BAU 2854

nps archaeology

Archaeological Strip Map and Sample Excavation at Land North of Norwich Common, Wymondham, Norfolk

ENF127 969

Prepared for
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Location:	Land North of Norwich Common, Wymondham, Norfolk
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Summary

An archaeological Strip, Map and Sample excavation was conducted for Persimmon Homes (Anglia Region) Ltd ahead of the construction of a new residential development on land north of Norwich Common, Wymondham, Norfolk. This work followed on from evaluation of the site utilising geophysical survey, fieldwalking/metal detector survey and trial trenching techniques which had identified the presence of a cluster of four pits of Roman date close to the line of a Roman road which bounded the site.

An area measuring 35m by 60m was machine-stripped to the surface of the natural geology around the features to determine and characterise the presence or absence of further features/deposits in the vicinity. Five 'new' pits of Roman date were identified and recorded during the excavation which combined with the four features recorded during the evaluation gives a total of nine. Four of these features have been interpreted as waste disposal pits and five as small-scale extraction pits. Although no structures were identified on the site the pits would seem to indicate the presence of human habitation during the 1st to early 2nd centuries in the vicinity (possibly focussed on the road) and perhaps suggesting the presence of a small farmstead or similar.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

A proposal by Persimmon Homes to construct new housing on land north of Norwich Common, Wymondham, Norfolk prompted the requirement for a programme of archaeological works in order to mitigate the likely impacts of the development on the archaeological resource. The development site is located to the north-east of Wymondham town centre on the north side of Norwich Common and extends over an area of 12.5 hectares. The area of excavation measured 35m by 60m and was located on the northern boundary of the proposed development (Fig.1).

Following desk-based assessment of the site by CgMs Consulting (Gailey 2007), geophysical investigation undertaken by Archaeological Services University of Durham (2008). Fieldwalking, metal detector survey and trial trenching was carried out at the site by NPS Archaeology (Crawley 2011).

The trial trench investigation demonstrated that the majority of the proposed development site had limited potential to contain heritage assets (buried archaeological remains). However a small group of pits and a possible ditch of

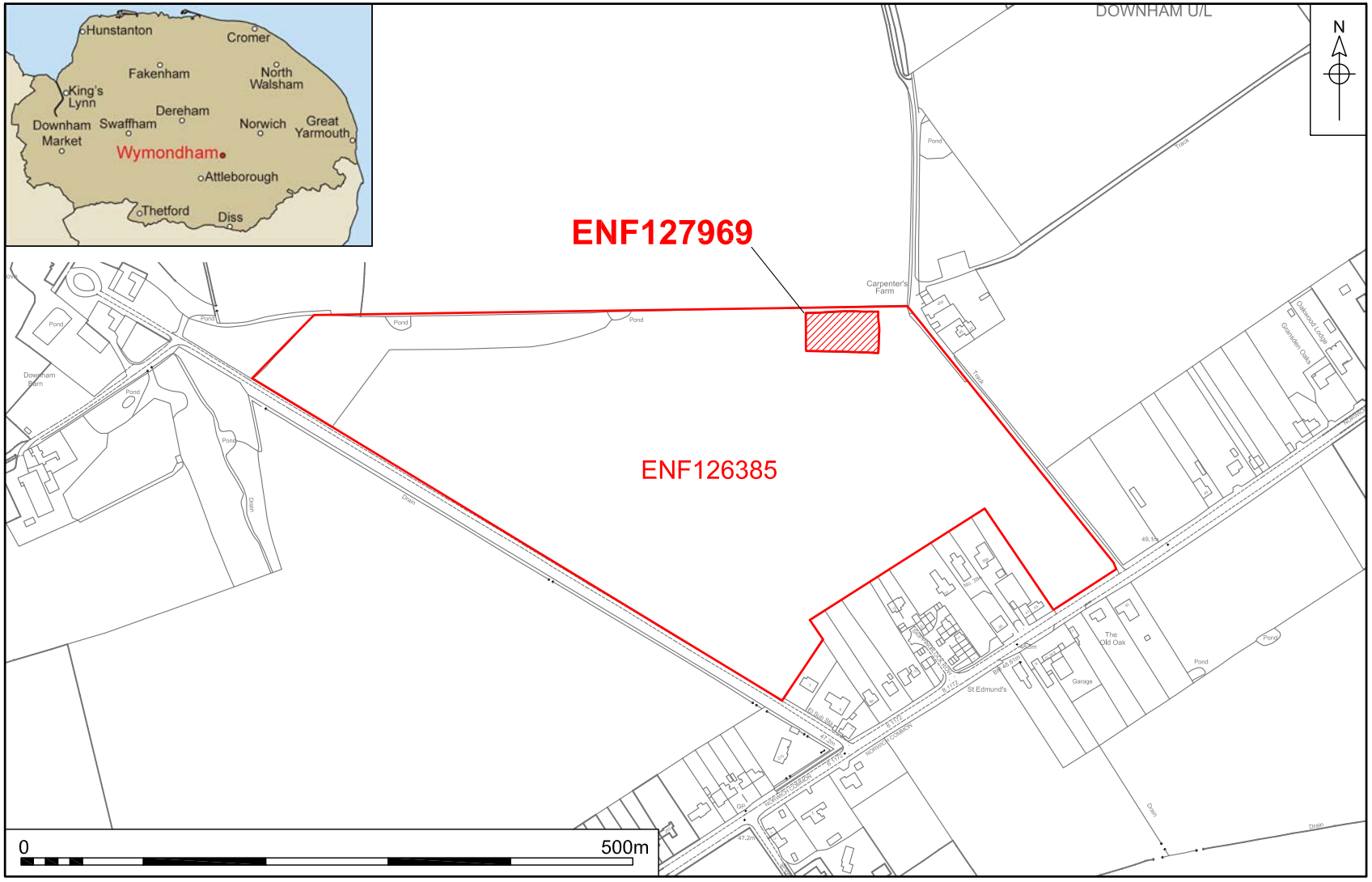

Figure 1. Site location. Scale 1:5000

Roman date were identified in two adjacent trenches located in the north-east corner of the site close to the line of a known Roman road which defines the northern boundary of the site. It was thought that these features may represent occupation or activity related to the road.

It was therefore decided that a Strip, Map and Sample excavation should be undertaken by encompassing an area of 35m by 60m (a total of 2100m^2) located around the features identified in Trenches 44 and 47 during trial trench evaluation of the site (Fig. 1; Plate 1).

