
NORTH PENNINES ARCHAEOLOGY LTD

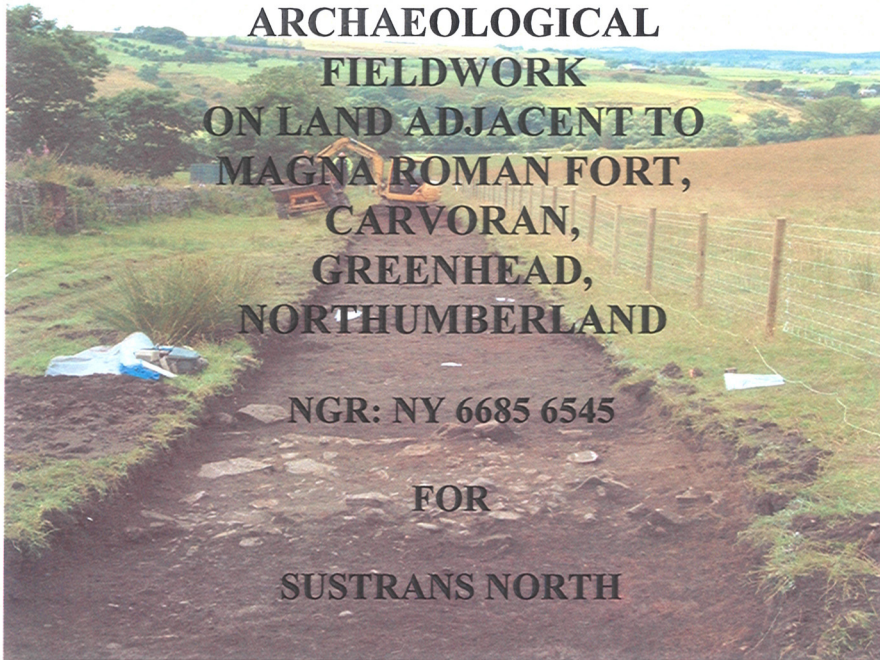
Client Reports No. 185/05 & 286/06

**REPORT ON
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
FIELDWORK
ON LAND ADJACENT TO
MAGNA ROMAN FORT,
CARVORAN,
GREENHEAD,
NORTHUMBERLAND**

NGR: NY 6685 6545

FOR

SUSTRANS NORTH



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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

During July and August 2005, and February 2006, North Pennines Archaeology Ltd undertook an archaeological watching brief and subsequent evaluation on land running across the *vicus* and adjacent to the Roman fort at Carvoran, Greenhead, Cumbria. The area is within the Hadrian's Wall World Heritage Site and is also a Scheduled Ancient Monument (Ref # 26069).

The work was commissioned by Stephen Psallidas of Sustrans North in order to fulfil an archaeological watching brief condition required for construction of a cycleway between the town of Haltwhistle and the village of Greenhead, Northumberland. Archaeological monitoring was required in this part of the development area as the projected line of Roman Road known as the Maiden Way crosses the site on an approximately southeast-northwest alignment. Ground works involved the construction of a cycleway, associated drainage works and new fencing.

A corridor measuring approximately 5m in width and 180mm in depth, with a series of drains up to 180mm in depth were excavated between Haltwhistle and Greenhead. The watching brief was carried out between 18th July and 22nd August 2005. Prior to removal of topsoil down to impact depth, a metal detector survey was undertaken along the full length of the stripped area. Following this work drainage problems associated with the new cycleway necessitated further archaeological fieldwork prior to a new drainage system. This fieldwork involved the excavation of five evaluation trenches on the proposed route of this new drain. WB

The spread of Roman occupation debris and rubble spreads recorded during the watching brief in Areas 2, 3 and 4 suggested significant Roman activity in the area, which was to be expected given the sites' proximity to the *vicus* of Carvoran fort. Due to the limitations imposed on the original archaeological fieldwork it was impossible to characterise this activity, other than to say that the recovered finds dated this activity from the mid 2nd century to the mid 4th century.

The follow on fieldwork, which involved the excavation of five evaluation trenches, allowed far greater scope in characterising the activity hinted at during the watching brief. Trenches 1 and 3 confirmed the presence of natural boulder clay at a depth of 0.40m beneath the current topsoil (100); no deposits of archaeological note were recorded. Trench 3 revealed a sequence of clean alluvial deposits, which were excavated down to a maximum depth of 1.3m. The natural boulder clay (101) was totally absent from this trench suggesting that it must dive down considerably at some point between Trench 2 and Trench 3. No deposits of archaeological note were recorded within the trench. fr. tr

The final two trenches (Trenches 4 and 5) revealed evidence of intensive Roman activity. Trench 4 which was positioned 23m to the east of Trench 3 and again revealed no natural boulder clay with a sequence of complex deeply stratified deposits recorded down to a maximum depth of 1.8m. Three distinct phases of activity were recorded within the trench, the earliest being a series of dumped layers (413, 411 and 408) which had a very high level of organic preservation. These tipped layers of rubbish are likely to represent part of the waste material generated by the adjacent *vicus*.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

North Pennines Archaeology Limited would like to thank Sustrans North for commissioning the report. In particular, thanks are expressed to the clients' representative, Steven Psallidas, for his help during the project. Special thanks go to the Vindolanda Trust, especially Andrew Birley and Patricia Birley, for their invaluable experience and to Mike Collins, Hadrian's Wall Archaeologist for English Heritage.

Richard Hewitt, Mark Dodd, Martin Sowerby, Jennifer Kinsman and Alan James carried out the Fieldwork. The report was prepared by Mark Dodd, Frank Giecco Richard Hewitt, and Martin Sowerby and edited by Juliet Reeves. Frank Giecco, NPA Technical Director, managed the project.

The initial specialist finds work was undertaken in-house by Jo Beaty and Martin Sowerby, the assessment of palaeoenvironmental samples by Trish Compton. A study of the Roman Pottery was carried out by Louise Hird, whilst David Shotter undertook the Roman coin assessment.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE PROJECT

- 1.1.1 During July and August 2005 North Pennines Archaeology Ltd undertook an archaeological watching brief on land running across the *vicus* and adjacent to the Roman fort at Carvoran, Greenhead, Cumbria. The area is within the Hadrian's Wall World Heritage Site and is also a Scheduled Ancient Monument (Ref # 26069). The work was commissioned by Stephen Psallidas of Sustrans North in order to fulfil an archaeological watching brief condition required for construction of a cycleway between the town of Haltwhistle and the village of Greenhead, Northumberland.
- 1.1.2 Works involved the construction of a cycleway, associated drainage works and new fencing. A corridor measuring approximately 5m in width and 0.18m in depth, with a series of drains up to 0.18m in depth was excavated between Haltwhistle and Greenhead. Scheduled Monument Consent has been granted for these works but because of the archaeological sensitivity of this site as outlined above; all of these groundworks were excavated under full watching brief conditions. Archaeological monitoring was required in this part of the development area as the projected line of Roman Road known as the Maiden Way crosses the site on an approximately southeast-northwest alignment (Figure 2). The road, if surviving at impact depth, would be impacted by the proposed development. Planning consent for the works was therefore granted subject to fulfilment of an archaeological watching brief condition within the area of the projected road alignment.
- 1.1.3 The watching brief was carried out between 18th July and 22nd August 2005 (Figure 2). Prior to removal of topsoil down to impact depth, a metal detector survey was undertaken the full length of the stripped area. Following this work drainage problems associated with the new cycleway necessitated further archaeological fieldwork prior to a new drainage system. This fieldwork involved the excavation of five evaluation trenches on the proposed route of this new drain.

2 METHODOLOGY

2.1 PROJECT DESIGN

- 2.1.1 A project design was submitted by North Pennines Archaeology Ltd in response to a request by Stephen Psallidas of Sustrans North for an archaeological watching brief and field evaluation on land at Carvoran, Greenhead, Northumberland, in accordance with a brief prepared by Mike Collins, Hadrian's Wall Archaeologist for English Heritage. Work was undertaken in strict accordance with the specification document issued by Mike Collins (Land at Greenhead Bank, Greenhead Northumberland, brief for an archaeological watching brief, English Heritage, 2005), and under the terms set down in a Project Design prepared by North Pennines Archaeology Ltd (Giecco, 2005).
- 2.1.2 Following acceptance of the project design, North Pennines Archaeology Ltd was commissioned by the client to undertake the work. The project design was adhered to in full, and the work was consistent with the relevant standards and procedures of the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA), and generally accepted best practice.

2.2 GENERAL OBJECTIVES

- 2.2.1 General objectives of the watching brief were defined as follows:
- to observe and record archaeological remains should they occur within the defined watching brief area;
 - to establish the presence/absence, nature, extent and state of preservation of archaeological remains as far as possible within the remit of the archaeological watching brief condition;
 - to recover artefactual material, especially where useful for dating purposes;
 - to recover palaeoenvironmental material where it survives.

2.3 SITE SPECIFIC AIMS

- 2.3.1 Site-specific aims of the watching brief were defined as follows:
- to survey the line of the proposed route using a metal detector prior to excavation of the cycleway corridor in order to recover metal artefacts, such as coins, nails or Roman military metalwork that might provide an indication of the location, date and likely extent of buried archaeological remains. A metal detector would also be employed to aid artefact retrieval from the excavated spoil;
 - to monitor, as per specifications and project design, all groundworks within the cycleway corridor;

- to advise the groundworks team of maximum permitted excavation depths specified in the brief and ensure that these depths are kept to;
- to detect, if possible, any surviving evidence of Medieval or Roman activity along the cycleway corridor;
- to define the location, character, extent and state of preservation of the Maiden Way, outlying fort or *vicus* structures or any other significant archaeological remains, should these be encountered in the development area, and *protect them from impact by the development works*;
- to prepare a report for our client detailing the results of the watching brief, and providing recommendations for any future archaeological work that may be deemed necessary.

2.3.2 The field evaluation consisted of the excavation of a series of trial trenches in order to provide a predictive model of surviving archaeological remains detailing zones of relevant importance against known development proposals. The location and size of the trial trenches was defined by Mike Collins, Hadrian's Wall archaeologist.

2.3.3 Site-specific aims of the evaluation were defined as follows:

- to establish the presence/absence, nature, extent and state of preservation of archaeological remains and to record these where they are observed;
- to establish the character of those features in terms of cuts, soil matrices and interfaces;
- to recover artefactual material, especially that useful for dating purposes;
- to recover paleoenvironmental material where it survives in order to understand site and landscape formation processes;
- to assess how the presence/absence, of archaeological remains will impact on the proposed drainage works.

2.4 METHODOLOGY OF THE WATCHING BRIEF

2.4.1 Excavation was undertaken by the client's contractor, using a mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless ditching bucket. The entire area of the cycleway corridor was closely monitored, and all archaeological features discovered were investigated and recorded according to the NPA standard procedure as set out in the company Excavation Manual (Giecco, 2001).

2.4.2 A Photographic record of all aspects of the archaeological watching brief was made using Pentax K1000 and Pentax P30 Single Lens Reflex (SLR) manual cameras. A photographic record of all contexts was taken in colour transparency and black and white print and included a graduated metric scale. Digital photographs were also taken where applicable.

2.4.3 The area watched by the archaeologist was accurately tied into the national grid using a total station at an appropriate scale. Archaeological deposits and features were adequately levelled to Ordnance Datum (OD).

- 2.4.4 All archaeological deposits were sampled and assessed for their environmental potential. The recommended sample sizes for dry deposits were 30-60 litres and for wet deposits the sample sizes should be approximately 5 litres. Dr Jacqui Huntley, English Heritage Regional Science Advisor for Hadrian's Wall was consulted prior to the fieldwork.
- 2.4.5 All work was undertaken in accordance with the Institute of Field Archaeologists *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations* (IFA 1994).
- 2.4.6 All references to cardinal directions refer to site grid north, aligned approximately with Ordnance Survey (OS) grid north.
- 2.4.7 Metal detector survey and Archaeological Watching brief was undertaken by Richard Hewitt and Alan James. Additional assistance was provided on site by Marta and Tomas Tomak.

2.5 THE EVALUATION

- 2.5.1 The work was undertaken under the overall direction of Frank Giecco, BA, Dip Arch. AIFA, North Pennines Heritage Trust Principal Archaeologist. Day-to-day work directed by Richard Hewitt, Project Archaeologist who was assisted by three site assistants. All staff were highly experienced archaeologists with significant experience of both urban and rural sites throughout Cumbria and Northumberland. The fieldwork was carried out over a five-day period by a team of four archaeologists.
- 2.5.2 Five trial trenches were excavated, including 1 measuring 12m x 1.6m, 2 measuring 6m x 1.6m, and 2 measuring 3m x 1.6m. Trenches were excavated by a JCB 3CX mechanical excavator to either the top of archaeological deposits, or the natural substrate, whichever was observed first.
- 2.5.3 Trenches were subsequently cleaned by hand and all features were investigated and recorded according to the North Pennines Archaeology Ltd standard procedure as set out in the Excavation manual (Giecco 2001).

2.6 REPORTING AND PUBLICATION

- 2.6.1 This document constitutes a report for the Client presenting the results of the archaeological watching brief and evaluation.
- 2.6.2 It is not known at this stage whether it will be necessary to prepare a report for publication. In the event that publication is necessary, a bound assessment report would be produced incorporating the results of specialist reporting and the conclusions provided herein, following the guidance set down in the *Management of Archaeological Projects* (2nd Edition, 1991). The procedure for publication assessment reporting is defined in more detail in the Project Design (Giecco, 2005).

2.7 PROJECT ARCHIVE

- 2.7.1 The full archive has been produced to a professional standard in accordance with the current English Heritage guidelines set out in the *Management of Archaeological Projects* (English Heritage, 2nd Ed. 1991). The archive will be deposited within an appropriate repository and a copy of the report given to the County Sites and Monuments Record, where viewing will be available on request. The archive can be accessed under the unique project identifier NPA 05, GHC-A and NPA 06 GHC-B.

