch, 26, appears to have had a V-shaped profile with a narrow, relatively flat base and to have measured *c* 3.0m wide by up to 1.6m deep (Fig 5). The surviving fill, slightly silty orangey-grey clay (25) with occasional ironstone cobbles and charcoal flecks, was fairly consistent from the base of the ditch to the top of its western edge. The recut, 24, had a similar profile and dimensions, although it was slightly less deep at the entrance, where it was only 1.4m deep. It contained a sequence of primary, secondary and final fills derived from weathering of the ditch sides and natural silting; there was no evidence for a bank. Sherds of Middle Iron Age pottery were recovered from the ditch, and from the fill of the recut at the entrance to the enclosure came a single sherd of late Middle Iron Age pottery and fuel ash slag from metalworking.



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Site 1: Iron Age enclosure and ring ditch Fig 3

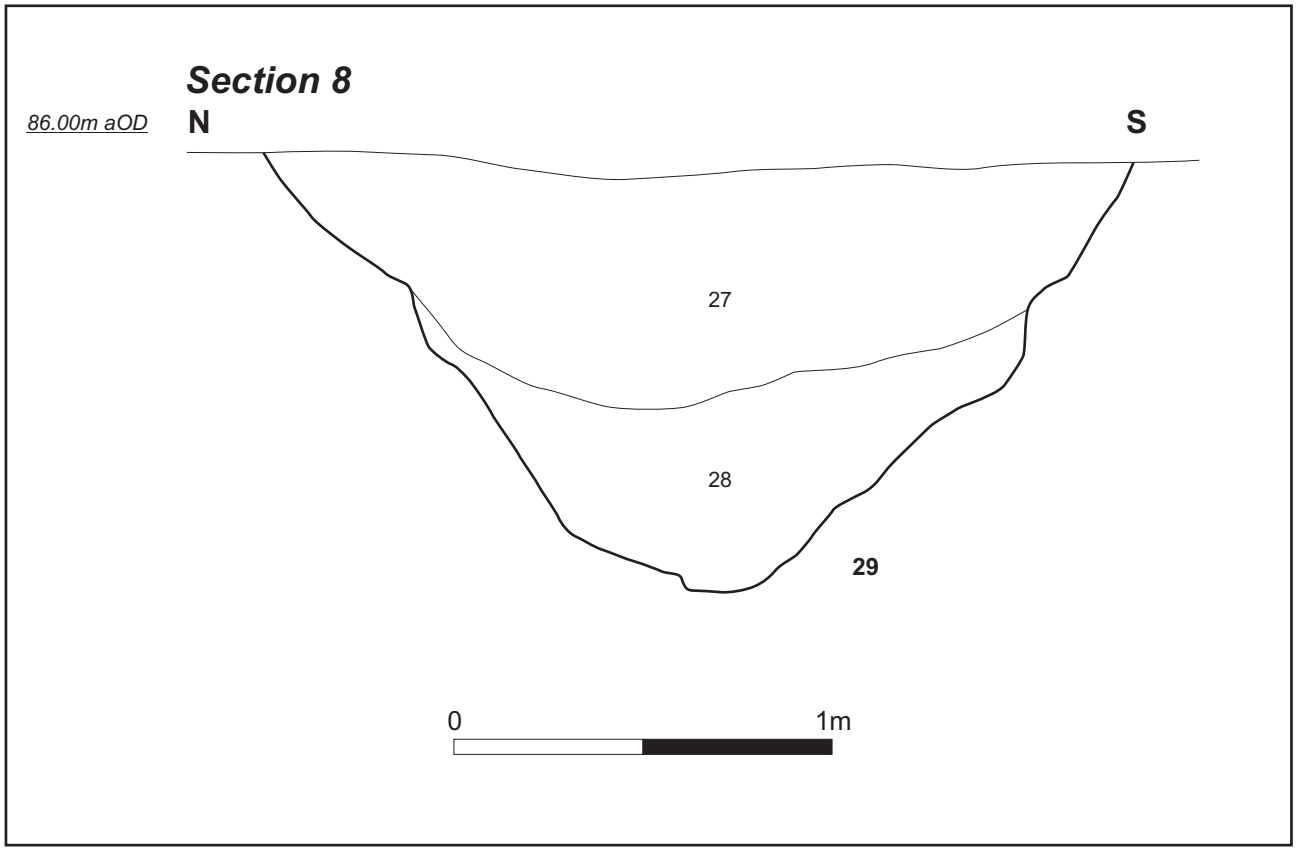
Entrance to the Iron Age enclosure (Site 1), looking north-east Fig 4

To the south of the entrance more of the original ditch, 39, survived as the recut, 35, was offset to the east by *c* 1.5m at the terminal, although at the south-east corner of the enclosure the recut had shifted over to the western, inside edge, creating a pronounced step in the excavated section. It appears that only the eastern side of the enclosure and the entrance had been refurbished as the recut only extended a metre or two westwards beyond the south-east corner.

The original enclosure ditch, 39, would have measured *c* 4m wide by up to 1.5m deep. At its base there was a deposit of orangey-grey, mottled clay (38), up to 0.21m thick, derived from weathering of the exposed ditch sides. Overlying this, on the eastern, outside edge, there was a possible slump deposit of greyish-brown mottled clayey silt (37), up to 0.30m thick. The upper fill was up to 1.45m thick and comprised orangey-grey clay (36) with occasional charcoal flecks, small chalk and ironstone cobbles, and sherds of late Middle Iron Age pottery. The recut, 35, had a steep-sided, V-shaped profile with a narrow concave base and measured approximately 2.7m wide by 1.3m deep. Its basal fill (34) was similar to (38), although it was thicker, at up to 0.57m thick; a smashed ox skull and part of an articulating cattle limb were recovered from this deposit. The upper fill was brownish-grey mottled silty clay (33), up to 0.72m thick, with frequent charcoal flecks. Both deposits contained sherds of late Middle Iron Age pottery.

The east to west aligned southern enclosure ditch, 29, had a pronounced, steep-sided, V-shaped profile and was a little less substantial than the ditches on the other two sides of the enclosure, although it was just as deep in places (Fig 6). On average it was *c* 2.3m wide, but it widened considerably towards the south-east corner of the enclosure. The basal fill (28) was approximately 0.45m thick and was characteristic of the initial weathering of the ditch sides. This was overlain by a homogeneous mid brown, slightly mottled silty clay with occasional charcoal flecks (27), measuring up to 0.6m thick.

Enclosure ditch 26, northern entrance terminal looking north Fig 5



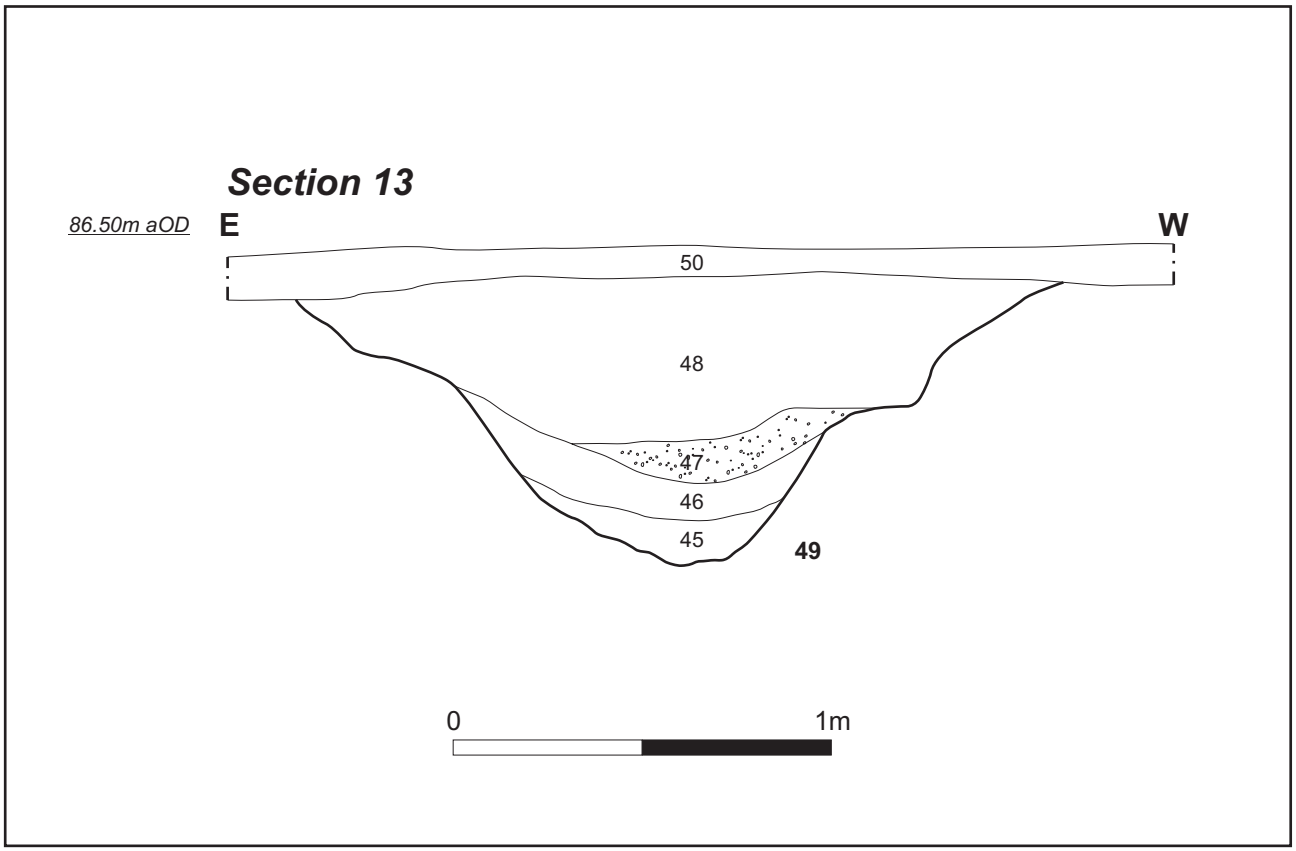
Scale 1:20 Enclosure ditch 29, south-east corner Fig 6

The western ditch, 44, measured up to 4.0m wide by 1.45m deep and had a splayed, V-shaped profile with a relatively narrow, concave base (equivalent section ditch 44, Fig 7; Fig 8). The basal fill, which was up to 0.40m thick, was largely derived from weathered material from the freshly cut ditch sides. This comprised mid brownish-grey silty clay with orangey-brown mottles and occasional charcoal flecks (43), and was overlain by a similar, although more oxidised deposit (42), up to 0.34m thick. The upper fills (41 and 40), consisted of orangey-brown silty clay with manganese flecks and had the appearance of redeposited material, suggesting to the excavator that the bank may have been slighted and the ditch deliberately backfilled. Part of a rubbing stone from a saddle quern was recovered from the fill of the ditch, 32, near the south-west corner.

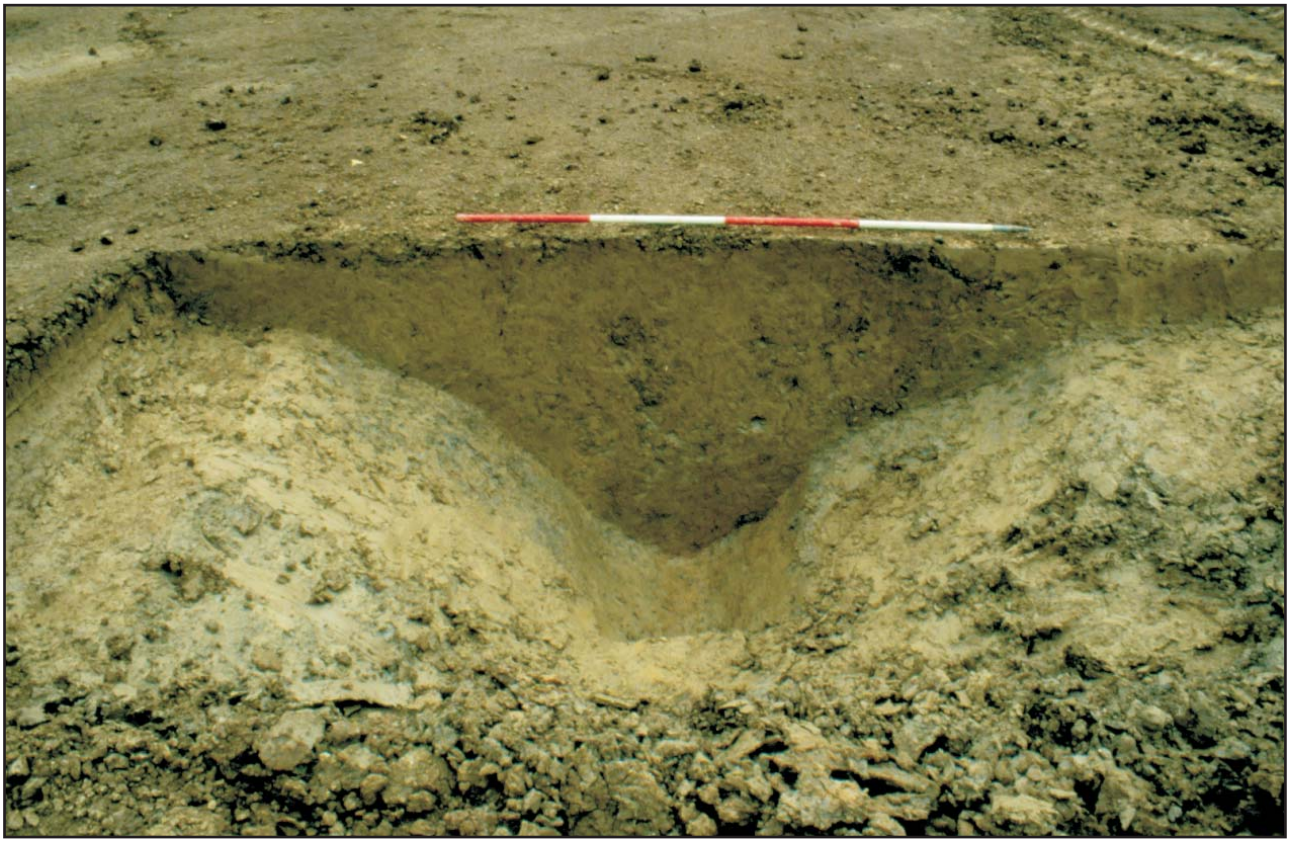
Approximately two-thirds of the internal area of the enclosure was revealed but no internal features were encountered. However, an extensive layer of buried soil, comprising dark brownish-grey clayey silt (50) up to 0.25m thick, extended over the northern part of the site, obscuring the enclosure ditch in this area. This layer had clearly formed long after the settlement had been deserted as the enclosure ditch had silted up completely, but it predates the medieval furrows faintly shown on the geophysical survey plot (Butler *et al* 2008; see Section 4). The layer was subsequently removed by machine to expose the enclosure ditch and interior in this area.

The roundhouse

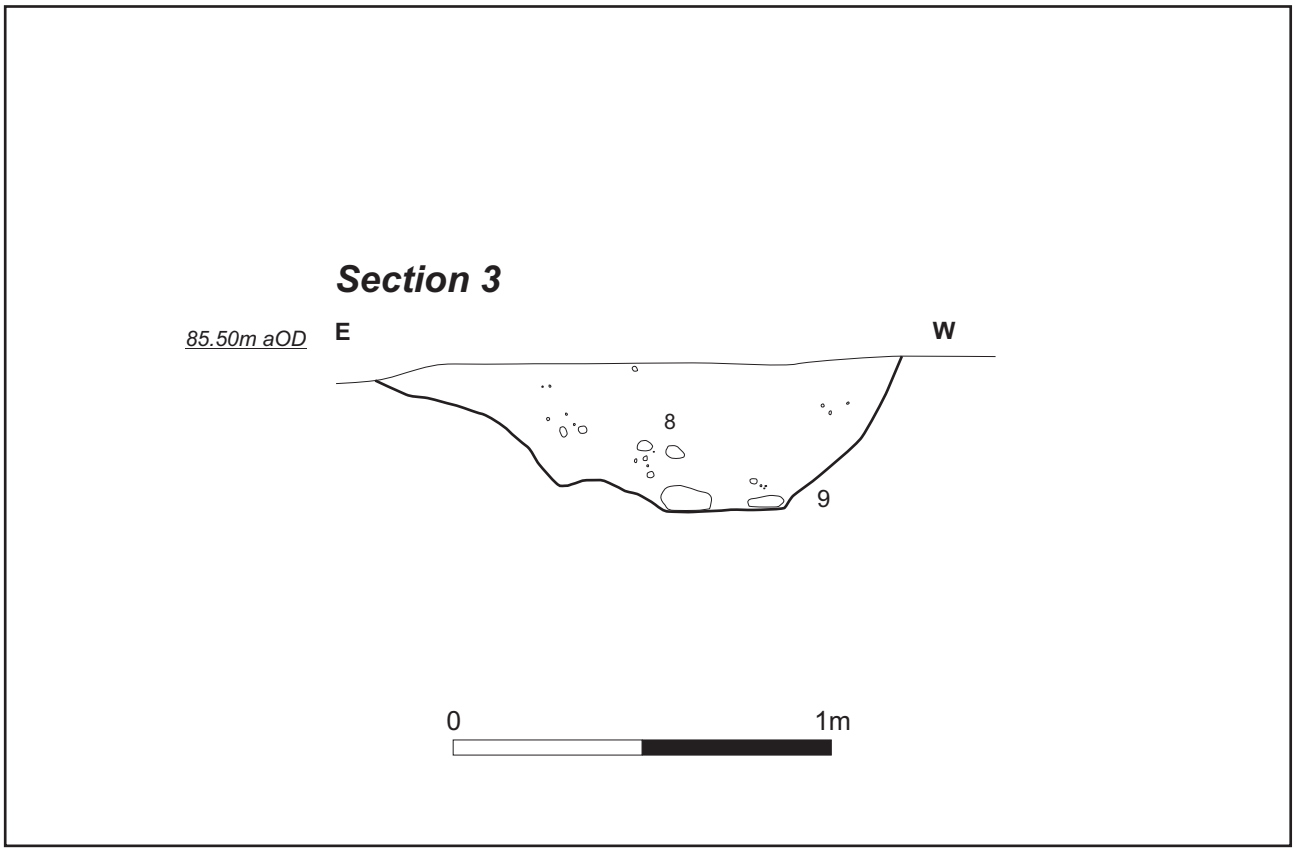
Located approximately 20m to the south-east of the enclosure entrance was a small ring ditch, 7, that was probably the remains of the gutter surrounding a roundhouse (Fig 3). The ring ditch had an internal diameter of 9.8m and an east-facing entrance. The ditch varied between 0.8m and 1.9m wide by 0.30m and 0.53m deep (Figs 9 and 10). The fill of light brown silty clay (6) contained Middle Iron Age pottery, animal bone, small ironstone and sandstone cobbles, some of which appear to have been burnt, burnt clay and charcoal flecks. There were no associated features inside the roundhouse or in the surrounding area.



Scale 1:20 Enclosure ditch, west side of enclosure Fig 7



Enclosure ditch 44, looking north Fig 8



Scale 1:20 Roundhouse gully, southern terminal 9 Fig 9

Roundhouse gully, 11, looking north Fig 10

2.2 Finds

2.2.1 Iron Age pottery by Andy Chapman

There are a total of 158 sherds, weighing 790g, of hand-built Iron Age pottery from the enclosure ditch and the adjacent roundhouse ditch. The majority of the pottery (97.5%) has come from the two ditch terminals flanking the eastern entrance (see Table 1 below). There is 280g from the northern terminal, with the greater part coming from a single scored ware vessel, while the southern terminal contained 490g of pottery, with much of this from another scored ware vessel. Beyond the entrance there is only a further 15g of pottery from the south-eastern corner of the enclosure ditch, 17, and 5g from the southern terminal of the roundhouse ditch, 9. In both the smaller and larger groups the sherds are all from only one or two vessels. The total count of 12 sherd families provides an indication of the total number of vessels present, although in each group containing two sherd families these are dominated by a single vessel, with the second group comprising only between one and four sherds.

The average sherd weight is only 5g. However, the larger groups comprise a mixture of larger sherds together with small sherds and crumbs from sherds that have fragmented as a result of containing dense large shell inclusions, with some of this breakage caused during excavation and processing of the friable material. The assemblage from the fill, 34, of ditch 35 has a larger average sherd weight of 8.6g, as the sherds are less fragmented.

Table 1: Site 1, quantification of Iron Age pottery

Fill/Cut	Type	Sherds	Weight (g)	Sherd families
8/9	Roundhouse, S terminal	2	5	1
15/17	Enclosure, SE corner	7	15	1
22/24	Enclosure, N terminal (upper fill)	22	80	2
23/24	Enclosure, N terminal (lower fill)	31	200	2
33/35	Enclosure, S terminal (upper fill)	45	87	2
34/35	Enclosure, S terminal (lower fill)	43	370	2
36/39	Enclosure, S terminal (lowest fill)	8	33	2
Totals		**158**	**790**	**12**

All of the sherds are shell tempered, with this varying from dense coarse shell (2-7mm), through moderate medium shell (1-2mm), to sparse small shell (<0.5mm). The moderate and dense coarse shell groups predominate. The fabrics typically have grey-black cores with grey-black inner surfaces, while the outer surfaces are either dark grey or dark grey with brown mottles.

The sherds range in thickness from a few thin-walled vessels, only 5-6mm thick, probably from smaller jars or bowls, to thicker-walled vessels, 7-13mm thick, probably larger jars.

The assemblage is dominated by plain body sherds, but in the larger groups it is possible to characterise the vessels present. From the southern terminal of the ring ditch, 9, there is a single sherd from a scored ware vessel, probably a small jar form, as the sherd is only 6mm thick.

The upper fill, 22, of the northern terminal of the enclosure, 24, also contains sherds from a scored ware vessel, along with a single sherd from a thicker-walled vessel, 10mm, in a fine fabric, black throughout, containing sparse small shell, with

a burnished surface. The lower fill, 23, of the same ditch contains sherds from a scored ware jar with an upright, flat-topped rim. It is thin-walled, 5-6mm, with a grey core and inner surface and mottled grey to light brown outer surface. The scoring has been deeply incised to the extent that many sherds have fractured along the scored lines.

The upper fill, 33, of the southern terminal, 35, contains a scored ware sherd and a round rim from a thick-walled vessel, 13mm thick. The lower fill, 34, of the southern terminal contains sherds from the full profile of a small scored ware bowl. The fabric is grey-black throughout, containing dense large shell inclusions. It has a flat base, 90mm diameter, and the scoring on the body runs near vertically. The rim is slightly everted above a concave neck and has a diameter of *c* 200mm. The vessel was an open bowl form, perhaps standing some 150mm high, and around a quarter to a third of the vessel has been deposited in the ditch fill.

The occurrence of several scored ware vessels indicates that this assemblage is in the Middle Iron Age tradition of the central Midlands, with scored wares occurring throughout Leicestershire and Northamptonshire and also into the neighbouring counties to the west, south and east, with distribution centred on the watersheds of the Rivers Nene and Welland. The predominance of shelly fabrics is typical of assemblages throughout Northamptonshire and also including the Welland watershed in Leicestershire and Rutland. The assemblage could date to any time between the 4th and 1st centuries BC, but there is also a single sherd from a burnished bowl in a black fabric with only sparse small shell inclusions. These vessels tend to occur in late assemblages, those dating to the 1st century BC. This might suggest that the site is more likely to lie towards the end of the scored ware tradition, perhaps the 2nd and 1st centuries BC, although the presence of only a single vessel leaves this uncertain.

2.2.2 Fired clay and ceramic building material by Pat Chapman

Only seven fragments of fired clay, weighing 63g, were recovered from the Iron Age settlement. Two of the four from the fill (6) of the roundhouse gully are small and irregular but very light, vesicular, black and red, as a result of contact with high temperatures. The large fragment from context 6 is hard and brittle, coarse, irregular and fired to pale orange with cream streaks. The other piece is small, fine and slightly soft, pale orange and black.

The three fragments from the fill (33) of enclosure ditch recut 35 comprise one large piece with two tiny fragments that have broken off from it. The piece is a small, hard, fine irregular cuboid, fired to brown with a black core. The surfaces are smooth.

2.2.3 Copper alloy working debris by Andy Chapman

The upper fill (33) of enclosure ditch 35 at the southern terminal of the eastern entrance contained the conical base of a triangular crucible used for the lost-wax casting of copper alloy objects. The fragment weighs 8g and has a uniform grey vesicular fabric typical of such crucibles. There are also three small fragments from the body of the crucible.

The same context also produced three small fragments, weighing 6g, of vesicular fuel ash slag, as well as three pieces from a fragment of hard fired clay, weighing 20g, with smooth brown surfaces and a black core. The underlying ditch fill (34) contained a further small fragment, 12mm thick and weighing 4g, with a similar fabric to the crucible base, perhaps from the wall of a further but larger crucible.

There were also fragments of thin-walled fired clay, weighing 70g, perhaps from a hearth lining.

In addition there is a mystery object: a carefully fashioned ceramic 'egg', 40mm long by 25mm diameter, with a grey core and light brown surfaces (Fig 11). It is suggested that this is the clay core from a mould for the casting of a hollow object, but presumably unused.

Ceramic 'egg', possibly made for use in a casting mould for a hollow object Fig 11

(scale 20mm)

All of the debris from the southern terminal of the enclosure comes from high temperature processes, and it is all likely to be connected with copper alloy casting.

A further four fragments of fuel ash slag, weighing 29g, came from the upper fill, 22, of the northern terminal 24, along with a small piece of fired clay. There is a single small fragment of fuel ash slag, weighing 1g, from the underlying fill, 23. There are three small pieces of fuel ash slag, and two small pieces of fired clay from the fill, 31, of enclosure ditch 32, near the south-west corner of the enclosure.

Four pieces of fired clay, weighing 43g, with two of the pieces highly vesicular through over-heating, and almost constituting fuel ash slag, came from the fill, 6, of the northern terminal, 7, of the ring ditch. These other small groups of fuel ash slag and fired clay may also have been associated with the copper alloy casting, although none of the fragments of fired clay is certainly from a broken-up casting mould.

*2.2.4 **Rubbing stone*** by Andy Chapman

Just under a half of an oval rubbing stone came from the upper fill (30) of Iron Age enclosure ditch 32, at the western end of the southern arm. The stone is 65mm thick, 170mm wide and has a surviving length of 120mm; the estimated original dimensions are *c* 200mm wide by *c* 300mm long. The stone is a medium coarse Millstone Grit, with only the occasional quartz grain up to 5mm long. The rubbing/grinding surface is slightly convex and the top is steep-sided and domed. It would probably have been used as a rubbing stone on a large saddle quern.

2.3 Environmental evidence

*2.3.1 **Animal bone*** by Philip Armitage

Introduction

A small assemblage of hand-collected and sieved animal bone (1,057 NISP, numbers of identifiable bone specimens present) from the Iron Age settlement (Site 1) were submitted for analysis and interpretation. The quantification of the assemblage, including the Romano-British assemblage from Site 2, has been tabulated in Appendix 2.

Analysis of the bone followed standard zooarchaeological methodological procedures (as described in Armitage 1999, 102-103), resulting in 370 (35.0%) of the Iron Age specimens being identified to species and anatomy (Appendix 2, table 2). Over 687 (65.0%) remain unidentified (Appendix 2, table 3); this disproportionately high frequency of unidentified specimens reflects the presence in the collected material of highly fragmented, “very scrappy” bone, notably from the Iron Age enclosure ditch, where also the presence of significant numbers of loose cattle teeth and especially of pig (31% total pig NISP) teeth suggested re-working of the deposited bone. Many of the leached/ “brittle” cattle and sheep bone specimens from the enclosure ditch had become fragmented either *in situ* (during post-depositional exposure/attrition) and/or during lifting from the heavy clay soil matrix. In order therefore to establish accurate bone counts (NISP) the fragments of shafts and/or epiphyses recognised as deriving from the same element were recorded as a single “unit”. Likewise, reconstructed parts of jawbones or maxillae (in some cases with associated loose teeth) were counted as single elements.

