Excavation of Roman settlement at Sponne School, Towcester, 1997

by

ROB ATKINS AND ANDY CHAPMAN

with contributions by Charmian Woodfield, Paul Woodfield, Hedley Pengelly, Tora Hylton and Pat Kent

SUMMARY

Excavation prior to the erection of a telecommunications mast in the grounds of Sponne School, Towcester revealed a stratified sequence of Roman settlement beginning in the later first century AD. The site lay immediately inside the town defences, and to the east of an area investigated in 1954. The early activity comprised two phases of gullies and pits each sealed by an extensive soil horizon, suggesting that intermittent use had been followed by periods of abandonment. In the middle of the second century two parallel trenches probably represent the robbed main wall and veranda of a substantial town house. Ceramic, bone and glass finds indicate that it had been a prosperous establishment. This building was demolished in the later second century, probably in the 160s/170s when the town defences were constructed. An overlying soil horizon must have accumulated or been deposited immediately inside the tail of the defensive bank through the third and fourth centuries. There was a single early medieval pit, and the upper soil levels were of post-medieval to recent date.

INTRODUCTION

An archaeological excavation was undertaken by Northamptonshire Archaeology in July 1997 in advance of construction of a telecommunications tower in the grounds of Sponne School, Towcester, Northamptonshire (NGR SP 6911 4879; Figs 1 and 2). The site lay at the easternmost end of the school property in what was then a small piece of waste ground situated between a car park and the boundary wall. The work was carried out on behalf of Orange Personal Communications Services Ltd to fulfil a planning condition imposed by South Northamptonshire District Council. It was conducted in accordance with an archaeological brief prepared by Northamptonshire Heritage. The objective was to record the sequence of structural and depositional phases on the site and to interpret these in relation to the results of excavations conducted in the immediate vicinity in 1954 (Brown and Alexander 1982).

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The excavation was directed by Andy Chapman, assisted by Joe Prentice and Paul Thompson. An initial draft of the excavation report was prepared by Andy Chapman and Joe Prentice, and the full report was compiled by Rob Atkins with the assistance of Charmian Woodfield. The full report, which includes the detailed finds reports, is available in archive and in the Northamptonshire Sites and Monuments Record. Andy Chapman has edited the published summary report.

GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

The local geology is mapped by the British Geological Survey 1969 (sheet 202) as Upper Middle Lias Clay. In the excavation clean natural clay was uncovered less than a metre below the ground surface, which was at about 91.0m above Ordnance Datum.

