

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION REPORT:  
THE PADDOCK, HIGH DIKE, NAVENBY, LINCOLNSHIRE**

NGR: 499398, 357274  
AAL Site Code: NAPA 13  
OASIS Reference Number: allenarc1-205997



Report prepared for Navenby Archaeology Group

By  
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Report Number AAL 2015027

November 2015



Allenarchaeology



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## Document control

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Report reviewed by:	Mark Allen	06/11/2015
Version number	1.0	

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*Cover Image: View of the site looking north with elements of Phases 5 and 6 visible.*

## Executive Summary

- A Heritage Lottery funded archaeological excavation was undertaken by Navenby Archaeology Group and local volunteers under the site direction of Allen Archaeology Ltd at the Paddock, High Dike, Navenby, Lincolnshire.
- The aim of the project was twofold; firstly to investigate archaeological remains in a small, uncultivated paddock on the east side of High Dike, a road which follows the line of Roman Ermine Street in this part of Navenby, and secondly to encourage the local population, and other interested parties, to actively engage with the history of the village through hands on excavation and analysis of remains from the site.
- The works were undertaken intermittently from April to October 2013 in short, deliberately varied blocks, which included some at weekends, some on weekdays, some within school holidays and some during term time in a deliberate attempt to allow the maximum opportunity for participation by volunteers of all ages and backgrounds.
- The excavation revealed a complex sequence of Roman remains, the most significant being a sequence of structural remains relating to five buildings which fronted onto Ermine Street and dated from the 3<sup>rd</sup> to the early 5<sup>th</sup> century. The function of the buildings most likely changed through this period but seems likely to have included both domestic and commercial use.
- A very large assemblage of finds were recovered, including a very large and significant pottery assemblage and large assemblages of bone, glass, coins and metalwork.
- The results of the excavation are of at least regional significance, not least because of the importance of the pottery assemblage which was both large and well-stratified, and does much to increase our understanding of the development of Navenby during the late Roman period.

## 1.0 Introduction

- 1.1 Allen Archaeology Limited (AAL) was commissioned by Navenby Archaeology Group to provide archaeological services, including site direction and post-excavation reporting, for an archaeological excavation in Navenby, Lincolnshire.
- 1.2 The project involved a high degree of community engagement and all of the excavation staff, with the exception of the site director who was a member of Allen Archaeology's professional staff, were volunteers drawn from the Navenby Archaeology Group, other local archaeological groups (including the Grantham Archaeological Group and the Lincoln Archaeology Group for Excavation Education and Research) and from the wider local community.
- 1.3 The fieldwork, recording and reporting was carried out in a manner consistent with current local guidelines in the *'Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook'* (LCC 2011), and national guidelines, as set out in the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists *'Standard and guidance for archaeological excavation'* (CIfA 2014), and the Historic England document *'Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment'* (Historic England 2015). English Heritage guidelines on archaeological practice were also followed (<https://www.historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/>).
- 1.4 Following completion of the archaeological works, the archive will be submitted to The Collection Museum, Lincoln for long-term storage where it will be accessible through the museum site code NAPA 13.

## 2.0 Site Location and Description

- 2.1 Navenby is located in the administrative area of North Kesteven District Council, approximately 13km south of central Lincoln (Figure 1). The excavation was located in a paddock to the south of Green Man Road which fronts onto the High Dyke (Figure 2). The excavation area was a roughly rectangular block of land which measured approximately 9m x 8.5m. It was centred on NGR 499398 357274 and lay at approximately 67m above Ordnance Datum.
- 2.2 The local geology comprises a clay bedrock forming part of the Lincolnshire Limestone Crossi Beds. No overlying superficial geology is recorded (British Geological Survey 1973).

## 3.0 Project Background

- 3.1 The works lie outside the normal planning system; instead they are part of a community project set up by Navenby Archaeology Group within a paddock owned by Mr Green, to investigate elements of the Roman town of Navenby. As part of the project a 'Your Heritage' Heritage Lottery Fund (HLF) application was submitted in 2012 and funds were granted.
- 3.2 A major aim of the project was to allow as much community involvement in the archaeological works as possible, extending it beyond members of the Navenby Archaeology Group to other local groups and societies and to the wider local community. The project was deliberately structured to run during the week and at weekends, within school term time and during school holidays, and with active involvement from volunteers in excavation, surveying, finds work and other post-excavation tasks.

## 4.0 Archaeological and Historical Background

- 4.1 The site is located in an area of significant archaeological potential. There have been a considerable number of archaeological interventions undertaken in the village in recent decades, both as commercial projects and community schemes. Much of this work has been collated in a recent publication (Palmer-Brown and Rylatt 2011), and much of the information presented below is a summary of this data.
- 4.2 Early prehistoric activity is generally represented by dispersed scatters of lithic objects of Mesolithic to Bronze Age date, indicating periodic, transhumant activity. Evidence of a more permanent presence is indicated by a single pit containing Neolithic pottery recorded south of Chapel Lane, c.300m to the north-northwest of the site. In addition, a large, possibly Late Neolithic henge-like anomaly was recorded by geophysical survey. This was bisected by High Dike approximately 170m to the north of the site.
- 4.3 A possible Bronze Age barrow, also identified by geophysical survey, is indicated 400m to the north of the site. A scatter of finds and a single Bronze Age cremation to the west of High Dike and south of Chapel Lane, hint at the ploughed out remains of another barrow. Interestingly, this area may also have been the focus for ceremonial and sepulchral activity in subsequent periods, with a number of Roman cremations as well as Roman and early Saxon inhumations excavated in the immediate vicinity. Further evidence of possible ritual activity has been recorded in an area south of Winton Road, c.500m east-southeast of the current site, where a number of pits of Late Bronze Age to early Iron Age date have been recorded.
- 4.4 There is firmer evidence for permanent settlement activity in the mid to late Iron Age, with a series of ditched enclosures recorded just to the west of High Dike, c.200m to the northwest of the site, with evidence for possible roundhouses within several of these enclosures.
- 4.5 In the Romano-British period, Navenby developed as a substantial roadside settlement, fronting onto Ermine Street, which followed the line of the modern High Dike, immediately to the west of the site. Excavations have revealed the stone footings of buildings fronting onto the west side of the road, with at least one metalled side road extending west from Ermine Street. A linear zone to the rear of the properties appears to have been given over to burial, with numerous cremations and inhumations having been identified, particularly to the south of Chapel Lane. These appeared to be clustered into small, possibly family groups. The evidence from numerous investigations indicates a zone of settlement activity extending for c.900m along the west side of Ermine Street. Evidence for settlement on the east side of the road is less apparent as archaeological investigations in this area have been few, but geophysical surveys undertaken by Navenby Archaeology Group suggest that buildings extended along the street frontage on the eastern side of the road in a similar manner to those on the west side.
- 4.6 Evidence for early post-Roman activity in the area of the former Roman settlement is sparse and tentative, although two inhumations of 6<sup>th</sup> to 7<sup>th</sup> century date have been recorded immediately to the south of Chapel Lane, in close proximity to earlier Roman and prehistoric cremations and inhumations. The settlement focus appears to have shifted west towards the current village core by the later Anglo-Saxon period, as interventions around the church of St. Peter, c.900m to the northwest of the site, and a little further south around Maidenwell Lane have recovered pottery of 9<sup>th</sup> to 11<sup>th</sup> century date, and is likely to denote the origins of the modern village. The place name for the village is likely to have originated around this time, being of Old Danish origin, meaning 'Nafni's farmstead, village' (Cameron 1998).

- 4.7 In the Domesday Book of 1086, Navenby is recorded as a small estate owned by Durand Malet, populated by just two villagers (and their dependents). The manor also controlled two small manors in Wellingore and Eagle (Morgan and Thorn 1986).
- 4.8 In 2009, Navenby Archaeology Group undertook a small excavation of the current site, and this was the impetus to this project. The excavations revealed archaeological remains directly beneath the turf line, including stone wall and rubble spreads (Spence 2012). Only the upper deposits were investigated before the site was covered over in the hope that funds could be raised to undertake a fuller investigation of the site.

## **5.0 Methodology**

- 5.1 Prior to undertaking the site investigations, a pre-start meeting was held in Navenby with Navenby Archaeology Group members, the professional staff from AAL and potential volunteers to discuss the likely remains at the site, the scope and aims of the project, the management of the volunteer staff and the methods to be used, including the recording of the remains, the importance of the archive and strategies for dealing with the likely volume and type of finds.
- 5.2 A total of 160 volunteer staff worked on the project as excavators, surveyors, site planners, finds processors, finds recorders and illustrators. Staff numbers on site for each session (morning or afternoon) were limited to 12 and a rota for volunteers was managed by members of Navenby Archaeology Group.
- 5.3 Once the excavation began, at each morning and afternoon session any new members to the team were inducted and given basic training in excavation techniques or finds processing/recording. Ongoing support and training was given to returning volunteers.
- 5.4 Originally an area approximately 8m x 8m was marked out for intended excavation but this was increased to 9m x 8.5m to allow a better understanding of some features at the periphery of the excavation. Deturfing of the site was undertaken by hand and the site was then excavated stratigraphically down to the natural geology. Spoil was mounded near to the site and was scanned daily with a metal detector.
- 5.5 A full written record of the archaeological deposits was made on standard AAL recording sheets. A comprehensive record of all drawings was maintained, with the location of every section drawing plotted using a Pentax R325 Total Station Theodolite. A metric grid was established to locate plans. All plans and sections were drawn at an appropriate scale (1:10, 1:20 or 1:50), with Ordnance Datum heights being displayed on each drawing. All survey data was transformed to OSGB grid coordinates using survey control established with a survey grade GPS unit receiving RTK corrections.
- 5.6 Photography formed an integral part of the recording strategy and photographs incorporated scales, an identification board and directional arrow where appropriate. All photography was undertaken by members of the volunteer staff and was part of their training.

## **6.0 Outreach**

- 6.1 An outreach program was established and managed by Navenby Archaeology Group and included school visits, open days, displays and lectures/talks from members of the project team.

- 6.2 Local schools were contacted and invited to visit the site during the excavation. Several took the opportunity and as well as being given a site tour, the school groups took part in workshops based around the finds from the site.
- 6.3 Open days were also held at the site during the excavation to allow members of the public who had not been part of the volunteer staff to find out about the progress, to see the excavation and handle many of the finds from the site.
- 6.4 Further open days were held off-site after the excavation had finished in order to continue to engage with the local community and to offer them the opportunity to be kept informed of the latest findings from the post-excavation elements of the project.

## **7.0 Results**

- 7.1 The earliest deposits encountered at the site were a deposit of light grey limestone, 238, which was fractured into limestone brash, with more regular blocks in places, and a deposit of mid orange sand, 239.

### ***Phase 1: Early Roman quarrying***

- 7.2 The earliest evidence for activity at the site was a layer of light greyish brown silty sand, 232/236/237, which may have filled a large cut feature. The feature could not be excavated due to time and safety constraints, although a small sondage cut into the layer indicated that it was in excess of 0.40m thick. The feature appeared to have been cut directly into the underlying limestone and may have been a localised area of quarrying, either for the solid limestone which can be found a short distance below the surface (perhaps with the intention of using it as building stone), or for the overlying limestone brash. This is less useful for building stone but is likely to have been utilised as ballast for road construction or possibly heated to produce lime typically for lime mortar.
- 7.3 A small group of 3<sup>rd</sup> century AD or later pottery, which included a small fragment from a folded jar or beaker along with grey wares, was recovered from layer 232/236/237. Quite when the putative quarry was first opened is unclear but it had evidently fallen out of use at some time during 3<sup>rd</sup> century, if not earlier.
- 7.4 The filling in of the possible quarry was followed by the construction of a metalled surface, 227, which extended over much of earlier feature. The construction of the metalled surface would have necessitated the levelling of the underlying feature if it still existed as an earthwork and therefore the deposition of material in the top of the possible quarry may have been broadly contemporary with the construction of the surface.
- 7.5 A medium-sized group of pottery was recovered from the surface and included fragments of samian ware along with parts of a colour coated dish dated to at least the 3<sup>rd</sup> century. On balance a 3<sup>rd</sup> century date seems applicable to the backfilling of the possible quarry and the establishment of the surface.

### ***Phase 2: 3<sup>rd</sup> century AD surfaces and post built structure***

- 7.6 A layer of soft orange brown sandy silt, 224, up to 0.50m thick in places, sealed part of the Phase 1 surface in the southeast quarter of the site and had evidently been deposited or accumulated



after the early surface had fallen out of use, although whether this was the result of a temporary abandonment of the site or deliberate landscaping of the site ahead of redevelopment is not clear. A medium-sized group of pottery dated to the late 2<sup>nd</sup> century or later was recovered from the deposit. The possibly early date for the pottery when compared with the assemblage recovered from the Phase 1 metallised surface, may support the notion that material had been redeposited in this part of the site as part of a landscaping exercise. Two bone pins, one of which was of a style thought to go out of fashion by c.200AD, were also recovered from layer 224, further supporting the notion that the deposit comprised largely redeposited material.

- 7.7 The northern half of layer 224 had been sealed by a possible floor surface, 217, constructed from small, light greyish brown limestone fragments. The surviving floor surface covered an area measuring 4.60m x 2.40m and abutted a northeast to southwest orientated line of limestone blocks, 216 (Plate 1).



*Plate 1: Floor surface 217 and possible kerb 216 looking west. 2 x 2m scales*

- 7.8 The blocks may have been the remains of a kerb at the edge of the floor surface or could have been the remains of a narrow wall foundation, most likely for a timber structure rather than a full-height stone wall. The remains of a stone packed posthole, [231], located at the western end of the kerb or wall line, seems likely to have been a related feature. It measured 0.50m across and 0.55m deep and must have held a substantial timber upright. Given its location at the end of the wall or kerb line there is a distinct possibility that the post marked the corner of a timber framed structure (Building 1), which may have extended over the floor surface or have been adjacent to it, quite possibly with the wall or kerb marking one side of the building.
- 7.9 The remains of second floor surface, 222, which was similar in composition and construction to surface 217, were encountered close to the southern limit of the excavation area. No other deposits or features could be firmly associated with this floor surface but it is tempting to see it as part of a similar construction to the surface, posthole and wall or kerb to the north.
- 7.10 A small group of pottery was recovered from the second floor surface which included a fragment from a large grey ware bowl, and is dated to the mid to late 2<sup>nd</sup> century or later.

### **Phase 3: Later 3<sup>rd</sup> to 4<sup>th</sup> century AD building and ovens**

- 7.11 Phase 3 saw a great deal of change at the site and may mark a significant change in use for the excavation area. The earliest deposit assigned to this phase of activity was an extensive layer, 199/212, which extended over much of the eastern side of the excavation area, sealing or partially sealing the deposits and features belonging to the previous phase of activity. The layer comprised mid brown sandy silt with frequent charcoal flecks and was up to 0.20m thick.
- 7.12 A pottery assemblage recovered from the deposit dates to the 4<sup>th</sup> century and included fragments of colour coated beakers, a flagon, an unusual moulded pedestal base, a wide-mouthed grey ware bowl, samian, Oxford colour coat wares and shell-gritted wares. A later 3<sup>rd</sup> century copper alloy coin was also recovered from the deposit but given its relatively early date compared to that of the pottery assemblage it may have been residual, possibly originating from material deposited during the previous phase of activity.
- 7.13 The layer may have been deposited as landscaping material to create a level surface for subsequent construction, as may a much smaller deposit, 139, located towards the southern limit of the excavation area, and an adjacent deposit, 211. The latter contained frequent charcoal flecks and burnt limestone fragments but a lack of scorching of the deposits below it suggests that the material had been dumped rather than burnt *in situ*.
- 7.14 A small assemblage of 3<sup>rd</sup> century or later pottery, including fragment of wide-mouthed grey ware bowl and colour-coated sherds were recovered from the deposit.
- 7.15 A deposit of light grey sandy silt and ash with frequent charcoal, 164, was located towards the northern limit of the site and may be further evidence of the dumping of material for landscaping. The deposit contained a small assemblage of pottery dated to the 4<sup>th</sup> century, which included fragments from a colour-coated beaker and a grey ware sherd trimmed to the shape of a disc.
- 7.16 A north to south orientated dry stone wall foundation, 208, extended from the southern limit of the excavation area for a distance of 2.60m and most likely represents the remains of a second building, Building 2, which superseded the earlier structure assigned to Phase 1. The foundation was 0.55m wide and survived in places to two courses, a height of approximately 0.15m. The wall had probably been constructed within a shallow foundation trench cut into layers 199/212 and 211 but this was not clear during the excavation, most likely because the trench was flush against the stonework.
- 7.17 At the northern end of the site a 0.08m deep, approximately east-west orientated ditch, 201, had been cut in to the dumped deposit, 164. Only its southern edge was visible within the excavation area and this edge proved to be steep sided, leading to a flat base. The ditch terminated at its western end in a square terminus at the point where the ditch met with the conjectured line of wall 208. It is possible that the ditch is the remains of a robber trench, cut to remove the stonework from a return of wall 208.
- 7.18 A small assemblage of pottery recovered from the fill of the ditch, 195, included both grey ware and colour coated wares and dates to the 3<sup>rd</sup> century or later.
- 7.19 An ashy deposit, 190, located towards the eastern limit of the excavation area could conceivably have been a further dumped deposit associated with landscaping at the site. It extended over a small area, measuring 0.95m x 0.70m and was 0.05m thick. The deposit was cut by an oval or circular pit, [205], which formed a shallow bowl measuring 0.79m x 0.65m and 0.16m deep. The

feature had almost certainly been cut to construct a small oven and originally would have had a superstructure constructed over it, the base of which, 209, was still *in situ* around the perimeter of the oven pit and consisted of a layer or kerb of hard dark greyish brown clay. Part of the collapsed superstructure also survived as a localised layer of compact yellowish brown sandy mortar and pebbles, 192. A fill within the oven pit, 204, comprised mid reddish brown silt but contained no finds and had been sealed by what appeared to be more of the collapsed superstructure, 191.

- 7.20 Soil samples taken from the oven shed little light on its specific use although the presence of cereal grains, albeit not in particularly high quantities, suggest that they were used for cooking rather than in an industrial process. Given the presence of the oven, the underlying ashy deposit, 190, which could have been associated with landscaping seems, on balance, more likely to have been the rakings from an earlier oven located in the vicinity, perhaps directly to the east of the excavation area.
- 7.21 A second oven pit, [202], which measured 0.50 in diameter and 0.10m deep, had been cut into the remains of oven [205] and its collapsed superstructure (Plate 2). Again, the remains of a possible superstructure were present with part of a firm red clay kerb, 200, extending around the pit. A series of small limestone blocks, 179, within the oven pit appear to have formed a stone base.



*Plate 2: Ovens [202] and [205]. Looking west*

- 7.22 A small assemblage of pottery dating to the 2<sup>nd</sup> century or later, which included sherds of samian, grey ware and colour-coated sherds, was recovered from amongst the stones. It had been sealed by a layer of firm light brown crushed mortar, 178, which may have been part of the collapsed superstructure.
- 7.23 A further possible small oven pit, [210] was located to the northwest of ovens [202] and [205]. The feature had been heavily truncated by later activity and its interpretation must remain, to a degree, speculative. A series of further pits, [174], [176], [183] and [187] had been cut in to layer 199/212 but there is little indication that they functioned as further ovens. They produced small assemblages of 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> century pottery and may have been a combination of pits and postholes within the building defined by wall 208.



#### ***Phase 4: 4<sup>th</sup> century AD building***

- 7.24 Phase 4 saw the demolition of Building 2 and its replacement with another, Building 3, which was constructed on a very similar footprint. Much of the demolition material was probably removed or re-used elsewhere and demolition or levelling layers extending over the foundations of the former building were limited to a relatively small patch of limestone rubble, 203, covering an area of approximately 1.80m x 1m and up to 0.15m thick. A small group of 3<sup>rd</sup> century or later pottery was recovered from the deposit.
- 7.25 A north-south orientated wall foundation, 148, extended across much of the site, continuing into the northern limit of the excavation area as wall 207. It is possible that an eastward return of the wall, close to the southern limit of the site, had been completely removed by later activity. The wall measured 0.60m wide and although only a single course of it survived, it was clear that it had been constructed with two faces and a rubble core (Plate 3).



*Plate 3: Building 3 (wall 148), with Building 2 (wall 208) in the foreground. Looking north, 2m and 0.5m scales*

- 7.26 A medium sized group of pottery was recovered from the core of the wall and dates to the late 3<sup>rd</sup> to 4<sup>th</sup> centuries. Given the likely 4<sup>th</sup> century date of the previous phase of activity, an early to mid 4<sup>th</sup> century date for the building seems appropriate.
- 7.27 The orientation of the wall was clearly offset from that of Building 2, its alignment taking it a fraction further to the west at its northern end than its predecessor. A small area of disturbance, 153, could have been a contemporary repair or may have been caused at the time that Building 3 was demolished.
- 7.28 An infant inhumation, 213, was revealed within a small grave, [215], against the eastern side of the wall, placing it within Building 3 (Plate 4). A small group of pottery of at least 2<sup>nd</sup> century date was recovered from the grave fill, 214 but does not closely date the grave. The burial is most likely to have been contemporary with Building 3 and is an example of a tradition of burying infants in close association with buildings, which was not uncommon during the Roman period (Perring 2002, 198).



Plate 4: Infant burial. Looking south 0.2m and 0.5m scales

- 7.29 Two small pits, [221] and [226], located close to the grave seem most likely to have been postholes; certainly, pit [221] contained post-packing stones and both may have been related either to the building's structure or possibly to earth-fast features or furniture within the building. A further, similar pit [219] may have been related to the building but appeared to have been cut into the wall line and could have originated during a later phase of activity.
- 7.30 A deposit of burnt material, 147, was encountered against the western side of wall 148. A lack of scorching evident on the stones of the wall implies that the burnt material had been dumped in this location, rather than being the *in situ* remains of a fire. The deposit may have been put down as a levelling layer as it was partially sealed by an extensive layer of light yellowish brown ashy silt, 142, which acted as the bedding for a layer of limestone blocks, 143. These appeared to form the remains of a floor surface external to the building. It is possible that this surface was the remains of eastern edge of Ermine Street, which is known to have extended past the western side of the excavation area, but an absence of rammed gravel deposits suggests that the surface was not part of the main highway and on balance it seems more likely that it was an area of hardstanding or a yard between the building defined by wall 148 and the road. The surface may have extended a short distance to the east of the wall-line close to the southern limit of the excavation area, adding weight to this interpretation and suggesting that there was originally an east return of wall 148 in this location.
- 7.31 A substantial masonry structure, 240, constructed from limestone blocks and without mortar, was encountered in the northeast corner of the excavation area. It was not excavated as a later, overlying, oven was retained *in situ*. The form of this earlier structure is unclear, although it may have been a precursor to the later oven. Directly to its west was a layer of dark brown sandy silt, 152, which may have been associated with it but could conceivably have originated during the subsequent phase of activity.

#### **Phase 5: Late 4<sup>th</sup> century AD renovations of building**

- 7.32 The fifth major phase of activity at the site saw a series of alterations within Building 3. The earliest deposits assigned to this phase were a rubble spread, 198, which produced a medium



sized assemblage of pottery dating to the late 3<sup>rd</sup> century or later and was sealed by a more extensive layer of charcoal-rich material, 160. This layer covered much of the interior of the Building 3, as defined by wall 148 and 207, and produced a large group of pottery of late 4<sup>th</sup> to early 5<sup>th</sup> century date. The deposit also produced 24 copper alloy coins mainly dating to the later 4<sup>th</sup> century. The charcoal-rich deposit had been spread fairly evenly across the interior of the building, possibly in an attempt to create a level ground surface and, as the building itself does not appear to have been affected by any sort of conflagration, it is possible that the high charcoal content may have been derived from the unexcavated masonry structure assigned to the previous phase of activity. This perhaps supports the hypothesis that the earlier structure was a large oven. A series of localised dumps of charcoal-rich and/or crushed limestone rich material, 129, 149 and 166 appear to represent further deposition of material to create a level ground surface.

7.33 Although there is some uncertainty regarding the function of the unexcavated structure assigned to Phase 4, there is little doubt that structure 171, encountered in the northeast quarter of the excavation area, functioned as an oven and had been built partially over the remains of the earlier structure.

7.34 The oven was constructed from dressed limestone blocks. It measured 1.90m x 1.75m and was 0.60m high. A central channel, 1.10m long and 0.25m wide, extended into the main mass of the oven from the south side. The limestone blocks which formed the inner face of the channel had been heavily scorched and had taken on a blue or pink appearance, some had begun to degrade as result of exposure to high temperatures. A single capping stone survived on top of the channel. It was not flat and formed a slight slope, like the edge of a basin, over the flue (Plate 5). This capping stone may have been *in situ* but is perhaps more likely to have moved slightly and to have been originally located at the very northern end of the channel.



Plate 5: Stone oven 171 with rake out pit [169] in the foreground. Looking north, 1m scale

7.35 The southern end of the channel opened into a sub-oval pit, [169], measuring 1.60m x 1.10m and 0.56m deep (Plate 5). The pit contained a charcoal-rich fill, 162, and it seems likely that the pit had been cut to allow the raking out and disposal of charcoal from within the channel. This would suggest that despite appearing much like a flue, the channel is likely to have acted as a firebox. A deposit of sandy silt, 128, and a second mainly comprising limestone rubble, 126, filled



the oven channel but had clearly been deposited after the oven had fallen out of use and are likely to post-date the fill of the rake-out pit.

- 7.36 A pit, [118], had been cut through the ground levelling deposit 129, adjacent to the oven. The pit was circular, measured 1.30m in diameter and was 0.88m deep. It had evidently been cut with some care, with sides of the pit being vertical and its base flat. The angle between the sides of the pit and its base was sharp. Superficially, the feature resembled a well but it was not deep enough to have been used as a source of groundwater and was unlikely to have a big enough catchment to have been used to collect quantities of surface water or rain water. The amount of care which appears to have been spent on cutting the pit could suggest that this was done to accommodate a lining, and that it may have been used as a water tank.
- 7.37 The pit contained two fills, 117 and 127. The earliest of the fills, 127, was 0.50m thick and comprised sandy silt with limestone fragments; the upper fill, 117, comprised mainly limestone rubble. Both of the fills are consistent with deliberate backfill of the pit rather than gradual accumulation. A small assemblage of finds were recovered from the pit fills, including six iron nails from 127 and one nail from 117. These could have originated from the putative lining. Mid 3<sup>rd</sup> to late 4<sup>th</sup> century coins were also recovered from fill 127.
- 7.38 The pottery assemblage was dominated by sherds from a large and complete grey ware vessel which had most likely been deposited whole within the pit but had broken after deposition. A complete, shed, red deer antler was also recovered (Plate 6). Both the whole pot and the antler are unusual finds and finding the two in association is especially unusual. It is difficult to explain this away as the deposition of rubbish or waste products and is perhaps more likely that both had been specifically placed within the pit, perhaps to mark the end of its use or the end of a particular phase of activity at the site.



*Plate 6: Pit [118], with red deer antler and fragments of a whole pot in situ. Looking east*

- 7.39 To the south of the pit, a series of mortar-rich patches (contexts 151, 154, 155, 157, 158 and 159) extended over the possible ground levelling deposits and may have been the remains of a layer of floor makeup, although there was no evidence of the survival of the floor itself.

- 7.40 A small pit, [197], had been cut against the inside of wall 148. Its function is unclear: it may have been the location for a timber upright or may have held some form of object or vessel. There was a notable concentration of mid to later 4<sup>th</sup> century coins both in the pit and in the top of the layer which surrounded the pit, context 160, and this could be related to its function.
- 7.41 To the west of walls 148 and 207, and therefore outside Building 3, was a rammed surface constructed from limestone chips and pebbles, 123 and 140. The surface was extremely compact and is likely to have formed a road or yard surface directly outside Building 3. An assemblage of pottery containing some larger fragments of but also many small sherds was recovered from the surface and dates to the mid to late 3<sup>rd</sup> century. However, the early date of the pottery from this road or yard surface, when compared with the date of the finds from the interior of the building, does not suggest that the surface belongs to an earlier phase of activity, as it sealed deposits containing 4<sup>th</sup> century finds. It is likely that this disparity reflects the reuse of earlier material to construct the surface.

#### ***Phase 6: Late 4<sup>th</sup> or early 5<sup>th</sup> century AD hostelry***

- 7.42 The sixth major phase of activity at the site saw the replacement of Building 3, with a new structure, Building 4, which largely followed the same footprint. A series of charcoal and rubble-rich layers (130, 135, 136, 157 and 170) had been deposited on top of the vast majority of the area which had previously formed the interior of Building 3. Presumably the purpose of these layers was to produce a level surface on top of the earlier remains. Assemblages of pottery of late 4<sup>th</sup> to early 5<sup>th</sup> century pottery were recovered from these deposits, along with a small undedicated household altar, the base of which had broken off although the altar was found in an upright position. Lying next to the altar was a small, cup-shaped stone object, which may have been a second altar. Whilst the upright position of the altar might be taken to suggest that it was *in situ*, the broken base would tend to count against this as it could not have been freestanding in an upright position in the condition that it was found. It is possible that it had been driven into the ground, in which case it could therefore be assigned to the subsequent phase of activity, but the coincidence of the association with the cup-shaped object would suggest that this was not the case. The most likely scenario is that the two objects were simply incorporated into the levelling material when it was deposited.
- 7.43 A north-south orientated wall foundation, 133, formed the main structural evidence for Building 4. It had been constructed on top of the wall foundation for Building 3 but at 0.92m wide, was notably wider than the foundation of the earlier building. Close to the southern limit of the site the wall returned to the east (as wall 137). A ditch, [116], continued on the alignment of this wall before possibly turning to the north at the eastern limit of the site and may indicate the robbing of stone from the wall and its subsequent destruction. Immediately to the north of Building 4, two areas of limestone slabs, 114 and 115, seemingly pitched or partially stacked on end had the appearance of the collapse of part of another wall.
- 7.44 Approximately halfway along wall 133, a possible further wall foundation, 113, extended east for a further 2m and measured 0.70m wide. It is possible that this feature originally extended further to the east but had been completely destroyed but equally, the remains may represent the full extent of the wall, creating a small, defined area in the corner of the building.
- 7.45 Close to the northern limit of the site an east-west orientated ditch, [144], extended perpendicular from the line of wall 133. Interpretation as a robber trench dug to remove stone from a now completely destroyed northern return of the wall is tentatively supported by the

position of the northernmost stones in wall 113 which are slightly out of line and may have been part of the northern wall return.

- 7.46 The internal space between wall 117 and the possible robber trench [144] measured 5.65m wide but it is unclear whether this represents the total internal width of the building as truncation of the walls prevents full understanding of the dimensions of Building 4.
- 7.47 A sub-circular pit, [168], was encountered in the angle between walls 117 and 133, presumably in the corner of the building. The pit measured 0.82m x 0.75m and contained a single very large, complete grey ware vessel which had been buried so that it rested upright on the base of the pit with only its shoulders and top protruding from the ground (Plate 7). The burial of the vessel would have ensured that it was secure and unable to topple over but also may have kept the contents of the vessel at an even, cool temperature.



*Plate 7: Large grey ware vessel in the corner of Building 4. Looking west, 1m scale*

- 7.48 A concentration of coins was apparent within the building in the vicinity of the pot. It is particularly notable that the coins were concentrated in the small area defined by walls 113, 117 and 133 (Plate 8). The coins were all small denominations and almost all date to the second half of the 4<sup>th</sup> century. A single silver coin, (small find 573) was the exception, but all other coins in the group were manufactured from copper alloy.



*Plate 8: The area defined by walls 113, 133 and 137 in the corner of Building 4. The top of the large grey ware pot and the household altar are both visible. Looking west, 1m scale*

- 7.49 Outside the building three layers, 110, 122 and 125, may have been the remnants of a re-surfacing of the yard or road surface to the west of Building 4 but could have been dumps of material associated with the construction of this building.

***Phase 7: 5<sup>th</sup> century AD or later building***

- 7.50 The seventh phase of activity at the site saw the demolition of Building 4 and the construction of a further probable building, Building 5.
- 7.51 An approximately east-west orientated wall foundation, 112, built within a construction trench [134], was encountered close to the southeast corner of the site. This cut into some of the Phase 6 ground levelling deposits and probably partly through wall 137. Wall 112 measured 0.64m wide, survived to a height of 0.25m and appeared to return to the south at its western end with the construction trench turning in that direction and a single stone from the wall foundation surviving closer to the southern boundary of the site than the main line of the wall (Plate 9). Unlike the buildings assigned to earlier phases of activity there was no evidence that Building 5 extended to the north, it seems more likely that the majority of the footprint of the building lay to the south and east of the excavation area.





*Plate 9: Wall 112, destroyed at its west end. Looking west, 2m scale*

- 7.52 A substantial pit, [107], which measured 1.190m x 1.05m and 0.90m deep, was encountered a short distance to the west of wall 112. It is not clear what the function it fulfilled and its attribution to this phase of activity is tentative as stratigraphically it could have originated from Phase 5 onwards. However, the excavation of such a large pit in an area that still functioned as a yard or road surface seems unlikely and as there is no clear evidence that by Phase 7 the possible yard or road was still in use, the pit has been assigned to this phase.
- 7.53 To the north, a small dump of possible demolition material, 119, may also belong to this phase of activity and probably derived from the demolition of Building 4.
- 7.54 Similar deposits which are perhaps to have been expected in this area may have been removed or reworked during subsequent landscaping and levelling at the site and are likely to be incorporated within deposits assigned to Phase 8.

#### ***Phase 8: Post-medieval and modern***

- 7.55 A series of rubble layers, 103, 104, 105 and 111, are all likely to have been related levelling and landscaping of the site and although they contained numerous finds of Roman date the presence of clay pipe and pottery from the medieval through to the modern period points to a relatively recent origin.
- 7.56 An irregular feature, [109], extended along the southern limit of the site and is thought to have destroyed most of the southern return of Building 5. The presence of substantial rotted tree roots suggests that the feature was the remains of the grubbed out root bole.
- 7.57 A small pit, [172], at the northern limit of the site had been cut through the landscaping layer 104 and was therefore of post-medieval or modern origin.



*Plate 10: The excavation area after initial cleaning. Looking north, 2 x 2m scales*

## 8.0 Discussion

- 8.1 The excavation revealed a complex series of remains, dating almost entirely to the Roman period. A sequence of five buildings was encountered, indicating relatively frequent redevelopment of the site during a period from the 3<sup>rd</sup> to early 5<sup>th</sup> centuries AD. Features associated with the buildings included a possible road or yard surface which was maintained throughout much of that period, along with ovens, pits and the remnants of possible floor surfaces.
- 8.2 The site produced a remarkably large assemblage of finds, which included 7619 sherds of Roman pottery; 3734 fragments of animal bone; 312 coins; 238 fragments of glass (almost all of which was vessel glass); the remains of a minimum of nine neonates (only one of which survived as an intact burial; the remainder having been disturbed) and a number of personal items such as bone hair pins; iron styli; fragments of shale bracelets; a glass intaglio from a ring; at least two gaming counters; a lead dice; several pieces of copper alloy scale armour and a large number of iron nails. To put this finds assemblage in perspective, it was recovered from an excavation area measuring just 9m x 8.5m whilst the 2009 excavation on the western side of High Dike (Palmer-Brown and Rylatt 2011) which extended over an area measuring approximately 73m x 62m, produced 7316 sherds of Roman pottery; 3646 fragments of animal bone; 80 coins and numerous smaller finds. The finds assemblage from the present site therefore serves to highlight the intensity of activity in and around the excavation area during the Roman period.
- 8.3 The earliest significant remains at the site relate to the probable use of the site as a quarry. The remains of a large irregular pit extended across most of the excavation area, cut directly into the underlying limestone. Pottery from the upper fills of the quarry suggest that was filled in and levelled by the later 2<sup>nd</sup> to 3<sup>rd</sup> century. The extent to which a small amount of 1<sup>st</sup> century samian pottery from the deposits might indicate the date when the putative quarry was opened is unknown.
- 8.4 The Roman settlement at Navenby probably had its antecedent in a small, native, enclosed farmstead located close to Chapel Lane approximately 350m northwest of the present site (Lyall



1994, Palmer -Brown 1994). Ermine Street, a major Roman road running from London to Lincoln, York and beyond, was constructed in the 1st century AD and its creation likely saw the replacement of the native farm by settlement along the road. The relatively low volume of finds recovered from the quarry fills at the present site might be explained if the site was located in an undeveloped area on the southern periphery of the settlement.

- 8.5 After the quarry had been filled in, a metalled surface was constructed over it. Pottery from this surface suggests that it was constructed during the 3rd century and it is possible that it was laid to stabilise the relatively soft ground of the filled in quarry. The impetus for this may have been that by the 3rd century the settlement was expanding, at least on the east side of Ermine Street, and this previously marginal area was ripe for development.
- 8.6 The earliest structural remains at the site post-date the filled in quarry and partly extend over it. The remains of two floor surfaces, constructed from limestone fragments were found, set close together, one bounded on its southern side by a stone kerb or possibly a narrow wall foundation. A large posthole at the end of this kerb or wall foundation probably indicates that a structure with timber uprights was constructed either adjacent to or extending over the floor surfaces. Pottery from the floor surfaces and landscaping layers was typically of late 2<sup>nd</sup> century or later date but as these layers extended over the metalled surface constructed over the top of the quarry, which contained 3<sup>rd</sup> century pottery, the floor surfaces and structure must be of at least 3<sup>rd</sup> century date. The orientation of the kerb or wall line suggests that this building was constructed at a right angle to Ermine Street. The absence of a kerb on the western side of the floor surface may be the result of truncation of this area but it is possible that the structure was open on its west side where it faced the road. The function of this structure is unclear but the size of the finds assemblage recovered from the floor surfaces was relatively modest which may imply that it was not lived in, or simply that it had been kept very clean.
- 8.7 In the late 3rd or early 4th century, the site was levelled again and a building with stone foundations was constructed. Only part of what was probably the foundation of the west wall of the building survived but landscaping deposits extended over much of the eastern half of the excavation area and the building may originally have extended as far. A near complete absence of roof tile from the site suggests that the roof of the building was not covered with tile, and thatch or perhaps wooden shingles are more likely to have been used. Similar roof coverings were presumably used on all subsequent buildings at the site. A sequence of three circular ovens had been built into the floor of the building. A sequence of three, circular ovens had been built into the floor of the building. All were small and produced only low densities of charred organic remains. As a result it is not clear what they were being used for and they may have served more than one purpose, although clearly their use for cooking is a possibility and the building may have had a domestic function. Ferrous spherules (small droplets of iron) were noted in environmental samples taken from one of the ovens but not in quantities which would suggest that the oven had been used in metalworking and a more likely explanation is that metalworking was being undertaken nearby or that the spherules had been brought to the site in deposits dumped as part of ground levelling or landscaping activity.
- 8.8 Of particular note within the pottery assemblage associated with the first stone founded building was a group of 30 fragments from a face pot. The pot was made locally and shares similarities to examples found in Lincoln and during the 2009 excavations in Navenby (see Appendix 1). Such pots are most commonly associated with household shrines or workshops where fire presents a danger as the faces were viewed as protective (Darling, this volume, 69).
- 8.9 The construction of the building in the late 3<sup>rd</sup> or early 4<sup>th</sup> century is broadly contemporary with the excavated evidence from the west side of Ermine Street. The extensive investigations

undertaken in 2009 (Palmer-Brown and Rylatt 2011) suggest that a ribbon development of properties fronting onto Ermine Street existed in the area south of Chapel Lane continuing to south of Headland Way. The 2009 excavations concentrated on the final phases of Roman activity and therefore offer only limited insights into the origin of the settlement, but it is noteworthy that the earliest stone founded building at the present site appears to be contemporary with the later phases of activity on the opposite side of the road. Nonetheless, by the late 3<sup>rd</sup> or early 4<sup>th</sup> century the Ermine Street frontage on both sides of the road was most likely cluttered with properties.

- 8.10 The earliest stone founded building at the present site was replaced by a second, similar structure. The date of construction is uncertain but pottery from the wall of the building was of late 3<sup>rd</sup> to 4<sup>th</sup> century date and the building is most likely of 4<sup>th</sup> century date. The remains indicate that it was extensively refurbished on at least one occasion in the later 4<sup>th</sup> century when the internal features were replaced.
- 8.11 The partially exposed remains of a large stone structure were revealed within the building but were largely obscured by a later stone-built oven. This oven was constructed during a phase of refurbishment of the building and was left *in situ* during the excavation. Based on what little of the earlier structure was visible it may have been a precursor to the later oven, superseding the small circular ovens within the previous building. The stone-built ovens indicate a degree of continuity of use, despite the rebuilding of the surrounding structure. However it is possible that the construction of the new building with its large stone oven represents a move from a domestic dwelling to a commercial property, a greater emphasis on the commercial aspect of a property serving as both domestic and commercial functions or possibly the improvement of the building from one of relatively humble status to one of a higher status.
- 8.12 The form of the later oven, with a narrow central passage where burning took place surrounded by a large, square stone structure and a rake out pit at the end of the central passage, is comparable to examples such as the late 4<sup>th</sup> century oven in Building 5 at Dragonby, North Lincolnshire (May 1996, 87–88). There are some physical similarities between the oven and examples often interpreted as grain drying structures but the association with grain drying is often unclear as both ovens used for cooking and those used for drying grain may produce similar assemblages of charred organic remains. On balance, the setting of the feature on the present site within a building which produced a large assemblage of domestic pottery, implies that it was used mainly for the preparation of food.
- 8.13 Whole wheat grains and spelt chaff were common in soil samples taken from the fills of the later oven. The recovery of a nearly complete, miniature shell-gritted jar from the rake-out pit of the oven may be evidence of ritual closure of the oven and the use of miniature vessels in similar contexts has a number of parallels (see Appendix 1). A large, circular pit adjacent to the oven had been carefully dug, perhaps to accommodate a lining, although none survived. Its function must remain obscure but it may have acted as a water tank, perhaps associated with the use of the oven. A whole, grey ware, wide-mouthed bowl and a complete antler were deposited in the pit in what appears to have been some form of structured deposit, perhaps a with the objects deliberately placed to signify the end of the life of the pit, the oven or the building. Such closure deposits are not well understood but are commonly associated with beliefs related to household gods.
- 8.14 A new-born baby had been buried in a shallow pit against the inside edge of the building and in close association with the oven. The burial of young infants against the footings of buildings is not uncommon in Roman settlements and two were recovered in similar situations during the 2009 excavations on the opposite side of Ermine Street (Palmer-Brown and Rylatt 2011, 46, 51).

The position of new-born babies within Roman society was different to that of older children and adults as a baby was viewed as being born twice, once at birth and then again when socially accepted and named. Between these two births the child was in a liminal position, not yet accepted into society (Moore 2009, 33). The burial of young children in association with hearths, ovens or other sources of fire in domestic settings is a recurrent theme (*ibid*, 39) perhaps because of the association of such places with Roman household gods (Perring 2002, 198).

- 8.15 External to the building was a yard or pavement. The construction of the surface, although sound, did not appear to be solid enough or of sufficient quality to have been Ermine Street itself, although the possibility cannot be completely dismissed. The most likely scenario is that it was constructed between the building and Ermine Street, with the building set slightly back from the road. There is no evidence that this yard surface had existed prior to this time and its construction seems to have been associated with the construction of the building containing the large ovens. The construction of the surface may further reflect the change in function or status of the building, providing a hardwearing and possibly 'cleaner' access to the property from Ermine Street.
- 8.16 In the later 4<sup>th</sup> or possibly the early 5<sup>th</sup> century, a further building was constructed over the demolished remains of the earlier building and over the ovens. A small broken altar and a small stone cup-like object, which may have been a second altar, were recovered from levelling layers associated with this construction and may have originated from the earlier, now demolished building. The stone foundation of the new building was slightly wider than its predecessor but part of the foundation had been built directly on top of the earlier structural remains. Such a construction method would have lead inevitably to instability and may have contributed to the short lifespan of the building, which probably went out of use in the early 5<sup>th</sup> century. The foundations of the southwest corner of the building were revealed within the excavation area, and there is no evidence that it continued further south.
- 8.17 What appeared to be a length of internal partition wall extended from the west wall of the building to create a defined square space in the corner of the building which measured approximately 2m square. A large grey ware storage jar had been placed upright within a pit in the corner of the defined area, buried so that only its rim and perhaps part of its shoulders were visible. Attrition inside the vessel suggests that fermentation took place within the jar, a possibility being that it had been used for brewing. A whole pot lid and complete bowl were found next to the jar, both partially covered by the rubble of what appeared to be collapse of the southern wall of the building. The distribution of coins from this phase of activity is also striking, with a very distinct concentration of coins found within the small, defined area in the corner of the building. Fifty-three of the 73 coins from deposits originating during this phase of activity were found within this 2m square area, the number rising to 67 if those on the margins of the area are taken into account. This is clearly not a random scatter and focussed on the area defined by the corner of the building and the short length of internal foundation. There are a number of possibilities to account for the distribution: it could reflect the spread of dropped purse, a disturbed hoard or the use of the buried jar as a cash box. However, the concentration of coins may also represent the loss of coins used in payment. The short length of internal foundation need not necessarily be a wall and could be an internal fitting such as the base of a shop counter or bar. Given that the buried jar shows evidence of fermentation and was positioned behind the partition, the interpretation of this as the bar in some form of hostelry is an attractive one. The coins may represent payments which have been dropped on a floor with a covering such as floor boards, creating gaps for the coins to fall between. The notion that the building may have been a hostelry is supported further by the recovery of 82 fragments of vessel glass from features assigned to this phase of activity, by far the largest assemblage of glass from

any phase. The glass most likely originates from drinking vessels, suggesting that this was an important aspect of the activity being undertaken within the building.

- 8.18 The apparently late 4th or early 5th century date for the possible hostelry seems at odds with the results from the 2009 excavations on the other side of Ermine Street. It has been suggested that the evidence from that site points to the settlement being in decline by this period with middens and dumps of material being deposited over the earlier Roman settlement remains and the area becoming waste ground (Palmer-Brown and Rylatt 2011, 65–66). The suggestion from the present site is that there was considerable redevelopment during the late 4<sup>th</sup> century and early 5<sup>th</sup> century, pointing to a complex situation with some parts of the settlement area experiencing decline whilst others prospered. If the building had indeed been a hostelry, its fortunes are likely to have been at least partially dependant on the traffic along Ermine Street. It is possible that the proprietors were able to exploit the passing trade more effectively than those living on the opposite side of the road and also signifies that the road remained in regular use, despite the declining fortunes of Roman Britain.
- 8.19 A final structure was erected after the possible hostelry had been demolished. Unlike the previous buildings, which largely followed the same basic footprint, this building probably extended to the south of the site, sharing its north wall line with the south wall line of the previous building. Little of the building was visible within the excavation area and later disturbance had destroyed any internal deposits. Dating of the structure is unclear as the associated finds had clearly originated during earlier phases of activity and were residual. It is possible that the structure represents a final phase of Roman activity but it is quite conceivable that it is of a much later date. Historic Ordnance Survey maps do not indicate any development within the paddock, showing it as an open space, with Navenby Heath Farm and later Highfields House to the north and latterly with industrial units to the east. Allotment gardens are shown on the 1905 Ordnance Survey map but there is no indication that they extended into the paddock. The structure therefore dates to some point within a very broad period stretching from the 5th to the 19th century.
- 8.20 The latest deposits in the excavation area were layers of rubble which contained numerous finds including fragments of clay pipe and 19th/20th century pottery. The deposits had clearly been heavily disturbed and represent landscaping of the paddock. An extensive layer of rubble is also one of the likely reasons that geophysical survey of the paddock struggled to indicate clearly defined features despite the presence of structural remains.

## 9.0 Conclusions

- 9.1 The excavation and subsequent post-excavation work within the paddock has undoubtedly been a thoroughly successful project. It has revealed a complex series of remains and produced a remarkably large assemblage of finds, all of which greatly increase our understanding of the area during the Roman period. As an example of community archaeology it was a resounding success, offering the chance for members of the local community of all ages, to engage with the history of their village and feedback from those who attended open days, came to the site as casual visitors or as organised school groups suggests shows how well received the project was. There is no doubt that this was a challenging, technical project and the volunteer project staff rose admirably to the challenge. The success of the project has undoubtedly been aided by the quality and quantity of the archaeological remains, but it is the careful excavation of these remains which has enabled new discoveries about Roman Navenby to be made and credit for that goes to all who participated in the project.

## 10.0 Effectiveness of Methodology

- 10.1 The methodology employed at the site has been extremely effective. The aim was to excavate and record the site and artefacts to professional standards despite the limited experience of the volunteer staff. This was always likely to be a challenge for those new to archaeology but became more so when the full complexity of the remains was revealed. The project team rose magnificently to the challenge, managing to fully excavate the site (with the exception of the early quarry) whilst maintaining a complete and coherent set of records that allowed the narrative of the site to be reconstructed.
- 10.2 The decision to limit the size of the excavation to a relatively small area was vital to ensuring its success. The intention was to excavate a complete archaeological sequence and given the complexity of the remains this would not have been possible within a larger area.
- 10.3 The community engagement aspects of the project also proved to be highly effective. Over 400 members of the public visited the site, in addition to those attending open days and school visits. Feedback, particularly from the schools, suggest that the excavation created quite a 'buzz', raising awareness of and interest in the history of Navenby and producing plenty of new theories about the village's Roman past.

## 11.0 Acknowledgements

- 11.1 The author would like to thank Mr Maurice Green, the owner of the paddock for kindly allowing the excavation to take place and the Heritage Lottery Fund for generously supporting the project. Without their financial assistance the project would not have gone ahead. The sterling efforts of the members of Navenby Archaeology Group who set up and implemented the project is very much appreciated, as is the help and assistance of the finds specialists who generously gave their time. Special thanks must also go to Colin East for allowing use of his work premises and the facilities they provided. Last, but certainly not least, the author would like to thank all of the volunteer project team for their hard work, dedication and willingness to thoroughly immerse themselves in the project.

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## Appendix 1: Roman Pottery

By I M Rowlandson with contributions from J Bird, M J Darling, G Monteil and D Williams

### Summary

A highly significant group of late Roman pottery was retrieved, suggesting activity took place on the site from the later 3<sup>rd</sup> century until sometime in the 5<sup>th</sup> century. Analysis of the patterns of dumping, repair and deposition practices suggested that Phases 4–6 appear to have been contemporary with the use of ‘Ultimate’ or ‘Final’ Roman pottery, from the late 4<sup>th</sup> century onwards, suggesting that the site was inhabited into the 5<sup>th</sup> century. Phase 7 groups appeared to have contained redeposited 3<sup>rd</sup> century pottery dumped on the site to level up for a further building. The relative absence of fresh sherds of the latest types from Phase 7, and perhaps even Phase 6, suggests that there may have been little or no new pottery reaching the site by that time and that the inhabitants continued to live on the site beyond the end of the local pottery industries, eking out the pots that they had or utilising vessels in metal, treen or glass to fulfil their cooking and dining needs.

A good range of tableware amongst the assemblage suggests that the site was an important place for eating and drinking throughout much of the period of occupation. The vessels present also show that important food processing and storage activities also took place on site. The presence of a number of whole vessels and sherds from face pots provide an important insight into the beliefs, working and dining practices of the inhabitants of this site at a time of great political and social upheaval.

### Methodology

The pottery has been archived using count and weight as measures according to the guidelines laid down for the minimum archive by The Study Group for Roman Pottery (Darling 2004) using the codes developed by the City of Lincoln Archaeological Unit (see Darling and Precious 2014). Rim equivalents (RE) have been recorded and an attempt at a ‘maximum’ vessel estimate has been made following Orton (1975, 31). Following the Lincolnshire Handbook and current museum deposition practices the pottery has been sub-bagged within each context by fabric. Samian, mortaria and amphora have all been bagged separately. The pottery suitable for illustration has been bagged separately with a ‘D’ number for ease of further study.

### The Assemblage

The group consisted of 7,619 sherds, weighing 86.783kg. A total of 49.78 rim equivalents (RE) were recorded.

### Taphonomy

The average sherd weight of 11.39g is similar to previous assemblages from Navenby (Rowlandson 2011). Some other assemblages from roadside settlements in Lincolnshire, such as Bourne, have a much higher average sherd weight, closer to 20g (*ibid*) but this is largely as a result of the nature of the deposits investigated. When groups have been predominantly retrieved from pits and ditches, the average sherd weight has been much higher. The excavations in the paddock mostly encountered buildings and associated dumping deposits and therefore much of the material including sherds was from layers that may have been heavily trampled or that had been brought in from existing middens to level up the ground. A better contrast to this assemblage can be made with the group from the excavations conducted by Bishop Grosseteste University College on the site of Roman buildings in the Newport suburb of Lincoln where the average Roman pottery sherd weights ranged from 5.14g–9.65g, with higher levels of abrasion evident (BGFS10 and BGLX11, Rowlandson 2013).

What is notable is the influence of a few nearly complete vessels from Phases 5 and 6 that raise the average sherd weight. If these vessels are removed from the calculations, the pattern is different for Phase 5 (wide-

mouthed bowl No. 41 and jar No. 50) and Phase 6 (storage jar No. 29 and bowl no. 21 and lid No. 52). Chart 1 shows the mean sherd weight and the rectified figures with the whole vessels removed. This broadly suggests a higher sherd weight in Phases 5 and 6 but this is not as marked as it first appeared.

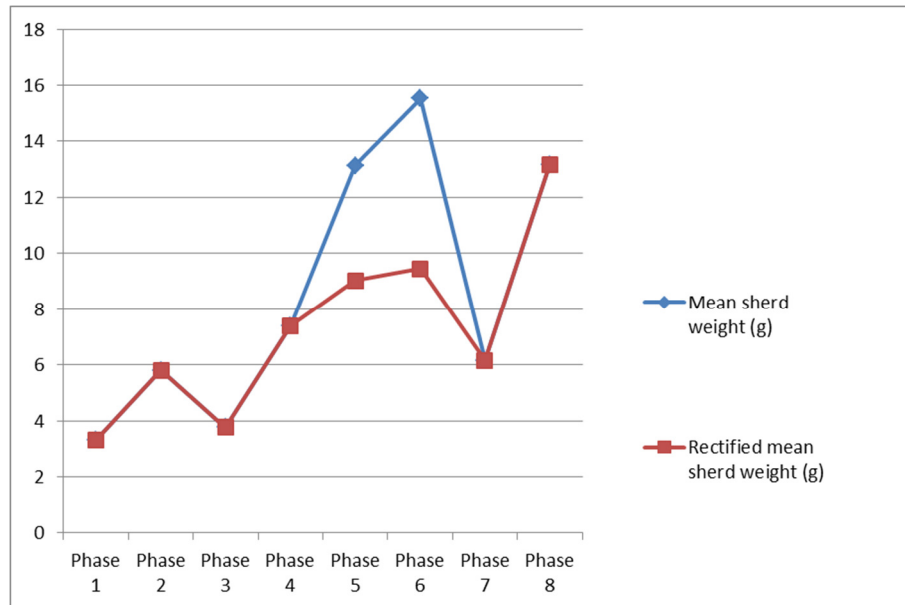


Chart 1: Mean sherd weight for each phase group. Rectified mean produced on the basis of removal of whole vessels

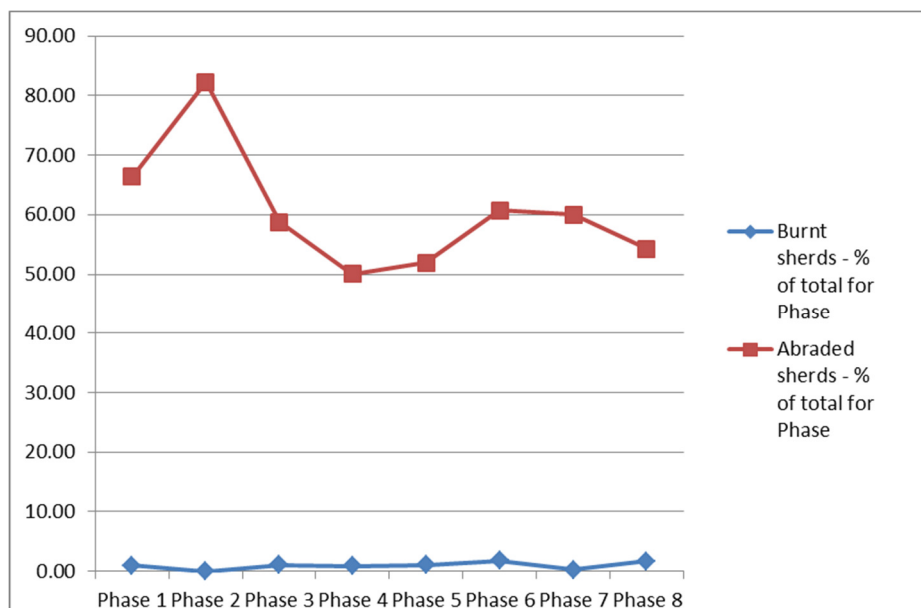


Chart 2: relative percentage of burnt or abraded sherds for each phase group

Levels of sherds showing signs of contact with a high heat and ‘burning’ were consistently low throughout the Phases but the levels of abrasion recorded on sherds varied with the majority of sherds from Phase 2 showing signs of abrasion and the least abraded groups those from Phases 5 and 6. This is perhaps unsurprisingly this was almost inversely proportionate to the average sherd weight (Chart 1 and Chart 2).

A few cross-context ‘sherd families’ or joins were established from context to context from this site. Nine vessels were noted during recording although this should be considered to be an underestimation given the difficulty of establishing secure ‘sherd families’ amongst the abundance of similar grey ware forms.

The vessels cross joining between features included: Amphora No. 1 (Phases 6, 7 and unstratified); Oxfordshire red colour-coated bowl No. 4 (Phases 6 and 7) and a further bowl in the same fabric (Phases 4 and 6); a bowl in the SPOX oxidised fabric (No. 15, Phases 6 and 8); a further SPOX flagon or jar from Phases 4 and 8; grey ware jar or Castor box No. 31 (Phases 6 and 8); LCOA coarse grey ware bowl (three contexts within Phase 8); Nene Valley type reeded rim mortarium (Phases 6 and 7), and grey ware face pot No. 55 (Phases 3 and 5). Given the repeated rebuilding on the site it is not surprising that fragments from the same vessels occurred in layers from later phases. This may suggest that after Phase 3 a significant level of the pottery amongst the later phases is residual.

Where pits and ovens were encountered they often contained much fresher groups of pottery or whole vessels that were primary deposits. A number of these vessels appear likely to be deliberately deposited either for functional or 'structured' reasons. The concept of the 'structured' deposits on Roman sites, which may have involved an element of the loaded concept of 'ritual', has been increasingly studied, developing ideas that had been more commonplace with prehistorians (Hill 1995, Fulford 2001).

Examples of near-complete vessels deposited within Roman buildings are relatively commonplace and this site has a number of noteworthy examples which have been included in the discussion by phase below. The two options to explain this appear to be either a fortuitous occurrence of whole vessels abandoned within this part of the building, or a 'structured' or ritual deposition or some form of functional use that the vessels fulfilled during the life of the building. On the evidence available it would appear that whilst some larger fragments of vessels occurred within the excavated deposits by chance, many of the nearly complete vessels present were placed to fulfil a practical purpose or to act as part of the 'structured' activity associated with the infilling of certain features. The significance of water, areas of food preparation and the hearth of a dwelling or shop in Roman religion have long been recognised (Fulford 2001). These areas are common places in which to find whole vessels which may have been common 'fixtures and fittings' or have been intended as offerings. Given that food, or perhaps the vessels to cook with, would be suitable for offerings in this part of a dwelling it is perhaps not surprising that ceramic vessels were called upon for this function. Whole pots sunk into the floor have been interpreted as functional stores or 'foundation deposits'.

## **Evidence for the use and re-use of vessels**

### ***Cooking residues***

Carbonised deposits were recorded on 44 sherds from a maximum of 26 vessels. Of these, the majority were from the external surfaces of jars. Seven shell-gritted Dales ware vessels with carbonised residues were retrieved from Phases 3–8 with the fresher fragments retrieved from Phases 4–6. Eight grey ware vessels showed signs of carbonised deposits, including face pot No. 55. The majority of grey ware vessels showing signs of carbonised deposits were Dales ware type jar forms (Phase 4, layer 142; Phase 6, layer 110) with examples of a plain rimmed dish (No. 30, Phase 6, layer 122) and a bead and flanged bowl (Phase 8, layer 102) that also showed evidence of residues: both forms that may have been used as part of a 'casserole set' for cooking (cf. Gillam 1976, Fig. 6). There were also two vessels in the late coarse reduced fabric LCOA; a dish or bowl with a plain rim (No. 46, Phase 8, layer 8) and a double lid-seated jar (No. 44, Phase 4, pit fill 189).

In the diagnostically final Roman SPIR fabric the complete straight sided bead and flange rimmed bowl showed unusual signs of an internal carbonised residue as though something had been burnt inside it (No. 21, Phase 6, layer 121) and sherds from two further vessels also showed carbonised deposits that were probably from cooking (No. 20, Phase 8, layer 105 and Phase 6, layer 125). Wheel-made shell-gritted jars from Phases 6, 7, 8 and from unstratified deposits showed signs of carbonised deposits included a further example of a double lid-seated jar (Phase 8, layer 102) and a necked jar and a necked jar (No. 48, Phase 7, wall 112).

A further 44 sherds from a maximum of 19 vessels showed signs of the white mineral deposits similar to 'kettle fur' that can be found on vessels used for boiling water or urine. Four of these vessels were shell-gritted Dales ware type fabric jars (Phases 5 and 6) with the remaining sherds from largely undiagnostic grey ware fragments (Phases 3, 4 and 8).

The general picture for the vessels with surviving residues was that the coarse shell- or quartz-gritted vessels were often selected for cooking on an open fire. Lid-seated Dales ware and double-lid seated jars appear to have most commonly had these residues, perhaps suggesting they were favoured for the cooking tasks that produced the most carbonised food material. This pattern is common amongst late Roman assemblages from the Lincoln area. The carbonised deposits on face pot No. 55 and the whole bowl straight sided bead and flanged bowl No. 21 were more unusual and may relate to their 'structured' deposition (see below).

### ***Internal abrasion***

A small number of mortaria were retrieved from the site from Phases 4–8 with many showing signs of heavy internal use wear. One reeded rimmed mortarium had been broken and worn along the rim edge in antiquity (No. 53, Phases 6 and 7).

A colour-coated, hemispherical, flanged bowl (mimicking samian prototype form 38) was retrieved from Phase 4, context 142. Although not a mortarium, this vessel also had been worn internally in the same way as samian examples of the same form, presumably by grinding foodstuffs or merely through heavy stirring. An Oxfordshire red colour-coated bowl from a post Roman context from excavations at Lincoln Castle and a hemispherical flanged bowl in the SPOX fabric from Monson Street, Lincoln suggest similar practices were common in Lincoln at the end of the 4<sup>th</sup> century (Rowlandson 2009, a and b). Examples of two oxidised tableware bowls from the 2009 excavations at Navenby also suggest a similar use pattern for tableware on this site (Rowlandson 2011).

### ***Internal attrition***

Internal attrition was evident on the large storage jar (No. 29) that was sunk into the floor of Building 4. This vessel is discussed later in the catalogue but on the evidence of the attrition on the internal surfaces some form of fermentation probably took place within it. A further body sherd from a grey ware storage jar (unstratified, context 100) and sherds from a native tradition large jar or bowl from Phase 1, layer 277, appear to also have evidence of similar attrition.

### ***Other use wear***

Further examples of use wear included a worn rim on a carinated Oxfordshire red colour-coated bowl (Phase 4, context 153); heavy use wear on a lid-seated rims of double lid seated jars in shell-gritted fabrics (Phase 4, layer 142; Phase 8, layer 105), and on an example of a similar vessel in grey ware (Phase 8, layer 103). This suggests heavy use of these vessels. Basal wear was noted on a grey ware sherd from Phase 8, context 102.

### ***Ceramic discs***

Evidence for the re-use of pottery on the site included sherds trimmed to discs, including a neat grey ware disc cut from a base (diameter 42mm, context 199, Phase 3); a trimmed-down base from a colour-coated jar or flagon (diameter 95mm, context 164, Phase 3); a further well-ground grey ware base from a large jar (diameter 51mm, context 156, Phase 6); a grey ware base from context 160, Phase 5 and a grey ware base from a vessel with a foot ring trimmed to a counter from Phase 8, context 102. A much larger group of counters were retrieved during excavations on the site of the Bishop's Palace, Lincoln where a size range of 27–40mm was most common (Rowlandson 2014a).

The disc neck from a disc-necked flagon had been trimmed away to produce a ceramic disc, perhaps as a counter or for a weight for spinning or some other function. An example of a similar modification is known from excavations at Lincoln Castle from the latest Roman context encountered (Rowlandson 2014c).

This reworking of Roman sherds has been seen at Lincoln but as many of these discs and 'customised' vessels have been found from post-Roman layers it has not always been possible to attribute this reworking to the end of the Roman period (Rowlandson 2011, 2014 a, b and c). The examples from the paddock excavation appear to be securely stratified within Roman phases.

### ***Reworked or repaired vessels***

A trapezium-shaped sherd with two longer parallel sides, showing signs of post-breakage smoothing, perhaps from the use as a hone or rubber was retrieved from the Phase 5 oven, context 126.

An Oxfordshire red colour-coated hemispherical bowl with a low flange appeared to have suffered damage to the rim and the top of the vessel had been subsequently chipped away and then ground down to produce a shallower bowl (Phase 5, context 196). It would appear that this repair was undertaken to allow the re-use of a rare and valued object of tableware. An unusual example of the late colour-coated 'coffee pot' type lid (No. 12, Phase 6) that was trimmed around the rim also suggests the repair of vessels typical of the latest phases of pottery production in the region (Perrin 1981a, 1996, 1999). Within Phase 6 was an example of a SPOX straight-sided bead and flanged bowl with its flange trimmed off, presumably as a repair after a breakage (No. 19, context 136). A grey ware basal fragment from Phase 6 also appeared to have been trimmed down and cut marks were evident on another grey ware vessel from Phase 5, context 160.

A colour-coated narrow neck from a flagon or flask retrieved from Phase 8 (context 102) appeared to have been trimmed around the shoulder and the top of the rim to form a candlestick or a tool of some type.

Repair of fine wares on Roman sites is quite common, particularly when rare or prized vessels could not be replaced. Repair of a calcite-gritted coarse ware Huncliffe jar from the immediately post-Roman deposits at Wellington Row, York provides an example when even these coarse wares were repaired for reuse (Monaghan 1997, 1123, Fig. 433). Although there is little evidence that that practice was common on this site, repaired coarse ware vessels were also recognised during the excavations at Navenby. It also appears that important tableware vessels were used until they were no longer functioning and then reshaped to facilitate their continued use. There is evidence of an increased repairing of coarse ware vessels at Wroxeter in the mid 6th century, when it is believed that pottery supply to the site had ceased and maintenance and curation of existing vessels became increasingly important (Barker 1997, 218, Cool 2006).

### **Site summary**

#### ***Discussion of the dating evidence***

This site represents a key assemblage for understanding of pottery use at the end of the Roman period in Lincolnshire. The evidence of the pottery suggests that the site was occupied until the end of the 4<sup>th</sup> century and in all likelihood into the first half of the 5<sup>th</sup> century. The closely identifiable, stratified coins present offer dating to AD 380 or later: the absence of definite examples of the latest bronze issues (AD 388–402, Reece Period 21) should come as no surprise as, although these issues do occur at Sapperton, they are not abundant at Lincoln (Mann and Reece 1983, 62–70) and are generally sparse in the north and the Midlands, particularly away from the main civic centres or military sites (Moorhead and Walton 2014, 102–4, Brigstock 2000). Gerrard (2014, 2013) has recently discussed the issues surrounding the end of Roman pottery production and use and the vacillations of the debate. Chronologies have often been developed on the basis of coins and this has inherent problems when faced with a period of declining and halting supply of new issues. A presumption that coinage was deposited soon after minting is likely to be erroneous and many of these coins may have circulated for a generation after their minting.

There is also a problem that few ceramic 'type fossils' can be established that relate solely to the very late 4<sup>th</sup> and early 5<sup>th</sup> century in Lincolnshire (Rowlandson in prep.). No strong evidence appears to have come to light for a distinctive suite of late Roman handmade vessels, such as those isolated at York by Monaghan (1997, 910–3 and 1118) and therefore we are dependent upon isolating a limited number of wheel-made types that appear only in the latest Roman and post Roman deposits (see below, Rowlandson in prep., Darling and Precious 2014). This is a common problem when trying to establish a chronology for site with 'long sequences' of occupation such as those from Wroxeter or Wellington Row, York (Gerrard 2014; Barker 1997, 168; Whyman 2001; Monaghan 1997, 1108–1124). The reworking and re-deposition of pottery also hinders the dating of the pottery from the paddock excavations. High levels of residual pottery can be expected it was brought onto site as part of the construction process, often leaving a small proportion of fresh sherds in a group that were contemporary with the deposition (see Vince 1995, Perring 2002, 12–13).

It is perhaps not surprising that there should be little change in pottery style during the final generation of pottery production. A further issue with the process is the possibility of the limited remaining pottery being eked out for a number of years: a number of vessels appear to have continued to be used for a long period of time after their manufacture. A number of tableware vessels with obvious signs of repair and reuse, discussed above, appear in the assemblage from Phase 5 onwards, perhaps suggesting a diminishing availability of such vessels as activity on the site continued on into the 5<sup>th</sup> century.

The structural evidence for ovens and buildings need not preclude a 5<sup>th</sup> century date given the buildings and ovens from Great Casterton, Orton Hall Farm and Phase X at Wroxeter where examples were dated to the 5<sup>th</sup> century or later on the basis of coins dating to AD388–92 in the construction of the oven and a later radiocarbon date for the final firing (Corder 1961; Mackreath 1996; Barker 1997, 98–100). If one was to use the same rule of thumb of 25 years that Perring (1981, 36) used for the average lifetime of similarly flimsy Anglo-Saxon structures at Flaxengate, and advance it on from the earliest possible deposition of a Phase 4 coin of AD364 (Valens AD 364–378) here, with further late coins through the rest of the sequence, then it might be possible to propose that the occupation on the site continued into the 5<sup>th</sup> century.

Further evidence appearing from synthetic studies of a range of sites indicate that diet and drinking practices may have changed little from the 4<sup>th</sup> to the 5<sup>th</sup> century, which is of little assistance in dating the activity on the site (Huntley and Stallibrass 2010; Cool 2006). Therefore placing a definitive date on the close of occupation on the site is difficult but it appears likely that occupation continued on the site for at least a generation into the 5<sup>th</sup> century. Given the 'background noise' of re-deposited material from earlier occupation the dating of the sequence given below has been heavily influenced by the whole or nearly complete vessels found on the site.

### ***Phase 1: Early Roman quarrying***

The pottery from this phase was limited to just over 100 sherds with a small amount of 1<sup>st</sup> century samian present, with sherds from Central and Eastern Gaul. A small quantity of grey ware, including everted rimmed jars and a few fragments of coarse gritted native tradition vessels were present. There was a high level of abrasion and a low average sherd weight for the pottery from this phase. Little can be said about this group and it appears that it is made up of domestic waste from a nearby settlement probably deposited in the later 2<sup>nd</sup> to 3<sup>rd</sup> century.

F No	F Type	Context	Spot date	Comments	Sherd	Weight (g)	Total RE %	Mean sherd weight (g)
227	Layer	227	Late 2 <sup>nd</sup> - ?3 <sup>rd</sup> century	A medium sized group including East Gaulish samian (form LUD sb) and a large proportion of a channel-rimmed jar in an Iron Age tradition fabric. Also present are sherds from a colour-coated dish and beaker which date part of the group into the 3rd century or later. It is possible that some of this material may be intrusive?	88	417	12	4.74
232	Layer	232	3 <sup>rd</sup> century+	A small group including a fragment from a folded jar or beaker and a beaker in a fine grey ware - perhaps a poppy-head type form	12	116	20	9.97
237	Layer	237	Roman	A small group including grey wares	4	40	0	10

Table 1: Phase 1 dating summary

### Phase 2: 3<sup>rd</sup> Century AD surfaces and post-built structure

Ninety sherds of pottery, 0.299kg, RE 0.03, were retrieved from Phase 2. The composition of this group was very similar to that of Phase 1, with a small quantity of samian and a grey ware wide-mouthed bowl present. As with Phase 1, the sherds from this group were very small with an average weight of 3.32g with the majority abraded (over 80%, see Chart 1 and 2), suggesting the deposition of trampled pottery with no fresh groups present.

The very low average sherd weight and high level of abrasion on much of the pottery retrieved from layers from the Phase 1 and 2 deposits from this site is similar to the pottery from roadside buildings to the east of Ermine Street on the Bishop Grosseteste University site in the Lincoln suburb of Newport (Rowlandson 2013). This can most probably be explained by pottery contained in middens being brought in to level up the ground surface for construction or as a 'make-up' layer and/or the fragmentation of pottery further by heavy foot traffic (Perring 2002, 12–3).

