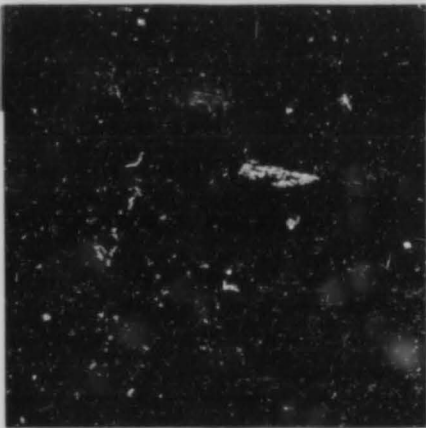
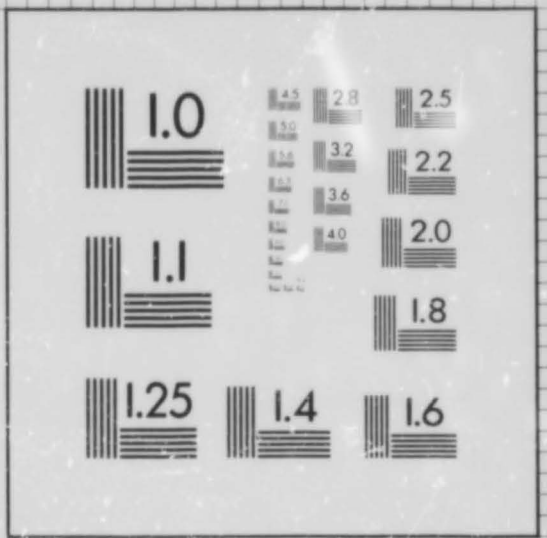


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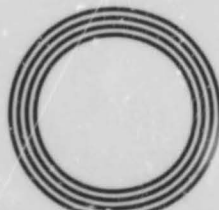
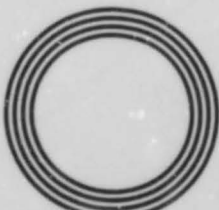
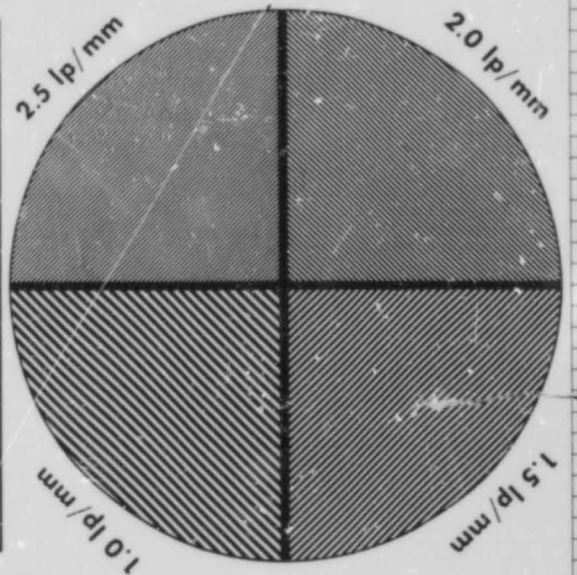
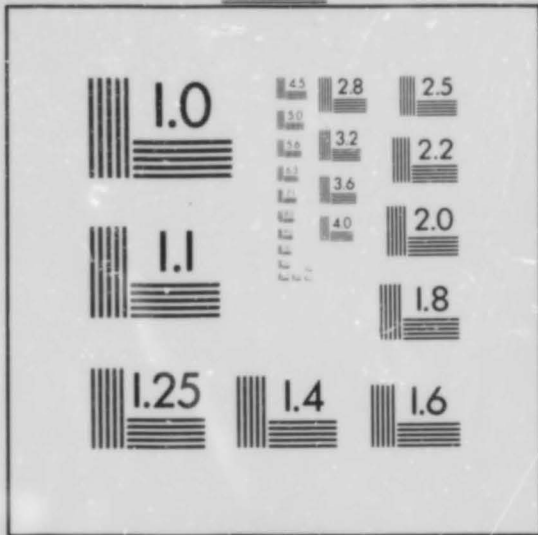
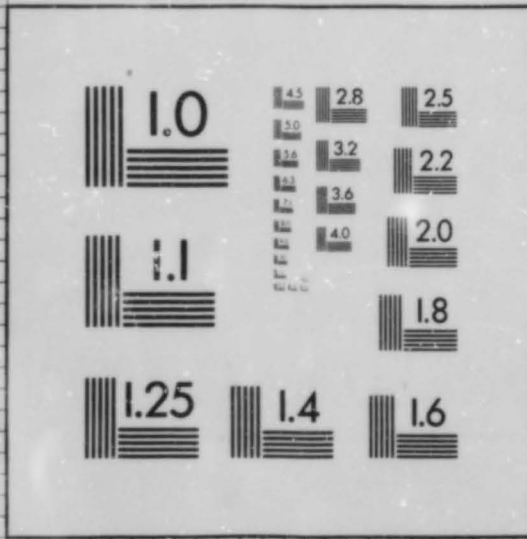


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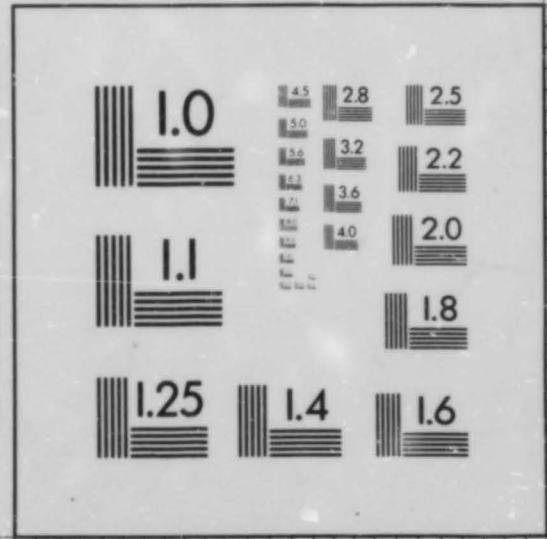


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**Caister-on-Sea  
Excavations by  
Charles Green,  
1951-55**

**by Margaret J. Darling  
with David Gurney**

with contributions from  
Sue Anderson, Justine Bayley, Joanna  
Bird, the late David Birkett, Sarnia  
Butcher, H.E.M. Cool, Carolyn Dallas,  
John A. Davies, Brenda Dickinson,  
the late E.A. Ellis, Malcolm Fenton,  
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Mark Hassall, Frances Healy, Sarah  
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with illustrations by  
Steven J. Ashley, Yvonne Brown,  
Denise Derbyshire, Andrew Hanzsz  
and Hoste Spalding

and photographs by  
the late Charles Green, Professor J.K. St Joseph,  
David Wicks and Margaret J. Darling

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**Field Archaeology Division  
Norfolk Museums Service**

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**Cover illustration**

Reconstruction of Roman Port, Caister-on-Sea, by Alan Sorrell (1972)

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## List of Features

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Feature	Grid	Description	LB Nos	Figs/Pls
1	AV	Pit	102	Not planned
2	AV	Pit(s)	114	Fig.7
3	AVI	Corn-drier	1474 top 1476 lower 1482 ?pre-construction	Figs 7, 19; Pl.VIII
4	AVIII	Ditches below plough	1695	Not planned
5	AVIII	Ditches below plough	1724	Not planned
6	AIX	?Gully, north of F7	1599	Not planned
7	ABVIII	Wall 22, apse	1622 interior	Figs 7, 17
8	AX	Post-hole in Wall 18	2499	Figs 7, 16
9	AIX	Hypocaust chamber	2540	Figs 7, 16; Pl.VI
10	AIX	Hypocaust flue	2559 upper 2664 lower	Figs 7, 16; Pl.VI
11	AIX	Cavity Wall 20	2589	Figs 7, 16; Pl.V
12	AX	?Gully	1519	Not planned
13	AX	Post-hole in Wall 18	1846	Figs 7, 15, 16
14	BVIII	?Pits	944	Fig.7
15	BVIII	Pit	945	Fig.7
16	BIX	Tank 1	1401	Figs 7, 15, 18; Pl.VII
17	BCVIII	North to south gutter	1562	Not planned
18	BIX	Late gully	1992	Figs 7, 15
19	AIV-CDV	Road gutter	1778, 2334, 2394	Figs 7, 20
20	DV	?Kerb of road	1539	Fig.7

continued

## List of Features

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Feature	Grid	Description	LB Nos	Figs/Pls
21	DVI	'Latrine' gully, Room 1	1798	Fig.7
22	DVII	Hearth 3, Room 2	2497	Figs 7, 11
23	DVII	Hearth 2, Room 2	1735 1736 lower	Fig.7
24	DVII	Hearth 1, Room 2	1693	Fig.7
25	DVIII	Post-hole, Room 3	2072	Fig.7
26	DVIII	Post-hole, Room 3	-	Fig.7
27	DVIII	Post-hole, doorway, Room 3	3224	Figs 7, 12
28	DVIII	Post-hole, doorway, Room 3	3224	Figs 7, 12
29	DIX	?Pit, Room 4	2604	Not planned
30	DIX	?Pit, Room 4	2576	Not planned
31	DX	Break in Wall 9, Rooms 4/5	2625	Fig.7
32	DX	Hypocaust channels, Room 5	2548 upper 3190 middle 2571 lower	Figs 7, 13; Pl.III
33	DX	Flue, Wall 10, Rooms 5-6	2738, 2752	Figs 7, 13
34	DXI	Gully, Room 6	2816, 3236	Fig.7
35	DXI	Gully, Room 6	2745	Fig.7
36	CXI	Tank 2	2902	Fig.7
37	CVIII	Pit	1582	Fig.7
38	CVIII	?Post-hole	-	Fig.7
39	EVI	Post-hole, 'portico'	1686	Fig.7

continued

## List of Features

p.3 of 4

Feature	Grid	Description	LB Nos	Figs/Pls
40	EVI	Post-trench 1	-	Fig.7
41	EVI	Post-trench 2	947	Fig.7
42	EVI	Post-trench 3	948	Fig.7
43	EVII	Post-trench 4	972	Fig.7
44	EVII	Post-trench 5	973	Fig.7
45	EVII	Post-trench 6	974	Fig.7
46	EVIII	Post-trench 7	-	Fig.7
47	EVIII	Post-trench 8	918	Fig.7
48	EVIII	Post-trench 9	919	Fig.7
49	EVII	Break in Wall 3	629	Fig.7
50	EVI	Drain, Room 1	2828	Fig.7
51	EVI	Drain, Room 1	3177	Fig.7
52	EVI	'Dresser-base' Room 1	3173	Fig.7
53	EVI	Drain, Room 1	3167	Fig.7
54	EVI	Drain, Room 1	3169	Fig.7
55	EVI	Post-hole in lower floor, Room 1	3178	Not planned
56	EVI	?Firehole in floor, Room 1	3424	Not planned
57	EVIII	Pit, 'portico'	921	Fig.7
58	FVI	Gully, rampart area	781, 959, 1554	Figs 7, 9
59	FVI-X	Gully, rampart area	977, 1262, 1266, 2102, sump 2167	Figs 7, 9

continued



## List of Features

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Feature	Grid	Description	LB Nos	Figs/Pls
60	EV-VI	Gully under 'portico' cobble	1589	Fig.7
61	EVIII	Gully under 'portico' cobble	922	Figs 7, 9
62	GV	Fill of guard chamber	791	Figs 7, 8
63	GV	Post-hole 2	577	Figs 7, 8
64	GV	Post-hole 3	578	Figs 7, 8
65	GV	Post-hole 1	993	Figs 7, 8; Pl.I
66	GVI-X	Palisade trench	1463, 1494 1681, 3061	Figs 7-10; Pl.II
67	FGV	Post-hole by gate	905	Figs 7, 8
68	FVII	?Pit below rampart	1346	Fig.7
69	BCIV	Gully through road	1921	Fig.7
70	BV-VI	Gully and sump	1445, 2342	Figs 7, 21
71	BCV-VI	'Hut 1'	1392, 1396	Figs 7, 21
72	CVI	'Hut 2'	1447, ?earlier hollow 2297	Figs 7, 21
73	CVI	'Plaster pit'	1460	Figs 7, 21
74	CVII	Late gully	-	Fig.7
75	CXI	Late gully	2934	Fig.7
76	DV	Post-hole	-	Fig.7
77	DX	Disturbance, Room 5	2557	Figs 7, 13
78	DX	Disturbance, Room 5	2741	Figs 7, 13

Ends

## List of Layer Bag (LB) Numbers

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LB	Area	Grid	Type	F	Details
21	1	CVI	Misc.	-	Pit, ?post-Roman
49	1	FVIII	Refuse	-	-
67	1	AVI	Misc.	-	Sand-fleck soil below plough over natural
69	1	FVII	Refuse	-	-
70	1	CVI	Misc.	-	Pit 2, south end
102	1	AV	Misc.	-	Pit
114	1	AV	Misc.	2	Pit(s) 4 and 4A, post-Medieval
115	1	FVIII	Rampart	-	Lower part rampart over mortar skin
154	1	EVII	Spill	-	Contaminated
164	1	EVII	Refuse	-	?Contaminated
207	1	EVIII	Spill	-	-
216	1	FIX	Refuse	-	?Refuse
238	1	DVII	Plough	-	-
257	1	DVIII	Plough	-	-
315	1	DVIII	Spill	-	Room 3
322	1	GVIII	Ditch	-	Fill, post-Roman
343	1	DVII	Spill	-	Contamination, Room 2 area
383	1	EVI	Spill	-	Room 1/'Portico'
403	1	GV	Ditch	-	Fill, post-Roman
420	1	DVI	Spill	-	Contaminated, Room 1
469	1	CIX	Spill	-	-
529	1	GV-VIII	Wall	-	Footings
535	1	EIX	Refuse	-	-

continued

## List of Layer Bag (LB) Numbers

p.2 of 23

LB	Area	Grid	Type	F	Details
562	1	DIX	Spill	-	Rooms 3-4
567	1	GVI	Wall	-	Spill from wall
575	1	CVII	Spill	-	-
577	1	GV-VI	Misc.	63	Post-hole 2
578	1	GV-VI	Misc.	64	Post-hole 3
600	1	EVII	Refuse	-	Lower
605	1	GVIII	Ditch	-	Fill, below wall spill, post-Roman
611	1	GVIII	Ditch	-	Rapid silt, contaminated, adult human bone
629	1	EVII	Misc.	49	Blocking door, Wall 3, Room 2/'Portico'
653	1	CVIII	Spill	-	-
666	1	AX	Spill	-	-
674	1	DVII	-	-	-
677	1	CVII	Room 9	-	Below corridor floor
690	1	DVI	Misc.	-	Below spill to yellow clay north of Wall 2
694	1	DVI	Misc.	-	Clay over cobble footings, Wall 2
696	1	EVII	Misc.	-	Delve to footings, ?south wall of 'portico'
708	1	EVIII	Refuse	-	-
735	1	FVI	Refuse	-	-
737	1	GVII	Wall	-	Spill from wall, post-Roman
753	1	GV-VII	Ditch	-	Fill, post-Roman

continued

LB	Area	Grid	Type	F	Details
781	1	FVI	Gully	58	Rear of rampart, below rampart spill
790	1	FV	Road	-	Upper surface
791	1	FV	Gate	62	Dark fill, post-Medieval
810	1	BVI	Spill	-	Contaminated
813	1	BVI	Misc.	-	Cut to footings, Wall 12
824	1	FV	Gate	-	Cut to footings, gate, recorded under 529
829	1	BVI	Misc.	-	Loam below spill
833	1	EVIII	Rampart	-	Rampart spill over mortar spread
835	1	GV-VII	Ditch	-	Spill in ditch, post-Roman
852	1	BVI	Misc.	-	On natural, with Ipswich Ware
856	1	FVI	Wall	-	Clearance wall footings, recorded under 529
895	1	EVIII	Refuse	-	Early refuse over cobbles
905	1	FV	Gate	67	Post-hole
916	1	BVIII	Misc.	-	Clay packing?, under gravel
918	1	EVIII	Post-trench	47	No.8
919	1	EVIII	Post-trench	48	No.9
920	1	GV-VII	Ditch	-	Fill below spill
921	1	EVIII	Misc.	57	Pit south of Wall 3, below cobbles
922	1	EVIII	Gully	61	Early gutter below 'portico' cobbles

continued

LB	Area	Grid	Type	F	Details
925	1	FVIII	Rampart	-	Below refuse, probably rampart spill
936	1	FVII	Refuse	-	Lower refuse on rampart tail
937	1	EIX	Refuse	-	Earlier refuse, but over Wall 4 foundations
944	1	BVIII	Misc.	14	Pit
945	1	BVIII	Misc.	15	Pit
946	1	EVI	'Portico'	-	Cobbles
947	1	EVI	Post-trench	41	No.2
948	1	EVI	Post-trench	42	No.3
954	1	EIX	Rampart	-	Rampart spill
959	1	FVII	Gully	58	Under Wall 4
972	1	EVII	Post-trench	43	No.4
973	1	EVII	Post-trench	44	No.5
974	1	EVII	Post-trench	45	No.6
977	1	FVIII	Gully	59	Below rampart spill
986	1	DVI	Room 1	-	Late break, north-east corner
988	1	DVII	Room 2	-	Refuse on upper floor
993	1	GV-VI	Misc.	65	Post-hole No.1
1002	1	DVII	Room 3	-	Refuse on upper floor
1010	1	DX	Spill	-	Room 5
1015	1	DVII	Room 9	-	Refuse on floor
1034	1	GV-VII	Ditch	-	Upper fill below wall spill, ?post-Roman
1037	1	GV-VII	Ditch	-	Rapid silt

continued

## List of Layer Bag (LB) Numbers

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LB	Area	Grid	Type	F	Details
1046	1	CVII-X	Misc.	-	Channel through floor, ?Room 6
1049	1	EVII	Refuse	-	Lower refuse over cobbles
1056	1	CVII-X	Room 9	-	Upper floor
1068	1	CX	Spill	-	-
1100	1	BX	Spill	-	-
1110	1	BX	Misc.	-	Trial trench by wall fragment, ?south of Wall 18
1154	1	EX	Refuse	-	-
1166	1	EX	Refuse	-	Earlier refuse, ?tiles below refuse with clay
1167	1	EX	Refuse	-	Below tiles
1175	1	EX	Refuse	-	Below tiles (post-Roman glass)
1182	1	EX	Rampart	-	Rampart spill
1187	1	EX	'Portico'	-	Cobbles
1200	1	FX	Refuse	-	On rampart
1202	1	FX	Rampart	-	Below refuse, probably = rampart
1208	1	FX	Rampart	-	Lowest part of rampart, down to natural
1225	1	CV	Misc.	-	Iron slag hearth, ?post-Roman
1204	1	FX	Rampart	-	-
1262	1	EX	Gully	59	Below rampart
1264	1	FVI	Rampart	-	Lower part rampart over mortar skin

continued

LB	Area	Grid	Type	F	Details
1266	1	FVI	Gully	59	Early gully
1273	1	FVII	Rampart	-	Lower part rampart over mortar skin
1276	1	FVII	Rampart	-	Below refuse, probably = rampart
1301	1	GX	Wall	-	Wall spill, post-Roman
1308	1	GX	Berm	-	Earth over berm and palisade trench
1343	1	FVI	Road	-	Upper road ?surface
1346	1	FVII	Misc.	68	Pit cut through mortar at base of rampart
1387	1	AVII	Post-Roman	-	Partly overlying and fill, ?'hut'/hollow
1391	1	BCVIII	Spill	-	-
1392	1	CVI	Post-Roman	71	'Hut 1', recorded with 1396
1396	1	BCV-VI	Post-Roman	71	'Hut 1'
1401	1	BIX	Spill	16	'Apse' area, contaminated post-Medieval
1403	1	BIX	Spill	-	Over <u>opus signinum</u> floor, north-west of tank
1421	1	BCV-VI	Post-Roman	-	Outside 'Hut 1', iron-working area
1424	1	GIX	Wall	-	Spill, post-Roman
1445	1	BCV-VI	Post-Roman	70	Ditch
1447	1	CVI	Post-Roman	72	'Hut 2' with Thetford Ware
1459	1	GIX	Berm	-	Earth over berm and palisade trench

continued

LB	Area	Grid	Type	F	Details
1460	1	CVI	Post-Roman?	73	'Plaster pit', south of 'Hut 2'
1463	1	GIX	Palisade trench	66	Fill
1474	1	AVI	Misc.	3	Corn-drier, top fill
1476	1	AVI	Misc.	3	Corn-drier, lower fill
1478	1	CVI	Post-Roman	-	Mid-Saxon pit 6
1482	1	AVI	Misc.	3	Corn-drier, possibly pre- construction
1494	1	GX	Palisade trench	66	Fill, recorded under 1463
1509	1	BX	Misc.	-	Occupation below spill
1519	1	AX	Misc.	12	Gutter cut through yard surface
1523	1	DV	Road	-	Upper ?surface
1524	1	DV	Road	-	Lower road
1539	1	DV	Road	20	?Kerb to upper road
1540	1	DV	Road	20	?Kerb to lower road
1546	1	EV	Road	-	Upper ?surface
1554	1	EVI	Gully	58	-
1562	1	BCVIII	Misc.	17	-
1563	1	EV	Road	-	Lower road
1576	1	BCVIII-IX	Misc.	-	Footings, Wall 15
1579	1	ABIX	Spill	-	-
1581	1	BCVIII-IX	Misc.	-	Indeterminate layer, Room 10
1582	1	CVIII	Misc.	37	Pit, Room 10
1587	1	EVI	'Portico'	-	Clay below 946 and above lower cobbles

continued



LB	Area	Grid	Type	F	Details
1589	1	EVI	Gully	60	Early, below 'portico' cobbles
1599	1	AIX	Misc.	6	Gully
1615	1	AIX	Misc.	-	Indeterminate deposits west of 'apse' F7
1616	1	EVI	Room 1	-	Post-Roman disturbance
1622	1	AIX	Misc.	7	Inside 'apse' F7
1624	1	EVI	Room 1	-	Below footings, ?post-Roman disturbance/???
1637	1	EVI	Room 1	-	Rubbish over floor, contaminated 17th C/18th C glass
1638	1	EVI	Room 1	-	Lower refuse on floor, contaminated 17th C glazed
1653	1	EVII	Room 2	-	Refuse on floor, Thetford-type jar
1661	1	EVII	Room 2	-	Lower refuse on floor, amalgamated with 1653
1665	1	EVII	Room 2	-	Top floor clay, contaminated 11th-12th C sherd
1670	1	EVII	Room 2	-	Post-Roman disturbance
1680	1	DVII	Room 2	-	Disturbance
1681	1	GVI-VII	Palisade trench	66	Fill, recorded under 1463
1682	1	GVIII	Wall	-	Spill from wall, post-Roman
1686	1	EVI	Misc.	39	Post-hole in 'portico'
1691	1	EVII	Misc.	-	Post-holes

continued

LB	Area	Grid	Type	F	Details
1693	1	DVII	Room 2	24	Hearth 1, upper
1695	1	AVIII	Misc.	4	?Ditches below plough
1702	2	BI	Plough	-	-
1703	2	AI	Plough	-	-
1704	2	CI	Plough	-	-
1705	2	DI	Plough	-	-
1706	2	EI	Plough	-	-
1707	2	FI	Plough	-	-
1708	2	GI	Plough	-	-
1709	2	HI	Plough	-	-
1710	2	JI	Plough	-	-
1712	2	LI	Plough	-	-
1714	2	KI	Plough	-	-
1716	2	NI	Plough	-	-
1717	2	MI	Plough	-	-
1724	1	AVIII	Misc.	5	?Ditch below plough
1735	1	DVII	Room 2	23	Hearth 2
1736	1	DVII	Room 2	23	Hearth 2, lower with ?post-hole
1743	1	DVI	Room 1	-	Clay floor, debris
1744	2	BI	Spill	-	Spill/late occupation
1768	2	MI	Plough	-	Lower
1769	2	CI	Spill	-	Spill/late occupation
1778	1	AIV	Road	19	Gutter
1798	1	DVI	Room 1	21	'Latrine' drain
1799	1	BCVI	Post-Roman	-	Early pit, north side 'Hut 2'

continued

## List of Layer Bag (LB) Numbers

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LB	Area	Grid	Type	F	Details
1803	1	BIX	Misc.	-	Debris, Wall 21
1809	2	HI	Spill	-	-
1820	1	BVII	Misc.	-	Upper floor, mixed earth, north corridor
1824	2	MI	Refuse	-	Rear? north rampart
1825	2	HI	Misc.	-	Ditch
1828	1	BVII	Misc.	-	Below mixed earth floor, north corridor?
1846	1	BIX	Misc.	13	Post-hole in Wall 18
1862	1	EIX	Refuse	-	Clay pack below late refuse
1868	1	CVI	Misc.	-	Clay packing by Wall 12
1872	1	EIX	Refuse	-	Earlier refuse below clay pack
1883	1	DVIII	Room 3	-	Top floor
1884	1	DVIII	Room 3	-	Dark soil below latest floor
1885	1	DVIII	Room 3	-	Lower clay floor
1894	1	DIV	Road	-	Upper ?surface
1895	1	DVIII	Room 3	-	Post-Roman disturbances
1907	1	BX	Spill?	-	Probably spill or late occupation
1919	1	BIX-X	Spill	-	-
1921	1	BIV	Post-Roman	69	-
1942	2	EI	Spill	-	Spill?
1946	2	FI	Spill	-	Spill?
1965	1	BIX-X	Misc.	-	Raised tile pedestal

