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LAND AT BROOMLANDS, 3 YEAR RESEARCH PROJECT, PAPCASTLE, COCKERMOUTH, CUMBRIA

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION REPORT

May 2016

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LAND AT BROOMLANDS, 3 YEAR RESEARCH PROJECT, PAPCASTLE, COCKERMOUTH, CUMBRIA

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MAY 2016

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SUMMARY

Wardell Armstrong Archaeology was invited by Mark Graham, on behalf of Grampus Heritage and Training Ltd, to undertake an archaeological excavation on land at Broomlands, Papcastle, Cockermouth, Cumbria (centered on NGR NY 10941 30948). The project is the third major phase of a three year research programme funded by the Heritage Lottery Fund (HLF), which was commissioned following significant discoveries during work undertaken by Grampus Heritage and North Pennines Archaeology Ltd during 2010 and 2011.

Previous work undertaken in 2010 within the immediate vicinity of the present investigation, revealed significant Romano-British features, although flood damage had destroyed significant amounts of the archaeological record with some areas of the field having been reduced by over 1m due to flood wash. The majority of the surviving features dated to a period of intensive occupation extending from the early 2nd century through to the late 3rd century, with some level of occupation extending into the 4th century.

The site contained what appeared to be a major civilian settlement, with possible military elements related to the fort of Derventio and its already extensive civilian settlement situated approximately 400m to the north of the site. The make-up of the settlement was very mixed and appeared to contain typical civilian (*vici*) timber buildings located within small enclosures, as well as signs of small-scale industrial activity and more extensive structures with possible military connections. The most spectacular of these buildings was undoubtedly the water mill and its associated mill race, which is one of the most complete examples as yet recorded in Britain. Other features of note were a possible early marching camp and an intriguing circular feature measuring approximately 60m in diameter, the function of which still requires explanation. Taken as a whole, this site combined with what was already known about Papcastle, would make it one of the largest Roman settlements within northern frontier, with an approximate area of 23 hectares.

The archaeological excavation was undertaken over eight weeks, between the 26th August and the 17th October 2014 and was the third major phase of a three year research programme funded by the Heritage Lottery Fund (HLF). The investigation comprised the excavation of two separate areas. The main area (Area A) was located at the southern extent of the Broomlands field and measured approximately 1660m^2. A further investigation area (Area B) measured approximately 194m^2 and

was located to the north of Area A, on the south bank of the River Derwent. Both of the areas under investigation were targeted in order to answer specific questions about the Romano-British settlement at Papcastle.

Area A was selected for investigation in order to better understand an area of intensive archaeological activity previously identified during 2010. The excavation revealed a large number of features and deposits which appeared to represent the continued use of the area. Based upon the ceramic evidence, this activity appears to have begun during the late 1st century AD with intensive activity continuing throughout the 2nd century. Limited activity also appears to have continued into the 3rd/4th centuries and possibly into the post-Roman period. Three broad phases of activity were identified during the investigation of Area A, although more discreet phasing was not possible due to extensive disturbance caused by successive flood events.

The earliest identified activity (Phase 1) within Area A dated to the late 1st/early 2nd century AD and appeared to largely comprise typical domestic activity. There was some tentative evidence however, for activity of a non-utilitarian nature occurring at this time. This is significant as it may represent the early development of a ceremonial site, which subsequently expanded to become the main focus of activity within the area during the following phase.

Phase 2 represented the bulk of the activity identified within Area A, both in terms of the amount of features represented and the amount of associated finds. In general terms, this activity appears to have spanned the entire 2nd century, although the majority of the activity appears to date to the first half of this period. As noted above however, it is unclear whether this activity represents a sudden change in emphasis at the site or the intensification of specific ceremonial activities which had already been established during the late 1st/early 2nd century AD. Phase 2 largely comprised a number of ditches defining the boundaries of several enclosures, divided by possible access tracks. A number of features and deposits were also associated with these enclosures, located both internally and externally. Unfortunately, the features associated with Phase 2 added little interpretive value regarding the activities undertaken at the site. The associated finds however, strongly suggest that the area largely served a ceremonial function at this time. Although the exact impetus behind this non-utilitarian activity is unclear, it has been proposed that the site was part of a larger complex associated with a high status building with possible religious connotations. Whilst no *in-situ* remains of such a building were identified,

circumstantial evidence suggests that the site lay very close to a structure of some importance.

The latest identified activity within Area A (Phase 3) was largely comprised of several linear features and a significant number of post-holes. Dating evidence for this activity was extremely scarce however, and it is possible that not all of the features assigned to this phase were contemporary. Whilst a small assemblage of mid-3rd/4th century pottery could have been associated with this phase, this material was recovered from possible disturbed contexts indicating that it could have been residual. Even so, it appears likely that the Phase 3 activity occurred following the abandonment of the Phase 2 enclosures. Furthermore, it is probable that the potential high status building possibly located close to the area had either been demolished or had fell into a state of ruin by this time. This was largely evidenced by the large number of roof slates, fragments of window glass, broken altars and statues, and fragments of worked stone associated with many Phase 3 features and deposits. Similar to the preceding phases, functional explanations for the activity associated with Phase 3 were generally lacking. Whilst much of this activity could have been typically domestic in nature, there was at least one area of the site associated with this phase which revealed evidence for non-utilitarian behaviour. This would suggest that that the site retained some special significance long after the main phase of ceremonial activity had ceased.

Area B was located on the south bank of the river, approximately 35m north of Area A. The area was excavated in order to locate the river crossing associated with the Romano-British settlement and was positioned based on the alignments of known Roman roads, as well as the alignment of a mill race identified during the 2010 evaluation. Unfortunately, severe flooding during the final days of the excavation severely obstructed the full investigation and recording of this area. Enough of the area was excavated however, to reveal the substantial foundations of a northwest to southeast aligned bridge crossing, which included the southern abutment and the southernmost pier. Also identified within the area were the remains of a road leading to the bridge, part of the mill race and the old course of the river channel. Of major significance was the re-use of altar, tombstone and statue fragments during the construction of the bridge, as well as the re-use of a significant amount of other dressed stonework. The re-use of altars, tombstones and statues suggests that some of the stone used in the construction of the bridge was obtained from a high status building, although the nearby mill building revealed in 2010 is likely to have served

as the main source of the material. Carbon dating of a bridge timber and the stratigraphic position of the bridge abutment have both highlighted that the construction of the bridge occurred relatively late in the Roman period. It is highly likely however, that this bridge replaced an earlier river crossing located within the immediate vicinity as the alignment of several earlier roads appeared to converge at this point.

Although the survival of archaeological features within the investigation areas was limited, especially when compared to other areas of the Romano-British settlement, the associated finds recovered during the excavation were some of the most spectacular of the entire research project. As well as significant amounts of pottery, the finds assemblage also included votive offerings, funerary objects, altars, tombstones and statues. Of particular significance was the recovery of several inscriptions, which included the first evidence that the First Cohort of Vangiones were garrisoned at Derventio, and a dedication to the goddess Vacuna who was previously unattested in Britain.

Following this final major phase of the three year research programme, it is now clear that the settlement at Papcastle was a significant centre during the late 1st and early 2nd century AD, probably as significant as both Carlisle and Corbridge. However, there does appear to have been a general decline following the Hadrianic period and although investigations within various parts of the settlement have revealed evidence for a period of prosperity during the Severan period, it is likely that the settlement continued to decline throughout the 3rd century with evidence of only minimal activity during the late Roman period.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Wardell Armstrong Archaeology (WAA) thank Grampus Heritage and Training, for commissioning the project, and for all assistance throughout the work. WAA would also like to extend their thanks to Mark Graham and Joanne Stamper of Grampus Heritage and Training, and all the volunteers, for their help and hard work during this project.

The archaeological excavation was undertaken by David Jackson, Helen Philips, Kevin Mounsey and Mark Lawson. The report was written by and David Jackson and the drawings were produced by Helen Philips. The finds assessment was compiled by Megan Stoakley with contributions from Louise Hird and Felicity Wild. The environmental assessment was compiled by Don O'Meara. The report was edited by Richard Newman, Post-Excavation Manager for Wardell Armstrong Archaeology. The project was managed by Frank Giecco, Technical Director for Wardell Armstrong Archaeology.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Circumstances of the Project

1.1.1 Wardell Armstrong Archaeology was invited by Mark Graham, on behalf of Grampus Heritage and Training Ltd, to undertake an archaeological excavation on land at Broomlands, Papcastle, Cockermouth, Cumbria (centered on NGR NY 10941 30948; Figure 1). The project is the third major phase of a three-year research programme funded by the Heritage Lottery Fund (HLF), which was commissioned following significant discoveries during work undertaken by Grampus Heritage and North Pennines Archaeology Ltd during 2010 and 2011.

1.1.2 The archaeological work comprised the excavation of two separate areas, including a large open area and a smaller area of excavation to the north. Topsoil and subsoil were excavated by mechanical excavator to the first archaeological horizon. The investigation area was subsequently cleaned by hand and investigated and recorded fully. All work was undertaken in accordance with the project brief (Graham 2012) and project design (Giecco 2012).

1.1.3 This report outlines the results of archaeological work and the subsequent programme of post-fieldwork analysis undertaken during the third major phase of the three-year research project.

2 METHODOLOGY

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 A project design was submitted by WAA (Giecco 2012) in response to a request from Mark Graham, on behalf of Grampus Heritage, for an archaeological during a three-year research project of the study area (Graham 2012). Following acceptance of the project design, Wardell Armstrong Archaeology 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 Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA), and generally accepted best practice.

2.2 The Excavation

2.2.1 The archaeological work comprised the excavation of a large open area measuring approximately 1660m^2, with a further area measuring approximately 194m^2 located to the north. Topsoil and subsoil were removed by mechanical excavator to the level of the first archaeological horizon. The area under investigation was subsequently cleaned by hand, investigated and recorded fully. Archaeological features were sampled according to the project brief provided by Grampus Heritage. The recording strategy included a measured survey and all features were accurately recorded in both plan and section.

2.2.2 In summary, the main objectives of the excavation were:

- to establish the presence/absence, nature, extent and state of preservation of archaeological remains and to record these where 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 palaeoenvironmental material where it survives in order to understand site and landscape formation processes.

2.2.3 The fieldwork programme was followed by an assessment of the data as set out in 3.4 of the CIfA's Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Excavations (2014).

2.3 The Archive

2.3.1 A full professional archive has been compiled in accordance with the specification, and according to the Archaeological Archives Forum recommendations (D.H. Brown 2011). The archive will be deposited within the Senhouse Museum, Maryport, with copies of the report sent to the Cumbria Historic Environment Record at Kendal,

available upon request. The archive can be accessed under the unique project identifier **WAA14**, **PVC-B**, **CP 10171**.

2.3.2 Wardell Armstrong Archaeology supports the **O**nline **A**cces**S** to the **I**ndex of Archaeological Investigation**S** (**OASIS**) project. This project aims to provide an on-line index and access to the extensive and expanding body of grey literature, created as a result of developer-funded archaeological work. As a result, details of the results of this project will be made available by Wardell Armstrong Archaeology as a part of this national project. The OASIS identification number is **wardella2-316367**.

3 BACKGROUND

3.1 Papcastle lies in an elevated position on the north bank of the River Derwent (see Figures 1 & 2), one mile to the west-north-west of Cockermouth. The Roman settlement of Papcastle was much larger however, extending further east, west and to the southern side of the Derwent. The modern name appears in 1260 as Pabecastr, a compound of Old Scandinavian and Old English, meaning 'the fort inhabited by a hermit' (www.roman-britain).

3.2 Writing in 1860, Whellan noted that the traces of a Roman station or castrum could be seen on the summit of the hill at Papcastle (SM No 872). The fort occupies a strategic position on a hill overlooking a major crossing of the River Derwent, and is known as Derventio (Whellan 1860). Two inscriptions RIB 882 & 883 from Papcastle record the cuneus Frisionum Aballavensium at the site.

3.3 Limited excavations at various stages throughout the twentieth century revealed two distinct phases of fort building. The earliest fort was found to date to the first half of the second century, and was replaced in the late second century by a fort constructed on a slightly different alignment. The extensive alterations were probably associated with the general re-organisation of the frontier district under Severus. However pottery evidence suggests a possible pre-Hadrianic presence (Birley 1963). Occupation on the site would therefore run from the Flavian period through to the end of the fourth century and possibly beyond.

3.4 Excavations in 1912 uncovered parts of the north and east ramparts of the later fort. Further trial trenching located the east gate, which consisted of a partially blocked double gateway paved with a concrete of lime and gravel laid on larger stones. Additionally, the north-east corner of the early fort was located and was observed to have been constructed from good ashlar and lime masonry (Collingwood 1913).

3.5 Later discoveries associated with the second fort included a layer of blackened wheat, located outside the east gate during the excavation of a new gas main in 1923 (Birley 1963, 95-125). Roman coins, pottery, and large stone slabs measuring 1.67m by 0.45m, found at a depth of 1.82m, were discovered just outside the south-east corner of the fort at The Mount (*ibid*).

3.6 Aerial photographs taken by Dr Kenneth St Joseph revealed the north, east, and west sides of the fort, exhibiting guard chambers positioned around a gate along the western side. From these photographs Birley suggests an approximate measurement

of 152.4m east-west by 182.88m north-south, giving a total area of nearly 2.83 hectares.

3.7 Excavations carried out by Dorothy Charlesworth in 1961-2 revealed parts of the barrack blocks and commandant's quarters, with evidence for both stone and timber buildings. Although no floor levels remained in the barrack blocks numerous items of corroded bronze, some identifiable as scale armour were identified (Charlesworth 1965). Other finds included a small bronze statuette, a bronze fibula, and scraps of tent and shoe leather (*ibid*).

3.8 Much of the commandant's house was heavily robbed, and presumably other stone buildings within the fort suffered the same fate as the fort fell out of use. It is thought that much of the stone went into the construction of Cockermouth Castle, where at least three stone inscriptions relating to the fort have been found (Birley 1963, 95-125). It is highly likely that this is true of most of the stone buildings that would have occupied the fort and associated vicus.

3.9 Between February and May 1984, a 16-week excavation was undertaken in advance of a housing development at the Burroughs, just to the south of the Fort. Evidence for the south road was recovered together with a sequence of flanking buildings some of which were monumental in scale (Alan James *pers. comm.*).

3.10 Excavations by Channel Four's Time Team in 1998 revealed evidence of a large vicus spreading southwards to the river Derwent, and eastwards to Derwent Lodge. The vicus was multi-phased, containing several monumental buildings in a settlement based on a planned grid pattern. Geophysical surveys undertaken by Dr Mark Graham of Grampus Heritage and Training Ltd revealed extensive settlement on the southern side of the river Derwent and substantial civic buildings on the northern banks of the Derwent. The size and level of organisation indicated that Papcastle was a site of some importance in the Roman period, possibly acting as a regional capital for the west of Cumbria.

3.11 Following the devastating floods of 2009, Grampus Heritage and North Pennines Archaeology Ltd undertook an archaeological evaluation on the south side of the River Derwent and within the immediate vicinity of the present investigation. The site contained what appeared to be a major civilian settlement, with possible military elements related to the fort of Derventio and its already extensive civilian settlement situated approximately 400m to the north. The make-up of the settlement was very mixed and appeared to include typical civilian (vici) timber

buildings located within small enclosures with signs of small-scale industrial activity and more extensive structures with substantial stone foundations with possible military connections. The most spectacular of these buildings was undoubtedly the water mill and its associated mill race, which is one of the most complete examples as yet recorded in Britain. Other features of note were the possible early marching camp and an intriguing circular feature measuring approximately 60m in diameter, the function of which still requires explanation. This site taken as a whole and combined with what is already known about Papcastle would make it one of the largest settlements within the northern military zone, giving it an approximate area of 23 hectares.

3.12 Further work was undertaken by Grampus Heritage and North Pennines Archaeology Ltd on land adjacent to Sibby Brow, Papcastle during 2011 as part of a project development phase of a much larger Heritage Lottery Fund (HLF) funded project. This work revealed a possible late 1st century mansio and extensive associated vicus occupation on the north bank of the River Derwent. Following the results of this work, a much larger excavation of this area was undertaken by Grampus Heritage and Wardell Armstrong Archaeology, which was the first phase of the present three-year research programme.

3.13 The excavation revealed significant multi-phase occupation of the site during the Roman period which appears to have extended over some 200 years, from the late 1st century to the 3rd century AD. The earliest phases of the site were comprised of simple levelling deposits, drainage ditches and pits. This was followed by the construction of two substantial buildings, which have been interpreted as a mansio and an early bath house, the latter containing a well-preserved under-floor heating system and flue. Following this, there appears to have been a change in emphasis on the site as two further substantial buildings were constructed, one of which was on a different alignment to the preceding structures. However, both of these structures probably served a similar function to the earlier bath house as each contained its own under-floor heating system and associated flue and probably represents a second bath house on the site, with one of the structures probably containing a cauldarium and adjoining tepidarium and the other comprising a circular laconium. Both of these structures were extremely well preserved with some walls surviving to over 1 meter in height, the most spectacular of which was an internal dividing wall containing three complete arches. These structures appear to have been modified

shortly after their construction with the addition of two probable changing rooms, one of which retained a substantial sandstone floor surface.

3.14 The next phase saw a further significant programme of construction work which included a substantial compound and ancillary buildings, as well as the modification of the first bath house. However, there was a decline in building techniques during this phase which possibly signifies the general decline of the site as a whole during this time. The probable early mansio building had also gone out of use by this phase. The two final phases identified witnessed the further decline of the site, with the construction of crude walls and ephemeral wooden structures, some of which had re-used existing buildings whilst other buildings were completely disregarded.

3.15 The second major phase of the current three-year research programme was undertaken during 2013 and was located on land to the east and south of The Mount. The investigation focused upon the remains of the Papcastle to Carlisle Roman road and associated roadside activity, immediately to the east of the main settlement. The investigation revealed evidence of activity beginning in the late 1st century AD, which included the construction of the road and several cut features as well as possible occupation layers. This appears to have been followed by the construction of several substantial roadside buildings and enclosures, beginning in the 2nd century and continuing well into the 3rd century. However, the site appears to have been in decline during the late 3rd century and was largely abandoned after the early 4th century.

3.16 During May 2014, further work was undertaken on land to the west of Papcastle village and comprised the small-scale archaeological evaluation of a square ditched enclosure previously highlighted during a geophysical survey. Dating evidence retrieved from deposits within the enclosure ditches indicated that the area was in use during the 3rd century AD, although the enclosure itself may have been established prior to this. Furthermore, the dating of the enclosure to the third century has pushed the occupation of Roman Papcastle much further west than previously thought.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION RESULTS

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 The archaeological excavation was undertaken over eight weeks, between the 26th August and the 17th October 2014 and comprised the excavation of two separate areas (Areas A & B; Figure 2). Area A was located at the southern extent of the Broomlands field and measured approximately 1660m^2. Area B measured approximately 194m^2 and was located to the north of Area A, on the south bank of the River Derwent. Both of the areas under investigation were targeted in order to answer specific questions about the Romano-British settlement at Papcastle.

4.1.2 Topsoil (**100**) and subsoil (**102**) were removed by mechanical excavator within both areas to the first archaeological horizon. These areas were subsequently cleaned by hand and investigated and recorded fully. The entire investigation area had been heavily affected by fluvial activity, with numerous flood deposits both underlying (**101**) and impacting upon the archaeological remains.

Plate 1: Overview of excavation area

4.2 Results

4.2.1 ***Area A:*** This area was selected for investigation in order to better understand a previously identified area of intensive archaeological activity. In 2010, a geophysical survey highlighted the presence of several enclosures within this area, as well as possible lanes and numerous features associated with these enclosures (Figure 3). As a result of the geophysical survey, a trial-trench evaluation was undertaken that same year with two trenches targeting the area of the enclosures (Trenches 2 & 8; Figure 3). Although the interpretation of the archaeological remains within these two trenches was tentative due to the limited area of excavation, these remains did appear to represent typical civilian activity, especially within Trench 8 which revealed limited structural evidence and several successive occupation layers. This activity appeared to span the late 1st to mid-3rd centuries AD. Therefore, Area A was intended to achieve a better understanding of this potential civilian activity.

4.2.2 Area A revealed a large number of features and deposits which appeared to represent the continued use of the area. Based upon the ceramic evidence, this activity appears to have begun during the late 1st century AD and continued throughout the 2nd century AD, although the actual extent of occupation is likely to have extended over a longer period of time. In certain parts of the investigation area, the true extent of the developments and activities undertaken at the site were difficult to establish due to successive flood events leading to the loss of many stratigraphic relationships and the displacement of datable material. Even so, three broad phases of activity were identified within the area and will be discussed as such below. Something which did become apparent during the investigation was that the majority of activity within Area A, including the cluster of enclosures, appeared to have little association with typical civilian activity as originally thought following the 2010 evaluation.

4.2.3 *Phase 1 (Figures 4 & 5):* Only a limited number of archaeological features/deposits were assigned to Phase 1. It is probable however, that the activity undertaken during this phase was more extensive than that observed during the investigation as these earliest levels were only reached within a limited number of areas. The earliest identified activity within Area A comprised the backfilling of a palaeochannel (Plate 2) which traversed the site on a northeast to southwest alignment and contained several deposits of natural grey silty clay (**272**/**320**/**344**/**380**). The presence of clay within the bottom of the palaeochannel (resulting from standing water) rather than silts and gravels (resulting from flowing water) would suggest that this feature had

been cut off from the main river long before it had been backfilled, possibly forming a small pond or marshy area. The backfill material (**249**/**254**/**256**) comprised *c*.0.5m of mid-dark brown silt and produced a large quantity of late 1st/early-mid 2nd century pottery.

Plate 2: Northeast facing section of backfilled palaeochannel

4.2.4 A number of features and deposits were situated directly above the backfill of the palaeochannel, including an east to west aligned wall foundation which had originally been identified during the 2010 evaluation. The foundation {**124**} was comprised of a single course of large river cobbles and measured *c*.8m in length and 0.7m in width (Plate 3). It is unclear whether this feature represented the remains of a building or a simple boundary as no return walls were revealed, although as in 2010, a number of associated burnt timbers and a possible internal cobbled surface (**131**) were revealed suggesting that a relatively substantial structure may have been situated within this location. This potential structure was initially believed to be associated with the enclosures highlighted during the geophysical survey. This is highly unlikely however, as the cobble foundation {**124**} was situated on an offset alignment to the enclosures and had been cut by one of the enclosure boundaries at its western extent. Several other deposits are likely to have had some direct association with the potential structure, including a substantial occupation layer (**224**) immediately to the north of foundation {**124**} and the remains of cobbled surfaces (**139**/**154**) located to the west of the feature. The occupation layer (**224**),

which was comprised of light brown silty clay with burnt patches (Plate 4), was particularly significant as it produced a large assemblage of pottery dating between the late 1st to mid-2nd centuries AD, as well as two whet stones (SF's **109** & **169**), a possible shield boss (SF **92**) and a deposit of pumice stone. Also located close to the potential structure was a pit [**388**] containing the base of an amphora vessel (**129**), which was directly associated with six coins, including a Domitian As (AD 81-98; SF **62**) and a Flavian As (late 1st century AD; SF **144**). It appears that these coins were placed within this vessel prior to deposition, possibly as a votive offering.

Plate 3: View west of wall foundation {124}

Plate 4: View east of occupation layer (224)

4.2.5 Located to the north of the occupation layer (**224**), a further cluster of features/deposits was revealed including a ditch terminus, a post-hole and areas of burning. The north to south aligned ditch terminus [**362**] had an observed extent of 6m and measured *c*.1.7m in width and 0.34m in depth. The feature retained a U-shaped profile which had been filled by three separate deposits (**390**/**391**/**368**). Although no datable material was recovered from the ditch terminus [**362**], the feature was associated with two deposits (**342** & **357**) which did produce pottery of late 1st/early 2nd century date. Furthermore, the alignment of the ditch indicates that it had more association with the Phase 1 activity than the later boundary ditches associated with Phase 2. It is also probable that a further section of this ditch was revealed during the 2010 evaluation (Figure 4). The feature revealed during 2010 was also noted to be relatively early, as it was on a different alignment to the other ditches within the area and produced pottery of early 2nd century date. Located to the east of the ditch terminus, a substantial occupation layer was revealed which contained large areas of burning. Although the exact cause of this burning remains unclear at present, it may indicate some form of domestic activity during Phase 1.