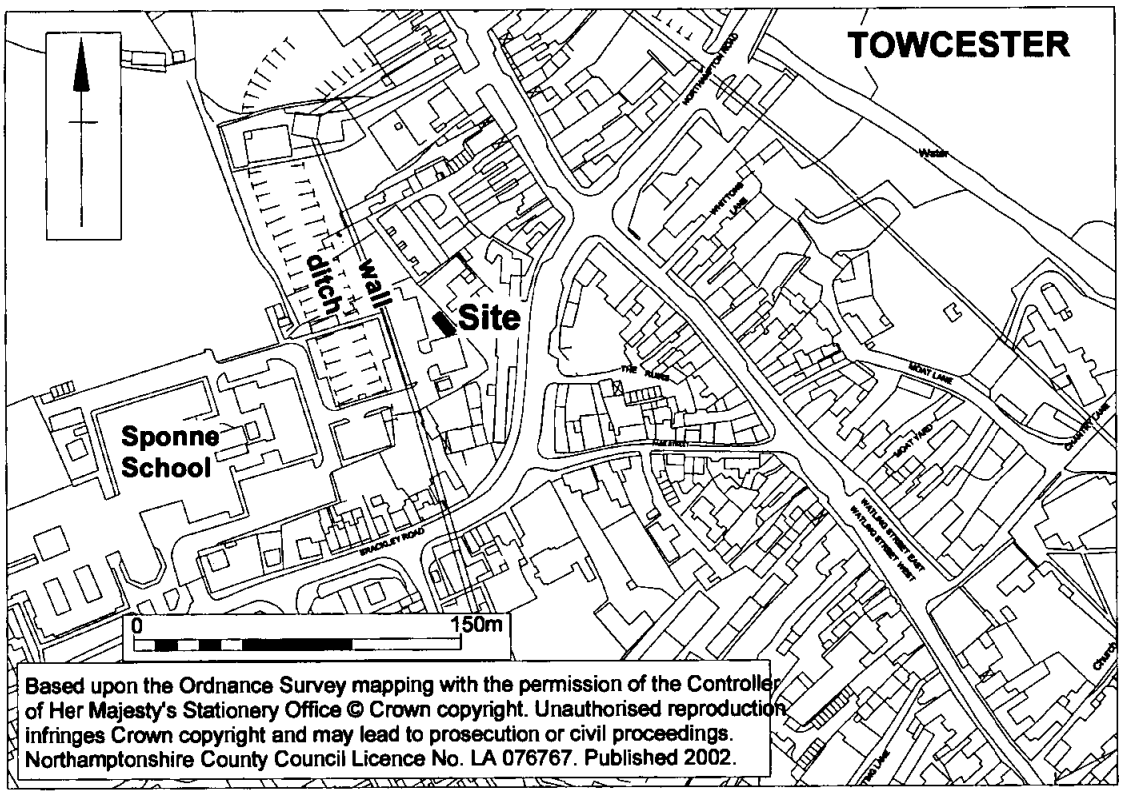

Fig 1 Site location and the defences of Roman Towcester.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

by Rob Atkins and Charmian Woodfield

The site lies in the north-western part of the Roman, Anglo-Saxon and medieval towns of Towcester (Fig 1). Little is known of the early development of Towcester but there is evidence of late Iron Age activity near the excavation area. A Hofheim flagon found at Sponne School has been dated as pre-conquest by the British Museum (Woodfield 1995b, 8). Additionally, cremations probably of the late Iron Age are known at Sponne School, and Hod Hill type brooches, possibly pre-Roman, have also been found (Brown and Alexander 1982, 51). Late La Tene pottery has been recently found at the northern edge of the town (NGR SP 689 495; pers comm Charmian Woodfield).

Towcester (*Lactodorum)* was probably founded in the mid-first century AD, perhaps as a *Vicus* associated with a fort (Burnham and Wacher 1990, 155). A fort has yet to be located though evidence of conquest period occupation has been found in Towcester meadows and Sponne School itself has produced a legionary centurion's badge of mid first century date (Brown and Alexander 1982, fig 18 no.2).

Excavation in 1954 immediately to the west of the site uncovered Roman activity of the late first/earlier second century AD. This was succeeded by timber buildings, which were demolished when the defences were constructed across them in *c.* AD 175. The formidable 60m wide defences consisted originally of a wall, two ditches and a bank. After a period of civilian abandonment in this area, timber buildings were erected *c.* AD 300 and later a substantial stone building which probably lasted into the fifth century. The defences were refurbished in the third quarter of