Ideas relating to how floors of buildings in use were kept clean have been discussed with some good points made by Matthews (1993) who highlighted that, although a certain amount of detritus or 'occupation layers' might be expected to build up within buildings, when they were in use they were mostly kept clean and the material found within buildings often relates to their redevelopment or final abandonment. Ethno-archaeological studies have been undertaken to consider disposal patterns of rubbish disposal and particularly ceramic waste by Peña (2007) amongst others and although some ceramic material temporarily disposed of within a building did not find its way outside, most vessels were probably disposed of a small distance away from buildings in middens or open pits or ditches that perhaps needed backfilling. Dumping and 'make-up' layers may have been brought in from elsewhere. This pattern of urban waste management has been discussed for Worcester (Bryant 2011) and is implied from some of the excavations at Lincoln where episodes of importing earth containing earlier pottery can be recognised in the lower city area and at St. Mark's Church in the Wigford suburb (Steane et al 2001, 210 and 270–1). A similar practice has been suggested prior to the construction of the Phase 2 buildings at Sapperton where an abundance of iron slag was present amongst the material brought in to build up the ground level (Simmons 1995). It also appears that soil may have been brought in to level up the ground prior to construction of Building 1 identified in previous excavations at Navenby (Palmer-Brown and Rylatt 2011).

A similar feature was recognised amongst the assemblage excavated from buildings on the Hoplands site, Sleaford (Rowlandson 2010). On that site it was clear that pottery from layers was considerably earlier than from the fresh pottery disposed of in pits within the same stratigraphic phase. The implication was that the ground was levelled-up waste from earlier occupation, either brought to the site or from flattening and reworking a midden built up by the earlier inhabitants of buildings a short distance away. When the

site was developed for occupation, fresh lumps of pottery were disposed of as post packing in pits and to infill abandoned wells. The pottery present at the current site was not freshly discarded and represents limited disposal in Phases 1 and 2 with much of the material from Phase 3 relating to earlier pottery brought in with earth as 'make-up'. Therefore, it is difficult to use the material from the first two phases to give an accurate date, other than to suggest that it must have been deposited sometime after the later 2<sup>nd</sup> century.

F No	F Type	Context	Spot date	Comments	Sherd	Weight (g)	Total RE %	Mean sherd weight (g)
217	Layer	217	2 <sup>nd</sup> century?	A small group including samian	10	26	2	2.6
222	Layer	222	Mid-late 2 <sup>nd</sup> century+	A small group including a fragment from a large grey ware bowl	8	59	0	7.38
224	Layer	224	Late 2 <sup>nd</sup> century+	A medium sized group including samian and sherds from a grey ware wide-mouthed bowl and a bowl with a flanged rim	72	214	1	2.97

*Table 2: Phase 2 dating summary*

### **Phase 3: Later 3<sup>rd</sup> to 4<sup>th</sup> century AD**

Phase 3 was a much larger group with a total of 921 sherds, 5.346kg, RE3.77. The average sherd weight at 5.80g was low, suggesting that little of this material was fresh and was either heavily trampled on floor or yard surfaces or had been brought in from elsewhere with earth used for a phase of construction.

A relatively high proportion of colour-coated beakers were present in this group. This group is from a period when colour-coated beakers were commonly available and fashionable for drinking. An interpretation of this group as rubbish from a typical inn or 'pub' is attractive. It is clear that structures of this function and date have been found on the other side of the road and the pottery from this group represents the rubbish from those buildings or a similar one located on this side of the road. It is not certain if the activity in this phase can be said to be commercial but the significant percentage of the assemblage made up of beakers, in comparison to the coarser cooking and storage wares (see Charts 3 and 4), might be taken to suggest this. It is possible that much of the pottery deposited in this phase relates to the activity in the Phase 2 building on this site.

The pottery from this phase was more varied than the Phase 2 assemblage and contained a sizable quantity of 3<sup>rd</sup> century pottery. In the fill of posthole 187 was a fragment from a painted colour-coated beaker (No. 5) and a slit folded colour-coated beaker. It appears that much of this material was first deposited in the first half of the 4<sup>th</sup> century although a few of the late 4<sup>th</sup> century indicators were retrieved from layer 199 including a LCOA lid-seated jar (No. 43, context 194); a bowl or dish (context 175) and Oxfordshire colour-coated bowls (contexts 199 and 212), more typically found in the later 4<sup>th</sup> century in Lincolnshire. Although a proportion of these may have been intrusive, it suggests that some was deposited in the later 4<sup>th</sup> century.

There was a small amount of residual 2<sup>nd</sup> century samian, white ware flagons and native tradition wares. A much higher proportion of this group was made up of Nene Valley type colour-coated pottery, including a good range of sherds from beakers dating from the second half of the 3<sup>rd</sup> century to the first half of the 4<sup>th</sup> century. This group was similar to many of the assemblages from the excavations on the other side of the road, where finds of colour-coated beakers were also common. Also present were sherds from imported Oxfordshire red colour-coated bowls and from Dales ware jars. Of the grey wares present, large wide-mouthed bowl types (No. 39), grey ware Dales type jars, a strainer and bowls with fragments of face pot No. 55 (context 190) were recorded.



### Face pot No. 55

Of note from this group were large fragments from a face pot, discussed below by Darling. This vessel was retrieved from fills associated with an ashy layer associated from an oven. Given the significance of the votive deposit near to the Phase 5 oven it is tempting to see the burial of this vessel as significant, as it was probably the subject of personal or household devotion. Carbonised residue on the vessel suggested it had been close to a fire. An association of this personal item with Bacchus might lend weight to the interpretation of the building as a hostelry. As a date of manufacture in the 4<sup>th</sup> century might be favoured, and the vessel was in fresh condition when it was deposited, it may be a good indicator that much of the activity of this phase took place in the 4<sup>th</sup> century, even if a sizable quantity of the pottery present could also fit with a later 3<sup>rd</sup> century date.

F No.	F Type	Context	Spot date	Comments	Sherd	Weight (g)	Total RE %	Mean sherd weight (g)
164	Layer	164	4 <sup>th</sup> century?	A small group including fragments from a colour-coated beaker and a grey ware sherd trimmed to a disc	9	145	0	16.11
174	Pit	174	3 <sup>rd</sup> -4 <sup>th</sup> century	A small group including shell-gritted and colour-coated sherds.	7	40	0	5.71
174	Pit	175	Late 3 <sup>rd</sup> century+?	A medium sized group including grey ware, shell-gritted and colour-coated sherds	12	100	14	8.33
176	Pit	177	3 <sup>rd</sup> -4 <sup>th</sup> century	A small group including grey ware colour-coated sherds and samian	17	71	6	4.18
202	Oven	179	Late 2 <sup>nd</sup> century+	A small group including grey ware colour-coated sherds and samian	72	139	11	1.93
187	Posthole	181	4 <sup>th</sup> century	A small group including colour-coated sherds from a slit folded beaker and a pentice moulded beaker with painted circles	8	70	2	8.75
183	Pit	180	Roman	A small group including grey ware	2	19	0	9.5
183	Pit	186	Roman	A grey ware sherd	1	1	0	1
187	Pit	188	Late 2 <sup>nd</sup> century+?	A small group including a fragment from a large shell-gritted jar and grey ware	21	683	0	32.52
190	Layer	190	4 <sup>th</sup> century?	A grey ware face pot sherd	32	368	0	11.5
194	Layer	194	Late 3 <sup>rd</sup> -4 <sup>th</sup> century	A medium sized group including a fragment from a grey ware double lid-seated jar and colour-coated vessels	38	185	12	4.87
201	Beam slot?	195	3 <sup>rd</sup> century	A small group including grey ware and colour-coated sherds	7	18	0	2.57
199	Layer	199	4 <sup>th</sup> century	A small group including a sherd from a flagon in the CR ware; a colour-coated pentice moulded beaker, Oxfordshire colour-coated ware and a grey ware wide-mouthed bowl	571	2671	250	4.68
210	Oven	206	3 <sup>rd</sup> century+	A small group that includes a fragment from a grey ware beaker	4	17	4	4.25
208	Wall	208	3 <sup>rd</sup> century+	A small group including grey ware and a fragment from a colour-coated beaker	16	42	6	2.63
211	Layer	211	3 <sup>rd</sup> century+	A small group including fragments from a grey ware wide-mouthed bowl and colour-coated sherds	13	209	31	16.08
212	Layer	212	4 <sup>th</sup> century?	A medium sized group including samian; shell-gritted sherds from an unusual vessel with a moulded pedestal base, grey ware and sherds from a colour-coated beaker with painted decoration	91	568	41	6.24

Table 3: Phase 3 dating summary

#### **Phase 4: 4<sup>th</sup> century AD building**

By Phase 4 the coin evidence suggests a date in the middle to late 4<sup>th</sup> century. This supports the pottery evidence suggesting that this phase represents activity at the end of the 4<sup>th</sup> century with subsequent groups of a similar date or into the 5<sup>th</sup> century. Examples of key indicators of 'Ultimate Roman occupation' with signs of heavy use wear would support this. Although the group contained a similar number of sherds (909, 6.718kg, RE6.75) they had a higher average sherd weight (7.39g) than the pottery from the previous phase. The majority of the material was from layers and some residual, later 2<sup>nd</sup> century, pottery was present.

The most notable presence from this phase were the Oxfordshire red colour-coated bowl with rouletted decoration and a heavily worn rim (No. 2, see Bird, below), and a further bowl in the same fabric unusually decorated with stamped roundels (No. 3, as Young form C84, AD 350–400+) which is a rare find even from the City of Lincoln, where such vessels are only found in the latest layers. Such a good group of Oxfordshire red colour-coated ware from a site outside Lincoln is rare and the group also included a fragment from a mortarium in the same fabric. The presence of up to six individual vessels from this phase is highly significant and it would suggest the pottery was derived from a dining area. The wear on the rim of vessel No. 2 might suggest it had been heavily used by the time it was disposed of. A sherd from a beaker in the red colour-coated Hadham ware from Essex is also a rare occurrence for a site outside Lincoln.

A high proportion of the colour-coated beakers present appeared to be in the later CC2 fabric variant. The average sherd weight of 4.24g for sherds in the CC1–3 class was particularly low and the group was dominated by funnel-necked beakers, including vessels with painted decoration, along with sherds from a Castor box lid, a small flagon and plain rimmed bowls or dishes (No. 13) and a bowl copying samian form 36 (No. 11). Sherds from a Nene Valley colour-coated mortarium and a reeded-rimmed mortarium (MONV) were also present. The graph below shows the quantities of colour-coated beakers in the CC1–3 fabrics in comparison to the assemblage for each phase as a whole. For Phase 4 although the sherd count appears to be a little higher in relation to the rest of the assemblage, both the relative rim equivalent (RE) and weight quantification suggests that vessels of this type were less commonly found and in a smaller more broken up condition; a trend that appears to broadly continue until the end of Phase 6 before the anomalous Phase 7 group (Chart 3). It is noticeable that from Phase 3 to 4 there is a marked change in the relative quantities of colour-coated bowls and dishes in comparison to beakers. Beakers decrease in frequency and the number of open forms becomes more common. This is a general trend in later 4<sup>th</sup> century fine ware in Lincolnshire and the north and also appears to be evident here as is shown by the relative quantities of the key fabrics and forms on the basis of rim equivalent (Chart 3; see also Fine wares, below). A small quantity of the local Swanpool oxidised ware was present, including bowl No. 15, which probably also served as tableware. An unusual sherd of Derbyshire ware was another rare import, found in layer 142. A small number of 2<sup>nd</sup> century grey wares, amphorae and white wares were also present amongst this group.

The majority of the pottery from this group was attributed to the GREY fabric group with much of the pottery from Phase 4 onwards being a good parallel for the burnished grey wares produced for the Swanpool industries (Webster and Booth 1947). A typical range of the later forms were present including: a Dales type jar that might be better attributed a 3<sup>rd</sup> to mid 4<sup>th</sup> century date (No. 25); a beaker with an everted rim (No. 22); a highly burnished jar with an everted rim (No. 23); jars with curved rims; plain-rimmed dishes and bead-rim and groove-rim type beakers. The bowls present included the wide-mouthed types that are ubiquitous amongst rural assemblages of this period, including an example with a developed rim form (BWM3, broadly as No. 1). The range of smaller bowls and dishes present included lipped types (BFL), straight sided bead and flanged bowls (BFB, No. 33) and the first occurrence of the in-turned bead and flanged bowl (BIBF, 142), a fair indicator of later 4<sup>th</sup> century activity. Sherds from lids and storage jars were also present. The group has most of the key forms illustrated from the published Swanpool kiln and

from the publication of the latest groups from The Park, Lincoln (Webster and Booth 1947, Darling 1977). On this basis a later 4<sup>th</sup> century date is proposed for the end of this phase.

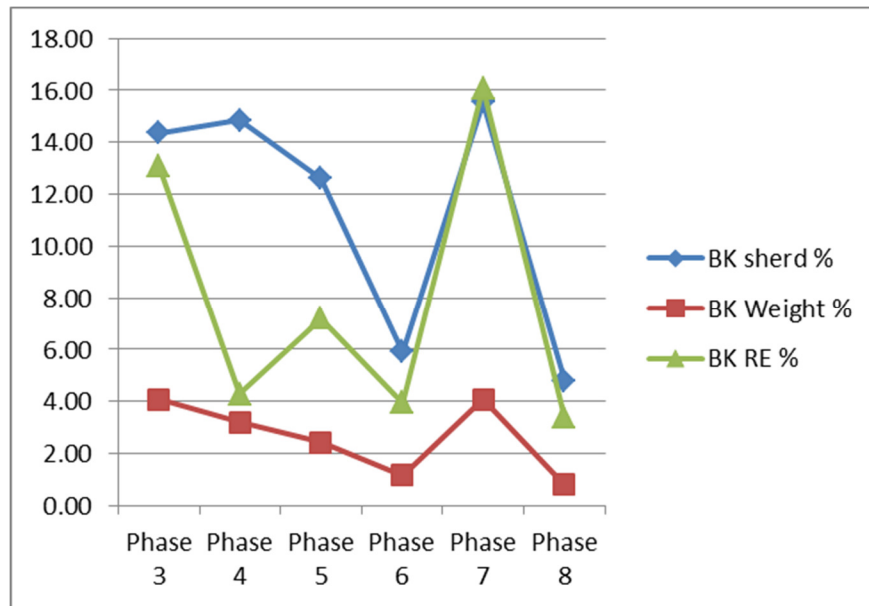


Chart 3: Relative percentage of breakers in the CC1–3 fabrics in relation to all pottery from each phase

Dales ware was retrieved from the Phase 4 deposits with a slightly higher relative quantity by weight and rim equivalent than from Phase 3. As discussed below, it represents the last period of supply of shell-gritted Dales ware to the site and was probably residual from Phase 4 or Phase 5 where the much smaller fragments exhibited lower average sherd weights and higher levels of abrasion suggesting they had been heavily trampled.

The wheel-made SHEL fabric was not abundant by rim equivalent or sherd count but a large fragment from a double lid-seated jar with a heavily worn rim from layer 142 suggests that this group contained a range of pottery from the late 4<sup>th</sup> century. This suggests that there were large fresh fragments of SHEL from this phase (Chart 4 and Chart 15). Sherds from a maximum of five vessels in the LCOA fabric were present but these were large fragments suggesting that they were relatively freshly deposited. The forms included lid-seated, a double lid-seated jar with an external carbonised residue (No. 44) and a straight sided bead and flanged bowl. This phase had the largest group of fresh fragments of this ware until the predominantly disturbed Phase 8 group (Chart 4 and Chart 13). It appears likely that given this fabric has been placed from the mid to late 4<sup>th</sup> century and into the 5<sup>th</sup> (Darling and Precious 2014, 107–112) and that the coins from this phase place the activity after AD 364, suggesting the very earliest that the fresh pottery from this group was broken was in the late 4<sup>th</sup> century.

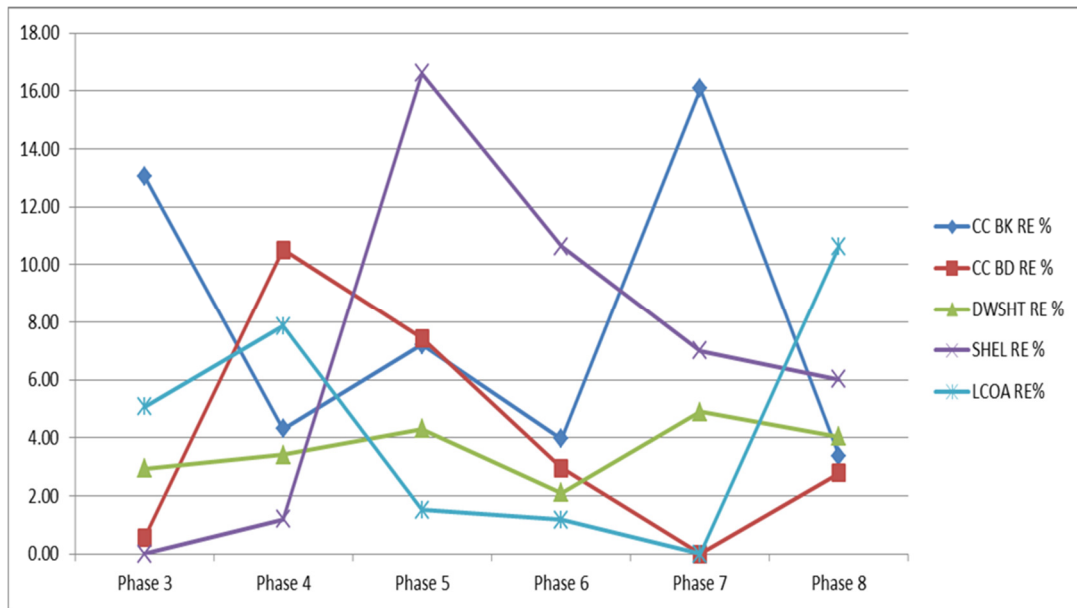


Chart 4: Relative quantities of CC beakers, CC bowls/dishes, DWSHT, SHEL and LCOA wares on the basis of percentage of RE by phase

F No.	F Type	Context	Spot date	Comments	Sherd	Weight (g)	Total RE %	Mean sherd weight (g)
142	Layer	142	Very late 4th-early 5th century	A large group including indicators for the latest phase of Roman pottery production including shell gritted double lid-seated jars. Also present are sherds from: colour-coated bowls, grey ware bead and flanged and wide-mouthed bowl types and Dales ware type jars, a Nene Valley type reeded-rimmed mortarium, an Oxfordshire red colour-coated bowl and a bowl in the oxidised SPOX fabric	587	5058	476	8.62
147	Layer	147	4 <sup>th</sup> century	A large group including: colour-coated beakers including a grooved rimmed and painted examples along with grey ware and samian	137	344	58	2.51
148	Wall	148	Late 3 <sup>rd</sup> - ?4 <sup>th</sup> century	A medium sized group including sherds of: samian, grey ware and a colour-coated beaker with a plain rim	73	390	35	5.34
153	Layer	153	Very late 4th-early 5th century	A medium sized group including: an Oxfordshire red colour-coated bowl with stamped decoration	30	242	40	8.07
193	Pit	189	Very late 4th-early 5th century	A small group including: sherds from an Oxfordshire red colour-coated bowl; a colour-coated bowl with a plain rim; a colour-coated beaker with painted decoration and a double lid-seated jar in the LCOA fabric	23	421	37	18.3
203	Layer	203	3 <sup>rd</sup> century+	A small group including a fragment from a form 37 samian bowl and a grey ware wide-mouthed bowl	49	238	29	4.86
215	Grave	214	2 <sup>nd</sup> century+	A small group including grey ware	3	16	0	5.33
226	Posthole	225	Roman	A small group including samian and shell-gritted sherds	7	9	0	1.29

Table 4: Phase 4 dating summary

### **Phase 5: Late 4<sup>th</sup> century AD renovations of building**

A total of 1189 sherds, 15.628kg, RE8.61, were retrieved from Phase 5 deposits. There was a marked difference in average sherd weight between Phase 4 and Phase 5. A similar quantity of sherds were found but the Phase 5 sherds were more than double the average weight and generally fresher (13.14g). This was partly because a greater proportion of the pottery was retrieved from cut features such as pits, an oven and the large wide mouthed bowl from the 'tank' feature (containing vessel No. 41). If this vessel and the whole jar from Pit 169 (No. 50) are removed from the calculation an there was a mean sherd weight of 9.02g (Chart 1 and Chart 2).

Although the oven would have perhaps also been suitable for baking, the suite of features present including the tank and oven would fit with descriptions of brew houses or maltings. Cool (2006, 142–3) provides a description of how such features might have been used and suggested that wooden barrels might have been utilised to hold the resultant product. If the structures present suggest brewing, then the suite of fine wares from this phase also suggest the possibility of dining on the site too, with good quality ceramic tableware of this period that had been carefully curated and mended.

Rim fragments from an unusual amphora were retrieved from two contexts from this phase (117 and 132). Also present was a small group of residual amphora, including one sherd that had been possibly re-used as a hone or for rubbing and which was retrieved from the oven. Both vessels had been manufactured at least 100 years before their deposition. Also of note and built into the oven was a fragment from a comb-decorated storage jar of a type typical of the 1<sup>st</sup> to mid 2<sup>nd</sup> century (Rowlandson 2011, Fig. 4.5.13). It appears likely that this vessel may have previously been sunk into the ground like the Phase 6 storage jar before it was decommissioned and used as construction material for the oven.

Oxford red colour-coated wares were still present in a significant quantity (at least nine vessels) and included illustrated bowl No. 4 and a hemispherical flanged bowl that had been subject to a repair to the rim. A small number of sherds of the local SPOX oxidised tableware fabric were present, including an example of a bowl with an everted rim.

Fragments of colour-coated beakers were still present in the group including pentice-moulded types, but a greater range of open forms were present including flagons, Castor boxes, lipped bowls, plain rimmed dishes and bowls with everted rims (Howe *et al.* 1980, Form No. 86). Of note from this phase were a further two examples of the diagnostically late SPIR fabric from context 117, which would further confirm that this group fits in at the end of the period of Roman pottery production in Lincolnshire (Rowlandson in prep.).

A small quantity of DSSA, DSGR and CR fabrics were also retrieved that were probably waste from 2<sup>nd</sup> century activity. As with the previous groups the local grey ware jars and bowls remained the most common type present in the assemblage. The vessels present included late wide-mouth bowl types (discussed further below, No. 40 and 41); straight sided bead and flanged bowls; plain rimmed bowls; a carinated drinking bowl; a copy of a samian form 31 bowl probably also for use at the table. Examples of narrow necked jars and the frilled narrow necked jar form J162 were present (e.g. No. 26 and 27), presumably utilised for holding liquids, and a greater quantity of sherds from large storage jars. The grey ware jar forms present included Dales-type and other lid-seated forms.

The pottery from layer 160 includes a proportion of the face pot No. 55; given the position of this vessel it appears likely that it may have been disturbed from Phase 3, pit [190].

A range of shell-gritted Dales ware jars were still present in the group but they had a relatively low average sherd weight of 6.55g and may have been redeposited rather than contemporary with the activities of this phase. It is possible that supplies of this ware to the site had ceased by this point. In contrast, the fresh assemblage of wheel-made SHEL pottery of later 4<sup>th</sup> century AD (average sherd weight 20.7g) is much more likely to be contemporary with this phase of occupation and a good quantity of double-lid seated jar types and a fragment from a lid were present. Small quantities of South Midlands shell-gritted wares perhaps

also relate to trade in the later 4<sup>th</sup> century. Sherds from three LCOA vessels were present including a bowl and a lid.

The whole vessels present suggest that a stock of pottery was still available in this period and both types are vessels that can be placed at the very end of Roman pottery at Lincoln (Darling 1977). Their deposition in the backfilling of functional pits and tanks suggest they represent vessels in use at the closure of Phase 5 before the redevelopment of the site in Phase 6.

#### The vessel in the tank No. 41

There is significant evidence for the deposition of votive offerings down wells and even into features associated with cess, as noted above and seen at Silchester and elsewhere. The deposition of whole vessels in wood-lined tanks has been seen in London where one pit had a significant group of ceramic vessels (Fulford 2001, 202, 207). A fine example of the deposition of hoards of metal vessels into a well at the end of the Roman period was found at Drapers' Gardens, London, and the presence of an incomplete juvenile Red Deer skeleton from the same feature is also of interest (Gerrard 2009). The deposition of a whole, grey ware wide mouthed bowl of a type easily paralleled with examples from the latest groups from Lincoln is of interest, accompanied as it was by an antler (Plate 6). Although the vessel was broken when found, the whole of the vessel was present and it appears likely that it was broken during or not long after it was deposited. This would appear to represent a closure deposit as the feature was backfilled and thus the pot from this feature was complete and in use when the tank fell out of use.

#### The miniature jar No. 50

Ovens and 'corn dryers' are a common feature of most sites of the later 4<sup>th</sup> century. Examples from the latest phases of Roman occupation include Orton Hall Farm, Cambridgeshire; Great Casterton, Empingham, Rutland; Sapperton; Dragonby; Hibaldstow; Lincoln (e.g. St Mark's Building 8); and Sleaford (Mackreath 1996, Corder 1961, Cooper 2000, Simmons 1995, May 1996, Steane et al 2001 and Elsdon 1997). Examples of vessels deposited in the flues of large, late Roman ovens include a vessel from one of the key late Roman sites in the region, the villa at Great Casterton where an unusual decorated Nene Valley vessel was deposited in the closure deposits of the large oven (Corder 1961). The 'corn dryer' at Welton le Wold villa, East Yorkshire also contained a burial at the end of the Roman period (Mackey 1998, 29). The placing of the small jar in the rake-out pit of the Phase 5 oven (context 169) would suggest that it represented a 'closure' deposit when the feature was placed out of use in a similar way to the other examples

The selection of small or miniature vessels for 'structured' or 'ritual' deposition has been recognised at a number of sites in Roman Britain and miniature objects were commonly deposited throughout the North-west provinces of the Empire (Kiernan 2009). These vessels have been found associated with burials, at temples and from other votive deposits (Graham and Graham 2009). The main comparison from Lincolnshire is the miniature vessels retrieved from the Market Rasen kiln site where the practice of manufacturing miniature replicas has been noted (M J Darling *pers com.*). Other votive groups of pottery are known from Lincoln itself, including a group of three very small flagons with a miniature cornice rimmed colour-coated beaker from Hyekham Road (Rowlandson and Hartley in prep.), and a foundation deposit of three small beakers or crucibles made prior to the construction of a building at the Bishop Grossetesste. In the case of the double lid-seated jar deposited next to the oven it appears likely that this vessel would fit with Kiernan's suggestion for the function of miniature vessels to be an example of a symbolic functional container for a token amount of food or drink (2009). The vessel itself is a fine copy of a vessel that would more typically fit into the medium or large jar category (cf. No. 51 this site and Rowlandson 2011, Fig. 4.9.68–9) and therefore may relate to a similar practice evident in the oven found at the north tower of the gatehouse at The Park, Lincoln. Here, a whole colour-coated flagon containing a whole unshattered egg and the bones of a young chicken was deposited. The contents have been taken to be associated with Janus, Mercury or 'some vague *genius loci*' (Colyer *et al.* 1999, Darling 1977, No. 25).



With the positioning of the small jar it is tempting to associate the ritual with household gods and perhaps with fertility. Indeed, areas of food preparation also appear to be a common site for infant burials within households, for example the burials of infants next to hearths at Shiptonthorpe, East Yorkshire or in the late Roman buildings from the St. Mark's Church site, Lincoln (Millett 2006; Steane et al. 2001).

One key point for considering the chronology of the site is that the vessel deposited into the rake-out pit represents the point at which the feature was put out of service. The shell-gritted jar selected for deposition can be considered to be one typical of 'Ultimate Roman period' date. It is also noteworthy that a large proportion of a grey ware wide-mouthed bowl was also retrieved from the same fill (No. 50).

F No.	F Type	Context	Spot date	Comments	Sherd	Weight (g)	Total RE %	Mean sherd weight (g)
118	Pit	117	4 <sup>th</sup> century	A medium sized group including fragments from a colour-coated beaker probably of the pentice-moulded type and sherds of shell-gritted Dales ware	98	5644	119	57.59
171	Oven	126	Roman	A small group including grey ware	8	356	2	44.5
118	Pit	127	4 <sup>th</sup> century	A medium sized group including sherds from: a colour-coated dish with a plain rim, shell-gritted Dales ware and a grey ware bowl with a reeded rim	28	365	27	13.04
132	Layer	132	Late 4 <sup>th</sup> century	A large group including sherds from: and Oxfordshire red colour-coated mortarium, a grey ware jar with wavy comb decoration, a colour-coated Castor Box, a grey ware Dales ware type lid-seated jar and shell-gritted sherds	81	1696	27	20.94
140	Layer	140	Mid to late 3 <sup>rd</sup> century	A large group made up of some large fragments and lots of smaller scraps. The types present in the group include sherds from: grey ware collared and Dales ware types; shell gritted Dales ware jars; a Dressel 20 amphora and a colour-coated bowl with a flanged rim	257	1617	140	6.29
149	Layer	149	3 <sup>rd</sup> -4 <sup>th</sup> century	A medium sized group including colour-coated and shell-gritted sherds	29	136	0	4.69
154	Layer	154	Roman	A small group	2	4	0	2
160	Layer	160	Very late 4 <sup>th</sup> -early 5 <sup>th</sup> century	A large group including: Oxfordshire red colour-coat; a shell-gritted jar with a curved rim and colour-coated: beakers and a hemispherical flanged bowl	519	3558	303	6.86
169	Pit	162	Very late 4 <sup>th</sup> -early 5 <sup>th</sup> century	A medium sized group including a grey ware wide-mouthed bowl, a large grey ware jar and a nearly complete small shell-gritted jar with a double lid-seated rim	68	1595	148	23.46
166	Layer	166	Late 3 <sup>rd</sup> -4 <sup>th</sup> century	A small group including colour-coated sherds from a bowl and grey ware	5	33	17	6.6
171	Oven	171	4 <sup>th</sup> century	A small group including a fragment from a large storage jar in an Iron Age tradition fabric that probably dates to the early Roman period. A colour-coated bowl with a plain rim would provide a latest date for this context of the 4th century AD	3	251	29	83.67
197	Pit	196	Very late 4 <sup>th</sup> -early 5 <sup>th</sup> century	A medium sized group including sherds from: a grey ware jar with a frilled collar; colour-coated vessels with painted decoration; Oxfordshire red colour-coated ware, and a shell-gritted jar with a double lid-seated rim	29	151	26	5.21
198	Layer	198	Late 3 <sup>rd</sup> century+	A medium sized group including shell-gritted sherds, a fragment from a Dales ware type jar and samian	62	222	23	3.58

*Table 5: Phase 5 dating summary*

### Phase 6: Late 4<sup>th</sup> or early 5<sup>th</sup> century AD hostelry

A total of 1608 sherds, 24.973kg, RE12.89, were retrieved from Phase 6 deposits with an average sherd weight of (15.53g or 9.46 with the complete vessels removed). There was a higher proportion of abraded sherds from this phase in comparison to the Phase 5 (Chart 2). The most common types present remained the typical local grey ware jars and bowls.

The number of sherds in the CC1-3 fabrics decreased greatly with a far lower quantity of beakers present. Forms included pentice moulded and paint decorated beakers along with sherds from flagons, plain rimmed dishes, lipped bowls, bowls copying samian forms 37 and 38, straight sided bead and flanged bowls (No. 10). Additional vessels present included a fragment from a necked jar (No. 8) a form not typically found this far north in such proximity to Lincoln. The spouted 'beaker' form BKNV63 (No. 7) and the trimmed 'coffee pot' lid that had clearly been used for some time before being re-shaped are forms only found amongst the latest groups from the Nene Valley. The lower proportion of colour-coated beakers may in part be due to a change in function of the site but probably represent the lower occurrence of such types in groups at the end of the Roman period as drinking vessels and a greater range of other forms in glass became proportionally more common (Cool 2006, Chapter 19). The re-working evident on some of these diagnostically late forms and the heavy internal use wear on the hemispherical bowl from Layer 125 points to a late and heavily used group of fine ware.

A good range of Oxfordshire red colour-coated sherds from bowls with some cross joining between layers and Hadham type wares were present but there was a far greater occurrence of bowls and dishes in the local oxidised fine ware SPOX (No.14–19). This included one vessel that had been trimmed, presumably to repair a cracked flange. A sherd of Argonne ware, imported fine ware from the continent, was retrieved from the fill of Pit 168. A small number of sherds in the SPCC fabric were present, an otherwise rare fabric on this site. The straight sided bead and flanged bowl in the BB1 fabric from this phase was a rare occurrence of this fabric from Navenby and perhaps as a result of the greater diversity of fabrics typically found on the latest Roman sites. A slight increase in supply of BB1 to Lincoln towards the end of the Roman period has been noted (Darling and Precious 2014, 112–3) and it is clear that Black burnished ware continued to be supplied to Hadrian's Wall until the latest phases of supply to the north (Bidwell and Croom 2010). Also presence was a whole bowl in the unusual late Roman SPIR fabric (No. 21). The presence of this vessel was important as it is clear that the activity in this phase was at least at the end of Roman pottery production in the area if not beyond it.

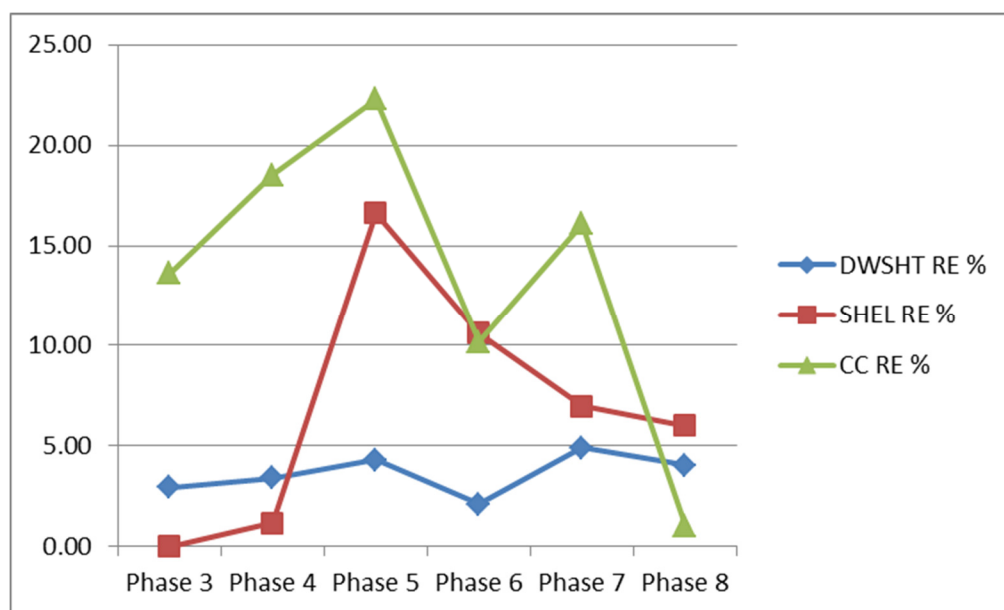


Chart 5: relative percentage of weight by phase for DWSHT, SHEL and CC1-3

Grey wares in the GREY group made up 68.90% of the group by sherd count from Phase 6 and 72.34% of the assemblage by weight. The large storage jar No. 29, was the most significant vessel in this fabric. The range of forms present included a range of straight sided bead and flanged bowls; a bowl with an in-turned bead and flange (No. 37); Plain rimmed dishes (No. 30); beakers with everted rims; large bowls with everted rims and wide-mouthed bowls with developed rims (BWM3); collared jars (No. 27); Dales type jars (presumably residual); everted rimmed jars (No. 24); an unusual 'Castor box' type jar (No. 31); lid-seated jars and storage jars (No. 28) including examples with combed wavy lines.

The range of forms is broadly similar to those from the Swanpool kiln and from the late groups illustrated from The Park, Lincoln (Webster and Booth 1947; Darling 1977). The general picture from this group is that a number of vessels may have been residual but a few of the key late indicators remain suggesting that there was probably a stock of grey ware vessels in use at this point, most notably the large storage jar.

Although fragments of handmade Dales ware jars were present, the majority of the shell-gritted wares were wheel-made and mostly from the double lid-seated jar type and a whole lid (No. 51). The group appears broadly similar to Phase 5 including a similar range of fine wares, but perhaps with a lower proportion of pottery beakers. Sherds from storage jars were also well represented.

Only two sherds of the LCOA fragment were present but these included a large fresh fragment from a straight sided bead and flanged bowl (No. 45). A single fragment from a South Midlands shell-gritted jar was also retrieved. The majority of the shell-gritted sherds from this phase were from storage jars and examples of necked jars mimicking South Midland type jars (No. 49). Sherds from a double lid-seated jar were also present. With the significant number of sherds from storage jars from this phase it is perhaps tempting to consider that this was one of the functions this area of the building.

The pottery from Phase 6 is of interest given the number of complete vessels found during the excavation. The assemblage is similar in many ways to the group of pottery associated with the late Roman buildings on the St. Mark's Church site (Steane et al 2001, sm76). It is clear from the whole vessels buried that there was still a stock of vessels available for use but, although the sample is small it is interesting in that it contains a bowl in the SPIR fabric, the latest new indicator that developed at the end of the Roman period, and the large storage jar in a type that is typical of the latest storage jars from Lincoln and that may have had long life, due to the potential it had for storing goods.

#### Storage jar No. 29

The most easily explained vessel amongst this group is the large storage jar from pit [168] where a functional use for this vessel would appear likely. As discussed below, this vessel is likely to date to the very end of Roman pottery production and may have had a long life as it is well known that important vessels such as these were carefully curated and maintained in the Roman period (Peña 2007). The attrition on the inside of the vessel (see catalogue) suggests that fermentation took place and a grain store or a vat for brewing would appear likely. Examples of jars sunk into the floors of Romano-British houses are common. A whole Dales ware jar set into the floor of Building 1 at Old Winteringham (Stead 1976, 6 Fig. 5), a storage jar from Building 20 Lion Walk, Colchester (Crummy 1984, 63) and an example from Building 8 from St. Mark's Church, Lincoln (Steane et al 2001 *et al.*, 237–8) situated in buildings with larger hearth or oven structures were all probably used for a similar storage or fermentation functions. It is possible that Pit 1017 from the excavations to west of Ermine Street at Navenby, which contained a large proportion of an amphora, may have been utilised to hold liquids before a suspiciously 'structured' deposit of a large proportion of two 4<sup>th</sup> century beakers, a puppy and cess rich soil were backfilled into it (Palmer-Brown and Rylatt 2011; Rowlandson 2011). No 'closure' deposit appears to be evident in this instance.

This vessel is reminiscent of those sunk into the bars at Pompeii and the fermentation damage suggests the vessel may have been used for making beer. However, it is possible that this jar was used for this function during Phase 5, in association with the oven, and put to a secondary storage use in Phase 6.

Indeed, as well as holding grain or foodstuffs, examples of large storage jars being used to contain large groups of coins are also known (Rowlandson in press). Its location in an enclosed area might suggest a less public function for this storage jar.

It is worth noting that broadly similar jars have been found used as containers for cremations in Anglo-Saxon cemeteries such as Cleatham and Millgate, Newark. This suggests that they were some of the last Roman vessels in use, perhaps surviving due to their importance for storage and their robust construction, but equally that they may have been reclaimed from Roman buildings to offer a link to a significant piece of the 'Roman past'.

#### The whole bowl No. 21 and lid No. 52

These vessels were found in the corner of the same room as the whole storage pot from pit [168] (discussed above) and were recovered from layer 121 (Plate 11). Given the presence of both the bowl and the lid in close proximity, a random event would appear unlikely. Both vessels could be dated to the very last phase of Roman pottery production given the similarity of the lid with a pre-firing finial perforation to Huntcliff types and the bowl as an unusual example of the latest SPIR fabric.



*Plate 11: Bowl No. 21 and lid No.52 in situ*

Examples of jars set into buildings are commonplace although may have had some role in 'ritual' in some cases (e.g. Higham Ferrers (Lawrence and Smith 2009, 72, 87, 112–3)). Similar 'votive pots' were found in the room with an oven or hearth in Building 20 at Lion Walk, Colchester. It is possible that these vessels were placed as offerings but the author of the report on Structure 8 at St Mark's, Lincoln suggested that the jars with lids may have functioned as stores (cf discussion of vessel 29) but raises the possibility that a further bowl found from the same building may have contained an offering (Steane et al 2001, 277–8). The slightly unusual pattern of burning on bowl No. 21 would perhaps support this. One other possibility is that they may have functioned as a cash box.

F No	F Type	Context	Spot date	Comments	Sherd	Weight (g)	Total RE %	Mean sherd weight (g)
110	Layer	110	Very late 4 <sup>th</sup> -early 5 <sup>th</sup> century	A large group including; Dalesware jars, samian, colour-coated wares; a Nene Valley type mortarium, a disc-necked flagon in an oxidised fabric, and the late grey ware bead and flanged and in-turned bead and flanged bowl types	261	2563	236	9.82
113	Wall	113	Mid to late 3 <sup>rd</sup> century+	A small group including fragments from: shell-gritted Dales ware, grey ware and a colour-coated hemispherical bowl	37	332	6	8.97
114	Layer	114	Mid to late 3 <sup>rd</sup> century-early 4 <sup>th</sup> century	A small group including a fragment from a Nene Valley type mortarium	2	89	0	44.5
116	Layer	116	Mid to late 3 <sup>rd</sup> century+	A medium sized group including fragments from: colour-coated vessels and a grey ware wide-mouthed bowl	45	514	29	11.42
136	Layer	121	Very late 4 <sup>th</sup> -early 5 <sup>th</sup> century	A medium sized group including: shell gritted Dales ware, a grey ware wide-mouthed bowl, colour-coated wares and a complete bowl with a bead and flanged rim in the SPIR fabric and a nearly complete shell-gritted lid	56	1672	261	29.86
122	Layer	122	Late 3 <sup>rd</sup> -4 <sup>th</sup> century	A medium sized group including sherds from: colour-coated vessels and grey ware types including a bowl with a bead and flanged rim	71	395	19	5.56
125	Layer	125	Late 3 <sup>rd</sup> century+	A large group including sherds from: a grey ware storage jar, a Nene Valley type mortarium, a colour-coated hemispherical flanged bowl and a straight sided grey ware bowl with a bead and flanged rim	271	1919	28	7.08
139	Layer	130	4 <sup>th</sup> century	A medium sized group including a grey ware jar with wavy comb decoration, also present are sherds of the SHEL, SPOX and samian fabrics	34	392	34	11.53
133	Wall	133	4 <sup>th</sup> century	A large group including sherds from: a colour-coated Castor Box lid, a Dressel 20 amphora, shell gritted vessels, and grey ware forms including a large wide-mouthed bowl, a bowl with a flanged rim and a lid	212	1808	56	8.53
136	Layer	136	Very late 4 <sup>th</sup> -early 5 <sup>th</sup> century	A large group including sherds from a bowl with a bead and flanged rim, a bowl with an everted rim and a beaker in the SPOX fabric, Shell gritted Dales ware jars, Oxfordshire red colour-coated ware including a bowl with stamped roundels, a grey ware jar with combed wavy line decoration and colour-coated ware sherds including a 'coffee-pot' recessed lid and a beaker with painted decoration	353	3462	348	9.81
137	Wall	137	3 <sup>rd</sup> -4 <sup>th</sup> century	A small group including shell gritted wares and a colour-coated beaker with scale and folded decoration	12	104	9	8.67



F No	F Type	Context	Spot date	Comments	Sherd	Weight (g)	Total RE %	Mean sherd weight (g)
141	Wall	141	3 <sup>rd</sup> -4 <sup>th</sup> century	A small group including a fragment from a grey ware colander and shell-gritted ware	5	64	0	12.8
144	Wall foundation	145	4 <sup>th</sup> century	A small group including sherds from: a Dressel 20 amphora, a colour-coated flagon with painted decoration and a shell-gritted jar with a curved rim	24	245	21	10.21
156	Layer	156	Late 4 <sup>th</sup> century+	A small group including SPOX, HADOX and a colour-coated flagon or jar. Also present is a grey ware sherd trimmed to a disc	24	383	49	15.96
168	Pit	161	Very late 4 <sup>th</sup> -early 5 <sup>th</sup> century	A medium sized group including an Oxfordshire red colour-coated bowl, a paint decorated SPOX vessel, a colour-coated bowl with a bead and flanged rim and a grey ware jar with a curved rim	66	908	41	13.76
168	Pit	167	4 <sup>th</sup> century	A small group including samian, a painted SPOX bowl and grey ware	8	13	5	1.63
168	Pit	168	4 <sup>th</sup> century	A small group including a grey ware scale and fold decorated beaker and shell-gritted Dales ware and a complete grey ware storage jar No. 29	59	9618	117	163.02
170	Layer	170	Late 4 <sup>th</sup> century	A medium sized group including sherds from: an Oxfordshire red colour-coated bowl; grey ware and a shell-gritted Dales ware jar	68	492	30	7.24

Table 6: Phase 6 dating summary

### Phase 7: 5<sup>th</sup> century AD or later building

A smaller group of pottery was retrieved from Phase 7 with a much lower average sherd weight (360 sherds, 2.213kg, RE 1.43, av. 6.15g). Very little of this pottery was diagnostic and few of the late forms or fabrics were present. It is possible that by this time the inhabitants of the site had less pottery available or were disposing of it elsewhere, perhaps on vacant plots in the vicinity. It is more likely that viable pottery vessels in use may have dwindled to almost nothing before this stage and the pottery retrieved from these features was reworked from earlier middens. Of the larger sherds from this group it can be certain that the reeded rim mortarium was broken sometime before the erection of Building 5, given the sherd joins from this vessel to Phase 6. A range of samian, native tradition wares and early grey wares were present suggesting this smaller mixed assemblage of pottery did not relate to activity in Building 5. Comparisons with the fresher and more diagnostic groups from the previous phases highlight this.

The greater quantity of colour-coated beakers and Dales ware jars than the previous phase appears more like what one might expect from a much abraded 3<sup>rd</sup> century group with a few later sherds present with the dropping of colour-coated beaker sherds from a high point in Phase 3 down to Phase 6 and then an improbable spike of colour-coated beakers suggesting a greater similarity with the Phase 3 and Phase 4 assemblages (Chart 6). This illogical spike on the graph is also confirmed by plotting the frequency of colour-coated beakers by weight and Rim Equivalent (RE) all pointing to an unnatural rise in the frequency of such vessels if plotted against the general declining frequency of fabrics such as SHEL.

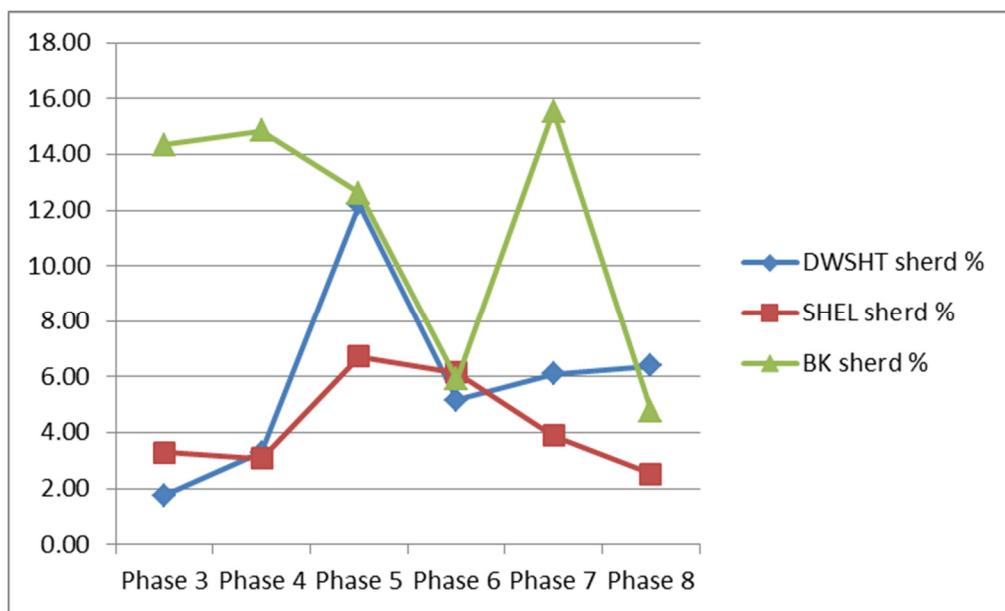


Chart 6: DWSHT, SHEL and CC1-3 beaker sherds plotted by % of total sherd count

Chart 7 presents the relative quantity of Dales ware (DWSHT) against the phases. To further demonstrate this the relative weight of Dales ware in Phase 3 increased markedly and quantification by sherd count an RE would also support a second and improbable spike if the material present was a good representation of the latest Roman pottery types that ought to have been in use at that stage. It can only be concluded that the majority of the Phase 7 pottery was not freshly deposited.

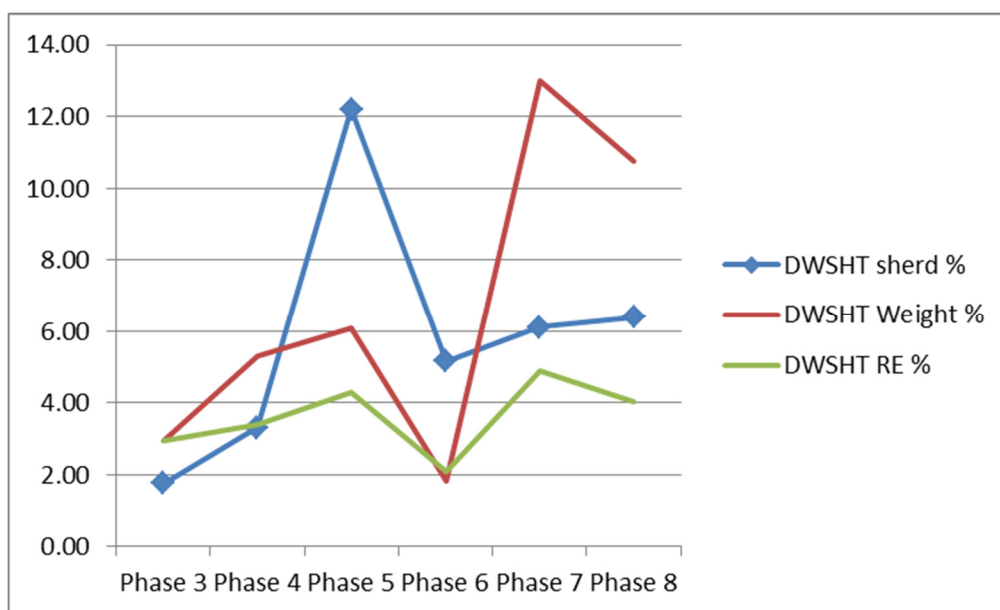


Chart 7: Quantification of DWSHT fabric as a percentage of each Phase group

F No	F Type	Context	Spot date	Comments	Sherd	Weight (g)	Total RE %	Mean sherd weight (g)
107	Pit	106	4 <sup>th</sup> century	A medium sized group of fragments of shell-gritted wares and a colour-coated beaker decorated with painted dots	69	441	15	6.39
112	Wall	112	Mid to late 3 <sup>rd</sup> century+	A medium sized group including fragments from: a Nene Valley type mortarium with a reeded rim, a shell-gritted Dales ware jar and grey ware	41	689	60	16.8
119	Layer	119	4 <sup>th</sup> century	A large group including sherds of grey ware, shell-gritted Dales ware and a paint decorated colour-coated beaker	175	734	36	4.19
182	Layer	182	3 <sup>rd</sup> century+	A medium sized group including samian, Nene Valley type mortarium, and colour coated-beakers	75	349	32	4.65

Table 7: Phase 7 dating summary

### Phase 8: Post-medieval and modern

The largest, and one of the freshest groups of pottery was the material from Phase 8 (2130 sherds, 28.036kg, RE 13.65, av. sherd weight 13.16g). As is typically the case, many of the best vessels were retrieved from this phase and this group probably represents the last phase of occupation, dumping of material from other inhabitants of Navenby after the buildings fell out of use and disturbed material from the orchard. The pottery from this group has a good representation of the main late Roman types which were found throughout the sequence, including face pots and an example of the dimpled grey ware bowl commonly known as 'Romano-Saxon' typically found only in the latest Roman deposits from Lincoln (No. 38). Post-Roman pottery, brick and tile from this phase dates to the 18<sup>th</sup>–20<sup>th</sup> century and the large quantity of material from this phase represents the disturbed, and no doubt levelled, remains of the Roman buildings that had been on the site. Beyond that which is noted elsewhere in the report, further analysis of the Phase 8 pottery would not be productive.

F No.	F Type	Context	Spot date	Comments	Sherd	Weight (g)	Total RE %	Mean sherd weight (g)
101	Layer	101	Very late 4 <sup>th</sup> -early 5 <sup>th</sup> century	A large group containing: Swanpool mortaria, a paint-decorated pentice moulded beaker and a grey ware bowl with a bead and flanged rim	164	2779	131	16.95
102	Layer	102	Very late 4 <sup>th</sup> -early 5 <sup>th</sup> century	A huge group of Roman pottery including a good range of all of the key indicator fabrics: SPOX, LCOA, OXRC, SPCC and forms including: jars with double lid-seated rims, 'Romano-Saxon' bowls and everted rimmed bowls that suggest a date at the end of the Roman period. Also present in this group is a sizable fragment from a Late La Tène III type storage jar that is typical of late Iron Age to early Roman activity (1st century AD)	1259	17584	702	13.97
103	Layer	103	Very late 4 <sup>th</sup> -early 5 <sup>th</sup> century	A mixed abraded group dated by the presence of a grey ware jar with a double lid-seated rim	94	932	35	9.91
104	Layer	104	Very late 4 <sup>th</sup> -early 5 <sup>th</sup> century	A large group including a stamp decorated colour-coated vessel, a grey ware bowl with a high beaded and flanged rim, a grey ware bowl with an in-turned bead and flanged rim, a face pot fragment and a stone roof tile	387	3450	309	8.91
105	Layer	105	Very late 4 <sup>th</sup> -early 5 <sup>th</sup> century	A large group including: SPOX, a curve rimmed jar in the SPIR fabric, an unusual bowl in the LCOA fabric, an unusual grey ware jar, a grey ware jar decorated with combed wavy lines and sherds from shell-gritted jars with double lid-seated rims	128	2272	164	17.75
111	Layer	111	Mid to late 3 <sup>rd</sup> century+?	A medium sized group including grey ware and shell-gritted wares	41	201	5	4.9
172	Pit	172	4 <sup>th</sup> century	A medium sized group including a fragment from a late Roman red colour-coated vessel; shell gritted sherds and a rim from a grey ware storage jar	57	818	19	14.35

Table 8: Phase 8 dating summary

## Unphased group

217 sherds, 1.919, RE1.23, average sherd weight 8.84g.

F No.	F Type	Context	Spot date	Comments	Sherd	Weight (g)	Total RE %	Mean sherd weight (g)
100	U/S	100	4 <sup>th</sup> century*	A large mixed group including sherds from a folded beaker and hemispherical flanged bowls in the oxidised SPOX fabric. See also J. Young report for post-Roman pottery	171	1408	67	8.23
U/S	U/S	138	Mid to late 3 <sup>rd</sup> century-mid 4 <sup>th</sup> century	A medium sized unstratified group including sherds from: a shell gritted Dalesware jar, a Nene Valley mortarium, a colour-coated beaker with scale and folded decoration and a grey ware plain rimmed dish	46	511	56	11.11

Table 9: Unphased group dating summary

## Samian

By G. Monteil

### Introduction

A total of 109 sherds of samian ware were recovered and submitted for this report. The fabric of each sherd was examined, after taking a small, fresh break, under a x20 binocular microscope and was catalogued by context. Each archive catalogue entry consists of a fabric, form and decoration identification, sherd count, rim or base EVE (Estimated Vessel Equivalent) when appropriate, and weight.

A rubbing of the stamp was undertaken during analysis. It was mounted, scanned and submitted as an illustration. A full identification is provided at the end of this report.

Phase	South Gaulish			Lezoux			East Gaulish			Total		
	sherd	Weight (g)	RE	sherd	Weight (g)	RE	sherd	Weight (g)	RE	sherd	Weight (g)	RE
1	1	1		2	4		9	34		12	39	
2	1	1		15	37	0.1	1	2		17	40	0.1
3				9	17	0.06	4	22	0.06	13	39	0.12
4				14	28		14	86	0.08	28	114	0.08
5				4	6	0.01	5	45	0.08	9	51	0.09
6	3	3	0.03	8	14	0.09	2	7		13	24	0.12
7				3	6		1	2		4	8	
8				4	8	0.03				4	8	0.03
U/S	1	1		3	7	0.01	4	8	0.05	8	16	0.06
unknown							1	4	0.05	1	4	0.05
<b>Total</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>0.03</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>0.32</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>343</b>	<b>0.65</b>

Table 10: samian fabrics recovered in each phase

	Average weight
Lezoux	3.2
East Gaulish	7.8
South Gaulish	1.0
Total	4.7

Table 11: Average weight for each samian fabric

### Condition

The assemblage is of medium size with 109 sherds representing 93 vessels for a total weight of 343g and a total rim EVES figure of 0.65 (Table 10). The group is largely made up of small and abraded fragments with a particularly low average weight of 4.7g (Table 11) which suggests that this material is in the main residual and re-deposited. The percentage of unidentified forms is also high, another indicator of the nature of this group.

No repairs or wear were noticed during recording but the fragments from levelling layer 199, spread 160, wall 133 and floor 156 show evidence of fierce burning.

### Assemblage chronology and composition

A little first century samian material is present with six fragments of South Gaulish samian ware (Table 10) one of which is unstratified, the rest recovered in four contexts: metallated surface 227 in Phase 1; layer 224 in Phase 2; wall 133 and dump 119 in Phase 6. This material is much abraded and relatively un-diagnostic but suggests Flavian occupation nearby.

	South Gaulish		Lezoux		East Gaulish		Total	
	MNV	RE	MNV	RE	MNV	RE	MNV	RE
bowl	1		1				2	
cup	1						1	
dish			5		3		8	
DR18/31	1	0.03					1	0.03
DR18/31 or 31			1				1	
DR18/31R			2	0.06			2	0.06
DR31			5				5	
DR31 or 31R			1	0.01			1	0.01
DR31R			4				4	
DR32					1	0.05	1	0.05
DR33			4	0.12			4	0.12
DR36					1	0.05	1	0.05
DR38			1	0.08	2	0.03	3	0.11
DR45					1		1	
LUDSa					2	0.1	2	0.1
LUDSb					7	0.09	7	0.09
LUDTg					1		1	
mortarium					1		1	
WA79			2	0.03			2	0.03
unid	3		27		15		45	
<b>Total</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>0.03</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>0.32</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>0.65</b>

Table 12: Samian forms present within each main fabric group (Minimum Number of Vessels and rim EVES)

There is very little material that can confidently be attributed to the Trajanic and Hadrianic period and the bulk of this assemblage probably belongs to the second half of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century and the first half of the 3<sup>rd</sup> century. The only stamp recovered is by a late Hadrianic to early Antonine potter from Lezoux (see below) and there are no decorated vessels to refine the chronology. The East Gaulish samian is from the later industries of Rheinzabern and Trier. The presence of several typically late East Gaulish forms such as LUDSb, mortaria, Dr.32 and a LUDTg as well as two Central Gaulish platters form Wa.79 and a number of Dr.31 and 31R suggests a date in the latter part of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century and the 3<sup>rd</sup> century.

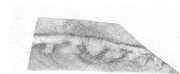
### **Concluding remarks**

As was the case in the last excavations in the vicinity (Monteil 2011), this samian group comes from very late contexts in Phase 2 and above and is in the main, residual which limits the conclusions that can be drawn. Compared to the assemblage from the 2009 excavations, the samian material is much abraded and the number of unidentified forms, high. A number of remarks can nonetheless be offered. The range of fabrics present and their relative proportion are broadly consistent with previous samian assemblages recovered from Navenby (*ibid*; Darling 1997, NAV97; Darling 1999, CLN96) with a little 1<sup>st</sup> century samian material and a strong emphasis on later samian vessels from Central and Eastern Gaul.

The range of samian forms present is similar to the one found in the 2009 excavations with a relatively limited number of types and an emphasis on dishes. There are some differences however, decorated bowls are completely lacking here while they made up just under 12% of the 2009 group. Another difference is related to the role played by cup form Dr.33 which here plays a much smaller role. Central Gaulish Dr.33 made up more than 30% of the 2009 excavation assemblage while here they barely add up to half that number. As with the 2009 material some typically late forms are absent from the Central Gaulish group but present within the East Gaulish group, perhaps another indicator that East Gaulish industries were playing a bigger role in the supply of sites in Eastern Britain than elsewhere (Dickinson 1990). The samian functional profile of this group is more in keeping with the British trend for rural sites than smaller civilian centres (Willis 2005, charts 16 and 17).

### **Potter stamp identification**

Context 170, Regulus i, die 4e, Dr.31, the top of the following letters are visible: **JEGVLI**], Lezoux, (Hartley and Dickinson 2011, 368), AD 130-165.



170

### **Amphorae**

*By I M Rowlandson with D F Williams*

The majority of the amphorae present in this group can be identified as the large globular Dressel 20 which was predominantly used for transporting olive oil; this is a common feature of groups from Lincoln and other small towns in the county (Darling and Precious 2014, Rowlandson 2010, 2011). By the 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD commodities such as wine were often transported from the continent in barrels as can be seen from the waterlogged assemblages from Vindolanda where many of the barrels could be shown to have been transported from the Rhône valley (Marlière 2003). There is also strong evidence for production of wine in Britain in the Nene Valley (Brown *et al.* 2001) and it might be expected that production may have also taken place in Lincolnshire. Therefore, with local products available, the importing of wine from further afield may have been less crucial. By the 4<sup>th</sup> century imported goods in amphorae were rare at Lincoln (Darling and Precious 2014).

A selection of the more unusual amphorae sherds from this excavation were submitted to David Williams for identification. Of those present the vessel that has been considered to be most likely from Asia Minor is a rare type in Britain with a broad date range. The DR28 form has rarely been identified from Lincoln with only one rim fragment found from the city from a Gallic production source (Darling and Precious 2014, 221, Fig. 181.1871). The remaining vessels are described below.



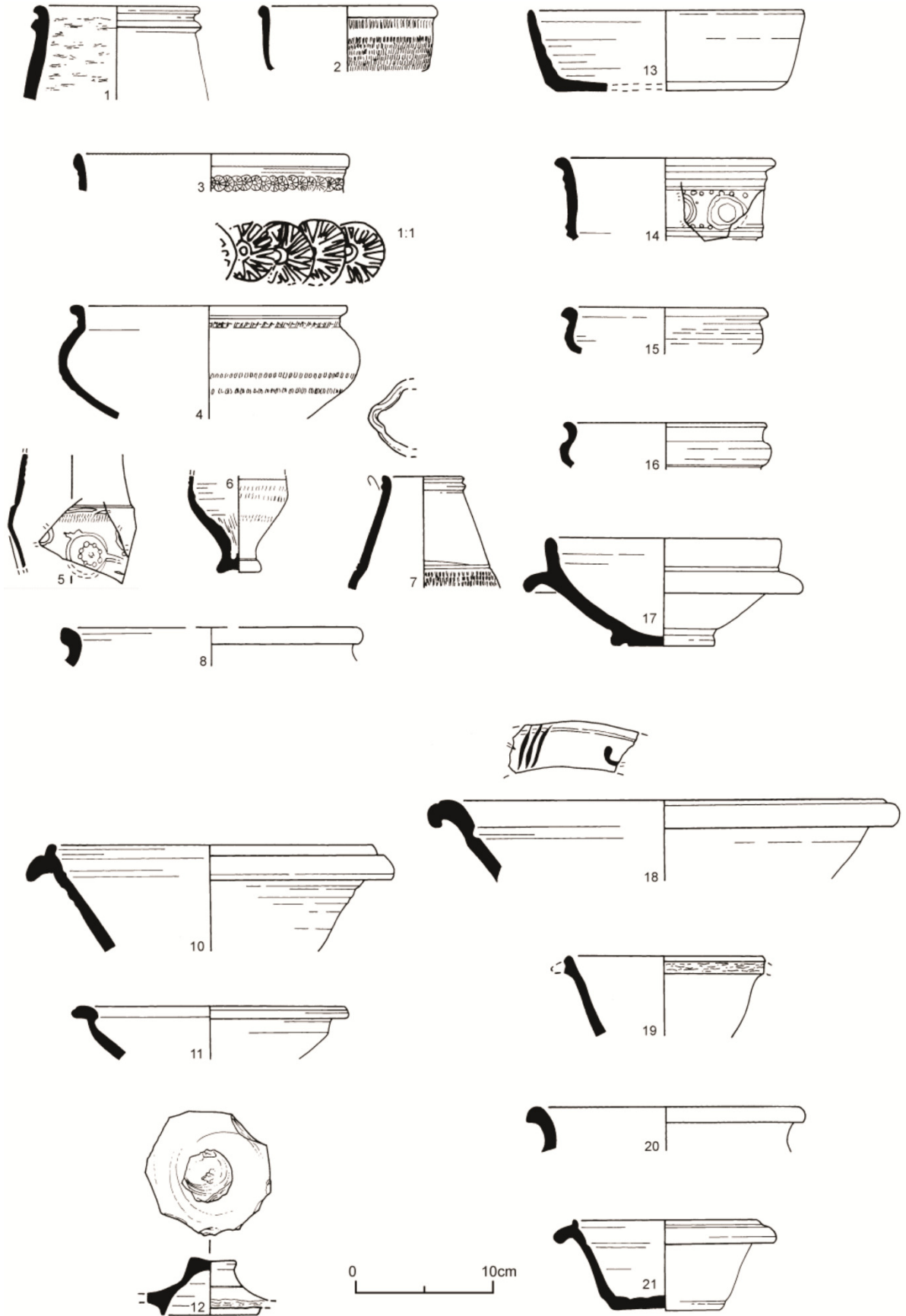


Plate 12: Selected Roman pottery

## A catalogue of selected amphorae

By D F Williams

1]. 102

A pulley-wheel rim in a hard, very sandy, light-coloured fabric, with frequent quartz grains erupting through the surfaces. This looks like the flat-based amphora form Dressel 28 (Williams and Keay 2006). This form was made at a variety of places, notably southern *Gaul*, *Tarraconensis*, *Baetica* and *Lusitania*. However, the hard sandy fabric of the Navenby sherd appears different to that described for those vessels from southern *Gaul* and *Tarraconensis* (*ibid.*; Keay and Jones 1982). Instead, it seems more likely that the origin is to be sort in southern Iberia and that it probably carried wine (Fabiao 2008, Fig. 11; Garcia and Bernal 2008, Fig. 4). If this identification is correct, then the presence of the Baetican Dressel 20 form at Navenby might indicate that they travelled together as part of the same cargo (cf. Colls *et al.* 1977, Figs. 16 and 17). Production seems to have ended by the middle of the second century AD.

2]. 117

Two joining body sherds in a similar fabric to **102**, quite likely from the same vessel.

3]. 119

Small, somewhat micaceous body sherd in a smooth light red to reddish-brown fabric. It is difficult to be confident in identifying such a small undiagnostic sherd but it could be related to the flat-based Agora F 65-66 type (Williams and Keay 2006). It is not quite as micaceous as those vessels illustrated on the amphora web site but Bezczky mentions that some vessels are more micaceous than others in what is a range of fabrics for this type (2013). This form, in its various developments, was made at several places along the western coastal region of Asia Minor, especially Ephesus, and is certainly found in the western provinces, though not as yet in Britain (Williams and Keay 2006; Bezczky 2013). It has a wide date-range from the first century AD to the fourth. Contents unknown.

4]. 132

Similar rim form and fabric to **102**, quite likely from the same vessel.

## Illustration catalogue

By I M Rowlandson

**AMPH?, A, contexts 102, 117, 132, Phases 5 and 8, D20.** A large proportion of the rim of this vessel was retrieved although there were no body sherds that confirmed the form of the vessel. Williams (above) considers it likely to be from a Dressel 28 vessel with an unusual light fired fabric and a latest production date of the middle of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD. There is heavy attrition on the inside of the rim perhaps suggesting that the vessel was extensively reused.

## The other finewares

By I.M. Rowlandson with J. Bird

A good range of late roman fine wares were found during the excavations, including a range of pottery produced in the vicinity of Lincoln and from further afield. The only international import noted was a sherd of Argonne ware found in pit [168] that was probably imported in the later 4<sup>th</sup> century AD. This single sherd was a rare occurrence as only nine sherds from five vessels were recorded during the CLAU Lincoln Project (Darling and Precious 2014, 12–3). Oxfordshire red colour-coated wares were the most common non-regional fine wares present with 51 sherds recorded. Given that a total of only 185 sherds of this ware

were positively identified from more than 150,000 sherds recorded by the CLAU Lincoln project (*ibid.*) this group from a single small area excavation is highly significant. Vessels were present from Phase 3 onwards notably from Layer 199 which included a fragment from a bowl broadly similar to No. 4. Vessels from Phase 4 included bowls No. 2 (showing signs of wear on the rim) and No. 3. By Phase 5 sherds were relatively fresh although one example of a hemispherical flanged bowl had an obviously ground down rim suggesting a modification had been made to a cracked vessel. A number of cross joining sherds could be demonstrated suggesting that the overall number of vessels represented in this assemblage may have been a maximum of around 30 and that a number of the sherds deposited in Phase 6 represented vessels present had been demonstrably broken in earlier phases. The low sherd weight and level of abrasion of the sherds from Phase 6 suggests that the obvious attempts to curate these vessels had largely failed by that point.

A single sherd from a beaker in a Much Hadham oxidised fabric was retrieved from Phase 4 Wall 148 and a range of other similar red-slipped wares of uncertain origin were also recorded (HADOX) predominantly from Phase 6 including a fragment from a folded beaker with painted scroll decoration. These sherds had a low average sherd weight perhaps suggesting that they had been redeposited in Phase 6 deposits.

A total of 627 sherds of the CC1 fabric (light-fired fabric with darker colour-coat), 312 sherds of the CC2 fabric (red orange fabric with darker colour-coat) and 21 sherds of the CC3 fabric (light orange fabric with darker colour-coat). A further 86 sherds that could not be attributed securely to a fabric group were recorded under the ware group CC.

The identification of the later Romano-British colour-coated wares has recently been complicated by new evidence from the City of Lincoln. It appears likely that, as suggested in the Lincoln Roman pottery corpus, many local colour-coated products have not been recognised in the past (Darling and Precious 2014, 20). Previously the majority of the mid 2<sup>nd</sup>-4<sup>th</sup> century colour-coated pottery was believed to have been brought from the kilns in the vicinity of the modern city of Peterborough. Recent excavations in the Newport suburb, Monson Street and Hykeham Road in Lincoln (Site codes LINP13, LIMO, HYRL09, Rowlandson and Hartley in prep.) have shown a number of kilns utilised the local light firing kilns to make colour-coated pottery similar to the products of South Carlton and the Nene Valley. The extremely limited investigations of these new kiln sites, the lack of detailed study of the pottery production waste recently found in the vicinity of Anchor Street and the lack of publication of pottery from other kilns from the modern City of Lincoln administrative area excavated in the 1970-90s limits our understanding of colour-coated pottery production in Lincoln. It might be possible to assume that in one form or another colour-coated pottery production continued in the immediate vicinity of Lincoln from most of the time from Nero through until near the end of the Roman period. However a proportion of the wares found in city of Lincoln may indeed be from the Peterborough area or from production sites elsewhere along the Jurassic deposits that contain light firing clay (for example in the Great Casterton area). The pottery has been grouped into the three basic visual categories for this report but it is hoped that further work may help us to understand how much of this pottery may have been produced locally. Until more nuanced recording of fabrics can be supported by scientific analysis this is now a 'known-unknown'.

The pottery from this site appears likely to have been made at both of the main known centres but it has not been possible to isolate specific sherds to production sources at this time. The majority of forms present may have been made in at the Hykeham Road site (HYRL09, Rowlandson and Hartley in prep.), another a kiln of similar period in the Lincoln area or from the Nene Valley. As yet examples of illustrated vessels No. 12 and 20 have not been found on kiln sites in the vicinity of Lincoln so it appears likely at this stage that some of the vessels present were brought to Navenby from the Nene Valley. The range of forms was a typical range of 4<sup>th</sup> century types including copies of samian bowls 36, 37, 38, straight sided bead and flanged bowls, plain rimmed bowls and dishes and large bowl forms BEV and JNK, bifurcated rimmed jars, a trefoil flagon, a small flask or flagon and fragments from Castor boxes and their lids along with the 'Coffee pot' lid No. 12. The beaker types present included plain rimmed, funnel necked, grooved funnel necked and pentice moulded types with decoration including folding, slit folding, applied scales, paint and

barbotine. A single face pot fragment in the grey colour-coated NVGCC fabric from Phase 8 (104), see Darling below, could at present be attributed to a Nene Valley production source with some certainty.