3 BACKGROUND

3.1 HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 3.1.1 The route of the cycleway passes around 100m to the south of the Roman fort of *Magna* at Carvoran, (NY 6685 6545) running through the associated civilian settlement (*vicus*). *Magna* is believed to have been constructed in the late 1st century as part of the defence network for the important east-west communication route known as the Stanegate, prior to the construction of Hadrian's Wall. It is situated in a naturally defensive position occupying a spur of higher ground protecting the strategically important Thirlwall Gap. The Maiden Way, the major north-south route across the North Pennines from the fort of Kirkby Thore in the Stainmore pass, is believed to have joined the Stanegate at the southeast edge of the fort, which is clearly in an advantageous position to protect a junction at this point.
- 3.1.2 Very little is known about the interior of the fort with some limited excavation carried out by the Vindolanda Trust between 1997 and 2002 as part of the Carvoran Project which aims to rebuild the fort walls and gateways to full size. As a result of these trial trenches it was discovered that these fort walls had been extensively robbed (*Birley pers comm*)
- 3.1.3 Antiquarian accounts noted remains of extensive buildings in and around the fort, which had all been robbed by the mid 19th century with no surviving walls shown on the first Ordnance Survey map of 1864. Today there are no visible above ground remains in the fort or *vicus*.
- 3.1.4 A programme of geophysical survey in 2000 carried out by Timescape Archaeological Surveys discovered that the Stanegate situated just to the south of the fort was flanked by a extensive *vicus* settlement (Burnham 2001) which is seen to extend very close to the route of the cycleway.
- 3.1.5 If the location of the junction of the Stanegate and the Maiden Way is correct (Figure 4) then this latter road is clearly bisected by the route of the cycleway. However, examination of the geophysical survey plots does not appear to show conclusively that any north-south aligned road meeting the Stanegate at this point. The aerial photograph reproduced in the same work (*ibid*: 6) is similarly lacking in evidence for the Maiden Way at this point. This is odd, as Codrington (1903) states that the road was observed at this point by Hutchinson, who described the road at this point as "nearly six yards wide, bordered by large pebbles between which a pavement rose to the crown" (*ibid*). No further information is given, unfortunately, and the basis of the evidence for the supposed junction of the Maiden Way and the Stanegate as shown by the modern Ordnance Survey, and reproduced in development plans, is therefore unclear.
- 3.1.6 During an archaeological watching brief at Blenkinsopp, in the valley of the Tipalt Burn just south of Greenhead (NY 6650 6470), it was suggested that an earthwork on the hillside west of the College Farm, might represent the line of the road (Giecco and Denham 2003). If this earthwork does represent the road, the actual road alignment differs substantially from the projected line of the road, originally

shown on the Ordnance Survey Old Edition map of 1865, which runs obliquely across the hillside toward the northwest, rather than heading northeast.

- 3.1.7 Bearing these considerations in mind, the line of the Maiden Way as projected on Ordnance Survey and development plans, should be considered hypothetical. Although the road was apparently excavated and described near to this location by Hutchinson (Codrington, *op cit.*), evidence from field observation, geophysics, and aerial photography does not strongly support the assertion that the road joins the Stanegate in the vicinity of the fort.
- 3.1.8 No other archaeological work is known to have taken place within the confines of Carvoran.

4 ASSESSMENT RESULTS

4.1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF AND METAL DETECTOR SURVEY

- 4.1.1 An archaeological Metal Detector Survey was undertaken along the entire length of the cycleway, with the express permission of Mike Collins, English Heritage Hadrian's Wall Archaeologist (EHHWA). The purpose of the survey was to provide an impression of the location, extent, and date of significant below ground archaeological remains in advance of excavation of the cycleway route. Just as the distribution of artefacts recovered from the surface of a ploughed field allows the archaeologist to gain an impression of the location, date and extent of buried archaeological features, so likewise the distribution of metalwork objects recovered from disturbed horizons such as ploughsoil or topsoil allows particular areas of activity to be distinguished.
- 4.1.2 North Pennines Archaeology Ltd has extensive experience of archaeological metal detector survey, and operates in an environment where this very useful remote sensing technique is occasionally viewed with suspicion. Metal detector survey allows for the recovery of a metalwork at a limited depth, and, where used responsibly as part of a tightly controlled programme of archaeological work, can be extremely useful.
- 4.1.3 Metal detector survey at Greenhead involved making multiple passes, or scans, of the area of cycleway strip to be excavated, and the recovery of metal artefacts from the *topsoil* only. Metal objects below the topsoil layer were not removed, due to the risk of impacting archaeological horizons. Survey was carried out in advance of excavation, and during removal of topsoil, as metal detector passes immediately following the initial bucket scrape removing the grass roots often revealed more signals than survey undertaken prior to any excavation.
- 4.1.4 Metal detector survey was undertaken along the whole of the cycleway strip, which was subdivided into survey areas by field, lettered A to F (Figure 2). Metal objects that were considered to be of little archaeological interest, such as horseshoes and fragments of 20th century agricultural machinery, were collected together into a single bag or series of bags according to the field from which the objects were recovered. This sampling strategy allowed for broad-scale assessment of the quantity of general metalwork to be made, and also insured against outright rejection of finds of greater archaeological interest which could not be identified in the field. Finds considered of archaeological interest or possible archaeological interest were individually numbered and located on plan in 2 dimensions (XY). It was not regarded as necessary to record an elevation (Z) coordinate for these finds, as general topographic information was available from existing mapping, and all finds were recovered from no deeper than 0.2m below the field surface.
- 4.1.5 In this way, an impression of the distribution of metal objects and artefacts across the site was obtained (Figures 3 and 4). Only small finds recovered from topsoil (100) by metal detector survey prior to excavation of the cycleway corridor are

shown in these figures; finds recovered during the intensive recording exercise undertaken in the targeted archaeological areas, are illustrated in figures 13 to 17.

- 4.1.6 Metal artefacts recovered from topsoil (100) by Metal Detector Survey are listed in Appendix 1. The finds, and their possible significance, are described below:
- 4.1.7 **Field A:** Metal detector survey undertaken in field A (Figure 4) revealed only 5 finds of any archaeological interest, small finds [1] – [5], were thought to be coins, [5] being a very worn illegible disc, but uniform in a way that ruled out any great antiquity, and [1] being a shilling, perhaps dating to the 20th century. Small find [2] was a tight scatter of bullet casings, probably relating to 19th or 20th century military use of the land. Of greater interest was small find [3], which was thought to be a horse decoration, perhaps cast in bronze (Figure 15). The location of the find was carefully monitored, though no features of interest were discovered.
- 4.1.8 **Field B:** Metal artefacts in Field B (Figure 4) appeared to cluster toward the east end of the field, at the crest of a rise. Small find numbers [7] to [15], comprised a nail, three buttons, a belt buckle, and three other tools, one of which may be possibly a chisel. Small find [11] was identified as a possible Roman ballista bolt. The other finds are likely to be of widely varying dates. This very mixed assemblage was not thought to be indicative of important below ground remains, and monitoring of this area revealed no features or finds of interest within the impact depth. No metalwork finds of any interest were recovered from the western half of Field B.
- 4.1.9 **Field C:** The eastern end of Field C (Figure 3) was of particular interest, as at this point the cycleway corridor passed directly through the area of the *vicus*, or civilian settlement associated with *magna* Roman fort, less than 100m down slope to the south of the fort earthworks. For this reason there was considered to be high potential for discovery of Roman metalwork relating to either military activity at the fort, or civilian activity within the bounds of the *vicus*. At the eastern end of Field C, the cycleway passed through a localised topographic depression where the ground sloped steeply upwards to the east (into Field B) and north (toward *magna* Roman fort). As a result of water run-off into this depression, and poor drainage out of it, the ground became exceedingly soft at this point, and the stated impact depth of 200mm was insufficient to provide firm bedding for the cycleway track. Accordingly, in agreement with Mike Collins (EHHWA), excavation depth was increased to 300mm. Metal detector survey was undertaken across the ground surface, prior to excavation, and then throughout excavation to impact depth, though *no finds were removed from below impact level*.
- 4.1.10 No finds of interest were discovered at this location prior to excavation. However, detector passes made immediately following the initial machine bucket scrape removing grass roots from the surface of the topsoil produced several strong signals, relating to metalwork finds of likely Roman date, and clear archaeological interest. Small finds [20] to [24] were recovered in this way. Find [20] was a lead pot-repair, while finds [22], [23], and [24] were coins, all of demonstrably Roman date. Find [24] was a silver *denarius* of 2nd century date. These metalwork finds were made in association with a large quantity of Roman pottery, and all finds were made from topsoil (100), with the exception of [24] which was made at an impact depth of 250mm, within the silty abandonment/demolition spread (106) immediately

underlying topsoil (100). This area was obviously of clear archaeological interest, and a limited programme of further archaeological work was carried out in this area.

- 4.1.11 *Fields D, E, and F:* (Figure 2) No Metalwork finds of any interest were recovered from fields D and F. Small find [18], A bracelet of iron age or Roman type, probably of bronze, was recovered from field E.

4.2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

- 4.2.1 The archaeological watching brief was undertaken during all excavation and earth-moving work in fields A – F. Locations of archaeological interest, or possible archaeological interest were numbered Areas 1 – 4. These areas are described in order as follows:

- 4.2.2 *Area 1:* An irregular scatter of rounded stones (101), mostly of Whin Sill dolerite or sandstone was discovered at the eastern end of Field A (Figure 4), overlain by topsoil, and overlying the natural subsoil horizon (128). This feature was cleaned, and a full drawn, written and photographic record was made. No finds were recovered, and the scatter is interpreted as probable post-medieval or modern field clearance. A similar scatter of stones, also interpreted as field clearance, was also discovered at the western end of Field A.

- 4.2.3 *Area 2:* Area 2 (Figure 5) was the location at which small finds [20] to [24], all of probable Roman dates were discovered by metal detector survey. A targeted archaeological recording exercise was carried out at this location comprising hand cleaning and excavation of archaeological deposits down to impact depth 300mm below present ground level, within a defined box measuring 13m east-west by 3m (determined by the width of the cycleway strip) north-south. The earliest horizon encountered here was a mixed silty loam deposit varying in colour from black, grey-brown to yellow brown (107), with extensive flecks of charcoal, burnt bone fragments and burnt clay, which was detected at impact depth 300mm below present day ground surface. The depth of layer 107 was not confirmed, though this layer, and other deposits of archaeological interest almost certainly extend substantially deeper than the current impact depth.

- 4.2.4 Surface cleaning of this deposit recovered large quantities of Roman pottery, in particular Black Burnished ware and Grey ware. This layer, interpreted as a horizon formed from mixed demolition and tip deposits, appeared to show traces of late occupation cutting its surface, such as possible cremation [108] (vessel 109, fill 110), and a possible beam or timber foundation slot (111), (fill 112). It must be noted that these possible features (Plate 2) were extremely truncated and ephemeral and as the remit of the archaeological recording programme did not allow for excavation of features below impact depth, the interpretation of these features should be considered unconfirmed.



Plate 1: Area 2, scatter of burnt bone and pottery (108)

- 4.2.5 Just to the east of these possible features, mixed demolition layer 107 was overlain by a scatter of large, densely packed stones 105. Though initially thought to represent a late road within the *vicus*, hand-cleaning around the stones confirmed that 105 represented stone collapse, probably from a late Roman or post Roman building on the slopes nearby. This layer was removed down to 107, in the course of which a fine Roman silver ring [39] was discovered. The small size of this ring means that it is unlikely to have belonged to an adult male.



Plate 2: Stone scatter (105) in Area 2.

- 4.2.6 Overlying all deposits so far discussed was a dark brown to black silty loam deposit (106), occasionally with a reddish brown burnt component. This deposit was extremely pottery rich, perhaps as much as 20% of the deposit comprising pot sherds, including some partially complete vessels showing little wear. Vessels recovered from this deposit included Black Burnished ware, Samian ware and Grey ware, but also occasional sherds of a fine ware with a greenish blue-grey slip made in a fine-grained pale yellow-brown fabric, which was tentatively interpreted as Nene Valley Ware. Small finds [24 – 38], and [40] were recovered from this deposit during hand excavation, and were located in 3 dimensions by electronic total station. Finds of particular interest comprised a silver pendant, several coins, including a dupondius of possible 2nd century date, and a number of iron and lead objects of obscure purpose; these are listed in Appendix 1.
- 4.2.7 Context (106) was a very dark, finds-rich deposit and was interpreted as a tip or dump deposit, mixed with ashy, charcoal rich demolition deposits and topsoil, probably homogenised by ploughing and soil creep down hill to form the final archaeological horizon sealing occupation layers belonging to the *vicus*. Similar deposits, often termed “dark earth” have been observed sealing Roman occupation horizons at sites the length and breadth of Roman Britain. Deposit (106) was itself overlain by topsoil 100, and in places, indistinguishable from it. Deposit (106) is likely to be an intermediate horizon between topsoil (100) above, and mixed occupation and demolition deposits 107 below, created by the mixing together of these deposits through a combination of ploughing and natural processes.
- 4.2.8 **Area 3:** (Figure 5) Beyond the western edge of Area 2, the ground became firmer and drier, so the original impact depth of 200m was not exceeded. As this depth was attained at the base of the cycleway trench, a stony, silty loam deposit (113), containing some abraded sherds of Roman pottery was encountered. At its eastern edge, it could be seen to be overlain by context 100, though the relationship of this deposit to contexts 106 and 107 could not be determined. Of particular interest in this area was spread of large, angular stones (114) measuring approximately 4.4 metres east-west by almost 1m north-south (Plate 3). These stones were subject to carefully hand cleaning, and were fully recorded within a box sondage measuring 5 x 1.4 metres. Deposit (113) overlay the stones (114) and was removed from around them to a depth of 300 mm below present ground surface.



