

# **Wickham House Walled Garden, Wickham West Berkshire**

**An Archaeological Excavation**

**for Mr and Mrs J. D'Arcy**

by Andrew Munding and Joanna Pine  
Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd

Site Code WHW07/79

**August 2008**

## Summary

**Site name:** Wickham House Walled Garden, Wickham, West Berkshire

**Grid reference:** SU 3960 7150

**Site activity:** Excavation

**Date and duration of project:** November 2007–May 2008

**Project manager:** Steve Ford

**Site supervisor:** Andrew Muddin

**Site code:** WHW07/79

**Area of site:** 0.25ha

**Summary of results:** Roman occupation features were found that relate to the nearby Roman road. These all date to the 2nd or 3rd centuries AD.

**Monuments identified:** Roman rubbish pits and ditches

**Location and reference of archive:** The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited at West Berkshire Museum in due course

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# Roman Settlement evidence at Wickham House Walled Garden, Wickham, West Berkshire

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by Andrew Muddin and Joanna Pine

with contributions by Steve Ford, Malcolm Lyne and Matilda Holmes

## Abstract

*Small scale excavations took place in three areas within the walled garden at Wickham House. A previous evaluation had uncovered Roman features, and local findspots suggested a focus of activity to the south of the Roman road, between the village and Wickham House. The deposits revealed included Roman ditches and pits of 2nd to 3rd century AD date. The place name of 'Wickham' is considered to be of early Saxon origin and thought to indicate the presence of Roman occupation known to the Saxon settlers. The excavations carried out here confirm the presence of Roman occupation deposits at Wickham, though their date suggests abandonment well before the arrival of the first Saxon settlers and so any surviving Roman settlement seems a less likely candidate for the origin of this placename. A few residual prehistoric struck flints and a post medieval ditch were also recorded*

## Introduction

An archaeological excavation was undertaken at Wickham House Walled Garden, Wickham, West Berkshire (SU 3960 7150) (Fig. 1), in advance of the construction of a new swimming pool, pavilion and associated landscaping which included a sunken garden. Evaluation of this site consisted of 3 trenches excavated in June 2007 (Pine 2007). This evaluation uncovered six features all of Roman date, with some areas of modern truncation encountered in Trenches 1 and 2. Based on these results, an excavation was carried out, covering areas where the development would affect the archaeological horizon.

This work was carried out (in November 2007 and May 2008) to a specification approved by Ms Sarah Orr, Heritage Officer, and monitored by her and Mr Duncan Coe, Archaeological Officer, for West Berkshire Council. The site code is WHW 07/79. The archive will be deposited with West Berkshire Museum with the accession code NEBYM:2007:151.

## Topography and geology

The site is located just south of Wickham, on top of Church Hill (Fig. 1). Wickham itself is situated on the Baydon Road, B4000, which partially follows the course of the Cirencester to Silchester Roman road. This route is projected to pass just north of the site from north-west to south-east. The M4 motorway runs just to the north of the village and the Lambourn river valley is situated some 2.5km further north.

The development site is within a walled garden in the ground of Wickham House, c. 20m to the south-east of the house (Fig. 2). The site before the evaluation was empty and stood abandoned. The grounds are landscaped on a level platform on top of Church Hill at c. 165m above Ordnance Datum (OD) (Fig.1). The walled garden covers an area slightly less than 0.25ha. The underlying geology is mapped as Reading Beds (BGS 1947) and this was observed in the form of gravels in both evaluation and excavation.

## Archaeological Background

The site lies just to the south of the projected course of Ermin Street, the Roman Road between Silchester and Cirencester (Margary 1973, 120-2). The place name 'Wickham' is of

Saxon origin, but of a derivation which often indicates the present of an existing Roman settlement (Cameron 1996, 42; Gelling 1973). There are a number of Roman coin finds and a building known in the area recorded in the West Berkshire Historic Environment Record (HER). These locations are noted on Figure 1 and the summarized in Appendix 1.

The site also lies relatively close to the parish church, usually at or near the historic core of the village (Richards 1978). A previous evaluation at land adjacent to Rectory Cottages, to the immediate north of this site though, produced no archaeological finds nor deposits (Taylor 2004). A watching brief in the grounds of Wickham House at Cedar Lodge also failed to uncover any archaeological deposits (Mundin 2007). Specifically, this did not locate a buried surface, noted in the HER from previous modification at the bungalow during the laying of electric cabling in 2002. Despite this, there is potential for Roman settlement or burial to be present along the roadside corridor.

## **The Evaluation**

The evaluation was carried out within the walled garden in June 2007 (Pine 2007). In all three trenches, were dug between 10m and 12m long. All three trenches uncovered features containing Roman pottery; two ditches in Trench 1, a possible recut ditch and pit in Trench 2 and a ditch in Trench 3. The assemblages gathered indicated the presence of domestic activity. Most of the pottery seemed to span the 2nd century to late 3rd century/early 4th century AD.

## **The Excavation**

The excavation was designed to target the three areas of the new development where deep excavation was to take place, namely for the swimming pool, sunken garden and pavilion (Fig. 2). The swimming pool covered 247 sq m, which included most of evaluation Trench 3. The sunken garden was an L-shaped strip, which was just to the south-east of Trench 2. The pavilion footing was directly to the east of Trench 1. Topsoil and overburden were removed in all areas by a 360° mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless bucket under continuous archaeological supervision. In the swimming pool and pavilion areas, the machining exposed the uppermost surface of archaeological deposits which truncated natural gravel, whilst in the sunken garden the formation level was higher than this horizon, within the overburden, and no archaeological features were revealed here.