continued

## List of Layer Bag (LB) Numbers

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LB	Area	Grid	Type	F	Details
1977	1	AIX	Misc.	-	Lower clay, west of F7, east of F11
1978	1	BIX-X	Misc.	-	East of Wall 23
1979	1	BIX-X	Misc.	-	Later east wall foundations?
1981	1	BIX-X	Misc.	-	Below clay pack of 'corridor'
1990	1	BIX-X	Misc.	-	Clay of 'corridor'
1992	1	BIX	Misc.	18	Basal fill of later gutter
1999	2	GI	Spill	-	Spill?
2009	2	DI	Spill	-	Spill/late occupation
2039	2	AI	Spill	-	Spill/late occupation
2045	1	EXI	Refuse	-	-
2051	1	DVIII	Room 3	-	On upper mortar floor
2069	1	EXI	Refuse	-	Lower refuse (rather than rampart spill)
2072	1	DVIII	Room 3	25	Post-hole 'B' below carbonised wood on late floor
2083	1	EX	'Portico'	-	Lower cobbles
2102	1	EXI	Gully	59	Early gully below rampart
2113	1	FXI	Refuse	-	On rampart
2123	1	FIX	Refuse	-	-
2127	1	EXI	Refuse	-	Clay packing in 'portico'
2128	1	EXI	Refuse	-	Tiles below clay packing in 'portico'
2129	1	EXI	Refuse	-	Lower refuse on cobbles

continued

## List of Layer Bag (LB) Numbers

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LB	Area	Grid	Type	F	Details
2131	1	FIX	Rampart	-	Below refuse, probably = rampart
2132	1	EXI	'Portico'	-	Cobbles
2133	1	EXI	'Portico'	-	Clay below cobbles, taken with 2132
2140	1	GXI	Berm	-	Earth over berm and palisade trench
2154	1	FIX	Rampart	-	Stones at base
2155	1	FIX	Rampart	-	Below stones at base on natural
2164	1	FIX	Refuse	-	Lower refuse over natural
2167	1	FIX	Gully	59	Sump/drain
2172	1	EIX	Rampart	-	Rampart spill
2213	2	LI	Spill	-	-
2216	2	MI	Refuse	-	Base, with Coin Hoard No.8
2217	2	MI	Misc.	-	Pit No.1
2219	2	MI	Misc.	-	?Rampart
2224	2	GI	Misc.	-	Pit
2232	2	GI	Misc.	-	Ditch
2239	2	KI	Misc.	-	Pit
2247	2	EI	Spill	-	Spill?
2251	2	LI	Misc.	-	Ditch
2265	2	LI	Misc.	-	Ditch
2271	2	GI	Misc.	-	Lowest excavated deposit
2274	2	DI	Misc.	-	Pit
2280	2	JI	Misc.	-	Pit
2297	1	CVI	Post-Roman?	72	Hollow pre-dating 'Hut 2'

continued

## List of Layer Bag (LB) Numbers

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LB	Area	Grid	Type	F	Details
2308	2	MI	Misc.	-	Gully?
2309	1	BV	Misc.	-	Earth and rubble, west side of road
2311	2	MI	Misc.	-	Pit 2, Coin Hoard No.9
2312	2	MI	Misc.	-	Pit 3
2316	2	MI	Misc.	-	?Spread
2321	2	HI	Misc.	-	Pits, ?late occupation
2334	1	CV	Road	19	Gutter
2339	1	BV	?Post-Roman	-	Fill of drain/sump
2342	1	BIV	Post-Roman	70	Originally called 'Hut 3'
2352	1	CVI	Misc.	-	South-west test; 2 hearths down to natural
2389	1	AIV	Road	-	Upper ?surface
2390	1	AIV	Road	-	Lower
2394	1	AV	Road	19	Gutter
2436	1	EVII	Room 2	-	Below top floor, above mortar floor
2448	1	EVII	Room 2	-	Below mortar floor
2450	1	AIX	Misc.	-	General deposits, ?floors, Rooms NW4, NW5
2453	1	AIX	Misc.	-	Lowest material on natural
2467	1	DVII	Room 2	-	Upper floor
2474	1	CIV	Road	-	Upper ?surface
2491	1	DVII	Room 2	-	Disturbance
2497	1	DVII	Room 2	22	Hearth No.3
2499	1	AIX	Misc.	8	Post-hole in Wall 18
2518	1	EVIII	Room 3	-	?Disturbance over floor

continued

## List of Layer Bag (LB) Numbers

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LB	Area	Grid	Type	F	Details
2524	1	EVIII	Room 3	-	Below floor, ?post-Roman disturbance, amalgamated with 207 on joins
2532	1	EIX	Refuse	-	Tiles below clay pack, contaminated post-Roman glass
2534	1	EVIII	Room 3	-	Section tile pedestal, amalgamated with 207
2540	1	ABIX-X	Misc.	9	Fill hypocaust chamber
2547	1	DIX	Room 4	-	Top floor, mix clay over tiles, adult bone
2548	1	DX	Room 5	32	Upper fill, hypocaust
2557	1	DIX-X	Room 5	77	Post-Roman disturbance
2559	1	ABIX-X	Misc.	10	Upper fill hypocaust channels
2563	1	DIX	Room 4	-	Clay of floor under tiles
2571	1	DX	Room 5	32	Lower fill hypocaust
2576	1	DIX	Room 4	30	Post-hole, recorded with 2547
2589	1	ABIX-X	Misc.	11	Fill Wall 20
2604	1	DIX	Room 4	29	Pit, pre? top floor
2614	1	EXII	Refuse	-	-
2616	1	DXII	Post-Roman	-	Disturbance
2625	1	DIX	Room 5	31	Fill ?doorway, Wall 9
2627	1	CIX-X	Misc.	-	Late occupation, corridor, human bone

continued

## List of Layer Bag (LB) Numbers

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LB	Area	Grid	Type	F	Details
2628	1	CIX-X	Misc.	-	Indeterminate occupation, post-Medieval contamination
2649	1	AX	Misc.	-	Clay on mortar ?floor
2664	1	ABIX-X	Misc.	10	Lower fill hypocaust channels
2667	1	CIX-X	Misc.	-	Indeterminate occupation outside buildings, amalgamated with 2628
2678	1	CIX-X	Spill	-	Amalgamated with 469
2690	1	DXI	Spill	-	Room 6
2716	1	CIX-X	Misc.	-	?chute, related to Room 5 hypocaust?
2720	1	DXI	Room 6	-	Post-Roman ditch
2722	1	DXI	Room 7	-	Post-Roman ditch
2728	1	DXI	Room 6	-	Occupation on top floor below spill
2738	1	DXI	Room 5	-	Fill hypocaust flue through Wall 10
2741	1	DX	Room 5	78	Post-Roman disturbance
2745	1	DXI	Room 6	35	Hollows by ?door in Wall 2
2752	1	DX	Room 5	33	Fill hypocaust flue through Wall 10
2756	1	DXI	Spill	-	Room 7, contaminated, Thetford Ware
2765	1	DXI	Room 6	-	Ditch cutting Wall 11, post-Roman sherd

continued



## List of Layer Bag (LB) Numbers

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LB	Area	Grid	Type	F	Details
2789	1	CXI	Post-Roman	-	Trench cutting Walls 2 and 14
2816	1	DXI	Room 6	34	Drain under Wall 11
2823	1	DVI	Room 1	-	Carbonised raft in floor
2824	1	DVI	Room 1	-	Earth-filled hollow in Wall 1
2828	1	EV	Room 1	50	Drain
2851	1	EXI	Refuse	-	Probably lower refuse
2852	1	EV	Misc.	50	Fill of drain outside building
2891	1	CXI	Spill	-	-
2901	1	CXI	Room 7	-	Mortar floor
2902	1	CXI	Misc.	36	Dark fill, central tank
2927	1	CXI	Misc.	-	Down to footings, outside Wall 14
2934	1	CXI	Misc.	75	Late gully
2941	1	CXI	Room 9	-	?Roman channel near north wall
2960	1	BXI	Post-Roman	-	Post-Roman cuttings
2976	1	BXI	Spill	-	-
2987	1	BXI	Misc.	-	Fire area north of Wall 17, ?occupation
2989	1	BXI	Misc.	-	Footings, Wall 17, north side
3002	1	BXI	Misc.	-	Clay below spill, ?occupation

continued

## List of Layer Bag (LB) Numbers

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LB	Area	Grid	Type	F	Details
3007	1	BXI	Misc.	-	Dark earth below clay 3002, ?gullies
3031	4	KVIII	Plough	-	Plough/graveyard levels
3032	4	LVIII	Plough	-	Plough/graveyard levels
3035	4	KVIII	Ditch	-	Top of ditch
3037	4	MVIII	Plough	-	Plough/graveyard levels
3042	4	NVII	Plough	-	Plough/graveyard levels
3043	1	CVII	Misc.	-	Clay packing, courtyard
3054	4	KVIII	Ditch	-	Highest Roman? fill, outer ditch
3055	4	KVIII	Ditch	-	Middle fill, outer ditch
3056	4	KVIII	Ditch	-	Second layer from bottom, outer ditch
3057	4	KVIII	Ditch	-	Lowest fill, outer ditch
3061	1	GXI	Palisade trench	66	Fill, recorded under 1463
3062	1	GXI	Berm	-	Clay packing on berm
3067	4	OVII	Plough	-	Plough/graveyard levels
3075	4	OVII	Misc.	-	Drain
3076	4	LV	Plough	-	Plough/graveyard levels
3079	4	KX	Plough	-	Plough/graveyard levels
3081	4	KX	Ditch	-	Fill, outer ditch
3087	4	LVI	Plough	-	Plough/graveyard levels
3090	4	LVI-VII	Plough	-	Plough/graveyard levels
3099	4	LV-VI	Plough	-	Plough/graveyard levels
3101	4	LVII	Plough	-	Plough/graveyard levels
3103	4	LIV-V	Plough	-	Plough/graveyard levels
3111	4	PVI	Plough	-	Plough/graveyard levels

continued

## List of Layer Bag (LB) Numbers

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LB	Area	Grid	Type	F	Details
3112	1	EVI	'Portico'	-	Cobbles or packing, ?refuse
3113	1	EVI	'Portico'	-	Lower cobbles, resting on brown loam
3117	4	PVII	Plough	-	Plough/graveyard levels
3119	4	PVII	Road	-	Central gutter
3125	4	LVI	Grave	G10/11	-
3127	4	LVI	Grave	G9	-
3129	4	LV	Grave	G12/15	-
3140	4	LVI	Grave	G9	-
3141	4	LVI	Grave	G9	-
3142	4	LV	Grave	G7	-
3146	1	EVI	Misc.	-	Early pack clay below gravel by south-east corner of building
3147	4	PVII	Road	-	On road
3151	4	PVII	Road	-	Ditch
3157	4	PVI	Grave	G16	-
3166	1	EVI	Room 1	-	Upper floor
3167	1	EVI	Room 1	53	Drain
3169	1	EVI	Room 1	54	Drain
3173	1	EVI	Room 1	52	'Dresser base'
3176	1	EVI	Room 1	-	Middle floor
3177	1	EVI	Room 1	51	Gutter below 3176 to hole in Wall 3
3178	1	EVI	Room 1	55	Post-hole in lower floor
3179	1	EVI	Room 1	-	Lower floor
3190	1	DX	Room 5	32	Middle fill, hypocaust

continued

## List of Layer Bag (LB) Numbers

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LB	Area	Grid	Type	F	Details
3208	1	DXI	Room 6	-	Late clay floor below spill, to mortar
3215	1	DVIII	Room 3	-	'Pack' to door through Wall 2
3224	1	DVIII	Room 3	27	Post-holes by door, Wall 2
3236	1	DXI	Room 6	34	Drain, under Wall 11
3253	4	LV	Grave	G32	-
3254	4	LV	Grave	G33	-
3257	4	LV	Grave	G34	-
3259	4	LVI	Grave	G35	-
3260	4	LVI	Grave	G36	-
3261	4	LVI	Grave	G38	-
3264	4	LV	Grave	G37	-
3266	4	LV	Grave	G39	-
3268	4	LVI	Grave	G41	-
3273	4	LV	Grave	G43	-
3274	4	LV	Grave	G44	-
3275	4	LV	Grave	G45	-
3276	4	LV	Grave	G42	-
3277	4	LV	Grave	G13	-
3278	4	LV	Grave	G46	-
3279	4	LVI	Grave	G47	-
3284	4	KV	Plough	-	Plough/graveyard levels
3286	4	KVI	Plough	-	Plough/graveyard levels
3298	4	KVI	Grave	G50	-
3299	4	KVII	Plough	-	Plough/graveyard levels
3303	4	KVI	Misc.	-	Gutter

continued

LB	Area	Grid	Type	F	Details
3306	4	MVI	Plough	-	Plough/graveyard levels
3307	4	MV	Plough	-	Plough/graveyard levels
3310	4	MVI	Grave	G52	-
3311	4	MIV	Plough	-	Plough/graveyard levels
3313	4	MIV	Grave	G57	-
3315	4	MIV	Grave	G60	-
3320	4	MV	Grave	G64	-
3323	4	MVI	Grave	G63	-
3324	4	LVI	Grave	G40	-
3325	4	MV	Grave	G67	-
3326	4	MV	Grave	G66	-
3333	4	LVI	Grave	G72	-
3335	4	LVI	Grave	G77	-
3336	4	LVI	Grave	G75	-
3337	4	LVI	Grave	G79	-
3338	4	LVI	Grave	G78	-
3339	4	LVI	Grave	G51	-
3343	4	LVI	Grave	G76	-
3345	4	LV	Grave	G80	-
3349	4	LVI	Grave	G82	-
3350	4	LVI	Grave	G81	-
3352	4	LVI	Grave	G83	-
3353	4	LV	Grave	G42	-
3355	4	LV	Grave	G43	-
3357	4	LVI	Grave	G85	-
3358	4	LVI	Grave	G86	-
3359	4	LV	Grave	G46	-

continued

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LB	Area	Grid	Type	F	Details
3361	4	LV	Grave	G39	-
3362	4	LV	Grave	G37	-
3363	4	LV	Grave	G84	-
3364	4	LV	Grave	G91	-
3366	4	LV	Grave	G34	-
3367	4	LV	Grave	G90	-
3370	4	LIV-V	Grave	G92	-
3371	4	LV	Grave	G13	-
3372	4	LV	Grave	G80	-
3373	4	LV	Grave	G88	-
3376	4	LV	Grave	G89	-
3378	4	LV	Grave	G33	-
3382	4	LV	Grave	G93	-
3385	4	LV	Grave	G90	-
3386	4	LV	Grave	G87	-
3388	4	MVI	Grave	G96	-
3389	4	MVI	Grave	G62	-
3390	4	LV	Grave	G37	-
3391	4	MII	Plough	-	Plough/graveyard levels
3395	4	MVI	Grave	G97	-
3396	4	MV	Grave	G108	-
3397	4	MVI	Grave	G110	-
3399	4	MII	Grave	G114	-
3400	4	MII	Grave	G112	-
3401	4	MV	Grave	G102	-
3402	4	MV	Grave	G111	-
3403	4	MII	Grave	G118	-

continued

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LB	Area	Grid	Type	F	Details
3404	4	MII	Grave	G116	-
3405	4	MII	Grave	G113	-
3406	4	MV	Grave	G104	-
3408	4	MII	Misc.	-	Gutter
3413	4	MII	Grave	G120	-
3414	4	MV	Grave	G121	-
3415	4	MV	Grave	G122	-
3417	4	LVI	Grave	G126	-
3420	4	MV	Grave	G123	-
3421	4	MII	Grave	G125	-
3424	1	EVI	Room 1	56	?Early fire-hole
3431	1	FVI	Refuse	-	Early surface, base of rampart. Assigned to refuse for safety
3433	4	LV	Grave	G34	-
3434	4	LV	Grave	G33	-
3441	4	LVI	Grave	G86	-
3463	4	LV	Grave	G133	-
3464	4	LV	Grave	G33	-
3465	4	LVI	Grave	G135	-
3466	4	LVI	Grave	G136	-
3467	4	LVI	Grave	G132	-
3468	4	LV	Grave	G143	-
3469	4	LVI	Grave	G130	-
3470	4	LIV	Grave	G134	-
3471	4	MV	Grave	G124	-
3472	4	MVI	Grave	G60	-

continued

LB	Area	Grid	Type	F	Details
3473	4	MIV	Grave	G59	-
3475	4	LV	Grave	G142	-
3476	4	LV	Grave	G142a	-
3480	4	LV-VI	Road	-	Ditch fill
3493	4	KVI	Ditch	-	Top fill, outer ditch
3494	4	LMV	Plough	-	Plough/graveyard levels
3495	4	LMVI	Grave	G110	-
3510	4	LMVI-VII	Plough	-	Plough/graveyard levels
3523	1	CDVIII-IX	Room 9	-	Test hole in floor of corridor
3526	1	CDVIII-IX	Room 9	-	Test hole through threshold, recorded with 3523
3529	1	FVI	Refuse	-	-
3537	1	BVII	Misc.	-	?Footings, Wall 12
3542	1	DXI	Room 6	-	Below lowest floor on natural
3552	4	MIV	Grave	G54	-

Ends



## Introduction

The site at Caister lies close to the south edge of the island of Flegg, an area of high ground composed of glacial deposits - the Norwich Brickearth, Corton Sands. Chalky Boulder Clay and Plateau gravels - with a thin veneer of Cover Loam, originally a loess deposit of Devensian date but now much modified by post-depositional mixing and colluviation (Tatler and Corbett 1977, 4-16). The island is surrounded by extensive areas of drained marshland on deep Holocene deposits.

The Holocene stratigraphy, palaeoecology and palaeogeography of the valleys of the Rivers Bure, Yare and Waveney is outlined by Coles and Funnell (1981) and discussed in more detail by Coles (1977). The sedimentary sequence consists of successive deposits of peats and clays formed respectively under freshwater and estuarine conditions, dating from about 9000 BP (Jennings 1955, 200). For present purposes the main sedimentary unit of interest is the Broadland Upper Clay, formed in estuarine intertidal and salt-marsh environments close to the coast and in brackish conditions further inland. Coles and Funnell obtained a radiocarbon date of  $1973 \pm 50$  BP for Phragmites from the base of the clay close to its inland limit at Buckenham and a date of  $1609 \pm 50$  BP for its feather-edge at Surlingham. This establishes that between about 2000 and 1500 BP the Broadland rivers terminated in a major estuary (Coles and Funnell 1981, fig.6) and that estuarine conditions extended at a maximum up the Yare to within 7 km of Norwich. In the lower estuary the margin of the Upper Clay approximates to the coastline existing whilst the Roman town at Caister was occupied. (Continued on page 2)

## Introduction (continued)

Upper Clay sedimentation ended rather abruptly at about 1500 BP. Aerial photographs show that areas of linear intertidal drainage systems became isolated from tidal influence. Coles and Funnell (1981, 127-8) suggest that this may be in part a consequence of the south extension of the Yarmouth spit which may have reduced tidal range, though they note that variations in the relative rates of local subsidence and sea-level fall may also have had an effect. The settlement at Caister was by this date isolated from the navigable estuary, which was confined to the area of the present-day Breydon Water.

In this report information available on the detailed palaeogeography of the Caister area will be outlined. Data have been obtained from several sources. In 1972-5 exploratory boreholes were sunk by the Highways Department of Norfolk County Council along the line of the new Caister By-Pass, cutting across the area thought by Green and Hutchinson (1960, 116) to be the most likely site for the Roman harbour. Further information was contained in records of temporary sections made by Charles Green and left partly unpublished at his death. In addition some fieldwork, consisting of an examination of dyke-sides and other temporary sections with some hand-augering, was undertaken by the present writer during the winter of 1977-78. This work was primarily stratigraphic and no detailed studies of the sediments were made, though the presence of a few conspicuous macrofossils relevant to the interpretation of the deposits is noted below. Where possible levels of deposits were determined in relation to OD.

### 1. Caister By-Pass Bores (Figs 2, 3)

The series of boreholes extended in a curving line across the edge of the upland and marshes in a south to south-easterly direction. An interpretation of the section between Boreholes 10 and 15 is given in Fig.3. Details of the Holocene sediments recorded in the Highways Department Bore Logs are given on microfiche, together with additional detail from auger holes and temporary sections. The logs for Boreholes 14 and 15 record clayey and silty deposits, the Upper Clay, overlying wood peat and silty peat. The peat is the Broadland Middle Peat formed in freshwater conditions between about 4500-2000 BP (Coles and Funnell 1981 126-7). In boreholes further to the south-east the Upper Clay is thicker and the Middle Peat surface is almost 5 m below present ground level.

The Upper Clay occurs as an apparently continuous deposit in Boreholes 14 and 15, but in Borehole 13 was not recorded. An auger hole between Boreholes 13 and 14 (13a) proved the presence of Upper Clay. Its edge appears to lie between 13 and 13a.

Interpretation of the deposits at the foot of the slope is difficult, for there seems to be much lateral variation. In a machine trench close to Borehole 10 undoubtedly colluvial deposits of re-worked Cover Loam were seen overlying sands and gravels on Brickearth. The bore log from 10, however, records soft clayey silt, becoming peaty with depth over a thin fibrous peat at 160 cm depth. Some alluvial sediments are thus also present in this area. Full interpretation is not possible from isolated bores and sections.

2. Area A, around TG 51651180 (Fig.2)

This area, to the east of the By-pass line, was an open field occupied by the Grange Farm Camping Site when investigated. Seven auger holes were sunk in order to determine the extent, depth and character of soft sediments. In 2, 4, 5 and 6 the modern topsoil directly overlay Norwich Brickearth, a very firm sandy clay loam impenetrable with a hand auger, but in 1, 3 and 7 thin layers of silty clay, becoming more organic or peaty with depth overlay the weathered brickearth surface. Details are given in microfiche. These soft sediments in the western and northern part of the field were not more than about 160 cm thick.

3. Area B, around TG 52051190 (Figs 2, 4)

Large unabraded sherds of late 3rd to 4th-century pottery (identified by Tony Gregory) and rooftile were found in spoil excavated from a ditch running in a north to south direction on the south side of West Road. Some sherds were encrusted with grey estuarine clay; others seemed to have come from a clay/peat interface (SMR Site No.13228; NCM 144.978). Since the sides of the ditch were overgrown a series of shallow (2 m) auger holes was made in a line parallel to the ditch to investigate the stratigraphy of this area. An interpretation of the section is given in Fig.4. The profile of the firm, impenetrable underlying brickearth surface seems to indicate that this line of auger holes has cut along a creek meander, so that 2-5 and 9-10 are close to the middle of the channel but 6-8 are near its edge. The upper

(continued on page 5)

## 3. Area B (continued)

fill is a very soft grey estuarine clay which overlies wood peat containing fruits of Alnus glutinosa and fragments of hazel nutshell (Corylus avellana) to the north, and a peaty clay containing some monocotyledonous plant remains to the south in 10. In auger hole 9 it was possible to feel the auger pushing aside a large solid object in the clay, and examination of spoil from the drainage ditch at this point showed that flint cobbles (up 10 cm) were present in the clay. Chips of burnt flint and charcoal and decayed wood fragments occurred in the peaty clay at the base of auger hole 9.

A drainage ditch at the southern edge of the field showed a reddish reed peat at a depth of about 1 m from the surface, beneath grey estuarine clay.