Plate 3: Area, stone scatter (114) possibly representing building demolition

- 4.2.9 The stone scatter (114) could not be removed, or (113) excavated to a greater depth than this due to the requirement for preservation in situ below impact depth, so no further stratigraphic information could be obtained. The stone scatter is most likely to represent down slope collapse of structures located on the hillside above. It is certainly possible that these stones (114), like (105) in Area 1 to the east, are of Roman date, this could not be confirmed; overlying deposit (113) may be equivalent to (106), but this could not be confirmed without trial excavations in this area. On sheer weight of pottery evidence, it seems likely that 106 began to form during the Roman period, or immediately subsequent to it, but the same cannot be said for (113), which contained far lower quantities of much more abraded, more fragmented Roman pottery, which may have become incorporated into this deposit at virtually any time after the Roman period as a result of agricultural activity and natural processes.
- 4.2.10 **Area 4:** (Figure 5) Approximately 40m to the west of Area 3, (120), a brown silty clay deposit containing some abraded sherds of Roman pottery was observed, probably directly overlying the reddish brown silty clay natural substrate (125), although this remains unproven without excavation. Deposit 120, was hand cleaned

and seen to be cut by a rectangular pit of dimensions 0.5m x 0.6m, filled with burnt clay (115), and a much larger oval pit, only partly visible within the excavation area (Plate 4). To the west, a scatter of angular stones (121), of average dimensions 0.1m x 0.15 m appeared to constitute a surface overlying 120. A dark brown silty loam deposit (122) overlay (120), and may be equivalent to 113, or possibly 106. All deposits in this area were sealed by topsoil layer 100. None of the features in this area could be excavated within the remit of the archaeological watching brief, so all features were hand cleaned and a full drawn, written and photographic record was made.



Plate 4: Occupation layer 120 within Area 4

4.2.11 Interpretive Discussion

4.2.12 It is evident from the above results that the cycleway route cuts through an area of dense occupation that is probably predominantly Roman in date focussed around watching brief areas 2, 3 and 4. Topsoil (100) was seen to grade evenly into a series of pottery rich spreads (106), (113), and (122), which were interpreted as 'dark earth' deposits resulting from the intermixing of occupation and demolition layers with topsoil over time as a result of agriculture in conjunction with natural processes. Of these deposits, by far the most artefact-rich was (106), and in view of the slope downhill (approximately 20-30°) to the west into Areas 3 and 4, where layers (113) and (122) are correspondingly less rich in finds, it seems likely that the densest area of occupation is in Area 2. While archaeology in Areas 3 and 4 may have arrived there as a result of migration of *in-situ* archaeological deposits down the hill slope, either from the north or south, in Area 2, the large quantity of pottery, the relatively dense concentration of metalwork finds such as coins, and silver

objects, and the large quantity of ash, burnt clay, and charcoal in the deposits beneath 106 clearly indicates that *in-situ* Roman occupation levels are close by.

- 4.2.13 Pottery rich spreads (106, 113, and 122), overlay a series of features such as stone demolition/collapse 105 (Plate 1) and 114, (Plate 3), stone surface (121), pit features (115) and (117) (Plate 4), possible beam slot (111), and possible cremation (108) (Plate 2). Stone demolition/collapse deposits (105) and (114) probably represent the remains of demolished structures relating to the final phase of activity at the *vicus*. The pits, stone surfaces, and possible cremation and beam slot represent late occupation. In Area 2, the cut features possibly predate the stone collapse deposit (105), which overlies layer (107) into which they are cut, though no direct relationship was observed to confirm this. The identity of these features was uncertain and without further investigation, the possibility that the mixed backfilling deposit (107), which clearly represents late demolition/abandonment of this part of the site, is cut into by later occupation remains unconfirmed.

4.3 EVALUATION RESULTS

4.4 TRENCH 1

- 4.4.1 Trench 1 was 3m long by 1.6m wide, and was orientated approximately east-west. It was positioned between the cycle path to the north and the wall that runs along the edge of the military road to the south. The trench was machined to a maximum depth of 0.8m, exposing the natural substrate.
- 4.4.2 The natural geology (101) consisted of firm pinkish red-brown silty clay with frequent sub-rounded stones up to 0.1m in diameter. This was underlying 0.5m of mid to dark grey brown sandy silt with occasional sub-rounded stones less than 0.04m in diameter representing a deposit of subsoil/colluvium (102). Overlying this was the topsoil (100) comprising of friable dark grey-brown sandy silt with frequent angular stones less than 0.05m in diameter totalling a depth of 0.3m. This deposit was heavily disturbed by the construction of the cycle path.
- 4.4.3 No finds were recovered from the either the topsoil or subsoil, and there were no archaeological features observed in the base of the trench.



Plate 5: General view of Trench 1, illustrating natural boulder clay

4.5 TRENCH 2

- 4.5.1 Trench 2 was 3m long by 1.6m wide, and was orientated approximately east-west. It was positioned between the cycle path to the north and the wall that runs along the edge of the military road to the south. The trench was machined to a maximum depth of 0.5m, into the natural substrate.
- 4.5.2 The natural geology (201) consisted of firm pinkish red-brown silty clay with frequent sub-rounded stones up to 0.1m in diameter. This was overlying 0.35m of topsoil (200), comprising of friable dark grey-brown sandy silt with frequent angular stones less than 0.05m in diameter resulting from disturbance created during the construction of the cycle path.
- 4.5.3 No finds were recovered from the topsoil, and there were no archaeological features observed in the base of the trench.



Plate 6: Trench 2 illustrating the natural boulder clay

4.6 TRENCH 3

- 4.6.1 Trench 3 was 6m long by 1.6m wide, and was orientated approximately east-west. It was positioned between the cycle path to the north and the wall that runs along the edge of the military road to the south. The trench was machined to a maximum depth of 1.2m within a 1.5m long slot excavated at the eastern end.
- 4.6.2 The earliest deposit observed consisted of firm dark grey brown clay silt (303) with occasional sub-rounded stones up to 0.03m in diameter. Cutting through 303 were two separate land drains on an east-west orientation, located against the northern limits of the excavation area. Measuring 0.3m in width, the earliest cut [304] was subsequently truncated by a later cut [306]. These were sealed by 302, a mixed deposit of firm pinkish red-brown silty clay with lenses of dark brown clay silt, approximately 0.05m in depth. Overlying this was 0.35m of topsoil (300), this comprised of dark grey-brown sandy silt with frequent angular stones less than 0.05m in diameter resulting from disturbance created during the construction of the cycle path.
- 4.6.3 No finds were recovered from the topsoil, and there were no archaeological features observed within the trench. The natural substrate was not located within the slot excavated and it appears that deposit 303 is most likely part of a tall column of sediment onto which the military road to the south has been constructed.



Plate 7: Clean clay silt (303) within Trench 3

4.7 TRENCH 4

4.7.1 Trench 4 was 5m long by 1.6m wide, and was orientated approximately east-west. It was positioned between the cycle path to the north and the modern wall that runs along the edge of the military road to the south (figure 7). The trench was machined excavated to a depth of 0.60m, which permitted an examination of the archaeological remains within the cycleway corridor. Two separate hand excavated sondages were placed at the eastern and western extents of the trench, the western slot totalled a depth of 1.2m and the eastern slot was excavated to a depth of 1.8m through heavily waterlogged, organic deposits (see Plate 8, figures 8 and 9).

4.7.2 Western Sondage

4.7.3 The earliest deposit observed within the western slot was (410), comprising of organic, firm greenish yellow-brown silts with occasional inclusions of rounded stones less than 0.04m in diameter. This was underlying (405), approximately 0.70m of firm dark brown clay silt with frequent inclusions of rounded stones less than 0.01m in diameter as well as burnt bone and fragments of wood. Overlying this deposit was (404), measuring approximately 0.35m in depth this consisted of firm, dark brown and yellow-orange clay silt with a moderate frequency of rounded stone inclusions less than 0.02m in diameter. Deposit (404) also contained large quantities of burnt bone, charcoal and fragments of wood (figure 9). Deposits 400, 410 and 403 were presumably derived from erosion from the surrounding hillside, due to the lack of finds.



Plate 8: The organic deposits within Trench 4.

4.7.4 Eastern Sondage

4.7.5 The earliest deposit observed within the eastern slot was 413, comprising firm, mid yellow-brown compacted clay with occasional inclusions of rounded stones less than 0.01m in diameter. The depth of deposit (413) is unknown as it was only seen at the base of the slot excavated. This was underlying 0.4m of dark brown-black clay silt, (411) with inclusions of rounded stones approximately 0.03m in diameter and a mixture of organic materials. Overlying this deposit was (408), measuring 0.4m in depth this consisted dark brown-black clay silt, with inclusions of rounded stones approximately 0.03m in diameter and a mixture of organic materials (figure 9).

4.7.6 Context (408) was sealed by context (407), measuring 0.15m in depth and consisted of mid orange clay sand with frequent inclusions of sub-rounded stones approximately 0.03m in diameter. This was itself underlying 406, a firm red-brown clay sand with a moderate frequency of rounded stones approximately 0.02m in diameter. Deposit 406 measured less than 0.15m in depth and was truncated by cut [402]. This cut was a linear feature on a northeast-southwest alignment, approximately 0.35m in width running diagonally across the southeast corner of the trench. Cut [402] had steep sides and a concave base and contained a single fill (412). Deposit 412 was firm mid brown silty clay with frequent inclusions of sub-angular and sub-rounded stones less than 0.25m in diameter. Only a short length of this feature was visible within the limits of the excavation and so it is difficult to suggest what its function may have been. It is possible that these are the remains of structure, with the stones forming the support for an overlying beam, but they may equally be part of a stone-filled drain.

- 4.7.7 Sealing both feature [402] in the eastern slot and deposit (404) in the western slot was layer (403). Measuring 0.35m in depth deposit (403) was visible along the entire length of Trench 4 and consisted of friable, mid red and dark brown clay silt. Inclusions within the deposit consisted of frequent rounded stones, charcoal flecks and occasional fragments of Iron slag. This deposit was underlying 0.4m of subsoil/colluvium consisting of moderately compacted mid to dark grey-brown clay sand with occasional inclusions of rounded stones measuring 0.03m in diameter. Overlying this was approximately 0.1m of disturbed topsoil (400), this comprised of dark grey-brown sandy silt with frequent angular stones less than 0.05m in diameter, resulting from disturbance created during the construction of the cycle path.
- 4.7.8 The deposits observed within this trench all slope downhill to the west within a valley created by water from a stream located to the northeast of the site. There appears to be little difference between the deposits observed within the two slots. The deposit observed within the western slot and referred to as (410) is believed to the same deposit as (413), identified within the base of the eastern slot. Similarly, (405) is believed to be the continuation of deposits (408) and (411) as observed within the eastern slot.
- 4.7.9 Finds recovered from the trench included Roman pottery, metalwork, leather and wood. Given the proximity to the fort and the location of the trench within the valley the deposits are interpreted as the accumulation of colluvial and alluvial spreads combined with deliberate dumps of waste material from the fort.

4.8 TRENCH 5

- 4.8.1 Trench 5 was 12m long by 1.6m wide, and was orientated approximately east-west. It was positioned between the cycle path to the north and the wall that runs along the edge of the military road to the south. The trench was mechanically excavated to a depth of 0.6m with 2 separate sondages excavated by hand in each end of the trench, both totalling a depth of 1.2m through heavily waterlogged, organic deposits (figure 11).
- 4.8.2 **Western Sondage**
- 4.8.3 The earliest deposit observed within the western sondage was (516), which comprised of firm, dark green-brown silty clay with charcoal flecks and fragments of wood throughout. This was a very organic deposit with numerous thin lenses of very turf like material within it. Deposit (516) was at least 0.55m in depth and continued beyond the extent of the trench. This was underlying 0.40m of mid to dark brown clay silt, (515) with inclusions of fine grit and a mixture of organic materials. As with the underlying (516), numerous lenses of dark organic material were observed within this deposit. Overlying deposit (515) were (517) and (522); deposit 517 comprised of firm mid to brown-red clay with frequent charcoal inclusions, whilst deposit 522 consisted of moderately compacted, dark brown clayey silt and was approximately 0.20m in depth. Overlying this was deposit (521), which appears similar to 522. measuring 0.25m in depth, which consisted of mid to dark brown clay silt, with inclusions of rounded stones approximately 0.05m in

diameter. Deposit (519) appears to be the fill of an imperceptible cut, which has truncated 517 and 522.

- 4.8.4 It is likely that 517, 519, 521 and 522 formed either as the fill of a cut, which could not be determined due to the waterlogged nature of the trench, alternatively natural hollows which gradually silted up with hill-wash material from the surrounding hillsides.
- 4.8.5 A number of agricultural land management features were noted [505] and [518], (518 is discussed below). Cut 518 was truncated by the insertion of a later field drain [504], which consisted of a linear foundation cut approximately 0.40m wide by 0.30m deep and was backfilled with mixed redeposited topsoil (505). This cut contained a red ceramic horseshoe drain, which is typical of the late 19th to early 20th century. Deposits (500) and (503) make up the remaining layers within the trench (figure 11).
- 4.8.6 **Eastern Sondage**
- 4.8.7 The earliest deposit observed within the eastern sondage was (514), comprising firm, dark brown-grey silty clay with charcoal flecks and fragments of wood throughout. This was a very organic deposit with numerous thin lenses of lighter material within it. Deposit (514) was at least 0.25m in depth but continued beyond the depth of the excavations. This was underlying (512), which consists of up to 0.15m of mid grey-brown silty clay, with inclusions of sub-rounded stones. Overlying (512) was (513), a mixed deposit with lenses of firm mid grey brown and mid to dark brown silty clay measuring a depth of 0.4m with inclusions of sub-rounded stones (<0.05m in diameter), charcoal flecks and fragments of wood. Within deposit (513) at least one band of deposit (511) was observed. This consisted of mid orange-red silty clay with frequent charcoal inclusions, not more than 0.14m in depth. This was sealed by (510) a 0.15m deep layer of compacted mid red-brown silty sand and crushed ironstone up to 0.3m in diameter. Deposit (510) was visible in plan beyond the limits of the slot and extended for approximately 3m from the eastern end of the trench.
- 4.8.9 Deposit (510) was sealed by (503) which consists of 0.25m of subsoil. This consisted of lightly compacted dark grey brown sandy silt with occasional inclusions of sub-rounded stones less than 0.15m in diameter. Cutting through this layer were two modern drainage features. Cut [518] was roughly orientated running from the northeast corner of the trench to the southwest corner, measuring less than 0.60m in width with a depth of 0.08m. This was filled by (520), a firm orange grey clay silt with frequent inclusions of sub-angular and sub-rounded stones with a ceramic land drain at the base. This feature was then truncated during the construction of the cycle path by a second drain that follows the same alignment. Overlying this was approximately 0.1m of disturbed topsoil (500), this comprised of dark grey-brown sandy silt with frequent angular stones less than 0.05m in diameter, resulting from disturbance created during the construction of the cycle path.
- 4.8.10 Finds recovered from the trench included Roman pottery, metalwork, leather and wood. Given the proximity to the fort and the location of the trench within the valley the deposits are interpreted as the accumulation of colluvial and alluvial

spreads combined with deliberate dumps of waste material that are likely to have come from the fort and vicus.