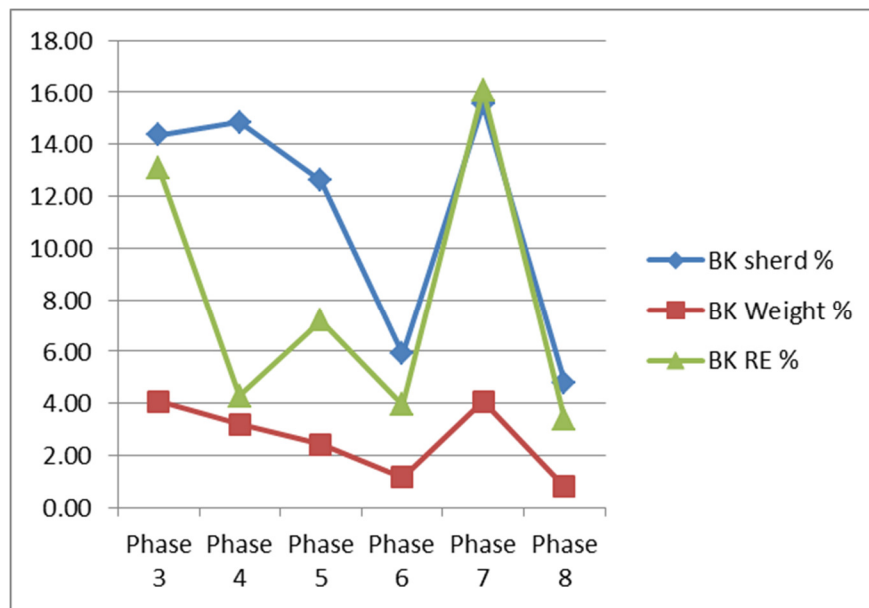


Chart 8: Quantification of beakers in CC fabric as a percentage of the whole assemblage

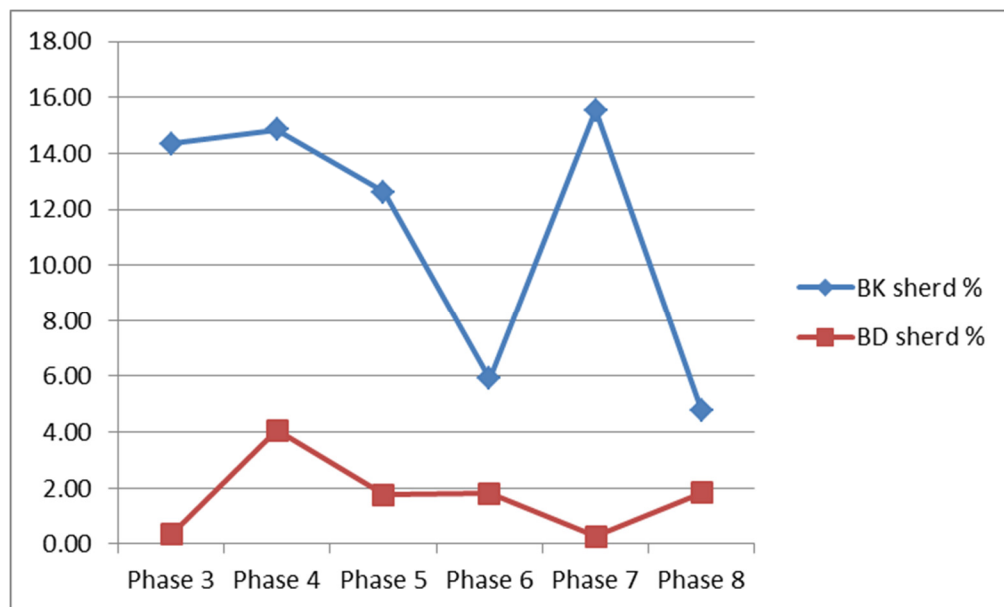


Chart 9: Comparison of CC ware beakers against open forms by % of total sherd count

Patterning the change in the percentage of beakers in the CC class by phase produces an interesting trend from Phase 3 onwards (Chart 8, Chart 9, Chart 10 and Chart 11). On the basis of weight the amount of beakers present in the group drops away. Phase 7 is a smaller group of sherds and is anomalous in the general trend of declining occurrence of colour-coated beakers with time. This would fit with the prevailing wisdom about the decline in the availability of such vessels into the 4<sup>th</sup> century as glassware became more commonly used (Cool 2006). Taking into consideration the various methods of quantification have a tendency to represent some vessel types more strongly the general trends exhibited appear to be the same. In Phase 3 beakers were well represented as discussed above this would fit with such types being more common in the later 3<sup>rd</sup> century. The Phase 3–6 groups show a declining number of beakers with a bowls and dishes well represented in Phase 4 but dropping away in Phases 5 and 6. This pattern appears

to be similar at Lincoln were, although a number of sherds from beakers remain in later 4<sup>th</sup> century deposits, bowls, dishes and flagons became more common (contrast Chart 10 Phases 3–6 with the 4<sup>th</sup> century range from Lincoln Darling and Precious 2014, Fig. 23). This would suggest that the supply to the site remained good until Phase 4 and then it looks likely that lower number of vessels were in use by Phase 5 and 6 perhaps with little new supply reaching the site by that point. Clearly the ‘Coffee pot’ lid No. 12 had been heavily used and repaired before it was disposed of in Phase 6. By Phase 7 (as discussed above) the pottery present appears more akin to a 3<sup>rd</sup> century assemblage and suggests material was imported from an earlier midden thus producing the curious pattern evident.

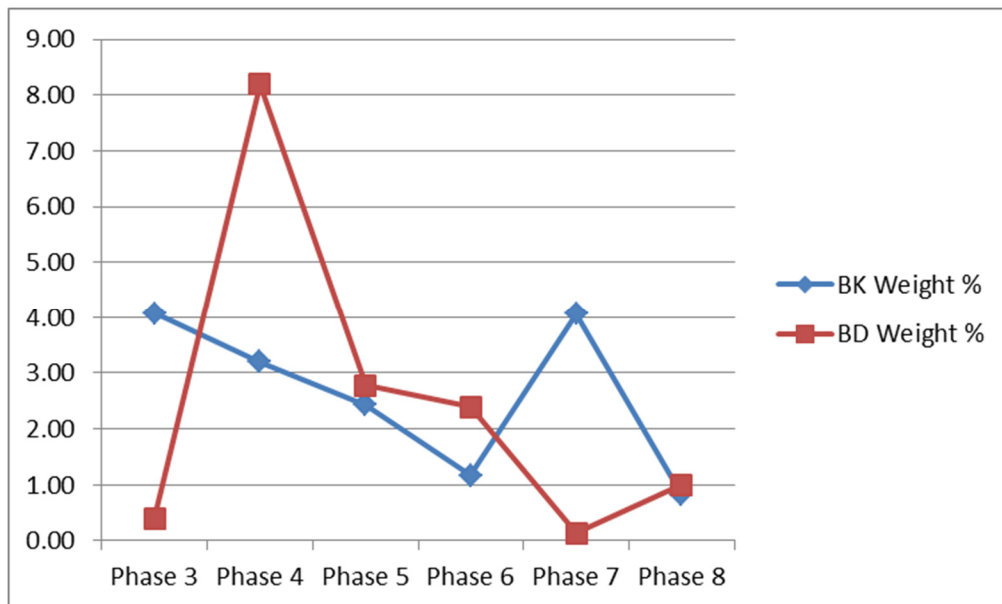


Chart 10: Comparison of CC ware beakers against open forms by % total sherd count

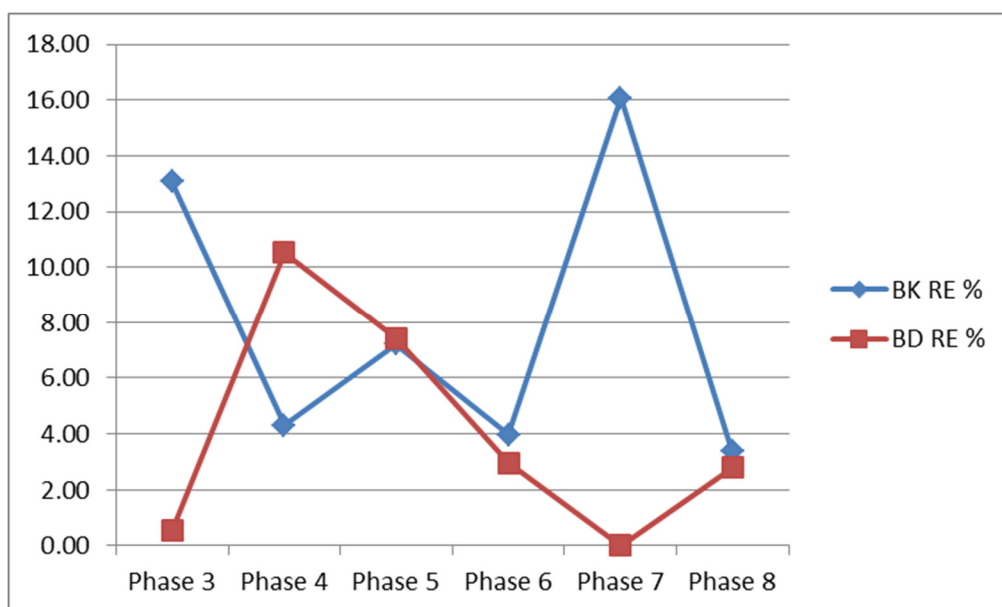


Chart 11: Comparison of CC ware beakers against open forms by % of RE

As is commonly the case, a much smaller quantity of the local Swanpool colour-coated ware (SPCC) was recorded (four sherds). The vessels present were only found in Phases 6 and 8 and the forms present included a fragment from a straight sided bead and flanged bowl, a painted flagon or jar and two further fragments from bowls or dishes. A tiny scrap from a vessel in the OXFIN fabric was retrieved from Phase 5.

A total of 31 sherds in the GFIN group were retrieved from the site with an average sherd weight of 2.94g. Small quantities of sherds were present in Phases 1–4 from beakers including a rim from a necked form. A broader range of small scraps were retrieved from Phases 5–6 from beakers and a hemispherical flanged bowl with further scraps from Phase 8. It is considered that this fabric mostly dates to the later 1<sup>st</sup> to 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD at Lincoln and the sherds present here appear likely to mostly derive from earlier activity in the vicinity of the site.

### ***Illustration catalogue***

**OXRC, B, Phase 4, layer 153, D2.** *J. Bird writes-* Oxfordshire colour-coat bowl (two joining sherds) in the usual micaceous fabric with thin red colour-coat. The vertical upper wall and the carination are characteristic of Young (1977) form C81; bands of rouletting were regularly used on this form and on several other bowl forms, including C55 and C61-64. C81 is dated to the 4<sup>th</sup> century, though it may have been introduced a little earlier, while some of the other forms with similar rouletted decoration probably lasted into the early 5<sup>th</sup>. According to Young's Fig 46, Lincolnshire is outside the known distribution area for all these bowl forms.

**OXRC, B, Phase 4, layer 153, D57.** A stamped vessel that can be paralleled with other stamped examples and is dated by Young to AD350-400+ (1977, C84).

**OXRC, B, Phase 5, layer 160, D56.** A parallel for this vessel can be found from the latest groups from The Park (Darling 1977, Fig. 2. 31).

**OXRC, B, Phase 5, layer 160, D56.** Similar examples were illustrated from Lincoln (Darling and Precious 2014, No., 252).

**CC1, BKPM, Phase 3, posthole 187 fill 181, D17.** Vessels with similar painted decoration are known from Lincoln (Darling and Precious 2014, No. 196).

**CC1, BK, Phase 5, pit [118] fill 117, D21.** A typical 4<sup>th</sup> century AD pentice moulded type (Darling 1977, Fig. 2. 29).

**CC1, BKNV63, Phase 6, layer 156, D24.** A flagon or beaker of a type known to have been produced late in the second half of the 4<sup>th</sup> century in the Nene Valley (Perrin 1981a).

**CC1, JNK, Phase 6, layer 121 (as 136), D22.** A large wide-mouthed jar or bowl, not a common form at Lincoln examples from the Nene Valley are typically found in 4<sup>th</sup> century AD contexts.

### **VOID**

**CC1, BFB, Phase 6, Context Pit 168 Fill 161, D14.** S typical 4<sup>th</sup> century AD straight sided bead and flanged bowl.

**CC1, B36, Phase 4, layer 142, D51.** A bowl derived from samian form 36 predecessors.

**CC1, LCOF, Phase 6, Layer 136, D18.** A 'coffee pot' lid, a form known from the latest groups from the Nene Valley (Perrin 1981a). This vessel was much narrower than vessel illustrated from Lincoln (Darling and Precious 2014, No. 247-8). The vessel had been trimmed and reshaped sometime before it was discarded.

**CC2, BPR, Phase 4, pit [193] fill 189, D09.** A plain rimmed bowl.

## The oxidised wares

*By I M Rowlandson*

A small quantity of oxidised pottery that could not be attributed to a production source were retrieved with few diagnostic feature sherds present (101 sherds). They were present in Phases 3, 4, 5, 6, and 8 and notable forms included a jar with a channel rim from Phase 4 (142) and a disc necked flagon from Phase 6 that had been trimmed from Phase 6 (110). A single fragment in the TILE fabric, probably from a vessel was retrieved from Phase 8. A small number of sherds in the light-fired CR fabric group were also present (19 sherds) from Phase 3–8. The majority of sherds were probably from flagons produced in the 2<sup>nd</sup> century and were probably all residual from earlier occupation in the vicinity of the site. The five sherds of parchment ware (PARC) retrieved from Phases 5–8 were probably also contemporary with the sherds in the similar CR fabric. Two sherds of Derbyshire ware (Phases 4 and 6) were an unusual occurrence amongst this assemblage as the ware is rare in Lincoln and on sites to the east of the River Trent. This fabric was produced in the 2<sup>nd</sup> to sometime in the 4<sup>th</sup> century but it is not certain if these sherds were contemporary with the Phase 3–7 buildings or merely residual by that point.

The most notable group of oxidised wares was the late Roman tableware fabric SPOX (55 sherds, average sherd weight 19.49). The range of forms present included: paint decorated flagons or jars, a large bowl with an everted rim, copies of samian forms 36 (No. 18), 38 (No. 17), beakers with everted rims, a carinated cup or bowl with painted decoration (No. 14) smaller bowls with everted rims (No. 15–6), straight sided bead and flanged bowls (No. 19) and fragments from a painted dish. The majority of the pottery in this fabric was retrieved from Phase 8 and unstratified groups although it was present in small quantities from Phase 3-5 and sherds from a maximum of 11 vessels were present in Phase 6 the largest undisturbed group probably dating to the 5<sup>th</sup> century. This distribution would fit with the observations made from Lincoln where the fabric was rare in late Roman groups until the late 4<sup>th</sup> century (Darling and Precious 2014, 63).

The diagnostic 'Ultimate Roman' fabric SPIR was not abundant upon the site with only 12 sherds retrieved but one of them was a complete bowl (No. 21). The scarcity of this fabric should not be seen as unusual for a final Roman group in Lincolnshire as it was not abundant in Lincoln where only 252 sherds were recorded from a total of c. 150,000 with most of them restricted to the latest groups from The Park and Flaxengate. (Darling and Precious 2014, 74–5) it is also seldom found on sites in the rest of the county with the examples from previous excavations at Navenby one of a limited number recorded thus far (Rowlandson 2011, Rowlandson in prep.) If it is considered this small group including a whole vessel is significant. If we consider that the sherd from Phase 3 might be intrusive this fabric mostly occurs in Phases 5 and 6 with the majority of sherds from the latest disturbed layers from the site Phase 8. This late dating indicator would certainly place Phases 5 and 6 at the very end of the 4<sup>th</sup> or sometime into the 5<sup>th</sup> century.

### *Illustration catalogue*

**SPOX, C508, Phase 8, layer 102, D47.** Paint decorated carinated cup or bowl.

**SPOX, B, Phases 4 and 8 142 102, D44**

**SPOX, B, Phase 6, layer 136, D46**

**SPOX, B38, Phase 8, layer 102, D39**

**SPOX, B36, Phase 8, layer 102, D45**

**SPOX, BFB, Phase 6, layer 136, D19.** A straight sided bead and flanged bowl with the flanged trimmed away presumably as a repair.

**SPIR, JNK, Phase 8, layer 105, D48.** A necked jar.



**SPIR, BFB, Phase 6, layer 121, D28.** Whole vessel (discussed above in Phase 6).

### **Reduced wares**

The largest ware group from the site was GREY with a total of 1490 sherds (16.694kg, RE8.80). The face pot fragments in this ware group are discussed further by Darling (below).

The bias toward GREY is unsurprising given that the local grey ware dominates late roman assemblages from Lincoln and *environ*. Chart 12 shows that GREY made up between 55-75% of the pottery from each phase group. The vast majority of the forms present can be paralleled with the products of Rookery Lane and the Swanpool kilns (Webster 1960; Webster and Booth 1947) and it is likely that the pottery from this site was produced in the vicinity of Lincoln by kilns located to the south of the River Witham. Broad comments can be made about the forms present in contrast to rural assemblages of the 4<sup>th</sup> century AD: there was a lot more pottery, relatively fewer sherds from wide-mouthed bowls, a greater range of forms were evident including beakers and a greater range of bowl forms. The assemblage less dominated by wide-mouthed bowls and jars. It is clear that there was a greater diversity of vessels available and in use on this roadside settlement site in comparison with rural assemblages. This is unsurprising given the need of buildings such the ones on this site to provide food and hospitality to a greater range of inhabitants and passing travellers.

The pottery from Phase 1 contained a limited range of forms including a beaker with a channelled rim, a jar with an everted rim and a folded beaker with a wide mouthed bowl the only discernible form evident amongst the Phase 2 assemblage. A greater diversity of forms were present in the Phase 3 assemblage including Dales type jars; a strainer; everted and out-curved rimmed jars; bowls with a grooved rim; a bowl with a grooved flange; a wide-mouthed bowl; a lipped bowl; a carinated drinking bowl (as Darling and Precious 2014, No. 1160) and a face pot. This range suggests pottery from the later 3<sup>rd</sup> to 4<sup>th</sup> century. From Phase 4 there were examples of straight sided bead and flanged bowls, bowls with in-turned bead and flanged rims, plain rimmed dishes, late wide-mouthed bowls that would fit with a later 4<sup>th</sup> century AD date but with a range of the forms that were present in Phase 3. From Phase 5 the pottery was broadly similar with only the addition of extra lid-seated jars, storage jars with combed decoration and narrow necked handled J162 types. From Phase 6 only the unusual Castor box rimmed type jar (No. 31), a bowl with an everted rim (e.g. Darling and Precious 2014, No.1138) and the large storage jar, No. 29, were new occurrences. By Phase 7 and 8 the assemblage was much more mixed. The significant find of the 'Romano-Saxon' bowl (No. 38) only occurred in Phase 8. This continuity of grey ware forms is not surprising and hinders recognising later 4<sup>th</sup> century activity on rural sites when few of the key forms are evident (Rowlandson in prep.). The rich pottery assemblage including a diverse range of fabrics accompanied by coins has helped to demonstrate the late date range of this group but working on the grey wares alone this would have been less secure. This is cautionary tale for discussing the end of activity on rural sites which would never have received the exotic colour-coated pottery seen on this site but may also have continued to use a limited number of grey ware jars and wide-mouthed bowls into the 5<sup>th</sup> century.

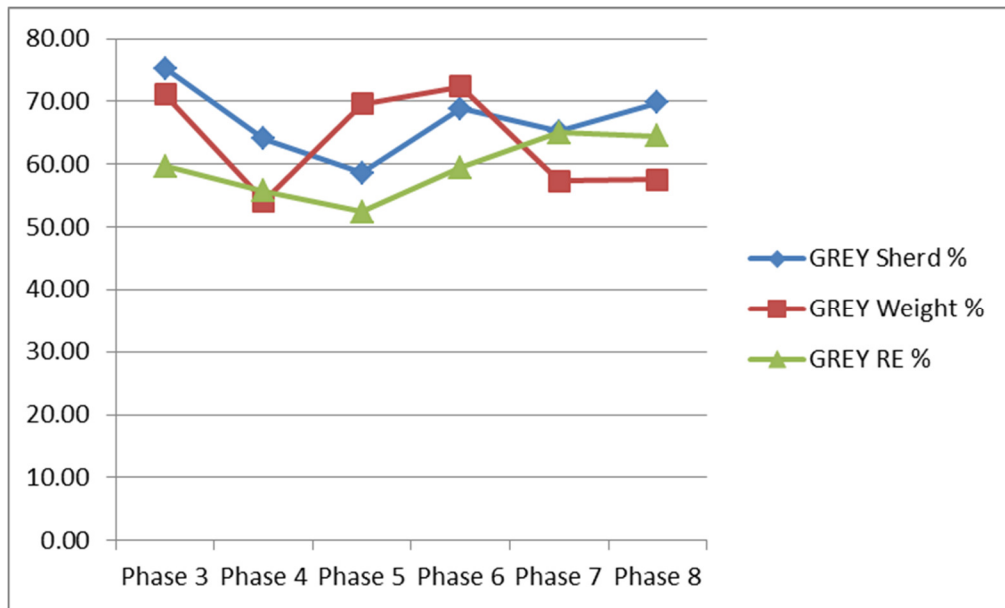


Chart 12: Quantification of GREY as a percentage of whole assemblage

The late coarse LCOA ware occurred in small numbers on this site (46 sherds) but in fresh fragments. The forms present included lid-seated jars; a double lid-seated jar; straight sided bead and flanged bowls; a bowl with a grooved flange; a simple bowl and a lid. Carbonised deposits were recognised on a jar and a bowl suggest it was probably used for cooking. An example of a bowl or dish and a lid-seated jar (No. 43) were present from Phase 3 with this fabric best represented in Phase 4 but also occurring in fresh fragments in Phase 6 (No. 45), see Chart 13. The spike in Phase 4 would coincide with the mid to late 4<sup>th</sup> century date attributed to the first occurrence of this ware at Lincoln where it was most common in groups dated to groups dated to the end of the 4<sup>th</sup> to the beginning of the 5<sup>th</sup> century. The pattern of this ware appearing throughout Phases 5–6 would also fit with this dating.

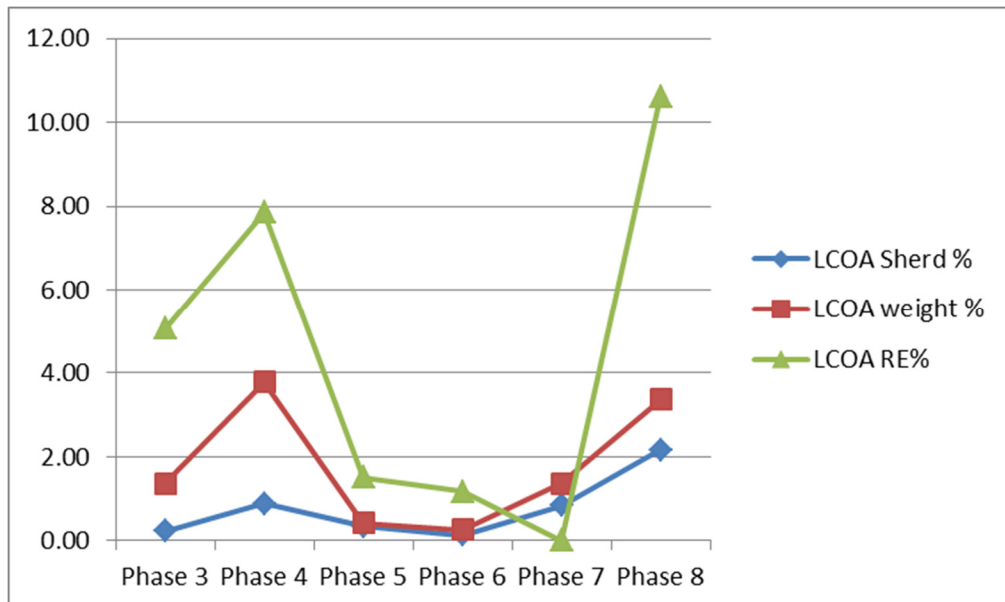


Chart 13: Quantification of LCOA as a percentage of whole assemblage

A range of less common and often residual reduced fabrics were also retrieved. Nene Valley grey ware from the site was rare. A single sherd from a folded and scaled beaker was retrieved from Phase 7 (182). Small quantities of IAGR and GROG gritted wares were present in Phase 1, 3, 7 and 8 groups. With the exception of the sherds from Phase 1 it appears likely that all of the sherds in these fabrics were probably produced in the 1<sup>st</sup>-2<sup>nd</sup> century and redeposited during later phases of activity onto this site. A small quantity of the LGRL1, DSSA and DSGR fabrics were retrieved from Phases 4–8. These fabrics were noted and described and recorded from the group previously published from Navenby (Rowlandson 2011) it is unlikely that this ware was produced from the mid 3<sup>rd</sup> century AD onwards and therefore the presence of these sherds from Phase 4 onwards should be seen as redeposited rubbish brought in from nearby during levelling up episodes.

A single sherd from a BB1 straight sided bead and flange rimmed bowl was retrieved from Phase 6 (discussed above). As very little BB1 has been recovered from Navenby and the sherd was found in one of the later contexts it is likely that this unusual occurrence at Navenby represents a vessel moved to the site as a personal possession when there were fewer vessels in circulation. A single sherd in a Black Burnished 1 type fabric (BBT) was also retrieved from Phase 6.

### ***Illustration catalogue***

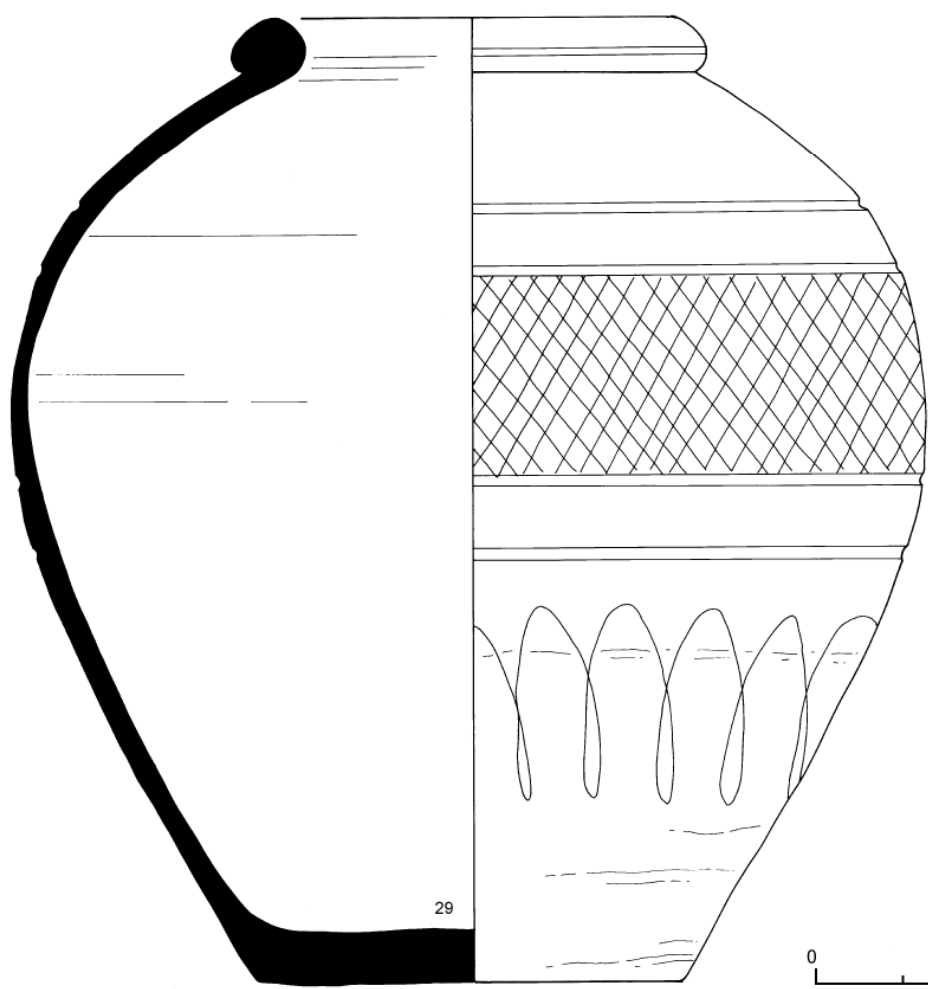
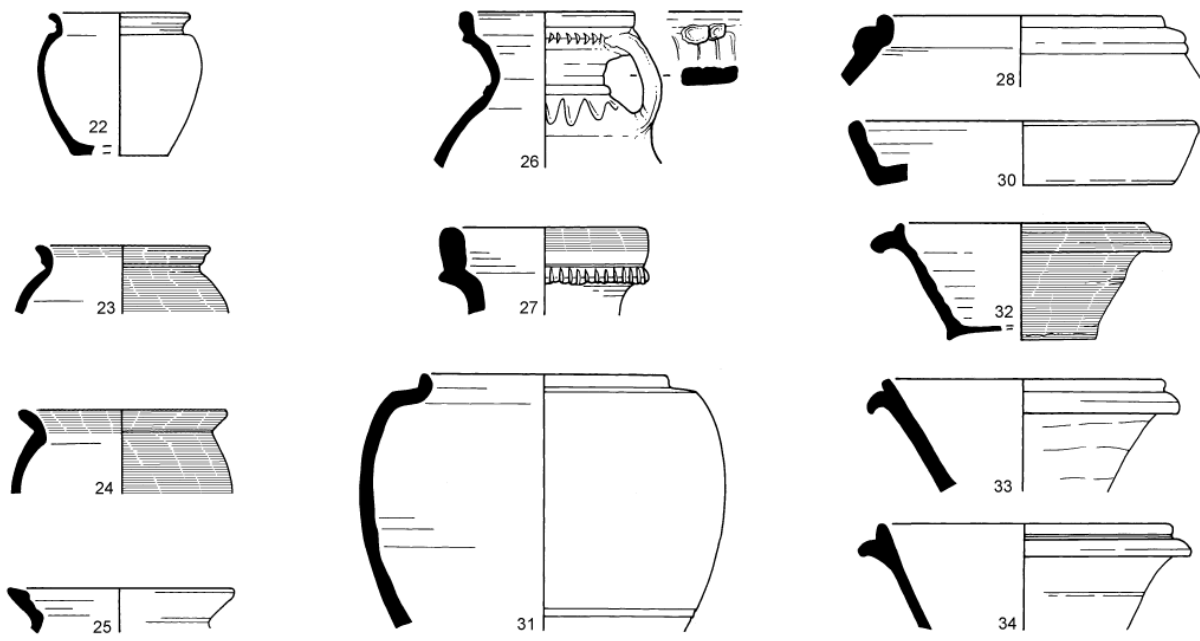
**GREY, BKEV, Phase 4, layer 142, D41.** A large proportion of a beaker with an everted rim.

**GREY, JEV, Phase 4, layer 153, D26.** High burnished jar with everted rim, broadly as examples from Swanpool (Webster and Booth 1947, Fig. 3. C23–31, Darling 1977, Fig. 3.63–6).

**GREY, JEV, Phase 6, layer 156, D27.** High burnished jar with everted rim, broadly as examples from Swanpool (Webster and Booth 1947, Fig. 3. C23–31, Darling 1977, Fig. 3.63–6).

**GREY, JDW, Phase 4, 142, D53.** A Dales type jar as produced at the Rookery Lane kilns, probably residual by this Phase.

**GREY, JH, Phase 8, layer 102, D32.** A late Roman narrow necked handled jar with two blobs of clay applied to the upper handle join similar to an example from the latest groups from The Park, Lincoln (e.g. Webster and Booth 1947, Fig. 3. C41; Darling 1977, Fig. 3. 53).



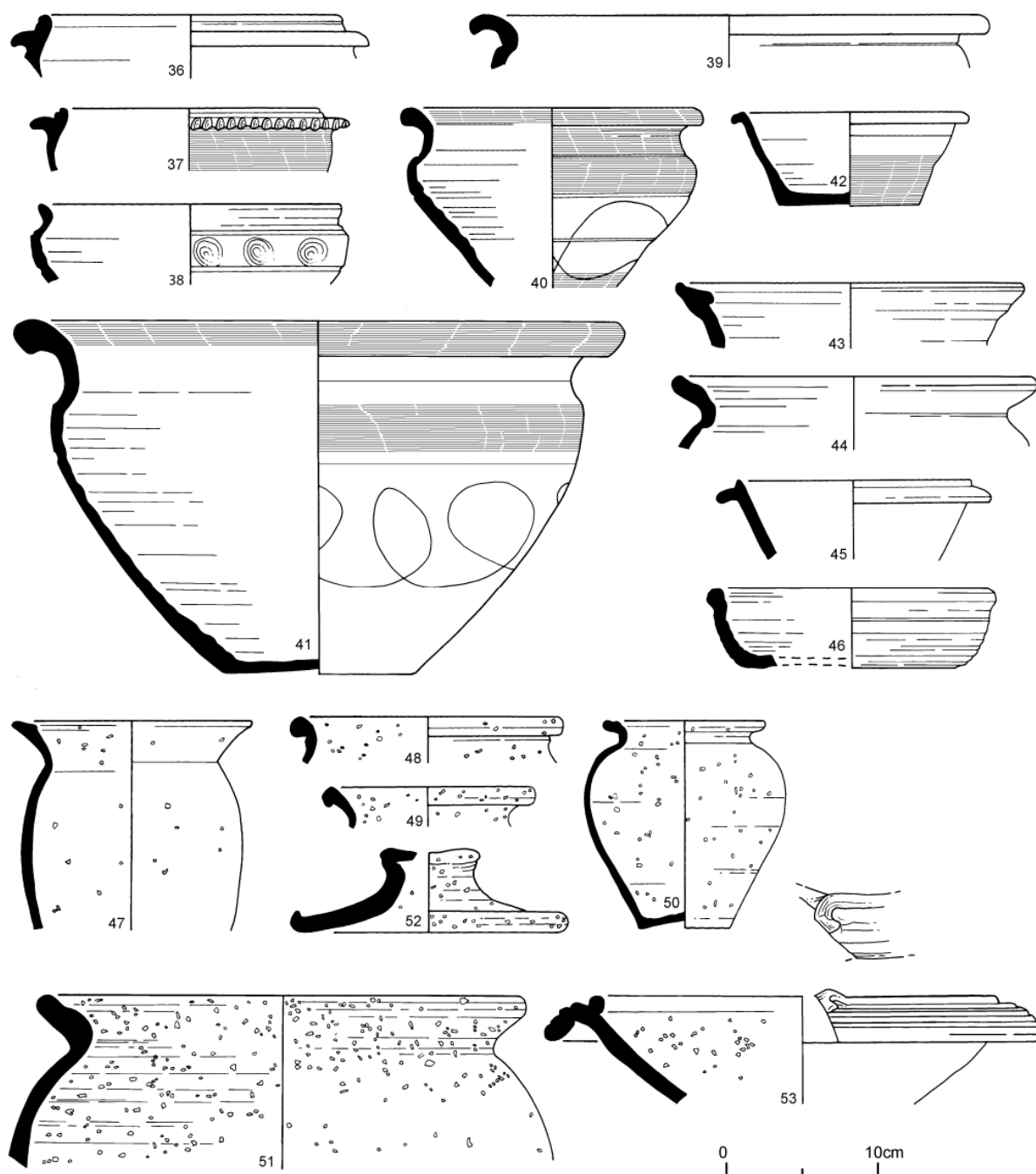


Plate 13: Selected Roman pottery

**GREY, JCR, Phase 6, pit [168] fill 161, D13.** A collared jar with frilled decoration (e.g. Webster and Booth 1947, Fig. 3. C41; Darling 1977, Fig. 3. 55).

**GREY, JS, Phase 6, layer 125, D43.** A storage jar with an in-turned rim. An example of a similar vessel was found from a Phase 3 furnace stokehole at the Bishophill site, York (Perrin 1981b, Fig. 32. 403) in a group dated to the first half of the 4<sup>th</sup> century.

**GREY J168, Phase 6, pit [168], D03.** A complete storage jar found in a pit. This vessels appears to have been sunk into the group in a similar way to *dolia*, or perhaps more correctly *seria* given the smaller capacity of this example (cf. Darling and Precious 2014, 135), typically found in Italy at sites such as Pompeii. The use of this vessel sunk into the floor would most probably been for the storage of foodstuffs although examples of these types of vessels have often been used to contain coin hoards elsewhere (see Dudley 1949, Fig. 61

and discussion in Rowlandson, in press). Such vessels were used to store wine, grain or olive oil in the Mediterranean (Peña 2007, 20–1). This vessel has traits similar to a number of large vessels from Lincolnshire. A good parallel for the rim is an example from Holmes Grain Ware House, Lincoln from a context dated to the mid to late 4<sup>th</sup> century AD (Darling and Precious 2014, Fig. 109.1070). The fabric from this vessel appears similar to examples from Lincoln and a production source in the vicinity of the *colonia* perhaps near Swanpool and similar large vessels from nearby suggest that production of these times occurred near there (Webster and Booth 1947, Pl. XIV, b). Previously examples have been found from excavations in Navenby on the other side of the road including a very large example that shared the same slab built and wheel finished manufacture technique as the vessel from this site (Rowlandson 2011, Fig. 4.9.58). A range of examples have been retrieved from Lincoln (Darling and Precious 2014, Fig. 109. 1068, 1070-1) and number of examples of similar vessels have been found from North Lincolnshire and the form was made at Messingham which was perhaps also the source of production for another large example from Thealby (Rigby and Stead 1976, Fig. 70.10-2), Barton upon Humber (Rowlandson 2007), Dragonby (Gregory 1996, Fig. 20.27. 1340) and also a similar large jar from Walcott near Alkborough which contained a hoard of Roman coins which was published as having contained a sequence of coins including issues of Valentinian I although this has been disputed (Dudley 1949, Fig. 61; Leahy and Rigby 1985). The shape of this vessel is also similar in profile to the roman vessels found in the Cleatham Anglo-Saxon cemetery. Leahy illustrated four Roman vessels (2007a and b, Urns 649, 702, 828 and 961) and he pointed to a further example from Millgate, Newark (Kinsley 1989). These vessels are all large jars many with a low girth if somewhat smaller than the vessel from Navenby (Urn 702 had a height of 27.2cm, No. 29 has a height to nearer to 55cm). The examples from Cleatham may have been curated into the 5<sup>th</sup> century AD or have been found from one of the two villas in the Kirton Lindsey parish or the Roman settlement at Hibaldstow and utilised for burial due to their associations with the Roman past as has been asserted for examples of similar vessels elsewhere (Gerrard 2014). Either eventuality suggests that the vessels used were from the latest phases of Roman pottery production in the county. The Navenby example therefore comfortably fits with other examples known from the 2<sup>nd</sup> half of the 4<sup>th</sup> century AD from Lincolnshire. One of the other functions of these vessels also seen in the Mediterranean world as noted by the Latin author Varro was fermentation (*De re rustica* 1.13.6, in Peña 2007, 46). The vessel from this site was retrieved whole and therefore had not been subjected to post breakage abrasion in the same way as many of the other sherds from the site. What was noteworthy was the flaking of the internal surfaces. This was shown to Dr Gareth Perry who has undertaken research on Saxon vessels used for fermentation (Perry 2011). Upon study of photos of the vessel he noted that the shape of the vessel would have worked well for a fermenting jar with a narrow neck to prevent spillage, inhibit evaporation and restrict the flow of oxygen into the pot creating a carbon dioxide rich atmosphere assisting anaerobic respiration (creating alcohol) the size of the vessel would also help. Although some of the attrition on the internal surfaces may have come from cleaning (as discussed by Peña 2007) or a bump of a ladle/stirrer on the rim but the exfoliations developed randomly all over the internal surface all the way up to the rim (absent from the interior) would support the case that the vessel was used for fermentation. Therefore along with the other structural evidence (see above Rowlandson and Glover) it is possible to view this vessel as being a used for brewing beer, or perhaps as a grain store for part of its life. On the basis of evidence Peña has suggested that such vessels may have been in use for 20-30 years (2007, 47) and it is possible that this was a key part of the activity in the Phase 6 structure. Large jars for holding wine and food were a key part of the bars in Pompeii and Herculanium were many examples still survive *in situ*. It is tempting to see this vessel from Navenby as possibly having a similar function for the brewing and serving drinks to those frequenting the building.

**GREY, DPR, Phase 6, layer 122, D40.** A plain rimmed dish with external carbonised deposits probably from cooking.

**GREY, BX?, Phases 6 and 8 layer 121 and layer 105, D37.** An unusual development of the Castor box rim form onto a jar. Examples of Castor boxes from the end of the Roman period are often larger (Darling and Precious 2014, No. 244, Darling 1997, Fig. 7. 132) and the potter making this vessel would appear to have taken this development even further.

**GREY, BFB, Phase 8, 102, D29.** Straight sided bead and flanged bowl.

**GREY, BFB, Phase 4, layer 142, D52.** Straight sided bead and flanged bowl.

**GREY, BFB, Phase 6, 139, D16.** Straight sided bead and flanged bowl.

#### **VOID**

**GREY, BIBF, Phase 4, layer 142, D56a.** A typical bowl with in-turned bead and flange (e.g. Webster and Booth 1947, Fig. D19).

**GREY, BIBF, Phase 6, layer 110, D55.** A typical bowl with in-turned bead and frilled flange (e.g. Webster and Booth 1947, Fig. D14)

**GREY, BRS, Phase 8, layer 102, D31.** A Romano-Saxon type bowl with pushed in dimpled decoration as previous examples from Navenby (Rowlandson 2011).

**GREY, BWM1, Phase 3, layer 199, D50.** A large grey ware wide-mouthed bowl.

**GREY, BWM3, Phase 5, Rake out pit 169 for oven 162, 162, D11.** A necked wide-mouthed bowl a late example stratified with No. 50.

**GREY, BWM3, Phase 5, Pit/tank [118] fill 117, D01.** Discussed above.

**GREY, BFL, Phase 7, wall 112, D36.** A lipped bowl

**LCOA?, JLS, Phase 3, layer 194, D33.** A lid seated jar developed from Dales types.

**LCOA, JDLS, Phase 4, pit [193] fill 189, D10.** A typical double lid-seated jar.

**LCOA, BFB, Phase 6, layer 110, D54.** A straight sided bead and flanged bowl.

**LCOA, B, Phases 8, layers 102 and 105, D49.** A bowl with carbonised cooking residues.

#### **Shell-gritted wares**

The shell-gritted wares present were predominantly from jars and it appears likely that whilst many were used for storage the vessels in this class were the most often found with carbonised residues from cooking. The South Midlands shell-gritted ware (SMSH) and the shell-gritted sherds with Punctate Brachiopods (SHELP) were probably produced to the south of Lincolnshire. The majority of the shell-gritted wares were produced within the county and it is likely that the Dales ware and products of the later 4<sup>th</sup> century, late, wheel-made shell-gritted industries were probably fairly locally, perhaps in the vicinity of Lincoln where clays with fossil shell can be found and were exploited in the post-roman period. For rural sites in the west of Lincolnshire of 4<sup>th</sup> century date a relatively higher percentage of such wares would be expected amongst an assemblage and it appears that they are underrepresented on this site. However this is perhaps to miss the point, considering the small size of the excavation trench and the nature of the roadside occupation on this site being almost of an 'urban' nature there was still a good quantity of sherds of this ware present. This site had a far more diverse of Roman pottery present in this group along including significant quantities of tableware. It therefore should be considered that the quantity of these wares was only low relative to the vast quantity of pottery that would seldom be present amongst a rural assemblage.

Hand built wheel finished Dales ware was not abundant on this site and made up only a minor percentage of the assemblage. Although it is likely that it was still in production during Phases 1–3 it is not abundant. Dales ware was retrieved from the Phase 4 deposits with a slightly higher relative quantity by weight and rim equivalent than from Phase 3. If one consults Chart 4 and 14 it appears that despite a spike in sherd numbers in Phase 5 but the material from this phase exhibits high levels of abrasion suggesting it was a



residual element in earth dumped on the site during this period the amount of Dales ware by the other two quantifications appears relatively consistent throughout Phases 3–6 (Chart 14, 3–6% of each phase group). If it is taken that the Dales ware ceased to be produced in the middle of the 4<sup>th</sup> century this would suggest that the Dales ware jars were largely residual by this point. The evidence from deposits at Lincoln of Dales ware jars produced a similar profile with significant proportion of residual Dales ware occurring in the latest Roman groups (Darling and Precious 2014, Fig. 66). It might be possible to suggest that Dales ware continued in production towards the end of the accepted range c.AD 360 which might account for the presence of a small number of fragments in Phase 4, Phase 5 sherds have very high levels of abrasion suggesting material that had been heavily trampled and fragmented by that stage. Clearly by Phase 6 the small quantity of abraded pottery retrieved suggests that vessels of this type did not reach this site as whole vessels for their primary use merely as inclusions within the soil. The spike in Dales ware in Phase 7 must be a feature of the import of earth from earlier middens for construction purposes rather than resurgence in supply during this period.

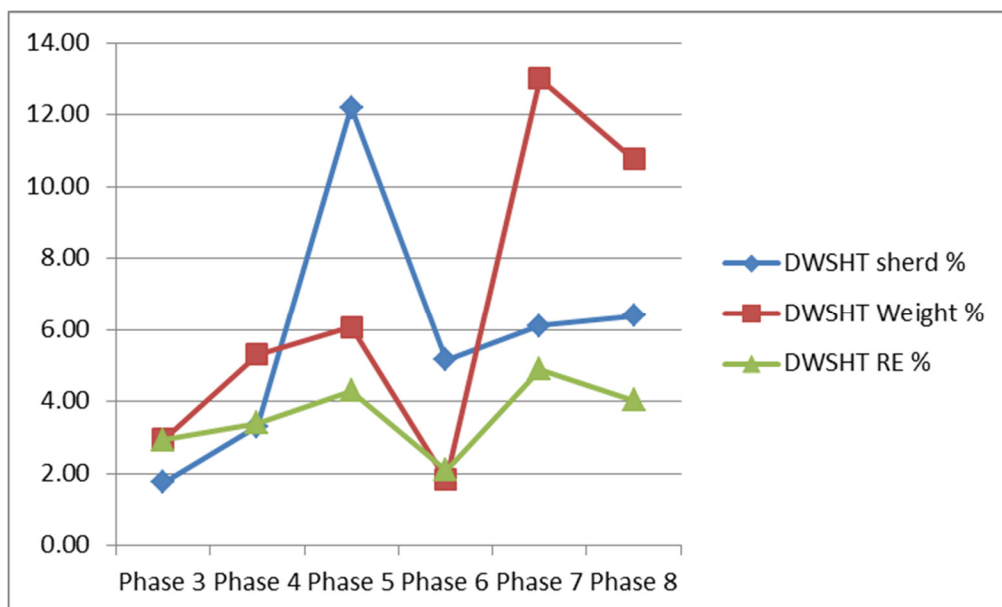


Chart 14: Quantification of DWSHT as a percentage of whole assemblage

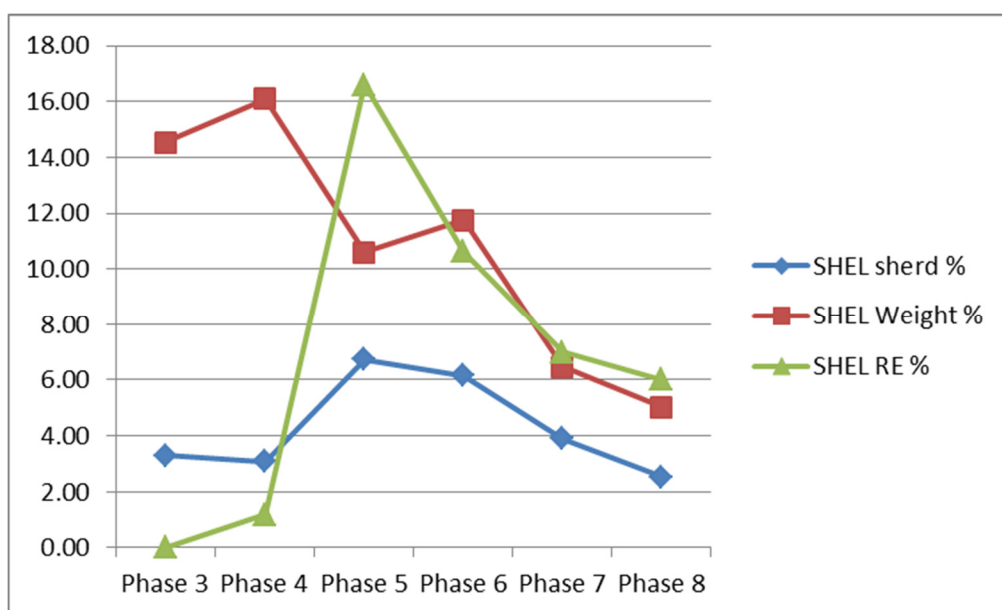


Chart 15: Quantification of SHEL as a percentage of whole assemblage

The miscellaneous category SHEL was used for this site to isolate the Roman wheel made shell-gritted wares that were not obviously in an Iron Age tradition. The nature of this broad grouping results in some of the material from Phase 3, 30 sherds probably all from jars including storage type vessels being included along with pottery in the late 4<sup>th</sup> century tradition that included double lid-seated jars and kindred forms. These types occur in the latest deposits from Roman Lincoln and Lincolnshire (Darling 1977; Darling and Precious 2014; Rowlandson in prep). Examples of these vessels are often found elsewhere in the north or surrounding counties. This wheel made tradition, presumably produced at a number of sites in the county, appears to eclipse the preceding Dales ware industry at the end of the 4<sup>th</sup> century. The SHEL fabric grouping appears to have been abundant in Phases 5 and 6 and declining in the Phase 7 deposits when it is clear that a sizable quantity of the pottery from that phase was brought in from deposits rich in third century sherds.

With the exception of the Phase 3 material the first occurrence of a double-lid-seated jar was a single rim from Phase 4. By Phase 5 the SHEL fabric made up 6.72% by sherd count and 16.62% of the group by RE including the nearly complete small or miniature jar No. 50. From Phase 6 SHEL made up 6.16% by sherd count and 10.63% of RE including the whole lid No. 52 and necked jar 48. By Phase 7 SHEL made up 3.89% of the group by sherd count and 6.99% by RE including the large storage jar No. 51. On this basis it appears that the late Roman Double lid-seated type jars were present from Phase 4 and most common in Phase 5.

A large fragment from a shell-gritted comb decorated storage jar (SHELP) was retrieved from the construction of the Phase 5 with further sherds in the same fabric were also retrieved from Phase 6 Wall 133 and Phase 8 contexts 101 and 102. The fabric contained Punctate Brachiopod fossil shell (SHELP) and thus appears likely to have been from the south-west of Lincolnshire or beyond the style of the vessel is typical of one common in the late Iron Age and Early Roman period (Rowlandson 2011, 75, Fig. 4.5.13). It is likely that fragments from a much earlier storage jar, probably manufactured in the 2<sup>nd</sup> century and perhaps retrieved from an earlier building in the settlement, were utilised for the construction of the Phase 5 oven.

A small quantity of wheel-made South Midlands shell-gritted jars were retrieved from the site. These were probably all from jars with one sherd from Phase 5 (pit fill 127) a further sherd from Phase 6 (wall foundation 145) and an unstratified sherd. The products of the South Midlands industry, produced at sites such as Harrold, Beds appear to have only rarely been distributed to Lincoln and only in the final phase of Roman occupation (Darling and Precious 2014) examples from the north are only usually found on the latest sites for example the villa at Ingleby Barwick, Stockton-on-Tees (Evans and Mills 2013). The occurrence on this site would suggest a date in the second half of the 4<sup>th</sup> century at the earliest.

### ***Illustration catalogue***

**DWSHT, JDW, *Unstratified context 138, D42.*** similar to Gillam form 157 (1970), typical of the Dalesware jars from the site.

**SHEL, JNK, *Phase 7, wall 112, D35.*** A wheel made jar.

**SHEL, JNK, *Phase 6, wall 141 foundation 145, D34.*** A wheel made shell-gritted jar with an undercut rim similar to South Midlands shell-gritted types.

**SHEL, JDLS, *Phase 5, rake out pit 169 for oven 171, fill 162, D12.*** A small example retrieved from a pit next to the Oven. The conventional dating for this form is the mid to late 4<sup>th</sup> century AD. This vessel is a smaller example than two of the vessels illustrated from The Park (Darling and Precious 2014, No. 656-7). See the discussion of the find spot of this vessel (above).

**SHEL, JDLS, *Phase 8, layer 102.*** A large example, a few larger vessels have been illustrated from Lincoln (Darling and Precious 2014, No. 659 and 750). With the exception of No. 51 and 52 the majority of the

vessels had a rim diameter of 16–21cm. The conventional dating for this form is the mid to late 4th century AD.

**SHEL, L, Phase 6, layer 121, D02.** A complete vessel, rim to finial. The top of the vessel has an air vent similar to an example from Lincoln considered to date to the mid to late 4<sup>th</sup> century (Darling and Precious 2014, No. 687). The air vent in the finial is a feature shared with contemporary lids produced by the Huntcliff calcite-gritted industries.

### **Mortaria**

A total of 27 sherds, (0.623kg, 0.46 RE) from a maximum of 25 vessels were retrieved from this site. This low level of mortaria, at 0.35% of the assemblage as a whole by sherd count, is low for similar sites of this type (Rowlandson 2011). However this may be as a result of chronological factors as the majority of the pottery from the site dating can be dated to the 4<sup>th</sup> century AD or later.

No mortaria were retrieved from Phases 1–3 and by Phase 4 the first occurrence is of sherds from an Oxfordshire red colour-coated mortarium and a Nene Valley colour-coated mortarium; both types typically only found in the latest deposits at Lincoln and both from vessel types mimicking samian mortaria for use as tableware. It is possible that the initial function of the buildings on the site were more focused on dining. Only by Phase 6 were there further mortaria including the Nene Valley type reeded rim mortarium No. 53 which had clearly been heavily used and perhaps modified by the time of deposition. Further sherds of Oxfordshire red colour-coated and Nene Valley mortaria from this Phase may also be from the same vessels present in the Phase 4 group. Of the vessels retrieved from Phase 7 deposits, sherds from vessel number 53 and a further fragment from a Nene Valley colour-coated mortarium (that may also be from the same vessel) were the only vessels present.

With the pottery retrieved from Phase 8 were sherds from a maximum of 9 further mortaria. A single local mortarium probably dating to the 2<sup>nd</sup> century retrieved from Phase 8 was probably the earliest vessel present with examples of Swanpool mortaria including a bead and flange type vessel. Also present amongst the pottery from Phase 8 were sherds from the Mancetter/Hartshill industries. However, if it is accepted that much of the material from Phase 8 may not have been associated with the Phase 3–7 occupation of the site it is possible that a proportion of the small number of mortaria sherds from Phase 8 may relate to occupation beyond the buildings encountered in the trench.

On the face of the evidence it appears that if mortaria were in use they were disposed of elsewhere. The possibility that the sherds of mortaria from the first seven phases of the site may only total three vessels out of a total of 4462 sherds of Roman pottery is extremely unusual. It is noteworthy that there are very few sherds of the local Swanpool mortaria present and this contrasts with the previous excavations. It may perhaps be that the main *flourit* of this site lies later than the cessation of mortaria production by the Swanpool industries or mortaria were seldom used and only tableware examples needed.

### ***Illustration catalogue***

**MONVT, MRR, Phases 6, 7 and unstratified, contexts 112, 130 and 138, D15.** A reeded rimmed mortarium of a type produced in the Nene Valley the vessel was heavily worn abraded internally and the edge of the rim had been worn down.

### **The cult pottery**

*By M J Darling*

### ***Illustration catalogue***

**54 NVGCC?, FACE Head pot fragment, Phase 8, context 104, D05.** Five joining sherds of Nene Valley colour-coated ware (LNV CC), cream fabric, dark grey surfaces, from the basal zone of a probable head-

pot. There is part of a mouth, a slit in a slight hollow, with a boss with rosette motif immediately adjacent, another below beyond a vertical hollow indicating the side of the face, and a fragment of a further boss immediately above that and further fragments, indicating a line of stamps surrounding the face. The bosses are pushed out from inside the vessel into a mould. This mould is a distinctive rosette of 13 spokes with a ring-centre, and is almost certainly one already known from similar vessels, as on another fragment of a head-pot in Nene Valley parchment ware from the LIB111 site in Lincoln (Darling 2013). The rosette is also probably the same as on a head-pot from Castor (Roberts 1982, 124, Plate 44, D 39.5) also in parchment ware. Similar stamps but with differing designs occur on a late Nene Valley vessel from Burgh Castle, Norfolk, confirming the late date in the 4<sup>th</sup> century of these vessels (Myres 1956, 33, Fig. 7). Wall thickness, 4–9 mm.

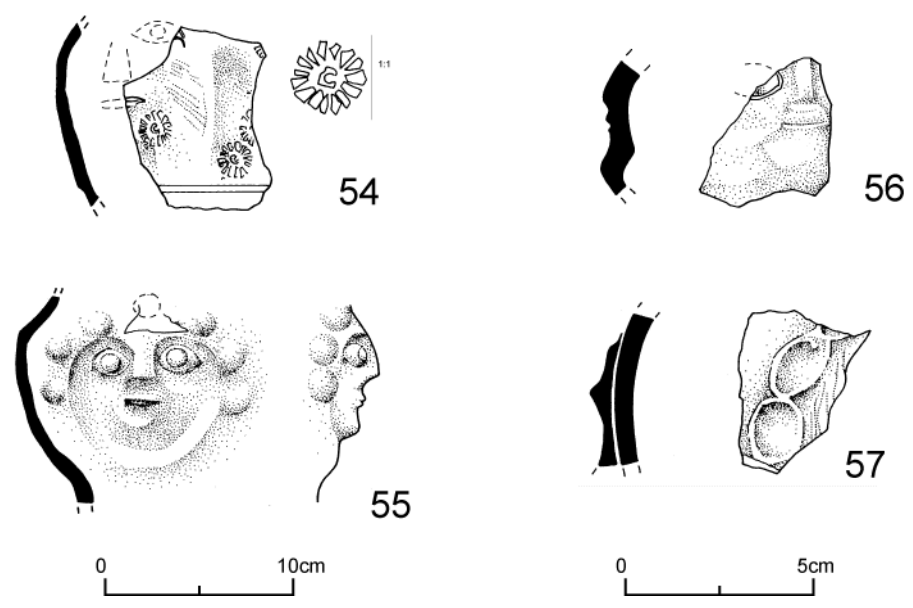


Plate 14: Illustrations of the face pots



Plate 15: Face pot No. 55

**55 GREY FACE Face pot, Phases 3 and 5, contexts 190 and 160, D07 and D08.** Thirty sherds comprising part of a face pot, five sherds of the face itself joining, and directly joining with basal sherds from the same pot. Mid-grey fairly sandy fabric. The face is placed in a recessed zone in the wall of the jar, with plain bosses pushed out from the inside arranged on the sides and presumably above the face. The upper part of the face is missing, but given the location of the bosses, there would have been no room for eyebrows. The features, eyes, nose, and chin have been pushed out from the interior (finger nail marks internally). The eyes are outlined by scoring around the raised part, and then have flattened plain pellets (diameter 12 mm) applied as the irises. The nose has no nostrils indicated, and the mouth is a slit on a raised strip, above a determined pushed-out chin. There is no evidence for ears. The basal zone of the vessel is burnished but the face itself is left unburnished. There are two plain bosses pushed out from the interior on either side of the face, while the sherdage includes fragments representing a probable three further bosses lying above the face. These tiny sherds all have burning on the interior surface, unusual since the face itself shows no such burning internally. This could explain the difficulty of reconstruction of the upper part, it having been broken, and some displaced fragments coming into contact with fire.

There are multiple joining sherds from basal zone up, and slightly above the surviving top of the face these show a slight carination suggesting the start of a shoulder. No rim has been identified, although with the quantity of sherdage, it is possible it is displaced into another context. The grey fabric (Munsell 2.5 Y N 5/0–N 6/0) is hard, slightly laminar in the break, with fairly common ill-sorted quartz. There is evidence of burning on the exterior of the basal zone sherds, extending upwards outside the sunken facial zone on one side.

This pot with the face on the girth and its bosses is reminiscent of the later Roman face pots from northern Britain (Braithwaite 2007, 286, RB Type 28A and B, Fig J13: 1-8), although these have the wall pushed into dies to form decorated bosses, and the vessels are significantly larger than this example, which is similar in size to a face pot from Lincoln (*ibid.*, 282, Pl. J26, Fig J11, 7; Darling and Precious 2014, 152, Fig 132: 1399). The formation of the features by pushing the wall in and out is the same, the almond-shaped scored eyes are similar, and the Lincoln face pot also has the irises represented by flattened clay pellets. There is no doubt that it was locally made as it shares certain characteristics with a mask from a face-neck flagon from Navenby (Darling 2011, 95, fig. 4.11: 2), and also unpublished body sherds from a face pot from the St Marks site in Lincoln (SM77 (BUR/BYR) show exactly the same type of eye, with the face set, as on this present example, in a recessed zone. This would suggest the face pot is a product of the late Swanpool industry at Lincoln.

Face pots come in all shapes and sizes, with or without spouts (blind or functional), frills, handles. They are seldom burnt except post-breakage. The faces, decoration and appendages differ across the Roman world. Face pots have been used as cremation urns but this does not appear to have been a primary function, and survival as complete vessels can also be attributed to votive deposits, offerings to the gods. Few have been found on the sites of temples or shrines, while many have come from domestic contexts, which indicates a more personal function, that of the household shrine. The faces are protective, whether in the home or at workshops, even potteries where fire presents an ever-present danger to workers. A Lincoln vessel came from a commercial area beside the road running south from the Roman city centre; the site also produced pots clearly dedicated to the smith god, reinforcing the protection sought by the workers (Darling and Precious 2014, 156, Fig 132. 1407-13). And it is in this context that this face pot may be viewed, an important part of a personal shrine, probably to the god Bacchus.

**56 GREY, FACE Fragment of a small face, Phase 8, context 101, D04.** This grey sherd has a small face (35mm between chin and top of nose), chin pushed-out from inside, slit-mouth and nose, either pinched-out or possibly from extra clay applied, incised outline for part of the right eye only (rest, including the pupil, lost). With such a small fragment it is impossible to be certain of the vessel it came from, either a small face pot or beaker, or perhaps a face-neck flagon. Coarse ware copies of face-neck flagons bear little resemblance to the fineware face-neck flagons, and the treatment of the face is very individual, to be

expected from these probably individually commissioned vessels. Comparison with a face-flagon sherd from Navenby (CHNE09 1001) shows this sherd to be notably smaller, but it has precisely the same workmanship, the outlined eyes, cut-off end of nose, slit for mouth, and pronounced chin, features pushed out from interior, but all smaller, and on this sherd, with no obvious burnishing. Therefore this is another smaller version of a face being made at Navenby, but it is unclear whether it is a miniature face beaker or, more probably, part of a flagon neck.

**57 GREY, FACE Sherd from a face or head pot? Context 104, Phase 8, D06.** Single sherd, same grey fabric, with an applied finger-impressed strip (impressions 14 mm wide x 19 mm long); the interior indicates that this would lie vertically on a pot, the strip curving round to the right. The interior curvature relates directly to the modelling of the face itself, and thus gives no evidence to identify the type of vessel; finger nail impressions on the interior show the same method as used to model a face. That it is part of a face is also shown by typical burnishing on the surface inside the strip, and outside of the strip, as the wall of the vessel.

Such strips are common surrounding a face on both face and head pots, as from Lincoln (Darling and Precious 2014, 156, Fig 132. 1406 head-pot, also used on face-flagons), at Old Sleaford (Elsdon 1997, 117, 169, Fig 72. 323-4), and Margidunum (Braithwaite 2007, 448, Fig S4. 7). While such finger-impressed strip decoration is already known from Navenby, used on a face-neck flagon (Darling 2011, 92–8, Fig 4.11. 2), the fact that the wall in this example extends outside the strip suggests it is from a face-pot or a head-pot (as from Lincoln, Darling and Precious 2007, Fig 132. 1402–3; 1406).

### Summary

Apart from the head pot fragment in Nene Valley colour-coated ware (No. 55), all these grey vessels would have been locally made. Face pots with bosses fit into a later Roman context as Braithwaite 2007, fig J13, and this Navenby example would fit into her RB type 28, where the faces mostly occupy the upper/middle wall of jars, although the bosses on these are decorated, not plain as in this instance. It also has a connection to a face-pot from Lincoln (Darling and Precious 2007, Fig 132. 1401), where the facial features are also pushed out, but these are burnished all over. Other sherds from face or head pots from Lincoln also have similar eyes, scored outline with pellet for pupil, as the head pot (Darling and Precious 2014, Fig 132. 1406), but there are variations. There are also similarities in the fabrics. Without evidence for any late Roman kilns in the Navenby area, these pots would have come from Lincoln and the evidence for such pots being made at the late kilns to the south-west of Lincoln at Swanpool suggest the probable source. Face pots are unusual in that they were clearly individual commissions to a potter, not a standard product. As such, the customer may specify exactly what he wants, and the potter does his own interpretation, leading to a wide variety of styles.

This area of Navenby has already produced similar cultic vessels, a face-neck flagon, a Smith God pot, an unusual phallic spouted vessel, a fragment from a probable head pot, and a rare bowl, from the Stibbington kilns in the Nene Valley, with moulded decoration of a cantharus with associated acanthus sprays and lions (Darling 2011).

### Conclusions

This is a significant group of pottery dating to the end of the Roman period (late 4<sup>th</sup> to 5<sup>th</sup> century AD) and is one of the best stratified groups of pottery of that date from the whole of the county. The end of the coin supply in the early 5<sup>th</sup> century hinders refining the date of this assemblage but given the multiple phases of building on this site it would appear that buildings stood on the site from the 4<sup>th</sup> and into the 5<sup>th</sup> century. As has been asserted for Wroxeter it appears possible that the site received pottery until sometime in the first half of the 4<sup>th</sup> century and then it is entirely possible that the inhabitants continued to use the remaining stock of pots that they had (Barker 1997, 218; Cool 2006, Chapter 19). How long this continued for on the Navenby site it is difficult to be sure. No Anglo-Saxon type vessels were retrieved

from the Navenby Paddock excavations but a vessel was found from the opposite side of Ermine Street that may date back to the 6<sup>th</sup> century (Perry 2011) Barker asserted that the stock of Roman pottery at Wroxeter may have been eked out through the 6<sup>th</sup> century AD (Barker 1997, 218) but it is not possible to make such a bold assertion for this assemblage. In the event of further work at Navenby Roman and Saxon pottery might be found that might suggest some level of continuity like the assemblage from Orton Hall Farm, Cambridgeshire (Mackreath 1996).

The assemblage suggests intensive activity accompanied by an abundance of functional kitchen wares augmented by a significant group of table wares. From at least Phase 3 onwards it would appear likely that the site functioned as a roadside inn or centre for provisioning communal dining. In the earlier phases a range of colour-coated beakers appear to have been in use but by the end of the occupation of the site the assemblage of ceramic tableware present appeared to have shifted in focus to colour-coated bowls and dishes with a greater quantity of the drinking vessels in other materials. The combination of late pottery groups including table wares, figurative face pot (and smith god pot) vessels, coins and ovens would suggest that the buildings on the site may have performed a similar 'hospitality' function to the buildings found at the St. Mark's Church, Lincoln where the late phase of occupation included a range of hearths and whole vessels (Steane *et al.* 2001, 274–8). The importance of storing a surplus and provision for dining and entertaining was highly significant to the Roman mind and were important for asserting rank and status (e.g. see Perring 2002, 2). If this continued on into the 5<sup>th</sup> century, such facilities would have been an important part of life at Navenby to provide food and drink for a retinue of men for whoever had taken control by that stage.

A range of face pots from the site provide further evidence of the use of such vessels by the inhabitants of Navenby and suggest such vessels may have been in use as part of personal or household based religious observances in an important area of food and drink preparation. A number of 'structured deposits' of vessels gives the picture of a superstitious group of people clinging to the old country customs and beliefs of the *pagii*. Given the potential for fire that such a building with a large oven might have for fire, for example the contemporary Structure 8 at St. Mark's, Lincoln (Steane 2001 *et al.*, 240-241 LUB23), it may have been wise to make offerings to the gods. Although it would be easy to focus on the ritual aspects of this assemblage Fulford perhaps sums up this issue well 'On the other we may prefer to acknowledge that deposits may not necessarily be either accidental/functional or ritual, but that ritual and social ideas and actions permeate even the record of fairly prosaic acts.' (Fulford 2001, 216). It may therefore be not necessarily possible or appropriate to separate the sacred from the profane.

### **Acknowledgements**

Ian Rowlandson would like to thank the NAG group and Gavin Glover for inviting him to see their excavation whilst it was underway and for Gavin's discussion of the function and other specialist finds during work on this report. Thanks go to Johanna Bird, Margaret Darling, Gwladys Monteil, Gareth Perry and David Williams for their contributions. Hugh Fiske's excellent work helping me with traying-up and recording the pottery along with proof-reading this report is gratefully acknowledged. Views, errors or omissions in this section, as ever, remain the fault of this author.