This work was undertaken to fulfil planning requirements set by South Norfolk District Council and a Brief issued by Norfolk Historic Environment Service (Ref. James Albone, 19 September 2011 brief ref CNF 41576). The work was conducted in accordance with a Project Design and Method Statement prepared by NPS Archaeology (Ref. NAU/BAU2854/DW). This work was commissioned and funded by Persimmon Homes Ltd (Anglia Region) Ltd.

This programme of work was designed to assist in defining the character and extent of any archaeological remains within the proposed redevelopment area, following the guidelines set out in *Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment* (Department for Communities and Local Government 2010). The results will enable decisions to be made by the Local Planning Authority about the treatment of any archaeological remains found.

The site archive is currently held by NPS Archaeology and on completion of the project will be deposited with Norfolk Museums and Archaeology Service (NMAS), following the relevant policies on archiving standards.

Plate 1. General site view, looking west

2.0 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

The underlying geology is one of boulder clay (Geological Survey of Great Britain (England and Wales), Sheet 161, 1:50,000 series, Norwich).

The site's specific natural substratum was observed to be generally a firm orange sandy clay with gravelly and chalk flecked patches (Gailey 2007). The topsoil was a mid greyish brown sandy and clayey silt which had an average depth of 0.40m. There was a patchy subsoil which consisted of a light brown subsoil present on the site which had probably been formed by agricultural activity (plough action). Where this deposit existed it was on average 0.10m deep.

The site is located on a gentle rising slope from west to east from roughly 45.50m OD to 46m OD. The land had been used for arable farming until relatively recently.

3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

A search of the Norfolk Historic Environment records (NHER) was undertaken and the most relevant entries are reproduced below. Additional information has been obtained from the archaeological desk-based assessment of the site (Gailey 2007).

Prehistoric

Numerous prehistoric worked flints have been found around the area of the development which appear to be dominated by flints of Neolithic and Bronze Age date.

To the north-west of the site, a number of Neolithic and Bronze Age flint scrapers and flakes were found in 1979 (NHER 18264). Also to the north of the site a Neolithic flint axehead and core were found during fieldwalking in 1986 (NHER 22754). In the same general area fieldwalking in 1985 recovered other worked flints (NHERs 21587 and 21587). NHER 21589 also to the north of the site, records the position of a Neolithic scraper. Fieldwalking in 1986 recovered worked flints of a general prehistoric date (NHER 22870). Just to the west of the site evidence of a Neolithic or Bronze Age flint working site (NHER 33779) and other multi-period finds was found where the Police Headquarters has been constructed. Metal detecting to the east of the proposed development site in 2005 found a Late Bronze Age tanged punch. A flint hammer stone was found whilst field-walking and recorded as NHER 22752 and what has been described as a Bronze Age chisel has been recorded as NHER 29286. Fieldwalking in advance of the development of this area recovered a concentration of prehistoric pot boilers and worked flints. An evaluation which followed in 1995 located a small pit (NHER 30872) containing burnt flint, charcoal and sherds of Middle Bronze Age pottery. In the same general area field walking and metal detecting in 1993 and 1996 also recovered prehistoric pot boilers (NHER 30068).

Roman

Arguably the record most relevant to the current project is NHER 19725 which consists of a linear cropmark observed on aerial photographs, thought to represent a Roman road linking Roman settlements at Venta Icenorum (at Caistor St Edmund) and Watton where the feature joins another Roman road. The route of the road has been traced along field and parish boundaries and Roman pottery has been found along its length. To the east of the site, metal detecting in 1993

recovered a 2nd-century Roman coin (NHER 30070) and in 2005 to the east another coin was unearthed (NHER 43109). To the south of the site two Roman pottery sherds were also found (NHER 28410)

Several other Roman finds have been retrieved from the area including Roman brooches at NHERs 15765, 31300, and 31270; Roman coins at NHERs 30069 and 33080; Roman greyware sherds and a Roman pestle fragment at NHER 36988.

During archaeological trial trench evaluation of the site (ENF126385, Crawley 2011) a total of 54 sherds (366g) of early Roman pottery in a fragmentary, slightly abraded condition was recovered. Diagnostic sherds contained in three pits located in the north-east corner of the development site indicate probable domestic activity, possibly with the presence of a kiln in the mid/late 1st to early 2nd century AD. The bulk of the pottery comprised locally-produced coarse wares, but fragments from a single south Gaulish samian platter were also present.

Saxon to medieval

In the immediate vicinity of the site there seems to be little activity in the Saxon to medieval periods. To the north of the proposed development site a sherd of unglazed 13th-century pot was found whilst fieldwalking in 1985 (NHER 21588). Other medieval pottery sherds (including one sherd of Westerwald stoneware) were found at NHER 18264 in 1982.

In the same general area NHER 31269 records metal detector finds in 1993. They included a late medieval circular buckle, medieval bronze strap-end buckle, lead disc incised with radiating lines and with one pierced hole near the edge and one in the centre, a cut farthing of Henry III and a penny of Edward I/II. Five brooches were also present. Medieval pot sherds (NHER 22827) were found to the south of the site closer to the A11 bypass. In the same general area, four medieval coins, a Nuremburg jetton, a medieval lead pot mend, a medieval box, an annular brooch, a medieval ring, a vessel and two strap fittings were recorded as NHER 31270 (along with finds of other periods). The adjacent field to the south-west of the site was fieldwalked in 1986 and metal detected in 2006, where a medieval potsherd, thimble and a strap end were found (NHER 22752). To the east of the site also situated along Norwich Common Road, NHER 29286 records the finding of a medieval spur fragment. Medieval coins and metal objects (NHER 33081) were unearthed to the west of the site along with other post-medieval finds. Also to the west, medieval coins and metal objects were found (NHER 33080). To the north-west of the site metal detecting in 1996 revealed a Late Saxon cheek piece, four sherds of medieval pottery, two early post-medieval buckles and medieval coins including one of Henry I along with 15th and 16th Century belt mounts (NHER 36988).

