Late Iron Age and Roman settlement at Land off Broadway Yaxley Peterborough

Post-Excavation Assessment

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Late Iron Age and Roman settlement at land off Broadway, Yaxley, Peterborough

Post-excavation Assessment and Updated Project Design

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Summary

Between 16th November 2009 and 14th January 2010 Oxford Archaeology East carried out an excavation at land off Broadway, Yaxley, Peterborough in advance of residential development. The work was commissioned by Camvil Developments Ltd. The excavation area was 0.7 hectares and lay at approximately 20m OD.

The investigations revealed evidence of previous land use from two broad periods; the Late Iron Age and Late Roman periods. The Late Iron Age occupation was restricted to the eastern half of the site and comprised a square enclosure, a roundhouse and parts of a field system. Within the square enclosure was a much smaller C-shaped enclosure which may have been the remains of a shelter of some form. The presence of slag and hammerscale suggest that this shelter or structure was the focus of industrial activity. The density of artefacts from the Late Iron Age features suggests this was on the periphery of any settlement.

Late Roman activity was restricted to the western half of the site. The dating evidence suggests that there may have been an earlier Roman presence, although it has been difficult to separate this out from the predominantly Late Roman (3rd - 4th century AD) activity. Two Late Roman phases have been identified. In the earlier phase a rectilinear field system of small fields was constructed on a north-east to south-west alignment. A significant feature was a rectangular 'tank' with parallel beamslots in its base, interpreted as having held water. In the second phase the earlier fields had been partially abandoned giving the site a more open plan. A narrow boundary ditch cut across the earlier field system, as did a beamslot structure. A second beamslot structure was found, as well as an aisled building which possibly extended beyond the western limit of excavation.

The site was adjacent to an area excavated by Northamptonshire Archaeology in 2005. The earlier excavation covered 1.9 hectares and found evidence of a Late Iron Age through to Late Roman farming settlement. The current excavation should be viewed as part of this larger site and the results combined to form a more coherent picture of a settlement which developed from the Late Iron Age through to the end of the Roman period.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

1.1.1 Between 16th November 2009 and 14th January 2010 Oxford Archaeology East carried out an excavation at land off The Broadway, Yaxley, Peterborough (Fig. 1) in advance of a residential housing development. The work was commissioned by Camvil Developments Ltd.

1.2 Geology and Topography (Geological information supplied by Steve Critchley)

1.2.1 Yaxley lies approximately 5km south of Peterborough and the River Nene. The village sits on higher ground overlooking fenland to the south and east. The site was located on the north-east side of Yaxley, close to the edge of the peninsula, with the land dropping away to the north and east. Broadway, the main road which runs through Yaxley, is to the south. Access was via Thistle Close, part of a new housing development.

1.2.2 The Yaxley – Farcet ridge is underlain by a solid geology of mudstones and clays of Middle Jurassic Oxford Clays. These are overlain by more recent sediments deposited during the Middle Pleistocene. Predominantly these are silts, sands and clays deposited during a period of glacial lake formation which are overlain in part on the higher ground by glacial tills deposited by the overriding ice sheets of the Anglian Glaciation. The actual excavation area lies on an area of these glacial tills, commonly referred to as the Chalky Tills which have been much modified by late Pleistocene periglacial ground ice processes. Evidence for periglacial features such as sand wedge polygons and thermal contraction cracks, now filled with soft orange brown predominantly aeolian sands was noted, along with decalcification of the upper till layers by the permafrost active layer (BGS 1995).

1.2.3 The site was relatively flat, the machined level ranging between 19.3m OD near the northern edge of site to 19.8m OD at the south.

1.3 Archaeological and Historical Background

Desk-Based Assessment (DBA)

1.3.1 The proposed development area was the subject of a DBA prepared by Birmingham University Field Archaeology Unit (Watt 2002).

Prehistoric

1.3.2 A Palaeolithic hand axe was found at 'Yaxley Yard' (CHER 01410), approximately 1km to the south-west. A single site on the gravel island between Farcet fen and Yaxley fen, 4.5km to the east, yielded a range of flint artefacts of Neolithic date, with some items of the Mesolithic and Bronze Age also present (Hall 1992, 19, fig 10). Bronze Age remains comprising two barrows and a possible burnt mound also lie upon this island (Hall 1992, 22, fig 10). In contrast, both Yaxley and Farcet fens lack evidence for prehistoric settlement. There are no recorded instances of Iron Age sites in Yaxley or Farcet fens (Hall 1992, 22).

Roman

1.3.3 The Roman town of *Durobrivae* lay on Ermine Street close to the present village of Water Newton and 7.5km due north-west of the site . *Durobrivae* was a small but important town and would have been the focus for a variety of contemporary farms, burial grounds and industrial sites, in particular the Nene Valley pottery industries. Information on the extent to which it affected the prosperity of the local region is limited, as little excavation has taken place within *Durobrivae* itself and few villa sites have been identified and investigated in the area (Hinman 2003, 6).

1.3.4 On the basis of the known sites from the Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record (CHER), there was a high potential at Yaxley for the survival of Roman remains in the form of settlement or craft industry, given its proximity to Ermine Street (Watt 2002, 6). The results of aerial photograph interpretation for the site were unable to confirm this suggestion, possibly due to the unresponsive clay soils (APS 2002, 2).

1.3.5 The CHER records eight Roman sites within a 1km search radius of the site. The nearest was located 500m to the north-east of the excavated area and comprised finds of Roman pottery (CHER 01353). There are records of two Roman pottery kiln sites located 700m to the south of the excavated area at Hog Fen close and at Cow Bridge Farm (CHER 11686 and 01628). Finds were also located at these places (CHER 01418 and 00996). A Roman burial was encountered in 1906 in Farcet fen at a location roughly 1km to the north-east, this was reported to have been buried beneath a stone slab 1.8m long by 0.75m wide (Hall 1992, 22).

Medieval

1.3.6 The study of the surrounding fen indicates that use of the upland would have been extensive (Hall 1992). The village of Yaxley was an inland port of consequence where goods were unloaded for transport by road further up the Nene Valley throughout the Middle Ages until the mid-17th century (Hall 1992, 22). The River Nene and Yaxley Brook were canalised via Conquest Lode and Yaxley Lode. Their banks were sufficiently high to allow erection of buildings which would have included dwellings, landing stages, fisheries, toll houses and a wealth of other structures. The fen itself was sufficiently well drained to allow the extension of the medieval open fields with its characteristic ridge and furrow, although much of this has been destroyed by modern ploughing.

Evaluation

1.3.7 Originally the current site was part of a larger development area which also included an area investigated by Northamptonshire Archaeology (hereafter referred to as NA). Trial trench evaluation in early 2005 revealed evidence for Iron Age and Roman settlement features within an area of extensive occupation spanning the 1st to 4th centuries AD. The main focus of the activity was at the northern end of the site whilst the southern part of the development area was largely devoid of archaeology (Taylor and Chapman 2005).

1.3.8 From the evaluation it was concluded that Yaxley was probably the site of a small Roman rural settlement, possibly close to a modest farmstead or villa (Taylor and Chapman 2005, 21-22). The presence of imported pottery indicated portable wealth alluding to the presence of a building of some status. The nearby location of probable pottery kilns suggested that this was an area of industry. The dominance of spelt wheat from sieved samples mirrored other assemblages from the fens and indicated the agricultural productivity of the area. The site provided a possible pattern of enclosure

that, with more environmental evidence, could enhance the understanding of the rural economy and any possible changes over the 2nd to 4th centuries. As this was the first site of Iron Age and Romano-British activity to indicate such potential in the area in association with the local pottery kilns recorded at Hog Fen and Cow Bridge Farm, it was considered a site of regional importance (Taylor and Chapman 2005, 22).

Excavation

1.3.9 Following evaluation the site was split and the larger, western half (1.9ha) was excavated by NA between July and October 2005. The combined areas of the current excavation and the NA excavation can be seen in Fig. 6. The following is a summary taken from the final report (Brown 2008, 1):

'A principal [Late Iron Age] east to west bank and ditch had existed along the apex of the natural clay ridge with Late Iron Age roundhouses close by. The boundary included an important crossing point that was in use until the 1st century AD. In the late 1st century the roundhouses were cleared. The Iron Age entrance was slighted and the former ditches were incorporated into a new enclosure design. A single roundhouse was built and a small short-lived pottery kiln produced basic storage vessels for use on the site. The land is likely to have been incorporated into a larger agrarian settlement by the mid-2nd century. Activity was defined by a large enclosure with a small cemetery along its western perimeter. A stone-roofed building was present with other timber framed structures close by and probably fulfilled a domestic function. During the 4th century habitation moved elsewhere and the land was reorganised to form a pattern of smaller enclosures. This indicated a major change in the agricultural economy of the estate and marked the final stage of development.'

1.4 Methodology and Site Conditions

1.4.1 An area of 0.7ha was stripped using a 360° tracked excavator. The subsoil was a mid grey clayey silt typically between 0.2 and 0.3m thick. This was sealed by a dark brown loamy silt topsoil, measuring between 0.2 and 0.35m thick. There was partial disturbance of the natural geology in the south-west corner, where the topsoil had possibly been stripped during groundwork for the adjacent development and then replaced.

1.4.2 Site conditions were hampered by a wet late November/ early December, which raised the water table dramatically. This was followed by harsh winter conditions with prolonged periods of frost and snow in late December/ early January.

1.5 Acknowledgements

1.5.1 The author would like to thank Camvil Developments Ltd. who commissioned and funded the excavation. The excavation was monitored by Rebecca Casa-Hatton of Planning Services, Peterborough City Council and managed by James Drummond-Murray. The site was excavated by Peter Boardman, Louise Bush, Dave Brown, Chris Faine, Steve Graham, Jon House, Tom Lyons, Stephen Morgan, Helen Stocks-Morgan and Michael Webster. Survey support was provided by Louise Bush. Steve Critchley metal detected the site and provided the geological background.

2 Summary of Results

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 The excavation revealed evidence of land use from two broad periods; Late Iron Age and Late Roman. The Roman phases were problematic in so much as the ceramic assemblage for the infilling of most features was a mixture of clearly late fabrics, particularly Nene Valley wares, and fabrics which date anywhere between the 2nd and 4th centuries AD. No features could confidently be assigned to a phase earlier than the 3rd century. Therefore, based on the dating evidence and stratigraphy, two late Roman phases have been proposed.

2.1.2 Figures 2 – 4 show all the features on site with original cut numbers. Features were then assigned to a period and phase, or grouped as undated features. The periods and phases are as follows:

Period 1: Iron Age (c.800 BC – AD 43)

- Phase 1: Late Iron Age (c.100 BC – AD 43)

Period 2: Roman (AD 43 – AD 410)

- Phase 2: Late Roman (3rd to 4th century AD)
- Phase 3: Late Roman (3rd to 4th century AD)

Period 3: Medieval

- Phase 4

2.1.3 The results are described chronologically by feature or feature group. Basic details are provided for the most significant features in each phase, details for all others can be found in the context summary in Appendix A. Similarly, finds are mentioned where necessary or relevant. For the Late Roman phases however, the quantities are considerable, meaning that only significant examples are listed. Full details of all finds are given in the appendices.

2.2 Natural features

Eight features were interpreted as being geological rather than archaeological. These comprised mainly natural hollows as well as one tree throw and a root hole. The natural features have been grouped together as **472**.

2.3 Period 1: Iron Age

Phase 1: Late Iron Age (c.100 BC – AD 43)

2.3.1 The Late Iron Age activity consisted of a principal boundary ditch orientated east-north-east to west-south-west, with a roundhouse located close by. To the west, in the centre

of the excavation area, was a square enclosure, which contained a small C-shaped structure apparently associated with metalworking (Fig. 3 and 5).

*Principal boundary ditch **630***

2.3.2 A substantial linear boundary ditch orientated east-north-east to west-south-west, was located in the south-east of the site (Plate 1 and Fig. 7, section 124). The ditch had two earlier versions which had been truncated to varying degrees by ditch **630**. Ditch **653** was the earliest version although it was heavily truncated and undated. Ditch **632** represented a re-working of the original ditch. A greater part of this ditch survived and it contained a small assemblage of Late Iron Age pottery (5 sherds, 54g).

2.3.3 Ditch **630** extended for 46m from the southern baulk towards the north-east corner of the site, where it formed a junction with ditch **617**. It measured between 1.46 and 2.68m wide and between 0.4 and 0.87m deep. It contained a small assemblage of Late Iron Age pottery (7 sherds, 69g) and animal bone (139g).

2.3.4 Ditch **630** formed part of a much longer boundary recorded by NA (Brown 2008, 8) demonstrating that it extended for a further 179m to the south-west (Fig. 6).

*Roundhouse **667***

2.3.5 Roundhouse **667** was located 10m to the north of ditch **630**. All that remained of it was the northern part of the curvilinear eaves drip gully which would have collected water from the roof. The rest of the structure had been truncated away. It consisted of two short lengths of gully measuring between 0.25 and 0.38m wide and between 0.08 and 0.16m deep. At the eastern end of the gully there was a convincing terminal which may have been one side of an east facing entrance. The only finds retrieved from the gully consisted of animal bone (49g).

2.3.6 In the NA excavation area to the south-west, four Late Iron Age roundhouses were located close to the principal boundary ditch, a pattern which roundhouse **667** conforms to (Fig. 6).

*Square enclosure: ditches **103** and **579***

2.3.7 In the centre of the site was a square enclosure delineated by a substantial continuous ditch on three sides (ditch **103**) and a separate ditch on the south-eastern side (ditch **579**), enclosing an area of approximately 20m^2. The enclosure appeared to be open in its southern corner although there could have been an additional part of it beyond the limit of excavation.

2.3.8 Ditch **103** measured between 1 and 3.36m wide and between 0.25 and 1.02m deep (Fig. 7, section 35). It contained up to four fills which were generally sterile. Four of the eight excavated sections contained Late Iron Age pottery, although in total it was still a small assemblage (13 sherds, 105g). The section closest to the eastern corner also contained hearth lining (51g) and slag (25g). Animal bone for the enclosure totalled 403g.

2.3.9 Ditch **579** was approximately 15m in length and formed the south-eastern side of the enclosure. It measured between 0.6 and 1.2m wide and between 0.44 and 0.6m deep. The fills had a higher humic component than the rest of the enclosure and contained a larger assemblage of Late Iron Age pottery (33 sherds, 512g) as well as a single sherd of Late Pre Roman Iron Age pot (31g). The ditch also contained a moderate amount of animal bone (1382g) compared to the rest of the enclosure.

*C-shaped structure **112***

2.3.10 Within the western half of the square enclosure was a small C-shaped structure with an open west facing entrance and a diameter of 4m north to south (Plate 2 and Fig. 7, section 10). Gully **112** measured between 0.4 and 0.86m wide and between 0.12 and 0.54m deep. The fills contained a moderate assemblage of Late Iron Age pottery (24 sherds, 386g) and animal bone (538g). Significantly the fills also contained slag (18g), several inclusions of hearth lining (233g), fired clay (24g) and hammerscale in five separate environmental samples. The artefactual evidence suggests metalworking may have been taking place here. The structure appears to have been too small to be a roofed structure with an eaves drip gully but rather could have been a ditch and bank acting as a form of windbreak or shelter, enclosing a hearth or furnace.

2.3.11 Gully **150** directly to the west may have been associated although it did not contain any evidence of metalworking. It measured between 0.4 and 0.55m wide and between 0.09 and 0.3m deep.

*Pit **119***

2.3.12 The only other feature within the enclosure was a small pit (**119**), which measured 0.6m wide and 0.25m deep. Abundant inclusions of charcoal were retrieved from the environmental sample but its function remains unknown.

Other Late Iron Age features

2.3.13 A series of ditches in the north-east corner of the site may have formed part of an enclosure or field system extending beyond the limit of excavation. Ditch **637** and its re-cut **617** was a curvilinear ditch which presumably continued to the north. Ditch **617** contained a small assemblage of pottery (188g), animal bone (883g), fired clay (126g) and a single piece of hearth lining (15g). Linear boundary ditch **630** formed a junction with ditch **617** but no relationship was visible.

2.3.14 Ditch **660** was 'L' shaped. It truncated ditch **617** at its southern end extended beyond the limit of excavation.

2.3.15 Curvilinear ditch **604** was located west of ditch **617** and north of roundhouse **667**. Its south-eastern end may have continued further to the east but it was truncated by a medieval furrow.

2.3.16 Ditch **108** extended from the western side of enclosure ditch **103**. It was 8m in length and was also encountered in the NA excavation to the south-west.

2.4 Period 2: Roman

Phase 2: Late Roman (3rd - 4th Century AD)

2.4.1 The late Roman activity was restricted to the western half of the site. In the earlier phase a rectilinear system of small fields was constructed on a north-east to south-west alignment (Fig. 5). The infilling of these field ditches was consistent across the area with dark brown fills containing large assemblages of late Roman pottery and animal bone, along with varying quantities of charcoal, fired clay and crop processing waste.

2.4.2 One other feature assigned to this phase was a rectangular tank with parallel beamslots in its base.

*Enclosure ditch **173***

2.4.3 An 'L' shaped enclosure ditch extended 30m from the north-west baulk on a north-west to south-east alignment before turning north-east to south-west for a further 30m where it disappeared beyond the south-western baulk (Plate 3 and Fig. 7, section 24).

2.4.4 There were two earlier versions of this ditch, **180**=**278** and **176**, both were truncated to varying degrees by ditch **173**. Ditch **173** measured between 1.2 and 1.6m wide and between 0.36 and 1.46m deep. The ceramic assemblage ranged from the 2nd to 4th centuries AD. There was also a large assemblage of animal bone (8091g) and a large assemblage of ceramic building material (CBM, 4543g), 75% of which came from the three excavated sections closest to the northern baulk and included one large thick piece and two fragments of *tegulae*. Six coins were metal detected along the course of the ditch (SF 17, 21, 31, 32, 39 and 52), ranging in date from the 2nd to 4th centuries AD. Environmental samples produced a small amount of cereals along the ditch, while sample 44 from cut **407** close to the northern baulk produced abundant chaff.

2.4.5 Ditch **173** should be viewed as part of a larger enclosure that was encountered in the NA excavation area, where it had also been re-cut several times and was again Late Roman.

*Boundary ditch **146***

2.4.6 Ditch **146** extended from the north-western baulk for 20m on a north-west to south-east alignment before intersecting with enclosure ditch **173**. It also ran parallel with the northern arm of enclosure ditch **173**.

2.4.7 Ditch **146** measured between 1.2 and 2m wide and between 0.54 and 0.65m deep. The ceramic assemblage was predominantly 3rd to 4th century AD. It also contained CBM (including a combed fragment of roof tile and two fragments of *tegulae*, 1487g), mainly in the upper fill of cuts **181** and **392**, along the central part of the ditch, and animal bone (2502g). Three coins were retrieved from the surface of the ditch (SF 6, 25, 28) dating to the 3rd and 4th centuries.

*L shaped enclosure ditch **155***

2.4.8 A second 'L' shaped enclosure ditch formed a small rectangular field or paddock, incorporating ditches **146** and **173** into its layout. It enclosed a space of 15m north-east to south-west by 21m north-west to south-east.

2.4.9 Ditch **155** was insubstantial in places, measuring between 0.78 and 2m wide and between 0.12 and 0.6m deep. The ceramic assemblage ranged from the 2nd to 4th centuries AD. A large assemblage of animal bone (4671g), a small amount of CBM (420g) and a 4th century coin (SF 37) was recovered from the north-western ditch. Another 4th century coin was retrieved from the south-western ditch (SF 3), either Valentinian or Theodosius (AD 383-92).

*Ditch **282***

2.4.10 Located in the north of the site, ditch **282** formed a set of enclosures with ditches **328** and **280**. The main axis of ditch **282** was orientated north-east to south-west and intersected with enclosure ditch **173**. It measured between 0.9 and 1.6m wide and between 0.25 and 0.5m deep. The small ceramic assemblage ranged from the 2nd to 4th centuries AD. Animal bone (803g) was also found.

*Ditch **280***

2.4.11 Ditch **280** formed a small sub-enclosure on the side of enclosure ditches **173** and **282**, the latter of which it appeared to truncate. It enclosed a space of 17m north to south and 5m east to west. Ditch **280** measured between 0.7 and 1.35m wide and between 0.24 and 0.5m deep. The ceramic assemblage ranged from the 2nd to 4th centuries AD and there was a small quantity of animal bone (543g).

*Ditch **328***

2.4.12 Ditch **328** appeared to mirror the shape of ditch **280**, forming a small square enclosure with part of ditch **282**. An earlier version of this ditch was represented by ditch **424.** This small field enclosed a space of 13m^2. Ditch **328** measured between 0.55 and 2.4m wide and between 0.2 and 0.55m deep. The ceramic assemblage was predominantly 4th century AD and it contained a moderate amount of animal bone (2615g). A 3rd century House of *Constantine* coin was retrieved from cut **551**.

*Ditch **312***

2.4.13 Ditch **312** was located to the south of ditch **282**, orientated north-east to south-west. It extended for 20.5m from its intersection with ditch **173**.

2.4.14 There were two earlier versions of this ditch, **433** and **435**, both were truncated to varying degrees by ditch **312**. Ditch **312** measured between 0.8 and 1.05m wide and between 0.35 and 0.39m deep. It contained a small amount of animal bone (1048g) and a 4th century House of *Valentinian* coin, which was metal detected in the top of the ditch (SF 19).

*Ditch **480***

2.4.15 Ditch **480** extended for 6m from the northern limit of excavation and was truncated by ditch **328**. It measured between 0.4 and 0.5m wide and 0.1m deep. The ditch contained no finds.

*Ditch **563***

2.4.16 Ditch **563** extended for 9.5m from the northern limit of excavation, orientated north-east to south-west. It measured between 0.7 and 0.92m wide and between 0.25m and 0.58m deep. It contained an assemblage of predominantly 3rd – 4th century pottery and animal bone (580g).

*Tank **555***

2.4.17 Close to the north-west limit of excavation, to the south of ditch **173**, was a rectangular pit or tank, measuring 2.4m long, 2m wide and 0.37m deep with vertical sides and a flat base. Within the base were four parallel beamslots running along the longest axis, each approximately 0.15m wide and 0.05m deep (Plate 4 and Fig. 7, section 72). The only dating evidence from the tank consisted of three sherds of 3rd century pottery (59g). Environmental samples taken from two of the beamslots produced abundant chaff.

2.4.18 The tank appeared to have been re-cut or re-lined, making it slightly smaller and square in shape, as there was a clay lining which again had vertical sides but sealed part of the original beamslots. This later tank (**467**) measured 1.9m^2 and contained a larger assemblage of pottery, predominantly 3rd – 4th century Nene valley wares, as well as CBM (roof tile, 662g). Again, it contained abundant chaff in environmental sample 63.

2.4.19 Presumably the tank was originally wood lined and held water. The impermeable clay geology would prevent water from draining away quickly; a wood lining would have made it more water tight, while keeping it relatively clean. A holding tank such as this would presumably have been associated with something industrial that was taking place very close by.

2.4.20 Ditches **396** and **508** were located close to tank **555**. They may have been part of a small enclosure or shelter associated with the tank and whatever activity was being carried out here.

Phase 3: Late Roman (3rd - 4th Century AD)

2.4.21 In this later phase the site became more open. Although parts of the field system evidently remained open, some of it had gone out of use. A narrow boundary truncated several of the main phase 2 ditches. Two beamslot buildings were constructed along with an aisled barn that may have continued beyond the limit of excavation. A small C-shaped enclosure and a group of pits truncated the water tank (Fig. 5).

*Boundary ditch **261***

2.4.22 Extending for 50m, orientated north-east to south-west, ditch **261** truncated several of the earlier field system ditches including ditches **146**, **173**, **280** and **328**. Significantly it also appeared to disregard the layout of the earlier field pattern.

2.4.23 Ditch **261** measured between 0.26 and 0.92m wide and between 0.02 and 0.34m deep. It contained a large ceramic assemblage ranging in date from the 2nd to 4th centuries AD and a moderate quantity of animal bone (2802g). It also contained four coins dating to the 3rd and 4th centuries (SF 22, 23, 24 and 29) and a small amount of CBM (336g). There was good environmental evidence in the form of cereals and crop processing waste from the central part of the ditch.

*Ditch **402***

2.4.24 Located to the west of the aisled barn, ditch **402** was curvilinear and may have formed a C-shaped enclosure with ditch **561**, which truncated the tank feature. Ditch **402** measured between 0.25 and 1.51m wide and between 0.18 and 0.7m deep. It contained a mixed ceramic assemblage, predominantly 3rd – 4th century AD in date, as well as a small quantity of animal bone (1362g).

*Ditch **507***

Ditch **507** was 'L' shaped and located directly to the west of ditch **402**. It measured between 0.79 and 1.22m wide and between 0.33 and 0.48m deep. The ceramic assemblage was relatively small, with dates ranging from the 2nd – 4th centuries AD. Environmental sample 84 from cut **575** produced cereals and abundant chaff.