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## Roman pottery data tables

Fabric code	Fabric group	Fabric details	Sherd	Sherd %	Weight (g)	Weight %	Total RE %
SAMCG	Samian	Central Gaulish	61	0.80	128	0.15	21
SAMEG	Samian	East Gaulish	41	0.54	210	0.24	32
SAMSG	Samian	South Gaulish	6	0.08	6	0.01	3
AMPH	Amphora	Miscellaneous amphorae	6	0.08	311	0.36	29
AMPH?	Amphora	Miscellaneous amphorae	2	0.03	28	0.03	0
DR20	Amphora	Dr 20 amphorae	23	0.30	2196	2.53	7
MOLO	Mortaria	Local mortaria	1	0.01	8	0.01	0
MOMH2	Mortaria	Mancetter-Hartshill mortaria: Meta sediment trits	3	0.04	28	0.03	2
MONV	Mortaria	Nene Valley mortaria	29	0.38	487	0.56	29
MONVC	Mortaria	Nene Valley colour-coated mortaria	5	0.07	53	0.06	0
MONVT	Mortaria	Nene Valley type- light fabric, slag trits	7	0.09	697	0.80	45
MOOXR	Mortaria	Oxfordshire red-slipped mortaria	6	0.08	21	0.02	0
MOSP	Mortaria	Swanpool mortaria	4	0.05	69	0.08	5
ARGO	Import	Argonne ware	4	0.05	6	0.01	2
GFIN	Fine	Miscellaneous fine grey wares	36	0.47	97	0.11	25
CC	Fine	Other colour-coated wares	82	1.08	124	0.14	24
CC?	Fine	Other colour coated wares	11	0.14	63	0.07	0
CC1	Fine	Colour coated fabric 1	631	8.28	3616	4.17	454
CC2	Fine	Dark colour-coat and red fabric- Late Roman fabric	315	4.13	1002	1.15	195
CC3	Fine	Colour-coated with a pale orange fabric	27	0.35	61	0.07	0
HADOX	Fine	Misc. red-surfaced Oxfordshire/Hadham variants	9	0.12	52	0.06	0
MHAD	Fine	Much Hadham wares	1	0.01	7	0.01	0
NVGCC	Fine	Nene Valley grey colour-coated ware	5	0.07	72	0.08	0
OXRC	Fine	Oxfordshire red colour-coated	52	0.68	529	0.61	55
SPCC	Fine	Swanpool colour-coated	4	0.05	47	0.05	14
CR	Oxidised	Roman cream wares (various)	18	0.24	90	0.10	54
CR?	Oxidised	Roman cream wares	1	0.01	4	0.00	14
OX	Oxidised	Misc. oxidized wares	99	1.30	411	0.47	7
OX?	Oxidised	Misc. oxidised wares	2	0.03	11	0.01	0
OXFIN	Oxidised	Fine Oxidised fabric	1	0.01	1	0.00	0
PARC	Oxidised	Parchment; cream painted red; unknown source/s	5	0.07	12	0.01	0
SPIR	Oxidised	Alice Holt/Farnham TYPE late Roman jar fabric	11	0.14	587	0.68	110
SPOX	Oxidised	Swanpool oxidized wares	60	0.79	1066	1.23	161
SPOX?	Oxidised	Swanpool Oxidised	1	0.01	15	0.02	0
TILE	Oxidised	Tile fabric vessels	1	0.01	27	0.03	0
BB1	Reduced	Black burnished 1, unspecified	2	0.03	44	0.05	8
BBT	Reduced	Black Burnished type copies	2	0.03	11	0.01	0

Fabric code	Fabric group	Fabric details	Sherd	Sherd %	Weight (g)	Weight %	Total RE %
DERB	Reduced	Derbyshire ware	2	0.03	27	0.03	0
DSGR	Reduced	Early-mid Roman grog and sand ware	2	0.03	21	0.02	2
DSSA	Reduced	Early- mid Roman sandy ware	21	0.28	181	0.21	26
GREY	Reduced	Miscellaneous grey wares	5120	67.20	56432	65.03	2897
GREY?	Reduced	Miscellaneous grey wares	2	0.03	26	0.03	0
GROG	Reduced	Grog-tempered wares	1	0.01	10	0.01	0
IAGR	Reduced	Native tradition/transitional grit-tempered wares	13	0.17	248	0.29	2
LCOA	Reduced	Late coarse pebbly fabric; double lid-seated jars	45	0.59	924	1.06	133
LCOA?	Reduced	Late coarse Lincoln fabric?	1	0.01	50	0.06	12
LGRL1	Reduced	Lincoln grey ware with light firing core fabric 1	3	0.04	34	0.04	11
LGRL2	Reduced	Lincoln grey ware with light firing core- fabric 2	1	0.01	3	0.00	0
NVGW	Reduced	Nene Valley grey ware	1	0.01	5	0.01	0
DWSHT	Calcareous	Dalesware type	457	6.00	5665	6.53	190
SHEL	Calcareous	Miscellaneous undifferentiated shell-tempered	321	4.21	8179	9.42	382
SHELP	Calcareous	Shell gritted including Punctate Brachiopods	46	0.60	2693	3.10	0
SMSH	Calcareous	South Midlands shell-tempered wares	6	0.08	41	0.05	0
MISC	Misc	Misc uncategorised	2	0.03	7	0.01	0

Form	Form Type	Form Description	Sherd	Sherd %	Weight (g)	Weight %	Total RE %
A	Amphora	Unclassified form	30	0.39	2237	2.58	36
BK	Beaker	Unclassified form	541	7.10	1121	1.29	25
BK?	Beaker	Unclassified form	2	0.03	33	0.04	0
BKBR	Beaker	Bead rim	1	0.01	4	0.00	14
BKCH	Beaker	Channel rim	1	0.01	4	0.00	12
BKCR	Beaker	Curved rim	1	0.01	4	0.00	4
BKEV	Beaker	Everted rim	17	0.22	112	0.13	143
BKFB	Beaker	Funnel necked bead-rimmed	35	0.46	75	0.09	49
BKFG	Beaker	Funnel necked grooved-rimmed	8	0.11	26	0.03	62
BKFN	Beaker	Funnel necked; form unknown	36	0.47	119	0.14	112
BKFO	Beaker	Folded; indeterminate type	62	0.81	179	0.21	0
BKFO?	Beaker	Folded	1	0.01	3	0.00	0
BKFOC	Beaker	Folded; with curved rim	12	0.16	82	0.09	11
BKFOS	Beaker	Folded scaled beaker	31	0.41	54	0.06	9
BKGR	Beaker	Grooved rim	3	0.04	23	0.03	10
BKNK	Beaker	Necked	1	0.01	4	0.00	7
BKNV63	Beaker	Handled as RPNV 63	6	0.08	40	0.05	29
BKOFB	Beaker	Folded; funnel neck beaded	8	0.11	28	0.03	2
BKPM	Beaker	Pentice moulded beaker	20	0.26	120	0.14	43

Form	Form Type	Form Description	Sherd	Sherd %	Weight (g)	Weight %	Total RE %
BKPM?	Beaker	Pentice moulded beaker	1	0.01	2	0.00	2
BKROU	Beaker	Rouletted	2	0.03	15	0.02	0
BKSC	Beaker	Scaled decoration (not folded)	4	0.05	9	0.01	0
BKSF	Beaker	Slit-Folded	2	0.03	3	0.00	0
31-31R	Bowl	Samian form see Webster 1996	1	0.01	1	0.00	1
36	Bowl	Samian form- see Webster 1996	1	0.01	4	0.00	5
38	Bowl	Samian form- see Webster 1996	3	0.04	7	0.01	11
B	Bowl	Unclassified form	56	0.74	1075	1.24	181
B?	Bowl	Unclassified form	4	0.05	25	0.03	4
B31	Bowl	Imitation samian form 31	1	0.01	24	0.03	4
B36	Bowl	Copy of Samian form 36	5	0.07	231	0.27	43
B37	Bowl	Hemispherical possibly imitating samian 37	2	0.03	15	0.02	9
B38	Bowl	Imitation samian 38	14	0.18	662	0.76	54
BCAR	Bowl	Carinated	4	0.05	74	0.09	0
BEV	Bowl	Everted rim	5	0.07	50	0.06	14
BFB	Bowl	Bead and flange bowl	52	0.68	2130	2.45	466
BFBH	Bowl	Bead and flange high bead	1	0.01	32	0.04	8
BFL	Bowl	Flange rimmed (e.g. Gillam 1970 Types 218-220)	22	0.29	570	0.66	122
BGF	Bowl	Grooved flange	3	0.04	91	0.10	21
BGR	Bowl	With grooved rim	4	0.05	56	0.06	18
BIBF	Bowl	Inturnend bead and flange Swanpool D13-23	14	0.18	517	0.60	65
BPR	Bowl	Plain rimmed	12	0.16	566	0.65	108
BREED	Bowl	Reeded rim	6	0.08	61	0.07	12
BRS	Bowl	Romano-Saxon type; dimpled; slashed	2	0.03	48	0.06	18
BTR	Bowl	Triangular rimmed (eg. Gillam 1970 Types 222-3)	2	0.03	10	0.01	4
LUDSA	Bowl	Samian form - Ludowici Sa	2	0.03	21	0.02	10
BFLL	Bowl- large	Flange rimmed	1	0.01	33	0.04	10
BL	Bowl- large	Large	2	0.03	53	0.06	4
BWM	Bowl- large	Wide-mouthed; DandP No 1225-30	14	0.18	350	0.40	73
BWM1	Bowl- large	Wide-mouthed; DandP No.1225-7	5	0.07	224	0.26	37
BWM2	Bowl- large	Wide-mouthed; DandP No. 1228	3	0.04	271	0.31	19
BWM3	Bowl- large	Wide-mouthed; DandP No. 1229-30	50	0.66	5909	6.81	209
18/31-31	Bowl/dish	Samian form- see Webster 1996	1	0.01	3	0.00	0
BD	Bowl/dish	-	137	1.80	1459	1.68	22

Table 13: Roman pottery fabric summaries



context	vessel part	fabric	form	decoration	condition	wear	no of vessels	sherd count	weight	Rim Eve	rim Diam	Base Eve	base Diam	stamp	potter	die	Edate	Ldate	comments	joins with
100	base	SAMCG	dish				1	1	4			0.05	120				120	200		
100	rim	SAMCG	DR33				1	1	2	0.01							120	200		
100	flake	SAMCG					1	1	1								120	200		
100	rim	SAMEG	DR32				1	1	2	0.05	200						150	250	RZ	
100	Body sherd	SAMEG	mortarium				1	1	4								170	250	no slip left inside	
100	Body sherd	SAMEG					2	2	2								150	250		
100	base	SAMLG	cup				1	1	1			0.01					70	100	fabric really looks LG, the foot ring Dr33	
101	flake	SAMCG					1	1	<1								120	200	small frag, pink fabric and dull slip, not samian	
102	base	SAMCG	DR31				1	1	5								150	200		
102	rim	SAMCG	WA79			abr	1	1	2	0.03	260						170	200		
103	bodysherd	SAMCG				ext abr	1	1	1								120	200		
106	bodysherd	SAMCG	dish				1	1	3								120	200		
106	bodysherd	SAMCG	WA79				1	1	2								170	200		
110	rim	SAMCG	DR38				1	1	3	0.08	140						140	200	beaded rim but no groove inside as on a Dr27 and more 38 looking.	
119	rim	SAMCG	DR31 or 31R				1	1	1	0.01							150	200		
119	bodysherd	SAMCG	DR31R				2	2	4								160	200		
119	bodysherd	SAMEG					1	1	2								150	250	RZ	
119	bodysherd	SAMLG	bowl			ext abr	1	1	1								70	100	ext abr but perhaps	

context	vessel part	fabric	form	decoration	condition	wear	no of vessels	sherd count	weight	Rim Eve	rim Diam	Base Eve	base Diam	stamp	potter	die	Edate	Ldate	comments	joins with
																			from a dec bowl	
130	bodysherd	SAMCG					1	1	<1								120	200		
132	rim	SAMEG	DR36	BAD			1	1	4	0.05	230						150	250	prob Trier	
133	bodysherd	SAMCG					1	1	1								120	200		
133	rim	SAMLG	DR18/31		burnt		1	1	1	0.03	180						70	100	burnt black	
133	rim	SAMLG					1	1	1								70	100	DR36?	
136	rim	SAMEG	LUDSa				1	1	16	0.05	200						150	250		
140	rim	SAMCG	DR33				1	1	1	0.01							120	200		
140	bodysherd	SAMCG					1	1	1								120	200		
140	rim	SAMEG	DR38				1	1	2	0.03	200						150	250	plain rimmed, RZ	
140	bodysherd	SAMEG	LUDSb				1	1	24								150	250	RZ	
142	base	SAMCG	DR31				1	1	2								150	200	footring frag, worn	
142	base	SAMCG	DR31				1	1	2								150	200		
142	bodysherd	SAMCG	DR31R				1	1	8								160	200		
142	bodysherd	SAMCG					6	6	7								120	200		
142	rim	SAMEG	LUDSa				1	1	5	0.05	100						150	250	RZ	
142	base	SAMEG	LUDSb				1	1	22			0.4	100				150	250	RZ	
142	bodysherd	SAMEG					5	5	7								150	250	RZ	
147	bodysherd	SAMCG	DR33				1	1	2								120	200		
147	flake	SAMCG					1	1	1								120	200		
147	base	SAMEG	DR45		used		1	1	29								170	250	no slip remaining, well-used, TR	
147	rim	SAMEG	LUDSb				1	1	7	0.03	260						150	250	RZ	
147	rim	SAMEG	LUDTg		abr		1	1	4								150	250	too small inner rim for RE, RZ	
147	bodysherd	SAMEG					2	2	4								150	250	RZ	
148	base	SAMCG	dish				1	1	2			0.01					120	200	footring	
148	base	SAMEG	dish				1	1	5			0.01					150	250	footring, prob RZ	

context	vessel part	fabric	form	decoration	condition	wear	no of vessels	sher count	weight	Rim Eve	rim Diam	Base Eve	base Diam	stamp	potter	die	Edate	Ldate	comments	joins with
148	bodysherd	SAMEG					1	1	3								150	250	RZ	
156	bodysherd	SAMCG			burnt		1	1	2								120	200	burnt black	
160	rim	SAMCG	DR31		burnt		1	1	3								150	200	burnt heavily	
160	flake	SAMCG					1	1	1								120	200		
160	flange	SAMEG	DR38				1	1	2								150	250		
170	base	SAMCG	DR18/31 or 31				1	1	3					Y	Regulus i	4e	130	165	partial stamp, top of ]EGVLI[, Hartley and Dickinson 2011, vol 7, 368	
170	bodysherd	SAMEG	dish				1	1	5								150	250	Dr32 or 36, RZ	
177	flake	SAMEG					1	1	1								150	250	RZ	
179	bodysherd	SAMCG					2	2	4								120	200		
179	flake	SAMCG					1	1	1								120	200		
182	bodysherd	SAMCG					1	1	1								120	200		
182	bodysherd	SAMEG					1	1	2								150	250	Rz	
198	flake	SAMEG	dish				1	1	1								150	250	flake from ext surface of dish footring, worn footring. RZ	
199	rim	SAMCG	DR18/31R				1	1	3	0.05	280						120	180		
199	rim	SAMCG	DR18/31R		burnt		1	1	2	0.01							120	180	burnt black	
199	bodysherd	SAMCG	DR31R				1	1	1								160	200		
199	bodysherd	SAMCG					1	1	1								120	200		
199	rim	SAMEG	LUDSb				1	1	6	0.06	260						150	250	RZ	
199	bodysherd	SAMEG	LUDSb				2	2	15								150	250	RZ	

context	vessel part	fabric	form	decoration	condition	wear	no of vessels	sherd count	weight	Rim Eve	rim Diam	Base Eve	base Diam	stamp	potter	die	Edate	Ldate	comments	joins with
203	flake	SAMCG	bowl				1	1	2								120	200	flake off beaded rim	
203	bodysherd	SAMCG					1	1	2								120	200		
212	base	SAMCG	dish				1	1	2			0.08	100				120	200	footring only	
212	bodysherd	SAMCG	DR31				1	1	3								150	200		
217	bodysherd	SAMEG			ext abr		1	1	2								150	250	hardly any original surface left, TR	
224	rim	SAMCG	DR33				1	10	31	0.1	160						120	200	10=1	
224	bodysherd	SAMCG					5	5	6								120	200		
224	base	SAMLG					1	1	1								70	100	frag from footring	
227	base	SAMCG	dish				1	1	2			0.01					120	200		
227	bodysherd	SAMCG			burnt		1	1	2								120	200		
227	bodysherd	SAMEG	LUDSb	ROD			1	8	33								150	250	no join but probably all from same dish, RZ	
227	flake	SAMEG					1	1	1								150	250	flake from inside footring, prob TR	
227	bodysherd	SAMLG					1	1	1								70	100		

Table 14: Samian catalogue (G M Monteil)

Context	Fabric	Form	Decoration	Vessels	Alt	D. No	Comments	Join	Sherd	Weight (g)	Rim diam	Rim eve	Pub. No
100	CC1	BD		1			RIM		1	3	0	2	
100	CC1	BFB		1	ABR		RIM		1	7	0	2	
100	CC1	BK		7			BS		7	5	0	0	
100	CC1	BK	ROU	2			BS		3	6	0	0	
100	CC1	BKFOS		1			BS		1	4	0	0	
100	CC1	BKPM	ROUZ	1			BS NECK		3	8	0	0	

Context	Fabric	Form	Decoration	Vessels	Alt	D. No	Comments	Join	Sherd	Weight (g)	Rim diam	Rim eve	Pub. No
100	CC2	-		3			BS		3	8	0	0	
100	CC2	BK	PA	1			BS; THICK WHITE BARBOTINE PAINT		1	1	0	0	
100	CC2	BK	ROUZ	1			BS		3	8	0	0	
100	CC2	BKPM	ROUZ	1			BS		1	2	0	0	
100	CC3	BK		2			BS		2	2	0	0	
100	CC3	BKFOS		1			BS		1	6	0	0	
100	CR	-		1			BS		1	1	0	0	
100	DR20	A		1			BS; WHITE SURFACE		1	24	0	0	
100	DR20	A		1	VAB		BS		1	28	0	0	
100	DWSHT	-		1	ABR		BS		1	20	0	0	
100	GFIN	CLSD		1			BS		1	3	0	0	
100	GREY	-		15			BS		15	150	0	0	
100	GREY	-		17			BS		17	140	0	0	
100	GREY	-		62	ABR		BS		62	190	0	0	
100	GREY	BD		1			BASE		1	36	0	0	
100	GREY	BFB		1			RIM		1	12	16	7	
100	GREY	BFB		1			RIM		1	15	20	5	
100	GREY	BFL		1			RIM		1	21	0	2	
100	GREY	BFL		1			RIM		1	7	18	4	
100	GREY	BWM		1			RIM		1	16	28	7	
100	GREY	CLSD		1	ABR		BS		4	24	0	0	
100	GREY	CLSD		2	ABR		BS		2	6	0	0	
100	GREY	CLSD	NOTC	1			BS		1	9	0	0	
100	GREY	CLSD	STRING	1			BASE		1	32	0	0	
100	GREY	JCR		1	ABR		RIM; VERY LARGE EXAMPLE		1	50	20	10	
100	GREY	JDW		1			RIM		1	12	18	5	
100	GREY	JEV		1	ABR		RIM		1	7	14	5	
100	GREY	JL	BSC	2			BS		2	102	0	0	
100	GREY	JNK		1	BURNT		RIM; NVGW?		1	7	14	6	
100	GREY	JS		1			BS		6	176	0	0	
100	GREY	JS	BL	1	ATTRITION INT; ABR		BS		1	90	0	0	
100	SAMCG	-		1			BS FLAKE; 120-200		1	1	0	0	
100	SAMCG	33		1			RIM; 120-200		1	2	0	1	
100	SAMCG	D		1			BASE; 120-200		1	4	0	0	
100	SAMEG	-		2			BS; 150-250		2	2	0	0	

Context	Fabric	Form	Decoration	Vessels	Alt	D. No	Comments	Join	Sherd	Weight (g)	Rim diam	Rim eve	Pub. No
100	SAMEG	32		1			RIM; 150-250; RZ		1	2	20	5	
100	SAMEG	M		1			BS; 170-250; NO SLIP LEFT INSIDE		1	4	0	0	
100	SAMSG	C		1			BASE FTR; 70-100; FABRIC LOOKS LIKE LG, THE FOOTRING DR33		1	1	0	0	
100	SHEL	-		1	VAB		BS FLAKE		2	7	0	0	
100	SHEL	CLSD		1	CARBON DEP		BS FLAKE		1	3	0	0	
100	SHEL	JS		1			BS		1	94	0	0	
100	SMSH	CLSD	WM	1			BS		3	20	0	0	
100	SPOX	-		1			BS		1	7	0	0	
100	SPOX	B38		1			RIM		1	18	15	6	
100	SPOX	CLSD		1			BASE		1	5	0	0	
101	CC1	-	ROUZ	1	ABR		BS		1	2	0	0	
101	CC1	BD		1			BASE		1	16	0	0	
101	CC1	BD		1	ABR		BASE		1	3	0	0	
101	CC1	BD		1	VAB		BASE		1	71	0	0	
101	CC1	BK	PSC; PD; ROU	1			BS		1	9	0	0	
101	CC1	CLSD		1	BURNT		BS		1	4	0	0	
101	CC1	CLSD		2	ABR		BS		2	9	0	0	
101	CC1	LBX	ROUZ	1			RIM		1	3	14	7	
101	CC1	OPEN		2			BS		2	11	0	0	
101	CC1	OPEN	ROUZ	1			BS		1	3	0	0	
101	CC2	BK		2			BS		2	2	0	0	
101	CC2	BKPM		1			RIM		2	19	12	10	
101	CC3	BK		1			BS FLAKE; 120-200; SMALL FRAG; PINK FABRIC AND DULL SLIP, NOT SAMIAN		1	1	0	0	
101	DWSHT	-		1			BS SCRAP		1	4	0	0	
101	DWSHT	-		1			RIM		1	5	18	3	
101	DWSHT	JDW		1			RIM		1	32	19	8	
101	GFIN	-		2	ABR		BS		2	4	0	0	
101	GREY	-		1			BASE		1	34	0	0	
101	GREY	-		1			BS		2	8	0	0	
101	GREY	-		63	ABR		BS		63	277	0	0	

Context	Fabric	Form	Decoration	Vessels	Alt	D. No	Comments	Join	Sherd	Weight (g)	Rim diam	Rim eve	Pub. No
101	GREY	BD		1	ABR		BASE		1	48	0	0	
101	GREY	BD	STRING	1			BASE		1	13	0	0	
101	GREY	BEV		1	VAB		RIM		1	21	22	4	
101	GREY	BFB		1	VAB		RIM		2	29	0	2	
101	GREY	BIBF	NOTC	1	ABR		RIM; NOTCHED FLANGE		1	40	30	7	
101	GREY	BWM		1			RIM		1	23	28	5	
101	GREY	BWM		1			RIM		1	32	30	4	
101	GREY	BWM		1	BURNT		RIM		1	12	34	4	
101	GREY	BWM2		1			RIM		1	31	20	6	
101	GREY	C33		1	ABR		RIM; INTERNAL GROOVE		1	7	14	7	
101	GREY	CLSD		1			BASE		1	16	0	0	
101	GREY	CLSD		1	ABR		BASE		1	31	0	0	
101	GREY	CLSD		2			BS		2	28	0	0	
101	GREY	CLSD		29			BS		29	517	0	0	
101	GREY	CLSD	RILL	1			BS		1	9	0	0	
101	GREY	CLSD	STRING	1			BASE PEDESTAL		3	149	0	0	
101	GREY	DPR		1			RIM		2	12	16	13	
101	GREY	FACE		1		D04	BS; NOSE MOUTH EYE		1	9	0	0	56
101	GREY	FJ		1	ABR		HANDLE		1	5	0	0	
101	GREY	JB		1			RIM		1	10	18	6	
101	GREY	JB		1	ABR		RIM		1	12	16	8	
101	GREY	JB		1	VAB		RIM		1	20	0	2	
101	GREY	JB		1	VAB		RIM		1	16	28	4	
101	GREY	JBL		1			BASE		1	19	0	0	
101	GREY	JBL		2			BS		2	99	0	0	
101	GREY	JL		1			RIM		1	26	16	11	
101	GREY	JS		1	VAB		BASE		2	402	0	0	
101	GREY	JS		1	VAB		BS		2	167	0	0	
101	LCOA	CLSD	STRING	1			BASE PEDESTAL		1	76	0	0	
101	MOMH2	M		1			BS		1	10	0	0	
101	MOMH2	MHH	PA	1			RIM FRAG		1	13	0	2	
101	MOSP	MBF		1	ABR		RIM		1	30	24	5	
101	SHEL	J		1	VAB		BS		1	19	0	0	

Context	Fabric	Form	Decoration	Vessels	Alt	D. No	Comments	Join	Sherd	Weight (g)	Rim diam	Rim eve	Pub. No
101	SHELP	JS	RILL	1			BS; MORE OF THIS VESSEL ARCHIVED, SEE OTHER LINES		1	181	0	0	
101	SPOX	-		1	ABR		BASE		1	7	0	0	
101	SPOX	-		3	ABR		BS		3	9	0	0	
101	SPOX	B38	PA	1			RIM; PAINTED FLANGE		2	114	16	11	
102	AMPH	A		1		D20	RIM	132; 117	1	38	13	15	1
102	CC?	-		5			BS		5	28	0	0	
102	CC?	CLSD		2			BASE		2	14	0	0	
102	CC1	-		1	BURNT		BASE FTR		1	7	0	0	
102	CC1	-	ROUZ	8			BS		8	8	0	0	
102	CC1	BD		1	VAB		BASE		1	5	0	0	
102	CC1	BD		16	ABR		BS		16	79	0	0	
102	CC1	BK		1	VAB		BASE		1	2	0	0	
102	CC1	BK		36	ABR		BS		36	57	0	0	
102	CC1	BK	PA	1			BS		1	2	0	0	
102	CC1	BK	PS	1			BS		1	3	0	0	
102	CC1	BK	ROU	1	ABR		BS		1	2	0	0	
102	CC1	BK	ROUZ	2			BS		2	9	0	0	
102	CC1	BKCR		1	ABR		RIM		1	4	9	4	
102	CC1	BKGR		1	BURNT		RIM		1	4	10	3	
102	CC1	BTR		1	VAB		RIM		1	6	0	2	
102	CC1	BX	ROUZ	1	ABR		BS		2	9	0	0	
102	CC1	CLSD		1			RIM; BEAKER/FLAGON?		1	4	10	7	
102	CC1	CLSD		1	VAB		BASE		1	8	0	0	
102	CC1	CLSD	PSC; PD	1			BS		1	5	0	0	
102	CC1	CLSD	ROUZ	1			BS		2	42	0	0	
102	CC1	DPR		1			RIM		1	4	20	4	
102	CC1	DPR		1	BURNT; ABR		RIM		1	3	0	2	
102	CC1	DPR		1	VAB		RIM		1	17	18	7	
102	CC1	FJ		1			HANDLE		1	7	0	0	
102	CC1	FJ		1	VAB		BASE		1	31	0	0	
102	CC1	FJ	PS; PD; PCIR	1			BS		1	17	0	0	



Context	Fabric	Form	Decoration	Vessels	Alt	D. No	Comments	Join	Sherd	Weight (g)	Rim diam	Rim eve	Pub. No
102	CC1	FS		1	TRIMMED?		BS NARROW NECK FROM FLAGON/FLASK TRIMMED AROUND SHLDR AND TOP OF RIM TO FASHION CANDLESTICK OR OTHER TOOL		1	31	0	0	
102	CC1	JBIF		1	VAB		RIM		1	4	0	2	
102	CC1	LBX		1	ABR		RIM; NO ROULETTING		1	10	20	7	
102	CC1	LBX	ROUZ	1			RIM		1	8	0	2	
102	CC1	OPEN		1	BURNT; ABR		RIM		1	5	0	2	
102	CC1	OPEN		1	VAB		BS		1	3	0	0	
102	CC2	BD		1			BS		3	13	0	0	
102	CC2	BK		2	VAB		BS		2	2	0	0	
102	CC2	BK		19			BS		19	31	0	0	
102	CC2	BK	PA	1			BS		2	5	0	0	
102	CC2	BKPM		1			RIM		1	14	8	25	
102	CC2	BKPM		1	VAB		RIM		1	1	8	2	
102	CC2	BKPM	ROU	1			BS		1	2	0	0	
102	CC2	BKPM	ROUZ	1			BS		1	2	0	0	
102	CC2	CLSD	PA	1	VAB		BS		2	8	0	0	
102	CC2	FJ		1			BS		4	18	0	0	
102	CR	-		1	ABR		BS		1	1	0	0	
102	CR	CLSD		1			BS		1	10	0	0	
102	CR?	BK		1			RIM		1	4	7	14	
102	DR20	A		1			BS		1	76	0	0	
102	DR20	A		1			RIM; WEDGE SHAPED WITH GROOVE INTERNAL; 2-E3 FORM; SMOOTH FABRIC		1	252	20	5	
102	DR20	A		3	VAB		BS		3	401	0	0	
102	DWSHT	-		1			BASE		1	12	0	0	
102	DWSHT	-		63			BS		63	306	0	0	
102	DWSHT	JDW		1	ABR		RIM		1	3	0	2	

Context	Fabric	Form	Decoration	Vessels	Alt	D. No	Comments	Join	Sherd	Weight (g)	Rim diam	Rim eve	Pub. No
102	DWSHT	JDW		1	ABR		RIM		1	8	14	10	
102	DWSHT	JL		1			BASE		1	51	0	0	
102	DWSHT	JS		1			BS		43	2412	0	0	
102	GFIN	-		3			BS		3	4	0	0	
102	GREY	-		27			BS		27	227	0	0	
102	GREY	-		415	VAB		BS		415	2221	0	0	
102	GREY	BD		1			BASE		1	24	0	0	
102	GREY	BFB		1			RIM		1	14	18	12	
102	GREY	BFB		1	CARBON DEP EXT		RIM		1	14	24	4	
102	GREY	BFB		1	VAB		RIM		1	16	36	3	
102	GREY	BFB	STRING	1		D29	RIM BASE FULL PROF		1	175	16	39	32
102	GREY	BIBF		1			RIM		1	7	0	2	
102	GREY	BIBF		1	ABR	D30	RIM		1	99	21	4	35
102	GREY	BIBF		1	VAB		RIM		4	73	0	2	
102	GREY	BIBF		1	VAB		RIM		1	33	28	4	
102	GREY	BIBF	FRILL	1	ABR		RIM		1	51	28	9	
102	GREY	BIBF	NOTC	1	VAB		RIM		1	21	0	2	
102	GREY	BK	STRING	1	ABR		BASE		1	5	0	0	
102	GREY	BRS		1			RIM		1	9	14	7	
102	GREY	BRS	DIMP	1		D31	RIM		1	39	17	11	38
102	GREY	BWM		1			RIM		1	28	22	14	
102	GREY	BWM3		1			RIM		1	103	28	16	
102	GREY	CLSD		1	ABR		BASE		3	40	0	0	
102	GREY	CLSD		1	ABR; BASAL WEAR		BASE		1	14	0	0	
102	GREY	CLSD		1	DISC; VAB		BASE FTG; ROUGHLY TRIMMED TO DISC		1	66	0	0	
102	GREY	CLSD		3	ABR		BASE		3	16	0	0	
102	GREY	CLSD		182			BS		182	1597	0	0	
102	GREY	CLSD	NOTC	1			BS		1	4	0	0	
102	GREY	CLSD	STRING	1			BASE		2	93	0	0	
102	GREY	CLSD	STRING	1	ABR		BASE		2	28	0	0	
102	GREY	DPR		1			RIM		1	22	16	9	
102	GREY	DPR		1			RIM		1	9	17	6	
102	GREY	DPR		1			RIM		1	9	20	7	

Context	Fabric	Form	Decoration	Vessels	Alt	D. No	Comments	Join	Sherd	Weight (g)	Rim diam	Rim eve	Pub. No
102	GREY	DPR		1			RIM		1	21	22	5	
102	GREY	DPR		1			RIM; DARK SURFACES		1	4	0	2	
102	GREY	DPR		1	ABR		RIM; DARK SURFACES		2	25	34	6	
102	GREY	FJ		2			HANDLE		2	14	0	0	
102	GREY	J		1			RIM		1	11	0	2	
102	GREY	J	CORD	1			BS		1	6	0	0	
102	GREY	J162		1	VAB		RIM		1	28	11	14	
102	GREY	JB		1			RIM		3	20	0	2	
102	GREY	JB		1			RIM		1	3	10	9	
102	GREY	JB		1			RIM		1	4	11	7	
102	GREY	JB		1			RIM		1	5	12	5	
102	GREY	JB		1			RIM		1	10	13	10	
102	GREY	JB		1			RIM		1	9	17	7	
102	GREY	JB		1			RIM		2	8	18	5	
102	GREY	JB		1			RIM		1	5	22	4	
102	GREY	JB		1			RIM		1	8	28	3	
102	GREY	JB		1			RIM; DARK SURFACES		1	13	36	3	
102	GREY	JB		1	ABR		RIM		7	57	0	2	
102	GREY	JB		1	ABR		RIM		1	3	6	14	
102	GREY	JB		1	ABR		RIM		1	3	16	4	
102	GREY	JB		1	ABR		RIM		1	6	16	6	
102	GREY	JB		1	ABR		RIM		1	3	18	3	
102	GREY	JB		1	ABR		RIM; DARK SURFACES		2	7	0	2	
102	GREY	JB		1	ABR		RIM; DARK SURFACES		1	7	38	3	
102	GREY	JB		1	BURNT; VAB		BS		1	4	0	0	
102	GREY	JB		1	VAB		RIM		1	7	0	2	
102	GREY	JB		1	VAB		RIM; DARK SURFACES		2	9	0	2	
102	GREY	JB		7	VAB		BS		7	44	0	0	
102	GREY	JB	BIA	5			BS		5	66	0	0	
102	GREY	JB	BL	8			BS		8	119	0	0	
102	GREY	JB	BS	1			BS		2	34	0	0	

Context	Fabric	Form	Decoration	Vessels	Alt	D. No	Comments	Join	Sherd	Weight (g)	Rim diam	Rim eve	Pub. No
102	GREY	JB	BWL	2			BS		2	4	0	0	
102	GREY	JB	BZZ	1			BS		5	22	0	0	
102	GREY	JB	ROUZ	1			BS		1	28	0	0	
102	GREY	JB	SHG	6			BS		6	34	0	0	
102	GREY	JB	SL	1			BS		1	7	0	0	
102	GREY	JBKKNK		1			RIM		1	6	9	9	
102	GREY	JBKKNK		1	ABR		RIM		1	6	0	2	
102	GREY	JCR		1			RIM		1	18	14	8	
102	GREY	JCR		1			RIM		1	17	17	8	
102	GREY	JDW		1	ABR		RIM		1	6	0	2	
102	GREY	JH		1			RIM; HANDLE SCAR		1	9	10	10	
102	GREY	JH	FRILL; BWL	1		D32	RIM; HANDLE SHLDR; AS WEBSTER AND BOOTH 1947 C41; DARLING 1999, FIG.40.490		1	138	12	20	26
102	GREY	JL		1			RIM		1	49	30	6	
102	GREY	JL		1			RIM		1	32	36	8	
102	GREY	JL		1	ABR		RIM		1	28	0	2	
102	GREY	JL		1	ABR		RIM		1	64	32	10	
102	GREY	JL		1	ABR		RIM		1	38	34	3	
102	GREY	JL		1	VAB		RIM		4	90	0	2	
102	GREY	JL	STRING	1	ABR		BASE		4	169	0	0	
102	GREY	JL	STRING; BIA	1			BASE		1	107	0	0	
102	GREY	JNK		1			RIM		1	10	15	8	
102	GREY	JNK		1			RIM; DARK SURFACES		1	13	20	5	
102	GREY	JS		1	BURNT		BS		2	127	0	0	
102	GREY	JS	BIA	1			BS		10	721	0	0	
102	GREY	JS	CORD	1	VAB		BASE - WIDE CORDON		6	1059	0	0	
102	GREY	JS	COWL	1			BS		13	224	0	0	
102	GREY	OPEN		10	ABR		BASE		10	136	0	0	
102	GREY	OPEN		17			BS		17	135	0	0	
102	GREY?	CLSD		1	BURNT; VAB		BASE		2	26	0	0	

Context	Fabric	Form	Decoration	Vessels	Alt	D. No	Comments	Join	Sherd	Weight (g)	Rim diam	Rim eve	Pub. No
102	GROG	JB	HM	1	VAB		BS; OXIDISED; ?STORAGE JAR FRAG		1	10	0	0	
102	LCOA	-		2	ABR		BASE		2	48	0	0	
102	LCOA	B	B INT	1		D49	RIM BASE JOINS	105	3	80	20	20	46
102	LCOA	CLSD		17			BS		17	111	0	0	
102	MOMH2	M		1	ABR		BS		1	5	0	0	
102	MONV	M		1			BS SLAG TRITS		2	18	0	0	
102	MONV	M		1	ABR		BS SLAG TRITS		1	6	0	0	
102	MONVT	MRR		1	ABR		RIM		1	20	26	7	
102	MOSP	M		1	VAB		BS		2	22	0	0	
102	OX	-		1	VAB		BS		1	11	0	0	
102	OX	-		1	VAB		BS; ?DATE ROMAN?		1	2	0	0	
102	OX	-		56	VAB		BS MISC; MAY INCLUDE SOME TILE		56	146	0	0	
102	OX	BFL		1	VAB		BS		1	5	0	0	
102	OX	CLSD		1			BS; COARSE FABRIC		1	6	0	0	
102	OX	FS		1	ABR		BS; NECK CORDON		1	1	0	0	
102	OX	JL		1	BURNT		BS		1	17	0	0	
102	OXRC	-		1	VAB		BS		3	8	0	0	
102	OXRC	B	STRO	1	ABR		BS; C84; AD350- 400+	136; 161	1	16	0	0	
102	OXRC	B?		1	VAB		RIM		1	7	0	2	
102	OXRC	CLSD?	PSC	1	ABR		BS		1	7	0	0	
102	PARC	CLSD	PA	1	ABR		BS		1	1	0	0	
102	SAMCG	31		1			BASE; 150-200		1	5	0	0	
102	SAMCG	79		1	ABR		RIM; 170-200		1	2	26	3	
102	SHEL	-		1			BS		1	5	0	0	
102	SHEL	JB		1			BS		1	7	0	0	
102	SHEL	JBL		1	ABR		RIM		1	15	0	2	
102	SHEL	JDLS		1	CARBON DEP EXT		RIM		1	39	18	15	
102	SHEL	JDLS	WF	1		D38	RIM SHLDR; IRF PALE ORANGE BROWN		3	599	35	29	51
102	SHEL	JL		5			BS		5	108	0	0	
102	SHEL	JS		1	ABR		RIM		1	28	0	2	
102	SHEL	JUR		1	ABR		RIM		1	11	26	4	

Context	Fabric	Form	Decoration	Vessels	Alt	D. No	Comments	Join	Sherd	Weight (g)	Rim diam	Rim eve	Pub. No
102	SHELP	JS	COL	1			BS		43	2407	0	0	
102	SPCC	BFB		1	ABR		RIM		1	14	12	14	
102	SPIR	J		1	BURNT; ABR		RIM		3	6	0	2	
102	SPOX	B		1		D44	RIM GIRTH; AS SWANPOOL C16	142	3	47	15	30	15
102	SPOX	B36	PSC; PA	1		D45	RIM		1	110	32	8	18
102	SPOX	B38		1	BURNT	D39	RIM BASE; FTG; FULL PROF; TRACES OF PAINT SURVIVING ALONG EDGE OF FLANGE		2	330	18	30	17
102	SPOX	BD		1			RIM		1	4	0	2	
102	SPOX	C508	PD; PCIR	1		D47	RIM CARINATION; FORM AS DARLING 1977 FIG. 4.71		1	34	16	4	14
102	SPOX	D	PD; PA	1			BS; B36 FORM?; DOTS AROUND LARGE DOT PRODUCE SUN MOTIF		1	78	0	0	
102	SPOX	FJ	PSC	1			BS; SLIGHTLY OVERFIRED/BLACK ON SOME SURFACES; FURTHER SHERDS FROM THIS VESSEL HAVE BEEN FOUND IN OTHER CONTEXTS	121	12	91	0	0	
102	SPOX?	B36		1	VAB; BURNT		BS NEAR RIM; ?FABRIC ID		1	15	0	0	
102	TILE	JL?		1	ABR		BASE; ?ID		1	27	0	0	
103	CC1	-		1			BASE		1	3	0	0	
103	CC1	B		1			RIM		1	9	18	11	
103	CC2	BK	PA; ROU	1			BS		1	2	0	0	
103	CC2	BKFB	PD; PSC; ROU	1			RIM		10	16	0	2	
103	DR20	A		1	VAB		BS		1	28	0	0	
103	DWSHT	-		11			BS		11	47	0	0	
103	DWSHT	J		1			BASE		1	146	0	0	

Context	Fabric	Form	Decoration	Vessels	Alt	D. No	Comments	Join	Sherd	Weight (g)	Rim diam	Rim eve	Pub. No
103	DWSHT	JDW		1			RIM		1	9	16	7	
103	GREY	-		1	VAB		BS		16	50	0	0	
103	GREY	-		1	WHITE DEP INT		BS		1	7	0	0	
103	GREY	-		7			BS		7	38	0	0	
103	GREY	-	BL	4			BS		4	59	0	0	
103	GREY	BD		1			BASE		1	26	0	0	
103	GREY	BK		1			BS		1	1	0	0	
103	GREY	BWM3		1			RIM GIRTH		1	110	40	5	
103	GREY	CLSD		1			BASE		1	11	0	0	
103	GREY	CLSD		2			BS		2	7	0	0	
103	GREY	CLSD		24			BS		24	214	0	0	
103	GREY	FJ		1			HANDLE		1	16	0	0	
103	GREY	JBL		1			BS		2	96	0	0	
103	GREY	JDLS		1	WORN RIM		RIM		1	13	18	5	
103	MOLO	M		1	VAB		BS		1	8	0	0	
103	OX	L		1			RIM		1	4	22	3	
103	SAMCG	-		1	EXTERNAL ABR		BS; 120-200		1	1	0	0	
103	SHEL	JDW		1			RIM		1	6	0	2	
103	SPCC	BD		1	ABR		BASE		1	5	0	0	
104	CC1	-		7	ABR		BS		7	14	0	0	
104	CC1	BD		1			BASE		1	8	0	0	
104	CC1	BD		1			RIM		1	10	18	5	
104	CC1	BD		1	BURNT		BASE		1	7	0	0	
104	CC1	BK		1			BASE PEDESTAL		2	18	0	0	
104	CC1	CLSD		1			BS		1	18	0	0	
104	CC1	CLSD		1	ABR		BASE		2	18	0	0	
104	CC1	CLSD	ROUZ	1			BS		1	3	0	0	
104	CC2	BK		1	ABR		BS		1	2	0	0	
104	CC2	BK	PA	1			BASE		5	17	0	0	
104	CR	F		1			RIM HANDLE SCAR; FORM AS SWANPOOL FORM B2		1	14	6	25	
104	DR20	A		1			BS		1	206	0	0	
104	DR20	A		1	ABR		BS		1	34	0	0	

Context	Fabric	Form	Decoration	Vessels	Alt	D. No	Comments	Join	Sherd	Weight (g)	Rim diam	Rim eve	Pub. No
104	DWSHT	JDW		1	ABR; CARBON DEP INT		RIM		1	8	0	2	
104	DWSHT	JDW		1	BURNT		RIM		1	12	20	8	
104	DWSHT	JDW		1	BURNT; ABR		RIM		1	9	18	4	
104	DWSHT	JDW		1	BURNT; ABR		RIM		1	19	30	3	
104	DWSHT	JDW		1	BURNT; ABR; CARBON DEP INT		RIM		1	17	20	8	
104	GREY	-		10			BS		10	106	0	0	
104	GREY	-		194	ABR		BS		194	617	0	0	
104	GREY	-	STRING	1	ABR		BASE		1	9	0	0	
104	GREY	BD	BIA	9			BS		9	65	0	0	
104	GREY	BD	SHG	1			BS		1	3	0	0	
104	GREY	BFB		1			RIM		1	113	22	17	
104	GREY	BFB		1			RIM		1	17	24	5	
104	GREY	BFB		1			RIM		1	10	36	2	
104	GREY	BFB		1	ABR		RIM		1	39	28	7	
104	GREY	BFB		1	ABR		RIM; BROKEN FLANGE		1	40	0	2	
104	GREY	BFB		1	BURNT		RIM		1	43	22	12	
104	GREY	BIBF	NOTC	1	VAB		RIM; NOTCHED FLANGE EDGE		1	24	0	2	
104	GREY	BIBF	NOTC	1	VAB		RIM; NOTCHED FLANGE TOP		1	46	28	4	
104	GREY	BKEV		1			RIM		1	3	8	3	
104	GREY	BWM		1			RIM		1	32	30	7	
104	GREY	CLSD		1			BASE		1	9	0	0	
104	GREY	CLSD		1			BS		1	2	0	0	
104	GREY	CLSD		1	ABR		BASE		1	11	0	0	
104	GREY	CLSD		2			BS		2	4	0	0	
104	GREY	CLSD		52	ABR		BS		52	635	0	0	
104	GREY	CLSD	STRING	1			BASE		1	31	0	0	
104	GREY	DPR		1			RIM		2	17	0	2	
104	GREY	DPR		1			RIM		2	69	18	18	



Context	Fabric	Form	Decoration	Vessels	Alt	D. No	Comments	Join	Sherd	Weight (g)	Rim diam	Rim eve	Pub. No
104	GREY	DPR		1			RIM		1	17	20	6	
104	GREY	DPR		1			RIM		1	14	22	3	
104	GREY	DPR		1			RIM		1	15	22	4	
104	GREY	DPR		1			RIM		1	12	28	4	
104	GREY	DPR		1	ABR		RIM		1	6	0	2	
104	GREY	FACE		1		D06= D1	BS; APPLIED STRIP FOR HAIR		1	12	0	0	57
104	GREY	FDN		1			BS DISC NECK		1	3	0	0	
104	GREY	J		1			RIM		1	2	0	2	
104	GREY	J		1			RIM		1	3	10	8	
104	GREY	J		1			RIM		1	14	10	19	
104	GREY	J		1			RIM		1	18	14	11	
104	GREY	J		1			RIM		1	11	16	8	
104	GREY	J		1			RIM		1	10	30	3	
104	GREY	J		1			RIM SHLDR		1	12	12	6	
104	GREY	J		1	ABR		RIM		1	10	10	15	
104	GREY	J		1	ABR		RIM		1	8	22	5	
104	GREY	J		1	VAB		RIM		1	8	0	2	
104	GREY	JBK		1			BASE		1	8	0	0	
104	GREY	JDW		1	ABR		RIM		1	5	0	2	
104	GREY	JNN		1			RIM SHLDR		1	64	14	24	
104	GREY	JS		1			BASE		2	39	0	0	
104	GREY	JS		1			RIM		1	39	14	15	
104	GREY	JS		1			RIM		1	38	15	15	
104	GREY	JS		1	VAB		BASE		1	88	0	0	
104	GREY	JS		1	VAB		RIM		1	110	22	12	
104	GREY	JS	NOTC	1			BS		5	48	0	0	
104	GREY	JS	NOTC	1			BS; DARK SURFACES		1	4	0	0	
104	GREY	OPEN		1			BASE		2	35	0	0	
104	GREY	OPEN		1	ABR		BASE		3	63	0	0	
104	HADOX	CLSD		1			BS		1	4	0	0	
104	MONV	MRR		1	ABR		RIM; STANGROUND FABRIC?		10	152	0	5	
104	MONVC	M		1	WORN INT		BS THIN WALL; QUARTZ TRITS		1	4	0	0	
104	MOSP	M		1	ABR		BS		1	17	0	0	

Context	Fabric	Form	Decoration	Vessels	Alt	D. No	Comments	Join	Sherd	Weight (g)	Rim diam	Rim eve	Pub. No
104	NVGCC	FACE	STRO	1		D05	BS; ROSETTE AND FRAGMENT OF FACE ?MOUTH		5	72	0	0	54
104	OX	-		2			BS		3	16	0	0	
104	OX	-		2	ABR		BS		2	8	0	0	
104	OX	CLSD		1	BURNT		BS		1	6	0	0	
104	OX	JL		1	BURNT		BS		1	15	0	0	
104	SHEL	-		1	ABR		BS		1	24	0	0	
104	SHEL	J		7	VAB		BS		7	37	0	0	
105	CC	-	BK	1	VAB		BS		1	1	0	0	
105	CC1	-		4	VAB		BS		4	7	0	0	
105	CC1	B37	ROUZ	1	ABR		RIM; HOWE ET AL NENE VALLEY GUIDE NO.82 L3-350		1	8	18	5	
105	CC1	BKPM	ROUZ	1			BS		1	4	0	0	
105	CC1	BX	ROUZ	1			BS		1	9	0	0	
105	CC1	FJ		1	ABR		BS		1	16	0	0	
105	CC1	JB		1			RIM; NECKED		1	13	22	5	
105	GFIN	CLSD		1	ABR		BS		1	5	0	0	
105	GREY	-		22	VAB		BS		22	49	0	0	
105	GREY	-	STRING	1	VAB		BASE		1	2	0	0	
105	GREY	BWM3		1			BS NECK		1	16	0	0	
105	GREY	BWM3		1			RIM		1	25	36	3	
105	GREY	BX		1		D37	RIM; DEEP EXAMPLE OR JAR?	121	1	221	15	25	31
105	GREY	CLSD		1			BASE		2	35	0	0	
105	GREY	CLSD		2	ABR		BS		2	24	0	0	
105	GREY	CLSD		20			BS		20	176	0	0	
105	GREY	CLSD	STRING	1			BASE		1	9	0	0	
105	GREY	FJ		1			HANDLE		1	4	0	0	
105	GREY	J		1			BS		9	55	0	0	
105	GREY	J		1			BS NEAR RIM		1	5	0	0	
105	GREY	J		1			RIM SCRAP		1	2	12	9	
105	GREY	JEV		1			RIM		2	22	16	13	
105	GREY	JEV		1	BURNT		RIM		1	12	12	12	
105	GREY	JL	RILL	1			BS SHLDR		4	103	0	0	
105	GREY	JNN	BZ	1			BS		1	19	0	0	

Context	Fabric	Form	Decoration	Vessels	Alt	D. No	Comments	Join	Sherd	Weight (g)	Rim diam	Rim eve	Pub. No
105	GREY	JS		1	ABR		RIM		2	80	28	11	
105	GREY	JS		1	ABR		RIM		1	75	30	10	
105	GREY	JS		1	ABR		RIM		1	68	36	8	
105	GREY	JS		1	BURNT		BS		1	37	0	0	
105	GREY	JS		1	COWL; SHG		BS		1	15	0	0	
105	GREY	JS	BIA; BZ	4	BURNT		BS		4	477	0	0	
105	LCOA	B		1	ABR		RIM	DRAWN VESSEL?	1	19	0	2	
105	LCOA	B	B INT	1	CARBON DEP EXT	D49	RIM BASE JOINS	102	3	155	20	23	46
105	OX	-		1	VAB		BS		1	2	0	0	
105	OX?	-		1	VAB		BS FLANGE		1	2	0	0	
105	OXRC	-		1	VAB		BS		1	1	0	0	
105	SHEL	-		1			BS SCRAP		1	1	0	0	
105	SHEL	-		16			BS		16	107	0	0	
105	SHEL	B	WF	1			RIM BASE; FORM AS SWANPOOL E8		4	125	18	14	
105	SHEL	J		1	VAB		RIM		1	3	0	2	
105	SHEL	JDLS		1	WORN RIM		RIM		1	149	30	12	
105	SPIR	CLSD		1	BURNT EXT		BS		1	26	0	0	
105	SPIR	JNK		1	CARBON DEP EXT	D48	RIM		1	30	20	8	20
105	SPOX	-		1	ABR		RIM		1	2	0	2	
105	SPOX	B	PA	1			BASE FTG		2	54	0	0	
105	SPOX	BD		1			BS		1	2	0	0	
106	CC1	-		1			BASE		1	3	0	0	
106	CC1	-		3			BS		3	4	0	0	
106	CC2	BK	PD	1			BS		2	5	0	0	
106	CC3	-		2	ABR		BS		2	5	0	0	
106	DWSHT	-		6			BS		6	14	0	0	
106	DWSHT	JL		1			BS		6	125	0	0	
106	GREY	-		2	ABR		BS		2	7	0	0	
106	GREY	-		28	VAB		BS		28	70	0	0	
106	GREY	BD		1			BASE		1	16	0	0	
106	GREY	BFL		1	ABR		RIM		1	46	24	11	
106	GREY	BKFN		1			BS		1	13	0	0	
106	GREY	CLSD		9			BS		9	74	0	0	
106	GREY	JDW		1	VAB		RIM		1	14	18	4	
106	GREY	JL	ROU	1			BS		1	10	0	0	

Context	Fabric	Form	Decoration	Vessels	Alt	D. No	Comments	Join	Sherd	Weight (g)	Rim diam	Rim eve	Pub. No
106	MISC	-		1			BS; ROMAN?		1	5	0	0	
106	MONVC	M		1			BS; SLAG TRITS		2	25	0	0	
106	SAMCG	79		1			BS; 170-200		1	2	0	0	
106	SAMCG	D		1			BS; 120-200		1	3	0	0	
110	CC?	BK	ROU	1	BURNT		BS		1	8	0	0	
110	CC1	B		1	ABR		BASE FTG		1	8	0	0	
110	CC1	B		1	VAB		BASE FTR		1	16	0	0	
110	CC1	B38		1			RIM		1	15	16	5	
110	CC1	BD		1			BS		1	12	0	0	
110	CC1	BFB		1	ABR		RIM		1	7	0	2	
110	CC1	BK		4	ABR		BS		4	12	0	0	
110	CC1	BK		5			BS		5	9	0	0	
110	CC1	BK	PSC	1			BS		1	2	0	0	
110	CC1	BK	ROU	1			BS		2	16	0	0	
110	CC1	BK	ROUZ	2	ABR		BS		2	7	0	0	
110	CC1	BKFB		1	ABR		RIM		1	3	10	6	
110	CC1	F		2	ABR		BS NECK		2	13	0	0	
110	CR	CLSD		1	BURNT		BS		1	3	0	0	
110	DR20	A		1	BURNT		BS; WHITE SURFACE		1	33	0	0	
110	DWSHT	-		10	ABR		BS		10	55	0	0	
110	DWSHT	J		1	WHITE DEP INT		BS		1	37	0	0	
110	DWSHT	JDW		1	ABR		RIM; OXID		1	3	0	2	
110	DWSHT	JDW		1	CARBON DEP EXT		RIM; CARBON DEP OVER RIM		1	13	14	4	
110	GFIN	BK	ROU	1			BS		1	2	0	0	
110	GREY	-		3	ABR		BS		3	23	0	0	
110	GREY	-		109	ABR		BS		109	506	0	0	
110	GREY	B		1			RIM		1	15	28	6	
110	GREY	B		1	VAB		BS		1	24	0	0	
110	GREY	BD		1			BASE		1	55	0	0	
110	GREY	BD		1			RIM		1	5	0	2	
110	GREY	BD		3	ABR		BASE		3	34	0	0	
110	GREY	BFB		1			BS FLANGE		1	11	0	0	
110	GREY	BFB		1	VAB		BS FLANGE		1	7	0	0	
110	GREY	BFB		1	VAB		RIM		2	23	0	2	
110	GREY	BIBF	NOTC	1		D55	RIM; NOTCHED FLANGE EDGE		1	78	24	17	37

Context	Fabric	Form	Decoration	Vessels	Alt	D. No	Comments	Join	Sherd	Weight (g)	Rim diam	Rim eve	Pub. No
110	GREY	BWM1		1			RIM		1	16	28	6	
110	GREY	BWM3		1			BS GIRTH		1	24	0	0	
110	GREY	BWM3		1			BS NECK		1	37	0	0	
110	GREY	CLSD		1			BASE		4	107	0	0	
110	GREY	CLSD		1	ABR		BASE		1	7	0	0	
110	GREY	CLSD		48	ABR		BS		48	568	0	0	
110	GREY	CLSD	AST	1	ABR		BS SCRAP; POSSIBLE FACE POT FRAGMENT OF PIE CRUST (HAIR)		1	5	0	0	
110	GREY	CLSD	STRING	1			BASE		1	29	0	0	
110	GREY	CLSD	STRING	1	ABR		BASE		1	5	0	0	
110	GREY	DPR		1			RIM		1	14	20	4	
110	GREY	J		1			RIM		1	8	10	10	
110	GREY	J		1			RIM		1	32	11	15	
110	GREY	J		1			RIM		1	19	18	13	
110	GREY	J		1			RIM		1	9	20	7	
110	GREY	JB		1			RIM		1	13	22	4	
110	GREY	JB		1			RIM		1	13	22	8	
110	GREY	JBK		1			RIM		1	5	10	5	
110	GREY	JBKEV		1			RIM		1	6	11	10	
110	GREY	JBL		1	VAB		BS		1	28	0	0	
110	GREY	JBNK		1			BS NECK		1	11	0	0	
110	GREY	JDW		1			BS NEAR RIM		1	10	0	0	
110	GREY	JDW		1			RIM		1	3	0	2	
110	GREY	JDW		1			RIM		1	7	16	6	
110	GREY	JDW		1			RIM; BLOB OF CLAY ON RIM; ?DELIBERATELY APPLIED OR CASUAL DEPOSIT		1	12	18	5	
110	GREY	JDW		1	ABR		RIM		3	16	0	2	
110	GREY	JDW		1	ABR		RIM		1	8	14	4	
110	GREY	JDW		1	ABR		RIM		1	19	18	7	
110	GREY	JDW		1	ABR; CARBON DEP INT		RIM; CARBON DEP OVER RIM		1	5	16	5	

Context	Fabric	Form	Decoration	Vessels	Alt	D. No	Comments	Join	Sherd	Weight (g)	Rim diam	Rim eve	Pub. No
110	GREY	JDW		1	CARBON DEP INT		RIM; CARBON DEP OVER RIM		1	13	17	7	
110	GREY	JDW		1	VAB		RIM		1	7	15	5	
110	GREY	JL		1			RIM		1	64	15	31	
110	GREY	JL	BWL	1			BS		1	26	0	0	
110	GREY	JNN		1			RIM		1	13	13	7	
110	GREY	JS	COWL; BIA	1			BS		2	174	0	0	
110	HADOX	CLSD		3	VAB		BS		3	19	0	0	
110	LCOA	BFB		1	ABR	D54	RIM		1	56	19	13	45
110	MONV	M		1			BASE		2	23	0	0	
110	OX	-		1	VAB		BS		1	3	0	0	
110	OX	FDN		1	TRIMMED?		BS NECK DISC ?TRIMMED; WHOLE CIRCUIT PRESENT		1	24	0	0	
110	SAMCG	38		1			RIM; 140-200; BEADED RIM BUT NO GROOVE INSIDE AS ON A DR27 AND MORE 38 LOOKING		1	3	14	8	
110	SHEL	JS		1			BS FRAG		1	17	0	0	
110	SHEL	JS		1			BS SHLDR		1	30	0	0	
111	CC1	BK		2			BS		2	2	0	0	
111	CC1	CLSD		1			BS		1	7	0	0	
111	DSSA	BFL		1			RIM		1	7	20	5	
111	DSSA	OPEN		1			BS		1	6	0	0	
111	DWSHT	-		5	ABR		BS		5	17	0	0	
111	GREY	-		3			BS		3	23	0	0	
111	GREY	-		23	ABR		BS		23	82	0	0	
111	GREY	JBNK		1			BS		3	26	0	0	
111	GREY	JL	BWL	1			BS		2	31	0	0	
112	CC1	BK		2	ABR		BS		2	4	0	0	
112	CC2	BK		2	ABR		BS		2	3	0	0	
112	DR20	A		1	ABR		BS; WHITE SURFACE		1	81	0	0	
112	DSSA	-		3	ABR		BS		3	11	0	0	
112	DSSA	JEV		1			RIM		1	14	19	9	
112	DWSHT	-		1	ABR		RIM		1	21	16	7	
112	DWSHT	-		5			BS		5	62	0	0	
112	GREY	-		3			BS		3	14	0	0	

Context	Fabric	Form	Decoration	Vessels	Alt	D. No	Comments	Join	Sherd	Weight (g)	Rim diam	Rim eve	Pub. No
112	GREY	-		17	ABR		BS		17	62	0	0	
112	GREY	BFL	STRING	1		D36	RIM BASE FUL PROF		1	152	18	27	42
112	GREY	JB		1			RIM		1	7	21	7	
112	GREY	JL		1			BS		2	50	0	0	
112	MONVT	MRR		1	WORN INT; RIM BROKEN AWAY	D15	RIM; BEAD; EDGE BROKEN AWAY; SLAG? TRIT	130; 138; 139	1	185	0	0	53
112	SHEL	JNK	WM	1	CARBON DEP	D35	RIM; COPY OF SMSH TYP; LOCAL FABRIC		1	23	14	10	48
113	CC1	B37		1			RIM		1	7	20	4	
113	CC1	OPEN		1			BS		1	2	0	0	
113	CC2	BK		1			BS		1	2	0	0	
113	CC2	BKFO		1			BS		1	2	0	0	
113	DWSHT	-		4			BS		4	12	0	0	
113	GREY	-		15	ABR		BS		15	73	0	0	
113	GREY	BFL		1			RIM		1	5	0	2	
113	GREY	BWM		1			BS GIRTH		1	18	0	0	
113	GREY	CLSD		1			BS		1	9	0	0	
113	GREY	JS		1	ABR		BS		1	63	0	0	
113	OX	-		1	VAB		BS		1	2	0	0	
113	SHEL	-		1			BASE		1	12	0	0	
113	SHEL	JL		1			BS		8	125	0	0	
114	MONV	MRR		1	WORN INT		RIM SPOUT; RIM EDGE BROKEN		2	89	0	0	
116	CC1	BD		1			BASE		1	3	0	0	
116	CC1	BD		1			BS		1	7	0	0	
116	CC1	BKFOS		1	ABR		BS		1	1	0	0	
116	CC1	CLSD	ROU	1			BS		1	4	0	0	
116	CC1	FJ		1			HANDLE		1	9	0	0	
116	CC2	BFL		1	VAB		RIM		3	48	11	10	
116	CC2	BK	PD	1			BS		1	1	0	0	
116	CC2	BK	PWL; ROU	1			BS		1	2	0	0	
116	CC2	BKSC		1	ABR		BS		2	4	0	0	
116	DWSHT	-		15			BS		15	82	0	0	
116	GREY	-		13	ABR		BS		13	88	0	0	
116	GREY	BWM2		1			RIM GIRTH		2	240	30	13	

Context	Fabric	Form	Decoration	Vessels	Alt	D. No	Comments	Join	Sherd	Weight (g)	Rim diam	Rim eve	Pub. No
116	GREY	CLSD	STRING	1			BASE		1	20	0	0	
116	GREY	JBKEV		1			RIM		1	4	12	6	
116	OX	CLSD		1	VAB		BS		1	1	0	0	
117	AMPH	A		1		D20	BS NECK	102; 132	2	67	0	0	1
117	CC1	-		1			BS		3	16	0	0	
117	CC1	-		1	BURNT		RIM		1	3	0	2	
117	CC1	BD		1	ABR		BASE		1	10	0	0	
117	CC1	BK		1	ABR		BS		1	3	0	0	
117	CC1	BK	ROUZ	1		D21	BASE; PEDISTAL		1	73	0	0	6
117	CC1	BKPM	ROUZ	1			BS		1	3	0	0	
117	CC1	FJ		1			BS		1	51	0	0	
117	CC2	BK		2	ABR		BS		2	2	0	0	
117	CC2	BK	ROUZ	1	ABR		BS		1	3	0	0	
117	CC2	CLSD		1			BS		1	3	0	0	
117	DWSHT	-		6			BS		6	50	0	0	
117	GFIN	CLSD		1	ABR		BS		1	2	0	0	
117	GREY	-		10	ABR		BS		10	42	0	0	
117	GREY	-		15			BS		15	97	0	0	
117	GREY	BWM3	BSC	1		D01	RIM BASE FULL PROF; COMPLETE VESSEL; BURNISHED ZONES		38	5000	40	100	41
117	GREY	CLSD		1			BS		1	20	0	0	
117	GREY	CLSD	BL	4			BS		4	48	0	0	
117	GREY	CLSD	COWL	1			BS		1	8	0	0	
117	GREY	JL		1			BASE		1	86	0	0	
117	GREY	JNK		1			RIM		1	4	12	4	
117	GREY	JNK		1			RIM		1	17	18	8	
117	OX	CLSD		1			BS		1	7	0	0	
117	SHEL	L	WM	1			RIM; ROUNDED RIM		1	12	19	5	
117	SPIR	CLSD		1			BS		1	7	0	0	
117	SPIR	CLSD		1	BURNT EXT		BS		1	10	0	0	
119	AMPH?	A		1			BS NECK; DARK ORANGE FABRIC; ?LOCAL SAND BUT THROWN LIKE AMPH NECK		1	16	0	0	



Context	Fabric	Form	Decoration	Vessels	Alt	D. No	Comments	Join	Sherd	Weight (g)	Rim diam	Rim eve	Pub. No
119	CC1	BD		1	VAB		BS		1	3	0	0	
119	CC1	BK		1			BASE		1	2	0	0	
119	CC1	BK		1	ABR		RIM		1	1	0	2	
119	CC1	BK		2			BS		2	3	0	0	
119	CC1	BK		19			BS		19	25	0	0	
119	CC1	BK	BA	2			BS		2	3	0	0	
119	CC1	BKFG		1			RIM		1	2	4	5	
119	CC1	BKFN		1			RIM		1	2	10	6	
119	CC2	BK		1	ABR		BS		1	1	0	0	
119	CC2	BK		2			BS		2	5	0	0	
119	CC2	BK	PA	2			BS		2	3	0	0	
119	CC2	BK	PA; PD	1			BS		1	1	0	0	
119	CC2	BKPM		1	ABR		RIM ONLY		1	2	8	6	
119	DWSHT	-		3	VAB		BS		3	39	0	0	
119	GREY	-		2	VAB		BASE		2	7	0	0	
119	GREY	-		86	ABR		BS		86	190	0	0	
119	GREY	BK		1			BS		1	1	0	0	
119	GREY	CLSD		1			BASE FTG; WHOLE BASE		1	73	0	0	
119	GREY	CLSD		1	VAB		BASE		1	6	0	0	
119	GREY	CLSD		1	VAB		BS		1	2	0	0	
119	GREY	CLSD		12			BS		12	58	0	0	
119	GREY	CLSD	NOTC	1			BS		1	7	0	0	
119	GREY	JBK		1	VAB		RIM		1	4	9	9	
119	GREY	JBK		1	VAB		RIM		1	2	10	5	
119	GREY	JBK		1	VAB; BURNT		RIM		1	2	0	2	
119	GREY	JL	BWL	1			BS		1	23	0	0	
119	GREY	JL	BZ	1			BS		1	16	0	0	
119	GREY	JL	COWL	1	ABR		BS		1	11	0	0	
119	GREY	JL	ROUZ	1			BS		2	39	0	0	
119	GREY	JNK	CORD	1			BS		1	11	0	0	
119	IAGR	J	WM	1			BS		1	14	0	0	
119	LCOA	-		3			BS		3	30	0	0	
119	PARC	CLSD		1	ABR		BS		1	3	0	0	
119	SAMCG	31-31R		1			RIM; 150-200		1	1	0	1	
119	SAMCG	31R		2			BS; 160-200		2	4	0	0	
119	SAMEG	-		1			BS; 150-250; RZ		1	2	0	0	

Context	Fabric	Form	Decoration	Vessels	Alt	D. No	Comments	Join	Sherd	Weight (g)	Rim diam	Rim eve	Pub. No
119	SAMSG	B		1	EXTERNAL ABR		BS; 70-100; EXT ABR BUT PERHAPS FROM A DEC BOWL		1	1	0	0	
119	SHEL	-		12			BS		12	119	0	0	
121	CC1	BK		1			BASE		1	7	0	0	
121	CC1	BK		1	VAB		BS CHIPS		3	2	0	0	
121	CC1	FJ		1			BS		1	8	0	0	
121	CC1	JNK		1	ABR	D22	RIM		1	26	22	7	8
121	DERB	CLSD		1			BS		1	2	0	0	
121	GREY	-		3	VAB		BS CHIPS		3	4	0	0	
121	GREY	-		12			BS		12	47	0	0	
121	GREY	-	BHL	1			BS		1	11	0	0	
121	GREY	BD		1			BASE		1	20	0	0	
121	GREY	BEV		1			RIM SHLDR		1	17	0	2	
121	GREY	BL		1			BS		1	43	0	0	
121	GREY	BWM3		1			RIM GIRTH		1	165	29	25	
121	GREY	BX?		1		D37	RIM; DIAM SEE JOIN	105	1	10	0	4	31
121	GREY	CLSD		5			BS		5	40	0	0	
121	GREY	CLSD	BL	2			BS		2	36	0	0	
121	GREY	JB		1			RIM		1	11	24	4	
121	LCOA	J		1			RIM		1	8	0	2	
121	PARC	CLSD		1			BS		1	5	0	0	
121	SHEL	-		7			BS		7	77	0	0	
121	SHEL	L	WM	1		D02	RIM BASE/FINIAL; FULL VESSEL		6	645	0	100	52
121	SPIR	BFB	STRING	1	CARBON DEP INT	D28	RIM BASE; SF 157; CARBONISED DEPOSIT INTERNAL AND TWO BURNT AREAS ON THE FLANGE AT '12 O'CLOCK AND 3 O'CLOCK'; USED AS A BRAZIER OR BURNT IN FOODSTUFF?		1	467	16	100	21
121	SPOX	-		1			RIM CHIP		1	1	0	2	
121	SPOX	BKEV		1			RIM		1	9	10	15	

Context	Fabric	Form	Decoration	Vessels	Alt	D. No	Comments	Join	Sherd	Weight (g)	Rim diam	Rim eve	Pub. No
121	SPOX	FJ	PSC	1			BS; SLIGHTLY OVERFIRED/BLACK ON SOME SURFACES; FURTHER SHERDS FROM THIS VESSEL HAVE BEEN FOUND IN OTHER CONTEXTS	102	2	11	0	0	
122	CC1	-	ROUZ	1	ABR		BS		2	5	0	0	
122	CC2	BK		5	ABR		BS		5	6	0	0	
122	GREY	-		1	ABR		BS		1	13	0	0	
122	GREY	-		52	VAB		BS		52	182	0	0	
122	GREY	BFB		1			RIM		1	24	17	7	
122	GREY	BFB		1	ABR		RIM		1	7	0	2	
122	GREY	DPR		1	CARBON DEP EXT	D40	RIM BASE FULL PROF		2	71	20	10	30
122	GREY	JL		1			BS		1	29	0	0	
122	HADOX	-		1	ABR		BASE		1	3	0	0	
122	HADOX	CLSD		1	ABR		BS		2	5	0	0	
122	OX	JL		1			BS		2	42	0	0	
122	SHEL	-		1			BS		1	8	0	0	
125	BBT	-		2			BS		2	11	0	0	
125	CC1	-		6			BS		6	15	0	0	
125	CC1	B38		1	WORN INT		BASE FLANGE; LOWER WALL WORN		4	148	0	0	
125	CC1	BD		1	VAB		BASE		1	29	0	0	
125	CC1	BD		4			BS		4	38	0	0	
125	CC1	BK		1			BS		1	1	0	0	
125	CC2	-		1			BASE FTR		1	3	0	0	
125	CC2	-		2	ABR		BS		2	16	0	0	
125	CC2	-		8			BS		8	14	0	0	
125	CC2	BKPM?		1	ABR		RIM		1	2	0	2	
125	CC3	BK		2			BS		2	3	0	0	
125	CC3	BK	ROU	2			BS		2	6	0	0	
125	CR	-		1			BS		1	2	0	0	
125	DWSHT	-		2	VAB		BS		2	10	0	0	
125	DWSHT	-		5			BS		5	16	0	0	

Context	Fabric	Form	Decoration	Vessels	Alt	D. No	Comments	Join	Sherd	Weight (g)	Rim diam	Rim eve	Pub. No
125	DWSHT	JDW		1			RIM		2	16	17	8	
125	DWSHT	JDW		1	VAB		RIM		2	11	0	2	
125	GFIN	BK	ROU	1			BS		2	9	0	0	
125	GREY	-		10	ABR		BS		10	31	0	0	
125	GREY	-		13			BS		13	118	0	0	
125	GREY	-		13	VAB		BS		13	82	0	0	
125	GREY	-		140	VAB		BS		140	591	0	0	
125	GREY	-	BL	1			BS		1	4	0	0	
125	GREY	BD		3			BASE		3	88	0	0	
125	GREY	BX		1			BS SHLDR NEAR RIM		1	15	0	0	
125	GREY	CLSD		1			BASE		1	11	0	0	
125	GREY	CLSD		1			BS		1	13	0	0	
125	GREY	CLSD		1	ABR		BASE		1	26	0	0	
125	GREY	CLSD		22			BS		22	324	0	0	
125	GREY	CLSD	STRING	2			BASE		2	52	0	0	
125	GREY	J	CORD	1	BURNT		BS		1	18	0	0	
125	GREY	JB		1			RIM		1	6	0	2	
125	GREY	JBL		3			BS		3	21	0	0	
125	GREY	JS	CORD	1	ABR		BS		2	68	0	0	
125	GREY	JS	WF	1		D43	RIM; FLANGE OR CORDON BELOW BEAD RIM; DERIV OF GILLAM 100; CF FIELD and PALMER BROWN 1991; 2 BAGS		2	74	16	12	28
125	MONV	M		1	ABR		BS		3	13	0	0	
125	OX	-		1			BS		1	3	0	0	
125	PARC	CLSD		1			BS		1	1	0	0	
125	SPIR	-		1	CARBON DEP EXT		BS		1	10	0	0	
126	AMPH?	A		1			BS; GAULISH?		1	12	0	0	

Context	Fabric	Form	Decoration	Vessels	Alt	D. No	Comments	Join	Sherd	Weight (g)	Rim diam	Rim eve	Pub. No
126	DR20	-		1	USE WEAR		BS; TRAPEZIUM SHAPED SHERD WITH TWO LONER PARALLEL SIDES SHOWING SIGNS OF POST-BREAKAGE SMOOTHING		1	298	0	0	
126	DWSHT	-		1			BS		1	4	0	0	
126	DWSHT	J		1			RIM SCRAP		1	2	0	2	
126	GREY	BCAR		1			BS CARINATION AS DandP 1160		1	24	0	0	
126	GREY	BD		1			BS		1	3	0	0	
126	GREY	CLSD		1			BS		1	9	0	0	
126	GREY	J		1			BS SHLDR		1	4	0	0	
127	CC1	DPR		1	VAB		RIM BASE		1	29	22	8	
127	DSSA	-		1	VAB		BS		2	13	0	0	
127	DSSA	-		3	VAB		BS		3	14	0	0	
127	DSSA	BREED		1	ABR		RIM; STANDARD FLAVIAN TYPE REEDED BOWL		6	61	20	12	
127	DWSHT	-		2			BS		2	7	0	0	
127	GREY	-		7			BS		7	77	0	0	
127	GREY	CLSD		1			BASE FRAG		1	39	0	0	
127	GREY	CLSD	BIA	1			BASE		4	95	0	0	
127	GREY	JNK		1			RIM; NENE VALLEY GREY WARE VARIANT?		1	18	14	7	
127	SMSH	CLSD		1			BS		1	12	0	0	
129	CC?	-		1	BURNT		BASE FTR		1	5	0	0	
129	DSSA	CLSD		1			BS		1	5	0	0	
129	GREY	-		10	VAB		BS		10	28	0	0	
129	GREY	J		1			BASE		1	39	0	0	
129	GREY	J	LA	1			BS		1	8	0	0	
129	GREY	JBL		1			RIM		1	10	0	2	
129	GREY	JNK		1			RIM		1	7	10	10	
129	GREY	JS	LA	1	BURNT		BS; STRAP BUILT		1	157	0	0	
129	OXRC	-	ROU	1			BS		1	2	0	0	
129	SHEL	-		10	VAB		BS		10	23	0	0	