4.2.6 Further evidence of activity associated with Phase 1 was revealed within an investigation slot at the southern extent of Area A. This activity comprised a shallow curvilinear feature [**369**], which measured over 7m in length, *c*.2m in width and 0.3m in depth. The feature retained a single fill of mottled black/red silty clay and charcoal (**313**), which produced an assemblage of late 1st/early 2nd century pottery. The eastern observed extent of the curvilinear feature had been sealed by a possible clay and cobble bank (**330**), although not enough of this feature was revealed to provide a functional explanation.

4.2.7 One of the more intriguing areas of activity possibly associated with Phase 1 was located centrally within Area A, directly above the infilled palaeochannel. Unfortunately, this area was also subjected to both severe flooding and less controlled excavation methods leading to a restricted understanding of the nature and extent of this activity. Of particular significance, was the discovery of a large group of stake-holes [**407**] associated with an extensive deposit of burning (**397**) (Plate 5). It is probable that this burning occurred *in-situ*, as the underlying backfill deposit (**249**) had been severely heat affected within this area. Although this small area of activity has been assigned to Phase 1 based upon limited ceramic and stratigraphic evidence, it is possible that the stake-holes and area of burning had more association with the activity undertaken during Phase 2; activity which is likely

to have been non-domestic in nature. If so, these stake-holes and the area of burning may be associated with ceremonial or religious activity. However, further assessment of the environmental remains would be needed to confirm this.

Plate 5: View south of stake-holes [407] and burning (397)

4.2.8 Due to the limited identification of features/deposits associated with Phase 1, it is difficult to provide a functional explanation for this activity. Whilst most of these remains likely represent typical domestic activity, there was also some tentative evidence that activity of a non-domestic nature was being undertaken at this time. This could be evidence of the first stages in the development of a ritual area, which subsequently expanded to become the main focus of activity at the site during the following phase.

4.2.9 *Phase 2 (Figures 6-8):* Phase 2 represented the bulk of the activity identified within Area A, both in terms of the amount of features represented and the amount of associated finds. In general terms, this activity appears to have spanned the entire 2nd century, although the majority of the activity appears to date to the first half of this period. As noted above however, it is unclear whether this activity represents a sudden change in emphasis at the site or the intensification of specific activities which had already been established during the late 1st/early 2nd century AD. Phase 2 largely comprised a number of ditches defining the boundaries of several enclosures, divided by possible access tracks. A number of features and deposits were also associated with these enclosures, located both internally and externally. It is probable that the enclosures post-dated the establishment of the south-western

road out of Papcastle, as they appeared to respect the northeast to southwest alignment of this thoroughfare.

4.2.10 Although only three separate enclosures were revealed within Area A, it was clear from the geophysical survey undertaken in 2010 that these formed part of a much larger group of enclosed areas. The most complete enclosure (Enclosure 1) revealed during the investigation was located within the northwest portion of Area A. Enclosure 1 was defined by a substantial curving ditch (**133**/**183**/**385**) (Plate 6), which extended southeast from the northern section of the excavation area for *c*.16.5m before turning southwest for a further *c*.21m, enclosing an area of over 425m^2. Although a further linear feature [**166**] was revealed at the western extent of the excavation area, this was far too insubstantial to form the western boundary of the area and probably formed a small internal division. The entrance into Enclosure 1 was revealed within the eastern enclosure ditch [**133**], which was formed by two ditch termini located approximately half way along the feature and separated by a distance of 1m (Plate 7). It is probable that these termini once retained timber uprights, marking the entrance into the area. This was particularly apparent within the northernmost termini, which retained a vertical sided, flat bottomed profile with substantial packing stones.

Plate 6: North-northeast facing section of enclosure boundary (133/183)

Plate 7: Ditch termini marking entrance into Enclosure 1

4.2.11 It appears that access to the entrance of Enclosure 1 would have been gained via a rectangular building or further enclosed area (Plate 8). This was evidenced by three substantial cobble foundations (**112**/**207**/**403**) at right angles to, and parallel with the eastern ditch [**133**]. Access into this additional area would likely have been from the south, as the southern foundation (**403**) retained an entrance way comprised of a *c*.2.2m wide strip of fragmented sandstone (**121**) flanked by large angular sandstone blocks (**221** & **222**). It is also possible that this potential structure retained a separate area at its northern extent, marked by the remains of a small partition. Although the exact function of this potential structure remains unclear, it appears that entering into this area would have been necessary to gain access to Enclosure 1. This appears both unnecessary and overly complicated for typical utilitarian activity and adds further weight to this site being largely non-domestic in nature.

4.2.12 It is probable that the northern part of the site would have been accessed by a narrow lane or track, defined by two substantial northeast to southwest aligned ditches and clearly seen on the geophysical survey (Figure 3). Both of these ditches were revealed during the 2010 investigation (Figure 6), although only the northernmost ditch was re-evaluated during the present investigation. This substantial ditch [**199**] measured over 10m in length, *c*.1.6m in width and *c*.0.8m in depth, and probably acted as a substantial northern boundary for this part of the site (Plate 9). Interestingly, whilst very few finds were recovered from the northern boundary ditch, the terminus of the southern boundary ditch and its surrounding

area produced over 20% of the total finds assemblage recovered during the 2010 evaluation, including inscribed stone and coins. This would suggest that this ditch terminus acted as a repository for certain items as people entered and/or exited the area.

Plate 8: View south of potential Phase 2 building

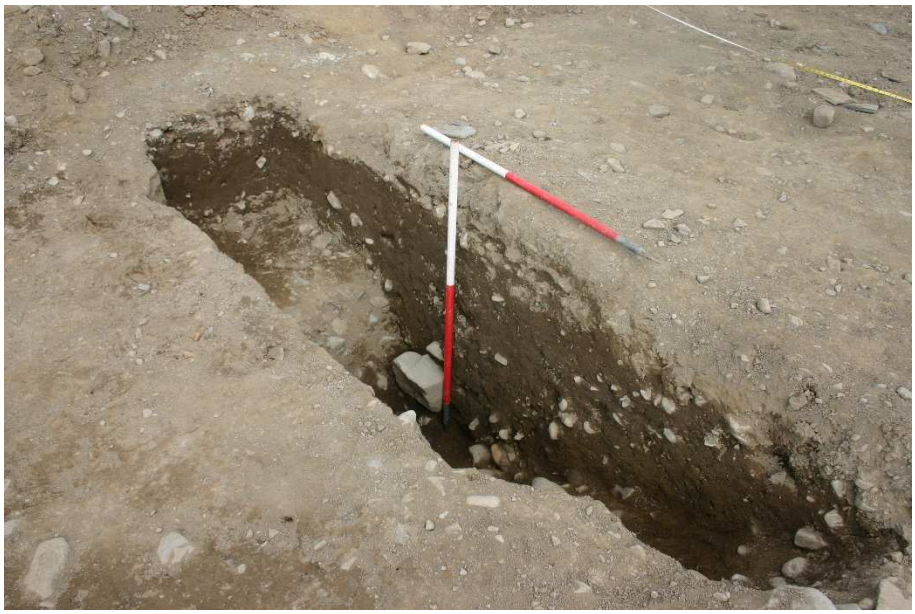

Plate 9: West facing section of ditch [199]

4.2.13 Within the southern half of Area A, two further enclosures (Enclosures 2 & 3) were partially revealed which were separated from Enclosure 1 by a *c*.7m wide gravel bank (**389**). It is likely that this northeast to southwest aligned gravel bank acted as an access track between the two areas (Plate 10). Similar to Enclosure 1, both Enclosures 2 and 3 were defined by substantial boundary ditches, although only the northeast corner of Enclosure 3 was located within the excavation area. The boundary ditches associated with Enclosure 2 (**106**/**116**/**127**) were particularly substantial, retaining widths of up to 2.7m and depths of up to 1m (Plate 11). No entrances associated with these two enclosures were identified within the investigation area, although what appears to be an entrance within the eastern boundary ditch of Enclosure 2 can clearly be seen on the geophysical survey (Figure 3). The two enclosures were also separated by a northwest to southeast aligned access track which measured *c*.3.3m in width. The north-western end of this track appears to have been blocked at some point by a narrow ditch [**141**] which extended between the two opposing corners of Enclosures 2 and 3, although it is not clear when this occurred. It is possible that two substantial pits located immediately adjacent to the opposing corners of the two enclosures, were associated with the blocking of the access track. Both of these pits (**109** & **147**) contained pottery of early/mid-2nd century date.

Plate 10: Overview south end of Area A showing gravel track (389)

Plate 11: Northwest facing section of Enclosure 2 eastern boundary ditch [106]

4.2.14 Disregarding Enclosure 3, very little of which was exposed during the investigation, internal features located within the enclosures were extremely sparse and provided little in the way of functional explanation. The features identified within Enclosure 2 comprised several small cut features (**215**/**216**/**336**/**338**), a narrow linear feature [**265**] and a large pit [**297**] with a short section of an associated wall foundation (**104**). Features within Enclosure 1 were similarly sparse, being largely comprised of dispersed cobbled surfaces (**123**/**186**/**187**/**188**/**189**/**191**), a large pit [**218**] and a possible internal boundary (**165**/**166**).

4.2.15 Unfortunately, the features associated with Phase 2 added little interpretive value regarding the activities undertaken at the site. The associated finds however, strongly suggest that the area largely served a ceremonial function at this time. This was particularly apparent within Enclosure 2, which revealed a large number of intriguing finds including a miniature ceremonial bronze axe (SF **124**), a funerary oil lamp (SF **121**) and a complete statue of a male fertility genius (SF **19**); probably the most spectacular find of the 2014 investigation. Other notable ceremonial/funerary finds included several copper alloy animals or animal fragments, and fragments of several libation bowls. Also recovered from across the site were a significant number of worked stone fragments including altars, statues and inscriptions, further highlighting the non-utilitarian nature of this area, although the heavily fragmented

and dispersed nature of these items suggests that they were deposited after the main phase of activity.

4.2.16 Although Phase 2 appeared to be largely non-domestic in nature, the specific activities undertaken at this time are rather obscure. Whilst there was some tentative evidence that this activity was associated with funerary practices, including several finds and two potential cremation related features (**160** & **161**) located within the southwest corner of the area, it was clear that the excavation area itself was not located within a formalised cemetery. It is possible however, that the area was part of a larger complex associated with a high status building; possibly with religious connotations. Although no foundations for such a building were observed, the area within Enclosure 2 was littered with roof slates and fragments of high status window glass. This, together with the large quantity of worked stone and statue fragments recovered from the site, suggests that a high status building was located extremely close to the excavation area. Due to the cluster of roof slates, window glass and ceremonial/votive type finds within Enclosure 2, it is proposed that such a building is likely to have been located to the south of Area A, possibly below the former railway line.

4.2.17 *Phase 3 (Figures 9-11):* Phase 3 marked the latest identified activity within Area A and was largely comprised of several linear features and a significant number of post-holes. Dating evidence for this activity however, was extremely scarce and it is possible that not all of the features assigned to this phase were contemporary. Whilst a small assemblage of mid-3rd/4th century pottery could have been associated with this phase, this material was recovered from possible disturbed contexts indicating that it could have been residual. Even so, it appears likely that the Phase 3 activity occurred following the abandonment of the Phase 2 enclosures. Furthermore, it is probable that the potential high status building possibly located to the south of Area A had either been demolished or had fell into a state of ruin by this time. This was largely evidenced by the large number of roof slates, fragments of window glass, broken altars and statues, and fragments of worked stone associated with many Phase 3 features and deposits, including several fragments of worked stone re-used as packing material within several Phase 3 post-holes.

4.2.18 Whilst the Phase 2 enclosure ditches appear to have been largely abandoned by this time, it is probable that these features still had some influence on much of the Phase 3 activity. This was particularly apparent with a number of Phase 3 ditches (**143**/**293**/**334**) within the vicinity of Enclosure 2, which followed the same alignment

as the Phase 2 boundary ditches whilst also cutting across these earlier features. Similarly, a group of post-holes appeared to follow the same northeast to southwest alignment as the northern boundary of Enclosure 2 with some of these features cutting through the fill of this earlier ditch.

4.2.19 A total of 11 post-holes (Plate 12) were revealed immediately to the north of Enclosure 2, including a northeast to southwest alignment of seven such features (**271**/**269**/**405**/**376**/**374**/**372**/**398**) with a further four post-holes located to the north (**308**/**316**/**386**/**392**) of this alignment. Whilst these post-holes are likely to be largely contemporary, their exact association with each other and what function they performed remains unclear. These features were initially considered to represent the remains of a large rectangular timber structure, with the southern alignment representing the south wall of the structure and a further alignment of three post-holes to the north representing the central supporting posts. The general absence of corresponding post-holes forming any north wall and the unequal spacing of many of these features however, makes this interpretation unlikely. Even so, it is possible that these features represent the remains of timber boundaries or a number of less substantial timber structures.

Plate 12: Southwest facing section of post-hole [271]

4.2.20 A further cluster of 24 post-holes were located towards the northwest corner of Area A within the confines of Enclosure 1, although any association with this enclosure appears unlikely. The majority of these features cut through a large spread of silty clay (**198**), which was probably laid down in order to level the area and

provide support for the timber uprights rather than inserting them straight into the unstable deposits of natural gravel. It is also likely that several modifications had taken place within the area, as an outlying group of intercutting post-holes were located on the eastern edge of the cluster (**177**/**237**/**174**/**257**/**181**/**259**) (Plate 13). Two of these intercutting post-holes (**181** & **259**) were particularly significant as they revealed evidence for the re-use of worked stone, which had been utilised as packing material (Plate 14).

Plate 13: Cluster of intercutting post-holes

Plate 14: Southwest facing section of post-hole [181] showing re-use of dressed stone

4.2.21 A number of post-holes within this area appeared to be arranged in a roughly circular pattern and possibly represent the remains of a post-built timber feature. The eastern edge of this arrangement was particularly evident as at least seven post-holes (**175**/**273**/**302**/**282**/**280**/**278**/**196**) formed a clear crescent shape, with three further post-holes (**365**/**176**/**241**) possibly representing the only remains of the southern and western edges of this potential timber feature. This suggestion is extremely tentative however and the arrangement of some of these features could be largely coincidental, especially if the area was modified on several occasions as some of the intercutting post-holes suggest. Even so, the location of these post-holes is significant as they appear to be associated with an intriguing pit identified during the 2010 evaluation (Figure 9).

4.2.22 The pit identified during 2010 appears to have served a purely non-utilitarian function, as it contained a small deposit of burnt grain sealed below a 2nd century sesturtius with an associated deposit of pumice stone. All of these were deliberately deposited within a ring of stones and sealed below a deposit of cobbles and angular blocks, including a large fragment of dressed stone and an altar fragment. Even though a coin of 2nd century date had been deliberately placed within this pit, the feature itself is highly likely to post-date this period as it cut through a deposit which contained pottery of mid-3rd/4th century date. The inclusion of this coin and an altar fragment within a votive context, may indicate that certain items produced sometime prior to the Phase 3 activity still had significant meaning at this time. Furthermore, the occurrence of an area with potential votive connotations associated with Phase 3 suggests that the site may have retained special significance long after the main phase of non-utilitarian activity.

4.2.23 ***Area B*** *(Figures 12 & 13):* Area B was located on the south bank of the river, approximately 35m north of Area A. The area was excavated in order to locate the river crossing associated with the Romano-British settlement and was positioned based the alignments of known Roman roads, as well as the alignment of a mill race identified during the 2010 evaluation (Figure 3). Unfortunately, severe flooding during the final days of the excavation severely obstructed the full investigation and recording of this area. Enough of the area was excavated however, to reveal the substantial foundations of a northwest to southeast aligned bridge crossing, which included the southern abutment and the southernmost pier. Also identified within the area were the remains of a road leading to the bridge, part of the mill race initially identified during the 2010 evaluation and the old course of the river channel.

4.2.24 The earliest identified feature within Area B was the remains of a former mill race, which appears to have flowed into the old river channel at this point. The southern extent of the old course of the river itself was identified within Area B, which was located approximately 30m south of the present course of the River Derwent. The east to west aligned mill race [**345**], which had an observed extent of 4.4m, measured *c*.3.7m in width, *c*.0.3m in depth and retained several deposits associated with the disuse of the feature (**346**/**347**/**348**/**349**/**350**) (Plate 15). Although no datable evidence was recovered from these deposits, previous investigations undertaken further east along the mill race during 2010 indicated that the abandonment of this feature, as well as the mill building itself, occurred during the mid-4th century. It is also likely that the section of the mill race identified within Area B once retained timber lined retaining walls and a timber lined base, evidence for which was identified during 2010.

Plate 15: Southwest facing section of Area B showing mill race [345] below soil build-up (318)

Plate 16: View southeast showing re-used altar within west wall of bridge abutment

4.2.25 Following the abandonment of the mill race, it is likely that the area was subjected to minimal activity for some time afterwards as the upper deposit (**350**) within the mill race was sealed by a thick bank of silty gravel (**318**), which possibly represents the encroachment of the south bank of the river. Abutting this bank of material were deposits of fine grey silt (**352**/**355**), which are likely to represent the movement and fluctuation of the river.

4.2.26 The bank of silty gravel (**318**) and the potential fluvial deposits (**352**/**355**) formed the foundation for the southern abutment of the bridge. The foundations for this abutment measured *c*.17m^2 and comprised one to two roughly laid courses of large dressed limestone blocks (**321**/**351**) projecting from the river bank, which formed the northern, eastern and western sides of the feature. Internally, the abutment comprised a simple rubble core (**264**) consisting of limestone fragments of varying sizes. Interestingly, the construction of the bridge abutment incorporated a number of re-used fragments of dedicatory stone, including altars, tombstones and statues. Whilst most of these fragments were recovered from the rubble core of the

structure, the western foundation wall of the abutment included the upper half of an altar (SF **115**) (Plate 16). This, together with the *ad hoc* assembly of the foundations, suggests that all of the large dressed blocks used in the construction of the bridge foundation were not produced for this purpose and were probably obtained from an earlier extant building which had gone out of use. Furthermore, the re-use of altars, tombstones and statues suggests that some of the stone used in the construction of the bridge was obtained from a high-status building, although the nearby mill is likely to have served as the main source of the material. At some point, the north face of the abutment appears to have partially collapsed causing much of the rubble core to tumble into the old river channel (Plate 17), although it is unclear whether this occurred whilst the bridge was still in use.

Plate 17: View southeast showing north face of bridge abutment with tumble

4.2.27 Located approximately 6.8m northwest of the abutment, the southernmost pier of the bridge was partially revealed (Plate 18). Unfortunately, severe flooding occurred within the trench before the pier could be fully investigated, although enough of the feature was revealed to provide an insight into its construction. It is likely that the pier was of timber frame construction, forming a box structure with a rubble infill. Only the lowest vertical timbers of the structure survived and of these, only the southwest corner of the lowest timber frame was investigated. The timber structure comprised the southwestern extent of two overlapping oak beams, which were situated at right angles and connected by a system of half-jointing (Plate 19). Overlying this joint was a further timber fragment, possibly representing the remains

of a further frame. It is possible that the structure comprised a number of these overlapping frames forming a timber box, similar to the construction technique employed for log cabins. It was clear that this potential box structure would have been filled with rubble as the exposed area of the pier was largely comprised of a collapsed rubble mound (**383**), which measured approximately 1.2m in height. As with the bridge abutment, the pier rubble retained a large number of re-used dressed stonework, including the lower half of a statue (SF **143**). It is probable that this structure also once retained a number of timber piles located inside the frame, as it has been noted that additional support would have been needed in such box structures to hold back the rubble infill (Jackson & Ambrose 1976: 50). No evidence of the bridge superstructure survived and so it unclear whether this was largely of timber or stone construction.

Plate 18: View north of bridge pier

Plate 19: View northwest showing detail of timber frame construction

4.2.28 Also revealed within Area B were a series of timber posts and stakes, located between the bridge abutment and pier. Unfortunately, these features were never fully investigated and their exact purpose remains unclear. Several interpretations have been considered and range from the remains of a causeway to simple fish traps. Any interpretation regarding these piles must however, remain speculative.

4.2.29 In terms of dating, it is likely that the bridge was constructed relatively late in the Roman period and certainly appears to have occurred after the main focus of ceremonial/funerary activity to the south had ceased. C14 dating of one of the bridge timbers produced a date of 260-420 cal AD, with peaks at 260-280 cal AD and 320-420 cal AD. Although the C14 results have suggested that the bridge could have been constructed at any time between the mid-3rd to early 5th century AD, a date towards the latter part of this period for the felling of the bridge timber appears much more plausible. This late construction date is based on dating evidence retrieved during 2010, which suggests that the mill race was abandoned during the mid-4th century. Furthermore, enough time appears to have lapsed between the abandonment of the mill race and the establishment of the bridge for a number of deposits to have built up. It is highly likely however, that this bridge replaced an earlier river crossing located within the immediate vicinity as the alignment of several earlier roads appear to converge on this point. The remains of one of these roads were revealed within a small area of excavation located approximately 10m

south of the bridge abutment, which comprised small to medium sized river cobbles (**360**) set into a silty packing layer (**361**). Interestingly, the ceramic assemblage recovered from this small area largely dated to the late 1st/early 2nd century AD, suggesting that only the earliest deposits associated with this road survived. The remains of a further possible cobbled road were also located within the southeast corner of Area B. This potential road is likely to be much later however, as it overlay the thick bank of material (**318**) which in turn overlay the remains of the mill race.

5 FINDS ASSESSMENT

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 A total of 7845 artefacts, weighing 160,446g, were recovered during an archaeological excavation at Papcastle, Cockermouth, Cumbria (PVC-B site code), including 189 small finds.

5.1.2 All finds were dealt with according to the recommendations made by Watkinson & Neal (1998) and to the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) Standard & Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials (2014b). All artefacts have been boxed according to material type and conforming to the deposition guidelines recommended by Brown (2011), EAC (2014) and Senhouse Museum.

5.1.3 The material archive has been assessed for its local, regional and national potential and if applicable, further work will be recommended on the potential for the material archive to contribute to the relevant research frameworks.

5.1.4 The finds assessment was compiled by Megan Stoakley with contributions from Frank Giecco, Louise Hird, Roger Tomlin, Felicity Wild, Lindsay Allason-Jones and Tim Padley.

5.1.5 Quantification of finds by context is visible in Appendix 2.

5.2 Roman Ceramics: Coarseware (Louise Hird)

5.2.1 The assemblage examined was made up of 4160 sherds weighing 77,222grams. This consisted of amphorae (1128 sherds, 35794 grams), coarse and fine wares (2619 sherds, 24110 grams) and mortaria (413 sherds, 17,318 grams). Ceramic small finds were also analysed as part of this assemblage. The samian ware had previously been extracted. The condition of the pottery in the main is very poor. It is very abraded, in some cases extremely so, especially the oxidised wares. Colour coated surfaces are almost completely gone and it is possible that more of the mortaria (MO OX) may in fact originally have been Carlisle/Scalesceugh cream slipped (CSA WS).

5.2.2 Only the stratified material was quantified. The unstratified material was examined and it was noted that there was one sherd present of a Huntcliff jar Gillam 163 which dates to the later 4th century. The remainder of the pottery coincided in date with the stratified material.

5.2.3 Much of the pottery is made up of local oxidised and reduced wares. The quartz gritted oxidised ware of late 1st/early 2nd century date noted in PVC-A is present (CO OX QG) in early forms such as reeded rim bowls and lids (e.g. contexts **103**, **313**).

5.2.4 Severn Valley ware, Nene Valley ware and colour- coated wares from the Rhineland and Gaul are present in very small quantities. Black burnished ware 1 (DOR BB1) is present in most contexts and includes an early form, a lid in context **120**. Small Find **132** comprises a DOR BB1 rim sherd with the graffito '*VX*' on the exterior. Most of the types present are of 2nd century date but there are one or two later 2nd/3rd century dishes, Gillam 329.

5.2.5 Black burnished ware 2 is present in several contexts, including **118** where there are examples of dishes of Gillam 311 and 312, both the earlier and later forms. Gillam 311 is dated 120-200 and Gillam 313 dated to 180-240 AD.

5.2.6 *Amphora.* Despite there being what seems a large quantity of amphora sherds present there were very few rims and handles and no stamps. The vast majority was of South Spanish globular amphorae, Dressel 20, Peacock and Williams Class 25. There were also sherds of Gaulish vessels, particularly in context **112**, a Pelichet 47, Peacock and Williams Class 27.

5.2.7 *Mortaria.* The assemblage included what seemed a relatively large number of mortaria including nine examples with stamps. There were three stamps of Docilis (two in context **103**, **120**) and three of Austinus (contexts **103**, **120** and **249**). Both these potters are known to have worked at Wilderspool and Carlisle in the 2nd century (Hartley 2012). There is also a stamp in similar fabric with just the letters FECI for fecit, i.e. made by (context **188**). Context **113** produced a virtually complete mortarium from the Verulamium region stamped twice.