Plate 9: Waterlogged deposits within Trench 5.

5 ENVIRONMENTAL RESULTS

5.1 METHODOLOGY by *Trish Compton*

- 5.1.1 From the watching brief only two deposits were considered suitable for analysis. Sample 1 was recovered from context 120, the remains of an occupation surface with inclusions of Roman pottery. Sample 2 was taken from an arbitrary division of lower topsoil overburden in an area of dense stone surface and deposit with a high inclusion of Roman pottery context 104. In each case approximately four litres of material was removed from the context. Both these samples were then subjected to manual water flotation.
- 5.1.2 Flotation separates the organic, floating fraction of the sample from the heavier mineral and finds content of sands, silts, clays, stones, artefacts and waterlogged material. Heavy soil and sediment content measuring less than 1mm falls through the retentive mesh to settle on the bottom of the tank. Flotation produces a 'flot' and a 'residue' (or retent) for examination, whilst the heavier sediment retained in the tank is discarded.
- 5.1.3 The residue, as well as retaining the soil matrix matter measuring more than 1mm, contains the larger artefacts of bone, pottery etc, which can then be extracted and recorded. The floating fraction or 'flot' generally comprises the organic material of mainly plant matter, seeds, small or parts of bone, both charred and uncharred, and insect remains. A rapid assessment by scanning the material with a hand lens or microscope then allows for recommendations to be made as to the samples' potential. Further work by palaeobotanists or entomologists can then be carried out if necessary.
- 5.1.4 Where the preservation has been favourable, the organic remains may produce a valuable suite of information regarding the depositional environment of the material. This can include seasonality and climate, anthropogenic activities, and elements of the economy.

SAMPLE NUMBER	CONTEXT NUMBER	SAMPLE SIZE (litres)	FLOT SIZE (cm ³)	RETENT SIZE (cm ³)
1	120	4	50	1500
2	104	4	400	1500

Table 1 Details of samples and contexts.

Details			Retent content										Flot content														
Context	Context type	Sample number	Stones	Gravel	Charred wood	Wood	Bone	Burnt bone	Coal	Cinders	Pot	Insects	Magnetic material	Charred wood	Waterlogged wood	Raspberry	Charred grain	Chenopodium	Pale persicaria	Bedstraw	Coal	Cinders	Woody plant parts	Other seeds/spores	Roots	Burnt bone	Bone
120	Dep	1	3	2	0	3	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0
104	Dep	2	1	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0

Table 2 Contents of flot and retent residues from samples.

Key to tables: Dep = deposit. Contents assessed by scale of richness 0 to 3. 0 = not present, 1 = present, 2 = common, 3 = abundant.

5.2 SAMPLE 1 (CONTEXT 120)

5.2.1 Sample 1 was recovered from a brown soil, the remains of an occupation surface with inclusions of pottery.

5.2.2 The flot produced a number of seeds, such as pale persicaria, raspberry and grasses. Some wood was also present, the main constituent of the flot recovered being woody plant parts. The seeds had no outer seed coating suggesting they may have been passed through the gut, probably of animals as pale persicaria is not a crop plant.

5.2.3 The residue produced mainly stones and gravel with inclusions of Roman pottery and glass. There was nothing else of relevance present.

5.3 SAMPLE 2 (CONTEXT 104)

5.3.1 Sample 2 was taken from an arbitrary division of lower topsoil overburden in an area of dense stone surface and deposit with a high inclusion of Roman pottery.

5.3.2 The flot produced no seeds. The main constituent of the flot recovered was charred wood with an amount of root material present. There were very small fragments of burnt bone also present. Some root material was also recovered from the flot.

5.3.3 The residue produced stones and gravel as part of the soil matrix. A small amount of coal was present with what appeared to be furnace lining. Charred wood also occurred quite frequently in the residue.

5.4 CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.4.1 Samples 1 (120) and 2 (104) both produced Roman pottery, either in the retent or as finds, which strongly indicates a Roman date for these contexts. Burnt bone was recovered from context 104. No charred grain or seeds of significant environmental importance were recovered from this site.

5.4.2 Although the finds and samples recovered are important, there is little scope for further environmental work on this site.

5.5 BONE AND SHELL REMAINS

5.5.1 No shell remains were recovered from the site and the bone recovered was limited, the limited done that did survive was exclusively burnt (see Table 3 below).

SAMPLE NUMBER	CONTEXT NUMBER	DESCRIPTION
2	104	Very fragmentary burnt bone, unidentifiable
N/A	106	Fragments of burnt bone, probably sheep
N/A	113	2 fragments of burnt animal bone

Table 3 Bone recovered

5.5.2 Of the burnt bone the material from contexts 106 and 113 is probably sheep from the size of the fragments. The material from context 104 is too fragmentary and worn to be identified. Context 106 is thought to be infilling or abandonment levels over the Roman settlement and had inclusions of Roman pottery. Context 113 was the remains of an occupation layer but could not be investigated fully due to the limitations of the brief.

5.6 CONCLUSION

5.6.1 None of the burnt bone recovered is worthy of further investigation or identification as it does not provide a large enough assemblage to analyse.

6 FINDS

6.1 INTRODUCTION

6.1.1 The finds were cleaned and packaged according to standard guidelines, and recorded under the supervision of F Giecco (NPA Ltd Technical Director). The metalwork was placed in a stable environment and was monitored for corrosion.

6.2 ROMAN CERAMIC VESSELS *by Louise Hird*

6.2.1 313 fragments of Roman ceramic vessels were recovered during the watching brief (GHC-A) and subsequent archaeological evaluation (GHC-B); of these 295 sherds derived from coarse/fine wares, 9 from amphorae and 9 from mortaria (see Appendix 1 for fabric types)

6.3 ROMAN COARSE WARES

6.3.1 A total of 220 sherds, weighing 3.895 kg, were recovered from four contexts excavated in 2005 (context numbers 100, 104, 105 and 106).

6.3.2 Context (100) included modern material. The Roman pottery dated from the later 2nd century and included possible 3rd century material, for example Nene Valley colour-coated ware of 3rd century form.

6.3.3 Context (104) produced Roman wares of similar date, including Black Burnished Ware 2 (BB2) and Nene Valley Ware (Fabric 21).

6.3.4 Context (105) produced only eight sherds, which could all be of 3rd century date.

6.3.5 Context (106) produced a considerable proportion of 4th century pottery such as Grey Crambeck ware (Fabric 27), as well as 3rd century vessels in BB1 (Fabric 1), BB2 (Fabric 2), Rhenish ware (Fabric 34) and Derbyshire ware (Fabric 59).

6.3.6 A total of 93 sherds of coarse and fine wares were recovered from 13 contexts excavated in 2006 (GHC-B).

6.3.7 In addition to the fabrics already noted from the excavation GHC-A, there is Severn Valley ware and among the grey wares (Fabric 11) there are several examples of Housesteads ware (some of which is burnt to an orange colour) (Jobey 1979). The Housesteads ware comes from contexts (403, 404, 407 and 409), which date to the later 2nd or more probably the early 3rd century. In 1979 Jobey noted that Housesteads ware had only been found at three, possibly four sites on Hadrian's Wall and these were Housesteads, Vindolanda, Birdoswald and possibly Castlesteads. As Carvoran lies between Housesteads and Birdoswald it is not surprising that it is also found at this site. All the pottery from this assemblage could date to the late 2nd or 3rd century and unlike GHC-A, there is no 4th century material present (see Appendix 1).

6.4 THE MORTARIA

6.4.1 In total 9 sherds of Mortaria were recovered and were exclusively of Mancetter-Hartshill origin (Fabric 324). The mortaria consisted of a fine textured creamy white

fabric. The trituration grit consists of hard, red-brown or blackish, re-fired pottery fragments.

6.5 THE AMPHORA

6.5.1 In total 9 sherds of amphora (Fabric 207) were recovered and consisted of a rough, sandy buff pink fabric with a creamy outer surface and were exclusively of South Spanish origin. No makers' stamps were recorded with the vast majority of the sherds represented being body fragments.

6.6 CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIALS

6.6.1 Nine fragments of CBM (common building material) were recovered. Most of the fragments were extremely degraded and thus could not be assigned a date, however most of them derived from securely identified Roman contexts (408). Amongst the largest pieces were fragments of tegula and brick, unfortunately these pieces were from unstratified contexts.

6.7 COPPER ALLOY

6.7.1 In total 10 fragments of Copper alloy were recovered, the majority of which came from context (100). The group comprises of:

- (SF 3, figure 15) - Roman horse harness fitting, 2nd-3rd century, comprising almost complete openwork with six joined circular wheel decorations. There also appears to be an eagle in the centre. A single rectangular projection or loop at the top of the fitting shows that it was designed to hang down, possibly for ornamental reasons rather than as a dedicated harness attachment to a piece of equipment such as a martingale. Length 97mm, width 76mm.
- (SF 8) – Stud, diameter 15mm. Circular copper alloy stud with a flat head, and a circular projecting shank.
- (SF 9) – Stud, diameter 15mm, flat circular disc with a series of incised lines, small circular hole in the middle.
- (SF 10) – Button, diameter 20mm, flat circular disc with carbonised textile still attached to the rear of the object, post medieval in date.
- (SF 15) - Belt buckle, sub-rectangular with rounded edges, 74mm wide.
- (SF 18, figure 16) - Small Roman penannular torc/bracelet with bulbous terminals, slight decoration, diameter 61mm.
- (SF 19) – Button, diameter 18mm, flat circular disc with damaged projecting shank.
- (SF 40) – Incomplete undecorated bronze tweezers of Type A, 51mm long by 5mm wide (Kenyon 1946).

- (SF 45) – Small bronze strip, 41mm in length, slight decoration, unknown form or function.
- (SF 49) – Flat disc brooch which has been decorated with yellow, red and blue enamel, 20mm in diameter. At the back are two lugs for attachment of a clip or spring, now missing.

6.7.2 A single fragment of copper alloy was recovered from trench 4 context (410). It is highly likely that this piece represents an off cut from the production of a larger object such as scale armour.

6.8 THE COINS

6.9 ROMAN COINS by David Shotter

6.9.1 Roman coins were recovered during the excavation and were assessed by David Shotter. Condition of the coins was universally poor due to the acidic soil conditions making detailed identification of many of the coins difficult.

Small Find Number	Context	Description	Date	Wear	Type
22	100	Constianus II	341-6	Medium worn	
23	100	Lucilla	164-169	Medium worn	<i>Denarius</i>
24	100	Antonius Pius	138-61	Very worn	<i>Sestertius</i>
25	106	Geta (?)	198-211	Medium worn	<i>Dupondius</i>
41	100	Claudius II (<i>radiate copy</i>)	268-70	Medium worn	
42	100	Septimius Severus	197	Medium worn	<i>Denarius</i>
65	106	Julia Domna	193-211	Very worn	<i>Denarius</i>
66	106	Trajan (Early Head)	98-102 AD	Medium wear	<i>As</i>
67	106	Radiate copy	c. 280	Very Worn	

6.9.2 A single copper alloy *asse* of probable 2nd century date was recovered from context (502) in trench 5. The coin is very worn and highly corroded, which would either suggest a considerable period of circulation or the environmental conditions from which it was found. The coin would require conservation before a detailed analysis could be made.

6.10 OTHER COINS

6.10.1 Three pre-decimal early 19th to 20th century coins were recovered from (100), however due to the acidic soils only one was legible, which was a one shilling coin (SF 1), dated 1958.

6.11 WOOD

- 6.11.1 One wooden object tentively identified as a wooden peg was recovered from context (405) in Trench 4. It is constructed out of hard wood, most likely oak, radially split with the point sharpened by a blade rather than an axe, which is usually more common. The peg lacks the characteristic notch, however as the top section appears to have broken off, perhaps during its construction. Alternatively the peg may have had a different function to that of a tent peg.

6.12 LEATHER

- 6.12.1 A quantity of leather was recovered from both Trenches 4 and 5 and was represented by fragments of two shoes, probable tentage material, the rest being made up of leatherworking and footwear making debris. Most of the fragments are characteristic of waste from the production and possible repair of shoes.

6.13 IRONWORK

- 6.13.1 In total 17 objects of iron were recovered. The majority of the group consists of unidentifiable objects, which presumably relate to post-medieval farm implements, which, were examined and subsequently discarded. However a number of iron objects were treated as small finds, these were:

- (SF 4) – Possible horse fitting (Roman), length 58mm.
- (SF 7) – Nail (Roman), length 39mm, square sectioned, heavily corroded point end, which removed a large section.
- (SF 11) – Possible artillery bolt head (Roman), distinct head, length 101mm.
- (SF 12) – Iron chisel, corroded, 157mm long.
- (SF 13) – Rectangular object, which resembles a wedge, length 85mm, width 46mm, which tapers down to 30mm.
- (SF 14) – Possible knife blade (Roman), length 110, blade width 51mm.
- (SF 43) – Iron knife blade (Roman?), length 107mm by 9mm wide.

6.14 LEAD OBJECTS

- 6.14.1 In total 14 objects of lead were recovered which were predominantly un-diagnostic items, the remainder included:

- (SF 6 and 7) – Circular lead musket balls, possibly from a pistol due to their relatively small sizes, width 10mm.
- (SF 27) – Lead plumbob, tear shaped, approximately 15mm in length by 30mm in circumference.
- (SF 56) - Circular in shape, 26mm high by 24mm wide, lead plug possibly constructed to assist in the repair of ceramics.

6.15 GLASS

6.15.1 In total two fragments of glass were recovered from context (100), which included a vessel fragment (SF 21) and a cylindrical glass bead (SF 26).