Overall, the combined Iron Age and Romano-British assemblage are predominated by mammal bones (97.34%/total NISP) with fewer bird bones (2.02%) and even fewer fish (0.32%) and amphibian (0.32%) bones. Appendix 2, tables 4 to 7, provide summaries of the anatomical distributions of the main domesticates for the Iron Age and Romano-British assemblages. These summaries are based on the complete data sets of recorded anatomies for each of the species by site/feature/context held in the site archive (in the format of Microsoft Excel spreadsheets). Collected metrical data, as well as the recorded ageing and sexing of the domesticate bones are also held in the site archive.

Preservation and taphonomic modifications

Overall, the preservation of the Iron Age bone is assessed as fair to good but many of the bones from the ditch fills include high levels of fragmented bones (as noted above). The distributions of burnt (mainly calcined) bones are summarized in Appendix 2, table 3, together with occurrences of dog-gnawed bones and the surprisingly limited evidence of butchery. Detailed information relating to the

type/occurrence of modified bone within each of the excavated deposits (contexts) is held in the site archive (in the format of Microsoft Excel spreadsheets).

Livestock economy and diet

Based on analysis of the recovered animal bone assemblage, cattle were apparently the principal livestock kept by the Iron Age settlement community. They would have been used to provide milk and manure, and they may have served as draught/plough animals, although there was no bone wear evidence from this assemblage to indicate this. Older cattle would have been killed for their meat and hides; however, the dental ageing data (Appendix 2, table 8.1) reveals that this community was also culling some calves and young animals (1.5 to 2 years) for their meat. The Rutland Water cattle were small horned (so-called "Celtic") animals typical of the Iron Age (see Armitage and Clutton-Brock 1976), as indicated by short stumpy (young adult bull) horn cores from contexts 8 and 34 (lengths of outer curve = 76 & 70mm, respectively). The presence of small/dwarf animals among the Iron Age cattle at the Rutland Water settlement is further evidenced by the post-cranial elements, including three astragali whose greatest lateral lengths (GLl) of 55.4, 56.4 and 59.0mm are smaller/comparable to the modern Dexter steer documented by Noddle (1988) (GLl = 59mm) and are comparable in size to cattle documented from other Iron Age sites (Appendix 2, table 9.1). Stature (withers height) in two of the Iron Age cattle from contexts 22 and 33 are calculated at 110.1 and 108.4 cm respectively, based on the greatest lengths in their radii (GL 256 and 252mm) (method of Matolcsi 1970). An even smaller Iron Age animal is represented by a tibia from context 34, whose withers height is calculated from GL 293 mm at 101.1 cm. All of these Rutland Water cattle compare in stature with animals from other Iron Age sites, whose withers height ranges from 100 to 110 cm (Appendix 2, table 9.2). Two cattle innominate bones (contexts 33 & 34) were both identified as female (criteria of Grigson 1982).

Sheep appear to be of secondary importance in the local farming economy, providing wool, milk and manure. Older animals, when they were no longer as productive or fertile, may have been culled from the flock to provide meat and skins, although no butchery marks were noted on the sheep bones from the settlement. At the site there is no evidence for the presence of goat; all of the teeth examined are attributable to sheep based on the criteria of Payne (1985) and Zeder and Pilaar (2010) and the more complete/semi-intact post-cranial elements are also recognized as sheep, based on the criteria of Boessneck *et al* (1964).

Pigs may also have contributed to the community's food source, although the actual extent of this is difficult to gauge owing to the over representation of isolated teeth (see above), which biases calculations of the relative comparative frequencies of the main domesticates. Among the isolated teeth are three lower canines (tusks), all identified as male (criteria of Mayer and Brisbin 1988).

There is some evidence for the presence of horses, presumably used in controlling movements of the cattle herd and sheep flock and possibly also as pack animals. Compared with other Iron Age sites however, the percentage frequency (0.7% total NISP) of the horse bones and teeth appears somewhat low, but it may be that the remains of such animals (after death) had been disposed of in more distant localities, well away from the roundhouse and the enclosure. Medium-sized dogs also are represented at the site and may have been employed in droving cattle and/or as guard dogs. There is no evidence for the exploitation by the community of supplementary resources such as fish, wildfowl or game, although this absence

may be due a negative bias in the preservation of the small bones of species of this type.

"Special" deposits or secondary butchery waste?
Among the cattle bones from context 34, the fill of terminal ditch 35 at the entrance to the sub-rectangular enclosure, is the articulating remains of a right hind leg and foot from an adult animal (Appendix 2, table 10). From the same context there is a badly smashed/highly fragmented skull of a small/short-horned ox, aged over 72 months (based on wear in the upper molar teeth, method of Davis and Payne 1993, 18). Similar associations of cattle limbs and skulls at the Danebury Iron Age hillfort were interpreted by Grant as possible examples of "special" "ritual" deposits (Grant 1984; Wilson 1992, 342; Hill 1996; Wilson 1999, 299). However, the Danebury deposits were from pits not ditches and some authorities consider that "special" deposits do not occur in ditches (see Wait 1985 referenced in Morris 2008, 18). An alternative explanation for the hind leg and foot is provided by Morris (*ibid*, 8 & 54) who states that articulating limb bones in Iron Age contexts are considered more likely to represent secondary butchery waste, resulting from initial dismemberment of the joints. This is because Iron Age butchery methods often left connective tissue present on the limb bones (resulting in their maintaining articulation when discarded) in comparison with Roman butchery which was more likely to result in disarticulation. The presence of such waste in the enclosure ditch therefore suggests cattle were being slaughtered and dismembered away from the habitation area (adjacent roundhouse).

2.3.2 Charred plant remains by Karen Deighton

Seven bulk soil samples (20 litres per sample) were collected by hand from an Iron Age enclosure ditch and roundhouse gully. These were assessed to determine the presence, level of preservation and nature of ecofacts and to ascertain the potential for further work. The contribution to the understanding of the economy and function of the site was also considered**.**

The samples were processed using a modified siraf tank fitted with a 250micron mesh and flot sieve. The resulting flots were dried and examined under a microscope (10 x magnification). The residues were scanned for ecofacts and to check the effectiveness of the flotation process. Plant macrofossils were identified with the aid of the author's reference collection and seed atlases (Jacomet 2006; Cappers *et al* 2006). The results of the assessment are presented in Table 2 below.

Table 2: Site 1, charred plant remains by context

Feature (Deposit)	Volume (|litres)	Cereal	Weed	Charcoal
Roundhouse gully 7 (6)	20	1	-	6
Roundhouse gully 9 (8)	20	1	10	6
Enclosure ditch (recut) 24 (23)	20	-	-	4
Enclosure ditch 29 (28)	20	-	-	2
Enclosure ditch (recut) 35 (33)	20	-	-	2
Enclosure ditch 32 (31)	20	-	-	1
Enclosure ditch 44 (43)	20	-	-	3

Key for charcoal fragments +=present,1=2-10,2=10-20,3=20-30,4=30-50,5=50-100,6=100-200

Preservation was exclusively by charring and fragmentation was at a reasonable level; however, identification of charred grains and seeds was adversely affected by surface abrasion. The soil samples taken from the enclosure ditch were very poor in terms of the quantities of charred material they contained; larger samples

may have increased the quantities of charcoal recovered, but the overall assemblage size would have remained relatively low and the abraded, fragmented condition of the material would have precluded further analysis. Only the sample taken from ditch 24, near to the entrance to the enclosure, contained relatively sizeable amounts of charcoal; this probably derived from the dumping of hearth waste associated with activities in/near the roundhouse.

The material from the roundhouse gully was almost exclusively fragmented and abraded charcoal derived from the burning of wood as fuel; this may have been used to fire a small metal-working furnace. The small numbers of cereal grains and weed seeds recovered from the deposit had probably been mixed in with straw used for kindling and are not suggestive of crop processing at the site.

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2.4 Discussion

Situated near the crest of a low ridge and overlooking the broad valley of the Egleton stream to the south and south-east, the Iron Age settlement at Rutland Water, Lagoon B, appears to have occupied a relatively prominent position in the local Iron Age landscape. It is one of a number of enclosed settlements of a similar date that have been identified in the valleys of the River Gwash and its tributaries, close to the south-eastern edge of the tribal territory of the Corieltauvi.

The pattern of middle to late Iron Age settlement in the area has been pieced together from the study of cropmarks shown on aerial photographs and from archaeological investigations, most of which were associated with the construction of Rutland Water in the 1970s and more recent development in and around Oakham (Cooper 2000). The majority of the settlements in the area are located on the ridges of higher ground between the river valleys that bisect the local terrain, and in this respect the settlement at Lagoon B is typical of the general pattern.

There are two enclosed middle to late Iron Age settlements in the immediate vicinity of the settlement at Lagoon B (*ibid,* 145). One lies 3.6km to the south-east, on a south-east facing slope overlooking the now flooded valley of the River Gwash. It comprises a large, sub-rectangular enclosure, measuring 120m east to west by 80m north to south, within which are the remains of a probable roundhouse and a small, circular stock-pen with a diameter of *c* 30m; remnants of an associated field system lie on the slopes to the south and west of the enclosure. The other settlement, which lies 1.4km to the west, on the outskirts of Oakham, contained the remains of a possible kiln and other occupation evidence.

In the wider area, two enclosed settlements broadly dating to the same period as the settlement at Lagoon B have been identified to the west of Oakham (*ibid,* 145). Both sites, which are situated on the slopes above the headwaters of the River Gwash, appear to comprise two rectangular or sub-rectangular enclosures. To the south-east, on the ridge of high ground between the rivers Gwash and Chater, near Lyndon and Edith Weston, there are two further sub-rectangular enclosures.

The settlement at Lagoon B, in common with the other settlements mentioned above, would have been a small farmstead, set within a landscape of fields, meadows and woodland. The ridge above the settlement would have sheltered it from the worst of the weather from the north and east and the streams flowing past the site to the north and south would have provided a plentiful water supply.

It is likely, given the limited evidence for occupation at the site and the small quantities of refuse recovered from the ditches that the farmstead was home to a small community, perhaps an extended family group. The distribution of broken pottery, animal bone and other waste suggests that habitation was focused around the entrance to the enclosure. The gully of a single roundhouse, located outside of the entrance to the enclosure, was the only evidence for a building; it is possible that the remains of less substantial buildings within the enclosure may have been destroyed by ploughing from the medieval period onwards.

The enclosure, which probably had an internal bank topped by a hedge or picket fence, would have been used for holding cattle and other livestock, perhaps during the winter months when the low-lying meadows in the valley were too wet for grazing and the risk of predation was high. The absence of features within the enclosure may be due to the truncation of shallow features by ploughing, but the lack of finds from the enclosure ditch suggests that there had been few, if any internal features beyond the area immediately around the entrance.

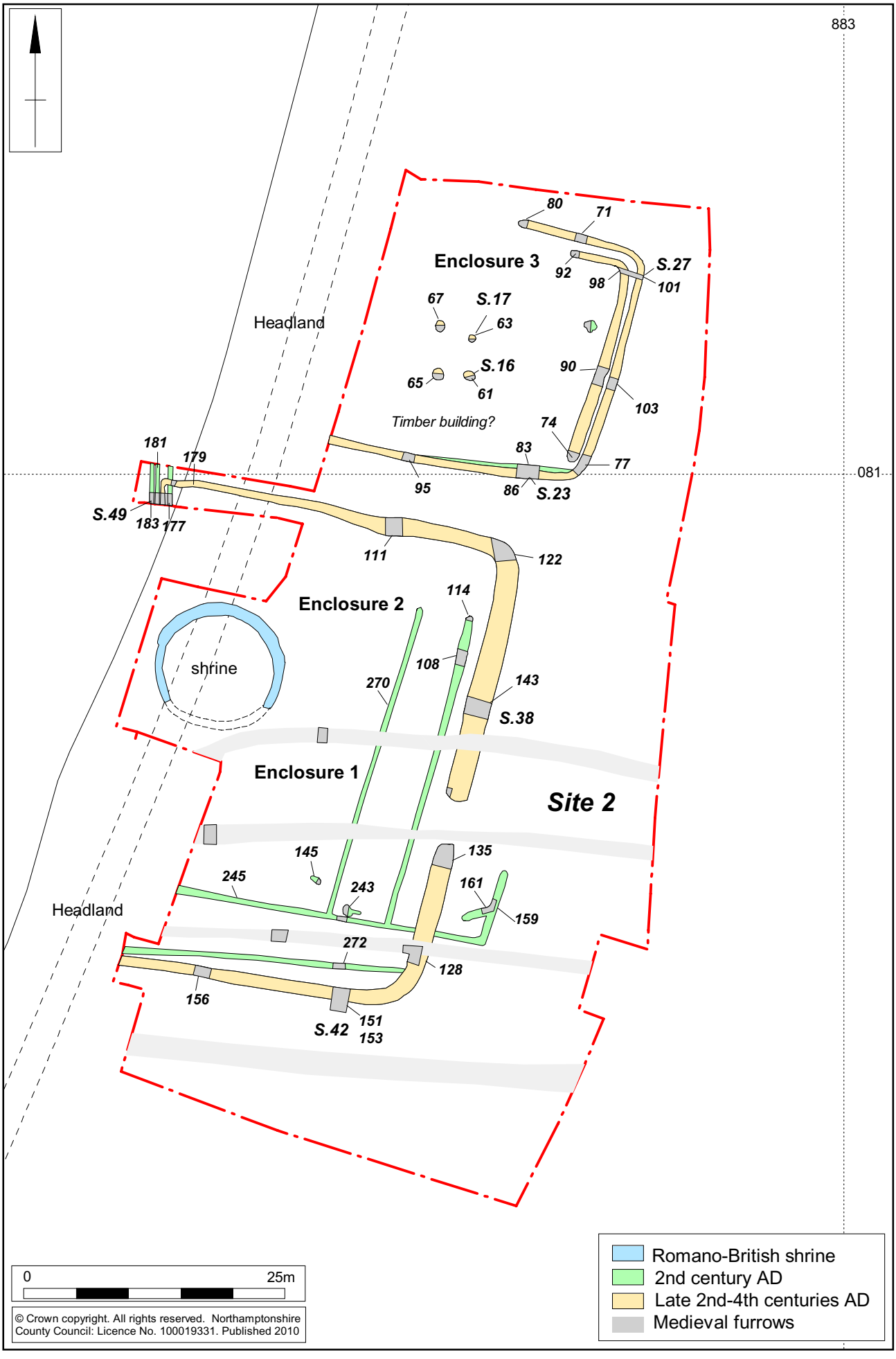
The location of the roundhouse outside of the enclosure suggests that it may have been used for specialist activities; evidence for the casting of bronze objects was found in and around the roundhouse, so in this case it may have been used as a metal-working workshop. This evidence took the form of metal-working slag, fired clay, large quantities of charcoal and a ceramic 'egg' that may have been used as a mould in a hollow-casting process (Fig 11). Given the dangers of the spread of fire with timber and thatch buildings, this may explain why the roundhouse was located outside of the enclosure, although there was no evidence for other buildings within the enclosure. The roundhouse does not appear to have been refurbished to any considerable extent so it was probably occupied for no more twenty to thirty years.

3 ROMANO-BRITISH CIRCULAR BUILDING AND ENCLOSURES (SITE 2)

3.1 Romano-British shrine complex

3.1.1 Site summary

Approximately 300m to the south-west of the Iron Age settlement (Site 1) was a circular stone building, situated near the centre of a rectangular enclosure formed by a number of small gullies (Enclosure 1; Figs 2, 12-14). A more substantial enclosure was subsequently built around the stone building (Enclosure 2) and an additional enclosure, containing a small rectangular timber building, was built to the north (Enclosure 3). The site, interpreted as a Roman shrine complex, was probably established in the mid 2nd century AD and continued in use until the late 4th century AD. In the late 4th or 5th century AD a young adult male, who had died in his early 30s, was buried in a grave in the centre of the stone building. The building eventually collapsed or was demolished, the rubble covering the grave and the foundations of the shrine. A headland overlying the western side of the enclosures forms the parish boundary between Egleton and Hambleton.



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Scale 1:500

Site 2: Romano-British shrine and enclosures Fig 12

3.1.2 Circular stone building (mid 2nd to 4th centuries AD)

Phase 1, construction and early use (mid 2nd century AD)
A circular stone building with an internal diameter of *c* 10.5m and walls *c* 0.6m thick was located close to the western edge of Site 2 (Fig 15). The wall and floor surfaces on the southern and south-eastern sides of the building had been removed by medieval ploughing. The foundation trench for the wall was 0.8m wide and cut into the natural clay to a depth of 0.2m. The foundation courses were composed of pitched ironstone rubble, bonded with clay (Fig 16). They supported a limestone rubble wall, 165, which in places survived up to four courses high, with the inner and outer faces of the wall constructed from roughly dressed slabs and the core filled with smaller pieces of limestone rubble and clay. The inner face of the wall had been finished with plaster decorated with red and white paint. On the northern side of the building the thickness at the base of the wall was increased with an additional layer of external masonry, 186; this may have been added to shore up an unstable wall or it may have been constructed to create a ledge or bench (Fig 17).

On the eastern side of the interior and adjacent to the wall was a pair of postholes, 262 and 265, which may have held a frame for a doorway (Fig 15). The postholes, which were spaced 1.68m apart and measured up to 0.55m in diameter by 0.28m deep, contained ironstone cobbles that had been used as post-packing. Between the two postholes was a layer of compacted clay (255), mixed with small limestone and ironstone pebbles, which corresponded with a more extensive area of compacted clay and pebbles (246) immediately outside the building in this area. This metalled layer was probably formed by 'wear-and-tear' at the entrance and successive attempts to consolidate the ground with spreads of gravel. If the entrance was in this location, the threshold would have been raised.

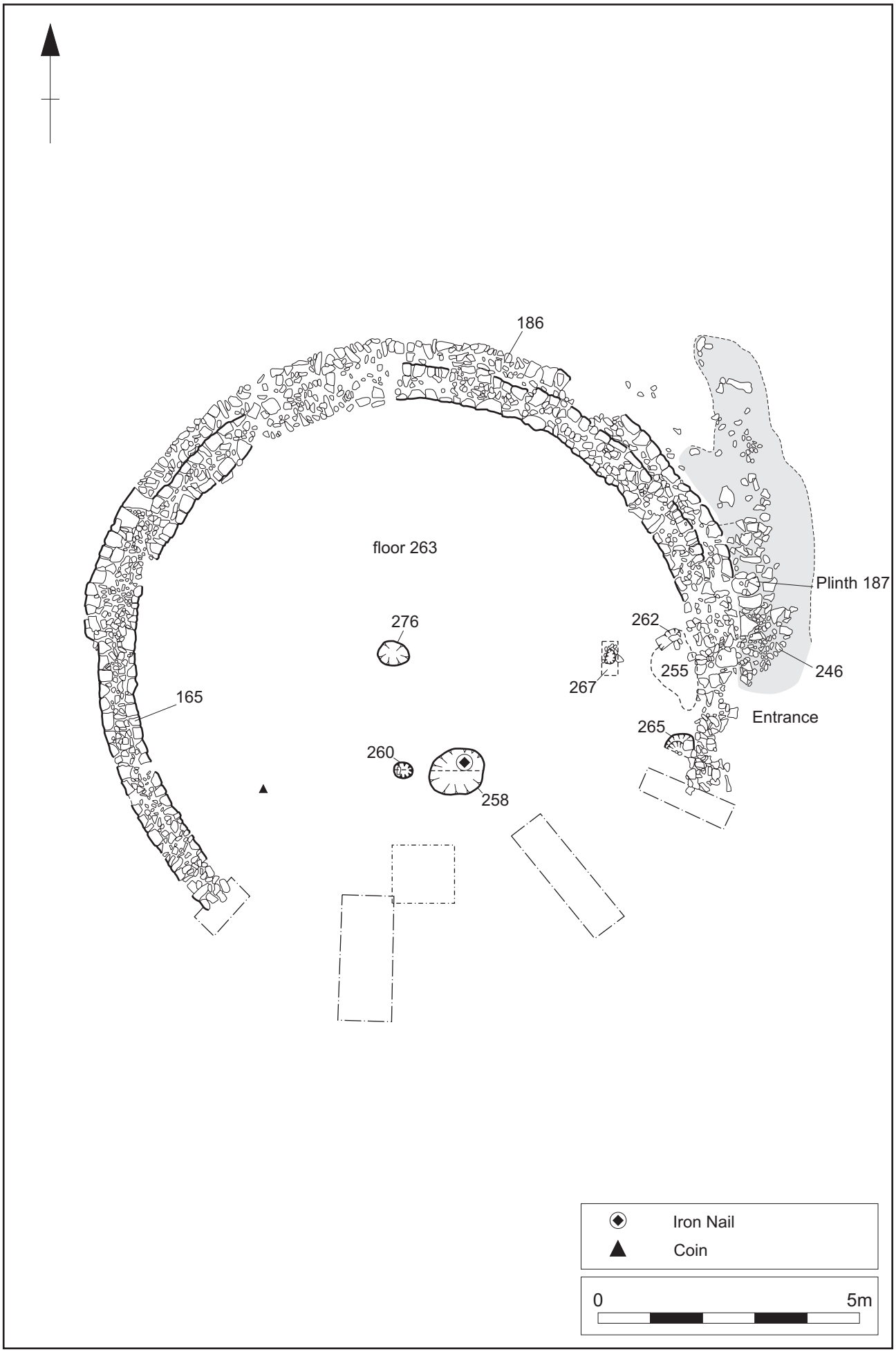
Within the building, the original floor surface was formed by the reduction of ground level down to the clay substrate (263); the reduced surface may have been consolidated with a layer of ironstone gravel (241), which survived as patches of pebbles within the interior, although the pebbles could have occurred naturally within the clay.

Near the centre of the building and broadly contemporary with the original floor surface were two small, relatively shallow pits, 258 and 276, and two postholes, 260 and 267. Pit 258, which had largely been truncated by the insertion of a later grave (see below), had a diameter of *c* 1.0m and depth of 0.28m; pit 276 was smaller, measuring *c* 0.6m in diameter. They were filled with mid brown silty clay and contained occasional charcoal flecks. Postholes 260 and 267, which were approximately 0.5m in diameter and up to 0.29m deep, contained several small ironstone cobbles that had been used as post-packing. These features probably date to the period when the building was first erected. A single coin recovered from this level was too degraded to be dated.

Outside of the building and close to the possible doorway on the eastern side was a rectangular patch of mortar and limestone slabs (187), measuring 1.1m by 0.9m. A fragment of a bronze Corinthian helmet from a figurine or bust of the goddess Minerva or god Mars was found next to this feature (Fig 27), suggesting that it may have been a plinth or altar.

General view of Romano-British shrine, looking south-west Fig 13

Interior of shrine, demolition deposits removed (animal burial 192 in foreground) Fig 14



Scale 1:100 Plan of Romano- British shrine, mid to late 2nd century AD (Phase 1) Fig 15

Phase 2, refurbishment and continued use (late 2nd to 4th centuries AD)
Later in the 2nd century AD a new floor was laid down; finds recovered from the floor surface date it to the 2nd to 4th centuries AD. This refurbishment may have been contemporary with the construction of the new surrounding enclosure (Enclosure 2; see below). The new floor, comprising greenish-grey clay (191), covered the earlier pits and postholes, although the posts for the doorway were left *in situ,* indicating their continued use (Fig 18).

The interior, which had previously been a single space, was sub-divided by the construction of a timber partition that projected *c* 5.5m across the north-east part of the building on an east to west alignment. The remains of the partition wall comprised a beam slot, 208, and five postholes, 210, 212 (not shown), 214, 216 and 218, set at irregular distances.

Within the partitioned area, to the north of 208, there was a short slot, 220, at the western end of which were the partly articulated remains of young sheep/goat buried in a very shallow pit or hollow, 192 (Figs 14 and 18).

Approximately 3m inside the entrance to the building, on the eastern side of the interior, was a hearth or fire pit, 234, set into one side of a shallow pit, 230. The shallow pit had short, steep, concave sides and a flat base, measured *c* 1.0m in diameter and 0.14m deep, and was filled with charcoal-flecked reddish-brown clayey silt (228). Set close to the northern and southern edges of the pit were two small postholes, 224 and 226, which may have supported posts for suspending vessels over the fire. On the southern side of pit 230 there was also a small groove or elongated posthole, 229, containing dark greyish-brown clay with charcoal flecks and bone fragments.

The hearth/fire pit 234, which had a diameter of 0.9m and a depth 0.27m, had very steep sides and a flat base. The edge of the pit had been burnt by intense heat, turning the colour of the surrounding clay to a dark orangey-red. The base of the pit was filled with dark greyish-brown silty clay (232) containing large amounts of charcoal and fragments of animal bone. The upper fill was mid orangey-brown silty clay (231) with fewer charcoal flecks. There were no artefacts associated with this feature, with the exception of animal bone, but it was cut through the clay floor so dates to the late 2nd to 4th centuries AD.

In addition to the hearth/fire pit, seven small, shallow pits, 197, 202, 204, 222, 240, 274 and 277, and a posthole, 206, were cut through the new floor; they were generally located near the centre of the building, their position appearing to correspond with the distribution of coins and other artefacts within the building. The diameters of the pits, ranged between 0.5m and 1.1m, and they were up to 0.52m deep. Their fills were typically mid greyish-brown silty clay with occasional charcoal flecks and small cobbles; pit 240 contained frequent ironstone cobbles, some of which had been burnt. Finds recovered from the pits included animal bone, sherds of pottery, small fragments of tile and three coins dating to the 4th century AD (including a coin of Constantine I (AD313-14) in pit 202).

Two of the pits, 197 and 277, were of particular interest as they contained evidence for ritual offerings. A small group of three small cups, which date to the 4th century AD, were recovered almost intact from floor layer 191, adjacent to pit 202. The shallow pit, 277, into which they had been deposited was barely discernible, suggesting that the clay from the floor (194) had been used to cover them, after they had been placed in the ground. Pit 197, which had a steep-sided,

Pitched ironstone foundation course of Romano-British shrine Fig 16

Additional masonry, 186 (left), on north side of Romano-British shrine Fig 17

U-shaped profile, was situated on the southern side of the building. It measured 0.75m in diameter by 0.52m deep and was packed with ironstone cobbles. It contained sherds of pottery, fragments of animal bone, a fragment of glass and five coins, including a silver denarius of Septimus Severus (AD197-198) and bronze coins of Claudius II Gothicus (posthumous issue, 270 or later) and Licinius (AD313-316).

Posthole 206, which had a diameter of 0.4m and depth of 0.10m, was situated close to the western end of the partition, so it may have formed part of its structure or have served as a repair.