Context	Fabric	Form	Decoration	Vessels	Alt	D. No	Comments	Join	Sherd	Weight (g)	Rim diam	Rim eve	Pub. No
129	SHEL	JB		1			RIM		2	17	0	2	
130	CC1	-		4			BS		4	6	0	0	
130	CC1	-	ROU; BA	1	BURNT?		BS		1	3	0	0	
130	GFIN	-		1			BS		3	3	0	0	
130	GFIN	BKEV		1	ABR		RIM		1	1	6	10	
130	GREY	-		1			BS		1	3	0	0	
130	GREY	-		10	ABR		BS		10	48	0	0	
130	GREY	CLSD		3			BS		3	57	0	0	
130	MONVT	MRR		1	WORN RIM EDGE	D15	RIM	112; 138; 139	1	67	34	17	53
130	SAMCG	-		1			BS; 120-200		1	1	0	0	
130	SHEL	JNK		1			RIM		4	15	14	7	
130	SHEL	JS		1	ABR; BURNT		BS		4	182	0	0	
130	SPOX	B38		1			BS FLANGE		1	6	0	0	
132	AMPH	A		1		D20	RIM; BIFFID; ?AMPHORA?	102; 117	1	46	13	14	1
132	CC1	BD		1	ABR		BASE		1	10	0	0	
132	CC1	BK		3	ABR		BS MISC		3	4	0	0	
132	CC1	CLSD	ROUZ	1			BS		1	4	0	0	
132	CC1	LBX		1	ABR		BS		1	5	0	0	
132	CC2	BK		2	ABR		BS		2	1	0	0	
132	DWSHT	JDW		1			RIM		1	16	22	6	
132	GFIN	-		1	VAB		RIM SCRAP		1	1	0	2	
132	GREY	-		6	ABR		BS		6	26	0	0	
132	GREY	-		22	ABR		BS		22	80	0	0	
132	GREY	BD		1	ABR		BASE		1	15	0	0	
132	GREY	CLSD		1	ABR		BS		1	4	0	0	
132	GREY	CLSD	BDL	1			BS		1	7	0	0	
132	GREY	FJ		1			BS SHLDR		1	34	0	0	
132	GREY	J		2			BS		2	9	0	0	
132	GREY	J	BWL; BZ	5			BS		5	85	0	0	
132	GREY	JH		1			BS; LOWER HANDLE SCAR		2	43	0	0	
132	GREY	JL		1			BS		2	93	0	0	
132	GREY	JS	B EXT; WF?	2			BS SHLDR		2	97	0	0	
132	GREY	JS	COWL; BIA	1			BASE		17	1040	0	0	
132	OXRC	OPEN		1	VAB		BS		1	2	0	0	

Context	Fabric	Form	Decoration	Vessels	Alt	D. No	Comments	Join	Sherd	Weight (g)	Rim diam	Rim eve	Pub. No
132	SAMEG	36	BAD	1			RIM; 150-250; PROB TRIER		1	4	23	5	
132	SHEL	J		6			BS MISC		6	70	0	0	
133	CC1	BD		1	VAB		BS		1	3	0	0	
133	CC1	BD	STRING	1	ABR		BASE		1	15	0	0	
133	CC1	BK		3	ABR		BS		3	2	0	0	
133	CC1	BKPM		1			BS; LARGE EXAMPLE		1	9	0	0	
133	CC1	CLSD		1			BS		1	1	0	0	
133	CC1	CLSD		1	ABR		BS		2	16	0	0	
133	CC1	CLSD	PA	1			BS		1	2	0	0	
133	CC1	LBX	ROU	1			RIM		1	6	20	3	
133	CC2	BK		1	ABR		BS		1	1	0	0	
133	CC2	BK	ROU	1	ABR		BS		1	1	0	0	
133	CC2	BKFO	ROU	1			BS		11	14	0	0	
133	DR20	A		1	BURNT		BS		5	483	0	0	
133	DWSHT	-		4	VAB		BS MISC		4	26	0	0	
133	DWSHT	JDW		1	VAB		RIM		1	5	0	2	
133	GREY	-		23			BS MISC		23	90	0	0	
133	GREY	-		57	ABR		BS		57	211	0	0	
133	GREY	-		69	ABR		BS		69	197	0	0	
133	GREY	BFL		1	VAB		RIM		1	19	0	2	
133	GREY	BFL	BIA	1	ABR		RIM; RIM EDGE ABRADED		1	63	0	2	
133	GREY	BFLL		1			RIM		1	33	20	10	
133	GREY	BPR		1			RIM		1	22	14	15	
133	GREY	CLSD		1			BASE PEDESTAL		1	171	0	0	
133	GREY	CLSD	ROU; BHL	1			BS		1	7	0	0	
133	GREY	DPR		1	ABR		RIM		1	13	24	5	
133	GREY	J		1			RIM		1	2	0	2	
133	GREY	JB		1	VAB		RIM		1	14	38	3	
133	GREY	JS		1			RIM		1	41	44	4	
133	OX	-		1	ABR		BS; SANDY FABRIC		1	3	0	0	
133	OX	-		1	VAB		BS		1	1	0	0	
133	OX	CLSD		1			BS SELF SLIP		3	19	0	0	
133	OXRC	-		1	VAB		BS SCRAP		1	1	0	0	
133	SAMCG	-		1			BS; 120-200		1	1	0	0	
133	SAMEG	LUDSA		1			RIM; 150-250		1	16	20	5	

Context	Fabric	Form	Decoration	Vessels	Alt	D. No	Comments	Join	Sherd	Weight (g)	Rim diam	Rim eve	Pub. No
133	SAMSG	-		1			RIM; 70-100; DR36?		1	1	0	0	
133	SAMSG	18/31		1	BURNT		RIM; 70-100; BURNT BLACK		1	1	18	3	
133	SHEL	-		2	VAB		BS MISC		2	14	0	0	
133	SHEL	CLSD		1	ABR		BASE		2	75	0	0	
133	SHEL	JS		1			BS		3	191	0	0	
133	SHELP	-		1			BS		1	9	0	0	
133	SPOX	CLSD		1			BS		1	9	0	0	
136	BB1	BFB		1	VAB		RIM		2	44	11	8	
136	CC	BK		1			BS; ?HADOX		1	1	0	0	
136	CC	BK		1	ABR		BS		1	1	0	0	
136	CC1	-		1	BURNT		BS		1	3	0	0	
136	CC1	-		7	ABR		BS		7	17	0	0	
136	CC1	BD		1	BURNT		BASE		2	65	0	0	
136	CC1	BK		1			BASE		1	4	0	0	
136	CC1	BK		1			BS		1	2	0	0	
136	CC1	BK		1	ABR		BS		1	1	0	0	
136	CC1	BK	PSC	1			BS; THICK WHITE BARBOTINE PAINT		1	3	0	0	
136	CC1	BK	ROUZ	1			BS		2	12	0	0	
136	CC1	BK	ROUZ	1	VAB		BS		1	1	0	0	
136	CC1	BKFN		1			BS		1	7	0	0	
136	CC1	BKFN		1			RIM		1	3	5	10	
136	CC1	BKPM	ROUZ	1	ABR		BS		1	16	0	0	
136	CC1	CLSD		1	ABR		BASE; ?BK		1	6	0	0	
136	CC1	CLSD	ROUZ	1			BS		1	5	0	0	
136	CC1	FJ		1	ABR		BS		1	24	0	0	
136	CC1	FJ		1	BURNT		BS NECK SHLDR		3	53	0	0	
136	CC1	FJ	ROUZ	1			BS		8	58	0	0	
136	CC1	JUG		1			RIM TREFOIL SPOUT		1	10	0	25	
136	CC1	LCOF		1	TRIMMED; ABR	D18	RIM TRIMMED RIM; 'COFFEE-POT' TYPE		1	132	0	0	12
136	CC2	-		6			BS		6	6	0	0	
136	CC2	BK		5			BS		5	16	0	0	
136	CC2	BK	ROUZ	1			BS		3	13	0	0	
136	CR	-		1	VAB		BS		1	3	0	0	
136	DR20	A		1			BS; WHITE SLIP		1	19	0	0	
136	DSGR	J		1	VAB		RIM		1	8	0	2	



Context	Fabric	Form	Decoration	Vessels	Alt	D. No	Comments	Join	Sherd	Weight (g)	Rim diam	Rim eve	Pub. No
136	DWSHT	CLSD		16	ABR		BS MISC		16	65	0	0	
136	DWSHT	JDW		1	VAB		RIM		1	4	0	2	
136	GFIN	CLSD		1	ABR		BS		1	3	0	0	
136	GREY	-		1	ABR		BS		75	201	0	0	
136	GREY	-		1	ABR		BS MISC		4	66	0	0	
136	GREY	-		1	BURNT		BS		1	3	0	0	
136	GREY	-		8	ABR		BS		8	68	0	0	
136	GREY	-		41	ABR		BS		41	86	0	0	
136	GREY	BD		1			RIM		1	6	0	2	
136	GREY	BFB		1			RIM		1	23	18	10	
136	GREY	BFB		1			RIM		1	25	19	5	
136	GREY	BFB		1			RIM		1	53	20	13	
136	GREY	BFB		1			RIM		1	65	20	15	
136	GREY	BFB		1			RIM BASE		1	81	18	16	
136	GREY	BFB		1	ABR		RIM		1	25	0	2	
136	GREY	BFB		1	ABR		RIM		1	14	20	4	
136	GREY	BFB		1	VAB		RIM		4	52	0	2	
136	GREY	BFL		1	ABR		RIM		1	5	14	6	
136	GREY	BFL		1	ABR		RIM		1	11	28	5	
136	GREY	BK?		1			BASE		1	25	0	0	
136	GREY	BK?		1			BS		1	8	0	0	
136	GREY	BKEV		1			RIM		1	10	11	12	
136	GREY	BKEV		1	ABR		RIM		1	6	9	12	
136	GREY	BKFO		1			BS		1	7	0	0	
136	GREY	BPR		1			RIM		3	79	20	21	
136	GREY	BTR		1			RIM		1	4	0	2	
136	GREY	BWM3		1			RIM		1	57	26	12	
136	GREY	CLSD		1			BS		1	13	0	0	
136	GREY	CLSD		14	ABR		BS		14	55	0	0	
136	GREY	CLSD		16			BS		16	179	0	0	
136	GREY	CLSD	BK; BZ	1			BS		1	11	0	0	
136	GREY	CLSD	BL	1			BS		1	1	0	0	
136	GREY	CLSD	BZZ	1			BS		1	3	0	0	
136	GREY	CLSD	LA	1			BS		1	4	0	0	
136	GREY	DPR		1			RIM		1	8	20	5	
136	GREY	DPR		1			RIM BASE		3	37	18	17	
136	GREY	DPR		1	ABR		RIM		1	6	0	2	
136	GREY	J		1			RIM		1	15	14	12	

Context	Fabric	Form	Decoration	Vessels	Alt	D. No	Comments	Join	Sherd	Weight (g)	Rim diam	Rim eve	Pub. No
136	GREY	J		1	ABR		RIM		1	7	18	4	
136	GREY	J		1	VAB		RIM		1	6	15	6	
136	GREY	JB		1	VAB		RIM		1	3	0	2	
136	GREY	JBK		1			BS		1	3	0	0	
136	GREY	JBK		1			RIM		1	1	6	5	
136	GREY	JBKFO		2			BS		2	13	0	0	
136	GREY	JCR		1	ABR		RIM		1	4	0	2	
136	GREY	JEV		1			RIM		1	7	10	12	
136	GREY	JEV		1			RIM		1	6	14	6	
136	GREY	JL		1			RIM; NECKED TYPE		1	53	24	13	
136	GREY	JL	COWL; SHG	1			BS		4	51	0	0	
136	GREY	JLS		1	VAB		RIM		1	4	14	4	
136	GREY	JNK		1			RIM		1	46	22	15	
136	GREY	JS		1			RIM		1	44	28	8	
136	GREY	OPEN		10			BS		10	144	0	0	
136	HADOX	CLSD		1			BASE		1	18	0	0	
136	MONV	MRR		1			RIM SPOUT		2	50	32	7	
136	MOOXR	M		1	VAB		BS		2	9	0	0	
136	OX	-		1			BS		1	14	0	0	
136	OX	-		1			BS; SMOOTH		1	5	0	0	
136	OX	-		1	BURNT; VAB		BS		1	6	0	0	
136	OXRC	-		1	VAB		RIM		1	3	0	2	
136	OXRC	-		2	VAB		BS		2	6	0	0	
136	OXRC	B	ROU	2			BS; AS ILLUSTRATED BOWLS FROM THIS SITE		2	4	0	0	
136	OXRC	B	STRO	1	ABR		BS; C84; AD350- 400+	102; 161	1	8	0	0	
136	SHEL	-		9	ABR		BS MISC		9	56	0	0	
136	SHEL	B	WF	1	VAB		RIM		1	32	0	2	
136	SHEL	CLSD		1			BASE		1	4	0	0	
136	SHEL	CLSD		7			BS		7	17	0	0	
136	SHEL	J		1	WORN		RIM		1	13	0	2	
136	SHEL	JDLS		1			RIM		1	15	18	5	
136	SHEL	JS	HM	1			BS		11	406	0	0	
136	SHEL	JS	HM	1	ABR		BS		2	250	0	0	

Context	Fabric	Form	Decoration	Vessels	Alt	D. No	Comments	Join	Sherd	Weight (g)	Rim diam	Rim eve	Pub. No
136	SHEL	JS	HM	1	ABR; CARBON DEP EXT		BS		3	146	0	0	
136	SPCC	B?		1			BS		1	12	0	0	
136	SPCC	FJ	PA	1			BS		1	16	0	0	
136	SPOX	B		1			BS; ROUNDED BODY FORM AS SWANPOOL C18		1	5	0	0	
136	SPOX	B		1	BURNT	D46	RIM; FORM AS SWANPOOL C18		1	11	18	4	16
136	SPOX	BFB		1	TRIMMED AWAY FLANGE	D19	RIM		1	42	0	0	19
136	SPOX	BKEV		1	ABR		RIM		1	5	7	21	
137	CC1	BD		1			BS		1	19	0	0	
137	CC1	BKFOS		1	ABR		RIM		2	3	5	9	
137	DWSHT	-		1	VAB		BS		2	31	0	0	
137	DWSHT	CLSD		1	WHITE DEP INT		BS		1	15	0	0	
137	GREY	-		5	ABR		BS		5	31	0	0	
137	GREY	CLSD		1	ABR		BASE		1	5	0	0	
138	CC1	BK		5	ABR		BS		5	14	0	0	
138	CC1	BKFOS		1	ABR		BS		1	3	0	0	
138	DWSHT	-		8	VAB		BS		8	29	0	0	
138	DWSHT	JDW		1	WHITE DEP INT; CARBON DEP OVER RIM	D42	RIM SHLDR		9	243	18	30	47
138	GREY	-		17	ABR		BS		17	54	0	0	
138	GREY	BPR		1	ABR		RIM		1	26	20	9	
138	GREY	JBK		1	ABR		RIM		1	2	0	2	
138	GREY	JDW		1	ABR		RIM		1	18	18	7	
138	MONVT	MRR		1	WORN INT; WORN RIM EDGE	D15	RIM	112; 130; 139	3	122	34	8	53
139	CC	-		4	ABR		BS SCRAPS		4	7	0	0	
139	CC	BKFG		1			RIM		1	1	19	5	

Context	Fabric	Form	Decoration	Vessels	Alt	D. No	Comments	Join	Sherd	Weight (g)	Rim diam	Rim eve	Pub. No
139	CC	BKSC		1	ABR		BS		1	1	0	0	
139	CC1	BK	ROU	1			BS		1	1	0	0	
139	CC1	BKFN		1			RIM		1	2	0	2	
139	CC1	CLSD		1			BS		1	7	0	0	
139	CC1	CLSD		2			BS		2	5	0	0	
139	CC2	CLSD		1			BASE		1	21	0	0	
139	DWSHT	-		5			BS		5	34	0	0	
139	GFIN	-		2			BS		2	4	0	0	
139	GFIN	BK		1			BS		3	2	0	0	
139	GREY	-		13			BS		13	55	0	0	
139	GREY	BFB		1		D16	RIM		1	78	22	14	34
139	GREY	BFB		1	VAB		RIM		1	28	19	10	
139	GREY	BFBH		1			RIM		1	32	22	8	
139	GREY	BFL		1	VAB		RIM		1	8	0	2	
139	GREY	BWM		1			BS SHLDR		1	36	0	0	
139	GREY	CLSD		1	BURNT		BS		1	20	0	0	
139	GREY	J		1			RIM		1	11	16	5	
139	GREY	J		1	VAB		RIM		1	4	0	2	
139	GREY	JBKNK		1			RIM		1	4	10	5	
139	GREY	JS		1	ABR		BS		1	29	0	0	
139	GREY	JS		1	VAB		BASE		1	34	0	0	
139	LGRL2	CLSD		1			BS		1	3	0	0	
139	MONVT	MRR		1	WORN INT; WORN RIM EDGE	D15	RIM SPOUT	112; 130;138	1	303	34	13	53
139	SPOX	-		1	ABR		BS		4	8	0	0	
139	SPOX	BK		1			BS		2	1	0	0	
140	CC1	BD		1			BASE		2	15	0	0	
140	CC1	BD		1	BURNT		BS		1	24	0	0	
140	CC1	BFL		1	ABR	D23	RIM BASE		1	74	15	12	9
140	CC1	BK		1			BASE		1	3	0	0	
140	CC1	BK		1			BS		1	8	0	0	
140	CC1	BK		2			BS		2	2	0	0	
140	CC1	BK		10			BS		10	15	0	0	
140	CC1	BK	ROUZ	1			BS		2	5	0	0	
140	CC1	BKFN		1			RIM		1	2	8	7	
140	CC1	BKFO		1			BS		1	2	0	0	
140	CC1	BKROU		1			BS		2	15	0	0	

Context	Fabric	Form	Decoration	Vessels	Alt	D. No	Comments	Join	Sherd	Weight (g)	Rim diam	Rim eve	Pub. No
140	CC1	CLSD		1	BURNT		BS		1	5	0	0	
140	CC2	BK		3			BS		3	13	0	0	
140	CC2	BK	PWL	1			BS		1	2	0	0	
140	CC2	BK	ROUZ	1			BS		2	7	0	0	
140	CC2	BKFO		1			BS		8	10	0	0	
140	CC3	-		1			BASE		1	1	0	0	
140	CC3	BK		1			BASE		1	10	0	0	
140	DR20	A		1	VAB		BS; WHITE SURFACE		1	91	0	0	
140	DWSHT	-		1	ABR		BASE		1	6	0	0	
140	DWSHT	-		1	ABR		RIM		1	3	0	2	
140	DWSHT	-		14	VAB		BS		14	90	0	0	
140	DWSHT	-		20	ABR		BS		20	144	0	0	
140	DWSHT	J		1	ABR		RIM		1	2	0	2	
140	DWSHT	JDW		1	ABR		RIM		1	18	0	2	
140	DWSHT	JDW		1	ABR		RIM		1	26	18	12	
140	DWSHT	JDW		1	VAB		RIM		1	6	0	2	
140	GREY	-		19			BS		19	59	0	0	
140	GREY	-		94	ABR		BS		94	298	0	0	
140	GREY	-	BL	2			BS		2	31	0	0	
140	GREY	B		1			RIM		1	9	26	5	
140	GREY	BD		1			BASE		1	30	0	0	
140	GREY	BFB		1	ABR		RIM		1	15	20	6	
140	GREY	BGF		1	ABR		RIM		1	27	20	7	
140	GREY	BKFN		1			RIM NECK		2	22	10	4	
140	GREY	CLSD		1			BASE		1	31	0	0	
140	GREY	CLSD		1			BASE; PEDESTAL		1	72	0	0	
140	GREY	CLSD		21	ABR		BS		21	170	0	0	
140	GREY	CLSD	CORD	1			BS		1	3	0	0	
140	GREY	J		1			BS SHLDR		1	13	0	0	
140	GREY	J		1			RIM		1	4	12	8	
140	GREY	JB		1			BS NECK		1	5	0	0	
140	GREY	JB		1			RIM		1	9	0	2	
140	GREY	JB		1	ABR		RIM		1	6	0	2	
140	GREY	JB		7			BS		7	36	0	0	
140	GREY	JBKEV		1			RIM		1	3	11	5	
140	GREY	JDW		1	ABR		RIM		1	4	14	5	
140	GREY	JDW		1	ABR		RIM		1	37	16	7	
140	GREY	JEV		1			RIM		1	3	18	4	

Context	Fabric	Form	Decoration	Vessels	Alt	D. No	Comments	Join	Sherd	Weight (g)	Rim diam	Rim eve	Pub. No
140	GREY	JLS		1			RIM		1	5	0	2	
140	GREY	JLS		1			RIM		2	28	16	16	
140	GREY	JLS		1	ABR		RIM		1	12	14	4	
140	GREY	JNN		1			RIM		1	20	12	13	
140	LCOA	L		1			RIM; UPTURNED		1	9	20	3	
140	MONV	M		1	WORN INT		BS		1	19	0	0	
140	OXRC	-		1	ABR		BS		1	4	0	0	
140	PARC	CLSD		1			BS		1	2	0	0	
140	SAMCG	-		1			BS; 120-200		1	1	0	0	
140	SAMCG	33		1			RIM; 120-200		1	1	0	1	
140	SAMEG	38		1			RIM; 150-250; PLAIN RIMMED; RZ		1	2	20	3	
140	SAMEG	LUDSB		1			BS; 150-250; RZ		1	24	0	0	
140	SPOX	BEV		1			RIM		1	4	18	4	
141	AMPH	A		1			BS		1	47	0	0	
141	DSSA	ST		1	ABR		BASE		1	11	0	0	
141	DWSHT	-		1	VAB		BS		1	2	0	0	
141	GREY	-		2			BS		2	4	0	0	
142	CC	BD		1			BS FLAKE		1	1	0	0	
142	CC1	B36		1	ABR	D51	RIM		3	106	20	35	11
142	CC1	BD		1			BASE		1	16	0	0	
142	CC1	BD		20			BS		20	85	0	0	
142	CC1	BK		31			BS		31	50	0	0	
142	CC1	BK	ROU	1			BS		1	1	0	0	
142	CC1	BK	ROUZ	1			BS		2	3	0	0	
142	CC1	BKFG		1			RIM		1	2	5	17	
142	CC1	BKFG		1			RIM		3	5	10	7	
142	CC1	BKFOS		1	ABR		BS		1	1	0	0	
142	CC1	CLSD		1			BS		2	9	0	0	
142	CC1	CLSD		1	BURNT		BASE		1	5	0	0	
142	CC1	CLSD		1	BURNT		BS		1	2	0	0	
142	CC1	DPR		1			RIM		1	5	18	4	
142	CC1	LBX		1	ABR		BS		1	4	0	0	
142	CC2	BD		4			BS		4	13	0	0	
142	CC2	BK		20			BS		20	27	0	0	
142	CC2	BK	ROUZ	2			BS		2	3	0	0	
142	CC2	BKFN		1			RIM		1	4	10	7	

Context	Fabric	Form	Decoration	Vessels	Alt	D. No	Comments	Join	Sherd	Weight (g)	Rim diam	Rim eve	Pub. No
142	DERB	CLSD		1			BS; UNUSUAL OCCURRENCE FOR THIS AREA		1	25	0	0	
142	DR20	A		1	ABR		RIM; BROKEN AWAY RIM TIP		1	61	0	2	
142	DWSHT	-		2	ABR		BS		2	9	0	0	
142	DWSHT	-		20			BS		20	188	0	0	
142	DWSHT	JDW		1			BASE		1	58	0	0	
142	DWSHT	JDW		1	ABR		RIM		1	8	16	5	
142	DWSHT	JDW		1	CARBON DEP		RIM		3	71	12	10	
142	GFIN	BK	ROUZ	1			BS		1	4	0	0	
142	GREY	-		1	ABR; OP SIG		BS		1	12	0	0	
142	GREY	-		2			BS		2	20	0	0	
142	GREY	-		253	VAB		BS		253	980	0	0	
142	GREY	-	STRING	1			BASE		2	41	0	0	
142	GREY	BD		1	ABR		BASE		1	22	0	0	
142	GREY	BD		1	BURNT		RIM		1	4	0	2	
142	GREY	BFB		1			RIM		1	14	18	6	
142	GREY	BFB		1		D52	RIM		2	102	20	18	33
142	GREY	BFB		1	VAB		RIM		3	86	20	23	
142	GREY	BFL		1			RIM		1	12	20	4	
142	GREY	BFL		1			RIM		1	10	22	6	
142	GREY	BFL		1	VAB		RIM		1	13	22	6	
142	GREY	BIBF		1		D56a	RIM		1	45	26	6	36
142	GREY	BKBR		1			RIM		1	4	10	14	
142	GREY	BKEV		1			RIM		1	8	8	8	
142	GREY	BKEV		1		D41			4	38	9	21	22
142	GREY	BKGR		1			RIM		1	17	12	5	
142	GREY	BWM		1			RIM		1	19	28	5	
142	GREY	BWM		1			RIM		1	41	28	9	
142	GREY	BWM		1	ABR		RIM		1	12	28	5	
142	GREY	BWM		1	ABR		RIM		1	15	30	9	
142	GREY	BWM3		1			RIM		1	14	24	6	
142	GREY	CLSD		1			BASE		4	110	0	0	
142	GREY	CLSD		1			BASE; FERROUS SAND CONCRETION		1	36	0	0	

Context	Fabric	Form	Decoration	Vessels	Alt	D. No	Comments	Join	Sherd	Weight (g)	Rim diam	Rim eve	Pub. No
142	GREY	CLSD		1			BS		1	9	0	0	
142	GREY	CLSD		1	ABR		BASE		1	17	0	0	
142	GREY	CLSD		1	BURNT		BASE		2	14	0	0	
142	GREY	CLSD		1	BURNT		BS		1	5	0	0	
142	GREY	CLSD		64			BS		64	590	0	0	
142	GREY	CLSD	BDL	1			BS		3	21	0	0	
142	GREY	CLSD	BL	1	ABR		BS		1	4	0	0	
142	GREY	CLSD	COWL	1			BS		1	3	0	0	
142	GREY	CLSD	NOTC	1			BS		1	14	0	0	
142	GREY	DPR		1			RIM		1	15	22	4	
142	GREY	DPR		1			RIM CHAMFER		1	28	20	8	
142	GREY	DPR		1	ABR		RIM		1	12	21	4	
142	GREY	J		1			BS SHLDR		1	9	0	0	
142	GREY	JB		1			RIM		1	6	9	4	
142	GREY	JB		1			RIM		1	13	17	8	
142	GREY	JB		1			RIM		1	6	18	5	
142	GREY	JB		1	ABR		RIM		1	5	14	7	
142	GREY	JB		1	ABR		RIM		1	23	22	7	
142	GREY	JB		1	WHITE DEP EXT		RIM		1	11	20	5	
142	GREY	JCUR		1	VAB		RIM		2	13	0	6	
142	GREY	JDW		1			RIM		1	9	14	5	
142	GREY	JDW		1		D53	RIM		2	39	14	27	25
142	GREY	JDW		1	CARBON DEP EXT		RIM		1	7	14	7	
142	GREY	JEV		1			RIM		1	10	11	15	
142	GREY	JEV		1			RIM SHLDR		1	19	13	9	
142	GREY	JEV		1	ABR		RIM		1	3	14	6	
142	GREY	JEVC		1			BS SHLDR		1	7	0	0	
142	GREY	JEVC		1	ABR		RIM		1	10	14	5	
142	GREY	JNN	BWL	1			RIM		1	6	10	10	
142	GREY	JS	BIA	1			BS		4	128	0	0	
142	GREY	JS	BIA	3			BS		3	17	0	0	
142	GREY	L		1	VAB		RIM		1	11	0	2	
142	GREY	LD		1			RIM		1	4	0	2	
142	GREY	LD		1	VAB		RIM		1	8	0	2	
142	GREY	OPEN		1			BASE		2	79	0	0	
142	GREY	OPEN		4			BS		4	29	0	0	



Context	Fabric	Form	Decoration	Vessels	Alt	D. No	Comments	Join	Sherd	Weight (g)	Rim diam	Rim eve	Pub. No
142	LCOA	BFB		1	ABR		RIM		2	69	15	30	
142	LCOA	J		1	ABR		RIM		1	7	16	5	
142	LCOA	JLS		1	ABR		RIM		1	49	36	6	
142	MONV	MRR		1	WORN INT		RIM		4	106	26	17	
142	MONVC	M		1	WORN INT; ABR		BS		2	24	0	0	
142	MOOXR	M		1	VAB		BS		4	12	0	0	
142	OX	-		1	VAB		BS		1	5	0	0	
142	OX	JCH		1	ABR		RIM		1	5	0	2	
142	OXRC	B?	STRO	1	BURNT		BS; SAME AS D57? YOUNG C75.10		1	1	0	0	
142	SAMCG	-		6			BS; 120-200		6	7	0	0	
142	SAMCG	31		1			BASE FTR; 150-200; ROOTRING FRAG; WORN		1	2	0	0	
142	SAMCG	31		1			BASE; 150-200		1	2	0	0	
142	SAMCG	31R		1			BS; 160-200		1	8	0	0	
142	SAMEG	-		5			BS; 150-250; RZ		5	7	0	0	
142	SAMEG	LUDSA		1			RIM; 150-250; RZ		1	5	10	5	
142	SAMEG	LUDSB		1			BASE; 150-250; RZ		1	22	0	0	
142	SHEL	CLSD	STRING	1			BASE		1	290	0	0	
142	SHEL	JDLS		1	WORN RIM		RIM		24	776	16	8	
142	SPOX	B		1		D44	RIM GIRTH; AS SWANPOOL C16	102	1	15	15	15	15
142	SPOX	OPEN	PA	1			BS FLAKE		1	1	0	0	
145	CC1	CLSD		1			BS		1	2	0	0	
145	CC1	F	PSC	1	ABR		BS NECK		1	20	0	0	
145	CC2	-		1	ABR		BS		1	2	0	0	
145	DR20	A		1	ABR		BS		1	30	0	0	
145	GREY	-		9	ABR		BS		9	49	0	0	
145	GREY	CLSD	STRING	1	ABR		BASE		2	65	0	0	
145	OX	-		1	ABR		BS		1	1	0	0	
145	OX	CLSD		1	ABR		BS		2	13	0	0	
145	SHEL	-		1	ABR		BS		1	5	0	0	
145	SHEL	-		2	ABR		BS		2	12	0	0	
145	SHEL	JNK	WM	1		D34	RIM; UNDERCUT AS SMSH TYPE FORM; LOCAL FABRIC		1	37	15	21	49

Context	Fabric	Form	Decoration	Vessels	Alt	D. No	Comments	Join	Sherd	Weight (g)	Rim diam	Rim eve	Pub. No
145	SMSH	J	RILL	1	ABR; BURNT		BS		2	9	0	0	
147	CC1	-		7			BS		7	6	0	0	
147	CC1	BK		1			BS		2	1	0	0	
147	CC1	BKFO		1			BS		1	1	0	0	
147	CC1	CLSD		1			BS		1	5	0	0	
147	CC2	-		1			BS		1	1	0	0	
147	CC2	BK	ROU; PA	1			BASE		17	33	0	0	
147	CC2	BKFB		1			RIM		19	37	9	20	
147	CC2	BKFN		1			RIM		8	9	0	2	
147	CC2	BKFOS		1			BS MISC		14	17	0	0	
147	CC2	FS		1			RIM		1	2	3	25	
147	CR	-		1	ABR		BS		1	1	0	0	
147	DSSA	BD		1	ABR		BASE		2	39	0	0	
147	DWSHT	-		1	ABR; CARBON DEP INT		RIM		2	18	15	8	
147	GREY	-		1	ABR		BS		1	3	0	0	
147	GREY	-		3	ABR		BS		3	19	0	0	
147	GREY	-		49	ABR		BS		49	99	0	0	
147	GREY	JB		1			BS SHLDR		1	6	0	0	
147	SAMCG	-		1			BS FLAKE; 120-200		1	1	0	0	
147	SAMCG	33		1			BS; 120-200		1	2	0	0	
147	SAMEG	-		2			BS; 150-250; RZ		2	4	0	0	
147	SAMEG	45		1	USED		BASE; 170-250; NO SLIP REMAINING; WELL USED; TR		1	29	0	0	
147	SAMEG	LUDSB		1			RIM; 150-250; RZ		1	7	26	3	
147	SAMEG	LUDTG		1	ABR		RIM; 150-250; TOO SMALL INNER RIM FOR RE; RZ		1	4	0	0	
148	CC1	BD		1			BASE		1	17	0	0	
148	CC1	BDPR		1	BURNT		BASE		1	20	0	0	
148	CC1	BK	BAD	1			BS		1	2	0	0	
148	CC1	BKFOS		1	ABR		BS		1	1	0	0	
148	CC1	FJ		1			BS		1	7	0	0	
148	CC2	-	ROU	1			BS		1	1	0	0	
148	CC2	BK		4			BS		4	7	0	0	

Context	Fabric	Form	Decoration	Vessels	Alt	D. No	Comments	Join	Sherd	Weight (g)	Rim diam	Rim eve	Pub. No
148	CC2	BKFOS		1			BS		6	9	0	0	
148	CC2	BPR	STRING	1			RIM BASE; FULL PROF; ?SAME AS DRAWN VESSEL		3	106	22	14	
148	DWSHT	-		1	ABR		BS		1	4	0	0	
148	GFIN	-		1			RIM		1	1	0	2	
148	GREY	-		1			BS		5	7	0	0	
148	GREY	-		7			BS		7	40	0	0	
148	GREY	-		31	ABR		BS		31	72	0	0	
148	GREY	BFL		1			RIM		2	57	22	10	
148	GREY	CLSD		1			BASE		1	10	0	0	
148	GREY	JB		1	ABR		RIM		1	5	18	4	
148	GREY	JB		1	ABR		RIM		1	7	22	5	
148	MHAD	BK	ROU	1			BS		1	7	0	0	
148	SAMCG	D		1			BASE FTR; 120-200		1	2	0	0	
148	SAMEG	-		1			BS; 150-250; RZ		1	3	0	0	
148	SAMEG	D		1			BASE FTR; PROB RZ		1	5	0	0	
149	CC	BD		1	BURNT		BASE		1	10	0	0	
149	CC1	-		1			BS SCRAP		1	1	0	0	
149	CC1	BKFOS		1	ABR		BS		1	2	0	0	
149	CC1	CLSD		1			BASE FTG		1	5	0	0	
149	CC2	BK		3	ABR		BS		3	3	0	0	
149	CC2	BK	PSC	1			BS		1	1	0	0	
149	CR	-		1			BS		1	2	0	0	
149	DWSHT	-		3	VAB		BS		3	4	0	0	
149	DWSHT	J		1	CARBON DEP EXT; WHITE DEP INT		BS SHLDR		3	74	0	0	
149	GFIN	BK		1			BS SCRAP		1	1	0	0	
149	GREY	-		1	VAB		BS		1	5	0	0	
149	GREY	-		11			BS		11	27	0	0	
149	OXFIN	BK		1			BS SCRAP		1	1	0	0	
152	CC2	BK		2	VAB		BS		2	1	0	0	
152	GREY	BD		1	VAB		BASE		1	10	0	0	
152	GREY	BKFG		1			RIM		1	8	8	13	
152	GREY	JBK		1	VAB		BS SHLDR		1	2	0	0	
152	GREY	JEV		1			RIM		1	9	15	8	

Context	Fabric	Form	Decoration	Vessels	Alt	D. No	Comments	Join	Sherd	Weight (g)	Rim diam	Rim eve	Pub. No
152	GREY	JEVC		1			RIM		1	8	14	9	
153	CC1	-		1			BS SCRAP		1	1	0	0	
153	CC1	CLSD		1			BS		3	12	0	0	
153	CC1	CLSD	PA	1			BS		1	4	0	0	
153	GREY	-		10	ABR		BS		10	25	0	0	
153	GREY	BK		1			BASE PED; HIGH FIRED SWANPOOL FABRIC		1	64	0	0	
153	GREY	BKEV		1			RIM		2	7	9	8	
153	GREY	JEV		1			RIM		1	3	14	4	
153	GREY	JEV		1		D26	RIM SHLDR; SLIGHT CORDON BELOW RIM TIP		2	26	12	17	23
153	LCOA	CLSD	STRING	1			BASE		3	64	0	0	
153	OXRC	B	ROUZ	1	WORN RIM?	D25	RIM CARINATION BEAD RIM		2	12	25	7	2
153	OXRC	B	STAMP	1	VAB	D57	RIM; AS YOUNG C84; AD350-400+		1	8	20	4	3
153	SHEL	-		3			BS		3	16	0	0	
154	GREY	-		1	ABR		BS		2	4	0	0	
156	AMPH	A		1			BS		1	113	0	0	
156	CC1	BKNV63	ROUZ	1	ABR	D24	RIM; HANDLE; RED SHALE- LOCAL; NV GUIDE FIG. 6.63		6	40	5	29	7
156	GFIN	CLSD		1			BS		1	3	0	0	
156	GREY	-		1	ABR		BS		5	14	0	0	
156	GREY	BK		1			RIM		1	4	9	9	
156	GREY	J	BZ; BWL	1			BS		4	35	0	0	
156	GREY	JEV		1		D27	RIM SHLDR		1	28	14	11	24
156	GREY	JL	BIA	1	DISC		BS; WELL GROUND TO ROUND DISC; DIAM 51MM		1	50	0	0	

Context	Fabric	Form	Decoration	Vessels	Alt	D. No	Comments	Join	Sherd	Weight (g)	Rim diam	Rim eve	Pub. No
156	HADOX	BKFO?	PSC	1			BS; ?LOCAL FABRIC OXID WITH ORANGE SELF SLIP and WHITE PAINT; NOT CONVINCINGLY OXFORD OR HADHAM		1	3	0	0	
156	MISC	-		1			BS; ?OXIDISED FIRED CLAY; ?VESSEL		1	2	0	0	
156	OXRC	B		1			BASE FTR		1	89	0	0	
156	SAMCG	-		1	BURNT		BS; 120-200; BURNT BLACK		1	2	0	0	
160	CC?	-		1	BURNT		BS		2	8	0	0	
160	CC1	BD		9			BASE		9	85	0	0	
160	CC1	BK		9	ABR		BS SCRAP		9	8	0	0	
160	CC1	BK		13			BASE		13	30	0	0	
160	CC1	BK		22			BS		22	25	0	0	
160	CC1	BK	PA	2			BS		3	5	0	0	
160	CC1	BK	ROU	1			BS		1	5	0	0	
160	CC1	BK	ROUZ	1			BS		2	13	0	0	
160	CC1	BKFG		1			RIM		1	8	7	15	
160	CC1	BKFN		1			RIM		1	11	10	15	
160	CC1	BKFO		7			BS		7	13	0	0	
160	CC1	BX	ROUZ	1			RIM		5	67	18	17	
160	CC1	CLSD	ROU	1			BS		2	7	0	0	
160	CC1	DPR		1			RIM		1	30	20	13	
160	CC1	JBK		1			RIM		1	4	14	5	
160	CC2	B		1			BS		2	4	0	0	
160	CC2	BK		3			BS		3	8	0	0	
160	CC2	BK	ROUZ	2			BS		2	4	0	0	
160	CC2	BKFB		1			RIM		1	3	10	7	
160	CC2	BKFB		1			RIM		2	10	10	12	
160	CC2	BKFB	ROU	1			RIM		2	6	0	2	
160	CC2	BKFO		1			BS		1	1	0	0	
160	CC2	F		1			RIM HANDLE		1	11	0	25	
160	CC3	BK		1			BASE		1	4	0	0	

Context	Fabric	Form	Decoration	Vessels	Alt	D. No	Comments	Join	Sherd	Weight (g)	Rim diam	Rim eve	Pub. No
160	CC3	BK		4	ABR		BS		4	3	0	0	
160	CC3	BKFO		1			BS		8	9	0	0	
160	CC3	CLSD		1	ABR		BS		1	7	0	0	
160	DWSHT	-		74	VAB		BS		74	393	0	0	
160	DWSHT	JDW		1	ABR; BURNT		RIM		2	10	0	2	
160	GFIN	B38		1			RIM		1	5	0	2	
160	GFIN	BKEV		1			RIM		1	2	0	2	
160	GREY	-		1			BS SCRAP		1	1	0	0	
160	GREY	-		176	VAB		BS		176	515	0	0	
160	GREY	B31		1			RIM		1	24	30	4	
160	GREY	BD		1			BASE		1	4	0	0	
160	GREY	BPR		1			RIM		1	15	0	2	
160	GREY	CLSD		1			BASE		1	14	0	0	
160	GREY	CLSD		9	WHITE DEP INT		BS		9	21	0	0	
160	GREY	CLSD		56			BS		56	499	0	0	
160	GREY	CLSD	STRING	1	ABR; TRIMMED		BASE; TRIMMED TO DISC		1	77	0	0	
160	GREY	FACE	DIMP	1	CARBON DEP EXT	D08=D3	BS; PUSHED OUT DIMPLE		3	11	0	0	55
160	GREY	FJ		1			HANDLE		1	8	0	0	
160	GREY	J		1			RIM		2	9	0	2	
160	GREY	J		1			RIM		1	3	7	14	
160	GREY	J		1			RIM		1	3	8	9	
160	GREY	J		1			RIM		1	6	12	11	
160	GREY	J		1	ABR		RIM		2	13	0	2	
160	GREY	J162		1	ABR		RIM		1	25	10	16	
160	GREY	JB		1			BS SHLDR		1	16	0	0	
160	GREY	JB	BIA	5			BS		5	69	0	0	
160	GREY	JB	BL	1			BS		1	16	0	0	
160	GREY	JB	ROUZ	1			BS		1	10	0	0	
160	GREY	JB	SHG	2			BS		2	27	0	0	
160	GREY	JBNK		1			RIM		1	9	12	9	
160	GREY	JBNK		1			RIM		1	10	12	12	
160	GREY	JNK		1			RIM		1	25	14	21	
160	GREY	JNK		1			RIM		1	18	17	8	
160	GREY	OPEN		1			BASE		1	20	0	0	

Context	Fabric	Form	Decoration	Vessels	Alt	D. No	Comments	Join	Sherd	Weight (g)	Rim diam	Rim eve	Pub. No
160	GREY	OPEN		1	CUT MARKS?		BASE		1	25	0	0	
160	GREY	OPEN		3			BS		3	21	0	0	
160	LCOA	BGF		1			RIM		1	41	20	10	
160	OXRC	B		1		D56	RIM	142; 170	9	163	20	24	4
160	SAMCG	-		1			BS FLAKE; 120-200		1	1	0	0	
160	SAMCG	31		1	BURNT		RIM; 150-200; BURNT HEAVILY		1	3	0	0	
160	SAMEG	38		1			BS FLANGE; 150-250		1	2	0	0	
160	SHEL	-		24	VAB		BS		24	129	0	0	
160	SHEL	JBL		1	ABR		RIM		2	50	20	15	
160	SHEL	JBL		10	VAB		BS		10	767	0	0	
160	SHEL	JDLS		1			RIM		1	47	22	14	
160	SHEL	JDLS		1	ABR		RIM		1	9	0	2	
160	SHEL	JDLS		1	VAB		RIM		1	19	28	3	
160	SPOX	-		3	ABR		BS		3	9	0	0	
160	SPOX	B?		1			RIM		1	5	0	2	
161	ARGO	OPEN		1			RIM		4	6	0	2	
161	CC1	BFB		1	ABR	D14	RIM; TYPICAL NENE VALLEY TYPE RIM FORM		1	144	28	13	10
161	CC1	BKPM		1			BS		1	5	0	0	
161	CC1	FJ		1			BS		1	9	0	0	
161	DWSHT	-		6	ABR		BS		6	17	0	0	
161	GREY	-		19	ABR		BS		19	30	0	0	
161	GREY	CLSD		1	ABR		BASE		1	10	0	0	
161	GREY	CLSD		2			BS		2	44	0	0	
161	GREY	CLSD		7			BS		7	54	0	0	
161	GREY	CLSD	BWL	1			BS		1	4	0	0	
161	GREY	CLSD	LA	1			BS		1	9	0	0	
161	GREY	JBKEV		1			RIM		1	4	12	6	
161	GREY	JCR	FRILL	1		D13	RIM		1	76	14	20	27
161	OXRC	B	STRO	1	ABR		BS; C84; AD350-400+	102; 136	1	3	0	0	
161	SHEL	JS	HM	1	ABR		BS		18	491	0	0	
161	SPOX	-	PA	1			BS		1	2	0	0	
162	CC	BK		1	ABR		BS		1	1	0	0	

Context	Fabric	Form	Decoration	Vessels	Alt	D. No	Comments	Join	Sherd	Weight (g)	Rim diam	Rim eve	Pub. No
162	DR20	A		1	ABR		BS		1	51	0	0	
162	DSGR	-		1	ABR		BS		1	13	0	0	
162	GFIN	CLSD		2	ABR		BS		2	24	0	0	
162	GREY	-		20			BS		20	84	0	0	
162	GREY	BWM3	BIA	1		D11	RIM GIRTH		3	358	22	42	40
162	GREY	CLSD		1			BS		1	4	0	0	
162	GREY	CLSD		1	BURNT		BASE		1	32	0	0	
162	GREY	JL		1			BS		1	25	0	0	
162	GREY	JS		1			RIM		1	50	28	7	
162	GREY	JS	BSC	1			BS		1	257	0	0	
162	GREY	JS	HB	1	ABR		BS		1	153	0	0	
162	LCOA	CLSD	HM	1			BS		2	15	0	0	
162	OX	-		1	BURNT		BS		1	2	0	0	
162	OX	JB		1	BURNT		RIM		1	5	0	2	
162	SHEL	-		8			BS		8	40	0	0	
162	SHEL	BD	WM	1			BASE		1	29	0	0	
162	SHEL	JDLS		1			RIM		1	30	21	9	
162	SHEL	JDLS	WF/WM	1		D12	RIM SHLDR BASE; SMALL EXAMPLE		20	422	12	88	50
164	CC1	BK		1			BS		1	1	0	0	
164	CC1	CLSD		1	DISC; ABR; BURNT		BASE; WHOLE BASE TRIMMED TO DISC DIAM 95MM; BROWN CC ON WHITE FABRIC		1	130	0	0	
164	CC2	BK		1			BS		2	3	0	0	
164	CR	-		1			BS SCRAP		1	1	0	0	
164	GREY	-		1	VAB		BS SCRAP		1	1	0	0	
164	GREY	-		3	ABR		BS		3	9	0	0	
166	CC	-		1	VAB		BS FRAGMENT		1	2	0	0	
166	CC	JBKNK		1			RIM		1	9	10	17	
166	GREY	-		2	VAB		BS		2	4	0	0	
166	GREY	CLSD		1			BS		1	18	0	0	
167	GREY	-		6	ABR		BS		6	8	0	0	
167	OXRC	-		1			BS FLAKE		1	1	0	0	
167	SPOX	JB	PA	1	VAB		RIM		1	4	17	5	
168	CC1	BKGR		1			RIM		1	2	0	2	
168	CC1	DPR		1			RIM		1	11	20	4	



Context	Fabric	Form	Decoration	Vessels	Alt	D. No	Comments	Join	Sherd	Weight (g)	Rim diam	Rim eve	Pub. No
168	DWSHT	-		5	ABR		BS		5	23	0	0	
168	GREY	BKFOC		11			RIM		12	82	15	11	
168	GREY	J168	LA; BSC; HB/WF	1	ATTRITION INT	D03	RIM BASEL; FULL VESSEL; SLAB BUILT BURRIED IN PIT		40	9500	0	100	29
170	CC1	-		1			BS SCRAP		1	1	0	0	
170	CC1	BK		1			BS		1	4	0	0	
170	CC1	CLSD		1			BS		3	13	0	0	
170	CC1	OPEN		1			BS SCRAP		1	1	0	0	
170	CC2	-	ROU	1	BURNT		BS		1	1	0	0	
170	CC2	BK	PA; ROU	1			BS		1	1	0	0	
170	CC2	BKFN		1			BS		1	3	0	0	
170	CC2	BKOFB	ROU	1			RIM		8	28	0	2	
170	CC2	BKSC		1			BS		1	4	0	0	
170	CR	CLSD		1			BS		1	10	0	0	
170	DWSHT	-		2			BS		2	6	0	0	
170	DWSHT	JDW		1			RIM		1	9	16	5	
170	GREY	-		1			BS SCRAP		1	1	0	0	
170	GREY	-		26			BS		26	127	0	0	
170	GREY	BD		1			BASE		1	12	0	0	
170	GREY	BWM		1			RIM		1	28	30	4	
170	GREY	CLSD		1			BASE		1	8	0	0	
170	GREY	CLSD		1	TRIMMED?		BASE		1	80	0	0	
170	GREY	JB		1			BS		1	7	0	0	
170	GREY	JDW		1			RIM		1	9	18	3	
170	GREY	JEV		1			RIM		1	4	0	2	
170	GREY	OPEN		5			BASE		5	37	0	0	
170	OX	-		2			BS SCRAP		2	3	0	0	
170	OXRC	B	ROU	1			RIM; C75-10; AD325-400+		1	11	22	8	
170	OXRC	B	ROU	1			RIM; C75-10; AD325-400+		1	17	25	6	

Context	Fabric	Form	Decoration	Vessels	Alt	D. No	Comments	Join	Sherd	Weight (g)	Rim diam	Rim eve	Pub. No
170	SAMCG	18/31-31		1			BASE; 130-165; PARTIAL STAMP TOP OF 'JEGVLI['; HARTLEY, DICKINSON 2011 VOL7 368; POTTER REGULUS; DIE 4E		1	3	0	0	
170	SAMEG	D		1			BS; 150-250; DR32 OR 36; RZ		1	5	0	0	
170	SHEL	JS		1			BS		1	59	0	0	
171	CC1	BPR	STRING	1			RIM BASE		1	137	16	29	
171	SHEL	CLSD	WM?	1			BS		1	18	0	0	
171	SHELP	JS	COMB	1			BS (SAME VESSEL IN OTHER CONTEXTS)		1	96	0	0	
172	CC	BK		1	BURNT		BS		2	2	0	0	
172	CC	BK	PSC	1			BS SCRAP		1	1	0	0	
172	CC1	BD		2	ABR		BS		2	9	0	0	
172	CC1	CLSD		1			BS		1	4	0	0	
172	GREY	-		1	ABR		BS		1	2	0	0	
172	GREY	-		15	ABR		BS		15	23	0	0	
172	GREY	-		18			BS		18	115	0	0	
172	GREY	CLSD	STRING	1			BASE		3	191	0	0	
172	GREY	FJ		1			HANDLE		1	4	0	0	
172	GREY	J		1			RIM		1	8	20	5	
172	GREY	J168		1			RIM		1	203	28	14	
172	GREY	JL	BDL	1			BS		1	58	0	0	
172	OX?	BD		1	BURNT		BASE		1	9	0	0	
172	OXRC	-	PA	1			BS		1	3	0	0	
172	SHEL	-		1	ABR		BS		1	8	0	0	
172	SHEL	J		1	CARBON DEP EXT		BASE		6	162	0	0	
172	SPIR	CLSD		1	CARBON DEP EXT		BS		1	16	0	0	
174	CC1	BK		1			BS		1	1	0	0	
174	GREY	-		4			BS		4	7	0	0	
174	SHEL	-	WM	2			BS		2	32	0	0	
175	CC1	-		1			BS		1	1	0	0	
175	GREY	-		2			BS		2	4	0	0	

Context	Fabric	Form	Decoration	Vessels	Alt	D. No	Comments	Join	Sherd	Weight (g)	Rim diam	Rim eve	Pub. No
175	GREY	BKEV		1			RIM GIRTH		1	11	11	7	
175	LCOA	BD	WM	1			RIM; LARGE B36 TYPE VESSEL?; ?LCOA OR COARSE GREY WARE FROM MORE LOCAL SOURCE		1	22	30	7	
175	SHEL	JS		1			BS		7	62	0	0	
177	CC1	BK		1	ABR		BASE		1	1	0	0	
177	CC1	BK		3			BS		3	4	0	0	
177	GREY	-		6			BS		6	10	0	0	
177	GREY	J		1			RIM		1	4	16	4	
177	GREY	J		1	VAB		RIM		1	2	0	2	
177	GREY	JL	BL	1	ABR		BS		4	49	0	0	
177	SAMEG	-		1			BS FLAKE; 150-250; RZ		1	1	0	0	
179	CC1	-		6	ABR		BS		6	11	0	0	
179	CC1	BK	PA	1	ABR		BS		3	4	0	0	
179	CC2	BKFN		1			BS		4	5	0	0	
179	CC2	BKFN		1			RIM		1	3	0	2	
179	GFIN	BK		2			BS		2	2	0	0	
179	GREY	-		48	ABR		BS		48	92	0	0	
179	GREY	CLSD		2			BS		2	9	0	0	
179	GREY	J		1			RIM		1	2	0	2	
179	GREY	JB		1			RIM		1	3	17	5	
179	IAGR	JB		1	ABR		RIM SCRAP		1	3	0	2	
179	SAMCG	-		1			BS FLAKE; 120-200		1	1	0	0	
179	SAMCG	-		2			BS; 120-200		2	4	0	0	
180	GREY	CLSD		1			BS		1	13	0	0	
180	SPOX	CLSD		1			BS		1	6	0	0	
181	CC1	BKPM	PD; PCIR; ROU	1		D17	BS; PENTICE		2	22	0	0	5
181	CC2	BKSF		1			BS		2	3	0	0	
181	GREY	CLSD		1			BS		2	30	0	0	
181	GREY	JBKEV		1	ABR		RIM		1	2	0	2	
181	IAGR	-		1			BS		1	13	0	0	
182	CC1	BK		7	ABR		BS MISC		7	11	0	0	
182	CC1	BKFN		1			RIM		1	2	0	2	
182	CC2	BK		1			BS		3	6	0	0	

Context	Fabric	Form	Decoration	Vessels	Alt	D. No	Comments	Join	Sherd	Weight (g)	Rim diam	Rim eve	Pub. No
182	CC2	BK		3			BS MISC		3	5	0	0	
182	CC2	BKFN		1			RIM		1	2	0	2	
182	CC2	BKFOS		1			BS		1	2	0	0	
182	CR	CLSD		1			BS		1	6	0	0	
182	DWSHT	JL		1	ABR		BS		1	27	0	0	
182	GREY	-		28	ABR		BS		28	39	0	0	
182	GREY	BD		2			BASE		2	20	0	0	
182	GREY	CLSD		3			BS		3	35	0	0	
182	GREY	CLSD		12	ABR		BS		12	97	0	0	
182	GREY	J		1			RIM		2	10	14	8	
182	GREY	J		1			RIM		2	20	14	17	
182	GREY	J		1	ABR		RIM		1	5	10	3	
182	GREY	JL	NOTC	1	ABR		BS		2	44	0	0	
182	MONV	M		1			BS; SLAG TRITS; STANGROUND FABRIC		1	9	0	0	
182	NVGW	BKFOS		1	ABR		BS		1	5	0	0	
182	SAMCG	-		1			BS; 120-200		1	1	0	0	
182	SAMEG	-		1			BS; 150-250; RZ		1	2	0	0	
182	SHEL	-		1	VAB		BS SCRAP		1	1	0	0	
186	GREY	CLSD		1			BS		1	1	0	0	
188	GREY	CLSD		3			BS		3	27	0	0	
188	SHEL	CLSD		1			BS		2	6	0	0	
188	SHEL	JS	WF	1			BS		16	650	0	0	
189	CC1	BK		2			BS		2	3	0	0	
189	CC1	BK	PA	1			BS		1	3	0	0	
189	CC2	BPR		1	MORTAR EXT	D09	RIM BASE FULL PROF, INCLUDES LARGE SHALE INCLUSION		2	181	22	18	13
189	GREY	-		2			BS		2	20	0	0	
189	GREY	-		7	ABR		BS		7	13	0	0	
189	GREY	JBK	STRING	1			BASE; ?ROUGHLY TRIMMED		1	26	0	0	
189	GREY	JEV		1			RIM		1	11	13	7	
189	LCOA	JDLS		1	CARBON DEP EXT	D10	RIM SHLDR		1	65	20	12	44
189	OXRC	-	ROU	2			BS		2	2	0	0	

Context	Fabric	Form	Decoration	Vessels	Alt	D. No	Comments	Join	Sherd	Weight (g)	Rim diam	Rim eve	Pub. No
189	OXRC	B	ROU	1			RIM; C75-10; AD325-400+		4	97	0	0	
190	GREY	CLSD		1			BS		1	3	0	0	
190	GREY	FACE	DIMP	1		D07=D2	BS; PUSHED OUT DIMPLES- FACE POT WITH INCISED FEATURES		29	360	0	0	55
190	OX	-		1	BURNT; VAB		BS		2	5	0	0	
194	CC	BK		8			BS		8	10	0	0	
194	GREY	-		27			BS		27	110	0	0	
194	GREY	CLSD		1			BASE		1	11	0	0	
194	GREY	ST		1			BASE		1	4	0	0	
194	LCOA?	JLS		1		D33	RIM; FORM ?JDW OR JDLS?; PERHAPS A COARSE GREY WARE VARIENT		1	50	22	12	43
195	CC1	BK		1			BS		3	6	0	0	
195	GREY	-		4	ABR		BS		4	12	0	0	
196	CC1	-	PA; ROU	1			BS		1	2	0	0	
196	CC1	BEV		1			RIM; HOWE EL AL NENE VALLEY GUIDE NO. 86 = 4C		1	6	0	2	
196	CC1	BKFN		1			RIM		1	1	0	2	
196	CC1	BKPM		1			BS PENTICE		1	3	0	0	
196	GREY	-		14	ABR		BS MISC		14	20	0	0	
196	GREY	CLSD	SHG	1	ABR		BS		1	7	0	0	
196	GREY	J162	NOTC	1			RIM; NOTCHED FLANGE		1	56	14	15	
196	OXRC	B		1			BS		1	10	0	0	
196	OXRC	B38		1			BS FLANGE		1	3	0	0	
196	OXRC	B38		1	TRIMMED	D?	BS FLANGE; UPPER WALL OF BOWL TRIMMED DOWN TO FLANGE; REPAIR/RE-USE		1	23	0	0	PHOTO
196	OXRC	OPEN		3	ABR		BS		3	6	0	0	
196	SHEL	-		2	ABR		BS		2	4	0	0	

Context	Fabric	Form	Decoration	Vessels	Alt	D. No	Comments	Join	Sherd	Weight (g)	Rim diam	Rim eve	Pub. No
196	SHEL	JDLS		1			RIM		1	10	18	7	
198	CC	BK		1			BASE		1	2	0	0	
198	CC	BK		6			BS		6	6	0	0	
198	CC	BKFN		1	ABR		RIM		1	1	0	2	
198	CC	BKFO		1	ABR		BS		1	1	0	0	
198	CC1	BD	STRING	1			BASE		1	3	0	0	
198	CC1	BK		1	ABR		BS		1	1	0	0	
198	CC1	BKFO		2			BS		3	8	0	0	
198	DWSHT	-		11	ABR		BS		11	90	0	0	
198	DWSHT	JDW		1	ABR		RIM		1	5	17	5	
198	GREY	-		9			BS		9	35	0	0	
198	GREY	-		19	ABR		BS		19	26	0	0	
198	GREY	CLSD	BIA	1	ABR		BS		1	8	0	0	
198	GREY	J		1	ABR		RIM		1	4	0	2	
198	GREY	JBKEV		1			RIM SCRAP		1	2	0	2	
198	GREY	JBKFO		1			BS		1	11	0	0	
198	GREY	JDW		1			RIM		1	11	13	10	
198	GREY	JEV		1			BS SCRAP		1	4	0	0	
198	GREY	JEV		1	ABR		RIM		1	3	0	2	
198	SAMEG	D		1			BASE FTR FLAKE; 150-250; FLAKE FROM EXT SURFACE OF DISH FOOTRING; WORN FOOTRING; RZ		1	1	0	0	
199	CC	-		1			BS		2	4	0	0	
199	CC	BK		1			BS		1	6	0	0	
199	CC	BK		38			BS		38	48	0	0	
199	CC1	BD		1			BASE		1	8	0	0	
199	CC1	BFB		1	ABR		RIM		1	10	0	2	
199	CC1	BK		29			BS		29	39	0	0	
199	CC1	BK	BA	1			BS		1	1	0	0	
199	CC1	BKFN		1			RIM		1	1	0	2	
199	CC1	BKFN		1			RIM		1	3	8	4	
199	CC1	BKFN		1			RIM		1	12	10	7	
199	CC1	BKFN		1	BURNT		RIM		1	3	4	10	
199	CC1	BKFN		1	BURNT		RIM		1	2	8	22	
199	CC1	BKFO		1			BS		1	3	0	0	

Context	Fabric	Form	Decoration	Vessels	Alt	D. No	Comments	Join	Sherd	Weight (g)	Rim diam	Rim eve	Pub. No
199	CC1	BKPM		1			BS		1	8	0	0	
199	CC2	BK		1			BASE		1	5	0	0	
199	CC2	BK		4			BS		4	6	0	0	
199	CC2	BK	PA	1			BS		2	2	0	0	
199	CC2	BK	PD	1			BS		1	1	0	0	
199	CC2	BK	ROU	2			BS		2	10	0	0	
199	CC2	BKFO		1			BS		1	1	0	0	
199	CR	F		1			RIM; LARGE FLAGON WITH GROOVE INSIDE RIM BROADLY GILLAM 14-15; AD160-230?		2	25	9	29	
199	DWSHT	-		13	ABR		BS		13	132	0	0	
199	DWSHT	JDW		1	ABR		RIM		1	10	19	7	
199	GFIN	-		2			BS		2	3	0	0	
199	GREY	-		2	WHITE DEP INT		BS		2	14	0	0	
199	GREY	-		4	ABR		BS		6	8	0	0	
199	GREY	-		15			BS		15	193	0	0	
199	GREY	-		306	ABR		BS		306	835	0	0	
199	GREY	-	BDL	1	ABR		BS		1	3	0	0	
199	GREY	-	SHG	1			BS		1	2	0	0	
199	GREY	BCAR		1			BS CARINATION; AS DandP 1160?		3	50	0	0	
199	GREY	BD		1			BASE		1	16	0	0	
199	GREY	BFL		1			RIM		1	7	19	6	
199	GREY	BGF		1	ABR		RIM		1	23	20	4	
199	GREY	BGR		1			RIM		2	16	20	9	
199	GREY	BGR		1			RIM		1	25	24	7	
199	GREY	BGR		1	BURNT		RIM		1	15	0	2	
199	GREY	BKEV		1			RIM		1	5	11	13	
199	GREY	BKEV		1			RIM HIGH SHLDR		1	7	8	11	
199	GREY	BKFO		1	WHITE DEP INT		BS		15	63	0	0	
199	GREY	BL		1			RIM		1	10	28	4	
199	GREY	BWM1		1		D50	RIM		4	208	34	31	39
199	GREY	BX?		1			RIM		1	6	20	4	

Context	Fabric	Form	Decoration	Vessels	Alt	D. No	Comments	Join	Sherd	Weight (g)	Rim diam	Rim eve	Pub. No
199	GREY	CLSD		1			BASE		2	10	0	0	
199	GREY	CLSD		1	ABR		BS		2	51	0	0	
199	GREY	CLSD		1	DISC		BASE; TRIMMED TO DISC IN NEAT CIRCLE DIAM 42MM		1	16	0	0	
199	GREY	CLSD		3			BASE		3	44	0	0	
199	GREY	CLSD		4			BS		4	40	0	0	
199	GREY	CLSD		7	ABR		BS		7	38	0	0	
199	GREY	CLSD	STRING	1	ABR		BASE		46	380	0	0	
199	GREY	J		1			BS SHLDR		2	12	0	0	
199	GREY	J		1			RIM		1	5	18	3	
199	GREY	J	NOTC	1	ABR		BS		1	10	0	0	
199	GREY	JB		1			RIM		1	6	18	6	
199	GREY	JB		1			RIM		1	10	20	6	
199	GREY	JB		1			RIM		1	11	23	5	
199	GREY	JB		1			RIM		1	11	26	5	
199	GREY	JB		1	ABR		RIM		1	5	0	2	
199	GREY	JB		1	ABR		RIM		1	11	26	4	
199	GREY	JBK		1	ABR		RIM		1	3	0	2	
199	GREY	JDW		1			RIM		1	5	18	3	
199	GREY	JEV		1			RIM		1	3	12	4	
199	GREY	JEV		1			RIM		2	13	14	10	
199	GREY	JEV		1	ABR		RIM		1	6	12	6	
199	GREY	JEV		1	BURNT		RIM		1	4	12	6	
199	GREY	JL		1	ABR		BS		3	59	0	0	
199	IAGR	JBL		1	VAB		BS		1	14	0	0	
199	MONV	M		1	BURNT		BS FLAKE		1	2	0	0	
199	OXRC	-		1	VAB		BS		1	1	0	0	
199	OXRC	BD		1			BS		1	7	0	0	
199	OXRC	BEV		1			RIM SCRAP		1	2	0	2	
199	SAMCG	-		1			BS; 120-200		1	1	0	0	
199	SAMCG	18/31R		1			RIM; 120-180		1	3	28	5	
199	SAMCG	18/31R		1	BURNT		RIM; 120-180; BURNT BLACK		1	2	0	1	
199	SAMCG	31R		1			BS; 160-200		1	1	0	0	
199	SAMEG	LUDSB		1			RIM; 150-250; RZ		1	6	26	6	
199	SAMEG	LUDSB		2			BS; 150-250; RZ		2	15	0	0	



Context	Fabric	Form	Decoration	Vessels	Alt	D. No	Comments	Join	Sherd	Weight (g)	Rim diam	Rim eve	Pub. No
199	SPIR	CLSD		1			BS		1	15	0	0	
203	CC1	BK		1			BS		1	3	0	0	
203	CC1	FJ		1	ABR		BS		1	10	0	0	
203	CC3	-		1	ABR		BS		1	4	0	0	
203	GREY	-		34	ABR		BS		34	127	0	0	
203	GREY	BK		1			BS		1	2	0	0	
203	GREY	J		1	ABR		RIM		1	3	0	2	
203	GREY	JB		1	VAB		RIM		1	7	0	2	
203	GREY	JBKEV		1	CARBON DEP EXT		RIM		1	2	12	5	
203	GREY	JL		1			RIM		1	15	16	7	
203	GREY	JNK		1	ABR		RIM		1	20	0	2	
203	GREY	JNK	CORD	1			BS		1	7	0	0	
203	LGRL1	BD		1			BASE		1	9	0	0	
203	LGRL1	J		1			RIM		1	8	18	4	
203	LGRL1	JB		1			RIM		1	17	23	7	
203	SAMCG	-		1			BS; 120-200		1	2	0	0	
203	SAMCG	B		1			BS FLAKE; 120-200; FLAKE OFF BEADED RIM		1	2	0	0	
206	CC	BK	ROU	1			BS		1	1	0	0	
206	GREY	-		1			BS		1	4	0	0	
206	GREY	BKFN		1	ABR		RIM		1	4	0	2	
206	GREY	JB		1			RIM		1	8	0	2	
208	CC1	BK		1			BS SCRAPS		2	1	0	0	
208	CC1	BK		3			BS		3	5	0	0	
208	CC1	BKFN		1			RIM		2	2	0	2	
208	DWSHT	JDW		1	CARBON DEP INT		RIM		1	5	16	4	
208	GREY	CLSD		1			BS SHLDR		1	7	0	0	
208	GREY	CLSD		1	ABR		BS		1	8	0	0	
208	GREY	CLSD		6			BS		6	14	0	0	
211	CC1	BK		1			BS		1	2	0	0	
211	GREY	-		4	ABR		BS		4	51	0	0	
211	GREY	JEVC		1			RIM		1	50	14	21	
211	GREY	JEVC		1			RIM		7	106	24	10	
212	CC	BK		6			BS		6	7	0	0	
212	CC1	BK		1			BASE		1	7	0	0	

Context	Fabric	Form	Decoration	Vessels	Alt	D. No	Comments	Join	Sherd	Weight (g)	Rim diam	Rim eve	Pub. No
212	CC1	OPEN	ROUZ	1			BS		1	3	0	0	
212	CC2	BK	PSC	1			BS		1	1	0	0	
212	CR	CLSD		1			BS		2	7	0	0	
212	CR	CLSD		1	ABR		BS		1	1	0	0	
212	CR	CLSD		1	BURNT		BS		1	3	0	0	
212	DWSHT	-		1			BS		1	9	0	0	
212	GREY	-		1	VAB		BASE		1	3	0	0	
212	GREY	-		11	ABR		BS		11	135	0	0	
212	GREY	-		41	ABR		BS		41	102	0	0	
212	GREY	-	STRING	1			BASE		1	4	0	0	
212	GREY	B		1			BS		1	6	0	0	
212	GREY	BKFO		1			BS		1	4	0	0	
212	GREY	CLSD		1			BS		2	18	0	0	
212	GREY	CLSD		1	WHITE DEP INT		BASE		2	27	0	0	
212	GREY	FJ		1			HANDLE		1	8	0	0	
212	GREY	J		1			RIM		4	23	20	5	
212	GREY	JB		1	VAB		RIM		1	10	0	2	
212	GREY	JDW		1	ABR		RIM		1	9	14	7	
212	GREY	JS	CORD	1	ABR		BS; BROAD CORDON		2	115	0	0	
212	JNN?	-		1			RIM; ?FOOTRING		1	40	10	27	
212	OX	-		1	VAB		BS		1	3	0	0	
212	OXRC	-		1	VAB		BS		1	1	0	0	
212	SAMCG	31		1			BS; 150-200		1	3	0	0	
212	SAMCG	D		1			BASE FTR; 120-200; FOOTRING ONLY		1	2	0	0	
212	SHEL	-		2			BS		2	7	0	0	
212	SHEL	J	WM	1			BS SHLDR		1	10	0	0	
214	GREY	-		3	ABR		BS		3	16	0	0	
217	GREY	-		8	ABR		BS		8	15	0	0	
217	GREY	JB		1	ABR		RIM		1	9	0	2	
217	SAMEG	-		1	EXTERNAL ABR		BS; 150-250; HARDLY ANY ORIGINAL SURFACE LEFT; TR		1	2	0	0	
222	GFIN	CLSD		1	ABR		BS		1	5	0	0	
222	GREY	-		6	ABR		BS		6	16	0	0	

Context	Fabric	Form	Decoration	Vessels	Alt	D. No	Comments	Join	Sherd	Weight (g)	Rim diam	Rim eve	Pub. No
222	GREY	BWM		1	ABR		BS SHLDR		1	38	0	0	
224	GREY	-		56	ABR		BS		56	176	0	0	
224	SAMCG	-		5			BS; 120-200		5	6	0	0	
224	SAMCG	33		1			RIM; 120-200		10	31	16	1	
224	SAMSG	-		1			BASE FTR; 70-100; FRAG FROM FOOTRING		1	1	0	0	
225	GREY	-		7	ABR		BS SCRAPS		7	9	0	0	
227	CC1	BD		1			BASE		2	38	0	0	
227	CC1	BK		1			BS		1	1	0	0	
227	DWSHT	-		1			BASE		1	6	0	0	
227	DWSHT	-		1			BS		1	8	0	0	
227	GREY	-		60	ABR		BS		60	151	0	0	
227	GREY	BD		1			BASE		1	5	0	0	
227	GREY	BKCH		1			RIM		1	4	8	12	
227	GREY	CLSD		1			BS		4	17	0	0	
227	IAGR	-		1			BS		2	18	0	0	
227	IAGR	JBL		1	ATTRITION INT?		BS		3	130	0	0	
227	SAMCG	-		1	BURNT		BS; 120-200		1	2	0	0	
227	SAMCG	D		1			BASE; 120-200		1	2	0	0	
227	SAMEG	-		1			BASE FTR; FLAKE; 150-250; FLAKE FROM INSIDE FOOTRING; PROB TR		1	1	0	0	
227	SAMEG	LUDSB	ROU	1			BS; 150-250; NO JOIN BUT PROBABLY ALL FROM SAME DISH; RZ		8	33	0	0	
227	SAMSG	-		1			BS; 70-100		1	1	0	0	
232	GFIN	BKNK		1			RIM; ?BKPH		1	4	8	7	
232	GREY	-		2	ABR		BS		2	5	0	0	
232	GREY	BKFO		1			BS		1	40	0	0	
232	GREY	CLSD		1			BS		1	3	0	0	
232	GREY	JEV		1			RIM		1	2	14	4	

Context	Fabric	Form	Decoration	Vessels	Alt	D. No	Comments	Join	Sherd	Weight (g)	Rim diam	Rim eve	Pub. No
232	GREY	JEV		1	CARBON DEP EXT		RIM		2	6	14	9	
232	IAGR	-		1	VAB		BS		3	21	0	0	
232	IAGR	J	LA	1			BS		1	35	0	0	
237	GREY	CLSD		4	ABR		BS		4	40	0	0	

*Table 15: Roman pottery archive*

## Appendix 2: Post-Roman pottery

By J Young

### Introduction

A group of thirteen sherds representing ten vessels was submitted for examination. The pottery ranges in date from the late Saxon to early modern periods and includes local fabrics and regionally imported vessels. The pottery has been fully archived to the standards for acceptance to the Collection in Lincoln in accordance with Lincolnshire County Council's *Archaeological Handbook* (sections 13.4 and 13.5) and with the guidelines laid out in Slowikowski *et al.* (2001).

Visual fabric identification of the non-local pottery was undertaken by x20 binocular microscope. The assemblage was quantified by three measures: number of sherds, weight and vessel count within each context. The pottery data was entered on an access database using fabric codenames (Table 16) developed for the Lincoln Ceramic Type Series (Young *et al.* 2005).

### Condition

The pottery is mainly in an abraded to slightly abraded condition with sherd weight varying between 1g and 16g. Only two vessels are represented by more than one sherd and no cross-context joins were noted.

### The pottery

Nine vessels in six identifiable post-Roman ware types and one miscellaneous shell-tempered sherd were examined (Table 16). The range of vessel types is fairly limited with examples of various types of jar forming the body of the assemblage.