## 4. Area C, around TG 519116 (Fig.2)

Drainage ditches running east to west around TG 519117 showed no sign of estuarine deposits: the topsoil directly overlay brickearth. About 100 m to the south of the more southerly of these, however, ground level drops quite sharply from + 0.58 m OD to - 0.18 m OD and the ploughsoil changes from a sandy clay loam to a soft wet clay loam strewn with shells of Cerastoderma edule and Scrobicularia plana. This is further south than the 'glacial loam/alluvium' boundary shown in the 1" Old Series Geological Map (Geol. Survey 1880). A line of shallow auger holes was sunk at regular intervals for 140 m in a north to south direction from the southern east to west ditch to clarify the underlying stratigraphy. Details are given on microfiche. In auger holes 1-

(continued on Page 6)

## 4. Area C (continued)

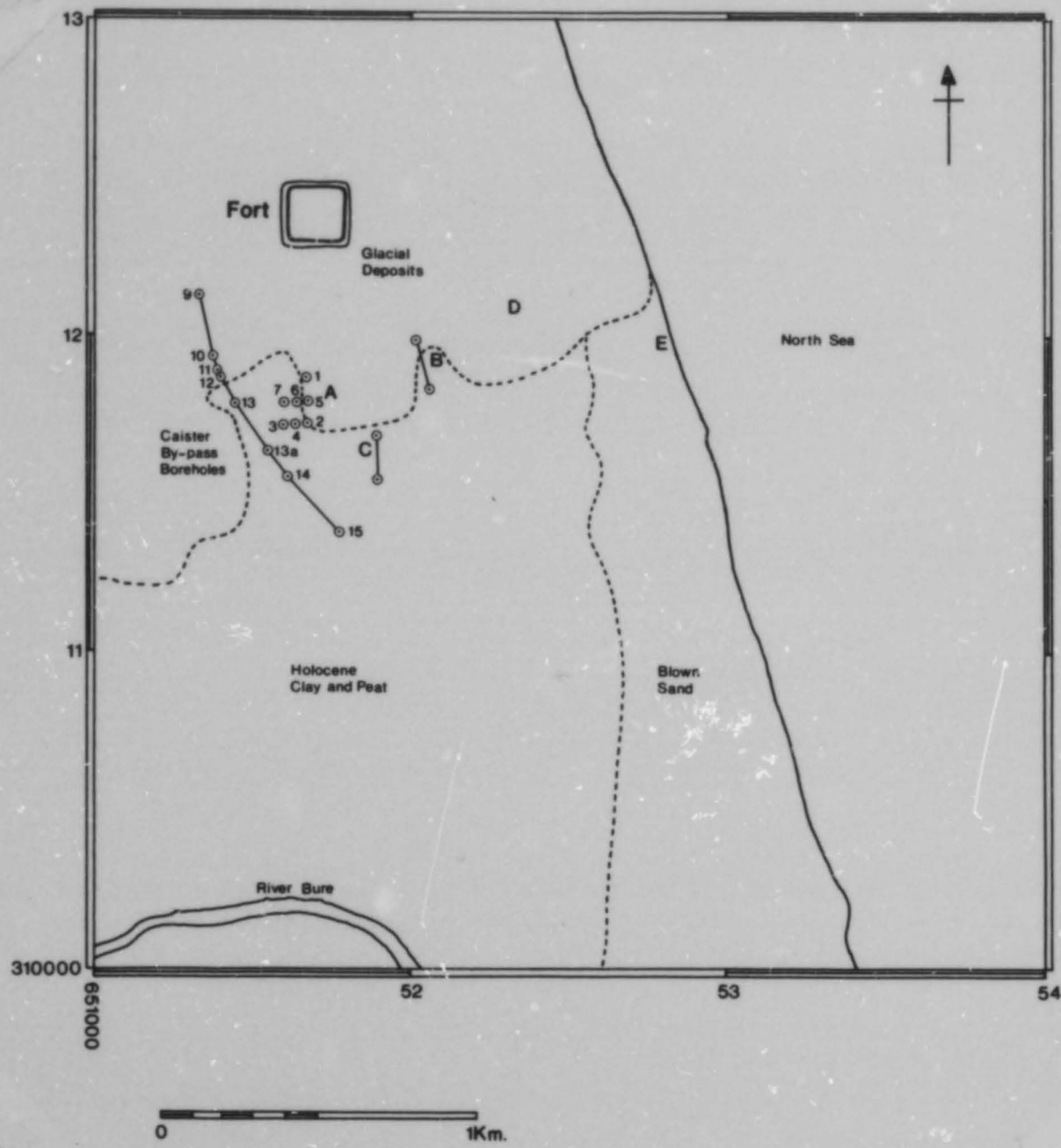
3 the ploughsoil overlay brickearth. In 4-5 there were thin layers of firm brown, slightly sandy clay over a thin layer of firm silty clay (in 4) and over an organic loamy deposit with burnt flint chips (in 5). These marginal deposits seem to consist largely of a mixture of re-worked brickearth and estuarine clay. In 6, however, very soft grey to black Upper Clay with charcoal and bone fragments in the top few centimetres was proved to a depth of 183 cm.

## 5. Area D, TG 52351207 (Fig.2)

A sewer trench dug in 1954 running north to south into the middle of Beach Road exposed deposits described by Charles Green as compacted beach ballast (unpublished notes). The road surface was at approximately + 3.35 m OD and the base of the trench at about + 1.22 m OD. This deposit seems, however, to be at too high a level to be related to the Upper Clay coastline.

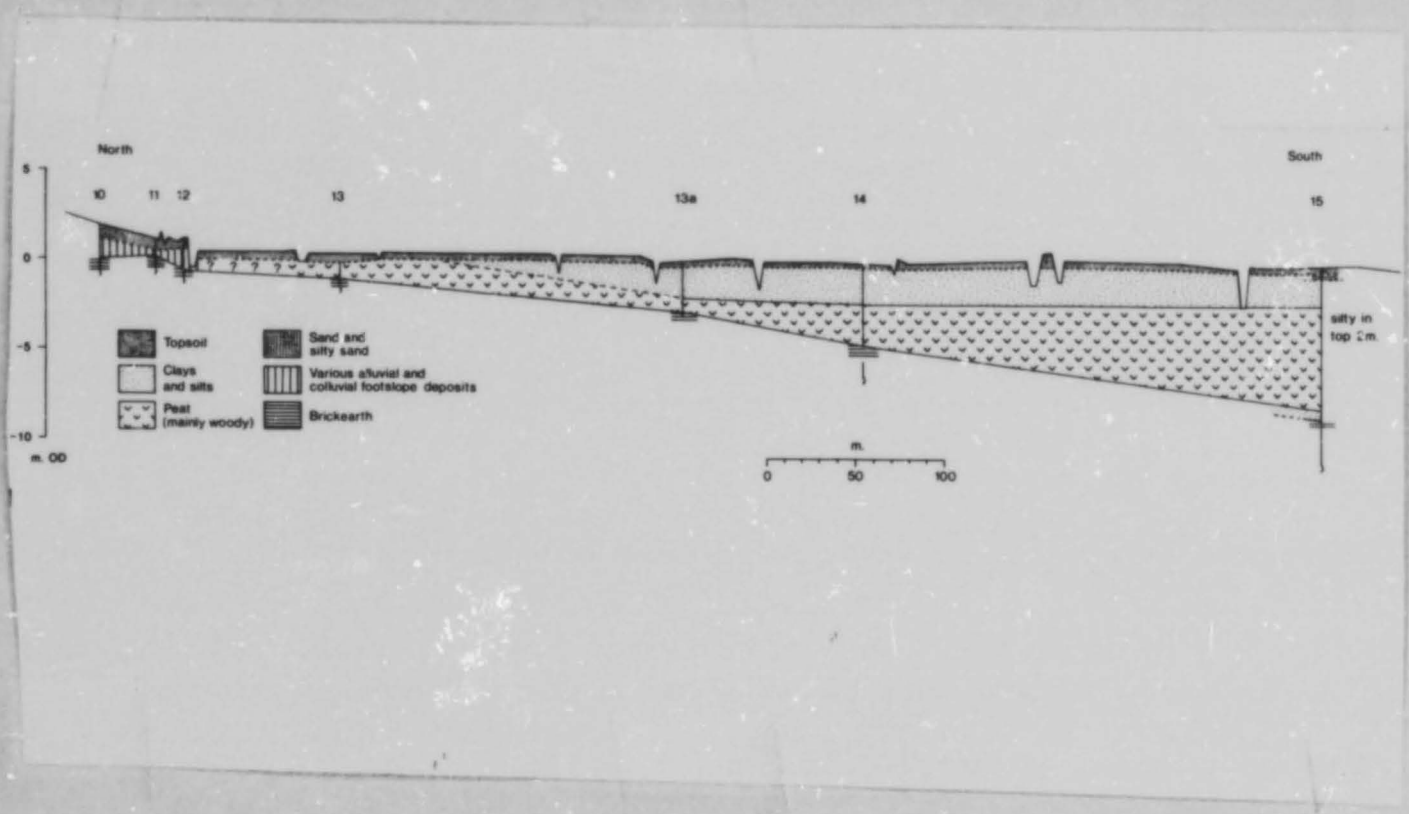
## 6. Area E, around TG 528120 (Fig.2)

Gales in 1943 and 1949 stripped Caister beach of its sand cover and left exposed a low cliff and beach platform of Norwich Brickearth. The brickearth ends abruptly between Beach Road and the Lifeboat Station, where it was covered by sand. This exposure probably represents the former south-eastern corner of Flegg (Green et al 1953).



**Fig. 2 Map of borehole locations**

1: B.2

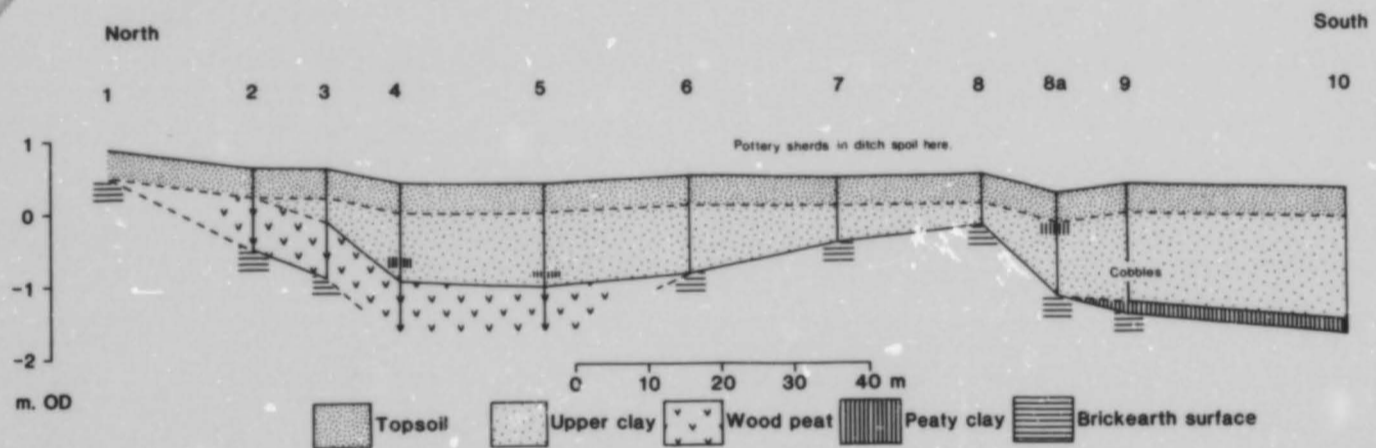


**Fig. 3** Bypass boreholes: interpretative section

1: C.2



1: B13



**Fig. 4** Area B boreholes: interpretative section

1: C13

## By-Pass Borehole Logs

Only the Holocene and topmost Pleistocene deposits are included here:

## Log No.9

- 0-20 cm      Black fine sandy topsoil.
- 20-100 cm    Dark brown silty fine sand.
- 100-260 cm   Yellow silty fine sand, becomes less silty with depth.  
Occasional clayey lenses and 20 mm flints included.
- 260-500 cm   Hard brown silty fine sand (very weak conglomerate).

## Log No.10

- 0-70 cm      Brown fine sandy topsoil.
- 70-160 cm    Soft grey-brown slightly fine sandy clayey silt.  
Becoming peaty with depth. A band of grey sand from 4'  
3" to 4' 5".
- 160-195 cm   Very soft black fibrous peat and some 3/4" flints.
- 195-450 cm   Soft grey/brown slightly sandy silty clay with  
occasional 3/4" flint. Soil becomes stiff with depth  
and colour changes to brown at 7'.

## Log No.11

- 0-60 cm      Dark brown clayey topsoil.
- 60-100 cm    Soft grey organic clay.
- 100-310 cm   Light brown, clayey medium sand and sandy clay with  
occasional 10 mm flints. Brickearth.

continued

Log No.12

0-60 cm Black peaty topsoil with some gravel.  
60-180 cm Very soft, dark brown becoming grey silty clay.  
180-440 cm Soft, becoming firm slightly clayey and fine sandy silt with some gravel and fine sandy clay etc. Brickearth.

Log No.13

0-45 cm Brown peaty topsoil.  
45-140 cm Tough woody and fibrous peat.  
140-280 cm Soft brown fine sandy clay.

Log No.14

0-25 cm Soft brown clayey topsoil.  
25-60 cm Soft brown clayey silt.  
60-230 cm Soft grey clay with some peaty inclusions.  
230-460 cm Soft black fibrous and woody peat.  
460-550 cm Soft buff sandy silt.

Log No.15

0-30 cm Brown fine sandy topsoil.  
30-60 cm Brown silty sand.  
60-210 cm Soft to firm clayey silt with some flints (1/4" max.).  
At 3' 9" some fragments of decomposed wood and shells.  
210-395 cm Very soft black highly decomposed slightly clayey silty peat and peaty silt.  
395-850 cm Soft black peat becoming clayey at 22' 6" and changing to very soft clayey silt at 26' 0".  
850 cm+ Brown/grey slightly silty medium sand.

continued

Log No.16

0-30 cm	Dark brown clayey topsoil.
30-80 cm	Grey very sandy clay.
80-470 cm	Soft grey clay with some peat inclusions below 4.0 m.
470-690 cm	Hard and tough black fibrous peat.
690 cm+	Soft grey clay, some shell debris included beyond 10.0 m.

Auger hole 13a

0-30 cm	Soft clayey topsoil.
30-220 cm	Soft clay, brown and silty at top becoming grey and finer below. Peaty inclusions below 175 cm.
220-280 cm	Fibrous peat.
280 cm+	Soft buff slightly sandy silt. Brickearth.

Temporary section close to borehole 10

0-50 cm	Loamy topsoil.
50-90 cm	Grey loam becoming sandy and gravelly at base.
90-120 cm	Coarse sand, some gravel.
120-150 cm	Wet gravel.
150-180 cm	Brickearth.

continued

Area A, Auger Holes 1, 3 and 7

Auger Hole 1

- 0-30 cm Topsoil.
- 30-50 cm Soft brown (7.5 YR 4/2) humose silty clay, some 4 mm flint.
- 50-130 cm Soft brown (7.5 YR 4.5/2) silty clay with peat inclusions and flint pebbles up to 15 mm. Shell fragments at 115 cm.
- 130-150 cm Firm sandy clay loam with small flints strong brown/reddish yellow (7.5 YR 5.5/6).

Auger Hole 3

- 0-30 cm Topsoil.
- 30-45 cm Soft brown (7.5 YR 4/2) humose silty clay.
- 45-110 cm Soft brown silty clay with peat inclusions. Very peaty at base.
- 110-180 cm Firmer sandy clay loam (light brown/reddish yellow 7.5 YR 6/5).

Auger Hole 7

- 0-30 cm Topsoil.
- 30-160 cm Soft brown (7.5 YR 4/2) silty clay with peat inclusions.
- 160-245 cm Firm pinkish grey/light brown sandy clay loam (7.5 YR 6/3) with some organic material in upper 20 cm.
- 245-275 cm Firm strong brown/reddish yellow (7.5 YR 5/6) sandy clay loam.

continued

Area B, auger holes

Hole 1. +0.87 m O.D.

0-40 cm Topsoil.  
40 cm+ Brickearth.

Hole 2. +0.65 m O.D.

0-46 cm Peaty topsoil.  
46-105 cm Brushwood peat, humified above, becoming clayey below.  
105 cm+ Brickearth.

Hole 3. +0.65 m O.D.

0-50 cm Peaty topsoil.  
50-72 cm Grey clay.  
72-150 cm Peat.  
150 cm+ Brickearth.

Hole 4. +0.43 m O.D.

0-48 cm Peaty topsoil.  
48-130 cm Soft grey clay with peaty band at about 1 m.  
130-200 cm Brushwood peat.

Hole 5. +0.42 m O.D.

0-48 cm Peaty topsoil.  
48-136 cm Soft grey clay with peaty band at about 1.15 m.  
136-200 cm Peat.

continued

Hole 6. +0.51 m O.D.

0-45 cm Peaty topsoil.  
45-135 cm Soft grey clay with peaty inclusions and some re-worked  
brickearth.  
135 cm+ Brickearth.

Hole 7. +0.48 m O.D.

0-48 cm Peaty topsoil.  
48-90 cm Soft grey clay with peaty inclusions.  
90 cm+ Sandy clay merging into brickearth.

Hole 8. +0.50 m O.D.

0-48 cm Peaty topsoil.  
48-72 cm Soft grey clay with peaty inclusions.  
72 cm+ Weathered brickearth.

Hole 9. +0.34 m O.D.

0-50 cm Peaty topsoil.  
50-160 cm Soft grey clay.  
160-180 cm Soft grey peaty clay. Burnt flint, charcoal, scraps of  
decayed wood and ?grass culm.  
180 cm+ Brickearth.

Hole 10. +0.28 m O.D.

0-48 cm Peaty topsoil.  
50-182 cm Soft grey clay.  
182-198 cm Peaty clay with monocotyledonous plant remains.

continued

Area C, auger holes

Hole 1. +0.39 m O.D.

- 0-30 cm Ploughsoil.
- 30-60 cm Very firm sandy clay loam (7.5 YR 5.5/6 strong brown).

Hole 2. +0.50 m.

- 0-30 cm Ploughsoil.
- 30-60 cm Firm sandy clay loam (7.5 YR 6/4) merging into:
- 60-90 cm Very firm sandy clay loam (7.5 YR 5.5/6).

Hole 3. +0.41 m.

- 0-30 cm Ploughsoil.
- 30-60 cm Firm sandy clay loam (7.5 YR 6/4) merging into:
- 60-90 cm Very firm sandy clay loam (7.5 YR 5.5/6).

Hole 4. +0.58 m.

- 0-30 cm Ploughsoil.
- 30-55 cm Firm slightly sandy plastic clay (7.5 YR 5/4, brown).
- 55-74 cm Firm loam (10 YR 4.5/1, grey).
- 74-168 cm Firm sandy clay loam and sandy loam (7.5 YR 5.5/6, 7.5 YR 5.2 to 5.4 in patches) with some old roots. Becoming sandier at base, with some 4 mm pebbles (7.5 YR 5/3).

continued



Hole 5. +0.32 m.

- 0-30 cm Ploughsoil.
- 30-65 cm Firm slightly sandy plastic clay (7.5 YR 4/2 with 7.5 YR 6/6 mottles) over soft plastic clay (7.5 YR 5/2 with 7.5 YR 5/6 mottles).
- 65-100 cm Firm peaty loam, generally 10 YR 3/1 (very dark grey, with lighter grey patches). Contains burnt flint chips.
- 100-183 cm Firm sandy clay loam (7.5 YR 5/2 (brown) with darker and lighter patches. Slightly peaty in upper 15 cm. Sand content increases with depth; some 5 mm flints at base.

Hole 6. - 0.18 m.

- 0-30 cm Ploughsoil.
- 30-55 cm Firm sandy clay loam (7.5 YR 5.5/6).
- 55-183 cm Very soft grey (10 YR 5/1) to black clay with dark blue-grey patches (5B 4/1). Charcoal and bone fragments in top few cms fibrous plant material throughout.

Ends

B I. Removal of some 12 in of ploughsoil revealed a surface of building rubble. Green reports 'a narrow wall roughly N-S, parallel to the main street, has been exposed in the northern third of the trench...' and later the discovery of 'the footings of the continuing E-W wall (to the W) broken here at the angle'. He also found a floor in the east half of the trench (i.e., away from the angle formed by the walls) formed by a mortar skim (1/2 to 1 in thick) laid on a heavy clay packing. The wall appears to have been fairly substantial, judging from the number of test trenches dug to find its footings, finally located on a mortar base. The footings were 'not of beach-pebble, but seem to be some walling-flint set in masses of mortar (? laid in a shallow trench)'.

C I. The wall continued into this square from BI, and evidence for a return to the west was found within the trench. The distance between the west return walls was c. 22 ft (6.7 m). There are no measurements in the notebooks, either of room size or wall thickness. The return wall west in CI is mentioned as being a 'broad wall', which contrasts with the description of the north to south wall as 'narrow'. In the east side of the trench, there was a made-up clay bank aligned north to south, underlying the building refuse, and a suggestion of the remnants of an east to west wall protruding from the east bank, about the middle of the trench.

CI produced the post-Roman bridge-spouted pitcher, SF 1579, Fig.166, No.24.

D I. Indeterminate features were revealed here which shed no light on the building to the south. Finds were all of late date.

E I. As excavation proceeded north the building spread appeared to get thinner and the ploughsoil was perhaps rather deeper. At the north end Green found 'a slightly cambered clay strip with rubble and gravel top-dressing, running roughly parallel to E-W streets of town... The N edge is apparent in FI and its overall width is 9 ft 10 in (as exposed at the moment)'. After doubts about its identification as a road foundation, an east to west ditch was found and emptied. This was not planned and no dimensions are recorded, although at one point it was described as 'both shallow and narrow'. It lay about the middle of the trench, according to sketch plans. The small quantity of pottery from it is probably 3rd century in date, and it also produced a fragment of coal. The clay bank to the north was sectioned by a 3 ft test, and produced no finds.

F I. As noted under EI, the north edge of the 'street surface' seen there was found at the south end of this trench. There were also a number of possible pits, the description of which suggests that they had been cut from a higher level, and an amorphous 'ditch' feature. Apart from these the trench was uninformative.

G I. This was a similarly unproductive trench although Green mentions that the building rubble was absent at the usual depth. In view of the depth of the ploughsoil it was excavated in spits. Below the ploughsoil the area seems to have been quite disturbed; although three pits were found, and a possible ditch feature, joining sherds were common between layers from the disturbed upper to the lowest level excavated. The pottery seems to be of earlier date to that usually found in upper layers. (Continued on Page 3)

## GI (continued)

The north to south ditch was revealed as 'a clean-cut V-shaped ditch' and this seems to have run to a pit, presumably as a surface drain. The pit produced the copper alloy rivet-spur (No.430) associated with a complete grey bead-and-flange bowl (dwg 850). A thin layer of oyster shells and a layer of carbonized wood projected into the west side of the trench at the north end. An iron artillery bolt head (No.768) came from a disturbed layer.

H I. The deep ploughsoil was excavated down to a 'gravel-dressed clay surface', and an east to west disturbance was found to be a 1947 trench cut 'to locate the watermain (damaged hereabout by the bomb)'. A central dark patch was also revealed which turned out to be a 'v-shaped ditch with heavy yellow-clay sides, running E-W'. Removal of the upper filling revealed 'a rectangular packed clay 'floor' on N side resting partly on the underlying filling'. A Mayen ware jar rim was found in this top filling (LB 1825, dwg 602). The middle and lower fills of the ditch were excavated producing late 4th-century pottery (Hadham, Oxfordshire and late Nene Valley Colour-Coated Wares). Its dimensions are unrecorded.

J I. At the south end in the ploughsoil a human vertebral column was exposed apparently in situ, but no other bones were noted. The trench was near the area of the 1939-45 bomb-crater and apart from a scatter of roofing debris, and part of a pit, glimpsed in HI, little more was found here. The pit produced a Constantinian coin (Coin 328, Period XIIIb, LB 2280).

K I. Little of value came from this trench, although it revealed 'an even clear-clay floor, much higher than expected...' and in the north-west corner, a pit with a quantity of iron fragments and 4th-century pottery (LB 2239).

L I. The quantity of finds increased considerably in this trench, both pottery and animal bones. Below this upper layer of refuse (in which there were hints of plough abrasion), two east to west ditches were revealed, one close to the north balk, the other near the south end. Both ditches produced later 4th-century pottery. Two barbarous radiate coins came from the north ditch (LB 2251), and a coin of AD 259-75 was found in the south ditch (LB 2265). The north ditch was apparently 'fairly deep' and it took three men three days to empty it. No dimensions were recorded. The south ditch was 'smaller and, apparently, shallower.

M I. This trench was at the crest of the hill. During the initial clearance of the ploughsoil, a large quantity of finds from the north end was noted. Green notes during excavation of the refuse layer below the ploughsoil, 'Great quantities of finds, (surprisingly so from MI altogether and so evenly dispersed that, if it is a refuse heap, it must have been very large'. The layer was called a 'dark packed layer', and it overlay a 'heavy yellow clay packing. This gradually deepens towards the S and in the last 6 ft or so dips more rapidly'. Removal of the dark rubbish layer revealed a dark patch, probably a pit, in the north-west sector, partly covered by the M/N balk, and also a cluster of five coins (C 309-13) regarded by Green as a hoard, No.8. The latest coin was of AD 296.

(Continued on Page 5)

MI (continued)

The hoard is recorded as having been found 'within a 6 in radius on clay surface near edge of pit'. The pottery excavated at the same time has been recorded separately (LB 2216) although it would appear to have been the lower part of the main refuse layer, and includes two Hadham Ware sherds and a fragment of a reeded rim from a Nene Valley mortarium (probably Form 855). The Hadham sherds should date to the 4th century, but the rest of the pottery is not closely datable. It is possible that the pit had been dug from a higher level, and its presence only noted where it cut into the underlying clay; this could have disturbed a hoard and might account for the Hadham sherds. The evidence is equivocal.