5.2.8 Raetian red slipped vessels are found in several contexts and are dated to the later second/early third century in the Carlisle area (Hartley 2012).

5.2.9 *Tazze***.** Tazze fragments Gillam 347, are present in six contexts (**105**, **110**, **114**, **236**, **261**, **328**). This is the first assemblage I have worked on where the form is so abundant. Gillam dates his type 347 to AD 140-200 and there is no reason to suppose that those vessels here differ in date. Why the form should have such a relatively short period of use in the Roman period is something not easily understood.

5.2.10 *Lamps.* Lamps are present in several contexts and include relatively simple and probably local forms and also a factory made and stamped Italian one from context **357**, SF **135** (Plate 20). These lamps are usually dated to the 1st century (Bailey 1972), although an exact reference cannot be found to the stamp here, possibly 'STICIUS' or 'STACIUS'. The lamp displays evidence of burning and it is likely to have been used in a funerary context. A second complete lamp but much simpler in form came from context **108**, SF **121**. This lamp does not show any sign of usage (Plate 21).

Plate 20: Oil lamp: Small Find 135

Plate 21: Simple oil lamp: Small Find 121

5.2.11 Other small finds worthy of note include part of a small Venus figurine (SF **42**) and several potential partial whiteware libation vessels (SFs **99**, **100**, **102**, **103**). Stamped and decorated samian sherds are considered in Section 5.3 (SFs **110**, **120**, **130**, **131**, **134**).

5.2.12 *Date.* The assemblage as a whole dates to the 2nd century. There are few if any contexts without the traded wares, e.g. BB1, indicating a date of at least the early/mid-2nd century. The forms present include Gillam 329, dated late 2nd to 4th century.

5.2.13 *Recommendations*. It is recommended that specialist analysis of the mortarium stamps – nine in number (including SFs **36**, **64**, **67**, **78**, **119**, **127**).

5.3 Roman Fineware: Samian (Felicity Wild)

5.3.1 The samian ware from the site, weighing 7.5 kg in total, was both poorly preserved and badly fragmented, with a high proportion of abraded scraps and flakes, many lacking any surface slip. A total of 925 sherds were examined from stratified contexts, with a further 69 worth listing from among the unstratified material, coming to a total of 994. Where so much of the material consisted of abraded scraps with worn edges, it was not always possible to tell the exact form with any degree of accuracy, still less to assess how many different vessels were present, even among sherds from the same context. While the sources of the decorated ware and stamps caused no problem, there was little by which to identify the sources of the plain sherds apart from the fabric, the colour of which can be distorted by soil conditions, particularly on soft, abraded surfaces where it is impossible to view a clean break. Under the circumstances, the attempt to produce accurate statistics of the numbers of vessels of each form and their origin seemed pointless, though an attempt has been made below to summarise the material from contexts attributed to Phase 1. Statistics for the site as a whole are based on a sherd count rather than on the likely number of vessels involved, not always reliable when individual vessels are recovered in small pieces. It should be noted that sherds with traces of decoration can be assigned to a form more reliably than plain sherds, leading to an overestimate of the proportion of decorated ware.

5.3.2 The vast majority of the 994 sherds were Central Gaulish, dating from the early to mid-second century AD. About 80 (8%) were from South Gaul, of Flavian-Trajanic date, mainly in very small pieces. Excluding pieces of uncertain form, the following forms were present (based on a sherd count): Forms 37 (18), 67 (1), 27 (2), 15/17 (1),

18 (8), 18/31 (2), 18 or 18/31 (1), 18/31 or R variant (1), 35 (1), 35 or 36 (1), 36 (3), 42 (2), Ritt.12 or Curle 11 (1).

5.3.3 No examples of form 29 were present and only one of 15/17. The decorated sherds were mostly in small, worn pieces, all likely to date to the Flavian-Trajanic period. The assemblage as a whole suggests occupation from the very end of the first century AD or beginning of the second, when late South Gaulish ware was still in use.

5.3.4 With the problems over identifying the fabric of the plain ware, it is impossible to assess the exact amount of East Gaulish ware. There were sherds from two decorated bowls (nos. 18 and 19 below) from Blickweiler and probably Lavoye respectively, two of the earlier East Gaulish products, and a handful of other sherds of probable East Gaulish origin. Excavations at Papcastle in 1984 (unpublished) produced about 8% of East Gaulish ware based on a sherd count, including the earlier wares from Rheinzabern, which might also be expected here.

5.3.5 As stated above, the bulk of the ware was Central Gaulish, with at least 42 sherds (*c*. 5%) from Les Martres-de-Veyre. Approximate numbers of forms, where recognisable and including the East Gaulish sherds, are set out below (by sherd count): Forms 37 (81), 30 (2), 27 (9), 33 (5), 33 or 46 (3), 18/31 (44), 18/31 or 31 (30), 31 (2), 18/31 or 18/31R (8), 18/31R (25), 18/31R or 31R (3), 31R (2), 35 (1), 35 or 36 (1), 36 (4), 38 (1), 38 or 44 (1), 45 (2), 81 (1).

5.3.6 As can be seen, apart from decorated and other bowls, the bulk of the material consisted of dish forms. Cup sherds, of forms 27, 33 and/or 46 and 35, were conspicuous by their rarity, though this could, in part, be explained by their smaller size and the increased likelihood of smaller sherds becoming too abraded for the form to be recognisable.

5.3.7 Also worthy of note is the scarcity of later 2nd century material. Hadrianic and early Antonine forms predominate throughout, Form 27 over the more common Antonine cup form 33, 18/31 and 18/31R among the dishes. Definite examples of form 31 and the later 2nd century form 31R were almost non-existent. The material is almost all likely to have arrived during the first phase of occupation on the site.

5.3.8 The samian from stratified Phase 1 contexts is set out below (Table 1):

Form	SG	MdeV	CG	Total
Dr 37	8	3	14	25
Dr 27		2		2
Dr 27 or 38			1	1
Dr 33			1	1
Dr 18	4			4
Dr 18/31	1		21	22
Dr 18/31-31			3	3
Dr 18/31or R	1		3	4
Dr 18/31R			5	5
Dr 35 or 36	1			1
Dr 36	3	1		4
Dr 42	1			1
Curle 15		1		1
Walters 81			1	1
Beakers	1	1		2
Total	**20**	**8**	**49**	**77**

Table 1: Quantification of samian forms

5.3.9 From the above table, 26% of the material is South Gaulish, 64% Central Gaulish, from Lezoux, and 10% from Les Martres-de-Veyre. Nothing in the assemblage is likely to date to later than AD 140-150. The only identifiable stamp from Phase 1 contexts is that of Coccillus i (stamp B below) dating to *c*.AD 140-170, one of the latest pieces in the group. Decorated ware from these contexts includes nos. 1, 2, 6-8, 10 and 12. With the possible exception of the doubtful sherd no. 12b (see below), these all date to before AD 150.

5.3.10 A small amount of material arrived during the later phases of occupation, including two examples of the fully developed form 31, two of form 31R (after *c*.AD 160) and two of the samian mortarium form 45 (after *c*.AD 170). The stamp of Toutus (Stamp C below) may also be later, though the form may suggest a slightly earlier date than the *c*.AD 160-180 suggested. Later example of decorated ware include nos. 16-17, no. 17 in the style of Doeccus i (*c*.AD 165-200). However, there were no identifiable examples of forms such as 79 and 80 or of East Gaulish ware of later date. Clearly the occupation in the second half of the second century did not involve the consumption of large amounts of samian ware.

5.3.11 A number of pieces showed evidence for repair or reworking. At least six vessels showed rivet grooves, one decorated bowl (no. 13 below) also showing traces of the lead rivets. A form 27 cup had had its upper zone trimmed off, presumably after

breakage (140). Another sherd had been converted into a spindle whorl, of which half was present (108). The decorated sherd from Blickweiler (no. 18 below) showed traces of a possible rivet hole and appeared to have been trimmed into a disk. One of the riveted sherds came from a Phase 1 context (357), all the other pieces were from later or unstratified contexts.

5.3.12 In the following report, potter and die numbers are quoted from Hartley and Dickinson 2008-2012, figure types from Oswald 1936-37 (O.) and Rogers 1999 (R), Central Gaulish decorated motifs from Rogers 1974 (Rogers) and parallels from Stanfield and Simpson 1958 (S&S).

5.3.13 A detailed catalogue of decorated samian ware and potter's stamps can be found in in Appendix 2.

5.4 Medieval Ceramics

5.4.1 A single sherd of medieval pottery was recovered from context (**158**). This context comprises a general cleaning layer which is not securely stratified.

5.4.2 No further analysis is necessary.

5.5 Post-medieval Ceramics

5.5.1 Post-medieval ceramics were recovered from unstratified deposits across the site and comprise refined white earthenware, China and coarse Buckley-type earthenware.

5.5.2 No further analysis is necessary.

5.6 Ceramic Building Material (CBM) & Fired Clay

5.6.1 A total of 276 fragments of ceramic building material weighing 12157g were recovered from 31 contexts. The fragments are in moderate condition. A total of 43 fragments of fired clay/daub, weighing 1219g, were recovered from twelve contexts. The fired clay is in poor condition.

5.6.2 All of the ceramic building material is Roman in date and comprises fragments of imbrex and tegula; one fragment of (potentially) box-tile was recovered from deposit (**120**). Over-fired imbrex fragments were recovered from context (**112**).

5.6.3 The quantity of ceramic building material recovered from the excavation is fairly low, indicating that brick-built buildings were not common on the site or in its vicinity.

5.6.4 No further analysis is necessary on this assemblage.

5.7 Clay Tobacco Pipe

5.7.1 A total of nine fragments of clay tobacco pipe, weighing 20g, were recovered from three deposits (Appendix 2. The artefacts are in good condition.

5.7.2 The artefacts are of post-medieval date and comprise undecorated stem fragments.

5.7.3 No further analysis is necessary on these fragments.

5.8 Glass

5.8.1 A total of 148 fragments of glass, weighing 756g, were recovered from 26 deposits. The fragments, although fragile, are in good condition.

5.8.2 The vast majority of the Roman glass assemblage comprises light blue window glass. Approximately 10% of the assemblage comprises glass from prismatic bottles.

5.8.3 Further analysis is warranted on this assemblage.

5.9 Metal Finds

5.9.1 A total of 800 iron artefacts, weighing 8401g, were recovered from 57 contexts. The iron artefacts are in very poor condition and display evidence of heavy rust corrosion and damage.

5.9.2 The artefacts largely comprise masonry nails and hobnails of Roman date. Some agricultural machinery parts and post-medieval to modern nails were recovered from unstratified deposits and cleaning layers.

5.9.3 No further analysis is necessary on these artefacts.

5.10 Archaeometallurgical Waste

5.10.1 A total of 47 fragments of archaeometallurgical waste, weighing 1115g, were recovered during the excavation. The fragments are in moderate to good condition.

5.10.2 The small assemblage comprises fuel ash and slag. It is recommended that further analysis is conducted by Don O'Meara, WAA's environmental specialist.

5.11 Stone

5.11.1 A total of 46 fragments of worked stone, weighing 46833g, were recovered from nine contexts. The stone fragments are in good condition.

5.11.2 The fragments largely comprise roof slates and architectural fragments of Roman date.

5.11.3 A small quantity of pumice stone was recovered from deposit (**224**); this may be of interest as it could have been imported into the area.

5.11.4 Some further analysis may be warranted on this assemblage.

5.12 Cremated Bone

5.12.1 A total of 447g of cremated bone were recovered from 49 deposits (Appendix 2).

5.12.2 The cremated bone comprises burnt animal bone; the average fragment size measuring <5mm. Very little information can be gleaned from bone fragments of this size.

5.12.3 No further analysis is necessary.

5.13 Small Finds

5.13.1 *Copper Alloy (including silver coins).* A total of 57 cast copper alloy coins, weighing 446g, were recovered during the excavation. A total of eight silver coins, weighing 21g, were also recovered (Table 2). The coins are in poor condition and display evidence of heavy corrosion and post-depositional damage, likely as a result of acidic soil conditions.

5.13.2 Primary identification and dating of the coins was carried out by Frank Giecco.

5.13.3 Almost half of the Roman coin assemblage (43.75%) comprises asses of late 1st to 2nd century date. Domitian and Trajan sestersius' make up roughly 15% of the assemblage and denarii make up 7.8% of the assemblage. Coinage of later Roman date comprise a 3rd century radiate copy (SF **71**) and a coin of potentially 3rd century date (SF **10**).

5.13.4 The early date range of the Roman coinage would correlate with the dating of the Roman pottery assemblage.

SF No	Material	Type of Coin	Date
1	Copper Alloy	Sestertius	Trajan 98-117 AD
2	Copper Alloy	?	Late 1st – 2nd C?
3	Copper Alloy	Sestertius	Late 1st C, Domitian, AD 81-96
5	Copper Alloy	Antoninus Pius	RIC 855, BMCRE 1823, Rome AD 148-149
7	Copper Alloy	As – Trajan	Rome AD 100
10	Copper Alloy	?	Late 3rd C?
12	Copper Alloy	As	2nd C AD?
13	Copper Alloy	?	Late 1st / 2nd C AD – trace of figure holding patera
14	Copper Alloy	As	Late 1st – 2nd C AD
15	Copper Alloy	As	?
16	Copper Alloy	?	Late 1st – 2nd C AD?
20	Copper Alloy	Sestertius –	Rome AD 172

		Marcus Aurelius	
21	Copper Alloy	As	Rome mint AD 141; DIVA FAUSTINA
25	Copper Alloy	Trajan Sestertius	AD 98-117
26	Copper Alloy	As	Late 1st – early 2nd C AD
27	Copper Alloy	Domitian As	AD 81-96
28	Copper Alloy	As	Late 1st to 2nd C AD
37	Silver	Denarius	Late 1st to 2nd C AD
38	Copper Alloy	Penny	Ha'penny, post-med
46	Copper Alloy	?	Rome AD 116, PROVIDENTIA AUGUSTI
49	Copper Alloy	As	Late 1st – 2nd C AD
50	Copper Alloy	As	DIVA FAUSTINA SENIOR, Rome AD 147+
51	Copper Alloy	Denarius	Hadrian, Rome mint
55	Copper Alloy	As	Late 1st or 2nd C AD date
56	Silver	Denarius	Late 1st or 2nd C AD date
60	Silver	Denarius	Late 1st or 2nd C AD date
62	Copper Alloy	As	Domitian AD 81 - 98
68	Copper Alloy	?	Late 1st to 2nd C AD
71	Copper Alloy	Radiate copy	Late 3rd C, AD 270+
84	Copper Alloy	Sestertius	DIVA FAUSTINA SENIOR, Rome AD 147+
85	Copper Alloy	?	Trajan, Rome AD 116
88	Copper Alloy	Sestertius of Trajan	AD 112-117
93	Copper Alloy	?	?
117	Copper Alloy	Sestertius	Trajan, AD 98-117
125	Copper Alloy	Domitian Sestertius	Rome 88-89 AD
136	Copper Alloy	As	2nd C AD
137	Copper Alloy	Trajan Dupondius – with radiate crown	AD 98-117
139	Copper Alloy	Dupondius	Late 1st or 2nd C AD date
144	Copper Alloy	As	Flavian – late 1st C AD
146	Copper Alloy	As	2nd C AD
147	Copper Alloy	As	Rome Jan-Sept AD 97, Nerva
148	Copper Alloy	As	Late 1st – 2nd C AD
149	Copper Alloy	Ha'penny	Late 17th C?
150	Copper Alloy	Domitian as	Rome AD 88-89
152	Copper Alloy	As	DIVA FAUSTINA SNR, AD 147+
153	Copper Alloy	As	Late 1st – 2nd C AD
154	Copper Alloy	As	Late 1st or 2nd C AD date
155	Copper Alloy	Domitian? As	Late 1st C AD
156	Silver	Denarius	Antoninus Pius, Rome AD 151-152
158	Copper Alloy	Trajan Sestertius	AD 98 – 117
159	Copper Alloy	As	Late 1st to 2nd C AD
160	Copper Alloy	Domitian As	AD 81 – 96
178	Silver	Trajan Denarius	AD 98-117
179	Copper Alloy	Sestertius	Antoninus Pius, AD 138-161

Table 2: Roman to post-medieval coins by small find number

Plate 22: As of Hadrian: Small Find 22

5.13.5 Seventeen copper alloy artefacts comprise fitting fragments and miscellaneous fragments.

5.13.6 Mixed alloy copper artefacts comprise several votive (funerary) offerings (SFs **81**, **82** & **124**), including a stag (Plate 23), an axe and mouse/deer (?) ears. A small boar (SF **126**; Plate 24), possibly some form of military insignia or fitting, was recovered from deposit (**108**). The boar was an emblem of the 20th Legion (Legio XX) which were based in Chester (Deva Victrix) from AD 60 onwards. The boar recovered from this phase of excavation could possibly have originated from or be associated with this legion, although this is tenuous. Further analysis and research on the object is needed to clarify its use/function.

Plate 23: Votive copper alloy stag: Small Find 81

Plate 24: Copper alloy stag: Small Find 126

5.13.7 Sixteen small finds comprise artefacts of personal adornment and include early Roman bow and fibula brooches as well as a pennanular brooch and a partial zoomorphic brooch. A partial fragment of a bracelet (SF **63**) was recovered from an unstratified deposit as well as a ring (SF **108**). Of significance was the recovery of a

scoop from an end-looped cosmetic set (SF **59**; Plate 25) which is dated to the Late Iron Age to early Roman period (*Pers. Comm.* Padley 2015).

5.13.8 Other copper alloy artefacts include three buttons of post-medieval date which were recovered from unstratified deposits (SFs **183**-**185**).

Plate 25: Scoop from an end-looped cosmetic set: Small Find 59

5.13.9 *Lead Small Finds.* Seven cast lead alloy small finds were recovered during the excavation. The artefacts include three pot mends (SFs **165**, **167**, **176**), a possible fishing-weight (SF **166**) and a small pistol shot (SF **164**).

5.13.10 *Iron Small Finds.* Three iron small finds were recovered during the excavation. Small Find **92** comprises a cog of possible Roman date and Small Find **181** comprises fragments possibly originating from a horse bit/bridle. Small Find **189** comprises a three-tined fork of likely medieval to post-medieval date.

5.13.11 *Glass Small Finds.* A total of 11 glass small finds were recovered from the excavation. A large proportion of these artefacts comprise blue and green glass from prismatic bottles. Small Finds **101**, **106** and **107** comprise small fragments of mottled polychrome yellow and green glass. These fragments would have come from small bowls with outturned rims and a convex upper body. Polychrome Roman glass of a similar appearance was recovered during excavations at The Southern Lanes, Carlisle, Cumbria (Price & Cottam 2010, 245-246 Figure 1). The polychrome glass fragments recovered from this excavation are likely of early Roman date (Flavian or pre-Flavian, AD 43 to 69-96).

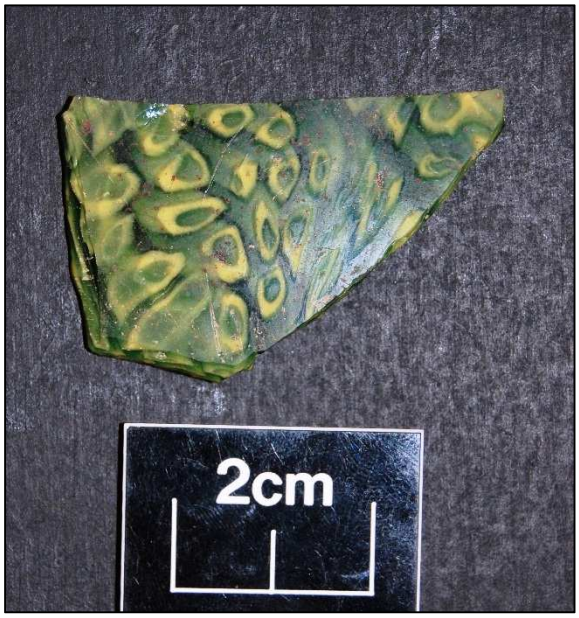

Plate 26: Fragment of polychrome glass: Small Find 101

5.13.12 Small Find **74** comprises shards from a fine light green early Roman bowl and Small Finds **79** and **129** comprise beads.

5.13.13 *Stone Small Finds.* Forty-three small finds comprise worked and inscribed stone fragments, weighing over 79100g. A large proportion of these stone small finds comprise altar fragments (SFs **8**, **18**, **29**, **30**, **31**-**35**, **41**, **43**, **44**, **52**, **75**-**77**, **80**, **90**, **91**, **94**-**97**, **112**, **123**, **133** & **142**). One altar fragment (SF **75**; Plate 27) reads *'To the God Mars, the First Cohort of Vangiones which the prefect? Amoenus commands…'* (*Pers. Comm.* Tomlin 2015). Another altar fragment (SF **123**) reads *'To the Goddess Vacuna…'* (*ibid*).

*Plate 27: SF **75***

5.13.14 Of high significance was the recovery of a nude male fertility genius (SF **19**; Plate 28) carved into a large red sandstone block. The figure likely comprises a local genius and is holding a Cornucopia ('Horn of Plenty') with his left hand and a patera in his right hand. He is pouring a libation onto an altar. This fertility genius is representative of a town or fort and is of likely early Roman date (possibly Domitian). This piece is also unusual as it appears to represent a mixture of Roman and native British cultures.

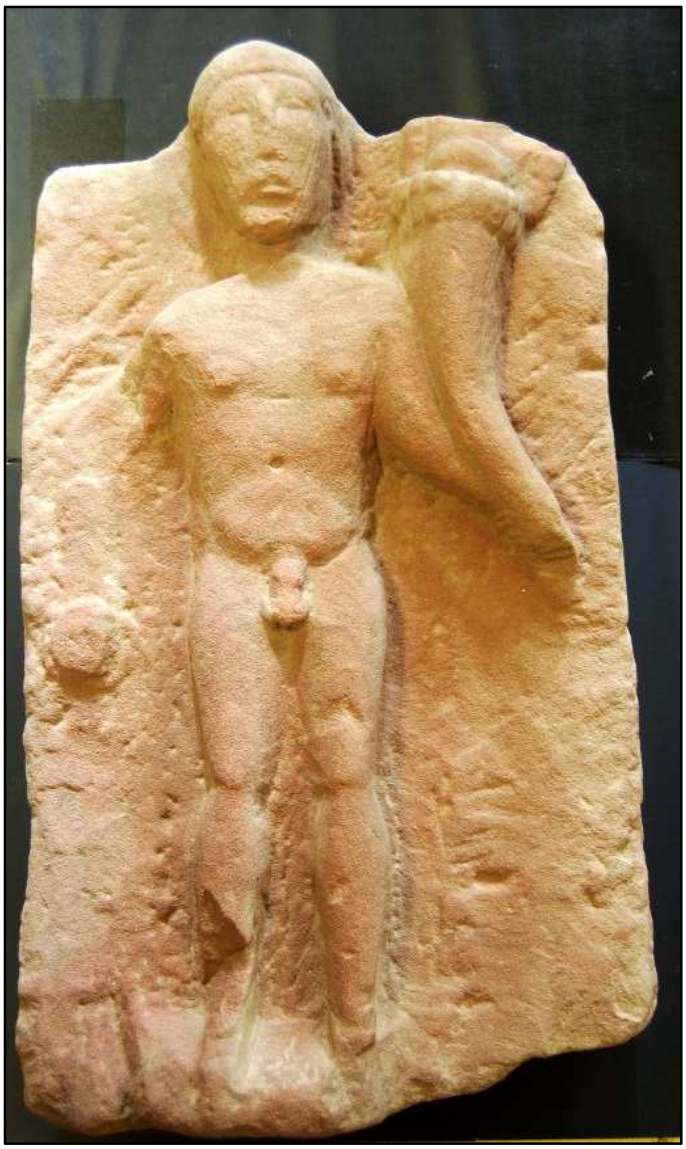

Plate 28: Male fertility genius: Small Find 19

Plate 29: Carved head: Small Find 104

Plate 30: Carved head: Small Find 133

5.13.15 Other worked stone fragments of note are Small Finds **104** and **113** (Plates 29 & 30)and comprise carved heads from figurines. It is thought that these heads may represent Attis and Cybele, a male priest and an Anatolian mother goddess respectively (*Pers. Comm.* Allason-Jones 2014).