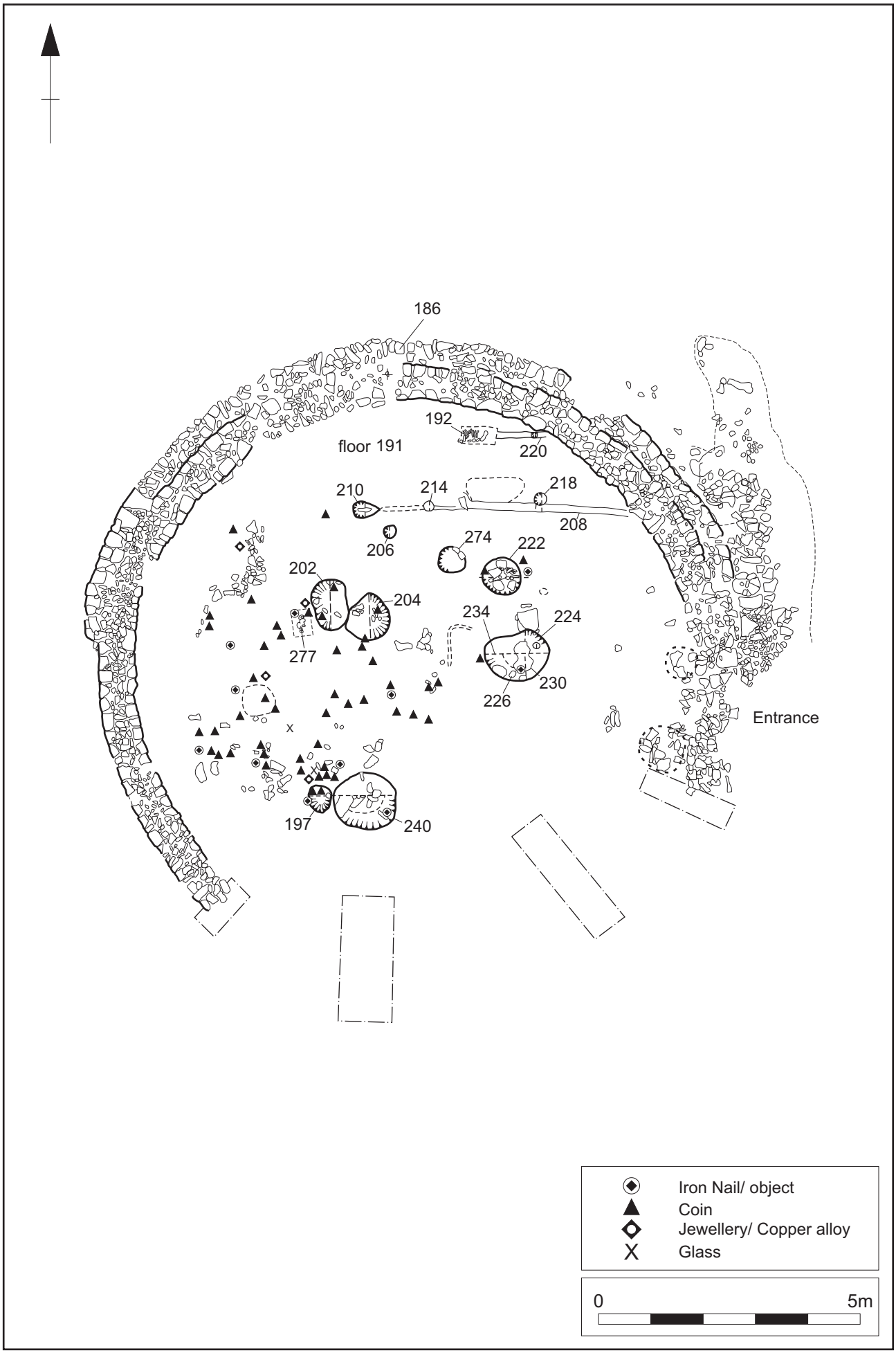
Lying on floor 191 and distributed largely across the south-west quadrant of the building were up to fifty Roman coins, fragments of glass (including vessel glass and a gaming piece), several items of jewellery, a rolled lead curse tablet, and two spear heads. One of the spearheads, a distinctive small-bladed type, dates to the mid 1st century AD; the other items generally date to the 2nd to 4th centuries AD.

Phase 3, abandonment and dereliction (late 4th to 5th century)
Overlying the second clay floor was a layer of building debris and detritus, 190, that had accumulated after the building had fallen out of use in the late 4th century, but before the building had collapsed or been demolished (Fig 19). The layer consisted of mid greyish-brown clayey silt, limestone and ironstone cobbles, and patches of plaster and mortar. Small animal bones recovered from this deposit may have come from an owl pellet, indicating that the roof had not entirely collapsed at this time. The debris was largely scattered across the western half of the floor and around the entrance, suggesting that the greatest damage to the walls was in these areas. There were several irregular patches of burnt cobbles and charcoal, indicating that small fires had been lit within the building.

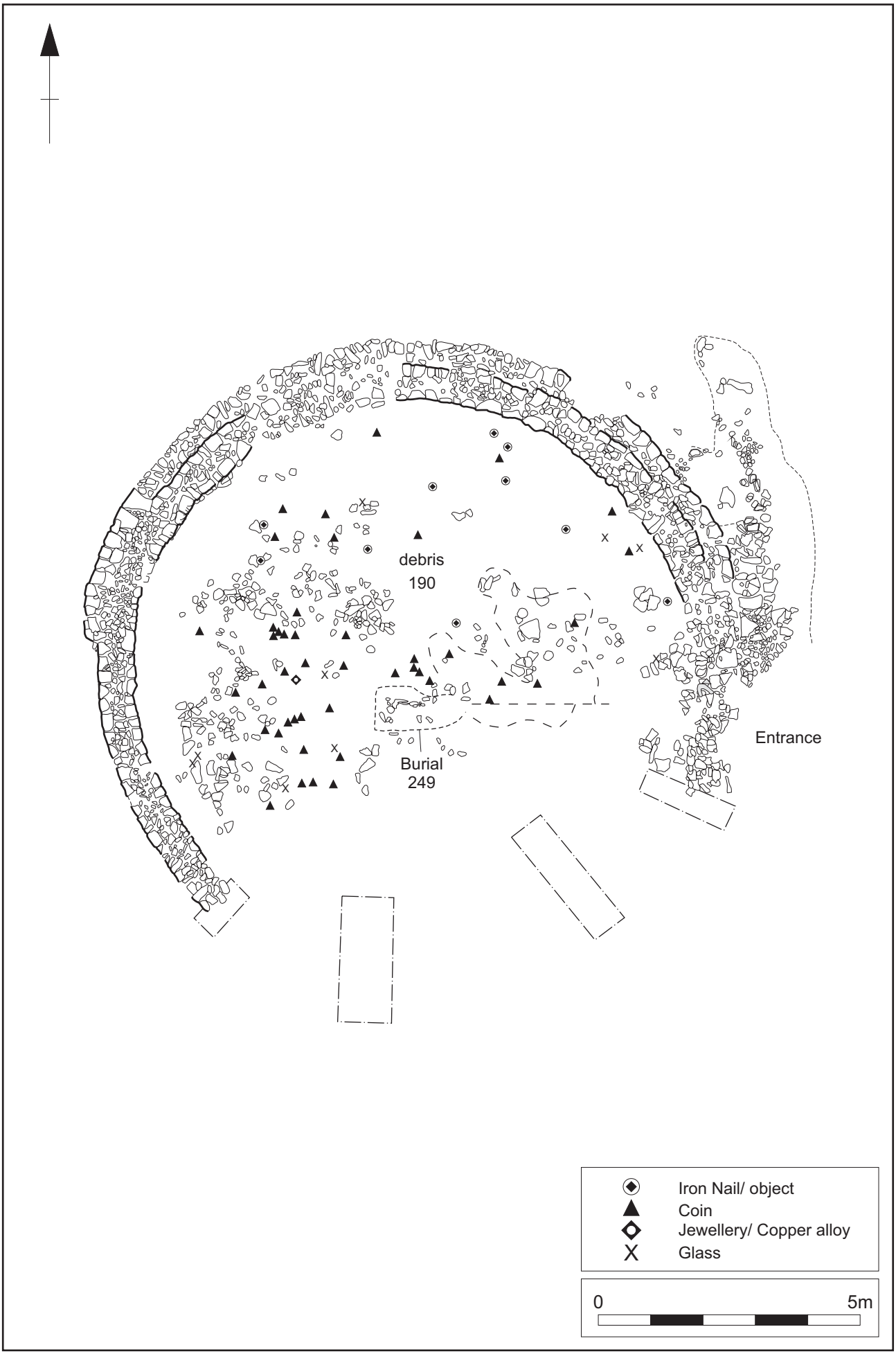
Finds recovered from this layer include a number of iron nails, several fragments of vessel glass and a scatter of 3rd and 4th century coins; the distribution of the coins reflects the spread of coins within the building prior to abandonment, suggesting a certain degree of disturbance to underlying deposits.

In the centre of the building there was a shallow, irregular grave, 249, containing the remains of a young adult male. Several cattle bones, including part of an articulated spinal column, were found in association with the grave, indicating that joints of meat had been deposited with the burial. There were no other grave goods. Radiocarbon dating of the human bone has given a date between the late 4th and mid 6th centuries AD (see Section 3.4).

Phase 4, building collapse/demolition (5th/mid 6th century)
Eventually, the roof timbers rotted and collapsed and finally the walls were toppled, leaving a spread of limestone rubble, 189, over the site of the building. A large number of iron nails from the roof were recovered from the demolition layer, although virtually no roof tile was found, indicating that the roof had been of thatch or wooden shingles.



Scale 1:100 Plan of Romano - British shrine, late 2nd to 4th century AD (Phase 2) Fig 18



Scale 1:100 Plan of Romano - British shrine, late 4th to 5th century AD (Phase 3) Fig 19

3.1.3 Enclosure 1 (mid 2nd century AD)

Surrounding the stone building was a regular arrangement of shallow, linear gullies. It is likely that the gullies are contemporary with the circular stone building and may have formed part of the original enclosure complex or *temenos* (Enclosure 1) surrounding the building prior to the construction of Enclosures 2 and 3 in the late 2nd century (Fig 12). The pottery recovered from the gullies, which dates to the 2nd century AD, is broadly the same date as that recovered from the later enclosure ditches, suggesting that they predate them by only a short period. Gully 83, which was subsequently truncated by the southern ditch of Enclosure 3, may have formed the northern side of this complex and remnants of the western edge (gullies 177, 181 and 183) were investigated in the north-west corner of Enclosure 2, beneath the headland.

The main axis of the gully system was aligned west-north-west to east-south-east and was formed by gully 245. This measured 0.85m wide by 0.20m deep and extended *c* 33m from the western edge of the site before turning at right-angles to the north-north-east for a distance of 7m. It was filled with mid greyish-brown silty clay (244) and at its eastern end there was a darker upper fill (157) containing charcoal flecks, animal bone and sherds of pottery. Close to the terminal and extending off the gully to the south-west was a short spur, 161, measuring *c* 3m long.

Extending off gully 245 to the north-north-east for a distance of 29m were two parallel gullies, 108 and 270, spaced 5m apart. Their fills were similar to gully 245 and gully 108 also had a darker upper fill 106, suggesting that particular activities were being undertaken in this corner of the enclosure. These may have been ritual in nature, as deposit 106 contained quantities of calcined sheep/goat bones that may have come from sacrificial offerings at the shrine.

Roughly parallel and to the south of gully 245 was a further gully, 163, that extended 23m from the western edge of the site and was truncated at its eastern end by enclosure ditch 128. It measured *c* 0.6m wide by 0.16m deep and was filled with dark greyish-brown silty clay (162).

3.1.4 Enclosures 2 and 3 (late 2nd to 4th centuries AD)

Enclosure 2

After a relatively short period, towards the end of the 2nd century AD, the original enclosure (Enclosure 1) was replaced by a more substantial ditched enclosure (Enclosure 2). The sub-rectangular enclosure measured 45m north to south by approximately 35m east to west and had an internal area of 0.16ha (Fig 12). The western side of the enclosure was not excavated as it lay beneath a modern track, although part of the north-west corner was investigated (Fig 20, Section 49).

The entrance to the enclosure, which was 8m wide, was on the eastern side, where the ditch, 135, was fairly substantial, measuring 1.5m wide by 0.75m deep. The ditches on the north and south sides of the enclosure, ditches 111 and 151 respectively, had a maximum width of 1.4m and depth of 0.6m and tapered significantly to the west (Fig 20, Section 42). In general the enclosure ditch had a V-shaped profile with a narrow concave base and had two fills: a basal fill of light to mid yellowish-brown silty clay, largely derived from weathering of the ditch sides; and a darker upper fill comprising greyish-brown clayey silt or silty clay with

charcoal flecks (Fig 20, Section 38). Animal bone and Roman pottery dating from the 2nd and 3rd centuries AD was recovered from both deposits.

At the south-east corner of the enclosure there was tentative evidence to suggest that construction may have started on an earlier enclosure ditch, 153, but that this was abandoned and that the ditch was immediately backfilled (Fig 20, Section 42). This possible earlier ditch was at least 0.8m wide by 0.26m deep and had steeply sloping sides and a flat base.

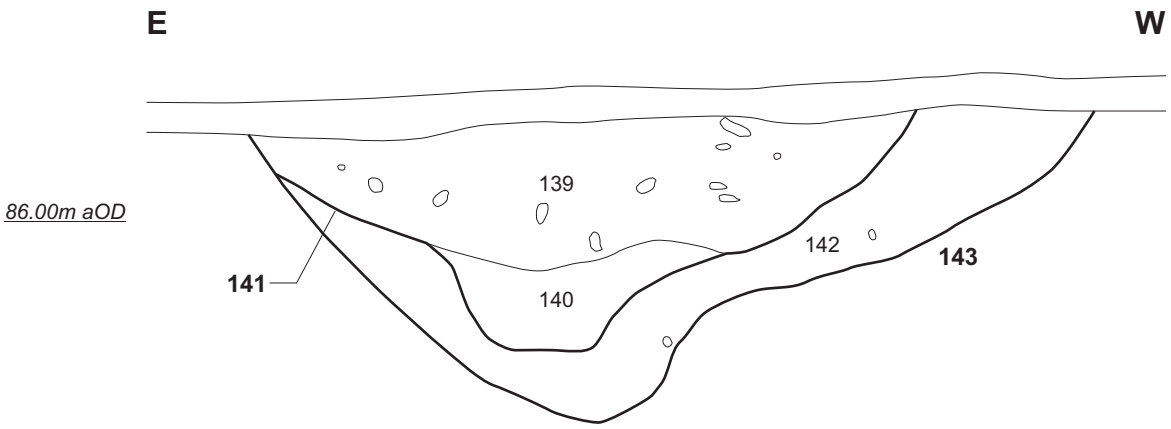
With the exception of the stone building, the only features within the enclosure were an oven or kiln and a patch of burning, located in its south-east corner. Oven/kiln 145 was roughly oval in plan, with a slightly pinched western end, and measured 1.1m long by 0.5m wide by 0.18m deep. The sides and base had been exposed to intense heat and had burnt to a pinkish-red colour; fragments of fired clay recovered from the fill suggest that there had been a clay superstructure. The fill (144) of the kiln/oven was dark grey, almost black silty clay containing large quantities of charcoal, including fragments of small branches, burnt cereal grain and several burnt animal bones. The burnt patch, which lay *c* 3m to the south-east of the oven/kiln, was irregular in plan and covered an area of approximately 0.8m^2. It comprised a layer of burnt clay and charcoal, embedded with burnt limestone pebbles and small cobbles, and appeared to extend slightly over the northern edge of gully 245.

Enclosure 3

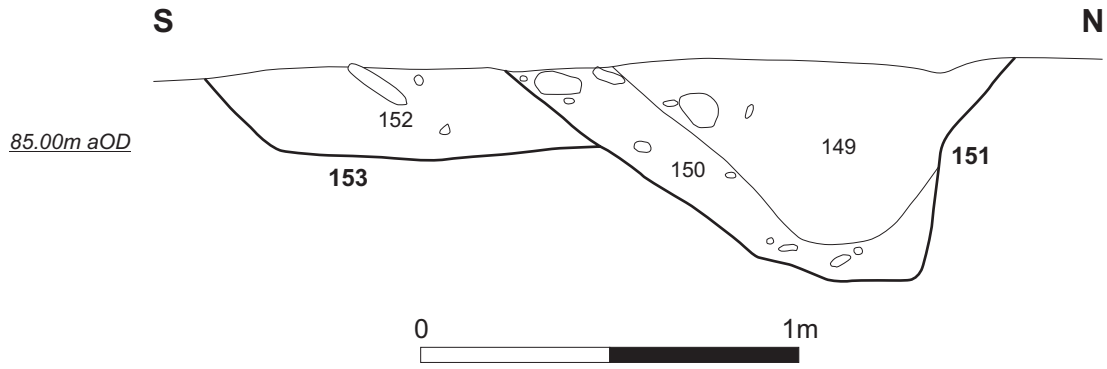
Enclosure 3 was situated to the north of Enclosure 2, leaving a 5m-wide corridor between the two. It measured approximately 23m east to west by 21m north to south; its western, and part of its northern side, had been removed by ploughing and modern disturbance (Fig 12). The enclosure would have covered an area of approximately 0.04ha. The position of the entrance is uncertain, but it may have been on the northern side, where ditch 71 terminated; given the shallow depth of the ditch of Enclosure 3, the opposing side of the entrance may have been truncated by ploughing. The enclosure ditch, 71, had a U-shaped profile and measured up to 0.75m wide by 0.25m deep (Figs 21 and 22). An internal ditch, 90, of similar width and depth ran parallel with ditch 71 along its eastern edge. The pottery recovered from the enclosure ditch dates from the later 2nd century to the 3rd century AD, suggesting that this enclosure fell out of use before the shrine was abandoned in the late 4th century AD.

Near the centre of the northern enclosure was a group of four postholes, 61, 63, 65 and 67, arranged in a rectangular formation and spaced *c* 4m apart north to south and 2.5m apart east to west (Figs 23 and 24). They had an average diameter of 0.85m and depth of 0.25m. The postholes contained ironstone cobbles that had probably been used as packing around timber posts. No artefactual dating evidence was recovered from the postholes but they are probably the remains of a small rectangular timber building associated with the shrine.

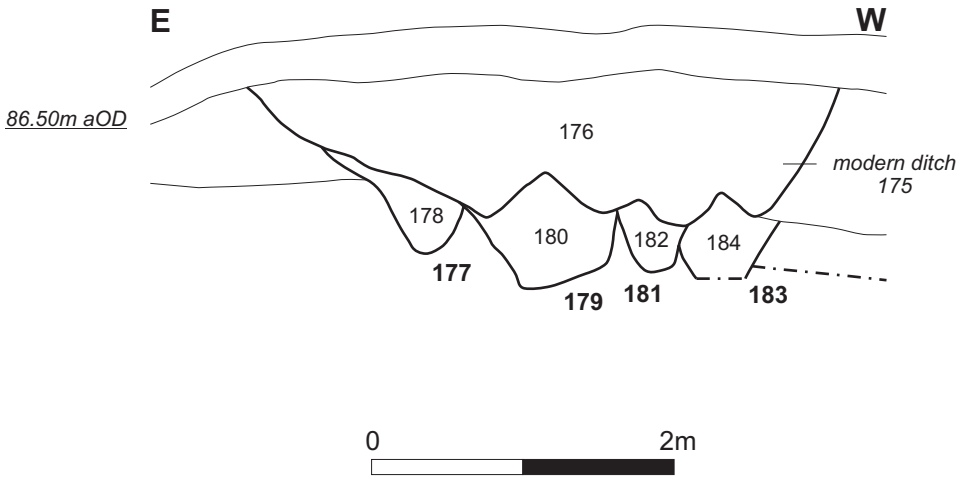
Section 38

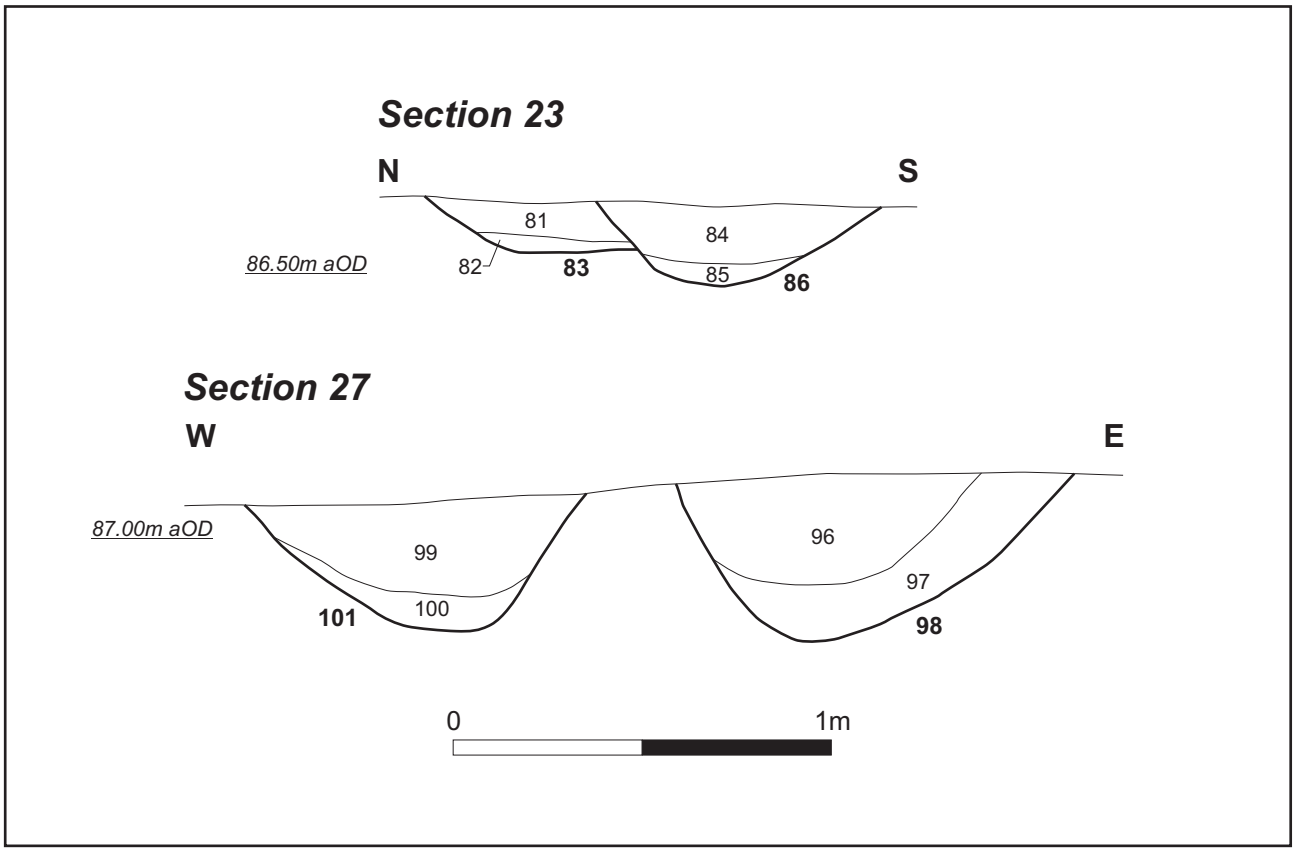


Section 42



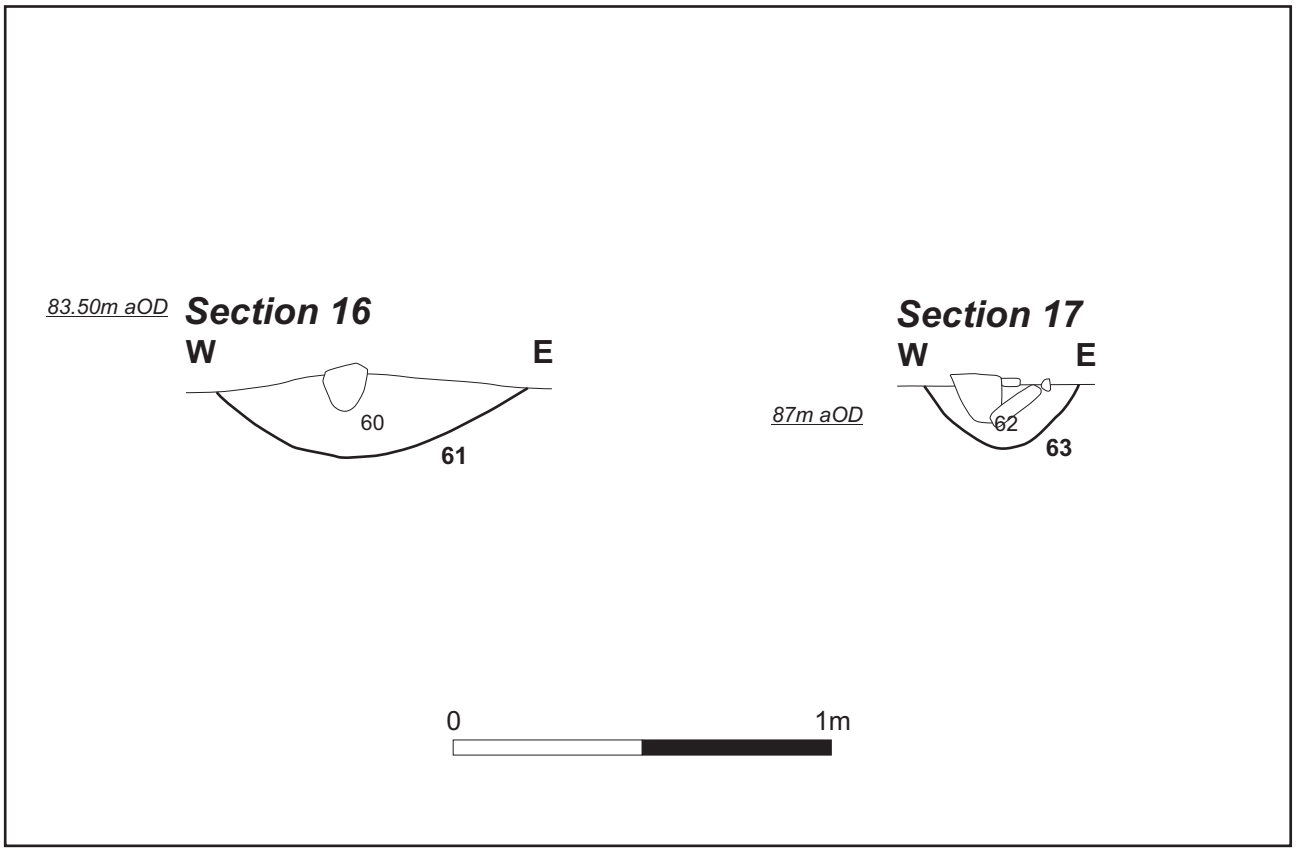
Section 49





Scale 1:20 Northern enclosure ditches Fig 21

Northern enclosure ditch 90, looking south Fig 22



Scale 1:20 Postholes 61 and 63 of four post structure Fig 23

Posthole 67, looking north Fig 24

3.2 Finds

*3.2.1 **Roman pottery*** by Jane Timby

Introduction and methodology
The following report details an assemblage of 1,528 sherds (188kg) of pottery recovered from the excavation of a Romano-British site (Site 2) near Egleton, Rutland Water. Unfortunately, one of the three boxes of pottery from Site 2 (contexts 196-266) was lost in transit by the courier, due to a tracking error/mis-delivery, and despite an extensive search it has not been found. The missing pottery has been identified in the context summary (Appendix 1) and selected examples are illustrated in Figure 25.

The recorded assemblage was moderately-fragmented, reflected in the overall average sherd weight of only 12g. However, there were three complete small vessels from pit 277 (fill 194) and a number of instances of multiple sherds from single vessels. Many of the sherds are quite abraded and surface treatments, such as colour-coating, were poorly preserved, possibly as a result of the fairly soft fabrics and slightly adverse ground conditions. Following a comment on the methodology, the fabrics and forms present are briefly described. The assemblage is then discussed chronologically.