The pit was 'dug into the underlying brown clay, ...and also extending into the SW corner of NI'. The pottery was of the latter part of the 4th century and a fragment of probably late Roman window glass was also recovered (microfiche catalogue No.553) (LB 2217).

The underlying clay produced two barbarous radiate coins, and two of AD 259-75. The pottery was relatively sparse and indeterminate, but included no conclusively 4th-century sherds (LB 2219). This also produced a copper alloy snake-headed bracelet of East Anglian type, 3rd to 4th century (No.167).

A shallow east to west ditch occurred at the south end. Green reports its excavation, 'The "red brick" patches in the middle are shown to be rough patches of burnt clay from superimposed fire, as this channel filling is underlying the burnt clay on N side'. This is the only reference to this burnt clay.

(Continued on Page 6)

MI (continued) The dimensions of the ditch was not recorded; its filling was black, and the pottery barely dateable, but probably into the 4th century (included South Midlands shell-tempered ware) (LB 2308).

A shallow patch in the north-east sector produced the second 3rd-century coin hoard, Hoard 9 (latest coin AD 308) of 16 coins 'clustered together'; only one grey dish sherd was found with this (LB 2311). It is not clear whether they were clearing the lower part of the refuse or were excavating into the underlying clay. Green terms the layer 3b but this had also been used for the refuse layer, the pit in the north-west sector, excavation into the underlying clay and a central refuse-filled hollow.

A third pit was found in the north-east corner; this produced a coin of AD 222-38, and indeterminate pottery (LB 2312). Green says 'this pit has gone surprisingly deep and is slightly undercut on N side. Possibly more disturbed filling at bottom, but difficult to handle'.

A small area had been left as a control level near the north pits in which were embedded two large stones, a flint at one end and, at the other, the stone ball with embedded staple and chain link (Fig.128, No.1077). Whether this was in the refuse or the underlying clay is impossible to determine from the records.

N I. The notebook record seems to indicate a shallower depth of ploughsoil here. A scatter of tile fragments occurred across the centre of the trench when stripping the ploughsoil, and 'a base of clay is showing at the N end & to the centre of the trench (possibly disturbed ground -manhole within 10 ft)'. A roughly

(continued on Page 7)

NI (continued)

rectangular area of pale yellow gravelly clay, 6-8 in thick, termed a 'raft', was found while removing the ploughsoil, apparently surrounded by mixed brown clay. It was difficult to determine which was earlier, and in clearing the mixed brown clay, Green says 'it soon became evident that this layer merged downwards into the 'fawn clay' below, of which it was merely the disturbed upper part', and '...carried down underlying undisturbed fawn clay to level of base of EW trench [test trench], proving finally that pale yellow had been laid over fawn, possibly in a shallow depression'. A test was dug through the yellow clay 'raft', and 'though thick at its S edge, this is seen to thin out to the N and become indistinguishable from its surrounding fawn mixture'. There were no finds. He considered the possibility that this was 'cast-up' from the manhole but states that 'no such "natural clay" has been seen as yet on any other part of the site'.

The pit seen in the north-east corner of MI extended into the south-east corner of NI, but the fragment was merely a sloping edge of the main pit.



## Grave 1 (Fig.7; Pl.IX)

D IX; bearing 63<sup>o</sup>T; 9.11.51.

An isolated burial (with G2) cut into the layers of Roman building debris within Building 1 Room 3; there was a great deal of Roman roof tile within the grave fill. Green was emphatic that the burial was not made until the building had collapsed. The body lay prone, head to the west, with arms flexed above the head; the lower left leg and the right leg were lifted before it was recognised as an articulated burial. Green thought the body was in rigor mortis. The front of the skull was crushed and the teeth scattered. Burial posture precludes a coffin.

## Grave 2 (Fig.7; Pl.X)

E IX bearing 83<sup>o</sup>T; 17.9.51.

Close to G1 but otherwise isolated. Cut into the ruinous south wall of Building 1 Room 3; the flint rubble and facing stones of the wall had been removed down to a thick layer of mortar on which the body was laid. It was not quite parallel to the wall axis. The grave cut was packed with rubble, and the top of the skull was only 4 in below the base of the turf. The body was supine and extended, the arms flexed and folded at the waist, too widely spread to have allowed a coffin.

## Grave 3 (Fig.26)

N IV; 18.2.54.

Found when setting up fence posts, 18-24 in below the surface. Described (together with G4 and 5) as an adult skull found in a nearly vertical position 'propped up on stones'. The location of the grave was recorded and the skull lifted.

continued

Grave 4 (Fig.26)

N IV; 18.2.54.

Discovery and description as G3. Position recorded and skull lifted.

Grave 5 (Fig.26)

O IV; 18.2.54.

Discovery and description as G3. Position recorded and skull lifted.

Grave 6 (Fig.26)

P V; 18.2.54.

Discovery as G3. It is not certain that this skull, a child's which was fragmentary, was propped up on stones. Position recorded and skull lifted.

Grave 7 (Figs 25, 32; Pl.XXIII)

L V; bearing  $101^{\circ}$ ; 21.5.54.

Medium depth, cuts G143, cut by G14, although Green found this difficult to determine. A child's skeleton, supine, extended, with the head propped forward and the left leg flexed to the right. Close to the left side was a row of four evenly-spaced clench nails on their sides with the heads facing away from the body; a fifth was displaced close by. On the other side of the grave was a carbonised wood stain 11 in long. Phase 2 (2).

continued

## Grave 8 (Fig.25)

L V c. 92°T; 21.5.54.

A shallow burial, damaged by ploughing, only the skull and the right humerus remained. Later than G143. Phase 4 (2); its depth suggests it is a late burial.

## Grave 9 (Figs 25, 32)

L VI; bearing 78°T; 19.5.54.

A burial 3-4 in above road level; the bottom of the grave cut which was filled with fine dark earth was clear against the more clayey material into which it was dug. Supine and extended with the arms straight and close to the body, the skull tilted forwards on to the chest. Twenty clench nails were distributed rather irregularly over the skeleton; ten of these in the pelvic region were not plotted before they were lifted. Flecks of carbonised wood with the grain lying horizontally (i.e. running along the length of the grave) were observed. Phase 2 (1), its position suggests that it is secondary to the group G132/135/136.

## Grave 10 (Fig.25)

L VI/VII; 75°T; 18.5.54.

Resting on the road surface, a defective skeleton with only the skull, legs, arm and vertebrae fragments surviving, soil acids probably dissolved the remainder; G11 adjoining was also poorly preserved. The skull faced forward, the arm position was uncertain; it was possibly a coffin burial. Phase 1 (1).

continued

## Grave 11 (Fig.25)

L VI/VII; 80°T; 18.5.54.

Resting on the road surface, a defective skeleton, the top of the skull and much of the ribs, pelvis and lower arms had been dissolved by soil acids. Supine and extended, the arms were widely flexed with the hands at the waist; therefore there could have been no coffin.

Phase 1 (1), earlier than G51.

## Grave 12 (Fig.25)

L V; 90°T; 20.5.54.

About 4 in above the road surface, the foot of the grave cut into an upper cobbled layer. Later than G15. Supine, extended, the skull was turned slightly to the right, the arms were straight, but the hand position and the width of the grave-cut at the foot end, indicate that there was no coffin. Phase 3 (2), general grouping suggests the later phase.

## Grave 13 (Fig.25)

L V; 88°T; 20.5.54.

A few inches above the road surface, later than G139. Supine, extended, arms close to the body and crossed over the pelvis. A stone under the left side of the skull and a flat stone under the right foot. Body position indicates there was a coffin. Phase 2 (2).

continued

## Grave 14 (Fig.25)

L IV/V; 111<sup>O</sup>T; 21.5.55.

Medium depth, later than G7. Supine, extended, skull facing forward, the right arm straight, the left folded over the pelvis. Bone position indicated a coffin. Just below the jaw a silver penny of Ecgberht of Wessex c. 828-839 (see *The Post-Roman Coins*, by David Sherlock, No.8). Phase 3 (3).

## Grave 15 (Fig.25)

L V; 100<sup>O</sup>T; 20.5.54.

Below the road surface, earlier than G12 and 145. Supine, extended, skull tilted forward and left, left arm close to side, right arm missing, bone rotten because of continuous damping caused by water run off from the Roman road surface. Bone position indicates a coffin. Phase 1 (1).

## Grave 16 (Fig.26; microfiche Fig.34)

P V; 80<sup>O</sup>T; 10.6.54.

About 2 in above the road surface. Supine, extended, arms folded over pelvis, skull inclined slightly to the right. Bone position indicates a coffin. Probably Phase 1 or 2 because of position on very edge of cemetery.

continued

Grave 17 (Fig.26; microfiche Fig.34)

P V; c. 81<sup>O</sup>T; 10.6.54.

About 2 in above road surface. Supine, extended, skull and left lower arm missing, many of the ribs and vertebrae disturbed. The arms were slightly flexed away from the body and preclude a coffin. Phasing as C16.

Grave 18 (Fig.26)

P III; 10.6.54.

Exposed in builders' trenches, skull only recorded.

Grave 19 (Fig.26)

P III; 10.6.54.

Exposed in builders' trenches, skull only recorded.

Grave 20 (Fig.26)

P III; 12.6.54.

Exposed in builders' trenches, skull only recorded.

Grave 21 (Fig.26)

O V; 23.6.54.

Exposed in builders' trenches, skull and a few vertebrae recorded.

Grave 22 (Fig.26)

O V; 23.6.54.

Exposed in builders' trenches, skull only recorded.

continued

Grave 23 (not planned)

O V; 23.6.54.

Exposed in builders' trenches, a skull, possibly plough-rolled as no body was seen.

Grave 24 (Fig.26)

O V; 23.6.54.

Exposed in builders' trenches, a broken skull recorded, later than G26.

Grave 25 (Fig.26)

O V; 23.6.54.

Exposed in builders' trenches, a broken skull recorded.

Grave 26 (Fig.26)

O V; 23.6.54.

Exposed in builders' trenches, bones seen in trench side below G24.

Grave 27 (Fig.26)

O V; 24.6.54.

Exposed in builders' trenches, skull only recorded.

Grave 28 (Fig.26)

N VI; 24.6.54.

Exposed in builders' trenches, position recorded but no bones salvaged.

continued

Grave 29 (not planned)

O V/VI; 24.6.54.

Exposed in builders' trenches, the exact position was not recorded and only the lower jaw was lifted.

Grave 30 (not planned)

Exposed in builders' trenches, the exact position was not recorded, but the skull was lifted.

Grave 31 (not planned)

Exposed in builder's trenches, the exact position was not recorded, only the lower jaw was lifted.

Grave 32 (not planned)

L V; 21.7.54.

This burial was initially defined as being 'rather high up' with flints at intervals along the edge of the grave cut; it appeared to be later than G33. However, when excavated only a broken skull was recovered. No plan was made, and it is not clear whether it was a shallow burial largely destroyed by ploughing, cf. G8, or the upper fill of G92 which appears to lie in the right relative position. A sherd of Stamford Ware was found in the centre of the grave cut. Phase 4 (by either interpretation; not phased by Green).

continued



Grave 33 (Figs 25, 31; Pl.XXIV)

L V; 99<sup>0</sup>T; 21.7.54.

A fairly deep grave, at or just above road level, although east of the road edge. Later than G133 and cut by G32, 37 and 92. Supine and extended, the skull inclined to the right, the right arm straight, the left slightly flexed over the pelvis. There were distinct traces of carbonised wood along the grave edges and a line of seven regularly spaced clenched nails over the right side of the body. They were of uniform dimensions (shank length 28 mm), some were vertical and some horizontal. Phase 3 (3).

Grave 34 (Fig.25)

L V; 103<sup>0</sup>T; 26.7.54.

A shallow burial, Green was surprised by its completeness considering its depth. It was later than G131. Supine and extended with the arms widely flexed and the hands on the pelvis; there could never have been a coffin. Phase 4 (3); sequence, it cuts a Phase 3 burial.

Grave 35 (not planned)

L V/VI; 26.7.54.

There was evidence for disturbance here, although the grave outline was not clear and was not planned. It was excavated down to the level of the road. It is possible that this was one of the series excavated by Rumbelow but unlike some of the others (e.g. G39) there were no residual skeletal fragments.

continued

Grave 36 (Fig.25)

L VI; 26.7.54.

A clearly-defined grave cut of normal size and shape; it contained no skeleton other than some fragments of mandible. These suggest it was one of the graves emptied by Rumbelow in 1947.

Grave 37 (Fig.25)

L V; 103<sup>O</sup>T; 20.7.54.

A shallow burial cutting all around it (G33, 84, 91, 134, 142).  
Supine and extended, the skull facing forward, the arms straight but spread too wide for there to have been a coffin. Phase 4 (4).

Grave 38 (Fig.25)

L VI; 83<sup>O</sup>T; 27.7.54.

A fairly shallow burial c. 12 in above road level and later than G78, 83 and 137. Supine and extended, the skull facing forward, the right arm straight, the left flexed over the pelvis. The cramped position of the bones indicates that there was a coffin. Phase 4 (3);  
sequence, cuts two Phase 3 burials.

Grave 39 (Fig.25)

L V; 28.7.54.

This grave cut was quite well-defined and excavated to the equivalent of road level. No trace of a skeleton other than a few phalanges was found; the remainder was probably lifted by Rumbelow in 1947.

continued

## Grave 40 (Fig.25)

L VI; 101<sup>O</sup>T; 28.7.54.

A shallow burial, later than G72, 126, 132 and 135. Supine and extended, the skull facing forward and frontally damaged. The right upper arm and most ribs and vertebrae were missing, but it is unclear whether through disturbance or decay. The left arm was flexed and the bones were spread too wide for there to have been a coffin. There was a sherd of Stamford Ware from the grave fill. Phase 4 (4).

## Grave 41 (Fig.25)

L VI; 87<sup>O</sup>T; 29.7.54.

Just above road level and later than G75. Supine and extended, the skull facing forward, the arms flexed over the pelvis, the left radius and ulna crossed. There was probably a coffin. Phase 3 (4), depth and position suggest it does not belong to the latest phase.

## Grave 42 (Fig.25)

L V; 30.7.54.

A fairly clear cut, excavated to the equivalent of road level, but found to have been dug by Rumbelow in 1947. An ulna and an atlas vertebra had been overlooked when the skeleton was lifted and there was post-Medieval pottery in the grave fill.

## Grave 43 (Fig.25)

L V; 30.7.54.

A fairly clear cut, excavated to the equivalent of road level, but found to have been dug by Rumbelow in 1947. Fragments of skull had been left behind.

continued

## Grave 44 (Fig.25)

L V; 1954.

Excavated to road level; a cobbled surface was found on the south side of the grave but not the north. There was no trace of a skeleton, but this was probably one of the burials emptied by Rumbelow in 1947.

## Grave 45 (Fig.25)

L V; 13.9.54.

Disarticulated bone in the fill of G137. In several places Green referred to it in error as G47.

## Grave 46 (Fig.25)

L V; 104<sup>O</sup>T; 17.9.54.

A fairly deep burial cutting G139 and cut by G88 which had disturbed the left arm. Supine and extended, the skull rolled back and gaping, the arms straight. Possibly in a coffin. Phase 2 (2).

## Grave 47 (Fig.25)

L VI; c. 83<sup>O</sup>T; 1954.

Above road level, the grave outline was not clear. It was cut by G75 and a 19th-century trench which had removed the upper part of the skeleton. Its former relationship to G76 and 77 could not be established. The legs were flexed to the right and the right hand rested on the pelvis. Phase 1 (1).

continued

Grave 48 (Fig.26)

P II; c. 127<sup>o</sup>T; 13.8.54.

Exposed in builders' trenches, a skull and cervical vertebrae recorded.

Grave 49 (Fig.26)

P II; 58<sup>o</sup>T; 13.8.54.

Exposed in builders' trenches, no bones were lifted but the right femur and pelvis were visible.

Grave 50 (Fig.26)

K VI; 20.8.54.

A rather indefinite grave cut was defined, but Green concluded that there was no grave present. There is a possibility it may have been one of the group emptied by Rumbelow.

Grave 51 (Fig.25)

L VII; 93<sup>o</sup>T; 26.8.54.

This skeleton lay directly on the road surface, the north side of the grave cut was reasonably clear, but the south side and part of the right arm had been removed by the trial trench before the rest of the skeleton was discovered. It cut G130 and probably 11. Supine and extended, the skull facing forward, the left arm straight, the right flexed over the pelvis. It was possibly in a coffin. Phase 2 (2).

continued

Grave 52 (Fig.25)

M VI; 79<sup>O</sup>T; 28.8.54.

Partly resting on the road surface, the body was not parallel to the grave cut as defined. Supine and extended, the skull was missing; it had possibly dissolved in the concentration of soil acids at the road edge, as there were no other obvious agencies to account for its removal. The arms were widely flexed and folded at the waist, their position precluded a coffin. Phase 1 (1).

Grave 53 (Fig.26)

M III; 1954.

Exposed in watermain trench, skull and limb bones recorded.

Grave 54 (Fig.26)

M IV; 1954.

Exposed in watermain trench, skull recorded.

Grave 55 (Fig.26)

M IV; 28.8.54.

Exposed in watermain trench, skull recorded.

Grave 56 (Fig.26)

M IV; 1954.

Exposed in watermain trench, leg bones recorded.

continued

Grave 57 (Figs 26, 32)

M IV; 95<sup>o</sup>T; 30.8.54.

Initially exposed in the watermain trench, this burial was cleared and fully excavated because it contained clench nails. Supine and extended, the skull facing forward, the arms straight, 15 clench nails were distributed irregularly round the body. Unphased, but this type of burial was almost entirely confined to Phases 1 and 2.

Grave 58 (Fig.26)

M V; 86<sup>o</sup>T; 1954.

Above road level, supine and extended, the skull turned to the right, the arms straight. Possibly in a coffin. Phase 1 (1).

Grave 59 (Fig.26)

M IV; c. 82<sup>o</sup>T; 1954.

Exposed in watermain trench, a narrow grave packed with flints containing a ?flexed burial.

continued

Grave 60 (Figs 25, 31; Pl.XVI)

M VI; 88<sup>O</sup>T; 3.9.54.

Above road level, the grave cut was defined by a slight line of disturbance, pebbles, oyster shells etc. Earlier than G63. Supine and extended, the skull tilted forward and slightly right, the arms flexed over the pelvis, some of the lower vertebrae displaced. There was a flint 'packing stone' by the right of the skull and a line of ten clench nails above the centre of the body. These were mostly vertical with heads uppermost and of very uniform size (shank length 33-35 mm) and spacing (152 mm). Both clench nails and bone position indicate a coffin. Phase 2 (1); its position suggests that it is part of a secondary row with G9 and 81.

Grave 61 (Fig.25)

M VI; 78<sup>O</sup>T; 1954.

About 3 in above road level with a very black grave fill. Cut by G62, its relationship to G61 was not determined. Supine and extended, the skull facing forward, the arms flexed over the pelvis. The bones spread too widely to allow a coffin. Phase 1 (1).

Grave 62 (Fig.25)

M VI; 88<sup>O</sup>T; 29.9.54.

About 3 in above road level, later than G61. Supine and extended, the skull facing forward, the arms slightly flexed over the pelvis. The bone position indicates a coffin. Phase 2 (2).

continued



## Grave 63 (Fig.25; Pl.XVII)

M VI; 90°T; 9.54.

A few inches above road level, later than G60, the grave fill cut at the foot end by a 19th-century trench. Supine and extended, the skull facing forward, the arms folded over the waist. The 'hunched' position of the shoulder indicates a coffin. There was a single clenched nail in the grave fill, probably derived from G60. There was also a spearhead of post-Roman type (Fig.107, No.753) and a tubular green glass bead (Fig.47, No.143) but neither were in association with the body. Phase 3 (2); cuts G60 which is probably Phase 2.

## Grave 64 (Fig.25)

M V; 80°T; 9.54.

A shallow burial just below the ploughsoil, later than G66 and 71. A child, supine and extended, skull facing forward, the left arm straight the right slightly flexed over the pelvis, the ribcage, pelvis and vertebrae largely dissolved. Possibly in a coffin. Phase 4 (4).

## Grave 65 (Fig.25; Pl.XXII)

M V; 95°T; 9.54.

A shallow burial just below the ploughsoil, later than G66. A small child, supine and extended, the skull crushed and all but the lower leg bones very jumbled. Green attributed this to ploughing, which would destroy such small bones. However it is very characteristic of the bone movement that can take place within a confined space such as a coffin. Phase 4 (4).

continued

Grave 66 (Fig.25; Pls XX, XXV)

M V; 82<sup>o</sup>T; 7.9.54.

A few inches above road level, later than G70 and 67, earlier than 64 and 65. Supine and extended, the skull facing forward, the arms straight, the body angled at the pelvis. A plank had been laid over the body; it is shown in photographs but was not described in the notebooks. Presumably it must have been defined as a stain or as flecks of charred wood. Phase 3 (2); it is later than G67, where it has displaced clenched nails.

Grave 67 (Figs 25, 32; Pl.XX, XXV)

M V; 88<sup>o</sup>T; 7.9.54.

Almost on the road surface, cut by G66, which had displaced some clenched nails. Supine and extended, the skull facing forward, the arms straight, many other bones were displaced (cf. G65) indicating movement within a confined space. There were flecks of charred wood, all with longitudinal grain over the body. There was a well-defined row of clenched nails, mainly head up, along the north side of the grave and a more mixed row over the body, 37 in all. Phase 2 (3); it is cut by G66.

Grave 68 (Fig.25)

M V; 9.54.

South of G67, no further information and not planned. Presumably numbered but not excavated.

continued

Grave 69 (Fig.25)

M V; 107<sup>o</sup>T very approx.; 9.54.

South of G58, no further information and not planned. It was possibly exposed in digging the watermain trench.

Grave 70 (Fig.25)

M V; c 74<sup>o</sup>T; 9.54.

Fairly deep, found in cutting the watermain trench directly below G66. It was lifted but not planned in detail. Phase 1 (1).

Grave 71 (Fig.25)

M V; 115<sup>o</sup>T very approx.; 9.54.

Found in cutting the watermain trench. It was not planned but the leg bones were lifted.

Grave 72 (Fig.25)

L VI; 82<sup>o</sup>T; 6.9.54.

A shallow grave, cut by G40 which had removed the lower right leg, and later than G126, 132 and 135. Supine and extended, the skull displaced perhaps by ploughing, the left arm missing, the right arm flexed over the pelvis. Possibly in a coffin. Phase 3 (3).

Grave 73 (Fig.25)

M V; 9.54.

South of G64, no further information.

continued

Grave 74 (Fig.25)

M V; 9.54.

South of G64, no further information.

Grave 75 (Fig.25)

L VI; 91<sup>O</sup>T; 14.9.54.

Almost resting on the road surface, it was later than G47 and earlier than 41; its relationship with 78 and 79 was unclear. Supine and extended, the skull faced forward with a large flint pebble propped below the right side of the jaw; the arms straight. It was clearly in a coffin, the shoulders were hunched and the toe bones of the right foot lay alongside the tibia. Phase 2 (3), cut by a Phase 3 burial.

Grave 76 (Fig.25)

L VI; 84<sup>O</sup>T; 15.9.54.

A few inches above road level. Probably later than G47, cut by 40, probably 77, and by a 19th-century trench which removed the lower legs. Supine and extended, the skull facing forward with the jaw open, the left arm straight, the right arm flexed, precluding a coffin. Phase 2 (2).

continued

## Grave 77 (Fig.25)

L VI; 84<sup>O</sup>T; 11.9.54.

A few inches above the road, cutting G79, 82, 136 and probably 76, cut by a 19th-century trench which removed the lower legs. Supine and extended, the skull facing forwards, the arms slightly flexed, precluding a coffin. An iron finger ring of late 6th- to 7th-century type (Fig.53, No.247) was found between the right hand and the femur. Phase 3 (3).

## Grave 78 (Fig.25)

L VI; 82<sup>O</sup>T; 17.9.54.

A few inches above road level, it was cut by G38 and overlaid 83. Supine and extended, the skull was missing and the right side above the lower leg was removed by G38. The left arm was straight and the its position precluded a coffin. Phase 3 (2), sequence.

## Grave 79 (Fig.25)

L VI; 75<sup>O</sup>T; 13.9.54.

Lying on the road surface, overlaid by G77 and cut by a 19th-century trench which removed the pelvis and upper legs. Supine and extended, the skull facing forward, the upper arms straight. Possibly in a coffin. Phase 1 (1).

## Grave 80 (Fig.25; Pl.XV)

L V; 102<sup>O</sup>T; 15.9.54.

Medium depth, cutting G93 and possibly cut by 89. Supine and extended, the skull propped up to face forward, the arms straight but away from the body, precluding a coffin. Phase 2 (2).

continued

## Grave 81 (Fig.25)

L VI; c. 73<sup>o</sup>T; 16.9.54.

Just above the road surface, cut and largely removed by G82. Only the skull, scapulae and right humerus were still in position. The remaining bones, displaced by G82 had been reburied in a pit at the head of that grave. Phase 2 (1); position and depth suggest it is not a primary burial.