*Pit group **408***

2.4.25 A series of three shallow pits truncated the earlier tank feature. They were located close to the terminal of ditch **402**. If ditch **402** had formed an enclosure or small paddock with ditch **561** then these pits would have been located within the possible entrance way. All three were wide and shallow, measuring between 1.06 and 1.6m wide and between 0.08 and 0.25m deep, having more the appearance of hollows. Pit **408** produced the most artefactual evidence including pottery, animal bone (211g), a large

amount of CBM (3477g), 16 fragments of quern/millstone (SF 58; 5475g) and a large fragment of millstone (6999g). The CBM comprised approximately 20 pieces of roof tile including some *tegulae*. Pit **408** also contained good environmental evidence in the form of cereals, chaff and abundant charcoal.

Beamslot structures

2.4.26 Two beamslot structures were located in the south-west of the site. The first was formed by beamslots **233** and **218**. Beamslot **233** was located close to the south-western baulk and truncated the upper fill of enclosure ditch **155**. It was orientated north-east to south-west, measuring 6m long, between 0.2 and 0.4m wide and between 0.05 and 0.15m deep. It contained occasional animal bone (18g) and a moderate assemblage of pottery (637g), all from a single cut, dated as 2nd – 3rd century. However, the stratigraphy suggests the structure must be later than this. Beamslot **218** was perpendicular to **233**, measuring 2.6m long, 0.25m wide and between 0.05 and 0.1m deep. Given the truncated nature of the beamslots it is likely they once formed one structure.

2.4.27 The second beamslot structure, **273** (Plate 5), was located less than 5m to the north. It was on a similar alignment and was more intact than the first, forming a rectangle which was open on the western side. The space it enclosed was approximately 8m north to south. The beamslot measured between 0.2 and 0.59m wide and between 0.03 and 0.21m deep. The ceramic assemblage ranged from the 2nd to 4th centuries AD. CBM was recovered from the beamslot (610g, including one large fragment of *tegulae*), which may have come from the structure itself, as well as two large fragments of quern stone. There was also a small assemblage of animal bone (254g). Environmental remains consisted of moderate amounts of cereals, chaff, weed seeds and charcoal. Posthole **347** may have been associated with this structure.

*Aisled barn **450***

2.4.28 Part of an aisled barn (**450**) was located close to the north-west limit of excavation (Plate 6). It was constructed between the two earlier ditches, **146** and **173**. The structure consisted of six large postholes (cuts **365**, **367**, **369**, **371**, **373** and **375**) which contained varying degrees of stone packing material. The length of the barn was 8m although it is possible the structure continued beyond the limit of excavation. There were intervals of approximately 3m between the postholes along each side of the structure while the nave measured 4.2m wide. The size of the postholes was indicative of a structure that could have had aisles. No structural remains for these survived but it is likely they would have jutted out towards the line of the earlier ditches. Ditch or beamslot **510**, a feature truncating the top of earlier ditch **146**, is the only feature associated feature which possibly had a structural function and could relate to the position of the western aisle.

2.4.29 The postholes measured between 0.79 and 1.75m in diameter and between 0.18 and 0.4m deep (Fig. 7, section 93). The packing material consisted of fragments of limestone, some measuring up to 0.35m^2. Posthole **369** was perhaps the best preserved, with the packing material arranged around a void of 0.3m (Plate 7). No internal features such as hearths or associated features such as beamslots had survived.

2.4.30 The ceramic assemblage was relatively small, with dates ranging from the 2nd – 4th centuries AD. There was a small amount of CBM (252g) and animal bone (53g), and a fragment of quern which had been re-used as packing material (SF 66). Environmental

remains included charcoal in one posthole, cereals in another and chaff in three postholes, but none in any great quantities.

2.5 Period 3: Medieval

2.5.1 The medieval activity on site consisted of the truncated remains from the ridge and furrow system of agriculture, the sub-surface furrows being the features to survive. In the western part of the site the furrows were orientated north-east to south-west where as in the south-east corner they were orientated north-west to south-east (Fig. 2). It is worth noting that the orientation of the furrows in the east of the site shared a striking similarity with the Late Roman field system, indicating possible continuity in the landscape between the Roman and medieval periods. All furrows have been grouped together as group **185**.

3 Factual Data and Assessment of Archaeological Potential

3.1 Stratigraphic and Structural Data

The Excavation Record

3.1.1 All hand written records have been collated and checked for consistency, and have been transcribed in to an MS Access database. Quantification of the records is shown in Table 1.

Type of Record	Number
Context register	15
Context number	614
Plan registers	1
Section register	4
Context sheets	603
Environmental register	21
Small find register	3
Plans at 1:50	42
Plans at 1:20	6
Plans at 1:10	4
Sections at 1:20	25
Sections at 1:10	104
Black and white photos	10 x 36
Slide photos	10 x 36
Digital photographs	461

Table 1: Quantification of written and drawn archive

Finds and Environmental Quantification

3.1.2 All finds have been processed, quantified and bagged in accordance with Peterborough Museum archive guidance. The catalogue of finds is on an MS Access database. Total quantities of each material by feature type and period are listed in Table 2 below.

	Late Iron Age			Late Roman					
Finds	**Ditch**	**Gully**	**Pit**	**Ditch**	**Beamslot**	**Pit**	**Posthole**	**Other**	**Total**
Pottery	1.210	0.317	0.110	30.098	1.617	2.257	0.511	0.407	**36.527**
Animal Bone	3.554	0.466	0.210	28.208	0.272	0.412	0.066	0.059	**33.247**
CBM				8.175	0.609	4.233	0.350	0.062	**13.429**
Fired Clay	0.165	0.023	0.001	0.351	0.050	0.259	0.034		**0.883**
Hearth lining	0.069	0.169	0.064						**0.302**
Quern stone				0.856	4.363	13.180	2.359		**20.758**
Slag	0.025	0.017	0.001	0.027					**0.070**
Shell				0.028					**0.028**

Table 2: Quantification of finds by feature type and period. Weight in kg.

3.1.3 Ten litres of each sample for flotation has been processed and assessed (Appendix C.2). In total, 101 samples were collected.

Range and Variety

3.1.4 The cut features comprised ditches (boundary and enclosure), pits (including a tank for holding water), post-holes and other structural features such as beam slots, as well as features such as medieval furrows and plough scars and naturally derived features such as 'tree throws' and animal burrows.

3.1.5 The majority of the features discovered dated to the Late Iron Age and Late Roman periods – both periods contained the full range of features. The medieval presence was much more limited, comprising the remnants of the ridge and furrow system of farming. There was one modern ditch on the site.

3.1.6 Deposits mostly comprised feature fills. The feature fills varied between dark, organic silty soils, more leeched and lighter silts and heavy clays.

3.1.7 The smaller pits typically contained single, often light, silty fills while the more substantial features contained a number of fills, some of which were slumped in or otherwise naturally derived while others were more deliberately dumped.

3.1.8 Relatively little complex stratigraphy was encountered within the excavation area.

Condition

3.1.9 The survival of archaeological features on the site was, on the whole, reasonable. Medieval agricultural activity had resulted in some truncation of earlier features, but this is not thought to have been so severe as to have entirely removed features or to have drastically altered the nature of surviving features.

3.2 Artefact Summaries

Metalwork (Appendix B.1)

Summary

3.2.1 A minimum of 84 metal items were found (some bags contained more than one object) ranging in date from Late Iron Age/Early Roman to late post-medieval or modern. A large proportion of the assemblage is composed of two groups of objects, late Roman copper-alloy coins (27) and undated iron nails (42).

3.2.2 The objects are generally in a stable condition. The majority of the copper-alloy and lead objects are only lightly covered by corrosion products, but some are slightly more affected. Corrosion on the ironwork varies from a slight surface coating to a thicker encrustation incorporating some soil.

3.2.3 Apart from one 2nd century issue and a medieval clipped farthing, the coins all belong to the late 3rd century and 4th century periods of high coin loss, but with greater emphasis on the late 3rd century. The general copper-alloy small finds include a penannular brooch dating to the 1st century AD, of a type that appears in both pre- and post-conquest context, and a cable armlet dating to the 3rd-4th century. Another Roman item is a small narrow bar with broken terminals that may be the shaft of a nail-cleaner.

3.2.4 Most of the iron objects are nails or nail shank fragments. Other objects principally consist of a variety of agricultural fittings and tools. These include a split-spike loop, a possible pintle (used to hang gates, shutters and similar structural items), and a ring that may prove to be a terret from the harness of a driven animal. The tools consist of a knife, the tip from a second knife, a rake tine and a fibre-processing spike from a wool-comb. The rake tine provides evidence for grassland and the cutting of hay for fodder. The fibre-processing spike points to the keeping of a flock of sheep and/or goats, in which a substantial proportion of the animals were allowed to reach maturity so that they would provide wool, instead of slaughtering most in their first or second year for milk and meat.

Statement of Potential

3.2.5 The Roman objects should form part of any published report. The coins form a valuable addition to the data from rural Cambridgeshire and should be set in the context of other assemblages from the area and also in wider regional and national contexts. The agricultural fittings and tools will be significant when discussing the economy of the site.

Pottery (Appendix B.2)

Summary

3.2.6 A total of 1473 sherds of pottery, weighing 40.172kg with an Estimated Vessel Equivalent (EVE) of 19.64 vessels, were recovered during the excavations. This is a predominantly Romano-British assemblage in addition to which a small but significant amount of Iron Age and Late pre Roman Iron Age (LPRIA) sherds were identified. The majority of the assemblage is locally produced from the kilns of the Lower Nene Valley, centred on the small town of *Durobrivae* (Water Newton) (Howe *et al* 1980; Perrin 1999).

3.2.7 Typical of utilitarian domestic assemblages recovered from low order settlements within this region (Evans 2003, 105), the majority of the assemblage is mid to Late Roman in date with a small component of Early Roman material. The Late Romano-British character of this assemblage is confirmed by the lack of Early Romano-British fine wares.

Statement of Potential

3.2.8 This is a typical Late Romano-British assemblage for a farmstead of this size and nature. A more detailed analysis of the material from this excavation, combined with the results of the excavation in 2005 (Northamptonshire Archaeology) would contribute to the overall picture of pottery manufacture, use, trade and exchange in the Nene Valley area.

Industrial residues (Appendix B.3)

Summary

3.2.9 A total of 520g of industrial residues were recovered. Both vitrified clay and iron slag was recovered during hand-excavation and bulk samples were taken from each of the deposits within the features for retrieval of additional industrial residues.

3.2.10 Most of the slag recovered was from C-shaped feature **112**, or features nearby and contemporary. Within feature **112** several contexts produced iron working residues. Context 120 produced a fragment that was identifiable as potential smithy base and was also the context that produced the most slag. All other fragments recovered were small with only a small amount of structure. The fragmentary and small size of the remaining slag pieces supports a theory of smithing on a small scale.

3.2.11 A total weight of 297g of vitrified clay was recovered. The heavily vitrified nature of the clay from contexts within structure **112** suggest long periods of super heating prior to removal and dumping. The shape of all pieces recovered suggest that they have been produced within a feature with a shallow, slightly concave base, possibly a smithy or smelt. With the presences of small amounts of iron slag, vitrified clay and crucible fragments, it can be suggested that the C-shaped structure **112** can be interpreted as an Iron Age smithy area. This area was probably used to produce both iron and copper items. The levels of residues recovered would suggest a short period of usage.

3.2.12 One piece of vitrified clay from context 126 was observed to have very small spots of copper on its surface. These pieces have therefore been interpreted as the remains of a crucible for the alloying copper.

Statement of Potential

3.2.13 The industrial residues from structure **112** have the potential to address the question of industrial activities taking place on the site during the Late Iron age. Similar examples from local sites should be examined.

Ceramic Building Material (Appendix B.4)

Summary

3.2.14 A total of 200 fragments of ceramic building material (CBM), weighing 14.606kg, were recovered. This assemblage consists of Iron Age-type daub (74 fragments, weighing 924g) and Romano-British tile (126 fragments, weighing 13682g) comprising bonding tile, roof tile (tegula, imbrices) and flue-tiles.

3.2.15 The Romano-British CBM found close to the beamslot structures and aisled building may have been present in these structures through secondary reuse. Structures that had tile roofs required strong foundations and it is likely that post-built houses present at Yaxley would not have been strong enough to support a tiled roof. It is more likely that the builders utilised broken CBM in their foundations (as post-packing)

3.2.16 While it was an abraded, fragmentary assemblage the presence of daub and tile at Yaxley does indicate that both wattle and daub structures and (at least) one substantial building with bonded walls, a tiled roof and hypocaust existed in the vicinity.

Statement of Potential

3.2.17 Using the phasing evidence it may be interesting to see how the daub and tile is distributed among these features through time. It may also be useful to the wider

interpretation of the site to see how this material relates to other types of artefact and ecofactual material found at Yaxley.

Worked Stone

Summary

3.2.18 A total of 28 fragments of worked stone, weighing 28.371kg, were recovered from 12 contexts, the fills of ditches, pits, beamslots and a posthole. The assemblage consists of 23 fragments of quern stone, 2 possible rubbing stones and 3 undiagnostic fragments.

3.2.19 The quern stone assemblage includes 16 small fragments from context 470 (fill of Late Roman pit **408**). These could be fragments of millstone as a large fragment of millstone was recovered from the same context. A fragment of possible saddle quern was recovered from context 230 (Late Roman ditch **231**).

3.2.20 A worked stone report will be prepared for the final report.

Statement of Potential

3.2.21 Analysis of the quern stone will be significant in discussing the economy of the site, particularly when viewed alongside the crop processing waste.

3.3 Environmental Summaries

Faunal Remains (Appendix C.1)

Summary

3.3.1 Faunal material with a total weight of 34.6kg was recovered from a variety of features including ditches and pits dating from the Late Iron Age and Late Roman periods. The Iron Age material was derived largely from enclosure ditches, with the Roman material being recovered from a wider range of feature types.

3.3.2 The preservation of the assemblage is generally good, although extremely fragmented in many cases. Some 33% of the phased hand collected bone has been used as the basis for the assessment. The species variety in the assemblage is limited with cattle being by far the dominant taxon in both phases. Sheep/goat is the second most prevalent taxon although they are present in far fewer numbers than cattle. Slightly greater instances of sheep/goat remains were seen in the Romano-British assemblage compared to the Iron Age. Few other domestic mammal species were observed in the assemblage, with pig and horse remains being confined to the Iron Age and Roman phases respectively. A single bird coracoid was recovered from a Late Roman feature.

Statement of Potential

3.3.3 As one would expect given the smaller excavation area this is a smaller assemblage than that recovered from the earlier phase of work (Armitage 2008) and other contemporary sites in the area (Baxter, 2003, Maull & Masters, 2005). Potential for further work is limited as an isolated assemblage, although it should be possible to ascertain any differences in age ranges and body part distribution between the Iron Age and Roman samples.

Environmental Remains (Appendix C.2)

Summary

3.3.4 Samples were taken from across the excavated area and 101 samples were submitted for an initial appraisal. The Late Iron Age phase included several enclosures and evidence for industrial activities. Twenty-nine samples were assessed and found to have low archaeobotanical potential. The Late Roman period saw the construction of several structures including a large aisled building that may have been a barn. Seventy samples were assessed and proved to be rich in charred plant remains.

3.3.5 Preservation was predominantly by charring. The samples taken from the Late Iron Age deposits contain a background scatter of occasional single charred cereal grains and chaff elements that could actually be intrusive material from later deposits.

3.3.6 The samples from the Late Roman deposits are dominated by spelt wheat which seems to have been processed on a large scale. The assemblages are particularly unusual as no other cereal crops were noted and neither were any other food crops such and peas and beans. It seems that hulled wheat is being exclusively utilised on this site, perhaps for specialised economic reasons. Hulled wheats such as spelt and emmer require several stages of crop processing with each stage producing a characteristic assemblage of grain, chaff and weed seeds as described by Hillman (1994).

3.3.7 Charred plant remains were recovered from most of the samples from the Late Roman deposits and are dominated by chaff elements, in particular glume bases and rachis fragments along with cereal grains and occasional weed seeds. Chaff is a by-product of the cereal harvest and is generally under-represented in the archaeobotanical record as the majority will be lost through the processes of threshing and winnowing prior to total decomposition unless it is preserved by either carbonisation or waterlogging. Thus, the presence of crop processing waste does not provide evidence for the actual location of crop processing activities, rather it is evidence of the disposal of the material after it has subsequently become carbonised through combustion. The fine chaff elements would have been excellent kindling for both domestic and industrial hearths.

3.3.8 Several of the samples contained detached embryos and cereal sprouts although very few sprouted grains were noted. This could be interpreted as evidence of malting and the production of beer as spelt wheat is known to have been used for brewing in the Roman period.

Statement of Potential

3.3.9 The environmental remains will be significant for further analysis of the site economy, particularly in terms of the large scale processing of spelt wheat. It would be useful to compare the remains with contemporary local sites where large scale crop processing has been discovered, such as Glinton, north of Peterborough (Wallis, in prep.). Analysis of the quern stones should also make reference to the crop processing remains.

Phosphates (Appendix C.3)

Summary

3.3.10 A phosphate survey for the site was conducted by Gareth Evans, a student at Peterborough Regional College, as the subject of an undergraduate dissertation. A total of 92 samples were taken from a range of features across the site, including four from the natural geology, to allow a base level to be obtained. There were a number of high phosphate readings recorded across both periods. Of the Iron Age features, curvilinear

ditch **604** contained readings 16.9 higher than the base level, pit group **611** was on average 16.7 higher and ditch **579**, the eastern arm of the square enclosure contained a phosphate reading 27.1 higher than the base level. This high reading suggests middening may have been taking place near to the eastern side of the square enclosure. Similarly, pit group **611** may have been used as rubbish pits.

3.3.11 The most significant high readings from the Late Roman features were from the ditches surrounding the aisled building, with an average of 17.4 higher than the base level, and beamslot structure **273** with readings 15.5 higher than the standard phosphate level. The high readings for these structures could indicate that animals were housed in the structures although with the beamslot structure this is unlikely. Alternatively, midden material could have been located nearby and worked its way into the features at a later date.

Statement of Potential

3.3.12 The phosphate survey provides an indication as to the level of activity taking place on site and the results should be summarised in the publication.

4 Research Aims and Objectives

4.1 Original Aims and Objectives

4.1.1 The primary aim of the project according to the Written Scheme of Investigation (Drummond-Murray 2009) was to preserve the archaeological evidence contained within the excavation area by record and to attempt a reconstruction of the history and use of the site. Further period specific objectives were as follows.

Iron Age

4.1.2 Investigate the nature and morphology of Iron Age activity on the site and contribute to an understanding of the character of Iron Age settlement in the region.

4.1.3 Use the material evidence in the form of artefactual and faunal assemblages, supplemented with environmental evidence, to contribute to an understanding of the economy of Iron Age settlement in the region.

Roman

4.1.4 Examine evidence for the continuity of land use from the Iron Age to the Roman period.

4.1.5 Examine the impact of Romanisation on existing patterns of land use.

4.1.6 Investigate the nature and morphology of Roman activity on the site and contribute to an understanding of the character of Roman rural settlement in the region.

4.1.7 Use the material evidence in the form of artefact and faunal assemblages, supplemented with environmental evidence, to contribute to an understanding of the economy of Roman settlement in the region.

4.2 Revised Research Objectives

4.2.1 The broad scope of the original objectives remains unchanged. The main aim now is to maximise the potential of the excavation dataset to provide new understanding of later prehistoric and Roman settlement in the region through a programme of further analysis. Revised research objectives must also be considered alongside the results of the Northamptonshire Archaeology excavation directly to the south-west (Brown 2008).

4.2.2 The objectives outlined below are site specific but also relate to topics considered in the East Anglian Research Framework (Brown and Glazebrook 2000; Medlycott and Brown 2008).

Iron Age

Rural settlements and landscapes

4.2.3 What is the evidence for roundhouse use in the later Iron Age? How does the form and layout of the settlement compare to other known sites?

4.2.4 The excavation only revealed evidence of a single roundhouse which was badly truncated and cannot contribute further to studies. However, it should be viewed in conjunction with the several roundhouses excavated by NA on the adjacent site.

4.2.5 The layout of the settlement, incorporating the current site and the adjacent NA site, covers approximately 3 hectares of a rural Late Iron Age settlement. The form and layout should be compared to other local and regional examples. The square enclosure which contains the smaller C-shaped enclosure is an interesting feature for which parallels should be sought.

Industrial practices

4.2.6 What is the evidence for metalworking? How does it compare to other local and regional rural sites?

4.2.7 The C-shaped enclosure is believed to be associated with metalworking, probably as a shelter or windbreak for small-scale smithing. Such activity is not uncommon on contemporary rural sites in the region, although similar examples should be examined.

Roman

4.2.8 What form do Roman farmsteads take? Is the planned farmstead widespread across the region? What forms of buildings are present and how far can functions be attributed to them? How common are aisled buildings within the region, and how are they used?

4.2.9 The excavation has identified specific elements which characterise this farmstead, including domestic habitation (pottery assemblage and items of personal adornment), crop processing (crop processing waste and use of quern stones) and agricultural practices (faunal assemblages and fittings/tools). These should be viewed in conjunction with the main elements of the NA site to discuss the economy and status of the farmstead as a whole.

4.2.10 The 3rd to 4th century aisled building is one of a growing number in the region, with local examples including Haddon (Hinman 2003), a recently discovered one at Bretton Way, Peterborough (Pickstone 2011), Lynch Farm (*Durobrivae* 1 1973), which contained a number of furnaces, and Orton Hall Farm, where three aisled barns were linked with agricultural activity (Mackreth 1996), specifically brewing. There is no obvious evidence for function apart from abundant crop processing waste in the immediate vicinity, which is not necessarily indicative of crop processing itself.

Industrial processes

4.2.11 What is the function of the Late Roman tank? Are there local and regional parallels?

4.2.12 The tank has been interpreted as a water tank. Presumably it provided a source of water for an industrial activity taking place close by. There is little evidence for what activity this was or where it may have taken place. It could have been off site to the north or it could be associated with the aisled building (although this has been interpreted as having been constructed in the later phase). The abundant crop processing waste nearby, which was utilised as kindling, could be evidence of this industrial activity. Alternatively, the pit itself may have been used for a specific activity such as tanning or retting.

5 Methods Statements

5.1 Stratigraphic Analysis

5.1.1 The environmental, finds and context data will be analysed using an *MS Office* database. Contexts will be assigned to final period and phase numbers based on the full analysis of the data.

5.2 Illustration

5.2.1 Once the results from analysis have been collated a list of required illustrations will be compiled. These will include site location plan, sections and finalised phase plans, as well as plates. Where necessary finds will be drawn.

5.3 Documentary Research

5.3.1 Documentary research will centre around finding comparative data for sites, both locally and regionally with the aim of setting the site in its wider landscape. Documentary research will also be carried out into specific features such as the aisled building and the tank feature.

5.4 Artefactual Analysis

5.4.1 Based on their potential, the following assemblages have been recommended for further analysis by the relevant specialists. Others simply require synthesis for publication.

Small finds

5.4.2 The Roman objects should form part of any published report.

5.4.3 The coins form a valuable addition to the data from rural Cambridgeshire and should be set in the context of other assemblages from the area and also in wider regional and national contexts.

5.4.4 The coins and two other copper-alloy objects should be cleaned and stabilised by a professional conservator and six iron objects should be X-rayed.

Pottery

5.4.5 It is suggested that a full fabric and form analysis of the pottery, integrated with the phased site data, should be undertaken.

5.4.6 The results of this assessment should be compared with material previously excavated in the area including Orton Hall Farm (Mackreth 1996) and Broadway Fields, Yaxley (Brown 2008) and combined to establish (if possible) where the pottery originated from. This will allow us to see how locally produced wares combined with traded goods to provide sufficient ceramic wares for the community and aid in the understanding of trade and links between other communities, both domestic and continental.

5.4.7 The submission of a full and complete pottery report for publication in an appropriate format is required.

CBM

5.4.8 Using the phasing evidence it may be interesting to see how the daub and tile is distributed among these features through time. It may also be useful to the wider

interpretation of the site to see how this material relates to other types of artefact and ecofactual material found at Yaxley. A comparison with the material excavated by Northamptonshire Archaeology should be carried out. A short summary report should be prepared for the final publication.

5.5 Ecofactual Analysis

Faunal Remains

5.5.1 Potential for further work is limited as an isolated assemblage, although it should be possible to ascertain any differences in age ranges and body part distribution between the Iron Age and Roman samples. Any further work would require full analysis of the assemblage.

6 Report Writing, Archiving and Publication

6.1 Report Writing

Tasks associated with report writing are identified in Table 4.

6.2 Archiving

6.2.1 Excavated material and records will be deposited with, and curated by, Peterborough Museum in appropriate county stores under the Site Code PET BRY 09 and the county HER record number 52131. A digital archive will be deposited with ADS. During analysis and report preparation, OA East will hold all material and reserves the right to send material for specialist analysis.