The pottery was sorted into broad fabric groups based on inclusions present, the frequency and grade of the inclusions and the firing colour. Known regional or traded wares were coded following the system advocated for the National Roman reference collection (Tomber and Dore 1998). Known wares not referred to in the reference series were coded using the same form of nomenclature (eg LNV RE) whilst other local wares were coded according to firing colour and fabric characteristics. Local wares were coded according to firing colour and fabric characteristics. The sorted assemblage was quantified by sherd count and weight for each recorded context. Forms were recorded for rims, which were also measured for estimated vessel equivalence (EVE). The data has been entered onto an MS Excel spreadsheet, a copy of which is deposited with the site archive. A quantified summary by fabric is presented in Appendix 3, which also provides a concordance with the Leicester Museums fabric type series (LMFTS) for the better defined wares.

Description of Roman fabrics and forms
Imports
Samian: Nineteen sherds of samian were recorded, of which two tiny pieces are from South Gaul (LGF SA) and the remainder Central Gaul (LEZ SA). The sherds all appear to be from plain vessels and include at least three cups (Drag 33) and two dishes (Drag 31). Amongst the lost material is at least one decorated bowl (Drag 30).

Moselkeramik black-slip ware (MOS BS) (Tomber and Dore 1998, 460): A single small sherd from ditch recut 141.

Baetican amphora (BAT AM2) (*ibid*, 84). Twelve sherds of later Baetican amphorae were present including one rim similar to Martin-Kilcher (1983) type 33-4 dated to the later 2nd century. Also present is a reused handle ground down at the end, possibly to use as a mortar, from gully 159.

Regional imports
Dorset black burnished ware (DOR BB1) (Tomber and Dore 1998, 127): Four sherds were recovered, including a plain-walled dish of later Roman date.

Oxfordshire colour-coated ware (OXF RS) (*ibid*, 176): A single small sherd from re-cut 141.

Verulamium white ware mortarium (VER WH) (*ibid*, 154): A single *mortarium* with a reeded rim came from feature 135.

Lower Nene Valley wares (ibid.117-9): Products of the Lower Nene Valley are well represented, collectively accounting for 67.7% of the assemblage by count, 68.2% by weight. Reduced grey ware (LNV RE) alone account for 30.8%, making it the commonest ware in the assemblage, followed by colour-coated ware (LNV CC) at 27.6%.

Lower Nene Valley colour-coated ware (LNV CC) (*ibid.* 118): The date of the earliest production of colour-coated wares is not known precisely but the industry appears to have become fairly well-established by the later 2nd century (Perrin 1999, 87), when the principal products were beakers, flagons and boxes. The assemblage here is dominated by beakers which account for 43.9% EVE followed by bowls, most of which are flanged rim types and these account for a further 27%. Jars contribute 14%, dishes 13.2%, flasks 3.2% and a single lid 1.4% EVE. Also present is a single colour-coated *mortarium*. The beakers feature three complete examples (Fig 26). Most of the forms are typical of the later 3rd to 4th century.

Lower Nene Valley grey wares (LNV RE) are well represented. This industry, established by the second quarter of the 2nd century, continued through until the late 3rd or early 4th century (ibid, 78). The vessel repertoire is dominated by jars, which account for 43% EVE of the ware category, the commonest forms being everted simple or rolled rim types. Dishes account for a further 28.3%, bowls for 6.9% and beakers for 21.8%. Amongst the designated beakers is a small body sherd with what appears to be a ground off rim masking a break. The vessel wall has a single hole drilled through the side.

Lower Nene Valley white wares (LNV WH) are less well represented compared to the other products from this industry, accounting for just 7.7% of which 4.1% are *mortaria*. Other featured sherds include a bowl, jar and possible tazza.

Lower Nene Valley oxidised ware (LNV OX): A single bodysherd and ten *mortaria* sherds, mainly from one vessel with a reeded rim, typical of the later 3rd to 4th century.

Local wares
Shelly ware: most of the shelly ware appears to belong to the later Roman tradition (ROB SH) (Tomber and Dore 1998, 212) although there may be some earlier pieces included in the group. This is the third commonest ware in the assemblage accounting for 21.1% by count, 15.3% by weight. It is quite friable, hence the greater sherd count. Vessels include both hand-made and wheel-made forms. A single channel rim jar recovered from Group 164 is probably of earlier Roman date. All the remaining rim sherds come from jars more typical of the later Roman period: triangular-rimmed, everted, rolled and hook-rimmed.

Sandy: a range of sandy ware was present, largely separated on the basis of firing colour. A small number of vessels have been deliberately blackened on the exterior, for example a burnt white ware (BWHSY) and a burnt pink sandy ware (BPNKSY); in addition there are black (BWSY), orange (OXID) and grey (GYSY) sandy wares. Collectively the sandy wares only account for 6.4% count, 5.6% by weight of the Roman assemblage. Forms include jars, flanged rim bowls and curved plain wall dishes. Two additional sub-divisions made within the sandy group are fine sandy wares and micaceous sandy wares, both groups with grey, black and oxidised variants. These only formed a minor component to the assemblage with no featured sherds.

Grog-tempered: a single sherd of grey ware with fine grog tempering came from context (186).

General discussion
The assemblage reported on here came from a total of 34 contexts of which just four, demolition layer (189), wall/demolition layer (186), ditch 135 and gully 90 account for 69% by count of the total group. Overall the assemblage appears to range in date from the mid-later 2nd century through to the 4th century. All the pottery recorded here came from Site 2. The northernmost enclosure (Enclosure 3) produced just three sherds from the outer ditch but a more substantial assemblage of 209 sherds from the inner ditch, 90/98. This comprised a mixture of LNV RE, LNV CC and LNV WH with nine shelly ware sherds and a fine grey ware. The colour-coated wares suggest a date either in the later 2nd or 3rd centuries. There are two small flakes of samian and the re-used greyware beaker.

Table 3: Site 2, summary and comparison of Roman pottery forms

Form	Layer 189	Enclosure ditch	Higham Ferrers Phase 5
	EVE %	EVE %	EVE %
Jar	37	32.9	47.2
Dish/bowl	47.2	56	34.7
Beaker	13.3	7.65	10
Lid	2.5	0	0.9
Mortaria	0	0.9	2.6
Tazza	0	2.55	0
Flagon/flask	0	0	3
Cup	0	0	1.3
Box	0	0	0.3
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**

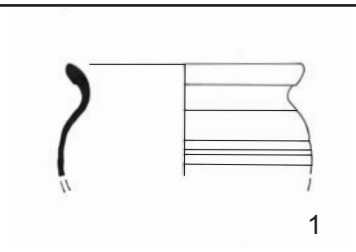
The earliest enclosure (Enclosure 1) produced a small assemblage of six sherds from 108, including two Central Gaulish samian sherds suggesting a 2nd century or later date. The outer ditch of the larger enclosure overlying this yielded a substantial assemblage of some 322 sherds weighing 4,805g to which can be added a further 167 sherds from recut 141 and 31 sherds from recut 138. The group mainly comprised Lower Nene Valley wares and shelly wares indicating a likely date in the later 3rd-4th centuries alongside a smattering of residual earlier wares and one small intrusive late medieval or early post-medieval piece. A further indicator of a likely later date is the fact that bowls/dishes account for 56% EVE of the group whilst jars make up just 32.9% (Table 3), a later Roman trend.

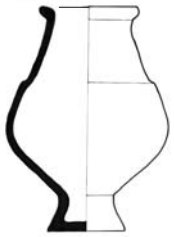
Demolition/collapse layers 186 and 189, associated with the circular building, yielded 241 and 452 sherds respectively. The material from 186 was slightly less fragmented with an average sherd size of 12.7g compared to 9.3g from 189. Both deposits contained a similar spectrum of wares dominated by LNV CC followed by LNV RE and shelly ware and date to well within the 4th century. The vessel profile from (189) shows a dominance of bowls and dishes at 47.2% EVE compared to 37% jars and 13.3% beakers (Table 3), a broadly similar vessel profile to that from the main enclosure ditch.

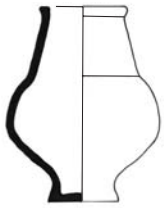
The overall character of the assemblage from the site is fairly rural. Although imports are present these form a very minor component; samian wares for example only contributing 1.3% by sherd count, a typical percentage for a rural site although this could also reflect the later date of the site. This is in complete contrast with, for example, the small roadside settlement at Higham Ferrers, Northamptonshire with various religious foci, where samian contributed 3.9% to the much larger assemblage (Timby 2009). The local wares are very typical of the Midlands but the lower incidence of grog-tempered wares, a distinct local tradition of the 1st and 2nd centuries, suggests these were no longer current when the site at Rutland was active, placing its use to the later end of the 2nd century onwards.

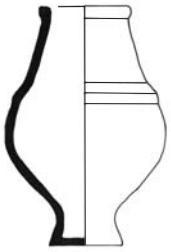
There are few other local sites with quantified assemblages with which to compare the assemblage described here. Some quantification was undertaken for material recovered from work prior to the construction of Rutland Water (Cooper 2000) which enabled four ceramic phases to be defined but the groups are small and possibly not completely representative. The incidence of samian from Rutland Water ceramic phase 2 (Site 1) is at 3% (count), higher than the assemblage here, but that may reflect an earlier date of occupation. This is also reflected in a higher percentage of shelly ware to, for example LNV grey ware. The only continental fine ware to occur on both sites is Moselle black-slipped ware although the numbers are low. Amphorae are not recorded from the Rutland Water sites and represented by just a few Baetican sherds here, and other specialist products such as mortaria are also scarce. The general trends match the overall ceramic picture for the area, with an increase in first LNV RE, and by the 4th century in LNV CC, and later Roman shelly wares match the overall ceramic picture for the area.

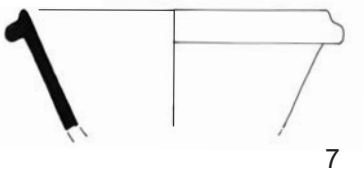
The national trend for Roman sites in Britain appears to show a general decline in the proportion of jars to other vessels through the Roman period with an increase in bowls and dishes. It is also usually the pattern that on rural sites jars, although declining in number still tend to dominate at over 50%, whilst it has been suggested that more ‘urban’ sites show a higher overall proportion of bowls/dishes (Evans 2001, 370). The vessel repertoire at Rutland is quite restricted and may be biased by the missing material but perhaps unusually bowls/dishes are present in significantly higher percentages to jars from the latest contexts on the site, the main enclosure ditch and the interior upper layer within the circular shrine. Although the trend at Higham Ferrers was also a decrease in jars this was not as marked in the latest phase (Phase 5, later 3rd-4th century) of the site (Timby 2009, table 5.4) with 47.2% jars compared to 34.7% bowls/dishes. Beakers are well-represented at both sites in the later periods, which again may have some significance in terms of religious practices or may simply reflect a fashion trend. It is difficult to know whether the high percentage of bowls/dishes is typical of rural sites in this area or is a reflection of the nature of the site and how it functioned. It might point to a non-domestic role where jars, particularly storage jars were not in regular use for the processing or storage of domestic produce.

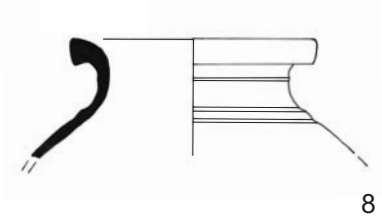


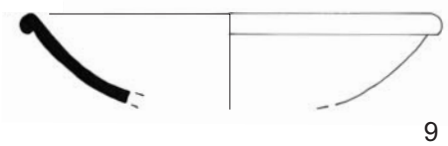


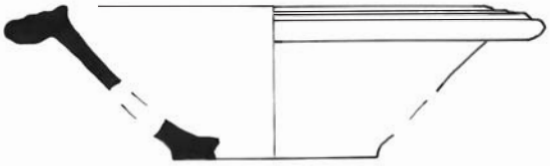


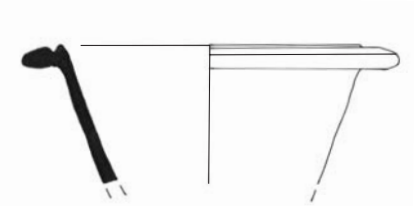


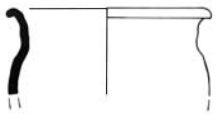


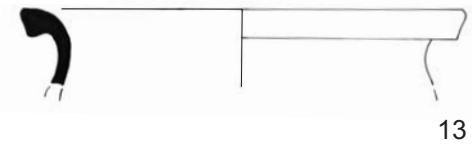


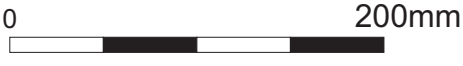












Scale 1:4

Roman Pottery Fig 25

Catalogue of illustrated sherds (Figs 25 and 26)

1 Thickened rim, necked jar. Fabric: LNV RE. Gully 77 (75).
2 Small vessel probably originally a beaker broken at the neck and subsequently ground smooth. The surfaces are quite pitted and a small hole has been drilled through the wall. Fabric: LNV RE. Gully 90 (87), SF 11.
3 Lid with a red-brown colour-coat. Fabric: LNV CC. Recut 138 (136).
4 Complete colour-coated beaker. White fabric originally with an orange-red colour-coat since lost. Fabric: LNV CC. Layer (194), SF 248A.
5 Complete colour-coated beaker. White fabric with a patchy orange-brown colour-coat worn away at the rim. Fabric: LNV CC. Layer (194), SF 248B.
6 Complete colour-coated beaker. Pale orange fabric with a brown colour-coat. Fabric: LNV CC. Layer (194), SF 248C.
7 Flanged-rim bowl. Fabric: BWSY. Layer (189).
8 Necked, cordoned jar with a triangular rim. Black colour-coat. Fabric: LNV CC. Layer (189).
9 Beaded rim bowl. Black colour-coat. Fabric: LNV CC. Gp 164.
10 Reeded-rim mortaria with ironstone grits. Fabric: LNV OX. Context (186).
11 Flanged-rim bowl. Black colour-coat. Fabric: LNV CC. Recut 141 (139).
12 Necked beaker. Slightly sandy buff fabric with traces of a red colour-coat. Fabric: LNV CC. Recut 141 (139).
13 Triangular-rimmed jar. Fabric: ROB SH. Ditch 135 (134).

Roman vessels from pit 277 and enclosure ditch 90 Fig 26

Small vessel with drilled hole (foreground, illustration number 2, 62mm high); colour-coated beakers (right, 4; centre, 5 and left, 6, 123mm high)

*3.2.2 **Fired clay and ceramic building material*** by Pat Chapman

A small assemblage of nine fragments of fired clay and ten small pieces of ceramic building material (CBM), in total weighing 226g, were recovered from the site of the Roman shrine. The fired clay was generally small and undiagnostic although one piece from demolition layer 189 had been burnt and may have been part of an oven. Eight of the CBM pieces came from demolition layer 189, one from wall 186 and one from enclosure ditch 143.

*3.2.3 **Other finds*** by Tora Hylton

Introduction

The excavations produced a collection of small finds dating to the Roman period. In total there are 406 individual objects, excluding coins (see Section 3.2.4); the assemblage is dominated by nails, which make up 88% of the assemblage. The majority of the finds (78%) were recovered from demolition deposits and layers within the confines of the circular Roman building, which has been interpreted as a shrine; the recovery of a lead curse tablet, a figurine fragment and fragments of painted wall plaster support this interpretation. In addition, there are items relating to personal adornment and grooming, together with items for recreational use and weaponry. Fewer small finds were recovered from the enclosure ditches, gullies and pits. A summary of the finds by functional category (excluding wall plaster) is given in Table 4 below.

Table 4: Roman small finds quantified by functional category

Functional category	Number of finds
Personal Possessions	
Costume and jewellery	7
Hob nails	2
Toiletry/surgical equipment	1
Recreation	1
Votive objects	2
Building equipment and furnishings	
General ironwork	1
Nails	357
Vessel glass	2
Tools	2
Knives	
Weapons	2
Spearheads	
Miscellaneous and unidentified	
Copper alloy	6
Iron	9
Lead	4

Data collection

All finds were recorded on site following NA guidelines. The majority of finds were recovered by hand, while smaller numbers were located using a metal detector. The use of a metal detector increased the recovery of metal objects, particularly copper alloy objects, including coins. The positions of all excavated finds were

recorded by three-dimensional co-ordinates and the metal detected finds were given co-ordinates where possible.

The finds have been entered on to an Access database and a basic catalogue has been compiled, comprising material type, object identifications and description, together with stratigraphic information. All finds have been boxed by material type, in numerical small find order.

Condition
The copper alloy is in a stable condition and will require no further work. The ironwork is in a reasonable state of preservation, but much of it is encrusted in corrosion products. All of the ironwork, with the exception of nails and small undiagnostic fragments, has been X-rayed by Kelly Abbot of Wiltshire Conservation Service; this not only provided a permanent record, but aided the identification of the objects and highlighted features of interest.

Personal possessions
This category comprises small portable items which would have formed part of a person's attire, either worn as jewellery, or held by an individual for personal use, such as toilet equipment and objects for recreational or votive use.

Jewellery
There are four copper alloy armlets, of types that are commonly found on Roman settlement sites; with the exception of one that is unstratified, all were recovered from deposits within the circular building. Three of the armlets are of the flat, rectangular cross-section, 'ribbon-strip' type. Two of these retain terminals, providing evidence for the type of fastening; one is perforated, indicating that it would have had a hook-and-eye fastening and the other has a rounded terminal, indicating that it is penannular. Two have hand-tooled decoration, comprising close-set incised transverse grooves, either covering the entire armlet (cf Neal and Butcher 1974, fig 60, 153) or as intermittent panels (cf Clarke 1979, fig 37, 163). One armlet has been cut to form a 'cog-wheel' style decoration on the outside edge (cf. Clarke 1979, fig 37, 437). Stylistically the forms date to the *c* 4th century AD. The fourth armlet is a short, cast fragment from a bead-imative style of armlet with a circular cross-section, comprising alternating small and large beads, not dissimilar to an example from Colchester (Crummy 1983, fig 46, 1715).

Finger rings
A complete finger ring was recovered from layer 190 within the circular building. It has a circular hoop with a D-shaped cross-section and is secured by a soldered lap joint sited beneath the bezel. The hoop expands towards the bezel which comprises three crenellations flanked on either side by barely visible transverse grooves. It displays similarities to examples from Colchester (Crummy 1983, fig 50, 1768; fig 52, 1789) which were located in deposits dating to *c* AD 320-450. Fragments of a second ring were recovered from the same deposit.

Bead
Part of a lathe-turned shale bead was recovered from floor 263 of the circular building. The bead has laminated horizontally and one half has sheared off. The convex surface flattens out towards the perforation and this flat surface displays signs of wear. A not dissimilar example has been recovered from Danebury (Laws 1991, fig 7.40, 4.13).

Pin

Part of a bone pin, possibly a hair pin, was recovered from demolition layer 189. It has a circular-sectioned shank surmounted by a reel; a scar on the upper surface of the reel indicates where the head has broken off. Although incomplete, the features present suggest that it may represent either a Crummy Type 5 or Type 6 pin (1983, figs 21, 22); a variation of the former is most likely. At Colchester, Type 5 pins were recovered from 4th century deposits.

Toilet instruments

Individual examples of toilet instruments relating to the care and grooming of the body are often recovered from Roman settlement sites, but complete sets are rarely found. The set comprises a pair of tweezers, flanked by matching nail cleaner and scoop. All three items are connected by means of a decorative U-shaped suspension loop, which is held in place by a rivet passing through the perforated terminals of the implements and both arms of the loop.

The tweezers are incomplete as part of one blade is missing. They have been manufactured from a strip of copper alloy sheet, folded in half width ways; the arms are relatively broad, parallel-sided with angled blades. The nail cleaner and scoop are similar in design, having a marked swelling about half way down the blade, and there is a pair of mouldings just above the expansion. As with all toilet instruments which are part of a set, the suspension loop is in the same plane as the blade (cf Cunliffe, 1971, fig 42, 71).

Objects associated with recreation

A complete glass counter was recovered from floor 263 inside the circular building. The counter is manufactured from opaque black glass, the surfaces of which are now heavily pitted. It is circular in shape, the upper surface is convex and the underside is flat, and it measures 15mm in diameter and 6mm high. Similar plano-convex discs are known from Colchester (Crummy 1983, fig 95) and Caerleon (Allen 2000, fig 113, 134-138). Such objects are known to have been used as gaming pieces/counters for board games. Two other amorphous molten blobs of black glass were recovered from debris layer 191 and the fill of posthole 196, but it is difficult to be sure whether these are melted fragments of counters or beads.

Objects associated with religious belief

Of particular interest is the presence of two quite specific items associated with religious belief and practises. These include a fragment from a figurine from deposits near the entrance to the building and a curse tablet from the debris layer 190 within the building.

The figurine fragment comprises a cast fragment of a crest from a Corinthian helmet originating from a figurine of the Roman goddess Minerva or god Mars (Fig 27). From tip to tip the crest measures 38mm; it has been cast in copper alloy and it is covered in what appears to be a thick coating of a white metal alloy, either silver or tin. The piece is in a good condition, but the exposed edges of the crest are slightly damaged and corrosion deposits are visible. The inside edge of the crest is curvilinear; an integral rectangular-sectioned support protrudes from the inside edge and this would have been attached to the helmet (now missing). The crest broadens towards its upper tip, measuring from 5mm wide at the base to 12mm at the tip. The outer edges of the crest are scalloped and the faces either side are decorated with a series of 11 equidistant deep-set grooves; these together represent stylised plumes/feathers and this is repeated to a lesser extent on the front

of the crest. A marginal groove follows the line of the inside edge. Decoratively this piece displays similarities to an example recovered from Stonea Grange, Cambridgeshire (Jackson 1996, fig 112, 98). Religious figurines of both Minerva (cf Plates 23-24, Cat No 26) and Mars (cf Plate 15, Cat No 17; plate 19, Cat No 16) are known with helmet crests of this type, therefore it is impossible to say with certainty from which type of figurine it originated. Minerva is the goddess of war, wisdom and learning, but she is also associated with healing (cf Johns 1998). Mars is the god of war, but is also associated with agriculture and fertility (*ibid* 1998).

Crest from Corinthian helmet from figurine of Mars or Minerva Fig 27

(scale 20mm)

Part of a lead curse tablet was recovered from debris layer 190 of the circular building. A curse tablet is an inscribed piece of sheet lead intended to influence by supernatural means the action or welfare of persons or animals against their will (Tomlin 1988, 59). It is extremely fragile and comprises a piece of lead sheet (*c* 0.5mm thick), rolled three times to form a tube measuring *c* 8mm in diameter and then folded in half (Fig 28). Both ends of the tube are missing so the original dimensions are not known, but if unfolded the incomplete measurement would be *c* 45mm. A photograph of this piece was sent to Dr Roger Tomlin, who kindly confirmed the identification and recommended careful conservation and unrolling. However, after assessment by Sarah Morton, Conservator with Oxfordshire County Council, it was felt that it would not be possible to unroll the tablet as the lead is heavily corroded and there is little or no metallic lead left. Consideration of the welfare of the object is paramount and with that in mind, unrolling the lead may have resulted in the object crumbling and therefore its loss; it was therefore decided not to undertake any further conservation work.

Lead 'curse' tablet from Romano-British building (scale 50mm) Fig 28

Building equipment
With the exception of a single L-shaped staple the entire assemblage is dominated by nails. The L-staple has a circular-sectioned pivot with rectangular sectioned shank and may be compared to an example from Dalton Parlours (Scott 1990, fig 76, 11). The shank would have been driven into the wood leaving the pivot free to retain the hanging eye of a strap hinge attached to the door.

A total of 357 nails were recovered, of which 354 were recovered from archaeological deposits, while the remainder (3) were recovered from topsoil. Of the nails recovered from archaeological features, 83% were recovered from deposits associated with the circular structure, while the remaining 17% were recovered from ditches, gullies and postholes in its vicinity.

One-hundred-and-sixty-six nails/shank fragments (47%) are of indeterminate form, with heads missing etc; the remaining 53% are nails that still retain their heads. Where possible, the nails have been classified according to Manning's principal types (1985, fig 32). The majority of the identifiable nail types are represented by Type 1b (81%) which have a flat, sub-circular head; complete examples range in recorded length from 40-81mm but the majority clustered between 50-65mm and were presumably used for light structural fixings. Other types represented include large structural nails, one with a conical head (Type 1A) and 5 with triangular-shaped heads (Type 2); the latter range in length from 59-85mm, possibly for securing major timbers. There are 19 nails with T-shaped heads (Type 3), measuring from 40-115mm, and four with L-shaped heads (Type 4), and measuring up to 112 mm in length. These too would have been used to secure major timbers and would have been hammered in so that the head was flush with the surface of the wood and therefore invisible. Other nails represented include four with large discoidal heads, one measuring up to 39mm in diameter (Type 7); these were presumably used for decorative purposes. In addition there are three examples of hobnails from shoes, with a small domed head measuring *c* 8mm in diameter (Type 10).

Glass
There are two fragments of vessel glass and a fragment of glass cane. A small undiagnostic rim fragment (19 x 5mm) in blue-green glass was recovered from deposit 237. The rim is rounded with a slight concavity, perhaps suggesting that the rim was inturned. Blue-green glass generally dates from the 1st-3rd centuries AD (Price and Cottam 1998). An undiagnostic body sherd (36x 18mm) in a fine colourless glass was recovered from enclosure ditch 133. The glass cane may have been used as applicator with a small bottle of scent.

Knives
Two incomplete knives were recovered but it is only possible to classify one according to Manning's principal types (1985, 109, fig 28). This is part of a knife with a horizontal back and a cutting edge which curves to the tip, recovered from pit 197. Typologically it represents a Manning's Type 11 (1985, fig 28). The other knife was recovered from ditch 128, but much of the blade is missing; the tang measures 53mm long and the surviving length of the blade is just 35mm.

Weapons
Two spearheads were recovered from the area of the shrine. One example is complete and the other is incomplete, with most of the socket and head missing.

The complete spearhead is one of a distinct group of small-bladed spearheads, which falls in to Manning's Group 1A (1985, 162-163) and dates to the mid 1st century. It has a leaf-shaped blade and a welded socket and in total it measures 95mm in length (cf *ibid* 1985, plate 77, 57). The blade has a triangular cross-section, one side is flat and the other side is arched and a faint longitudinal rib is apparent. It measures 45mm long and 23mm across at the widest point, which is sited close to the base of the blade, giving it its characteristic leaf-like appearance. The shoulders of the blade are asymmetrical; one is curved and the other is angular. The socket has a circular cross-section (diameter 19mm), it is open at the base and measures 50mm in length. Manning and others have postulated that spearheads of this type may have been used as javelins or lances.

Wall plaster
The excavation produced 41 individual fragments of wall plaster, weighing 218g. The assemblage was recovered from rubble/demolition deposits 241, 248 and 254. The condition of the plaster is good, albeit fragmentary, and eleven pieces retain vestiges of the original painted surface. The painted fragments range in size from 10mm to 60mm square. Although this represents a very small amount of what would have existed originally, its presence alludes to a structure worthy of internal décor.

The plaster was cleaned by careful dry-brushing or wiping with a soft damp sponge to remove excess soil deposits which had adhered to the painted surface. The plaster was left to dry at room temperature, then treated with a dilute solution of PVA applied by brush.

The total area of painted plaster recovered is 0.024m², the majority of which was recovered from 241. The surface of the plaster is fairly smooth and it has not been polished. The backing of the painted wall plaster, which appears to be generally uniform and was applied in a single application, comprises a fine grained off-white/yellow sandy fabric with grit inclusions. The pieces are backed with up to 30mm of plaster. There are two colours, red painted plaster over a white base coat

(0.008m²) and white painted plaster (0.016m²), these colours presumably attesting to single coloured expanses in red and white.