6.16 OBJECTS OF CLAY

6.16.1 A large fragment, 110mm by 25mm, from a pipe-clay statuette of the Roman Goddess Venus (SF 47) was recovered (figure 17). It is constructed out of buff-coloured clay, quite well fired and slightly burnished on the exterior. The statue survives relatively intact though the head and shoulders as well as the feet are missing. The figure is completely naked and holds a piece of drapery in her left hand behind her back whilst arranging her hair with the right hand. It is pierced at one side by a hole of 3mm diameter. The form of the statue is typical of Type 2 (Jenkins 1958), and had its centre of production in the Allier district of France.

6.16.2 A small clay counter (SF 54) was recovered as well as a fragment, which resembled a crudely formed head (SF 48).

6.17 OBJECTS OF SILVER

6.17.1 Two objects of silver were recovered which indicates an element of wealth and status amongst the local inhabitants.

- (SF 29) – Possible strap-end or belt tag from context (106), length 64mm, width 20mm, tapering, rectangular-sectioned with a pointed terminal. The opposing terminal consists of two semi-circular grooves (figure 13).
- (SF 39) - Silver finger ring from context (105), diameter 22mm (figure 14).

7 CONCLUSION

7.1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

- 7.1.1 The spread of Roman occupation debris and rubble spreads recorded during the watching brief in Areas 2, 3 and 4 suggested significant Roman activity in the area, which was to be expected given the sites' proximity to the vicus of Carvoran fort. Due to the limitations imposed on the original archaeological fieldwork it was impossible to characterise this activity, other than to say that the recovered finds dated this activity from the mid 2nd century into the mid 4th century.
- 7.1.2 The follow on fieldwork which involved the excavation of five evaluation trenches (see figure 7) allowed far greater scope in characterising the activity hinted at during the watching brief. Trenches 1 and 3 confirmed the presence of natural boulder clay at a depth of 0.40m beneath the current topsoil (200); no deposits of archaeological note were recorded.
- 7.1.3 Trench 3 revealed a sequence of clean alluvial deposits, which were excavated down to a maximum depth of 1.3m. The natural boulder clay (101) was not observed suggesting that the natural boulder clay may dive down considerably at some point between trench 2 and trench 3. No deposits of archaeological note were recorded within the trench.
- 7.1.4 The final two trenches (Trenches 4 and 5) revealed evidence of intensive Roman activity. Trench 4 which was positioned 23m to the east of Trench 3 and again revealed no natural boulder clay with a sequence of complex deeply stratified deposits recorded down to a maximum depth of 1.8m. Three distinct phases of activity were recorded within the trench, the earliest being a series of dumped layers (43, 411 and 408) which as a result of the waterlogged conditions had a very high level of organic preservation. These tipped layers of rubbish are likely to represent part of the waste material generated by the adjacent vicus. This rubbish is likely to have been tipped down the hillside to fill a natural hollow, which would have made an obvious site for a rubbish midden. There is a possibility that this hollow may be man made and represent quarrying into the natural boulder clay.
- 7.1.5 This sequence of tipping was followed by a sequence of possible occupation activity, which was represented by two possible floor surfaces (406 and 407) and a shallow gully/beam slot. It is possible that these deposits may represent the remains of a timber building relating to a period of expansion in the vicus. The pottery assemblage from these deposits contained abraded Samian sherds and small quantities of Black Burnished ware and Grey wares inferring a probable late 2nd to mid 3rd century date for this occupation base.
- 7.1.6 This likely structural phase was sealed by an extensive soil build up (403) which produced exclusively Roman material, including a significant amount of abraded pottery. Similar deposits (106 and 113) recorded in areas 3 and 4 produced a finds assemblage running well into the 4th century. This later Roman soil build up is therefore likely to relate to a contraction in the size of the vicus, it is possible that the possible cremation recorded in area 2 related to this phase and was cut into

context 106 rather than sealed by it. The presence of a possible cremation burial suggests occupation in the area was unlikely in this final phase of Roman activity. This late Roman soil build up was sealed beneath 0.45m of top-soil (100).

- 7.1.7 The sequence in trench 5 broadly mirrored that of trench 3 with the earliest phase represented by a sequence (512, 513, 514 and 523) of tips layers containing well preserved organic material. Detailed environmental assessment has yet to commence on the environmental material from the evaluation phase of the fieldwork. This period of dumping was followed by a possible occupation phase, which first involved the laying of clay capping (511) over the rubbish tip. This clay layer was then sealed by a possible crude floor surface comprised of a compact sandy silt and crushed limestone (510).
- 7.1.8 This probable floor surface was then sealed beneath a soil build up (503) measuring 0.30m in depth, and similar in nature to the late Roman layer (403) recorded in Trench 4; again pointing to a phase of abandonment in the direct area. This final layer in the Roman sequence was sealed beneath 0.30m of modern topsoil (100).
- 7.1.9 The roman deposits recorded during this fieldwork are highly significant, particularly the waterlogged remains which appear to fill a rubbish tip which may extend for over 100m in length and have a total area of 1400m². The possible sequence of Roman activity recorded during this programme of fieldwork can be summarised as follows:

Phase	Description	Dating
1	Possible quarrying activity?	Late 1 st century
2	Dumping of waste material	Late 1 st – mid 2 nd century
3	Occupation (expansion of vicus)	Mid 2 nd – 3 rd century
4	Abandonment (contraction of vicus)	4 th century

7.2 THE DRAINAGE SCHEME

- 7.2.1 The findings from the evaluation phase of this fieldwork will be of critical importance in the design and implementation of a new drainage scheme. Trenches 1-3 produced no deposits of any archaeological importance and highlighted no major issues regarding the construction of the drain trench and associated catch pits. However trenches 4 and 5 revealed highly sensitive and fragile Roman waterlogged remains.
- 7.2.3 The depth of this pipe and impact on the localised water table will be of importance to maintaining the long-term survival of the waterlogged organic remains recorded within trenches 4 and 5. The uppermost waterlogged deposits were (408 and 513) at an average depth of 0.60m below the current ground level.
- 7.2.4 As this depth was not entirely uniform it is suggested that to prevent any draining of these deposits, no drain should be installed at a depth greater than 0.50m. A new drainage plan has been produced by Sustrans North, which limits the depth of this drain to a maximum of 0.50m (see Figure 12).

- 7.2.5 The modern topsoil has an average depth of 0.30m with the probable late Roman non-organic soil build-up sealed beneath this topsoil. No significant features were observed within contexts 403 and 503, which formed this probable late Roman soil. It is therefore unlikely that any significant archaeological features will be severely affected by the excavation of this new land drain.

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[http://www.keystothepast.info/durhamcc/K2P.nsf/K2PDetail? read form & PRN=N13300](http://www.keystothepast.info/durhamcc/K2P.nsf/K2PDetail?readform&PRN=N13300)

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9 APPENDIX 1

Division	Context	Location	Material	Quantity	Weight (kg)	Period (if known)
?: Field C		173.5m: 2m in	(?)Cu-alloy drawer-handle	1	< 0.01	Modern
GHC- ?	U/S		Fe (section of horse harness equipment)	1	0.57	Post-med and modern
GHC- A	102		Burnt stone	1	0.22	
GHC- A	102		Pot	3	0.02	Post-med
GHC- A	104		Furnace Lining (from retent - enviro. sample <2>)	5	0.39	
GHC- A	104		Pot	2	0.01	
GHC- A	104		Pot (from enviro. retent)	10	0.12	
GHC- A	105		Pot	1	< 0.01	(?) Modern
GHC- A	106		Pb	13	0.25	
GHC- A	106		Pot (including 1 partial mortaria base)	22	0.47	Roman
GHC- A	107		Pot	1	0.01	Roman
GHC- A	109		Pot	1	0.02	Roman
GHC- A	109		Pot - cremation container	47	0.04	Roman
GHC- A	109		Pot - cremation container	21	0.12	(?) Roman
GHC- A	113		Glass	1	< 0.01	
GHC- A	113		Pot	58	0.22	(?) Roman
GHC- A	113		Pot	47	0.38	Roman
GHC- A	113		Slag	12	0.11	
GHC- A	120		Charcoal	1	< 0.01	
GHC- A	120		Misc. ceramic (possibly CBM)	1	0.09	
GHC- A	120		Playing counter	1	< 0.01	
GHC- A	120		Pot	4	0.03	Roman
GHC- A	123		CBM	1	2.85	Modern
GHC- A:	100		Bones (frags.)	9	0.01	

Division	Context	Location	Material	Quantity	Weight (kg)	Period (if known)
Field A						
GHC-A: Field A	100		Fe	21	2.74	
GHC-A: Field A	100		Fe	10	0.54	Mostly modern
GHC-A: Field A	100		Fe	11	0.64	Post-med and modern
GHC-A: Field A	100		Fe	9	1.04	
GHC-A: Field A	100		Fe (incl. 1 bolt, 2 nuts and 1 metal plate)	7	0.83	Modern
GHC-A: Field A	100		Fe (incl. horseshoe)	8	1.72	Post-med and modern
GHC-A: Field A	100		Pb	1	< 0.01	
GHC-A: Field A	100		Pb	1	< 0.01	
GHC-A: Field B	100		Fe	17	0.49	
GHC-A: Field B	100		Fe	14	0.7	Post-med and modern
GHC-A: Field B	100		Fe	1	0.52	Modern
GHC-A: Field B	100		Fe	8	0.92	
GHC-A: Field B	100		Fe	11	1.01	Post-med and modern
GHC-A: Field	100		Pot	1	0.01	Med/Post-med

Division	Context	Location	Material	Quantity	Weight (kg)	Period (if known)
B						
GHC-A: Field B	100		Unident. Metal	2	0.13	
GHC-A: Field B	100		Unident. Metal - Fe and electronic components	14	0.82	Mostly modern
GHC-A: Field B		320-365m	Fe (incl. (?) small electric bulb)	4	0.01	Post-med and modern
GHC-A: Field B		320-365m	Fe (incl. rusted chain-and-pin)	3	1.01	Post-med and modern
GHC-A: Field C	100		"Grot" - assorted Fe and Unident Metal	16	1.19	Modern
GHC-A: Field C	100		CBM	8	0.21	
GHC-A: Field C	100		Coin	1	< 0.01	Roman
GHC-A: Field C	100	130-200m	Fe	6	1.12	
GHC-A: Field C	100		Fe	1	0.02	Modern
GHC-A: Field C	100		Fe	8	0.07	
GHC-A: Field C	100		Fe	7	0.28	
GHC-A: Field C	100		Fe (tow hook/loop from farm machinery)	1	1.87	Modern
GHC-A: Field C	100		Pb	1	< 0.01	
GHC-A: Field C	100		Pot	14	0.12	(?) Med and post-med

Division	Context	Location	Material	Quantity	Weight (kg)	Period (if known)
GHC-A: Field C	100		Pot	10	0.19	Roman
GHC-A: Field C	100		Pot	12	0.38	Roman
GHC-A: Field C	100		Pot	4	0.31	Roman
GHC-A: Field C	100		Slag	6	0.49	
GHC-A: Field D	100		(?) Zinc alloy (incl. (?) badge/medal with inscription)	2	< 0.01	
GHC-A: Field D	100		Clay Pipe	1	0.02	Post-med
GHC-A: Field D	100		Fe	7	0.06	
GHC-A: Field D	100		Fe-alloy circular tag/token	1	< 0.01	Modern
GHC-A: Field D	100		Glass	1	0.02	Modern
GHC-A: Field D	100		Misc. burnt carbon based material	1	< 0.01	
GHC-A: Field D	100		Pot	6	0.11	Post-med and modern
GHC-A: Field D	100		Unident. Metal	2	< 0.01	Modern
GHC-A: Field D		0m ->	Fe	10	1.79	Post-med and modern
GHC-A: Field E	100		Fe	6	0.47	
GHC-		200-300m	Fe	21	0.83	

Division	Context	Location	Material	Quantity	Weight (kg)	Period (if known)
B						
GHC-B		200-320m	Fe (incl. (?) small electric bulb)	2	0.09	Post-med and modern

CARVORAN CERAMIC FABRIC SERIES

- Fabric 1** Black burnished ware 1 (BB1)
- Fabric 2** Black burnished ware 2 (BB2)
- Fabric 6** Hard white fabric with no visible inclusions and smooth outer surface. Source or sources unknown.
- Fabric 11** Unidentified grey ware. The products of several sources, most or all of which are likely to be local.
- Fabric 12** Unidentified oxidized ware. The products of several sources, most or all of which are likely to be local.
- Fabric 17** Hard, orange fabric with pale grey core and mica visible in surfaces. May have burnished lattice or line decoration. 2nd – 4th century (Webster 1976)
- Fabric 21** Nene Valley Colour-coated ware (Howe et al). Fairly hard, white or pink fabric with colour-coat of various colours from dark grey to orange-brown. 3rd / 4th century in this area.
- Fabric 27** Grey Crambeck ware. (Corder and Birley 1937; Evans 1989). Very pale grey fabric with lead grey surfaces. 4th century.
- Fabric 34** Rhenish ware. (Greene 1978). Very hard orange/grey/orange fabric with glossy black slip. Trier. Later 2nd to mid 3rd century in this area
- Fabric 35** Central Gaulish colour-coated ware. Very fine-textured, hard pink fabric with glossy black slip. Later 2nd / mid 3rd century?
- Fabric 204** North Africa? Hard, fine-textured, micaceous pinkish-orange fabric with paler but very micaceous outer surface. 1st / 2nd century?
- Fabric 207** Rough, sandy, flaky buff-pink fabric with creamy outer surface. Peacock and Williams Class 25. South Spanish olive oil amphora. 1st to the 3rd century.
- Fabric 301** Often very hard, dense dark red-brown to pink-brown fabric with some fine, mainly quartz inclusion. Inclusions vary in size and quantity. Usually a cream or buff slip but occasionally a raetian, red-brown slip on flange and bead. Trituration grit consists of white quartz, red-brown and occasionally blackish material. 2nd century.
- Fabric 306** Carlisle/Scalesceugh area. Hard, fine-textured orange-brown fabric, sometimes with grey core; few inclusions. White trituration grit. Late first-second century.

Fabric 324 Mancetter-Hartshill. Fine textured creamy white fabric. Trituration grit consists of hard, red-brown or blackish, retired pottery fragments.