6.2.2 The archive will be prepared in accordance with current OA East guidelines, which are based on current national guidelines.

6.3 Publication

6.3.1 It is proposed that the results of the project should be published in an article in the Northants Archaeological Society Journal. Northamptonshire Archaeology are in the process of publishing an article for the adjoining site in the same journal, and appropriate linkage will be made between the two investigations.

7 Resources and Programming

7.1 Staffing and Equipment

Name	Initials	Project Role	Establishment
Peter Boardman	PB	Slag Specialist	OA East
Nina Crummy	NC	Small Finds Specialist	Freelance
James Drummond-Murray	JDM	Project Manager	OA East
Chris Faine	CF	Animal Bone Specialist/ Finds Supervisor	OA East
Carole Fletcher	CFL	Finds Supervisor/Archives	OA East
Rachel Fosberry	RF	Environmental Supervisor	OA East
Alice Lyons	AL	Ceramic Building Material Specialist	OA East
Tom Phillips	TP	Project Officer	OA East
Elizabeth Popescu	EP	Editor/Publications Manager	
Ruth Shaffrey	RS	Worked Stone	OA South
Stephen Wadeson	SW	Pottery Specialist	OA East

Table 3: Project Team

7.2 Task Identification

Task No.	Task	Staff
Project Management		
1	Project management	JDM
2	Team meetings	JDM/TP
3	Liaison with relevant staff and specialists, distribution of relevant information and materials	TP/CF
Stratigraphic analysis		
4	Update database and digital plans/sections to reflect any changes	TP
5	Finalise site phasing	TP
6	Add final phasing to database	TP
7	Compile group and phase text	TP
8	Compile overall stratigraphic text and site narrative to form the basis of the full/archive report	TP
9	Review, collate and standardise results of all final specialist reports and integrate with stratigraphic text and project results	TP
Illustration		
10	Digitise selected sections	
11	Prepare draft phase plans, sections and other report figures	
12	Select photographs for inclusion in the report	TP
Documentary research		
13	Reassessment of the HER record	TP

Task No.	Task	Staff
14	Examination of relevant published archaeological sources	TP
15	Examination, where possible, of relevant unpublished archaeological sources	TP
Artefact studies		
16	Prepare pottery report	SW
17	CBM	AL
18	Worked stone report	RS
Environmental Remains		
19	Prepare animal bone report	CF
Report Writing		
20	Integrate documentary research	TP
21	Write historical and archaeological background text	TP
22	Edit phase and group text	TP
23	Compile list of illustrations/liaise with illustrators	TP
24	Write discussion and conclusions	TP
25	Prepare report figures	
26	Collate/edit captions, bibliography, appendices etc	TP
27	Produce draft report	TP
28	Internal edit	JDM/EP
29	Incorporate internal edits	TP
30	Final edit	EP
Archiving		
31	Compile paper archive	TP
32	Archive/delete digital photographs	
33	Compile/check material archive	CFL
Report production		
34	Produce final report and illustrations	TP
35	Distribute report	TP

Table 4: Task list

7.3 Project Timetable

7.3.1 The project timetable is to be confirmed.

Appendix A. Context Summary with Provisional Phasing

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Width	Depth	Group	Phase
100	0	layer	top soil		0.35		
101	0	layer	sub soil		0.3		
102	0		Master number			102	1
103	103	cut	ditch	1.5	0.58	103	1
104	103	fill	ditch	0.78	0.24	103	1
105	103	fill	ditch	0.62	0.3	103	1
106	108	fill	ditch	1.8	0.15	108	1
107	108	fill	ditch	1.4	0.5	108	1
108	108	cut	ditch	1.8	0.7	108	1
109	103	fill	ditch	1.5	0.27	103	1
110	112	fill	gully		0.12	112	1
111	112	fill	gully		0.12	112	1
112	112	cut	gully	0.66	0.12	112	1
113	115	fill	gully	0.3	0.24	112	1
114	115	fill	gully	0.6	0.3	112	1
115	115	cut	gully	0.6	0.3	112	1
116	116	cut	pit	0.85	0.54	112	1
117	116	fill	pit		0.5	112	1
118	119	fill	pit	0.6	0.25	119	1
119	119	cut	pit	0.6	0.25	119	1
120	122	fill	gully	0.7	0.2	112	1
121	122	fill	gully	0.8	0.3	112	1
122	122	cut	gully	0.8	0.3	112	1
123	125	fill	gully		0.19	112	1
124	125	fill	gully		0.3	112	1
125	125	cut	gully	0.8	0.3	112	1
126	130	fill	ditch	1.53	0.3	103	1
127	130	fill	ditch	1.35	0.3	103	1
128	130	fill	ditch	0.63	0.14	103	1
129	130	fill	ditch	0.38	0.09	103	1
130	130	cut	ditch	1.74	0.64	103	1
131	131	cut	ditch	1.65	0.67	103	1
132	131	fill	ditch	1.08	0.15	103	1
133	131	fill	ditch	1.5	0.3	103	1
134	136	fill	ditch	1	0.15	103	1
135	136	fill	ditch	1	0.1	103	1
136	136	cut	ditch	1	0.25	103	1
137	138	fill	gully	0.8	0.19	112	1
138	138	cut	gully	0.8	0.19	112	1
139	140	fill	gully	0.7	0.14	112	1
140	140	cut	gully	0.7	0.14	112	1

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Width	Depth	Group	Phase
141	131	fill	ditch	1.65	0.22	103	1
142	143	fill	post hole	0.3	0.15	143	1
143	143	cut	post hole	0.3	0.15	143	1
144	145	fill	natural	0.7	0.15	472	
145	145	cut	natural	0.7	0.15	472	
146	146	cut	ditch	2	0.54	146	2
147	146	fill	ditch	1.7	0.29	146	2
148	146	fill	ditch	2	0.25	146	2
149	150	fill	gully		0.3	150	1
150	150	cut	gully	0.55	0.3	150	1
151	152	fill	gully		0.09	150	1
152	152	cut	gully	0.4	0.09	150	1
153	155	fill	ditch	2	0.3	155	2
154	155	fill	ditch	2	0.3	155	2
155	155	cut	ditch	2	0.6	155	2
156	158	fill	gully	0.3	0.24	112	1
157	158	fill	gully	0.6	0.3	112	1
158	158	cut	gully	0.6	0.3	112	1
159	161	fill	gully	0.3	0.24	112	1
160	161	fill	gully	0.6	0.3	112	1
161	161	cut	gully	0.6	0.3	112	1
162	164	fill	gully	0.3	0.24	112	1
163	164	fill	gully	0.6	0.3	112	1
164	164	cut	gully	0.6	0.3	112	1
165	166	fill	gully		0.22	112	1
166	166	cut	gully	0.86	0.22	112	1
167	168	fill	gully		0.19	112	1
168	168	cut	gully	0.8	0.19	112	1
169	173	fill	ditch	0.18	0.2	173	2
170	173	fill	ditch	1.41	0.32	173	2
171	173	fill	ditch	1.2	0.17	173	2
172	173	fill	ditch	0.99	0.13	173	2
173	173	cut	ditch	1.59	0.6	173	2
174	176	fill	ditch	0.88	0.33	176	2
175	176	fill	ditch	0.79	0.2	176	2
176	176	cut	ditch	1.1	0.52	176	2
177	178	fill	ditch	0.78	0.46	155	2
178	178	cut	ditch	0.78	0.46	155	2
179	180	fill	ditch	0.66	0.3	180	2
180	180	cut	ditch	0.66	0.3	180	2
181	181	cut	ditch	1.95	0.65	146	2
182	181	fill	ditch	1.15	0.28	146	2
183	181	fill	ditch	1.95	0.4	146	2
184	185	fill	furrow	1.12	0.12	185	4

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Width	Depth	Group	Phase
185	185	cut	furrow	1.12	0.12	185	4
186	187	fill	ditch	1.4	0.46	173	2
187	187	cut	ditch	1.4	1.46	173	2
188	192	fill	ditch	0.54	0.18	176	2
189	192	fill	ditch	1.14	0.18	176	2
190	192	fill	ditch	0.6	0.1	176	2
191	192	fill	ditch	1.36	0.16	176	2
192	192	cut	ditch	2.7	0.6	176	2
193	194	fill	gully		0.15	150	1
194	194	cut	gully	0.5	0.15	150	1
195	196	fill	gully		0.11	150	1
196	196	cut	gully	0.4	0.11	150	1
197	199	fill	ditch	1.3	0.25	155	2
198	199	fill	ditch	1.3	0.1	155	2
199	199	cut	ditch	1.3	0.35	155	2
200	201	fill	ditch	0.8	0.2	155	2
201	201	cut	ditch	0.9	0.2	155	2
202	203	fill	pit		0.4	112	1
203	203	cut	pit	0.4	0.4	112	1
204	205	fill	furrow	1	0.1	185	4
205	205	cut	furrow	1	0.1	185	4
206	207	fill	furrow	1.4	0.1	185	4
207	207	cut	furrow	1.4	0.1	185	4
208	208	cut	furrow	1.6	0.17	185	4
209	208	fill	furrow	1.6	0.17	185	4
210	211	fill	ditch		0.55	103	1
211	211	cut	ditch	1.6	0.76	103	1
212	211	fill	ditch		0.63	103	1
213	211	fill	ditch		0.76	103	1
214	0		Master number				
215	216	fill	post hole	0.5	0.1	216	3
216	216	cut	post hole	0.5	0.1	216	3
217	218	fill	beamslot	0.25	0.05	218	3
218	218	cut	beamslot	0.25	0.05	218	3
219	219	cut	ditch	1.64	0.73	103	1
220	219	fill	ditch	0.46	0.1	103	1
221	219	fill	ditch	1.64	0.38	103	1
222	223	fill	evaluation slot			173	2
223	223	cut	evaluation slot			173	2
224	226	fill	ditch	1.5	0.23	173	2
225	226	fill	ditch	1.39	0.25	173	2
226	226	cut	ditch	1.5	0.45	173	2
227	229	fill	ditch	0.57	0.29	176	2
228	229	fill	ditch	0.38	0.2	176	2

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Width	Depth	Group	Phase
229	229	cut	ditch	0.77	0.29	176	2
230	231	fill	ditch	1.71	0.28	180	2
231	231	cut	ditch	1.71	0.28	180	2
232	233	fill	beamslot	0.25	0.05	233	3
233	233	cut	beamslot	0.25	0.05	233	3
234	235	fill	beamslot	0.3	0.05	233	3
235	235	cut	beamslot	0.3	0.05	233	3
236	237	fill	beamslot	0.4	0.15	233	3
237	237	cut	beamslot	0.4	0.15	233	3
238	239	fill	post hole	0.2	0.1	233	3
239	239	cut	post hole	0.2	0.1	233	3
240	219	fill	ditch	1.12	0.26	103	1
241	241	cut	furrow	1.38	0.29	185	4
242	241	fill	furrow	1.38	0.29	185	4
243	244	fill	furrow	1.78	0.12	185	4
244	244	cut	furrow	1.78	0.12	185	4
245	246	fill	beamslot	0.25	0.1	218	3
246	246	cut	beamslot	0.25	0.1	218	3
247	248	fill	beamslot	0.25	0.07	233	3
248	248	cut	beamslot	0.25	0.07	233	3
249	250	fill	beamslot	0.25	0.1	233	3
250	250	cut	beamslot	0.25	0.1	233	3
251	252	fill	beamslot	0.25	0.1	233	3
252	252	cut	beamslot	0.25	0.1	233	3
253	254	fill	furrow	1.3	0.09	185	4
254	254	cut	furrow	1.3	0.09	185	4
255	257	fill	ditch	0.38	0.21	257	
256	257	fill	ditch	0.28	0.09	257	
257	257	cut	ditch	0.42	0.24	257	
258	261	fill	ditch	0.72	0.31	261	3
259	261	fill	ditch	0.43	0.1	261	3
260	261	fill	ditch	0.32	0.15	261	3
261	261	cut	ditch	0.8	0.33	261	3
262	263	fill	ditch	0.6	0.3	257	
263	263	cut	ditch	0.6	0.3	257	
264	265	fill	ditch	0.8	0.2	261	3
265	265	cut	ditch	0.8	0.2	261	3
266	267	fill	ditch	0.9	0.25	261	3
267	267	cut	ditch	0.9	0.25	261	3
268	268	cut	ditch	1.75	0.77	103	1
269	268	fill	ditch	1.2	0.37	103	1
270	268	fill	ditch	1.75	0.41	103	1
271	271	cut	furrow	2	0.2	185	4
272	271	fill	furrow	2	0.2	185	4

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Width	Depth	Group	Phase
273	0		Master number			273	3
274	275	fill	ditch	1.3	0.36	173	2
275	275	cut	ditch	1.3	0.36	173	2
276	278	fill	ditch	0.45	0.22	278	2
277	278	fill	ditch	2.1	0.13	278	2
278	278	cut	ditch	2.1	0.43	278	2
279	280	fill	ditch	1.1	0.3	280	2
280	280	cut	ditch	1.1	0.3	280	2
281	282	fill	ditch	1.6	0.35	282	2
282	282	cut	ditch	1.6	0.35	282	2
283	284	fill	beamslot	0.39	0.17	273	3
284	284	cut	beamslot	0.39	0.17	273	3
285	286	fill	beamslot	0.39	0.21	273	3
286	286	cut	beamslot	0.39	0.21	273	3
287	288	fill	beamslot	0.48	0.19	273	3
288	288	cut	beamslot	0.48	0.19	273	3
289	290	fill	beamslot	0.44	0.12	273	3
290	290	cut	beamslot	0.44	0.12	273	3
291	292	fill	beamslot	0.49	0.11	273	3
292	292	cut	beamslot	0.49	0.11	273	3
293	294	fill	beamslot	0.49	0.11	273	3
294	294	cut	beamslot	0.49	0.11	273	3
295	296	fill	beamslot	0.49	0.12	273	3
296	296	cut	beamslot	0.49	0.12	273	3
297	298	fill	beamslot	0.41	0.13	273	3
298	298	cut	beamslot	0.41	0.13	273	3
299	300	fill	beamslot	0.52	0.14	273	3
300	300	cut	beamslot	0.52	0.14	273	3
301	302	fill	beamslot	0.52	0.19	273	3
302	302	cut	beamslot	0.52	0.19	273	3
303	304	fill	beamslot	0.59	0.2	273	3
304	304	cut	beamslot	0.59	0.2	273	3
305	306	fill	beamslot	0.59	0.2	273	3
306	306	cut	beamslot	0.59	0.2	273	3
307	308	fill	beamslot	0.25	0.07	273	3
308	308	cut	beamslot	0.25	0.07	273	3
309	310	fill	beamslot	0.2	0.03	273	3
310	310	cut	beamslot	0.2	0.03	273	3
311	311	cut	ditch	3.36	1.02	103	1
312	312	cut	ditch	1.05	0.39	312	2
313	312	fill	ditch	1.05	0.25	312	2
314	311	fill	ditch		0.61	103	1
315	311	fill	ditch		0.8	103	1
316	311	fill	ditch			103	1

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Width	Depth	Group	Phase
317	311	fill	ditch		1.02	103	1
318	319	fill	ditch	0.8	0.32	319	2
319	319	cut	ditch	0.8	0.32	319	2
320	322	fill	ditch		0.32	278	2
321	322	fill	ditch		0.3	278	2
322	322	cut	ditch	1.8	0.46	278	2
323	325	fill	ditch	1.05	0.13	173	2
324	325	fill	ditch		0.4	173	2
325	325	cut	ditch	1.3	0.5	173	2
326	328	fill	ditch	1.2	0.25	328	2
327	328	fill	ditch	0.6	0.1	328	2
328	328	cut	ditch	1.2	0.35	328	2
329	312	fill	ditch	0.66	0.14	312	2
330	325	fill	ditch		0.1	173	2
331	332	fill	furrow	2.5	0.1	185	4
332	332	cut	furrow	2.5	0.1	185	4
333	335	fill	ditch	0.87	0.21	261	3
334	335	fill	ditch	0.6	0.08	261	3
335	335	cut	ditch	0.87	0.28	261	3
336	338	fill	ditch	0.72	0.3	261	3
337	338	fill	ditch	0.55	0.15	261	3
338	338	cut	ditch	0.92	0.34	261	3
339	340	fill	ditch	0.85	0.19	261	3
340	340	cut	ditch	0.85	0.19	261	3
341	342	fill	ditch	0.37	0.02	261	3
342	342	cut	ditch	0.37	0.02	261	3
343	0		Master number			261	3
344	345	fill	ditch		0.2	155	2
345	345	cut	ditch	1.1	0.29	155	2
346	347	fill	post hole	0.27	0.12	347	3
347	347	cut	post hole	0.27	0.12	347	3
348	345	fill	ditch		0.29	155	2
349	350	fill	ditch	1.03	0.8	350	2
350	350	cut	ditch	1.03	0.8	350	2
351	353	fill	ditch	1.6	0.35	173	2
352	353	fill	ditch	1	0.2	173	2
353	353	cut	ditch	1.6	0.52	173	2
354	392	fill	ditch	1.9	0.45	146	2
355	356	fill	ditch		0.24	356	2
356	356	cut	ditch	0.6	0.24	356	2
357	358	fill	pit	0.5	0.15	358	2
358	358	cut	pit	0.5	0.15	358	2
359	361	fill	ditch		0.22	155	2
360	361	fill	ditch		0.27	155	2

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Width	Depth	Group	Phase
361	361	cut	ditch	0.9	0.27	155	2
362	363	fill	ditch	0.7	0.5	280	2
363	363	cut	ditch	0.7	0.5	280	2
364	282	fill	ditch	0.8	0.1	282	2
365	365	cut	post hole	1.02	0.21	450	3
366	365	fill	post hole	1.02	0.21	450	3
367	367	cut	post hole	1.75	0.26	450	3
368	367	fill	post hole	1.75	0.26	450	3
369	369	cut	post hole	1	0.28	450	3
370	369	fill	post hole	1	0.28	450	3
371	371	cut	post hole	0.79	0.18	450	3
372	371	fill	post hole	0.79	0.18	450	3
373	373	cut	post hole	0.84	0.4	450	3
374	373	fill	post hole	0.84	0.4	450	3
375	375	cut	post hole	0.86	0.28	450	3
376	375	fill	post hole	0.86	0.28	450	3
377	380	fill	ditch		0.12	155	2
378	380	fill	ditch		0.07	155	2
380	380	cut	ditch	1	0.12	155	2
381	383	fill	pit	1.26	0.23	383	2
382	383	fill	pit	0.72	0.11	383	2
383	383	cut	pit	1.3	0.26	383	2
384	386	fill	pit	0.57	0.18	383	2
385	386	fill	pit	0.66	0.12	383	2
386	386	cut	pit	0.66	0.3	383	2
387	340	fill	ditch	0.48	0.1	261	3
388	389	fill	ditch	0.39	0.23	389	2
389	389	cut	ditch	0.39	0.23	389	2
390	0	layer		1.26	0.08	0	
391	392	fill	ditch	1	0.2	146	2
392	392	cut	ditch	1.9	0.6	146	2
393	394	fill	ditch	1.1	0.5	282	2
394	394	cut	ditch	1.1	0.5	282	2
395	396	fill	ditch	0.3	0.08	396	2
396	396	cut	ditch	0.3	0.08	396	2
397	398	fill	ditch	0.28	0.06	396	2
398	398	cut	ditch	0.28	0.06	396	2
399	407	fill	ditch	1.2	0.2	173	2
400	402	fill	ditch	1.23	0.23	402	3
401	402	fill	ditch	1.16	0.21	402	3
402	402	cut	ditch	1.44	0.38	402	3
403	404	fill	ditch	1.2	0.4	282	2
404	404	cut	ditch	1.4	0.5	282	2
405	404	fill	ditch	1.4	0.5	282	2

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Width	Depth	Group	Phase
406	407	fill	ditch	1.2	0.3	173	2
407	407	cut	ditch	1.2	0.5	173	2
408	408	cut	pit	1.2	0.22	408	3
409	408	fill	pit	1.2	0.1	408	3
410	411	fill	pit	1.6	0.08	408	3
411	411	cut	pit	1.6	0.08	408	3
412	414	fill	ditch		0.19	356	2
413	414	fill	ditch		0.24	356	2
414	414	cut	ditch	1.5	0.26	356	2
415	416	fill	ditch		0.18	416	2
416	416	cut	ditch	1.7	0.18	416	2
417	418	fill	ditch			418	2
418	418	cut	ditch	0.34	0.1	418	2
419	420	fill	ditch	0.99	0.4	402	3
420	420	cut	ditch	1.51	0.4	402	3
421	422	fill	ditch	0.55	0.2	328	2
422	422	cut	ditch	0.55	0.2	328	2
423	424	fill	ditch	0.8	0.3	424	2
424	424	cut	ditch	0.8	0.3	424	2
425	420	fill	ditch	1.39	0.09	402	3
426	420	fill	ditch	1.38	0.16	402	3
427	429	fill	ditch	0.94	0.2	173	2
428	429	fill	ditch		0.2	173	2
429	429	cut	ditch	1.26	0.4	173	2
430	431	fill	ditch	0.8	0.35	312	2
431	431	cut	ditch	0.8	0.35	312	2
432	433	fill	ditch	0.5	0.4	433	2
433	433	cut	ditch	0.5	0.4	433	2
434	435	fill	ditch	1.3	0.5	435	2
435	435	cut	ditch	1.3	0.5	435	2
436	437	fill	post hole	0.25	0.05	437	2
437	437	cut	post hole	0.25	0.05	437	2
438	439	fill	ditch		0.16	439	2
439	439	cut	ditch	0.6	0.16	439	2
440	441	fill	ditch		0.18	441	2
441	441	cut	ditch	0.55	0.19	441	2
442	443	fill	ditch		0.2	441	2
443	443	cut	ditch	0.45	0.2	441	2
444	446	fill	ditch	0.5	0.13	280	2
445	446	fill	ditch	1	0.15	280	2
446	446	cut	ditch	0.9	0.28	280	2
447	367	fill	post hole			450	3
448	449	fill	ditch	0.5	0.05	449	
449	449	cut	ditch	0.5	0.05	449	

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Width	Depth	Group	Phase
450	0		Master number			450	3
451	365	fill	post hole			450	3
452	371	fill	post hole			450	3
453	373	fill	post hole			450	3
454	369	fill	post hole			450	3
455	375	fill	post hole			450	3
456	0		Master number			0	
457	458	fill	ditch	0.45	0.07	458	3
458	458	cut	ditch	0.45	0.07	458	3
459	462	fill	ditch	0.79	0.17	402	3
460	462	fill	ditch	0.7	0.12	402	3
461	462	fill	ditch	0.5	0.1	402	3
462	462	cut	ditch	0.94	0.31	402	3
463	464	fill	ditch	0.3	0.07	458	3
464	464	cut	ditch	0.3	0.07	458	3
465	467	fill	pit		0.16	467	2
466	467	fill	pit		0.36	467	2
467	467	cut	pit		0.36	467	2
468	469	fill	pit	1.06	0.25	408	3
469	469	cut	pit	1.06	0.25	408	3
470	408	fill	pit	1.1	0.12	408	3
471	472	fill	natural			472	
472	472	cut	natural	0.7	0.27	472	
473	474	fill	post hole		0.21	474	2
474	474	cut	post hole	0.5	0.21	474	2
475	476	fill	post hole	0.42	0.18	474	2
476	476	cut	post hole	0.42	0.18	474	2
477	478	fill	post hole		0.12	474	2
478	478	cut	post hole	0.25	0.12	474	2
479	480	fill	ditch	0.5	0.1	480	2
480	480	cut	ditch	0.5	0.1	480	2
481	482	fill	ditch	1	0.3	328	2
482	482	cut	ditch	1	0.45	328	2
483	484	fill	ditch	0.8	0.4	257	
484	484	cut	ditch	0.8	0.4	257	
485	486	fill	pit	1.6	0.3	486	2
486	486	cut	pit	1.6	0.3	486	2
487	482	fill	ditch	1	0.4	328	2
488	489	fill	ditch	0.4	0.1	480	2
489	489	cut	ditch	0.4	0.1	480	2
490	491	fill	ditch		0.23	491	2
491	491	cut	ditch	0.8	0.23	491	2
492	493	fill	beamslot	0.15	0.05	555	2
493	493	cut	beamslot	0.15	0.05	555	2