5.13.16 Several tombstone fragments were recovered from the excavation. Small Find **94** reads *'?Vinda…(aged) 40 (or more) years…'* and it has been suggested that another tombstone (SF **98**) commemorates several individuals (*Pers. Comm.* Tomlin 2015).

5.13.17 Several whetstones and rubbing stones were recovered from the excavation (SFs **169**-**174**, **182**, **187**, **188**) as well as a partial fragment of an etched stone pendant (SF **83**). The top half of a female torso (SF **66**) was recovered from deposit (**184**) as well as a large fragment of an arm from a statue of (possibly) Hercules.

5.14 Statement of Potential

5.14.1 This large assemblage is of high archaeological significance. It is highly recommended that further analysis and research is conducted on the Roman pottery and glass assemblages. Further analysis and research is certainly warranted on the small finds assemblages, including the worked stone, ceramics, glass and copper alloy artefacts. The vast majority of the small finds assemblage should be illustrated for publication.

6 ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

6.1 Introduction

6.1.1 During the course of the archaeological excavations for PVC-B samples were taken from a variety of contexts. This was done in order to recover material of archaeobotanical interest, as well as artefactual material that may help our understanding or the patterns of activity at the various sites.

6.1.2 The samples were manually floated and sieved through a 'Siraf' style flotation tank. In this case the residue and the flot are retained while the sand-silt-clay components are filtered out. The sample was flotted over a 1mm plastic mesh, into which the residue was collected, while the washover/fot was collected in a 300-micron geological sieve.

6.1.3 The heavy residue was air-dried and sorted by eye for any material that may aid our understanding of the deposit. The residue samples were also scanned with a hand magnet to retrieve forms of archaeomagnetic material. This was done to retrieve residues of metallurgical activity, in particular hammer scale, spheroid hammer scale, fuel-ash slag and vitrified material which might be indicative of other high temperature non-metallurgical processes. Processing procedures and nomenclature follows the conventions set out by the Historic England (2015).

6.1.4 An experienced environmental archaeologist examined all of the dried residues. It was appreciated from the assessment phase that some of the soils (such as clay soils) may in some cases not allow a completely efficient separation of the charred organic remains from the inorganic residue. In this case some of the chaff and some grains may be retained in the residue. It was seen as a priority that as little of this material be lost as possible therefore one they had been sorted the heavy resides were reflotted in a bucket, with the extra material being decanted into a geological sieve. This created a secondary flot which was also examined. In this particular instance few extra material of interpretative value was recovered from the secondary flot, which is a contrast to some other projects which have been undertaken within Cumbria (see for example O'Meara and Hall 2014, 94).

6.1.5 The washover was dried slowly and scanned at x40-60 magnification for charred and uncharred botanical remains. Identification of these reference material held in the Environmental Laboratory at Wardell Armstrong Archaeology and by reference to relevant literature (Cappers et al. 2010; Jacomet 2006). Plant taxonomic nomenclature follows Stace (2010).

6.2 Discussion of the Remains: PVC-B

6.2.1 From PVC-B 87 samples were analysed. From an artefactual perspective this phase of work seemed to produce more metallurgical residues, and bone, than other phases of work as part of the overall Discovering Derventio Project.

6.2.2 The cereal remains were characterised by low numbers of barley and wheat type grains, mainly occurring in low frequencies. The highest concentration of remains occurred in sample **<7> (212)** where almost 150 wheat type grains (identified as spelt type forms) were recovered from a shallow feature. Only two other samples produced more than 10 grains; 11 grains from **<39> (148)** and 14 grains from **<14> (217)**, both mainly indeterminate types.

6.2.3 Wild plants remains were in many cases sparse, however, there were a number of notable concentrations. Some of these may be important for interpreting the post-depositional archaeological remains. The dozens of goosefoot (*Chenopodiaceae* species), Prickly Sowthistle (*Sonchus asper*) and buttercup seeds (*Ranunculus* subsp. *Ranulculus*) from post-hole features **<36> (281)** and **<37> (283)** suggest these features may have been affected by burrowing animals, particularly considering the relative sparsity of analogous remains from nearby features which might point to general soil seed bank material. Post-hole **<43> (287)** presented a similar suit of remains with hundreds of goosefoot seeds, as week as dozens of sow-thistle and Stichworts (Stellaria species) seeds. Similarly ditch features **<87> (134)** produced hundreds of goosefoot seeds and dozens of woundworts seeds (Stachys species).

6.2.4 From non-archaeological features palaeochannel contexts **(380)** and **(344)** both produced frequent elder, woundwort and nettle seeds. It is likely this is a reflection of the surrounding natural environment, rather than specific human activity or collection of such remains.

6.3 Statement of Potential: PVC-B

6.3.1 The remains from this site are generally of low potential to reveal further information regarding Roman agricultural practices. However, there is potential from a number of the samples for charcoal analysis. This could be undertaken as part of a viewer examination of the charcoal from the Discovering Derventio project in order to understand the Roman exploitation of local woodland resources.

7 DISCUSSION & CONCLUSIONS

7.1.1 The archaeological excavation was undertaken over eight weeks, between the 26th August and the 17th October 2014 and was the third major phase of a three year research programme funded by the Heritage Lottery Fund (HLF). The investigation comprised the excavation of two separate areas. The main area (Area A) was located at the southern extent of the Broomlands field and measured approximately 1660m^2. A further investigation area (Area B) measured approximately 194m^2 and was located to the north of Area A, on the south bank of the River Derwent. Both of the areas under investigation were targeted in order to answer specific questions about the Romano-British settlement at Papcastle.

7.1.2 Area A was selected for investigation in order to better understand an area of intensive archaeological activity previously identified during 2010. The excavation revealed a large number of features and deposits which appeared to represent the continued use of the area. Based upon the ceramic evidence, this activity appears to have begun during the late 1st century AD with intensive activity continuing throughout the 2nd century. Limited activity also appears to have continued into the 3rd/4th centuries and possibly into the post-Roman period. Three broad phases of activity were identified during the investigation of Area A, although more discreet phasing was not possible due to extensive disturbance caused by successive flood events.

7.1.3 The earliest identified activity (Phase 1) within Area A dated to the late 1st/early 2nd century AD and appeared to largely comprise typical domestic activity. There was some tentative evidence however, for activity of a non-utilitarian nature occurring at this time. This is significant as it may represent the early development of a ceremonial site, which subsequently expanded to become the main focus of activity within the area during the following phase.

7.1.4 Phase 2 represented the bulk of the activity identified within Area A, both in terms of the amount of features represented and the amount of associated finds. In general terms, this activity appears to have spanned the entire 2nd century, although the majority of the activity appears to date to the first half of this period. As noted above however, it is unclear whether this activity represents a sudden change in emphasis at the site or the intensification of specific ceremonial activities which had already been established during the late 1st/early 2nd century AD. Phase 2 largely comprised a number of ditches defining the boundaries of several enclosures, divided by

possible access tracks. A number of features and deposits were also associated with these enclosures, located both internally and externally. Unfortunately, the features associated with Phase 2 added little interpretive value regarding the activities undertaken at the site. The associated finds however, strongly suggest that the area largely served a ceremonial function at this time. Although the exact impetus behind this non-utilitarian activity is unclear, it has been proposed that the site was part of a larger complex associated with a high status building with possible religious connotations. Whilst no *in-situ* remains of such a building were identified, circumstantial evidence suggests that the site lay very close to a structure of some importance.

7.1.5 The latest identified activity within Area A (Phase 3) was largely comprised of several linear features and a significant number of post-holes. Dating evidence for this activity was extremely scarce however, and it is possible that not all of the features assigned to this phase were contemporary. Whilst a small assemblage of mid-3rd/4th century pottery could have been associated with this phase, this material was recovered from possible disturbed contexts indicating that it could have been residual. Even so, it appears likely that the Phase 3 activity occurred following the abandonment of the Phase 2 enclosures. Furthermore, it is probable that the potential high status building possibly located close to the area had either been demolished or had fell into a state of ruin by this time. This was largely evidenced by the large number of roof slates, fragments of window glass, broken altars and statues, and fragments of worked stone associated with many Phase 3 features and deposits. Similar to the preceding phases, functional explanations for the activity associated with Phase 3 were generally lacking. Whilst much of this activity could have been typically domestic in nature, there was at least one area of the site associated with this phase which revealed evidence for non-utilitarian behaviour. This would suggest that that the site retained some special significance long after the main phase of ceremonial activity had ceased.

7.1.6 Area B was located on the south bank of the river, approximately 35m north of Area A. The area was excavated in order to locate the river crossing associated with the Romano-British settlement and was positioned based on the alignments of known Roman roads, as well as the alignment of a mill race identified during the 2010 evaluation. Unfortunately, severe flooding during the final days of the excavation severely obstructed the full investigation and recording of this area. Enough of the area was excavated however, to reveal the substantial foundations of a northwest to

southeast aligned bridge crossing, which included the southern abutment and the southernmost pier. Also identified within the area were the remains of a road leading to the bridge, part of the mill race and the old course of the river channel. Of major significance was the re-use of altar, tombstone and statue fragments during the construction of the bridge, as well as the re-use of a significant amount of other dressed stonework. The re-use of altars, tombstones and statues suggests that some of the stone used in the construction of the bridge was obtained from a high status building, although the nearby mill building revealed in 2010 is likely to have served as the main source of the material. Carbon dating of a bridge timber and the stratigraphic position of the bridge abutment have both highlighted that the construction of the bridge occurred relatively late in the Roman period. It is highly likely however, that this bridge replaced an earlier river crossing located within the immediate vicinity as the alignment of several earlier roads appeared to converge at this point.

7.1.7 Although the survival of archaeological features within the investigation areas was limited, especially when compared to other areas of the Romano-British settlement, the associated finds recovered during the excavation were some of the most spectacular of the entire research project. As well as significant amounts of pottery, the finds assemblage also included votive offerings, funerary objects, altars, tombstones and statues. Of particular significance was the recovery of several inscriptions, which included the first evidence that the First Cohort of Vangiones were garrisoned at Derventio, and a dedication to the goddess Vacuna who was previously unattested in Britain.

7.1.8 The environmental results reveal a generally sparse suit of remains relating to cereal processing practices. They do point to a number of features, however, which may be the result of animal burrowing. The archaeometallurgical remains strongly suggest that iron-working activity took place within the vicinity of the remains that were uncovering.

7.1.9 Following this final major phase of the three-year research programme, it is now clear that the settlement at Papcastle was a significant centre during the late 1st and early 2nd century AD, probably as significant as both Carlisle and Corbridge. However, there does appear to have been a general decline following the Hadrianic period and although investigations within various parts of the settlement have revealed evidence for a period of prosperity during the Severan period, it is likely that the

settlement continued to decline throughout the 3rd century with evidence of only minimal activity during the late Roman period.

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APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT INDEX

Context	Type	Description	Above	Below
100	Deposit	Topsoil	102	/
101	Geological	Natural Substrate	/	Arch.
102	Deposit	Subsoil	103	100
103	Deposit	General Cleaning Layer	Arch.	102
104	Structure	Possible Wall Foundation	297	108
105	Fill	Upper Fill of Ditch [106]	322	103
106	Cut	Eastern Ditch of Enclosure 2	101	327
107	Fill	Fill of Ditch [293] (same as 294)	293	103
108	Fill	Upper Fill of Pit [297]	104/217	103
109	Cut	Large Pit	101	319
110	Fill	Upper Fill of Pit [109]	319	271
111	Deposit	Soil Build-up	138	103
112	Deposit	East Wall of Possible Structure	224/367	103
113	Deposit	Burnt Spread	224	103
114	Deposit	Soil Build-up	101?	103
115	Fill	Fill of Ditch [116]	116	140
116	Cut	Western Ditch of Enclosure 2	101	115
117	Deposit	Soil Build-up	224	103
118	Deposit	Soil Build-up	224	103
119	Deposit	Soil Build-up	224	103
120	Deposit	Soil Build-up	229	103
121	Deposit	Fragmented Sandstone Floor?	224	103
122	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
123	Deposit	Remains of Possible Cobble Surface	101?	103
124	Structure	Possible Cobble Wall Foundation	101?	133
125	Deposit	Backfill of 2010 Eval. Trench	156	/
126	Deposit	General Cleaning Layer	Arch.	102
127	Cut	Northern Ditch of Enclosure 2	101	301
128	Fill	Fill of Ditch [127]	299	103/398
129	Fill	Fill of SF# 62	388	130
130	Fill	Fill of Pit [388]	129	103
131	Deposit	Cobbled Surface	101	133
132	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
133	Cut	Eastern Ditch of Enclosure 1	124/131	134
134	Fill	Fill of Ditch [133]	133	103
135	Deposit	Cobbled Surface?	101	133
136	Deposit	Same as (135)	101	133
137	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
138	Deposit	Occupation Layer	101	103
139	Deposit	Cobble Patch	101	103
140	Deposit	Post-Roman Flood Deposit	Arch.	102
141	Cut	Cut of Ditch	101	142

142	Fill	Fill of [141]	141	140
143	Cut	Possible Gully	101	144
144	Fill	Fill of [143]	143	103
145	Cut	Eastern Ditch of Enclosure 3	101	146
146	Fill	Fill of Ditch [145]	145	140
147	Cut	Cut of Large Pit	101	148
148	Fill	Fill of Pit [147]	147	103
149	Cut	Northern Ditch of Enclosure 3	101	150
150	Fill	Fill of Ditch [149]	149	103
151	Deposit	Soil Build-up	224	103
152	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
153	Deposit	Remains of Cobble Surface	249	103
154	Deposit	Same as (153)	101	103
155	Deposit	Soil Build-up	249	103
156	Cut	2010 Eval. Trench	/	125
157	Deposit	Possible Cremation Related Deposit	162	103
158	Deposit	General Cleaning Layer	Arch.	102
159	Deposit	Possible Cremation Related Deposit	161	103
160	Cut	Possible Cremation Pit	101	163
161	Cut	Possible Cremation Pit	101	159
162	Deposit	Possible Cremation Related Deposit	163	157
163	Deposit	Possible Cremation Related Deposit	160	162
164	Deposit	Possible Clay Foundation	101	158
165	Cut	Possible Gully	101	193
166	Cut	Possible Gully	101	192
167	Cut	Cut of Post-Hole	101	168
168	Fill	Fill of [167]	167	158
169	Fill	Fill of [173]	173	158
170	Fill	Fill of [174]	174	103
171	Fill	Fill of [175]	175	103
172	Fill	Fill of [176]	176	158
173	Cut	Cut of Post-Hole	198?	169
174	Cut	Cut of Post-Hole	198	170
175	Cut	Cut of Post-Hole	198	171
176	Cut	Cut of Post-Hole	198	172
177	Cut	Cut of Post-Hole	198	178
178	Fill	Fill of [177]	177	103
179	Cut	Cut of Post-Hole	198	180
180	Fill	Fill of [179]	179	103
181	Cut	Cut of Post-Hole	198	220
182	Fill	Secondary Fill of [181]	220	103
183	Cut	Southern Ditch of Enclosure 1	329	184
184	Fill	Fill of Ditch [183]	183	103
185	Deposit	Soil Build-up	101	103
186	Deposit	Remains of Cobble Surface	101	103

187	Deposit	Possible Cobble Path	101	103
188	Deposit	Remains of Cobble Surface	256	103
189	Deposit	Remains of Cobble Surface	256	103
190	Fill	Fill of Pit [218]	218	103
191	Deposit	Remains of Cobble Surface	249	103
192	Fill	Fill of [166]	166	158
193	Fill	Fill of [165]	165	158
194	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
195	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
196	Cut	Cut of Post-Hole	198	197
197	Fill	Fill of [196]	196	103
198	Deposit	Levelling Deposit for Post-Holes	101	196 etc.
199	Cut	Large Boundary Ditch	343	227
200	Fill	Fill of Ditch [199]	226	126
201	Cut	Shallow Feature	343	202
202	Fill	Fill of [201]	201	126
203	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
204	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
205	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
206	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
207	Deposit	North Wall of Possible Structure	343	126
208	Deposit	Deposit of Cobbles	368/401	126
209	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
210	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
211	Fill	Fill of [215]	215	103
212	Fill	Fill of [216]	216	103
213	Deposit	Dark Spread	311	103
214	Deposit	Soil Build-up	342/343	126
215	Cut	Shallow Feature	311	211
216	Cut	Shallow Feature	311	212
217	Fill	Primary Fill of [297]	297	108
218	Cut	Possible Pit	320	190
219	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
220	Fill	Primary Fill of [181]	181	182
221	Structure?	Possible Entrance	224	103
222	Structure?	Possible Entrance	224	103
223	Deposit	Soil Build-up	343	126
224	Deposit	Occupation Layer	343	112/121
225	Deposit	Burnt Spread	105	103
226	Fill	Fill of Ditch [199]	227	200
227	Fill	Fill of Ditch [199]	199	226
228	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
229	Deposit	Remains of Cobble Surface	249	120
230	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
231	Geological	Natural Silty Clay	101	Arch.

232	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
233	Fill	Fill of [259]	259	103
234	Deposit	Fluvial Deposit	101	103
235	Fill	Fill of [237]	238	103
236	Deposit	Soil Build-up	101	103
237	Cut	Cut of Post-Hole	198	238
238	Feature	Post-Pipe	237	235/239
239	Fill	Fill of [238]	238	103
240	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
241	Cut	Cut of Post-Hole	198	242
242	Fill	Fill of [241]	241	103
243	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
244	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
245	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
246	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
247	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
248	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
249	Deposit	Backfill within Palaeochannel	256	254
250	Cut	Cut of Post-Hole	101	251
251	Fill	Fill of [250]	250	158
252	Cut	Shallow Feature	313	253
253	Fill	Fill of [252]	252	103
254	Deposit	Backfill within Palaeochannel	249	191
255	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
256	Deposit	Backfill within Palaeochannel	320	249
257	Cut	Cut of Post-Hole	198	258
258	Fill	Fill of [257]	257	103
259	Cut	Cut of Post-Hole	198	233
260	Fill	Fill of [271]	271	103
261	Deposit	Soil Build-up	313	103
262	Cut	Cut of Post-Hole	101	263
263	Fill	Fill of [262]	262	103
264	Deposit	Rubble within Bridge Abutment	321	102
265	Cut	Ditch within Enclosure 2	101	266
266	Fill	Fill of [265]	265	293
267	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
268	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
269	Cut	Cut of Post-Hole	101	270
270	Fill	Fill of [269]	269	103
271	Cut	Cut of Post-Hole	110	260
272	Fill	Fill of Palaeochannel	380	256/320
273	Cut	Cut of Post-Hole	198	274
274	Fill	Fill of [273]	273	103
275	Cut	Cut of Post-Hole	198	276
276	Fill	Fill of [275]	275	103

277	Fill	Fill of [291]	291	140
278	Cut	Cut of Post-Hole	198	279
279	Fill	Fill of [278]	278	158
280	Cut	Cut of Post-Hole	198	281
281	Fill	Fill of [280]	280	158
282	Cut	Cut of Post-Hole	198	283
283	Fill	Fill of [282]	282	158
284	Cut	Terminus of Possible Gully	292	285
285	Fill	Fill of [284]	284	140
286	Cut	Cut of Post-Hole	198	287
287	Fill	Fill of [286]	286	158
288	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
289	Cut	Cut of Possible Gully	292	290
290	Fill	Fill of [289]	289	140
291	Cut	Cut of Pit	292	277
292	Deposit	Soil Build-up	101	289/291
293	Cut	Cut of Ditch	266	294
294	Fill	Fill of [293]	293	103/404
295	Cut	Possible Linear Feature	249?	296
296	Fill	Fill of [295]	295	103
297	Cut	Cut of Large Pit	311	217
298	Fill	Fill of [127]	301	128
299	Fill	Fill of [127]	301	128
300	Fill	Fill of [127]	301	128
301	Fill	Fill of [127]	127	299
302	Cut	Cut of Post-Hole	198	303
303	Fill	Fill of [302]	302	103
304	Cut	Cut of Post-Hole	198	305
305	Fill	Fill of [304]	304	103
306	Fill	Fill of [308]	307	103
307	Fill	Fill of [308]	308	306
308	Cut	Cut of Pit	101	307
309	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
310	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
311	Deposit	Soil Build-up	312	297/340
312	Deposit	Soil Build-up	101	311
313	Fill	Fill of [369]	369	252/261
314	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
315	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
316	Cut	Cut of Post-Hole	101	317
317	Fill	Fill of [316]	316	103
318	Deposit	Soil Build-up	350	355
319	Fill	Fill of [109]	109	110
320	Deposit	Fill of Palaeochannel	272/344	256
321	Structure	Foundations of Bridge Abutment	352	264

322	Fill	Fill of [106]	323	105
323	Fill	Fill of [106]	324	322
324	Fill	Fill of [106]	325	323
325	Fill	Fill of [106]	326	324
326	Fill	Fill of [106]	327	325
327	Fill	Fill of [106]	106	326
328	Deposit	Spread of Burnt Material	101	103
329	Fill	Fill of [385]	385	183
330	Deposit	Stone & Clay Bank	313	311
331	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
332	Deposit	Spread	292	333
333	Deposit	Spread	332	140
334	Cut	Ditch Terminus	105	335
335	Fill	Fill of [334]	334	341
336	Cut	Shallow Feature	311	337
337	Fill	Fill of [336]	336	103
338	Cut	Shallow Feature	311	339
339	Fill	Fill of [338]	338	103
340	Deposit	Spread	312	103
341	Fill	Fill of [334]	335	103
342	Deposit	Spread	343	214
343	Deposit	Soil Build-up	101	342/357
344	Deposit	Same as (272)	380	320
345	Cut	Cut of Millrace	101	346
346	Deposit	Ironpan within Millrace	345	347
347	Deposit	Deposit within Millrace	346	348
348	Deposit	Deposit within Millrace	347	349
349	Deposit	Deposit within Millrace	348	350
350	Deposit	Deposit within Millrace	349	318
351	Structure	Corner of Bridge Abutment	352	264
352	Deposit	Fine Grey Silt	355	321
353	Cut	Cut of Post-Hole	128	354
354	Fill	Fill of [353]	353	103
355	Deposit	Grey Silt	318	352
356	Deposit	Spread	364	103
357	Deposit	Soil Build-up	343	362
358	Geological	Natural Gravel	101	343
359	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
360	Deposit	Road Surface	361	102
361	Deposit	Levelling Layer for Road	/	360
362	Cut	Ditch Terminus	343/357	390
363	Deposit	Area of Burning	343	112
364	Deposit	Spread	105	356
365	Cut	Cut of Post-Hole	198	366
366	Fill	Fill of [365]	365	103

367	Deposit	Same as (363)	343	112
368	Fill	Fill of [362]	391	214
369	Cut	Curvilinear Feature	312	313
370	Fill	Fill of [395]	395	371
371	Fill	Fill of [395]	370	374/376
372	Cut	Cut of Post-Hole	101	373
373	Fill	Fill of [372]	372	103
374	Cut	Cut of Post-Hole	371	375
375	Fill	Fill of [374]	374	103
376	Cut	Cut of Post-Hole	371	394
377	Fill	Fill of [376]	394	103
378	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
379	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
380	Deposit	Fill of Palaeochannel	101	272/344
381	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
382	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
383	Structure	Collapsed Pier Rubble	101	102
384	Deposit	Material from Excavated Trench	101	103
385	Cut	Cut of Ditch	249	329
386	Cut	Cut of Post-Hole	101	387
387	Fill	Fill of [386]	386	103
388	Cut	Cut of Pit	101	129
389	Deposit	Cobble Bank	101	103
390	Fill	Fill of Ditch Terminus [362]	362	391
391	Fill	Fill of Ditch Terminus [362]	390	368
392	Cut	Cut of Post-Hole	101	393
393	Fill	Fill of [392]	392	103
394	Fill	Fill of [376]	376	377
395	Cut	Cut of Irregular Feature	128	370
396	Deposit	Clay Deposit	101	103
397	Deposit	Large Burnt Spread	249	120
398	Cut	Cut of Post-Hole	128	399
399	Fill	Fill of [398]	398	103
400	Cut	Cut of Post-Hole	357	401
401	Fill	Fill of [400]	400	208
402	Deposit	Burnt Spread	117	103
403	Deposit	South Wall of Possible Structure	224	103
404	Deposit	Cobbled Surface	294	103
405	Cut	Cut of Post-Hole	128	406
406	Fill	Fill of [405]	405	103
407	Group No.	Stake-Holes	249	103
408	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID

APPENDIX 2: FINDS TABLES

Context	Grid	Material	Qty	Wgt	Date	Notes
103	D3	CBM	22	1321	RB	2 imbrex fragments
105	B4	CBM	2	55	RB	1 x scored fragment
108	D2	CBM	2	158	RB	Indeterminate frag
110	F2	CBM	1	65	RB	Imbrex fragment
111	Area 3	CBM	1	5	RB	
112	?	CBM	34	285	RB	Area 3, misc rolled frags, 1 overfired imbrex frag
113	Area 3	CBM	21	714	RB	Imbrex fragments
114	Area 3	CBM	4	157	RB	Tegula fragment
115	E1/F1	CBM	1	9	RB	
117	?	CBM	1	8	RB	Indeterminate frag
118	D7	CBM	4	177	RB	Indeterminate fragments
119	?	CBM	7	451	RB	1 x imbrex fragment
120	F5	CBM	47	2144	RB	1 piece with 2 crosses scored on 1 face
121	Area 3	CBM	29	1523	RB	
124	Area 3	CBM	1	34	RB	
128	D3	CBM	3	81	RB	Indeterminate frag
148	Area 2	CBM	1	21	RB	
184	G4	CBM	3	141	RB	Misc fragment
199	D10	CBM	5	241	RB	
200	D10	CBM	1	10	RB	
208	?	CBM	1	154	RB	Rolled tegula fragment
217	D2	CBM	1	9	RB	Very light / friable
224	D1	CBM	11	378	RB	Imbrex fragment
225	A1/B1	CBM	3	417	RB	
249	G5	CBM	25	915	RB	1 x imbrex fragment
254	?	CBM	1	85	RB	Misc fragment
277	I2/I3	CBM	1	97	RB	
292	?	CBM	6	96	RB	Indeterminate frag
341	D3	CBM	1	57	RB	
360		CBM	8	734	RB	
367	D9	CBM	1	5	RB	
?		CBM	1	249	RB	Part of tegula? Tr1 EXT
118/119	?	CBM	11	464	RB	Area 3 - 1 scored fragment
U/S	?	CBM	15	897	RB	
103	Area 3	Clay pipe	3	7	PM	
118	Area 3	Clay pipe	3	7	PM	
130	Area 2	Clay pipe	3	6	PM	

U/S	?	CuA	3	13	PM	Horse harness fitting?
108	?	Fired Clay	1	7	RB	
256	G5	Fired Clay	1	23	RB	
103	?	Fired Clay/CBM	3	75	RB	Area 3
108	D2	Fired Clay/CBM	1	19	RB	Misc fragment
110	F2	Fired Clay/CBM	3	11	RB	Indeterminate frags
114	F7	Fired Clay/CBM	1	7	RB	Indeterminate frag
120	C14	Fired Clay/CBM	6	35	RB	Indeterminate fragments
184	?	Fired Clay/CBM	3	63	RB	Indeterminate fragments
224	?	Fired Clay/CBM	18	800	RB	1 x tegula frag, 1 x imbrex frag
264	?	Fired Clay/CBM	2	62	RB	Area 4, bridge tumble
292	I2/I3	Fired Clay/CBM	1	6	RB	Misc fragment
397	?	Fired Clay/CBM	1	70	RB	Very friable / very light indeterminate fragment
U/S	?	Fired Clay/CBM	2	41	RB	Area 2 - Indeterminate fragments
184		Flint	1	3	?	
103	C2	Glass	15	78	RB	
108	D2	Glass	3	3	RB	
112	D9	Glass	1	9	RB	
114	Area 3	Glass	3	18	RB	Rib fragment
118	D7	Glass	7	10	RB	
120	H3	Glass	4	29	RB	
124	Area 3	Glass	3	7	RB	
125		Glass	3	8	RB	
128		Glass	2	76	RB	
140		Glass	1	5	RB	
143	Area 3	Glass	5	10	RB	
148	?	Glass	1	1	RB	
150	H1/Area 2	Glass	2	8	RB	
158	I6	Glass	2	13	RB	
184	?	Glass	4	13	RB	
217	D2	Glass	3	10	RB	
224	D7	Glass	2	5	RB	
249	G5	Glass	9	38	RB	
254	G4	Glass	1	1	RB	
261	D1/D2	Glass	40	258	RB	Window glass
268	B1	Glass	1	2	RB	
277		Glass	1	2	RB	
292		Glass	5	22	RB	
292	I2	Glass	1	3	RB	

296		Glass	1	2	RB	
313	D1	Glass	11	74	RB	Window glass
U/S	?	Glass	17	51	RB	
103	Area 3	Iron	94	1072	RB?	Nails - rusty
104	Area 2	Iron	2	17		
105	A2	Iron	6	90	RB?	Nail fragment
108	D2	Iron	16	170	RB	Nails
110	F2	Iron	12	158	RB	8 nails, 2 indeterminate fragments
112	D9	Iron	2	15		
113	Area 3	Iron	7	506		
114	Area 3	Iron	28	549	RB	Nail fragments - very corroded
115	F2	Iron	1	16	RB	Nail
117	?	Iron	6	147	RB	Masonry nails - very corroded
118	D8	Iron	47	552	RB	
120	C14	Iron	83	1044	RB	Nails + indeterminate fragments
121	Area 3	Iron	9	93	RB	
125	F7	Iron	2	5	RB	Shaft fragment (nail) - very corroded
126	E8	Iron	5	66	RB	Nails
128	D3	Iron	12	65	RB?	Very corroded
129	C5	Iron	1	9	RB	Nail
134	?	Iron	6	81	RB	Nails
140	I2	Iron	4	66	RB	Nails
148	G2/H2	Iron	5	35	RB	Nail head fragments
150	H1	Iron	1	3		
178	H7	Iron	1	25	RB?	Nail fragment
184	?	Iron	45	348	RB?	Small nail fragments - very corroded
190	G5	Iron	3	35	RB	Nails
199	D10	Iron	11	37		
200	E10	Iron	7	287	RB	Very corroded nail fragments
208	?	Iron	11	90	RB	Nails and hobnail fragments
210	G4	Iron	1	11	RB	Nail
214	E10	Iron	1	3		
217	D2	Iron	11	109	RB	Nails
224	?	Iron	40	357	RB	Nails
225	A1/B1	Iron	1	9		
229	G4	Iron	12	38	RB	Corroded nail head fragments

249	G4	Iron	72	681	PM	Nail fragments
254	?	Iron	24	89	RB	Corroded nail fragments
256	G5	Iron	2	16	RB	Nails
261	D1/D2	Iron	29	270	RB	Nails
264	Area 4	Iron	4	106	RB	Nail head - very corroded
268	B1	Iron	1	12	RB	Nail
290	?	Iron	11	40	RB	Hobnail and masonry nail fragments
292	?	Iron	62	37	RB?	Nail fragments and indeterminate frags - very badly corroded
298	D3	Iron	1	10	RB	Nail shaft fragment - very corroded
299	D2	Iron	4	27	RB	
300	D3	Iron	2	5	RB	Nails - very corroded
313	D1	Iron	3	21		
322	B4	Iron	2	17	RB	Nails - very corroded
323	B4	Iron	5	22		
325	B4	Iron	4	15	RB	Nail fragments - very corroded
326	B4	Iron	1	5	RB	Nail
327	B4	Iron	9	45		
328	H3	Iron	7	57		
335	B4	Iron	6	38	RB	
341	B4	Iron	1	2	RB	Nail fragment - very corroded
342	D9	Iron	3	23	RB	Nails - very corroded
343		Iron	3	48		
357	E9	Iron	5	180	RB	Nail, bolt and miscellaneous fragment
367	D9	Iron	1	12		
373	C4	Iron	1	4	RB	Nail head and shaft fragment - very corroded
397	?	Iron	1	7	RB?	Very corroded nail head
118/119	Area 3	Iron	18	283	RB	Nail fragments - very corroded
128?	C3	Iron	5	35	RB	4 x nails
U/S	?	Iron	20	186	PM	Hook
U/S	?	Lead	1	12	RB	
120	G5	Plaster	1	18	RB	
103		Pottery	586	14422	RB	White mortaria sherds
104	Area 2	Pottery	15	558	RB	Mortaria & BB1
105	A2	Pottery	48	588	RB	Neck of amphora
107	Area 2	Pottery	1	26	RB	Rim sherd

108		Pottery	92	1925	ERB	Ring-neck flagon, 1st C
110	?	Pottery	53	593	ERB	Samian rim sherd
111	Area 3	Pottery	7	63	RB	1 x amphora
112	?	Pottery	54	563	RB	SAM, BB1
113	Area 3	Pottery	64	2995	RB	Amp, mortaria, BB1 base
114	F7	Pottery	204	3661	RB	SAM, BAT AM
115	F1	Pottery	8	31	ERB	samian plus local oxi ware
117	?	Pottery	41	869	RB	Amphora and mortaria rim
118	D7	Pottery	1303	1330	RB	Greyware, BB1, amphora
119	?	Pottery	53	1169	RB	Samian, BB1 base sherd, oxidised mortaria and greyware
120	G4	Pottery	706	9390	RB	Base of small jar
121	Area 3	Pottery	40	1009	RB	
122		Pottery	1	12	RB	
123		Pottery	5	218	RB	
125	F7	Pottery	13	542	RB	Large sherd of amphora
126	E8	Pottery	31	432	RB	BB1 and samian
127	F2	Pottery	1	19	RB	Samian body sherd
128	D3	Pottery	109	1812	RB	Very abraded sherds
129	C5	Pottery	72	565	ERB	Samian body sherd
130		Pottery	21	362	RB	
134	E8/F8	Pottery	45	1023	RB	BB1 vessel; AD125-400 - jar; residue on exterior
138	F8	Pottery	3	16	RB	BB1; AD125-400
140	I2	Pottery	73	545	ERB	Samian and local greyware
142	G2	Pottery	1	2	RB	
146		Pottery	2	52	RB	Amphora fragment
148	G2/H2	Pottery	24	129	RB	Includes Nene valley sherd?
150	H1	Pottery	3	18	PM	All post-med
151	?	Pottery	7	57	RB	BB1 vessel - rims and base sherds
154	F6	Pottery	1	3	RB	
158	I6	Pottery	16	1003	RB	Mancetter Hartshill; 1 x post-med
169	I7	Pottery	19	517	RB	Amphora
184	H3	Pottery	98	1251	RB	BB1; AD125-400 x 1 rim, greyware, mortaria
187	H5	Pottery	2	13	RB	
188	H5	Pottery	18	639	RB	BAT AM 1

190	G5	Pottery	8	78	RB	Includes BB and SAM
199	D10	Pottery	13	119	RB	
200	E10	Pottery	15	417	RB	Amphora frags
208	?	Pottery	105	1499	RB	SAM, BAT AM 1; whiteware
209	G4	Pottery	1	164	RB	Half of a vessel - Nene Valley?
210	G4	Pottery	14	157	RB	Early to mid 2nd C; BB1
214	E10	Pottery	7	99	RB	
217	D2	Pottery	55	875	RB	SAM, local oxidised ware
224	D7	Pottery	177	4310	RB	Includes BB1 and samian
225	A1/B1	Pottery	7	64	RB	
227	D10	Pottery	2	403	ERB	BAT AM 1?
229	G4	Pottery	12	88	RB	Includes amphora sherd
230		Pottery	5	20	RB	
236		Pottery	33	463	RB	
249	F4	Pottery	500	6155	RB	Base of jar
254	?	Pottery	38	461	ERB	Locally sourced greyware plus Samian
256	G5	Pottery	25	153	RB	2nd to 3rd C; samian plus Nene valley? fine beaker
261	C2	Pottery	62	295	RB	Samian x 1
264	?	Pottery	19	168	RB	Local ox ware - base and body sherds
266	B1	Pottery	3	70	RB	Mortaria
272	I6	Pottery	2	15	RB	Very abraded
277	I2	Pottery	6	104	RB	
290	?	Pottery	15	40	ERB	Very abraded sherds - local oxidised ware?
292	I2	Pottery	193	2797	RB	Base of small vessel
294		Pottery	1	12	RB	Body sherd of jar
296	F5	Pottery	16	233	RB	
298	D3	Pottery	15	789	ERB	1 x sam
299	D2	Pottery	11	413	RB	2nd C, BB1
300	D3	Pottery	1	4	ERB	Samian body sherd - small
301	D3	Pottery	16	131	RB	Abraded body sherd
312	D2	Pottery	1	7	ERB	Samian body sherd
313	C2	Pottery	15	85	RB	Local oxidised ware x 3
319	F2	Pottery	29	1067	ERB	Amphora body sherd displays evidence of burning
322	B4	Pottery	3	10	RB	Samian and local

						oxidised ware
323	B4	Pottery	9	206	RB	
324	B4	Pottery	16	190	ERB	Body sherds of Samian 'hunting' bowl, 1st C
325	B4	Pottery	13	30	RB	BB1; 1 x SAM; local oxi ware
326	B4	Pottery	6	30	RB	5 x SAM
327	B4	Pottery	37	443	RB	
328	H3	Pottery	13	154	RB	
329	H3	Pottery	2	84	RB	Mortaria rim - locally produced?
335	B4	Pottery	13	82	RB	2 x BB1 sherds
341	B4	Pottery	21	554	ERB	Samian, BB1
342	D9	Pottery	36	611	ERB	BAT AM2?; mortaria rim with handle
343	E9	Pottery	14	382	RB	MAN HH mortaria - 1 vessel?
357	E9	Pottery	36	760	RB	Greyware, BB1, Samian, local oxidised
359	E9	Pottery	12	70	RB	
360		Pottery	53	571	RB	Includes crucible fragment?
373	C4	Pottery	1	27	RB	BB1 dog dish
384		Pottery	11	693	RB	
389	?	Pottery	2	14	RB	BB1 and oxidised ware
397	?	Pottery	20	221	RB	Samian bowl rim fragment; local greyware fabrics
401	E8	Pottery	1	1	RB	Tiny, abraded sherd
105/225	B1/B2	Pottery	4	127	RB	Abraded - amphora and local oxidised ware rim sherd
118 / 119		Pottery	8	124	RB	
127/128	C4	Pottery	5	57	ERB	Samian and very abraded amphora fragments??
128?	C3	Pottery	11	110	RB	Includes BB dog dish (2 rim sherds)
182/220	G7	Pottery	13	358	RB	Amphora
U/S		Pottery	541	11417	PM	Trench 1 extension
103	D4	Samian	33	270	ERB	
105		Samian	2	6	ERB	
108		Samian	6	24	ERB	
110		Samian	2	37	ERB	
113		Samian	7	55	ERB	
114		Samian	6	33	ERB	

118		Samian	12	104	ERB	
119	F7	Samian	1	2	ERB	
120		Samian	67	417	ERB	
121		Samian	5	58	ERB	
123		Samian	1	3	ERB	
126	F8	Samian	1	3	ERB	
128		Samian	34	330	ERB	
130		Samian	3	33	ERB	
134		Samian	7	17	ERB	
190		Samian	1	3	ERB	
224		Samian	9	86	ERB	
230		Samian	7	70	ERB	
236		Samian	12	40	ERB	
249	G5	Samian	39	284	ERB	
292		Samian	7	50	ERB	
296	F5	Samian	1	2	ERB	
298	D3	Samian	5	43	ERB	
299	D3	Samian	2	62	ERB	
301	D2	Samian	1	8	ERB	
341	D3	Samian	4	37	ERB	
342		Samian	1	11	ERB	
357		Samian	3	42	ERB	
360		Samian	2	19	ERB	
384		Samian	2	2	ERB	
U/S		Samian	27	245	ERB	
103		Slag	5	53		
110	F2	Slag	2	20	RB	
112	?	Slag	12	171	?	
118	D8	Slag	5	111	?	
120	F4	Slag	4	270	RB	
126		Slag	1	30		
148		Slag	2	94	RB	
184	E4	Slag	3	6		
217	D2	Slag	2	24	?	
224		Slag	1	149	?	
264	C1	Slag	2	58	RB?	
290	I1	Slag	1	18	RB	
292	?	Slag	5	48	?	
360		Slag	1	27	RB	
367	D9	Slag	1	36	?	
146		Slate	1	2400	RB	Roof tile
103		Stone	3	297	RB	
108		Stone	10	27710	RB	

146		Stone	1	1600	RB	Worked stone
224	D7	Stone	20	156	?	Pumice stone
227	I1	Stone	1	1427	RB	Roof slate
249	F5/G5	Stone	1	120	?	Is this worked?
393		Stone	1	4000	RB	Altar fragment?
182/220		Stone	1	6200	RB	Worked stone
U/S		Stone	4	2923	RB	Worked stone
TOTAL			**7845**	**160446**		

Table 1: Quantification of Finds by Material and Context

Context	Fabric	No sherds	Weight	Comments
103	BAT AM1	122	4080	INCLUDES BASAL BLOB
103	BAT AM2	44	3114	
103	GAL AM1	1	22	
103	CO OX	113	721	EXTREMELY ABRADED
103	CO OX	2	31	
103	CO OX	3	39	C2. VERY ABRADED FLAGON
103	CO OX	2	12	LC1/EC2. EXTREMELY ABRADED
103	CO OX	1	39	C2 JAR
103	CO OX	4	33	EXTREMELY ABRADED
103	CO OX	1	2	BEAKER
103	CO OX	1	11	LC1/EC2. LID
103	CO OX	1	26	TAZZA?
103	CO OX	1	26	TAZZA? SIGNS OF INTERNAL BURNING
103	F OX	2	2	FINE ROULETTED BEAKER
103	CO OX QG	4	26	
103	CO OX QG	1	7	LC1/EC2. REEDED RIM BOWL
103	CO RE	70	599	VERY ABRADED
103	CO RE	2	90	C2 BOWL. VERY ABRADED
103	CO RE	1	17	
103	CO RE	2	51	C2 DISH
103	CO RE	2	32	
103	CO RE	1	13	FLANGED BOWL/DISH
103	CO WH	16	109	
103	CO WH	1	19	VERY ABRADED - JAR
103	CO WH	10	62	FLAGON BASE FRAGS
103	CO OX WS	2	30	CUP WITH GROOVED RIM INTERNALLY
103	SVW OX2	2	116	C3/4? VERY ABRADED
103	CNG CC2	3	24	C2 ROUGH CAST BEAKER
103	CNG CC2	3	7	
103	MOS BS	4	16	EXTREMELY ABRADED
103	DOR BB1	17	117	CP SHERDS

103	DOR BB1	2	40	C2 CP
103	DOR BB1	2	36	C2 CP
103	DOR BB1	13	109	BOWL/DISH SHERDS SOME BURNT ORANGE
103	DOR BB1	1	8	C2. BB1 LID
103	DOR BB1	6	98	C2 DISH. VERY ABRADED
103	DOR BB1	4	40	C2 DISH. VERY ABRADED
103	DOR BB1	1	6	C2 DISH. VERY ABRADED
103	DOR BB1	5	57	190-340. G329
103	DOR BB1	1	56	LC2. GAJ 41
103	DOR BB1	8	116	C2 DISH
104	CO OX	11	44	
104	DOR BB1	5	74	E/M C2. GAJ 50
105	BAT AM2	7	213	
105	CO OX	23	130	
105	CO OX WS	1	14	140-200. TAZZA - SOOTED INTERNALLY
105	CO RE	3	21	
105	CO RE	1	8	JAR
105	CO RE	1	27	C2 BOWL.
105	CNG CC2	1	4	BEAKER. VERY ABRADED
105	DOR BB1	4	34	
105	DOR BB1	2	59	C2 DISH
105	DOR BB1	1	45	C2 BOWL
107	CO OX QG	1	24	LC1/EC2 REEDED RIM BOWL
108	BAT AM 2	11	832	INCLUDES HANDLE FRAG
108	CO OX	2	11	LAMP FRAGMENTS
108	CO OX	22	103	EXTREMELY ABRADED
108	CO OX	2	15	
108	CO OX	1	143	UNUSUAL DEC. STABBED CORDON
108	SVW OX2	2	25	C3/4. WEBSTER TYPE 10
108	SVW OX2	1	7	C2/4. WEBSTER TYPE 4
108	CO WH	1	34	FLAGON FORM AS G24. C3
108	DOR BB1	6	31	
108	DOR BB1	2	35	
108	DOR BB1	1	23	C2 FLAT RIM BOWL/DISH
108	CO RE	8	95	
108	CO RE	1	33	C2 DISH IMIT BB
108	CO RE	3	206	C4 FLANGED BOWL
110	CO OX	6	23	EXTREMELY ABRADED
110	CO OX	2	103	140-200 TAZZA G347. SOOTED INT
110	CO RE	13	51	C2 CP
110	DOR BB1	3	31	E/M C2. GAJ 30
110	DOR BB1	6	42	
110	DOR BB1	1	51	C2 DISH

110	DOR BB1	1	37	C2 DISH. SOOTED AND ABRADED
110	DOR BB1	1	26	C2 DISH/BOWL
110	MOS BS	2	2	VERY ABRADED
111	BAT AM1	3	39	
111	CO OX	1	4	
111	DOR BB1	2	7	
111	CNG CC2	1	6	ABRADED BEAKER FRAG
112	GAL AM1	29	400	MC1-C3. PELICHET 47. P & W CLASS 27
112	CO OX	7	22	EXTREMELY ABRADED
112	F OX	1	2	FINE OXIDISED
112	CO RE	4	24	
112	CO RE	1	10	80-120. LINEAR RUSTICATION
112	DOR BB1	4	26	C2 CP
113	BAT AM2	9	581	INCLUDES BASAL BLOB
113	CO RE	14	97	VERY ABRADED JAR - POSS BB2
113	CO OX	1	82	
113	MOS BS	1	2	
113	DOR BB1	10	82	
113	DOR BB1	1	11	C2 BOWL/DISH
114	BAT AM1	41	1507	INCLUDES CHIPS AND FLAKES
114	CO OX	25	73	VERY ABRADED
114	CO OX	2	18	140-200 TAZZA G347. SOOTED INT
114	CO RE	41	338	
114	CO RE	1	10	LC1/EC2 LID
114	CO RE	2	79	C2 JAR -SOOTED
114	CO RE	2	70	C2 JAR -SOOTED
114	CO RE	1	31	C2 DISH
114	DOR BB1	26	154	CP FRAGS
114	DOR BB1	3	72	C2 CP
114	DOR BB1	5	37	BOWL/DISH SHERDS
114	DOR BB1	1	17	C2 BOWL/DISH
114	DOR BB1	1	13	C2 BOWL/DISH BURNT ORANGE
114	DOR BB1	1	43	MID C2 DISH. GAJ 59
114	DOR BB1	3	26	190-340. G329
114	BB2	1	19	150-210. G311 - BURNT PALE
114	BB2	1	12	150-210. G311
114	CNG CC2	13	44	VERY ABRADED BEAKER
114	MOS BS	3	6	EXTREMELY ABRADED
115	CO OX	4	12	
115	CO RE	1	3	
115	DOR BB1	1	9	C2 CP
117	BAT AM2	11	422	INCLUDES FLAKES
117	BAT AM2	1	181	c2. P & W CLASS 25.30

117	CO OX	9	28	VERY ABRADED
117	CO OX	4	37	C2 RING NECKED FLAGON - VERY ABRADED
117	CO RE	1	7	
117	DOR BB1	4	30	
118	BAT AM1	21	618	INCLUDES FLAKES AND CHIPS
118	CO OX	13	102	
118	CNGCC1	1	2	C2 ROUGH CAST BEAKER
118	BB2	1	2	
118	BB2	1	6	150-210. G311
118	BB2	1	11	180-240. G313
118	CO RE	32	213	
118	DOR BB1	14	63	
118	DOR BB1	1	8	C2 CP
118	DOR BB1	1	21	MC2. GAJ 2
118	DOR BB1	14	100	
118	DOR BB1	2	30	C2 BOWL/DISH
118	DOR BB1	2	40	C2 DISH
118	DOR BB1	5	56	BOWL/DISH FRAGS - SOME BURNT ORANGE
118	DOR BB1	1	21	C2 BOWL/DISH
119	BAT AM1	6	180	
119	CO OX	2	14	ABRADED
119	CO OX WS	3	36	C2 RING NECKED FLAGON - VERY ABRADED
119	CO RE	7	69	
119	CO RE	1	13	C2 BOWL/DISH
119	DOR BB1	5	197	BASE SHERDS
119	DOR BB1	1	22	C2 BOWL/DISH
119	DOR BB1	2	24	C2 BOWL/DISH
119	DOR BB1	13	58	C2 CP SOOTED
119	DOR BB1	1	30	C2 CP SOOTED
119	CNGCC2	2	5	VERY ABRADED
120	BAT AM1	102	3886	INCLUDES MANY CHIPS AND FLAKES
120	GAL AM1	1	40	ORANGE FABRIC WITH CREAM SLIP
120	CO WH	1	59	SMALL BASE
120	CO WH	12	33	
120	SVW OX2	1	34	
120	SVW OX2	4	86	
120	DOR BB1	52	418	
120	DOR BB1	4	39	C2 CP. VERY ABRADED
120	DOR BB1	21	211	C2 BOWL/DISH FRAGS
120	DOR BB1	8	66	M/LC2. GAJ 52
120	DOR BB1	1	16	MC2. GAJ 59 BURNT AND ABRADED
120	DOR BB1	3	62	MC2 GAJ 59
120	DOR BB1	2	44	MC2. GAJ 59 BURNT AND ABRADED