## Grave 82 (Fig.25)

L VI; 83<sup>o</sup>T; 16.9.54.

Just above the road surface, later than G81, which it largely removed and cut by 77. Supine and extended, the skull facing forward, the arms straight. The bones were too widely spread to allow a coffin. Phase 2 (2).

## Grave 83 (Fig.25)

L VI; c. 101<sup>o</sup>T; 17.9.54.

Just above the road surface, later than G137 and cut by 38 and 78, which had removed the pelvis and legs. Supine and extended, the skull facing forward, the left arm straight but too far from the body to allow a coffin. Phase 2 (1), cuts a Phase 1 burial.

continued

## Grave 84 (Fig.25)

L V; 104<sup>0</sup>T; 20.9.54.

Medium depth, it is earlier than G37 and later than 88, 134 and 91 which it directly overlaid. Supine and extended, the skull had rolled back and faced slightly right, the arms were flexed over the pelvis. The proximity of G91 below precludes a coffin unless they were a double burial in a single coffin. Phase 3 (2), sequence.

## Grave 85 (Fig.25)

L VI; 77<sup>0</sup>T; 18.9.54.

A few inches above the road, later than G135 and 136 and cut by 40 and 86 which had removed the upper half of the body; the bones were redeposited in the fill of G86. Supine and extended, it is uncertain whether there was a coffin. Phase 2 (2).

## Grave 86 (Fig.25)

L VI; 88<sup>0</sup>T; 28.9.54.

A few inches above the road surface, later than G85, 129, 135 and 136. The grave cut was wide and defined at the east end by the redeposited bones from G85. Supine and extended, the skull facing right, the arms straight and away from the body precluding a coffin, as did the bones redeposited directly over the feet. There was an iron split socket, possibly from a spear (Fig.107, No.754) by the right humerus. Phase 3 (3).

continued

## Grave 87 (Fig.25)

L V; 99<sup>o</sup>T; 27.9.54.

Medium depth, later than G142, cut by 94. Supine and extended, the skull propped forward, the arms straight, the lower right arm and pelvis missing. Probably in a coffin. Phase 2 (1) sequence.

## Grave 88 (Fig.25; Pl.XV)

L V; 92<sup>o</sup>T; 21.9.54.

A few inches above road level, later than G46, cut by 84. Supine and extended, the skull facing forward, the arms ?crossed, the bones were soft and decayed and the ribs and vertebrae had dissolved. Possibly in a coffin. Phase 2 (1), sequence.

## Grave 89 (Fig.25; Pl.XV)

L V; 97<sup>o</sup>T; 24.9.54.

A shallow burial in a wide grave cut clearly defined by the distribution of disarticulated bone in the fill. Later than G80 and 93. Supine and extended, the skull crushed, the arms widely flexed precluding a coffin. Beneath the skull and right shoulder was a large fragment of tegula. Phase 4 (3), depth, position and alignment.

## Grave 90 (Fig.25)

L V; 89<sup>o</sup>T; 21.9.54.

Medium depth, later than G133 and 139. A child, supine and extended, the skull facing forward, the left arm straight, the right arm missing together with the ribs; both had probably dissolved. Phase 4 (3), sequence.

continued



## Grave 91 (Fig.25)

L V; 97<sup>0</sup>T; 21.9.54.

Medium depth, later than G134 and earlier than 37 and 84 which directly overlaid it. Supine and extended, the skull rolled back and to the right, the arms close to the body and flexed over the pelvis. Possibly in a coffin, perhaps a double burial with G84. Phase 3 (1) sequence.

## Grave 92 (Fig.25)

L IV/V; 91<sup>0</sup>T; 27.9.54.

A shallow grave, just below the ploughsoil, and only partly within the excavated area. Later than G33, 139 and 142. A child, supine, with a large flint packing the crown of the skull, upper arms straight, scraps of carbonised wood (oak) indicate a coffin. Phase 4 (4).

## Grave 93 (Fig.25; Pl.XV)

L V; 90<sup>0</sup>T; 27.9.54.

On the road surface, cut by G80 and 89. Supine and extended, the skull facing left, the arms close to the body and flexed over the pelvis. The right leg had been displaced by G80 whilst still in articulation so that the head of the right femur rested directly over the left femur. This suggests that the bones could move within a void and, together with the hunched position of the shoulders, indicates a coffin. Phase 1 (1).

continued

## Grave 94 (Fig.25; Pl.XXIX)

L IV/V; 92°T; 25.9.54.

Medium depth, later than G87 and 142, cut by 92, 95 and 138. Supine and extended, the skull facing forward, the left arm straight, the right arm flexed, precluding a coffin. West of the skull was a large stone interpreted as a headstone and described as a flint in the list of interments. The photograph suggests it may have been a roughly squared and broken-off base in some more tractable material. Phase 3 (2) sequence.

## Grave 95 (Fig.25)

L IV/V; 90°T; 27.9.54.

Just below the ploughsoil, later than G94 and 142. Supine, the skull facing forward, the upper arms straight, the bone in poor condition; the remainder of the body was beyond the limits of the excavation. Uncertain whether it was in a coffin. Phase 4 (3) sequence.

## Grave 96 (Fig.25; Pl.XXVII)

M VI; 83°T; 28.9.54.

Medium depth, bisected by the 19th-century trench. Supine and extended, the skull facing forward, cut away between the upper arms and the lower legs. To the left and partly under the skull was a large flint pillowstone. There was probably a coffin. Phase 1 (1).

continued

## Grave 97 (Fig.25)

M VI; 86<sup>o</sup>T; 28.9.54.

Above road level, cut by G110. Supine and extended, the skull facing forward, the right arm flexed over the pelvis, the left arm removed by G110. Probably not in a coffin. Phase 1 (1).

## Grave 98 (Figs 25, 31)

M VI; 78<sup>o</sup>T; 29.9.54.

Above road level, cut by the 19th-century trench. Supine and extended, the skull facing forward, the left arm straight, the right arm flexed over the pelvis, the legs cut away. To the left of the skull was a packing stone, above the centre of the body was a line of three clench nails, all vertical and head uppermost. Phase 1 (1).

## Grave 99 (Fig.25)

M V; 29.9.54.

Located on the eastern edge of the excavation, not excavated.

## Grave 100 (Fig.25)

M V; 29.9.54.

Located on the edge of the excavation, not excavated.

## Grave 101 (Fig.25)

M V; 29.9.54.

Located on the edge of the excavation, not excavated.

continued

## Grave 102 (Fig.25)

M V; 98<sup>o</sup>T; 7.10.54.

A shallow burial, cutting G128. A child, supine and extended, the right arm and femur missing. It is uncertain whether there was a coffin. Phase 4 (2), depth.

## Grave 103 (Fig.26)

P II; 30.9.54.

Exposed in builders' trenches, a skull recorded.

## Grave 104 (Fig.25)

M V; 87<sup>o</sup>T; 1.10.54.

A shallow burial cutting G127 and 128. A child supine and extended, the majority of bones were missing, probably dissolved. Phase 4 (2), depth and position.

## Grave 105 (Fig.25)

M V; 10.54.

Not planned or excavated.

## Grave 106 (Fig.25)

M V; 101<sup>o</sup>T; 4.10.54.

Some inches above road level, just below G103. Later than G107 and cut by 108. Supine and extended, the skull, left arm and lower right arm missing, removed by G108. Possibly in a coffin. Phase 3 (2), sequence.

continued

## Grave 107 (Fig.25)

M V; 4.10.54.

Above road level, possibly later than G124, cut by 106 and 108. A child, only the skull was in situ, the remaining bones were dispersed in the fills of G106 and 108. There was a piece of Roman tile at the foot of the grave. Phase 2 (3), sequence.

## Grave 108 (Fig.25)

M V; 90°T; 4.10.54.

Fairly shallow, it cut G106, 107, 121, 123 and 124. Supine and extended, the skull facing forward, the arms slightly flexed and away from the body, precluding a coffin. Phase 4 (4).

## Grave 109 (Fig.25)

M V; 3.10.54.

Not planned or excavated.

## Grave 110 (Figs 25, 32)

M VI; 84°T; 2.10.54.

Above road level, later than G97. Supine and extended, the skull facing forward, the arms straight. Over the body, in two rows down the centre and the south side of the grave were 15 clench nails of uniform size. The majority were vertical and head uppermost. Phase 2 (2).

continued

## Grave 111 (Fig.25)

M V; 86°T; 4.10.54.

A shallow grave, a child supine and extended, the lower arms and pelvis missing, perhaps dissolved. Possibly in a coffin. Phase 4 (2), depth and position.

## Grave 112 (Fig.26; microfiche Fig.35)

M II 85°T; 5.10.54.

A shallow burial cutting G125; there were disarticulated bones in the grave fill. Supine and extended, the skull facing forward, the arms flexed at the waist, precluding a coffin. Unphased.

## Grave 113 (Fig.26; microfiche Fig.35)

M II; 79°T; 5.10.54.

A shallow burial, supine and extended, the skull and right arm were missing, the left arm was straight. Probably in a coffin. Unphased.

## Grave 114 (Fig.26: microfiche Fig.35)

M II; 90°T; 6.10.54.

A shallow burial cut by G120 which had removed the skull and right arm. Supine and extended, the left arm flexed over the pelvis. Probably in a coffin. Unphased.

## Grave 115 (Not planned)

M II; 6.10.54.

Not planned, excavated, possibly a ploughed-out skull.

continued

Grave 116 (Fig.26; microfiche Fig.35; Pl.XXVIII)

M II; 96<sup>0</sup>T; 6.10.54.

Depth unknown, supine and extended, the skull facing forward, the left arm straight, the right arm flexed over the pelvis, foetal bones between the legs. Close to the left hand and standing vertically on the grave bottom was an iron cleat (Fig.78, No.500) associated with traces of carbonised wood which marked the side of a coffin.

Unphased.

Grave 117 (Fig.26; microfiche Fig.35)

M II; 6.10.54.

The grave cut was planned but not excavated, it was largely outside the excavated area.

Grave 118 (Fig.26; microfiche Fig.35)

M II; 103<sup>0</sup>T; 10.54.

Shallow with a clear grave cut. Supine and extended, the skull facing forward, the left arm straight, the right arm flexed at the waist, precluding a coffin. The ribs, vertebrae and pelvis rather decayed.

Unphased.

Grave 119 (Fig.26)

P V; 10.54.

Exposed in builders' trenches.

continued

Grave 120 (Fig.26; microfiche Fig.35)

M II; 96<sup>o</sup>T; 10.54.

Deeper and later than G114. Supine and extended, the skull facing forward, the arms straight. The bone position indicates a coffin. There were also patches of carbonised wood east of the pelvis, although Green stated that the grain did not indicate a long plank. Unphased.

Grave 121 (Fig.25)

M V; 96<sup>o</sup>T; 11.10.54.

Some inches above road level, later than G144 and cut by 108. Supine and extended, the skull facing slightly left, the left arm straight, the right slightly flexed over the pelvis. The bone position indicates a coffin. Phase 2 (2).

Grave 122 (Fig.25)

M V; 95<sup>o</sup>T; 11.10.54.

Above road level, earlier than G123. Supine and extended, the skull turned slightly left, the arms flexed over the pelvis. The bone position indicates a coffin. Phase (1) 1.

Grave 123 (Fig.25)

M V; 98<sup>o</sup>T; 11.10.54.

Medium depth, later than G122, cut by 108. A child, supine and extended, the skull facing forward, the arms straight. Possibly in a coffin. Phase 4 (3), sequence.

continued



## Grave 124 (Figs 25, 32)

M V; 84<sup>o</sup>T; 14.10.54.

A deep burial, earlier than G107, 108 and 121. Supine and extended, the skull facing forward, the arms flexed over the pelvis. There were 27 clench nails at a variety of heights and angles arranged in two main rows down the right and left sides of the body, with the majority on the right side. Phase 1 (1).

## Grave 125 (Fig.26; microfiche Fig.35)

M II; 85<sup>o</sup>T; 10.54.

Depth uncertain, cut by G112 which had removed all but some vertebrae, the right pelvis and leg and the lower left leg. Unphased.

## Grave 126 (Fig.25)

L VI; 77<sup>o</sup>T; 11.10.54.

Lying on the road surface, cut by G40 and 72 later than 132 and 135. Supine and extended, the skull and left arm missing, the right humerus displaced. Possibly in a coffin; fragments of carbonised wood were found. Phase 2 (2).

## Grave 127 (Fig.25)

M V; 82<sup>o</sup>T; 16.10.54.

A fairly deep grave cut by G104. A child, supine and extended; skull and long bones only, the remainder had dissolved. Phase 1 (1).

continued

## Grave 128 (Fig.25)

M V; 16.10.54.

A fairly deep burial, earlier than G102 and 104. A child, disturbed and partly dissolved. Phase 1.

## Grave 129 (Fig.25)

L VI; 20.10.54.

On the road surface, cut by G130 and 86 which had removed all but the skull and a few ribs. Phase 1 (2), sequence.

## Grave 130 (Fig.25)

L VI; 93<sup>0</sup>T; 21.10.54.

On the road surface, later than G129 and earlier than 51. Supine and extended, the skull missing, the arms flexed over the pelvis. Bone position indicates a coffin. Phase 1 (1).

## Grave 131 (Fig.25)

L V; 105<sup>0</sup>T; 26.10.54.

A fairly deep burial, later than G141, earlier than 34. Supine and extended, the skull facing forward, the arms straight, the lower legs beyond the limits of the excavation, some ribs and vertebrae missing. Probably in a coffin. Phase 3 (2), sequence and position.

## Grave 132 (Fig.25)

L VI; 95<sup>0</sup>T; 26.10.54.

Cut below the road surface, earlier than G40, 72 and 126, the sequence with 135 uncertain. Supine and extended, the skull facing forward, the arms flexed precluding a coffin. Phase 1 (1).

continued

## Grave 133 (Fig.25)

L V; 95°T; 27.10.54.

Fairly deep, later than G134 and 139, cut by 90 and 33. Supine and extended, the skull facing forward, the right arm straight, the left arm, pelvis and femur missing. The bones too widely spread for a coffin. Phase 2 (2).

## Grave 134 (Figs 25, 31; Pl.XVIII)

L V; 95°T; 27.10.54.

Below road level, earlier than G37, 84, 91 and 133. Supine and extended, the skull facing forward, the arms straight. Over the centre of the body was a line of eight clench nails of uniform size; the majority were head uppermost. Phase 1 (1).

## Grave 135 (Figs 25, 31; Pl.XXVI)

L VI; 88°T; 28.10.54.

About 6 ins below the road surface, earlier than G40, 72 and 126, the sequence with 132 uncertain. Supine and extended, the skull facing forward, the right arm flexed over the pelvis, the lower left arm ribs and vertebrae dissolved. A 'pillowstone' on the right side of the skull, two clench nails over the centre of the body. Phase 1 (1).

## Grave 136 (Figs 25, 31; Pl.XIX)

L VI; 88°T; 28.10.54.

About 6 ins below the road surface, earlier than G77, 82, 85 and 86. Supine and extended, the skull facing forward, the left arm straight, the right arm flexed over the pelvis. A line of six clench nails down the centre of the grave below the body, rove uppermost. Phase 1 (1).

continued

## Grave 137 (Fig.25)

L V; 93°T; 30.10.54.

A few inches above the road surface, earlier than G38, 78 and 83, the grave fill defined by disarticulated bones (numbered as G45). Supine and extended, the skull and upper arms missing, the lower arms flexed over the pelvis. Possibly in a coffin. Phase 1 (2), sequence.

## Grave 138 (Fig.25)

L V; c. 95°T; 1.11.54.

Fairly shallow, later than G94 and 142, cut by 92. Supine, the skull facing forward, the body below the shoulders beyond the eastern limit of the excavation. Phase 4 (3), sequence.

## Grave 139 (Fig.25)

L V; 90°T; 2.11.54.

About 6 ins below the road surface, earlier than G13, 46, 90 and 133. The skull facing right, the torso supine with the arms flexed over the pelvis, the legs flexed to the right, the ribs decayed. No coffin. Phase 1 (1). ~~18~~

## Grave 140 (Fig.25)

L/M IV; 4.11.54.

Not planned or excavated, cut by G7 and 14. Phase 1 or 2.

continued

## Grave 141 (Fig.25)

L IV; 4.11.54.

The grave outline which lay largely beyond the limits of the excavation was planned but not excavated. Earlier than G131. Phase 1 or 2.

## Grave 142 (Fig.25)

L V; 90°T; 4.11.54.

About 12 ins below road level, earlier than G87, 92, 94 and 138. Supine and extended, the skull facing right, the arms straight, most of the pelvis and some vertebrae were missing, probably dissolved. Probably in a coffin. Phase 1 (1).

## Grave 143 (Fig.25; Pl.XIV)

L V; c. 75°T; 11.54.

About 6 ins below the road surface, earlier than G7, 8 and 14. A flexed burial lying on the right side. No coffin. Phase 1 (1).

## Grave 144 (Fig.25)

M V; 88°T; 11.54.

Depth not recorded, cut by G121. Supine and extended, the skull facing forward, the arms straight. The bone position indicates a coffin. Phase 1 (1).

continued

## Grave 145 (Fig.25)

L/M V; 93<sup>0</sup>T; 11.54.

At or just below road level, earlier than G15 and 124. Supine and extended, the skull facing forward, the arms flexed over the pelvis. The bone position indicates a coffin. Phase 3 (2).

## Grave 146 (Not planned)

1956.

Found in road construction east of the excavations, not precisely located. Skull only.

## Grave 147 (Not planned)

1956.

Found in road construction east of the excavations, not precisely located. Skull only.

The following burials were excavated by Mr A.McEwen in 1979 and have been added to Green's numbered sequence. Their original numbers are given in brackets. Bearings were not recorded but levels were.

## Grave 148 (1) (microfiche Fig.36)

N II; 10.78 m OD (35.37 ft); 1979.

A cache of redeposited bones, not articulated.

continued

Grave 149 (2) (Fig.26; microfiche Fig.36)

N II; 10.76 m OD (35.3 ft); 1979.

Cut by G151 and the pipe trench which had removed the right arm, pelvis and upper legs. Supine and extended, the skull was fragmented, the arms were straight. There was a large flint by the right foot. Probably in a coffin. Phase 1 or 2.

Grave 150 (3) (Fig.26; microfiche Fig.36; Pl.XXI)

N II; 10.89 m OD (35.73 ft); 1979.

Supine and extended, the damaged skull facing forward, the arms straight, the pelvic bones disarranged. Flint packing stones either side of the skull, under the left side of the pelvis and at the right foot. The bone position indicates a coffin. Phase 1 or 2.

Grave 151 (4) (Fig.26; microfiche Fig.36)

N II; 10.8 m OD (35.43 ft); 1979.

Damaged above the pelvis by the pipe trench. Fragments of jaw, vertebrae and upper arm only. Later than G149. There was a large flint by the right foot and a row of nine clenched nails down the centre of the grave over the legs. Others were displaced in the area of the upper body. Phase 1 or 2.

Grave 152 (5) (Fig.26; microfiche Fig.36)

N II; 10.67 m OD (35.0 ft); 1979.

Damaged by pipe trenches: the pelvis was removed and the ribcage damaged. Supine and extended, the skull facing forward. There was a flint pebble on the left side of the skull and at the right foot. Possibly in a coffin. Phase 1 or 2.

continued

Grave 153 (6) (Fig.26; microfiche Fig.36)

N II; 10.54 m OD (34.58 ft); 1979.

The skull, which was damaged by a pipe trench rested on a small quantity of building material fragments. Supine and extended, the arms were slightly flexed and spread away from the body, precluding a coffin. Phase 3 or 4.

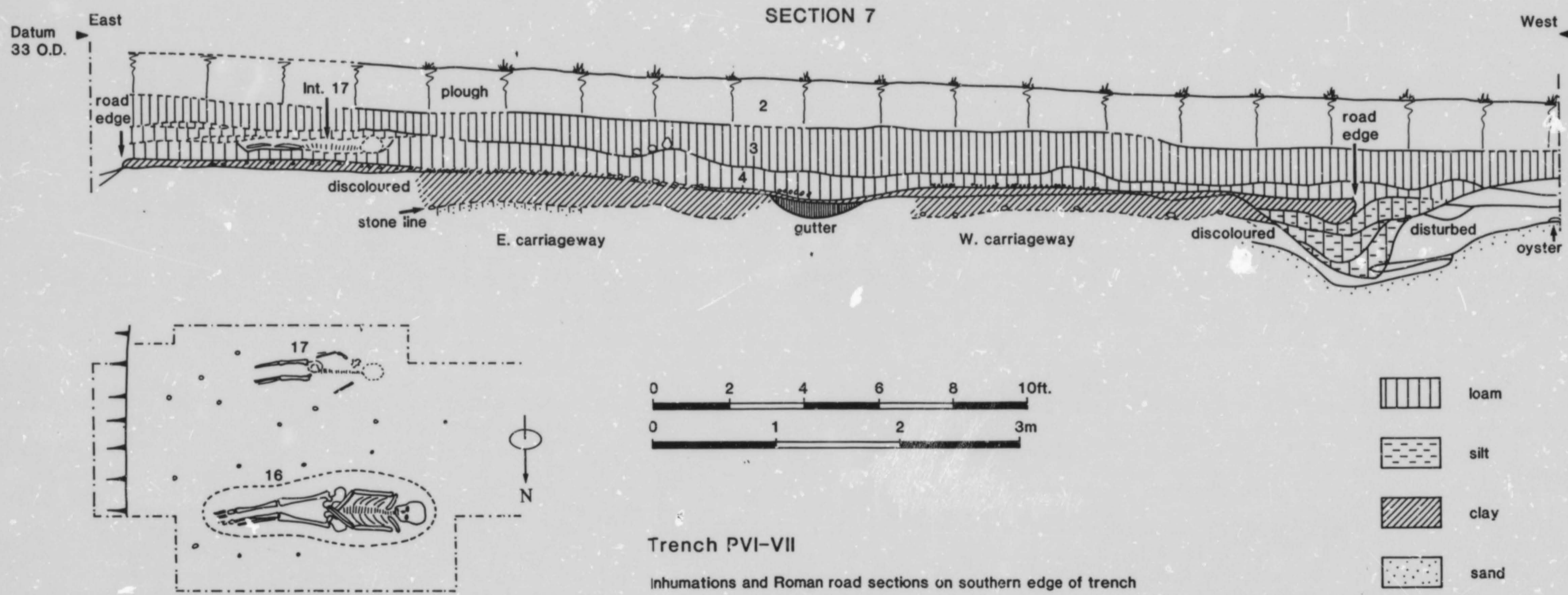
Grave 154 (7) (Fig.26; microfiche Fig.36)

N II; 1979.

Supine and extended, the skull was lifted by the gas board, the ribs, pelvis, vertebrae and lower arms had decayed. Possibly in a coffin.