Post-medieval to modern

There have been many post-medieval finds recovered from the vicinity of the development site, though few have any bearing on the interpretation of the area. To the south, metal detecting in 1992 recovered a post-medieval lead cloth seal (NHER 29287). To the east NHER 9451 records the tree known as Kett's Oak reputed to be the tree where Robert Kett addressed rebels in 1549. Ordnance Survey maps suggest that the tree was in fact where rebels had been hanged. The original 'Kett's Oak of Reformation' was shown to be near the site of St Leonard’s

Priory on Gas Hill in Norwich. Legend states that it was so large that its roots reach to Norwich in one direction and Wymondham on the other.

Cartographic work has suggested that a post-medieval windmill was located on the south side of the Norwich Common Road. A map of 1797 shows a windmill standing in the middle of Wymondham Common. A sherd of post-medieval glazed red earthenware was recovered from the stripped surface of the by-pass (the new A11) (NHERs 22826 and 22825).

Several historic buildings lay along the line of Norwich Common Road, though only a few lay close to the site and are relevant here. Along the road to the east, a 19th-century brick farmhouse was recorded as NHER 40319 and a detailed building survey was carried out during demolition in 2004. The farmhouse is thought to have dated from 1806 and during demolition no evidence was observed to suggest that it had encased an earlier structure. In the same general area, NHER 9455 records the position of Downham Grove House. The house dates to the 17th or 18th century and had an 18th-century south-east façade. There is a Gothic extension of 1840 and the house sits near a rectangular water-filled feature. The house is thought to have originally been a late medieval moated farmstead or manorial complex. To the west of the site, post-medieval coins and metal objects (NHER 33080) were found.

A World War Two aircraft crash site is recorded as NHER 33779 on the site of the new police headquarters to the west of the development. NHER 30872 to the south of the site also records the position of the crash site of a German aircraft during World War Two.

4.0 METHODOLOGY

The objective of this excavation was to mitigate any adverse effects of the proposed development on the archaeological resource surviving at the site, specifically the Evidence of Roman activity in the north-eastern corner of the development area.

The Brief required that a ‘Strip, Map and Sample’ excavation be carried out within the specified area of the proposed development site and that the excavation comprise a 35m by 60m area centred on the archaeological features identified in Trenches 44 and 47 of the evaluation (Fig. 1). The trench was laid out using a GPS Rover device which also provided a temporary benchmark at the north-west corner of the site with a value of 46.12m OD.

Within the area the topsoil (and any sub-soils which obscured the horizons at which archaeological features first became visible) was removed to an appropriate archaeological specification under close and continuous archaeological supervision.

Machine excavation was carried out with hydraulic 360˚ excavator equipped with a toothless ditching bucket.

Spoil, exposed surfaces and features were scanned with a metal-detector. All metal-detected and hand-collected finds other than those which were obviously modern, were retained for inspection. One environmental sample was taken from the fill [105] of a small pit.

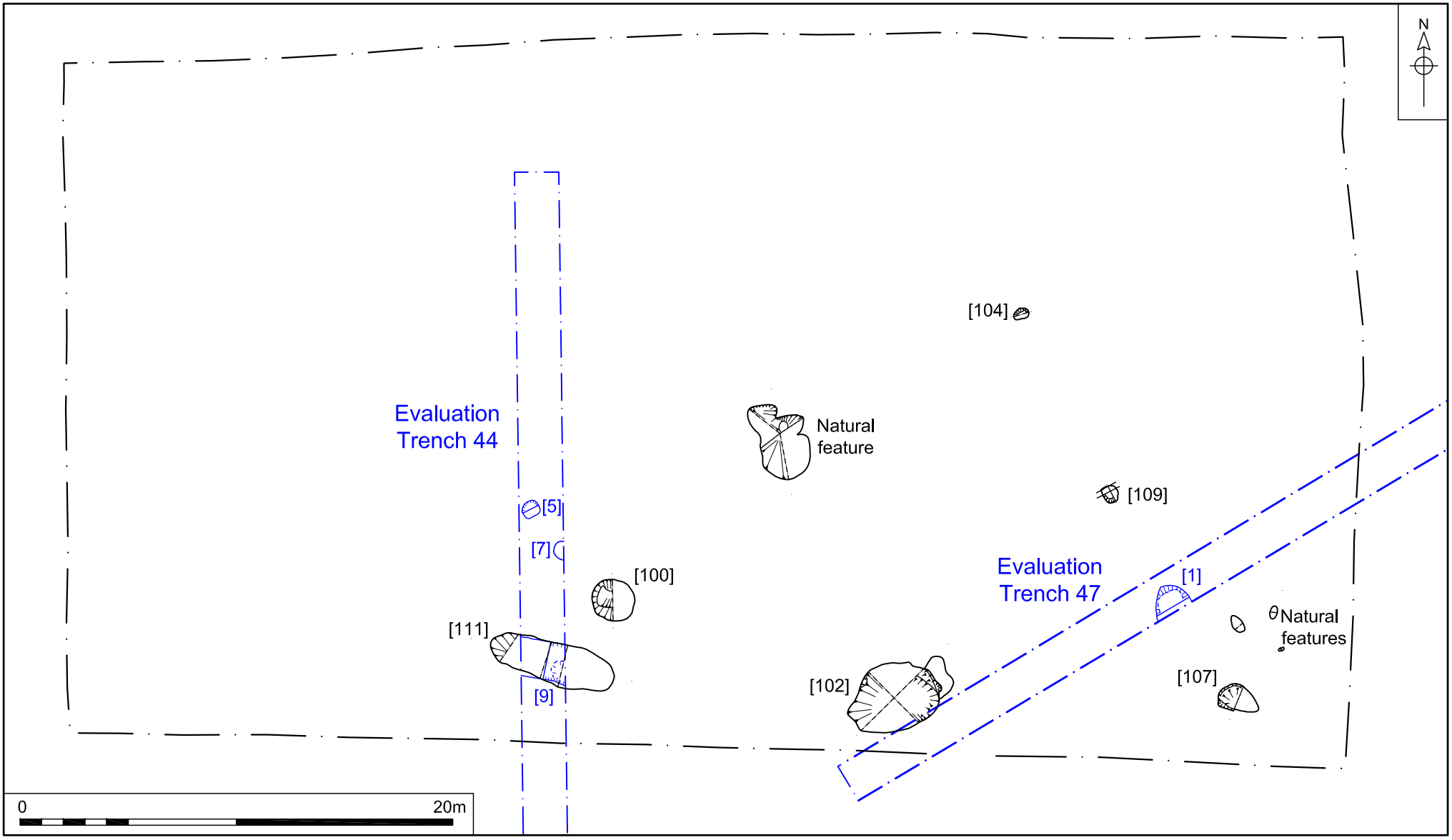

Figure 2. Plan showing all features. Scale 1:250

All archaeological features and deposits were recorded using NPS Archaeology pro forma. Trench locations, plans and sections were recorded at appropriate scales. Colour, monochrome and digital photographs were taken of all relevant features and deposits where appropriate.