120	DOR BB1	1	13	190-340. G329
120	DOR BB1	1	26	EC2. BB1 LID HANDLE
120	BB2	11	33	
120	BB2	1	12	150-250. G 137
120	BB2	3	20	LC2. G/M 22
120	BB2	1	14	180-240. G313
120	CO RE	9	91	
120	CO RE	101	780	ABRADED
120	CO RE	1	5	
120	CO RE	1	18	SOOTED CP
120	CO RE	1	13	CP - VERY ABRADED
120	CO RE	2	44	CP - VERY ABRADED
120	CO RE	2	48	
120	CO RE	1	8	140-200. IMIT DR 37. FORM AS G 197
120	CO RE	3	87	C2 BOWL
120	CO RE	1	11	C2 DISH
120	CO OX	140	796	ABRADED
120	CO OX	2	3	
120	CO OX	1	2	
120	CO OX	1	12	
120	CO OX	1	15	LC1/EC2 FLAT RIM BOWL
120	CO OX	1	30	PLAIN BELGIC DISH
120	CO OX	3	41	140-200. TAZZA - SOOTED INTERNALLY. G 347
120	CNG CC1	18	31	ROUGHCAST BEAKER - WHITE FABRIC
120	CNG CC1	1	4	BEAKER RIM ONLY
120	CNG CC2	18	30	VERY ABRADED CORNICE RIM BEAKER
120	LNV CC	9	17	C3?
121	BAT AM1	27	754	
121	DOR BB1	3	11	
121	CO RE	6	43	
121	CO RE	1	24	C2? SMALL JAR
121	CO RE	1	28	C2? PLAIN RIM DISH
121	CO OX	5	75	
123	BAT AM1	2	199	
123	DOR BB1	2	9	
123	CO RE	1	6	
125	BAT AM1	5	435	
125	CO OX	9	31	EXTREMELY ABRADED
125	DOR BB1	3	16	
125	CO RE	3	13	
126	BAT AM1	15	182	
126	CO OX	12	52	VERY ABRADED
126	CO RE	4	35	

126	CO RE	2	49	GREY DISH
126	DOR BB1	3	29	
126	DOR BB1	2	41	C2. BOWL
126	DOR BB1	1	24	C2.DISH BURNT SLIGHTLY ORANGE
128	BAT AM1	27	474	
128	CO RE	8	98	VERY ABRADED
128	CO OX	26	131	EXTREMELY ABRADED. INCLUDES LID & FLAGON FRAGS
128	CO OX	1	14	UNUSUAL FRAG. STABBED DECORATION
128	DOR BB1	18	334	LC2. GAJ 4 SOOTED
128	DOR BB1	4	125	E/MC2. GAJ50. SOOTED
128	DOR BB1	8	192	MC2. GAJ 37. BOWL
128	DOR BB1	9	73	
128	BB2	1	6	LC2/EC3
129	BAT AM1	177	3469	ALL BODY SHERDS AND FLAKES
130	BAT AM1	51	2946	INCLUDES BASAL BLOB
130	DOR BB1	1	24	LC2/EC3. GAJ 5
130	CO OX	2	84	VERY ABRADED
134	BAT AM1	11	526	
134	CO RE	5	42	
134	BB2	1	8	EXTREMELY ABRADED AND BURNT
134	CO OX	7	37	EXTREMELY ABRADED
134	CO OX WS	1	2	EXTREMELY ABRADED
134	MOS BS	1	2	EXTREMELY ABRADED
134	LNV CC	2	8	LC2
134	DOR BB1	15	305	LC2. GAJ 4. HEAVILY SOOTED
134	DOR BB1	2	70	E/MC2. GAJ 57. HEAVILY SOOTED
134	DOR BB1	1	11	AD190-340. G329
140	BAT AM1	3	52	
140	CO WH	3	8	
140	CO RE	8	39	
140	CO OX	21	59	EXTREMELY ABRADED
140	DOR BB1	11	82	SOOTED AND ABRADED
140	DOR BB1	1	11	C2
140	DOR BB1	1	11	E/MC2. VERY ABRADED BB1 LID
140	BB2	1	13	
140	CNG CC1	1	2	
140	MOS BS	1	2	EXTREMELY ABRADED
140	LNV CC	1	6	LC2. H P & M 29-30. POSS PHALLIC DECORATION
142	CO OX	2	2	CRUMBLING AND ABRADED
146	BAT AM1	1	44	
146	CO RE	2	10	EXTREMELY ABRADED
148	BAT AM1	3	40	
148	CO OX	11	35	EXTREMELY ABRADED

148	DOR BB1	8	66	EXTREMELY ABRADED
148	LNV CC	1	2	
151	CO OX	1	2	
151	DOR BB1	6	53	AD190-340. G329
157	DOR BB1	1	15	C2. CRISP CONDITION
158	BAT AM1	4	829	CONTEXT INCLUDES 1 SHERD MEDIEVAL
158	CO RE	2	10	EXTREMELY ABRADED
169	BAT AM1	3	370	
182	BAT AM1	14	352	THINNER WALLED FABRIC THAN USUAL
184	BAT AM1	8	111	INCLUDES FLAKES
184	CO OX	8	51	EXTREMELY ABRADED
184	CO RE	6	89	EXTREMELY ABRADED
184	CO RE	1	7	
184	BB2	1	5	
184	CNG CC1	1	2	
184	CNG CC2	1	8	BASE SHERD
184	MOS BS	2	2	EXTREMELY ABRADED
184	DOR BB1	32	276	
184	DOR BB1	1	22	C2. COOKING POT
184	DOR BB1	1	21	C2/3 COOKING POT
184	DOR BB1	6	105	C2 BOWL
184	DOR BB1	1	34	C2 BOWL
184	DOR BB1	1	51	E/M C2. GAJ 57
187	BAT AM1	1	9	
187	CO RE	1	3	
188	BAT AM1	25	616	MANY FLAKES
188	CO OX	8	16	EXTREMELY ABRADED
188	CO OX	1	10	140-200. G347. SOOTED INTERNALLY. VERY ABRADED
188	CNG CC2	1	1	
188	DOR BB1	1	9	SOOTED, EDGE OF RIM ONLY
188	CO RE	3	4	
190	BAT AM1	1	54	
190	CO OX	3	6	EXTREMELY ABRADED
190	DOR BB1	2	10	
190	CNG CC2	1	2	BEAKER
199	CO OX	8	40	VERY ABRADED
199	CO RE	2	4	
200	BAT AM1	4	269	
200	BAT AM2	1	80	
200	CO OX	4	10	EXTREMELY ABRADED
200	DOR BB1	2	19	
200	LNV CC	1	7	LC2. H P & M 46
208	BAT AM1	18	469	

208	BAT AM1	45	586	SHARP BREAKS BUT MANY CHIPS AND FLAKES
208	CO RE	12	113	ABRADED
208	CO OX	6	18	EXTREMELY ABRADED
208	BB2	1	11	
209	LNV CC	1	161	LC2/EC3 DIMPLED BEAKER
210	DOR BB1	14	157	COOKING POT
214	BAT AM1	4	75	FLAKES
214	CO OX	1	12	VERY ABRADED
214	CO WH	2	10	BASE FRAGMENTS
217	BAT AM1	2	68	
217	CO OX	18	91	EXTREMELY ABRADED
217	CO RE	4	58	
217	CO RE	1	13	FLANGED RIM JAR
217	CO RE	1	13	
217	CO WH	2	9	
217	CO WH	1	8	
217	DOR BB1	5	42	
217	DOR BB1	1	19	SOOTED AND BURNT COOKING POT
224	DOR BB1	15	174	
224	DOR BB1	1	28	E/M C2 COOKING POT
224	DOR BB1	3	66	MC2. GAJ 2
224	DOR BB1	5	30	
224	DOR BB1	2	15	
224	DOR BB1	7	91	E/MC2. GAJ 57.
224	DOR BB1	1	24	E/MC2. GAJ 57 SOOTED
224	DOR BB1	2	103	E/MC2. GAJ 34
224	CO RE	24	283	
224	CO RE	2	36	JAR
224	CO RE	1	3	SMALL JAR
224	CO RE	1	37	BOWL/DISH
224	CO RE	2	70	C2. PLAIN DISH
224	CO OX	11	160	
224	CO OX	2	32	FLAGON HANDLE
224	CO OX	1	2	VERY SMALL VESSEL
224	CO OX	1	6	
224	CO OX	1	55	70-100. SIMILAR TO G 193, DR 29 NO ROULETTING
224	GAL AM1	33	92	FLAKES AND CHIPS
224	CNG CC1	1	2	
224	BAT AM1	21	688	INCLUDES HANDLE FRAG. P & W CLASS 25
224	BAT AM2	9	757	
224	BAT AM2	2	292	P & W CLASS 25
224	BAT AM2	1	215	P & W CLASS 25
224	BAT AM2	1	116	P & W CLASS 25

225	CO OX	2	17	EXTREMELY ABRADED
225	CO RE	2	12	
225	CO RE	2	31	
227	BAT AM1	1	373	HANDLE SCAR. P & W CLASS 25
227	DOR BB1	1	24	C2. BOWL/DISH
228	CO OX QG	3	10	VERY ABRADED
229	BAT AM2	2	46	VERY ABRADED
229	CO OX	1	4	VERY ABRADED
229	CO WH	3	2	VERY ABRADED
229	DOR BB1	3	8	
229	DOR BB1	1	6	AD190-340. G329
230	BAT AM1	1	4	
230	CO OX	2	2	
230	F OX	1	10	SMALL FINE PLAIN BEAKER
236	BAT AM1	1	104	
236	BAT AM2	7	120	
236	CO RE	7	60	
236	CO RE	2	24	C2 FLAT RIM BOWL/DISH
236	CO OX QG	4	30	
236	CO OX QG	2	16	140-200.G347
236	CO OX QG	1	19	TAZZA FRAG
236	CO OX QG	1	14	LC1/EC2. REEDED RIM BOWL
236	CO OX	1	3	VERY SMALL FLAGON?
236	DOR BB1	4	22	E/MC2. WAVY LINE AROUND RIM
249	BAT AM1	20	516	INCLUDES FLAKES
249	CO OX	20	431	120-200. FLAGON G6. VERY ABRADED
249	CO OX	141	668	VERY ABRADED. INCLUDES FLAGON SHERDS
249	CO OX	7	24	APPLIED CORDONS DECORATED WITH IMPRESSED CIRCLES
249	CO OX	1	26	LC1/EC2 JAR
249	CO OX	1	12	LC1/EC2 JAR
249	CO OX	4	28	HANDLED BOWL
249	CO OX	1	12	LC1/EC2 JAR
249	CO OX	1	6	JAR - EXTREMELY ABRADED
249	CO OX	1	20	LC1/C2 FLAT RIM BOW
249	CO OX	1	6	C2. CUP FORM Dr 27. EXTREMELY ABRADED
249	CO OX	1	15	LC1/EC2 LID
249	CO OX QG	15	58	
249	CO OX QG	2	35	LC1/EC2 FLAT RIM BOWL
249	CO OX QG	1	9	LC1/EC2 - ONE GROOVE IN RIM. VERY ABRADED
249	CO OX WS	1	4	
249	CO WH	1	4	VERY SMALL BOWL
249	CO RE	48	525	
249	DOR BB1	17	136	

249	DOR BB1	3	36	
249	DOR BB1	1	21	E/MC2. GAJ 1.
249	DOR BB1	4	53	
249	DOR BB1	4	82	E/MC2. GAJ 57
249	DOR BB1	1	51	E/MC2. GAJ 57
249	DOR BB1	1	42	E/MC2. GAJ 57. ALTERED BY BURNING
249	CO RE	1	3	L1/EC2. RUSTIC
249	CNG CC1	10	22	EXTREMELY ABRADED
249	CNG CC2	11	28	EXTREMELY ABRADED
249	CNG CC2	1	10	EXTREMELY ABRADED
249	CNG CC2	1	2	EXTREMELY ABRADED
254	BAT AM1	3	76	
254	CO RE	8	63	
254	CO OX	13	30	EXTREMELY ABRADED
254	DOR BB1	4	34	
256	CO RE	2	27	
256	CO RE	1	28	BASE WITH X GRAFFITO
256	CO OX	9	50	EXTREMELY ABRADED
256	F OX	2	6	FINE BEAKER
256	CNG CC1	2	3	R/C BEAKER
261	DOR BB1	3	17	
261	CO RE	3	21	
261	CO RE	1	6	ABRADED
261	CO OX	34	130	
261	CO OX	1	13	LC1/EC2 GROOVED JAR
261	CO WH	2	10	C2. TAZZA
264	CO RE	1	4	VERY ABRADED
264	CO OX	16	127	EXTREMELY ABRADED
266	CO OX	1	7	
272	CO OX	2	13	
277	BAT AM1	2	2	FLAKES
277	CO OX	14	42	EXTREMELY ABRADED
277	CO RE	3	26	
277	DOR BB1	2	26	190-340 G329
277	DOR BB1	1	42	C2 VX GRAFFITO ON TOP OF RIM. SF 132
290	CO OX	10	27	EXTREMELY ABRADED
292	BAT AM1	38	922	INCLUDES CHIPS AND FLAKES. P & W CLASS 25
292	CO RE	23	270	
292	CO OX	38	254	EXTREMELY ABRADED
292	CO OX	1	10	LC1/ECE FLAT RIM BOWL/DISH
292	CO OX	2	39	LC1/EC2 LID
292	DOR BB1	20	158	VERY ABRADED
292	DOR BB1	4	42	M/LC2. GAJ 52

292	DOR BB1	1	8	190-340 G329
292	CO OX	6	22	PALE FABRIC. AMPHORA STOPPER?
292	LNV CC	3	2	
292	LNV CC	1	5	LC2. H P & M 29-30. SEE CONTEXT 140
292	CNG CC2	1	8	BEAKER - DISCOLOURED BY BURNING
292	MOS BS	1	2	EXTREMELY ABRADED
292	MOS BS	1	17	EXTREMELY ABRADED
292	MOS BS	1	3	EXTREMELY ABRADED
294	CO OX	2	11	
296	DOR BB1	2	29	E/MC2. GAJ 1. SOOTED
296	DOR BB1	15	206	E/MC2. GAJ 1. SOOTED
296	DOR BB1	41	316	LC2. GAJ 4. SOOTED
296	DOR BB1	1	123	E/M C2. GAJ 34
296	CNG CC2	1	2	VERY ABRADED
298	BAT AM1	7	623	INCLUDES FLAKES
298	CO OX	2	8	VERY ABRADED
298	DOR BB1	3	19	BASE SHERDS
299	CO OX	7	26	EXTREMELY ABRADED
299	DOR BB1	1	4	
299	DOR BB1	3	62	MC2. GAJ 35. SOOTED
300	DOR BB1	2	22	SCRIBBLED BASE OF DISH - LATTICE
301	DOR BB1	12	114	LC2. GAJ 4
301	CO OX	4	12	EXTREMELY ABRADED
312	DOR BB1	3	47	E/M C2. GAJ 57. SOOTED INSIDE AND OUT
312	CO OX	1	2	
313	CO OX	8	21	EXTREMELY ABRADED
313	CO OX QG	2	12	LC1/EC2 JAR
313	CO OX QG	1	17	LC1/EC2 JAR. EXTREMELY ABRADED
313	CO OX QG	1	10	LC1/EC2 LID
313	CO OX QG	2	8	L1/EC2. REEDED RIM BOWL. SOOTED
313	CO RE	2	13	EXTREMELY ABRADED
313	CO RE	1	8	LC1/EC2 RUSTIC. BLOB
313	CO OX	1	4	VERY HARD FIRED
319	BAT AM1	9	901	
319	CO RE	1	6	
319	CO OX	1	1	
319	DOR BB1	13	126	E/MC2. GAJ 30. ALTERED TO GREY/ORANGE BY BURNING
319	CNG CC2	1	8	C2 R/C BEAKER
322	CO OX	2	4	
323	BAT AM1	4	180	
323	CO OX	3	15	
324	CO OX	8	24	ABRADED
324	CO RE	2	13	ABRADED

325	DOR BB1	1	8	
325	CO OX	11	17	EXTREMELY ABRADED
327	BAT AM1	3	153	
327	GAL AM1	5	48	
327	CO OX	13	40	EXTREMELY ABRADED
327	CO OX QG	1	12	
327	CO RE	5	99	
327	DOR BB1	2	10	
328	CO RE	4	45	LC1/EC2? JAR
328	CO OX QG	1	18	TAZZA? SOOTED INTERNALLY
328	DOR BB1	2	28	DISH. BURNT FABRIC
328	BAT AM1	2	47	
329	CO OX	1	8	EXTREMELY ABRADED
335	BAT AM1	1	33	
335	CO OX	2	6	
335	CO RE	4	57	
335	DOR BB1	3	52	E/M C2 GAJ 57. SOOTED
341	BAT AM1	2	179	
341	CO OX	5	15	EXTREMELY ABRADED
341	CO OX QG	1	2	SOOTED
341	CNG CC1	1	2	EXTREMELY ABRADED
341	CO RE	1	28	BASE FRAGMENT
341	DOR BB1	2	28	SOOTED
342	BAT AM1	3	237	
342	GAL AM1	22	47	CRUMBLING
342	CO OX	17	144	FRAGS OF TWO FLAGON NECKS
342	CO OX	2	13	LC1/EC2 LID
342	CO RE	2	11	
342	DOR BB1	3	10	ONE SHERD BURNT ORANGE
343	BAT AM1	2	70	
343	CO OX	1	2	EXTREMELY ABRADED
343	GAL AM1	1	20	
343	DOR BB1	1	24	BODY SHERD
344	CO OX	1	4	VERY ABRADED
344	CNG CC2	1	2	R/C BEAKER
357	BAT AM1	3	264	
357	DOR BB1	3	15	ONE SHERD BURNT ORANGE
357	CO RE	2	30	
357	CO RE	3	28	LC1/EC2 RUSTIC - LINEAR - VERY ABRADED
357	CO OX	4	15	EXTREMELY ABRADED
357	CO OX QG	8	109	
357	CNG CC2	1	30	BASE R/C BEAKER
359	DOR BB1	11	63	SOOTED

359	CO OX	1	3	VERY ABRADED
360	BAT AM1	5	100	
360	GAL AM1	1	19	EXTREMELY ABRADED
360	CO OX	15	62	
360	CO OX QG	8	90	
360	CO OX QG	2	15	LC1/EC2. EXTREMELY ABRADED. JAR
360	CO OX QG	1	20	EXTREMELY ABRADED. JAR
360	CO OX QG	1	7	EDGE RIM. JAR
360	CO OX QG	1	4	LC1/EC2 LID
360	CO OX WS	1	16	
360	CO WH	2	5	
360	CO RE	19	152	
360	CO RE	2	14	LC1/EC2 JAR. EXTREMELY ABRADED
360	CO RE	1	8	ENCRUSTED WITH SLAG. CRUCIBLE?
361	CO RE	1	4	
370	CO OX	1	8	
373	DOR BB1	1	25	C2. BOWL/DISH
384	BAT AM1	3	649	
384	CO OX	8	39	EXTREMELY ABRADED
389	DOR BB1	1	7	HEAVILY SOOTED JAR
389	CO OX	1	5	VERY ABRADED
397	BAT AM1	2	17	FLAKES
397	CO OX	8	104	VERY ABRADED
397	CO RE	4	59	LC1/EC2 LID. SOOTED
397	CNG CC2	1	2	VERY ABRADED BEAKER
Totals		**3747**	**59904**	

Table 2: Quantification of Coarseware Fabrics (Roman)

Fabrics

CO WH – coarse, white ware
CO RE – Unidentified grey ware
CO OX - Unidentified oxidised ware
CO OX WS – Unidentified oxidised ware with white/cream slip
CO OX QG – fine-textured, oxidised fabric with large well-spaced prominent quartz grit inclusions
BAT AM 1 – South Spanish amphora fabric
BAT AM 2 – South Spanish amphora fabric
DOR BB1 – Dorset Black-burnished ware 1
BB2 – Black burnished ware 2 of uncertain origin
CNG CC1 – Central Gaulish white ware
CNG CC2 – central Gaulish colour coated ware – pinkish fabric
MAH WH – Mancetter-Hartshill white ware
GAL AM 1 – Gaulish amphora fabric
MOS BS – Mosel black-slipped ware
SVW OX2 – Severn Valley ware – precise source unknown
CSA WS – Carlisle/Scalesceugh area white slipped mortarium

MO CR – pinkish cream mortarium fabric – local?
MO OX RS – oxidised mortarium fabric with raetian slip
SPE OX - mortarium of German origin

Context	Fabric	No sherds	Weight	Comments
103	NOG WH4	11	132	CRUMBLING FABRIC
103	MO OX	1	51	VERY HARD FIRED BS
103	MO OX	21	798	BODY AND BASE SHERDS
103	MO OX	1	46	C2.CR
103	MO OX	4	114	C2 B, IRS, F
103	MO OX RS	1	31	IRS. TRACE OF RAETIAN SLIP ON RIM
103	MO OX	1	144	C2. GROOVE AROUND LOWER FLANGE OF RIM
103	MO OX	1	79	CR. EXTREMELY ABRADED
103	MO OX	2	130	IRS. POWDERY. EXTREMELY ABRADED
103	MO OX RS	1	56	C2. CR SMALL. TRACE OF RED SLIP
103	MO OX	6	218	C2. CR. FINE HARD FABRIC
103	MO OX	1	71	HAD/ANT. STAMP 127 OF DOC. IRS
103	MO OX	1	38	HAD/ANT. STAMP OF DOC ON FF
103	CSA WS	3	185	C2. BODY AND BASE SHERDS
103	CSA WS	1	23	C2. FF
103	CSA WS	1	37	C2. FF
103	CSA WS	1	66	C2. CRS - THICK CREAM SLIP OVER RIM. CSA WS? Local?
103	MO CR	2	105	BB
103	MO CR	2	50	FLANGE FRAGS
103	MO CR	1	89	C2. CR LOCAL?
103	SPE OX	1	63	C3? BS RHINELAND
103	MAH WH	3	698	LC2/EC3. CRB - FRAGMENTARY STAMP
103	MAH WH	11	312	BBS
103	MAH WH	1	31	C2/3. IRS
103	MAH WH	2	48	C3. VERY ABRADED
103	MAH WH	1	51	250-350. G283. CRS
103	MAH WH	1	49	250-350. G283. CRS
103	MAH WH	1	17	IRS
104	MO OX	3	451	C2. CRB. HARD FABRIC. ABRADED
105	MO OX	1	83	LC2. CR. RES LIP OVER UPPER RIM

	RS			
108	MO OX	2	34	IRS. VERY ABRADED
108	MAH WH	3	13	BS. VERY ABRADED
108	MO CR	6	283	BS.
110	MO CR	1	33	BS
112	NOG WH4	1	13	LC1/EC2. BS
113	MAH WH	1	99	C2/3. FF. ABRADED
113	MO OX RS	1	110	LC2/EC3. IRS. RED SLIP OVER RIM AND INTERNAL HOLLOW
113	VER WH	30	2330	LC1/EC2. CRB. STAMPED TWICE HALFWAY ROUND. NEEDS WORK
114	MO CR	2	46	BS
114	MO CR	2	58	BS
114	SPE OX	2	42	C3? BS, FF, RHINELAND
114	MAH WH	4	49	BS
114	MAH WH	1	71	C2/3. IRS
114	MO OX	1	14	BS. POWDERY AND ABRADED
114	MO OX	2	83	C2. CR. VERY ABRADED
114	MO OX	1	56	C2. FF
114	MO OX	2	204	IRS, BB. HARD FABRIC. BURNT AND ABRADED
117	MO OX	1	23	C2. IRS. VERY ABRADED
117	MO OX RS	1	82	CR. GROOVE AROUND LOWER RIM. ABRADED. TRACE OF RED SLIP
118	MAH WH	1	33	C2/3. FF
118	MO OX	1	22	C2. FF. VERY ABRADED
119	MO OX	4	166	BS
119	CSA WS	1	154	BS/IRS
119	MO CR	2	42	IRS, BS
119	MAH WH	1	28	IRS
120	CSA WS	1	138	MID C2. VERY HARD FIRED. STAMP AUSTINUS. 67. CR
120	CSA WS	1	158	MID C2. HARD FIRED. STAMP DOC 78 CR
120	CSA WS	1	210	C2. ABRADED CR. MEND?
120	CSA WS	1	13	BS
120	MO OX	9	175	BBS VERY ABRADED
120	MO OX	1	134	SPOUT
120	MO OX	3	116	FFS
120	MO OX	1	9	IRS
120	MO OX	1	59	SPOUT
120	MO CR	6	276	IRS, BS. VERY ABRADED
120	MAH WH	4	33	BS