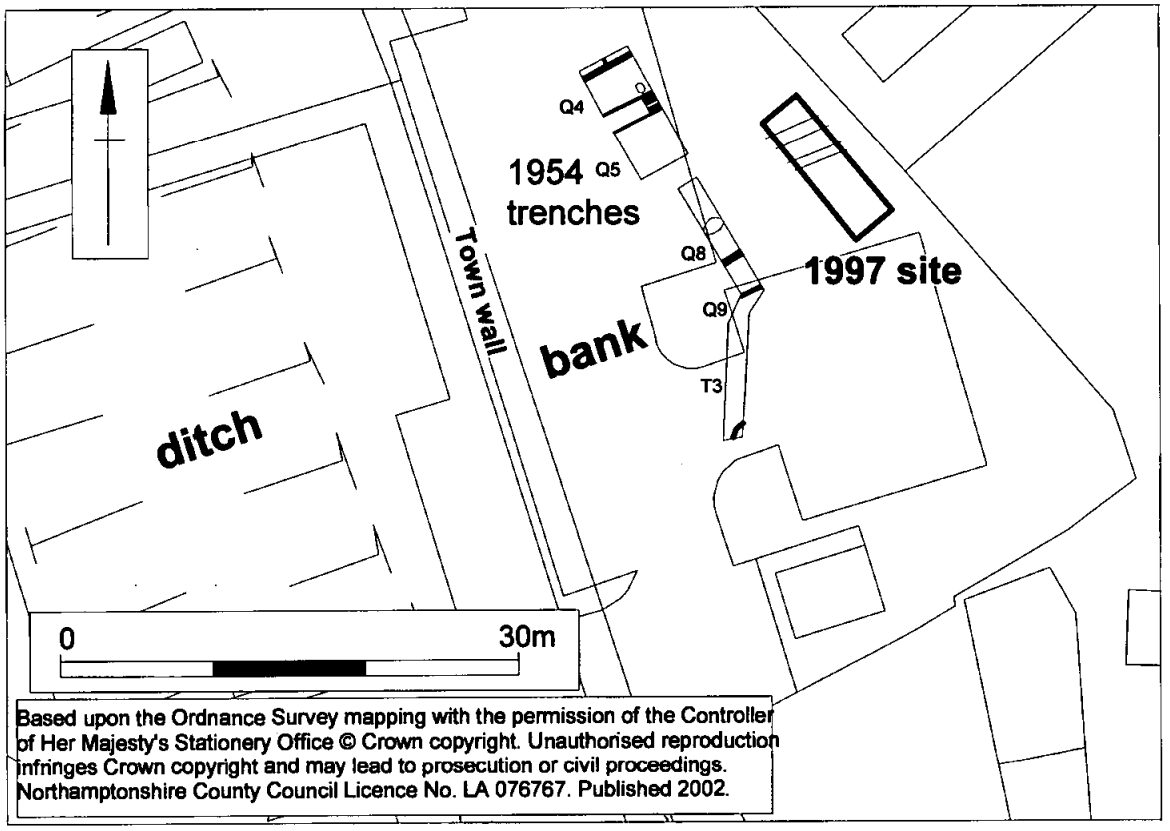

Fig 2 Trench locations 1954 and 1997, Sponne School, Towcester.

the fourth century with bastions and a wide moat. The defences were then abandoned until the Saxons refurbished them in AD 917, and at Sponne School a possible twelfth century building was set into the rampart. The former line of the defences was later reused in 1643 to defend the town during the Civil War (Brown and Alexander 1982, 24).

The 1954 excavations consisted of a series of trenches and small open areas or quadrants (Fig 2, T3 and Q4, 5, 8 and 9). The location of these trenches can only be related to the modern topography to within a few metres of accuracy, which adds to the difficult of making reliable comparisons between features found in the 1954 and 1997 excavations. As a result, while the general stratigraphic sequences are comparable, no features, including the second century town house, can be equated with any features located in 1954.

THE EXCAVATED EVIDENCE

The excavation area comprised the rectangular footprint of the proposed telecommunications building, measuring 10.0m by 3.5m and running parallel to the property boundary (Figs 2 and 3). The topsoil and an underlying post-medieval soil horizon were removed using a mechanical excavator fitted with a 1.5m toothless ditching bucket. All remaining excavation was carried out by hand.

Six main phases of activity have been defined, as tabulated below.

PHASE 1: EARLY ROMAN ACTIVITY (MID TO LATE FIRST CENTURY AD)

The earliest features were cut into the natural at a depth of *c.* 1.0m below ground level. A sub-circular pit (44), *c.* 1.00m in diameter and 0.30m deep, was cut by a curving, U-shaped gully (42),

Table 1: Occupation phases

Phase	Activity	Date
1	Gully and small pits	mid to late 1st century AD
2a	Development of soil horizon	late 1st century to early 2nd century (early Hadrianic)
2b	Groups of intercutting pits	early to mid 2nd century (Hadrianic to Antonine)
3a	Development of soil horizon	mid 2nd century
3b	Roman town house Demolition of house (at formation of defences)	mid 2nd century (Antonine)
4	Development of soil horizon (at tail of bank)	3rd- 4th century
5	Early medieval pit	11th-12th century (Saxo-Norman)
6	Development of soil horizon	post-medieval

0.50m wide by 0.15-0.20m deep (Fig 3a). The gully was filled with grey brown sandy clay, with occasional charcoal flecks, and produced 25 sherds of pottery including Samian dated AD80-100. A double posthole (40) lay just to the north, and to its west there was a shallow oval pit (38), measuring 1.06m by 0.65m and 0.12m deep.

At the northern end of the trench layer (39) a mixed deposit of brown loam mottled with yellow brown clay and with moderate charcoal flecking filled a shallow but distinct hollow, but lay in an area heavily disturbed by later activity.

PHASE 2A: DEVELOPMENT OF SOIL HORIZON (LATE FIRST CENTURY TO EARLY SECOND CENTURY: HADRIANIC)

The phase 1 features were sealed by a soil horizon 0.10m thick that covered most of the trench. The deposit was a pale brown loam with some pebbles and sparse charcoal flecks (27), which was cleaner and more clayey to the south (28). It appears to mark a period of abandonment.