### **SWIMMING POOL AREA**

Ten features were recorded, 0.8m below the present day ground level at about 164.1m AOD (Figs 3, 4). All features were cleaned and defined by hand, but only those which would be destroyed by construction (in the centre of the area), were excavated, the remainder were planned and preserved *in situ*.

#### *Ditch 100*

This ditch had been previously identified in Trench 3 as feature 3. It was aligned N-S, exposing c.16m in plan. The slot dug during the excavation showed it to be 2.15m wide and 0.75m deep. Its sides were steeply sloped with a slightly concave base. The primary fill (151) was a firm dark blue-grey clayey silt with large flint nodule inclusions. Fill 150 was a firm brown-grey clayey silt with moderate flint gravel inclusions and frequent flint nodules. The evaluation found 1 piece of Roman pottery and, four further pieces of abraded Roman pottery were recovered during the excavation, three from the primary fill (151).

### *Pit 101*

To the west of ditch 100 was a large sub-circular pit of which only the eastern part was investigated, *c.*0.7m long by 1.3m wide. Its sides were moderately sloped with a flattish base at a depth of 0.26m. The feature contained a single fill, 152, a firm dark blue-grey clayey silt with frequent medium sized sub-rounded stones and moderate pea-gravel but no finds.

### *Gully 102*

Parallel to ditch 100, gully 102 extended for 15m and was 0.58m wide, 0.28m deep, with the top of the feature at 164.02m AOD. It had a V-shaped section containing a single fill (153), a dark grey clayey silt with frequent gravel inclusions. Two sherds of Roman greyware from this fill can only give it a broad date.

### *Pits 103 and 104*

Two pits were situated to the east of gully 102. Pit 103 was sub-circular, 0.38m deep and approximately 1.9m in diameter. The pit had a shallower sloped side to the south than the north, with a flat base at 0.2m depth. This feature contained a single fill, 154, which was a firm brown-grey clayey silt which contained moderate medium sized sub-rounded flint pieces. Pottery, animal bone, metalwork and residual worked flint were all recovered from its fill. Most of the sherds in the pottery assemblage are fresh and suggest a 2nd century deposit (AD120–80). Pit 104 truncated pit 103, and was slightly deeper at 0.48m. Pit 104 was sub-circular, 1.65m in diameter and contained two fills. The secondary fill (155) was firm brown-grey clayey silt with occasional large (0.05-0.08m) sub-angular flint nodules and moderate chalk flecks. The primary fill (157) was a brown-grey, clayey silt with frequent sub-angular flint nodules. Most of the finds from this pit were in the secondary fill (157), and would give dates before *c.* AD 200, but sherds of BB1 fabric (*c.* AD210–290) were also present. The pottery from fill 155 dates to *c.* AD120–280. It is of some note that almost all the pottery from the secondary fill of 104 showed fresh breaks and seemed to be from an *in situ* deposit.

### *Pits 105–109*

These unexcavated features were only hand defined after the machine strip and recorded in plan. Pit 105 was circular, 0.9m in diameter. A single sherd of early Roman pottery was recovered from its surface. Pit 106 was oval, 0.8m in diameter. Three sherds of pottery from the surface give a date no earlier than late 2nd century (*c.* AD170 onwards). Pit 107 was sub-circular in plan with pit 106 truncating part of the northern edge. It was 1.2m in diameter. The exposed fill, 159, was a light brown clayey silt with occasional charcoal and flint inclusions. A single sherd of pottery collected from the surface of this feature was dated to *c.* AD 43-200.

Pit 108, in the north-east side of the strip, was partly truncated by a modern feature. The exposed top of this feature was noted as 160, a brown-grey silty clay with moderate medium sized (0.03-0.06m) flint inclusions. Pottery was collected from the upper surface of this feature indicate a date of late 1st to 3rd century. Pit 109 measured 1m by 0.7m, and pottery on the surface dated from the middle of the 2nd century to the late 3rd.

### PAVILION AREA

This L-shaped area incorporated a large portion of Trench 1, mostly in the area that uncovered recent ground disturbance. The area where ditch 1 had been located in the evaluation was not available to be stripped. Just one additional feature was encountered, ditch 110/111, aligned N-S. It was 1.3m wide and excavated in two slots in the south (110) and north (111); the northern reaching the base. The primary, flint fill of southern slot 110 was waterlogged.

This ditch contained two fills. The secondary fill, noted in both slots, was a soft, dark brown clayey silt with occasional medium sized flint pieces. This fill (163) contained three abraded sherds of Roman pottery together with peg tile fragments. The northern slot (111, 165) uncovered a sherd of 17th-century pottery and tile fragments. The primary fill of this ditch (166) was flint packed with loose brown silt mixed within the stones but contained no finds to confirm its date of construction.

## The Finds

### POTTERY BY MALCOLM LYNE

The evaluation yielded 120 sherds (1739g) of Roman pottery from nine contexts (Appendix 3A). The ensuing excavation produced a further 92 sherds (2112g) from 14 contexts (Appendix 3B), and one post-medieval sherd. Nearly all of the datable sherds can be ascribed to the period AD150–270, with just a few earlier and one fragment of a Oxfordshire red colour-coat bowl dated mid 3rd century onwards (from post-medieval ditch 110/111).

All of the assemblages were quantified by numbers of sherds and their weights per fabric. These fabrics were classified using a x8 magnification lens with built-in metric graticule in order to determine the natures, forms, sizes and frequencies of added inclusions and four numbered fabric series drawn up with the prefixes C, F, M and A for Coarse, Fine, *Mortaria* and *Amphorae* fabrics respectively. None of the assemblages are large enough for more meaningful quantification by Estimated Vessel Equivalent (EVEs) based on rim sherds (Orton 1975).

