Bowden Ridge Research - Test Pit 2 (BRR/16/2)

Bowden Ridge, Market Harborough LE17 7EJ

Leicestershire County Council Accession No. X.A46.2016

Grid Reference: SP740 882

Date of Excavation: 30th-31st July 2016





Fig 1. The east end of Bowden Ridge. The excavation site is just beyond the trees on the horizon

This test pit excavation was carried out by Great Bowden Heritage & Archaeology in the back garden of a house close to the summit and at the eastern end of the long hill named Bowden Ridge.

Topography

The property is at the end of a small cul de sac, also called Bowden Ridge, off Great Bowden Road north of The Ridgeway and south of the Midland Mainline railway. It lies on the northern extent of housing development in Market Harborough, at an altitude of 108 metre, 1171 metre from the centre of Market Harborough and 786 metre from the centre of Great Bowden. The land to the west rises towards the higher part of the hill and drops away to the east towards the River Welland which is 655 metre distant at its nearest point. The hill top is flat. The property is bounded to the west by a field under rough grass and to the south by The Ridgeway houses built in the 1960s. Contemporary houses in the cul de sac are to the east and beyond Great Bowden Road the land drops away to the railway cutting. To the north is a narrow strip of woodland on the hill top beyond which the land drops sharply towards the railway and Great Bowden village. The hill top in this area has extensive views towards the north, east and west and before the development of Market Harborough there would have been similar views towards the south. This strategic position may have accounted for the development of this ridge hill top in the distant past.



Fig. 2 showing location of test pit in back garden. Measured from western corner of house to south-west corner of pit = 7.2 metres, from eastern corner of house to south-west corrner of pit = 6.4 metres.

Geology

Below approximately 20 cm of topsoil and a layer of clinker and charcoal the overlying geology of glacial till began to appear. The British Geological Survey's map shows this site to be on the edge of an area of glacial till described as follows:

Description: Till, Mid Pleistocene - Diamicton. Superficial Deposits formed up to 2 million years ago in the Quaternary Period. Local environment previously dominated by ice age conditions. **Setting:** ice age conditions. These rocks were formed in cold periods with Ice Age glaciers scouring the landscape and depositing moraines of till with outwash sand and gravel deposits from seasonal and post glacial meltwaters.

The soil was compressed and layers of grit were visible; at a depth of 90 cm the soil was very compressed sand and gravel, with some clay, yellowish in colour and difficult to penetrate. The excavation was halted at 1 metre depth. Despite the compressed nature of the soil the soil would have been disturbed at least during the Roman period and formed part of a refuse ditch or trench in view of the many broken pottery pieces and animal bone found.

The underlying geology was not reached but is described in the BGS as Dyrham Formation, siltstone and mudstone formed 183-190 million years ago during the Jurassic Period.

History

The modern houses in this cul de sac were built in 1983 on land that had belonged to the large house on Great Bowden Road called White Lodge. This particular location may not have been included in the garden as it appears to be a small fenced paddock in an aerial photograph dated 1945.

Before Enclosure in 1776 it would have been part of Bowden's Open Fields system and within a furlong of the South Field. We have not been able to identify the particular furlong by name but Lidar images (courtesy of Leics. County Council) suggest that the strips would have run east-west at this point (yellow line) and ridges are slightly visible in the lawn.

The long hedge line (red line on Lidar) on the western boundary of the property runs diagonally across the ridges and is therefore most probably dating from post Enclosure.



Fig 3 Lidar of the site

Most historical information on this area dates from the Roman period. A large number of Roman period artifacts were recovered during the construction of houses on The Ridgeway, east of the diagonal hedge line in the 1960s, and between 70 metre and 150 metre distant, see below:

Roman pottery from the Ridgeway identified May 1985 by Dr Richard Pollard of LCC

The finds were probably collected by residents from their gardens and donated to the Harborough Historical Society. These were placed in the Harborough Museum when it opened in 1983 and were accessioned under the reference LEIMH100.1983. Looking on an old OS map the finds seem to come from the first area of development along The Ridgeway ie from 2-34 and some were handed over to the Historical Society in the late 1950s and early 1960s when the houses were first built. Not sure if there was another time of collection around when the Museum opened in 1983. (Pam Aucott Feb 2016)

- 1 3 The Ridgeway Small bronze coin of Valens *AD 364-378* SP1408 3305 (?) *possibly SP74088805*
- 2 17 The Ridgeway Small bronze coin of Crispus (became a Caesar in AD 317 executed by his father Constantine I in AD326)
- 3 2 The Ridgeway

Fragments of greyware found 2' deep under layer of broken stone.