PHASE 2B: PIT GROUPS (EARLY TO MID-SECOND CENTURY: HADRIANIC TO ANTONINE)

A number of broad hollows and pits were cut into the soil horizon (27/28) (Fig 3b). To the south a broad gully (36) ran across the trench and narrowed into a steep-sided slot (45). The gully was 1.45m wide by 0.30m deep, with moderately steep sides and a flat base, and was filled with mixed medium grey brown friable loam. The narrow linear slot was 0.60m wide by 0.25m deep.

A cluster of shallow pits cut the eastern end of the linear feature. Pits (26, 29 and 31) were shallow bowl-shaped features, 1.00-1.50m diameter and 0.15 and 0.25m deep. Their fills were similar, comprising greyish brown gritty sand with frequent oyster shells, some animal bone, charcoal flecking and pottery sherds, all indicating the dumping of domestic waste.

To the north, there was single broad but shallow pit (34), more than 2.40m long and up to 0.28m deep. It too contained domestic waste, including 87 pottery sherds and roof tile fragments, all of Hadrianic date.

PHASE 3A: DEVELOPMENT OF SOIL HORIZON

The phase 2 features were sealed by a soil horizon, 0.15m thick, marking a second phase of abandonment. To the north the layer (12) was a cleaner yellow brown clay mixed with medium brown friable loam, while to south (19) it contained a greater density of finds, with over 100 sherds of pottery including high quality imports, presumably domestic waste from a building of some status.

PHASE 3B: ROMAN TOWN HOUSE (MID-SECOND CENTURY AD: ANTONINE)

The mid-second century saw the construction of a house on this part of the site (Fig 3c). Two parallel slots (18 and 23) were set 1.50m apart on an east-west alignment. Slot (23) was 0.90m wide and 0.15m deep with steep sides and a flat base. Most of the fill was grey, charcoal flecked friable loam containing large quantities of small water-rounded pebbles and pieces of limestone up to 150mm long, along with pottery, bone, roof and heating tile fragments and iron working waste. Much of the pottery was residual, dating to the late first century.

Slot (18) was narrower, at 0.70m wide, and between 0.10-0.15m deep with steep sides and a flat base. It was filled with lumps of yellow clay within a matrix of medium grey friable loam. A few pottery sherds of the mid-second century were recovered from the upper fill.

Slot (23) seems to have been a main wall, with slot (18) supporting an exterior veranda. The frequent stones in the fill of (23) did not appear to be structural, and it is more likely that the material, including the roof and heating tiles, pilae and burnt