*3.2.4 **Roman coins*** by Ian Meadows

The assemblage comprises 218 coins ranging in date from the mid 2nd century to the later 4th century, with the majority dating to the mid 3rd century onwards. The assemblage consists of copper alloy coins, with the single exception of a silver *denarius* of Septimus Severus. Some of the copper alloy coins may have been silver- or tin-washed, although no surviving examples were identified. Unstratified coins were largely recovered from the topsoil and subsoil using a metal detector. The full catalogue is presented in Appendix 4.

With the exception of three coins from the later enclosure ditch (Enclosure 2), the stratified coins recovered from the site come almost exclusively from the circular stone building. The spatial distribution of the coins and other artefacts within the building shows a clear concentration in the south-west quadrant, suggesting that there may have been an altar or other focal point to the shrine in this area where supplicants could place votive gifts of money or other items. The overwhelming majority of the coins either lay on clay floor 191 of the refurbished shrine or within the layer of detritus, 190, overlying the floor; originally, they may have been contained in a vessel of some kind before being dispersed around the floor of the building. Fewer coins were recovered from the demolition layer 189.

Three features within the building contained coins. Five coins were recovered from pit 197, including a silver denarius of Septimus Severus (AD197-198) and bronze coins of Claudius II Gothicus (posthumous issue, 270 or later) and Licinius (AD313-316). Two 4th-century coins were recovered from the fill (203) of pit 204 and a coin of Constantine I (AD313-14) and an illegible coin were recovered from pit 202.

All the early coins showed high levels of surface wear, often to the point that the only element for identification was the obverse bust. This level of wear is not unusual and reflects the prolonged circulation these issues often had prior to their ultimate deposition. Unfortunately, the remaining coins had suffered from a high level of post-deposition corrosion, probably as a result of the prevailing ground conditions. Consequently, 28% were completely illegible with a further 5% assignable to the 3rd century solely on the grounds of flan size and the occurrence of a radiate bust, with a further 31% identified no closer than 4th century on the grounds of the presence of the distinctive bust type (see Table 5 below). This, along with the 1% identified as being of 2nd century date, means 65% of the assemblage could not be identified to any close degree.

Of the coins that could be identified it was often only to type, with the precise identification of either emperor or mint rendered impossible by the poor preservation of the legends. Most of the coins were of the small bronze described by some authors as AE3, although some were of the very small minim types. As the coins were seldom well-preserved it was not often possible to apply subjective judgements as to whether they were official issue or contemporary (or near contemporary) copies.

Table 5: Coarse statistical analysis of the Roman coins

Reece phase	Date range (AD)	No of coins	Total site find %	Identifiable to phase site find %	British average
1	To 41	0	0	0	0.6
2	41-54	0	0	0	1.2
3	54-69	0	0	0	0.6
4	69-96	0	0	0	3.1
5	96-117	0	0	0	2
6	117-38	0	0	0	1.6
7	138-61	3	1.5	3.9	1.9
8	161-80	2	1	2.6	1.2
9	180-92	0	0	0	0.5
10	193-222	1	0.5	1.3	1.5
11	222-38	0	0	0	0.7
12	238-59	0	0	0	0.8
13	260-75	7	3	9.1	14.4
14	275-96	4	2	5.2	12.1
15	296-317	8	3.5	10.4	1.7
16	317-30	1	0.5	1.3	4.4
17	330-48	33	15	42.8	24.6
18	348-64	7	3	9.1	9.8
19	364-78	10	4.5	13	11.8
20	378-88	0	0	0	0.5
21	388-402	1	0.5	1.3	5
Generic C2		2	1	N/A	N/A
Generic C3		11	5	N/A	N/A
Generic C4		67	31	N/A	N/A
Illeg		61	28	N/A	N/A
Total			**100%**	**100%**	**100%**

As a pattern of coin loss the current assemblage can on a cursory examination be considered in two ways. The first is in terms of the total site percentage, but as so many were illegible or only identifiable to a century this is fairly meaningless. The other approach is in terms of the percentage within the identifiable coins. This latter approach assumes the unidentifiable coins would be of the same proportions as the identifiable one. The results of this analysis show the coins are consistently below the British averages (Reece 2002, 145), except in the early issues where the results are marginally higher and in Reece phases 15, 17, 19 and 21, in particular in Phase 15, where the Rutland coins represented more than 8% higher than the national average and Phase 17 where it reached over 18% more than the national average.

3.3 Environmental evidence

3.3.1 ***Human bone*** by Sarah Inskip

Introduction
The remains of a human skeleton were recovered from a grave, 249, cut into the clay floor of a Roman circular stone building (Fig 29). The body was found supine with the arms flexed at the elbow, the right hand being placed below the chin and the left positioned on the chest. The body was extended and orientated east west. The individual was found with some articulated animal bone.

Burial 249, late 4th to mid 6th century AD Fig 29

Methodology
The skeleton was aged and sexed following standard procedures as outlined by Buikstra and Ubelaker (1994) and the *Guidelines to the Standards for Recording Human Skeletal Remains* (Brickley and McKinley 2004). Skeletal inventories were taken following Appendix 5, attachments 3a and 14a in the standards. Due to the fragmentary nature of the burial metric measurements were not taken.

Preservation and completeness
The majority of the skeleton was excavated with over 75% of the bones recovered. The bone was a reddish-brown colour with occasional patches of dark brown/black soil staining. The bone was well-preserved, with the majority falling into Stage 1 of the Behrensmeyer (1978) weathering scale (some cracking in the direction of fibre orientation). Most cortical bone surfaces were available for pathological analysis. The articular ends of some bones suffered from some more extensive weathering. This is likely to be due to the cancellous (spongy bone) found at long bone joint surfaces and thinner compact (sub-chondrial bone) which easily disintegrates and falls apart. All major long bones were present, albeit fragmented. Over half of the remaining vertebrae were identified to type and position. Many of the small bones are absent (foot bones, some hand bones, coccyx, upper front incisors).

Overall the patterns of completeness and preservation are not unusual for an inhumation burial. There are no observable cut marks, gnawing marks or evidence for burning or cremation.

Age and sex
The skeleton was aged using dental development and the progression of dental wear based on Brothwell (1981). The auricular surface was assigned an age following Lovejoy *et al* (1985).

The eruption of the third molars usually takes place around 21 years of age (Buikstra and Ubelaker 1994). All third molars have erupted in this individual and have substantial surface wear. This indicates that the individual is at least adult. Brothwell (1981) has suggested that wear patterns have varied little in Britain from the Neolithic to the medieval period. As no other individuals were excavated, it is not possible to calibrate a tooth wear pattern specific to this skeleton. It is deemed that Brothwell's (1981) wear method provides a reasonable estimate of age for this individual. The wear on the molars places the individual at 25 - 35 years of age.

The auricular surfaces indicate a young/middle aged adult as both are coarsely granular and no billowing is seen. This individual has been placed in Phase 4 (30 - 34 years of age).

As the most sexually dimorphic region of the skeleton, sex assessments are usually based on the pelvis (Roberts 2002, 107). The traits recorded are scored on a sliding scale from 1 (female), 2 (probably female), 3 (unknown), 4 (probably male) and 5 (male). The sciatic notch scored 4 or probably male. The pre-auricular salcus was absent on the right ilium; a further indicator of a male individual.

The skull is the second most sexually dimorphic region (Roberts 2002, 107) and a number of cranial features are assessed on the same scale as the pelvis. The following features were assessed in this individual: mental eminence, supra-orbital margins, mastoids and the glabella. All were scored as probable male (4) except the glabella which was scored as male (5). The presence of gonial flaring also suggests a male individual.

The overall skeletal appearance and age and sex indicators suggest that this is young male, aged about 30 years at death.

Pathology
There were no unusual pathologies observed on this individual.

Osteoarthritis
Osteoarthritis of the costal facets of the ribs and thoracic vertebrae was recorded. This was scored following Rogers and Waldron (1995) where two or more osteoarthritis indicators need to be present to score as a positive for the disease. In this case marginal lipping and pitting of the articular surface was very minor in its severity. It is not possible to state exactly the position along the spine due to incompleteness of the column. No major joints (ankle, knee, hip, wrist, elbow, shoulder or temporomandibular) had osteoarthritis. Considering the age of the individual, the level of osteoarthritis was not unusual.

Other
Schmorls nodes are caused when the intervertrebral disc herniates, placing

pressure on the vertebral body (Schwartz 1995, 240). This results in depressions of varying shape in the centrum surfaces. Many Schmorl's nodes were present in the lumbar and thoracic vertebra. Unfortunately, like the osteoarthritis, due to the fragmentation of the vertebrae it was not possible to position the lesions.

Calculus is mineralised plaque deposited on the teeth and is a common finding in archaeological material. Most of the teeth had a small amount of calculus (Grade 1 according to Brothwell (1981)) adhering to the buccal and lingual tooth surfaces. The lower right second molar had a more substantial layer scoring Grade 2. It is not possible to comment on dental health as it is not known whether all the calculus is present; fragments can easily be lost post-mortem during excavation or cleaning.

The anterior teeth (all lower incisors and upper second incisors) show signs of substantial occlusial wear. The upper central incisors are absent and it is not possible to say whether this is due to ante- or post-mortem loss as the relevant portion of the maxilla is absent. This wear may indicate the use of the mouth in an activity requiring a third hand and is seen in many populations who use the mouth to help manipulate objects (i.e. skins/leather) (Larsen 1997, 258).

Discussion
The skeletal remains are those of a young adult male who probably died in his early 30s. There are no indicators for cause of death or for any significant pathology. The burial had no accompanying grave goods, so a radiocarbon date was obtained, which dates the burial to the late 4th to mid 6th centuries (380-550 Cal AD). Inhumation burial in an east to west orientation in a supine position is therefore normal for the period. However, the burial within a stone shrine is somewhat unusual.

It appears that the shrine type is not unique in Roman Britain, with similar examples found at Brigstock, Northamptonshire and Pineham Barn, Northampton (Carlyle 2006). Burials associated with temples and shrines are frequent in the Roman period, as demonstrated by many examples of children and infants being interred in proximity to shrines. Such an example is found at Ivy Chimney, Witham, Essex where four neonates were buried in each corner of a temple building (Penn 1960). Cemeteries can also be associated with abandoned religious sites including Henley Wood in Somerset (Watts and Leach 1996) and Blaise Castle Hill, Bristol where a small cemetery is over and adjacent to a disused abandoned temple (Rahtz and Clevedon 1958). Regardless of this evidence an adult burial in association with a circular shrine appears to be infrequent, with the only other known example occurring at Cannington, Somerset (Rahtz 2000).

*3.3.2 **Animal bone*** by Philip Armitage

Introduction
The analysis was carried out in accordance with the methodology outlined in Section 2.3.1. Interpretation of the animal bone assemblage must be made in the knowledge that it contains material from an identified ritual site. As discussed below, ritual activity is apparently indicated by those assemblages directly associated with the circular shrine and even the deposit of burnt sheep/goat bone in one of the ditch fills of the earlier enclosure (Enclosure 1) may also reflect ritual activity. The composition of the bone from the ditch fills of the later, southern enclosure (Enclosure 2) seems to indicate that this material is much more likely to derive from the everyday slaughter, butchering and consumption of the

community's livestock. However, this is consistent with the interpretation of the site as a shrine, as feasting would have been an important part of any ritual or religious ceremony and it is likely that live animals were brought to the shrine for ritual sacrifice and consumption.

Enclosure 1, mid 2nd century AD (context 106)
The faunal assemblage from the fill (106) of ditch 108 comprises exclusively highly fragmented bones of sheep/goats. Notably, apart from a single unburnt proximal sheep tibia (showing knife cut marks from disjointing), all of the specimens had been calcined. Owing to the high degree of fragmentation of the calcined bone it is only possible to identify the following sheep/goat elements in this material: 1 mandible, 1 radius and 1 iliac wing of an innominate bone. Also present are 16 indeterminate sheep/goat long bone shaft fragments plus over 101 exceptionally fragmented specimens believed also to be from sheep/goats. Given the proximity and possible association of the enclosure complex with the nearby circular building (shrine), where there appears to be evidence of the sacrificial offering of lambs (see below), it is suggested this deposit (106) may also derive from ritual activity within the shrine, involving the ritual slaughter and burning of sheep/goats, and that the remnants of these burnt votive offerings were subsequently cleared from the building and thrown into the ditch. Evidence of such burnt votive offerings from other Romano-British circular shrines and temples however is scanty, with the closest parallel provided by calcined bone in the assemblage from Wanborough, Surrey (King 2005, 342). At the Great Chesterfield temple site in Essex, relatively few of the sheep bones (from complete carcasses) were burnt, and these comprised some that were merely scorched, and only a very few were calcined, with the majority burnt black (Baxter in press 2005).

Enclosure 2, late 2nd to 4th century AD (109, 119, 126, 133, 139, 154, 155)
Recognised as mainly discarded domestic food waste from the slaughter, butchering and consumption of locally raised livestock, the animal bone assemblage from Enclosure 2 reveals that the Romano-British inhabitants enjoyed a diet of basic "sufficiency" based largely on beef supplemented by meat from sheep (including both mature animals and lambs) and from pigs (including succulent newborn/sucking piglets). A group of 25 sheep/goat long bone shaft fragments from context 139 is interpreted as smashed marrow bones (tertiary butchering waste). Domestic fowl also featured in the diet as evidenced by their bones from contexts 126 and 139; the former deposit yielded an associated bone group (ABG) representing a part-skeleton of an adult chicken (see Appendix 2, table 10). As in the Iron Age (see Section 2.3.1) there is evidence for the presence at the site of horses during the Romano-British period. At least one animal can be aged by the crown height (9.8mm) of its lower second premolar (from context 109), estimated to have been 16 to 17 years old at time of death (method of Levine 1982). Common frog *Rana temporaria* is another non-food species at the Romano-British site, represented by 1 humerus and 1 vertebra, both from context (139). The faunal remains from Enclosure 2 provides no evidence that the inhabitants regularly exploited supplementary food sources such as fish, wildfowl or game (see however the presence of freshwater eel, duck and hare bones in deposits associated with the shrine, discussed below).

Romano-British shrine and associated features, mid 2nd to late 4th century AD
Votive offerings: cattle limbs and skulls (contexts 189, 190, 191 & 241)
Unlike the single ox hind limb represented among the cattle bones from the Iron Age enclosure ditch (Site 1), interpreted as secondary butchery waste (see Section 2.3.1), the four cattle lower limbs found in the floor and surface deposits inside the

shrine (see Appendix 2, table 10) would appear to have been votive offerings from ritual activity. Such activity was evident at the late 3rd- to 4th-century AD circular shrine at Brigstock, Northamptonshire where similar articulated lower limb bones of cattle had apparently been inserted into the earth floors as votive offerings, the rest of the animal having been consumed by the worshippers (King 2005, 346). Cattle destined for sacrificial slaughter and ceremonial/ritual consumption may have been brought to the Rutland Water shrine alive. All of these animals appear to have been about two to two-and-a half years of age when killed, matching exactly the ages in the cattle remains associated with Dutch Roman temples, including those excavated at Elst and Empel (Lauwerier 2002, 68). There clearly was a preference for young cattle for ritual slaughter in the Roman period. Although such animals would have been approaching adult size, they would have had little time to have significantly contributed to the local farming economy as draught animals or, as in the case of females, in breeding replacements for the herd. However, as discussed by Groot (2007, 154-156), as such limb deposits consist of the meat-less lower legs of cattle this would have left the meaty parts of the body for consumption, thereby mitigating the loss of the meat to the community whilst still providing what was considered a suitable gift to the gods.

Romano-British shrine, abandonment, 5th/6th centuries AD
Mention should also be made of a skull of an ox from demolition/collapse layer 189, whose age at death is estimated at *c* 15 months (based on wear in the upper molar teeth, method of Davis and Payne 1993, 18). If this also represents the remains of a votive deposit, subsequently incorporated into layer 189, the animal's age again fits in the range (15 to 30 months) documented by Groot (*ibid,* 111) in cattle from Roman temple sites in the Netherlands.

Votive offerings: sacrificial lambs/young sheep and newborn piglets
In his review of the age distribution in the sheep mandibles from the Great Chesterfield Roman temple site, Baxter (2005 in press) draws attention to the high frequency of juveniles with wear stage B mandibles, and the significant numbers of sub adults with stage C mandibles, arguing that this is evidence for seasonal (autumn) sacrifice of the young animals as votive offerings. Possible evidence of similar ritual seasonal sacrifice of lambs/young sheep at the Rutland Water shrine is provided by the presence of isolated teeth (dp4) in deposits associated with the Roman shrine (Table 6).

Table 6: Wear stage and suggested age of sheep teeth from shrine deposits

Feature/context	dp4 wear stage	Suggested age (Payne 1973)	Suggested age (Baxter 2005)
164	B (2 specimens)	2 – 6 months	1 – 4 months
Demolition deposit 188	B	2 – 6 months	1 – 4 months
Demolition deposit 189	C2 (specimens)	6 – 12 months	3 – 13 months

Neonatal/sucking piglets also may have been ritually sacrificed and consumed, as evidenced by four bone elements from contexts within the circular shrine: a humerus from demolition layer 189; a metatarsus from 190; a radius and femur from 201; and a mandible from 254.

Possible evidence for occasional small-scale votive offerings and ritual consumption
Although the site yielded a solitary hare radius from demolition deposit 189, its location within the circular building may be of significance as this species (found together with red deer, fox, dog and horse) at the late Roman circular shrine at

Bancroft, Buckinghamshire was interpreted as possible evidence of a "hunting element in the cult" practiced at that particular site (King 2005, 346-347). Likewise, the single duck coracoid from 196, the fill of posthole 197, may be the remains of a votive offering, an interpretation suggested by the example provided by discoveries made at the Mithraic temple at Walbrook, London where duck bones unearthed inside the temple were considered to be the remains of ritual deposition (*ibid* 353). As discussed by Albarella (2005, 255) there is no evidence for duck breeding in Roman Britain and the coracoid from the Rutland Water deposit must represent a wild caught mallard *Anas platyrhynchos* rather than a domestic reared duck.

In addition to the presence of the duck coracoid in the fill (196) of posthole 197 there was a vertebra of freshwater eel *Anguilla anguilla*. Of interest is the fact that another deposit, 254, of the same posthole also yielded evidence of eel (2 vertebrae). Perhaps these fish also represent the remains of votive offerings?

Animal bone from grave 249 (context 248)
The cattle bones from this context are notable for the following articulating/associated group of vertebrae from the same animal: 5 cervical (including C7), 13 thoracic, 6 lumbar and 1 sacrum.

In all of the vertebrae present, both the cranial and caudal epiphyseal plates are unfused, indicating an age less than 5 years (criteria of Silver 1971, 285). There is evidence of unilateral chopping having taken place along the left side of the spinal column. One of the cervical vertebrae has also been chopped transversely through the centrum (secondary butchery during removal of part of the neck and head). According to Baxter (referencing Vila 2000) the spinal column of an animal was considered to be a significant part of the body which was often given to important persons (Baxter in press 2005). In the context of the Rutland Water human burial, the cattle spinal column could perhaps represent a ritual food offering for the deceased person, the remaining meat of the sacrificed animal being consumed by the surviving family members, relatives and funeral attendants as part of the internment ceremony. The chopped innominate bone of a cow from the same deposit might also have been from the ritual feasting activity.

Post-abandonment of the shrine (context 190)
Small bones recovered from a soil sample taken from this deposit produced the following micro-faunal remains: field (short-tailed) vole, 1 mandible, 1 humerus (distal part only) and 1 femur (shaft); common shrew, 1 mandible (ascending ramus only), common frog, 1 radio-ulna.

Based on the species represented and pattern of breakage in the bone elements, this small assemblage is possibly the remains of a regurgitated barn owl (*Tyto alba)* pellet (see Glue 1970; Dobson & Wexlar 1979; Kusmer 1990; West & Milne 1993). If this is a correct interpretation, the presence of at least one owl pellet on the floor of the derelict shrine shows that there must have been at the time of its deposition some vestiges of the roof (roof beams?) remaining for the bird to perch on whilst digesting its prey, similar in circumstance to that documented at Drayton II Roman villa, Leicestershire, by Baxter (1993, 5). A closer parallel to the scenario proposed for the Rutland Water shrine, but involving a tawny owl (*Strix aluco)* rather than a barn owl, is provided by the presence of the remains of regurgitated pellets inside a Roman mausoleum at Grange Farm, Gillingham, Kent (Armitage 2007).

Conclusion

The recovered animal bones assemblage from deposits associated with the circular shrine (Site 2) give a fascinating glimpse of Roman ritual/religious practices involving the sacrifice and ritual consumption of animals. Questions remain as to the exact nature and reasons behind this activity, which over the period of the shrine's existence may have varied from periodic sacrifices/votive offerings by members of the local community seeking to placate the gods or to appeal for their assistance (e.g. in ensuring the good health and fertility in their livestock) to the final phase (late 4th to mid 6th century AD) when funeral rites were performed.

Acknowledgement
Sincere thanks are due to Dr Ian Baxter for allowing access to the draft of his forthcoming report on the faunal remains from the Great Chesterfield Temple Precinct.

*3.3.3 **Plant remains*** by Karen Deighton

Twenty-one bulk soil samples were taken from a range of deposits and features associated with a Roman shrine and enclosures. The samples were processed and the remains identified in accordance with the methodology outlined in Section 2.3.3 of this report. The results of the assessment are presented in Table 7 below.

The assemblage comprises relatively small quantities of charred cereal grain and weed seeds and more substantial quantities of charcoal, with the bulk of the material coming from only five samples. Two of the samples were sterile.

Given the function of the site as a shrine, it is likely that the cereal grain, which includes naked barley *(Hordeum vulgare* var nudum), possible spelt wheat (*Triticum cf spelta)* and possible hulled barley, was used in some ritual context and is not associated with agricultural grain processing. Such an interpretation is reinforced by the almost complete lack of chaff or other grain processing waste in any of the samples taken from the site. The two samples that produced charred grain were a small oven/kiln, 145, and the terminal of a gully, 108, associated with the initial phase of the shrine.

The weed species present, which includes fat hen (*Chenopodium album*), dock (Rumex sp) and cleavers (*Galium aparine*), are fairly ubiquitous and are common weeds found in arable fields. The majority of the samples come from areas of deliberate burning, so it is likely that the weed seeds were mixed in with straw or grass used as kindling.

Charcoal occurred in relatively small quantities in the enclosure ditches, where it was probably windblown, 'background' material. Far greater quantities were recovered from several samples taken from the oven/kiln, 145, the fire pit 234 and associated pit 230, gully terminal 108 and several areas of burning. In these cases the charcoal clearly derives from the use of wood as fuel in practices, possibly of a ritual nature, associated with the use of the shrine or from 'squatter' occupation after the shrine had fallen out of use. Despite the large quantities of charcoal from these features, it is highly comminuted and abraded and its potential for identification is extremely limited. Larger pieces of charcoal were collected from the area of the building, but these were generally recovered during the hand-cleaning of the stripped surface and their context is considered to be insecure, given the degree of plough damage and other disturbance to the archaeological horizons in this area.

Table 7: Site 2, charred plant remains by context

Feature (deposit)	Volume (L)	Cereal	Chaff	Pulse	Wild/ weed	Charcoal
Enclosure ditch 90 (87)	10	1	2	-	-	2
Enclosure gully 108 (106)	30	63	-	1	30	10
Ditch 111 (109)	5	-	-	-	1	2
Enclosure ditch 141 (139)	10	-	-	-	6	7
Oven/kiln 145 (144)	40	55	1	-	11	9
Gully 159 (157)	10	-	-	-	3	5
Burnt area (279)	20	-	-	-	-	10
Burnt area (280)	20	-	-	-	1	8
Mortar layer (187)	20	-	-	-	-	6
Burnt area (281)	10	-	-	-	1	10
Mortar layer (plinth)	10	-	-	-	1	2
Fire pit 234 (232)	20	-	-	-	-	10
Pit 230 (229)	10	3	-	-	3	7
Posthole 197 (196)	10	1	-	-	3	5
Mortar layer (278)	10	-	-	-	-	1
Enclosure ditch 181 (182)	30	-	-	-	-	3
Posthole 197 (254)	30	-	-	-	-	2
Mortar layer 230 (227)	10	-	-	-	-	+
Human burial 249 (248)	10	-	-	-	-	2

Key for charcoal fragments +=present,1=2-10,2=10-20,3=20-30,4=30-50,5=50-100,6=100-200,7=200-300,8=300-500,9=500-1,000,10=1,000+

3.4 Radiocarbon determination

A sample of human bone from grave 249 was submitted for radiocarbon dating. This has returned a date in the late/sub-Roman period (380-550 Cal AD, 2 sigma; Table 8). Given the context of the burial, the most likely date is 410-460 Cal AD, although statistically the later range is equally likely.

Table 8: Radiocarbon determination of bone carbonates from grave 249

Lab no. and sample no.	Origin of sample	Sample details	13C/12C ratio	Conventional radiocarbon age BP	Cal AD *68% confidence* 95% confidence
Beta-277440 RW2/248	Fill 248, grave 249	Human bone	-21.0 0/00	1610+/- 40	*410-460 and 480-530* 380-550

Radiocarbon dating laboratory: Beta Analytic, University of Florida, Miami, USA
Method of analysis: AMS-standard delivery
Material pre-treatment: Bone carbonate extraction (cremated human bone)
Calibration: INTCAL04 (IntCal:04 Calibration Issue, *Radiocarbon*, 2004, **46/3**)

3.5 Discussion

In the mid 2nd century AD, a small circular stone building surrounded by a rectangular enclosure was constructed on the gentle, south-east facing slope overlooking Egleton stream, at the eastern end of the Vale of Catmose. It lay *c* 300m to the south-west of a former Iron Age settlement, the earthworks of which may still have been visible to passers-by.

The site lay in a densely settled Roman agricultural landscape, in the hills and

valleys between the *civitas* capital of the *Corieltavi* at *Ratae Corieltavorum* (Leicester) and the small town of *Durobrivae* (Water Newton). The latter was the centre of a thriving regional pottery industry and pottery and tile were manufactured in the Welland valley to the south, where there were also ironstone quarries. Approximately 12km to the east lay the Roman town of Great Casterton, which had grown up around the site of the 1st-century AD fort guarding the crossing of Ermine Street over the River Gwash.

Although circular stone buildings are commonly found on rural sites dating to the Roman period and many may have had domestic, agricultural or industrial uses, the quantity and type of finds recovered from the Lagoon B building suggests that it is almost certainly a Romano-British shrine, possibly dedicated to the goddess Minerva or god Mars (or the Romano-British equivalent). It compares closely with an increasing number of such buildings, interpreted as shrines, which have been identified in the region and fall into Rodwell's (1980) Roman religious building classification as a 'Type 5, local cult centre':

"*A rural or semi-rural temple ...where there may be ancillary buildings such as a guesthouse or baths...sites will vary in size, importance and the provision of facilities."*

Perhaps the closest of these sites is the shrine complex at Collyweston Great Wood, which lies *c* 14km to the south-east of the shrine at Lagoon B. The remains of the site, which were excavated in 1953 after it had been severely damaged by earth-moving machinery, comprised the foundations of a rectangular and two polygonal stone buildings, the remains of three to four other buildings and a circular paved area (Knocker 1965). The complex may have been surrounded by a wall or ditch, part of which was identified on the western side of the complex. Pottery and other finds from the site, including 278 Roman coins, date it to the 2nd to 4th centuries AD, which is broadly the same period that the shrine at Lagoon B was in use.