4 6 The Ridgeway

Follis of Constantine I (AD 306-337)

Small bronze coin Vileutihan (could be Vitelius AD69 or more likely because of date Valentinian I or II (AD364-392)

5 10 The Ridgeway

Bronze coin of Allectus (AD 293-296)

6 22 The Ridgeway

113 Roman sherds (mostly late grog tempered ware), 2 medieval and post medieval

- 7 24 The Ridgeway2 sherds Roman pottery
- 8 30 The Ridgeway
 - 123 sherds Roman, 11 medieval, 2 post medieval, 2 tessera and a coin.
- 9 32 The Ridgeway
 - 88 Roman sherds, 1 tessera, 1 late Iron Age, 12 medieval, 4 post medieval.
- 10 34 The Ridgeway

Roman sherds and an area of cobbled floor

- 11 56 The Ridgeway
 - bronze coin Constantine II (AD317-340), 32 Roman sherds and 2 medieval
- 12 47 Great Bowden Road
 - 4 sherds Roman (1 geyware, 1 shelly , 1 colour coated) + coin of Magnus Maximus (AD383-388)
- 13 97 Great Bowden Road
 - 35 Roman sherds, 7 late Iron Age, 9 medieval, 5 post medieval.
- 14 99 Great Bowden Road
 - 2 sherds greyware and 1 shellyware.
- 15 White Lodge, Great Bowden Road

sparse scatter of Roman (inc greyware and samian), tessera and oyster shells

16 Great Bowden Hill

A substantial rim sherd of a vessel decorated by scoring and finger decoration, but no exact location.

Ignoring the coin from possibly 69AD the period covered by evidence of Roman occupation is mostly 4th century (293-392 AD) which would fit the late grog tempered ware from 22 The Ridgeway. (R Culkin 2016) 2016 additions in italics.

However, nothing from the Roman period had been logged from the area north of The Ridgeway gardens and was the main reason for the excavation in this location. The results of this excavation show that the area of influence of the Roman township extended further north than previously known.

Great Bowden Heritage carried out two excavations at 12 The Ridgeway in 2005. Historic Environment Record MLE16380 Pottery found during these excavations was verified by Leicestershire County Council and is summarized below:

Late Iron Age/Early Roman 1cAD = 18 sherds

Roman (13 categories) = 103 sherds

Early Anglo-Saxon = 2 sherds

Early Medieval = 9 sherds Late Medieval = 2 sherds Post medieval = 25 sherds

Two large jars full of Roman and possibly Iron Age pottery from 8 The Ridgeway was handed in at an event run by Great Bowden Heritage. This was taken and identified by Leicestershire County Council Museum Service. It is listed as 200 plus sherds on Historic Environment Record entry MLE 1948. No further details are available at present. The excavation site is 400 metre east of Waterfield Place MLE19107, a mid to late Iron Age settlement excavated by ULAS in 2011.

A windmill site north of White Lodge, Great Bowden is listed under Historic Environment Record MLE1956 Grid Reference:SP 741 882 with the following comment "A windmill in the south field of Great Bowden is mentioned in 1543, this may be the one on Prior (1779) but not on any subsequent maps. A windmill in 1623 that was still there in 1690 may be this mill." One possible site for this mill is approximately 180 metre, north-east from the excavation site and close to the hollow way which can be seen to the left of the photograph at the head of this report

Method

A test pit, 1 metre x 1 metre was dug in 10 cm contexts in the lawn in the back garden. The pit was photographed before the start of each context and the spoil was sieved or broken up into small pieces to extract any finds. When it was considered that the natural had been reached the sections were photographed and the pit was backfilled replacing the soil in the correct order and finally replacing the turf. The finds have been photographed, and identification of the pottery verified by an expert before being returned to the safe-keeping of the property owners. A documentary archive will be placed in the care of Leicestershire County Council and data passed to the Historic Environment Record.

Results

Context 1 and 2. The first 20 cm produced most notably a distinct layer of clinker and corroded metal including many nails and screws; also, medieval and modern pottery sherds and building material. Surprisingly there were Roman period tesserae, both stone and terracotta in C2. This suggests there had been some modern disturbance of the soil, perhaps during the construction of the house. The layer of clinker is unexplained but one of the modern houses in the road is called Farriers Lodge which may give a clue.