Codename	Full name	Earliest date	Latest date	Total sherds	Total vessels
BL	Black-glazed wares	1550	1750	2	2
CREA	Creamware	1770	1830	1	1
LEMS	Lincolnshire Early Medieval Shelly	1130	1230	1	1
LSH	Lincoln Shelly ware	850	1000	6	3
MISC	Unidentified types	400	1900	1	1
NCBW	19th-century Buff ware	1800	1900	1	1
NOTS	Nottingham stoneware	1690	1900	1	1

Table 16: Post-Roman pottery types with total quantities by sherd and vessel count

### Late Saxon to Saxo-Norman pottery

Three vessels are of recognised late Saxon type and date between the late 9<sup>th</sup> and late 10<sup>th</sup> centuries. These shell-tempered jars, which are of Lincoln Shelly ware type (LSH), were unfortunately recovered from unstratified deposits, context 100. Two of the jars are in Fabric B and are likely to have been manufactured in the Butwerk suburb of Lincoln whilst the third vessel is similar to sherds recovered from uphill sites where some misfired sherds could suggest nearby production. A fourth shell-tempered sherd recovered from layer 102 is tempered with abundant mixed fossil shell including punctate brachiopod. This temper suggests a source in Southern Lincolnshire, Cambridgeshire or Northamptonshire. The sherd has a burnished external surface and could come from a jar of Roman or Saxo-Norman date.

### Early Medieval pottery

A single shell-tempered basal sherd is of early medieval date. The base is from a large Lincolnshire Shelly ware bowl (LEMS) of mid 12<sup>th</sup> to early/mid 13<sup>th</sup> century date. This vessel was recovered from layer 102.

## **Post-medieval**

Turf layer 101 produced a single post-Roman sherd of post-medieval date. The basal sherd is from a large Black-glazed Earthenware (BL) jar or bowl of 18<sup>th</sup> to 19<sup>th</sup> century date. A second Black-glazed Earthenware sherd, found in layer 102, comes from a jug or jar of Staffordshire or Derbyshire type. Such vessels can only be dated generally to between the mid 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> centuries.

## **Early modern**

Layer 102 produced three vessels of 18<sup>th</sup> to 20<sup>th</sup> century date. The potentially earliest sherd comes from a small 18<sup>th</sup> century Nottingham Stoneware jar (NOTS). A second small jar is in Creamware (CREA). This vessel has the edge of what appears to be a thin blue painted line just above the basal angle and is of late 18<sup>th</sup> to mid 19<sup>th</sup> century date. The third sherd comes from a Nineteenth Century Buff ware vessel (NCBW) jar or bowl of general 19<sup>th</sup> to 20<sup>th</sup> century date.

## **Discussion**

The assemblage recovered from this site is too small and fragmentary to usefully inform the site sequence. The most important aspect is the presence of pottery of late 9<sup>th</sup> to late 10<sup>th</sup> century date as this is the first indication that this area of Navenby was occupied at this period. The early modern material has been discarded otherwise the assemblage should be kept for future study.

## **Bibliography**

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## Appendix 3: Ceramic Building Material

By J Young

### Introduction

A total of eleven fragments of ceramic building material and two pieces of stone tile, weighing 423g in total and ranging in date from the Roman to the early modern period, was presented for examination. The material was examined visually and at x20 magnification and then recorded using locally and nationally agreed codenames. The CLAU tile type series was consulted for comparative material. Tegula flange types follow the classification by Betts (1986). The resulting archive was then recorded on an Access database and complies with the guidelines laid out in Slowikowski *et al.* (2001) and the Lincolnshire County Council's *Archaeological Handbook* (sections 13.4 and 13.5).

### Condition

The material is in variable condition with most fragments showing some degree of abrasion. Fragments range from large (105g) to small (1g), but most are in the small to medium range (below 50g). Few fragments still have mortar adhering.

### Overview of the ceramic material

A narrow range of ceramic and stone roof tile was found on the site (Table 17). The ceramic building material ranges in date from the Roman to early modern periods with the bulk of the assemblage being of post-Roman date.

Codename	Full name	Total fragments	Total weight in grams
BOX	Roman box tile	1	105
MODTIL	Modern tile	5	18
PNR	Peg, nib or ridge tile	4	40
STILE	Stone tile	2	150
TEG	Tegula	1	119

Table 17: Ceramic building material codenames and total quantities by fragment count and weight

### Roman

Two fragments of Roman building material from the site were examined. An abraded fragment of Tegula was recovered from layer 122. The tile is in a fabric similar to that of Fabric 2 found in 2009 on the site across the road from the Paddock (Young 2010). Layer 105 produced a corner piece of a box flue tile in a fabric similar to that of Navenby Fabric 1. The tile has combed diagonal lines formed with a five-pronged instrument and would have been associated with a building with a hypocaust system.

### Post-Roman

Nine of the ceramic building material fragments recovered from the site are of post-Roman date. Two small pieces, found in layer 102, are from flat roof tiles of probable 13<sup>th</sup> to 16<sup>th</sup> century medieval type, although potentially they could date to as late as the 18<sup>th</sup> century. Five further fragments of flat roof tile are of late post-medieval to early modern type. The two flakes from layer 102 are from hand moulded tiles of 18<sup>th</sup> to 20<sup>th</sup> century date whilst two flakes from the same tile found in an unstratified deposit, 100, and a further three flakes from layer 102 are of late 19<sup>th</sup> to 20<sup>th</sup> century early modern industrial type.

### Stone tiles

Two fragments of stone roof tile were recovered from layer 104 and layer 142 on the site. Both pieces are from Collyweston-type roof tiles. This fissile calcareous and often micaceous limestone, was sometimes used for flat roof tiles in the area between the Roman and early modern period.

## Summary and recommendations

The ceramic building material recovered from this site dates between the Roman and the early modern periods and is fairly fragmentary. The small size of the Roman assemblage recovered either suggests that tile was not the primary roofing material at this period or that it may have been robbed from the site, either for re-use in the Roman period or possibly in the post-Roman period.

Most of the un-diagnostic or modern tile has been discarded in accordance with guidelines set down by the City and County Museum; all of the remaining material should be retained.

## References

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## **Appendix 4: Human Bone**

*By J Wood*

### **Introduction**

In 2013 Allen Archaeology Ltd undertook a program of archaeological works as part of a community based project in conjunction with Navenby Archaeology Group. The investigations were targeted on a known area of Romano-British activity and structures on the outskirts of the village of Navenby, adjacent to the Roman Road, the High Dyke (Ermine Street). The excavation was focused on a single area, which uncovered a series of stone built structures, floors and pit features, predominantly from the 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> century AD.

The archaeological activity on site was attributed to the following numerical phases: Phase 1: probably 3rd century and earlier quarrying; Phase 2: 3rd Century structure; Phase 3: Late 3rd/early 4th century structure and ovens; Phase 4: Late 4th century redevelopment of structure; Phase 5: Late 4th century large oven added to structure; Phase 6: Late 4th century redevelopment; Phase 7: Late 4th century final building; Phase 8: Post-Roman.

### **Methodology**

Each skeleton was individually catalogued on a database, with all available scores for sex, age, pathology, metrical and non-metrical traits noted on this primary record in accordance with the guidelines specified by BABAO and the IFA (Brickley and McKinley 2004). Methods for the individual scored traits are outlined below.

Only two fragments of disarticulated bone were from adults (based on size and robusticity), and no characteristics pertaining to sex were noted these remains. Neonatal and infant remains were aged through the measurements of the long bones to establish developmental ages, and bone fusions stages especially from within the skull and vertebrae (Schaefer, Black and Scheuer, 2008).

### **Metric Traits**

Measurements were taken from the skull and post-cranial elements, where completeness allowed. Measurements were recorded using the criteria outlined by Brothwell (1981, 80–1) and Howells (1973).

### **Results**

#### ***Skeleton (213), Phase 4***

An almost complete neonate skeleton was recovered from a small sub-oval grave cut [215]. The skeleton was flexed, in foetal position in a south-north orientation. Measurements of the limb bones gave a developmental age of approximately 40 weeks–1 month. No pathological conditions were observed in the remains.

#### ***Skeleton (160) Phase 5***

A partially complete neonate skeleton was recovered from a spread of burnt material, thought to be from hearth or oven raking. The skeleton was represented mainly by the limb bones and a few fragments from the skull. Measurements of the limb bones gave a developmental age of 39 weeks gestation, suggesting the remains were perinatal. The long bones from the right side appear to be much smaller from the left sided remains (a developmental age of approximately 34 weeks gestation). It is possible that this may suggest that two individuals were represented within these remains. Alternatively, due to no duplication of remains present, if this does represent a single individual, then the size difference may suggest a developmental pathology.

### ***Skeleton (136) Phase 6***

A partially complete neonate skeleton was recovered from a charcoal rich layer. The skeleton was represented mainly by the limb bones; very few bones of the torso and none of the skull were recovered. Measurements of the limb bones gave a developmental age of approximately 40 weeks–1 month. No pathological conditions were observed in any of the remains.

### ***Skeleton (161) Phase 6***

A partially complete neonate skeleton recovered from pit [168] which also contained a large grey ware vessel, sf.800. As the remains were not recognised as human during the time of excavation, the relationship between the skeleton and the vessel were not recorded. The skeleton was only represented by a few of the appendicular limb bones; none of the skull or torso were recovered. Measurements of the limb bones gave a developmental age of approximately 40 weeks–1 month. No pathological conditions were observed in any of the remains.

### ***Skeleton (119) Phase 7***

A partially complete neonate skeleton was recovered from a dump/demolition deposit, 119. The skeleton was represented mainly by the left mandible, a few torso and vertebrae fragments and several limb bones. Measurements of the limb bones gave a developmental age of approximately 40 weeks–1 month. No pathological conditions were observed in any of the remains.

### **Disarticulated Remains**

Forty-seven fragments of disarticulated human remains were recovered from a series of deposits from Phases 2, 3, 5, 6, 7 and 8 (Table 18). Only two fragments of disarticulated remains were from adults, represented by a single occipital skull fragment and a metatarsal. No characteristics pertaining to sex were noted on any of these remains. The remaining assemblage was all from neonatal individuals.

A minimum number of individuals (MNI) was calculated from all of the neonatal remains, due to the lack of security in the deposits. As many of the remains occurred within intercutting disturbed layers, scattering and redeposition of remains would be highly likely. Taking this fact into account, the MNI suggests that there was a minimum of nine neonate skeletons represented within the assemblage.

No evidence of pathological conditions was noted on any of the remains.

### **Discussion**

The human remains recovered represent a minimum of nine neonate skeletons with two additional fragments of adult remains. A small inhumation cemetery was excavated within the Chapel Heath excavations, which was located on the opposite side of the High Dyke Roman road. The extent of this cemetery is uncertain and therefore further inhumation burials or disturbed remains from such, may have continued on the same side of the road as the Paddock Excavation. Therefore disarticulated remains within these deposits would not be totally unexpected.

The neonatal remains were all considered perinatal, which means that they had reached a developmental stage that would suggest that the infants had died around the time of birth. The acceptance being the tibia recovered from deposit 102, which would have suggest that the infant was aged 34–36 week gestation at the time of death.

Neonatal remains were often treated slightly differently within the Roman funerary context and therefore the presence of these remains within the excavation area are again not unexpected. The burials of infant remains are often less formal in the Roman period. Documentary evidence from Pliny and Juvenal suggests that it was customary to bury infants that had not lived 40 days under the eaves. Suggesting that there was

little value place on the life of the very young within the Roman period to actually warrant a formal grave (Watts 1989, 372). However, within the later Roman period, neonate burials become more commonly included within formal cemeteries, which may suggest a change in custom. With the discovery of Roman neonatal remains, the question of infanticide has always arisen, due to known literary sources of the time. From these remains it would be very hard to attribute such a practice. Childbirth, even by modern standards, is a precarious endeavour and is not without natural fatalities of the child, mother or both. These remains were recovered from deposits that span hundreds of years and therefore it would not be unexpected to encounter a number of such fatalities during this time frame.

Due to the disturbed nature of the remains and the depositional deposits, there is limited value in attempting to map the burial locations, as the majority of the remains were incomplete, within layers which would suggest that at best they had been disturbed or totally removed from their primary burial context.

Context	Condition	Bone	Segment	Completeness	Side	GL Measurements	Notes
100	Good	Tibia	Diaphysis	>75%	Right	69mm	Neonate, 40 weeks - 1.5 Months
102	Fair	Tibia	Diaphysis	>75%	Left	48mm*	Neonate, 34-36 weeks
102	Fair	Skull	Parietal	75-50%	Left		Fragments, Neonate
102	Good	Ulna	Diaphysis	>75%	Right	58mm	Neonate, 40 weeks - 1 Month, 38-39 weeks
102	Fair	Skull	Occipital	50-25%	Midline		Occipital with partial left parietal fragments, Occiput present, but not significantly pronounced
103	Good	Scapula	Complete	>75%	Left	36mm	Neonate
103	Moderate	Rib	Blade	50-25%	Unsided		Neonate, two fragments
103	Fair	Rib	Blade	>75%	Right		Neonate
103	Moderate	Ulna	Proximal Diaphysis	75-50%	Right		Neonate
103	Good	Ulna	Diaphysis	>75%	Right	63mm	Neonate, 40 weeks - 1.5 Month
103	Good	Femur	Diaphysis	>75%	Left	78mm	Neonate, 40 weeks - 1 Month
103	Poor	Femur	Diaphysis	>75%	Left	76mm	Neonate, 40 weeks
103	Good	Humerus	Diaphysis	>75%	Left	67mm	Neonate, 40 weeks - 1.5 Month
103	Poor	Tibia	Distal Diaphysis	75-50%	Left		Neonate
103	Good	Rib	Blade	>75%	Left		Neonate
105	Fair	Ulna	Diaphysis	>75%	Left		Broken distal end, Neonate
105	Fair	Femur	Distal shaft	75-50%	Right		Neonate
105	Good	Tibia	Diaphysis	>75%	Right	66mm	Neonate, 40 weeks
105	Good	Rib	Complete	>75%	Right		Neonate
105	Fair	Rib	Complete	>75%	Right		Broken mid-blade, Neonate
105	Good	Rib	Complete	>75%	Right		1st Rib, Neonate
110	Good	Rib	Blade	50-25%	Right		Neonate
110	Moderate	Humerus	Diaphysis	>75%	Left	62mm*	Neonate, 40 weeks
110	Good	Rib	neck and head	50-25%	Left		Neonate
110	Good	Rib	neck and head	<25%	Right		Neonate
112	Fair	Ulna	Proximal diaphysis	50-25%	Right		Neonate
114	Good	Humerus	Complete	>75%	Left	66mm	Neonate, 40 weeks - 1 Month
114	Good	Rib	Blade	50-25%	Left		Neonate
116	Fair	Tibia	proximal diaphysis	50-25%	Left		Neonate
116	Fair	Rib	Neck and head	50-25%	Left		Neonate
116	Fair	Humerus	Diaphysis	>75%	Left	65mm	Neonate, 40 weeks - 1 Month
116	Fair	Clavical	Complete	>75%	Left		Neonate
116	Good	Skull	Frontal, w orbit	75-50%	Right		Neonate
117	Good	Radius	Diaphysis	>75%	Left	52mm	Neonate, 40 weeks - 1 Month
117	Good	Radius	distal diaphysis	75-50%	Left		Neonate
117	Good	Rib	Complete	>75%	Right		Neonate

Context	Condition	Bone	Segment	Completeness	Side	GL Measurements	Notes
117	Moderate	Radius	Proximal diaphysis	50-25%	Left		Neonate
121	Moderate	Humerus	Diaphysis	75-50%	Right		Broken into two pieces, Neonate
129	Moderate	Scapula	Complete	>75%	Right		Neonate
130	Fair	Innominate	Pubis	>75%	Right	16mm	Neonate
132	Moderate	Radius	Proximal diaphysis	75-50%	Left		Neonate
140	Moderate	Skull	pareital	50-25%	Right		Neonate
141	Good	Skull	Sphenoid	>75%	Right		Foramen ovale incomplete, Neonate
156	Good	Femur	Diaphysis	>75%	Right	79mm	Neonate, 40 weeks - 1.5 Month
166	Good	Tibia	Diaphysis	>75%	Left	67mm	Neonate, 40 weeks - 1 Month
170	Very Good	Femur	Distal diaphysis	50-25%	Left		Neonate
170	Good	Tibia	Proximal Diaphysis	75-50%	Right		Neonate
170	Fair	Skull	Crania	<25%	Unsided		Two vault fragments, Neonate
175	Good	Femur	proximal diaphysis	75-50%	Right		Neonate
175	Fair	Radius	Proximal diaphysis	50-25%	Left		Neonate
177	Fair	Humerus	Distal diaphysis	50-25%	Right		Neonate
177	Good	Skull	Parietal	50-25%	Right		Neonate
188	Moderate	Rib	Head, neck and blade	50-25%	Right		Neonate
188	Moderate	Rib	Blade	<25%	Unsided		Neonate
196	Fair	Rib	Blade	50-25%	Left		Fragment, Neonate
196	Fair	Ulna	Distal diaphysis	75-50%	Right		Neonate
196	Fair	Humerus	Proximal diaphysis	50-25%	Left		Neonate
199	Very Good	Skull	Sphenoid	>75%	Right		Neonate
199	Good	Skull	Frontal, w. orbit	<25%	Right		Neonate
199	Fair	Skull	Parietal	50-25%	Left		Neonate, in two pieces
199	Fair	Skull	Cranial	<25%	Unsided		Neonate. Fragments of vault. 7 pieces
199	Very Good	Scapula	Complete	>75%	Right	30.5mm, 35mm	Neonate
212	Fair	Skull	Frontal	75-50%	Left		Fragmentary, Neonate
228	Good	2nd Metatarsal	diaphysis and base	75-50%	Left		

Table 18: Summary of the disarticulated remians

## References

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## **Appendix 5: Animal Bone**

*By J Wood*

### **Introduction**

In 2013, Allen Archaeology Ltd undertook a program of archaeological works as part of a community based project in conjunction with Navenby Archaeology Group. The investigations were targeted on a known area of Romano-British activity and structures on the outskirts of the village of Navenby, adjacent to the Roman Road, the High Dyke (Ermine Street). The excavation was focused on a single area, which uncovered a series of stone built structures, floors and pit features, predominantly from the 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> century AD.

A total of 3734 refitted fragments (19866g) of animal bone were recovered by hand during the excavation.

The archaeological activity on site was attributed to the following numerical phases: Phase 1: Early Roman quarrying; Phase 2: 3<sup>rd</sup> century surfaces and post built structure; Phase 3: Later 3<sup>rd</sup> to 4<sup>th</sup> century building and ovens; Phase 4: 4<sup>th</sup> century building; Phase 5: Late 4<sup>th</sup> century renovations of building; Phase 6: Late 4<sup>th</sup> or early 5<sup>th</sup> century hostelry; Phase 7: 5<sup>th</sup> century or later building and Phase 8: Post-Roman.

The phases are attributed to the developmental changes of the structures on site rather than purely chronological. These changes may be reflected in the animal bone assemblage; however, initial analysis suggested that there was little variation in the material recovered from the late 4<sup>th</sup> century deposits (Phases 4–7) and therefore in some areas of the analysis the assemblage from these phases has been combined to create a more cohesive corpus of data.

### **Methodology**

The entire assemblage has been fully recorded into a database archive. Identification of the bone was undertaken with access to a reference collection and published guides. All animal remains were counted and weighed, and where possible, identified to species, element, side and zone (Serjeantson 1996). Ribs and vertebrae were only recorded to species when they were substantially complete and could accurately be identified. Undiagnostic bones were recorded as micro (rodent size), small (rabbit size), medium (sheep size) or large (cattle size). The separation of sheep and goat bones was done using the criteria of Boessneck (1969) and Prummel and Frisch (1986) in addition to the use of the reference material. Where distinctions could not be made the bone was recorded as sheep/goat (S/G).

The quantification of species was carried out using the total fragment count, in which the total number of fragments of bone and teeth was calculated for each taxon. Where fresh breaks were noted, fragments were refitted and counted as one. The data produced the basic NISP (Number of Identified Specimens Present), MNE (Minimum Number of Elements) counts. The MNI (Minimum Number of Individuals) were calculated from the most common element zone according to the MNE, taking side into consideration. MNI estimates were utilised to indicate potential ratios of domestic animals present within the assemblage, rather than representing an absolute figure.

The condition of the bone was graded using the criteria stipulated by Lyman (1996). Grade 0 being the best preserved bone and grade 5 indicating that the bone had suffered such structural and attritional damage as to make it unrecognisable. Fusion data, butchery marks (Binford 1981), gnawing, burning and pathological changes were also noted where present.

Tooth eruption and wear stages were measured using a combination of Halstead (1985), Grant (1982), Levine (1982) and Payne (1973), and fusion data was analysed according to Silver (1969). Measurements of adult, that is, fully fused bones were taken according to the methods of von den Driesch (1976), with asterisked (\*) measurements indicating bones that were reconstructed or had slight abrasion of the surface.

Additional tabulated data is available in the project archive.

## **Taphonomy**

### ***Condition***

The condition of the bone when compared by phase was relatively uniform. The overall condition was moderate, averaging at grade 3 on the Lyman (1996) criteria.

The level of fragmentation within the assemblage was fairly high, with few long bones complete enough to provide accurate measurements. Most of the fragmentation was probably associated with carcass processing. The most complete bones represented within the assemblage are those associated with butchery discard, but are also usually the most robust and therefore undergo less fragmentation through the butchery process.

### ***Burning***

A total of 98 (152g) of burnt bone was recovered from the assemblage. The burnt bone represents approximately 2.5% of the overall recovered assemblage, which may suggest that the majority of hearth sweepings etc. may have been disposed of outside of the excavated area. The burnt material was rarely identifiable to species or taxa and majority of the assemblage was not fully calcined, which suggests that the bone had not been fully subjected to high heat for prolonged periods of time.

### ***Gnawing***

A total of 41 fragments of bone from the assemblage displayed evidence of gnawing, representing 1% of the entire assemblage. The observed gnawing marks were considered to be carnivore in origin. There gnawed remains appeared to be well distributed within the layers, dump deposits and garden soils, which would be relatively typical for scavenged refuse.

The amount of gnawed bone formed a relatively small percentage of the overall recovered assemblage. This may suggest that most of the bone refuse was rapidly buried/ deposited where scavengers could not gain access.

### ***Butchery***

Butchery evidence was noted on a total of 62 fragments of bone, 1.5% of the entire assemblage. The remaining butchered assemblage was mostly recovered as isolated fragments from layers. The butchery mark evidence appears to be consistent with disarticulation (jointing) and meat removal from the carcass. Two cattle scapulae recovered from Phase 3 layer, 139, and Phase 4 layer, 142, displayed evidence of a square hole punched through the mid-blade, with further evidence of the spinous process and glenoid being trimmed on the scapula from layer 139. These butchery marks are thought to be typical of meat joints that have been hung and potentially cured for storage. A number of examples of similarly treated cattle scapulae were recovered from the 4<sup>th</sup> century waterfront site and 1<sup>st</sup> century Holmes Grain-warehouse sites in Lincoln (Dobney *et al.* 1996, 26). It has been theorised that the removal of the spinous process and trimmed glenoid was an indication that the joint had been brined and cold smoke cured, due to the trimming allowing access for the salt into the meat. This kind of curing would have been to allow for long term storage (*ibid.*).

### ***Working***

Three fragments of worked bone and antler have been recovered from layers from Phases 3, 6 and 7. A fragment of medium mammal long bone recovered from Phase 3 levelling layer 212 had the outer cortical surface trimmed with one end tapered to a point. The medullary cavity has been exposed from the mid-shaft, although it is not apparent if this was deliberate. A fragment of worked bone recovered from Phase



6 demolition rubble, 116, had been hollowed out through the central medullary cavity and polished on the outer cortical. One end has been broken away, with the opposite end polished to a rounded edge, the piece has fragmented after deposition, the function is uncertain. A third fragment of possible antler was recovered from Phase 7 dump deposit 119. The broken fragment suggests that the piece had been hollowed though the centre with the outer surface polished smooth. Half of the cortical surface had been further removed to create a step, thus to allow the piece to sit within another or to allow for a decorative inlay, again the actual function of the piece is uncertain.

Several fragment of deer antler, especially red deer antler has been recovered from the site, with only a single fragment of post-cranial roe deer bone identified within the assemblage. Two of the antler fragments have been seasonally shed. A complete antler recovered from Phase 5 pit 118 displayed evidence of the start of sawing/rasp removal of one of the tines, suggesting that antler working was taking place on site, probably within the immediate area.

Two fragments of sheep horncores, which had been chopped through the base, were recovered from the assemblages from Phases 4 and 8. This purposeful removal of the horncore suggests that the remains were specifically for the purpose of horn working.

### Species Representation

Composition of the assemblage is shown by phase in Table 19. Typically, domestic species were predominant within the assemblage, with 73% of the assemblage identifiable to species or size category.

Taxon	Phase								Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
<i>Equid</i> (Horse Family)	1	1	1	10		15	2	4	34
Cattle	8	8	11	64	15	45	2	73	226
Sheep/Goat	2	18	42	35	39	54	16	54	260
Sheep			2	2	3	2	1	2	12
Pig	1	4	9	6	16	8	1	7	52
Dog ( <i>Canis Sp</i> )			1			1			2
Cat? ( <i>Felis Sp.</i> )							1		1
Red Deer ( <i>Cervus elaphus</i> )					6	2	1	13	22
Red Deer?						1			1
Roe Deer ( <i>Capreolus capreolus</i> )			1						1
Deer					1				1
Hare ( <i>Lepus lepus</i> )				1	1	1			3
Rabbit?			1						1
Goose ( <i>Anser sp.</i> )					4	4		3	11
Domestic Fowl ( <i>Gallus Sp.</i> )			3	2	5	13		5	28
Fowl Size				1					1
Mallard ( <i>Anas platyrhynchos.</i> )					1	1		3	5
Snipe ( <i>Gallinago gallinago</i> )					1				1
Snipe?					1				1
Crow ( <i>Corvus corone</i> )			1		1				2
<i>Passeriforms</i> (Song birds)				1	1	2			4
Bird			5	2	10	9	4	10	40
Herring ( <i>Clupea harengus</i> )					1				1
<i>Anuran</i> (Frog or Toad)		1							1
Large Mammal	17	31	93	252	86	215	42	289	1025
Medium Mammal	8	26	117	97	216	247	62	199	972
Small Mammal			1	3	8	6			18
Micro Mammal						1			1
Unidentified	5	11	116	127	213	210	70	282	1034

Taxon	Phase								Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
N=	42	100	404	576	629	837	202	944	3734

Table 19: Identified taxa by phase

The number of identified taxa shows an overall abundance of Sheep/goat, with sheep positively identified within the assemblage, closely followed by cattle with smaller numbers of pig and *equid*. A much smaller representation of red and roe deer, hare, dog, possible cat, goose, mallard, domestic fowl, Snipe, *passeriform*, crow, herring, and *anuran* were also present.

### Frequencies of the Main Domesticates

The number of identified taxa for the main domestic species show an overall abundance of Sheep/Goat within the assemblage, followed by cattle, pig and *equid*.

Minimum Number of Individuals (MNI) counts had been calculated using the totals for each Phase (Table 20). The MNI counts indicate that sheep/goat are consistently the most frequently represented species within the assemblage, which is generally suggested within the overall abundance of the remains. Again as indicated by the overall abundances cattle were retained in slightly smaller ratios than sheep/goat, whereas *equid* and pig represented in smaller ratios. These patterns appeared to be maintained throughout all of the phases of site activity where the assemblages are large enough to assess.

Taxa	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Equid	1	1	1	2	0	2	1	1
Cattle	1	1	2	3	1	3	1	4
Sheep/Goat	1	1	3	4	3	4	2	5
Pig	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	2

Table 20: Minimum number of individuals by phase

### Sheep/Goat

Sheep/Goat were the most abundant species identified within the assemblage. Twelve fragments were positively identified as sheep; goat remains were not positively identified within the assemblage. The minimum number calculations suggest that the ratio of sheep/goat present on site frequently outnumbered cattle as shown by the general abundances.

The assemblage produced 16 mandibles with sufficient teeth to provide a tooth wear score (TWS). When distributed to individual phases, the tooth wear data is too sparsely dispersed to produce a formal age at death profile. All age ranges are represented within the assemblage, however, mandibles from younger animals dominated the assemblage.

As can be seen within Phase 3 there are two notable peaks: within the very young (3-20 months) and older age (5-8+ years) ranges, which may suggest animals being bred and retained to an old age for wool production, with season culls or natural fatalities of younger animals (Chart 16). Whereas within Phases 4-7 there is again the presence of very young animals, with a peak of mandibles from animals aged 20-34 months and 3-5 years, which may suggest that animals were kept for the production of wool fleeces. It also suggests younger animals were more frequently chosen for slaughter. This is fairly typical in a meat producing economy where prime meat-weight aged animals were specifically chosen for consumption. Due to the small amount of available data this pattern should be viewed with a certain amount of caution.

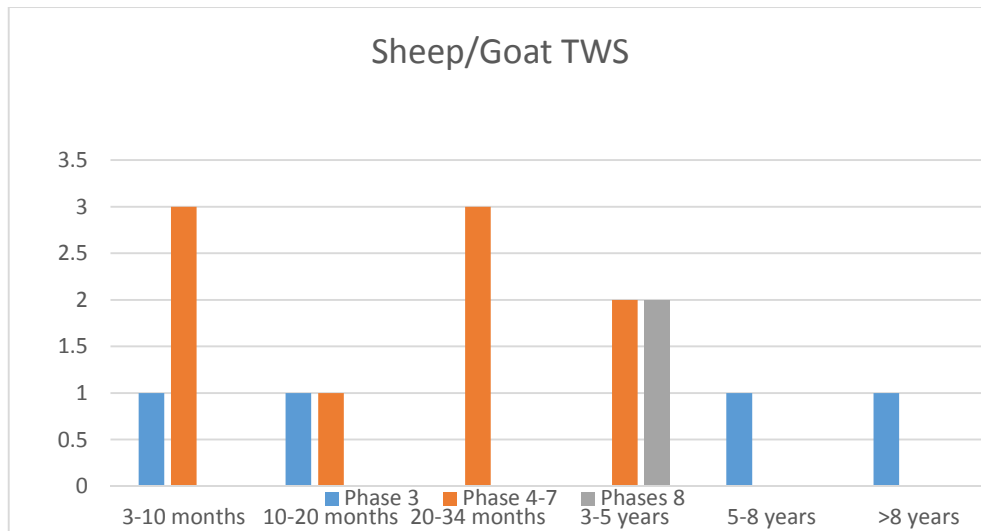


Chart 16: Tooth wear scores for sheep/goat by phase (after Payne 1973)

The epiphyseal data, although based upon very little data, also seems to suggest that younger animals were well represented within the assemblages, although there is no supporting patterns to those indicated by the tooth wear stage ages.

Due to the high fragmentation of the remains there are no complete enough long bones to provide measurements for withers height estimations.

Skeletal element representation though calculation of the MNE for sheep/goat was calculated by phase, summarised within (Chart 17). The chart is organised with the most meat bearing bones at the bottom and ascending in approximate decreasing order.

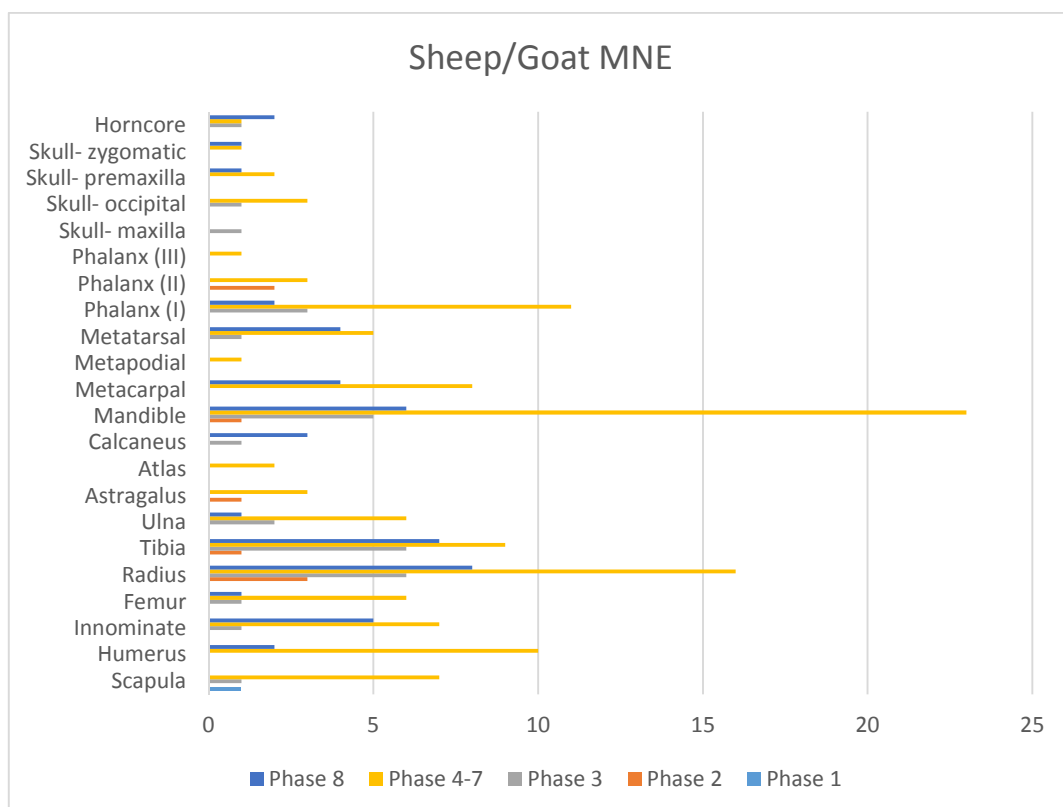


Chart 17: Sheep minimum skeletal element count by phase

The sheep/goat skeletal element representation suggests that for most phases the entire carcass was initially present and utilised on site. Meat bearing bones are well represented, especially within Phases 4–7, which may suggest the inclusion of food waste. Bones often discarded during the jointing process (secondary butchery), such as tibia, radius, mandibles are slightly over represented within Phase 4–7, which may suggest that secondary butchery and food waste discard represents the majority of the assemblage. Metapodials and phalanges which are typical discard elements are slightly under represented, which may just be a bias of deposition and subsequent collection, or it may be an indication that skins were removed and utilised elsewhere in which bones such as phalanges and metapodials were often left intact. Elements such as the skull may be slightly under represented within the assemblage as they are comparatively fragile and may undergo extensive processing for the removal of brain, tongue and horn.

## Cattle

Cattle were the second most abundant species identified within the assemblage after sheep/goat. Although the NISP (Table 19) suggests a slight peak in the abundance of cattle remains slightly outnumbering sheep/goat within the Phase 8 assemblage, the MNI calculations (Table 20), indicate that this suggested change in emphasis was not a true reflection of the underlying economy. This corroborates the suggestion that the site economy was consistently sheep/goat based. Cattle remains are generally large and robust and therefore undergo a large amount of fragmentation during carcass processing. However, the robust nature of the remains increases the preservation potential of the bone and is therefore more likely to be identifiable to species post-deposition. Calculation of the MNI should remove much of the bias that this may cause within the assemblage.

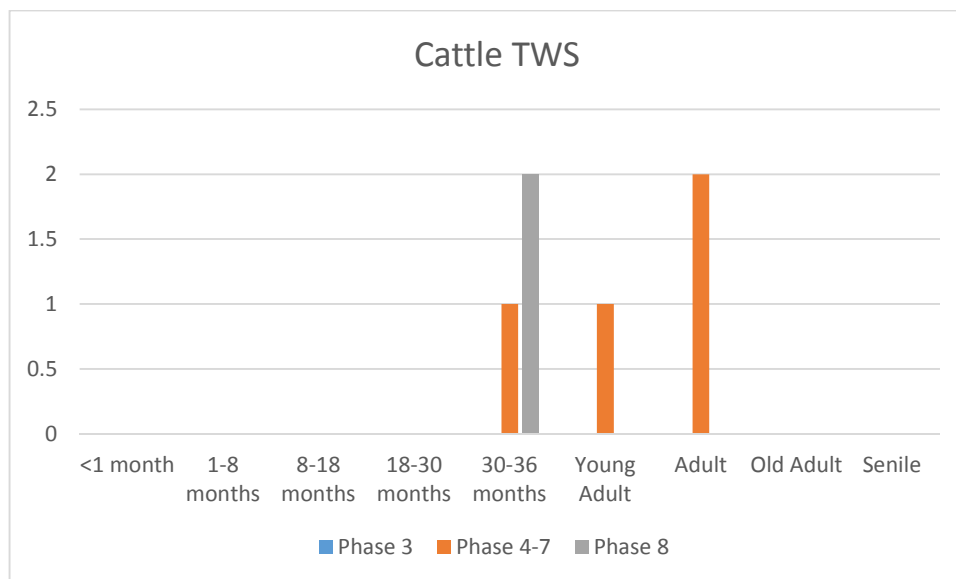


Chart 18: Tooth wear scores for cattle by phase (after Grant 1982 and Halstead 1985)

Tooth wear scores were based on a small number of mandibles (Chart 3), the majority of the tooth wear scores were recovered from Phase 4–7 assemblages. These mandibles were recovered from animals aged within the young adult range, between 30 months and adult age, which may mean that the animals were slaughtered at a younger age, possibly for use as meat, with no evidence of animals being retained to old age for milk production or traction.

The epiphyseal fusion ages for cattle (Table 21), reflects a similar pattern to that observed within the tooth wear stages, with no evidence of very young animals being present, while a mixture of skeletally mature (3–4 years) and young animals (13–36 months) were represented.

As with the sheep/goat, none of the cattle remains were complete enough to provide measurements suitable for withers height estimations.

Cattle	Phase 2			Phase 3			Phase 4-7			Phase 8		
	F	U	%F	F	U	%F	F	U	%F	F	U	%F
Scapula	0	0		0	0		1	0	100	2	0	100%
Acetabulum	0	0		0	0		5	0	100	3	0	100%
Total 7-10 Months	0	0		0	0		6	0	100%	5	0	100%
D. Humerus	0	0		0	0		0	0		0	0	
P.Radius	0	0		1	1	50%	1	0	100%	2	1	67%
Phalanx I	0	0		0	0		3	0	100%	1	0	100%
Phalanx II	1	0	100%	0	0		3	0		6	0	100%
Total 13-18 Months	1	0	100%	1	1	50%	7	0	100%	9	1	90%
D. Tibia	0	0		0	0		0	0		1	0	100%
D. Metapodials	0	0		0	0		1	1	50%	3	0	100%
Total 2-3 Years	0	0		0	0		1	1	50%	4	0	100%
Ulna	0	0		0	0		0	0		0	0	
P.Humerus	0	0		0	0		0	0		0	0	
Calcaneum	0	0		0	0		0	1	0%	0	0	
D. Femur	1	0	100%	0	0		0	0		1	0	100%
P.Femur	0	0		0	0		0	0		0	1	0%
D.Radius	0	0		0	0		1	0	100%	1	0	100%
P.Tibia	0	0		0	0		1	0	100%	1	0	100%
Total 3-4 Years	1	0	100%	0	0		2	1	67%	3	1	75%

Table 21: Cattle epiphyseal fusion data

Analysis of the skeletal element representation, through the calculation of minimum number of elements (MNE) for cattle by phase, (Chart 4) suggests that the entire carcass was initially present and utilised on site. The number of skeletal elements associated with butchery discard, such as maxillae and mandibles are well represented which may suggest that butchery discard was slightly more predominant, however, these elements are more easily recognisable and therefore representation couple be partially due to collection bias. Meat bearing bones are relatively limited within the cattle assemblage, especially humeri and femora, which may mean that these bones were being heavily processed beyond recognition or were being further utilised and disposed of outside of the initial excavation area.

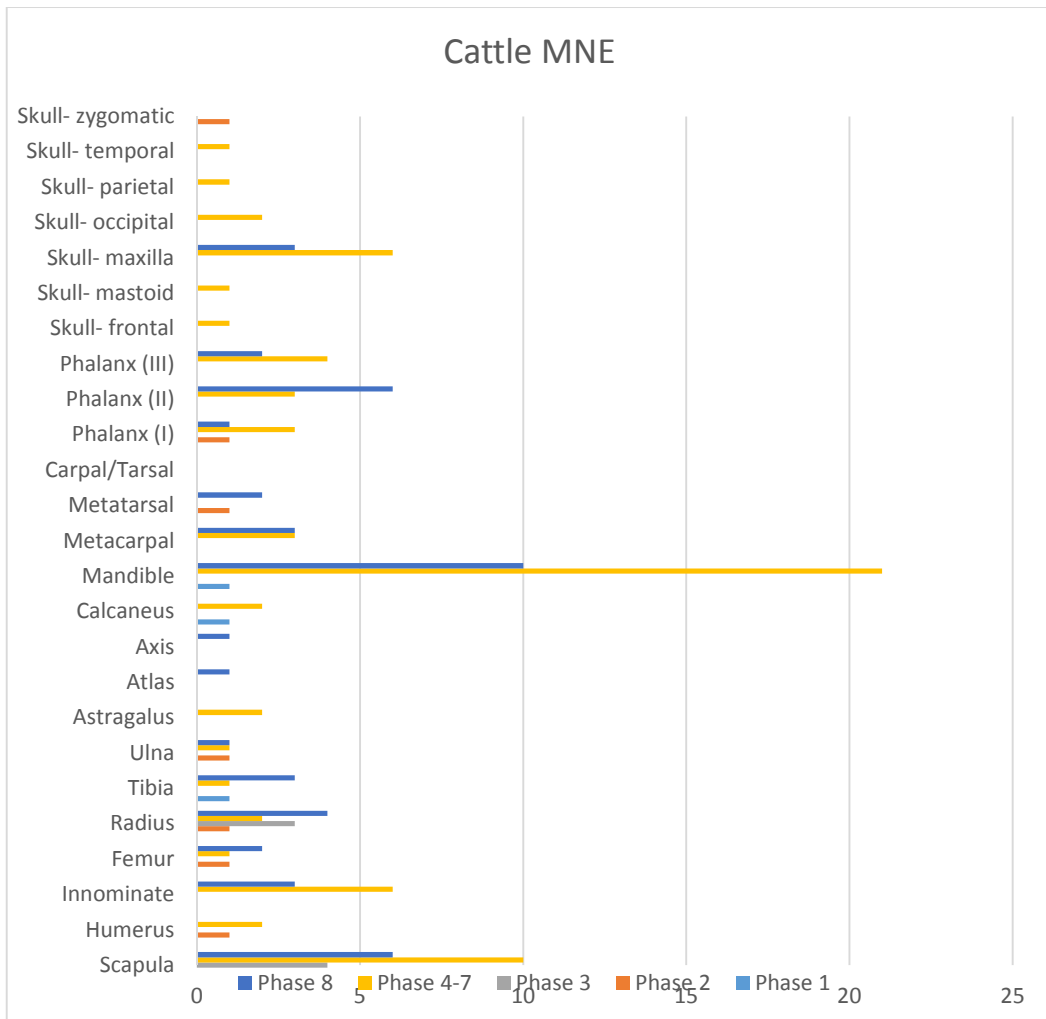


Chart 19: Cattle skeletal element count by phase

### Pig

Pig remains were the least abundant of the three main domestic species, representing only 1.4% of the overall assemblage. Due to the low numbers of pig remains, there is little notable variation between the phases. With pig ratios being consistently low, this suggests the use/importance of pig within the diet economy of the site was low at this time.

Age at death profiles for pigs was very limited, only 3 mandibles were available to provide a tooth wear score (Chart 5), with similarly low numbers of epiphyseal fusion age data (Table 22) available. The generalised pattern suggested from the limited data is very common for pigs, with the majority being slaughtered to a young age with a few being retained to adulthood. Pigs provide little in the form of secondary products and usually provide large litters; the animals are often slaughtered young to provide meat, with few individuals being retained to adulthood for breeding purposes.

Pig	Phase 2			Phase 3			Phase 4			Phase 8		
	F	U	%F	F	U	%F	F	U	%F	F	U	%F
Scapula	0	0		0	0		1	0	100%	0	0	
D. Humerus	0	0		0	0		0	1	0%	0	1	0%
P. Radius	0	0		0	0		0	1	0%	0	0	
Acetabulum	0	0		0	0		0	2	0%	0	0	
Phalanx II	0	0		0	0		0	0		0	0	
Total <1 Year	0	0		0	0		1	4	20%	0	1	0%

Pig	Phase 2			Phase 3			Phase 4			Phase 8		
	F	U	%F	F	U	%F	F	U	%F	F	U	%F
D. Tibia	0	0		0	0		0	1	0%	0	1	0%
Calcaneum	0	0		0	1	0%	0	0		0	0	
D. Metapodials	0	0		0	1	0%	0	5	0%	0	0	
Phalanx I	0	0		0	0		0	1	0%	0	0	
Total 2-2.5 Years	0	0		0	2	0%	0	7	0%	0	1	0%
P.Humerus	0	0		0	0		0	1	0%	0	0	
D.Radius	0	0		0	0		1	0	100%	0	0	
Ulna	0	0		0	0		0	0		0	1	0%
P.Femur	0	0		0	0		0	0		0	0	
D. Femur	0	0		0	0		0	0		0	0	
P.Tibia	0	0		0	0		0	1	0%	0	0	
Total 3.5 Years	0	0		0	0		1	2	33%	0	1	0%

Table 22: Pig epiphyseal fusion data

The small assemblage size limits the information that can be gained from minimum skeletal element counts (Chart 21), however, it can be suggested that the entire carcass was present, processed and utilised on site. Within all of the phases there appears to be a slight emphasis on meat bearing bones. Due to the young age at slaughter of most pigs, the bones are usually quite fragile, more prone to fragmentation and less likely to survive deposition and therefore may be slightly under represented within the assemblage.

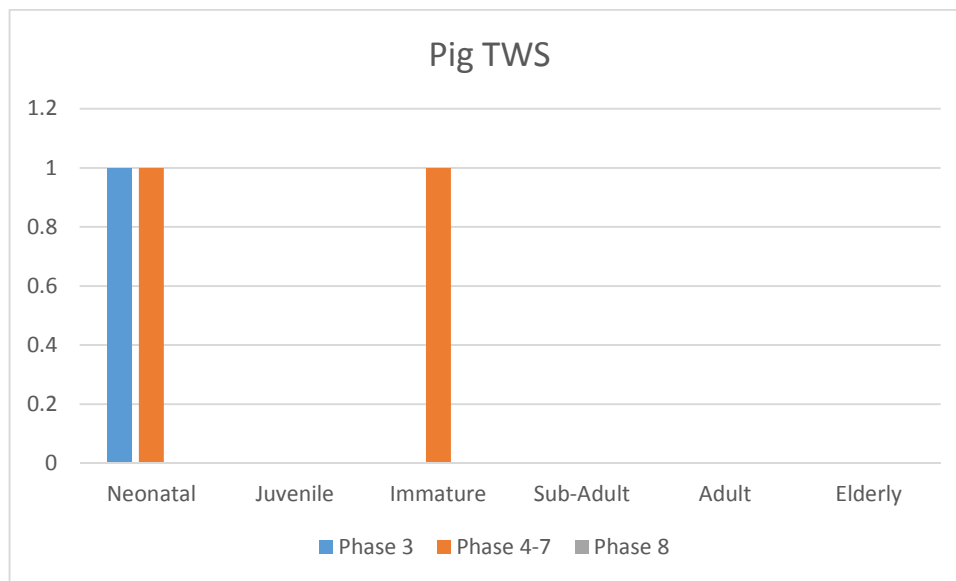


Chart 20: Pig tooth wear by phase

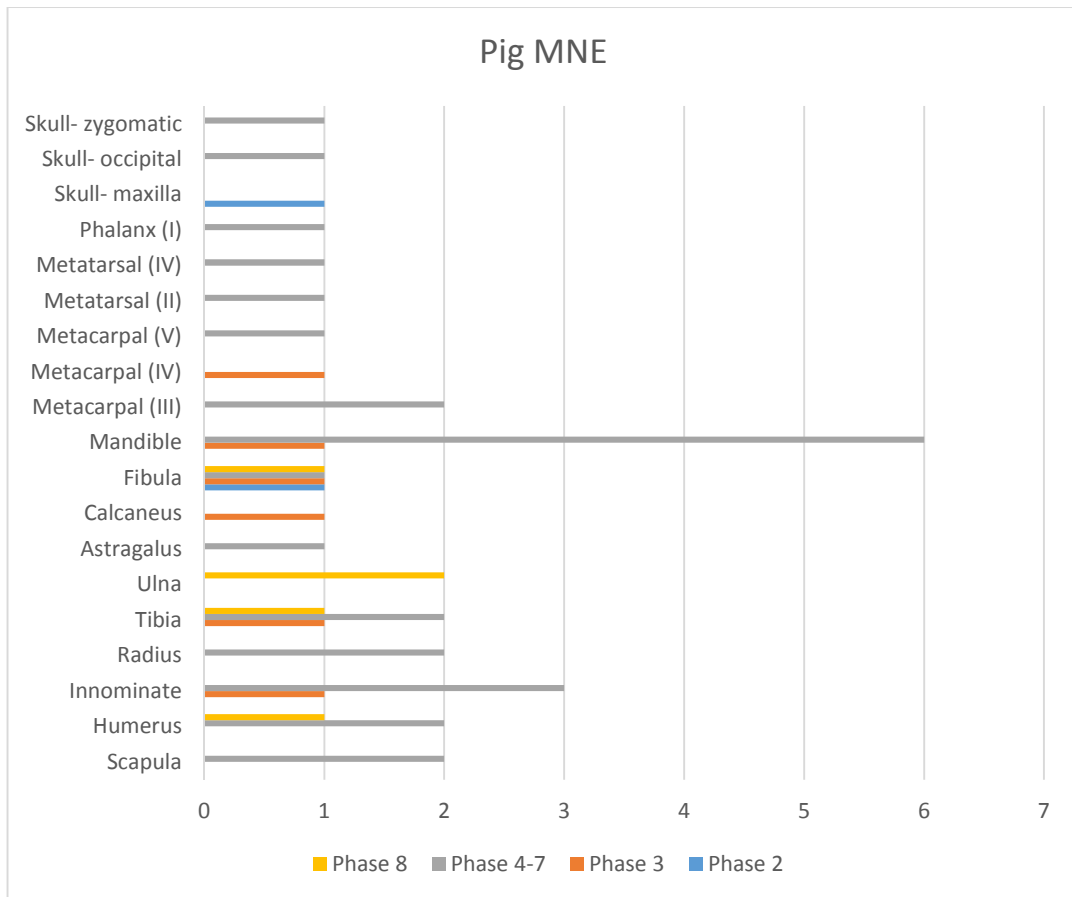


Chart 21: Pig skeletal element count by phase

### Equid (Horse Family)

*Equid* remains are present within all phases of activity in modest numbers; the remains were all disarticulated and mostly fragmentary. It is assumed that all of the equid remains on site were from horse, none of the remains indicated that donkey or mules were present. All of the remains were from skeletally mature animals, where possible to assess. The assemblage contains a number of isolated teeth which provided tooth wear age scores between 6–9.5 years of age.

None of the *equid* remains were sufficiently complete enough for withers height estimations.

Although not considered a dietary animal, it was not uncommon for these animals to be utilised for meat, leather etc. as well as riding and traction.

### Dog and Cat

Isolated fragments of dog tooth/skull remains were recovered from Phase 3 layer (199) and Phase 6 possible floor layer 122 and a single fragment tentatively identified as cat was recovered from Phase 7 building wall 112.

Dogs would have been present on site as working animals used for herding, hunting or guarding or alternatively as scavengers. As carnivore gnawing was present within all phases of activity, this may suggest that dogs were frequently present on site than is indicated by the physical remains.

Cats were domesticated by the Romano-British period and often used as a method of removing vermin; however, the animals could often be present on site as scavengers as feral or semi-feral animals.



## Wild Species

A small number of wild species were represented within the assemblage, with roe deer, red deer, hare and possible rabbit and anuran (frog/toad) remains all identified. With the exception of the anuran remains, wild species on site indicate the exploitation of local resources to supplement diet and provide further raw materials such as hides and antler. Apart from the number of red deer antler fragments present within the assemblage, the isolated numbers of these wild species would suggest that these animals were not considered as intrinsic to the requirements of the sites inhabitants.

The only post-cranial remains attributed to a deer species was a fragment of roe deer metatarsal fragment recovered from Phase 3 levelling layer 199, all of the remaining fragments were of antler. Shed antlers were a highly prized, portable and tradable commodity for use for working. The fragments of antler recovered from the assemblage were fairly fragmentary, with the exception of a single complete antler recovered from Phase 5 pit [118]. The antler had been naturally shed, approximately 0.75cm in total length and consisted of 4/5 points or tines, with a double point on the terminal tine. The antler probably originated from a stag aged approximately 2–3 years, if based in favourable environmental conditions (John Fletcher, *pers. comm*). The tine projecting mid-beam had been partially sawn, suggesting an interrupted or abandoned attempt to remove the tine. Furthermore, an antler tine recovered from Phase 6 dump 110 had been purposefully removed with evidence of the tine being sawn and snapped through the base. This would suggest that antler working was being undertaken on site especially within the late 4<sup>th</sup> century.

Micro species such as rodents and amphibians are under-represented within the assemblage, as due to their size they are unlikely to be regularly collected by hand, therefore only in situations where it is appropriate to take environmental samples would more of these remains be likely to occur with any frequency.

## Birds

Bird remains within the assemblage are relatively sparse, represented by small numbers of Goose, domestic fowl, mallard/duck, snipe, crow and *Passeriforms* (Songbirds). Goose and domestic fowl would have been retained as a source of meat, eggs and feathers. Many water sources were within the local area to the site and therefore mallards and wading birds such as snipe would probably have been commonly present and may have been occasionally caught to supplement diet. *Corvidae* such as crow, are generally considered as a carrion species and may have been present on site as a scavenger. Songbirds (*passeriforms*) although generally a commensal species and more frequent within rural settings, have been documented as being consumed as delicacies for the rich, although establishing evidence that these few bird remains were from Roman food waste and not from natural death or the meals of predatory animals such as cats and owls is difficult at best.

## Fish

A single fragment of herring vertebra was identified from the Phase 5 post-pit [197] assemblage. Herring are a marine species, which would have been line caught from the coast. As Navenby is not a coastal area, the herring would have had to have been traded onto site.

## Discussion

The assemblage recovered from the archaeological works undertaken at Chapel Heath, Navenby, has produced a moderate quantity of animal bone from a fairly cohesively dated series of deposits, occurring from the 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> centuries and post-Roman deposits.

In general, the assemblage consisted of highly fragmentary remains distributed through a variety of layers, floor and dump deposits, which would have been subject to a certain amount of disturbance and mixing.

Very few of the remains were recovered from discrete features in which remains were less likely to be undisturbed, and therefore the security of these layer deposits are always in question.

The animal bone assemblage recovered from the Paddock excavation appears to have had a slight emphasis on a sheep/goat based economy through-out all phases of activity, with cattle remains being slightly less well represented. Although the ratio of cattle remains were lower than sheep/goat remains, the differences in carcase size suggests that the meat yield from both cattle and sheep/goat would be probably have been relatively in more equal quantities. Pig and *Equid* remains were consistently present within all phases of site activity, but not in extensive numbers, which indicates that they were well used but not the main focus of the site economy.

Several archaeological interventions have been undertaken within the Navenby area, producing contemporary animal bone assemblages, some of which were relatively small. The largest assemblage to date was recovered from the Chapel Heath excavation in 2009, which encompassed part of a Roman inhumation cemetery and part of a Romano-British settlement. Similarly to the Paddock excavation, the assemblage suggested that the site was based upon a sheep/goat based economy with cattle remains taking a lesser role. At Chapel Heath, the age at death profile of sheep/goat suggested a predominantly wool based economy in the 3<sup>rd</sup> century with meat production being more predominant within the 4<sup>th</sup> century and the cattle remains predominantly indicative of older animals (Wood in Palmer-Brown and Rylatt 2011), which is mirrored within the Paddock excavation assemblage .

Trial trenching works undertaken at Chapel Heath in 2001 produced an animal bone assemblage that was predominant in cattle remains, with sheep/goat remains in slightly less abundance (Rackham 2001a). A further watching brief assemblage undertaken on Chapel Heath in 2001 produced a similar small animal bone assemblage, which had a strong predominance of sheep/goat remains (Rackham 2001b), more consistent with the current assemblage.

Sheep/goat based economies appear to have been suggested as the norm within some of the rural settlements in Lincolnshire such as Sleaford sites at the Hoplands (Kitch 2005), Boston Road (Wood 2007) and Long Bennington (Harman 1994). Whereas within the contemporary periods within the city of Lincoln there was much more of an emphasis on a cattle based economy, especially within the 3<sup>rd</sup>-4<sup>th</sup> century (Dobney *et al.* 1996, 21).

Wild species appear to have been utilised on site to occasionally supplement diet. The antler on site suggests that working was being undertaken on site, especially within the 4<sup>th</sup> century. Some of the antler assemblage was recovered from deposits dated from the post-Roman phase. Due to the nature of these deposits, garden soils and demolition layers, it is uncertain if the bones are actually of this period or are incorporated from earlier material.

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## **Appendix 6: Registered finds**

*By M Wood*

### **Introduction**

A mixed assemblage of objects was recovered during an excavation at the paddock, Navenby.

### **Methodology**

The material was counted and weighed in grams, then examined visually to identify any diagnostic pieces and the overall condition of the assemblage. Selected metalwork was x-rayed and conserved prior to archiving the finds. A summary of the material is recorded in Table 23 to Table 28.

### **Condition**

The artefacts varied in condition and preservation. Bone objects were in a good condition, glass was generally stable although many pieces had become iridescent. Metalwork was in a moderate to poor condition, particularly the iron objects, which were often heavily corroded and encrusted.

### **Summary**

The assemblage contained a mix of artefacts of Roman date including 313 coins, nine worked bone objects, five shale and jet objects, 15 stone objects, 335 iron objects, 19 copper alloy objects, 30 lead objects, 236 glass vessels, three glass objects and a glass intaglio.

The objects below are discussed by broad function rather than by material type. The majority of finds that can be dated belong to the later Roman period, which is consistent with ceramic dating from across the site.

### **Drinking vessels**

Two hundred and thirty eight glass objects were recovered, with all but two representing glass vessels. No window glass was recovered. All of the identifiable vessels within the assemblage comprise late Roman cups and beakers along with a small number of funnel-mouthed jugs, bottles and flasks. The non-vessel items comprise a fragment of green glass stirrer and a small bead.

The vessels glass is fairly uniform in terms of appearance, being almost colourless with a green or light yellow tint and frequently containing trapped bubbles, very similar to the vessel glass recovered from 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> century contexts at Colchester (Cool and Price 1995). Within the assemblage 33% were positively identified as conical beakers, while hemispherical cups formed 18% of the group. Both types of vessel had a mixture of fire-rounded and cracked off rims. This is a similar type of assemblage to Middleburgh and Lions Walk at Colchester, where these types of vessels were in their ascendance in the 4<sup>th</sup> century and drinking vessels tend to dominate (*Ibid.*). The lack of vessels for serving food and limited numbers of vessels serving liquids is again consistent with the well-published assemblages from Colchester.

Approximately a third of the assemblage of glass comes from two contexts, 136 and 196, which is consistently 3<sup>rd</sup> to 4<sup>th</sup> century in date.

### **Crafts, food preparation and tools**

Eight iron knives were recovered from several contexts including two straight backed examples from contexts 136 and 153 which resemble 3<sup>rd</sup> century knives from Carlisle (Howard-Davies 2010). These knives were probably used in butchering and had general purpose culinary functions.

A whittle-tanged knife was also recovered from context 103 and two thin bladed examples derive from contexts 102 and 160. These thin blades may in fact be shaving razors, which were popular in the 1<sup>st</sup>–2<sup>nd</sup> century, with the style being predominantly clean shaven in Roman communities, but decreased in use as beards became more socially acceptable in the later Roman period.

Five stone hones and whetstones were recovered, all utilised in sharpening tools such as the knives noted above. These tools were formed on a mixture of micaceous sandstone and possible Kentish Ragstone, which was commonly used throughout the Roman period (Mann 1982).

Spindle whorls of shale and made on a piece of repurposed pottery were recovered from contexts 105 and small find 121, indicating a low-level of weaving, which is confirmed by the presence of a bone needle or bodkin also from 105.

Other craft activities occurring on site are likely related to carpentry and possible metal working given the presence of late Roman chisels in contexts 100 and 125 and a punch from 136. Another possible punch was recovered from context 136 and a 3<sup>rd</sup> century tanged-awl was found in context 105. Similar objects have been noted at Carlisle (Howard-Davies 2010), Hod Hill (Manning 1986) and Baldock (Stead and Rigby 1986).

One activity almost certainly occurring on site was writing. Iron styli were recovered from contexts 103 and 136, both objects having one spade-shaped terminal and one pointed terminal and similar to examples from Colchester (Crummy 1983).

Food preparation can be identified by the presence of rotary quern and possible millstone fragments derived from a mix of contexts. The assemblage is largely formed from carboniferous millstone grit, with a few sandstones probably derived from the midlands coal measures. Contexts 136 and 196 each produced a large fragment of millstone grit with deep cut grooves similar to examples seen on millstones (Howard-Davies 2010). It is possible these were also large hand turned stones, but suggests a larger stone than usual for domestic usage alone.

### **Coins**

This site produced a fairly large assemblage of 312 coins, all but one being of copper alloy. The solitary silver coin being a clipped example of Gratian from context 136. The overwhelming majority of the assemblage dates from the 4<sup>th</sup> century, with a lower level of 3<sup>rd</sup> century radiates and almost nothing earlier. The assemblage has some obvious bias in that a large number (approximately 26% of the total) were collected from context 100, which suggests a high level of finds retrieval during hand removal of topsoil. Context 136 notably produces 24% of the assemblage, meaning half of the coins come from either a single layer or were recovered from topsoil.

The vast majority of coins identified date from between AD 364–378, producing a tight group of low value late bronze of emperors Valentinian, Valens and Gratian. Mint marks, where identifiable, place the coin production in Gaul at the western imperial mints of Arles, Lyon and Trier. As might be expected of such a late group, approximately 15% of the total assemblage appears to be copies, which is similar to levels seen at Colchester (Crummy 1983).

### **Dress accessories and hygiene**

A limited number of dress accessories were recovered, including bone hair pins, two shale bracelets, a 4<sup>th</sup> century jet bead (Crummy 1983, 974) from context 132 and a small assemblage of copper alloy objects, most notably a well-preserved 3<sup>rd</sup> century nail cleaner (from context 103). Other copper objects artefacts include fragments of ear rings and a decorative strap-fitting.

Glass objects including two fragments from stirrers, possibly used to apply unguents, a small oblate bead typical of the 4<sup>th</sup> century (Cool and Price 1995) and a blue-glass intaglio were also present. The intaglio represents a female figure possibly holding a spear and has fallen from a ring.

There is also a low-level of hobnails present on site, spread across a variety of contexts. Hobnails were utilised in many types of Roman footwear and are not readily identifiable to particular styles.

The bone pins and jewellery items suggest the presence of some female occupants on site, which is not unexpected; however the lack of any brooches is perhaps surprising. It should perhaps be noted that these finds are the type of small casual loss items that could fall in a building onto the floor and be easily lost.

Compared to the coin and glass assemblage, this represents a modest level of personal items and suggests casual losses were rare.

### **Gaming**

A single lead die was recovered from context 100. Dice are not uncommon on Roman sites in Lincolnshire (Mann 2008), but lead examples are less often found. This die does not follow the modern number order for pips, which was often the case of Roman dies.

Circular counters of bone and ironstone were derived from contexts 136 and 196, which suggest localised gaming occurring during the 4<sup>th</sup> century at this site. Gambling on dice was rife through the Roman period although largely banned in public apart from during saturnalia (roughly equivalent to the 17<sup>th</sup>–23<sup>rd</sup> December), when social mores were relaxed (Miller 2010, 172).

### **Structural items**

A large volume of nails was collected of varying types and sizes and all likely utilised in the construction of buildings on site. Other notable construction related material includes iron carpenter's dogs, iron hold-fasts, iron spiked loops, iron hinge straps, iron and lead t-staples likely for roof tiles and a low-level of iron wall hooks. This would be consistent with the type of assemblage expected from Roman urban sites, where the builders can afford to utilise iron and lead fastenings in a timber framed structure.

The presence of hinge straps and spiked loops suggests wooden furnishings with the loops and hinge straps used to create fastenings such as casket lids. Possible iron keys were also recovered from contexts 100, 104 and 136.

It is notable that despite a large glass assemblage from the site, no window glass was recovered, perhaps suggesting the buildings were not designed to accommodate such features.

### **Weapons and armour**

Unusual finds from this site included an iron spear butt ferule from context 102, which resembles 1<sup>st</sup> century examples from Carlisle (Howard-Davies 2010) and a socketed-bodkin arrowhead from context 105. Again a similar arrowhead from Carlisle has been dated to the mid-late 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD (*Ibid.*).

Intriguingly and in unrelated contexts, a small quantity of punched copper sheet resembling *Lorica Squamata* was recovered. These curved sheets were very thin and had small perforations around the perimeter to allow them to be sewn onto another surface and were recovered from contexts 113, 136 and 160. Although very thin and not intact, these items are most likely fragments of scale armour, once sewn onto a fabric backing to form the type of armour worn by a variety of military personnel throughout the empire and found at forts across the country (Howard-Davies 2010). It is possible that the fragments belonged to armour that had been discarded or sold on and is only present on site so the valuable metal plates could be detached and melted down again.

## Slag

Three fragments of metal were present, including two examples of bloom/furnace slag from contexts 105 and 142. This is a very small assemblage and beyond suggesting some localised iron smelting, offers little for further study.

## Conclusions

This is an important assemblage that reveals much of the late Roman history of the site. The presence of such a large assemblage of glass vessels and 4<sup>th</sup> century coinage suggests either commerce related to glassware or the purchase of consumable products.

Other craft activities were certainly taking place on a low level as seen by the evidence for metal-working, weaving and possibly carpentry. Food preparation was occurring on site and two of the millstone grit stones recovered may be fragments of mechanical millstones or large hand-turned rotary querns, which suggest a use beyond the typical domestic needs. The presence of several knives and hones also indicates potential food preparation and the need to frequently sharpen blades such as in a busy commercial kitchen.

The relatively low-levels of personal objects compared to other material suggests this was a place of commercial rather than purely domestic interest perhaps as a shop or taverna.

## Recommendations

All the material is in a stable condition at the time of writing and should be submitted for archive.

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## Registered finds appendices

Context	SF	Object	Measurements (mm)	Date	No.	Wt (g)	Comments
105	65	needle/bodkin	36x4x1	Roman	1	1	Tapering point, broken partially along the shaft
110	142	Pin	70x5x2	3 <sup>rd</sup> -4 <sup>th</sup> C	1	2	Hairpin with a round head and slight swelling half way along the shaft. Such pins are typically found in post 200AD contexts at Colchester and elsewhere in England.
119	146	pin	67x6x2	3 <sup>rd</sup> -4 <sup>th</sup>	1	1	Pronounced swell in the middle of the pin. Similar to Colchester type 3.
212		pin	99x8x4	Roman	1	3	Bird bone, smoothed and worked
196	940	Counter	20x4	Roman	1	2	Circular lathe-turned counter with one concave face showing the lathe point and flat face marked with an 's'
224	988	pin	54x3x2	Roman	1	1	Tapering pin to a point, the head is missing.
224	989	pin	34x3x3	1 <sup>st</sup> -3 <sup>rd</sup>	1	1	Pin with transverse grooves under conical head. Colchester Type 2, thought to go out of fashion by c.200AD
116		handle	42x12x15	Roman	1	4	Fragments of a partially worked antler tine handle. Polished terminal.
119		unid	39x16x3	Roman	1	5	Fragment of a partially worked piece of bone, possibly intended to be a handle

Table 23: Worked bone

Context	SF	Material	Object	Measurements (mm)	Date	No.	Wt (g)	Comments
100		Sandstone	Quern	100x90x45	Roman	1	693	Fragment of possible quern.
102	21	Sandstone	Hone	48x23x19	Roman	1	50	Fragment of fine-grained slightly micaceous sandstone hone. Sub-rectangular in section.
102		Gritstone	Quern	106x81x38	Roman	1	496	Fragment of quartzite grit quern stone.
105	79	Shale	Spindle whorl	37x9	Roman	1	9	Base of shale spindle whorl. Object displays signs of cracking.
106		Sandstone	Quern	152x100x35	Roman	1	1065	Fragment of rotary quern with striated grooves: upper stone
110		Ragstone	Whetstone	120x60x30	Roman	1	507	Sub-rectangular polished block of ragstone, probably a natural fragment re-purposed as a whetstone.