Another rural shrine has been investigated at Brigstock, Northamptonshire approximately 24km to the south-south-east of Egleton (Greenfield 1963; RCHME 1975). The complex, which dates to the 3rd and 4th centuries AD, was situated on the site of an Iron Age settlement and consisted of a polygonal and three circular stone buildings. In addition to the sizeable quantities of pottery and coins recovered from the site, fragments of bronze figurines of horses and riders were found, suggesting that the deity honoured at the shrine may have had equestrian affinities, possibly associated with the god Mars.

In the Nene valley a possible shrine has been excavated at Pineham Barn, on the outskirts of Northampton, where there was a small circular stone building with a diameter of *c* 14m, situated adjacent to a small stream (Carlyle 2006). The building, which lay directly outside of an enclosed farming settlement, was probably built in the 2nd century AD and many of the small finds from the site were found in or around the building. It appears to have been demolished in the late 3rd/early 4th century, when a substantial enclosure ditch was cut through its northern and western foundations, removing much of its interior. Other circular stone buildings have been investigated in Northamptonshire, including those at Overstone (Williams 1976), Bozeat (Meadows 1992) and Ringstead (Jackson 1980), but these produced no clear evidence to determine their use.

In the valley of the Great Ouse at Kempston, Bedfordshire, there was a small polygonal building inside a rectangular enclosure; its proximity to a Roman

cemetery, the finding of a silver coin hoard nearby and the presence of a pit containing 17 coins next to the building suggested to the excavators that it was a shrine (Dawson 2004).

Further afield, circular or polygonal rural shrines have also been identified at Bancroft villa, Milton Keynes (Williams and Zeepvat 1994), Frilford, Oxfordshire (Lewis 1966, 81-82) and Cannington, Somerset (Rahtz 2000). At Frilford, a Romano-British circular shrine was constructed on the site of an Iron Age ritual site that had been in use since *c* 350 BC. An iron ploughshare and bronze model sword and shield were found in features forming part of the earlier shrine that predated the building, suggesting that the shrine was dedicated to a Celtic deity similar to the Roman god Mars, who had a dual role as the god of war and of agriculture. Of particular interest is Cannington, where there was a circular building with a diameter of *c* 7m, lying adjacent to a large Roman/sub-Roman cemetery that may have remained in use until the 8th century. So far uniquely comparable to the shrine at Lagoon B, it also contained a centrally placed grave. This has been radiocarbon dated to the period AD468-518, but it is not certain if the burial was placed in the building at the end of its period of use as a shrine or whether the building was built to enclose the burial as a type of mausoleum.

The distribution of these shrines appears to broadly reflect the outcropping of limestone along the Jurassic Ridge, from Somerset in the south-west, through Oxfordshire and Northamptonshire, to the Lincolnshire Wolds in the north-east. In these areas building stone was easily obtained and most rural communities would have had the resources to erect a local shrine. Outside of the limestone belt circular buildings may have been just as common in the Roman period, but in these areas stone may have been less commonly available or more difficult and costly to quarry, so shrines may have been built of timber and as a consequence have been more elusive in the archaeological record.

It is notable that a number of the shrines occur in border zones between tribal territories, suggesting that some of the shrines may have had a function not only as local religious centres but also as meeting places (de la Bedoyere 2002, 119-120). Shrines that may have performed this function include: Frilford, which lies between the territories of the Dobunni and Catuvellauni; Cannington, between the Dumnonii and Durotriges; and Collyweston and Lagoon B, between the Catuvellauni and Corieltauvi.

Although the majority of the circular rural shrines so far investigated appear to date from the 2nd century AD, they appear to have a strong association with Iron Age religious practices and beliefs and it is probably no coincidence that many of the shrines resemble Iron Age roundhouses. The buildings may have been the religious formalisation in stone and thatch of a site that had been held sacred by the local British community for many generations, long before the arrival of the Romans; as has already been mentioned above, this continuity in the identification of a sacred place from the Iron Age into the Roman period has been shown at Frilford.

In common with many of the circular stone buildings identified as shrines, the foundation courses of the Lagoon B shrine were of pitched stone supporting upper courses of stone laid horizontally. The foundation and walls were of drystone construction, although the voids had been packed with clay; the mortar identified by the excavators within the wall cavities is probably the remnants of the painted plaster that lined the inside of the building. The pitched foundation courses were of

ironstone rubble and the walls were of limestone; this may have been for decorative effect, but it is more likely that the builders were aware of the durability of ironstone and its resistance to degrade in wet environments. It is not known if the walls were made entirely of stone or were part timber.

The almost complete lack of tile fragments on the site suggests that the roof was thatched or covered with wooden shingles. The doorway to the shrine was on the south-east side of the building, over a raised threshold; two wooden posts inside the doorway may have held a door. When the floor was resurfaced with clay in the late 2nd/early 3rd century AD the posts remained *in situ,* indicating their continued function in the later phase of the building.

Within the building there were a number of features that may have served ritual, as well as practical uses. The timber partition on the north side of the building may have screened off an area of ritual or religious significance; within the partitioned area there was an animal burial, of a young sheep or goat, placed in a shallow pit in the floor.

In the central area there were a number of small pits, one of which contained the bones of a duck and eel, as well as several coins; such bones are very rarely found in domestic contexts and it is possible that these are the remains of a votive offering. Duck bones have been recovered from a number of religious sites, including the Temple of Mithras in *Londinium*. Animals would have played a key role in ritual practices, either as live sacrifices or as offerings in the form of joints of meat being burnt in a sacrificial fire. Evidence for the latter practice comes from the sizeable quantities of burnt sheep/goat bone recovered from the ditch of Enclosure 1. Ritual feasting may also have played a major part in the ceremonies performed at the shrine and animal bone recovered from the later enclosure ditch (Enclosure 2) bore butchery marks, suggesting that live animals were being brought to the shrine for consumption, as well as for possible sacrifice.

The distribution of the coins and other artefacts recovered from inside the building broadly mirrors the distribution of pits, suggesting that the focal point of the shrine, possibly an altar or statue, may have been situated in the south-west corner of the building. The fragment of a bronze figurine, possibly of the goddess Minerva or the god Mars, found beside a possible plinth outside of the entrance to the shrine may have been an ancillary altar, possibly set up for supplicants who were not permitted access to the building and the ‘mysteries’ it contained. Such religious segregation, usually along the lines of social status, gender or ethnicity, is a common feature of most religions.

At the end of the 4th or early in the 5th century AD the shrine fell out of use and became derelict. Rubble, fallen plaster and detritus accumulated on the floor, owls perched in the rafters and occasional fires were lit amongst the debris. Perhaps the final act to be carried out within the building prior to its eventual collapse or demolition was the burial of a young male, who had died in his 30s. This may have occurred in or around the middle of the 5th century, after which time the building was either deliberately pulled down, perhaps to cover the grave, or it was left to collapse from disrepair. It is interesting to note that the final demolition deposit which covered the foundations of the building contained the skull of an ox. This possible votive offering may indicate that the site of the shrine still held its sanctity with people in the local community long after it had fallen out of use.

4 MEDIEVAL PLOUGHING

Plough furrows, the remains of a medieval open-field system, were encountered across both excavation areas, although they were shallow and poorly preserved and were largely removed when the sites were stripped. In the area of Site 1 the furrows were aligned north to south (they were only noted on the geophysical survey plot and were not visible once the site had been stripped); in the area of Site 2 they were aligned east to west. The furrows were spaced approximately 9m apart and were up to 2m wide by 0.25m deep. Several metal artefacts were recovered from the ploughsoil, including a medieval strap-end and a post-medieval horseshoe, knife and dress fittings. The trackway passing to the west of Site 2 follows the line of a headland situated at the boundary between the parishes of Egleton and Hambleton.

5 POST-MEDIEVAL/MODERN DITCH

The headland bordering the western edge of Site 2, which also forms the parish boundary, was cut along its length by a post-medieval or modern ditch, 175 (Fig 20, Section 49). It is probably a late 18th- or 19th-century Act of Enclosure ditch and is shown on the 1887 (1st edition) Ordnance Survey map of the area, forming the western boundary of a square field; it was removed *c* 1980 when the current track was constructed and the south-eastern part of the field was flooded by the reservoir. Site 1 is located in the north-east corner and Site 2 in the south-west corner of this former field.

The ditch had been recut on three occasions but the cut of the original ditch and the sequence of recutting could not be determined as they contained identical fills (Fig 20). Each ditch had a V-shaped profile and measured up to *c* 2.6m wide by 1.0m deep. The successive cutting of the ditch had caused significant truncation to the western edge of the Roman enclosures.

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APPENDIX 1: SUMMARY OF CONTEXTS AND FEATURES

Abbreviations

P pottery; B animal bone; T tile; G glass; S shell; F flint; Fc fired clay; M mortar; Pl plaster; Sg slag; Fe iron; Pb lead; Cu copper alloy

Site 1 (RWLB08), Iron Age enclosure and roundhouse

Context	Deposit Type	Description	Artefact types
1	Topsoil	Mid brown grey silty clay. 0.23m thick	-
2	Subsoil	Mid orange brown silty clay. 0.11m thick	-
3	Natural	Light blue yellow clay	-
4	Fill	Mid blue brown silty clay. Fill of [5]	B
5	Ring ditch	Filled by (4). 0.96m wide and 0.30m deep	-
6	Fill	Light brown silty clay. Fill of [7]	P B Fc
7	Ring ditch terminal	Filled by (6). 1.90m wide and 0.53m wide	-
8	Fill	Light brown silty clay. Fill of [9]	P B
9	Ring ditch terminal	Filled by (8). 1.40m wide and 0.42m deep.	-
10	Fill	Light brown silty clay. Fill of [11]	B
11	Ring ditch	Filled by (10). 0.80m wide and 0.39m deep.	-
12	Fill	Light brown silty clay. Fill of [13]	B
13	Ring ditch	Filled by (12). 1m wide and 0.50m deep.	-
14	Fill	Light grey orange silty clay. Overlies (15). Fill of [17]. 1.36m wide and 0.19m deep	-
15	Fill	Light grey orange silty clay. Overlain by (14). Fill of [17]. 3.60m wide and 1m deep.	P B
16	Fill	Mid grey orange silty clay. Fill of [17]. 3.60m wide and 1m deep.	-
17	Enclosure ditch	Filled by (14), (15) and (16). 3.60m wide and 1m deep	-
18	Not used	-	-
19	Not used	-	-
20	Fill	Light grey silty clay. Overlies (53). Fill of [21]. 2.69m wide and 0.94m deep.	B
21	Enclosure ditch	Filled by (21) and (53). 2.69m wide and 0.94m deep	-
22	Fill	Mid grey brown grey silty clay. Overlies (23). Fill of [24]. 3.50m wide and 0.86m deep.	P B Sg
23	Fill	Mid brown grey silty clay, primary fill of [24]	P B Sg
24	Enclosure ditch	Cuts (25). Filled by (22) and (23). 3.50m wide and 1.40m deep.	-
25	Fill	Mid orange grey silty clay. Cut by [24]. Fill of [26].	-
26	Enclosure ditch	Filled by (25). 1.3m wide and 0.60m deep.	-
27	Fill	Mid orange brown silty clay. Overlies (28). Upper fill of [29]. 2.30m wide and 0.68m deep	B
28	Fill	Light orange brown silty clay. Overlain by (27). Primary fill of [29]. 0.66m wide and 0.82m deep.	-
29	Enclosure ditch	Filled by (27) and (28). 2.30m wide and 1.16m deep.	-
30	Fill	Light yellow brown silty clay. Overlies (31). Upper fill of [32]. 2.50m wide and 1m deep.	B quern
31	Fill	Mid grey brown silty clay. Overlain by (30). Primary fill of [32]. 0.90m wide and 0.40m deep	Fc
32	Enclosure ditch	Fill by (30) and (31). 2.50m wide and 1.41m deep.	-

Context	Deposit Type	Description	Artefact types
33	Fill	Mid brown grey silty clay. Overlies (34). Fill of [35]. 2.80m wide and 0.78m deep.	P B Fc Sg
34	Fill	Mid orange grey silty clay. Overlain by (33). Primary fill of [35]. 1.40m wide and 0.78m deep.	P B Fc
35	Enclosure ditch	Filled by (33) and (34). Cuts (36). 2.80m wide and 1.34m deep.	-
36	Fill	Mid orange grey silty clay. Overlies (37). Fills [39]. 2.30m wide and 1.46m deep.	P B
37	Fill	Mid grey silty clay. Overlain by (36), overlies (38). Fill of [39]. 0.70m wide and 0.28m deep.	-
38	Fill	Mid orange grey clay. Overlain by (37). Primary fill of [39]. 2.20m wide and 0.20m deep.	-
39	Enclosure ditch	Filled by (36) (37) and (38). 2.30m wide and 1.54m deep.	-
40	Fill	Mid orange brown silty clay. Overlain by (50), overlies (41). Fill of [44]. 3m wide and 0.26m deep.	-
41	Fill	Mid brown orange silty clay. Overlain by (40), overlies (42). Fill of [44]. 3.20m wide and 0.32m deep.	-
42	Fill	Grey brown silty clay. Overlain by (41), overlies (43). Fill of [44]. 2.30m wide and 0.34m deep.	-
43	Fill	Brown grey silty clay. Overlain by (42). Primary fill of [44]. 1.50m wide and 0.42m deep	-
44	Enclosure ditch	Filled by (40), (41), (42) and (43). 3.25m wide and 1.35m deep.	-
45	Fill	Light grey brown silty clay. Overlies (46). Fill of [49]. 4.08m wide and 0.90m deep.	-
46	Fill	Light brown silty clay. Overlain by (45), overlies (47). Fill of [49]. 1.54m wide and 0.40m deep.	-
47	Fill	Light brown silty clay. Overlain by (46), overlies (48). Fill of [49]. 1.96m wide and 0.72m deep.	-
48	Fill	Light brown grey silty clay. Overlain by (47). Primary fill of [49]. 1.40m wide and 0.50m deep.	-
49	Enclosure ditch	Filled by (45), (46), (47) and (48). 4.08m wide and 1.54m deep.	-
50	Layer	Overlies enclosure ditch on north side	-
51	Fill	Mid brown grey silty clay. Fill of [51].	B
52	Gully	Filled by (51). 7.50m long, 0.73m wide and 0.28m	-
53	Fill	Mid orange grey silty clay. Fill of [21]. 2.69m wide and 0.94m deep.	-
54	Fill	Mid brown silty clay. Overlies (55). Fill of [57]. 3.23m wide and 0.46m deep.	-
55	Fill	Mid grey brown silty clay. Overlain (54), overlies (56). Fill of [57]. 2.84m wide and 0.86m deep.	B
56	Fill	Grey orange silty clay. Overlain by (55). Primary fill of [57]. 1.45m wide and 0.69m deep.	-
57	Enclosure ditch	Filled by (54), (55) and (56). Cuts (58). 3.23m wide and 1.47m deep.	-
58	Fill	Grey orange silty clay. Cut by [57], fill of [59].	-
59	Enclosure ditch	Filled by (58). 0.76m wide and 1.47m deep.	-

Site 2 (RW2 08), Roman circular stone shrine and enclosures

(P denotes pottery lost by couriers)

Context	Deposit Type	Description	Artefact types
60	Fill	Light grey clay. Fill of (61)	-
61	Posthole	Filled by (60). 0.85m diameter and 0.24m deep.	-
62	Fill	Light orange grey clay. Fill of [063].	-
63	Posthole	Filled by (062). 0.40m diameter and 0.16m deep.	-
64	Fill	Grey brown silty clay. Fill of [65].	-
65	Posthole	Filled by 964). 1.10m diameter and 0.16m deep.	-
66	Fill	Orange grey silty clay. Fill of [67].	-
67	Posthole	Filled by (66). 0.60m diameter and 0.20m	-
68	Fill	Post packing.	-
69	Fill	Light grey clay. Overlies (70). Fill of [71]. 0.75m wide and 0.15m deep.	-
70	Fill	Light grey clay. Overlain by (69). Fill of [71]. 0.73m wide and 0.10m	-
71	Ditch (Enclosure 3)	Cut of enclosure ditch. Filled by (69) and (70). 0.75m wide and 0.25m deep.	-
72	Fill	Mid grey brown silty clay. Overlies (73). Fill of [74]. 0.80m wide and 0.24m deep.	P
73	Fill	Yellow brown silty clay. Overlain by (72). Fill of [74]. 1.36m wide and 0.12m deep	-
74	Ditch (Enclosure 3)	Filled by (72) and (73). 1.36m wide and 0.36m deep.	-
75	Fill	Brown grey silty clay. Overlies (76). Fill of [77]. 0.56m wide and 0.10m deep.	P B
76	Fill	Yellow brown silty clay. Overlain by (75). Fill of [77]. 0.90m wide and 0.12m deep.	-
77	Ditch (Enclosure 3)	Filled by (75) and (76). 0.90m wide and 0.14m deep	-
78	Fill	Mid brown silty clay. Overlies (79). Fill of [80]. 0.90m wide and 0.16m deep.	-
79	Fill	Mid brown silty clay. Overlain by (78). Fill of [80].	-
80	Ditch (Enclosure 3)	Filled by (78) and (79).	-
81	Fill	Light brown orange silty clay. Overlies (82). Cut by [86]. Fill of [83]. 0.54m wide and 0.12m deep.	P Fe nail
82	Fill	Light brown silty clay. Overlain by (81). Fill of [83]. 0.40m wide and 0.04m deep.	-
83	Ditch (Enclosure 1?)	Filled by 981) and (82). 0.56m and 0.15m	-
84	Fill	Light orange brown silty clay. 0verlies (85). 0.76m wide and 0.17m deep.	-
85	Fill	Light brown clay. Overlain by (84). Fill of [86]. 0.53m 0.08m.	-
86	Ditch (Enclosure 3)	Filled by 984) and (85). 0.76m wide 0.23m deep	-
87	Fill	Mid brown silty clay. Overlies (88). Fill of [90]. 0.43m wide and 0.27m wide. Small complete beaker with hole drilled in one side.	F P B
88	Fill	Light orange brown silty clay. Overlain by (87) overlies (89). Fill of [90]. 0.73m wide and 0.14m deep.	-
89	Fill	Light orange brown. Primary fill of [90]. 0.60m wide and 0.35m deep.	-
90	Ditch (Enclosure 3)	Filled by (87), (88) and (89). 1.05m wide and 0.42m deep.	-
91	Fill	Light orange grey clay. Fill of [92]	-
92	Ditch (Enclosure 3)	Filled by (91). 0.45m wide and 0.18m deep.	-

Context	Deposit Type	Description	Artefact types
93	Fill	Mid brown silty clay. Overlies (94). Fill of [95]. 050m wide and 0.23m deep.	P
94	Fill	Light brown silty clay. Overlain by (93). Fill of [95]. 0.73m wide and 0.33m	-
95	Ditch (Enclosure 3)	Filled by (93) and (94). 0.73m wide and 0.33m deep.	-
96	Fill	Light orange brown clay. Overlies (97). Fill of [98]. 0.80m wide and 0.30m deep.	P Sg
97	Fill	Light orange grey clay. Overlain by (96). Primary fill of [98]. 0.95m wide and 0.15m deep.	-
98	Ditch (Enclosure 3)	Filled by (96) and (97). 0.96m wide and 0.45m deep.	-
99	Fill	Light orange grey clay. Overlies (100). Fill of [101]. 0.85m wide and 0.24m deep.	-
100	Fill	Light orange grey clay. Overlain by (99). Fill of (101). 0.65m wide and 0.09m deep.	-
101	Ditch (Enclosure 3)	Filled by (99) and (100). 0.85m wide and 0.33m deep.	-
102	Fill	Light orange brown silty clay. Overlain by (87) overlies (88). Fill of [90] 0.55m wide and 0.27m deep.	-
103	Ditch (Enclosure 3)	Filled by (105) and (104). 0.70m wide and 0.22m deep.	-
104	Fill	Light yellow grey clay. Overlain by (105). Fill of [103]. 0.60m and 0.09m deep	-
105	Fill	Light yellow grey clay. Overlies (104). Fill of [103]. 0.70m wide and 0.13m deep.	P
106	Fill	Dark black brown clay. Overlies (107). Fill of [108]. 1.70m wide and 0.10m deep	P B
107	Fill	Light brown grey clay. Overlain by (106). Fill of [108]. 1.45m wide and 0.20m deep.	-
108	Gully	Filled by (106) and (107). 1.70m wide and 0.30m deep.	-
109	Fill	Mid brown silty clay. Overlies (110). Fill of [111] 3.70m wide and 0.73m deep.	P B M Fc
110	Fill	Light brown silty clay. Overlain by (109). Filled of [111]. 3.41m wide and 1.14m deep.	-
111	Ditch (Enclosure 2)	Filled by (109) and (110). 4.20m wide and 1.14m deep.	-
112	Fill	Dark black brown clay. Overlies (113). Fill of [114]. 0.65m wide and 0.02m deep.	-
113	Fill	Light orange grey clay. Overlain by (112). Fill of [114]. 1.64m wide and 0.20m deep.	-
114	Gully	Filled by (112) and (113). 1.65m wide and 0.22m deep.	-
115	Fill	Mid brown silty clay. Overlies (116). Fill of [117]. 1.90m wide and 0.40m deep.	P B
116	fill	Light brown silty clay. Overlain by (115). Fill of [117]	P
117	Furrow	Cut of furrow.	-
118	Fill	Mid brown grey silty clay. Overlies (119). Fill of [122]. 1.84m wide and 0.14m deep.	P B
119	Fill	Mid grey brown silty clay. Overlain by (118), overlies (120). Fill of [122]. 1.46m wide and 0.22m deep.	P B S Fe object
120	Fill	Mid grey brown silty clay. Overlain by (119), overlies (121). Fill of [122]. 0.96m wide and 0.14m wide.	Fe object
121	Fill	Mid grey brown silty clay. Overlain by (120). Primary fill of [122]. 0.55m wide and 0.27m deep.	P B Cu coin Fe object
122	Ditch (Enclosure 2)	Filled by (118), (119), (120) and (121). 1.84m wide and 0.70m deep.	-
123	Furrow	Cut of furrow	-
124	Fill	Fill of [123]	P B
125	Fill	Fill of [123]	-
126	Fill	Dark grey brown clay. Overlies (127). Fill of [128]. 2m wide and 0.55m deep.	Cu coin P B

Context	Deposit Type	Description	Artefact types
127	Fill	Dark orange brown clay. Overlain by (126). Primary fill of [128]. 0.90m wide and 0.35m deep.	P
128	Ditch (Enclosure 2)	Filled by (127) and (127). 1.1m wide and 0.55m deep.	-
129	Fill	Mid grey brown clay. Fill of [130].	P
130	Gully	Cut of gully. Filled by (129). 0.80m wide and 0.22m deep.	-
131	Fill	Fill of [132]	P
132	Furrow	Cut of furrow	-
133	Fill	Dark grey brown silty clay. Overlies (134). Fill of [135]. 1.34m wide and 0.35m deep.	P B S Fc
134	Fill	Light yellow brown silty clay. Overlain by (133). Fill of [135]. 0.50m wide and 0.40m deep.	P B
135	Ditch terminal (Enclosure 2)	Filled by (133) and (134). 1.48m wide and 0.75m deep.	-
136	Fill	Dark grey brown silty clay. Overlies (137). Fill of [138]. 0.43m wide and 0.67m deep.	P
137	Fill	Mid yellow brown silty clay. Overlain by (136). Fill of [138]. 0.26m wide and 0.08m deep.	P
138	Ditch	Filled by (136) and (137). 0.43m wide and 0.75m deep.	-
139	Fill	Dark brown grey silty clay. Overlies (140). Fill of [141]. 2.40m wide and 0.95m deep.	P B S T Fc Fe object Cu coin
140	Fill	Dark grey brown silty clay. Overlain by (139). Fill of [141]. 2.40m wide and 0.95m deep	-
141	Enclosure ditch	Filled by (139) and (140). Cuts (142). 2.40m wide and 0.95m deep.	-
142	Fill	Mid yellow grey silty clay. Fill of [143]. Cut by [141].	P Sg
143	Ditch (Enclosure 2)	Filled by (142). 2.40m wide and 0.95m deep.	-
144	Fill	Dark grey black silty clay and burnt clay. Fill of [145].	B
145	Oven/kiln	Filled by (144). 0.48m wide and 0.18m deep.	-
146	Furrow	Cut of furrow.	-
147	Fill	Light yellow clay. Fill of [146]	-
148	Fill	Light grey clay. Fill of [146]	B
149	Fill	Mid brown grey silty clay. Overlies (150). Fill of [151]. 1.07m wide and 0.48m deep.	P B
150	Fill	Mid brown grey silty clay. Overlain by (149). Fill of [151].	P S
151	Ditch (Enclosure 2)	Filled by (149) and (150). Cuts (152). 1.36m wide and 0.57m deep.	-
152	Fill	Mid grey brown silty clay. Fill of [153]. Cut by [151].	P
153	Ditch (?pre-Enclosure 1)	Filled by [152]. 0.82m wide and 0.24m deep.	-
154	Fill	Light brown silty clay. Overlies (155). Fill of [156]. 2.60m wide and 0.30m deep.	P B Fe nails.
155	Fill	Light grey yellow clay. Overlain by (154). Primary fill of [156]. 0.95m wide and 0.45m deep	P B
156	Ditch (Enclosure 2)	Filled by (154) and (155). 2.60m wide and 0.73m deep.	-
157	Fill	Dark brown grey silty clay. Overlies (158). Fill of [159]. Depth 0.09m	P Pb
158	Fill	Orange grey silty clay. Overlain by (157). Primary fill of [159]. Depth 0.18m	-
159	Ditch (Enclosure 1)	Filled by (157) and (158). Cuts (160). 1m exc 0.22m depth	-
160	Fill	Orange grey silty clay. Fill of [161]. Cut by [159]	-
161	Gully	Cut of gully. Filled by (160).	-
162	Fill	Dark grey brown clay. Fill of [163].	-
163	Gully	Filled by (162). 0.62m wide and 0.16m deep.	-
164	Wall	Part of Roman circular stone building	P B
165	Wall	Ironstone foundation stone of Roman circular building	-
166	Natural	Clay next to building	-
167	Layer	Mid brown silty clay within Roman stone building. 0.34m	P