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Width	Depth	Group	Phase
494	495	fill	beamslot	0.13	0.05	555	2
495	495	cut	beamslot	0.13	0.05	555	2
496	497	fill	beamslot	0.14	0.05	555	2
497	497	cut	beamslot	0.14	0.05	555	2
498	499	fill	beamslot	0.15	0.05	555	2
499	499	cut	beamslot	0.15	0.05	555	2
500	501	fill	ditch	0.4	0.1	501	
501	501	cut	ditch	0.4	0.1	501	
502	502	cut	ditch	1.35	0.24	280	2
503	502	fill	ditch	1.05	0.16	280	2
504	502	fill	ditch	1.05	0.14	280	2
505	502	fill	ditch	1.16	0.22	280	2
506	507	fill	ditch	0.79	0.21	507	3
507	507	cut	ditch	0.79	0.33	507	3
508	508	cut	ditch	0.9	0.5	508	2
509	508	fill	ditch	0.9	0.5	508	2
510	510	cut	ditch	1	0.22	510	3
511	510	fill	ditch	1	0.22	510	3
512	512	cut	ditch	1.2	0.62	146	2
513	512	fill	ditch	0.9	0.1	146	2
514	512	fill	ditch	0.1	0.05	146	2
515	512	fill	ditch	1	0.4	146	2
516	512	fill	ditch	0.6	0.15	146	2
517	512	fill	ditch	0.8	0.3	146	2
518	519	fill	drain	0.6	0.45	257	
519	519	cut	ditch	0.6	0.45	257	
520	522	fill	ditch	2.4	0.4	328	2
521	522	fill	ditch	2.4	0.55	328	2
522	522	cut	ditch	2.4	0.55	328	2
523	524	fill	ditch	0.9	0.25	282	2
524	524	cut	ditch	0.9	0.25	282	2
525	526	fill	post hole	0.29	0.09	526	2
526	526	cut	post hole	0.29	0.09	526	2
527	528	fill	post hole	0.26	0.06	528	2
528	528	cut	post hole	0.26	0.06	528	2
529	507	fill	ditch	0.42	0.1	507	3
530	531	fill	ditch	0.65	0.14	458	3
531	531	cut	ditch	0.65	0.14	458	3
532	534	fill	ditch	0.62	0.08	402	3
533	534	fill	ditch	0.74	0.06	402	3
534	534	cut	ditch	0.74	0.7	402	3
535	536	fill	ditch	0.71	0.16	402	3
536	536	cut	ditch	0.71	0.24	402	3
537	538	fill	ditch	0.26	0.2	261	3

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Width	Depth	Group	Phase
538	538	cut	ditch	0.26	0.2	261	3
539	540	fill	furrow	2.8	0.18	185	4
540	540	cut	furrow	2.8	0.18	185	4
541	536	fill	ditch	0.44	0.08	402	3
542	544	fill	ditch		0.39	507	3
543	544	fill	ditch		0.48	507	3
544	544	cut	ditch	1.22	0.48	507	3
545	547	fill	ditch		0.31	491	2
546	547	fill	ditch		0.42	491	2
547	547	cut	ditch	1	0.42	491	2
548	549	fill	ditch	0.4	0.5	424	2
549	549	cut	ditch	0.4	0.5	424	2
550	551	fill	ditch	0.9	0.5	328	2
551	551	cut	ditch	0.8	0.5	328	2
552	553	fill	natural	0.6	0.25	472	
553	553	cut	natural	0.6	0.25	472	
554	555	fill	pit	2	0.37	555	2
555	555	cut	pit	2	0.37	555	2
556	557	fill	ditch	0.68	0.37	328	2
557	557	cut	ditch	0.68	0.37	328	2
558	558	cut	pit	0.7	0.23	558	3
559	561	fill	ditch	1.26	0.19	561	3
560	561	fill	ditch	1	0.15	561	3
561	561	cut	ditch	1.26	0.33	561	3
562	563	fill	ditch	0.92	0.25	563	2
563	563	cut	ditch	0.92	0.25	563	2
564	564	cut	pit	1.4	0.6	564	2
565	564	fill	pit	1.1	0.3	564	2
566	564	fill	pit	1	0.3	564	2
567	564	fill	pit	1	0.2	564	2
568	568	cut	pit	0.9	0.2	564	2
569	568	fill	pit	0.9	0.2	564	2
570	571	fill	natural	0.5	0.2	472	
571	571	cut	natural	0.5	0.2	472	
572	573	fill	ditch		0.58	563	2
573	573	cut	ditch	0.7	0.58	563	2
574	575	fill	ditch	0.98	0.29	507	3
575	575	cut	ditch	1.03	0.41	507	3
576	577	fill	ditch	0.46	0.21	458	3
577	577	cut	ditch	0.46	0.16	458	3
578	579	fill	ditch		0.44	579	1
579	579	cut	ditch	0.6	0.44	579	1
580	575	fill	ditch	0.82	0.15	507	3
581	582	fill	pit	0.55	0.09	582	2

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Width	Depth	Group	Phase
582	582	cut	pit	0.55	0.09	582	2
583	583	cut	ditch	0.7	0.3	508	2
584	583	fill	ditch	0.7	0.3	508	2
585	588	fill	ditch		0.22	579	1
586	588	fill	ditch		0.4	579	1
587	588	fill	ditch		0.6	579	1
588	588	cut	ditch	1.2	0.6	579	1
589	590	fill	natural	0.8	0.24	472	
590	590	cut	natural	0.8	0.24	472	
592	593	fill	ditch	0.67	0.46	579	1
593	593	cut	ditch	0.67	0.46	579	1
594	0		void			0	
595	0		void			0	
596	598	fill	ditch		0.35	579	1
597	599	fill	ditch	0.7	0.17	579	1
598	598	cut	ditch	0.8	0.35	579	1
599	599	cut	ditch	0.7	0.52	579	1
600	601	fill	natural		0.21	472	
601	601	cut	natural	0.8	0.21	472	
602	603	fill	post hole		0.1	603	1
603	603	cut	post hole	0.25	0.16	603	1
604	604	cut	ditch	0.7	0.3	604	1
605	604	fill	ditch	0.7	0.3	604	1
606	603	fill	post hole		0.06	603	1
607	609	fill	ditch		0.26	604	1
608	609	fill	ditch		0.38	604	1
609	609	cut	ditch	1.4	0.38	604	1
610	611	fill	pit	1.1	0.23	611	1
611	611	cut	pit	1.45	0.68	611	1
612	613	fill	pit	1.1	0.26	611	1
613	613	cut	pit	1.15	0.45	611	1
614	611	fill	pit	0.8	0.28	611	1
615	611	fill	pit	0.8	0.28	611	1
616	613	fill	pit	0.55	0.19	611	1
617	617	cut	ditch	2.4	0.82	617	1
618	617	fill	ditch	2.4	0.2	617	1
619	617	fill	ditch	2.4	0.3	617	1
620	617	fill	ditch	2.4	0.32	617	1
621	558	fill	pit	0.7	0.12	558	3
622	558	fill	pit	0.7	0.12	558	3
623	558	fill	pit	0.42	0.05	558	3
624	625	fill	ditch	0.25	0.18	402	3
625	625	cut	ditch	0.25	0.18	402	3
626	627	fill	ditch		0.28	604	1

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Width	Depth	Group	Phase
627	627	cut	ditch	0.8	0.34	604	1
628	627	fill	ditch		0.34	604	1
629	630	fill	ditch	2.68	0.52	630	1
630	630	cut	ditch	2.68	0.85	630	1
631	632	fill	ditch	1.52	0.44	632	1
632	632	cut	ditch	1.52	0.44	632	1
633	635	fill	ditch	2	0.34	617	1
634	635	fill	ditch	2.4	0.5	617	1
635	635	cut	ditch	2.4	0.86	617	1
636	637	fill	ditch	1	0.24	637	1
637	637	cut	ditch	1	0.24	637	1
638	630	fill	ditch	1.21	0.4	630	1
639	639	cut	ditch	1.78	0.54	630	1
640	639	fill	ditch	1.78	0.54	630	1
641	641	cut	ditch	0.4	0.2	632	1
642	641	fill	ditch	0.4	0.2	632	1
643	643	cut	ditch	2.2	0.4	630	1
644	643	fill	ditch	1	0.2	630	1
645	643	fill	ditch	1.8	0.1	630	1
646	650	fill	ditch		0.61	630	1
647	653	fill	ditch		0.6	653	1
648	650	fill	ditch		0.8	630	1
649	650	fill	ditch		0.87	630	1
650	650	cut	ditch	2.2	0.87	630	1
651	652	fill	ditch		0.26	632	1
652	652	cut	ditch	0.6	0.26	632	1
653	653	cut	ditch	0.51	0.6	653	1
654	654	cut	ditch	3.4	0.93	617	1
655	654	fill	ditch	3.4	0.18	617	1
656	654	fill	ditch	3.3	0.68	617	1
657	657	cut	ditch	1.3	0.31	637	1
658	657	fill	ditch	1.3	0.31	637	1
659	660	fill	ditch		0.45	660	1
660	660	cut	ditch	0.8	0.45	660	1
661	662	fill	ditch	1.46	0.67	630	1
662	662	cut	ditch	1.46	0.67	630	1
663	664	fill	ditch	0.83	0.29	632	1
664	664	cut	ditch	1.3	0.7	632	1
665	666	fill	ditch	1.02	0.43	653	1
666	666	cut	ditch	1.21	1.06	653	1
667	0		Master number			667	1
668	669	fill	gully	0.25	0.1	667	1
669	669	cut	gully	0.25	0.1	667	1
670	671	fill	gully	0.25	0.1	667	1

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Width	Depth	Group	Phase
671	671	cut	gully	0.25	0.1	667	1
672	673	fill	gully	0.38	0.16	667	1
673	673	cut	gully	0.38	0.16	667	1
674	675	fill	gully	0.29	0.16	667	1
675	675	cut	gully	0.29	0.16	667	1
676	677	fill	gully	0.3	0.08	667	1
677	677	cut	gully	0.3	0.08	667	1
678	679	fill	gully	0.3	0.08	667	1
679	679	cut	gully	0.3	0.08	667	1
680	681	fill	gully	0.31	0.13	667	1
681	681	cut	gully	0.31	0.13	667	1
682	683	fill	ditch	0.8	0.4	683	1
683	683	cut	ditch	0.8	0.4	683	1
684	685	fill	ditch	0.8	0.38	683	1
685	685	cut	ditch	0.8	0.38	683	1
686	664	fill	ditch	1.3	0.39	632	1
687	666	fill	ditch	1.21	0.4	653	1
688	688	cut	ditch	0.61	0.48	660	1
689	688	fill	ditch	0.61	0.22	660	1
690	688	fill	ditch	0.43	0.27	660	1
691	691	cut	ditch	0.31	0.23	693	1
692	691	fill	ditch	0.31	0.23	693	1
693	693	cut	ditch	0.67	0.2	693	1
694	693	fill	ditch	0.67	0.2	693	1
695	696	fill	natural		0.16	472	
696	696	cut	natural	0.62	0.16	472	
697	697	cut	ditch	0.8	0.28	697	1
698	697	fill	ditch	0.8	0.28	697	1
699	700	fill	natural	0.75	0.24	472	
700	700	cut	natural	0.75	0.24	472	
702	703	fill	ditch	0.98	0.5	282	2
703	703	cut	ditch	0.98	0.5	282	2
704	705	fill	ditch		0.2	705	1
705	705	cut	ditch	0.41	0.2	705	1
706		finds unit	ditch			173	2
707	708	fill	ditch	0.84	0.2	660	1
708	708	cut	ditch	0.84	0.2	660	1
709	710	fill	ditch	1.49	0.58	617	1
710	710	cut	ditch	1.49	0.58	617	1
711		finds unit	ditch			146	2
712		finds unit	ditch			146	2
713		finds unit	ditch			261	3
714		finds unit	ditch			155	2

APPENDIX B. FINDS REPORTS

B.1 Assessment of the Small Finds

By Nina Crummy

Summary

B.1.1 A minimum of 87 items were examined (some bags contained more than one object), ranging in date from Late Iron Age/early Roman to late post-medieval or modern. A large proportion of the assemblage is composed of two groups of objects, Late Roman copper-alloy coins and undated iron nails.

Condition

B.1.2 The objects are generally in a stable condition. The majority of the copper-alloy and lead objects are only lightly covered by corrosion products, but some are slightly more affected. Corrosion on the ironwork varies from a slight surface coating to a thicker encrustation incorporating some soil. The non-metal objects are in good condition.

B.1.3 Objects of all materials are packed to a high standard of storage in crystal boxes or polythene bags, supported by pads of foam. The bags and boxes are stored in airtight Stewart boxes with silica gel, which is monitored at regular intervals.

The assemblage

B.1.4 A summary catalogue of the assemblage is provided at the end of this report (Tables 6-11), with spot-dating where possible. Coins are grouped together irrespective of material, the remaining objects are catalogued by material. In column 6 of Table 6, coins are allocated to one of the 21 periods defined by Reece (1995), other objects to one of the functional categories defined by Crummy (1983). Recommendations for conservation/X-raying and illustration are given in columns 4 and 5.

B.1.5 The assemblage breaks down by material thus, with coins shown separately:

coins	27
copper alloy	12
lead	3
iron	42
bone	2
glass	1
Total	**87**

Table 5: Small finds by material, coins shown as a separate group

B.1.6 The total number of objects is a minimum as some small find numbers include more than one item. The high proportion of iron to copper-alloy (excluding coins) and lead is typical of rural sites of many periods.

B.1.7 Apart from one 2nd century issue and a medieval clipped farthing, the coins all belong to the late 3rd century and 4th century periods of high coin loss, but with greater emphasis on the late 3rd century. This conforms to a pattern of early-low coin loss seen on many rural sites in Britain (Reece 1995, 179, 203-5), including in northern

Cambridgeshire. Examples with few, or sometimes no, coins pre-dating c. AD 260 include Haddon, Bob's Wood at Hinchingbrooke near Huntingdon, Love's Farm near St Neots, and at Ely the sites at West Fen Road site, Trinity Lands and Hurst Lane reservoir (Guest 2003; Crummy in Hinman forthcoming a and b; Evans et al. 2007, 52, 68-9). It seems probable that in the early and mid Roman periods, if not throughout the entire period of Roman occupation, many rural settlements in northern Cambridgeshire had economies based on a means of exchange that did not involve cash.

B.1.8 The general copper-alloy small finds include a penannular brooch dating to the 1st century AD, of a type that appears in both pre- and post-conquest contexts, and a cable armlet dating to the 3rd-4th century. Another Roman item is a small narrow bar with broken terminals that may be the shaft of a nail-cleaner. The remaining objects are broken fittings and/or of post-medieval or later date. The three lead objects consist of a plug repair, a small refrozen puddle from lead-working, and a piece of tightly rolled sheet, probably of pewter (lead-tin alloy). The first two are almost certainly of post-Roman date, the latter is probably Roman.

B.1.9 Most of the iron objects are nails or nail shank fragments. Manning Type 1b nails predominate, with a round flat or slightly convex head, but there is also a single example of Type 2, with a triangular head no thicker, and only slightly wider, than the shank, and a single example of Type 3, again no thicker and only slightly wider than the shank (Manning 1985, fig. 32, 1b-3). The other objects principally consist of a variety of other fittings and several tools. The fittings are part of a split-spike loop, a possible pintle (used to hang gates, shutters and similar structural items), and a ring that appears to have a projection on one side and if X-rayed may prove to be a terret from the harness of a driven animal. The tools consist of a knife, the tip from a second knife (both category 10), a rake tine (category 12) and a fibre-processing spike from a wool-comb (category 3). The rake tine provides evidence for grassland and the cutting of hay for fodder. The fibre-processing spike points to the keeping of a flock of sheep and/or goats in which a substantial proportion of the animals were allowed to reach maturity so that they would provide wool, instead of slaughtering most in their first or second year for milk and meat (Payne 1973, 292-4).

B.1.10 The two bone items are both complete hairpins of mid-late Roman date. Both have the globular head of Type 3, a long-lived form that dates from c. AD 150 to the late 4th century or very early 5th century (Crummy 1983, 21-2). The single piece of glass is from a prismatic bottle, also a long-lived form (Cool & Price 1995, 179-99).

Research Objectives and Recommendations

B.1.11 The Roman objects should form part of any published report.

B.1.12 The coins form a valuable addition to the data from rural Cambridgeshire and should be set in the context of other assemblages from the area and also in wider regional and national contexts, making use of Reece's method of comparison with the British mean.

B.1.13 To facilitate identification and illustration where appropriate, and to ensure their long-term survival, the coins and two other copper-alloy objects should be cleaned and stabilised by a professional conservator and six iron objects should be X-rayed.

B.1.14 A minimum of six and maximum of thirteen objects should be illustrated in any published report.

SF	Context	Identification	Conserve	Illustrate	Coin Period	Date
3	153	House of Valentinian/House of Theodosius, rev. *Salus Reipublicae*	y	-	20	383-92
6	183	illegible copy	y	-	-	4th century
25	183	barbarous radiate, rev. altar	y	-	13	270-3
7	224	barbarous radiate, obv. Tetricus I, rev. ? Pax	y	-	14	270-94
17	274	House of Valentinian (copy?), rev. Gloria Romanorum, emperor with captive	y	-	19	364-78
19	281	House of Valentinian, rev. *Gloria Romanorum*	y	-	19	364-78
29	336	House of Constantine, copy, rev. *Fel Temp Reparatio*, falling horseman	y	-	18	350-60
22	339	barbarous radiate, rev. Victoria	y	-	14	270-94
23	339	Gallienus, *antoninianus*, rev. *Marti Pacifero*	y	-	13	260-8
24	339	barbarous radiate, obv. Tetricus II, rev. ? sacrificial implements	y	-	14	270-94
21	351	barbarous radiate, rev. ?Pax	y	-	14	270-94
31	351	barbarous radiate, rev. standing figure	y	-	14	270-94
32	351	Tetricus I, *antoninianus*, rev. Salus	y	-	13	270-3
39	351	barbarous radiate, rev. Virtus	y	-	14	270-94
28	354	barbarous radiate (minim), obv. Victorinus, rev. Pax	y	-	14	270-94
37	377	illegible copy	y	-	-	4th century
52	399	illegible, *dupondius*	y	-	-	2nd century
36	412	Allectus, *quinarius*, rev. galley	y	-	14	293-6
34	550	House of Constantine, rev. *Gloria Exercitus*, 1 standard	y	-	17	335-41
1	99999	clipped silver farthing,	y	-	-	medieval
4	99999	illegible	y	-	-	late 3rd-4th century
5	99999	barbarous radiate, obv. Tetricus I, rev. illegible	y	-	14	270-94
18	99999	Gallienus, rev. -/*CON*[*S AVG*], doe/goat/sole reign	y	-	13	260-8
26	99999	Tetricus I, *antoninianus*, rev. *Pax Avg*	y	-	13	270-3
33	99999	Constantine I, rev. *Gloria Exercitus*, 2 standards	y	-	17	330-5
35	99999	radiate *antoninianus*, rev. illegible	y	-	-	late 3rd century
40	99999	Tetricus I, *antoninianus* (?barbarous), rev. illegible	y	-	13	270-3 (+?)

Table 6: Coin catalogue (all probably copper-alloy)

SF	Context	Identification	Conserve	Illustrate	Category	Date
9	170	3-strand cable armlet terminal fragment	y	y	1	mid-late Roman
10	222	strip terminal, with rivet hole	-	-	18	-
42	301	narrow bar fragment, pinched and ?pierced at one end; ?nail-cleaner fragment; other end ? broken or finished	-	?	2?	Roman
30	339	broken V-shaped appliqué with rounded terminal pierced for attachment	-	?	18	-
50	485	Fowler Type C penannular brooch, large, plain, pin missing	y	y	1	Late Iron Age-early Roman
73	562	lobate fitting, pierced for attachment	-	?	18	
8	99999	strap-plate fragment	-	-	1	medieval
14	99999	lobate plaque fragment	-	?	18	?Roman/? post-med
15	99999	rectangular openwork buckle frame fragment, same object as SF 16	-	-	1	post-med/modern
16	99999	rectangular openwork buckle frame fragment, same object as SF 15	-	-	1	post-med/modern
38	99999	flat button with attachment loop	-	-	1	post-med/modern
74	99999	buckle and folded buckle-plate, tongue missing,	-	y	1	medieval

Table 7: Copper alloy objects

SF	Context	Identification	Conserve	Illustrate	Category	Date
51	0	plug repair	-	-	4/15	Roman-medieval
48	99999	puddle	-	-	15	-
20	351	rolled sheet, ? pewter	-	-	15	-

Table 8: Lead objects

SF	Context	Identification	X-ray	Illustrate	Category	Date
77	170	2 hobnails	-	-	1	Roman
78	170	nail shank fragment (?hobnail)	-	-	11	
49	209	nail, round head	-	-	11	-
13	230	nail, round head	-	-	11	
27	255	nail shank fragment	-	-	11	-
43	327	nail shank fragment	-	-	11	-
46	333	?nail shank fragment	y	?	11	-
75	333	hobnail	-	-	1	Roman
44	336	fibre processing spike fragment (in 3 pieces)	-	-	3	Roman/ medieval
79	348	knife blade tip	-	-	10	
81	351	nail, round head, S bent shank	-	-	11	
86	354	nail, polygonal head	-	-	11	
54	374	nail shank fragment, tip clenched	-	-	11	-
76	377	4 hobnails	-	-	1	Roman
72	399	knife blade, with stump of tang	-	y	10	-
94	399	nail, Manning Type 2	-	-	11	
95	399	3 nails, round heads	-	-	11	
96	399	nail shank fragment	-	-	11	
97	399	pintle fragment, or bent nail shank fragment	y	-	11	
98	399	split-spike loop fragment	-	-	11	
53	400	nail shank fragment	-	-	11	-
85	403	nail shank fragment		-	11	
64	409	3 nails, round heads; nail shank fragment	-	-	11	
62	410	L-shaped fitting or sheet frag.	y	?	18	
91	410	nail shank fragment	-	-	11	
87	415	nail, head damaged, ? rectangular	-	-	11	
56	427	ring (?terret)	y	?	18/8	Roman?
57	427	nail, square head	-	-	11	-
80	427	hobnail	-	-	1	Roman
61	465	2 nails, round heads; 2 nail shank fragments	-	-	11	
63	466	nail, ?round head	-	-	11	
84	466	nail shank fragment	-	-	11	
92	466	tapering strip fragment/nail shank fragment	-	-	11	
93	466	amorphous lump (nail/slag)	y	-	18	
60	470	3 nail shank fragments, one clenched	-	-	11	
99	470	nail, round head; amorphous lump (?nail head)	-	-	11/18	
68	537	nail, Manning Type 3	-	-	11	
82	537	strip fragment, two pieces	-	-	18	
69	554	nail, round head; 2 nail shank fragments	-	-	11	
83	562	nail shank fragment?	y	-	11	
71	574	rake tine, with stump of tang	-	-	12	Roman
2	99999	nail, headless type?	-	-	11	post-medieval+

Table 9: Iron objects

SF	Context	Identification	Conserve	Illustrate	Category	Date
47	354	hairpin, Type 3, complete	-	y	1	*c.* AD 150-420
55	421	hairpin, Type 3, complete	-	y	1	*c.* AD 150-420

Table 10: Bone objects

SF	Context	Identification	Conserve	Illustrate	Category	Date
55	421	body sherd from blue/green prismatic bottle	-	-	4	Roman

Table 11: Glass objects

B.2 Pottery

By Stephen Wadeson

Introduction

B.2.1 A total of 1473 sherds of pottery, weighing 40.172kg with an Estimated Vessel Equivalent (EVE) of 19.64 vessels, were recovered during the excavations. This is a predominantly Romano-British assemblage in addition to which a small but significant amount of Iron Age and Late pre Roman Iron Age (LPRIA) sherds were identified (Table 12). The complete catalogue can be found at the end of the appendix in Table 17.

Ceramic Period	Sherd Count	Weight (kg)	Weight (%)	MSW (g)
Iron Age	174	1.629	4.06	9.36
LPRIA	14	0.086	0.21	6.14
Romano-British	1285	38.457	95.73	29.92
Total	**1473**	**40.172**	**100**	

Table 12: Quantity and weight of pottery by ceramic period

Methodology

B.2.2 The assemblage was examined in accordance with the guidelines set down by the Study Group for Roman Pottery (Webster 1976; Darling 2004; Willis 2004). The total assemblage was studied and a preliminary catalogue was prepared. The sherds were examined using a magnifying lens (x10 magnification) and were divided into fabric groups defined on the basis of inclusion types present. The fabric codes are descriptive and abbreviated by the main letters of the title (Sandy grey ware = SGW). Vessel form was also recorded. Decoration and abrasion were also noted and a spot date has been provided for each individual sherd and context.

Quantification

B.2.3 All sherds have been counted, classified and weighed to the nearest whole gram. Decoration and abrasion were also noted and a spot date has been provided for each individual sherd and context.

Late Iron Age

B.2.4 A total of 174 sherds of late prehistoric pottery weighing 1.629kg, the majority Middle to Late Iron Age in date, (c.4% by weight) was identified in the assemblage (Table 12). Predominately recovered from stratified deposits the majority of sherds were recovered from ditches (93%) thought to be associated with Iron Age fields initially identified in the adjacent site at Broadway Fields, Yaxley (McSloy 2008).

B.2.5 The assemblage is fragmentary with the majority of sherds significantly abraded and has an average sherd weight of just c. 9g suggesting that many of the sherds were not found within their primary site of deposition. The condition of the pottery can be attributed not only to the natural action of the local clay soils but also from post-depositional processes and as a result little evidence for surface finishes or residues survive.