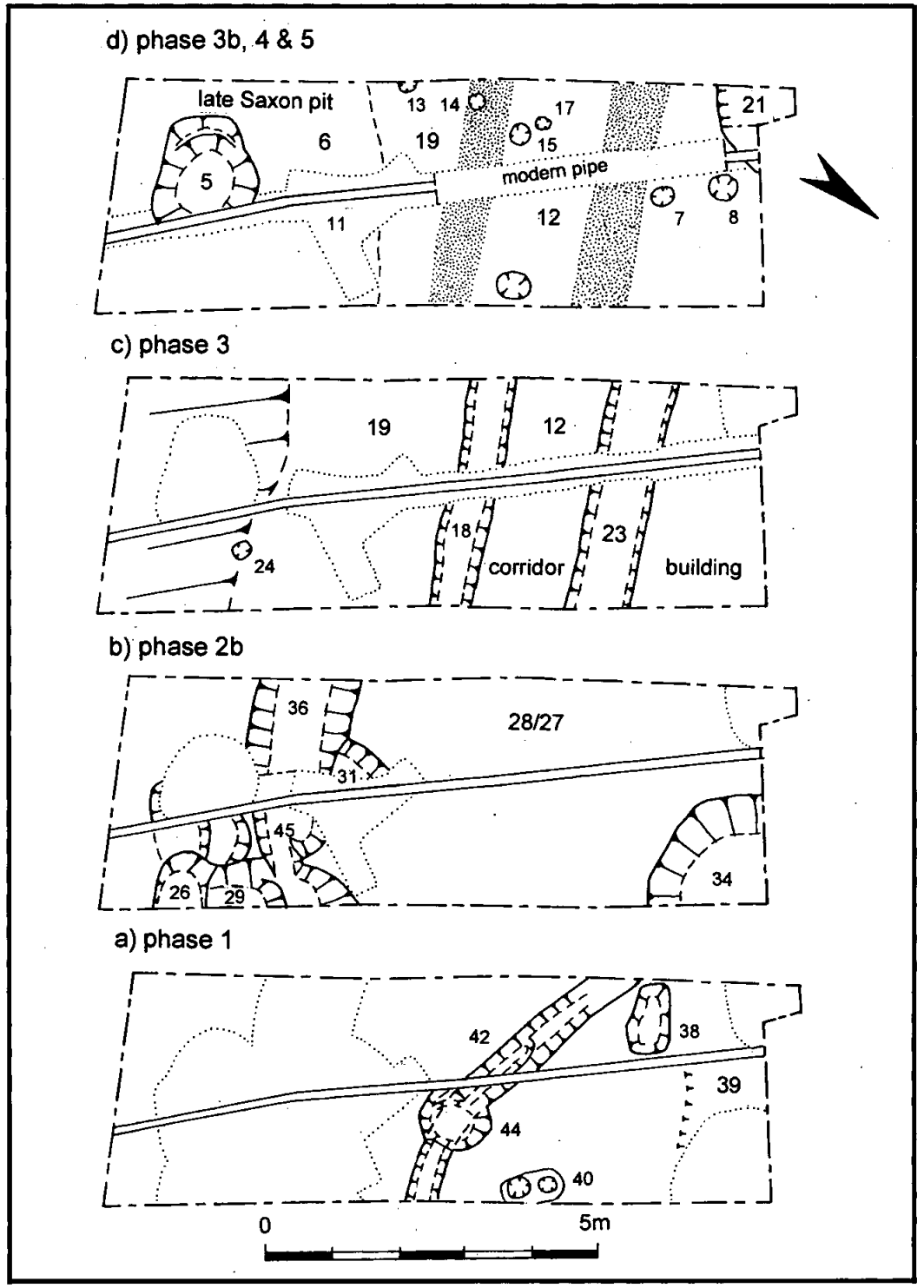

Fig 3 The excavated evidence, phases 1-5, Sponne School, Towcester.

daub formed a backfill following demolition of the building. Construction trench (23) may have held a stone wall that had been robbed of the large stones while, in contrast, the clay fill in (18) may represent the remains of a timber and clay/cob wall. The quality of the finds implies that the building was wealthy, and had underfloor heating.

To the south of the building there was a single small posthole (24). It lay on the edge of a shallow hollow filled with medium brown friable loam with some charcoal flecks, some oyster shells and the occasional stone fragment. This may be contemporary with the use of the building, and the pottery indicates a cut off in the 160s or early 170s AD, and included a high proportion of black burnished pottery (BB1). This may be significant because this pottery is associated with the army and the date of its introduction appears to coincide with the abandonment of the civilian settlement in this area and the building of Towcester's town defences.

Seven postholes (7, 8, 9, 13, 14 and 15) were recorded on the same level as the slot building (Fig 3d). Only one (14) cut a slot fill, but the whole group seems most likely to post-date the levelling the building. They were circular and from 0.25-0.46m in diameter and 0.08-0.16m deep, with the exception of (17), which was sub rectangular, 0.23m long and 0.19m wide. All the postholes had similar fills of grey friable loam with charcoal flecks.

PHASE 4: THE LATE ROMAN SOIL HORIZON (THIRD AND FOURTH CENTURY AD)

Across the entire trench the phase 3 deposits were sealed by a 0.15-0.21m thick layer (6) of medium grey brown very gritty friable loam, with occasional oyster shells. Most of the pottery was residual from the later first and second centuries, though the remainder is dated to the third to fourth centuries.

In the northern part of the trench there was a circular pit (21) more than 0.55m deep with a near vertical southern edge (Fig 3d). Its fill was a medium grey friable loam with some charcoal patches and reddened sand, with moderate fragments of limestone and sandstone between 0.10m and 0.25m in length. This was the only feature of fourth to later fourth century date in the excavation and may relate to work on the fourth century defences just to the west.

PHASE 5: MEDIEVAL PIT (ELEVENTH-TWELFTH CENTURY, SAXO-NORMAN)

At the southern end of the trench there was a sub-circular pit (5) with steep sides and a concave base, 1.60m in diameter and 0.50m deep. It was filled with friable grey loam with occasional pieces of ironstone and limestone. Pottery from its fill included Stamford ware and early medieval shelly ware sherds of the eleventh/twelfth century.

PHASE 6: POST MEDIEVAL SOIL HORIZON

The upper surface of the Roman levels was sealed by post-medieval soil layers (1), which covered the trench to a depth of 0.52m; they were removed by machine excavation. The lower part of the layer was a compact grey brown loam, while the upper part was loose brown to grey brown loam containing some bricks and stones, probably disturbed in the levelling of the site for the construction of post-1954 school buildings. Two modern features cut this layer, a modern pipe that ran the full length of the site and a three-lobed telegraph poll pit (11).