Ends





1: G13-14

Figure 34

Area 4, Grids PVI-VII, Section 7

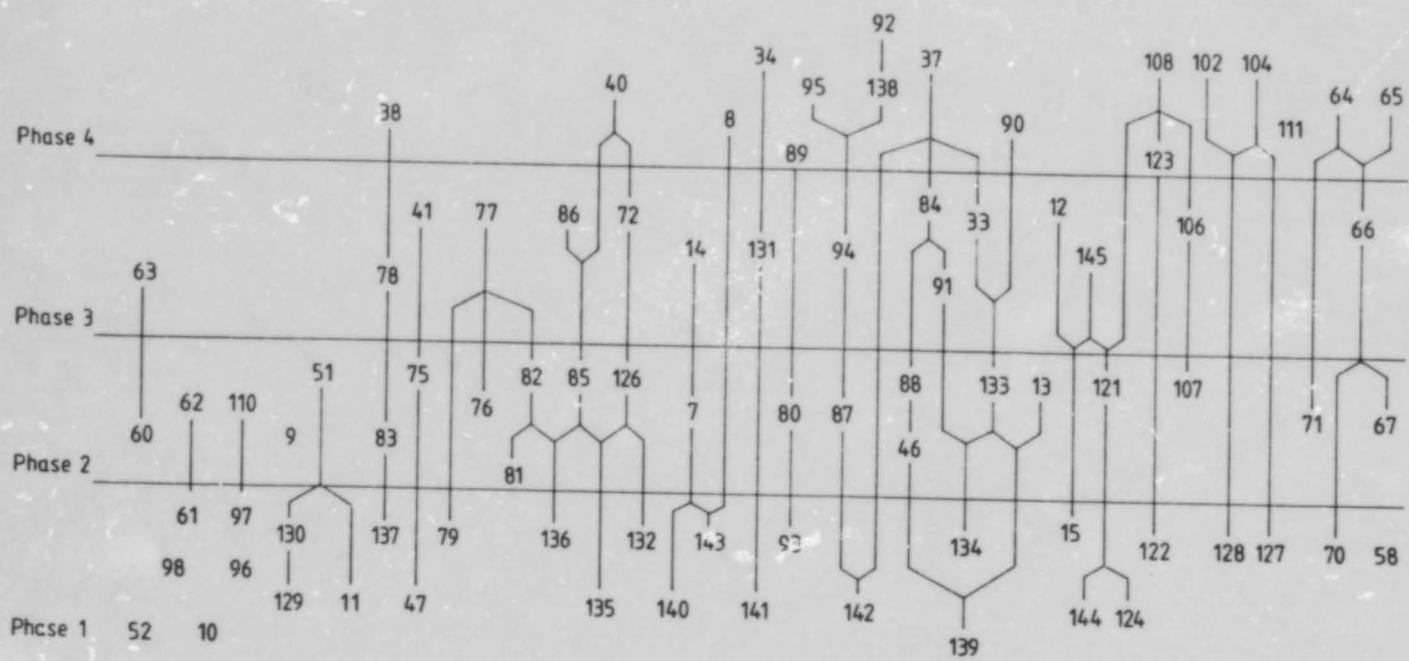


Figure 37 Area 4, Burial matrix

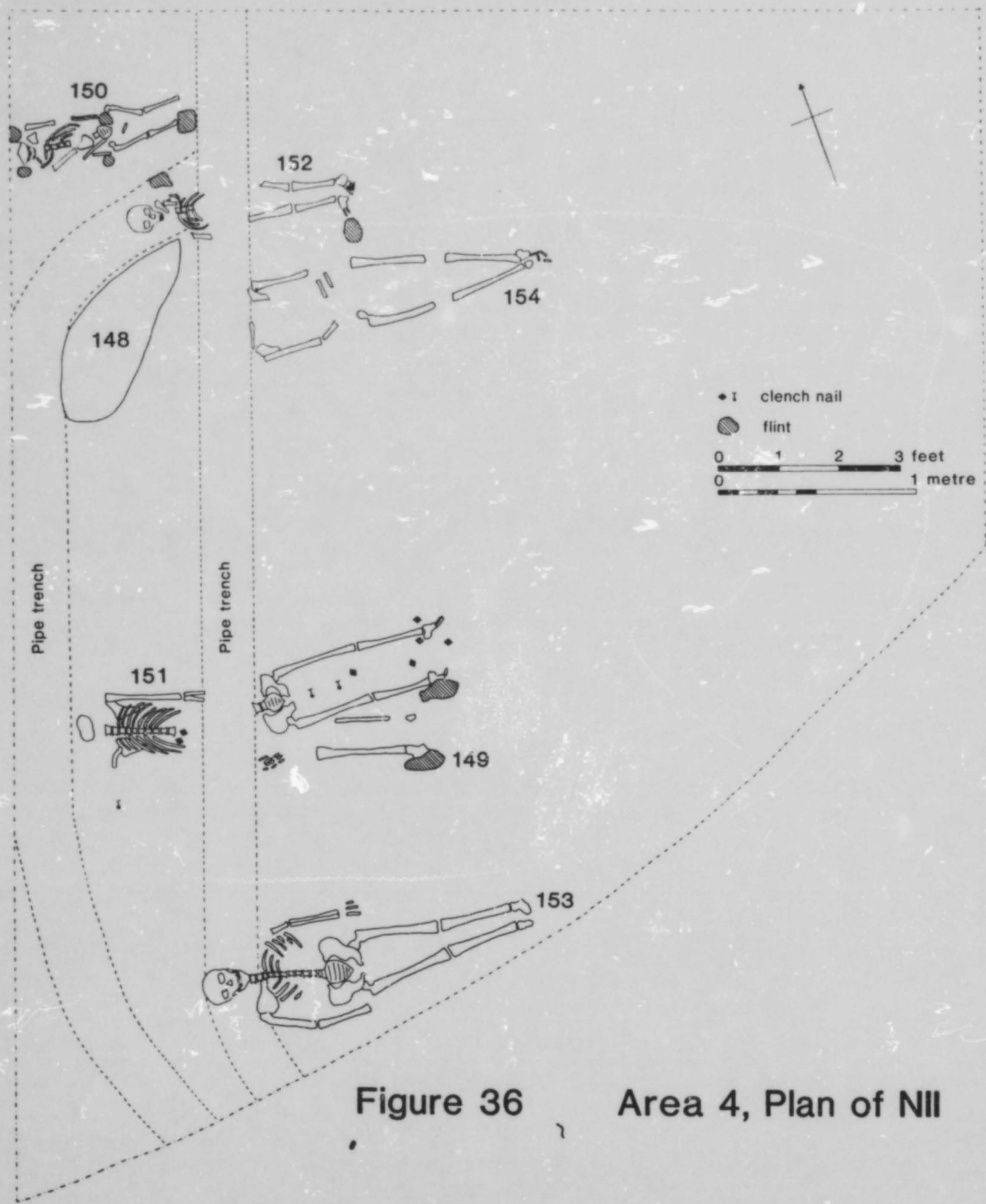


Figure 36 Area 4, Plan of NII

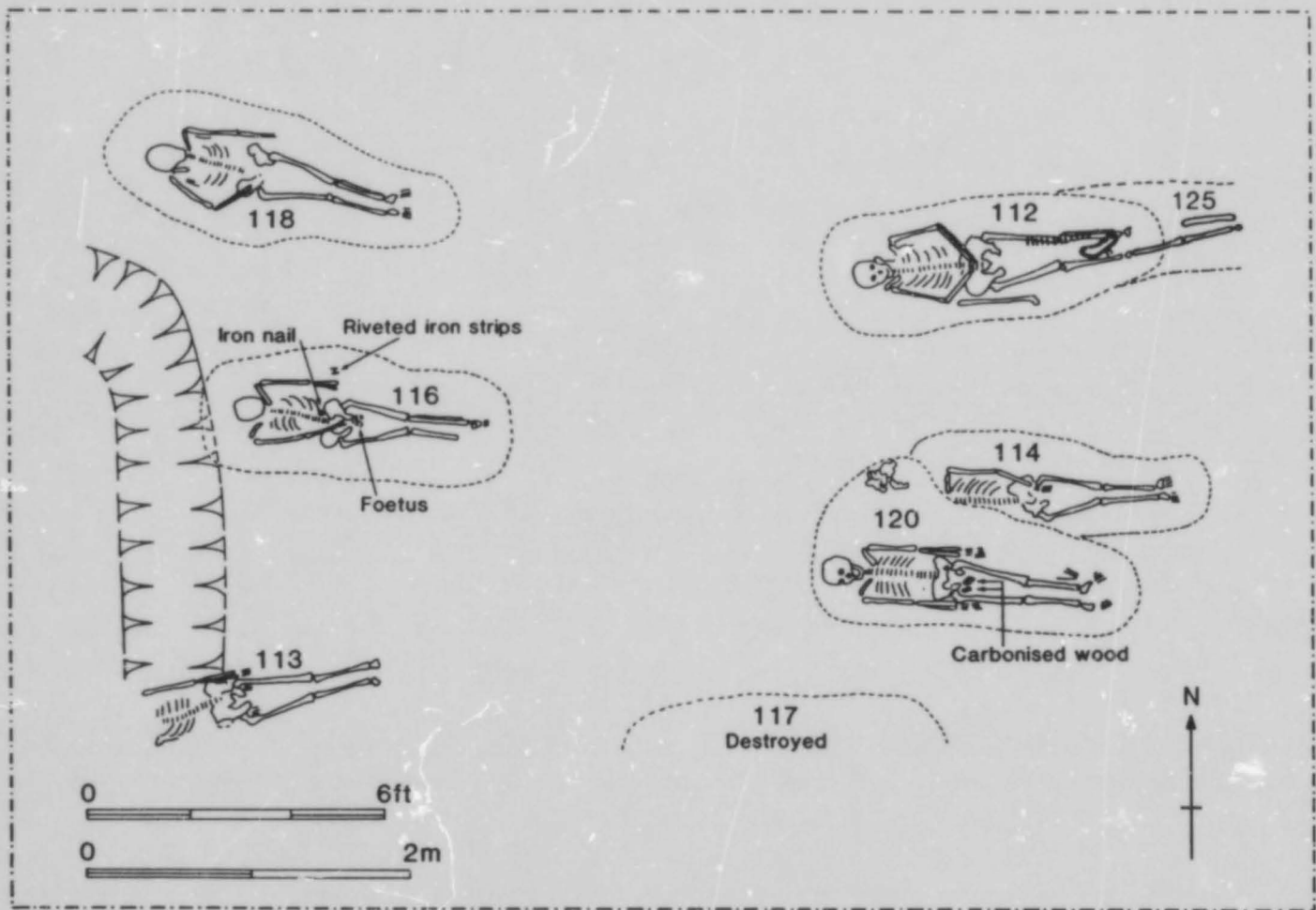


Figure 35 Area 4, Plan of Mill

Table 1 Area 4: burial details  
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Number	-	Green's numbering with 1979 excavations added to the end of the sequence and Rumbelow's graves lettered
Grid	-	Green's references
Bearing	-	True north, measured by Green
Depth	-	Derived from photographs and notebooks
Sequence	-	With other burials only; see Fig.37 (microfiche)
Posture	-	Supine unless stated
	BF	- Body flexed (to left or right - LR)
	AF	- Arms flexed (so that elbows project)
	AP	- Lower arms flexed over pelvis, upper arms straight
	AC	- Lower arms crossed, upper straight
	AS	- Arms straight (left or right - LR)
Coffin	-	CN - Indicated by clench nails
	B	- Indicated by bone position
	W	- Indicated by traces of wood
	P	- Possible
	X	- No coffin
	-	- No evidence
Packing	-	H - Flint/tile round head
	F	- Flint/tile round feet
Sex	-	From information provided by Dr D.Birkett
Age	-	MA - Middle aged
Phase	-	1st number (before oblique) - Revised phasing used in report
		2nd number (after oblique) - Green's original phasing
		Bracketed numbers - Extrapolated phasing used for burials outside the main area. Not used in calculations etc.

continued

Table 1 Area 4; burial details

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G.No.	Grid	Bearing	Depth	Cuts	Cut by	Posture	Coffin	Packing	Sex	Age	Phase	Comments
1	DIX room 3	63 T o	-	-	-	Prone	X	-	M?	MA	-	Prone, with arms flexed above head. Inside walled area.
2	EIX room 3	83 T o	4" below turf base	-	-	AF	X	-	M	MA+	-	Cut into demolished wall. Inside walled area.
3	NIV	-	18-24" below surface	-	-	-	-	?H	M	MA	-	Pinpointed, builder's trench
4	NIV	-	18-24" below surface	-	-	-	-	?H	M?	Y-MA	-	Pinpointed, builder's trench
5	OIV/V	-	18-24" below surface	-	-	-	-	?H	M	MA-Old	-	Pinpointed, builder's trench
6	PV	-	18-24" below surface	-	-	-	-	-	-	7&11	-	Pinpointed, builder's trench
7	LV	101 T o	Medium	143	14	BFR	CN,W	-	-	2.5-3	2/2	Clench nails
8	LV	c.92 T o	Shallow	143	-	-	-	-	-	18-24 months	4/2	Plough damaged
9	LVI	78 T o	c.3" above road	-	-	AS	CN,W	-	F	Old	2/1	Clench nails
10	LVI/VII	75 T o	On road	-	-	-	P	-	F	Old	1/1	Many bones dissolved
11	LVI/VII	80 T o	On road	-	51	AF	X	-	F	Young	1/1	Some bones dissolved
12	LV	90 T o	c.4" above road	15	-	AS	X	-	-	c.11	3/2	
13	LV	88 T o	Above road	139	-	AC	B	H,F	M	MA+?	2/2	
14	LIV/V	111 T o	Above road	7,143	-	RAS,LAP	B	-	M?	Old	3/3	Silver penny of Ecgbert of Wessex c.828-839 below jaw
15	LV	100 T o	Below road level	-	12,145	LAS	B	-	F	MA	1/1	
16	PV	80 T o	c.2" above road surface	-	-	AP	B	-	M	MA	(1 or 2)	
17	PV	c.81 T o	c.2" above road surface	-	-	AF	X	-	-	5-7	(1 or 2)	Bones disturbed
18	PIII	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	F	Y-MA	-	Pinpointed, builder's trench
19	PIII	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	M?	Young	-	Pinpointed, builder's trench
20	PIII	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	M	MA-Old	-	Pinpointed, builder's trench
21	OV	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	F	MA	-	Pinpointed, builder's trench
22	OV	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	M	MA?	-	Pinpointed, builder's trench
23	OV	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	?Disarticulated, builder's trench
24	OV	-	-	26	-	-	-	-	-	Adult	-	Pinpointed, builder's trench

continued

Table 1 Area 4: burial details

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G.No.	Grid	Bearing	Depth	Cuts	Cut by	Posture	Coffin	Packing	Sex	Age	Phase	Comments
25	OV	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Infant	-	Pinpointed, builder's trench
26	OV	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	M	MA	-	Pinpointed, builder's trench
27	OV	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	M	MA	-	Pinpointed, builder's trench
28	NVI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Pinpointed, builder's trench
29	OV/VI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Not located, builder's trench
30	OV/VI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	MA	-	Not located, builder's trench
31	OV/VI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	F?	Young	-	Not located, builder's trench
32	LV	-	Shallow	33	-	-	-	-	?	Adult	4	Largely removed by ploughing; Stamford ware
33	LV	99 T	Above road	133	32,37,92	RAS,LAP	CN,W	-	M	Old	3/3	Clench nails
34	LV	103 T	Shallow	131	-	AF	X	-	F	MA	4/3	
35	LV/VI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Not thought to be a grave
36	LVI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Emptied by Rumbelow in 1947; see A-6
37	LV	103 T	Shallow	33,84,91,134,142	-	AS	X	-	M	Old	4/4	
38	LVI	83 T	Medium	76,83,137	-	RAS,LAP	B	-	F	MA-Old	4/3	
39	LV	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Emptied by Rumbelow in 1947; see A-6
40	LVI	101 T	Shallow	72,126,132,135	-	AF	X	-	M?	MA?	4/4	Stamford Ware
41	LVI	87 T	Above road	75	-	AP	P	-	M?	Y-MA	3/4	Horseshoe (Fig.77, No.433)
42	LV	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Emptied by Rumbelow in 1947; see A-6
43	LV	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Emptied by Rumbelow in 1947; see A-6
44	LV	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Emptied by Rumbelow in 1947; see A-6
45	LV	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	?	MA?	1	Disarticulated bone in 6137
46	LV	104 T	Medium	139	88	AS	P	-	-	-	2/2	
47	LVI	83 T	Above road	-	75,C19 cut	BFR	X	-	F	Old?	1/1	
48	PII	127 T	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Old	c.8-9	Pinpointed, builder's trench

continued

Table 1 Area 4; burial details

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G.No.	Grid	Bearing	Depth	Cuts	Cut by	Posture	Coffin	Packing	Sex	Age	Phase	Comments
49	PII	58 T	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Pinpointed, builder's trench
50	KVI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Possibly emptied by Rumbelow in 1947; see A-6
51	LVII	93 T	On road	711,130	-	LAS,RAP	P	-	-	-	2/2	
52	MVI	79 T	On road	-	-	AF	X	-	F	MA?	1/1	
53	MIII	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	F	Young	-	Pinpointed, water main trench
54	MIV	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4-5	-	Pinpointed, water main trench
55	MIV	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7-8	-	Pinpointed, water main trench
56	MIV	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Pinpointed, water main trench
57	MIV	95 T	Fairly deep	-	-	AS	CN,W	-	M	MA	(1 or 2)	Clench nails, water main trench
58	MV	86 T	Above road	-	-	AS	P	-	F	Old	1/1	
59	MIV	g.82 T	-	-	-	?BF	-	-	?	Adult	-	Pinpointed, water main trench
60	MVI	88 T	g.3" above road	-	63	AP	CN,W	H	F	Old	2/1	Clench nails
61	MVI	78 T	g.3" above road	-	62	AF	X	-	F?	Young	1/1	
62	MVI	88 T	3" above road	61	-	AP	B	-	F	Young	2/2	
63	MVI	90 T	g.4" above road	60	C19 cut	AC	W,B	-	F	Y-MA	3/2	Clench nail (from 60), spearhead in fill (Fig.107, No.75c)
64	MV	80 T	Shallow	66,71	-	LAS,RAP	P	-	-	6-7	4/4	Some bone dissolved
65	MV	95 T	Shallow	66	-	-	B	-	-	18-24m	4/4	Disordered bones
66	MV	82 T	Above road	67,70	64,65	AS	Plank	-	F	Old	3/2	Plank laid over body (Pl.XX)
67	MV	88 T	On road	-	66	AS	CN,W,B	-	-	14-15	2/3	Clench nails, disordered bones
68	MV	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	S. of 67, not excavated or planned
69	MV	g.107 T	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14-15	-	S. of 58, excavated? but not planned
70	MV	g.74 T	-	-	65,66	-	-	-	F	Young?	1/1	Found in water main trench
71	MV	g.115 T	Deep	-	64	-	-	-	?	Adult	-	Cut by water main trench, not planned
72	LVI	82 T	Shallow	126,132,135	40	RAP	P	-	F?	Young	3/3	

continued



Table 1 Area 4: burial details

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G.No.	Grid	Bearing	Depth	Cuts	Cut by	Posture	Coffin	Packing	Sex	Age	Phase	Comments
73	MV	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	S. of 64, not excavated or planned
74	MV	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	S. of 64, not excavated or planned
75	LVI	91 T	On road	47	41	AS	B	H	F?	MA?	2/3	
76	LVI	84 T	Above road	747	40,777,C19 cut	LAS,RAF	X	-	M	MA-Old	2/2	
77	LVI	84 T	Above road	776,79,82,136	C19 cut	AF	X	-	M	Old	3/3	Iron finger ring by right hand (Fig.53, No.247)
78	LVI	82 T	Above road	83	38	LAS	X	-	F	Old?	3/2	
79	LVI	75 T	On road	-	77,C19 cut	-	P	-	-	c.14	1/1	
80	LV	102 T	Medium	93	789	AS	X	-	F	Young	2/2	
81	LVI	g.73 T	On road	-	82	-	-	-	F	Young	2/1	Disarticulated bone reburied at head of 82
82	LVI	83 T	Just above road	81	77	AS	X	-	F	MA?	2/2	
83	LV	g.101 T	g.3" above road	137	78,38	LAS	X	-	M	MA?	2/1	Disturbed by later burials
84	LV	104 T	Medium	88,91,134	37	AF	X	-	F	Old	3/2	
85	LVI	77 T	Above road	135,136	86,40	LAP	-	-	F	Old?	2/2	Upper body disarticulated in fill of 86
86	LVI	88 T	Above road	85,129,136,135	-	AS	X	-	F	Y-MA	3/3	Iron split socket in fill (Fig.107, No.754)
87	LV	99 T	Medium	142	94	AS	B	-	F	Y-MA?	2/1	
88	LV	92 T	Above road	46	84	AC?	P	-	-	14-15?	2/1	Some bones dissolved
89	LV	97 T	Shallow	80,93	-	AF	X	H	F	Young	4/3	
90	LV	89 T	Medium	133,139	-	AS	P	-	-	9-11	4/3	
91	LV	97 T	Medium	134	37,84	AP	P	-	M	MA	3/1	
92	LIV	91 T	Shallow	33,138,142	-	-	W	H	M	Adult	4/4	Partly in baulk
93	LV	91 T	On road	-	80,89	AP	B	-	M	MA	1/1	
94	LV	92 T	Medium	87,142	92,95,138	RAF,LAS	X	-	F?	Old	3/2	Headstone
95	LV	90 T	Shallow	94,142	-	-	P	-	F	MA+	4/3	Partly in baulk
96	MVI	83 T	Medium	-	C19 cut	-	B	H	M	16-18?	1/1	

continued

Table 1 Area 4: burial details

p. 6 of 8

G.No.	Grid	Bearing	Depth	Cuts	Cut by	Posture	Coffin	Packing	Sex	Age	Phase	Comments
97	MVI	86 T	Above road	-	110	AF	X	-	M	MA	1/1	
98	MVI	78 T	Above road	-	C19 cut	RAP,LAS	CN	H	F	Y-MA	1/1	Clench nails
99	MV	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Edge of trench, not excavated or planned
100	MV	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	M	Adult	-	S. of 99, not planned
101	MV	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	S. of 100, not excavated or planned
102	MV	98 T	Shallow	128	-	?LAS	-	-	-	-	4/2	
103	PII	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	M?	MA+	-	Pinpointed, builder's trench
104	MV	87 T	Shallow	127,128	-	-	-	-	-	12-18 months	4/2	Many bones dissolved
105	MV	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Not excavated or planned
106	MV	101 T	Medium	107	108	-	P	-	F	MA+	3/2	
107	MV	-	Above road	?124	106,108	-	-	F	-	c.18m	2/3	Body largely missing
108	MV	90 T	Medium	106,107,121,123,124	-	AF	X	-	M	Y-MA	4/4	
109	MV	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Not excavated or planned
110	MVI	84 T	Above road	97	-	AS	CN	-	F?	c. 17	2/2	Clench nails
111	MV	86 T	Shallow	-	-	-	P	-	-	c.2	4/2	
112	MII	85 T	Shallow	125	-	AF	X	-	M	Y-MA	?	
113	MII	79 T	Shallow	-	-	LAS	P	-	M	MA+	?	
114	MII	90 T	Shallow	-	120	LAP	P	-	F?	Young	?	
115	MII	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Skull; ploughed out or disarticulated
116	MII	96 T	-	-	-	LAS,RAP	W	-	F	Young	?	Iron cleat (Fig.78, No.500)
117	MII	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Not excavated
118	MII	103 T	Shallow	-	-	LAS,RAF	X	-	F	MA-Old	?	
119	PV	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	F	MA-Old	-	Pinpointed, builder's trench
120	MII	96 T	Fairly shallow	114	-	AS	W,B	-	M	Old	?	

continued

Table 1 Area 4: burial details

p. 7 of 8

G.No.	Grid	Bearing	Depth	Cuts	Cut by	Posture	Coffin	Packing	Sex	Age	Phase	Comments
121	MV	96 T 0	Above road	144	108	LAS,RAP	B	-	M?	Y-MA?	2/2	
122	MV	95 T 0	Above road	-	123	AP	B	-	M	Old	1/1	
123	MV	95 T 0	Medium	122	108	AS	P	-	-	5-6	4/3	
124	MV	84 T 0	Deep	-	107,108,121	AP	CN	-	M?	Old	1/1	Clench nails
125	MII	85 T 0	Medium	-	112	-	-	-	M?	Young?	?	
126	LVI	77 T 0	On road	132,135	40,72	-	W	-	?	Adult	2/2	Disturbed by later burials
127	MV	82 T 0	Fairly deep	-	104	AF	-	-	-	c.5	1/1	Some bones dissolved
128	MV	-	Fairly deep	-	102,104	-	-	-	-	7-8	1	Bones disturbed
129	LVI	-	On road	-	36,130	-	-	-	-	12-18m	1/2	Disturbed by later burials
130	LVI	93 T 0	On road	129	51	AP	B	-	F	MA+	1/1	
131	LV	105 T 0	Medium	141	34	AS	P	-	F?	Old	3/2	
132	LVI	95 T 0	12" below road surface	-	40,72,126	AF	X	-	M?	MA	1/1	
133	LV	95 T 0	Road level	134,139	33,90	RAS	X	-	M	MA	2/2	
134	LV	95 T 0	Below road surface	-	37,84,91,133	AS	CN	-	M	MA+	1/1	Clench nails
135	LVI	86 T 0	5.6" below road surface	-	46,72,126	AP	CN	H	F	MA?	1/1	Clench nails
136	LVI	88 T 0	5.6" below road surface	-	77,82,85,86	LAS,RAP	CN	-	F	Y-MA	1/1	Clench nails
137	LV	93 T 0	Above road	-	38,45,78,83	AP	P	-	M	Y-MA	1/2	Disarticulated bones in fill
138	LV	95 T 0	Shallow	94,142	92	-	-	-	F?	MA	4/3	Mainly in bauik
139	LV	90 T 0	5.6" below road surface	-	13,46,96,133	BFR	X	-	F	Young	1/1	
140	L/MIV	-	-	-	7,14	-	-	-	-	-	1 or 2	Not excavated or planned
141	LIV	-	-	-	131	-	-	-	-	-	1 or 2	Grave cut, planned but not excavated
142	LV	90 T 0	5.12" below road surface	-	87,92,94,138	AS	P	-	F	MA+	1/1	Some bones dissolved
143	LV	75 T 0	5.6" below road surface	-	7,8,14	BFR	X	-	?	Adult	1/1	
144	MV	88 T 0	?Above road	-	121	AS	B	-	F	MA-Old	1/1	

continued

Table 1 Area 4: burial details

p. 8 of 8

G.No.	Grid	Bearing °	Depth	Cuts	Cut by	Posture	Coffin	Packing	Sex	Age	Phase	Comments
145	L/MV	93 T	At road level	15.124	-	AP	B	-	M?	16-18?	3/2	
146	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Road construction, E. of excavation
147	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Road construction, E. of excavation
148	NII	-	10.78 m OD	-	-	-	-	-	-	8-9	-	Pit of reburied bones
149	NII	-	10.76 m OD	-	151	AS	B	F	?	MA-Old	(1 or 2)	Large flint by right foot
150	NII	-	10.89 m OD	-	-	AS	B	H,P,F	-	5-6	(1 or 2)	Flints packed round head and at pelvis and feet
151	NII	-	10.80 m OD	149	-	-	CN	F	F	MA?	(1 or 2)	Clench nails, large flint by right foot
152	NII	-	10.67 m OD	-	-	-	P	HF	-	7-8	(1 or 2)	Flints by head and right foot
153	NII	-	10.54 m OD	-	-	AF	X	H	M	Old?	(3 or 4)	Skull rested on fragments of building material
154	NII	-	-	-	-	AP?	P	-	F	Y-MA	-	Bronze ring beneath skull, some bones dissolved
A	LV	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	M	MA+	-	Lower legs only ) These burials were
B	LV	-	9" of soil over skull	-	-	-	-	H	M	Old?	-	Complete, a stone either ) excavated by Rumbelow
												side of skull ) in 1947, from Green's
C	LV	-	6" of soil over skull	-	-	-	-	-	M	NW-Old	-	Complete, indefinite layer ) 'empty' graves 36, 39,
												of 'cobblestones' over body) 42, 43, 44. Exact
D	LV	-	18" below surface	E	-	AS	B	-	M	Y-MA?	-	Complete ) correlations are not
E	LV	-	Higher than D	-	D	-	-	-	M	Old?	-	Lower legs missing ) possible
F	LV	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Leg bones )
G	LV	-	-	-	-	-	-	F	-	-	-	Legs only, cut by pit, )
												large pebbles over feet )
												Ends