B.2.6 The majority of the prehistoric assemblage dates to the Late Iron Age (3rd to 1st centuries BC) and consists predominately of a number of Shell tempered fabrics (95.3%). Frequently recovered in prehistoric assemblages in Cambridgeshire, the majority of the sherds were produced exploiting the natural occurring Jurassic shelly clay beds of the region. Locally manufactured and handmade, Shell tempered fabrics such as these were the darker, coarser (often thicker) predecessor of the more Romanised shell tempered ware, typical of the Early Roman period onwards.

B.2.7 Due to a lack of diagnostic sherds only a small number of vessel types were identified in the assemblage and are limited predominately to jars reflecting the utilitarian nature of the assemblage. Evidence for vessel use in the form of carbonised residues due to cooking were rare within the assemblage. The remains of exterior sooting was identified on just six occasions while evidence of internal burnt food residues was recorded only twice. Decoration on vessels was also rare and was identified on just twelve separate occasions. The most common form of decoration was simple linear scoring/combing, however the decoration on one vessel was more complex consisting of vertical lines divided by a single horizontal line, forming rectangular panels of decoration. Fingertip decoration was identified on only two occasions. Recovered from separate ditch fills, both examples of decoration were limited to rim sherds from what possibly may be the same vessel.

Fabric	Description	Sherd Count	Weight (Kg)	Weight (%)
STW	Handmade. Common, moderately well sorted fossil shell. Dark grey throughout, occasionally with red-brown surfaces or margins. Hard fired, Soapy texture to surface.	162	1.553	95.3
Q1	Handmade. Frequent quartz sand, common small calciferous inclusions. Mid grey throughout. Hard fired, Oxidised surface.	2	0.019	1.2
Q2	Handmade. Common quartz sand, sparse calciferous inclusions. Dark grey throughout. Hard fired, Oxidised surface.	1	0.005	0.3
Q3	Handmade. Common quartz sand, occasional calciferous/shell inclusions. Dark grey throughout. Hard fired.	2	0.006	0.4
Q4	Handmade. Frequent quartz sand, common elongated organic voids. Dark grey throughout. Hard fired.	2	0.004	0.2
G1	Handmade. Common sub rounded grog, common quartz sand. Dark grey throughout. Hard fired, smoothed surface	1	0.015	1.0
G2	Handmade. Common sub rounded grog, common calciferous/ shell, common quartz sand, Dark grey throughout. Hard fired.	1	0.002	0.1
O1	Handmade. Sparse elongated organic voids, common quartz sand. Dark grey throughout. Hard fired, smoothed surface.	2	0.013	0.8
O2	Handmade. Common elongated organic voids, moderate quartz sand, moderate. Dark grey throughout. Hard fired, smoothed surface.	1	0.012	0.7
	Total	**174**	**1.629**	**100**

Table 13: The Iron Age pottery quantified by fabric

The Late Pre Roman Iron Age Pottery

B.2.8 Fourteen sherds of Late Pre Roman Iron Age (LPRIA) pottery, weighing 86g, were identified during excavations. Recovered from a number of ditch fills, pottery from this period represents just 0.21% of the total assemblage by weight. The pottery is heavily

abraded and is reflected in the average sherd weight at just 6.1g. A total of seven fabrics were identified in four fabric groups (Table 14).

Ceramic Period	Fabric	Fabric Code	Sherd Count	Weight (Kg)	Weight (%)
Late pre Roman Iron Age	Shell tempered ware (Grog)	STW (Grog)	4	0.017	19.8
	Shell tempered ware	STW	1	0.004	4.6
	Reduced ware (Grog)	RW (Grog)	2	0.035	40.7
	Reduced ware	RW	2	0.009	10.5
	Reduced ware (Oxidised Surfaces)	RW (Oxidised Surfaces)	3	0.008	9.3
	Sandy Grey ware (Proto)	SGW (Proto)	1	0.011	12.8
	Sandy Reduced Ware	SRW	1	0.002	2.3
		Total	**14**	**0.086**	**100**

Table 14: The LPRIA pottery quantified by fabric

B.2.9 The majority of the assemblage is comprised of seven sherds of Reduced ware pottery; a distinctively transitional and Early Roman handmade fabric it is a darker, coarser (often thicker) predecessor of the more Romanised Sandy reduced ware, in addition to which a further five sherds of Shell tempered ware were recovered also. Fabrics such as these are typical of LPRIA/Transitional assemblages from the region and most if not all these products probably represent manufacturing at a local level.

B.2.10 Initially produced using Iron Age fabrics and technologies (hand made/bonfired pottery) the LPRIA/Transitional pottery can be distinguished from Late Iron Age vessels by the adoption of more Romanised forms (such as the wide mouthed carinated jar) (Lyons and Percival 2004). While no vessel types were identified it is most likely that the assemblage consists of a small number of utilitarian coarse ware vessels occasionally decorated with combed surfaces.

B.2.11 It is worthy of note that LPRIA pottery is rarely found by itself, it is frequently found with Later Iron Age and Roman material and also just Roman material, confirming it is contemporary with both types of pottery (Lyons and Percival 2004).

The Romano-British Pottery

B.2.12 A relatively large assemblage of Romano-British pottery, 1285 sherds weighing 38.457kg, with an Estimated Vessel Equivalent of 19.64 EVE's, were recovered from stratified deposits during excavations. The majority of the assemblage was retrieved from ditches; c.87% (by weight) thought to be the remains associated with the remains of Roman field systems while a further c.6% (by weight) of pottery was recovered from pits (Table 15). The majority of the assemblage however is largely Late Roman in date and was recovered from 131 stratified deposits.

Feature type	Sherd Count	Weight (kg)	Weight (%)
Ditch	1095	33.586	87.33
Pit	99	2.251	5.85
Beam slot	35	1.617	4.20
Post Hole	32	0.512	1.33

Feature type	Sherd Count	Weight (kg)	Weight (%)
Natural	18	0.364	0.95
Layer	1	0.070	0.20
Evaluation Slot	2	0.036	0.09
Furrow	3	0.021	0.05
Total	**1285**	**38.457**	**100**

Table 15: Romano-British pottery quantified by feature type

B.2.13 The majority of the assemblage, although fragmentary, is moderately abraded with an average sherd weight of 30g. Relatively high for a Roman assemblage the data may be slightly skewed by the inclusion of large storage jars in the assemblage (primarily shell tempered wares) and is indicative of low levels of post-depositional disturbance (such as middening or ploughing) suggesting the majority of the sherds were found near to or within their primary site of deposition. Surfaces are generally well preserved with evidence of both use and wear still surviving.

B.2.14 Pottery from this period represents c.96% by weight of the total assemblage, with a total of twenty main fabrics identified (Table 16).

Coarse Wares

B.2.15 The majority of the assemblage, (c.61% by weight) is of a utilitarian nature with locally produced domestic coarse wares, specifically shell tempered wares (c.50% by weight), accounting for the majority of the assemblage.

B.2.16 Shell tempered wares occur throughout this assemblage and are common in most domestic assemblages in this region throughout the Roman period. While it is certain that the range of forms produced and their place of production changed throughout the Roman period, it is most likely that much of Roman shell tempered wares were produced in the Lower Nene Valley between the 1st and 3rd centuries (Perrin 1996). Later vessels identified have included wares manufactured at the Harrold kilns in Bedfordshire (Tomber and Dore 1998, 115) although other more local kiln sites will have existed (Tomber and Dore 1998, 212).

B.2.17 The majority of the sherds are undiagnostic. Where specific forms can be identified vessels consist primarily of jars, specifically large, thick walled storage jars and narrow, medium mouthed jars. Soot residues have survived well on the surface of many of these sherds and would suggest that a number of the vessels were used for cooking as well as small scale storage (especially lid seated vessels) of food and drink. Other forms identified include a number of dishes, platters and bowls most likely to have been also used in a variety of kitchen related tasks. Decoration is common on jars with simple, single or multiple horizontal grooves most frequently used.

B.2.18 In addition a small yet significant amount of sandy grey wares were identified accounting for a further c.10% of the assemblage. Distinct from the typical Nene Valley grey wares (Tomber and Dore 1998) they are an indication of small-scale production in the Lower Nene Valley prior to the main phase of production of the Lower Nene Valley industry (Perrin 1996, 120).

Fine Wares

B.2.19 A large quantity of fine wares (c.31% by weight) were identified and are generally Late Roman in date. The majority of this material consists of Nene Valley colour coated fine

wares (NVCC) (Tomber and Dore 1998, 118) and accounts for c.29% of the total assemblage by weight. Produced in the Lower Nene Valley and centred on the Roman town of *Durobrivae* (Water Newton) most sherds are typical of the later 3rd to 4th centuries. These fine wares more closely resemble utilitarian wares, which are thicker and more substantial than the earlier Nene Valley fine wares of the mid 2nd - early 3rd century and so do not comfortably fit in the 'fine ware' description (Lyons 2008).

B.2.20 The majority of sherds are undiagnostic, however, where vessel types can be assigned dishes were identified in significant quantities with both straight sided and flanged examples recovered. The presence of Nene Valley wares, on this and other sites in the region is due to the proximity of the site to the production centres of the Nene Valley and as a result should act as a chronological indicator for the site rather than one of status.

B.2.21 Continental imports include a relatively small amount of Samian ware with thirteen sherds, (c.1% by weight) identified within the assemblage. All of the samian recovered was produced at Lezoux (AD 120-200), Central Gaul (Tomber and Dore 1998, 32) with the majority of the vessels mid to late Antonine in date. Vessel types are limited and include several Drag 31/31R bowl sherds and a single rim sherd from a Drag. 36 dish. In addition a single, undecorated Cologne colour coat ware sherd (Tomber and Dore 1998, 57) from a beaker was identified also.

B.2.22 The majority of this assemblage is mid to Late Roman in date with a small component of Early Roman material. The Late Romano-British character of this assemblage is confirmed by the lack of Early Romano-British fine wares. This sparse use of imported wares on rural sites is typical of low order settlements in the region (Evans 2003, 105).

B.2.23 Also present was a small number of Oxfordshire red colour coat and Oxfordshire white colour coat (Tomber and Dore 1998, 176-7) wares (c.0.5% by weight). Late Roman in date these fabrics were imported into northern East Anglia from the end of the 3rd century, a trade which continued into the early 5th century (Lyons 2004). Oxfordshire red colour coat wares were produced by the domestic market to replace samian, which by the 3rd century AD ceased to be imported into Britain and their presence reinforces the later date of the assemblage.

Specialist Ware

B.2.24 Forms and fabrics traditionally associated with specialist wares are poorly represented within the assemblage. These include a single amphorae sherd (c.1% by weight) from a DR20/Peacock and Williams Class 25 vessel type (Tomber and Dore 1998, 85). Produced in Baetica (Southern Spain) amphorae is typically poorly represented in low order settlements in East Anglia and its presence here may reflect the closeness of the site to the military supply route of Ermine Street (Lyons 2008).

B.2.25 Also present were several fragments from NVCC flagons alongside a further three sherds from flagons or jugs. Other sherds may be present in the assemblage but these may have been misidentified as jars due to the lack of diagnostic features. The presence of these sherds alongside the remains of amphorae would suggest the consumption of wine was taking place at the site, even if only on a small scale.

B.2.26 A relatively large number of mortarium sherds (c.5% by weight) were identified within the assemblage, the majority of which (4.8% by weight) can be associated with the industries of the Lower Nene Valley. Produced in an oxidised fabric with slag trituration grits (Tomber and Dore 1998, 120) the majority of the mortarium fragments can be assigned to the specific type (7.9.1), having a reeded rim design for which this industry

is well known (Lyons 2008). In addition, fragments of both Oxfordshire red colour coat (ibid 176) and Oxfordshire white colour coat (ibid 177) mortaria were identified in small numbers.

B.2.27 The presence of mortaria in the assemblage may indicate that the local population were becoming more Romanized, embracing foreign cooking methods which involved the grinding of herbs and spices and the production of sauces, or simply that the community was becoming more affluent (Lyons 2008).

Fabric	Fabric Code	Sherd Count	Weight (Kg)	Weight (%)
Central Gaulish Samian	CGSAM	13	0.408	1.06
Nene Valley colour coat	NVCC	412	11.075	28.80
Miscellaneous red ware	MISC RW	1	0.002	0.01
Cologne colour coat ware	KOLCC	1	0.004	0.01
Nene Valley cream ware	NVCW	4	0.111	0.29
Grey ware	GW	1	0.013	0.03
Amphorae	AMP	1	0.522	1.36
Grey ware (Fine) (Orange surfaces)	GW (Fine) (Orange Surfaces)	2	0.016	0.04
Nene Valley grey ware	NVGW	44	0.774	2.01
Nene Valley oxidised ware	NVOW	32	1.896	4.93
Oxfordshire white colour coat	OXWCC	1	0.059	0.15
Sandy coarse ware	SANDY COARSE WARE	1	0.142	0.37
Sandy grey ware	SGW	134	3.890	10.12
Sandy grey ware (Fine)	SGW (Fine)	3	0.020	0.05
Sandy grey ware (Orange surfaces)	SGW (Orange Surfaces)	1	0.016	0.04
Sandy oxidised ware	SOW	1	0.223	0.58
Sandy reduced ware	SRW	1	0.034	0.09
Sandy reduced ware (Oxidised Surfaces)	SRW (Oxidised Surfaces)	1	0.014	0.04
Shell tempered ware	STW	617	19.052	49.54
Oxfordshire red colour coat	OXRCC	8	0.186	0.48
	Total	**1285**	**38.457**	**100**

Table 16: The Romano-British pottery quantified by period and by fabric

Discussion

B.2.28 The assemblage consists predominately of Romano-British pottery in addition to which a small element of Late Iron Age and Late pre Roman Iron Age (LPRIA) sherds were also identified. Largely recovered from stratified deposits, the majority of the assemblage are locally produced products of the kilns of the Lower Nene Valley and centred on the small town of *Durobrivae* (Water Newton) (Howe *et al* 1980; Perrin 1999).

B.2.29 Situated close to Ermine Street, to the south of the River Nene, Yaxley is ideally located to receive traded ceramics from both domestic and continental sources and provides evidence of trading throughout the Roman period. Although continental imports are

present within the assemblage they form only a small group within what is mainly an assemblage consisting of locally produced, domestic coarse wares, principally Shell tempered wares and Late Roman colour coat wares.

B.2.30 Due to the site's proximity to the production centres of the Lower Nene Valley it is unsurprising that the majority of the finewares recovered are Nene Valley colour coated wares, their manufacture acting to limit the availability of other, mainly domestic finewares, and as a result should therefore act as a chronological indicator for the site rather than one of status.

B.2.31 Typical of utilitarian domestic assemblages recovered from low order settlements within this region (Evans 2003, 105), the majority of the assemblage is mid to Late Roman in date with a small component of Early Roman material. The late Romano-British character of this assemblage is confirmed by the lack of Early Romano-British fine wares. The sparse use of imported wares on rural sites is a further indication of the settlement's low status (Evans 2003, 105).

B.2.32 This assemblage is consistent with previous sites of this date from North Cambridgeshire (Perrin 1996), and contains a similar range of fabrics and forms to those previously excavated in the adjacent site at Broadway Fields, Yaxley (McSloy 2008), and would support the presence of a Late Iron age and Romano-British settlement or farmstead.

Statement of Potential

B.2.33 This is a typical Late Romano-British assemblage for a farmstead of this size and nature. A more detailed analysis of the material from this excavation, combined with the results of the excavation in 2005 (Northamptonshire Archaeology) would contribute to the overall picture of pottery manufacture, use, trade and exchange in the Nene Valley area.

Further Work

B.2.34 It is suggested that a full fabric and form analysis of the pottery, integrated with the phased site data should be undertaken. (1-2 days)

B.2.35 The results of this assessment should be compared with material previously excavated in the area including Orton Hall Farm (Mackreth 1996) and Broadway Fields, Yaxley (Brown 2008) and combined to establish (if possible) where the pottery originated from. This will allow us to see how locally produced wares combined with traded goods to provide sufficient ceramic wares for the community and aid in the understanding of trade and links between other communities, both domestic and continental. (1-2 days)

B.2.36 The preparation of a short catalogue of sherds for illustration and photography, showing a broad selection of vessel types and any sherds of special interest. It is suggested that photography may give a better representation of the level of abrasion on surviving sherds. (0.5 day)

B.2.37 The submission of a full and complete pottery report for publication in an appropriate format. (2 days)

B.2.38 A total of 7 days further work on the Roman pottery assemblage is recommended.

Sampling Bias

B.2.39 The open area excavation was carried out by hand and selection made through standard sampling strategies on a feature by feature basis. There are not expected to

be any inherent biases. Where bulk samples have been processed for environmental and artefactual remains, there has also been some recovery of pottery. These are small quantities of abraded sherds and have not been quantified, and serious bias is not likely to result.

Context	Fabric	Vessel form	Qty	Weight (Kg)	Fabric Date	Context Date
106	STW		7	0.124	IA	M-LIA
	STW	?Bowl	2	0.054	IA	
113	STW		4	0.043	LIA	LIA
117	O1		2	0.013	M-LIA	M-LIA
	STW		12	0.079	M-LIA	
120	Q1		2	0.019	LIA	LIA
123	STW		20	0.048	LIA	LIA
126	STW		20	0.048	LIA	LIA
127	STW		1	0.049	LIA	LIA
139	STW		2	0.028	LIA	LIA
148	NVCC		1	0.017	LC3-C4	C3-C4
	NVCC	Bowl	1	0.083	E/M C4	
	NVCC	Plain rimmed dish	2	0.084	LC3-C4	
	NVGW		2	0.015	E/MC2-LC3/EC4	
	SGW		2	0.045	C2-C4	
	SGW		1	0.019	MC1-C4	
	STW		1	0.001	C1-C4	
	STW	Jar	1	0.028	C1-C4	
	STW	Jar	11	0.143	M/LC2-C4	
149	STW		1	0.002	LIA	LIA
153	NVCC		9	0.148	LC3-C4	C3-C4
	NVCC	Beaker	3	0.015	LC2-C4	
	NVCC	Flanged rim bowl	2	0.079	LC3-C4	
	NVCC	Jar	2	0.096	LC3-C4	
	STW		5	0.173	C1-C4	
	STW		3	0.038	M/LC2-C4	
	STW	Jar	1	0.030	C1-C4	
	STW	Jar	15	0.402	M/LC2-C4	
	STW	S/Jar	2	0.222	C1-C4	
154	NVCC		1	0.005	MC2-C4	MC2-C4
	NVCC	Flanged rim bowl	16	0.502	LC3-C4	
	SGW		1	0.000	MC1-C4	
	STW		1	0.008	C1-C4	
	STW		1	0.026	M/LC2 -C4	
	STW		1	0.005	M/LC2-C4	

Context	Fabric	Vessel form	Qty	Weight (Kg)	Fabric Date	Context Date
	STW	S/Jar	1	0.144	C1-C4	
156	SGW		1	0.002	C1	C1
	STW		5	0.021	MC1BC-EC1AD	
159	STW		8	0.040	LIA	LIA
162	?STW		1	0.040	MIA	LIA
	RW		2	0.009	MC1BC-MC1AD	
	STW		1	0.023	LIA	
170	NVCC		7	0.069	LC2-C4	MC2-C4
	NVCC		1	0.010	LC3-C4	
	NVCC	Jar	1	0.128	LC3-C4	
	NVOW	Mortaria	1	0.034	C2-C4	
	SGW		4	0.182	MC1-C4	
	STW		17	0.500	C1-C4	
	STW		1	0.030	M/LC2-C4	
	STW	S/Jar	2	0.209	C1-C4	
171	SANDY COARSE WARE	S/Jar	1	0.142	MC1-C4	C2-C4
	SGW		1	0.037	MC1-C4	
	STW		4	0.031	C1-C4	
	STW		1	0.005	M/LC2-C4	
172	NVCC	Beaker	1	0.002	M/LC2-MC3	LC2-C4
	NVCC	Flanged rimmed bowl	1	0.015	LC3-C4	
	NVCC	Lid	4	0.021	LC2-LC3	
	STW		6	0.034	M/LC2-C4	
	STW	Jar	2	0.079	C1-C4	
174	NVCC		3	0.036	LC3-C4	MC2-C4
	NVCC		1	0.002	MC2-C4	
	SGW		1	0.025	C2-C4	
	STW		6	0.127	C1-C4	
	STW		1	0.004	M/LC2-C4	
	STW	S/Jar	1	0.225	C1-C4	
177	NVCC		1	0.027	LC2-C4	LC2-C4
	STW		2	0.019	C1-C4	
182	NVCC		1	0.049	LC3-C4	C3-C4
	STW		1	0.007	M/LC2-C4	
183	GW (Fine) (ORANGE SURFACES)		1	0.007	MC1-C4	C2-C4
	SGW		2	0.058	C2-C4	
	STW		2	0.019	C1-C4	
	STW	Jar	1	0.016	M/LC2-C4	
184	STW		1	0.004	C1-C4	C1-

Context	Fabric	Vessel form	Qty	Weight (Kg)	Fabric Date	Context Date
186	NVCC		3	0.024	LC2-C4	LC2-C4
	NVCC		3	0.048	LC3-C4	MC2-C4
	NVCC	?Beaker	1	0.002	MC2-C4	
	NVCC	Lid	1	0.023	C3	
186	SGW		4	0.027	MC2-C3	MC2-C4
	SOW		1	0.019	MC1-C3	
	STW		2	0.017	C1-C4	
	STW		3	0.070	C1-C4	
	STW	S/Jar	1	0.070	C1-C4	
188	NVOW	Mortaria	1	0.003	C2-C4	C2-C4
	SGW		1	0.005	MC1-C4	
191	NVCC		1	0.038	LC3-C4	MC2-C4
	STW		1	0.005	M/LC2-C4	
193	STW		3	0.038	LIA	LIA
198	STW		1	0.004	M/LC2-C4	M/LC2-C4
200	STW		1	0.006	M/LC2-C4	M/LC2-C4
202	STW		3	0.016	LIA	LIA
	G2		1	0.002	LIA	
221	STW		10	0.040	LIA	LIA
222	NVCC		1	0.025	LC3-C4	C3-C4
	NVCC		1	0.011	M/LC2-C4	
224	NVCC		3	0.047	LC2-C4	MC2-C4
	NVGW		1	0.012	MC2-LC3/EC4	
	SGW (ORANGE SURFACE)		1	0.016	MC1-C4	
	STW		2	0.008	C1-C4	
	STW		3	0.034	M/LC2-C4	
	STW	S/Jar	1	0.077	C1-C4	
225	NVCC	Bowl	1	0.009	LC3-C4	C3-C4
	NVCC	Jar	1	0.015	LC3-C4	
	STW		1	0.002	C1-C4	
	STW	Jar	1	0.024	M/LC2-C4	
	STW	S/Jar	1	0.169	C1-C4	
230	NVCC	Jar	1	0.006	LC3-C4	MC2-C4
	NVOW	Mortaria	1	0.016	C2-C4	
	STW		1	0.005	LIA	
	STW	Jar	1	0.043	M/LC2-C4	
243	NVCC		1	0.008	LC3-C4	C4
	OXRCC		1	0.009	MC3-EC5	
247	STW	S/Jar	6	0.637	C2-C3	C2-C3

Context	Fabric	Vessel form	Qty	Weight (Kg)	Fabric Date	Context Date
255	NVCC		1	0.004	LC3-C4	LC3-C4
	STW		1	0.004	C1-C4	
259	NVCC		2	0.049	C4	MC3-C4
	NVCC	?Beaker	1	0.005	MC3-C4	
259	NVCC	Bowl	1	0.018	C4	MC3-C4
	NVCC	Jar/flagon/jug	1	0.018	C4	
	NVGW	Dish/bowl	1	0.008	MC2-LC3/EC4	
	OXRCC	Shallow bowl	1	0.016	MC3-EC5	
	SOW		2	0.008	C1-C4	
	STW		6	0.036	C2-C4	
260	STW		1	0.004	C1-C4	C1-C4
264	NVCC		2	0.014	C3-C4	C3-C4
	NVCC	Flagon/jug	1	0.003	C3-C4	
	NVCC	W/m jar/bowl	1	0.017	LC3-C4	
	STW		1	0.005	C1-C4	
270	STW		1	0.009	LIA	LIA
274	NVCC	Plain rimmed dish	1	0.020	LC3-C4	LC3-C4
276	NVCC	W/m jar/bowl	1	0.041	LC3-C4	LC3-C4
277	NVGW	?Jar	2	0.018	E/MC2-LC3/EC4	C3-C4
	STW		1	0.002	C2-C3	
	STW		1	0.059	C4	
281	SGW	?Jar	1	0.116	MC2-C4	MC2-C4
283	NVGW		1	0.010	MC2-LC3/EC4	MC2-C4
	STW		3	0.004	C1-C4	
285	NVCC		1	0.064	C4	C3-C4
	NVCC		2	0.016	C4	
	STW	?Jar	2	0.017	C3-C4	
	STW	Jar/bowl	1	0.060	C2-C3	
	STW	S/Jar	7	0.196	C2-C3	
291	STW	S/Jar	3	0.237	C2-C3	C2-C3
293	STW		1	0.002	C4	C4
299	NVCC	Jug/flagon	2	0.178	LC3-C4	LC3-C4
301	NVCC		1	0.014	C3-C4	C3-C4
	SOW	Jar/bowl	1	0.140	MC1-C4	
303	GW (Fine) (ORANGE SURFACES)		1	0.009	MC1-C4	C2-C4
	SOW		1	0.008	C1-C4	
	STW		1	0.007	M/LC2-C4	
305	STW		1	0.018	C1-C4	C1-C4
313	SGW		1	0.033	MC1-C4	MC1-C4