Context 3 and 4. Dug to a depth of 40 cm. A mixture of both modern and Roman period finds and pottery was extracted. Smaller deposits of clinker, coal, coke and brick etc. were also found.

Contexts 5 and 6. There was medieval pottery at 40-50 cm and thereafter mostly Roman period with one or two tiny sherds of medieval pot. The soil remained dark in colour suggesting that we were excavating a refuse pit with burnt and organic material deposited. However the soil was very compacted and difficult to dig and with a distinct layer of gravel in these two contexts.

Context *7, 8 and 9* The soil was lighter with deposits of sand and gravel in places. By the end of C9 the soil had changed to a sandy gravel appearing to be compacted and undisturbed. Pottery was now entirely Roman period and other finds were from that period with an increased amount of animal bone. A large quantity of butchered animal bone including a cracked bovine skull, was uncovered in C9. Also in C9 a horned bovine skull was visible in the west wall of the pit. The pit was undercut on that side to extract it. The

skull was examined at the University of Leicester and it was felt to be Roman and an

elderly animal due to peridontal growth below the teeth. This skull was laid on the bottom of the ditch cut and faced north. It had no visible signs of slaughter.

Other finds from the three final contexts included Roman period roof tiles and tesserae.



Fig 4 and 5. Photographs show the total animal bone excavated from context 9 and the large horned skull in situ during the excavation.

Conclusion

The excavation team felt they had achieved what they had set out to do and established that the Roman period influence on the hilltop extended further north than had been previously known.

The roof tiles and tesserae gave an impression of well constructed buildings which had been repaired or improved at some point. The bull's skull was interesting as it was definitely laid at the bottom of what we assume was a large pit or trench. The smaller skull possibly been slaughtered with a poleaxe but the large horned bull was elderly and may have died of old age. We understand that native bulls were smaller and during the Roman period continental bulls were imported and interbred.



Fig 6 Pit at start of context 9

It is inconclusive but we like to think that farming 2000 years ago may have been similar to the present day when the fields around this location are full of beef cattle. Other animal bones including chicken and baby pig suggest there was a varied meat diet.

Rosemary Culkin August 2016



Pottery extracted from BRR/16/2

(identified by University of Leicester Archaeological Services)

С	Details			
1	Modern fine white earthenware 2 = 3g Medieval shelly ware 1 x=3g			
2	Modern, fine white earthenware, same as in C1, 6 = 5g Victorian 1 = 1g early Medieval oxidised ware strap handle, probably a jug, 1 = 6g Unidentified - possibly modern flower pot fabric, 1 = 6g Roman grey ware, small jar or beaker, late 1st-mid 2ndC. 1 = 7g			
3	Modern fine white earthenware as in C 1 and 2, 1 = 3g Roman Nene Valley colour-coated ware, probably a beaker, late 2nd-early 3rd C, 1 = 1g Roman grey ware jar or beaker, late 1st - 2nd C+, not closely dateable, 1 = 3g early Roman shelly ware, mid-late 1st- med 2nd C, 3 = 4g Roman (probably), dense grey ware, late 1st-2nd C + ncd			
4	Modern, white china, 1 = 1g Roman Nene Valley colour coated ware beaker (probably) late 2nd-early 3rd C +, 1 = 1g Roman jar rim, late 1st- 2nd C, an early oxidised ware or abraded grey ware, late 1st-2nd C, 1 = 6g			
5	Post Medieval/Modern, 2 x china, 1 x possibly Cistercian ware) 3 = 2g Roman Oxfordshire red-brown colour coated ware with roulette decoration. Most likely from a bowl. This fabric starts cAD240 but Leicester/Leicestershire examples tend to be 4thC and can be as late as AD360+, 1 = 4g Roman Nene Valley colour coated ware beaker, late 2nd-early 3rd C+ (the fabric is orange so probably into the 3rdC), 1 = 9g Roman grey ware including everted rimmed small jar or beaker, late 1st-med 2nd C The rest of the grey ware is not closely dateable, 2nd C+, 4 = 43g Roman (one sherd could be Roman or Medieval) 2 sherds (black ones including the rim) early Roman lid seated, almost channel rimmed jar, mid/late 1st C - mid 2nd C, 3 = 6g Roman grog-tempered grey ware, mid 1st C or possibly into early 2nd C, but not much later, 1 = 12g Roman tiny sherd abraded oxidised ware, late 1st- 2nd C+ ncd, 1 = 1g Roman south Gaulish Samian ware, part of a footring from a Drag.27 cup, 1st C, 1 = 1g			
6	Post Medieval SMW/EA3 mottled ware, 1 = 1g Roman Oxfordshire red-brown colour coated ware (abraded), 4th C, 1 = 1g Roman Nene Valley colour coated ware beaker, possibly a folded form, 3rd C, 1 = 4g Roman shelly ware (probably) mid/late 1st - 2nd C, 3 = 34g Roman colour coated ware with pink fabric, probably Nene Valley, 1 = 1g Roman grey ware, late 1st-2nd C+ ncd, 4 = 121g Roman Northants. burnt white sandy grogged-tempered ware (ribbed outer surface), late 1st- mid 2nd C, 1 = 49g			