Context	Deposit Type	Description	Artefact types
168	Layer	Yellow brown clay 0.28m deep	-
169	Fill	Dark brown yellow clay. Fill of [170].	-
170	Gully	Cut of gully. Filled by (169). 0.50m wide and 0.28m deep	-
171	Layer	Dark grey brown clay. Same as (167).	-
172	Layer	Light orange grey brown. Overlain by (171).	-
173	Wall	Ironstone foundations of Roman circular stone building.	-
174	Layer	Mid sandy brown silty clay. Below (173). Depth 0.26m	-
175	Ditch	Cut of ditch. Filled (176). 3.60m wide and 1m deep.	-
176	Fill	Mid grey brown silty clay. Fill of [176].	B
177	Ditch (Enclosure 1?)	Cut of ditch. Filled by (178). 0.55m wide and 0.42m deep.	-
178	Fill	Mid orange brown silty clay. Fill of [177]	-
179	Ditch (Enclosure 2)	Filled by (180). 0.95m wide and 0.80m deep.	-
180	Fill	Mid orange brown silty clay. Fill of [179].	P B
181	Ditch (Enclosure 1?)	Filled by (182). 0.30m wide and 0.45m deep.	-
182	Fill	Mid orange brown silty clay. Fill of [181]	-
183	Ditch (Enclosure 1?)	Filled by (184). 0.45m wide and 0.15m deep.	-
184	Fill	Mid orange brown silty clay. Fill of [183]	B
185	Fill	Mid orange clay. 0.30m deep.	-
186	Wall	Limestone herringbone and flat bond, reinforcement on N side of Roman circular building or possible bench.	P B
187	Base of plinth	Mortar layer and limestone slabs, 1.10m length and 0.90m wide.	B M
188	Fill	Dark grey clay. Fill between plinth and outer wall	P B
189	Demolition layer	Demolition layer within Roman circular building.	P B S Sg
190	Debris layer	Debris layer within Roman circular building	F P B S G T Sg Cu coins Fe nails
191	Floor layer	Replacement clay floor within Roman circular building	F B Fc
192	Pit	Filled by (193), cuts (195). 0.34m wide and 0.97m deep.	-
193	Fill	Light brown silty clay. Fill of [192]	B
194	Fill	Three complete beakers within [277]	P
195	Not used	-	-
196	Fill	Brown grey silty clay. Overlies (254) Fill of [197]	P B G Fc Cu coin Fe object
197	Pit	Filled by (196) and (254). 0.57m diameter	-
198	Fill	Mid brown silty clay and mortar. Fill of [200] overlies (199) 1.04m wide and 0.16m deep.	Br/T M
199	Fill	Mid brown silty clay. Overlain by (198). Primary fill of [200]. 0.70m wide and 0.07m deep/	-
200	Plinth foundation	Filled by (198) and (199). 1.04m wide and 0.25m deep.	-
201	Fill	Brown grey silty clay. Fill of [202].	P B T
202	Pit	Filled by (201). 0.70m diameter and 0.15m deep.	-
203	Fill	Grey brown silty clay. Fill of [204].	P B
204	Pit	Filled by (203). Diameter 0.80m	-
205	Fill	Dark brown grey silty clay. Fill of [206]	-
206	Posthole	Filled by (205).0.40m diameter and 0.10m deep	-
207	Fill	Brown grey silty clay. Cut by [218]. Fill of [208]	-
208	Beam slot	Filled (207). 0.20m wide and 0.08m deep.	-
209	Fill	Grey brown silty clay. Cut by [268]. Fill of [210]	P
210	Posthole	Filled by (209). 0.35m diameter and 0.10m deep	-
211	Fill	Grey brown silty clay. Fill of [212].	-
212	Posthole	Filled by (211).	-
213	Fill	Brown grey silty clay. Fill of [214]	-
214	Posthole	Filled by (213).	-

Context	Deposit Type	Description	Artefact types
215	Fill	Brown grey silty clay. Fill of [216]	-
216	Posthole	Filled by (215)	-
217	Fill	Grey brown silty clay. Fill of [218].	-
218	Posthole	Cuts (207). Filled by (217). 0.25m diameter and 0.10m depth	-
219	Fill	Grey brown silty clay. Fill of [220]	-
220	Beam slot	Filled by (219)	-
221	Fill	Mid grey brown silty clay. Fill of [222].	T Coal
222	Pit	Filled by (221). 054m wide and 0.10m deep	-
223	Fill	Dark grey brown silty clay. Fill of [224]	-
224	Posthole	Filled by (223). 0.30m wide and 0.10m deep.	-
225	Fill	Dark grey brown silty clay. Fill of [226].	P
226	Posthole	Filled by (225). 0.30m wide and 0.08m deep.	-
227	Fill	Light grey sandy clay. Overlies (228). Fill of [230]. 030m wide and 0.06m deep.	-
228	Fill	Red brown silty clay. Overlain by (227), overlies (229). 0.53m wide and 0.14m deep	-
229	Fill	Dark grey brown clay, burnt material. Overlain by (228). 0.36m wide and 0.14m deep.	Fc
230	Pit	Filled (227), (228) and (229), 0.70m wide by 0.14m deep, associated with fire pit [234].	-
231	Fill	Mid orange grey silty clay. Overlies (323). Fill of [234]. 0.80m wide and 0.25m deep.	-
232	Fill	Dark grey brown silty clay (area of burning). Overlain by (231), overlies (233). Fill of [234]. 0.60m wide and 0.16m deep.	-
233	Fill	Dark grey red clay. Overlain by (232) fill of [234]. 0.06m wide and 0.25m deep	-
234	Fire pit	Filled by (231), (232) and (233). 0.88m wide and 0.27m deep	-
235	Fill	Light brown silty clay. Fill of [236].	P B
236	Ditch	Filled by (235). 0.76m wide and 0.28m deep.	-
237	Layer	Mid brown clay. Overlies (235). 0.16m deep	P G Cu coins Fe nails
238	Layer	Limestone, fragment spread (possibly natural)	-
239	Fill	Yellow brown silty clay. Fill of [240].	P B
240	Pit	Filled by (239). 1m diameter and 0.39m deep.	-
241	Floor layer	Original floor surface within Roman circular building	P B Pl
242	Fill	Blue grey clay. Fill of [243].	-
243	Pit	Filled by (242). 1m long, 0.80m wide and 0.20m deep	-
244	Fill	Mid brown silty clay. Fill of [245].	-
245	Ditch (Enclosure 1)	Filled by (244). 0.85m wide and 0.20m deep.	-
246	Surface	Sub rounded limestone and clay surface	P B M Fe nail
247	Fill	Dark brown silty clay. Overlies (248). Fill of [249]. 1.90m wide and 0.15m	B Cu coin
248	Fill	Light brown silty cay. Fill of human burial [249]. Overlain by (247). 1.90m wide and 0.10m deep.	B M
249	Grave	Human burial in the centre of Roman circular building. Filled by (247) and (248).	-
250	Fill	Mid brown grey silty clay. Cut by [181]. Fill of [251].	P
251	Enclosure ditch	Filled by (250). Cuts (180). 0.65m wide and 0.25m deep.	-
252	Fill	Mid grey brown silty clay. Fill of [253]. Cut by [183]	P B
253	Enclosure ditch	Filled by (252). 1m wide and 0.30m deep.	-
254	Fill	Orange brown silty clay. Fill of [197].	P B M Cu coin Fe nails Pl
255	Layer	Compacted silty clay at entrance to building	P M
256	Layer	Medium compacted clay buried soil	P
257	Fill	Light brown silty clay. Overlain by (191). Fill of [258].	Fe nail
258	Pit	Filled by (257). 1.13m wide and 0.28m deep	-
259	Fill	Mid brown silty clay. Fill of [260].	-
260	Posthole	0.55m diameter and 0.25m wide	-

Context	Deposit Type	Description	Artefact types
261	Fill	Dark grey brown clay. Overlain by (255). Cut of [262]. Post packing in fill.	P B
262	Posthole	Filled by (261). 0.55m diameter and 0.28m deep.	-
263	Natural clay	Clay substrate (metalled? to form (241))	-
264	Fill	Mid grey clay. Fill of [265].	P B
265	Posthole	Filled by (264). 0.20m diameter and 0.35m deep	-
266	Fill	Dark brown silty clay. Fill of [267].	P
267	Posthole	Filled by (266). 0.29m diameter and 0.44m	-
268	Bonding material	Clay bond of the circular building.	-
269	Fill	Mid brown silty clay. Fill of [270].	-
270	Gully	29m long, 0.5m wide. Not excavated	-
271	Not used	-	-
272	Not used	-	-
273	Fill	Mid greyish-brown silty clay.	-
274	Pit	Diameter 0.55m, depth 0.19m.	-
275	Fill	Mid brown silty clay.	-
276	Pit	Diameter 0.6m, depth 0.16m.	-
277	Pit	Contained three Roman beakers	-
278	Mortar/plaster	Mortar/plaster sample from wall	-
279	Burnt patch	Black patch of burning/charcoal in layer 190	-
280	Burnt patch	Black patch of burning/charcoal in layer 190	-
281	Burnt patch	Black patch of burning/charcoal in layer 190	-

APPENDIX 2: ANIMAL BONE (TABLES)

Table 1: Summary counts of the numbers of identified elements/fragments from the Iron Age (IA) and Romano-British (RB) assemblages (hand collected and sieved samples combined)

Period	IA	IA	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	
Site	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	
Feature	Roundhouse	Enclosure	Enclosure 1	Enclosure 2	Shrine building walls	Shrine pits	Shrine postholes	Shrine layer 189	Shrine layer 190	Shrine layer 191	Shrine layer 241	Shrine burial 249	Shrine cobbled area 246	Shrine plinth 187	
															Totals
cattle	12	227	-	23	-	19	20	26	12	27	12	33	-	7	418
sheep/goat	1	51	20	77	20	3	18	85	10	7	4	2	11	31	340
pig	5	64	-	16	8	-	14	13	5	4	1	-	2	4	136
horse	-	7	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11
dog	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
hare	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
house mouse	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
field vole	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	5
common shrew	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
domestic fowl	-	-	-	9	4	-	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	18
mallard	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
freshwater eel	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
common frog	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	3
TOTALS	**18**	**352**	**20**	**131**	**32**	**22**	**60**	**128**	**32**	**38**	**17**	**35**	**13**	**43**	**941**

Table 2: Summary counts of the numbers of unidentified fragments from the Iron Age (IA) and Romano-British (RB) assemblages (hand collected and sieved samples combined)

Period	IA	IA	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	
Site	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	
Feature	Roundhouse	Enclosure	Enclosure 1	Enclosure 2	Shrine building walls	Shrine pits	Shrine post holes	Shrine layer 190	Shrine layer 191	Shrine layer 241	Shrine burial 249	Shrine burial 249	Shrine cobbled area 246	Shrine plinth 187	
															Totals
Mammal:															
cattle sized	6	24	-	15	2	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	51
sheep/goat/pig sized	-	5	101	31	15	-	6	34	3	4	4	-	-	-	203
highly fragmented	76	575		319	8	100	101	62	41	55		50	3	79	1469
Total mammal frags.	**82**	**604**	**101**	**365**	**25**	**100**	**107**	**96**	**44**	**61**	**6**	**50**	**3**	**79**	**1723**
Unidentified bird	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4
TOTALS	**82**	**605**	**101**	**365**	**25**	**100**	**108**	**96**	**44**	**61**	**6**	**50**	**3**	**81**	**1727**

Table 3: Numbers of burnt, dog-gnawed and butchered bones from the Iron Age (IA) and Romano-British (RB) assemblages (hand collected and sieved samples combined: butchery evidence, chopping & knife cuts)

Period	IA	IA	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	
Site	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	
Feature	Roundhouse	Enclosure	Enclosure 1	Enclosure 2	Shrine building (walls)	Shrine pits	Shrine post holes	Shrine layer 190	Shrine layer 191	Shrine layer 241	Shrine burial 249	Shrine burial 249	Shrine cobbled area 246	Shrine plinth 187	Totals
Burnt bone:															
cattle	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
sheep/goat	-	1	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20
pig	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
cattle sized	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
sheep/goat/pig sized	-	-	100	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	101
highly fragmented	3	10	-	-	-	37	25	6	-	18	-	-	-	4	103
Total burnt	**3**	**12**	**119**	**2**	**0**	**37**	**25**	**6**	**0**	**18**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**4**	**226**
Dog-gnawed															
cattle	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
sheep/goat	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
pig	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
horse	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Total gnawed	**0**	**9**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**12**
Butchery evidence															
cattle	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	5	-	-	8
sheep/goat	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
pig	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
domestic fowl	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Total butchered	**0**	**2**	**1**	**2**	**0**	**0**	**2**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**5**	**0**	**0**	**14**

Table 4: Site 1, Iron Age (IA) animal bone assemblages: anatomical distributions of the main domesticates

Feature	Roundhouse	Enclosure	Roundhouse	Enclosure	Roundhouse	Enclosure
Domesticate	cattle	cattle	sheep/goat	sheep/goat	pig	pig
skull	-	-	-	-	-	2
horn core	1	2	-	-	-	-
horn core & skull	-	1	-	-	-	-
maxilla	-	-	-	-	-	2
mandible	-	8	-	4	-	10
incisor	-	4	-	-	2	2
upper cheekteeth	-	9	-	1	-	1
lower cheekteeth	-	3	1	2	3	7
canine	-	-	-	-	-	3
indet.tooth frag.	-	-	-	-	-	7
atlas	-	1	-	-	-	1
axis	-	-	-	1	-	-
cervical	-	4	-	-	-	-
thoracic	-	3	-	-	-	1
lumbar	-	2	-	-	-	1
indet.vertebral frag.	-	3	-	-	-	-
rib	-	19	-	5	-	-
scapula	-	8	-	1	-	4
humerus	2	18	-	3	-	1
radius	-	10	-	-	-	1
ulna	-	4	-	1	-	3
carpal	-	1	-	-	-	-
metacarpus	-	4	-	-	-	-
innominate	-	6	-	-	-	4
femur	-	4	-	1	-	2
tibia	-	9	-	14	-	4
patella	-	1	-	-	-	1
calcaneum	1	3	-	-	-	2
astragalus	-	3	-	1	-	3
tarsal	-	2	-	-	-	-
os centrotarsale	-	2	-	-	-	-
metatarsus	-	7	-	-	-	-
metapodial	-	1	-	-	-	-
phalanx I	-	10	-	1	-	1
phalanx II	-	4	-	-	-	1
phalanx III	-	1	-	-	-	-
long bone shaft frag.	8	70	-	16	-	-
TOTALS	**12**	**227**	**1**	**51**	**5**	**64**

Table 5: Site 2, Romano-British (RB) animal bone assemblages: anatomical distributions of the cattle bones

Feature	Enclosure 1	Enclosure 2	Shrine building walls	Shrine pits	Shrine postholes	Shrine layer 189	Shrine layer 190	Shrine layer 191	Shrine layer 241	Shrine burial 249	Shrine cobbled area 246	Shrine plinth 187	Totals
mandible	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	2	6
incisor	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
upper cheekteeth	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	4
cervical	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	5	-	-	9
thoracic	-	1	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	13	-	-	18
lumbar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	6
sacrum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
caudal	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2
rib	-	8	-	18	4	-	1	3	-	2	-	3	39
scapula	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3
humerus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
radius	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	2
ulna	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
carpal	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	5	2	-	-	1	9
metacarpus	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	1	-	-	-	5
innominate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
femur	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	3
tibia	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	3
calcaneum	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
metatarsus	-	1	-	-	-	2	1	1	1	-	-	-	6
metapodial	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
phalanx I	-	-	-	-	5	2	-	5	3	-	-	-	15
phalanx II	-	1	-	-	3	1	1	2	1	-	-	-	9
phalanx III	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	5
sesamoid	-	-	-	-	4	2	-	3	2	-	-	-	11
long bone shaft frag.	-	5	-	-	-	9	1	-	1	-	-	-	16
TOTALS	**0**	**23**	**0**	**19**	**20**	**26**	**12**	**27**	**12**	**33**	**0**	**7**	**179**

Table 6: Site 2 Romano-British (RB) animal bone assemblages: anatomical distributions of the sheep/goat bones

Feature	Enclosure 1	Enclosure 2	Shrine building walls	Shrine pits	Shrine postholes	Shrine layer 189	Shrine layer 190	Shrine layer 191	Shrine layer 241	Shrine burial 249	Shrine cobbled area 246	Shrine plinth 187	Totals
skull	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
mandible	1	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	5
incisor	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
upper cheekteeth	-	6	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
lower cheekteeth	-	5	6	-	-	9	1	-	-	1	1	-	23
hyoid	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
atlas	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
cervical	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
thoracic	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
lumbar	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
caudal	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2
rib	-	19	2	-	11	1	3	1	-	-	2	4	43
scapula	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4
humerus	-	-	2	1	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	2	8
radius	1	3	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	1	-	1	9
ulna	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
metacarpus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
innominate	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	5
femur	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
tibia	1	6	-	-	-	7	1	3	-	-	1	2	21
calcaneum	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
astragalus	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
metatarsus	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
phalanx I	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
phalanx II	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
phalanx III	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
long bone shaft frag.	16	25	6	-	1	61	2	1	3	-	5	18	138
TOTALS	**20**	**77**	**20**	**3**	**18**	**85**	**10**	**7**	**4**	**2**	**11**	**31**	**288**

Table 7: Site 2 Romano-British (RB) animal bone assemblages: anatomical distributions of the pig bones

Feature	Enclosure 1	Enclosure 2	Shrine building (walls)	Shrine pits	Shrine postholes	Shrine layer 189	Shrine layer 190	Shrine layer 191	Shrine layer 241	Shrine burial 249	Shrine cobbled area 246	Shrine plinth 251	Totals
maxilla	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
mandible	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	5
incisor	-	-	5	-	-	1	4	1	-	-	-	-	11
canine	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	5
lower cheekteeth	-	1	1	-	3	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
indet.tooth frag.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	2
lumbar	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
scapula	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
humerus	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
radius	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
ulna	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
femur	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
tibia	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	5
patella	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
calcaneum	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
astragalus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
tarsal	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
metatarsus	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	3
metapodial	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
phalanx I	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	4
phalanx II	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
phalanx III	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
TOTALS	**0**	**16**	**8**	**0**	**14**	**13**	**5**	**4**	**1**	**0**	**2**	**4**	**67**

Table 8: Ageing of the mandibles in the main domesticates

8.1: **Cattle** (age categories referenced in Bond & O'Connor 1999, 346)

		N	J	I	SA1	SA2	A1	A2	A3	E
Site 1	IA	-	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-
Site 2	RB	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-

Key to categories: N = neonatal, J = juvenile, I = immature, SA = sub adult, A = adult, E = elderly

8.2: **Sheep** (age categories after Payne 1973)

		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
Site 1	IA	-	-	-	1	1	-	2	-	-
Site 2	RB	-	4	2	-	2	1	3	-	-

Key to categories: A = 0 - 2 months, B = 2 - 6 months, C = 6 -12 months, D = 1 - 2 years, E = 2 - 3 years, F = 3 - 4 years, G = 4 - 6 years, H = 6 - 8 years, I = 8 - 10 years

8.3: **Pig** (age categories referenced in Bond & O'Connor 1999, 351)

		N	J	I1	I2	SA1	SA2	A1	A2	A3
Site 1	IA	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	2	-
Site 2	RB	-	1	1	-	2	-	-	-	-

Key to categories: N = neonatal, J = juvenile, I = immature, SA = sub adult, A = adult

Table 9: Size of the Rutland Water Iron Age cattle in comparison with those from other Iron Age sites

9.1: Length of astragalus (GLl) in mm.

Site	n	min.	max.	mean	SD	Reference
Rutland Water (Rutland)	3	55.4	59.0	56.9	-	Armitage
Stanground (Peterborough)	8	55.0	62.6	59.0	-	Armitage (2010)
Ashville (Oxfordshire)	18	53	64	58.5	3.4	Wilson (1978)
Gussage All Saints (Dorset)	54	54	62	57	-	Harcourt (1979)

9.2: Withers heights (WH) in cm

Site	n	min.	max.	mean	SD	Reference
Rutland Water (Rutland)	3	101.1	110.1	106.5	-	Armitage
Stanground (Peterborough)	17	101.8	115.2	110.3	3.76	Armitage (2010)
Ashville (Oxfordshire)	6	100	110	107	-	Wilson (1978)
Farmoor (Oxfordshire)	5	101	113	106	-	Wilson (1978)
Gussage All Saints (Dorset)	4	100	113	-	-	Harcourt (1979)

Table 10: Articulating/Associated Bone Groups (ABGs) from the Iron Age (IA) and Romano-British (RB) deposits

Site	Period	Context	Feature	Species	Articulating/Associated bone elements	Anatomical (body) part represented & notes
1	IA	34	primary ditch fill enclosure entrance	cattle	1 ti 1 calc 1 ast 1 cune 1 osc 1 mtt 2 phI	part of right hind leg of adult animal withers ht. 101.1cm; calcaneum dog gnawed
2	RB	126	ditch fill Enclosure 2	dom.fowl	1 scap 1 cor 2 hu 1 ra 1 ul 2 fe 1 tibio	articulated part-skeleon (head & feet missing)
2	RB	189	demolition layer circular building	cattle	1 mtc 2 phI 1 phII 1 phIII 2 ses	lower right foreleg of animal aged c.1 1/2 years
2	RB	190	debris layer circular building burnt patch	cattle	4 cervical 3 thoracic vertebrae	part articulated vertebral column (including neck) animal aged under 5 years bones not burnt
2	RB	191	later floor surface circular building area of burning	cattle	4 carp 1 mtc 2 phI 2 phII 2 phIII	lower left foreleg of animal aged under 2 years lunar & scaphiod carpals chopped bones not burnt
2	RB	241	original floor surface circular building	cattle	2 carp 1 mtc 2 phI 1 phII 2 ses	lower right foreleg of adult animal withers ht. 118.3cm
2	RB	248	human burial	cattle	5 cervical 13 thoracic 6 lumbar 1 sacrum 1 caudal vertebrae	vertebral column of animal aged under 5 years 3 cervicals & sacrum chopped

Key to bone element abbreviations:
scap scapula; cor coracoid; hu humerus; ra radius; ul ulna; mtc metacarpus; carp carpals; ses seamoids; fe femur; ti tibia; tibio tibiotarsus; calc clacaneum; ast astragalus; cuni cuneiform; osc os centrotarsal; mtt metatarsus; phI 1st phalanx; phII 2nd phalanx; phIII 3rd phalanx

Withers heights in the cattle long bones calculated from GL measurements (methods of Fock 1966 and Matolcsi 1970).

Table 11: Number of identifiable specimens (NISP) and percentage frequencies of the main domesticate bones from the Rutland Water Romano-British shrine deposits in comparison with selected examples of other Romano-British circular shrines (data: King 2005, 330)

Site	Date (century)	NISP B+O/C+S	B%	O/C%	S%
Rutland Water (Rutland)	2nd to early 5th	398	39.2	48.0	12.8
Brigstock (Northamptonshire)	late 3rd to 4th	136	33.8	58.1	8.1
Bancroft (Buckinghamshire)	mid-late 2nd to mid-late 4th	61	37.7	52.5	9.8
Wanborough (Surrey)	mid-late 2nd	112	17.0	54.5	28.5

Key to species: B *Bos* (domestic); O/C *Ovis*/*Capra* (domestic); S *Sus* (domestic)

APPENDIX 3: ROMAN POTTERY (TABLES)

Table 1: Quantification by fabric of Roman pottery assemblage

Fabric	Description	No	% No	Wt (g)	% Wt	EVE	% EVE
Imports							
LGF SA	South Gaulish samian	2	0.1	1.5	0.0	0	0.0
LEZ SA	Central Gaulish samian	17	1.2	52.5	0.3	25	1.3
MOS BS	Moselkeramik black slip	1	0.1	1	0.0	0	0.0
BAT AM	Baetican amphorae	12	0.8	1660	8.8	15	0.8
REGIONAL							
DOR BB1	Dorset black burnished ware	4	0.3	18.5	0.1	7	0.4
OXF RS	Oxon colour-coated ware	1	0.1	1	0.0	0	0.0
VER WHM	Verulamium whiteware mortaria	1	0.1	115	0.6	5	0.3
Nene Valley							
LNV CC	Lower Nene Valley colour-coated ware	408	27.6	5076	27.0	870	45.7
LNV OX	Lower Nene Valley oxidised ware	1	0.1	18	0.1	0	0.0
LNV OXM	Lower Nene Valley oxid mortaria	10	0.7	386	2.1	22	1.2
LNV RE	Lower Nene Valley greyware	454	30.8	5933	31.5	523	27.5
LNV WH	Lower Nene Valley whiteware	115	7.8	659	3.5	36	1.9
LNV WHM	Lower Nene Valley whiteware mortaria	11	0.7	754	4.0	5	0.3
SHELL	hm and wm shelly ware	312	21.1	2882.5	15.3	211	11.1
Local/unknown							
BWH SY	burnt whiteware sandy	1	0.1	5	0.0	0	0.0
BPNKSY	burnt pink sandy ware	2	0.1	17	0.1	0	0.0
BWSY	black sandy ware	52	3.5	592.5	3.1	102	5.4
BW MIC	black micaceous ware	1	0.1	7	0.0	0	0.0
GYSY	grey sandy ware	27	1.8	357	1.9	50	2.6
OXID	oxidised sandy ware	14	0.9	95.5	0.5	13	0.7
BWF	black fine ware	9	0.6	52	0.3	0	0.0
GYF	fine grey ware	4	0.3	34	0.2	15	0.8
GYGR	grey with fine grog	1	0.1	29	0.2	0	0.0
GYMIC	grey micaceous ware	3	0.2	23	0.1	0	0.0
GYMISC	misc other grey wares	8	0.5	53	0.3	6	0.3
OXIDF	fine oxidised wares	3	0.2	3	0.0	0	0.0
OXIDMIC	micaceous oxidised wares	2	0.1	2	0.0	0	0.0
TOTAL		**1476**	**100.0**	**18828**	**100.0**	**1905**	**100.0**

Table 2: Roman pottery spot dates by context and fabric type

Feature	Context	LNVCC	LNVRE	LNVWH	SHELL	Samian	Other	med/pm	Tot No	Tot Wt	Date
77	75	0	11	0	2	0	0	0	13	117	late C2-C3
83	81	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	6	80	mid C2+
90	87	4	96	96	9	2	0	0	207	2121	later C2-C3
95	93	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	3	15.5	later C2+
98	96	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	2	7	mid C2+
108	105	0	0	0	0	2	4	0	6	31.5	C2
111	109	4	36	0	2	1	9	1	53	734	C4/ late med/pmed
117	115	1	8	1	10	0	2	0	22	233	late C2-C3
122	118	15	12	1	1	1	9	0	39	340	late C2-C3
128	124	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	4	20.5	C4
128	126	6	6	2	2	0	0	0	16	638	late C2-C3
128	127	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	40	C2+
130	129	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	53	late C2 +
132	131	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	4	78	Pmed
135	133	49	27	0	50	0	12	0	138	1731	C4
135	134	1	0	0	4	1	0	0	6	157	C3
138	136	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	4	136	C4
138	137	9	9	0	8	1	0	0	27	504	C3
141	139	22	28	6	10	5	9	0	80	908.5	C4
143	142	1	3	0	14	1	3	0	22	422	late C2+
151	149	1	2	1	4	0	5	0	13	140	C4
151	150	0	1	0	0	0	4	0	5	9	mid C2+
153	152	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	4	62	mid C2+
156	154	0	5	0	5	0	1	0	11	128	C2
156	155	2	2	0	6	0	0	0	10	256	late C2-C3
159	157	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	984	C2
164	164	3	16	3	6	0	0	3	31	662	late C2-C3
167	167	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	4	7	C2

Table 2 continued

Feature	Context	LNVCC	LNVRE	LNVWH	SHELL	Samian	Other	med/pm	Tot No	Tot Wt	Date
179	180	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	2	C2
186	186	79	65	10	58	2	27	0	241	3067.5	C4
187	187	3	15	0	5	0	0	0	23	138	late C2+
192	188	5	1	0	1	0	1	0	8	243	C4
189	189	177	101	4	108	3	59	0	452	4211.5	C4
194	194	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	497	C3
TOT		**408**	**454**	**126**	**311**	**19**	**155**	**7**	**1480**	**18774**	