Context	Fabric	Vessel form	Qty	Weight (Kg)	Fabric Date	Context Date
314	STW		1	0.007	LIA	LIA
318	NVCC		1	0.011	LC3-C4	MC2-C4
	NVCC		1	0.014	MC1-C4	
	NVCC	Grooved beaker	1	0.002	MC2-C3	
318	NVCW		1	0.007	LC3-C4	MC2-C4
	STW		4	0.021	M/LC2-C4	
320	NVCW		1	0.004	C4	C4
	STW		1	0.022	C1-C4	
324	STW		1	0.016	C1-C4	MC2-C4
	STW		3	0.039	M/LC2-C4	
327	NVCC		1	0.027	C4	C4
333	NVCC		14	0.274	C4	C3-C4
	NVCC	Castor Box	2	0.021	C2-C3	
	NVCC	Flagon/jug	1	0.016	C4	
	OXRCC		1	0.003	MC3-LC4/EC5	
	STW		2	0.021	C3-C4	
	STW	Jar	1	0.009	C3-C4	
	STW	M/m jar	1	0.038	C4	
	STW	S/Jar	3	0.036	C2-C3	
334	NVCC		4	0.049	C4	C3-C4
	NVCC	Jar	1	0.027	C4	
	SGW		1	0.007	MC2-C3	
	STW		7	0.059	C3-C4	
	STW	Jar	1	0.035	C3-C4	
336	NVCC	?Beaker	2	0.006	MC2-C4	MC2-C4
	SGW		1	0.042	C2-C4	
	SGW		1	0.023	MC1-C4	
	STW		2	0.016	C2-C4	
	STW	?Jar	2	0.009	C2-C4	
	STW	Jar/bowl	1	0.009	C2-C4	
	STW	Bowl	71	3.939	C3-C4	
337	NVCC		1	0.005	LC3-C4	C2-C4
	SGW		1	0.004	MC1-C4	
	SGW	?Jar	1	0.019	MC1-C4	
	STW		1	0.011	C1-C4	
	STW		2	0.018	M/LC2-C4	
	STW	S/Jar	1	0.246	C1-C4	
339	NVCC		1	0.004	MC2-C4	MC2-C4
	NVCC	Plain rimmed dish	1	0.015	LC3-C4	
	STW		4	0.057	C1-C4	

Context	Fabric	Vessel form	Qty	Weight (Kg)	Fabric Date	Context Date
	STW	Jar	3	0.072	M/LC2-C4	
	STW	Jar/bowl	1	0.011	M/LC2-C4	
	STW	S/Jar	1	0.155	C1-C4	
	NVCC		5	0.094	C3-C4	C3-C4
	NVCC		13	0.552	C4	
	NVCC		6	0.032	E/MC2-C4	
	NVCC		1	0.021	LC3-C4	
	NVCC	Bowl	1	0.055	LC3-C4	
	NVCC	Dish/bowl	1	0.010	LC3-C4	
	NVCC	Jug	1	0.004	C3-C4	
344	NVCC	Plain rim dish	2	0.011	LC3-C4	
344	NVCC	W/m jar/bowl	2	0.063	C3-C4	C3-C4
	NVCC	W/m jar/bowl	2	0.080	C4	
	NVOW	Mortaria	11	0.042	C2-C4	
	SGW		4	0.045	MC1-C4	
	SGW	W/m jar/bowl	6	0.213	C2-4	
	SGW	Wm jar/bowl	4	0.091	C2-C4	
	STW		13	0.693	C1-C4	
	STW	Jar	1	0.014	M/LC2-C4	
346	STW		2	0.010	M/LC2-C4	M/LC2-C4
	NVCC		2	0.017	C3-C4	
	NVCC		1	0.056	C4	
348	NVOW	Mortaria	1	0.233	C2-C4	C3-C4
	STW		1	0.315	C1-C4	
	NVCC		1	0.028	LC3-C4	
	NVCC		1	0.003	MC2-C4	
	NVCC	Jar/bowl	4	0.166	LC3-C4	
351	NVGW		1	0.036	E/MC2-LC3/EC4	MC2-C4
	SGW	Jar	2	0.054	MC1-C4	
	STW		1	0.010	C1-C4	
	STW		1	0.022	M/LC2-C4	
354	NVCC		1	0.009	LC3-C4	MC2-C4
	NVCC	Bowl	1	0.012	LC3-C4	
	NVCC	Jar/bowl	1	0.065	LC3-C4	
	NVGW		1	0.016	E/MC2-LC3/EC4	
	NVOW	Mortaria	1	0.009	C2-C4	
	SRW	Flanged bowl	1	0.034	MC3-C4	
	STW		3	0.029	M/LC2-C4	
	STW	Jar	7	0.212	M/LC2-C4	
	STW	Jar/bowl	3	0.065	C1-C4	

Context	Fabric	Vessel form	Qty	Weight (Kg)	Fabric Date	Context Date
	STW	S/Jar	1	0.081	C1-C4	
	STW	W/mjar	12	0.200	M/LC2-C4	
359	STW	S/Jar	1	0.047	C1-C4	C1-C4
368	SGW		1	0.018	C2-C4	MC2-C4
368	STW		1	0.023	M/LC2-C4	MC2-C4
370	NVCC		1	0.010	LC3-C4	MC2-C4
	STW		2	0.019	C1-C4	
	STW	Jar	1	0.017	L/MC2-C4	
372	NVCC	Jar	1	0.026	LC3-C4	C3-C4
	SGW		1	0.008	MC1-C4	
	STW		1	0.013	C1-C4	
374	NVCC	Jar	1	0.040	LC3-C4	C3-C4
	STW	S/Jar	2	0.054	C1-C4	
376	SGW	Jar	1	0.014	MC2-C4	MC2-C4
377	NVOW	Mortaria	1	0.053	C2-C4	C2-C4
378	NVCC		3	0.058	LC3-C4	MC2-C4
	NVCC	Jar	2	0.091	LC3-C4	
	NVCC	M/mjar	1	0.120	LC3-C4	
	NVGW		1	0.013	MC2-LC3/EC4	
	SGW		2	0.035	MC1-C4	
	SGW	Jar	4	0.268	MC1-C4	
	STW		2	0.057	C1-C4	
	STW		1	0.017	M/LC2-C4	
384	Q4		2	0.004	LIA	MC2-C4
	SGW		3	0.024	MC1-C4	
	STW	W/mjar	1	0.014	M/LC2-C4	
385	SGW		1	0.003	MC1-C4	MC1-C4
388	NVCC	Jar	1	0.009	LC3-C4	LC3-C4
390	STW	S/Jar	1	0.070	C1-C4	C1-C4
391	STW	Jar	17	0.224	M/LC2-C4	M/LC2-C4
395	NVCC		1	0.003	M/LC2-C4	M/LC2-C4
399	AMP	Amphorae	1	0.522	LIA-C3	C3-C4
	KOLCC	Beaker	1	0.004	MC1-MC3	
	NVCC		4	0.027	C3-C4	
	NVCC		13	0.189	LC3-C4	
	NVCC		1	0.015	MC2-C4	
	NVCC	?Beaker	1	0.000	C3-C4	
	NVCC	?Beaker	1	0.027	MC2-C3	
	NVCC	Beaker	1	0.004	LC2-EC3	
	NVCC	Bowl	1	0.024	LC3-EC4	

Context	Fabric	Vessel form	Qty	Weight (Kg)	Fabric Date	Context Date
	NVCC	W/M Jar	5	0.195	LC3-C4	
	SGW		6	0.189	MC1-C4	
	SGW		1	0.021	MC2-C4	
	SGW	Jar/bowl	1	0.031	MC1-C4	
399	SGW	n/m jar	1	0.044	MC1-C4	C3-C4
	STW		28	0.477	C1-C4	
	STW		4	0.042	C2-C4	
	STW		3	0.028	M/LC2-C4	
	STW	Jar	2	0.188	C1-C4	
	STW	jar/bowl	1	0.024	C3-C4	
	STW	s/jar	7	0.476	C1-C4	
	STW	w/m Jar	4	0.068	C3-C4	
400	NVCC		1	0.007	LC3-C4	LC3-C4
	SGW		1	0.005	MC1-C4	
401	SGW		1	0.010	MC1-C4	MC1-C4
	STW		1	0.045	C1-C4	
403	NVCC		1	0.018	LC3-C4	C3-C4
	STW		1	0.201	C1-C4	
	STW		1	0.046	C2-C4	
	STW		1	0.056	C3-C4	
405	NVGW		1	0.023	MC2-LC3/EC4	MC2-C4
	OXRCC	bowl	2	0.103	MC3-EC5	
406	SRW (OXIDISED SURFACES)	plain rimmed dish	1	0.014	C1-C4	C1-C4
409	NVCC		1	0.005	MC2-C4	MC2-C4
	NVCC	dish	1	0.051	LC3-C4	
	NVGW		1	0.028	E/MC2-LC3/EC4	
	NVOW	Mortaria	4	0.458	C2-C4	
	SGW	jar/bowl	1	0.039	MC1-C4	
	STW	jar/bowl	4	0.094	C2-C4	
410	?SOW	flanged rim bowl	1	0.031	C3-C4	C2-C4
	STW		1	0.015	C1-C4	
	STW		1	0.004	C2-C4	
415	STW	jar/bowl	1	0.171	C1-C4	C1-C4
419	CGSAM	bowl	2	0.171	120-200	MC2-C4
	CGSAM	bowl	1	0.004	150-200	
	CGSAM	dish	1	0.010	120-200	
	GW		1	0.013	MC1-C4	
	NVCC	indent beaker	1	0.004	MC2-C3	
	NVGW		4	0.055	E/MC2-LC3/EC4	

Context	Fabric	Vessel form	Qty	Weight (Kg)	Fabric Date	Context Date
	SGW		1	0.029	MC1-C4	
	SGW	w/m Jar	16	0.768	C2-C4	
	STW	Jar	3	0.101	C2-C4	
421	NVCC		1	0.022	LC3-C4	MC2-C4
421	NVCC		1	0.007	MC2-C4	MC2-C4
	NVCC	beaker	1	0.020	LC2-EC3	
	NVCW		1	0.095	MC2-C3	
	SGW		1	0.033	MC1-C4	
423	STW		1	0.385	C1-C4	C1-C4
426	STW		1	0.003	C2-C4	C2-C4
427	NVCC		5	0.175	LC3-C4	C3-C4
	NVCC	bowl	1	0.081	LC3-MC4	
	NVCC	jar	1	0.081	LC3-C4	
	NVCC	w/m jar/bowl	2	0.064	LC3-C4	
	NVOW	mort	2	0.403	C2-C4	
	SGW		5	0.063	MC1-C4	
	SGW	jar	1	0.063	C2-C4	
	SGW	jar/bowl	1	0.029	MC1-C4	
	SGW	plain rimmed straight sided dish	1	0.018	C2-C4	
	STW		4	0.036	C2-C4	
	STW	jar/bowl	3	0.100	C2-C4	
437	STW		1	0.039	C1-C4	C2-C4
	STW		8	0.072	C2-C4	
438	STW	bowl	1	0.041	C3-C4	C3-C4
440	SGW		1	0.013	MC1-C4	MC1-C4
442	CGSAM	?dish	1	0.009	120-200	C2
	SGW		1	0.012	MC1-C4	
444	NVCC		1	0.047	C4	MC2-C4
	NVCC	jar	3	0.585	LC3-C4	
	NVCC	plain rimmed dish	2	0.047	C4	
	NVCC	w/m jar	19	0.855	LC3-C4	
	NVGW		1	0.135	E/MC2-LC3/EC4	
	STW		8	0.075	C1-C4	
	STW		13	0.130	C2-C4	
	STW		11	0.115	M/LC2-C4	
	STW	jar	9	0.178	C1-C4	
	STW	jar	4	0.114	M/LC2-C4	
	STW	m/mjar	11	0.186	M/LC2-C4	
447	STW		1	0.001	NCD	NCD

Context	Fabric	Vessel form	Qty	Weight (Kg)	Fabric Date	Context Date
459	NVCC		1	0.011	C4	C3-C4
	NVCC	w/m jar/bowl	1	0.038	C4	
	NVCC	w/m jar/bowl	4	0.130	LC3-C4	
	NVGW		2	0.041	E/MC2-LC3/EC4	
459	STW		2	0.067	C1-C4	C3-C4
	STW		1	0.021	C2-C4	
	STW	jar	1	0.056	C2-C4	
460	NVCC	jar/bowl	2	0.068	LC3-C4	LC3-C4
	SGW	jar/bowl	6	0.057	C2-C4	
	STW		2	0.038	C2-C4	
463	NVCC	shallow dish/bowl	1	0.044	M/LC2-C3	MC2-C4
	NVOW	mort	1	0.211	C2-C4	
	SGW	shallow dish/bowl	1	0.050	MC2-C4	
465	NVCC		1	0.005	C3-C4	C3-C4
	NVCC		6	0.047	LC3-C4	
	NVCC	dish/bowl	1	0.037	M/LC3-C4	
	NVCC	indent beaker	1	0.004	LC2-LC3/EC4	
	NVCC	jar/bowl	4	0.057	LC3-C4	
	NVOW	mortaria	1	0.004	C2-C4	
	SGW		4	0.035	C2-C4	
	SGW	?n/mjar	1	0.048	MC1-C4	
	STW		1	0.005	C2-C4	
466	NVCC		1	0.010	E/MC2-C4	MC2-C4
	NVCC		2	0.008	E/MC2-LC3/EC4	
	NVCC		6	0.067	LC3-C4	
	NVGW		4	0.018	E/MC2-LC3/EC4	
	NVGW		3	0.021	M/LC2-C3	
	SGW		1	0.006	MC1-C4	
	STW		9	0.144	C1-C4	
	STW		3	0.034	C2-C4	
	STW		1	0.052	M/LC2-C4	
468	CGSAM	bowl	1	0.046	MC2+	MC2-C4
	NVCC		2	0.014	E/MC2-C4	
	SGW	bowl	1	0.020	MC2-C4	
	STW		1	0.008	C1-C4	
	STW		2	0.014	C2-C4	
470	CGSAM	bowl	1	0.019	160-200	MC2-EC4
	NVGW		1	0.009	E/MC2-LC3/EC4	
	NVOW		2	0.093	C2-C4	
	SGW		4	0.216	MC1-C4	

Context	Fabric	Vessel form	Qty	Weight (Kg)	Fabric Date	Context Date
	SGW	?n/mjar	6	0.202	MC1-C4	
	STW		1	0.042	MC1-C4	
475	STW		7	0.148	C1-C4	C1-C4
481	NVCC	flagon	1	0.014	C4	C4
481	SGW		1	0.052	MC1-C4	C4
485	NVCC		2	0.049	C4	C3-C4
	NVCC	beaker	1	0.072	LC2-EC3	
	SGW		1	0.020	MC1-C4	
487	NVCC		1	0.028	C4	C4
	NVCC	jar/bowl	1	0.015	LC3-C4	
	NVOW	mortaria	1	0.026	C2-C4	
490	NVCC		1	0.003	E/MC2-C4	E/MC2-C4
503	NVCC		1	0.003	E/MC2-C4	C3-C4
	NVCC	flanged rim bowl	4	0.175	LC3-C4	
	NVCC	plain rimmed dish	2	0.033	LC3-C4	
	NVGW		1	0.009	E/MC2-LC3/EC4	
	OXRCC	bowl	1	0.008	MC3-EC5	
	SGW		1	0.001	MC1-C4	
	STW		4	0.085	C1-C4	
	STW		6	0.096	C2-C4	
506	NVGW		1	0.004	E/MC2-LC3/EC4	C2-C4
	SGW	jar/bowl	1	0.034	C2-C4	
509	NVCC		1	0.003	E/MC2-C4	E/MC2-C4
511	NVCC		2	0.029	MC2-C4	MC2-C4
	NVCC	flanged bowl	2	0.362	C4	
	SGW		1	0.037	MC1-C4	
	STW	jar/bowl	1	0.017	C3-C4	
513	NVCC		1	0.024	C3-C4	C3-C4
	NVCC	dish	1	0.065	LC2-EC4	
520	NVCC		1	0.010	C3-C4	C4
	NVCC		1	0.016	C4	
	NVCC	w/m jar/bowl	1	0.036	C4	
	STW		1	0.079	C1-C4	
523	STW		1	0.056	C1-C4	C1-C4
532	NVCC		1	0.004	C3-C4	C3-C4
	NVCC	jar/bowl	3	0.022	C4	
	NVCC	plain rimmed dish	1	0.067	C4	
	STW		2	0.045	C2-C3	
	STW		1	0.006	C3-C4	
535	NVCC		1	0.002	C3-C4	C4

Context	Fabric	Vessel form	Qty	Weight (Kg)	Fabric Date	Context Date
	NVCC	jar/flagon/jug	1	0.012	C4	
537	NVCC		2	0.015	C4	C4
	NVOW	mortaria	2	0.074	C3-C4	
	STW		3	0.022	C3-C4	
537	STW	s/jar	1	0.011	C3-C4	C4
539	NVCC		1	0.006	C3-C4	MC2-C4
	NVCC	?beaker	1	0.003	M/LC2-C4	
	NVGW	bowl	1	0.033	E/MC2-LC3/EC4	
	SGW		1	0.009	MC1-C4	
	STW		3	0.013	C1-C4	
542	NVCC		1	0.008	C3-C4	C3-C4
	SGW	jar/bowl	1	0.008	MC2-C4	
545	NVOW	mortaria	1	0.053	C2-C4	C2-C4
550	NVCC		5	0.061	LC2-C4	C4-C4
	NVCC		1	0.015	LC3-C4	
	NVCC	flanged bowl	2	0.055	LC3-C4	
	NVCC	n/m jar	1	0.153	LC3-C4	
	NVCC	shallow plain rimmed dish	1	0.028	LC3-C4	
	OXRCC		1	0.008	MC3-EC5	
	SGW		1	0.014	C2-C4	
	SGW		1	0.009	MC1-C4	
	STW		4	0.040	C2-C4	
	STW	?bowl	1	0.027	C2-C4	
	STW	jar	1	0.011	C3-C4	
552	NVCC		2	0.051	C4	C3-C4
	NVCC	plain rim dish	7	0.227	LC3-C4	
	STW		2	0.022	C2-C4	
554	STW	jar	3	0.059	C3	C3
556	NVCC		3	0.057	LC3-C4	C3-C4
	NVCC		1	0.003	MC2-C4	
	NVCC	bowl	2	0.060	LC3-C4	
	NVCC	flagon	1	0.014	C4	
	NVCC	jar/bowl	2	0.037	LC3-C4	
	NVCC	w/mjar/bowl	1	0.051	LC3-C4	
	STW		2	0.013	C1-C4	
	STW		10	0.118	M/LC2-C4	
	STW	flanged bowl	1	0.156	MC3-C4	
	STW	jar	1	0.024	M/LC2-C4	
	STW	jar/bowl	1	0.067	M/LC2-C4	

Context	Fabric	Vessel form	Qty	Weight (Kg)	Fabric Date	Context Date
	STW	w/mjar	1	0.083	M/LC2-C4	
559	NVGW	jar/bowl	1	0.049	MC2-LC3/EC4	MC2-EC4
562	CGSAM	bowl	1	0.024	150-200AD	C3-C4
	NVCC		1	0.015	C3-C4	
562	NVCC		1	0.056	C4	C3-C4
	NVCC		1	0.002	MC2-C4	
	NVCC	?Beaker	2	0.009	C3-C4	
	NVCC	Beaker	2	0.121	MC2-C4	
	NVCC	Jar/bowl	1	0.060	C4	
	NVCC	Jar/flagon/jug	1	0.043	C4	
	NVCC	lid	2	0.092	C4	
	NVCC	straight sided flanged bowl	3	0.111	LC3-C4	
	NVCC	w/m Jar/bowl	12	0.475	C4	
	NVGW		1	0.005	E/MC2-LC3/EC4	
	OXRCC	Mortaria	1	0.039	MC3-EC5	
	O2		1	0.012	LIA	
	SGW		2	0.005	MC1-C4	
	SGW	?Lid	1	0.021	MC1-C4	
	SGW	Jar	1	0.236	MC1-C4	
	STW		4	0.060	C2-C4	
	STW	Jar	14	0.343	C3-C4	
	STW	Jar/bowl	1	0.013	C2-C4	
572	OXWCC	MortariA	1	0.059	MC3-EC5	C3
	STW	S/Jar	3	0.484	C2-C3	
574	NVCC	Beaker	2	0.020	C4	C3-C4
	NVCC	Beaker	1	0.004	LC2-C3	
	NVGW		3	0.034	E/MC2-LC3/EC4	
	NVGW	Jar	2	0.049	E/MC2-LC3/EC4	
	NVGW	Jar/flagon/jug	1	0.064	E/MC2-LC3/EC4	
	SGW (Fine)	Jar/flagon/jug	3	0.020	MC2-C4	
	STW	Jar	2	0.037	C3	
	STW	Jar	1	0.026	C3-C4	
	STW	Jar	1	0.063	C4	
578	RW	Jar/Bowl	1	0.031	MC1BC-MC1AD	MC1BC-MC1AD
	STW		13	0.164	LIA	
585	STW		4	0.023	LIA	LIA
587	STW		2	0.040	LIA	LIA
592	STW		7	0.099	LIA	LIA
596	STW		5	0.073	LIA	LIA

Context	Fabric	Vessel form	Qty	Weight (Kg)	Fabric Date	Context Date
	STW	Jar/Bowl	2	0.175	LIA	
618	MISC RW		1	0.002	MC3-C4	LIA
	STW	?Jar/Bowl	5	0.077	LIA	
633	SRW		1	0.002	MC1BC-MC1AD	LC1BC
633	STW		3	0.017	LIA	LC1BC
	Q2		1	0.005	LIA	
634	G1		1	0.015	LIA	LC1BC
	RW		1	0.004	LIA	
	RW (Oxidised Surface)		3	0.008	MC1BC-MC1AD	
	STW		2	0.010	MC1BC-MC1AD	
646	STW		1	0.039	LIA	LIA
655	STW		3	0.019	LIA	LIA
656	STW		3	0.030	LIA	LIA
659	SGW (Proto)		1	0.011	MC1BC-MC1AD	MC1BC-MC1AD
661	STW		6	0.030	LIA	LIA
682	STW		1	0.002	LIA	LIA
686	STW		4	0.031	LIA	LIA
	STW		1	0.023	LIA	
692	Q3		2	0.006	LIA	LIA
	STW		2	0.008	LIA	
701	NVCC		8	0.169	LC3-C4	M/LC2-C4
	NVCC	Beaker	1	0.004	MC3-EC4	
	NVCC	Flanged Bowl	2	0.188	LC3-C4	
	NVCC	Jar	1	0.005	LC3-C4	
	NVCC	Dish	1	0.023	LC3-C4	
	NVGW		3	0.035	E/MC2-LC3/EC4	
	NVOW	Mortaria	1	0.110	C2-C4	
	SGW	Jar	1	0.013	C2-C4	
	STW		10	0.165	M/LC2-C4	
	STW	S/Jar	4	0.267	C1-C4	
702	NVGW		1	0.008	E/MC2-LC3/EC4	MC2-EC4
706	NVCC		2	0.023	C4	C4
	NVCC	Flagon/Jug	1	0.028	C3-C4	
	STW		2	0.034	C3-C4	
711	CGSAM	Bowl	5	0.125	160+	MC2-C4
	NVCC		7	0.175	LC3-C4	
	NVCC		2	0.029	M/LC2-C4	
	NVCC	Beaker	1	0.019	M/LC2-C3	
	NVCC	Dish	1	0.010	M/LC2 -EC3	

Context	Fabric	Vessel form	Qty	Weight (Kg)	Fabric Date	Context Date
	NVCC	Jar/bowl	1	0.004	LC3-C4	
	NVCW		1	0.005	M/LC2-C3	
	NVGW		1	0.016	E/MC2-LC3/EC4	
	SGW		2	0.009	C2-C4	
711	SOW		1	0.017	C2-C4	MC2-C4
	STW		2	0.013	M/LC2-C4	
	STW	Jar/Bowl	2	0.018	M/LC2-C4	
	STW	S/Jar	8	0.515	C1-C4	
712	NVCC	Plain Rimmed Dish	1	0.028	LC3-C4	MC2-C4
	STW	Jar	2	0.015	M/LC2-C4	
	STW	S/Jar	1	0.059	C1-C4	
713	NVCC		1	0.022	C4	C3-C4
	NVCC		1	0.002	MC2-C4	
	NVCC	Flanged Bowl	2	0.054	LC3-C4	
	NVGW		1	0.010	E/MC2-LC3/EC4	
	STW		1	0.024	C3-C4	
	STW	Jar	2	0.030	C3-C4	
	STW	s/Jar	3	0.187	C2-C3	
714	NVCC		1	0.006	LC2-C4	LC2-C4

Table 17: The Prehistoric and Romano-British Pottery Catalogue

B.3 Industrial residues

By Peter Boardman

Introduction and methodology

B.3.1 A total of 520g of industrial residues were recovered from the site. Both vitrified clay and iron slag was recovered during hand-excavation and bulk samples were taken from each of the deposits within the features for retrieval of additional industrial residues.