Site conditions were good, with the work taking place in fine weather.

5.0 RESULTS

A plough soil consisting of a mid greyish brown clay silt and with an average depth of 0.40m was removed from the specified area using a 360° mechanical excavator. No archaeological features or deposits were visible until the surface of the natural geology (orange sandy clay) was exposed.

The portions of evaluation Trenches 44 and 47 which extended into the area of the excavation were located along with the four previously excavated features within them (Fig. 2).

On completion of machine stripping of the excavation area five features of archaeological interest were observed, all cutting into the natural geological deposits. These features, all pits, showed a general clustering towards the south-eastern portion of the excavation area. Several non-archaeological features were also examined. The features are described individually below.

Pit [102]

The largest of the pits ([102]) was located close to the southern edge of the site (Fig. 2).

Plate 2. Pit [102], looking west

Sub-circular in plan, the feature measured 3.80m from north-east to south-west and 3.40m from north-west to south-east and was a maximum of 0.34m deep (Fig.

3; Plate 2). The general profile of the pit was 'saucer-shaped' with sloping sides and a flat, if slightly undulating, base. The single fill [103] consisted of very firm and homogeneous pale grey clay silt which displayed patches of orange brown mottling and contained a few flint pebbles.

Six sherds of Roman pottery were recovered from the fill, two from a samian ware bowl dating to AD100-120 and four of a cream ware fabric consistent with a 1st- to early 2nd-century date.

Pit [100]

Positioned some 12m to the north-west of pit [102] was pit [100] (Fig. 2)

This feature was circular in plan with a diameter of 1.93m and a maximum depth of 0.29m (Fig. 4, Plate 3). Again exhibiting a generally saucer-shaped profile the pit was filled with a firm and compact pale grey clay silt streaked with orangish brown sandy clay mottling ([101]).

The deposit yielded a single sherd of black surfaced greyware Roman pottery with a mid first to early second century date.

Plate 3. Pit [100], looking east

Pit [107]

A sub-oval shaped pit [107] was recorded in the south-east corner of the site some 13m to the east of pit [102] (Fig. 2).

This undated feature measured approximately 1.90m from north-west to south-east and 1.20m from north-east to south-west. The pit was 0.23m deep and displayed a bowl-shaped profile with slightly concave sides and base (Fig. 5). The single fill [108] was pale greyish beige firm silt clay, with a slightly orange hue.