Eleven Roman coarsewares types were identified:

- C1.** Black burnished ware (BB1)
- C2.** Imitation BB1 fabric with very-fine quartz-sand filler and occasional <5.00mm chert and grog.
- C3.** Pale-grey to off-white fabric with profuse silt-sized to 0.10 mm. quartz and <2.00mm irregular brown and white inclusions, fired rough grey. Savernake Fabric 1 (Swan 1975).
- C4.** Very-fine buff-grey fabric with profuse <0.50mm multi-coloured quartz filler and occasional 2.00mm white flint inclusions.
- C5.** Very-fine off-white fabric with up-to 0.30mm quartz filler, fired rough grey.
- C6.** Very-fine reddish-brown fabric fired black with profuse up-to 0.20 mm. multi-coloured quartz filler
- C7.** Rough grey-black fabric with sparse up-to 0.50mm rounded multi-coloured quartz and profuse rounded up-to 1.00mm soft black inclusions
- C8A.** Hard grey fabric with <0.30mm ironstained quartz filler and red/black ferrous inclusions, fired pink-orange with external white slip.
- C8B.** Grey fabric with profuse <0.30mm ironstained quartz filler
- C9.** Very-fine cream fabric with profuse <0.30mm multi-coloured quartz filler and red/black ferrous inclusions
- C10.** Miscellaneous greywares.
- C11.** Miscellaneous oxidized wares

Six Roman finewares types were identified:

- F1A.** South Gaulish samian
- F1B.** Central Gaulish samian
- F2.** *Moselkeramik*
- F3A.** Oxfordshire Oxidized ware
- F3B.** Oxfordshire Red Colour-coat fabric
- F4.** Cream fabric with profuse 0.10<0.50mm brown ferrous inclusions.

Two Roman *mortaria* fabrics were identified:

- M1.** Oxfordshire Whiteware
- M2.** Very fine sanded grey fabric fired pink-orange with cream slip and multi-coloured quartz trituration grits.

Two Roman *amphora* fabrics were identified:

A1. Baetican Dressel 20.

A2. Miscellaneous *amphora*

### c. AD43-120/150

Only six sherds could be attributed to the period; of these, four are residual in their contexts and include a sherd from an unstratified CAM 24 platter copy in sandy grey ware (c. AD43–80), two flagon fragments in cream fabrics C9 and F4 from the fill of the early 3rd-century pit 104 (c. AD50–150) and a sherd of a South Gaulish samian Dr.15/17 platter (c. AD43–85) from the same context.

#### Assemblage 1. Ditch 5 in Trench 1

This context yielded only two sherds, comprising a rim fragment of a necked jar in fine Savernake ware fabric C3 and a single storage-jar fragment in similar but coarser fabric. The storage-jar fragment can be dated no more closely than to the period AD43–200 but the necked jar has a close parallel at Silchester in similar fabric (Fulford 1984, fig. 43: 94) and was dated to c. AD43–80 there. This small assemblage is possibly of late 1st century date.

#### Assemblage 2. Pit 4 in Trench 2.

The single sherd from this pit is a basal fragment from a South Gaulish samian platter of uncertain type (c. AD43–110) and, together with the fact that the feature is cut by the 2nd-century ditch 4, suggests the possibility that this feature is also of late 1st century date.

### c. AD120–270

Most of the pottery from the site fits within this date range and includes the following small assemblages:

#### Assemblage 3. Ditch 1 in Trench 1.

The 32 sherds (327g) of pottery from this ditch include three from BB1 vessels of uncertain types (c. AD120–400) and nine bodysherds from cooking-pots and storage-jars in Savernake fabric C3 variants. The 16 fragments from vessels in miscellaneous greyware fabrics include rim sherds from a bead-rim beaker similar to BB1 forms of c. AD120–250 date and a straight-sided dish with slight rim-edge beading (c. AD120–200). Other sherds include two non-diagnostic Central Gaulish samian fragments (c. AD120–200) and one from a ?Type M21 *mortarium* in Oxfordshire Whiteware (c. AD240–300). Nine other sherds (99g) of strictly-speaking unstratified pottery but from the upper surface of the ditch include one from a BB1 flanged dish of Holbrook and Bidwell (1991) Type 39.4 (c. AD150–250) and another from an everted rim jar of post-AD160 date in similar fabric. All of this indicates that the ditch was probably filling between AD120 and 270.

#### Assemblage 4. Ditch 2 in Trench 2.

The 76 sherds (1250g) of pottery from this feature constitute the largest assemblage from the site. They include a fragment from an incipient-beaded and flanged bowl in BB1 fabric (c. AD210–290), nine fresh fragments from a *Moselkeramik* beaker (c. AD200–275) and eighteen sherds from at least three necked storage-jars in coarse Savernake fabric C3 (c. AD70–150+). These latter include an example with a rim profile paralleled at Wanborough dated c. AD65–80 (Seager-Smith 2001, fig. 89: 240) and may be derived from the fill of the earlier pit 4 (cut by Ditch 2). The other 11 sherds in Savernake ware nearly all come from cooking-pots, but also include a fragment of a platter similar to an example from a ditch dated c. AD70–150 at Ashley, Hampshire (Neal 1980, fig. 26: 22).

Other sherds include fresh fragments from a flanged bowl in polished greyware (c. AD150–250) and an abraded piece from a wall-sided *mortarium* in very-fine-sanded grey fabric fired orange with overall cream slip: this comes from the putative Wanborough production site and is paralleled both in form and fabric there (Hartley 2001, fig. 77, Type 17, c. AD180–250).