B.3.2 The industrial residues comprised 223g of small magnetic and non-magnetic fragments of metalworking slag, magnetic residues including microscopic hammerslag, flake hammerscale, spheroidal hammerslag and 297g of vitrified clay.

B.3.3 Magnetic residues were recovered from the samples by running a magnet through the washed residues and examination under a binocular microscope at x8 magnification.

Results

Context	Cut	Non-magnetic(g)	Magnetic (g)	Total (g)	Feature type
110	112	3	0	3	C structure
113	115	19	5	24	C structure
117	116	1	0	1	C structure
120	122	123	0	123	C structure
123	125	2	1	3	C structure
126	130	25	0	25	enclosure ditch
162	116	17	0	17	C structure
172	173	27	0	27	ditch
			Total	223	

Table 18: Slag recovered from hand excavation and bulk samples

Context No.	Cut No.	Vitrified clay (g)	Feature Type
113	115	103	C structure
117	116	64	C structure
120	122	35	C structure
126	130	25	enclosure ditch
156	158	19	C structure
159	161	16	C structure
162	116	17	C structure
618	617	15	ditch
646	650	3	ditch
	Total	297	

Table 19: Vitrified clay from hand excavation

Discussion

B.3.4 Only a small amount of iron slag was recovered from the excavation. Most of the slag recovered was from a small C-shaped feature, **112,** or features associated with **112**. Within **112** several contexts produced iron working residues (see Table 18). Context 120 produced a fragment that was identifiable as potential smithy base and was also the context that produced the most slag. All other fragments recovered were small with

only a small amount of structure. Few voids within the slag have been observed suggesting constant heating at high temperatures. The discolourations observed suggests that some of the slag, especially that recovered from contexts 120 and 126 were formed at the base of a consistently heated superstructure. The nature of all the other fragments from all contexts would support the interpretation that the site does not support primary iron production, i.e. smelting. The fragmentary and small size of the remaining slag pieces supports a theory of smithing on a small scale. This process does produce slag but in small amounts as impurities in the smelted iron are further removed during the process of item production. Some pieces of slag and vitrified clay do show small impressions of in-combusted fuel suggesting they are from a build up at the base of the forge.

B.3.5 A total weight of 297g of vitrified clay was recovered. The heavily vitrified nature of the clay from contexts within structure **112** suggest long periods of super heating prior to removal and dumping. The shape of all pieces recovered suggest that they have been produced within a feature with a shallow, slightly concave base, possibly a smithy or smelt. Many pieces recovered also have small pieces of slag amalgamated with them. The coloration and make of these slag additions would suggest smithy base, rather than smelt.

B.3.6 When examining the vitrified clay, it was discovered there were four pieces of a different, greyish clay, rather than the red observed previously, with no iron slag amalgamations. They also had a slightly different form and appeared to have a specific rim form. These pieces occurred in contexts 126 and 159. One piece from context 126 was also observed to have very small spots of copper on its surface. These pieces have therefore been interpreted as the remains of a crucible for alloying copper. These vessels are often found in a fragmentary form as they do not tolerate the temperatures required for alloying copper, preventing prolonged usage.

Statement of Research Potential and Recommendations

B.3.7 The industrial residues from structure **112** have the potential to address the question of industrial activities taking place on the site during the Late Iron age. Similar examples from local sites should be examined.

B.4 Ceramic Building Material

By Alice Lyons

Introduction and discussion

B.4.1 A total of 200 fragments of ceramic building material (CBM), weighing 14.606kg, were recovered during the archaeological excavation at Yaxley. This assemblage consists of Iron Age-type daub (74 fragments, weighing 924g) and Romano-British tile (126 fragments, weighing 13682g) comprising bonding tile, roof tile (tegula, imbrices) and flue-tiles (Table 20).

B.4.2 In addition a single fragment (19g) of modern roof tile and a small amount of undated mortar (1 fragment, weighing 27g) were also recovered.

B.4.3 All the material was significantly abraded with an average weight of only c. 73g.

CBM type	Quantity	Weight (g)	Average fragment weight (g)	Weight (%)
Tegula	67	6724	100.36	46.04
Bonding tile	16	4381	273.81	29.99
Imbrex	16	1369	85.56	9.37
Daub	74	924	12.49	6.33
Flue tile	7	857	122.43	5.87
Undiagnostic fragments	17	276	16.24	1.89
Roof tile (probably tegula)	2	48	24.00	0.33
Mortar	1	27	27.00	0.18
TOTAL	**200**	**14606**	**73.03**	**100.00**

Table 20. The Romano-British CBM (and mortar), listed in descending order of weight

B.4.4 The assemblage was mostly retrieved from ditches (c. 67% by weight) and pits (c. 25%), where the CBM would either have been thrown into these features as rubbish or possibly to help with drainage (Table 21).

B.4.5 The CBM recovered from Iron Age features was almost exclusively daub apart from one piece of tile. The daub from C-shaped structure **112** was mostly undiagnostic and could have come from a hearth or a structure. Only the fragment from context 159, which was burnt, is more likely to have come from a hearth.

B.4.6 The CBM recovered from Late Roman structural features (beamslots and post-holes) consisted of both daub and tile. The chalky daub (Q2) of Iron Age-type was found in the disuse and demolition fills of these structures, indicating that these buildings were probably at least partially constructed using wattle and daub technology and possibly that they were burnt down causing the daub to harden and survive in the soil.

B.4.7 Some of the Romano-British CBM, moreover, may have been present in these structures through secondary reuse. Structures that had tile roofs required strong foundations and it is likely that the smaller structures present at Yaxley would not have been strong enough to support a tiled roof. It is more likely that the builders utilised broken CBM in their foundations (as post-packing). However, a substantial aisled building could support a tiled roof. Whether aisled building **450** was substantial enough for such a roof is difficult to say but tile was present in two of the postholes (**371** and **373**) as well as the surrounding ditches.

Feature	Fragment Count	Weight (g)	Average fragment weight (g)	Weight (%)
Ditch	128	9796	76.53	67.1
Pit	52	3649	70.17	24.99
Beamslot	5	643	128.60	4.40
Post hole	6	380	63.33	2.60
Layer	2	57	28.5	0.39
Evaluation Slot	1	43	43.00	0.29
Gully	4	23	5.75	0.16
Furrow	2	15	7.50	0.10
Total	**200**	**14606**	**73.03**	**100.00**

Table 21. The features from which the CBM assemblage was retrieved, listed in descending order of weight

Methodology

B.4.8 The CBM was counted and weighed, by form and fabric type and any complete dimensions measured (mm). Levels of abrasion, any evidence of re-use or burning were also recorded. This follows guide lines laid down by Archaeological Ceramic Building Materials Group (ACBMG 2002). The terminology used follows Brodribb (1987).

The Fabrics

B.4.9 Six fabric types were recorded (Table 22).

B.4.10 These fabrics (Q1-5) are clays that have been commonly tempered with sand, chalk and flint, which is consistent with local production. Only the shell tempered fabric (S1) may have been made outside of the local community. The geology on site is consistent with the chalky material used to make the tiles.

Fabric	Fragment Count	Weight (g)	Weight (%)
Q1	40	5771	39.52
Q2	55	757	5.18
Q3	13	266	1.82
Q4	80	6662	45.61
Q5	8	834	5.71
S1	3	289	1.98
Mortar	1	27	0.18
Total	**200**	**14606**	**100.00**

Table 22. The CBM assemblage, quantified by fabric

Fabric Descriptions

B.4.11 **Q1**: The second most common fabric at Yaxley; this is a hard, red clay with abundant sand inclusions, also common fine angular flint. It has a harsh texture.

Types: Bonding (5/2711g), Imbrex (6/703g), Tegula (12/1206g), Daub (17/251g).

B.4.12 **Q2**: Clay, orange in colour, that has been mixed with sand and abundant chalk pieces, also occasional flint pebbles. Commonly used to make daub, it has a friable texture.

Types: Imbrex (2/154g), Tegula (1/45g), Daub (52/558g).

B.4.13 **Q3**: Clay, orange to grey in colour that has been mixed with a moderate amount of sand, but no other visible inclusions. The surfaces are soft with a powdery texture.

Types: Daub (13/266g)

B.4.14 **Q4**: This is the most common tile fabric found at Yaxley. It is grey with orange surfaces and the clay has been mixed with sand, common fine flecks of chalk and occasional large flint pebbles. It is a soft fabric that has a smooth texture.

Types: Bonding (8/1272g), Flue (7/857g), Imbrex (6, 272g), Tegula (49/4123g), Roof (U) (1/13g).

B.4.15 **Q5**: poorly mixed orange and pale clay that has sand and fine chalk flecks deliberately added as a temper. The fabric is soft with a powdery surface.

Types: Bonding (3/398g), Imbrex (2/240g), Tegula (3/196g).

B.4.16 **S1**: dark grey/black clay that has high shell content, possibly a natural constituent of the clay. The fabric is soft with a powdery surface. Shell tempered tile was commonly used in the Midlands and is thought to have originated form the Harrold industries in Bedfordshire (Zeepvat 1987, 118), although a source in the Nene Valley (Perrin 1999, 116) may be more likely due to the closeness of Yaxley to that industry.

Types: Tegula (2/254g), Roof (U) (1/35g).

The Types

B.4.17 Bonding tiles form a significant part (c. 30% by weight) of this assemblage. Bonding tile was used to form bands of brickwork which alternated with wider sections of regular stonework; they normally run through the entire thickness of the wall, to give stability to the mortared rubble-core. They were also useful as levelling courses during construction. As no complete examples were found it is also possible these tiles could have been used as flooring. Although no complete dimensions could be recorded the Yaxley examples vary in thickness between 30-45mm.

B.4.18 Tegula and Imbrex combined form the majority of this assemblage (55%). The tegula and imbrex are interlocking roof tiles used in Roman architecture as a roof covering. A complete roof was very heavy and relied on solid foundations, walls and roofing timbers for support. Once the roof was in place, however, it was waterproof and long-lasting.

B.4.19 The tegula are flat tiles with raised edges, which were laid flat upon the roof. The imbrices completed the roof by arching over the joints between the vertical edges of the tegulae, dividing the roof into channels. Rain water flowed off the imbrices, into the tegulae channels, then flowed into the gutter. Although no complete dimensions could be recorded, the Yaxley examples varied between 13 and 18mm thick.

B.4.20 Tegula and undiagnostic roof tile (that may be tegula) represent 46% of this assemblage (by weight). Imbrex are much more unusual and only form c. 9% of the total assemblage by weight. Although no complete dimensions could be recorded, the Yaxley examples varied between 17 and 25mm thick.

B.4.21 Flue tile form a small part of this assemblage (c. 6% by weight of this assemblage). They are open-ended, box-shaped tiles built in the thickness of the walls of a room heated by hypocaust and are often decoratively combed. The combing served the purpose of providing a key for any mortar required to hold the tile in place. Although no complete dimensions could be recorded the Yaxley examples varied between 19-23mm.

B.4.22 Undiagnostic fragments (c. 2% by weight) have only one (or no) original surfaces surviving and are therefore impossible to assign to type.

B.4.23 Daub (c. 6% by weight) is hardened clay, used in the production of ovens, kilns and houses. It sometimes bears the impressions of wattles and withies that formed the superstructures of these buildings; however these examples are without form.

Conclusion

B.4.24 Although this is an abraded, fragmentary assemblage the presence of daub and tile at Yaxley does indicate that both wattle and daub structures and (at least) one substantial building with bonded walls, a tiled roof and hypocaust existed in the vicinity.

B.4.25 While most of the tile is consistent with local production the small amount of shell tempered material found may have originated from the Nene Valley production centre or further away from shell rich clay beds to the west of Cambridgeshire. This indicates some tile may have been traded into the community.

Recommendation for further work

B.4.26 If it is possible to phase the site it may be interesting to see how the daub and tile is distributed among these features through time.

B.4.27 It may also be useful to the wider interpretation of the site to see how this material relates to other types of artefact and ecofactual material found at Yaxley.

B.4.28 A comparison with the material excavated by Northamptonshire Archaeology should be carried out.

B.4.29 A short summary report should be prepared for the final publication.

Context	Cut	Feature	Sample	Fabric	CBM/DAUB	Type U=undiagnostic	ERA	Quantity	Weight (g)	No complete dimensions	Thickness (mm)	Comment
117	116	pit		Q3	DAUB	U	IA	1	0	NCD		
123	125	gully		Q3	DAUB	U	IA	1	4	NCD		
129	130	ditch		Q2	DAUB	U	IA	1	1	NCD		
139	140	gully		Q1	DAUB	U	IA	1	9	NCD		
159	161	gully		Q1	DAUB	U	IA	2	10	NCD		X1 BURNT
170	173	ditch		Q3	DAUB	U	RB	1	6	NCD		
170	173	ditch		Q4	TILE	ROOF: TEGULA	RB	1	62		18	LOWER SURFACE SAND IMPRESSED
170	173	ditch		Q4	TILE	FLOOR/BONDING	RB	1	262		37	LOWER SURFACE SAND IMPRESSED
170	173	ditch		Q4	TILE	FLOOR/BONDING	RB	1	310		35	LOWER SURFACE SAND IMPRESSED
170	173	ditch		S1	TILE	ROOF: TEGULA	RB	1	123		21	
170	173	ditch			MORTAR	MORTAR	RB	1	27	NCD		
171	173	ditch		Q3	DAUB	U	RB	2	8	NCD		
175	176	ditch		Q5	TILE	ROOF: TEGULA	RB	2	107		16	
182	181	ditch		Q1	TILE	ROOF: TEGULA	RB	1	218		19	
183	181	ditch		Q4	TILE	ROOF: TEGULA	RB	5	913		14-24	X1 LIP SURVIVING
183	181	ditch		Q4	TILE	FLUE	RB	1	171		21	X1 COMBED ARCS SURFACE, SOME VESTAGES OF MORTAR

Context	Cut	Feature	Sample	Fabric	CBM/DAUB	Type U=undiagnostic	ERA	Quantity	Weight (g)	No complete dimensions	Thickness (mm)	Comment
186	187	ditch		Q3	DAUB	U	RB	1	5	NCD		
186	187	ditch		Q4	TILE	ROOF: TEGULA	RB	1	15	NCD		
186	187	ditch		Q4	TILE	FLOOR/BONDING	RB	2	130	NCD		
191	192	ditch		Q1	DAUB	U	RB	1	5	NCD		
215	216	post hole		Q4	TILE	ROOF: TEGULA	RB	1	97		20	SOOT ON LOWER SURFACE
222	223	eval slot		Q1	TILE	ROOF: TEGULA	RB	1	43		17	
225	226	ditch		Q3	DAUB	U	RB	1	12	NCD		
225	226	ditch		Q5	TILE	FLOOR/BONDING	RB	1	108	NCD		
230	231	ditch		Q3	TILE	U	RB	1	19	NCD		X1 CORNER SURVIVNG; SAND IMPRESSED ON ONE SURFACE
230	231	ditch		Q1	TILE	ROOF: IMBREX	RB	1	86		14	LOWER SURFACE SAND IMPRESSED
259	261	ditch		S1	TILE	ROOF: TEGULA	RB	1	131		24	
259	261	ditch		Q4	TILE	ROOF: TEGULA	RB	1	18	NCD		
274	275	ditch		Q4	TILE	ROOF: IMBREX	RB	2	57		18	
276	278	ditch		Q4	TILE	ROOF: IMBREX	RB	2	132	NCD		
285	286	beamslot		Q5	TILE	FLOOR/BONDING	RB	1	91		48	
289	290	beamslot		Q4	TILE	ROOF: TEGULA	RB	1	495		22	
291	292	beamslot		Q1	TILE	ROOF: MODERN	MOD	1	19		7 TO 10	
301	302	beamslot		Q2	DAUB	U	RB	1	49	NCD		ONE SMOOTHED SURFACE

Context	Cut	Feature	Sample	Fabric	CBM/DAUB	Type U=undiagnostic	ERA	Quantity	Weight (g)	No complete dimensions	Thickness (mm)	Comment
305	302	beamslot	34	Q3	DAUB	U	RB	2	8	NCD		
313	312	ditch		Q5	TILE	FLOOR/BONDING	RB	1	199		30	
324	325	ditch		Q4	TILE	ROOF: TEGULA	RB	2	90		15	LOWER SURFACES SAND IMPRESSED
333	335	ditch		Q2	DAUB	U	RB	1	7	NCD		
336	338	ditch		Q4	TILE	ROOF: TEGULA	RB	2	23	NCD		
339	340	ditch		Q2	DAUB	U	RB	3	6	NCD		
339	340	ditch		Q5	TILE	ROOF: TEGULA	RB	1	89		20	LOWER SURFACE SAND IMPRESSED
339	340	ditch		Q4	TILE	ROOF: IMBREX	RB	1	10	NCD		
344	345	ditch		Q4	TILE	ROOF: TEGULA	RB	2	127		19	X1 SIGNATURE MARKS; LOWER SURFACE IS SAND IMPRESSED
351	353	ditch		Q4	TILE	ROOF: TEGULA	RB	1	63		19	LOWER SURFACES SAND IMPRESSED
351	353	ditch		Q4	TILE	FLUE	RB	1	148		23	COMBED ON EXTERIOR SURFACE
351	353	ditch		Q4	TILE	ROOF: TEGULA	RB	2	31		21	
351	353	ditch		Q4	TILE	ROOF: TEGULA	RB	1	63	NCD		X1 LIP SURVIVING; LOWER SURFACE SAND IMPRESSED

Context	Cut	Feature	Sample	Fabric	CBM/DAUB	Type U=undiagnostic	ERA	Quantity	Weight (g)	No complete dimensions	Thickness (mm)	Comment
354	392	ditch		Q2	DAUB	U	RB	2	34	NCD		
354	392	ditch		Q4	TILE	ROOF: IMBREX	RB	1	73		18	LOWER SURFACE SAND IMPRESSES
354	392	ditch		Q1	TILE	U	RB	1	5	NCD		
354	392	ditch		Q4	TILE	FLUE	RB	1	91		21	X1 COMBED SURFAE WITH MORTAR ATTACHED
372	371	post hole		Q4	TILE	FLOOR/BONDING	RB	1	224		30	LOWER SURFACE INPRESSED WITH SAND
372	371	post hole		Q4	TILE	ROOF: TEGULA	RB	1	27		18	
374	373	post hole		Q1	TILE	U	RB	1	29	NCD		ONE SMOOTH SURFACE
378	380	ditch		Q1	TILE	ROOF: IMBREX	RB	1	208		13-15	
378	380	ditch		Q4	TILE	ROOF: TEGULA	RB	1	81		21	
384	386	pit		Q1	TILE	U	RB	2	5	NCD		
384	386	pit		Q2	DAUB	U	RB	3	27	NCD		
384	386	pit		Q1	DAUB	U	RB	1	92	NCD		X1 SMOOTHED SURFACE
385	386	pit		Q1	DAUB	U	RB	4	52	NCD		
390		layer		Q1	TILE	U	?	1	14	NCD		
390		layer		Q1	TILE	ROOF: TEGULA	RB	1	43		17	
399	407	ditch		Q1	TILE	FLOOR/BONDING	RB	3	2095		38-43	X1 CORNER; CHALK IMPRESSED SURFACE

Context	Cut	Feature	Sample	Fabric	CBM/DAUB	Type U=undiagnostic	ERA	Quantity	Weight (g)	No complete dimensions	Thickness (mm)	Comment
399	407	ditch		Q3	DAUB	U	RB	1	140	NCD		X1 SMOOTHED SURFACE
399	407	ditch		Q4	TILE	FLOOR/BONDING	RB	1	69		42	
401	407	ditch	42	Q2	DAUB	U	RB	5	10	NCD		
406	407	ditch		Q1	TILE	ROOF: TEGULA	RB	2	425		18-20	
406	407	ditch		Q1	TILE	ROOF: TEGULA	RB	1	36		18	
409	408	pit		Q2	DAUB	U	RB	3	27	NCD		
409	408	pit		Q4	TILE	ROOF: TEGULA	RB	6	768		18	X1 SIGNATURE MARK. LOWER SURFACE IMPRESSED WITH SAND
409	408	pit		Q1	TILE	ROOF: TEGULA	RB	2	648		22	X1 LIP WITH CUT AWAY SURVIVING. LOWER SURFACE SAND IMPRESSED
409	408	pit		Q2	TILE	ROOF: TEGULA	RB	1	45		18	X1 SIGNATURE MARKS. LOWER SURFACE IS SAND IMPRESSED
409	408	pit		Q4	TILE	ROOF: TEGULA	RB	6	94		18	X1 LIP SURVIVING
409	408	pit		Q1	TILE	ROOF: TEGULA	RB	1	321		24	LOWER SURFACE SAND IMPRESSED
409	408	pit		Q1	TILE	FLOOR/BONDING	RB	1	481		40	
410	411	pit		Q2	DAUB	U	RB	1	7	NCD		
415	416	ditch		Q1	TILE	ROOF: TEGULA	RB	1	163		20	

Context	Cut	Feature	Sample	Fabric	CBM/DAUB	Type U=undiagnostic	ERA	Quantity	Weight (g)	No complete dimensions	Thickness (mm)	Comment
426	420	ditch		Q2	DAUB	U	RB	7	102	NCD		
427	429	ditch		Q4	TILE	ROOF: TEGULA	RB	1	286		20-23	LOWER SURFACE SAND IMPRESSED
428	429	ditch		Q4	TILE	U	RB	4	11	NCD		
447	367	post hole		Q2	DAUB	U	RB	1	3	NCD		BURNT
447	367	post hole		Q1	DAUB	U	RB	1	0	NCD		
459	462	ditch		Q1	TILE	ROOF: IMBREX	RB	1	79		18	LOWER SURFACE SAND IMPRESSED
465	467	pit		Q1	DAUB	U	RB	1	4	NCD		
465	467	pit		Q4	TILE	ROOF: TEGULA	RB	1	55		18	LOWER SURFACE SAND IMPRESSED
466	467	pit		Q2	DAUB	U	RB	7	124	NCD		
466	467	pit		Q4	TILE	FLUE	RB	2	389		19	X1 COMBED SURFACE. LOWER SURFACE SAND IMPRESSED
466	467	pit		Q1	TILE	ROOF: TEGULA	RB	1	72			X1 LIP WITH CUT AWAY SURVIVING
466	467	pit		Q1	TILE	ROOF: TEGULA	RB	1	137		20	X 1 SIGNATURE MARKS SURVIVING; LOWER SURFACE SAND IMPRESSED
468	469	pit		Q2	DAUB	U	RB	1	5	NCD		
470	408	pit		Q2	DAUB	U	RB	1	4	NCD		

Context	Cut	Feature	Sample	Fabric	CBM/DAUB	Type U=undiagnostic	ERA	Quantity	Weight (g)	No complete dimensions	Thickness (mm)	Comment
470	408	pit		Q4	TILE	ROOF: TEGULA	RB	5	292		21	LOWER SURFACE SAND IMPRESSED
483	484	ditch		Q5	TILE	ROOF: IMBREX	RB	2	240		14	
503	502	ditch		Q2	DAUB	U	RB	1	13	NCD		
503	502	ditch		Q4	TILE	ROOF: U	RB	1	13		12	
506	507	ditch		Q1	TILE	ROOF: IMBREX	RB	1	32	NCD		
511	510	ditch		Q1	TILE	ROOF: IMBREX	RB	1	30		15	LOWER SURFACE SAND IMPRESSED
537	538	ditch		Q4	TILE	U	RB	2	64	NCD		
539	540	furrow		Q4	TILE	U	RB	2	15	NCD		
545	547	ditch		S1	TILE	ROOF: U	RB	1	35	NCD		
562	563	ditch		Q4	TILE	FLUE	RB	2	58		23	X1 COMBED SURFACE.
574	575	ditch		Q4	TILE	ROOF: TEGULA	RB	3	195		25	
574	575	ditch		Q4	TILE	FLOOR/BONDING	RB	2	277		45	LOWER SURFACE SAND IMPRESSED
618	617	ditch		Q2	DAUB	U	IA	1	6	NCD		
633	635	ditch		Q2	DAUB	U	IA	6	72	NCD		
633	635	ditch		Q1	TILE	U	IA	1	26	NCD		
655	654	ditch		Q2	DAUB	U	IA	1	13	NCD		
656	654	ditch		Q2	DAUB	U	IA	1	14	NCD		
661	660	ditch		Q2	DAUB	U	IA	4	23	NCD		
661	660	ditch		Q3	DAUB	U	IA	1	11	NCD		ONE SMOOTH SURFACE
706		ditch		Q4	TILE	U	RB	1	35	NCD		

Context	Cut	Feature	Sample	Fabric	CBM/DAUB	Type U=undiagnostic	ERA	Quantity	Weight (g)	No complete dimensions	Thickness (mm)	Comment
706		ditch		Q1	TILE	FLOOR/BONDING	RB	1	135		37	
711		ditch		Q2	DAUB	U	RB	1	11	NCD		
711		ditch		Q4	TILE	ROOF: TEGULA	RB	1	157		21	
711		ditch		Q2	TILE	ROOF: IMBREX	RB	2	154		18	LOWER SURFACE SAND IMPRESSED
711		ditch		Q4	TILE	ROOF: TEGULA	RB	3	38	NCD		
712		ditch		Q3	TILE	U	RB	1	53	NCD		ONE CORNER SURVIVING, ONE FLAT SURFACE WITH SAND IMPRESSED
712		ditch		Q4	TILE	ROOF: TEGULA	RB	1	133		21	X1 LIP WITH CUT AWAY SURVIVING
714		ditch		Q1	TILE	ROOF: IMBREX	RB	1	268		15	LOWER SURFACE SAND IMPRESSED

Table 23: Ceramic Building Material catalogue

C.1 Faunal Remains Assessment

By Chris Faine

The assemblage

C.1.1 *Recovery:* the bones forming this assessment were collected by hand. No identifiable material was recovered from environmental samples.