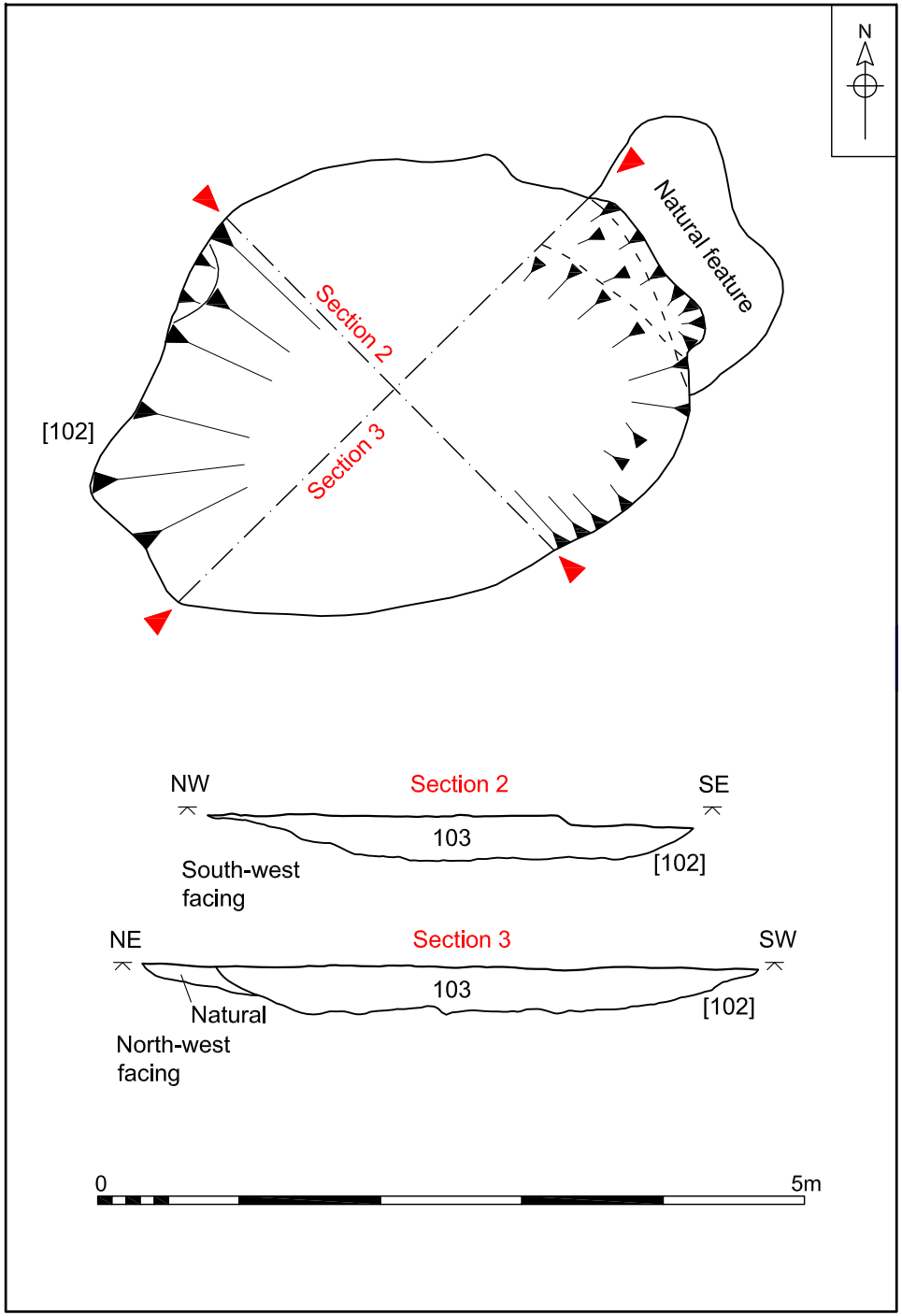

Figure 3. Plan and sections of pit [102]. Scale 1:50

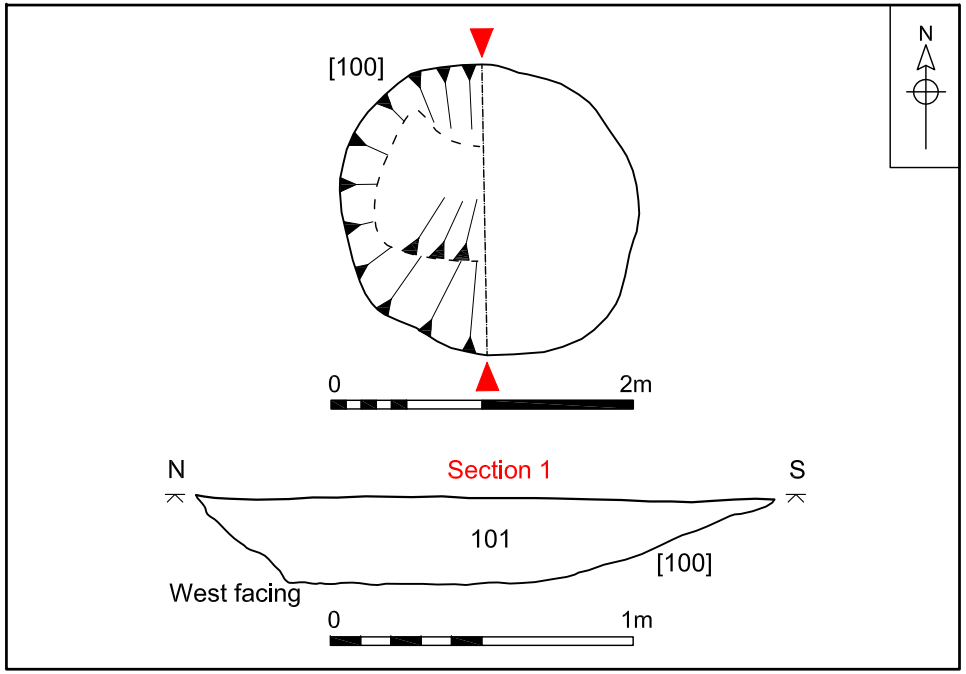

Figure 4. Plan and section of pit [100]. Scale 1:50 and 1:25

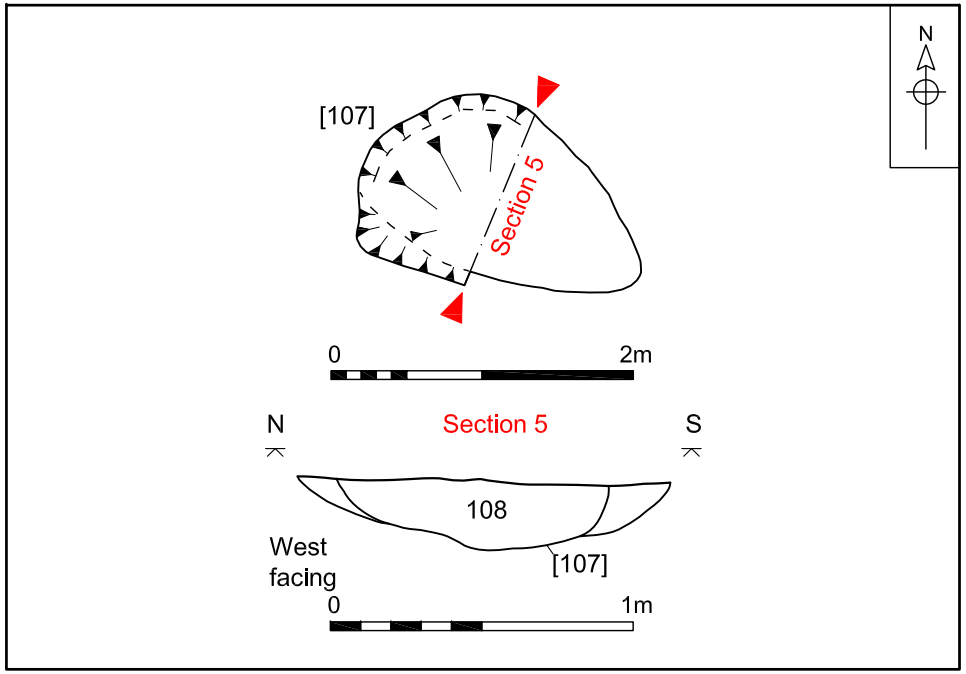

Figure 5. Plan and section of pit [107]. Scale 1:50 and 1:25

Pit [109]

A small sub-oval pit [109] with a bowl-shaped profile was located in the south-eastern portion of the site some 10m to the north-west of pit [107] (Fig. 2).

The feature was 0.80m in length, 0.68m wide and 0.16m deep (Fig. 6). The single fill [110] consisted of a firm, mid orangish grey, clay silt.

No dating evidence was collected from the deposit.

Pit [104]

Located approximately 9m to the north-west of pit [109], sub-oval pit [104] measured 0.72m by 0.49m with a maximum depth of 0.20m (Figs 2 and 7).

Plate 4. Pit [104], looking south

Despite being another pit with a bowl shaped profile, pit [104] contained fills that were in contrast to those described thus far. The primary fill ([106]) was a moderately firm, orangish grey slightly silty clay containing a few flint pebbles. Upper fill [105] consisted of a fairly compact, mid greyish brown silt clay with frequent charcoal fragments.

Deposit [105] was sampled (Sample <1>) and found to contain quite large fragments of charcoal/charred wood which showed signs of having been combusted at high temperature. A pellet of burnt or fired clay was also recovered from the sample .It is likely that the material was deliberately deposited within the pit fill. It was decided not to submit the charcoal for Radiocarbon dating as the feature was relatively undiagnostic and well-associated with the roman features around it.