Fabric 328 Castor-Stibbington area of Lower Nene Valley. Hard, fairly fine-textured, off-white fabric with a pink or pale grey core; tiny quartz and rare red-brown and/or black inclusions. Trituration grit consists entirely of ironstone. Commonest fabric from lower Nene Valley, 3rd – 4th century in date.

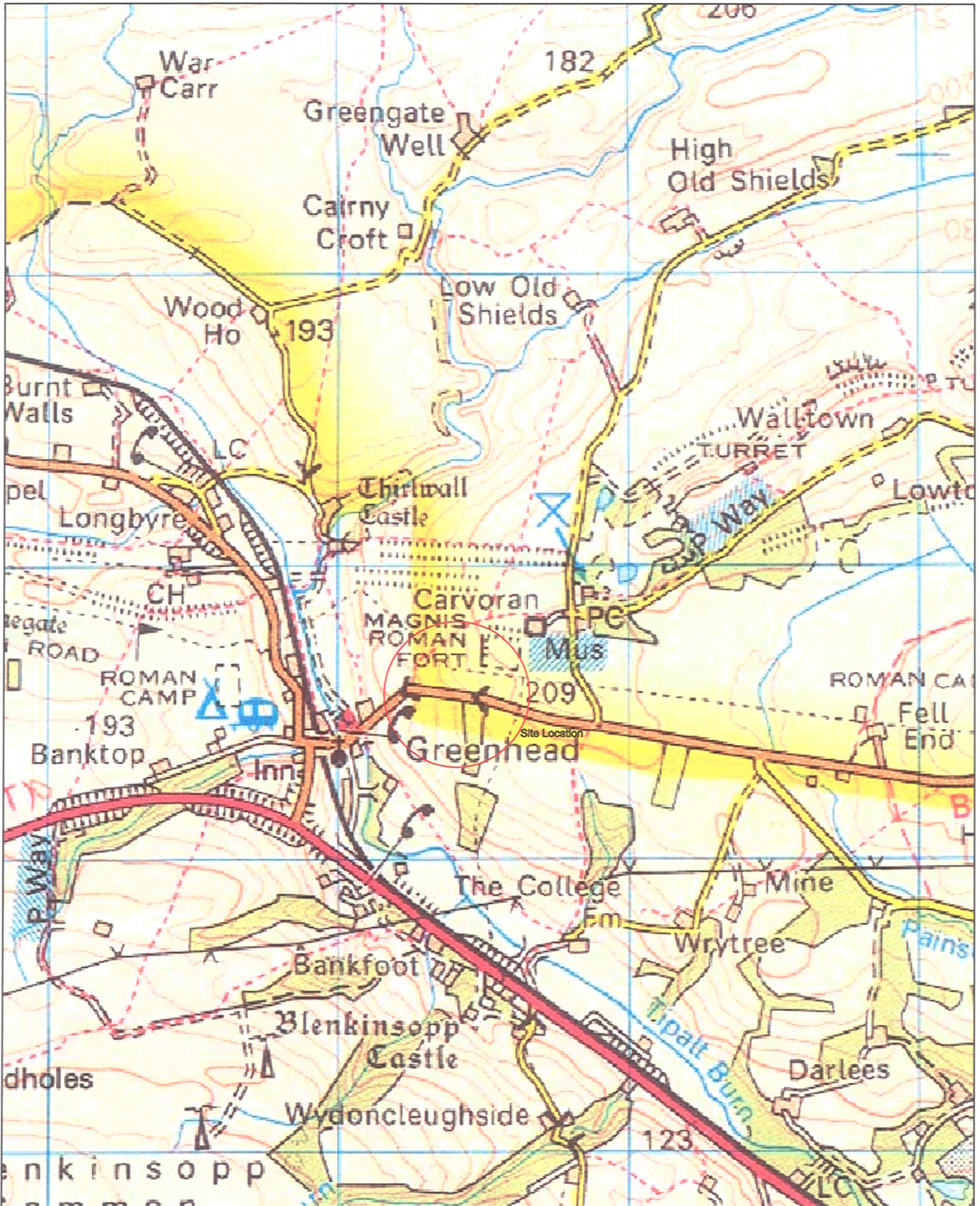
CARVORAN CERAMIC ASSEMBLAGE *from GHC-B*



CONTEXT	FABRIC	No SHERDS	
100	1		30
	11	2	60
	12	2	45
	17	2	10
	301?	1	65
400	11	2	35
403	1	1	15
	11	5	110
	12	3	140
	21	2	10
	328	1	30
404	1	1	30
	2	1	25
	6	1	10

CONTEXT	FABRIC	No SHERDS	
	11	6	45
	12	1	10
405	11	2	55
406	1	1	10
	11	1	20
407	1	3	40
	2	3	100
	11	17	210
	12	3	40
408	328	1	160
409	11	1	25
500	1	1	30
	11	3	50
	12	2	10
512	11	1	5
	21	1	5
513	1	1	40
	11	4	50

CONTEXT	FABRIC	No SHERDS	
515	1	7	135
	11	4	85
	12	2	25
	21	1	5
	35	1	5
TOTALS		93	1.775kg

10 ILLUSTRATIONS



 <p>North Pennines Archaeology Ltd Nenthead Mines Heritage Centre Nenthead, Alston Cumbria CA9 3PD Tel: (01434) 382045 Fax: (01434) 382294 Email: info@nparchaeology.co.uk</p>	<p>PROJECT: Greenhead to Haltwhistle Cycleway</p> <p>DRAWING No: 1</p> <p>SCALE: 1:30000</p> <p>TITLE: Site Location</p> <p>CLIENT: Sustrans North</p> <p>DRAWN BY: fg</p> <p>DATE: 28/02/06</p>	<p>LOCATION:</p> <p>Carvoran, Greenhead, Northumberland</p>	<p>KEY</p> <p>Site Location</p> 
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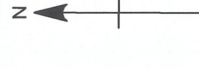
North Pennines Archaeology Ltd
2007
Greenhead to Haltwhistle
Cycleway

COMMISSIONED BY:
Sustrans North

SCALE:
See drawing

DRAWN BY: MS
DATE: Feb 2007

LOCATION:
N



KEY
FIELD A
Location of
Archaeological
Metal Detector
Survey and
Watching Brief

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Report No: CP 185/05 and 286/06

Figure No: 2



Figure 2

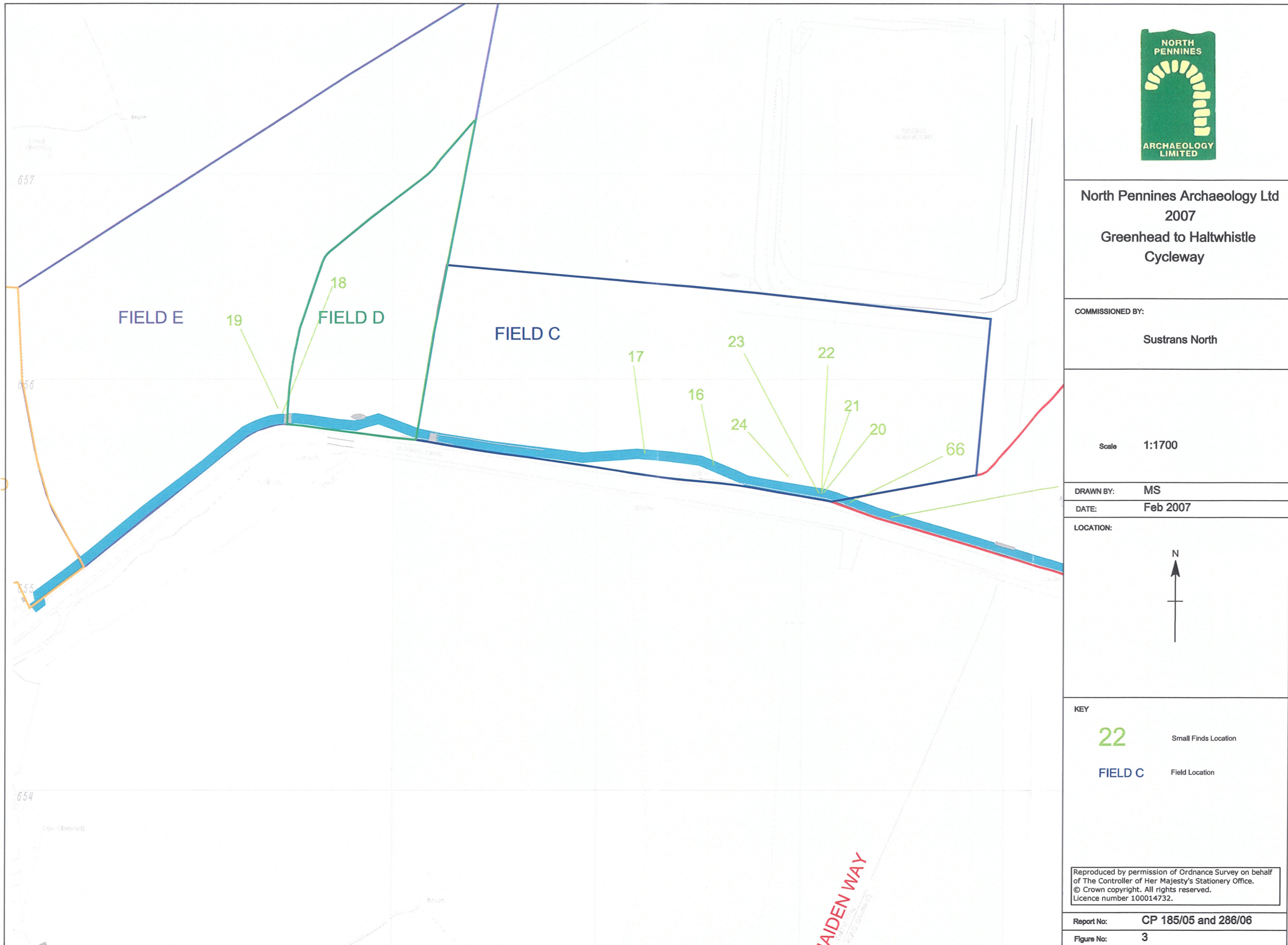


Figure 3: Location of Greenhead to Haltwhistle Cycleway, showing small finds numbers



Figure 4: Location of Greenhead to Haltwhistle Cycleway, showing small find numbers