Context	SF	Material	Object	Measurements (mm)	Date	No.	Wt (g)	Comments
132	238	Jet	Bead	11x6x6	4th	1	0.5	Cylindrical bead with longitudinal lathe drilled hole and two additional transverse holes pierced through the sides. Retains grooves around each terminal. Cf: Crummy fig36; 974. At Colchester these beads were associated with 4th c graves
136	282	Ragstone	Whetstone	80x60x15	Roman	1	276	Sub-squared block of ragstone utilised as a whetstone. Similar examples have been seen at Carlisle (Howard-Davis 2009, p881, fig 543.6)
116	324	Sandstone	Hone	223x25x19	Roman	1	291	Finely grained, slightly micaceous sandstone hone: shaped as a rectangular sectioned rod, slightly waisted from use.
137	511	shale	bracelet	18x5x5	Roman	1	1	D-shaped in profile, plain
142	538	Ragstone	Hone	64x18x20	Roman	1	69	Fragment of rectangular sectioned hone, probably Kentish Ragstone
145	553	Millstone Grit	Quern	80x79x39	Roman	1	390	Fragment of rotary quern
145	554	Millstone Grit	Quern	160x105x43	Roman	1	1441	Rotary quern top stone. The central aperture partially survives.
136	620	Ironstone?	Counter	19x6	Roman	1	3	Circular counter formed from natural mineral that has been worked into a simple counter.
136	690	Millstone Grit	Quern	200x175x53	Roman	1	2571	Fragment of quern or possible millstone, with deep cut grooves. Bottom stone.
136		Millstone grit	Quern	100x70x60	Roman	2	1162	Two fragments of quern stone.
161	778	shale	bracelet	21x6x4	Roman	1	1	D-shaped in profile, plain
196	929	Millstone Grit	Quern	210x120x43	Roman	1	1772	Fragment of quern or possible millstone, with deep cut grooves.
179	931	Sandstone	Quern	155x85x50	Roman	1	1011	Fragment of possible quern

Table 24: Shale, jet and stone

Context	SF	Material	Diameter	Wt (g)	Obv	Mint	Rev	Date	Comment
100	-	cu alloy	18	1	Emperor with standard dragging slave		house of Constantine	364-378	late bronze
U/S		cu alloy	18	<1	unid		Crispus?	318-324	illegible reverse, obverse is very worn
102	1	cu alloy	12	<1	Two soldiers holding one standard		Constans	337-348	?copy
102	5	cu alloy	14	<1	unid		unid	RB	very corroded
167	sample 8A	cu alloy	12	<1	unid		unid	RB	corroded
167	sample 8B	cu alloy	18	1	Emperor with standard dragging slave		Gratian	364-378	corroded
167	sample 8C	cu alloy	18	1	Emperor with standard dragging slave		Gratian	364-378	corroded
167	sample 8D	cu alloy	19	1	raised profile-unid		unid	RB	very corroded, probably early coin, pierced near the top to use as a token?
102	13	cu alloy	16	1	unid		unid	RB	unid
102	17	cu alloy	17	1	Two victories facing each other with wreaths		Constantius II	343-348	good cond
102	19	cu alloy	16	<1	Two victories with wreaths		Constans	343-348	worn
102	55	cu alloy	17	1	Emperor with standard dragging slave		Valentian	364-378	late bronze
105	60	cu alloy	18	1	Emperor with standard and shield.	Arles	Gratian	367-383	worn
105	61	cu alloy	15	1	Two victories facing each other with wreaths		unid	343-348	worn
105	70	cu alloy	12	<1	Soldier spearing fallen horseman		Constantius II	323-361	most of the outer coin has gone
105	71	cu alloy	18	1	Emperor with standard and shield.	Arles	Gratian	367-383	worn and corroded
105	82	cu alloy	11	<1	two soldiers with a standard		unid	335-337	?copy
104	83	cu alloy	9	<1	unid		unid	RB	fragment
105	87	cu alloy	13	1	unid		unid	RB	corroded and worn
105	88	cu alloy	13	1	unid		unid	RB	unid. Contains a small perforation.
105	90	cu alloy	12	<1	unid		unid	RB	corroded remnant
103	94	cu alloy	13	1	unid		unid	RB	corroded
100	102	cu alloy	10	<1	unid		unid	RB	?copy

Context	SF	Material	Diameter	Wt (g)	Obv	Mint	Rev	Date	Comment
100	103	cu alloy	17	1	Victory with a wreath		house of Constantine	4th	corroded
100	104	cu alloy	12	<1	unid		unid	RB	corroded and broken coin
110	105	cu alloy	12	<1	unid		unid	RB	unid
105	107	cu alloy	12	<1	unid		unid	RB	probably a late bronze.
100	112	cu alloy	12	<1	soldier spearing fallen barbarian		Constantius II	323-361	?copy
105	113	cu alloy	11	<1	unid		unid	RB	?copy
100	114	cu alloy	17	<1	unid		unid	RB	3xbroken fragments
100	115	cu alloy	14	1	Two solders with a standard		Fausta	324-328	One of the empresses, probably Fausta
100	116	cu alloy	16	1	Wolf and twins. Very worn	Trier	Roma	330-335	worn
100	117	cu alloy	12	<1	unid		unid	RB	corroded and broken coin
105	119	cu alloy	17	<1	Pax		Carausius	286-293	broken edges and off centre flan-copy?
133	120	cu alloy	18	1	Victory walking with a wreath		Valens	364-378	
100	121	cu alloy	17	<1	Emperor with standard dragging slave		house of constantine	364-378	very corroded and a fragment has broken off
100	122	cu alloy	13	<1	unid		unid	RB	corroded
100	123	cu alloy	12	<1	unid		unid	RB	?copy
100	125	cu alloy	13	<1	Victory walking left with a wreath.		house of constantine	364-378	?copy
100	128	cu alloy	12	<1	unid		unid	RB	?copy
100	129	cu alloy	13	<1	unid		unid	RB	very corroded
100	130	cu alloy	18	1	Victory with a wreath		house of constantine	364-378	very corroded
100	131	cu alloy	12	<1	unid		unid	RB	prob a late bronze. Very corroded.
105	133	cu alloy	18	1	Emperor with standard and shield.	Arles	Gratian	367-383	worn
105	136	cu alloy	11	1	unid		unid	RB	?copy
111	137	cu alloy	17	1	Victory walking with a wreath.		Valentian	364-378	
119	150	cu alloy	19	1	Victory walking with a wreath		house of constantine	364-378	corroded
121	155	cu alloy	18	1	Emperor with standard dragging slave		Valens	364-378	corroded

Context	SF	Material	Diameter	Wt (g)	Obv	Mint	Rev	Date	Comment
121	158	cu alloy	12	<1	unid		unid	RB	very corroded
118	159	cu alloy	19	1	Laetitia standing with wreath and Anchor?		Tetricus I	271-274	off-centre on flan
112	160	cu alloy	18	<1	Emperor with standard dragging slave		Valentian I	364-375	late bronze
112	160	cu alloy	18	1	Emperor with standard dragging slave	Arles	Gratian	367-383	good cond
112	161	cu alloy	20	<1	unid		unid	4th	fragment
121	163	cu alloy	11	<1	unid		unid	?	?copy
121	164	cu alloy	14	<1	Two victories facing each other with wreaths		Constans?	343-348	
121	165	cu alloy	16	<1	Two soldiers holding one standard		Constans	337-348	Very worn
125	167	cu alloy	12	<1	unid		Gratian?	367-383	?copy
118	168	cu alloy	13	<1	unid		unid	RB	corroded
121	169	cu alloy	17	1	Two victories holding a shield		Constans	337-348	reasonable cond. Legend mostly illegible.
118	172	cu alloy	19	1	Victory walking with a wreath.	Arles	house of constantine	364-383	
123	173	cu alloy	18	1	unid		radiate crown-unid	260-296	worn radiate
103	176	cu alloy	17	1	unid		unid	RB	very corroded
127	181	cu alloy	14	<1	unid		Constans	348-350	corroded
121	182	cu alloy	17	3	Emperor with standard dragging slave		house of constantine	364-383	late bronze
127	186	cu alloy	19	1	Emperor with standard and shield.	Arles	Gratian	367-383	worn
121	187	cu alloy	12	<1	unid		unid	RB	corroded
127	188	cu alloy	18	1	Two victories holding a shield		house of constantine	4th	corroded
100	191	cu alloy	15	1	unid		unid	RB	very corroded
100	195	cu alloy	17	1	Victory walking with a wreath.		house of constantine	364-378	corroded
100	196	cu alloy	17	<1	unid		unid	4th	corroded late bronze
100	199	cu alloy	10	<1	unid		unid	RB	?copy
100	200	cu alloy	11	<1	unid		unid	RB	?copy

Context	SF	Material	Diameter	Wt (g)	Obv	Mint	Rev	Date	Comment
119	201	cu alloy	18	1	Emperor with standard dragging slave		house of constantine	364-378	late bronze
100	202	cu alloy	14	<1	unid		unid	RB	corroded
100	203	cu alloy	15	1	Altar		Claudius II	268-270	copy?
119	203	cu alloy	19	1	Victory walking with a wreath.	Arles	Probably Gratian	367-383	corroded
100	207	cu alloy	13	1	unid		unid	3rd-4th	late bronze
100	208	cu alloy	14	<1	unid		unid	RB	corroded
119	209	cu alloy	17	<1	Virtus soldier with spear and shield		Victorinus?	268-270	
100	210	cu alloy	16	<1	Emperor with standard dragging slave		house of constantine	364-378	late bronze
100	211	cu alloy	17	1	Emperor with standard dragging slave		house of constantine	364-378	late bronze
100	211	cu alloy	19	1	Victory walking with a wreath.		house of constantine	364-378	corroded
100	212	cu alloy	18	1	Emperor with standard dragging slave		Valentian	364-378	late bronze
100	213	cu alloy	14	<1	unid		unid	4th	corroded and broken coin
100	214	cu alloy	11	<1	unid		unid	RB	?copy
100	216	cu alloy	18	1	faded figure-Pax?		radiate crown-unid	260-296	very worn and corroded
100	222	cu alloy	17	<1	unid		unid	RB	fragment
105	227	cu alloy	12	<1	unid		unid	RB	?copy
105	228	cu alloy	17	1	Victory walking with a wreath.		house of constantine	364-378	?copy. Reverse looks odd with no mint mark
105	229	cu alloy	18	1	Victory walking with a wreath.		house of constantine	364-378	worn and obverse is corroded
100	230	cu alloy	14	1	Sol running probably with globe and whip		Victorinus	268-270	very worn and much of the coin is lost
128	232	cu alloy	18	<1	Victory with a wreath		house of constantine	364-378	corroded and broken coin
129	234	cu alloy	21	1	Victory walking with a wreath.	Arles	Valens	364-378	
132	239	cu alloy	19	<1	Pax with vertical sceptre		Carausius?	286-293	
100	245	cu alloy	19	1	unid		radiate crown-unid	260-296	very corroded and worn

Context	SF	Material	Diameter	Wt (g)	Obv	Mint	Rev	Date	Comment
100	246	cu alloy	12	<1	unid		unid	RB	unid
100	247	cu alloy	14	1	unid		unid	RB	fragment
100	248	cu alloy	16	1	unid		Constantius	353-354	?copy
100	249	cu alloy	12	<1	unid		unid	RB	fragment
100	250	cu alloy	12	<1	unid		unid	4th	?copy
132	272	cu alloy	17	1	Emperor with standard dragging slave		Valentian I	364-375	
186	274	cu alloy	11	<1	unid		unid	RB	?copy
100	275	cu alloy	12	<1	unid		unid	RB	corroded and fragmented
100	276	cu alloy	12	<1	unid		unid	RB	?copy
102	286	cu alloy	12	<1	Victory with a wreath		house of constantine	4th	?copy
118	289	cu alloy	19	1	Emperor with standard and shield.	Arles	Gratian	367-383	good cond
100	291	cu alloy	13	<1	unid		unid	RB	corroded and broken coin
100	292	cu alloy	17	1	Victory walking left with a wreath		Valentian I	364-375	
100	293	cu alloy	14	<1	Victory walking with a wreath		house of constantine	4th	very worn and corroded
100	294	cu alloy	8	<1	unid		unid	RB	?copy
102	295	cu alloy	14	<1	Victory walking with club and dragging captive		Arcadius?	361-402	corroded
102	299	cu alloy	13	<1	unid		unid	RB	corroded
136	314	cu alloy	19	1	Victory walking with a wreath.	Arles	Valens	364-378	good cond
136	321	cu alloy	14	<1	unid		unid	RB	corroded
136	322	cu alloy	21	1	Emperor with standard dragging slave		Valens?	364-378	?copy
116	325	cu alloy	18	<1	Victory with a wreath		Flavius Victor	387-388	late bronze
129	335	cu alloy	15	1	Two soldiers holding one standard .	Trier	Constantine I?	324-337	
136	370	cu alloy	17	<1	Two soldiers holding two standards.		unid	330-335	very corroded
133	403	cu alloy	17	1	Emperor with standard dragging slave		house of constantine	364-378	late bronze
433	408	cu alloy	18	<1	Victory with a wreath		house of constantine	364-378	very corroded
133	409	cu alloy	19	1	Victory walking with a wreath.		Valens	364-378	
133	411	cu alloy	17	1	Victory walking with a wreath		house of constantine	364-378	corroded

Context	SF	Material	Diameter	Wt (g)	Obv	Mint	Rev	Date	Comment
133	412	cu alloy	17	1	Emperor with standard dragging slave		house of constantine	361-402	late bronze
133	412	cu alloy	18	1	Victory walking with a wreath		house of constantine	364-378	
133	414	cu alloy	13	1	unid		unid	unid	Coin?
133	419	cu alloy	17	1	Victory walking with a wreath.		Valentian	364-378	
100	506	cu alloy	18	1	Victory walking with a wreath.		house of constantine	364-378	Obverse legend becomes illegible after Val... bust is very worn
136	512	cu alloy	18	1	Emperor dragging a slave		house of constantine	364-378	very worn, either Valens, Valentinian or Gratian
136	557	cu alloy	16	1	unid		Tetricus I	270-273	
136	558	cu alloy	18	1	Emperor with standard dragging slave		house of constantine	364-383	late bronze. Very corroded and fractured
136	560	cu alloy	12	<1	unid		unid	RB	corroded and fragmented
136	562	cu alloy	11	<1	Victory walking with a wreath.		unid	364-378	?copy
136	563	cu alloy	17	1	unid		unid	RB	very corroded
100	564	cu alloy	10	<1	unid		unid	RB	?copy
136	565	cu alloy	17	1	Emperor with standard dragging slave		Valens	364-378	late bronze. Very corroded and fractured
136	566	cu alloy	11	<1	unid		unid	RB	?copy
136	567	cu alloy	14	<1	unid		unid	RB	corroded
136	573	silver	12	<1	Probably Rome seated facing left		Gratian?	378-387	very small and clipped around emperor's head
136	576	cu alloy	17	<1	unid		unid	RB	corroded
136	577	cu alloy	13	<1	Victory walking left with a wreath		Constantius II	323-361	?copy
136	579	cu alloy	12	<1	Victory walking with a wreath		unid	364-378	?copy
136	580	cu alloy	17	1	Emperor with standard dragging slave		Gratian	364-378	late bronze
136	581	cu alloy	13	<1	unid		uni	RB	corroded and most of the coin outer surface has gone
148	582	cu alloy	18	1	Emperor with standard dragging slave		Gratian	364-378	late bronze
148	583	cu alloy	18	2	unid		unid	RB	heavily corroded
136	584	cu alloy	16	1	Two soldiers holding one standard		unid	4th	

Context	SF	Material	Diameter	Wt (g)	Obv	Mint	Rev	Date	Comment
136	588	cu alloy	17	1	Victory walking with a wreath		unid	364-378	very worn
136	589	cu alloy	17	<1	Emperor with standard dragging a slave		unid	364-378	
136	599	cu alloy	17	2	worn		house of constantine	361-402	late bronze
136	600	cu alloy	16	1	Victory walking with a wreath		Valens	364-378	
148	601	cu alloy	18	2	Emperor with standard dragging slave		house of constantine	361-378	late bronze
136	603	cu alloy	12	<1	unid		Magnentius?	350-353	?copy
136	610	cu alloy	21	1	Victory walking with a wreath		Valentian	375-395	
136	614	cu alloy	13	<1	Emperor standing, the rest is illegible		unid	364-378	very worn
136	615	cu alloy	17	1	Victory with a wreath		Valens	364-378	late bronze
136	616	cu alloy	19	2	unid		unid	RB	completely corroded.
136	618	cu alloy	13	<1	unid		unid	RB	corroded and fractured
136	619	cu alloy	18	1	Emperor with standard and shield		Gratian	367-378	worn
136	621	cu alloy	12	1	Victory with a wreath		house of constantine	364-378	?copy
136	622	cu alloy	17	1	Victory walking with a wreath		Valentian II	364-378	
136	625	cu alloy	21	1	Emperor dragging a slave.	Arles	Gratian	364-378	late bronze
136	629	cu alloy	19	1	unid		unid	RB	corroded
136	630	cu alloy	18	1	Victory walking with a wreath.	Arles	Valens	364-378	
136	631	cu alloy	18	1	Emperor with standard dragging slave		house of constantine	364-383	
136	632	cu alloy	21	1	Emperor with standard and shield.	Arles	Gratian	367-383	worn
136	633	cu alloy	18	<1	unid		unid	RB	corroded
136	636	cu alloy	19	1	Victory walking with a wreath		Valens	364-378	
136	637	cu alloy	18	1	Victory with a wreath		Valens	364-378	late bronze
136	638	cu alloy	19	1	Victory walking with a wreath.	Arles	Valens	364-378	
136	640	cu alloy	17	1	Emperor with standard dragging slave		house of constantine	364-383	very corroded
136	641	cu alloy	11	<1	Victory walking with a wreath		unid	4th	?copy
136	643	cu alloy	16	<1	unid		unid	RB	corroded
136	647	cu alloy	17	1	Victory walking with a wreath.		house of constantine	364-378	



Context	SF	Material	Diameter	Wt (g)	Obv	Mint	Rev	Date	Comment
136	649	cu alloy	15	<1	unid		unid	RB	corroded and fragmented
136	651	cu alloy	18	2	Victory walking		Constantius II	323-361	late bronze
136	651	cu alloy	19	1	Victory with a wreath		Valens	364-378	
100	653	cu alloy	17	2	unid		unid	RB	heavily corroded and concreted
100	655	cu alloy	12	<1	unid		unid	RB	?copy
136	658	cu alloy	20	1	Sol standing with whip and globe.	Trier	Constantine I	307-318	good cond
136	659	cu alloy	18	<1	Emperor with standard dragging slave		Valens	364-378	corroded
100	662	cu alloy	16	1	Victory walking with a wreath.		house of constantine	364-378	corroded
136	667	cu alloy	18	<1	Emperor with standard and shield.	Arles	Gratian	364-378	
136	669	cu alloy	14	<1	Emperor with a standard?		Constantius?	348-361	very worn
136	670	cu alloy	14	<1	unid		unid	RB	corroded
100	674	cu alloy	24	1	Sol standing with whip and globe		Constantine I?	307-318	Obverse is very corroded
136	676	cu alloy	17	1	unid		unid	4th	late bronze
136	678	cu alloy	18	1	Emperor with standard dragging slave		house of constantine	364-383	late bronze. Very corroded
136	680	cu alloy	16	2	unid		radiate crown-unid	260-296	very worn radiate
136	682	cu alloy	18	1	Providentia		Victorinus	268-270	
136	683	cu alloy	18	1	Emperor with standard dragging slave	Lyon	Valentian	364-378	late bronze
136	684	cu alloy	11	<1	unid		unid	RB	?copy
136	685	cu alloy	17	1	Emperor with standard dragging slave		house of constantine	364-378	corroded
136	685	cu alloy	17	1	Emperor with standard dragging slave		house of constantine	364-378	very corroded
136	687	cu alloy	18	1	Victory walking with a wreath.	Arles	house of constantine	364-378	
136	688	cu alloy	14	<1	unid		unid	RB	corroded
136	692	cu alloy	27	5	MEMORIA FELIX, lighted altar, with garland in front, eagle standing on either side of base.	Trier	Constantine I	307-308	Posthumous AE. Constantine is veiled
136	693	cu alloy	18	1	Emperor with standard dragging slave	Arles	Valentian	364-378	late bronze
136	695	cu alloy	16	<1	unid		unid	4th	very corroded

Context	SF	Material	Diameter	Wt (g)	Obv	Mint	Rev	Date	Comment
136	697	cu alloy	15	<1	unid		unid	RB	very worn
100	699	cu alloy	17	1	Victory walking with a wreath.		unid	364-378	corroded
136	699	cu alloy	18	1	Victory on the prow of a ship		Constans?	324-337	worn
136	704	cu alloy	17	1	Emperor with standard and shield.	Arles	Gratian	367-383	late bronze
100	706A	cu alloy	15	1	Two soldiers holding one standard		Helen	337-341	corroded
100	706B	cu alloy	18	1	Victory walking with a wreath		Valens	364-378	corroded
100	706C	cu alloy	14	<1	unid		unid	RB	corroded fragment
148	709	cu alloy	19	<1	Victory walking with a wreath		house of constantine	364-378	snapped
136	710	cu alloy	17	2	Emperor with standard and shield.	Arles	Gratian	367-383	?copy
136	711	cu alloy	17	1	Victory walking with a wreath		Magnus Maximus?	383-388	worn
148	712	cu alloy	12	1	unid		unid	unid	Coin?
136	713	cu alloy	11	<1	unid		unid	RB	?copy
100	718A	cu alloy	14	<1	Victories?		Diocletian	284-305	very worn
100	718B	cu alloy	14	<1	Wolf and twins? Very worn		Roma	330-335	worn
142	722	cu alloy	16	1	Emperor with standard dragging slave		possibly valentian 1	364-378	late bronze
142	722	cu alloy	16	<1	Emperor with standard dragging slave		house of constantine	364-378	
153	730	cu alloy	19	1	Emperor with standard dragging slave		house of constantine	364-378	late bronze. Very corroded
153	732	cu alloy	18	1	soldier spearing fallen barbarian		unid	350-400	appears to be a copy of a common Constantius coin
153	735	cu alloy	19	2	Victory		Constans	337-348	late bronze
153	735	cu alloy	17	1	Victory with a wreath		Valens	364-378	
153	737	cu alloy	14	<1	unid		unid	RB	corroded
153	738	cu alloy	13	1	Victory walking left with a wreath. LVCP	Lyon	Theodosius I	379-395	Lyon mint
153	740	cu alloy	17	2	Two victories holding a shield	Trier	Decentius	350-353	late bronze. Trier.
148	741	cu alloy	12	<1	unid		unid	RB	?copy
154	742	cu alloy	16	1	Emperor with standard dragging slave		unid	364-378	late bronze
160	750	cu alloy	18	1	Victory walking with a wreath		Valens	364-378	corroded
160	751	cu alloy	19	1	Victory with a wreath		Valens	364-378	corroded

Context	SF	Material	Diameter	Wt (g)	Obv	Mint	Rev	Date	Comment
160	752	cu alloy	17	1	Emperor with standard and shield.	Arles	Gratian	367-383	
160	754	cu alloy	13	<1	unid		unid	RB	broken and very worn. Early?
100	755	cu alloy	12	<1	unid		unid	RB	corroded and broken coin
100	756	cu alloy	11	<1	unid		unid	4th	?copy
160	757	cu alloy	18	2	Emperor with standard dragging slave		Valentian I	364-375	late bronze
160	757	cu alloy	17	1	Emperor with standard dragging slave		house of constantine	364-378	
160	758	cu alloy	18	1	Victory walking with a wreath		Valens	364-378	good cond
161	764	cu alloy	16	1	Pax		Carausius	286-293	worn
160	765	cu alloy	17	1	Emperor with standard dragging slave		Constantius II	323-361	late bronze
100	767	cu alloy	17	1	Victory walking with a wreath.		house of constantine	364-378	corroded
100	768	cu alloy	10	<1	Victory?		house of constantine	4th	?copy
100	769	cu alloy	14	1	two soldiers with a standard		Constans?	337-348	worn
100	770	cu alloy	17	1	Two soldiers holding a standard.	Trier	Constantine I	335-337	good cond
100	771	cu alloy	16	1	unid		unid	RB	corroded
100	772	cu alloy	8	<1	unid		unid	RB	fragment
100	773	cu alloy	19	<1	Victory walking with a wreath.		house of constantine	364-378	
100	774	cu alloy	17	1	Emperor with standard and shield.	Arles	Gratian	367-383	worn
161	779	cu alloy	19	1	Emperor with standard and shield?		Gratian	367-383	late bronze
161	779	cu alloy	18	1	Emperor with standard and shield	Arles	Gratian	364-378	
160	780	cu alloy	28	7	Moneta with cornucopia?	Lyon	Constantine?	4th	Lyon mint
160	780	cu alloy	28	1	Genius with baton and cornucopia?	Lyon	Constantine I	307-318	rather large and excellent condition
100	781	cu alloy	18	1	Victory walking with a wreath.	Arles	house of constantine	364-378	
100	782	cu alloy	15	1	Two soldiers holding one standard		Constantius II	323-361	good cond
162	791	cu alloy	17	1	Victory walking with a wreath.		house of constantine	364-378	
160	793	cu alloy	19	1	Emperor with standard dragging slave		house of constantine	364-383	late bronze. Very corroded

Context	SF	Material	Diameter	Wt (g)	Obv	Mint	Rev	Date	Comment
161	794	cu alloy	18	1	Emperor with standard dragging slave		Valentian	364-378	late bronze
161	795	cu alloy	11	<1	unid		unid	RB	?copy
161	797	cu alloy	16	1	unid		house of constantine	364-378	very corroded
160	806	cu alloy	18	1	Victory with a wreath	Arles	Valens	364-378	
166	806	cu alloy	19	2	Victory with a wreath		Valens	364-378	late bronze
160	814	cu alloy	19	1	Victory walking with a wreath.	Arles	house of constantine	364-383	Probably Gratian
160	817	cu alloy	18	1	Victory with a wreath		Valens	364-378	good cond
160	817	cu alloy	19	1	Victory with a wreath	Arles	house of constantine	364-378	
160	819	cu alloy	11	<1	unid		unid	RB	?copy
160	820	cu alloy	18	1	Victory walking with a wreath		house of constantine	364-383	very corroded
160	825	cu alloy	19	1	Emperor with standard and shield.	Arles	Gratian	367-383	worn
160	826	cu alloy	15	1	unid		unid	RB	very corroded
160	827	cu alloy	19	1	Victory with a wreath		Valens	364-378	good cond
160	827	cu alloy	18	1	Victory with a wreath	Arles	house of constantine	364-378	
160	828	cu alloy	17	<1	unid		unid	RB	worn and corroded
160	829	cu alloy	12	1	unid		unid	RB	?copy
160	830	cu alloy	19	1	unid		unid	4th	
160	831	cu alloy	16	1	Victory walking with a wreath.		house of constantine	364-378	corroded
160	832	cu alloy	18	1	Probably victory with a wreath facing left		house of constantine	364-378	corroded and broken coin
160	833	cu alloy	17	1	Emperor with standard dragging slave		Valens	364-378	late bronze
160	834	cu alloy	16	1	unid		unid	RB	prob late bronze
160	835	cu alloy	18	1	Victory with a wreath		house of constantine	364-378	late bronze
160	836	cu alloy	24	1	unid		unid	RB	
160	837	cu alloy	16	1	unid		unid	RB	very corroded

Context	SF	Material	Diameter	Wt (g)	Obv	Mint	Rev	Date	Comment
160	837	cu alloy	19	1	Victoria walking left with wreath and palm		Tetricus I?	271-274	corroded obverse
170	846	cu alloy	19	2	Emperor with standard dragging slave		house of constantine	361-378	late bronze
160	847	cu alloy	19	1	Emperor with standard and shield		Gratian	367-383	late bronze
160	847	cu alloy	18	1	Emperor with standard and shield	Arles	Gratian	364-378	
100	848	cu alloy	17	1	Victory walking with a wreath		house of constantine	364-378	copy? Off-flan and rather crude.
173	854	cu alloy	15	<1	Two soldiers holding one standard		unid	335-337	worn and corroded
189	871	cu alloy	19	<1	Victory walking with a wreath	Arles	Valens	364-378	
189	875	cu alloy	17	1	Victory walking with a wreath.		house of constantine	364-378	corroded
189	876	cu alloy	19	1	unid		unid	RB	corroded
189	879	cu alloy	18	1	Victory with a wreath		house of constantine	4th	late bronze
189	880	cu alloy	15	1	unid		radiate crown-unid	260-296	corroded and worn
170	882	cu alloy	18	1	Emperor with standard dragging slave		house of constantine	364-378	late bronze
189	884	cu alloy	19	1	Emperor with standard and shield.	Arles	Gratian	367-383	good cond
170	886	cu alloy	17	1	Emperor with standard dragging slave		Constans?	337-348	?copy
189	890	cu alloy	20	1	Emperor with standard dragging slave		house of constantine	364-378	late bronze
189	891	cu alloy	16	1	Victory with a wreath		Valens	364-378	late bronze
189	892	cu alloy	12	<1	unid		unid	RB	corroded
189	894	cu alloy	18	1	Emperor with standard and shield.	Arles	Gratian	367-383	worn
170	895	cu alloy	17	1	Emperor with standard dragging slave		Constantius II	323-361	late bronze
100	898	cu alloy	18	2	unid		unid	RB	heavily corroded and concreted
100	900	cu alloy	17	1	unid		radiate crown-unid	260-296	very worn and corroded
100	901	cu alloy	12	<1	Victory walking with a wreath		house of constantine	4th	very worn
100	902	cu alloy	8	<1	unid		unid	4th	?copy

Context	SF	Material	Diameter	Wt (g)	Obv	Mint	Rev	Date	Comment
100	903	cu alloy	12	<1	Victory walking with a wreath		house of constantine	364-378	?copy
196	908	cu alloy	18	2	Possibly sol		Constantine I	306-337	late bronze
196	909	cu alloy	19	1	Victory walking with a wreath.		house of constantine	364-378	corroded
167	921	cu alloy	17	-	unid		unid	RB	corroded coin affixed to pottery sherd
196	925	cu alloy	19	1	Emperor with standard dragging slave		house of constantine	364-383	late bronze. Very corroded
196	927	cu alloy	18	1	Victory walking with a wreath		Valentian	364-375	?copy-excess metal on the flan and legend a little blurred, perhaps a reasonable copy?
196	932	cu alloy	19	1	Emperor with standard and shield.	Arles	Gratian	367-383	
100	934	cu alloy	17	<1	Emperor standing with a globe?		Constantius	354-361	copy?
196	937	cu alloy	19	1	Emperor with standard and shield.	Arles	Gratian	367-383	late bronze
196	939	cu alloy	14	<1	unid		unid	RB	
196	949	cu alloy	19	2	Emperor with standard dragging slave		Valens	364-378	late bronze
199	966	cu alloy	16	<1	virtus? - almost illegible		Victorinus	268-270	?copy
100	968	cu alloy	12	<1	unid		unid	4th	very corroded and worn
100	969	cu alloy	15	<1	unid		unid	4th	broken
100	971	cu alloy	14	<1	Emperor with standard and slaves?		Constans?	348-350	broken and worn coin.

Table 25: Coins

Context	SF	Material	Object	Measurements (mm)	Date	No.	Wt (g)	Comments
102	3	Fe	nail	72 x 25	Roman	1	19	Oval head, bent to form a hook
102	6	Fe	nail	30	Roman	1	2	No head
102	10	Fe	hobnail	12 x 17	Roman	1	3	Flat rectangular headed hobnail
102	11	Fe	nail	26 x 7	Roman	1	<1	Small round head
102	15	Fe	nail	20 x 10	Roman	1	2	bent nail, no head
101	20	pb	strip	23x 8x6	Roman	1	6	folded over strip
102	23	pb	repair?	34x33x3	Roman	1	24	sub-circular slightly irregular sheet with traces of solder on a flat face, the other face is irregular.
100	24	Fe	nail	28	Roman	1	3	no head
100	25	Fe	nail	23 x 12	Roman	1	4	Squared head
100	26	Fe	nail	30 x 6	Roman	1	<1	Round head
101	28	Fe	nail	30	Roman	1	<1	Bent nail, no head
102	30	Fe	plate	53x12x2	Roman	1	3	
102	31	Fe	nail	45	Roman	1	8	Bent nail, no head
102	32	Fe	nail	55 x 20	Roman	1	12	Squared head
102	33	Fe	nail	150 x 10	Roman	1	28	Round head, bent to form a hook
102	35	Fe	nail	90 x 25	Roman	1	34	round head
102	36	Fe	nail	55 x13	Roman	1	12	Squared head
102	37	Fe	nail	42	Roman	1	5	No head
102	38	Fe	strip	32x5x2	Roman	1	6	curved strip
102	39	Fe	nail	46 x18	Roman	1	8	Oval head
102	40	Fe	nail	42	Roman	1	6	Unrecognizable head, bent to form a hook
102	41	Fe	nail	30	Roman	1	2	No head
100	42	Fe	hobnail	10 x 9	Roman	1	<1	Squared head
102	42	Fe	nail	48	Roman	1	8	No head
102	43	Fe	nail	52 x 10	Roman	1	6	Round head
102	44	Fe	nail	43 x 12	Roman	1	4	bent nail, no head
102	45	Fe	nail	32	Roman	1	4	No head
102	48	Fe	nail	40	Roman	1	3	no head
102	49	Fe	lump	-	undated	1	9	
102	50	Fe	hinge strap	62x22x3	Roman	1	23	sub-rectangular plate with rivets
102	51	Fe	nail	23	Roman	1	<1	Bent nail, no head

Context	SF	Material	Object	Measurements (mm)	Date	No.	Wt (g)	Comments
105	53	Fe	nail	45 x16	Roman	1	12	Rectangular head
102	56	Fe	nail	30 x 10	Roman	1	2	Round head
105	62	Fe	nail	55 x 24	Roman	1	18	Flat round head
105	64	Fe	nail	45 x 16	Roman	1	5	Squared head, bent at the top
104	66	Fe	nail	75 x 16	Roman	1	13	Head unrecognizable
104	67	Fe	nail	46	Roman	1	8	No head
184	68	Fe	nail	63 x 17	Roman	1	15	Bent nail, flat rounded top
104	72	Fe	nail	85 x 12	Roman	1	29	Squared head, bent at 90 degrees about mid length
104	73	Fe	nail	48	Roman	1	6	Round head
104	74	Fe	nail	55 x 15	Roman	1	13	Unrecognizable head
105	76	Fe	Awl	93x 9x9	3rd-4 <sup>th</sup>	1	19	Section of tapering wrought iron, with one terminal tapering to a pyramidal point and the other a more gradual taper, presumably forming the tang for a now lost handle. Similar objects have been recovered from Baldock and Hod Hill from 3 <sup>rd</sup> century contexts.
105	77	pb	sheet	27x23x1	Roman	1	4	fragment of sheet
105	78	Fe	nail	60 x 10	Roman	1	6	Flat triangular head
101	81	Fe	nail	65	Roman	1	12	Oval head, bent to form a hook
101	83	Fe	nail	42	Roman	1	3	no head
104	84	Fe	unid	12x3x3	Roman	2	3	
104	89	cu alloy	bead?	12x6	Roman	1	2	circular ring slight camber with highest point in centre. Possibly a small late ROMAN strap end ring.
103	92	Cu alloy	Nail cleaner	42x3x2	3 <sup>rd</sup> -4 <sup>th</sup> C	1	2	well-preserved nail cleaner with a forked terminal and grooved decoration. The loop terminal is attached to a small soldered ring. A similar plain example from Colchester has been dated to the mid to late 3 <sup>rd</sup> C AD.
101	93	Fe	nail	57 x 12	Roman	1	8	round head



Context	SF	Material	Object	Measurements (mm)	Date	No.	Wt (g)	Comments
103	95	fe	stylus	105x6x3	Roman	1	7	complete stylus with spade shaped terminal.
103	96	Fe	knife	41x22x3	Roman	2	11	whittle-tanged knife fragments
104	98	Fe	nail	27 x 16	Roman	1	6	Squared head
104	100	Fe	nail	45 x 15	Roman	1	7	Round head
104	101	Fe	nail	34	Roman	1	4	no head
100	104	Fe	nail	27 x 15	Roman	1	7	Squared head
100	105	Fe	nail	55 x 15	Roman	1	10	Squared head
106	109	Fe	lump	-	Roman	1	3	
100	114	pb	unid	36x25x11	Roman	1	55	sub-circular object with square cut hole in one side
326	116	Fe	nail	62	Roman	1	13	Oval head
100	124	Fe	hobnail	16 x 10	Roman	2	<1	hobnail with spherical head
100	126	Fe	hobnail	5 x 5	Roman	2	<1	dome headed hobnail
100	132	Pb	Die	18 x 20x 19	Roman	1	47	Cuboid die with drilled pips. The pips do not add up to 7 as in modern dies with opposing faces as follows: 1+2; 3+4; 5+6.
110	135	Fe	hobnail	7 x 10	Roman	1	<1	dome-headed hobnail
110	139	Fe	hobnail	10 x 10	Roman	1	<1	dome-headed hobnail
100	141	PB	palm guard	42x48x5	Roman	1	56	Possible palm guard. Resembles objects made in oyster shells.
105	148	Fe	t-staple	60 x 17	Roman	1	12	rectangular head, both sides protruding
102	151	Fe	wall hook	56x8x8	Roman	1	14	
118	167	pb	strip	24x4x3	Roman	1	4	bent
118	171	Fe	nail	35 x 15	Roman	1	7	Unrecognizable head, bent to form a hook
118	174	Fe	plate	46x19x3	Roman	1	21	
121	178	Fe	hook	63x12x2	Roman	1	15	Small crescent shaped blade. Possible pruning hook? <i>falxa Romanoraria</i>
121	179	Fe	nail	50	Roman	1	8	No head
142	184	pb	scrap	18x8x2	Roman	1	1	
121	184	Fe	nail	42 x 20	Roman	1	28	Squared head
100	189	pb	scrap	33x21x3	Roman	1	10	

Context	SF	Material	Object	Measurements (mm)	Date	No.	Wt (g)	Comments
121	189	Fe	nail	27 x20	Roman	1	16	Rhomboid head
121	190	Fe	nail	40	Roman	1	6	No head
100	192	Fe	nail	35 x 20	Roman	1	13	Round head
100	193	Fe	unid	3x2x3	Roman	1	1	fragment
100	197	Fe	T-staple	32x43x4	Roman	1	18	
100	198	Fe	nail	55 x 15	Roman	1	9	Squared head
100	204	pb	sheet	21x16x1	Roman	1	3	
100	205	pb	strip	29x6x6	Roman	1	8	
100	206	Fe	nail	25 x 17	Roman	1	11	Oval head
180	215	Fe	nail	35 x 20	Roman	1	8	Oval head
100	218	Fe	nail	15 x 10	Roman	1	<1	dome-headed hobnail
100	219	Fe	hobnail	12 x 13	Roman	1	<1	dome-headed hobnail
100	220	Fe	nail	35	Roman	1	6	No head
102	225	Fe	nail	101	Roman	1	32	No head
127	231	Fe	nail	75 x 20	Roman	1	20	Round head, shaped to form a hook
102	233	Fe	nail	85 x 15 x8	Roman	1	24	Rhomboid head
117	241	Fe	nail	34 x 20	Roman	1	6	no head
100	243	Fe	nail	20	Roman	1	3	unrecognizable head
100	244	pb	scrap	16x5x4	Roman	1	3	
136	248	Fe	nail	40 x 25	Roman	1	13	Oval head
122	251	Fe	nail	50 x 17	Roman	1	12	Round head
122	252	Fe	nail	50 x 17	Roman	1	14	rectangular head, one side protruding
122	253	Fe	nail	70 x 13	Roman	1	10	round head
122	254	Fe	nail	30 x 12	Roman	1	6	Oval head
127	256	Fe	nail	75 x 20	Roman	1	18	Oval head, shaped to form a hook
107	257	Fe	nail	60 x 20	Roman	1	16	Rectangular head, bent at 90 degrees at mid length
127	259	Fe	nail	70 x 27	Roman	1	15	Oval head, shaped to form a hook
127	260	Fe	nail	90 x 20	Roman	1	23	Round head, bent to form a hook
127	260	Fe	nail	50	Roman	1	4	bent nail, no head
121	261	Fe	nail	33x3x2	Roman	1	2	shaft only
105	263	Fe	nail	74 x 18	Roman	1	24	rectangular head
105	264	Fe	nail	40	Roman	1	10	No head
105	264	Fe	nail	40	Roman	1	8	no head

Context	SF	Material	Object	Measurements (mm)	Date	No.	Wt (g)	Comments
105	266	Fe	nail	65 x 16	Roman	1	12	Round headed nail bent to form a hook
125	267	Fe	nail	45	Roman	1	8	no head, wedge shaped
125	268	Fe	nail	50	Roman	1	6	no head
110	269	Fe	nail	34 x 15	Roman	1	7	Round head
102	270	Fe	plate	18x13x2	undated	1	3	fragment of
100	275	Fe	2 nails and 3 hobnails	hobnails 10 x10 (avg.), nails 30 ( X 20 round headed nail)	Roman	5	14	3 hobnails with domed head, 2 nails with unrecognizable heads
112	281	Fe	nail	20 x 10	Roman	1	2	Round head
136	285	Fe	key	51x39x3	Roman	1	28	Trapezoid shaped plate with circular aperture. The locking part of the key is missing.
133	288	Fe	nail	40	Roman	1	2	no head
100	290	pb	scrap	31x6x2	Roman	1	10	
100	296	Fe	nail	45 x 22	Roman	1	11	Oval head, bent to form a hook
100	297	Fe	nail	70 x 23	Roman	1	21	Oval head
100	298	Fe	nail	65 x 17	Roman	1	16	Squared head
102	300	Fe	nail	45	Roman	1	4	no head
102	301	Fe	nail	29x10x8	Roman	1	12	
102	302	Fe	nail	42 x 5	Roman	1	<1	Bent at the top, to form a hook with the head as bent part
102	303	Fe	hobnail	10 x 10	Roman	1	<1	dome headed hobnail
102	306	Fe	nail	20 x 15	Roman	1	4	Flat rectangular head
102	307	Fe	nail	60	Roman	1	8	No recognizable head
102	308	Fe	nail	40 x 10	Roman	1	5	Rounded head
102	309	Fe	nail	26	Roman	1	<1	No head
102	310	Fe	nail	35	Roman	1	<1	No head
102	312	Fe	nail	20 x15	Roman	1	2	Bent nail
102	313	Fe	unid	30x8x3	undated	1	3	small bar fragment?
102	316	Fe	nail	55 x 8	Roman	1	3	Round head
102	317	Fe	nail	27	Roman	1	<1	no head
102	318	Fe	nail	60	Roman	1	6	Nail bent at 90 degrees
102	319	Fe	nail	55	Roman	1	5	No head, bent to form a hook
102	320	Fe	nail	22	Roman	1	<1	No head

Context	SF	Material	Object	Measurements (mm)	Date	No.	Wt (g)	Comments
127	323	Fe	nail	45	Roman	1	6	No head
133	326	Fe	nail	47	Roman	1	2	No head
133	328	Fe	nail	25 x 13	Roman	2	5	Round nail snapped off
100	329	Fe	nail and bent nail	43 x 12	Roman	2	8	One nail with squared head and one bent nail/hook
133	403	Fe	nail	50	Roman	1	15	Head unrecognizable due to lump of rust
113	404	cu alloy	strap fitting	33x26x0.3	Roman	2	1	Two thin copper sheet fragments forming two sides of a sub-rectangular object with perforated edges. Decorative strap fitting.
137	407	Fe	nail	43	Roman	1	4	Nail bent at 90 degrees
140	422	Fe	nail	36	Roman	1	12	no head
140	422	Fe	nail	26	Roman	1	<1	No head
140	424	fe	nail	5x10x2	Roman	1	28	square headed nail in limestone, fragment of tile?
140	425	Fe	hinge strap	38x26x3	Roman	1	9	sub-rectangular plate with rivets and small hook at one terminal
122	426	Fe	hobnail	12 x 10	Roman	1	<1	flat circular headed hobnail
100	427	pb	sheet	35x20x18	Roman	1	48	folded over strip
122	429	Fe	plate	41x27x3	Roman	1	14	
137	501	Fe	bracket	41x22x3	Roman	1	23	l-shaped bracket
106	502	Fe	nail	68	Roman	1	11	No head
110	503	Fe	nail	32	Roman	1	6	no head
100	504	Fe	nail	42	Roman	1	11	No head
137	505	Fe	nail	35 x 14	Roman	1	7	Round head, bent end
141	508	Fe	nail	33 x 17	Roman	1	11	Squared head
140	509	Fe	nail	45	Roman	1	<1	No head
110	510	Fe	nail	55 x 15	Roman	1	11	Squared head
133	513	Fe	nail	27	Roman	1	<1	No head
140	514	Fe	nail	30 x 15	Roman	1	7	Rounded head
141	515	pb	strip	49x11x3	Roman	1	8	lead strip
183	518	Fe	nail	30	Roman	1	4	no head
100	519	Fe	nail	68 x 25	Roman	1	29	Oval head

Context	SF	Material	Object	Measurements (mm)	Date	No.	Wt (g)	Comments
100	520	Fe	3 nails, 1 hobnail	Hobnail 18 x 18, nails avg 50 x 15	Roman	4	22	Round head, all bent, one of them to form a hook, one flat headed hobnail
100	521	pb	strip	36x15x3	Roman	1	15	
100	522	pb	strip	36x21x3	Roman	1	11	
119	525	Fe	nail	40	Roman	1	14	No head
136	526	Fe	plate	52x31x3	Roman	1	17	
139	527	Fe	handle	62x8x4	Roman	1	19	Thin iron bar with two curved terminals presumably once attached to an organic handle.
139	528	Fe	nail	65	Roman	1	6	No head
142	529	Fe	nail	28 x 25	Roman	1	10	Oval head, one side protruding
142	529	Fe	hobnail	10 x 10	Roman	1	<1	dome headed hobnail
142	530	Fe	nail	70	Roman	1	12	Bent at 90 degrees, no head
142	531	Fe	nail	42	Roman	1	5	no head
100	532	Fe	key	32x12x3	Roman	1	4	terminal from a simple key? Narrow bar with a trapezoid flange.
100	533	Fe	nail	26 x 13	Roman	1	4	Round head
142	534	Fe	nail	52	Roman	1	8	no head
142	540	Fe	nail	40	Roman	1	7	no head, wedge shaped
142	542	Fe	nail	42x8x5	Roman	1	9	
142	543	Fe	lumps	-	undated	10	4	
142	544	Fe	plate	38x28x3	Roman	1	11	
142	546	Fe	lumps	-	undated	6	6	corroded lumps, discarded.
132	547	Fe	plate	102x61x2	Roman	1	136	trapezoid shaped plate.
125	548	Fe	nail	35x3x3	Roman	1	5	head is missing
125	549	Fe	bracket	38x12x3	Roman	1	16	iron plate with a pronounced central curve to allow access for a rounded bolt or pin. Possibly related to sf 982?
142	551	Fe	lump	-	undated	1	62	corroded lump
142	551	Fe	hinge strap	51x22x3	Roman	1	6	sub-rectangular plate with rivets and small hook at one terminal
136	559	fe	tool	118x8x3	Roman	1	16	square sectioned iron bar with one rounded section terminal and a square terminal. Similar tools were noted at

Context	SF	Material	Object	Measurements (mm)	Date	No.	Wt (g)	Comments
								Carlisle and thought to be used in fine working (cf: C Howard Davis 2009, 757), it could also be a very thick stylus.
147	569	Fe	nail	36	Roman	1	6	no head
142	571	Fe	nail	50	Roman	1	6	No head
148	585	Fe	nail	47 x 16	Roman	1	10	Bent nail, unrecognizable head
136	587	Fe	plate	41x8x2	Roman	1	3	
147	590	Fe	nail	42	Roman	1	5	no head
142	591	Fe	nail	60	Roman	1	8	Bent nail
142	605	Fe	lumps	-	undated	2	100	
136	606	Fe	nail	43	Roman	1	2	unrecognizable head
136	626	cu alloy			Roman	1	1	
136	626	cu alloy	sheet	60x31x0.3	Roman	1	1	Lorica Squamata? Semi-circular thin copper alloy sheet with perforations along the edge and one noticeable rivet hole.
136	635	Fe	nail	52 x 12	Roman	1	7	round head
136	639	Fe	strip	41x12x3	Roman	1	6	
136	642	Fe	nail	85	Roman	1	17	No head
136	644	Fe	nail	80	Roman	1	25	No head
136	650	Fe	nail	35	Roman	1	5	no head
136	665	cu alloy	strap fitting	29x3x23	Roman	1	3	Sub-rectangular folded sheet with rope decoration on each side. At least two rivets were once attached. Possibly once from a harness or type of armour.
136	668	Fe	hobnail	14 x 10	Roman	1	3	dome-headed hobnail
100	672	Fe	nail	34	Roman	1	5	no head
142	673	Fe	knife	38x28x4	Roman	1	16	A similar blade from Carlisle comes from late ROMAN contexts
100	677	Fe	nail	45 x25	Roman	1	13	Oval head, bent to form a hook
136	681	Fe	nail	40 x25	Roman	1	13	Oval head, one side protruding
136	686	Fe	nail	10	Roman	1	3	unrecognizable head
136	689	Fe	bar	33x12x6	Roman	2	17	bar fragments
136	691	Fe	nail	34 x 20	Roman	1	15	Round head

Context	SF	Material	Object	Measurements (mm)	Date	No.	Wt (g)	Comments
136	696	Fe	punch	63x63x6	Roman	1	32	Rectangular sectioned bar with one square terminal and one angled cutting terminal. A small chisel or punch.
136	698	Fe	nail	40 x15	Roman	1	12	Squared head
136	707	cu alloy	strap fitting	26x22x0.3	Roman	1	1	thin copper sheet, perforated along one edge.
142	714	Fe	nail and hobnails	38 x10 (nail), 5 x 10 hobnails avg	Roman	4	5	1 nail, 3 dome headed hobnails
100	715	Fe	3 nails	43 /36/19	Roman	3	10	no heads, fragmentary
100	717	pb	T-staple	23x 8x6	Roman	1	9	
142	719	Fe	hobnail	6 x 5	Roman	1	<1	dome-headed hobnail
142	720	Fe	hobnail	16 x 8	Roman	1	<1	dome-headed hobnail
142	721	Fe	head of nail	10	Roman	1	<1	Only head preserved
100	724	pb	sheet	43x30x4	Roman	1	55	
100	725	Fe	unid	45x20x18	Roman	1	20	corroded lump
147	727	Fe	nail	18 x 10	Roman	1	<1	Round head
153	729	Fe	nail	29 x12	Roman	1	7	Squared head
153	733	Fe	nail	30 x 20	Roman	1	12	rectangular head
136	741	Fe	nail	25 x20	Roman	1	6	round head
136	745	Fe	hobnail	10 x 10	Roman	1	1	square headed hobnail
160	749	Fe	nail	40	Roman	1	8	unrecognizable head
160	753	cu alloy	sheet	33x32x0.3	Roman	1	1	Lorica Squamata? Semi-circular thin copper alloy sheet with perforations along the edge and one noticeable rivet hole.
160	761	Fe	lump	-	undated	1	44	
161	762	pb	scrap	29x18x10	Roman	1	11	
161	763	Fe	nail	30	Roman	1	16	unrecognizable head
161	776	Fe	nail	43	Roman	1	7	no head
161	777	Fe	knife	51x22x4	Roman	1	19	
162	783	Fe	nail	23	Roman	1	2	no head
147	784	pb	sheet	130x45x12	Roman	1	427	folded strip of lead and iron
100	786	Fe	nail	35 x15	Roman	1	7	Round head, bent to form a hook and twisted

Context	SF	Material	Object	Measurements (mm)	Date	No.	Wt (g)	Comments
161	796	Fe	nail	34	Roman	1	6	no head
100	805	Fe	nail	20 x 20	Roman	1	6	Oval head
166	807	Fe	nail	40	Roman	1	6	no head, wedge shaped
166	807	Fe	nail	20 x 18	Roman	1	7	Unrecognizable head
160	808	Fe	nails	30 x 26	Roman	5	17	fragments of nails, squared head
160	809	Fe	nails	50	Roman	2	7	no head
160	810	Fe	nail	40	Roman	2	10	no head
160	811	Fe	nail	65	Roman	1	17	no head, bent at 90 degrees
160	812	Fe	nail	55 x 20	Roman	1	15	round head
160	813	Fe	plate	64x31x3	Roman	1	28	
160	821	pb	strip	31x10x4	Roman	1	5	
160	822	Fe	nail	67	Roman	1	4	No head
160	823	cu alloy	strap-end	40x12x2	4th	1	2	handle-less amphora strap-end, corroded and fragile.
160	838	Fe	nail	70 x 13	Roman	3	8	round head, fragmentary
160	841	Fe	plate	29x21x3	Roman	1	8	
160	842	Fe	nail	25 x 21	Roman	1	7	Round head
100	843	Fe	nail	25 x 18	Roman	1	10	Round head
161	845	Fe	nail	40	Roman	1	5	No head
100	849	Fe	hobnail	10x2x2	Roman	1	3	
100	850	Fe	nail	75 x 20	Roman	1	16	Oval head, bent to form a hook
174	851	cu alloy	ear ring?	24x2x2	Roman	1	2	annular formed from a single strand of cu alloy wire. Broken at the terminals.
162	852	pb	T-staple	48x19x2	Roman	1	4	
174	853	Fe	nail	35	Roman	1	<1	no head
100	858	Fe	nail	60 x 30	Roman	1	15	T shaped nail, both side of head heavily protruding
181	861	Fe	nail	30 x 15	Roman	1	6	round head
181	862	Fe	nail	46	Roman	1	13	no head
167	866	Fe	plate	12x6x3	Roman	1	2	
192	867	Fe	nail	60 x 20	Roman	1	27	Squared head apparently but very lumpy, bent at half length
136	869	Fe	nail	30	Roman	1	2	Bent nail, no head



Context	SF	Material	Object	Measurements (mm)	Date	No.	Wt (g)	Comments
182	870	Fe	nail	50	Roman	1	7	No head, wedge shaped nail enlarging at the top
160	872	Fe	lump	-	undated	1	5	
172	877	Fe	nail	27 x 20	Roman	1	8	Oval head
189	881	pb	sheet	250x60x3	Roman	5	305	sheet of lead forming a circular collar? With flattened upper 'rim' and a series of flanges extending from the lower surface to attached to a circular object.
170	888	Fe	nail	25 x 22	Roman	1	11	Oval head
177	896	pb	fragments	-	Roman	15	864	bag of lead scrap fragments and soil
100	897	pb	scrap	31x21x3	Roman	1	8	fragments
194	907	Fe	nail	33 x15	Roman	1	11	Round head
140	913	Fe	hobnail	10 x10	Roman	1	<1	dome-headed hobnail
196	915	Fe	hobnail	10 x 10	Roman	1	<1	snapped, head separated
194	917	Fe	wall hook	28x8x4	Roman	1	2	l-shaped bracket
196	918	Fe	fitting	91x85x44	Roman	1	142	Crescent shaped plate with a loop ended terminal and three large rivets retained on the underside of the plate.
198	941	Fe	hinge strap	31x18x4	Roman	1	10	Corroded hinge strap with at least 3 rivets surviving.
203	942	cu alloy	bracelet?	34x2x2	Roman	1	2	Two twisted strands of wire, possibly once gilded. Possible bracelet?
196	953	Fe	nail	30 x 15	Roman	2	3	dome headed nail
100	956	Fe	hobnail	10 x10	Roman	1	<1	dome headed hobnail, heavily rusted
100	958	pb	strip	12x11x3	Roman	1	3	
199	960	cu alloy	ear ring?	19x2x2	Roman	1	2	Crescentic and fragmented at terminal. Such ear rings were popular throughout the period.
199	961	Fe	wall hook	35x48x11	Roman	1	17	right-angled hinge pivot
199	963	Fe	hobnail	12 x 10 ( head diameter)	Roman	1	2	dome-headed hobnail
199	965	Fe	bar	46x29x13	Roman	1	37	Thick square cut piece of bar with a rivet attached.
199	965	Fe	nail	40	Roman	1	10	unrecognizable head
107	967	Fe	nail	42	Roman	1	5	bent nail, no head

Context	SF	Material	Object	Measurements (mm)	Date	No.	Wt (g)	Comments
100	970	pb	scrap	-	undated	1	8	
211	972	Fe	nail	50	Roman	1	10	No head
199	973	Fe	nail	37 x 20	Roman	1	5	Squared head
199	974	Fe	nail	50	Roman	1	11	No head
199	975	Fe	nail	35 x12	Roman	1	7	Circular head
199	976	Fe	wall hook	53x21x8	Roman	1	14	
199	977	Fe	spiked loop	18x20x2	Roman	1	3	broken circular head
199	978	Fe	hobnail	5 x 10	Roman	1	<1	dome-headed hobnail
199	979	Fe	hold fast	21x8x4	Roman	1	3	
212	981	Fe	nail	75 x 30	Roman	1	24	Oval head, bends at 90 degrees at half length
214	982	Fe	rod	168x12x10	Roman	1	118	large iron rod, possibly a door pin or bolt?
212	983	Fe	nail	65	Roman	1	10	Slightly bent, no head
203	984	Fe	nail	45 x 10	Roman	1	18	Round head
182	990	Fe	nail	42 x 15	Roman	1	8	Round head, bent to form a hook
203	995	Fe	nail	36	Roman	1	4	no head
203	995	Fe	nail	20 x 10	Roman	1	3	Head unrecognizable
203	996	Fe	nail	40	Roman	1	4	no head
227	996	Fe	nail	25	Roman	1	<1	Small hook
100	997	Fe	nail	32	Roman	1	4	No head
227	998	Fe	nail	31	Roman	1	3	no head
227	1001	Fe	strip	42x8x3	Roman	1	8	
227	1003	pb	scrap	-	undated	1	10	
227	1005	Fe	nail	15 x 10	Roman	1	4	circular flat head
227	1006	Fe	nail	40	Roman	1	6	no head, bent to form a hook
227	1007	Fe	nail	28	Roman	1	<1	no head
227	1008	Fe	nail	42	Roman	1	4	no head
227	1009	Fe	hobnail	5 x 10	Roman	1	4	dome headed hobnail
227	1010	Fe	hobnail	8x 10	Roman	1	<1	dome headed hobnail
227	1011	Fe	hobnail	5 x 7	Roman	1	<1	dome headed hobnail
227	1012	Fe	nail	35	Roman	1	13	Head unrecognizable due to lump of rust
227	1013	Fe	nail	30	Roman	1	3	No head

Context	SF	Material	Object	Measurements (mm)	Date	No.	Wt (g)	Comments
100	1014	Fe	hobnail	8 x 10	Roman	1	<1	dome-headed hobnail
199	1016	Fe	nail	30	Roman	1	4	No head
199	1017	Fe	nail	25	Roman	1	<1	No head
105	1020	Fe	slag	-	Roman	1	85	furnace slag?
100		fe	T-staple	22x4x4	Roman	1	4	
100		Fe	nails	assorted sized	Roman	16	75	Assorted sizes nails
105		Fe	nail	57	Roman	1	14	No head
100		Fe	bar	42x8x3	Roman	2	31	

Table 26: Metal objects

Context	SF	Colour	Form	Description	No	Wt (g)	Date
102	9	yellow tint	vessel	body shard. Also one shard of MODERN	2	1	RB
102	12	yellow tint	vessel	body shard	1	1	RB
102	14	green tint	conical beaker	fire-rounded rim and body shards	6	3	3rd-4th
102	16	green	funnel mouthed jug	glass strip handle fragment	1	6	4th
102	18	green tint	flask	rim of probable ovoid flask	1	1	4th
102	46	green tint	vessel	body shard	1	2	RB
102	52	green tint	hemispherical cup	rim	1	1	3rd-4th
102	53	green tint	hemispherical cup	neck	1	2	3rd-4th
102	57	yellow tint	hemispherical cup	body shard	1	1	3rd-4th
105	58	green tint	hemispherical cup	body shard	1	3	3rd-4th
105	69	green tint	hemispherical cup	part of the neck	1	2	3rd-4th
104	91	iridescent	vessel	body shard	1	1	RB
103	97	iridescent	bottle	square bottle?	1	2	RB
105	99	green tint	conical beaker	fire-rounded rim beaker	4	6	4th
105	144	green tint	vessel	body shard	1	4	RB
105	145	iridescent	vessel	fragments	2	1	RB
105	147	green tint	conical beaker	neck and body shards	9	2	3rd-4th
121	153	Green tint	Stirrer	Domed knob and twisted stem for a glass stirrer. Such stirrers have been suggested as being 1-2 <sup>nd</sup> C, but appear throughout the RB period.	1	2	RB
118	152	green tint	vessel	body shards	2	1	RB
118	156	green tint	conical beaker	body shard	1	1	3rd-4th
121	166	green tint	conical beaker	body shards	3	1	3rd-4th
118	170	iridescent	conical beaker	body shard	1	3	3rd-4th
121	177	green tint	conical beaker	fire-rounded rim beaker	1	2	4th
121	183	iridescent	vessel	body shard	1	2	RB
182	191	green tint	flask	neck of a flask or possible bottle	1	2	3rd-4th
177	192	green tint	vessel	body shards	4	1	3rd-4th
0	221	iridescent	vessel	body shards	3	2	RB
121	224	green tint	cup or beaker	fire-rounded rim	3	2	3rd-4th
105	226	green tint	hemispherical cup	decorated facet from a cup, this style was in decline by the e4th	1	2	3rd-4th
105	236	green tint	vessel	body shard	1	2	3rd-4th
119	271	-	void	modern stoneware	1	5	MODERN
105	277	green tint	conical beaker	body shard	1	3	3rd-4th
136	283	green tint	vessel	body shard	4	2	RB
102	304	green	unid	body shard	1	2	RB
113	327	green tint	beaker	fire-rounded rim beaker	1	1	3rd-4th
100	400	green tint	vessel	body shard	1	2	RB
113	401	green tint	hemispherical cup	fire-rounded rim and neck	2	4	3rd-4th
133	405	iridescent	conical beaker	base	1	3	3rd-4th
133	405	iridescent	vessel	body shard	1	1	RB
113	406	green tint	funnel mouthed jug	loop decorated body shard	1	1	4th
133	413	green tint	conical beaker	body shard	1	4	3rd-4th
133	415	iridescent	vessel	body shard	1	3	RB
121	507	green tint	hemispherical cup	cracked off rim	1	1	3rd-4th
141	516	green tint	hemispherical cup	cracked-off rim	1	1	4th

Context	SF	Colour	Form	Description	No	Wt (g)	Date
127	523	yellow tint	vessel	fire-rounded rim	2	2	3rd-4th
133	524	iridescent	conical beaker	cracked off rim and neck fragments	16	4	4th
142	536	iridescent	vessel	body shard	1	1	RB
142	539	iridescent	vessel	body shards	1	2	RB
147	568	iridescent	conical beaker	body shard	1	2	3rd-4th
148	574	iridescent	vessel	body shard	1	1	RB
148	578	iridescent	vessel	body shard	1	1	RB
108	586	iridescent	vessel	body shard	1	2	RB
148	593	iridescent	vessel	body shard	1	2	RB
136	607	iridescent	vessel	body shard	1	2	RB
136	608	green tint	vessel	curved body shard	1	2	RB
136	611	iridescent	unid	splinter	1	1	RB
136	623	green tint	vessel	curved body shard, possible beaker	1	3	RB
136	628	green tint	conical beaker	body shard	1	3	4th
136	634	green	stirrer	Fragment of a cylindrical glass rod. Known as stirrers, these objects may have been used for applying unguents.	1	2	RB
136	645	iridescent	conical beaker	body shard	3	6	3rd-4th
136	648	green tint	flask	body shard from a spherical vessel	1	2	4th
136	652	green tint	vessel	body shard	1	1	RB
136	656	iridescent	vessel	curved body shard, possible beaker	2	3	RB
136	660	green tint	vessel	fire-rounded rim, probably a cup	2	1	3rd-4th
136	661	yellow tint	flask	ribbed decorative strip	1	1	3rd-4th
136	666	iridescent	vessel	Fire-rounded rim	1	1	3rd-4th
136	671	iridescent	hemispherical cup	cracked off rim and neck	2	4	3rd-4th
136	675	green tint	conical beaker	body shard	4	2	3rd-4th
113	694	green tint	hemispherical cup	cracked off rim and neck	1	1	4th
136	700	iridescent	vessel	curved body shard, possible beaker	1	3	RB
136	701	iridescent	vessel	body shards	2	3	RB
136	702	iridescent	conical beaker	body shard	1	1	3rd-4th
136	703	iridescent	vessel	curved body shard, possible beaker	1	3	RB
136	708	green tint	vessel	body shard	1	1	RB
147	721	iridescent	vessel	curved body shard, possible beaker	1	3	RB
153	734	iridescent	funnel mouthed jug	decorated body shards	2	3	4th
153	736	iridescent	vessel	curved body shard, possible beaker	1	3	RB
153	746	iridescent	vessel	body shards	5	3	RB
148	748	green tint	vessel	fragments	4	2	RB
110	760	green tint	flagon	fragment of lip	1	1	3rd-4th
161	766	green tint	conical beaker	body shard	1	4	3rd-4th
136	787	iridescent	bottle	unguent bottle folded over rim	1	3	3rd-4th
136	788	green tint	conical beaker	body shard	1	1	3rd-4th
161	798	green tint	conical beaker	body shards	3	3	3rd-4th
160	799	green tint	conical beaker	body shards	1	1	3rd-4th
161	800	green tint	vessel	body shards, rather bubbly	2	1	3rd-4th
166	801	green tint	vessel	curved body shard, possible beaker	1	2	RB
166	802	iridescent	vessel	body shard	1	2	RB
167	804	iridescent	vessel	body shards	2	4	RB
160	816	green tint	bottle	base, probably an unguent bottle	1	3	3rd-4th
136	825	green tint	conical beaker	fire-rounded rim beaker	9	4	3rd-4th
160	840	green tint	vessel	body shard	1	3	RB
160	844	iridescent	hemispherical cup	fire-rounded rim and body shards	8	6	4th
136	857	green tint	vessel	body shards	2	1	RB
101	859	iridescent	vessel	body shards	5	6	RB
174	864	iridescent	vessel	body shards	3	5	RB

Context	SF	Colour	Form	Description	No	Wt (g)	Date
189	874	iridescent	conical beaker	body shard	1	3	3rd-4th
189	874	iridescent	vessel	body shard	1	1	RB
170	883	green tint	bottle	partial base and side of indented unguent bottle	1	4	3rd-4th
189	893	iridescent	conical beaker	fire-rounded rim and partial neck	3	4	4th
100	905	green tint	bottle	body shards, one is ribbed	2	2	3rd-4th
196	911	green tint	vessel	body shards	3	2	RB
196	916	iridescent	vessel	splinter	1	1	RB
196	916	iridescent	vessel	body shards	2	1	RB
196	922	iridescent	vessel	body shard	1	1	RB
196	926	green tint	conical beaker	cracked off rim	1	3	3rd-4th
196	928	iridescent	conical beaker	body shard	1	3	3rd-4th
196	933	iridescent	vessel	fragments	2	1	RB
189	935	iridescent	hemispherical cup	curved fragments	12	4	3rd-4th
196	936	iridescent	vessel	body shard	1	1	RB
196	943	green tint	conical beaker	body shard	1	1	3rd-4th
196	945	iridescent	hemispherical cup	body shard	1	3	3rd-4th
196	946	green tint	vessel	body shard	1	3	RB
196	947	iridescent	vessel	body shard	2	4	RB
196	950	iridescent	vessel	fragments	5	3	RB
105	951	green tint	vessel	slight curved body shard	1	1	3rd-4th
199	952	green tint	vessel	curved body shard, possible beaker	1	2	RB
196	954	iridescent	hemispherical cup	neck and body shards	3	4	3rd-4th
160	986	green tint	hemispherical cup	body shard	1	1	3rd-4th
100	1015	iridescent	hemispherical cup	fire-rounded rim	2	1	3rd-4th
100	1016	green tint	conical beaker	body shard	1	4	3rd-4th

Table 27: Glass

Context	SF	Object	Dimensions (mm)	Weight (g)	Date	Comments
U/S	121	Spindle whorl	48x11	28	Late Roman	Spindle whorl manufactured from the broken base of a colour-coat vessel. The hole has been crudely drilled through the vessel with spalling on both sides.

Table 28: Ceramic finds

## **Appendix 7: Lithics**

*By J T Hogue*

### **Introduction**

This report concerns a small assemblage of seven chipped-stone artefacts recovered during archaeological excavations at the Paddock, High Dyke, Navenby, Lincolnshire. The diagnostic pieces consist of a barbed-and-tanged arrowhead, 104, and an end- and side- scraper, 136. The former is distinct and characteristic of the early Bronze Age (2500–1500 BC) and whilst the latter is can be less securely dated it has diagnostic traits consistent with technological strategies utilised during the later Neolithic and early Bronze Age. The five remaining artefacts consist of three flakes and a couple of chips.

### **Method**

Each of the lithic artefacts were examined macroscopically using a 10x triplet hand lens. A catalogue of the technological attributes, indicative of the reduction methods and function of the artefacts, was compiled in Microsoft Excel. The catalogue also records the condition of the artefact, including the presence of patination, burning, and post-depositional damage. In addition, to the attribute data linear measurements were recorded using Mitutoyo digital calipers with a precision of  $\pm 0.02$  mm and the mass was recorded with a precision of  $\pm 0.1$  g for each of the retouched tools and whole flakes. Due to the small number of finds each is discussed in detail below and the catalogue is given below (Table 29).

### **Assemblage**

#### ***Context 104***

There is only a single lithic artefact from this context, a barbed-and-tanged arrowhead. It is an arrowhead of Ballyclare type (Green 1980), although damage makes further detailed classification impossible. It has an elongated triangular shape and is broken at the tip. The tang is missing and there is also a break at the end of the longer barb, although the remaining barb is rounded. In addition to the breaks, there is a small micro-chip at one of the edges. There are no signs of patination on the broken surfaces in contrast to the rest of the piece that is heavily patinated, which indicates that the damage occurred post-deposition. The item is distinctive and characteristic of the early Bronze Age (2500–1500 BC).

#### ***Context 125***

There are two artefacts from this stratigraphic context, both chips. Each is on chert, one on light-brown in colour, and the other showing clear signs of burning, including discolouration and fissures.

#### ***Context 136***

There two artefacts from this stratigraphic context, a scraper and an unretouched flake.

The scraper is manufactured on a removal that was side-struck to rejuvenate the flaking surface of a core. It is made of greyish-brown flint and has a thick rounded cortex consistent with have been rolled in a fluvial environment. The distal end and left edge of the blank has been retouched by the removal of small flakes, struck from the dorsal surface, creating a semi-abrupt convex end and side scraper. The piece measures 33.1 x 33.3 x 12.9mm and has a well-defined scraper edge. There must have been an interval between manufacture of blank and its modification into a scraper, as there is differential patination on the surface of the piece. There are no signs of damage. The piece is not closely datable, but technological attributes indicate that it probably dates to the Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age.

The unretouched flake is grey flint and is small measuring 25.2 x 18.9 x 4.2mm. It has a dihedral striking platform with a pronounced bulb of percussion and on the dorsal surface opposed scars, which indicate

the piece was struck from an opposed-platform core using a hard-hammer technique. There is discontinuous micro-chipping on the margins of the piece, which most probably occurred post-deposition.

#### **Context 145**

There is a single artefact from this context. It is a tertiary flake on translucent grey flint with light patination. It has a small linear striking platform with a diffuse bulb and the dorsal scars are unidirectional, which indicates the piece was made on a single-platform core using a soft-hammer technique. It is small flake measuring 23.0 x 17.0 x 2.5mm. There are discontinuous micro-chips on the margins that occurred post-deposition.

#### **Context 166**

There is a single lithic artefact from this context. It is the proximal end of a flake on strong brown flint with thin cortex consistent with deriving from a river cobble.

#### **References**

Green, H S, 1980, *The Flint Arrowheads of the British Isles*, BAR British Series 75, Oxford



Context	Small Find No.	Type	Date	Weight (g)	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Thickness (mm)	Patination	Cortex	Burning	Retouch	Platform	Bulb	Scars	Termination	Notes
104	75	barbed-and-tanged arrowhead	EBA	>6.0	>33.3	25.7	7.9	Y			c					Broken tip, tang, and at one of the barbs. Ballyclare type, remaining barb is rounded. differential patination indicates damage occurred post-deposition.
125		chip						Y								
125		chip								Y						Heavily thermally damaged fragment with discolouration and fissures
136		end- and side - scraper	L.Neo/EBA	15.9	33.1	33.3	12.9	Y	<50%		s/d-l	plain	pronounced	crossed		Manufactured on a <i>flanc de nucleus</i> that has formed a patina before being retouched into a end- and side-scraper
136		flake		2.5	25.2	18.9	4.2					dihedral	pronounced	opposed	feathered	Micro-chipping on the margins most probably damage that occurred post-deposition
145		flake		1.4	23.0	17.0	2.5	Y				linear	diffuse	unidirectional	hinged	Micro-chipping on the margins most probably damage that occurred post-deposition
166		flake shatter							100%			linear	diffuse	cortical		

Table 29: Lithics

## Appendix 8: Worked stone

By M Wood with specialist identification by M Henig

### Introduction

Two fragment of worked stone were recovered during archaeological work at Navenby. Both pieces were recorded in-house with specialist identification kindly provided by Revd Professor Martin Henig of Oxford University.

### Methodology

The material was counted and weighed in kilograms, then examined visually to identify any diagnostic pieces and the overall condition of the assemblage. A summary of the material is recorded in Table 30.

### Assemblage

Context	SF	Form	Date	Weight (kg)	Measurements (mm)	Comments
136	743	Altar	Roman	2.36	123x101x109	A roughly cylindrical piece of worked limestone with a central depression on the upper surface. The stone is plain apart from the depression, which measures approximately 55x55x19mm and has been chipped into the limestone.
136	1024	Altar	Roman	14kg	222x112x132	A worked limestone cuboid, plain apart from a linear horizontal line carved just below the top and another just above where the base should be. The base itself has been broken. A central depression c.65x65x10mm in present in on top of the stone.

Table 30: Worked stone

### Discussion

Two small altars were recovered, both retaining a gouged central focus. These altar belongs to a large group of plain altars, which together with so many carved and inscribed altars published in the fascicules of CSIR and volumes I and III of RIB, represent the personal devotion of individuals to the gods and goddesses of Roman Britain. They were for the most part doubtless simple votives though doubtless libations and other offerings were made on them. These altars although small would seem to be real altars and not one of a class of miniatures recorded in the Chedworth-Corinium region. Better comparisons are the plain altars from the Chedworth nymphaeum (Goodburn 1972, 24, pl.13) and the Temple of Mithras, London (Shepherd 1998, 183, fig.215; 192, fig.226) though these appear to be larger.

### Recommendations for further work

The artefacts are in a stable condition and require no conservation. These fragments should be retained as part of the site archive.

### References

Goodburn, R, 1972, *The Roman Villa Chedworth*, London: The National Trust

Shepherd, J D, and McAdam, E, 1998, *The Temple of Mithras, London: Excavations by W.F. Grimes and A. Williams at the Walbrook*, London: English Heritage

## Appendix 9: Charred plant macrofossils and other remains

By V Fryer

### Introduction and method statement

Eleven samples for the retrieval for the plant macrofossil assemblages were taken from ovens, 171 and 205, from the fill of pot 800, from grave 215 and from other discrete deposits. All contexts were of Roman date. It was hoped that analysis of the recovered remains would provide insights into activities which may have taken place on or near the site during the Roman period.

The samples were processed by manual water flotation/washover and the flots were collected in a 300 micron mesh sieve. The dried flots were scanned under a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x 16 and the plant macrofossils and other remains noted are listed in Table 00. Identifications were made by comparison with modern reference specimens and nomenclature within the table follows Stace (1997). All plant remains were charred. Modern roots, seeds and arthropod remains were also recorded. As plant macrofossils were relatively scarce, quantification of the remains was not undertaken. However, the density of material within each assemblage is expressed in the table as follows: x = 1 – 10 specimens, xx = 11 – 50 specimens, xxx = 51 – 100 specimens and xxxx = 100+ specimens. Other abbreviations used in the table are explained at the end of the text section.

The non-floating residues were collected in a 1mm mesh sieve and sorted when dry. All artefacts/ecofacts were retained for further specialist analysis.

### Sample composition

Cereal grains and seeds of common weeds were present at a low to moderate density within all eleven samples. Preservation was generally quite poor, with the cereals in particular being severely puffed and distorted, probably as a result of combustion at extremely high temperatures.

Barley (*Hordeum* sp.) and wheat (*Triticum* sp.) grains were recorded along with a number of cereals which were too poorly preserved for close identification. Wheat occurred most frequently, with both elongated 'drop' form grains typical of spelt (*T. spelta*) and more rounded hexaploid type forms being recorded. Double-keeled spelt glume bases were present within all but three assemblages. Other chaff elements were scarce, although oat (*Avena* sp.) awn fragments were noted within samples 11 (floor deposit 159 and 19 (layer 232), and samples 2 (oven 171, fill 128) and 8 (fill of pot 800) included detached sprouts from germinated grains. Although germination is an essential prerequisite to the malting/brewing process, it was thought most likely that these sprouts were derived from grains which had accidentally germinated whilst in store.