THE ROMAN COARSEWARE
by Charmian Woodfield

The ceramic history of the site shows the pre-Roman grogged and shell tempered pottery industries continuing in a modest form, sometimes still without the use of the wheel. After the disorder problems of the 170s, these industries would again move to a dominant position, which they kept to the end of the Roman occupation. The mixed tempering/gritted pottery tradition would not survive. The channel rim jar is the most common form, chiefly in mixed tempered but also in shelly wares. Large storage jars are usually in grog tempered wares, sometimes in shelly.

A pre-Roman low technology industry, black burnished ware 1 from Dorset, handmade and fired in bonfires, not kilns, reached the site in phase 2b. The forms are largely cooking pots, and less frequently "pie dishes". The bead rim cooking pots occurred in layer 6 only, where the high proportion generally of BB1 suggests a military presence, as they were dominant purchasers of these serviceable and cheap products.

The more Romanised fabrics, the ubiquitous grey sandy wares and the less common oxidised (white, pink and orange) sandy wares commence at the beginning of phase 1; they too continued to the end of the Roman period. These cover the range from kitchen to tablewares, high-necked jars and poppy head beakers being here the most common form. This site is marked by the high number of lids, most unusually decorated with grooving and wavy lines. Curiously the channel rim (or lid seated) jar form is infrequent in grey ware, and conversely lids are non-existent in the fabrics where the "lid-seated" rim form is most common. There were attempts to copy the successful BB1 material. Some of the more sophisticated and well-made jars, bowls and beakers (including rouletted beakers, which are common) in grey ware must be intended as tablewares.

There is an increase in the number of finer drinking vessels in phases 2b and 3, rouletted beakers being a particular feature. Also present are rough cast beakers, including some from Colchester, Essex. There was also a colour coated beaker sherd from the Lower Rhineland and local experiments in colour coating. Northamptonshire painted wares are represented. The rough cast beakers are a particular feature of phases 2 and 3. Conversely, a move into the cheap container is detectable in phase 2b, with the handmade crude "prickly shelly" squat jar.

Romanised forms such as amphorae, usually the large globular Dressel 20 but Gauloise 4, smaller, with a flat base, are present in some quantity; these brought olive oil, wine, and fish sauce, *garum*, from Spain and France. Flagons are surprisingly scarce, although material from Verulamium, Oxfordshire and Northamptonshire are present. Mortaria are also infrequent, represented by a surprisingly battered and worn collection of sherds from Verulamium, local workshops and Mancetter/ Hartshill, Warwickshire. All these Romanised forms appear in late period 1 or early period 2.

This group of material has importantly helped to clarify the problem of what happened to the grogged pottery of the first and second centuries before it turned fully into the Soft Pink grogged pottery so much a feature, and indeed a type fossil, of third and fourth century deposits.

SAMIAN WARE
by Hedley Pengelly

The samian, most of which is in excellent condition, is from South Gaul (La Graufesenque) and Central Gaul (Les Martres-de-Veyre and Lezoux), ranging from the third quarter of the first century AD to the third quarter of the second century. It includes some decorated bowls of particular intrinsic interest, together with stamps of Crestio, Patricius i and Reburrus ii. The sample is rather small (110 sherds; 81 vessels identified by form) to spot much in the way of trends, nevertheless, two distinct 'peaks' are discernible: one Flavian, the other Hadrianic to early Antonine.

The Flavian peak, represented by some 20 vessels, including 11 decorated bowls, one of which comes from phase 1, (39) and (42), follows a probable gradual increase in the amount of material in Neronian to early Flavian times (nine vessels in small, single sherds), and precedes a sharp 'drop' at the turn of the first and second centuries (five plain vessels in small sherds).

The ensuing Trajanic to early Hadrianic trickle (three vessels from Les Martres-de-Veyre; two from Lezoux: contrast Bird 1982; Pengelly 1997) is followed by a marked increase in Central Gaulish wares between *c* 125-145/50 when there are 33 vessels, including ten decorated bowls, commencing from phase 2b (18 vessels of this date-range) and including several items surviving in substantial amounts. Thereafter, the amounts of samian decrease appreciably so that only two vessels of mid Antonine date (*c* 150-175) are present (phase 3, layer 6) and specifically late Antonine forms and wares (*c* 175-200) are absent (see also Pengelly 1992).