С	Details
7	Roman Oxfordshire red-brown colour coated ware bowl rim Type C49 derived from Samian Drag.36 and Curle 15 forms (burnt sherd), 4th C, 1 = 7g Roman Nene Valley colour-coated ware bowl, mid/late 3rd - 4thC, 1= 5g Roman Nene Valley colour-coated ware beaker with roulette dec., 3rd C+, 1=1g Roman Nene Valley colour-coated ware beaker, late 2nd -early 3rd C+, 1 = 1g Roman grey ware misc., late 1st - 2nd C+, 6 = 165g
8	Roman Nene Valley colour-coated ware beaker, probably 3rd C+, abraded, 1= 1g Roman grey ware including large jar rim. Examination of the core of the large jar rim suggests the abraded grey ware sherds may come from the same vessel, 6 = 236g Roman grey ware abraded, see item above, late 1st - 2nd C+ ncd, 5 = 186g Early Roman "transitional" mixed-gritted ware (grog/sand/calcareous), mid 1st C, 5 = 20g
9	Roman grey ware, jar rim late 1st - mid 2nd C, 1 = 4g Roman grey ware jar base, late 1st - 2nd C ncd, 1 = 139g Roman shelly ware jar, mid/late 1st - 2nd C, 1 = 10g Roman shelly ware jar rim, late 1st - 2nd C, 1 = 5g



Other Finds Recorded from Test Pit - BRR/16/2

Test Pit 2	Ceramic excluding pottery	Animal bone	Worked stone & Flint	Metal & Metal Working	Glass	All other finds
C1	old brick x 10 = 314g (largest 286g, smallest 1g) modern glazed wall tile x1 = <1g (also C2)	frags. x2 = 2g	sooted stone x 6 = 13g Welsh slate x 1 = 6g	clinker x 59=611g (largest 1g, smallest 1g)	modern glass x 2 = 5g (1 thick, 1 fine)	charcoal x 23 = 19g coal x 10 = 29g pinkish wall plaster x 2 = 4g coarse mortar x 2 = 17g plastic (part vessel) x 1 = 3g (see also C2)
C2	Roman tesserae x 6 = 80g (grey & white stone, terracotta, heaviest 25g, lightest 4g) brick, old and modern x 49 = 560g (largest 192g, smallest <1g) terracotta flowerpot x 1 = 6g modern glazed wall tile x 5 = 6g (see also C1)	frags x 4 = 5g	Roman tesserae x 3 = 38g (grey & white stone) Welsh slate x 2 = 3g	corroded iron sheet x 4 pieces =86g (largest 78g, smallest 1g) corroded misc. nails & screws x 12 = 62g (largest 20g 10.5cm, smallest <1g 2cm) corroded iron base with metal point x 2 = 5g tiny metal cap (for stud?) 1 x <1g, diameter 0.5 cm clinker x 104 = 784g (largest 70g, smallest 1g)	modern window glass x 2 = 3g	charcoal x 66 = 71g mortar x 3 = 11g plaster x 1 = <1g plastic part of vessel x 1 = 2g (see C1) silver paper x 1 = <1g plastic label x 1 = <1g