### Assemblage 5. Pit 103

The 27 sherds (898g) of pottery from this mid 2nd-century feature include 15 fresh fragments from a necked storage-jar in coarse Savernake fabric C3 (c. AD70–150+), a sherd from a ?flagon in the same fabric as the *mortarium* from Ditch 2 and a large fresh piece from a Central Gaulish samian Dr 33 cup (c. AD120–200). The five fresh BB1 sherds include a fragment from a plain flanged dish and another from a plain flanged dish with slightly-beaded rim: both of these are similar to examples from the Redcliff production site (Lyne 2002, fig. 10: 48 and 50), there dated c. AD120–180.

### Assemblage 6. Pit 104.

This pit yielded 24 sherds (468g) of pottery, including an abraded fragment from a Dressel 20 *amphora* of Martin-Kilcher Type 27 (1983, c. AD120–180), three fresh sherds from two *cavetto*-rim jars in BB1 fabric (c. AD160–280) and two more from an incipient-beaded-and-flanged bowl in a variant fabric with additional grog and chert inclusions (c. AD210–290). Three abraded Central Gaulish samian sherds (c. AD120–200) are also present in this early 3rd-century pit.

### *AD 250–400*

There are no features of Late Roman date on the site but an abraded fragment of a bowl of uncertain type in Oxfordshire red colour-coat fabric from the upper fill of Ditch 110 suggests that some activity was still taking place after the mid 3rd century.

### STUCK FLINT BY STEVE FORD

Three flint flakes were recovered from the fieldwork (Appendix 4). One was in a fairly fresh condition. It is of doubtful prehistoric date and may be an accidental by-product of feature digging in Roman times. The other two pieces are broad flake tradition and are not closely datable in themselves but are likely to be of Neolithic or Bronze Age date although recovered from Roman and post-medieval contexts.

### ANIMAL BONE BY MATILDA HOLMES

The animal bone assemblage is very small, although there was a diverse range of species for such a small sample (Appendix 5). All animals were domestic, with the exception of goose which was from a wild species. All bones came from contexts (100 to 109) dated to the Roman period and have been analysed as one phase (2nd – 4th centuries). No bone from sieved samples was available, which may lead to a negative bias in the number and variety of small mammals, fish and bird bones recorded in the assemblage.

The bones were in fair to good condition, but fragmentary, as Appendix 5: table 1 shows. 62 fragments were able to be refitted to make 12 larger pieces, which suggests a degree of post-depositional movement. 10 fragments showed signs of fresh breakage, which must have occurred during or after excavation, and indicates that the bones have been affected by taphonomic factors, either mechanical or chemical to make them friable.

One fragment had been burnt, and another showed signs of butchery, both of which suggest that the bones had been subjected to some form of food processing. Four fragments had been gnawed by dogs, indicating that they were not buried immediately after use.

The assemblage is too small for useful further analysis.

### METALWORK BY ANDREW MUNDIN

Nine pieces of metalwork were recovered. From the evaluation, three iron nails were recovered from ditch 1, and an unidentified piece of copper alloy from Ditch 3. All metalwork from the excavations were recovered from two features. Pit 103 (154) contained two iron nails, one complete measuring 40mm (4g) long and the other was the shaft with no head (14g), 70mm long. From pit 104 (secondary fill 157).came three full iron nails c.50mm long (6g), and a ferrous bracket (54g). All pieces were corroded.



## CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL BY ANDREW MUNDIN

A small collection of tile was recovered from the evaluation and excavation. Only four fragments of tile came from the evaluation (Ditches 1 and Ditch 2). Sixteen fragmentary pieces were recovered from all Roman contexts during the excavation, the most significant being one 25mm thick piece (124g) from pit 106. Others seemed to be partial pieces of spalled surfaces.

The remaining twenty-six pieces (weighing 1449g total) were recovered from ditches 110 (163) and 111 (165) and contain post-medieval peg tile, some with modern mortar attached.

## Conclusion

The excavation, albeit a modest investigation of a larger landscape, has confirmed the presence of apparently domestic activity to the south of the course of a Roman road. The focus of this activity has not necessarily been pinpointed, but must be nearby, with the evidence of the freshly deposited pottery assemblages and food debris. The chronological span of the deposits from the pottery recovered is of the mid 2nd to 3rd centuries AD, but perhaps with some earlier, late 1st century use of the site. A post-medieval ditch and a few residual prehistoric struck flints were also recorded.

Whilst the fieldwork has added to our knowledge of the topography of Roman occupation at Wickham, it is by no means clear if this part of the site is that providing the origin of the '*wic*' element in the Saxon name for the settlement, with its ultimate derivation from Latin *vicus* (Cameron 1996, Gelling 1973; Richards 1978. 51). In fact the chronology of the excavated deposits here date from the 2nd or 3rd centuries AD, perhaps 150 years or more before Saxon occupation of the area. It seems more plausible that deposits still in use, or recently abandoned, in late Roman times would have been a more likely landscape feature to provide this place name. Perhaps some of the other locations of finds and deposits recorded in the Historic Environment Record nearby will ultimately prove to be of late Roman date and be a better source for the name.

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## APPENDIX 1: SMR Records in the vicinity of the site

	<i>SMR ref</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Find/activity</i>	<i>Date</i>
1	MWB4307 (02635.02.000)	Garden of Wickham House	Pottery/building foundations	Roman
2	MWB4306 (02635.00.000)	Wickham- (conjectural)	Settlement	Roman
3	MWB2116 (01169.06.000)	Ermin Street (conjectural)	Road	Roman
4	MWB12102 (?)	East of Wickam, off Baydon Road	coin (found 1889)	Roman
5	MWB16716 (?)	South of Wickham House	pottery	Roman
6	MWB16095	Peters Meadow, Wickham	coins (found 1996)	Roman
7	MWB15521	The Rectory, Wickham	cobbled surface	?
8	MWB16089	Rose Cottage, Wickham	pottery	Roman to Modern
9	MWB15861	Cedar Lodge, Wickham	buried surface?	Roman?