Overall, the presence of sherds representing 81 vessels in so small a trench is remarkable.

ROMAN ROOF AND HEATING SYSTEM TILE
by Charmian Woodfield

All the later phase 1 to phase 3 tile is in a sandy fabric of the later first and second centuries. There is one piece that looks later second century, in layer (6), later phase 3. For late Roman fabrics see below.

Phase 1: Two pieces of quite substantial roof tile were recovered indicating the nearby presence of tile roofed buildings in the late first to early second centuries. A *tegula* from layer (7) had an incomplete V cut *post cocturam*.

Phases 2a and b: Layer (19) and pit (34) produced three fragments of roof tile, presumably relating to Hadrianic buildings. Two recognisable pieces of roof tile, and three tile fragments were recovered from layers (12) and (19).

Phase 3: Wall trench (23) produced 14 pieces of tile, including heating system material (*pilae* and combed box flue tile). Much of this material was burnt and spalled, possibly indicating clearance after a fire. Layer (6), demolition and clearance produced three pieces of roof tile, including one piece in a new smoother black cored fabric.

Phases 4 and 5: A fourth century pit (21) produced a fragment of Soft Pink Grogged *tegula*, and an *imbrex* in the same fabric occurred residually in the Saxo-Norman pit (5). Additionally, a buff coloured *tegula* occurred unstratified in the same fabric, with red colour wash on the exposed flanged surfaces.

DAUB
by Charmian Woodfield

This was spread fairly evenly in small quantities throughout the Roman period, commencing in the late first/early second centuries, including some in the curving gully (42). There was most in phase 3, presumably relating to the demolition of the house represented by the fill of wall trench (23). A fragment from layer (2), phase 4, with clear straw and grass impressions, carries traces of white plaster on one face.

OTHER FINDS
by Charmian Woodfield, Paul Woodfield and Tora Hylton

The excavation produced a small group of 44 Roman finds comprising two coins, a gaming counter, 28 iron nails, one lead fragment, 11 fragments of vessel glass and one glass bead.

COINS

AS Hadrian 117-138
Reverse. SALUS AUGUSTI S.C.
Salus feeding snake rising from altar.
Unstratified

Irregular issue of temp Valentinian *c* 364-390's
Obverse. Helmeted Head Right
Reverse. VICTORIA AVGG Victory proceeding left.
F3, the modern pipe trench

WORKED BONE

A bone gaming counter manufactured on a lathe has the upper surface decorated with a series of concentric grooves, while on the base faintly scratched graffiti in the form of six parallel lines and a cross (?Cursive script) is visible. Gaming counters with graffiti scratched on the underside are common finds, and it has been suggested that they may have been used as gambling tokens (MacGregor 1985, 133). Similar examples are known from Fishbourne Palace (Cunliffe 1971, fig 67, 1-4). Layer 19, Phase 3.

GLASS

There are eleven fragments of Roman vessel glass and one bead. The assemblage largely comprises blown, blue/green glass vessels (no cast fragments were noted), as commonly used for containers and tableware (Allen 1994, 354) and first to third century date in date. The presence of parts of 11 glass vessels in so small a trench is unusual. They include: a fragment of rim from a handled vessel (layer (39), phase 1); a blue/green base/body sherd from a square prismatic bottle ornamented with a ring in positive relief on the base (layer (19), phase 3); part of the neck of a small vessel in blue/green glass, possibly an unguent bottle (wall trench (23), phase 3); and a small sherd from a ribbed vessel, optic blown to produce a corrugated effect (Price and Cool 1985, 117) (pit (21), phase 4).

LEAD

A small fragment of sheet lead, up to 0.5mm thick and folded over three times came from pit (29), phase 2b.

IRON OBJECTS

All 27 iron objects are various types of nails. Phase 1 and phase 4 deposits each produced single examples, six came from pits of phase 2b, and 19 came from phase 3 deposits. In phase 3, the majority, 15, came from layers (12) and (19), and so relate to the levelling layer that preceded the construction of the excavated building. The fill of wall trench (23) produced three nails. The various types represented represent a range of uses, including doors, roofing and possibly floor boards.