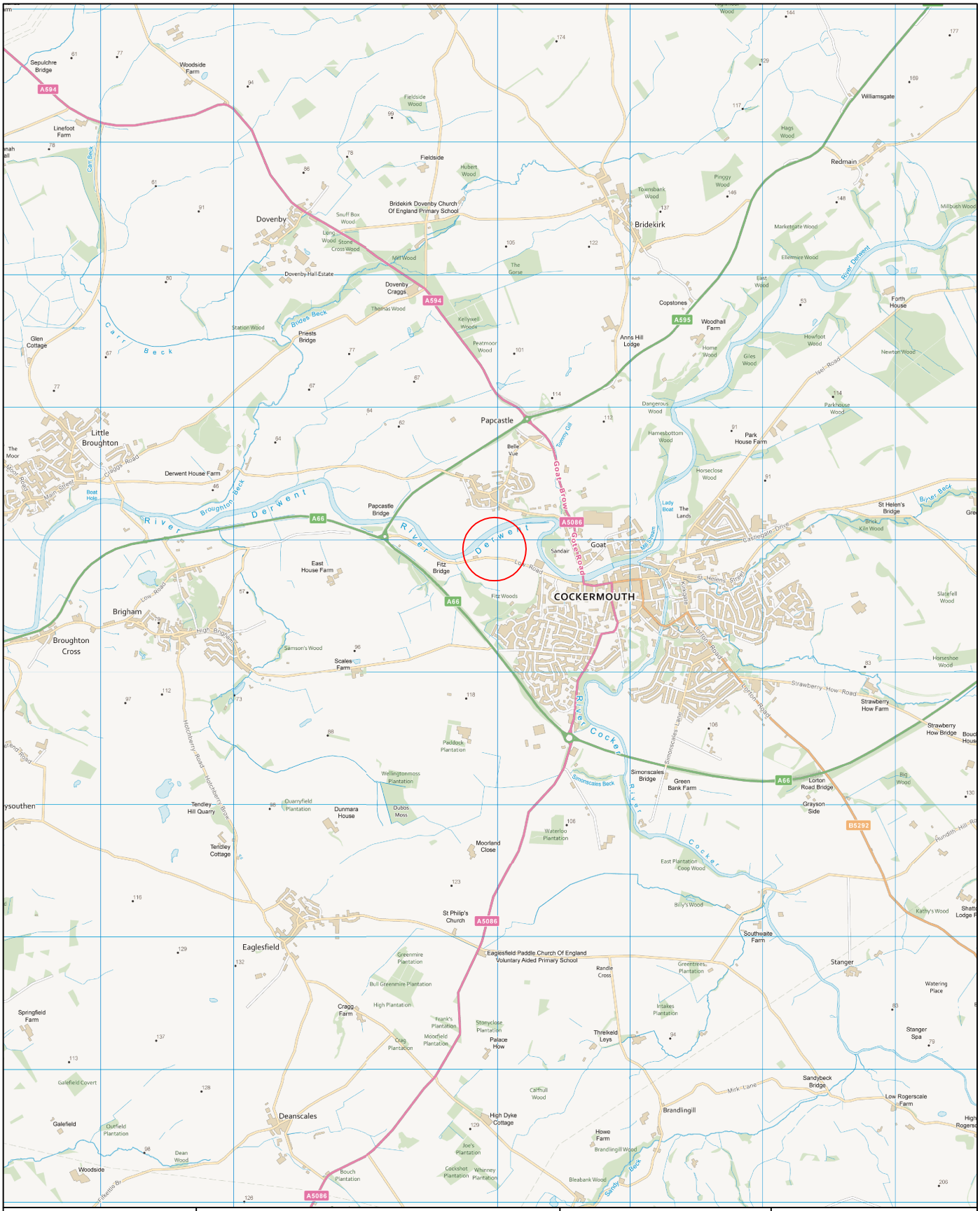
120	MAH WH	3	48	250-350. G283. CR
120	NOG WH4	25	191	70-110. G238, IRS, S VERY ABRADED AND CRUMBLING
121	MO OX	1	23	C2. BS. HARD FIRED
122	MAH WH	1	10	BS
125	MO CR	2	58	BBS
125	MO OX	1	81	BS
125	MO OX	1	21	IRS
125	MO OX	1	8	FFS
126	MAH WH	1	31	BS
128	NOG WH4	2	41	BS. EXTREMELY ABRADED
128	MO OX	3	40	BS. ABRADED
128	MO OX	1	12	FF
128	CSA WS	2	382	BS
128	CSA WS	1	19	FF
128	MO CR	2	35	BS
128	MAH WH	1	8	BS
130	MAH WH	1	13	BS
134	MO OX	1	53	C2. IRS
134	CSA WS	2	27	IRS
134	MAH WH	1	9	BS
140	MO CR	2	33	S, BS
140	CSA WS	1	61	B
140	CSA WS	1	15	IRS
140	MO OX	1	13	HARD FIRED BS
140	MO OX	1	48	IRS. ATERED BY BURNING
140	MO OX	1	15	BS - VERY ABRADED
158	NOG WH4	10	136	60-90. G237. CR
169	NOG WH4	15	139	LC1/EC2. S, BS
184	CSA WS	2	29	C2. HARD FIRED BS
184	MO CR	1	10	IRS
184	MO CR	1	8	SPOUT
184	MAH WH	1	62	B
188	CSA WS	1	29	MID C2. CR. STAMP FECI 64
199	MAH WH	1	71	B
200	MAH WH	1	10	EXTREMELY ABRADED BS

208	MO CR	1	10	BS
208	MAH WH	3	13	EXTREMELY ABRADED BS
208	MAH WH	2	47	230-340. CR. G282
208	MAH WH	1	15	230-340. CRS. G282
208	MO OX	1	134	B. EXTREMELY ABRADED
217	MAH WH	2	350	B
217	MAH WH	2	18	BS. EXTREMELY ABRADED
217	MO OX	1	58	BS
217	MO OX	1	16	FF
224	NOG WH4	2	141	LC1/EC2. IRS. EXTREMELY ABRADED
224	VER WH	1	87	LC1/EC2. IRS
224	MO CR	1	3	S. VERY ABRADED
224	MO OX	3	64	BS
224	MO OX	1	185	C2. IRS. VERY ABRADED
224	MO OX	1	43	C2. VERY HARD FIRED. SOOTED
224	MO OX	2	160	C2, CR. ALTERED BY BURNING
236	MO CR	1	12	BS
236	CSA WS	1	22	BS. HARD FIRED
249	CSA WS	26	738	MID C2. CRBS. STAMP X 2. PROB AUSTINUS. GROOVE IN RIM EDGE
249	MO OX	9	549	C2. CRS
249	MO OX	2	233	C2. CR
249	CSA WS	1	277	C2. CR. SLIP ALMOST COMPLETELY GONE
249	MO OX	6	247	BS
249	MO OX	4	105	C2. FFS. VERY ABRADED.
249	MAH WH	2	77	LC2/EC3. CR. ABRADED
249	MO CR	7	312	C2. IRS. STAMP 119. FABRIC ALTERED BY BURNING.
254	NOG WH4	2	119	70-110. IRS. G238. ABRADED
254	MO OX RS	1	95	LC2. VERY SLIGHT TRACE OF RED SLIP
256	CSA WS	3	39	C2. VERY ABRADED FLANGE FRAGMENTS. SAME AS 292
261	MO OX	2	19	BS
266	MO OX	2	75	C2. ALL QUARTZ TRIT GRIT
277	MAH WH	1	15	C2-3. FLANGE FRAGS
277	MO OX	7	150	C2. EXTREMELY ABRADED BS, FF
277	CSA WS	1	50	C2. IRS - ABRADED
277	MO OX RS	3	73	LC2. FFS. RAETIAN
290	MAH WH	3	4	FLAKES

292	CSA WS	3	422	CRBS. C2
292	CSA WS	1	19	FF. SAME AS 256
292	MO OX	3	49	EXTREMELY ABRADED BS, IRS
292	MO OX	1	16	FF
292	MO OX RS	1	231	LC2. CR. VERY HARD FABRIC. RAETIAN SLIP OVER RIM
292	VER WH	1	15	LC1/EC2. FF
292	VER WH	1	35	LC1/EC2 IRS
292	NOG WH4	5	89	70-110. G238, VERY ABRADED
298	CSA WS	1	10	BS
298	CSA WS	1	95	SPOUT ONLY. VERY HARD FABRIC
299	CSA WS	1	182	C2. CR. SHARPLY DEFINED FORM BUT ABRADED SLIP ALMOST GONE.
299	MO OX	1	136	C2. CR. LOCAL?
327	CSA WS	1	15	BS
327	NOG WH4	1	5	LC1/EC2. VERY ABRADED BS
327	VER WH	1	27	LC1/EC2 FF. JOINS 335, 341
329	MO OX	1	75	C2. CR. EXTREMELY ABRADED
335	VER WH	1	15	LC1/EC2 FF. JOINS 327, 341
335	MO OX	1	37	C2. CR. GROOVE AROUND LOWER FLANGE OF RIM. ABRADED
341	VER WH	1	74	LC1/EC2. FF JOINS 327, 355
341	MO OX RS	1	11	LC2. BS RED SLIP
341	NOG WH4	1	156	70-110. G238. CR ABRADED
342	LIMO	1	136	SPOUT ONLY.
343	MAH WH	5	222	230-340. CRB. VERY ABRADED. G282
357	MAH WH	4	233	C2. SPOUT
360	NOG WH4	1	13	LC1/EC2 - BS
360	NOG WH4	1	123	LC1/EC2. CR PEAKED RIM WITH ROLL.
TOTALS		**413**	**17318**	

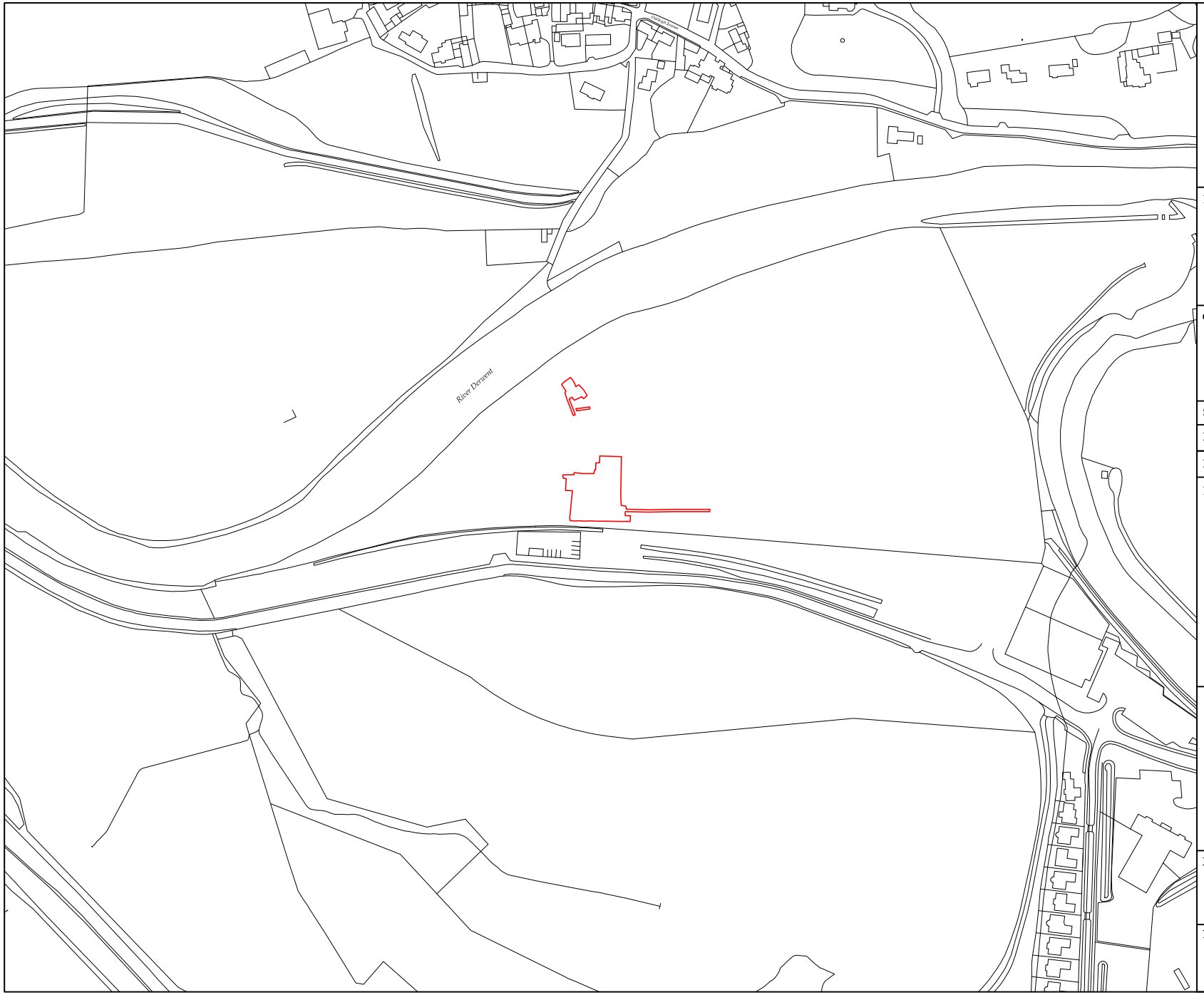
Table 3: Quantification of Mortaria Fabrics

APPENDIX 3: FIGURES



wardell armstrong archaeology Wardell Armstrong Archaeology 2014	PROJECT: Discovering Derventio SCALE: 1:40,000 at A4 REPORT No: CP10171 CLIENT: Grampus Heritage & Training DRAWN BY: AB DATE: As in report FIGURE: 1	KEY: Site location	

Figure 1: Site location.



Wardell Armstrong
Archaeology
2014

PROJECT:

Land at Broomlands,
Cockermouth, Cumbria

CLIENT:

Grampus Heritage
and Training Ltd

SCALE: 1:4,000 at A4

DRAWN BY: AB

DATE: December 2015

KEY:

Areas of excavation

REPORT No:

CP10171

FIGURE:

2

Figure 2: Detailed site location.

wardell armstrong
archaeology

Wardell Armstrong
Archaeology
2015

PROJECT:

Land at Broomlands, Papcastle, Cockermouth, Cumbria

CLIENT:

Grampus Heritage & Training Ltd

SCALE: 1:1000 at A3

DRAWN BY: AB & HP

DATE: December 2015

KEY:

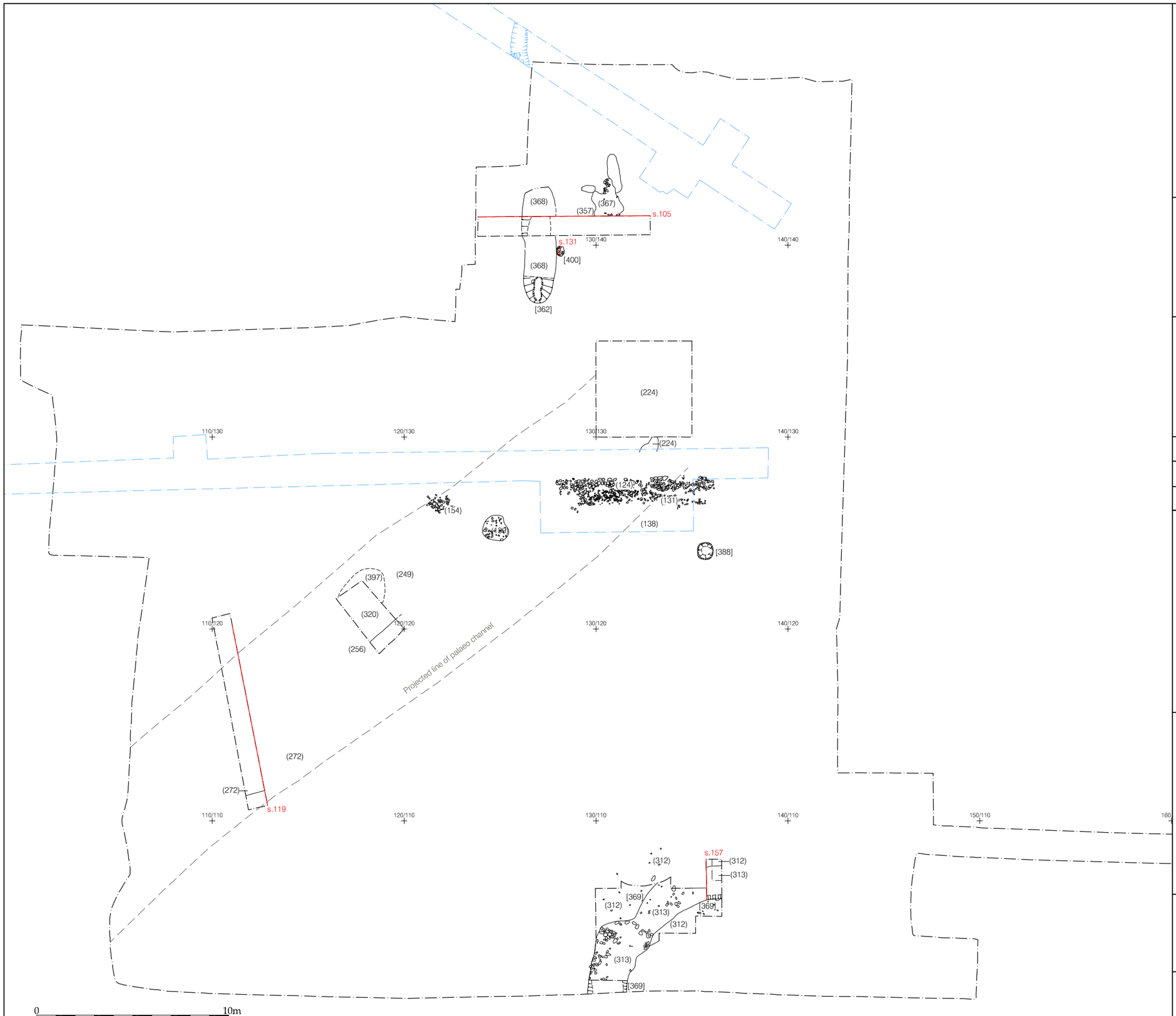
2010 evaluation trenches

2014 excavation

REPORT No: CP10171

FIGURE: 3

Figure 3: 2010 geophysics results with associated areas of excavation.



Wardell Armstrong Archaeology 2015

PROJECT:

Land at Broomlands, Papcastle, Cockermouth, Cumbria

CLIENT:

Grampus Heritage & Training Ltd

SCALE: 1:200 at A3

DRAWN BY: AB & HP

DATE: December 2015

KEY:

(101) Context numbers

Section location

Limit of excavation

2010 evaluation trenches

REPORT No:

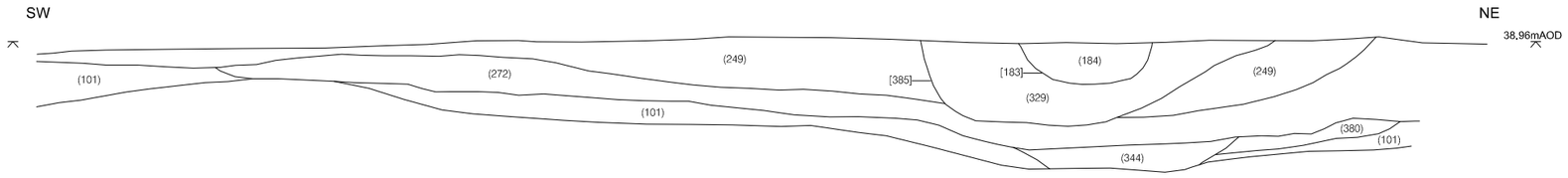
CP10171

FIGURE:

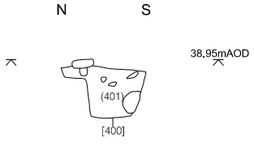
4

Figure 4: Phase 1 plan, Area A.

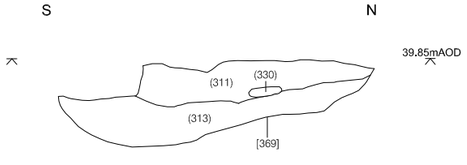
Section 105. South facing section across feature [362].



Section 119. ESE facing section, although the section markers indicate it's west facing,of western slot.



Section 131. West facing section across posthole [400]



Section 157. East facing section across ditch [369].

0 2m

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KEY:

(101) Context numbers

Height mAOD

Limit of excavation

REPORT No:

CP10171

FIGURE:

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Figure 5: Phase 1 sections, Area A.

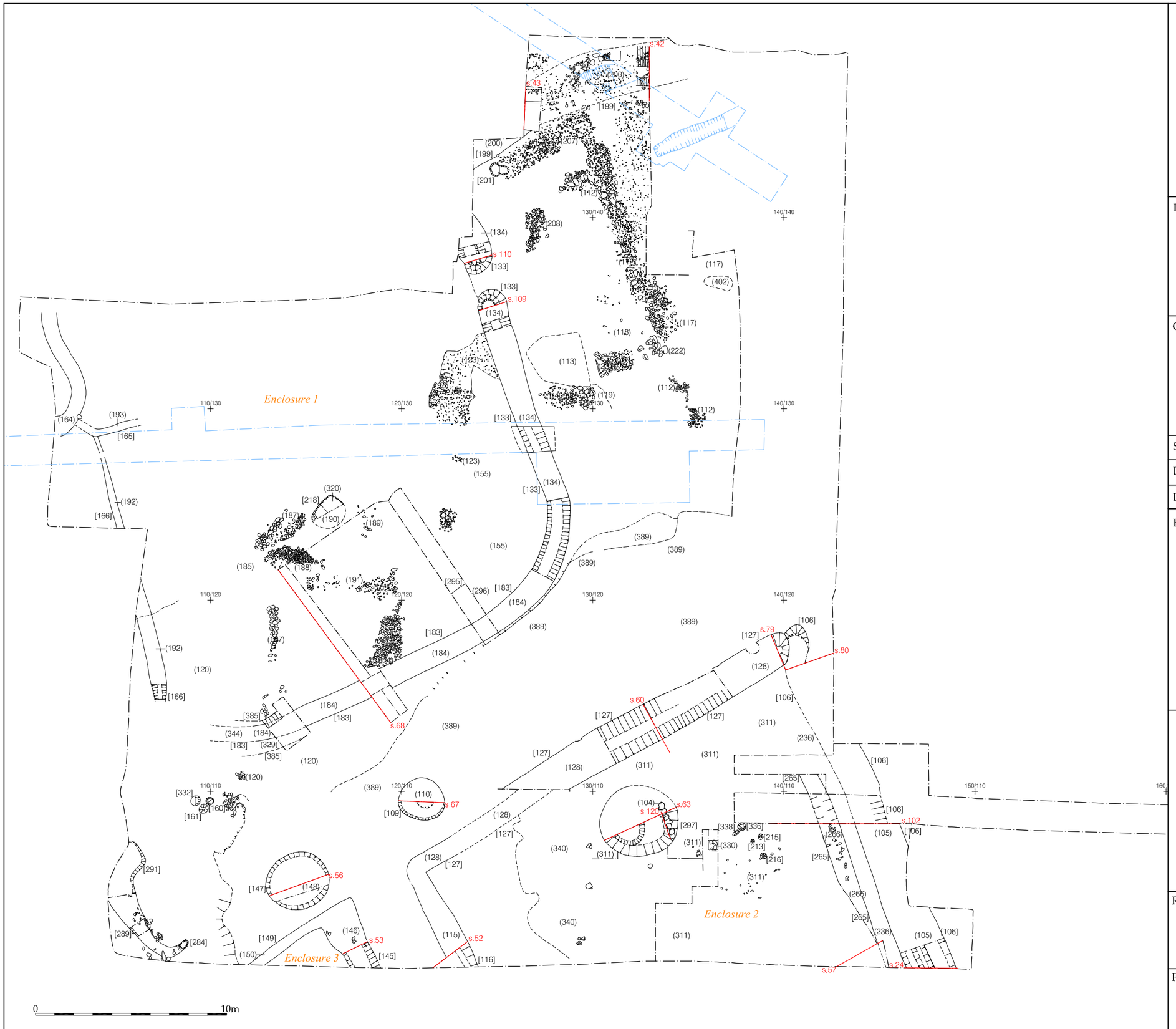

Figure 6: Phase 2 plan, Area A.