## APPENDIX 2: Feature details

<i>Area</i>	<i>Cut</i>	<i>Deposit</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Phase</i>
		50	Topsoil	
		51	Subsoil	
Tr1	1	52	Ditch	Roman
Tr3	3	53	Ditch	Roman
Tr2	2	54	Ditch	Roman
Tr2	4	55	Pit	Roman
Tr1		56	Surface	Roman
Tr1	5	57	Ditch	Roman
Tr2	6	58	Ditch	Roman
SP	100	150	Ditch	Roman
SP	100	151	Ditch	Roman
SP	101	152	Pit	Roman
SP	102	153	Gully	Roman
SP	103	154	Pit	Roman
SP	104	155	Pit	Roman
SP	105	156	Pit	Roman
SP	104	157	Pit	Roman
SP	106	158	Pit	Roman
SP	107	159	Pit	Roman
SP	108	160	Pit	Roman
SP	109	161	Unexcavated feature	Roman
P	110	162	Ditch	Roman
P	110	163	Ditch	Post-medieval
P	110	164	Ditch	Post-medieval
P	111	165	Ditch	Post-medieval
P	111	166	Ditch	Post-medieval

## APPENDIX 3: Pottery catalogue

### A) Evaluation

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Cut</i>	<i>Context</i>	<i>Fabric</i>	<i>Form</i>	<i>Date-range (AD)</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Wt (g)</i>	<i>Comments</i>
1	1	surface	C1	Flanged bowl	150-250			Fresh
				Ev rim cooking pot	160-270	3	35	Abraded
			C3	Jars	43-200	2	32	One fresh
			C6	Ev rim cooking-pot	170-250	3	12	Abraded
			C10	GB platter imitation	43-80	1	20	Abraded
					9	99g		
1	1	52	C1	Misc	120-400	3	17	Fresh Fresh and abraded
			C3	Storage jar	43-200	2	42	
				Jars	43-200	7	69	
			C10	Jar	50-270			
				Str-sided dish	120-200			
				Bead-rim beaker	120-250	16	102	
			C11			1	7	
F1B	Misc	120-200	2	12				
M1	M21 mortarium	240-300	1	78				
				120-240+	32	327g		
1	5	57	C3	Storage jar	43-200	1	62	
				Necked jar	43-80	1	7	
					43-80	2	69g	
2	2		C3	Jar	43-200	1	16	Fresh
			C5	Beaker		1	5	Abraded
			C10	Closed		2	10	
			M2	Mortarium	180-250	1	96	
			Tile			1	53	
			6	180g				
2		51 (subsoil)	C1	Ev rim jar	160-270	1	11	
			C4	Jar	43-200	1	5	
			Tile			1	6	
				160-270	3	22g		
2	2	54	C1	Open form	200-300			Fresh  Fresh 1 beaker
				Incip b+fl bowl	210-280/90	5	63	
			C3	Storage jarsx3	70-150+			
				Jars	43-200			
				Platter	70-150	28	754	
			C10	Flanged bowl	150-250	19	171	
			C11	Jar		3	8	
			F1B	?	120-200	1	1	
			F2	Beaker	200-275	9	22	
			F3A	Closed	100-300	1	2	
Tile			1	27				
				210-280	67	1048g		
2	4		F1A	Dish	43-110	1	8g	
3		u/s	C10		50-400	1	4g	Abraded
3	3	53	C3	Necked jar	43-200	1	15g	

## APPENDIX 3: Pottery catalogue

### B) Excavation

<i>Cut</i>	<i>Deposit</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Fabric</i>	<i>Form</i>	<i>Date-range</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Wt (g)</i>	<i>Comments</i>
		u/s	F1B	Dr 44 bowl	140-200	1	42g	Riveted
100	150	Ditch	C10	Jar	50-400	1	5g	Fresh
100	151	Ditch	C10	Jar	50-400	2	12	
			Tile			1	12	Abraded
					50-400	3	24g	
102	153	Gully	C10	Jars	50-400	2	6g	
103	154	Pit	C1	Flanged dish	120-180			Fresh
				Bead-rim dish	120-180	5	77	Fresh
			C3	Store-jar	70-150+	15	610	Fresh
			C8A	Flagon		1	7	Fresh
			C10	Open form		2	20	
			F1B	Dr 33	120-200	1	36	Fresh
			A2	Amphora		3	148	
					120-180	27	898g	
104	155	Pit	C1	Cavetto-rim jarsx2	160-280	3	37	Fresh
			C2	Incip B+F1 bowl	210-290	2	57	Fresh
			C3	Jars	43-200	3	34	Fresh
			C8B	Necked bowl		1	3	Fresh
			C9	Lagena handle	50-150	1	56	
			C10	Bead-rim dish	120-200	1	10	Fresh
				Jar		6	79	Fresh
			C11	Open form		4	11	
			F1A	?Dr 15/17	43-85	1	1	
			F1B		120-200	3	9	Abraded
			F4	Flagon	50-150	1	11	Fresh
			A1	Dressel 20	120-180	1	169	Abraded
			Tile			1	2	
					210-280	28	479g	
104	157	Pit	C3	Jar	43-200	1	3g	
105	156	Pit	C3	Closed	43-200	1	3g	
106	158	Pit	C3	Jar	43-200	1	50	Abraded
			C4	Everted rim jar	170-400	1	3	
			F3A	Closed	100-300	1	1	
					170-400	3	54g	
107	159	Pit	A2	Misc wine amphora	43-200	1	36g	Burnt
108	160	Pit	C3	Storage jar	43-200	1	86	
			C7	Everted rim jar	70-300	1	10	
			C10	Jar		3	9	
						5	105g	
109	161	Pit	C1	Straight-sided dish	200-270	3	51	Fresh
			C2	Convex-sided dish		1	27	Fresh
			C3	Jars	43-200			Fresh
				Bead-rim dish	150-200	9	239	Fresh
			C10	Jar		1	11	Spalled
			C11	Jar		1	8	
			F1B	Dr.31	150-200	1	4	Fresh
			M1	Mortarium	100-400	1	46	
						17	386g	
110	163	Ditch	C10	Closed	240-400	1	5	Abraded
			F1B	Bowl	120-200	1	23	Abraded
			F3B	Bowl		1	9	Abraded
					Residual	3	37g	
111	165	Ditch	Post Med	Open form	17 <sup>th</sup> c	1	48g	