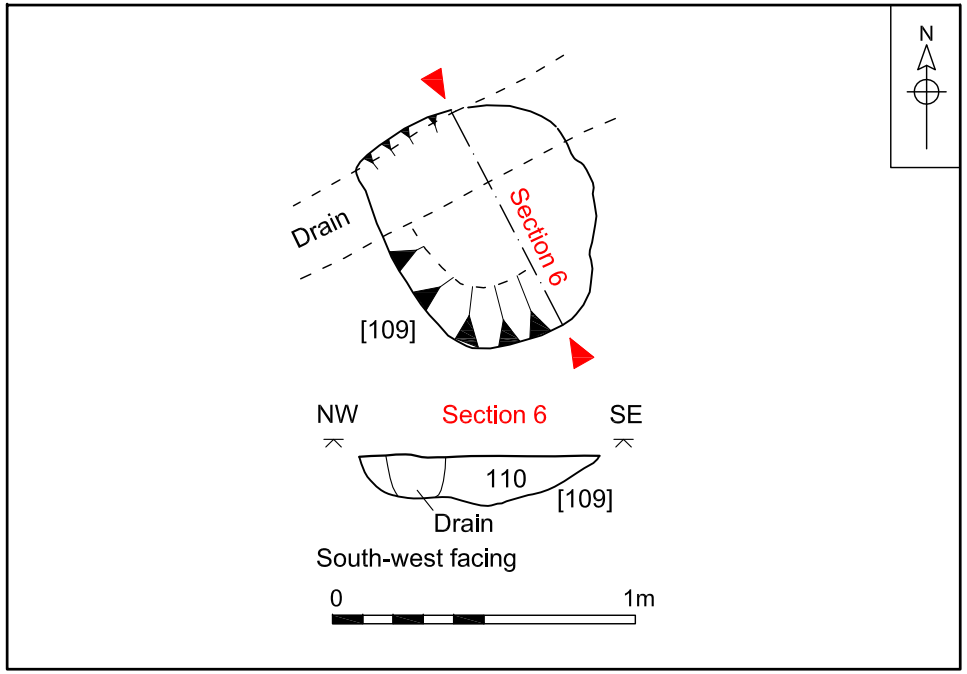

Figure 6. Plan and section of pit [109]. Scale 1:25

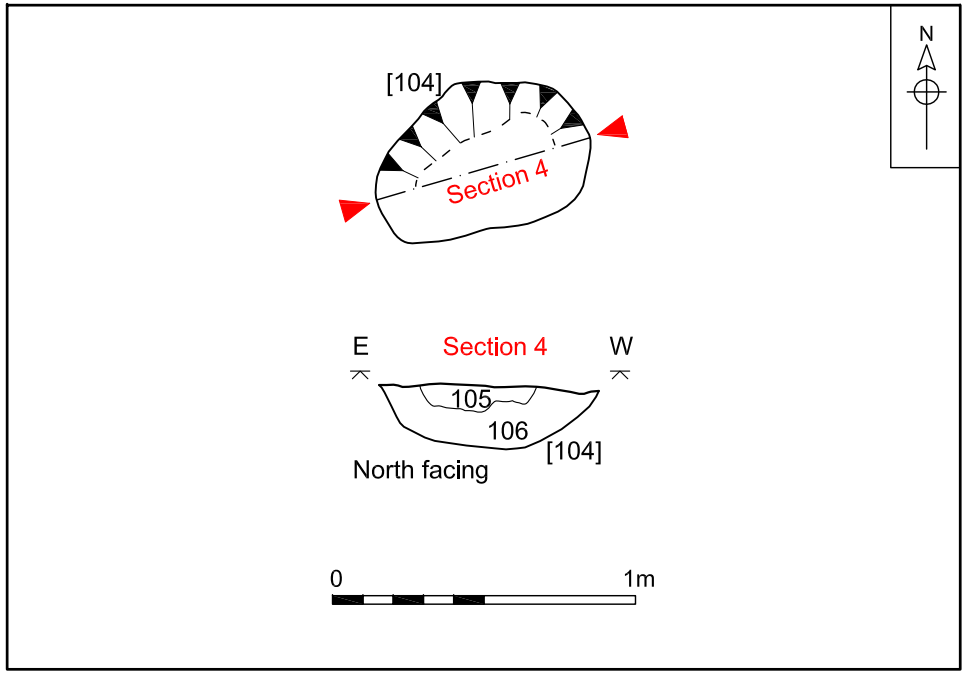

Figure 7. Plan and section of pit [104]. Scale 1:25

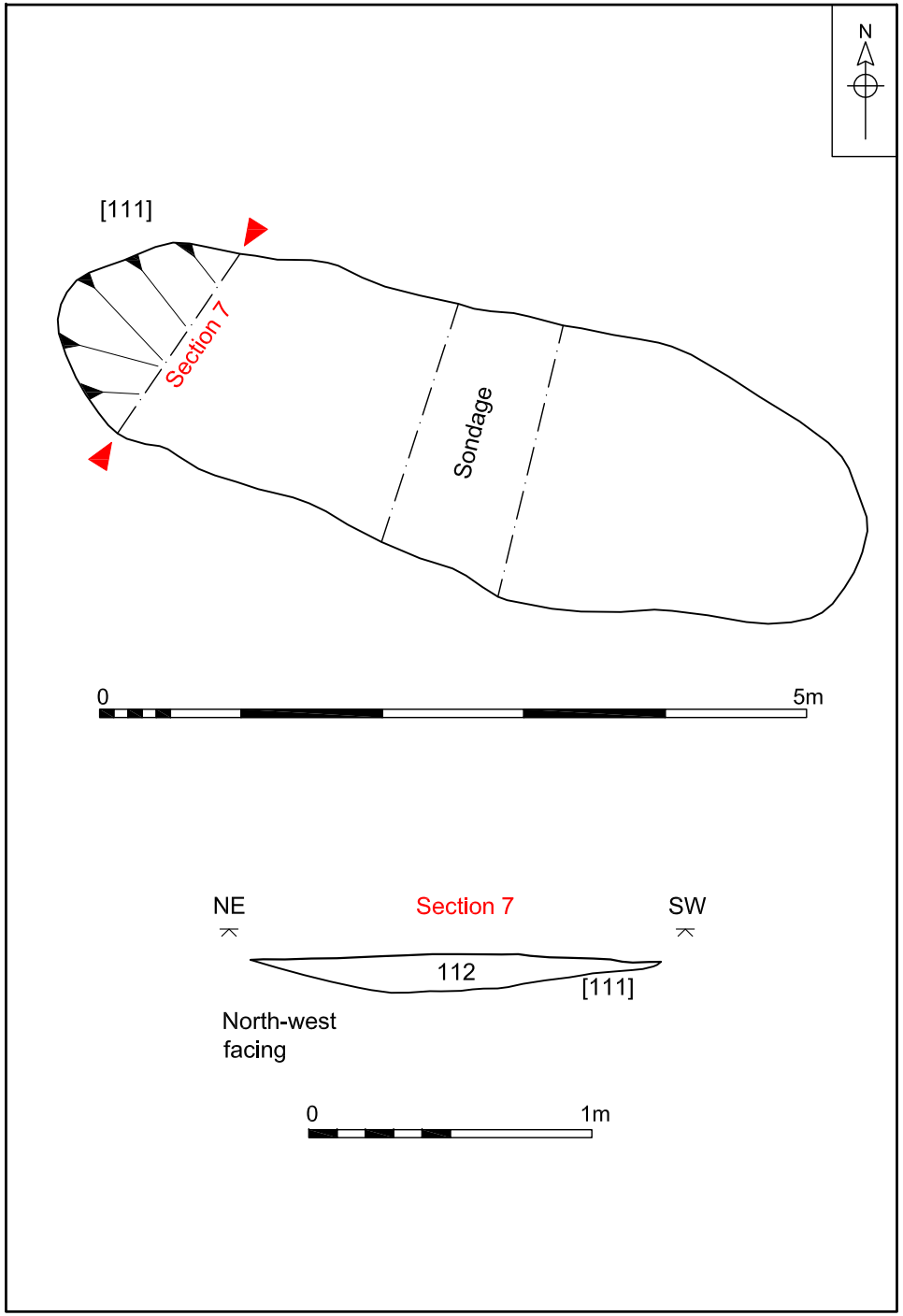

Figure 8. Plan and section of pit [111]. Scale 1:50 and 1:25

Pit [111]

During trial trench evaluation of the site feature [9] was tentatively recorded as a possible ditch in Trench 44. The feature extended beyond the edges of the trench to both the south-east and north-west. On stripping a wider area during the excavation the feature was fully exposed and was found to be an elongated pit and re-numbered [111] (Figs 2 and 8).

A sondage excavated through the centre of the feature during the evaluation phase found the feature to be a maximum of 0.46m deep with steep sides and a reasonably flat but sloping base. The fill [10] was composed of a pale grey slightly sandy silt.

A single sherd of Roman pottery was found at the base of the pit.

Non-archaeological features

Four features located on the site were found to be of natural origin, consisting of a tree throw and root disturbance.

6.0 FINDS

Artefacts and ecofacts were processed and recorded by count and weight, and an Excel spreadsheet was produced outlining broad dating. Each material type has been considered separately and is included below organised by material and then chronologically within that category. A list of finds by context can be found in Appendix 2a.

6.1 Pottery

by Andrew Peachey

Excavations recovered a total of 10 sherds (44g) of early Roman pottery in a slightly abraded condition from two pit features and as un-stratified material (Appendix 3). Despite the relatively low quantity of Roman pottery, diagnostic sherds of central Gaulish samian ware suggest a date of deposition in the early 2nd century AD, with the remaining coarse wares consistent with this period.

6.1.1 Methodology

The pottery was quantified by sherd count, weight and R.EVE. Fabrics were examined at x20 magnification and where possible assigned a code from the National Roman Fabric Reference Collection (Tomber & Dore 1998), or assigned an alpha-numeric code based on this system. Samian forms reference Webster (1996). All data was entered into a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet that will be deposited as part of the archive.

6.1.2 Fabric Descriptions

LMV SA	Les Martres-de-Veyre samian ware (Tomber & Dore 1998, 30)