Test Pit 2	Ceramic excluding pottery	Animal bone	Worked stone & Flint	Metal & Metal Working	Glass	All other finds
C3	modern floor tile x 1 = 317g brick frags x 32 = 276g (largest 91g with mortar attached, , smallest <1g - mostly modern with some older small frags.	frags x 4 = 4g (including 2 x chicken)		clinker x 13 = 114 g (largest with brick attached = 30g) corroded iron sheet x 10 = 108g 3 hole brass bracket x 1 = 19g corroded door catch x 1 = 53g misc nails, pins and screws x 39 = 149g (longest 10 cm wt. 20g)	frags modern window glass x 13 = 23g frags glass vessels x 5 = 26g (1 frag Vic. glass embossed BRAN =2g) frag molten glass x 1 = 3g	coal, coke, charcoal x 21 = 32g frag plastic bag x 1 = <1g frag silver paper x 1 = <1g oyster shell frag x 2 = 1g frag leather x 1 = 1g mortar/plaster x 13 = 29g
C4	old brick/tile frags. x 17 = 36g (1 x combination of brick,mortar & clinker = 1g) Roman tile frag. x 1 = 20g (similar to tegula C8)	frag. x 1 = 6g		clinker x 2 = 8g corroded misc nails x 6 = 12g corroded stud x 1 = 1g		charcoal x 4 = 6g mortar x 1 = 1g black plastic badge/ label x 2 = <1g oyster shell x 3 = 4g
C5	old brick frags. x 3 = 2g frags Roman tile? x 3 = 6g (similar to tiles in C8) Roman tesserae, ceramic x 4 = 42g some mortar visible	butchered/ cut x 7 = 71g (1 piece has been gnawed)	worked flint x 1 = 2g (1 removal) Stone Roman tesserae x 4 - 92g (vestiges of mortar, white, grey & brown) plus 2 possible tesserae = 8g (diamond & triangle shape)	clinker x 1 = 3g corroded nails x 3 =15g ? bronze pin x 1 = <1g	old glass (not Roman) x 1 = <1g	
C6	Roman tesserae x 2 = 31g (some mortar attached) old brick/tile frags.x 5 = 5g	split & butchered frags. x 10 = 23g	Roman tesserae x 10 = 142g (grey, brown, white, various sizes, some mortar attached)	short nails 2-3.5 cm long x 4 = 10g		

Test Pit 2	Ceramic excluding pottery	Animal bone	Worked stone & Flint	Metal & Metal Working	Glass	All other finds
C7	Roman tile? (grit inclusion) x 1 = 62g (1 straight edge, vestiges of mortar)	large horse tooth x 1 = 61g rib and other frags x 9 = 49g (split & butchery marks) bovine horn frag x 1 = 12g (similar to skull C9)	grey stone Roman tessera, rectangular x 1 = 2g	nails x 2, screw x 1 = 8g - all corroded		
C8	part Roman imbrex roof tile x 1 = 73g part Roman roof tile tegula x 1 = 166g frags Roman tile? x 2 = 1g	frags, split & butchered x 12 = 40g inc baby pig bovine horn frags x 2 = 30g bovine tooth x 1 = 10g bovine large knuckle bone x 1 = 183g	worked flint? x 1 = 11g	clinker x 1 = 3g		oyster shell x 1 = <1g

Test Pit 2	Ceramic excluding pottery	Animal bone	Worked stone & Flint	Metal & Metal Working	Glass	All other finds
		Large horned bull skull x 1 = 2429g 2 x upper jaw pieces - 366g bone frags from inside skull x 52 = 159g Bovine skull x 4 = 1175g (2 x detached bone from top of skull & 1 detached horn/skull joining point) bovine vertebrae x2 = 231g leg bones x 4 = 213g scapula x 1 = 202g horn frags. x 2 = 24g misc bone frags. x 12 = 54g small animal bone x 1 = 1g	Reflint ?? worked flint x 1 = 6g (new cortex forming)			



Post excavation processed Finds BRR/16/2 Discarded and Retained

C1	Туре	Discarded	Retained
	Pottery	none	see pottery list
	Flint & worked/ burnt stone	sooted stone pieces x 5 = 11g	1 x Welsh slate = 6g 1 x sooted stone = 2g
	Animal Bone	none	frags x 2 = 2g
	Ceramic excluding pottery	brick x 6 = 290g	brick/tile x 3 = 24g
	Glass	none	modern glass x 2 = 5g ceramic wall tile x 1 = <1g
	Metal & Metal working	clinker x 56 = 509g	clinker x 3 = 102g
	All Other Finds	mortar x 1 = 2g plaster x 1 = <1g coal x 10 = 29g charcoal x 23 = 19g	plastic x 1 = 3g mortar x 1 = 15g plaster x 1 = 3g

C2	Туре	Discarded	Retained
	Pottery	none	see pottery list
	Flint & worked/ burnt stone	none	Roman tesserae x 3 = 38g (grey & white stone) Welsh slate x 2 = 3g
	Animal Bone	none	frags x 4 = 5g
	Ceramic excluding pottery	brick x 42 = 537g	modern flower pot x 1 = 6g brick x 7 = 27g Roman ceramic tesserae x 6 = 80g glazed modern wall tile x 5 = 6g
	Glass	none	window glass x 2 = 3g