#### APPENDIX 4: Flint catalogue

<i>Cut</i>	<i>Deposit</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Notes</i>
100	150	Intact flake	
102	153	Intact flake	
110	166	Intact flake	(fresh)

## APPENDIX 5: Animal bone

Table 1: Condition and size of fragments

Condition	n	Size	n
1	Excellent	1	<2
2	Good	2	2-5
3	Fair	3	5-10
4	Poor	4	10-15
5	Unrecognizable	5	>15

Table 2: Species Representation (fragment count)

Species	Roman
Cattle	8
Sheep / Goat	8
Pig	2
Horse	9
Dog	2
Chicken	2
Goose	1
Total Identified	32
Unidentified Large Mammal	2
Unidentified Bird	2
Total	36



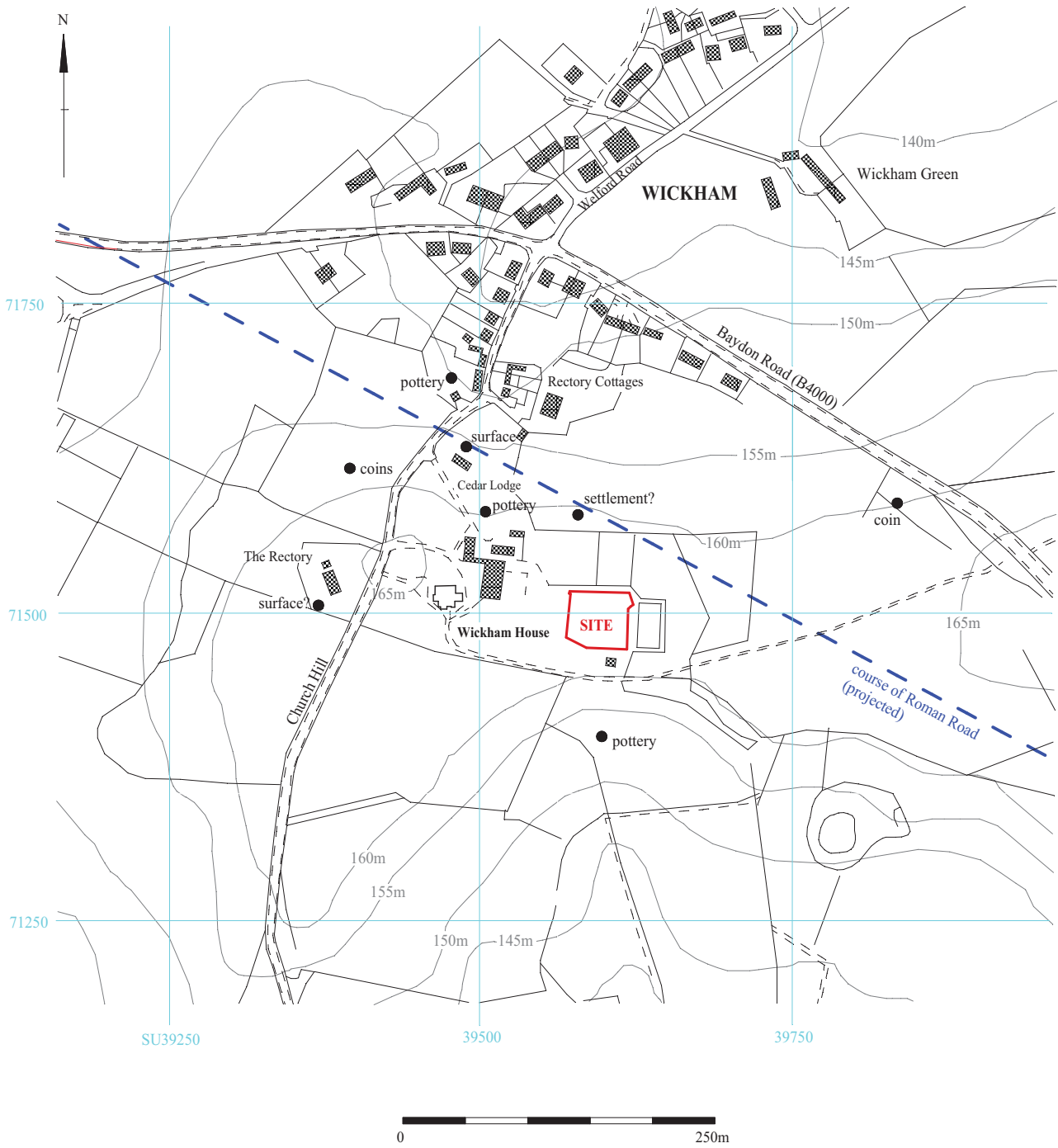


Figure 1. Location of site in relation to Wickham, and with local SMR references.