UNS CR1	Cream ware. Off-white to pale yellow-brown throughout. Inclusions comprise, well-sorted, sub rounded quartz (0.1-0.5mm) with occasional red iron rich grains (0.25-1mm). A hard fabric with a slightly abrasive feel.
BSW1	Black-surfaced/Romanising grey ware. Black surfaces, thick red-brown margins and a dark grey or dark red core. Inclusions comprise common quartz (<0.5mm) with sparse coarse quartz (0.5-1mm), reduced iron rich grains/grog (0.5-2mm) and sparse fine silver mica. Slightly gritty, abrasive surfaces.

Fabric Type	Sherd Count	Weight (g)	R.EVE
LMV SA	4	6	0.00
UNS CR1	2	9	0.00
BSW1	4	29	0.00
Total	10	44	0.00

Table 1: Quantification of Roman fabric types

6.2 Commentary

The bulk of the sherds in the assemblage, comprising all the sherds of LMV SA and UNS CR1 (Table 1), were contained in pit [102] (fill [103]). The central Gaulish samian ware (LMV SA) sherds were derived from a single mould-decorated bowl, probably of Dr.30 type. The body sherds exhibited small patches of decoration including the wing of a crane (Oswald 1936: figure type 2196) within a medallion, and a small portion of a saltire or festoon. These figure/decorative stamps are typical of the work of *Donnavcvs* of Les Martres-de-Veyre, who produced bowls c.AD100-120 (Terrise 1968, 58; Stanfield & Simpson 1958, 40). The remaining Roman pottery comprised body sherds of BSW1 contained in pit [100] (fill [101]) and as un-stratified material. The BSW1 and UNS CR1 fabrics are also consistent with an early Roman (mid 1st to early 2nd century AD) date, and would have been produced locally, possibly at kilns at Morley St Peter *c*.6km to the south-west of Wymondham (NHER 9116) or in and around the *civitas* capital of *Venta Icenorum* (Caistor St Edmund) situated *c*.12km to the north-west (Atkinson 1937). The latter settlement may have provided access to high status vessels such as decorated samian ware bowls. This small group of pottery is also consistent with early Roman sherds, including samian ware, UNS CR1 and BSW1) contained in pit and ditch features recorded during a trial-trench evaluation of this site (Peachey 2011).

7.0 ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

by Val Fryer

7.1 Plant Macrofossils and Other Charred Material

7.1.1 Introduction and method statement

Excavations at Wymondham recorded a small number of features/deposits of possible Roman date. A single sample (Sample <1>) for the retrieval of the plant macrofossil assemblage was taken from a fill within pit [104].