ANIMAL BONE
by Pat Kent

The animal bone comprises 340 bones (weighing 8653g). They were identified, wherever possible, to species and skeletal element, with butchery and other distinguishing marks noted when present. Of the 340 bones, 246 (72.35%) were identified to species; the remainder includes many rib and limb shaft fragments lacking features enabling identification to animal species. The bone assemblage is divided into five phases:

PHASE 1 (second half first century AD)

A total of 13 bones, comprising four bos sized rib fragments and ovicaprid tibia from a juvenile animal. A chicken (gallus) bone from slot (42) is a tarso metatarsus of a male bird with the spur severed at its base, perhaps to stop it attacking and damaging other birds.

PHASE 2 (earlier second century to early Antonine)

The phase assemblage of 113 bones weighing 1968g consisted of 32 cow (bos), 36 sheep/goat (ovicaprid), one pig (sus), five chicken (gallus), 2 rabbit/hare (lagomorph), and one goose (anser spp), plus 33 mammal and one bird bone not identified to species and/or element.

Of the bones, 18 (56%) of the bos, 17 (47%) of the ovicaprid and 6 (18%) of the not identified bones, show clear butchery marks, some quite heavy, and 8% of the mammal bones also display marks suggestive of chewing by medium size domestic carnivores.

Overall the assemblage has a range of elements from all parts of the various animals with no clear weighting towards any meat bearing group or other economic significance. The low percentage of pig may suggest the meat being produced was of slightly higher economic value. But, it may be significant that pig was apparently always in short supply in Roman Towcester (Woodfield 1995a, 32). The presence of fowl on the site is also clear. The remains of chickens were very scarce during the excavations of the Towcester suburbs and this may imply luxury (Brown and Woodfield 1983). Geese are also unusual in Roman Towcester (Woodfield 1995a, 32).

The lagomorph bones may be attributable to bioturbation, though it must be pointed out that hare was also recorded in the 1954 excavations (Brown and Alexander 1982, 55).

The presence of an equal quantity of all skeletal elements points to the site having primary butchery occurring with some on site consumption.

PHASE 3 (Antonine)

The phase assemblage of 169 bones weighing 4537g consisted of 76 cow (bos), 34 sheep/goat (ovicaprid), seven pig (sus), one horse (equus), one fallow deer (cervus dama), two hare/rabbit (lagomorph), one dog (canis), two chicken (gallus), two duck (anas spp) and 43 non-identifiable mammal bones. 39 (49%) of the cow, nine (26%) of the sheep/goat, two (29%) of the pig and six (13%) of the non-identifiable bones showed butchery marks, with some showing marks consistent with chewing.

The presence of duck shows the wealth of the site as duck is uncommon in Towcester. The fallow deer is the first recorded in the town. The absence of game found in the archaeological record from the town is very marked. Overall, phase three is similar to phase two with a predominance of ruminants and a low percentage of pig. The other species occur at background levels that are not significant.

PHASE 4 (third-fourth century AD)

The phase assemblage of 16 bones weighing 204g consists of three cow (bos), four sheep (ovicaprid), two chicken (gallus), six non-identifiable and one human, lower lateral L incisor (whole). There is a trend towards a smaller size bone possibly indicating trampling of the material.

PHASE 5, (Saxo-Norman)

This phase produced 29 bones weighing 1820g, all from pit (F5). There were several large pieces suggesting the fill was butchery/kitchen debris. Nine bones showed butchery marks. The assemblage consisted of 13 (44.8%) cow (bos), four (13.7%) sheep/goat (ovicaprid), three (10%) pig (sus), one (3.4%) horse (equus) and eight (27.6%) non-identifiable. One of the bos mandibles was from a very old individual, likely to have been a draught animal.

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The presence of duck shows the wealth of the site as duck is uncommon in Towcester. The fallow deer is the first recorded in the town. The absence of game found in the archaeological record from the town is very marked. Overall, phase three is similar to phase two with a predominance of ruminants and a low percentage of pig. The other species occur at background levels that are not significant.

PHASE 4 (third-fourth century AD)

The phase assemblage of 16 bones weighing 204g consists of three cow (bos), four sheep (ovicaprid), two chicken (gallus), six non-identifiable and one human, lower lateral L incisor (whole). There is a trend towards a smaller size bone possibly indicating trampling of the material.

PHASE 5, (Saxo-Norman)

This phase produced 29 bones weighing 1820g, all from pit (F5). There were several large pieces suggesting the fill was butchery/kitchen debris. Nine bones showed butchery marks. The assemblage consisted of 13 (44.8%) cow (bos), four (13.7%) sheep/goat (ovicaprid), three (10%) pig (sus), one (3.4%) horse (equus) and eight (27.6%) non-identifiable. One of the bos mandibles was from a very old individual, likely to have been a draught animal.

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