APPENDIX 4: ROMAN COIN CATALOGUE

SF no	Context	Ruler	Date	Mint	Denom	Obv type	Rev type	Wear	Dian (mm)	Weight (g)	Die axis	Ref & notes
1	u/s	-	c 275	-	-	Radiate bust	Illeg	C/NSU	11	0.8	-	copy
2	u/s	-	C4	-	-	C4 type bust	Illeg	C/C	12	1.5	-	-
3	u/s	-	335-341	-	-	C4 type bust	GLORIA EXERCITVS 2 soldiers 1 standard	C/C NSU/NSU	14	1.0	12	-
4	u/s	Carausius	287-93	-	-	Radiate bust]AVSIVSPFAVG	Standing figure	C/C NSU/NSU	18	2.5	6	copy
5	u/s	-	-	-	-	Illeg	Illeg	C/C	14	0.6	-	-
6	u/s	Gratian	375-8	Arles Officina I	-	]RATIA[	SECVRITAS REIPVBLICAE OF/I//PCON	C/C	18	2.1	12	CK 530-34
14	u/s	-	C4	-	-	Illeg	Illeg	C/C	18	1.0	-	-
17	121	Claudius II	268-70	Rome	-	Radiate head]DIVS[	[FIDE]S EXERCI	C/C	20.5	0.9	1	RIC 34
27		Victorinus	268-70	-	-	Radiate bust IMPCV[	[INVICTVS] Sol advancing	C/C	20	2.0	6	-
28	189	-	-	-	-	C4 type bust	Illeg standing figure	C/C	16	1.5	7	-
29	189	-	-	-	Follis?	Illeg	Illeg	C/C	22	4.2	-	-
32		Tetricus I	270-3	-	-	Radiate bust]ICVS[	Illeg	C/C	18	1.0	-	-
39	139	-	-	-	-	Radiate bust, illeg	Illeg	C/C	15	1.7 1.3	-	-
40	139	-	-	-	-	Radiate bust, illeg	Illeg	C/C	15	18.8	-	-
45	189	-	-	-	-	Illeg	Illeg	C/C	17	1.2	-	-
46	189	Constantine I	330-37	-	-	CONSTANTINOPOLIS	Victory on prow	C/C	15	0.9	-	-
49	u/s	Constantine I	330-37	Lugdunum	-	CONSTANTINOPOLIS	PLG	SW/SW	17	2.4	6	-
51	189	-	-	-	-	Illeg	Illeg	C/C	14	0.3	-	Fragment
52	189	Constantius I	330-35	-	-	FLIVLCONSTANTIVSN OBC	GLORIA EXCERCITVS (2 soldiers 2 standards)	UW/UW	16	1.5	6	-
53	189	-	C4	-	-	Fourth century bust	Illeg	C/C	17	1.5	-	-
54	189	-	C4	-	-	Fourth century bust	Falling horseman type prototype	W/W eroded edges	14	0.6	3	Copy
55	189	-	C4	-	-	Illeg	Illeg	C/C	15	1.6	-	-

SF no	Context	Ruler	Date	Mint	Denom	Obv type	Rev type	Wear	Dian (mm)	Weight (g)	Die axis	Ref & notes
56	189	Constantine I	330-37	-	-	CONSTANTINOPOLIS	Victory on prow	C/C	17	2.0	12	-
57	189	Constantine I	330-37	Trier	-	CONSTANTINOPOLIS	Victory on prow //TRP	C/C	16	0.8	12	-
58		-	C4	-	-	Fourth century bust	Illeg	C/C	16	1.5	-	-
70	189	-	C4	-	-	Fourth century bust	Illeg	C/C	17	0.9	-	-
73	u/s	Constantine I	330-37	Aquileia	-	CONSTANTINOPOLIS	Victory on prow //AQS	SW/SW	18	1.4	12	-
76	u/s	-	C4	-	-	Illeg	Illeg	C/C	13	0.6	-	-
77	189	-	341-46	-	-	Fourth century bust	VICTORIAEDDAVGGQ NN	C/C	13	0.9	12	-
79	189	-	367+	-	-	Fourth century bust	GLORIA ROMANORVM	C/C	16	1.1	12	-
80	189	-	367+	-	-	Fourth century bust	GLORIAROMANORVM	C/C	15	1.3	12	-
81	189	-	C4	-	-	Fourth century bust	Illeg	C/C	7	0.5	-	-
82	189	-	-	-	-	Illeg	Illeg	C/C	14	1.5	-	-
83	189	-	C4	-	-	Fourth century bust	Illeg	C/C	12	0.5	-	-
84	189	-	-	-	-	Illeg	Illeg	C/C	9	0.6	-	-
85	189	-	330-35	-	-	Fourth century bust	GLORIA EXCERCITVS (2 soldier 2 standards)	C/C	17	1.7	12	-
86	189	-	-	-	-	Illeg	Illeg	C/C	12	0.5	-	-
87	189	Valens/ Valentinian I	341-46	-	-	DNVALEN[	[SEC]VRITAS[Victory advancing	C/C	17	1.7	5	-
92	189	-	C4	-	-	Fourth century bust Illeg	Illeg	C/C	17	1.8	-	-
95	189	-	C4	-	-	Fourth century bust Illeg	Illeg	C/C	16	1.2	-	-
96	u/s	-	C4	-	-	Fourth century bust Illeg	Illeg	C/C	18	2.0	-	-
100	u/s	Marcus Aurelius	161-80	-	Dupondius	-	-	W	29	1.4	-	-
100	189	-	C4	-	-	Fourth century bust Illeg	Illeg	C/C	17		-	-
101	189	-	C3	-	-	Radiate bust Illeg	Illeg	C/C	18	2.0	-	-
109	189	-	330-37	-	-	CONSTANTINOPOLIS	Illeg	C/C	16	1.5	6	-
111	189	-	-	-	-	Copy of	Victory on prow	W/W	15.5	1.5	12	Copy

SF no	Context	Ruler	Date	Mint	Denom	Obv type	Rev type	Wear	Dian (mm)	Weight (g)	Die axis	Ref & notes
						CONSTANTINOPOLIS type						
113	189	-	335-41+	-	-	Fourth century bust illeg	GLORIA E XCERCITVS type 2 soldiers 1 standard	W/C	15	1.1	11	-
114	189	Antoninus Pius	138-61	-	Sestertius	Illeg	Illeg	W/W C/C	33	22.2	-	-
116	189	-	-	-	-	Illeg	Illeg	W/W C/C	12	0.6	-	-
117	189	-	365+	-	-	Fourth century bust Illeg	'GLORIA ROMANORVM' type	W/W C/C	17	1.3	1	-
118	189	-	-	-	-	Illeg	Illeg	C/C	15	0.8	-	-
119	189	-	335-41	-	-	Fourth century bust Illeg	GLORIA EXCERCITVS 2 soldiers 1 standard	W/W C/C	14	0.7	7	-
120	189	-	341-46	-	-	Fourth century bust Illeg	VICTORIAEDDAVGGQ NN	C/C	19	1.8	5	-
121	189	-	353-4	-	-	DNCONSTAN TIVSPFAVG	FEL TEMP REPARATIO	W/W	16	1.5	6	-
122	189	-	-	-	-	Illeg	Illeg	C/C	13	0.9	-	-
124	189	Magnentius	350-51	-	-	Illeg	GLORIA ROMANORVM	C/W	17	2.5	12	-
125	189	-	-	-	-	Illeg	Illeg	C/C	8	**	-	-
126	189	Constantine I	310-12	London	-	CONSTANTINVS[ ]AVG	ADVENTVS AVG	W/W C/C	21	2.9	6	RIC 133-41
127	189	-	C4	-	Follis	Illeg	Illeg	C/C	26	2.7	-	-
128	189	-	-	-	-	Illeg	Illeg	C/C	16	0.9	-	-
130	189	-	C3	-	-	Illeg radiate head	Illeg Standing figure with wreath raised in R hand	C/C	18	2.5	1	-
131	189	-	C3	-	-	Illeg radiate head	Illeg	C/C	16	1.6	-	-
135	189	-	C3	-	-	Illeg Radiate head	Illeg standing figure	C/C	16	1.5	6	-
136	190	-	C4	-	-	Fourth century bust - Illeg	Illeg	C/C	14	1.1	-	-
137	190	-	-	-	-	Illeg	Illeg	C/C	14	0.4	-	-
141	190	Constans or	341-46	-	-	Fourth century bust	VICTORIAEDDAVGQN	C/C	14	0.5	12	-

SF no	Context	Ruler	Date	Mint	Denom	Obv type	Rev type	Wear	Dian (mm)	Weight (g)	Die axis	Ref & notes
		Constantius				Illeg	N					
145	u/s	Antoninus Pius	138-61	-	-	Too worn to see legend	Female figure with cornucopia	VW/VW	28	16.0	5	-
146	u/s	-	C4	-	-	Fourth century bust Illeg	Illeg	C/C	18	1.6	-	-
147	u/s	-	C4	-	-	Fourth century bust Illeg	Illeg	C/C	12	0.8	-	-
148	u/s	-	C4	-	-	Illeg	Illeg	C/C	18	1.9	-	-
150	u/s	Trajan Decius	249-51	-	-	IMP[}IVSAVG radiate head	Illeg beyond standing figure	C/C	20	1.5	12	-
151	190	Constans	346-50	Lyon	-	DNCONSTA NSPFAVG	FEL TEMP REPARATIO (galley type)	W/W	22	4.3	7	-
152	190	-	-	-	-	Illeg	Illeg	C/C	12	0.3	-	-
153	190	-	C4	-	-	Fourth century bust Illeg	Illeg	C/C	11	0.5	-	-
154	190	-	C4	-	-	Frag of Fourth century bust	Illeg	C/C	9	0.2	-	-
159	190	-	-	-	-	Illeg	Illeg	C/C	11	0.2	-	-
160	190	-	C4	-	-	Fourth century bust Illeg	Illeg	C/C	16	1.2	-	-
161	190	-	-	-	-	Illeg	Illeg	C/C	8	**	-	-
162	190	-	-	-	-	Illeg	Illeg	C/C	10	0.2	-	-
163	190	-	-	-	-	Illeg	illeg	C/C	10	**	-	-
164	190	Postumus or Victorinus	259-68 or 268-279	Cologne	-	Illeg radiate head	PAX AVG V/ *	C/W	19	2.8	-	-
165	190	-	-	-	-	Illeg	Illeg	C/C	12	0.6	-	-
166	190	Licinius	314-5	London	-	IMPLICINIVSPFAVG	GENIO POP ROM S / F//MLL	C/C	21	2.4	6	RIC 22
167	190	-	C4	-	-	Illeg part of C4 bust	Illeg	C/C	15	1.5	-	-
168	190	Constantine I or II	335-7	Lugdunum	-	CONSTANTI[	GLORIA EXCERCITVS 2 soldiers 1 standard	W/W	14	0.9	12	HK 231-33

SF no	Context	Ruler	Date	Mint	Denom	Obv type	Rev type	Wear	Dian (mm)	Weight (g)	Die axis	Ref & notes
							//PLG					
178	190	Magnentius	350-51	-	-	]TIVSPFAVG	GLORIA ROMANORVM	W/C	17	1.7	12	-
179	190	-	C4 prob c 341-6	-	-	Illeg fourth century bust	Illeg advancing victory	C/C	17	1.4	12	-
180	190	-	C4 prob c 341-6	-	-	Illeg fourth century bust	Illeg advancing victory	C/C	16	1.2	12	-
181	190	-	C4	-	-	Illeg fourth century type bust	Illeg	C/C	16	0.9	-	-
182	190	Constantine I	321-23	-	-	Illeg fourth century type bust CON[	Illeg [BEATA TRAQUILLITAS] VOT/IS/XX	C/C	18	1.8	6	-
183	u/s	-	C4	-	-	Illeg fourth century bust	Illeg	C/C	15	1.2	6	-
184	190	-	C4	-	-	Illeg fourth century type bust	Illeg	C/C	10	0.8	-	-
185	190	-	Post 275	-	-	Based on radiate head	Illeg	C/C	7	0.2	-	minim
186	190	-		-	-	Illeg	Illeg	C/C	10	0.5	-	-
189	190	-	330-5	-	-	CONSTANT[	GLORIA EXCERCITVS 2 soldiers 2 standards	C/C	16	2.2	6	-
190	190	-	-	-	-	Illeg	Illeg	C/C	6	**	-	-
193	190	-	C4	-	-	Illeg fourth century bust	Illeg	C/C	13	0.8	-	-
195	190	-	C4 prob c 341-6	-	-	Illeg fourth century bust	Illeg advancing figure of victory	C/C	17	2.0	12	-
197	190	-		-	-	Illeg	Illeg	C/C	9	0.2	-	-
198	190	Claudius II	268-70	-	-	]AVDIV[	illeg	C/C	18	1.1	-	-
199	190	-	365-87	-	-	Illeg fourth century bust	GLORIA ROMANORVM (CK type 6)	C/C	16	1.1	6	-
200	190	-	?337-41	-	-	Illeg fourth century bust	Standing figure with shield (?VIRTVS AVG - type)	C/C	16	1.0	11	-
201	190	-	-	-	-	Illeg	Illeg	C/C	15	0.4	-	-
202	190	-	C4	-	-	Illeg fourth century type bust	Illeg	C/C	12	0.5	-	-
203	190	-	365-87	-	-	Illeg fourth century bust	GLORIA ROMANORVM	C/C	16	1.2	7	-

SF no	Context	Ruler	Date	Mint	Denom	Obv type	Rev type	Wear	Dian (mm)	Weight (g)	Die axis	Ref & notes
							(CK type 6)					
204	190	Magnentius	351-3	-	-	Illeg DNMAGNEN[	Chi Rho SALVS DD NN AVG ET CAES	C/C	24	5.6	9	-
205	190	-	C4	-	-	Illeg fourth century bust type	Illeg	C/C	16	1.3	-	-
206	190	Constans	341-346	Trier	-	] SPFAVG	2 VICTORIES D//TRS	C/C	14	0.9	12	HK144
207	u/s	-	-	-	-	Illeg	Illeg	C/C	7	**	-	-
208	u/s	-	-	-	-	Illeg	Illeg	C/C	14	1.0	-	-
209	u/s	-	-	-	-	Illeg	Illeg	C/C	10	0.3	-	-
210	u/s	-	-	-	-	Illeg	Illeg	C/C	8	0.5	-	-
212	190	Constantine I	313-318	London	-	CONSTANTIN[	SOL INVICTO COMITI //]N	C/C	23	2.8	11	-
213	190	-	-	-	-	Illeg	Illeg	C/C	9	0.3	-	-
214	190	-	C4	-	-	Illeg fourth century type bust	Illeg	C/C	16	1.3	-	-
215	u/s	-	C4	-	-	Illeg fourth century bust	illeg	C/C	16	1.7	-	-
216	u/s	Constantine I	330-35	Trier	-	Constantinopolis	Victory on prow TRS	W/W		1.2	12	-
217		Valens	365-78	Arles	-	]SPFAVG	SECVRITAS REIPVBLICAE OF/II//]ON[	C/C	16	1.7	12	-
218		-	c275	-	-	Illeg radiate bust	Illeg	C/C	15	1.5	-	-
219	190	-	-	-	-	Illeg	Illeg	C/C	9	0.2	-	-
220	190	-	C4	-	-	Illeg fourth century type bust	Illeg	C/C	11	1.0	-	-
227	u/s	-	-	-	-	Illeg	Illeg	C/C	9	**	-	-
234	190	-	C4	-	-	Fourth century type bust	Based on a falling horseman type	C/C	13	1.0	-	Contemporary copy
235	190	-	-	-	-	Illeg	Illeg	C/C	9	0.2	-	-
236	190	-	-	-	-	Illeg	Illeg	C/C	13	1.2	-	-
238	190	-	-	-	-	Illeg	Illeg	C/C	9	0.2	-	-

SF no	Context	Ruler	Date	Mint	Denom	Obv type	Rev type	Wear	Dian (mm)	Weight (g)	Die axis	Ref & notes
239	190	-	C3	-		Illeg radiate head	Illeg	C/C	14	0.4	-	-
243	190	-	C4	-		Illeg fourth century bust	Illeg	C/C	12	0.6	-	-
244	190	-	C4	-		Illeg copy of fourth century bust	Illeg copy of a victory advancing holding wreath	C/C	11	0.8	11	Contemporary copy
245	190	-	-	-		Illeg	Illeg	C/C	10	0.8	-	-
249	194	-	C4	-		Illeg fourth century bust	Illeg poss kneeling captive GLORIA ROMANORVM type issue	C/C	13	0.6	-	-
250	190	-	-	-		Illeg	Illeg	C/C	16	0.6	-	-
251	190	-	-	-		Illeg	Illeg	C/C	8	0.1	-	-
252		-	C4	-		Illeg fourth century type bust	Illeg kneeling captive reverse	C/C	15	0.9	8	-
253	190	-	-	-		Illeg	Illeg	C/C	9	0.8	-	-
254	u/s	Constans	330-5	Lugdunum		FLIVLCONSTANSNOBC	GLORIA EXCERCITVS 2 soldiers 2 standard	C/C W/W	17	1.5	6	-
255	u/s	-	C4	-		Illeg fourth century bust	illeg	C/C	14	0.9	-	-
256	190	Constantine I	330-5	Trier		URBS ROMA	Wolf and twins	C/C W/W	16	1.1	6	HK 70
257	u/s	-	-	-		Illeg fourth century bust	Illeg traces of two facing victories	C/C	13	0.9	6	-
258	u/s	Magnentius	351-3	Trier		]TIVSPF[	VICTORIAE DD NN AVG ET CAES	C/C W/W	19	3.0	5	-
259	190	-	C4	-		Illeg Fourth century bust	Illeg SECVRITAS REIPVBLICAE type	C/C	17	1.5	12	-
261	190	-	C4	-		Illeg fourth century bust	Illeg	C/C	9	0.5	-	-
262	190	-	C4	-		Illeg fourth century bust	Illeg	C/C	11	0.4	-	-
263	190	-	-			Illeg	Illeg	C/C	8	0.2	-	-
264	u/s	Maximianus	307-13	London		DNMAXIMIAN[	MARTI CONSERVATORI?	C/C	25	4.5	3	-
265	u/s	-	C4	-		Illeg fourth century bust	Illeg	C/C	12	0.9	-	-
266	190	-	-	-		Illeg 3 x frags	Illeg	C/C frags		0.1 0.1 0.3	-	-

SF no	Context	Ruler	Date	Mint	Denom	Obv type	Rev type	Wear	Dian (mm)	Weight (g)	Die axis	Ref & notes
267	201	Constantine I	313-14	Lyons	-	IMP CONSTANTINVS PF AVG	SOL INVICTO COMITI	W/W	23	3.1	11	RIC
268	190	-	C3	-	-	Illeg radiate head	Illeg	C/C	16	0.9	-	-
269	203	-	C4	-	-	Illeg fourth century bust	Illeg	C/C	19	1.4	-	-
271	190	-	-	-	-	Illeg	Illeg	C/C	15	1.1	-	-
273	190	-	-	-	-	Illeg	Illeg	C/C	14	1.7	-	-
274	190	DIOCLETIAN	295-305	-	-	Radiate head]TIANVSAVG	Standing figure]VG	C/C	22	0.5	6	-
272	190	Constans	346-50	Lyons	-	DNCONSTANSPFAVG	[FEL TEMP] REPARATIO	C/C	16	2.5	6	-
276	194	-	C4	-	-	Illeg fourth century bust	Illeg	C/C	11	0.7	-	-
277	194	-	C4	-	-	Illeg fourth century bust	Illeg	C/C	11	0.3	-	-
278	u/s	-	341-6	-	-	Illeg fourth century type bust	Illeg 2 victories holding wreaths facing each other VICTORIAEDDNNAVG	C/C	15	0.6	11	-
279	u/s	-	C4	-	-	Illeg fourth century type bust	Illeg	C/C	14	0.9	-	-
280	u/s	-	C4	-	-	Illeg fourth century type bust	Illeg	C/C	12	0.6	-	-
282	u/s	-	C4	-	-	Illeg fourth century type bust	Illeg	C/C	9	0.6	-	-
283	203	-	C4	-	-	Illeg Fourth century bust	Illeg GLORIA EXCERCITVS 2 soldiers 1 standard type	C/C	12	0.5	6	-
284	u/s	-	-	-	-	Illeg	Illeg	C/C	9	0.6	-	-
285	190	-	-	-	-	Illeg	Illeg	C/C	8	**	-	-
287	190	-	C2	-	As	Illeg	Illeg	C/C	24	10.9	-	-
289	190	-	-	-	-	Illeg fourth century type bust	Illeg	C/C	10	0.5	-	-
292	190	-	C4	-	-	Illeg fourth century type bust	Illeg variant on 2 victories supporting shield with VOT X inscription	C/C	16	1.0	6	-

SF no	Context	Ruler	Date	Mint	Denom	Obv type	Rev type	Wear	Dian (mm)	Weight (g)	Die axis	Ref & notes
293	190	-	C4	-	-	Illeg fourth century type bust	Illeg	C/C	16	1.2	-	-
294	190	-	364-78	-	-	Illeg fourth century bust	SECVRITAS REIPVBLICAE advancing victory	C/C	17	1.4	6	-
296	190	-	C4	-	-	Illeg fourth century bust	Illeg	C/C	14	0.6	-	-
297	190	-	-	-	-	Illeg	Illeg	C/C	8	0.5	-	-
298	196	Licinius	313-16	?Heraclea/ Nicomedia	-	]INLIC[	IOVI CONSERVATORI Jupiter standing with eagle and captive type	C/c	19	2.3	11	-
300	190	-	-	-	-	Illeg	Illeg	C/C	12	0.7	-	-
302	190	-	C3	-	-	Illeg radiate head	illeg	C/C	20	1.5	-	-
303		-	C4	-	-	Illeg fourth century bust	Illeg emperor dragging kneeling captive	C/C	17	1.8	6	-
304	196	-	-	-	-	Illeg	Illeg	C/C	13	0.8	-	-
305	u/s	-	-	-	-	Illeg	Illeg	C/C	12	0.5	-	-
307	u/s	-	-	-	-	Illeg	Illeg	C/C	11	0.9	-	-
308	190	-	-	-	-	Illeg	Illeg	C/C	16	1.2	-	-
309		-	C2	-	As	Illeg poss female bust	Illeg	C/C W/W	23	6.4	-	-
310	190	?Claudius II Gothicus	268-70	Rome	-	Radiate head IMP C CLAVDIVS AVG	IOVI VICTORI Jupiter with thunderbolt	C/C W/W	21	2.1	6	RIC 54 55
311	190	-	C4	-	-	Illeg fourth century bust	Illeg	C/C	18	2.3	-	-
312	201	-	-	-	-	Illeg	Illeg	C/C	17	0.7	-	-
314	190	-	?341-46	-	-	Illeg fourth century bust	Illeg advancing victory figure prob a VICTORIAEDDAVGGQ NN type	C/C	16	1.5	12	-
317	u/s	Constantine I	310-12	-	Follis	CONSTANTINVS PF AVG	ADVENTVS AVG	C/C	23	3.4	7	RIC 133-5
318	190	-	C4	-	-	Illeg fourth century bust	]IAAVG[possibly a victoria avg type	C/C	13	0.5	-	Coin fragment
319	190	-	C4	-	-	Illeg fourth century bust	Illeg	C/C	16	1.5	-	-
320	190	Constans	341-46	Trier	-	CONSTANSPFAVG	VICTORIAEDDAVGGQ	W/W	15	1.4	12	-

SF no	Context	Ruler	Date	Mint	Denom	Obv type	Rev type	Wear	Dian (mm)	Weight (g)	Die axis	Ref & notes
323	u/s	-	364-78	-	-	Illeg fourth century bust	NN]R[ ]EIPVBLI[SECVRITAS REIPVBLICAE issue	C/C	17	1.8	7	-
324	u/s	-	C4	-	-	Illeg fourth century bust	Illeg	C/C	11	0.1	-	-
325	u/s	-	C4	-	-	Illeg fourth century bust	Illeg	C/C	18	1.3	-	-
326	u/s	Victorinus	268-70	-	-	IMPCVICT[	COMES AVG	C/C	17	1.5	1	RIC 43
327	190	-	-	-	-	Illeg	Illeg	C/C	6	**	-	-
328	190	-	C4	-	-	Illeg fourth century type bust	Illeg Standing victory	C/C	11	0.4	-	Coin fragment
329	u/s	-	-	-	-	Illeg	Illeg	C/C	13	1.0	-	-
330	u/s	-	C4	-	-	Illeg fourth century bust	Illeg	C/C	13	0.5	-	-
331	u/s	Valentinian II?	388-92	Lyons	-	Illeg fourth century bust. Legend starts possibly DNVAL	[VICTORIA A]VGGG Victory advancing. //]VGP	NSU/NSU		1.0	12	-
332	u/s	-	341-46	-	-	Illeg fourth century bust	Illeg 2 victories facing and holding wreaths VICTORIAEDDAVGGQ NN	C/C	12	0.5	12	-
333	190	-	C4	-	-	Illeg fourth century bust	Illeg	C/C	13	0.7	-	-
334	190	-	C3	-	-	Radiate head. Contemporary copy	Abstract design	C/C	16	1.0	-	copy
336	196	Claudius II Gothicus postum,ous issue	270+	-	-	DIVO CLAVDIO radiate head	Consecratio eagle standing	W/W	17	2.0	6	-
337	196	Septimus Severus	197-8	-	Ag Denarius	L SEPT SEV PERT AVG IMP VIIII	LIBERO PATRI Bacchus standing holding Thrysus with panther at his feet	W/W	19	2.2	12	RIC 99
339	196	-	-	-	-	Illeg	Illeg	C/C	6	0.3	-	-
341	190	-	C4	-	-	Illeg	Abstract copy of falling horseman type reverse	C/C	13	0.9	-	copy

SF no	Context	Ruler	Date	Mint	Denom	Obv type	Rev type	Wear	Dian (mm)	Weight (g)	Die axis	Ref & notes
342	190	-	353-60	-	-	Illeg fourth century bust	[FEL TEMP REPARATIO] Falling horseman type 3	C/C	16	0.8	7	-
343	190	Constantius II	346-50	Siscia	-	DN CONSTANTIVS PF AVG	FEL TEMP REARATIO falling horseman type 2 //]SIS[	C/C	18	1.4	12	CK 1150-8
350	u/s	-		-	-	Illeg	Illeg	C/C	9	0.2	-	-
351	u/s	Tetricus II	270-73	-	-	]TRICVSCAES radiate bust	PIETAS [AVGG] sacrificial implements	C/C	14	1.1	6	-
354	u/s	-	C4	-	-	Illeg fourth century bust	Illeg	C/C	14	0.7	-	-
355	263	-		-	-	Illeg	Illeg	C/C	7	**	-	-
356	190	-	C4	-	-	Illeg fourth century bust	Illeg	C/C	11	0.5	-	-
359	u/s	-	C4	-	-	Illeg fourth century bust	Illeg	C/C	15	1.0	-	-
361	191	-	-	-	-	Illeg	Illeg	C/C	11	0.8	-	-
362	191	-	-	-	-	Illeg	Illeg	C/C	9	**	-	-
365		Marcus Aurelius	161-80	-	Sestertius	V worn bust and odd letter of legend	V worn standing figure possibly Felicitas	W/W	29	19.4	5	Possibly RIC 134-5
366	190	-	-	-	-	Illeg	Illeg	C/C	11	0.8	-	-
367	190	-	-	-	-	Illeg	Illeg	C/C	10	0.6	-	-
368	u/s	-	-	-	-	Illeg	Illeg	C/C	16	1.3	-	-
369	u/s	Constantius II	353-60	-	-	DNCONSTAN[	FEL TEMP REPARATIO falling horseman type 3	C/C W/W	17	1.8	5	-
370	u/s	-	C3	-	-	Illeg poss radiate head	Illeg	C/C	16	0.8	-	-
371	u/s	-	365-78	-	-	Illeg fourth century bust	Illeg Emperor dragging captive Gloria romanorum type 6, 7 or 8	C/C W/W	16	1.1	6	-

Northamptonshire County Council

Northamptonshire Archaeology

A depiction of the goddess Minerva in an 18th-century engraving

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