Table 2 Area 4; clenched nail dimensions (mm)

p. 1 of 1

Grave No.	No. of clenched nails	Average shank length	Average head diameter	Average rove dimensions	Uniformity	Wedges	No. of nail lines	Nail position	Average distance between nails
7	5	35-40	24	28x25	Average	Yes	1	S	165-78
9	20	24	17-20	35x25 up to 40x27	Mixed	-	73	H	200
33	7	28	16	28x22	Good	Yes	1	H, S	305
57	15	25	-	40x25	Average	-	-	Mixed	-
60	10	33-35	20-25	30x28	Good	Yes	1	H	152
67	37	29	20	28x22-8	Mixed	Yes	2	H, S	130-50
		(15, 20-34)							
98	3+	30	23	37x25	Average	Yes	1	H	178 & 280
110	15	35-38	25	35x35	Good	-	2	H, R	178
124	27	33-40	20	28x24	Average	Yes	3	H, S, R	152-228
134	8	30	20	30x25	Good	-	1	H	-
135	2	30	20	38x25	Average	Yes	1	S, R	508
136	6	30	25	35-40x25	Good	Yes	1	R	152-78
151	12+	-	-	-	-	Not seen	1	H or R, S	-

Nail positions: H = vertical, head uppermost

R = vertical, rove uppermost

S = horizontal or angled

Table 3 Area 4; bearings of phased burials

p. 1 of 1

Phase	Total	81° & less	82°-87°	88°-93°	94°-99°	100°+	Mean for phase
1	26	8	7	7	3	1	85.5°
% of phase		30.7	26.9	26.9	11.5	3.8	
2	21	4	3	7	3	4	89.6°
%		19.0	14.2	33.3	14.2	19.0	
3	16	-	5	5	2	4	92.9°
%		-	31.2	31.2	12.5	25.0	
4	17	1	3	4	6	3	92.6°
%		5.8	17.6	23.5	35.2	17.6	
<hr/>							
Total	80	13	18	23	14	12	89.6°
%		16.25	22.5	28.75	17.5	15.0	

Table 4 Area 4; burial type by phase

p. 1 of 1

	Total	Packing	Clench	Evidence	Possible	No	No	Total	Total coffins
		stones	nails	for coffin	coffin	coffin	evidence	coffins	including possibles
Phase 1	28	3	5	6	6	8	3	11	17
x		10.7	17.9	21.4	21.4	28.6	10.7	39.3	60.7
Phase 2	22	4	5	6	3	5	3	11	14
x		18.2	22.7	27.3	13.65	22.7	13.65	50.0	63.6
Phase 3	16	0	1	3	5	7	0	4	9
x		0	6.2	18.8	31.2	43.8	0	25.0	56.2
Phase 4	18	2	0	3	4	5	6	3	7
x		11.1	0	16.7	22.2	27.8	33.3	16.7	38.9
Phases 1&2	50	7	10	12	9	13	6	22	31
x		14.0	20.0	24.0	18.0	26.0	12.0	44.0	62.0
Phases 3&4	34	2	1	6	9	12	6	7	16
x		5.9	2.9	17.6	26.5	35.3	17.6	20.5	47.0
All Phases	84	9	11	18	18	25	12	29	47
x		10.7	13.1	21.4	21.4	29.8	14.3	34.5	55.9
All excavated									
graves	105	16	13	24	22	29	17	37	59
x		15.2	12.4	22.8	21.0	27.6	16.2	35.2	56.2

2:39

Table 5 Area 4; burial sex by phase

p. 1 of 1

	Male	Female	Infant	Child	Indet.	Total
Total	44	37	5	19	7	112
%	39.3	33.0		21.5	6.2	
<hr/>						
Phase 1	7	14		3	2	26
Phase 2	9	5		4	1	19
1+2 %	35.6	42.2		15.5	6.7	
Phase 3	7	7		2	-	16
Phase 4	3	4		7	1	15
3+4 %	32.3	35.5		29.0	3.2	
Phase total	26	30		16	4	76
Phase total %	34.2	39.5		21.0	5.3	

2: B10



Abbreviations:-

GE1 = Gloria Exercitus, 1 standard  
GE2 = Gloria Exercitus, 2 standards  
CI = Constantine I  
CII = Constantine II  
W&T = Wolf and twins  
VoP = Victory on prow  
UR = Urbs Roma  
Cp = Constantinopolis

RIC = Mattingly, H., Sydenham, E.A.,  
Sutherland, C.H.V. and Carson, R.A.G.,  
1923 ff. Roman Imperial Coinage, London:  
Spink.

as RIC ... means coin not fully legible but all  
that can be seen agrees with the  
description in the reference given.

continued

## Catalogue

- 1 Coins struck from 69-96 (Period 3)
- 1 Nero-Vespasian as
- 3 Coins struck from 117-38 (Period 5)
- 3 Hadrian RIC II; 594, 710, 777.
- 2 Coins struck from 138-51 (Period 6)
- 2 Antoninus Pius RIC III; 635. Rev. illeg.
- 6 Coins struck from 161-80 (Period 7a)
- 4 Marcus Aurelius RIC III; 969, 979, 1136. Rev. illeg.
- 1 Faustina II RIC III; 1652.
- 1 Commodus RIC III; 1538.
- 8 Coins struck from 193-222 (Period 8)
- 3 Septimius Severus RIC IV; as 67, 71, 389.
- 1 Julia Augusta RIC IV; 575.
- 2 Caracalla RIC IV; 80b, 179/180.
- 2 Geta RIC IV; 22, 96.
- 8 Coins struck from 222-38 (Period 9a)
- 6 Severus Alexander RIC IV; 40, 61, 62, 95, as 133. Illeg.
- 1 Maximinus RIC IV; as 1.
- 1 Uncertain emperor

continued

## 6 Coins struck from 238-59 (Period 9b)

2	Gordian III	RIC IV; 1, as 29.
3	Philip I	RIC IV; 166, 168b. Rev. illeg.
1	Gallienus	RIC V; 186.

## 83 Coins struck from 259-75 (Period 10)

15	Gallienus	RIC V; 160, 179, 193(2), 226, 236(2), as 255, 280, 283, 287, 325, 513. Rev. illeg. (2).
1	Salonina	RIC V; 29.
21	Claudius II	RIC V; 14(2), 18(2), 46(2), 54, 55(2), 56, 89, 91, 105, 109, 261(3), 266(3). Rev. illeg.
2	Quintillus	RIC V; 9. Rev. illeg.
1	Aurelian	Rev. illeg.
2	Postumus	RIC V; 83, as 302.
15	Victorinus	RIC V; 61, as 65(2), 71, 78(3-poss. 1 copy), 109, 114(2), 116, 118(2), as 118, 122.
16	Tetricus I	RIC V; 56, as 60, 79, 86, 87(2), 90, 100(4), 118(2), as 121, 123, 136.
10	Tetricus II	RIC V; 248, 260, 270(5), 272(3).

continued

## 122 Coins struck from 275-94 (Period 11), including barbarous radiates.

1	Tacitus	RIC V; 30.
1	Carinus	RIC V; 295.
13	Carausius	RIC V; 98, 121, as 300, 484, 736, 824, as 878(3), 880, 978. Rev. illeg. Rev. overstruck.
2	Allectus	RIC V; 55, 121.
1	Maximianus	RIC V; 43.
104	Barbarous radiates:	Altar (2), Fides Militum, Fortuna (2), Hilaritas (4), Invictus (12), Laetitia, Pax (23), Sacrificial Implements (6), Salus (10), Spes (4), Victoria (2), Virtus (6), Others (31).

## 21 Coins struck from 294-317 (Period 12)

8	RIC VI	London	as 6a, as 6b, 16, as 26a, 121a, 133, 153, as 279.
2	RIC VII	London	70, 121.
6	RIC VI	Trier	141b, 151a, 170b, 310, 873, 890.
2	RIC VII	Trier	42, 53.
1	RIC VI	Lyon	as 92b.
1	RIC VII	Arles	72.
1	RIC VII	Ticinum	9.

continued

25 Coins struck from 317-30 (Period 13a)

8	RIC VII	London	as 157, 158, 251, 257, 284, 291, 296, as 300.
10	RIC VII	Trier	as 294/5, 303, as 341, 342, 389, 429, 441, 449, 475, 515.
4	RIC VII	Lyon	127, 207, 238, 307.
2	RIC VII	Arles	255, 328.
1	RIC VII	Ticinum	140.

continued

## 269 Coins struck from 330-48 (Period 13b)

- 18 RIC VII Trier as 523(2), 528, as 530, 542, 543, 553, 554, 561, 563(2), 590, 591(4), 592, 594.
- 33 RIC VIII Trier 63(2), 65, as 65(4), 78, as 78, 91(3), 102, 111(2), 182, as 182, 185, 188(2), 193, 194, 195, 196, 207, 213, GE1 (7).
- 8 RIC VII Lyon 242, 246, 247(2), 258, 271, 280. Indet.
- 2 RIC VIII Lyon 21, 93.
- 3 RIC VII Arles 358, 359, 377.
- 2 RIC VIII Arles 83, 106.
- 1 RIC VII Constantinople 85.
- 3 RIC VIII Constantinople 22(3).
- 1 RIC VII Cyzicus 81.
- 2 Uncertain mint: GE1, UR.
- 183 Irregular issues: GE2, as Trier, (27); GE2, as Lyon, (12); GE1, as Trier, (19); GE1, as Lyon, (1); Other GE (1); UR, as Trier, (35); UR, as Lyon, (24); Cp, as Trier, (40); Cp, as Lyon, (23); Pax Publica, as Trier, (1).
- 13 Hybrids: CI/W&T; CII/W&T; CII/VoP(4); UR/VoP(4); UR/GE1(2); Cp/W&T.

## 28 Coins struck from 348-64 (Period 14)

- 1 RIC VIII Amiens 34.
- 4 RIC VIII Lyon 121, 163, 189, as 189.
- 1 RIC VIII Arles 215.
- 22 Irregular issues: FTR-FH (22).

continued

17 Coins struck from 364-78 (Period 15a)

4 RIC IX Trier 7a, as 7a(3).  
3 RIC IX Lyon as 10(2), 21a.  
9 RIC IX Arles 15(3), 16a(3), 17b, 18b(2).  
1 RIC IX Aquileia 12a.

2 Coins struck from 378-88 (Period 15b)

1 Theodosius  
1 Magnus Maximus - copy, as Arles Spes Romanorum.

2 Coins struck from 388-402 (Period 16)

2 RIC IX Arles 30, 30g.

Totals

603 Identifiable issues

1 C1 - C2 Illeg.  
22 C3 - C4 Illeg.  
6 C4 Illeg.  
23 Completely illeg.

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655  
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Ends

Later English (unillustrated)

10. BP Henry II, cross-crosslets type, cut halfpenny.
11. Short cross penny, class VIc (c. 1210-1217; see BNJ 49, 30).  
Mint Canterbury, moneyer Henry. SCBI 1517. NCM 146.961 ex  
P.E.Rumbelow. Very worn.  
Obv: Bust facing, HENRICVS REX  
Rev: Short cross HENRI ON CANTE
12. BP Short cross, cut halfpenny, class VIII, 1242-47.
13. BP Long cross, cut halfpenny, class III?, 1248-50?
14. Henry III, cut halfpenny, long cross Class V, 1251-72.
15. MD Henry III, cut farthing, Mint Lincoln (Nicole), Class IV  
or V, 1250-75. From near Caister Castle, 1978.
16. Edward I, penny, Canterbury mint. Provenance as last.
17. Edward I, penny, Newcastle mint, Class Xa, 1302-10.  
Provenance as No.15.
18. BP Edward I, penny class X, 1302-10.
19. BP Edward I, penny, long cross Class X, 1302-10.
20. BP Edward I, halfpenny.
21. BP Edward I or II, long cross penny, 1302-1337.
22. BP Edward I, II or III, penny, Dublin mint.
23. BP Edward II, penny, London mint, Class XIV, 1302-27.
24. MD Edward II, penny. From near Caister Castle (West  
Caister), 1978.
25. L Edward II, penny, York mint. Noted in Gent.Mag. 1837, ii,  
518. 26. Edward III, groat, pre-Treaty period (1351-1361).  
Provenance as No.24.
27. BP Edward III, half groat.



28. Edward III, penny. Treaty Series (1363-69). Provenance as No.24.
29. CG Edward III, penny, Durham mint, probably Group C, c. 1351-2. Diam. 18 mm. From C VIII-IX, balk layer 2 (coin 74). Very worn.
- Obv: EDW[...], annulet stop.
- Rev: Long cross with rudimentary crozier  
CIVI/TAS/[DVNE/LMI
30. BP Edward III, penny, London mint.
31. Edward II, halfpenny Pre-Treaty period (1351-1361).  
Provenance as No.24.
32. BP Cut farthing, 14th or 15th century.
33. BP Long cross cut halfpenny, obverse illegible. 14th or 15th century.
34. Long cross penny, mid-14th to latter half of 15th century.  
Worn; legend lost through clipping. Quatrefoil in centre of cross is typical of York mint. Provenance as No.7. Retained by finder.
35. BP Groat, obverse illegible, London mint, 14th or 15th century.
36. BP Long cross penny, 14th or 15th century.
37. BP Henry V (?), groat, base metal imitation.
38. BP Henry V, halfpenny, annulet issue. 39. L Edward IV, gold rose noble, 1465-1470. Found in the sand below the Caister sea wall. Charles Green in Eastern Evening News 16 Jan.1956.
40. Edward IV, groat, second reign (1471-83). Provenance as No.24.

41. L Henry VII, 'silver coin' from Caister. Provenance as No.25.
42. BP Mary, groat.
43. BP Elizabeth, sixpence, 1565.
44. BP Elizabeth, half groat.
45. Elizabeth, twopence. Provenance as No.25.
46. James VI of Scotland, gold rider, 6th issue. Mint mark quatrefoil on both sides. cf. BMH 192, no.128. NCM 21.23. Presented by G.L.Wilford in 1923. From Caister-on-Sea, perhaps part of the hoard described next.
- Obv: Mailed rider on horse, 1594.
- IACOBVS.6.D.G.R.SCOTORVM
- Rev: Shield of Scotland crowned. SPERO.MELIORA.
47. L James VI of Scotland, 6 or 7 gold coins dated 1590-1599 from Caister beach c. 1848. Norfolk Archaeol. 2, 1849, 405. This is the earliest reference to what appears to have been a large hoard of gold coins found over about a century on the beach, having probably fallen out of the cliff in Ormsby parish, just north of Caister at California, a place appropriately called after the gold rush. If they came out of the cliff they are not likely to have come from a wreck, unless brought ashore and concealed. There are also specific mentions of a James VI gold noble of 1572 and a "£1 piece" minted in 1606/7. One man found 90 gold coins. There were a few of Henry VIII, more of Elizabeth I, many of James VI/I and a few of Charles I, altogether several hundred. These '6 or 7 gold coins' and the preceding gold rider (No.46) might belong to this hoard. See Charles Green in Eastern Evening News 16 Jan. and 12 Nov.1956.

48. BP James I, sixpence, 1st coinage (1603-04).
49. Charles I, shilling, Tower Mint of 1639-40 (see BNJ 48 (1977), 102). Provenance as No.7, retained by finder.
50. L 'Divers silver and copper coins', from East-Bloudyborgh Furlong. Roman or later. Browne 1658, 17-18.
51. CG Charles II, copper farthing, 1679. Peck 1960, 145, no.531. B VIb, layer 2 (coin 4).  
Obv: CAROLVS.A.CAROLO  
Rev: BRITANNIA 1679
52. BP Charles II, copper farthing, 1673.
53. BP William and Mary, copper halfpenny, 1694.
54. BP William and Mary, copper farthing, 1694.
55. BP William III, shilling 1697.
- 56-58. BP William III, shillings.
- 59-60. BP William III, copper halfpennies.
61. CG George I, copper farthing, 1721. Peck 1960, 203 no.822. BC VIII-IX, layer 2 (coin 139). Worn.  
Obv: GEORGIUS REX  
Rev: BRITANNIA 1721
62. CG George II copper halfpenny, young head issue, date illegible, 1729-39. From ploughsoil E XI, 2; layer 2 (coin 497).  
Obv: GEORGIVS.II.REX  
Rev: BRITANNIA
63. CG George?, penny?, very worn. From ploughsoil BXI, layer 2 (coin 521).
64. 'Illegible copper coin'. Gent.Mag. 1837, ii, 518.
65. 'Another with fleur-de-lys'. Gent.Mag. 1873, ii, 518. If this was also of copper it may have been a jetton.

66. CG Victoria quarter-anna of East India Company, 1862. Very worn and pierced for suspension. B XI, layer 2 (coin 278).

Foreign (unillustrated)

67. John I (Zomiscus) Byzantine Emperor (969-976). Noted in Archaeol.J. 3, 1846, 250-1. This coin of Zomiscus, the successful Armenian general and usurper, is likely to have been a miliaresion, one of the commonest Byzantine silver coins known today, or more likely a gold nomisma. Byzantine coins are however very rarely found in Britain. The only other coin of Zomiscus comes from a London hoard of doubtful antiquity (Thompson 1956, no.253). There is a bronze follis of his successor, Basil II (976-1025), from Thetford (NCM 976.123) but this may also have been lost in modern times. The Cuerdale (Lancs) hoard (deposited c. 905) contained a silver coin of Heraclius and Heraclius Constantine (Thompson 1956, 41). There is an anonymous follis, class H (c. 1070/c. 1075), a little earlier than the accession of Alexius I (Comnenus) from Ipswich (Proc.Suffolk Inst.Archaeol. 26 (1953), 60). The Ipswich coin might have reached England as a direct result of contact with Byzantium (trade or a crusader's souvenir?), but others, like early Arabic coins of the 9th and early 10th century (which Cuerdale also contained) are more likely to have arrived via Scandinavia. There are no known trading links between Caister and Scandinavia in the late Saxon period. If it came via Scandinavia, the Zomiscus coin is more likely to have been of gold because nearly all the silver from there was melted down. A Byzantine connection with Caister is no less

(continued on page 6)

67 (continued)

remarkable. It should be noted that the coin was found before the Crimean War, when other Byzantine coins are known to have been brought back to England as souvenirs.

68. CG Count of Flanders, silver 'petit denier', struck at Ypres c.1259-1300. Diam. 9 mm. Ghyssens 1971, 170 no.498. Area 4, K VI, layer 3, strip 2, top scrape (coin 625).

Obv: Lion rampant left in shield, 'o' above and at sides.

Rev: Long cross voided with pellet at centre, I-P-R-A in quarters between borders.

69. Friesland doit, 1605?. Provenance as No.7. Retained by finder.

70. BP Charles V of Spain for use in Brabant, 1710, copper coin.

71. Zeeland doit, 1740. Provenance as No.7. Retained by finder.

72. BP Gelderland, 1758, copper stuiver.

73. BP Frederick V of Denmark, 1761, copper skilling.

Jettons and Tokens (unillustrated)

74. CG French official, 14th century, Barnard type 12 (pl.iv). Diam. 20.5 mm. From AV ab balk, layer 2 (coin 135).

Obv: Roman style bust right, nonsensical legend.

Rev: A boursed cross of two strands fleurdelis<!!>ee, its voided centre enclosing a lys, illegible legend.

75. MD Jetton, French, 15th century. From near Caister Castle (West Caister), 1978-9.

76-79. BP Jettons, Hans Schultes of Nuremburg, 1550-1574.

80. BP Jetton, German? 16th-17th century.

81. BP Trade token, farthing, William Hubert of Harwich, 1664.
- 82-83. Trade tokens, farthings, Great Yarmouth, 1667.
84. L 'A Lynn Farthing token of 1678 was found in the cemetery area.' Rumbelow 1928.
85. BP Trade token, farthing, Stephen Tracey of Great Yarmouth, 17th century.
86. BP Lead token, use unknown, 17th century.
- 87-88. BP Jettons, French, temp Louis XV.

Coin Weights (unillustrated)

89. L Bronze weight of the gold noble of Edward IV (1461-1483).  
Norfolk Archaeol. 5 (1852), 203.
90. BP Bronze weight, probably for an angel, 15th century.

## Full descriptive catalogue

1. NCM 155 948. Length 53 mm. Leaded bronze.

A brooch of Almgren's 'Kraftig-profiliert' type. (Almgren 1923, p.35 H; eg nos 68 and 69, Taf IV). The head is a broad flat panel with a lug at the back to hold the axial rod of the spring, which has seven turns. The chord, which is inferior, is loose. The upper part of the bow is a broad splayed moulding attached to the head by a narrow neck. There are three bold cross mouldings at the waist, which are not continued at the back, and the lower bow is narrow and bi-faceted. The small foot knob and collar project forward.

The very distinctive catchplate is almost square and projects a long way behind the foot. One side of it is decorated with rocker-tracer engraving. (Faint engraving on the head-panel may be similar or could possibly be an inscription).

The type was discussed by Kramer on the basis of the Cambodunum finds (Kramer 1957, 76). Subsequently others (eg Rieckhoff, 1975, 43) have argued that the type should begin in Claudian times (summarised Riha 1979, 74-75). At the Saalburg Bohme considers that brooches very similar to ours belong to the end of the development and probably date into the second century (Bohme 1972, 13; cp Taf 2 no.44).

Few examples have been found in Britain. The four Kraftig-profiliert brooches from Richborough are of earlier versions (two published in Cunliffe 1968, p.83, nos 38 and 39; no.38 dated before AD 85 on site; one in Bushe-Fox 1949, 109, no.9).

In his unpublished corpus 'Ancient Brooches' M.R.Hull catalogued a brooch from Caistor St.Edmund (no.6414) quite like ours in shape, but described it as very crudely made.

continued

In view of the lack of reliable dating evidence it can only be suggested that the Caister brooch dates from the later first century and that it is a continental import. (1935 casual find).

2. Length 73 mm. Leaded bronze.

Large heavy Polden Hill type brooch. The broad rounded head of the bow is humped over the crossbar, which forms a cylinder to hold the spring. The spring is obscured by damage or corrosion but appears to be on a rod which is no longer held by the ends of the crossbar. A lug on the head appears incapable of holding the chord of the spring, although again perhaps it was originally more hooked as in others of the type.

The whole length of each side of the bow is decorated with moulded pellets, slanting in alternate directions. The foot has a flattish collar moulding and there is a projection below this: resembling similar brooches which have a separate footknob.

The catchplate is long, with a web running almost to the head. A very close parallel to this brooch from Wroxeter is illustrated in M.R.Hull's corpus, 'Ancient Brooches', unpublished, but others have been found which have the characteristic row of pellets down each side. They are nearly all from the West Midlands, as are plain brooches of the same shape: cp Bushe-Fox 1914, fig.4, no.1 and p.11.

Several were in deposits of AD 80-120 at Wroxeter and this date seems to hold for more recent discoveries. SF 2808 Area 4, OVII (3067) Plough.

continued



3. Length 50 mm. Leaded gunmetal.

A plain trumpet-headed brooch with a lobed moulding at the waist which continues round the back. The spring is missing but would have been held on a perforated lug which projects at the back of the head; there is also a tab to position the wire loop which threads the spring of this type. A drum-shaped footknob locks as it may be a separate attachment: it has a pimple on the underside which may be the end of the brooch or might just possibly be the remains of an enamel or other setting.