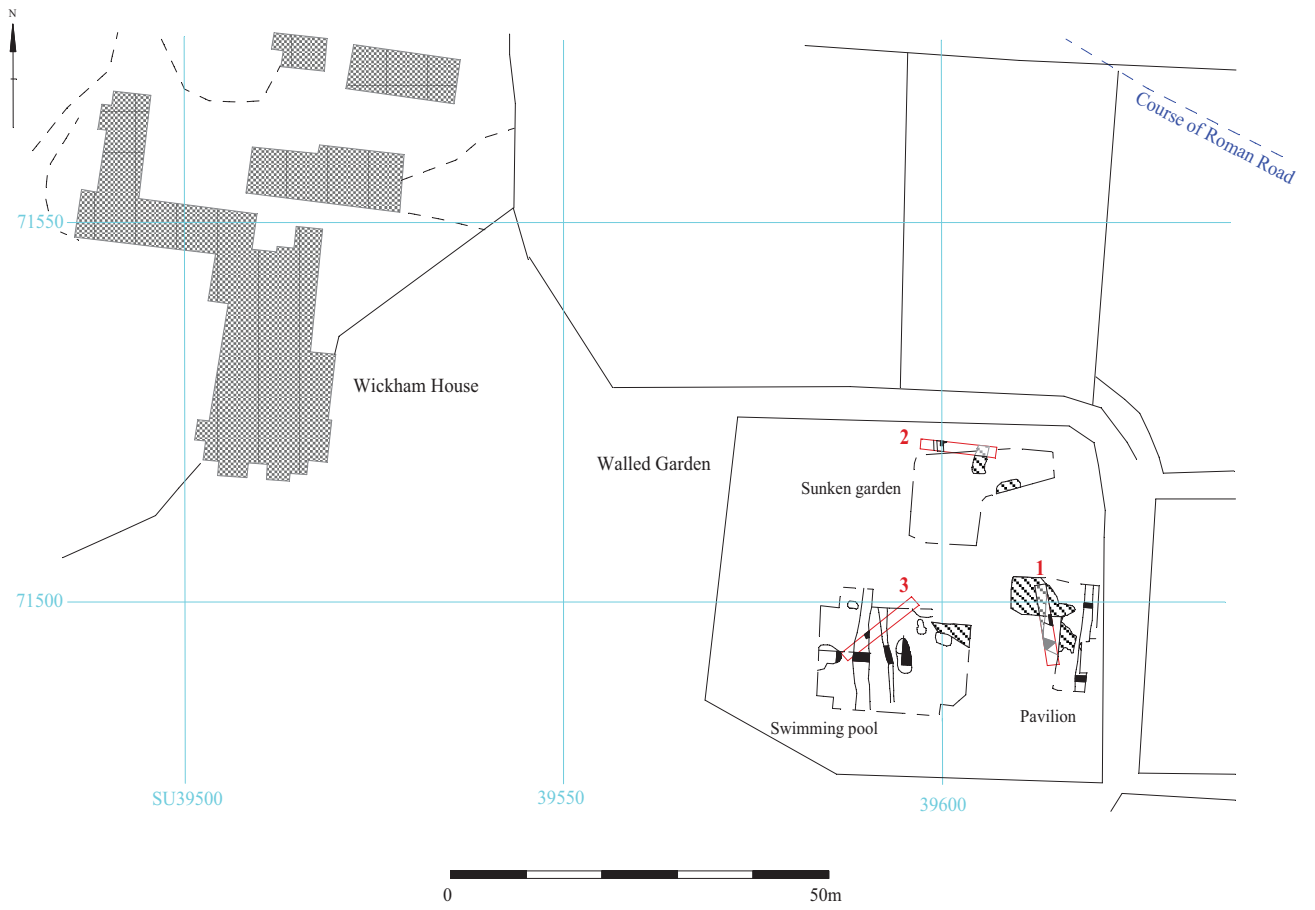


Figure 2. Location of areas excavated and evaluation trenches (red)