C2	Туре	Discarded	Retained
	Metal & Metal working	screws & nails x 7 = 19g pieces of metal sheet x 3 = 9g (corroded)	tiny circular cap (for stud?) = <1g metal sheet x 1 = 77g clinker x 2 = 119g screws/nails x 6 = 43g corroded iron base with points x 2 = 5g
	All Other Finds	charcoal x 66 = 71g silver paper x 1 = <1g plastic label x 1 = <1g mortar x 3 = 11g plaster x 1 = <1g	plastic x 1 = 2g

СЗ	Туре	Discarded	Retained	
	Pottery	none	see pottery list	
	Flint & worked/ burnt stone	none		
	Animal Bone	none	bone frags x 4 = 4g (including chicken)	
	Ceramic excluding pottery	modern quarry floor tile x 1 = 317g brick frags = 157g	misc brick x 5 = 19g	
	Glass	none	window glass x 13 = 23g vessel glass x 5 = 26g Vic food container "BRAN" x 1 = 2g molten glass x 1 = 3g	
	Metal & Metal working	clinker x 11 = 70g frags metal plate x 9 = 11g misc screws, nails, hooks and pins x 26 = 79g	clinker x 2 = 44g metal plate x 1 97g brass bracket x 1 = 19g door catch x 1 = 53g misc nails, screws, pins & hook x 13 = 70g	
	All Other Finds	coal, coke, charcoal x 21 = 32g plastic bag frag. x 1 = <1g silver paper x 1 = <1g mortar/plaster x 11 = 16g	frag leather x 1 = 1g oyster shell x 2 = 1g mortar/plaster x 2 = 13g	

C4	Туре	Discarded	Retained
	Pottery	none	see pottery list
	Flint & worked/ burnt stone	none	none
	Animal Bone	none	frag x 1 = 6g

C4	Туре	Discarded	Retained
	Ceramic excluding pottery	brick x 13 = 15g	old brick/tile x 4 = 23g Roman tile frag x 1 = 20g (similar to tegula C8)
	Glass	none	none
	Metal & Metal working	none	clinker x 2 = 8g misc nails x 6 = 12g corroded stud x 1 = 1g
	All Other Finds	charcoal x 4 = 6g black plastic badge/label x 2 = <1g	mortar x 1 = 1g oyster shell x 3 = 4g

C 5	Туре	Discarded	Retained
	Pottery	none	see pottery list
	Flint & worked/ burnt stone	none	all retained see other finds list
	Animal Bone	none	all retained see other finds list
	Ceramic excluding pottery	none	all retained see other finds list
	Glass	none	all retained see other finds list
	Metal & Metal working	none	all retained see other finds list
	All Other Finds	none	none

C6	Туре	Discarded	Retained
	Pottery	none	see pottery list
	Flint & worked/ burnt stone	none	all retained see other finds list

C6	Туре	Discarded	Retained
	Animal Bone	none	all retained see other finds list
	Ceramic excluding pottery	none	all retained see other finds list
	Glass	none	none
	Metal & Metal working	none	all retained see other finds list
	All Other Finds	none	none
C7	Type	Discarded	Retained

C7	Туре	Discarded	Retained
	Pottery	none	see pottery list
	Flint & worked/ burnt stone	none	all retained see other finds list
	Animal Bone	none	all retained see other finds list
	Ceramic excluding pottery	none	all retained see other finds list
	Glass	none	none
	Metal & Metal working	none	all retained see other finds list
	All Other Finds	none	none

C8	Туре	Discarded	Retained
	Pottery	none	all retained see pottery list
	Flint & worked/ burnt stone	none	all retained see other finds list
	Animal Bone	none	all retained see other finds list
	Ceramic excluding pottery	none	all retained see other finds list

C8	Туре	Discarded	Retained
	Glass	none	none
	Metal & Metal working	none	all retained see other finds list
	All Other Finds	none	all retained see other finds list

C9	Туре	Discarded	Retained
	Pottery	None	See pottery list
	Flint & worked/ burnt stone	none	all retained see other finds list
	Animal Bone	none	all retained see other finds list
	Ceramic excluding pottery	none	all retained see other finds list
	Glass	none	none
	Metal & Metal working	none	none
	All Other Finds	none	none

The boxed retained finds and a copy of the report were lodged with the householders for safe-keeping.