Seeds of common segetal weeds were scarce, with most occurring as single specimens within an assemblage. Taxa noted included brome (*Bromus* sp.), black bindweed (*Fallopia convolvulus*), medick/clover/trefoil (*Medicago/Trifolium/Lotus* sp.), ribwort plantain (*Plantago lanceolata*), small grasses (Poaceae), knotgrass (*Polygonum aviculare*) and dock (*Rumex* sp.). Samples 2 and 4, from oven 171, contained an unusually large number of corn gromwell (*Lithospermum arvense*) seeds and sample 4 also included a single onion-couch (*Arrhenatherum* sp.) type tuber. Individual sedge (*Carex* sp.) and spike-rush (*Eleocharis* sp.) nutlets were noted within the assemblages from samples 2, 17 (oven 205) and 6 (floor layer 151), and sample 10 (dump/floor deposit 154) included a possible small fragment of hazel (*Corylus avellana*) nutshell. Comminuted charcoal/charred wood fragments were present throughout along with pieces of charred root/stem, including fragments of heather (Ericaceae) stem. Other plant macrofossils were scarce, but occasional indeterminate culm nodes and tuber fragments were noted.

Fragments of black porous and tarry material occurred within all but two assemblages. Although some were almost certainly residues of the combustion of organic remains at very high temperatures, other pieces were very hard and brittle, and it was thought most likely that these were bi-products of the combustion of coal, small fragments of which were also present within most samples. Whilst it was presumed that some of this coal may have been used as fuel for the ovens, other fragments were possibly intrusive, introduced to the features via the post-depositional bioturbation of the deposits. The globules of vitreous material and the siliceous concretions were also probably indicative of high temperature combustion, particularly involving straw/grass and/or silica rich ash. Other remains occurred less frequently, but did include small pieces of bone (some of which were burnt/calined), pellets of burnt or fired clay and ferrous spherules. Small mammal/amphibian bones were recorded within a number of samples, with a particularly high density of rodent bones occurring within the assemblage from the fill of pot 800. The reason for this was unclear, but it was thought most likely that either the vessel acted as a trap (either accidentally or deliberately) or the remains post-dated the pot and were indicative of the utilisation of the vessel by modern hibernating mammals. Human skeletal remains, including a number of infant/juvenile digit bones, were recorded within the assemblage from grave 215 (sample 18).

Although specific sieving for molluscan remains was not undertaken, shells of common terrestrial species were noted at a low to moderate density within all but two assemblages. Most were well-preserved, retaining delicate surface structures and coloration, and it was thought most likely that these were intrusive within the contexts from which the samples were taken. However, occasional specimens were abraded and fragmentary, and a small number of burnt shells were noted within the fills of oven 171. The latter in particular probably indicated that grasses and grassland herbs, along with their resident molluscs, were imported to the site for use as tinder or kindling to light the ovens.

## **Discussion**

Of the assemblages submitted for assessment, it is those from the ovens which are of particular interest, although it should be noted that the density of material recorded is relatively low, almost certainly indicating that the structures were kept scrupulously clean, presumably as a means of preventing accidental fires. Evidence from a number of sites across East Anglia and the Midlands region suggests that Roman ovens were often multi-functional, being used for a variety of purposes including cereal parching/drying, food preparation and possibly some light industrial usage. This certainly appears to have been the case at Navenby, as cereal grains, chaff and weed seeds are recorded alongside materials used as fuel and, in the case of structure 205, ferrous spherules, which are probably indicative of some nearby smithing activity. Because of the low density of material, it is difficult to be more specific, but the following points are, perhaps, of note:

- Whole wheat grains and spelt chaff are common within the assemblages from oven 171. Glumed wheats like spelt required parching at an early stage of processing to release them from the chaff. If poorly regulated, this process often resulted in small batches of charred grain.
- Large weed seeds of a similar size to cereals (including brome, black bindweed and corn gromwell) are common within the assemblages from samples 2 and 4 (oven 171). Such contaminants, which would have persisted alongside the grain after winnowing, are often recorded within batches of semi-cleaned or prime grain, some of which may have been dried in the ovens prior to storage.
- The other chaff elements and weed seeds within the assemblages may be derived from the use of cereal processing waste as tinder, kindling or fuel. Such contemporary use of a common resource is recorded at, for example, the Roman pottery kiln at Postwick, Norwich (Fryer and Murphy 1997). As noted above, other fuels used within the ovens possibly included dried plant materials, and two assemblages (from samples 4 and 13) also include fragments of heather stem. Heather was greatly

favoured as a fuel for both ovens and kilns as it ignited easily and maintained an even, high temperature throughout combustion.

The remaining assemblages from Navenby all appear, to a greater or lesser extent, to include materials derived from the use of the ovens. As spent fuel was often raked out into pits or middens this is, perhaps, not surprising, as such remains are very lightweight and are easily dispersed both mechanically and by the wind.

## References

Fryer, V, and Murphy, P, 1997, *Charred Macrobotanical and Other Remains from a Roman Pottery Kiln, Heath Farm, Postwick: An Assessment report for NAU Archaeology*

Stace, C, 1997, *New Flora of the British Isles*. 2<sup>nd</sup> edition, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press

## Key to Table

x = 1 – 10 specimens    xx = 11 – 50 specimens    xxx = 51 – 100 specimens    xxxx = 100+ specimens  
cf = compare    b = burnt    D/F = deposit/floor    S/F = spread/floor

<b>Sample No.</b>		<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>18</b>
<b>Context No.</b>		<b>126</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>204</b>	<b>209</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>159</b>	<b>232</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>214</b>
<b>Feature No.</b>		<b>171</b>	<b>171</b>	<b>169/171</b>	<b>205</b>	<b>205</b>					<b>800</b>	<b>215</b>
<b>Feature type</b>	<b>Common name</b>	<b>Oven</b>	<b>Oven</b>	<b>Oven</b>	<b>Oven</b>	<b>Oven</b>	<b>Floor</b>	<b>D/F</b>	<b>S/F</b>	<b>Layer</b>	<b>Pot fill</b>	<b>Grave</b>
<i>Cereals</i>												
<i>Avena sp. (awn frags.)</i>	<i>Oat</i>								x	x		
<i>Hordeum sp. (grains)</i>	<i>Barley</i>		xcf	xcf		x	x		x	x	x	
<i>Triticum sp. (grains)</i>	<i>Wheat</i>		xx	xx	x	x			x	xcf	x	x
<i>(glume bases)</i>			x		x	x						
<i>(spikelet bases)</i>				x								
<i>(rachis nternodes)</i>					x	x						
<i>T. spelta L. (glume bases)</i>	<i>Spelt wheat</i>	x	x	xx	x		x		x	x	x	
<i>Cereal indet. (grains)</i>		x	xx	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	xx	x
<i>(detached sprouts)</i>			x								x	
<i>(detached embryos)</i>			x									
<i>Herbs</i>												
<i>Arrhenatherum sp. (tuber)</i>	<i>Onion-couch</i>			x								
<i>Bromus sp.</i>	<i>Brome</i>		x	x								
<i>Chenopodiaceae indet.</i>				x					x			
<i>Fabaceae indet.</i>	<i>Small legumes</i>									x		
<i>Fallopia convolvulus (L.)A.Love</i>	<i>Black bindweed</i>		x	x					x			
<i>Lithospermum arvense L.</i>	<i>Corn gromwell</i>		xx	xx								
<i>Medicago/Trifolium/Lotus sp.</i>	<i>Medick/clover/trefoil</i>			x	x							
<i>Plantago lanceolata L.</i>	<i>Ribwort plantain</i>				x							
<i>Small Poaceae indet.</i>	<i>Grasses</i>		x	x	xcf				xcf			
<i>Polygonum aviculare L.</i>	<i>Knotgrass</i>			x					x			
<i>Rumex sp.</i>	<i>Dock</i>			x		x						
<i>R. acetosella L.</i>	<i>Sheep's sorrel</i>				x							
<i>Stellaria sp.</i>	<i>Chickweed</i>			x								
<i>Wetland plants</i>												
<i>Carex sp.</i>	<i>Sedge</i>		x			x						
<i>Eleocharis sp.</i>	<i>Spike-rush</i>						x					
<i>Tree/shrub macrofossils</i>												
<i>Corylus avellana L.</i>	<i>Hazel</i>							xcf				

<b>Sample No.</b>		<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>18</b>
<b>Context No.</b>		<b>126</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>204</b>	<b>209</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>159</b>	<b>232</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>214</b>
<b>Feature No.</b>		<b>171</b>	<b>171</b>	<b>169/171</b>	<b>205</b>	<b>205</b>					<b>800</b>	<b>215</b>
<b>Feature type</b>	<b>Common name</b>	<b>Oven</b>	<b>Oven</b>	<b>Oven</b>	<b>Oven</b>	<b>Oven</b>	<b>Floor</b>	<b>D/F</b>	<b>S/F</b>	<b>Layer</b>	<b>Pot fill</b>	<b>Grave</b>
<i>Other plant macrofossils</i>												
<i>Charcoal &lt;2mm</i>		x	xxxx	xxxx	xxx	xx	xx	xx	xxx	xx	xxx	x
<i>Charcoal &gt;2mm</i>			xxx	xxx	xx	x	x		xx	xx	x	x
<i>Charcoal &gt;5mm</i>		x	x	x	x						xx	
<i>Charcoal &gt;10mm</i>											x	
<i>Charred root/stem</i>		x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x		
<i>Ericaceae indet. (stem)</i>	<i>Heather</i>			x	x		x			x	x	
<i>Indet. culm nodes</i>			x									
<i>Indet. seeds</i>			x	x		x	x		x			x
<i>Indet. tubers</i>				x			x					
<b>Sample No.</b>		<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>18</b>
<b>Context No.</b>		<b>126</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>204</b>	<b>209</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>159</b>	<b>232</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>214</b>
<b>Feature No.</b>		<b>171</b>	<b>171</b>	<b>169/171</b>	<b>205</b>	<b>205</b>					<b>800</b>	<b>215</b>
<b>Feature type</b>		<b>Oven</b>	<b>Oven</b>	<b>Oven</b>	<b>Oven</b>	<b>Oven</b>	<b>Floor</b>	<b>D/F</b>	<b>S/F</b>	<b>Layer</b>	<b>Pot fill</b>	<b>Grave</b>
<i>Other remains</i>												
<i>Black porous 'cokey' material</i>		x		x	x	x		x	x	xx		x
<i>Black tarry material</i>		x	x	x	x	x		x	x			x
<i>Bone</i>			x		x xb	x			x	xx xb		
<i>Burnt/fired clay</i>		x	x			x			xx	x		
<i>Eggshell</i>					xb							
<i>Ferrous spherules</i>					x	x	x					
<i>Human skeletal remains</i>												x
<i>Mineralised concretions</i>									x		x	
<i>Mineralised faecal concretions</i>											x	
<i>Mortar/plaster</i>		x										
<i>Siliceous concretions</i>						xxx						
<i>Small coal frags.</i>		x	x		xxx	x	xx	xx		xxx	x	x
<i>Small mammal/amphibian bones</i>			x		x	x			x	x	xxxx	x
<i>Vitreous material</i>		x	xx	x	x	xx	x	x	x	x	xx	x



<b>Sample No.</b>		<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>18</b>
<b>Context No.</b>		126	128	162	204	209	151	154	159	232	167	214
<b>Feature No.</b>		171	171	169/171	205	205					800	215
<b>Feature type</b>	<b>Common name</b>	<b>Oven</b>	<b>Oven</b>	<b>Oven</b>	<b>Oven</b>	<b>Oven</b>	<b>Floor</b>	<b>D/F</b>	<b>S/F</b>	<b>Layer</b>	<b>Pot fill</b>	<b>Grave</b>
<i>Mollusc shells</i>												
<i>Woodland/shade loving species</i>												
<i>Aegopinella sp</i>			x									
<i>Vitrea sp.</i>		x		x							x	
<i>Zonitidae indet.</i>		x		x	x		x				x	
<i>Open country species</i>												
<i>Helicella itala</i>										x		x
<i>Pupilla muscorum</i>			x								x	
<i>Vallonia sp.</i>		xx	x	x				x		x		x
<i>V.costata</i>		xx	x	x	x		x				x	
<i>Vertigo pygmaea</i>		xcf	xb	xb								
<i>Catholic species</i>												
<i>Cepaea sp.</i>		xcf									xx	
<i>Cochlicopa sp.</i>			x	x						x		x
<i>Trichia hispida group</i>		xx	x	x	x	x	x			x	x	x
<i>Sample volume (litres)</i>		10	40	30	20	10	10	5	10	20	65	5
<i>Volume of flot (litres)</i>		<0.1	0.2	0.2	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	0.3	<0.1
<i>% flot sorted</i>		100%	50%	50%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	50%	100%

Table 31: Charred plant macrofossils and other remains

## Appendix 10: Context Summary List

Context	Type	Description	Dimensions	Interpretation
100		Un-stratified finds		
101	Layer	Dark brown friable clayey silt	Depth 0.15m	Turf layer
102	Layer	Dark brown friable sandy silt, frequent limestone fragments and moderate charcoal flecks	0.20m thick	Garden soil
103	Layer	White and dark brown loose sandy silt and limestone slabs with occasional charcoal flecks	2.50m long x 2.1m wide x 0.15m thick	Rubble spread demolition/ levelling
104	Layer	White and dark brown loose sandy silt and limestone slabs with occasional charcoal flecks and heat effected cobbles	4.5m long x 4.5m wide x 0.15m thick	Rubble spread demolition/ levelling
105	Layer	White and dark brown loose sandy silt and limestone slabs with occasional charcoal flecks	0.15m thick	Rubble spread demolition
106	Fill	Dark greyish brown loose sandy silt with frequent limestone fragments	1.10m long x 1.05m wide x 0.90m thick	Upper fill of pit 107
107	Cut	Sub-circular in plan, sharp upper edges, steep sides and a step in the lower part near the base. Concave base	1.10m long x 1.05m wide x 0.90m deep	Pit cut
108	Fill	Dark brown loose sandy silt	0.40m thick	Fill of root disturbance
109	Cut	Irregular with vertical sides and a flat base	3.5m long 0.84m wide x 0.40m deep	Root disturbance
110	Layer	Dark brown and light grey compact sandy clay and silty clay	5.90m x 3m x 0.10m thick	Dump
111	Layer	Light pinkish brown friable sandy silt with occasional scorched limestone fragments and charcoal flecks	1.90m long x 1.02m wide x 0.10m deep	Disturbed burnt spread
112	Wall	Limestone wall, east to west aligned with a rubble core and faced side to the north	3.70m long x 1.25m wide x 0.48m deep	Building wall
113	Wall	Limestone undressed stone wall with rubble core, east to west aligned	2m long x 0.70m wide	Building wall
114	Layer	Limestone rubble irregular shape in plan	0.65m long x 0.45m wide	Rubble layer
115	Layer	Limestone slabs, 430mm x 430mm x 110mm average, all lying on their ends	1.5m x 0.8m x 0.40m	Possible wall collapse
116	Layer	Irregular limestone rubble spread	1.80m long x 1.80m wide x 0.30m deep	Possible demolition rubble
117	Fill	Light brown loose limestone rubble and dark brown sandy silt	0.40m thick	Upper fill of pit 118
118	Cut	Circular with vertical sides and a flat base	1.30m diameter x 0.88m deep	Pit cut
119	Layer	Mid orangey brown friable silty sand with mod limestone fragments and occasional charcoal flecks	1.50m long x 0.80m wide x 0.10m deep	Dump deposit or demolition deposit
120	Fill	Orange loose sandy silt with limestone chips and fragments	1.10m long x 1.05m wide x 0.05m thick	Primary fill of pit 107

Context	Type	Description	Dimensions	Interpretation
121	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
122	Layer	Light grey hard fine slightly ashy silt	2.80m long x 1.80m wide x 0.04m thick	Possible floor surface
123	Layer	Rammed surface constructed from limestone chips and pebbles	8.40m x 3.50m x 0.10m thick	Possible yard area
124	Layer	Dark brown fairly compacted sandy clay	3.00m long 0.5m wide 0.10m thick	Levelling layer
125	Layer	Mid brown moderately compact sandy silt with limestone rubble	3.25m long 2.05m wide 0.07m thick	Rubble layer
126	Fill	Light grey limestone rubble	0.05m thick	Upper fill of oven 171
127	Fill	Orange and light brown loose to firm sandy silt with occasional limestone fragments	0.50m thick	Fill of pit 118
128	Fill	Reddish brown fairly loose sandy silt with small fragments of limestone	0.20m thick	Fill of oven 171
129	Layer	Dark greyish brown friable sandy silt with frequent charcoal flecks	0.70m long 0.60m wide 0.15m thick	Dump deposit of charcoal rich material
130	Layer	Light yellowish brown friable sandy silt	0.50m long 0.20m wide 0.10m thick	Possible floor surface or spread of dumped material
131	Layer	Dark brown loose sandy silt and limestone rubble	0.15m thick	Demolition material
132	Layer	Dark brown loose sandy silt with charcoal flecks	0.02m thick	Spread of ash and mortar
133	Wall	Limestone wall, north to south orientated	6.06m x 0.92m x 0.15m high	Building wall
134	Cut	East to west linear cut with vertical side and a flat base	0.64m wide x 0.25m deep	Construction cut for wall 112
135	Layer	Light greyish brown loose sandy silt with limestone rubble	1.35m long 0.50m wide 0.25m thick	Demolition layer
136	Layer	Mottled black, light grey and dark red friable ash and charcoal with frequent crushed limestone or possible mortar	4m x 3.5m x 0.15m thick	Charcoal rich layer
137	Wall	Limestone wall, east to west orientated, with faced stones to the north and possibly partly robbed out from the south	2.09m x 0.70m x 0.30m high	Wall foundation
138	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
139	Layer	Brown compact sandy silt occasional limestone fragments	1.70m long 0.60m wide 0.15m deep	Possible levelling layer
140	Layer	Rammed surface constructed from limestone chips and pebbles	8.40m x 3.50m x 0.10m thick	Possible yard area
141	Wall	Irregular limestone blocks only a single course survived with faced stones and a rubble core	3.4m long 0.60m wide 0.25m high	Wall foundation
142	Layer	Light yellowish brown compact ashy silt with charcoal and small fragments of limestone.	8.55m x 4m x 0.10m thick	Possible levelling layer for a surface

Context	Type	Description	Dimensions	Interpretation
143	Layer	Light grey compact limestone blocks with occasional rounded limestone blocks	7.2m x 4m x 0.10m thick	Limestone spread or possible disturbed surface
144	Cut	East to west linear cut with steep sides and a flat base	3.60m long x 0.65m wide x 0.25m deep	Construction cut for wall 141
145	Fill	Dark brown loose clayey silt with charcoal and limestone fragments	0.25m thick	Fill of construction cut 144
146	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
147	Layer	Dark grey hard silt with light yellowish brown sandy silt laminations and charcoal	3.60m long x 0.75m wide x 0.03m thick	Spread of burnt material
148	Wall	North to south wall, faced with limestone blocks and has a rubble core	5.50m long x 0.60m wide x 0.20m high	Foundation level wall, single course
149	Layer	Dark brown friable silty sand with frequent small charcoal flecks	1.20m long x 0.60m wide x 0.12m thick	Charcoal rich spread
150	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
151	Layer	Dark yellow sandy mortar with frequent limestone fragments	1.00m long x 0.50m wide x 0.10m thick	Possible remains of a floor surface
152	Layer	Dark brown friable sandy silt with moderate charcoal flecks	1.90m long x 1.65m wide x 0.10m thick	Spread possibly a continuation of layer 136
153	Wall	Dressed limestone fragments aligned north-south	1.10m x 0.65m x 0.23m high	Disturbed dressed stones, probably disturbance of a wall
154	Layer	Red and yellow hard ash and mortar with frequent charcoal flecks	0.78m long x 0.75m wide x 0.06m thick	Dump or floor make up
155	Layer	Raised mound of mottled mid red and yellow with light grey compact crushed mortar and ash with scorched clay	0.58m long x 0.50m wide x 0.08m thick	Dump or floor make up
156	Layer	Raised mound of light to mid grey compact ash and silt with frequent charcoal flecks	0.27m long x 0.22m wide x 0.08m thick	Floor make up or dump
157	Layer	Black and brown firm sandy mortar and charcoal with very frequent ash	0.45m long x 0.15m wide x 0.04m thick	Dump or floor make up
158	Layer	Dark yellow sandy mortar with frequent limestone fragments and chunks of mortar	0.5m x 0.4m x 0.03m thick	Floor make up
159	Layer	Light yellowish brown and red compact crushed limestone mortar and scorched clay with ash	0.52m long x 0.46m wide x 0.05m thick	Burnt spread or possible floor make up
160	Layer	Dark greyish brown friable silty sand with charcoal and grey ash and scorched clay and crushed mortar and limestone fragments	4.40m long x 4.20m wide x 0.20m thick	Spread of burnt material or derived from hearth/oven rakings
161	Fill	Brown loose fine sandy silt with small limestone fragments	0.40m thick	Fill of pit 168
162	Fill	Dark brown loose sandy silt and charcoal	0.56m thick	Fill of rake out pit 169 for oven 171

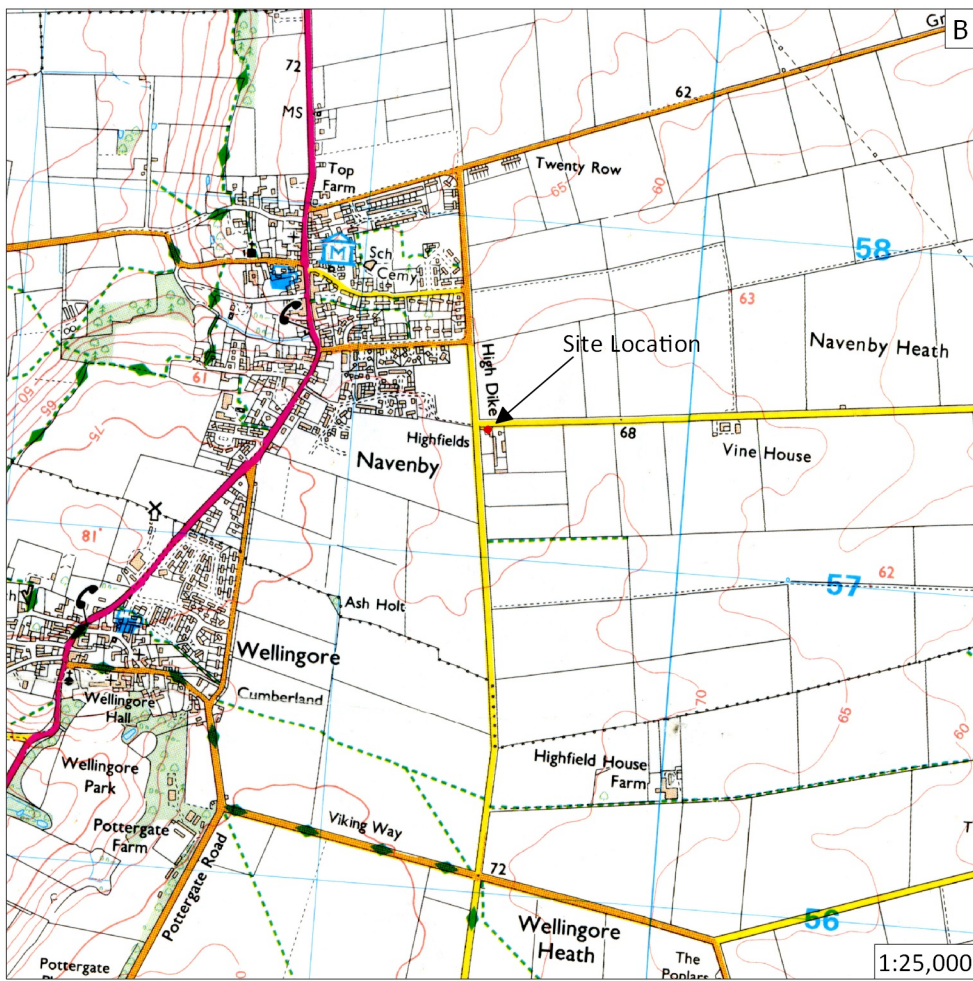
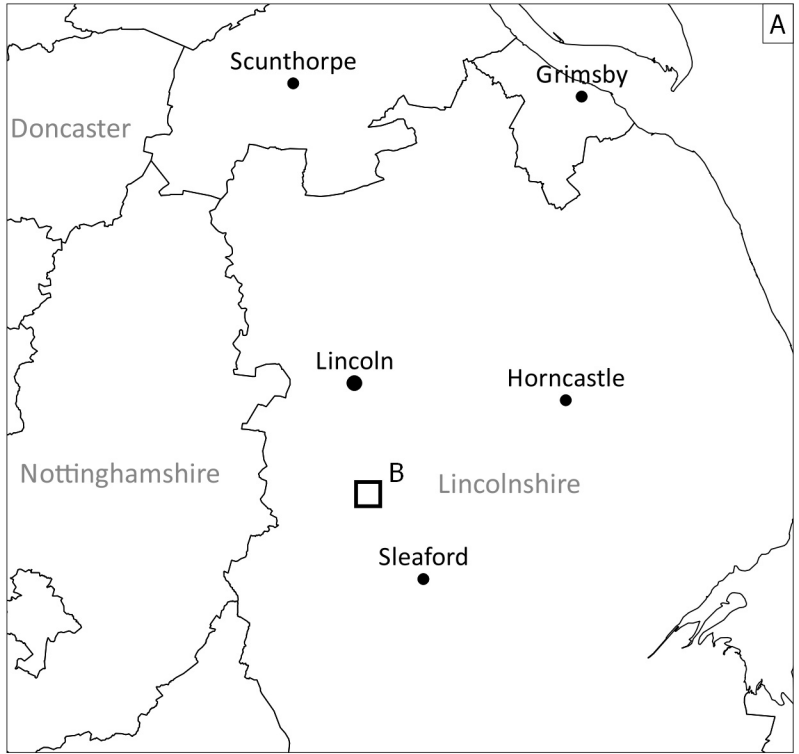
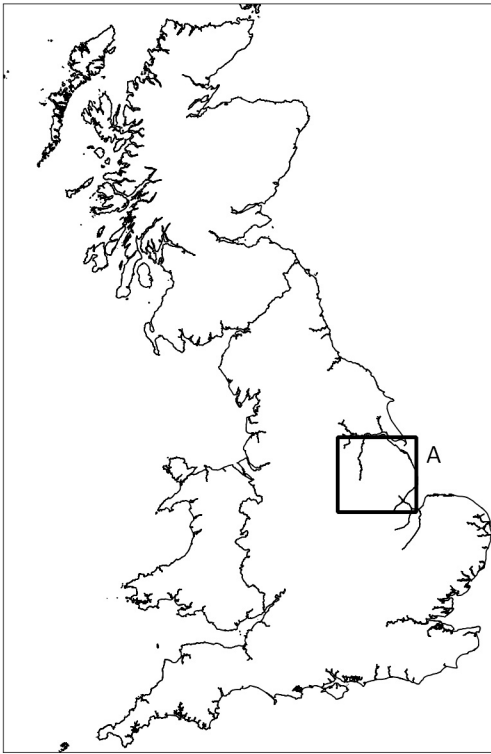
Context	Type	Description	Dimensions	Interpretation
163	Layer	Limestone rubble layer	2.52m long 1.24m wide 0.05m thick	Rubble layer
164	Layer	Light grey friable sandy silt and ash with frequent charcoal flecks	0.08m thick	Ashy spread or ground levelling or rake out material
165	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
166	Layer	Dark brown moderate sandy silt with occasional small stones	1.30m x 0.85m x 0.10m thick	Rubble layer
167	Fill	Brown loose fine sandy silt with small limestone fragments		Fill of large grey ware vessel sf 800
168	Cut	Sub - circular steep side to west and stepped profile elsewhere, concave base	0.82m long x 0.75m wide x 0.40m deep	Pit containing large grey ware vessel sf 800
169	Cut	East to west orientated sub-oval cut with steep sides and a flat base	1.60m long x 1.10m wide x 0.56m deep	Rake out pit associated with oven 171
170	Layer	Dark brown moderate sandy silt with occasional small stones	2.40m x 1.50m x 0.20m thick	Rubble layer
171	Structure	Dressed limestone blocks, dry stone build, forms square structure with a channel in centre, interior of channel heavily scorched	1.90m long x 1.75m wide x 0.60m high	Large stone-built oven
172	Cut	Semi-circular in plan with sharp upper edges, near vertical sides to a sharp break of slope at base, the base is flat	0.76m long x 0.62m wide x 0.85m deep	Pit cut
173	Fill	Dark brown loose sandy silt with limestone fragments	0.76m long x 0.62m wide x 0.85m thick	Fill of pit cut 172
174	Cut	Sub-circular with sharp upper edges gradual sides and a concave base	0.45m long x 0.36m wide x 0.08m deep	Small pit cut
175	Fill	Mid brown silty sand with occasional charcoal flecks	0.45m long x 0.36m wide x 0.08m thick	Fill of pit cut 174
176	Cut	Circular with vertical sides with a flat base	0.74m diameter x 0.18m deep	Wide shallow pit cut
177	Fill	Dark brown loose sandy silt with occasional charcoal	0.74m diameter x 0.18m thick	Fill of pit cut 176
178	Layer	Yellowish light brown firm crushed mortar	0.50m diameter x 0.05m thick	Lense of sandy mortar overlaying limestone blocks 179
179	Fill	Rough limestone blocks on top of a firm mid brown sandy silty clay	0.50m diameter x 0.10m thick	Stones within possible small oven 202
180	Fill	Light yellowish brown friable sandy silt with ash and frequent charcoal flecks	0.07m thick	Upper fill of pit 183
181	Fill	Brown loose sandy silt with irregular limestone fragments and charcoal flecks	0.10m thick	Fill of possible posthole 187

Context	Type	Description	Dimensions	Interpretation
182	Layer	Limestone rubble layer	2.52m long x 1.24m wide x 0.05m thick	Rubble layer
183	Cut	Sub-square with vertical sides and a flat base	0.45m long x 0.40m wide x 0.20m deep	Possible posthole
184	Fill	Dark brown friable sandy silt with occasional charcoal flecks	0.45m long x 0.40m wide x 0.20m thick	Primary fill of pit 183
185	VOID	VOID SAME AS 183	VOID	VOID
186	Fill	Dark brown friable sandy silt with occasional charcoal flecks	0.20m thick	Fill of pit 183
187	Cut	Roughly circular with sharp upper edges sloping sides to a flattish base	0.30m long x 0.25m wide x 0.10m deep	Possible posthole pit
188	Fill	Brown loose sandy silt with irregular limestone fragments and charcoal flecks	0.10m thick	Fill of pit 187
189	Fill	Mid brown friable sandy silt with occasional charcoal fleck and limestone fragments	0.30m thick	Fill of pit cut 193
190	Layer	Grey loose ash with sandy silt	0.95m x 0.70m x 0.05m thick	Ash layer, possible oven debris
191	Layer	Red brown firm sandy silt with occasional very small pebbles	1.10m long x 1.00m wide x 0.07m thick	Oven debris, possible remains of a collapsed superstructure
192	Layer	Yellowish brown solid sandy mortar with pebbles	0.43m long x 0.11m wide	Possible remains of a collapsed superstructure for oven 205
193	Cut	Sub-oval with steep sides and a concave base	0.70m long x 0.55m wide x 0.30m deep	Possible post pit or rubbish pit
194	Layer	Light grey friable sandy silt and ash with frequent charcoal flecks	0.08m thick	Ashy spread or ground levelling or rake out material
195	Fill	Mid orange with grey flecks soft sandy silt	2.65m long x 0.40m wide x 0.08m thick	Fill of possible beam slot or ditch cut 201
196	Fill	Brown and yellow loose sandy silt with limestone fragments and small grit	1.30m long x 0.70m wide x 0.24m thick	Fill of cut 197
197	Cut	Sub-square with steep sides and a flat base	1.30m long x 0.70m wide x 0.24m deep	Possible post pit cut
198	Layer	Light brown loose sandy silt with occasional charcoal flecks and limestone rubble	2.35m long x 1.45m wide x 0.10m thick	Rubble spread
199	Layer	Mid brown friable sandy silt with frequent charcoal flecks	8.40m long 4.40m wide 0.20m thick	Levelling layer
200	Layer	Red firm and compact clay	0.10m wide 0.05m thick	Possible remains of superstructure for oven 202

Context	Type	Description	Dimensions	Interpretation
201	Cut	East to west orientated linear cut with sharp upper edges steep sides and a flat base	2.70m long x 0.42m wide x 0.08m deep	Possible beam slot cut or ditch
202	Cut	Circular with sharp upper edges concaved sides and base	0.50m diameter x 0.10m deep	Possible small oven
203	Layer	Rubble layer of limestone and pebbles	1.80m long x 1.00m wide x 0.15m thick	Possible dump or demolition material
204	Fill	Mid brown with reddish flecks firm silt	0.79m long x 0.65m wide x 0.16m thick	Fill of possible oven 205
205	Cut	Oval moderately shallow with concaved base	0.79m long x 0.65m wide x 0.16m deep	Possible oven
206	Fill	Brownish yellow soft sandy silt with occasional limestone fragments	0.50m long x 0.48m wide x 0.20m thick	Fill of possible oven 210
207	Wall	North-south roughly dressed wall of limestone blocks	0.65m x 0.45m x 0.10m high	Wall foundation
208	Wall	Roughly north to south orientated wall survives to 1 to 2 courses, roughly dressed limestone blocks	2.60m x 0.55m wide x 0.15m high	Limestone wall
209	Layer	Very dark greyish brown hard clay	0.79m long x 0.04m wide x 0.02m thick	Curved base of superstructure of oven 205
210	Cut	Triangular with steep sides and a flat base	0.50m long x 0.48m wide x 0.20m deep	Possible small oven
211	Layer	Mid reddish brown hard clay with frequent charcoal flecks and burnt limestone fragments	1.20m long x 0.80m wide x 0.20m thick	Deposit of burnt material
212	Layer	Mid brown friable sandy silt with frequent charcoal flecks	8.40m long x 4.40m wide x 0.20m thick	Levelling layer
213	Skeleton	Foetal position laying on left side looking west with head to the south		Child Inhumation
214	Fill	Mid brown friable sandy silt with occasional limestone fragments and human remains	0.30m thick	Fill of grave 215
215	Cut	Sub-oval with steep sides and a flat base	0.50m long x 0.28m wide x 0.30m deep	Grave cut
216	Wall	Roughly hewn limestone block wall comprising a single line of stones	3.15m long x 0.30m wide x 0.10m deep	Wall foundation
217	Layer	Light brown compact crushed limestone and angular limestone fragments	4.60m long x 2.40m wide x 0.10m thick	Possible yard surface
218	Fill	Light brown compact limestone blocks	0.50m thick	Stone post packing in cut 219
219	Cut	Oval with steep sides and a concaved base	0.28m long x 0.24m wide x 0.57m deep	Stone packed posthole cut

Context	Type	Description	Dimensions	Interpretation
220	Fill	Light brown compact limestone blocks	0.43m thick	Stone packing in posthole 221
221	Cut	Sub-square with steep sides and a concaved base	0.23m long x 0.17m wide x 0.43m deep	Stone packed posthole cut
222	Layer	Light greyish brown compact layer of angular limestone fragments	2.92m long x 0.30m wide x 0.08m thick	Limestone surface possible floor surface similar to 217
223	Layer	Greyish white firm limestone brash	1.40m x 0.80m x 0.15m thick	Limestone brash layer
224	Layer	Mid orangey brown soft sandy silt with crushed limestone fragments	7.00m long 5.00m wide 0.50m deep	Even layer across entire site
225	Fill	Light brown compact limestone blocks	0.30m thick	Stone packing in posthole 226
226	Cut	Sub-oval with steep sides and a flat base	0.23m long x 0.17 wide x 0.30m deep	Posthole cut
227	Layer	Mid orange brown extremely compact crushed limestone and pebbles with occasional charcoal flecks	8.50m x 7.50m x 0.08m thick	Metalled surface
228	Fill	Mid brown compact sandy silt and limestone blocks	0.55m thick	Fill and packing of posthole cut 231
229	Cut	Sub-semi-circular steep near vertical sides and a wide step at the mid point down	0.50m diameter x 0.55m deep	Posthole cut
230	Fill	Mid brown compact sandy silt and limestone blocks	0.55m thick	Fill and packing of posthole cut 231
231	Cut	Sub-semi-circular steep near vertical sides and a wide step at the mid point down	0.50m diameter x 0.55m deep	Stone packed posthole cut
232	Layer	Light greyish brown friable silty sand with occasional charcoal flecks	0.40m thick	Possible backfill of quarry or quarrying debris
233	Fill	Mid brown friable sandy silt	0.57m thick	Fill of posthole 219
234	Fill	Mid yellowish brow friable sandy silt	0.43m thick	Fill of posthole 221
235	Fill	Mid brown friable silty sand	0.30m thick	Fill of posthole 226
236	Layer	Light greyish brown friable silty sand with occasional charcoal flecks	0.40m thick	Possible backfill of quarry or quarrying debris
237	Layer	Light greyish brown friable silty sand with occasional charcoal flecks	0.40m thick	Possible backfill of quarry or quarrying debris
238	Natural	Light grey limestone blocks and brash	Unexcavated	Natural geology
239	Natural	Mid orange compact sand	0.20m deep	Natural geology
240	Layer	Light greyish brown limestone blocks	Unexcavated	Possible Limestone structure obscured by large oven (un-excavated)





**Figure 1:** Site location outlined in red

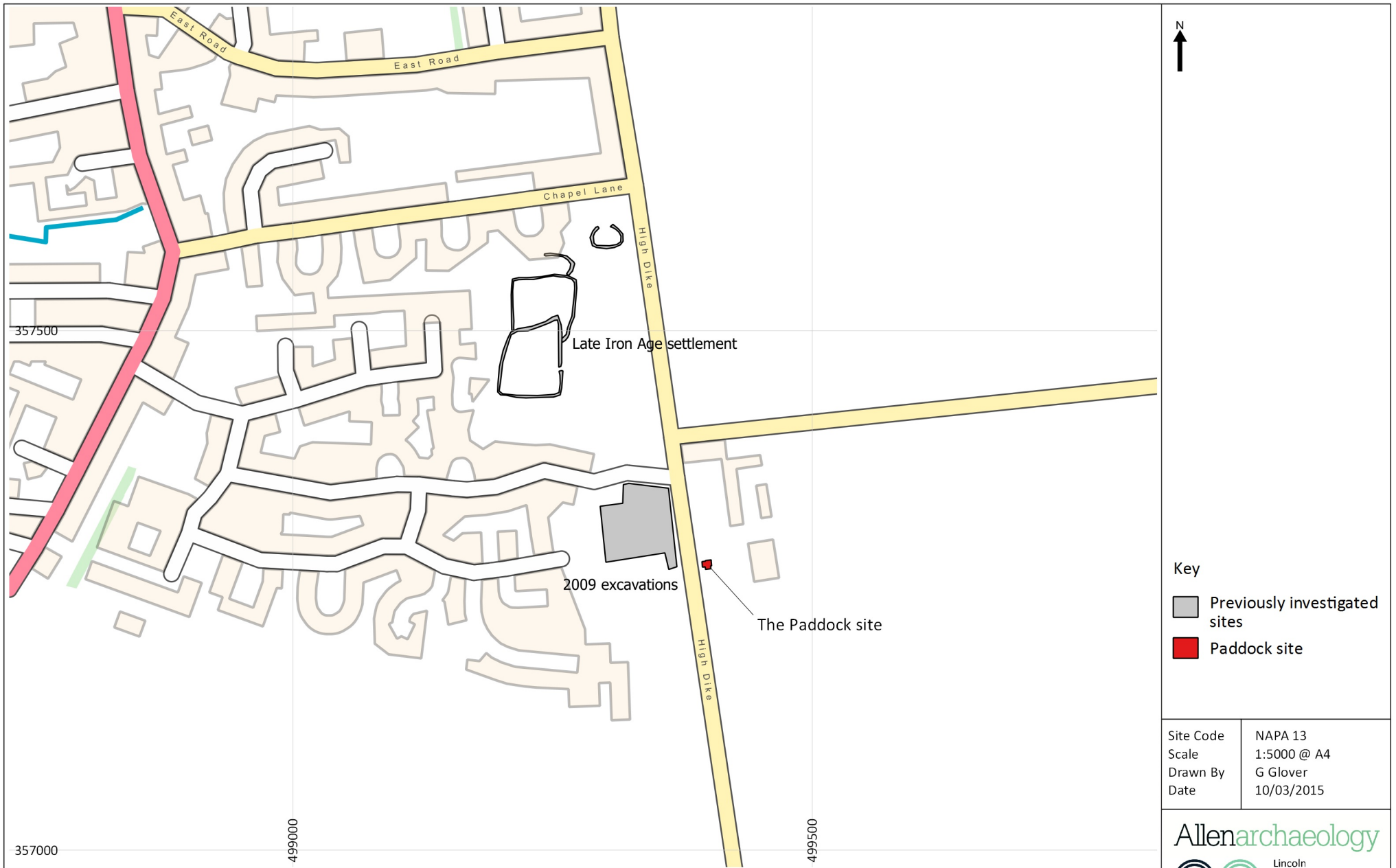
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Site Code	NAPA 13
Scale	1:25,000 @ A4
Drawn by	J Johnson
Date	10/03/15

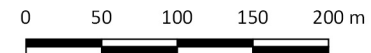
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**Figure 2:** Location of the Paddock excavation area in relation to sites mentioned in the text



- Key
- Previously investigated sites
  - Paddock site

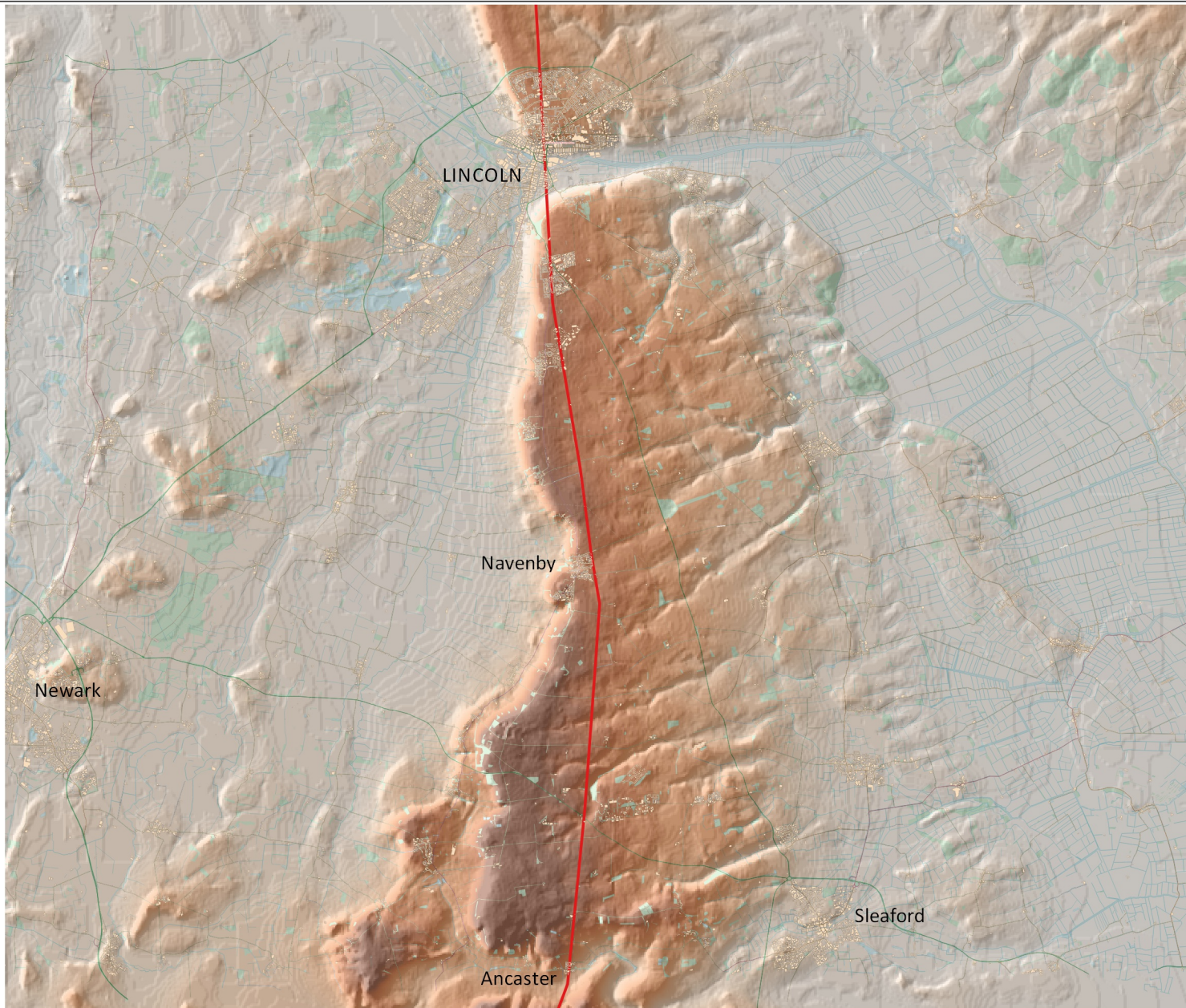
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Scale	1:5000 @ A4
Drawn By	G Glover
Date	10/03/2015

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N

Key

— Ermine Street

Site Code	NAPA 13
Scale	1:200,000 @ A4
Drawn By	G Glover
Date	10/03/2015

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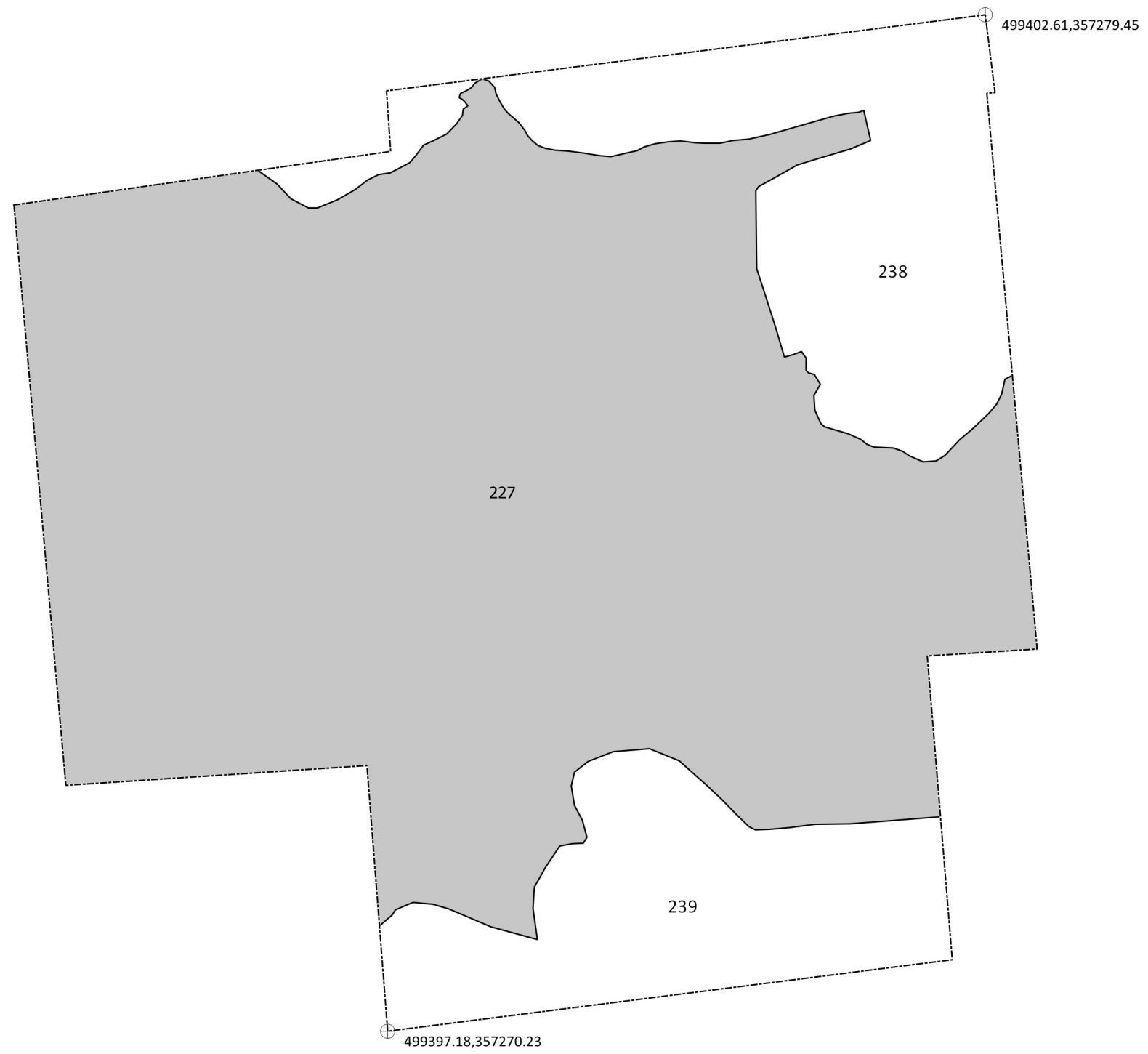


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Figure 3: Topographic map showing Navenby and the course of Roman Ermine Street





N  
↑

Key

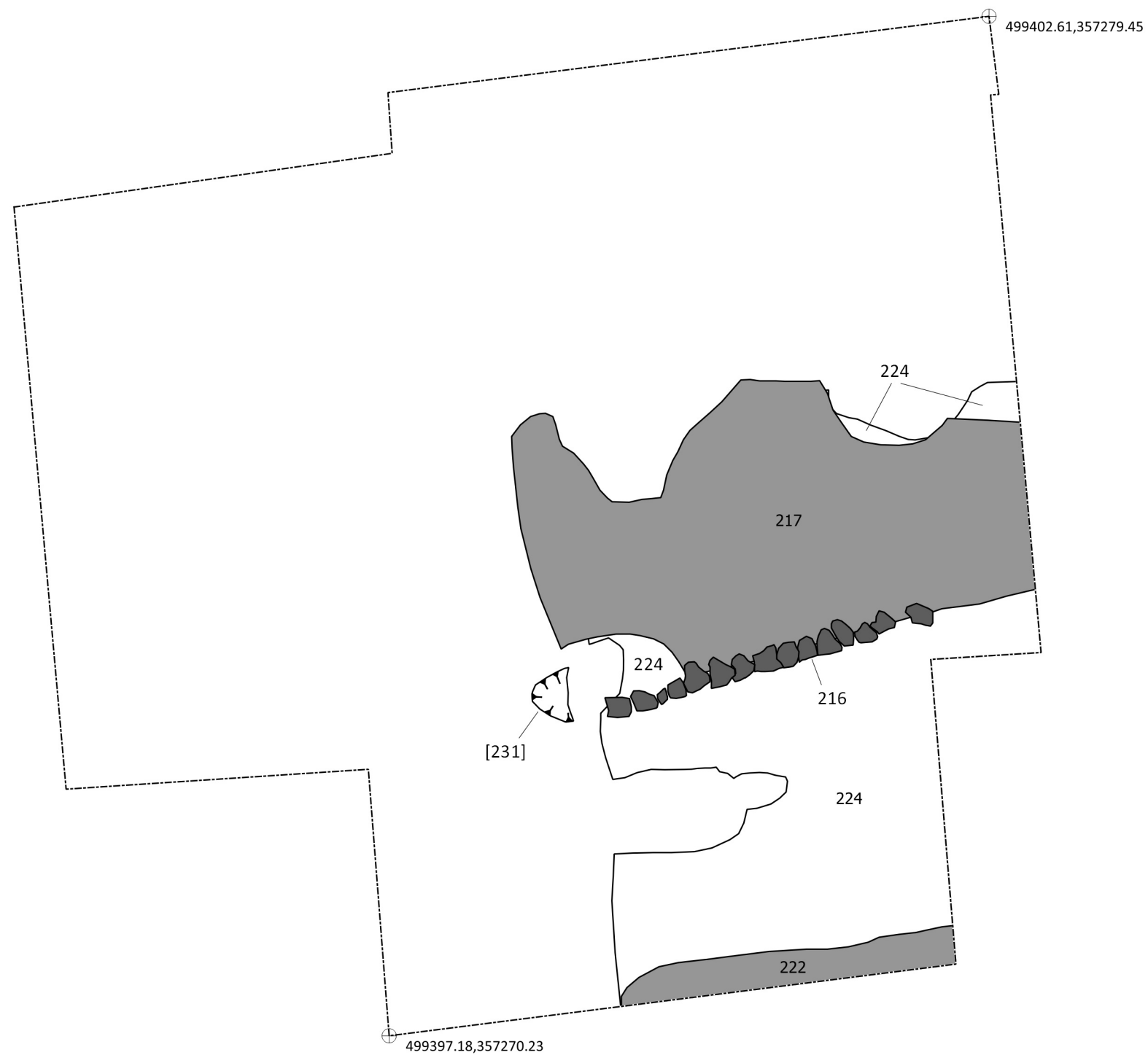
■ Quarry fill

Site Code	NAPA 13
Scale	1:50 @ A3
Drawn By	G Glover
Date	11/03/2015



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Figure 4: Plan of features assigned to Phase 1



Key

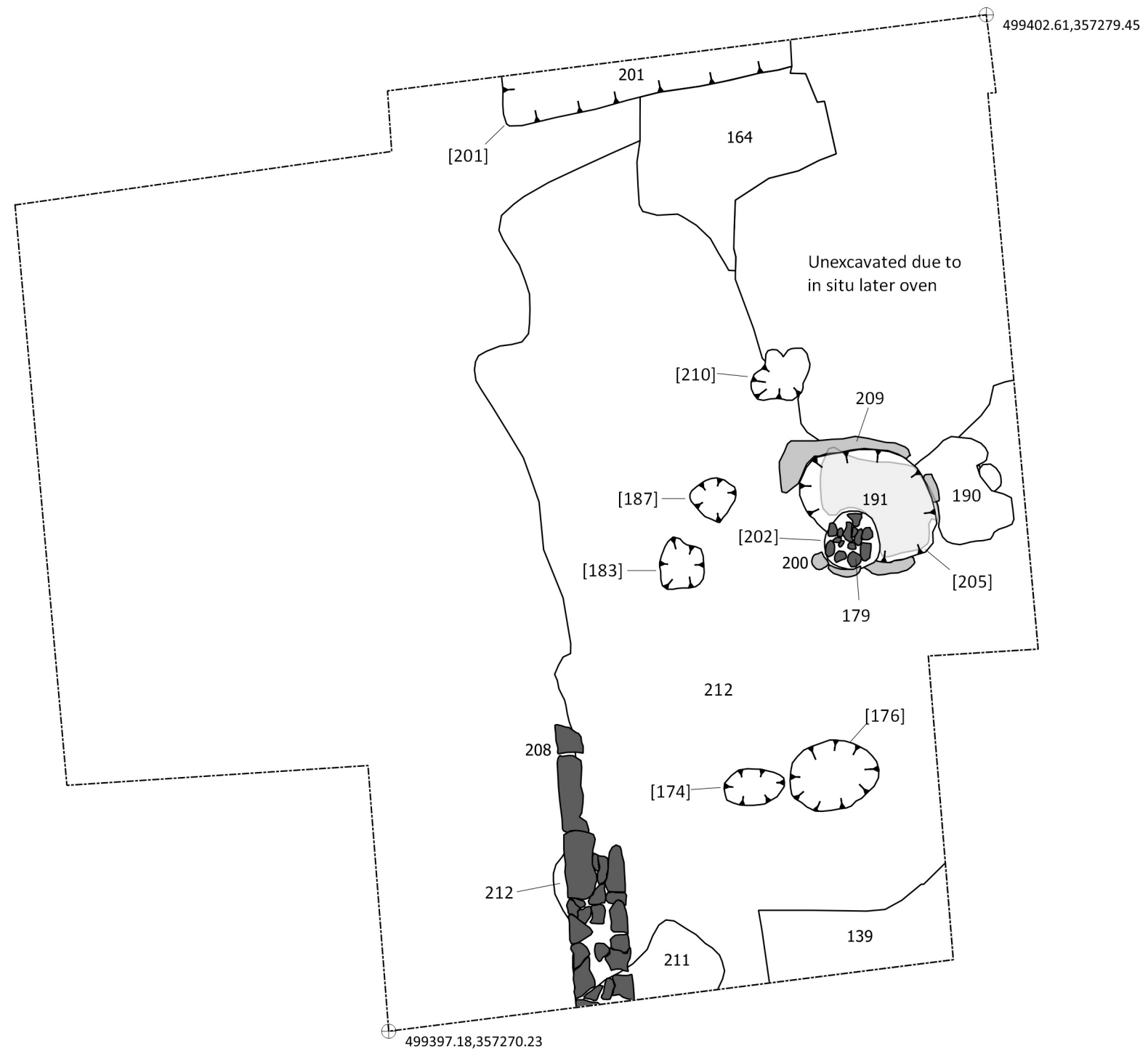
-  Floor surface
-  Kerb or wall foundation

Site Code	NAPA 13
Scale	1:50 @ A3
Drawn By	G Glover
Date	11/03/2015

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Figure 5: Plan of features assigned to Phase 2



- Key**
- Wall of Building 2
  - Remains of oven superstructure
  - Collapsed superstructure

Site Code	NAPA 13
Scale	1:50 @ A3
Drawn By	G Glover
Date	11/03/2015

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**Figure 6:** Plan of features assigned to Phase 3





Key

- Wall of Building 3
- Possible stone oven
- Infant burial
- Coin

Site Code	NAPA 13
Scale	1:50 @ A3
Drawn By	G Glover
Date	11/03/2015

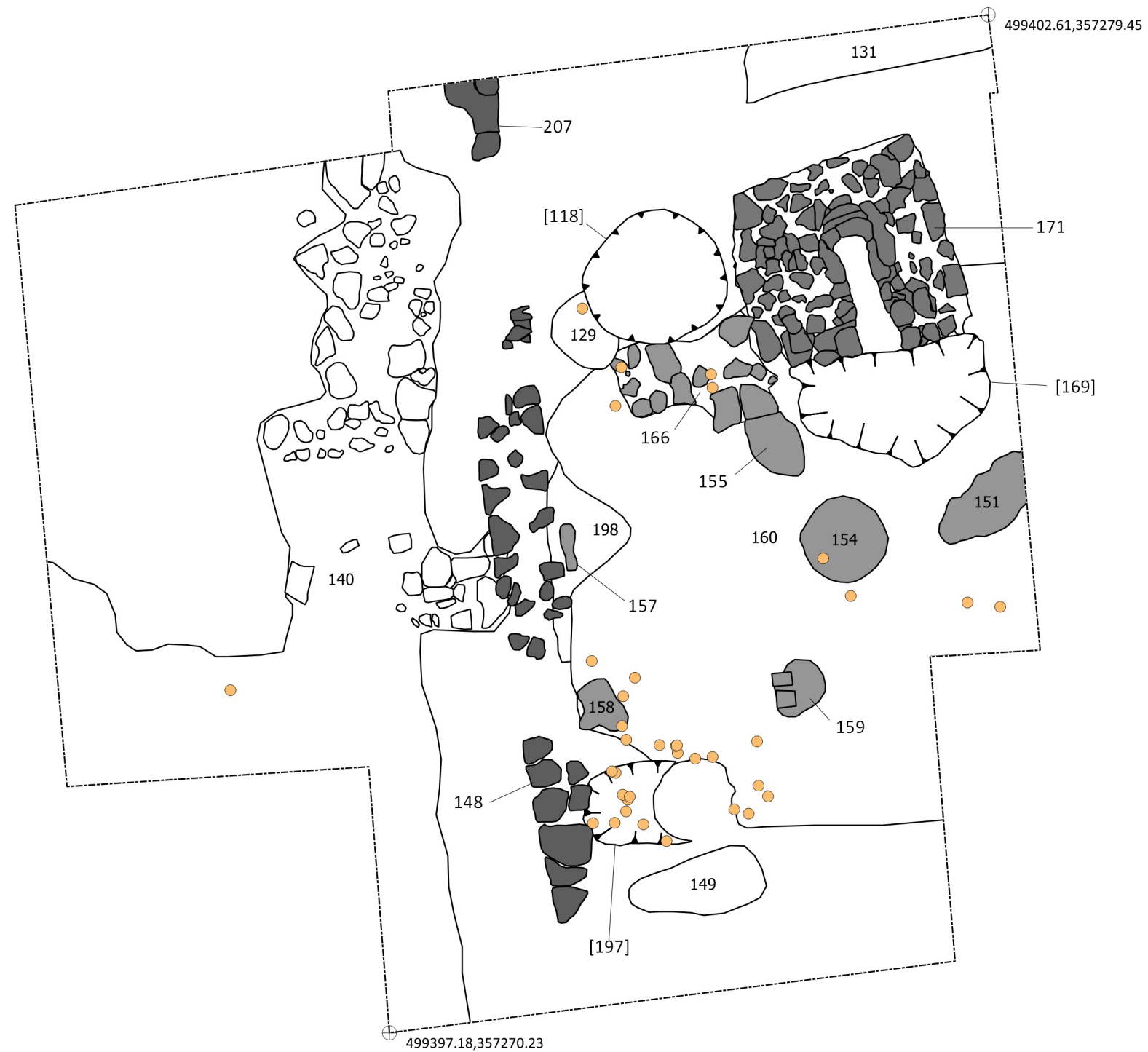
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Figure 7: Plan of features assigned to Phase 4



**Key**

	Wall of Building 3
	Stone oven
	Possible floor make up
	Coin

Site Code	NAPA 13
Scale	1:50 @ A3
Drawn By	G Glover
Date	11/03/2015



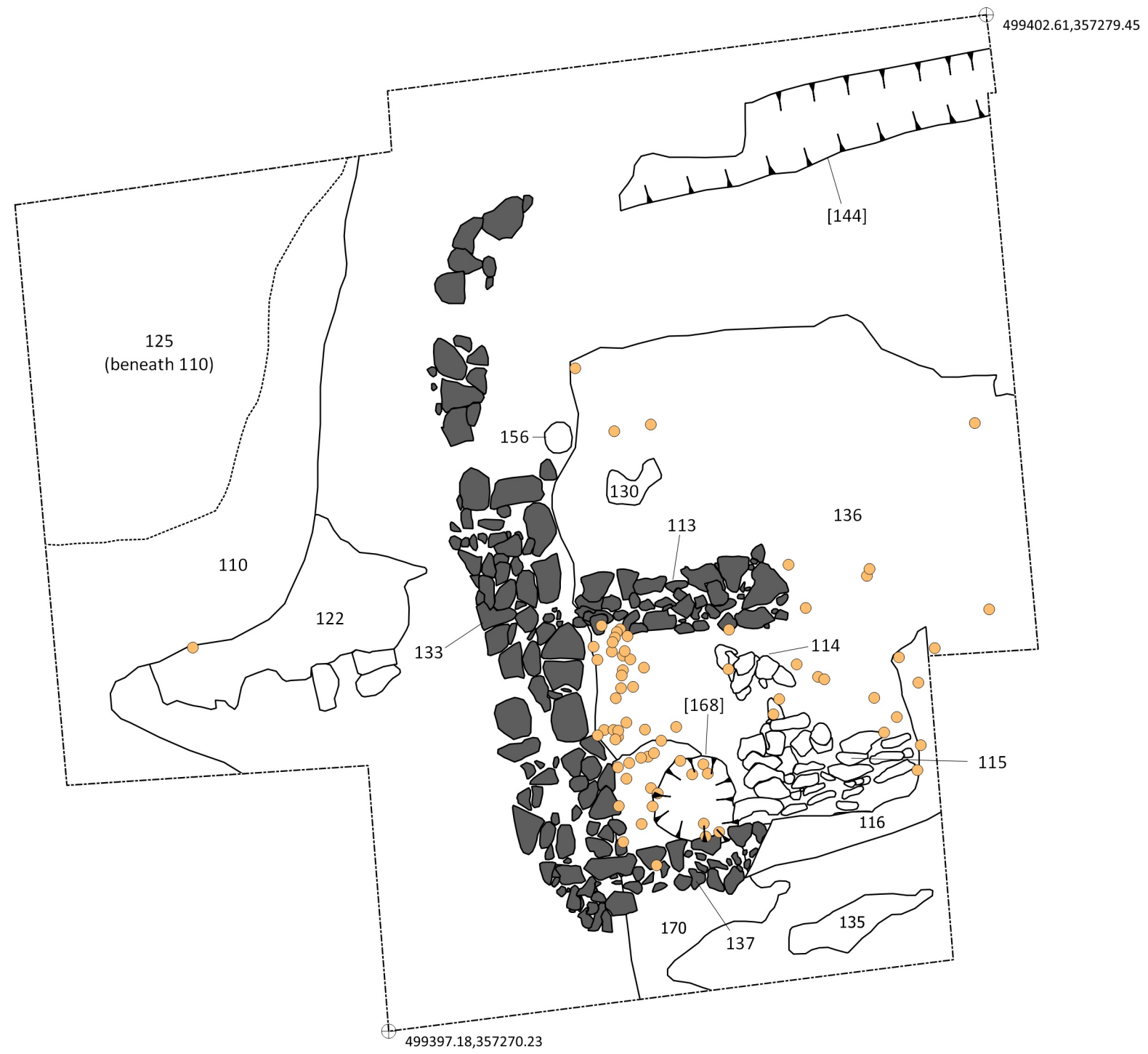
**Figure 8:** Plan of features assigned to Phase 5

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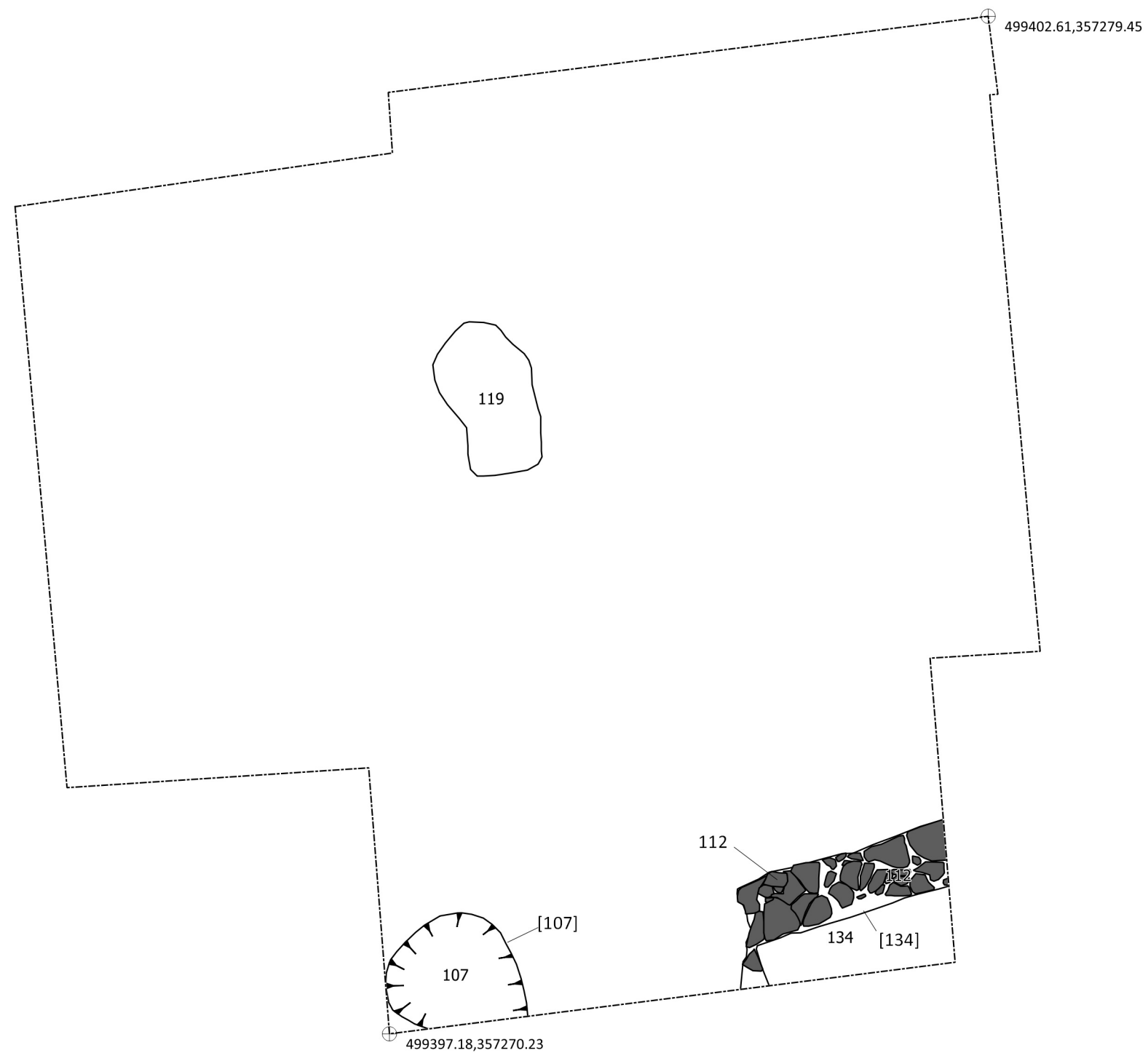


Key  
 ■ Wall of Building 4  
 ● Coin


Site Code	NAPA 13
Scale	1:50 @ A3
Drawn By	G Glover
Date	11/03/2015



Figure 9: Plan of features assigned to Phase 6



Key

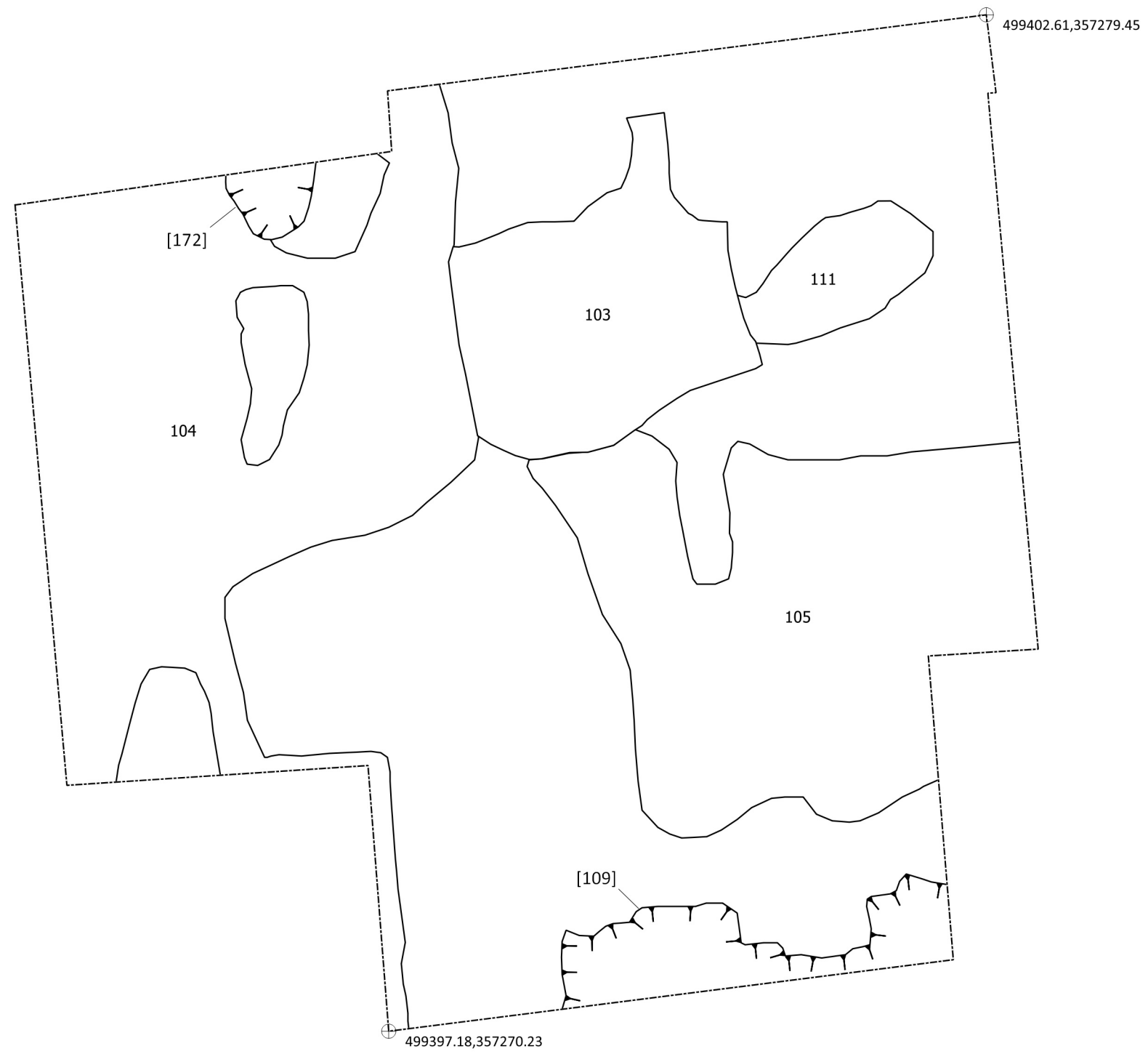
 Wall of Building 5

Site Code	NAPA 13
Scale	1:50 @ A3
Drawn By	G Glover
Date	11/03/2015

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Figure 10: Plan of features assigned to Phase 7



Site Code	NAPA 13
Scale	1:50 @ A3
Drawn By	G Glover
Date	11/03/2015



Figure 11: Plan of features assigned to Phase 7



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