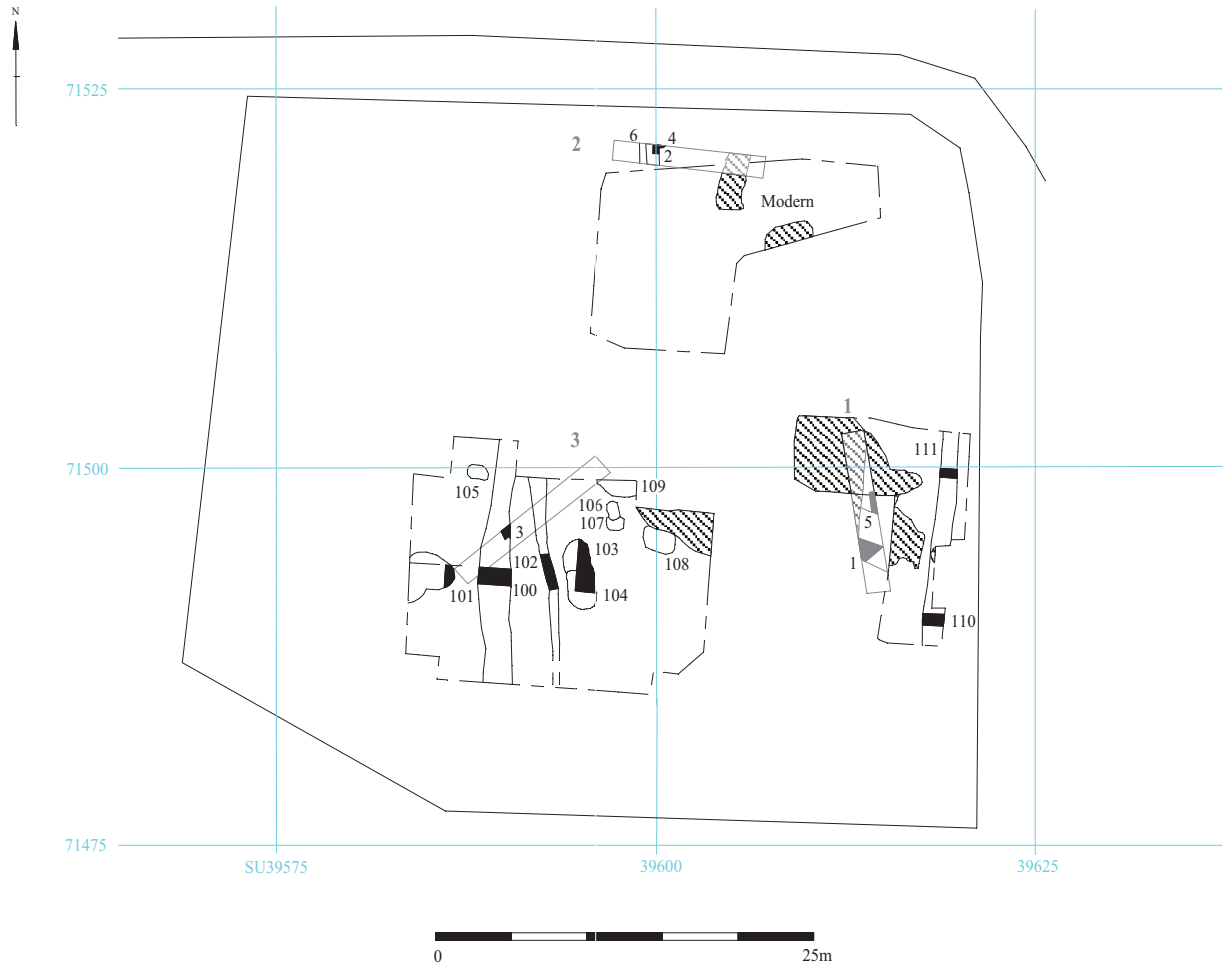


Figure 3. Detail of areas and features

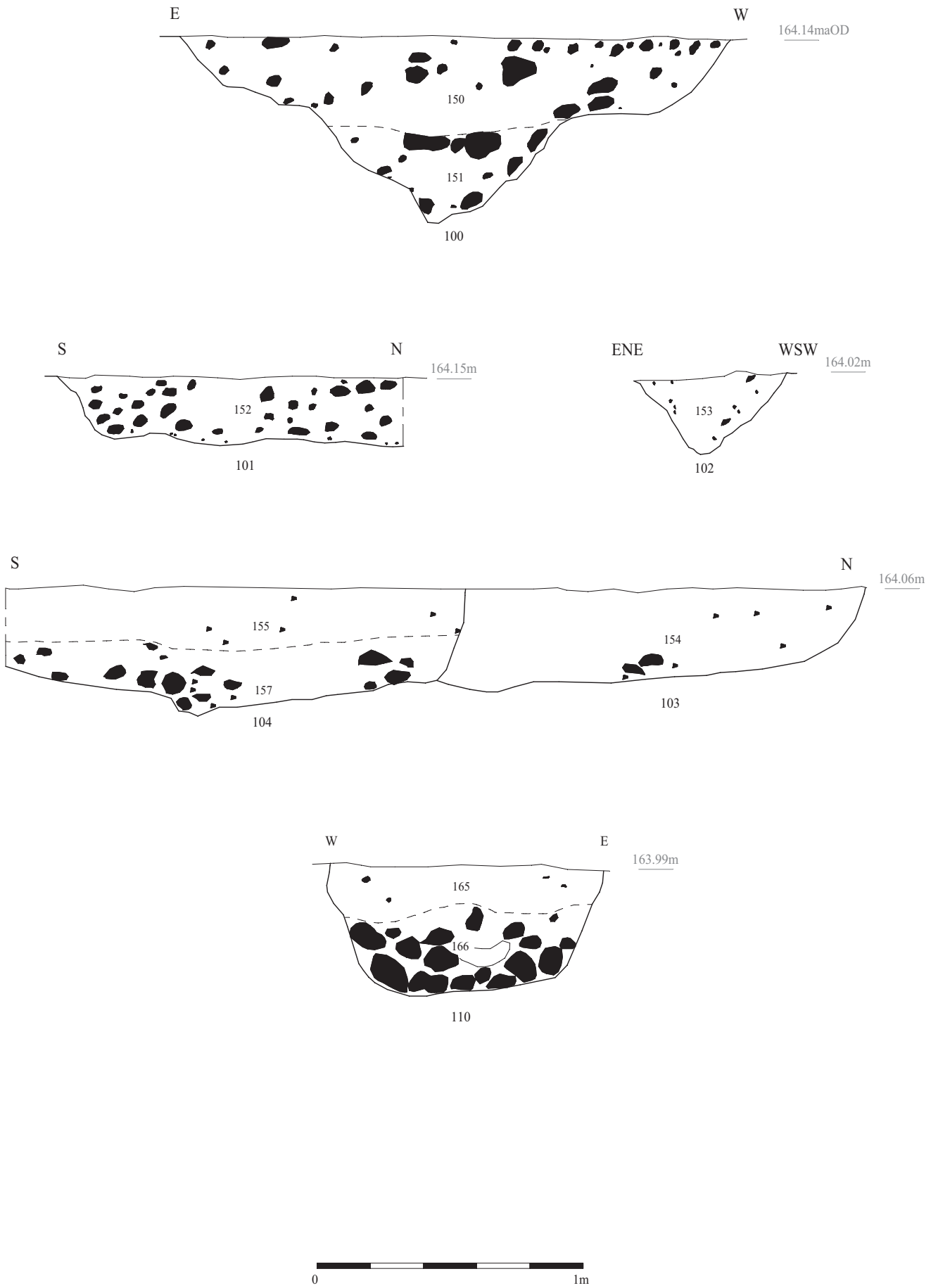


Figure 4. Sections