The sample was processed by manual water flotation/washover and the flot was collected in a 300 micron mesh sieve. The dried flot was scanned under a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x16 and the plant macrofossils and other remains recorded are listed below in Appendix 4. Nomenclature within the table follows Stace (1997). All plant remains were charred. Modern fibrous roots were also recorded.

The non-floating residue was collected in a 1mm mesh sieve and sorted when dry. Artefacts/ecofacts were not recovered.

7.1.2 Results

Although relatively large (*c*.0.3 litres in volume) the flot is very limited in composition, consisting almost entirely of charcoal/charred wood fragments. Some pieces are quite large (>10mm), but most fragments have a distinct flaked appearance, which may be indicative of very high temperatures of combustion. A single possible fragment of hazel (*Corylus avellana*) nutshell is also recorded along with a small piece of charred root or stem and a pellet of burnt or fired clay.

7.1.3 Conclusions

In summary, it would appear most likely that the material within this assemblage was deliberately deposited within the pit fill, probably after one or more episodes of high-temperature combustion.

As the assemblage is so limited in composition, no further quantification is recommended. Work could be undertaken to identify the species of charcoal but the uncertain date of the context precludes any value of such work

8.0 CONCLUSIONS

In addition to the four features recorded within the boundary of the excavation area during the trial trench evaluation, five features of archaeological interest were located and recorded during the Strip, Map and Sample excavation. All the features (nine in total) were pits and appear to fall into two distinct categories.

Four of the pits ([01], [05], [07] and [104]) contained stratified, deliberately deposited fills which were relatively rich in charcoal and burnt animal bone, material consistent with domestic cooking waste. One possible exception to the domestic nature of the waste was the sampled fill [105] of pit [104] (Sample <1>) which contained charcoal /charred wood combusted at high temperature along with a pellet of burnt or fired clay. When considered along with the recovery of a sherd of pottery from a waster vessel from pit [5] the slight possibility of deposit [105] being waste from a nearby kiln is raised.

The remaining five pits ([100], [102], [107], [109] and [111] =[9]) were generally larger in area relative to their depth than those described above and contained single, homogeneous, essentially sterile deposits of pale grey clay silts. These notably firm and compact fills lacked any significant organic content and had a leached appearance. Most displayed inclusions of iron-rich mineralisation. It would seem probable that these pits filled up quickly and naturally by the inwash of soils local to them (along with a small amount of abraded pottery) and at a later date they were subject to at least intermittent waterlogging as the natural geological strata into which they were cut was clayey and largely impervious. The most likely interpretation as to the function of these pits would seem to be that of small-scale extraction of the underlying sandy clay, perhaps for the making of daub used in the construction or repair of nearby structures.

It is suggested in ‘The Norfolk Historical Atlas’ (Gurney 2005) that the line of a Roman Road which ran from Crownthorpe to Caister St Edmund runs close to the proposed development. This view is supported by the presence of a linear cropmark NHER 19725 which follows the northern boundary of the site, very close to the concentration of features under examination here.

It would seem reasonable to suggest then that the domestic waste disposal pits and possible small-scale extraction pits, located during the course of the two phases of archaeological work, may indicate the presence of nearby human habitation, probably focussed on the road, during the 1st to early 2nd centuries.

The absence of Roman tile in the finds assemblage recovered during the fieldwalking and trial trenching phases strongly indicates that any buildings that may have been in the vicinity were probably constructed of timber and roofed in thatch. The small volume of finds collected from the excavated features suggests that activity in the area was relatively low key and some distance from the excavated site and that any settlement was probably a lower-order roadside farmstead or similar.

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Andrew Barnett, Lily Hodges and the author carried out the fieldwork. Sandrine Whitmore carried out the surveying of the site.

Lucy Talbot washed and processed the finds Val Fryer analysed the environmental sample and Andrew Peachy analysed the Roman pottery.

This report was illustrated and produced by David Dobson and edited by Jayne Bown.

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Appendix 1a: Context Summary

Context	Category	Cut Type	Fill Of	Description	Period
100	Cut	pit		circular pit	Roman?
101	Deposit		100	pale grey clay silt	Roman?
102	Cut	pit		sub-circular pit	Roman?
103	Deposit		102	pale grey clay silt	Roman?
104	Cut	pit		small pit	Uncertain
105	Deposit		104	grey brown clay silt	Uncertain
106	Deposit		104	grey orange silt clay	Uncertain
107	Cut	pit		pear shaped pit	Roman?
108	Deposit		107	pale grey clay silt	Roman?
109	Cut	pit		small pit	Uncertain
110	Deposit		109	orange brown clay silt	Uncertain
111	Cut	pit		elongated pit	Roman?
112	Deposit		112	pale grey clay silt	Roman?
113	Deposit			Topsoil	Uncertain
114	Finds			u/s probably from surface of (112)	Uncertain

Appendix 1b: OASIS Feature Summary

Period	Category	Total
Roman	Pit	4
Uncertain	Pit	2

Appendix 2a: Finds by Context

Context	Material	Qty	Wt	Period
101	Pottery	1	7g	Roman
103	Pottery	6	15g	Roman
114	Pottery	3	22g	Roman

Appendix 2b: OASIS Finds Summary

Period	Material	Total
Roman	Pottery	10

Appendix 3: Pottery

Context	Pottery Date	*Total*		LMV SA		UNS CR1		BSW1	
		Qty	*Wt*	*Qty*	*Wt*	*Qty*	*Wt*	*Qty*	*Wt*
101	Mid 1st-early 2nd C AD	*1*	*7*					1	7
103	c.AD100-120	*6*	*15*	4	6	2	9		
114	Mid 1st-early 2nd C AD	*3*	*22*					3	22
		10	***44***	**4**	**6**	**2**	**9**	**4**	**29**

Appendix 4: Plant Macrofossils

Sample No.	**1**
Context No.	**105**
Feature No.	**104**
Corylus avellana L.	xcf
Charcoal <2mm	xxxx
Charcoal >2mm	xxxx
Charcoal >5mm	xx
Charred root/stem	x
Burnt/fired clay	x
Sample volume (litres)	**28**
Volume of flot (litres)	**0.3**
% flot sorted	**50%**

Key: x = 1–10 specimens; xx = 11–50 specimens; xxxx = 100+ specimens