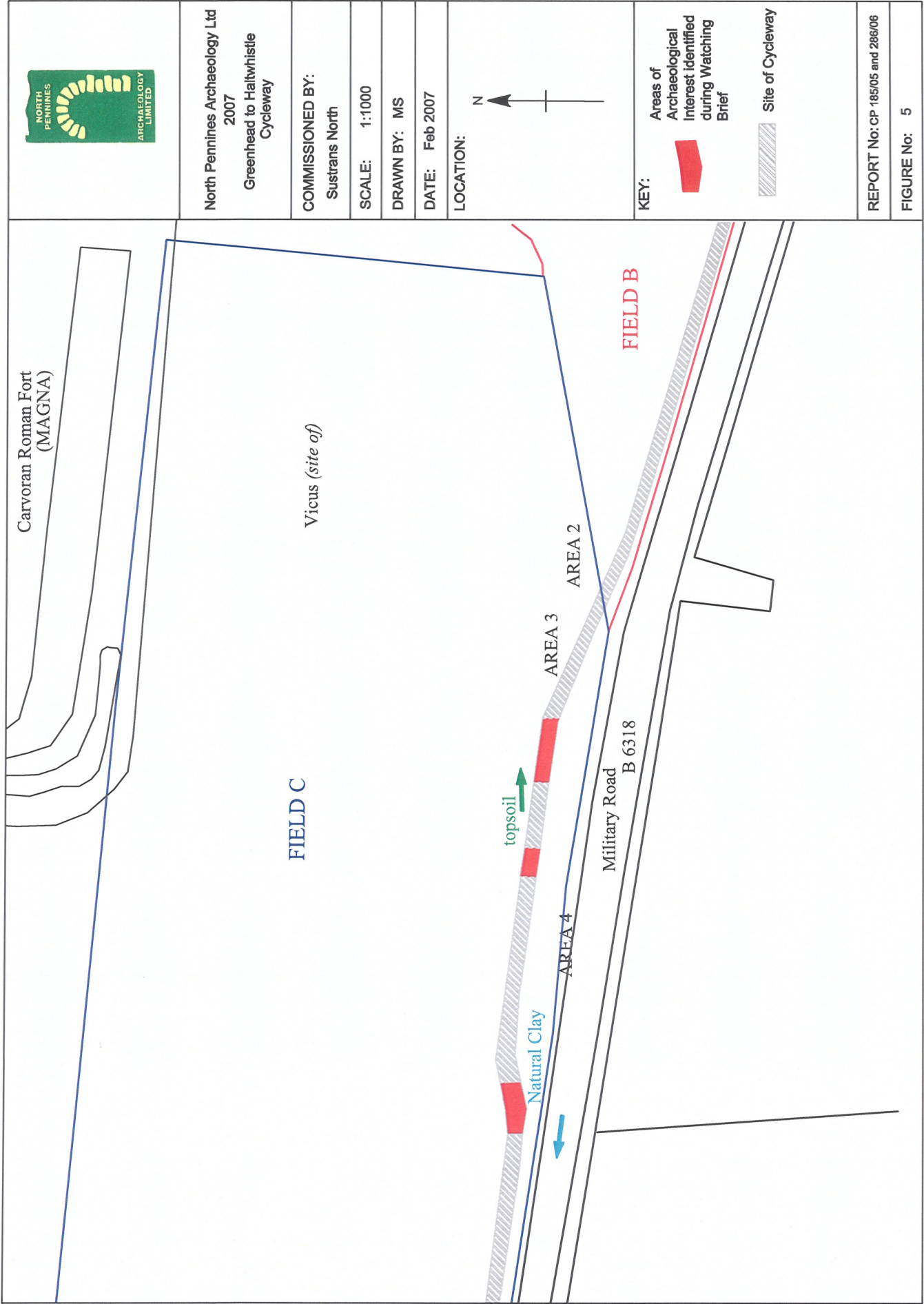


Figure 5





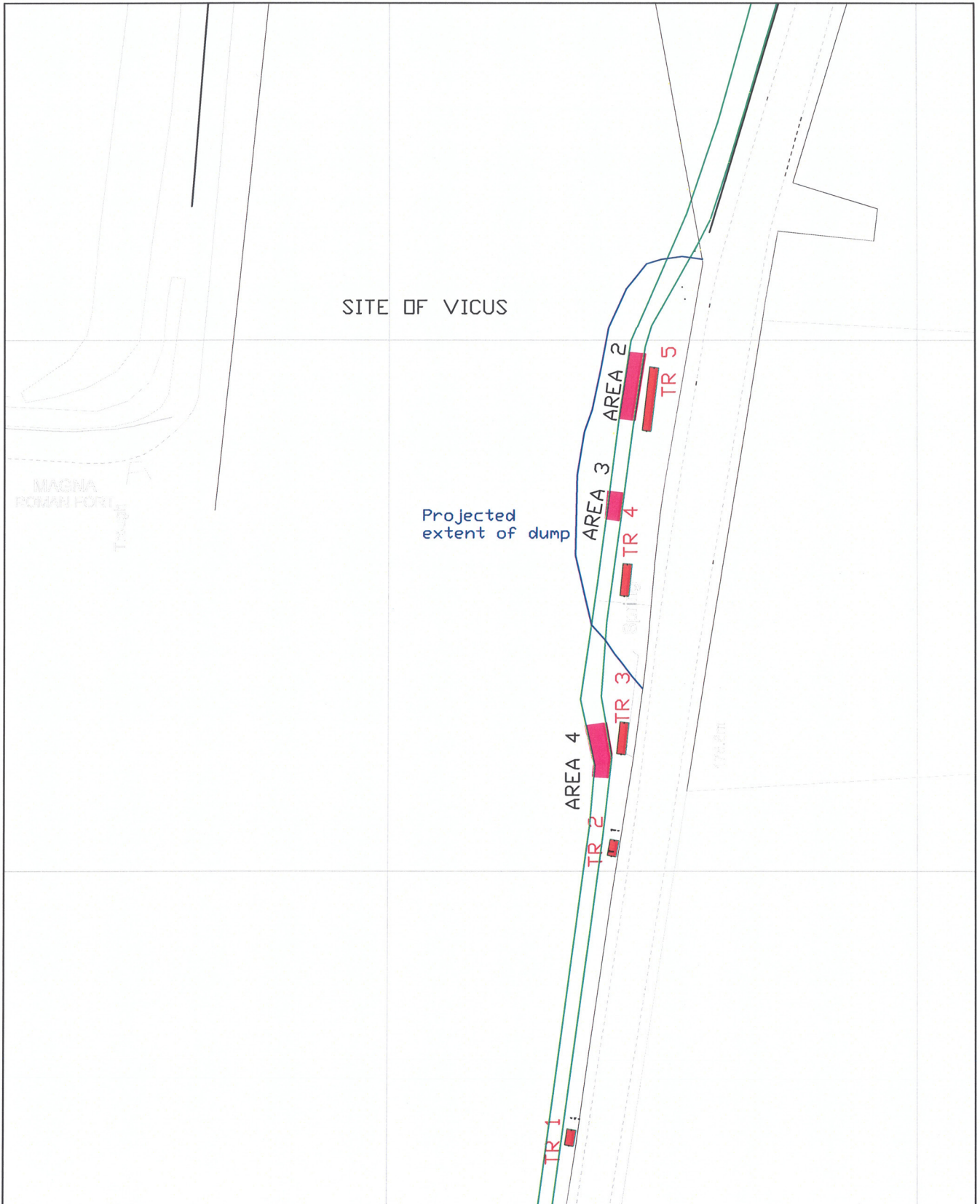
 <p>North Pennines Archaeology Ltd Nenthead Mines Heritage Centre Nenthead, Alston Cumbria CA9 3PD Tel: (01434) 382045 Fax: (01434) 382294 Email: info@nparchaeology.co.uk</p>	<p>PROJECT: Greenhead to Haltwhistle Cycleway</p> <p>DRAWING No: 6</p> <p>SCALE: 1:50</p> <p>TITLE: Plan of Area 4</p> <p>CLIENT: Sustrans North</p> <p>DRAWN BY: fg</p> <p>DATE: 28/02/06</p>	<p>KEY</p> <p>122 Context Number</p> <p> Cobble Spreads</p>
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Figure 6: Plan of Area 4








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Figure 7



North Pennines Archaeology Ltd
2007
Greenhead to Haltwhistle
Cycleway

FIGURE No: 8

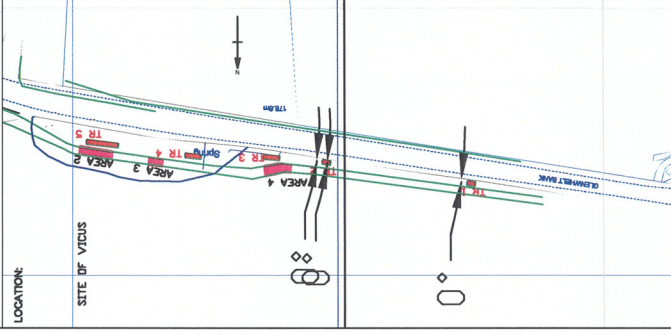
Scale 1:50

DRAWN BY: IMS

DATE: 28/02/06

LOCATION:

SITE OF VICIUS



TITLE:

Trench 4 pre and post excavation plan

COMMISSIONED BY:

Sustrans North

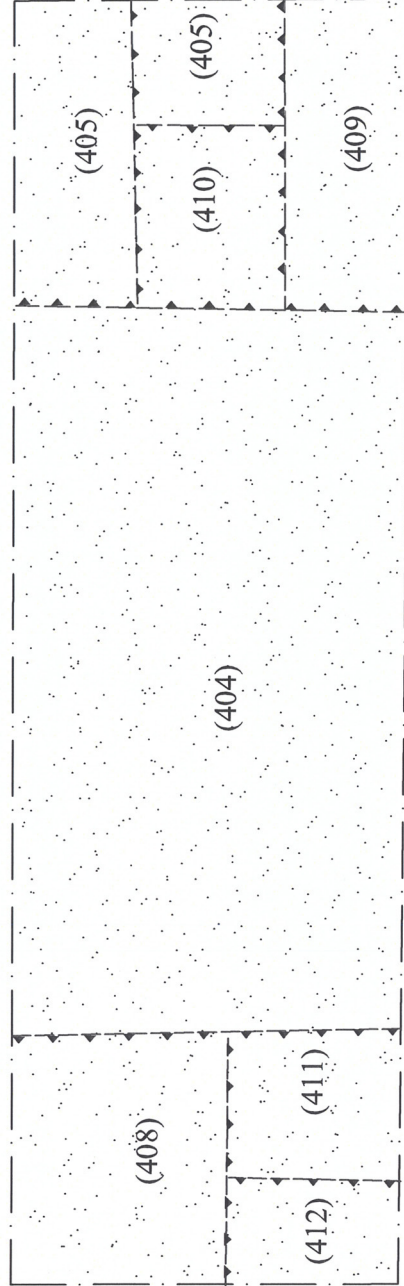
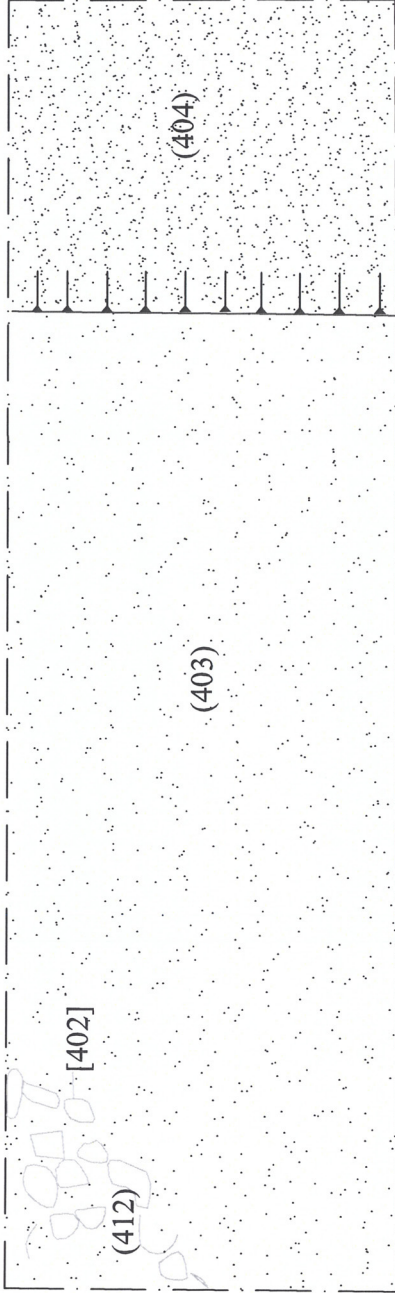
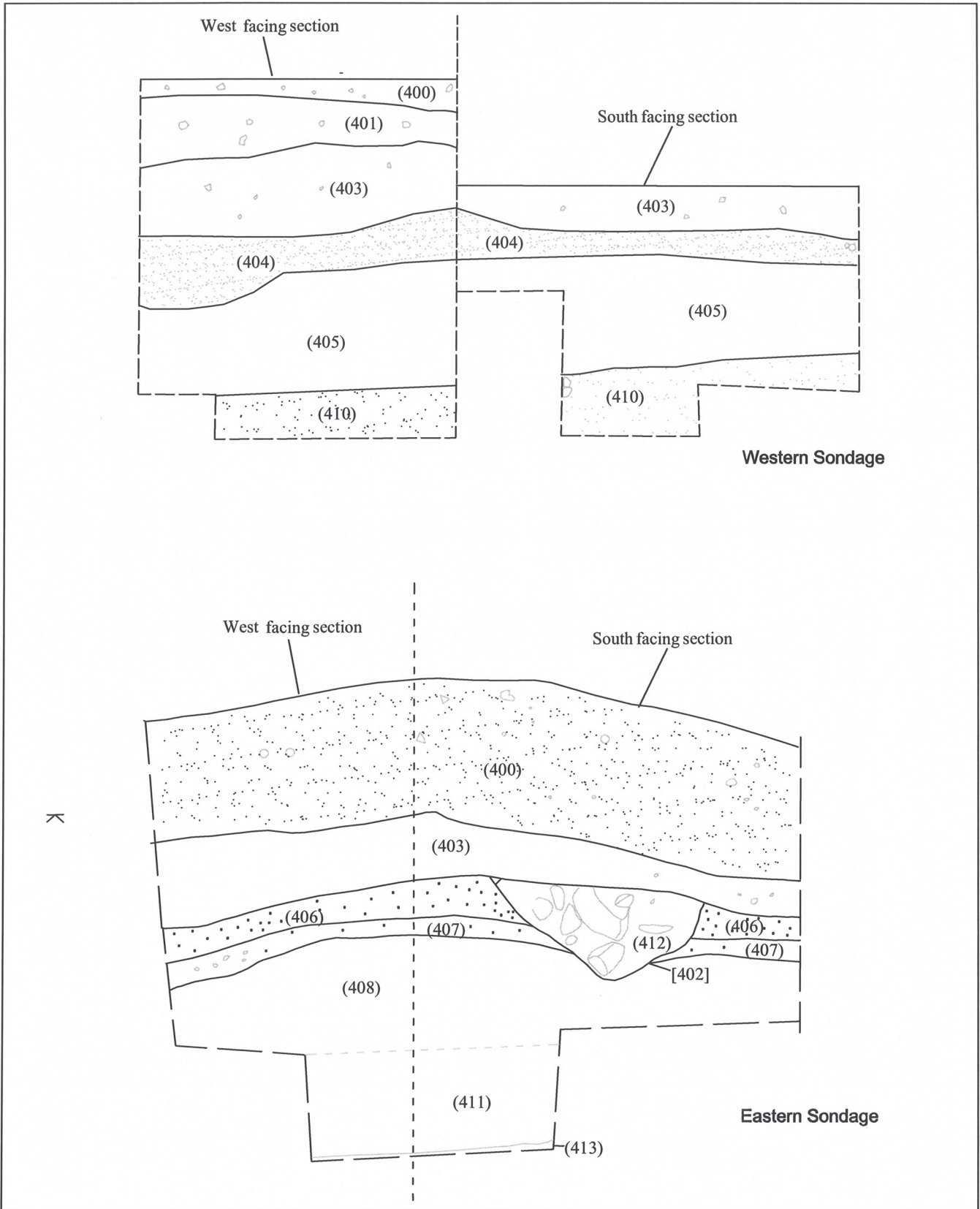


Figure 8






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---	---	--	---

Figure 9



North Pennines Archaeology Ltd
2007
Greenhead to Haltwhistle Cycleway

DRAWING No:

Dr.10

Scale 1:40

DRAWN BY: MS

DATE: February 2006

LOCATION:



KEY



Stones

Contact Number

(503)



Hachure

TITLE:

TRENCH 5 PLAN

COMMISSIONED BY:

Sustrans North

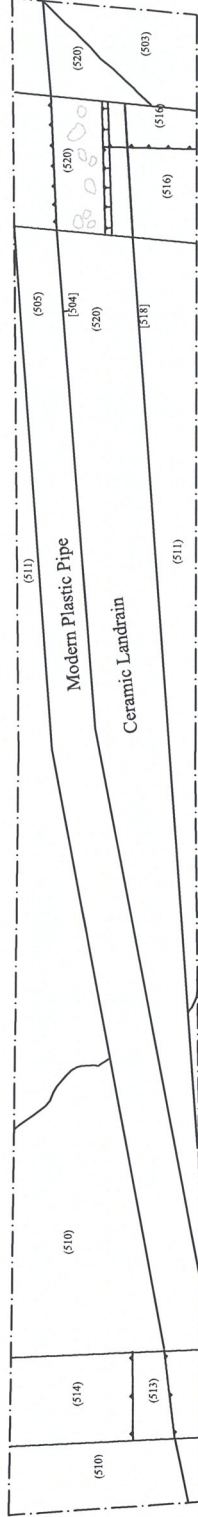
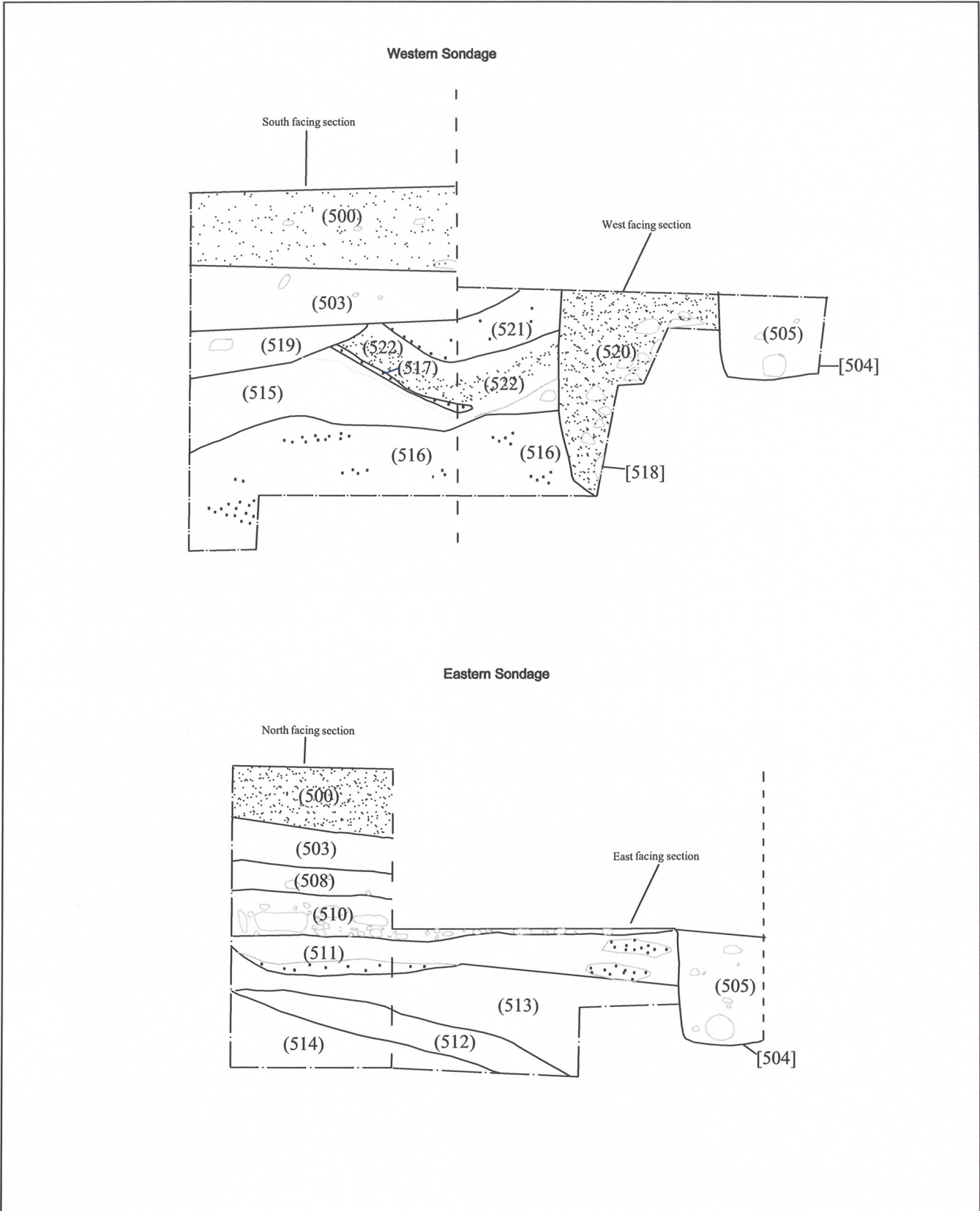


Figure 10





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FIGURE 11:

2 conjoining parts

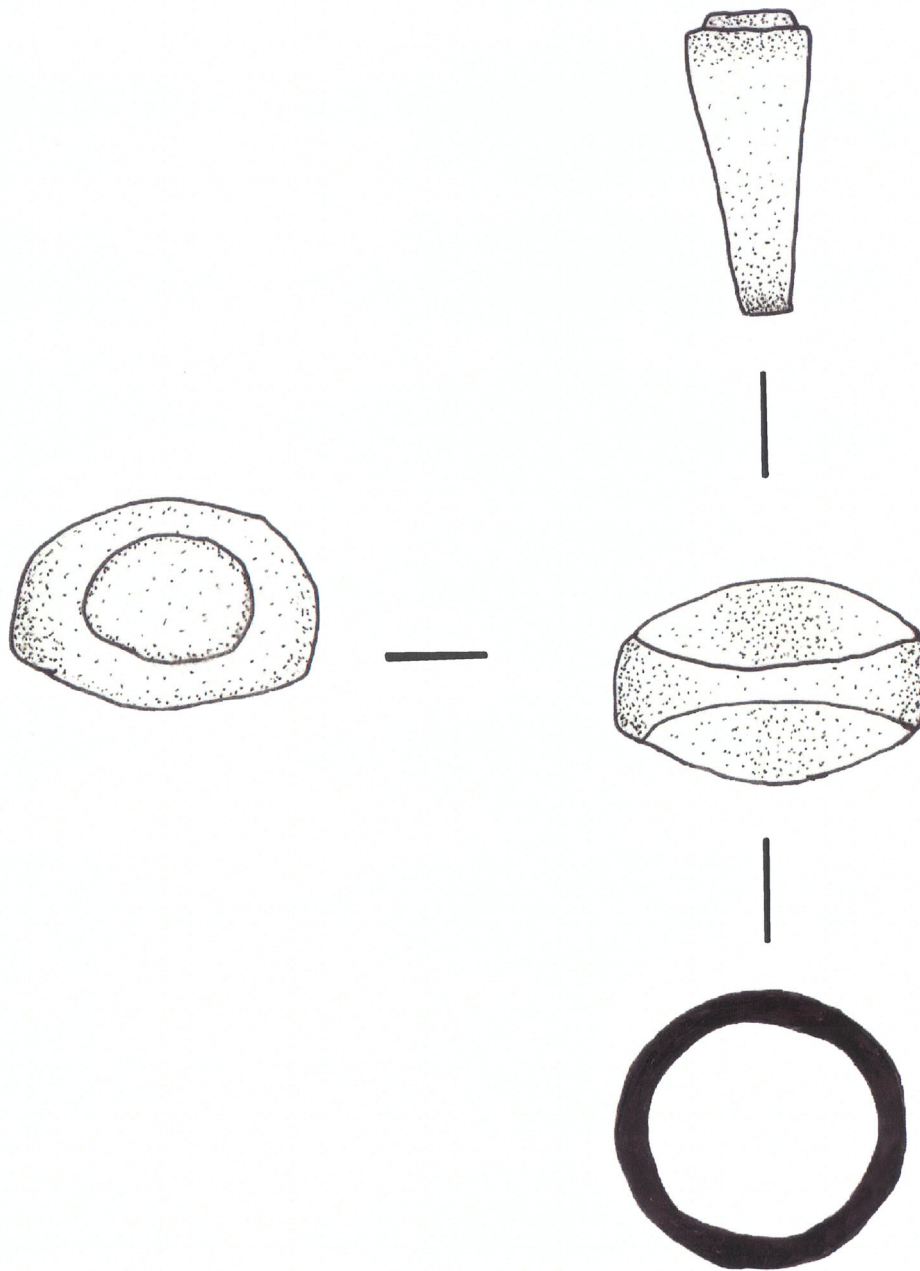


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PROJECT: Greenhead
DRAWING No: 13
SCALE: 4:1
TITLE: Metal Pendant
CLIENT: Sustrans North
DRAWN BY: FW/NG
DATE: March 2006

SMALL FIND NUMBER: 29

Figure 13 : Possible silver strap-end/tag (SF. 29)

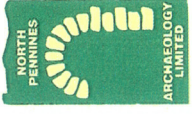


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2007

PROJECT: Greenhead to Haltwhistle Cycleway
SCALE: 3:1
REPORT No: CP 286/06
CLIENT: Sustrans North
DRAWN BY: fg
DATE: March 2006
FIGURE No: 14

SMALL FIND NUMBER: 39

Figure 14: Silver Finger Ring (SF.39)



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Greenhead to Haltwhistle Cycleway

DRAWING No:
15

SCALE:
1:1

DRAWN BY: FWMG
DATE: March 2008

SMALL FIND NUMBER (SF):
3

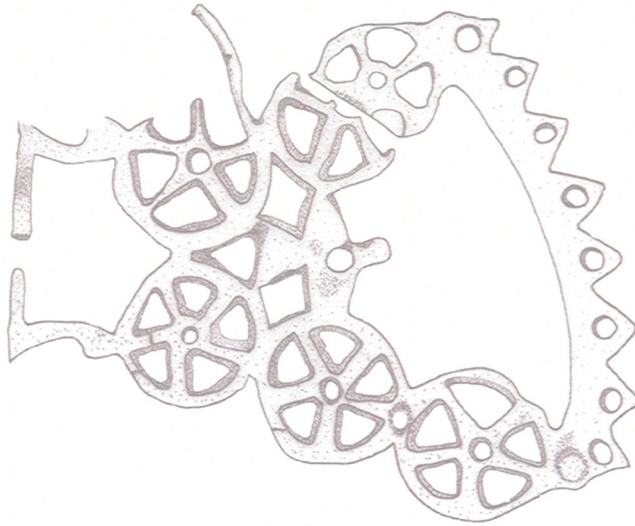
REPORT No:
CP 185/05 and 286/06

FIGURE:
15

Side



Front



Back

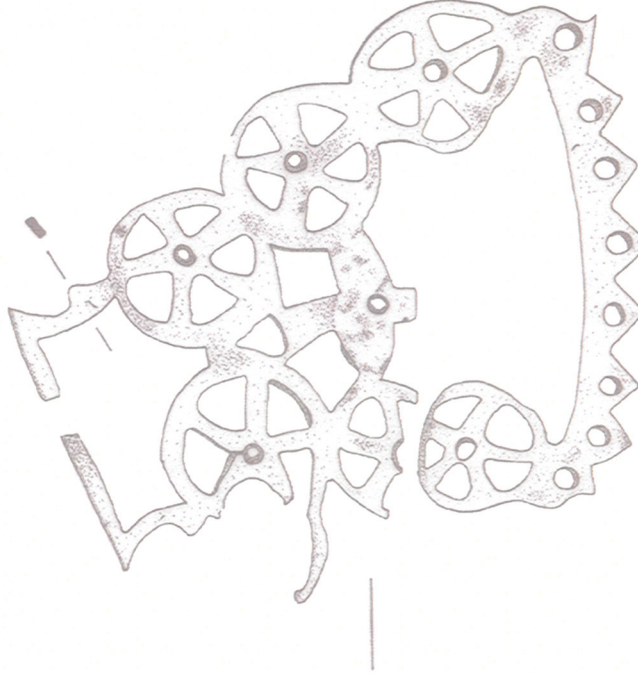


Figure 15: Horse Fitting (SF 3)



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COMMISSIONED BY:
Sustrans North

SCALE: 2:1

DRAWN BY: fg

DATE: March 2006

Small Find Number (SF):
18

REPORT No:

CP 185/05 and 286/06

FIGURE No: 16

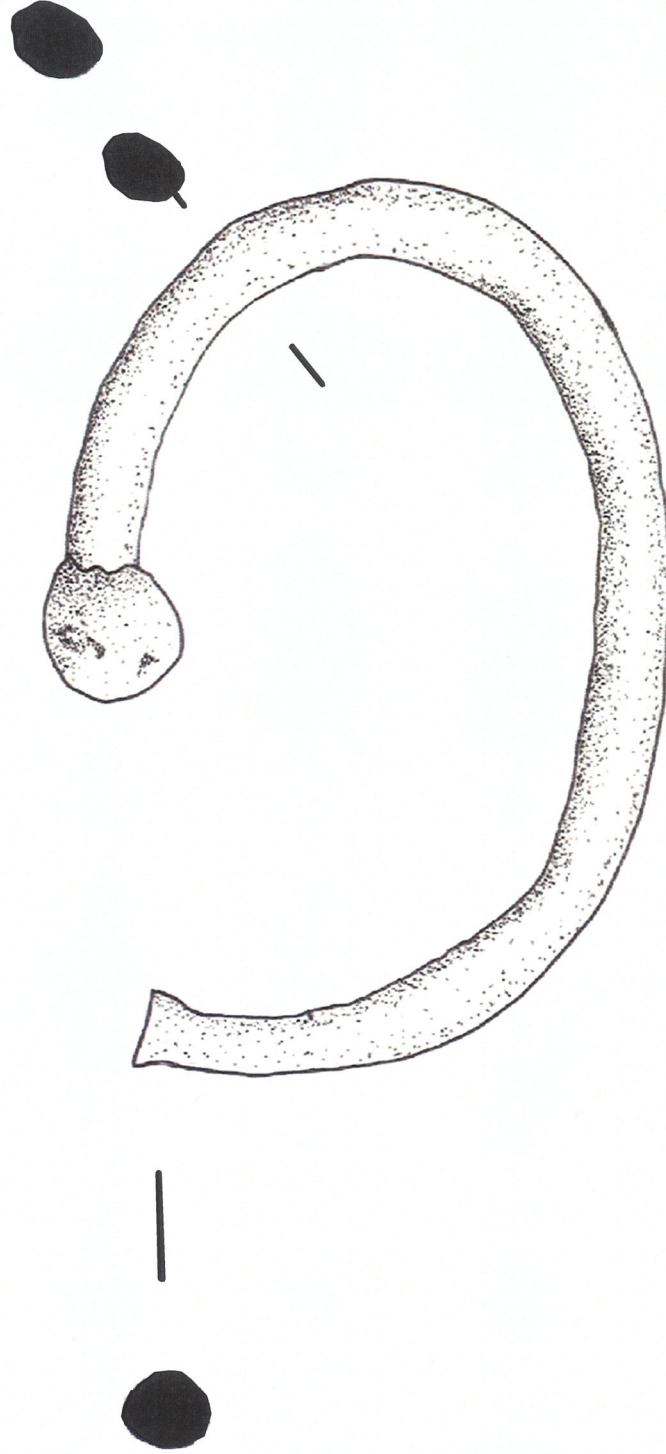


Figure 16 : Metal Torc (SF. 18)