This belongs to the Rii group of trumpet brooches, as defined by Collingwood (1930, 43) and discussed by Boon and Savory (1975, 50-61). The latter established that this form had developed by AD 75, but many are found in later contexts. The distribution within Britain is very wide and includes both military and civil sites. SF 836. DVI (420) Spill.

continued

4. Length 71 mm overall. (Leaded) bronze.

Sheath-footed brooch with P-profile but lacking the triple knobs of the crossbow type. It has one knob on the head, which is a thick cylindrical casting, open at the back. This contained a spring, which is now missing, but its axial bar remains. There is a beaded moulding running the whole length of the crossbar, and small mouldings at the top of the bow, which is rounded on top and flat at the back, and has a deep flange near its junction with the plain rounded foot. The catchplate is a sheath, apparently cast in one with the foot but stopping short of its end. This belongs to a general class which is very common on the German Limes, where it is regarded as a "soldiers' brooch", dating from the second half of the 2nd century and first half of the 3rd (Bohme 1972, 24). However the resemblance is not exact, and the present brooch may be a British variant. Very similar brooches were found at Richborough (Bushe-Fox 1949, 119 no.54; Coldham, Cambs (Johns in Potter 1981, 95 no.8) and Woodeaton (Kirk 1949, 12 no.23). SF 2298. EVIII (2518) PR.

5. Length 54 mm overall. Bronze.

A small light crossbow brooch. It has three small knobs apparently all cast in one with the brooch, although that on the head looks as if it may have been further shaped afterwards (? wrought). This may only be the effect of corrosion however. The pin is hinged on an iron bar which can be seen in each endknob. The arched bow is of rounded section, with flat back, and plain except for a flange near its junction with the foot, which is faceted and broadens slightly towards the end. The catchplate is a sheath which is completely closed at the bottom. SF 128. EVII(69) Refuse.

continued

6. Length 55 mm overall. Leaded gunmetal.

A light crossbow brooch with small knobs, a plain sheath-foot and a deep flange on the lower part of the P-shaped bow.

The pin was originally hinged in the crossbar, but has been replaced by a piece of wire which is twisted round the head knob. SF 2643, EXI Plough.

The two brooches, 5 and 6 belong to the "light crossbow" group. They are related to the numerous brooches in Bohme Type 28 (1972, 26-28) regarded as "soldiers' brooches" on the German Limes and dated to the first half of the 3rd century. It is possible however that as with No.4 the Caister brooches are variants produced in Britain, as close parallels are easier to find here: eg Richborough, Bushe-Fox 1949, no.55; Dover, Philp 1981, 151, no.81 and several others, unpublished.

7. Length (incomplete) 55 mm. (Leaded) bronze/gunmetal.

Crossbow brooch with small pointed knob on upper bow and with end-knobs not much wider than the crossbar. All three knobs appear to have been cast in one with the brooch. The pin is hinged in the plain crossbar, which is faceted towards the bow. The arched bow is plain and of rectangular section and the lower bow is cross-grooved. The foot appears to have been broken and the end smoothed off. The catchplate is a sheath; the lower end of this is also broken.

This brooch comes somewhere in the middle of the development of the crossbow series. It has small pear-shaped knobs, that on the bow being set back from the head, and a slightly shaped crossbar, which are features of the later brooches.

continued

On the other hand the arched bow is plain and rectangular, not yet faceted into a keeled or V-section. Its exact place in the typological development is therefore somewhat ambiguous, but I would put it in Riha's Type 6.4, amongst the fore-runners, which were superseded by about AD 300. (Riha 1979, 167). Others might consider it to belong to Keller's Type I (Keller 1971) which he dates AD 290-320. SF 2301. EVIII (2524).

8. Length 67 mm overall. Leaded gunmetal.

Crossbow brooch with one arm missing. The crossbar is deep and faceted with a large slightly conical faceted end-knob. A similar knob stands on the upper bow and appears to have been cast with it. The end of an iron axial bar to hold a hinged pin is visible in the end-knob, but the pin seems to have been replaced by a twist of wire wedged into a slot cut in the back of the head.

The P-shaped upper bow is of deep V-section, with what appears to be a casting fault - an extra flange of metal - at the back.

The broad foot has faint cross-grooves at top and bottom and a slightly faceted upper surface. It covers a sheath catchplate in which the flange has not been closed at the bottom as usual.

continued

In view of the shaping of the upper and lower parts of the bow and the slightly more developed knobs this brooch belongs to a typological stage somewhat later than No.7 above, though still falling within Keller's Type I, which is dated AD 290-320. Several comparable brooches have been found at Richborough, most of them unpublished.

<sup>e</sup>The Lankhills brooch 532 (Clark 1979, 260), which came from a burial dated AD 350-390 is slightly more developed. Very similar brooches are published from Nijmegen (van Buchem 1941, pl.XVIII 7) and Lauriacum (Jobst 1975 nos 226-229, pl.181 ff). SF 3185. Area 4. LV-VI (3099).

9. Surviving length 70 mm. Leaded bronze.

A developed crossbow brooch which lacks its head-knob. There is a hole in the top of the bow where the knob would have been riveted. One of the knobs on the crossbar is pointed and both seem to have been cast in one with the brooch. The pin is hinged on a narrow copper alloy rod in the crossbar, which is of wedge-shaped section with a fretted outline; two holes are sunk in the deepest lobes.

The arched upper bow is of wedge-shaped section and has a knurled collar moulding near its junction with the foot. The foot is broad and longer than the upper bow; it has a series of regular cross-mouldings with pairs of round sinkings in each raised bar. At the foot there is a rectangular panel with cross-grooves. The catchplate is formed of a sheath with a projection to close it at the bottom; it is shorter than the foot. SF 2386. DIX-X (2547).

continued

10. Length 84 mm overall. Brass.

A fine developed crossbow brooch. It has three large pointed knobs with knurled collars. That on the head is riveted; those on the crossbar may also be separate attachments but this is not clear. An iron bar protrudes through them but this is the axis for the hinged pin, which has broken off close to its junction with the head. The crossbar is of deep rectangular section and has a stepped outline.

An unusual feature of the decoration is a beaded wire attached to the whole length of the front of the brooch and turned under the foot. It fits into a flat (or possibly grooved) plane of the arched bow, which is otherwise of deep V-section, and looks as if it may be pinned under the riveted head-knob. Near the base of the bow there is a knurled moulding forming a slight collar, and within this a plain wire loose loop. This looks rather crude to be part of the original decoration and may perhaps be part of a replacement pin attachment, although it is difficult to see how it would have worked. The broad foot has a raised panel at each end decorated with four conical round sinkings and knurled edges.

See also No.11: generally similar but differing in detail. SF 1039 FX (1200) Refuse.

11. Length 80 mm overall. (Leaded) brass/gunmetal.

A developed crossbow brooch generally similar to No.10 but differing in details. The three large knobs are faceted and more pointed. That on the head may be a separate attachment but no rivet is visible and those on the crossbar seem to have been cast with it. The pin is hinged on a thin copper alloy rod. The crossbar is of deep rectangular section, with a V-cut stepped outline.

continued

The arched bow is of very deep section and its narrow upper edge is decorated with a row of triangular punches.

The broad foot is bi-faceted and has a raised panel decorated with four round sinkings and V-shaped notches; there are similar cross mouldings near the junction with the bow.

The catchplate is formed of a sheath, which is attached at the bottom and is shorter than the foot. SF 980. EX (1167) Refuse.

Nos 9, 10 and 11 all belong to Keller's Type 4A (Keller 1971) which is dated c. AD 350-380. The general type is well-known; examples fairly closely comparable to the Caister brooches are Lankhills no.74 (Clark 1979, 260, from a burial dated 350-370); Uley 1219 (Butcher in Ellison forthcoming, from a late 4th-early 5th century context); Richborough (Bushe-Fox 1949 pl.XXXII no.65); Lauriacum (Jobst 1975, Taf 34, nos 248-250, pp 187-188) and several from Augst (Riha 1979, Type 6.5, Taf 52-54, pp 169-175). The general type is widely distributed on the continent and several are known from Britain; even the few examples quoted show that they are not confined to any one type of site: military, civil or religious.

## 12. Bronze/gunmetal.

The upper part only of a brooch with a cylindrical crossbar in which is a spring of six (remaining) turns. Part of the upper bow is attached to this: it is plain, the section rounded above and flat at the back. There are two faint mouldings at the top.

The surviving features resemble those of an early type of P-shaped sheath-footed brooch such as No.4 although the bow is insufficiently arched (in its present state, which may not be original). SF 540. DVIII Plough.

continued

2: DS

13. Disc brooch - not available.

14. Max. diameter 38 mm. Bronze.

A plain penannular brooch with the terminals turned upwards; now damaged but probably originally coiled rather than flattened back on the ring. The pin in the same envelope has its attachment broken but is flattened and was probably hooked round this ring. SF 2268. DVII (2491) PR.

15. Brass/gunmetal.

Part of another penannular brooch of similar type, although thicker metal. About half the ring survives, in two pieces, and one coiled terminal. The pin is attached but obscured by corrosion. SF 106a. EVII Plough.

Nos 14 and 15 belong to Type C of Mrs Fowler's classification of penannular brooches (Fowler 1960, 165-166). It is most common on 1st century sites in southern and eastern Britain (eg Camulodunum, Hawkes and Hull 1947, fig.59.1, p.326; Maiden Castle, Wheeler 1943, p.264, 6; see also Simpson 1979, 329). However it has often been found in much later contexts (eg Rudston, Stead 1980, 95 no.20; Nettleton, Wedlake 1982, 133, no.78 and in a Saxon grave at Portway, Hampshire: Cook and Dacre forthcoming).

continued

2:06



16. Diameter 27 mm. Gunmetal.

A small penannular brooch of unusual quality. The ring is flat and decorated on the upper surface by a continuous band of zig-zag grooves: the outer edge is notched. The terminals are coiled back over the ring and each is cross-grooved.

No pin survives but the ring is marked where it was probably attached.

Mrs Fowler has recently published a discussion of similar brooches (Crummy 1983, 18-19) in which she suggests that, in view of examples found in late burials, these should be seen as a 3rd or 4th century development of the early Type C brooches such as Nos 14 and 15 above. The distinguishing feature is the flat ring with decoration in the chip-carving style, which is well-known on other objects of the late Roman period, derived from barbarian fashion. SF 1470. EVII-VIII (1670) PR.

17. Width (diameter) 32 mm. Brass.

Flat metal ring, possibly part of a penannular brooch. It tapers from one side to the other. There are concentric grooves on one side. SF 182. DVII Plough.

18. Length 33 mm. Bronze.

A pin, possibly incomplete (?point broken). One end is flattened and coiled, in the manner of penannular brooch pins. However the profile of the pin is not typical of these, as it bows upwards instead of being flattened to lie within the ring. SF 470. EVII (164).

continued

19. Length 30 mm. Brass.

A complete pin of very thin rounded wire. One end is coiled, but, as with No.18 above, the profile is bowed and not typical of penannular brooch pins. The metal is splitting longitudinally. SF 2709. BXI Plough.

Ends

Brooches: Analytical results (Ancient Monuments Laboratory Report 4125)

by Justine Bayley (1984) (Fig.43 (microfiche); Table 9 (microfiche))

The brooches were all analysed, either by x-ray fluorescence (XRF) or by atomic absorption spectroscopy (AAS). XRF was used where the object was either too small or too corroded for a clean metal sample to be taken; the results it provides are only qualitative. The larger and sounder brooches were all sampled for AAS which provides quantitative results. The samples were removed from the back of the objects using a No.60 drill. The corroded surface was discarded and only the clean metal turnings (about 10-20 mg) kept. The results are given in Table 9 (microfiche).

The brooches are not a large group so most are individual examples of their types. Their compositions are compared with those of similar objects from other sites as are those of the two larger groups, penannulars and crossbows. Small variations in composition are not important as it is the relative amounts of the three major alloying elements (tin, zinc and lead) which determine the alloy type. Different alloys have different properties; their colour, hardness, malleability and strength are all a function of composition so the craftsman making a brooch would select an alloy with properties suited to his design. His choice might also be constrained by what was available either as new metal or scrap or by the dictates of fashion; at one time the golden appearance of brass might be popular while at another the brownish tinge of bronze might find more favour.

continued

2:09

Brooches: Analytical results (Ancient Monuments Laboratory Report 4125)

by Justine Bayley (1984) (Fig.43 (microfiche); Table 9 (microfiche))

A convenient way of showing the relative amounts of alloying elements added to the copper is in a ternary diagram. Fig.43A (microfiche) shows the names given to the various alloys. Brass is a copper-zinc alloy, bronze contains copper and tin and a mixed copper-zinc-tin alloy is called a gunmetal. The diagram also shows that there are no hard and fast divisions between the various alloys so the name assigned to a particular mixed alloy is only a general indication rather than an absolute measure of composition. For this reason quantitative analyses are to be preferred to qualitative ones, especially with alloys containing significant amounts of all three major alloying elements as groupings or spreads of composition can then be more accurately identified.

The Kraftig Profiliert brooch (No.1) is a leaded bronze. Its composition is quite different from that of similar brooches from Richborough; all four examples there were brasses with 14-20% zinc and only traces of tin and lead.

The Polden Hill brooch (No.2) is a leaded bronze as are most brooches of this type.

Trumpet brooches are found in a wide range of different alloys which correlate with typological variants. No.3 belongs to a group which are predominantly of brass and other zinc-rich alloys, so its composition, which falls within this range, is not unexpected.

continued

Brooches: Analytical results (Ancient Monuments Laboratory Report 4125)

by Justine Bayley (1984) (Fig.43 (microfiche); Table 9 (microfiche))

The two sheath-footed brooches (Nos 4 and 12) are of very different compositions. Insufficient brooches of these types have been analysed for any patterns to emerge but these compositions are not totally unexpected.

The results for the crossbow brooches can be compared with a group of analyses of similar brooches from Richborough (see Fig.43B, C, D). Individual brooches from other sites (eg. Piercebridge, Wickford and Wanborough) seem to fall within the Richborough distributions so these can probably be taken as typical for these types, though the overall numbers are not large so the sample could be biased. Crossbow brooches can be subdivided into three groups, here called I, II and III. These are best described as being of light, medium or heavy construction respectively, the lighter ones being generally thought to be earlier than the heavier and more elaborate ones. There are some intermediate types which could be classified into more than one group which may explain some of the outlying analytical data points though these could also be interpreted as changes in design and alloy used not being quite contemporary.

continued

Brooches: Analytical results (Ancient Monuments Laboratory Report 4125)

by Justine Bayley (1984) (Fig.43 (microfiche); Table 9 (microfiche))

The Group I crossbows from Richborough are a mixture of different alloys, the only common factor being fairly low zinc levels, though it is present in most of these brooches. The Group II brooches form a far more homogeneous group, all but one being high lead bronzes containing minor amounts of zinc. This contrasts with the earlier British leaded bronze brooches, eg. Polden Hill and T-shaped types, which contain virtually no zinc (Bayley and Butcher 1981, fig.7). The Group III crossbows fall into two compositional groups; leaded bronzes similar to the Group II brooches and brasses containing some lead and a little tin. This sort of brass is rather different from that used in the 1st century which was virtually lead-free though it did occasionally contain minor amounts of tin (Bayley and Butcher 1981, figs 3 and 5).

The analytical results for the Caister crossbow brooches are plotted on Fig.43E together with the boundaries for the Richborough Group II and III distributions. Nos 5 and 6 are Group I brooches and can be seen by comparison with Fig.43B to be of similar compositions to the Group I brooches from Richborough although there are not really enough analyses for this result to be considered highly significant.

The single Group II brooch (No.8) does not fit the pattern the Richborough examples have suggested as it lies midway between the main group and the outlier (see Fig.43C). Its composition is one that would fit with the Richborough Group III examples.

continued

2:012

Brooches: Analytical results (Ancient Monuments Laboratory Report 4125)

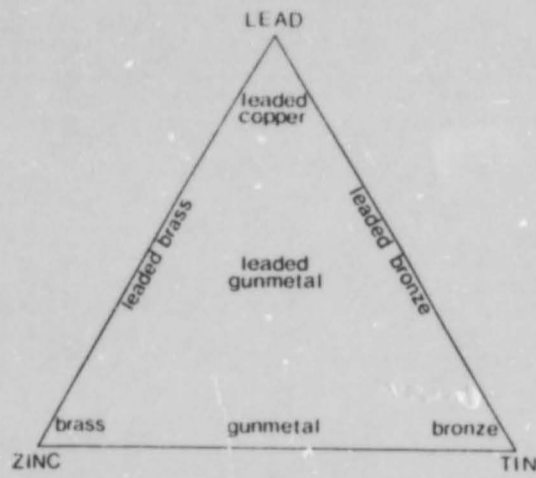
by Justine Bayley (1984) (Fig.43 (microfiche); Table 9 (microfiche))

Three of the Group III brooches from Caister (Nos 9-11) are of similar composition to the Richborough examples but one (No.7) has a rather different composition which lies outside both of the areas marked on Fig.43E. These two ranges of composition may indicate two major areas or periods of manufacture where supply or demand dictated a radically different alloy composition, though similar designs do appear to be made of both types of alloy.

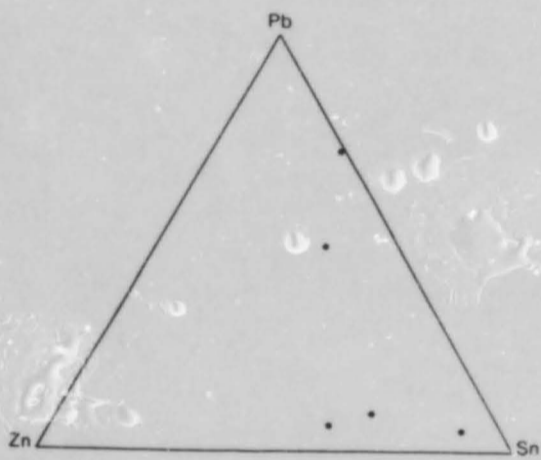
The final group of brooches to be considered are the penannulars. These are a mixture of brasses, gunmetals and bronzes as are the examples from most sites. The only common factor is that they are all made of low-lead or lead-free alloys as leaded alloys would not have had the necessary strength for this sort of design and are not suitable for making objects that require much smithing of the metal after casting.

Ends

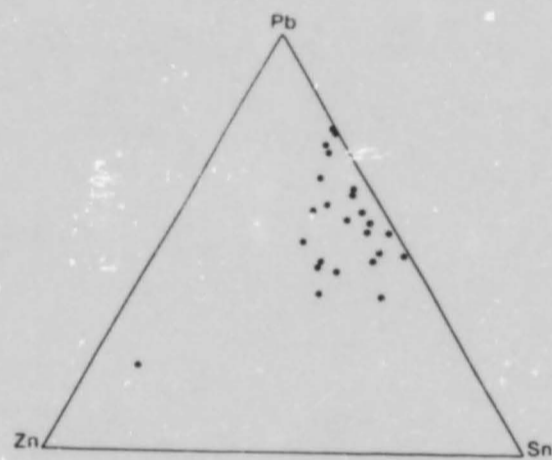
2: D13



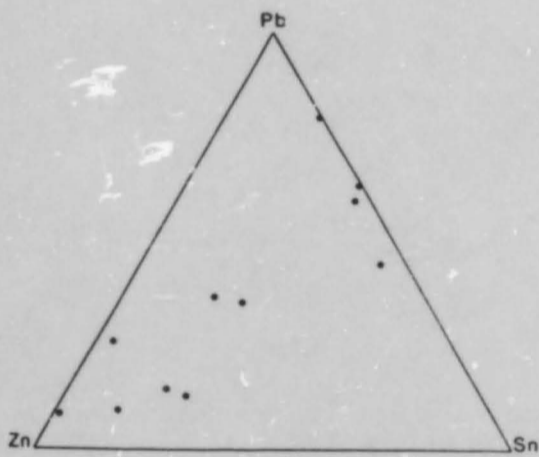
A. Composition and nomenclature of copper alloys



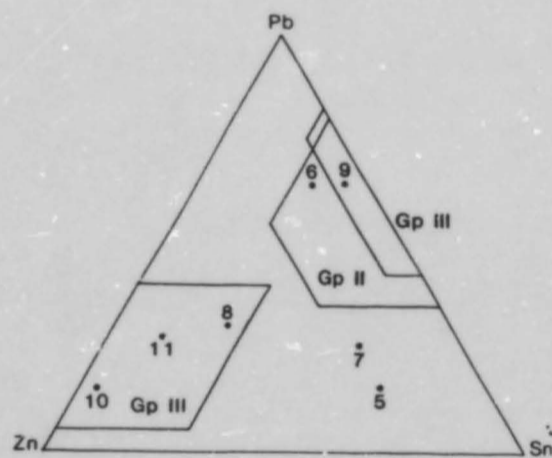
B. Richborough: Group I crossbow brooches



C. Richborough: Group II crossbow brooches



D. Richborough: Group III crossbow brooches



E. Caister: crossbow brooches

**Figure 43 Crossbow brooches:  
analytical results, Richborough and Caister**

2: 1314



Table 9 Brooches; analysis

p. 1 of 2

Brooch No.	Sample No.	Composition (%)				Alloy
		Cu	Zn	Sn	Pb	
1	693	70.3	0.1	8.5	16.1	leaded bronze
2	685	73.6	2.2	8.0	9.6	leaded bronze
3	690	70.1	10.2	3.6	9.0	leaded gunmetal
4	686	81.6	0.9	8.1	5.4	(leaded) bronze
5	688	82.9	2.4	6.7	1.7	bronze
6	684	76.0	2.1	4.3	11.4	leaded bronze
7	683	81.9	3.0	7.7	3.8	(leaded) bronze/gunmetal
8	687	66.8	12.5	6.5	8.5	leaded gunmetal
9	689	65.7	0.7	7.8	15.4	leaded bronze
10	692	76.2	16.5	0	2.9	brass
11	691	69.9	14.8	2.7	6.6	(leaded) brass/gunmetal
12	851	86.1	1.9	2.3	0.5	bronze/gunmetal
14						bronze
15	850	75.6	14.0	4.1	3.3	brass/gunmetal
16						gunmetal
17						brass
18						bronze
19						brass

Notes

1. Alloy descriptions are based on the AAS results where they were available and in other cases on the XRF results.
2. '(Leaded)' alloys contain some lead but not as much as those described as 'Leaded'.

Notes on individual brooches

Brooch 4 has a whitish metal surface but this would appear to be a by-product of the corrosion it has undergone rather than a deliberately applied metal coating.

Brooch 5 has traces of both tinning and gilding on its surface. The gilding may have been applied as gold leaf or as a mercury amalgam; the XRF results are ambiguous.

Brooches 6,8 have both been repaired; their pins are not original ones.

Brooch 12 has traces of tinning on its surface.

## OBJECTS OF PERSONAL ADORNMENT OR DRESS

**Hairpins: Bone**

- 26 Tip broken, Crummy type 5 with irregular faceted shaft and slight swelling. SF 856 DVII-IX (998) Room 2
- 27 Head damaged, tip broken, Crummy type 5, shank swollen close to head. SF 1558 DVI (420) Spill, Room 1
- 28 Tip broken, Crummy type 5, shaft irregularly faceted, slightly swollen. SF 1602 DVI (420) Spill, Room 1
- 29 Tip broken, Crummy type 5, badly weathered. SF 3218 FVI-VIII (3529) Rampart
- 32 Tip broken, flat disc head, swollen shaft as SF 1065.  
SF 1909 EX (2102) Gully F 59 below rampart
- Crummy type 3A
- 41 SF 189 EVII (164) Refuse
- 42 SF 547 AX (666) Spill
- 43 SF 1936 FVIII (49) Refuse
- 44 SF 2562 DXI, unstrat.
- 45 SF 2994 DXI (2690) Spill, Room 9
- 46 SF 3134 Area 4, MV Plough
- 47 SF 3240 EX, Rampart
- Crummy type 3B
- 52 SF 2612 CXI Plough
- 53 SF 413 EIX (535) Refuse

## The Small Finds

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- 54 SF 1619 BX (1401) Spill
- 55 SF 1266 AX (666) Spill
- 56 SF 1261 AX (666) Spill
- 57 SF 800 EIX (954) Rampart spill
- 58 SF 1659 BIX-X (1401) Spill, Room 4
- 59 SF 2455 CIX-X (2628)
- 60 SF 1932 FVIII Plough
- 61 SF 3087 Area 4, MIV-V unstrat.
- 62 SF 9 FVIII Plough
- 66 SF 1267 AX (666) Spill
- 67 SF 820 GV-VII (753) PR
- 68 SF 1348 EV (1546) Upper road
- 69 SF 685 FVI (781) Gully F 58
- 70 SF 846 GV-VII (753) PR
- 71 SF 3114 Area 4, LV Plough
- 72 SF 2032 Area 2, LI (2251)
- 73 SF 1301 AX (1519)
- 74 SF 552 DVII (343) Spill
- 75 SF 1100 FVI (735) Refuse
- 76 SF 1018 EX (1182) Rampart spill