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(101) Context numbers
Section location
Limit of excavation
2010 evaluation trenches

REPORT No:

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FIGURE:

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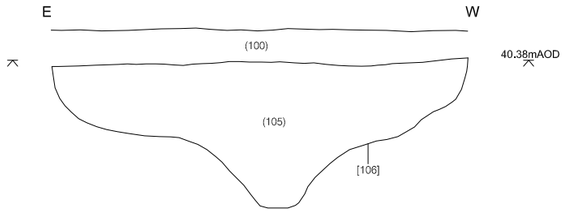
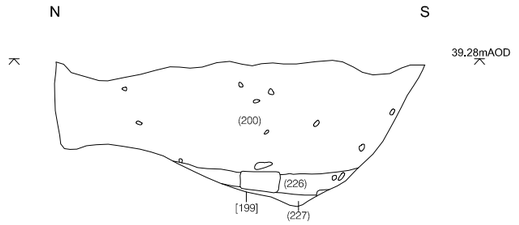
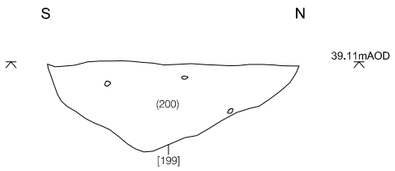


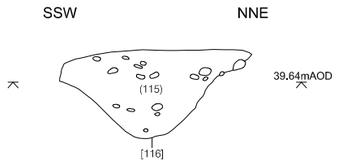
Section 24. North facing section across ditch [106].



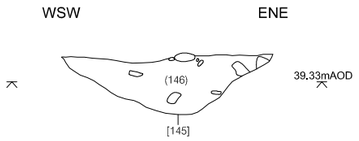
Section 42. west facing section across [199].



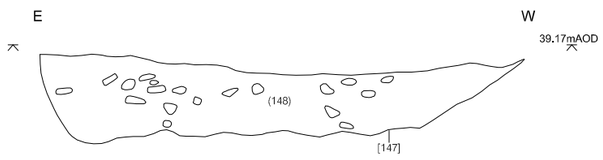
Section 43. East facing section across [199].



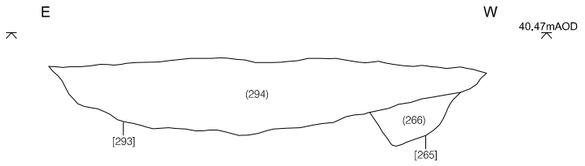
Section 52. ESE facing section across [116].



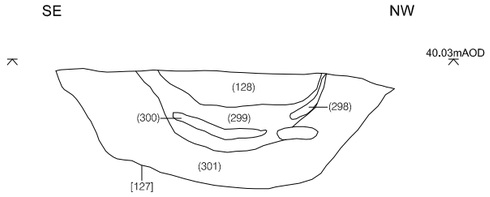
Section 53. SSE facing section across [145].



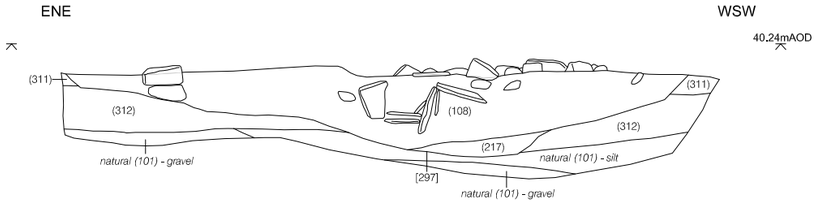
Section 56. North facing section across feature [147].



Section 57. South facing section across features [265] & [293].



Section 60. North-east facing section across ditch [127].



Section 63. NNW facing section across pit [297].

0 2m

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KEY:

(101) Context numbers

Height mAOD

Limit of excavation

REPORT No:

CP10171

FIGURE:

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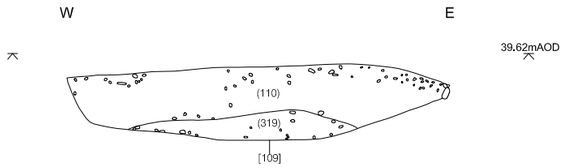
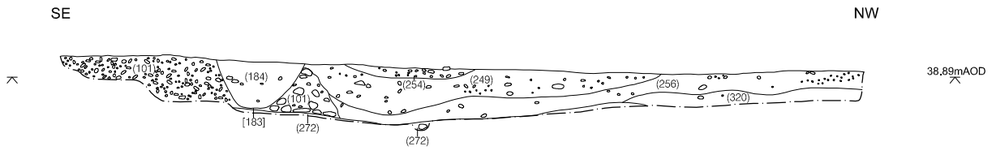
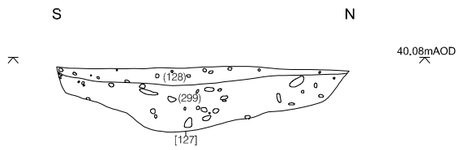
Figure 7: Phase 2 sections, Area A (1).



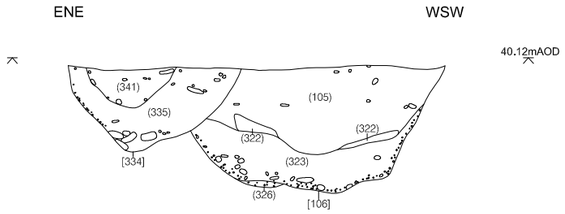
Section 67. South facing section across pit [109].



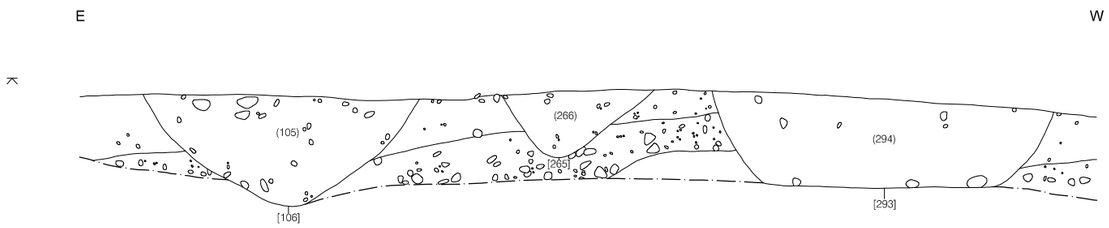
Section 68. North-east facing section across feature [183] and deposits (254), (249), (256) and (320).



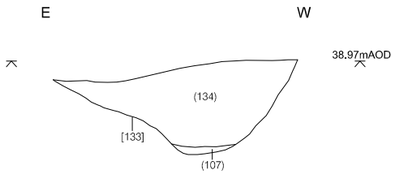
Section 79. East facing section across feature [127].



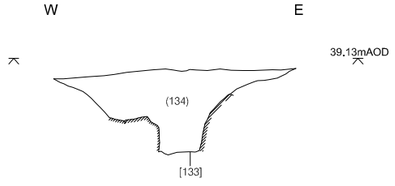
Section 80. NNW facing section across features [334] and [106].



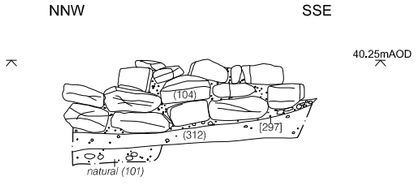
Section 102. North facing section across features [106], [265] and [293].



Section 109. North facing section across ditch [133].



Section 110. South facing section across ditch [133].



Section 120. WSW facing section across feature [297].

0 2m

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(101) Context numbers

Height mAOD

Limit of excavation

REPORT No:

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FIGURE:

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Figure 8: Phase 2 sections, Area A (2).

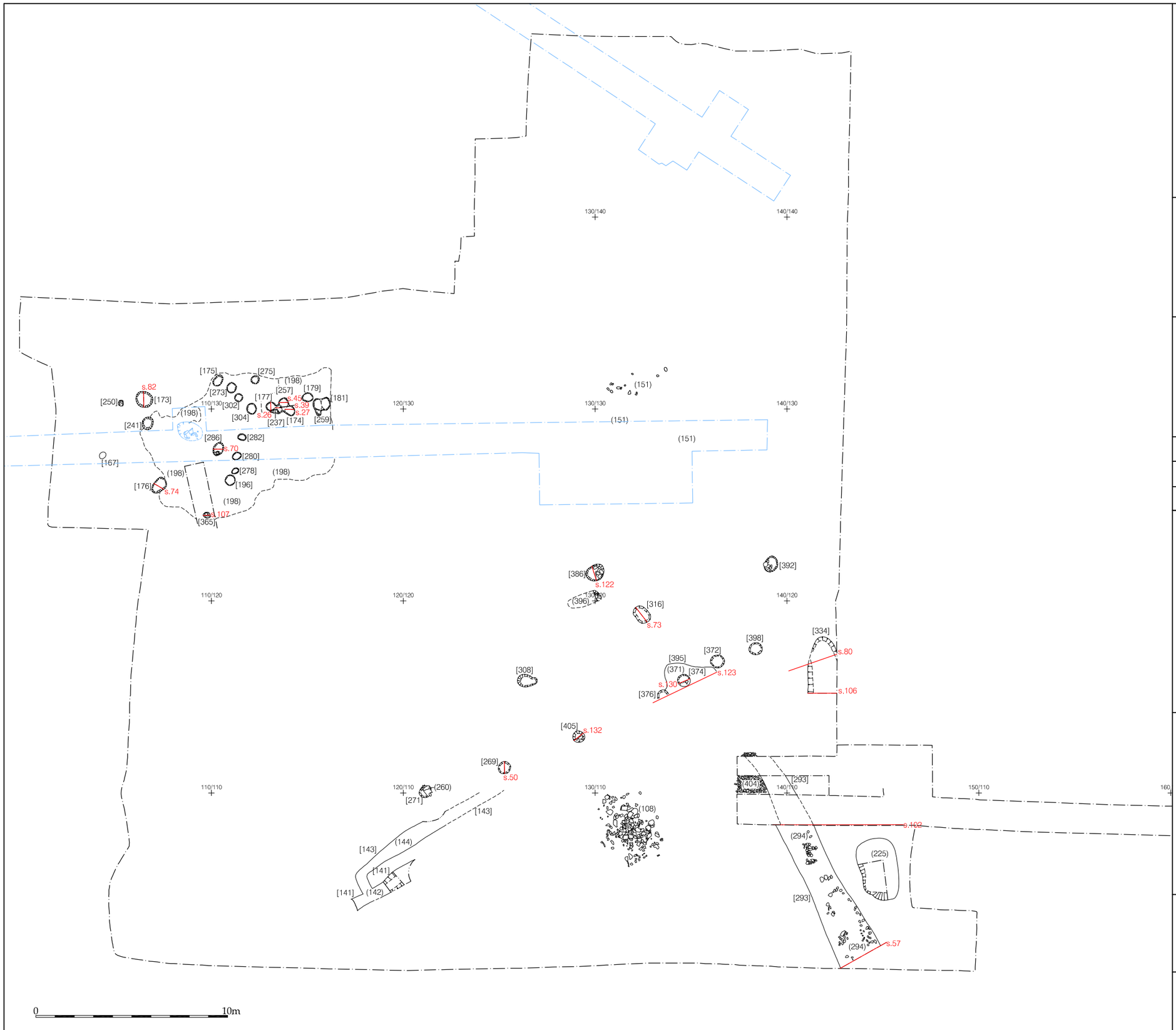

Figure 9: Phase 3 plan, Area A.

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KEY:

(101) Context numbers
Section location
Limit of excavation
2010 evaluation trenches

REPORT No:

CP10171

FIGURE:

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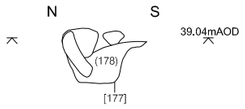
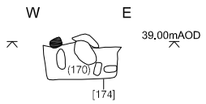
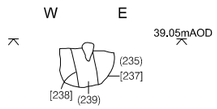


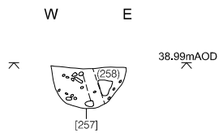
Section 26. West facing section across posthole [177].



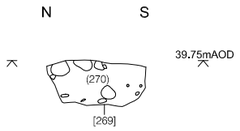
Section 27. South facing section across posthole [174].



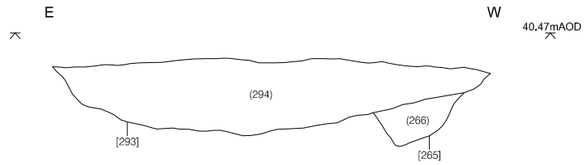
Section 39. South facing section across posthole [237].



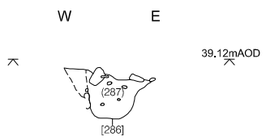
Section 45. South facing section across [257].



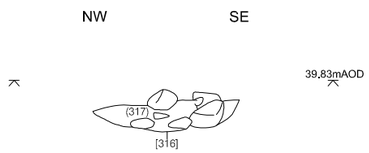
Section 50. West facing section across [269].



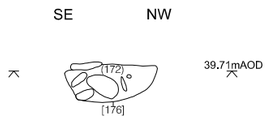
Section 57. South facing section across features [265] & [293].



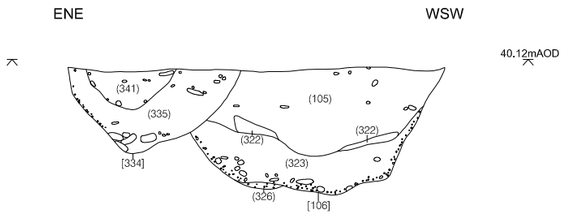
Section 70. South facing section across feature [286].



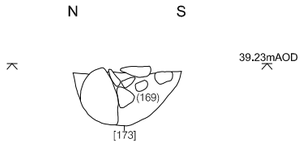
Section 73. South-west facing section across posthole [316].



Section 74. North-east facing section across feature [176].



Section 80. NNW facing section across features [334] and [106].



Section 82. West facing section across feature [173].

0 2m

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Height mAOD

Limit of excavation

REPORT No:

CP10171

FIGURE:

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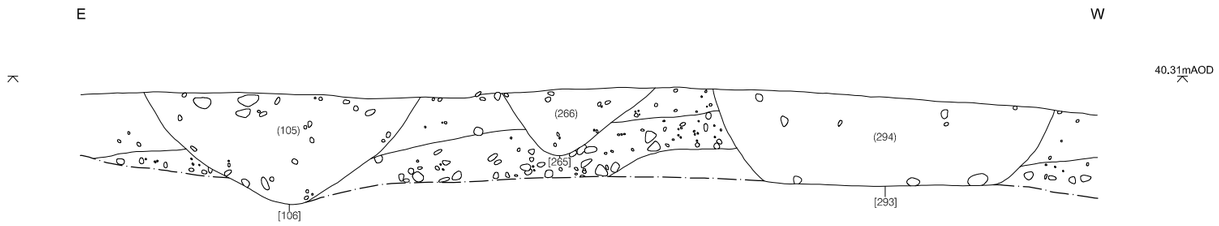
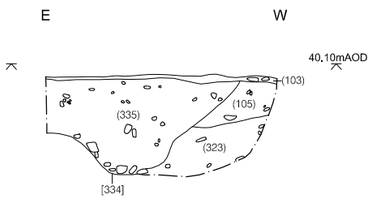
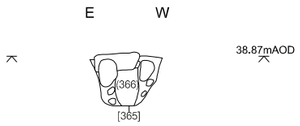
Figure 10: Phase 3 sections, Area A (1).



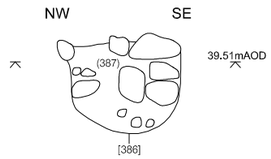
Section 102. North facing section across features [106], [265] and [293].



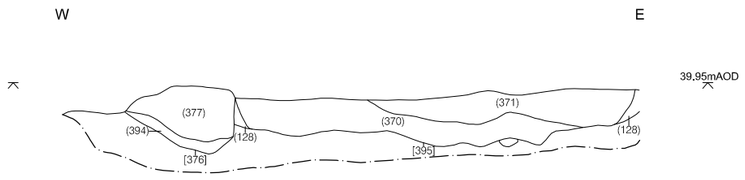
Section 106. North facing section across [334].



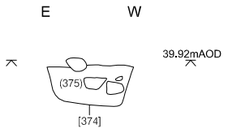
Section 107. North facing section across posthole with post pipe [365].



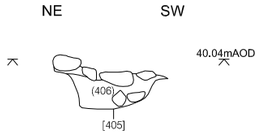
Section 122. South-west facing section across [386].



Section 123. South facing section across features [394] and [395] .



Section 130. North facing section across [374].



Section 132. North-west facing section across[405].

0 2m

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KEY:

(101) Context numbers

Height mAOD

Limit of excavation

REPORT No:

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FIGURE:

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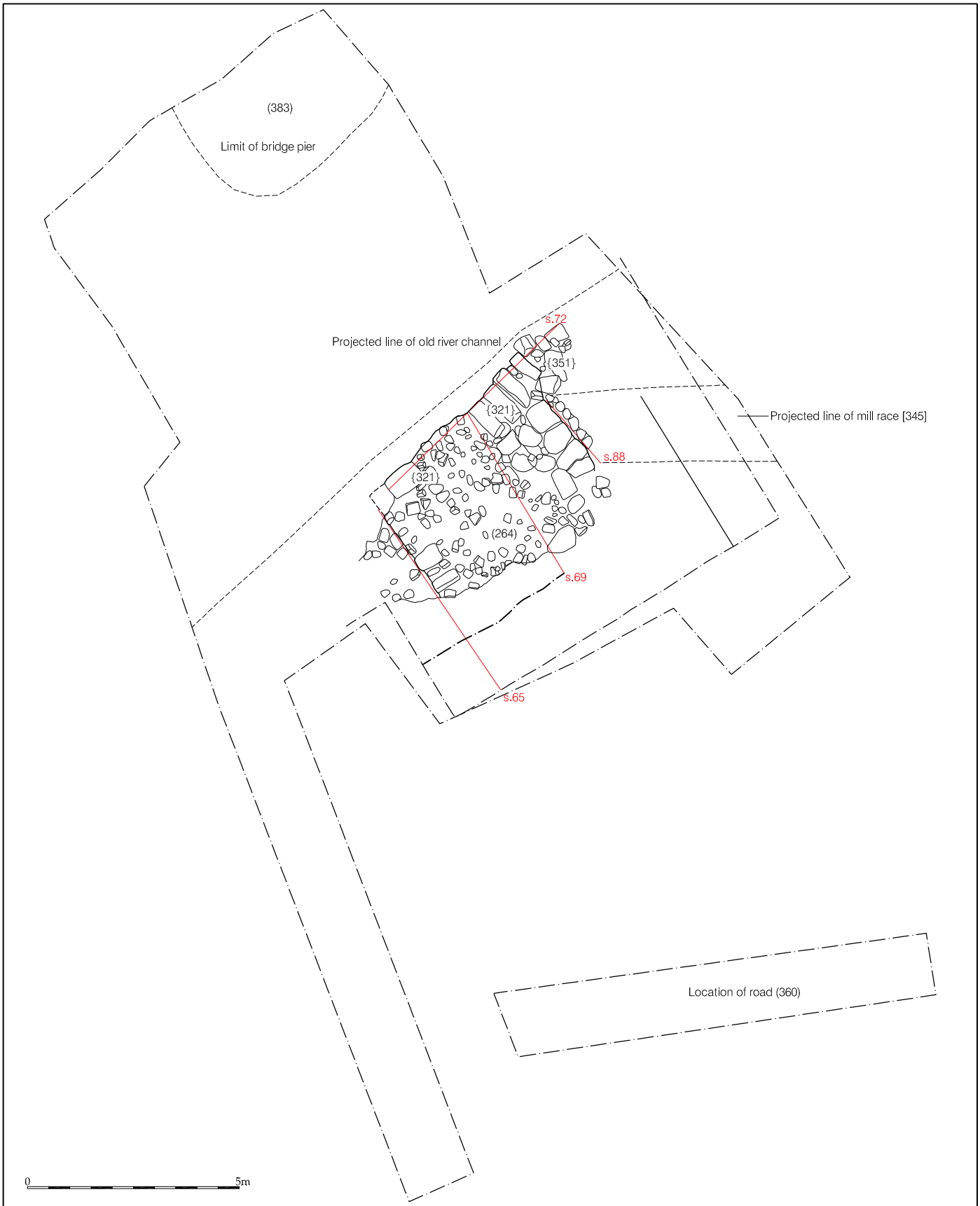
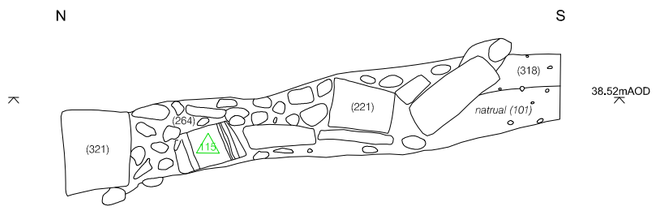
Figure 11: Phase 3 sections, Area A (2).

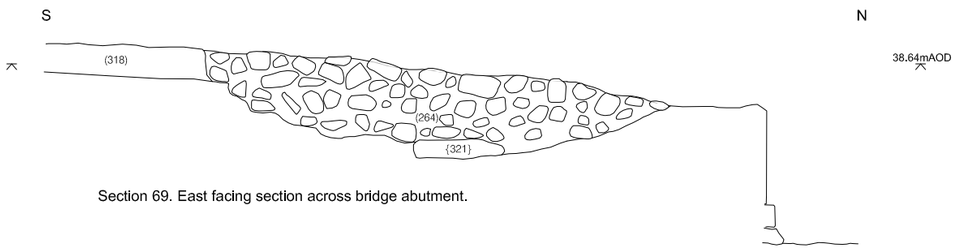


wardell armstrong archaeology Wardell Armstrong Archaeology 2015	PROJECT: Land at Broomlands, Papcastle, Cockermouth, Cumbria SCALE: 1:125 at A4 REPORT No: CP10171 CLIENT: Grampus Heritage & Training Ltd DRAWN BY: AB & HP DATE: December 2015 FIGURE: 12	KEY: (101) Context numbers Section location Limit of excavation	

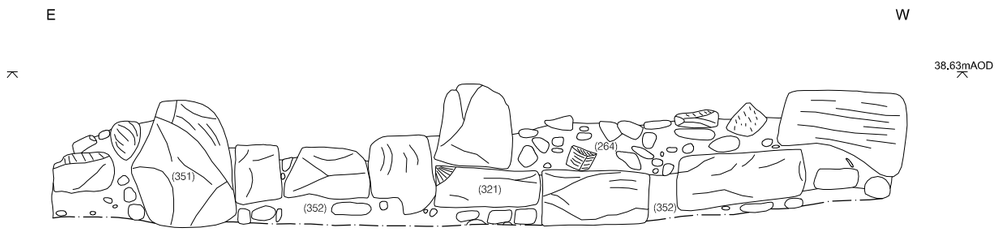
Figure 12: Plan, Area B.



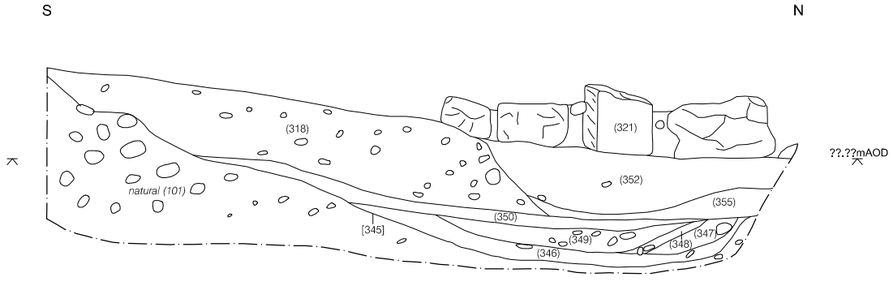
Section 65. West facing section across bridge abutment.



Section 69. East facing section across bridge abutment.



Section 72. North facing section across bridge abutment.



Section 88. East facing section across mill race.

0 2m

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KEY:

(101) Context numbers

Height mAOD

Limit of excavation

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FIGURE:

13

Figure 13: Sections, Area B.

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