C.1.2 *Residuality and contamination:* no information regarding residuality or contamination was available to the author at the time of writing.

C.1.3 *Context:* Faunal material was recovered from a variety of features including pits and linear features dating from the Late Iron Age and Late Roman periods. The Iron Age material was derived largely from enclosure ditches, with the Roman material being recovered from a wider range of feature types.

C.1.4 *Preservation:* the preservation of the assemblage is generally good, although extremely fragmented in many cases.

C.1.5 *Storage and quantity:* the hand collected animal bone is stored in 7 long bone boxes measuring 38x25.5x13cm. The bones are washed and bagged by context. The total weight of the hand-collected bone is 34.6 kg.

Assessment

C.1.6 *Methods:* 33% of the phased hand collected bone has been used as the basis for this assessment. All "countable" bones were recorded on a specially written MS Access database. The overall species distribution in terms of fragments (NISP) is shown in Table 24. The numbers of ageable mandibles and epiphyses are recorded in Tables 25 and 26. The number of measurable and sexable bones are recorded in Tables 27 and 28. The counting system is based on a modified version of the system suggested by Davis (1992) and used by Albarella and Davis (1994). Completeness was assessed in terms of diagnostic zones (Dobney & Reilly, 1988). Ageing was assessed via tooth wear (Grant, 1982).

C.1.7 *The Assemblage:* The species variety in the assemblage is limited with cattle being by far the dominant taxon in both periods. Sheep/goat is the second most prevalent taxon although they are present in far fewer numbers than cattle. Slightly greater instances of sheep/goat remains were seen in the Romano-British assemblage compared to the Iron Age. Few other domestic mammal species were observed in the assemblage, with pig and horse remains being confined to the Iron Age and Roman phases respectively. A single bird coracoid was recovered from the Romano-British context 230 (ditch cut **231**). No evidence of neonatal animals was seen in the assemblage, with larger numbers of ageable epiphyses being noted in the Iron Age sample. Few ageable mandibles were recovered from the Iron Age assemblage (none from Roman contexts), consisting of 3 sheep and 1 cattle mandibles. As one would expect given the species distribution the highest number of ageable epiphyses were noted in cattle remains, with the greatest number of these being recovered from Iron Age contexts. This pattern can also be seen in the numbers of measurable elements, with these again largely consisting of cattle remains from Iron Age contexts. Few sexable remains were recovered, consisting of cattle horn cores and acetabulae.

Potential and recommendations

C.1.8 As one would expect given the smaller excavation area this is a smaller assemblage than that recovered from earlier phases of work (Armitage, 2008) and other contemporary sites in the area (Baxter, 2003, Maull & Masters, 2005). Potential for further work is limited as an isolated assemblage, although it should be possible to ascertain any differences in age ranges and body part distribution between the Iron Age and Roman samples. Any further work would require full analysis of the assemblage.

	COUNTABLE BONES					
PHASE	**Cattle**	**Sheep/Goat**	**Pig**	**Horse**	**Others**	**Total**
Late Iron Age Assessment	36	4	2	0	0	42
Late Iron Age Estimated	*108*	*12*	*6*	*0*	*0*	*126*
Romano-British Assessment	75	10	0	1	1	87
Romano-British Estimated	*225*	*30*	*0*	*3*	*3*	*261*
Total Assessment	**111**	**14**	**2**	**1**	**1**	**129**
Total Estimated	***333***	***42***	***6***	***3***	***3***	***387***

Table 24: Number of countable bones

	AGEABLE MANDIBLES				
PHASE	**Cattle**	**Sheep/Goat**	**Pig**	**Horse**	**Total**
Late Iron Age Assessment	1	3	0	0	4
Late Iron Age Estimated	*3*	*9*	*0*	*0*	*12*
Romano-British Assessment	0	0	0	0	0
Romano-British Estimated	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*
Total Assessment	**1**	**3**	**0**	**0**	**4**
Total Estimated	***3***	***9***	***0***	***0***	***12***

Table 25: Number of ageable mandibles

	AGEABLE EPIPHYSES				
PHASE	**Cattle**	**Sheep/Goat**	**Pig**	**Horse**	**Total**
Late Iron Age Assessment	41	9	0	0	50
Late Iron Age Estimated	*123*	*27*	*0*	*0*	*150*
Romano-British Assessment	17	2	0	0	19
Romano-British Estimated	*51*	*6*	*0*	*0*	*57*
Total Assessment	**58**	**11**	**0**	**0**	**69**
Total Estimated	***174***	***33***	***0***	***0***	***207***

Table 26: Number of ageable epiphyses

PHASE	MEASURABLE BONES				
	Cattle	Sheep/Goat	Pig	Horse	Total
Late Iron Age Assessment	20	5	0	1	26
Late Iron Age Estimated	*60*	*15*	*0*	*3*	*78*
Romano-British Assessment	5	0	0	0	5
Romano-British Estimated	*15*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*15*
Total Assessment	**25**	**5**	**0**	**1**	**31**
Total Estimated	***75***	***15***	***0***	***3***	***93***

Table 27: Number of measurable bones

PHASE	SEXABLE BONES			
	Cattle	Sheep/Goat	Pig	Total
Late Iron Age Assessment	3	0	0	3
Late Iron Age Estimated	*9*	*0*	*0*	*9*
Romano-British Assessment	2	0	0	2
Romano-British Estimated	*6*	*0*	*0*	*6*
Total Assessment	**5**	**0**	**0**	**5**
Total Estimated	***15***	***0***	***0***	***15***

Table 28: Number of sexable bones

C.2 Environmental Remains

By Rachel Fosberry

Introduction and methods

C.2.1 Samples were taken from across the excavated area and 101 samples were submitted for an initial appraisal. Features sampled include secure archaeological contexts within post-holes, pits, and ditches from two phases of occupation in the later Iron Age and the later Roman period. The Iron Age phase included several enclosures and evidence for industrial activities. Twenty-nine samples were assessed and found to have low archaeobotanical potential. The Roman period saw the construction of several structures including a large aisled building that may have been a barn. Seventy samples were assessed and proved to be rich in charred plant remains.

C.2.2 Previous excavations by Northamptonshire Archaeology of an area of settlement to the west of the current site had shown that there was good archaeobotanical potential with evidence of crop processing waste and good recovery of charred plant remains (Deighton 2005).

C.2.3 The samples were soaked in a solution of sodium carbonate for two weeks prior to processing in order to break down the heavy clay. For the purpose of this assessment, ten litres of each sample were processed by water flotation (using a modified Siraff three-tank system) for the recovery of charred plant remains, dating evidence and any other artefactual evidence that might be present. The flot was collected in a 0.3mm nylon mesh and the residue was washed through a 0.5mm sieve. Both flot and residue were allowed to air dry. The dried residue was passed through 5mm and 2mm sieves and a magnet was dragged through each resulting fraction prior to sorting for artefacts. Any artefacts present were noted and reintegrated with the hand-excavated finds. The flot was examined under a binocular microscope at x16 magnification and the presence of any plant remains or other artefacts are noted in Table 29. Identification of plant remains is with reference to the Digital Seed Atlas of the Netherlands and the authors' own reference collection.

Quantification

C.2.4 For the purpose of this initial assessment, items such as seeds, cereal grains and small animal bones have been scanned and recorded qualitatively according to the following categories

= 1-10, ## = 11-50, ### = 51+ specimens

C.2.5 Items that cannot be easily quantified such as charcoal, magnetic residues and fragmented bone have been scored for abundance

+ = rare, ++ = moderate, +++ = abundant

Results

C.2.6 The results are recorded in Table 29.

C.2.7 Preservation is predominantly by charring with the only evidence of preservation by waterlogging occurring in Sample 84 (fill 580 of ditch **575**). Charred plant remains

include charcoal, cereal grains, chaff and weed seeds and there is a clear distinction in the quantity and diversity of charred plant remains recovered from the Iron Age and the Roman deposits.

C.2.8 The samples taken from the later Iron Age deposits contain a background scatter of occasional single charred cereal grains and chaff elements that could actually be intrusive material from later deposits.

C.2.9 Charred plant remains were recovered from most of the samples from the later Roman deposits and are dominated by chaff elements, in particular glume bases and rachis fragments along with cereal grains and occasional weed seeds. Charcoal quantities were unusually low with most of the small charcoal flecks appearing to be burnt fragmented chaff fragments. The charred cereal assemblage is comprised of a moderate density of wheat (*Triticum sp*.) grains of which the hulled wheat, spelt (*T. spelta*) predominates. This species has been identified by the numerous diagnostic chaff elements including glume bases and spikelet forks which occur in huge quantities in several of the samples. Tentative identifications of emmer (*T. dicoccum*) wheat chaff elements suggest this earlier form of hulled wheat is also present in low quantities, possibly as a contaminant. No other cereal types such as Barley (*Hordeum sp*.) were noted but several of the cereal grains are extremely abraded and have been identified as 'indeterminate cereals'.

C.2.10 The majority of the charred weed seeds were from segetal plants that are commonly found growing on cultivated ground amongst crops and include bromes (*Bromus sp*.), rye grass (*Lolium sp*.), cornflower (*Centaurea sp*.), stinking mayweed (*Anthemis cotula*), vetches (*Vicia sp*.), goosefoot (*Chenopodium sp*.), clover/medick (*Trifolium/Medicago sp.*), black mustard (*Brassica nigra*), thistle (*Carduus/Cirsium sp*.), ribwort plantain (*Plantago lanceolata*), grasses (*Poaceae*), dock (*Rumex sp*.) and knotgrass (*Polygonum aviculare*).

C.2.11 Charred seeds of wetland plants that can often found growing on the banks of rivers, ponds and water-filled ditches such as sedges (*Carex sp.*) and common spike-rush (*Eleocharis palustris*) occur occasionally. Other wetland resources represented include charred nutlets of saw-sedge (*Cladium mariscus*) and a seeds of slender rush (*Juncus tenuis*). Waterlogged seeds of water-crowfoot (*Ranunculus subgenus batrachium*) and pondweed (*Potamogeton sp*.) occur along with charred plant remains in Sample 84 (fill 580 of ditch **575**).

C.2.12 Calcified seeds of duckweed (*Lemna sp*.) were noted in Sample 16 (fill 172 of ditch **173**). Duckweed is a plant that quickly colonises shallow ponds, ditches and even puddles forming seeds only when the feature starts to dry out. It is unclear whether the seeds in these samples are contemporary with the deposits or a later contaminant.

Discussion

C.2.13 A clear distinction can be seen between the Iron Age and Roman samples from the site. The Iron Age samples contain very little charred plant material. Sparse grains and chaff elements may suggest small settlements where grain was conserved and not wasted. In contrast, the samples from the later Roman deposits are dominated by spelt wheat which seems to have been processed on a large scale. The assemblages are particularly unusual as no other cereal crops were noted and neither were any other food crops such and peas and beans. It seems that hulled wheat is being exclusively utilised on this site, perhaps for specialised economic reasons.

C.2.14 Hulled wheats such as spelt and emmer require several stages of crop processing with each stage producing a characteristic assemblage of grain, chaff and weed seeds as described by Hillman (1994). Spikelets of wheat are broken off of the cereal ear during the first stages of crop processing (threshing, winnowing and sieving) and are a convenient form in which to transport and store the wheat until it is required (Stevens, 2003). The second stage of crop processing involved parching and/or pounding the spikelet to release the grain. These final processes produce diagnostic waste elements of chaff including glume bases and larger weed seeds as seen in this assemblage.

C.2.15 The area to the north of the site contains a significant amount of redeposited burnt crop processing waste in the form of chaff. This by-product of the cereal harvest is generally under-represented in the archaeobotanical record as the majority will be lost through the processes of threshing and winnowing prior to total decomposition unless it is preserved by either carbonisation or waterlogging. Thus, the presence of crop processing waste does not provide evidence for the actual location of crop processing activities, rather it is evidence of the disposal of the material after it has subsequently become carbonised through combustion. The fine chaff elements would have been excellent kindling for both domestic and industrial hearths.

C.2.16 The charred weeds seeds are consistent with the final stages of crop processing in which the semi-cleaned grain would sieved and hand picked to remove contaminating seeds that are of a similar size to the actual grains such as rye grass and brome. Both rye grass and brome seeds are often found in charred grain assemblages as the plants grow to the same height as the cereal crop and the seeds are a similar size to the cereal grain. They could have been tolerated as a crop contaminant as they are unlikely to greatly affect quality of flour. Other plant species such as vetches, knotgrass and cleavers grow in cultivated fields and would have been harvested along with the crops. One notable weed is stinking mayweed which commonly grows on heavy clay soils and is evidence of expansion of cultivation onto these more challenging soils in the Roman period. This agricultural development could only have taken place with the use of larger breeds of cattle and cultivation equipment. The inclusion of small seeds of low-growing plants such as stinking mayweed suggest reaping low on the straw. Although the seeds of sinking mayweed are small, they are most likely to be harvested in their seed heads which means they are removed along with the larger seeds in the final stages of crop processing. They may subsequently break up into individual seeds during carbonisation.

C.2.17 More tangible evidence for crop processing are quern stones and millstones, both of which are found at this site in the later Roman period. Quern stones suggest small scale processing probably for an individual family or small group whereas millstones represent processing on a much larger scale.

C.2.18 Several of the samples contained detached embryos and cereal sprouts although very few sprouted grains were noted. This could be interpreted as evidence of malting and the production of beer as spelt wheat is known to have been used for brewing in the Roman period. Similar results were found at Haddon, Peterborough (Fryer 2001) where samples with a higher density of germinated grains were interpreted as malt-drying residue. A drying oven/floor would have been required to dry the germinated (malted) grain prior to the next stage of the brewing process and crop processing waste would have been one of the main fuels used in malt drying in the Roman period (Van der Veen, 1989). No corn driers/malting ovens were found at Yaxley although the area in which the greatest volume of crop processing waste occurs is close to the edge of the excavation and it is entirely feasible that this area of activity extended further. The

proximity of the aisled barn further suggests that this was a dedicated area for the processing of grain and possibly the subsequent uses for milling and brewing.

C.2.19 In summary, there is tangible evidence of the impact of Romanisation at the site. The earlier stages of crop processing are absent suggesting that semi-cleaned grain was being imported onto the site for the specific purpose of large-scale processing. There is evidence of technological developments leading to expansion of cultivation onto heavier clay soils and the use of animal-driven millstones. It seems likely that this was an important site for the production of cleaned grain, flour and possibly beer.

Further Work and Methods Statement

C.2.20 Further analysis is not recommended other than to summarise the results for publication.

Sample No	Context No	Cut No	Feature Type	Hammerscale:	Cereals	Chaff	Weed Seeds	Snails from flot	Small Bones	Charcoal <2mm	Charcoal > 2mm	Flot comments
1	107	108	ditch					#		+		sparse charcoal
2	113	115	ditch	++						+++	+	fine charcoal fragments
3	118	119	post hole							+++	++	charcoal only
4	120	122	ditch	++						+++	+	charcoal only
5	139	139	ditch	+						++		fragments of fuel-ash slag
6	110	112	ditch	++						++		charcoal flecks
7	127	125	ditch	++						+++	+	charcoal only
8	137	138	ditch	++	#					+++	++	fragments of fuel-ash slag, exploded grains
9	142	143	stake hole							+++	+	charcoal flecks
10	149	150	ditch							+		sparse charcoal
11	153	155	ditch	+	##	##			#	+++	++	Fishscale, Bromus/lollium sp, Medicago sp., Poaceae, glume bases, wheat grains
12	170	173	ditch	+	#		#	##	#	++	+	Cladium mariscus nutlet, Bromus/lollium sp., Poaceae, wheat grains
13	174	176	ditch		#	#	#	##	#	+	+	Bromus/lollium sp., Silene sp., wheat grains
14	183	181	ditch		#			#		++	+	wheat grains
15	186	187	ditch					###	##	++	+	moderate charcoal
16	172	173	ditch			#		#	#	+	+	Lemna sp., single glume base
17	210	211	ditch							++	+	sparse charcoal
18	215	2216	post hole		#	#				++	+	wheat grain and glume base
19	234	235	wall trench							+		sparse charcoal
20	236	237	beam slot		#	##	#			+++	++	Bromus/lollium sp. Plantago sp., wheat grains, glume bases, rachis fragments
21	221	219	ditch					##				snails only
22	314	311	ditch					#				snails only

Sample No	Context No	Cut No	Feature Type	Hammerscale:	Cereals	Chaff	Weed Seeds	Snails from flot	Small Bones	Charcoal <2mm	Charcoal > 2mm	Flot comments
23	327	328	ditch		##	###	##	#	#	+++	+	Fishscale, Bromus/lollium sp, Rumex sp., Poaceae, glume bases, wheat grains
24	318	319	ditch		#	##	#			+++	+	fishscale,abraded wheat grains,glume bases, rachis fragments
25	323	325	ditch		#			#		+		single grain
26	333	335	ditch	+	#	#	##	#		+++	+	Bromus/lollium sp, Poaceae, glume bases, rachis fragments, wheat grains
27	336	338	ditch		##	###	##	#		+++	++	Bromus/lollium sp, Poaceae, glume bases, rachis fragments, wheat grains
28	339	340	ditch		##	###	#			++	+	Bromus/lollium sp., glume bases, rachis fragments, wheat grains, Anthemis cotula
29	344	345	ditch			#				++		single glume base
30	283	284	beam slot		#	##	#	#		+++	++	Bromus/lollium sp.Poaceae sp., wheat grains, glume bases, rachis fragments
31	289	290	beam slot	+		#	#			++		Polygonum sp., Lollium sp.
32	295	296	beam slot	+	##	###	##		##	+++	+	Fishscale,Fishbone, Bromus/lollium sp, Rumex sp., Medicago sp. Poaceae, glume bases, rachis fragments, wheat grains, ostracods
33	301	302	beam slot		#	###	#			+++	+	Cyperus sp., awn fragment,fishscale,glume bases, rachis fragments, wheat grains,
34	305	306	beam slot		#	##	#			+++	+	scirpus sp., fishscale, glume bases, rachis fragments, wheat grains,
35	351	353	ditch		#	###	#		#	+++	+	Anthemis cotula, Tripleurspermum sp., glume bases, rachis fragments, wheat grains,
36	377	380	ditch	+	#	###		#	#	++	+	Bromus/lollium sp., glume bases, rachis fragments, wheat grains, Anthemis cotula
37	378	380	ditch		#	##	#			+		Sprouted wheat grain, degraded chaff glume bases, rachis fragments, fish scale
38	384	386	pit		#	###	###			++	+	tons chaff, few grains, tons weed seed; Ant cot, grass, brome. Detached embryos
39	354	392	ditch		#	###	#		#	+++	++	Bromus/lollium sp., glume bases, rachis fragments, wheat grains,
40	395	396	gully		#	##	##			++	+	tons chaff, few grains, weed seed; Ant cot, grass, brome, juncus tenuis

Sample No	Context No	Cut No	Feature Type	Hammerscale:	Cereals	Chaff	Weed Seeds	Snails from flot	Small Bones	Charcoal <2mm	Charcoal > 2mm	Flot comments
41	405	404	ditch							+		sparse charcoal
42	401	402	ditch		#	##	#			++	++	Bromus/lollium sp., glume bases, rachis fragments, wheat grains,
43	409	408	pit									
44	399	407	ditch		##	###	#			++	+	abundant chaff, occ weed seeds
45	415		ditch					#		++		sparse charcoal
46	412	414	ditch			#				+		single glume base
47	374	373	post hole			##				+		degraded chaff
48	376	375	post hole		#	#				+		fragmented and abraded grain and chaff
49	421	422	ditch			##	#			++		glume bases, rachis fragments, Trifolium sp.
50	419	420	ditch		#	###	#			+++	++	Bromus/lollium sp., glume bases, rachis fragments, wheat grains, Anthemis cotula
51	444	446	ditch		##	###	#			+++	++	Bromus/lollium sp., glume bases, rachis fragments, wheat grains,
52	430	431	ditch							+		sparse charcoal
53	366	365	post hole							+		sparse charcoal
54	372	371	post hole							+		sparse charcoal
55	447	367	post hole			#	#			+		glume bases, rachis fragments, Poaceae sp.
56	438	439	ditch		#	#				+		Trfolium/Medicago sp, glume bases, rachis fragments, wheat grains
57	440	441	ditch		#	#				+		Bromus/lollium sp, Poaceae, Rumex sp, Trifolium sp, glume bases, rachis fragments, wheat grains
58	442	443	ditch		#	##				+		Bromus/lollium sp,Anthemis cotula, Viciaa sp.,, glume bases, rachis fragments, wheat grains, Fish scale
59	428	429	ditch			#				+		single glume base
60	460	462	ditch			#	#			++		Poaceae sp.
61	409	408	pit		##	###	#			+++	++	Bromus/lollium sp., glume bases, rachis fragments, wheat grains, Anthemis cotula, Poaceae sp, uncharred Rubus sp.
62	470	408	pit		##	##	#			+++	+	Bromus/lollium sp., glume bases, rachis fragments, wheat grains, Rumex sp., Poaceae sp., awn fragment
63	465	467	structure		#	##	##			+		Bromus/lollium sp., glume bases, rachis fragments, wheat grains, Rumex sp., Poaceae sp., awn fragment, Anthemis cotula

Sample No	Context No	Cut No	Feature Type	Hammerscale:	Cereals	Chaff	Weed Seeds	Snails from flot	Small Bones	Charcoal <2mm	Charcoal > 2mm	Flot comments
64	466	467	structure		##	###	##			+		glume bases, rachis fragments, wheat grains, Rumex sp., Anthemis cotula
65	473	474	post hole		#	#				+		occ grain and chaff
66	475	476	post hole							+		sparse charcoal
67	370	369	post hole							+	+	sparse charcoal
68	485	486	pit		###	###	##			++	++	Bromus/lollium sp., glume bases, rachis fragments, wheat grains,barley grains, Anthemis cotula, Rumex sp, Poaceae sp, Polygonum sp.,
69	488	489	ditch		##	###	##			+++	+++	Bromus/lollium sp., glume bases, rachis fragments, wheat grains, oat grains Anthemis cotula, Rumex sp, Poaceae sp, awn frragments
70	490	491	ditch		#	##	#			+++	++	fishscale, rachis fragments, glume bases, wheat grains, Urtica sp., Rumex sp
71	492	493	beam slot		##	###	#		##	+++	++	Bromus/lollium sp., glume bases, rachis fragments, wheat grains,barley grains, free-threshing wheat grains
72	496	497	beam slot		##	###	#			++	+	abundant chaff, single seeds of Poaceae and chenopdium. Awn fragment
73	503	502	ditch		##	###	#			++	++	Fishscale, Bromus/lollium sp, Anthemis cotula, glume bases, wheat grains
74	494	495	beam slot									
75	498	499	beam slot									
76	514	512	ditch									
77	523	524	ditch									
78	535	536	ditch		#	#	#	#	+	+	+	occ grain and chaff, brome, vetch
79	542	544	ditch		#	##				++		glume bases, wheat grains
80	545	547	ditch							+		sparse charcoal
81	572	573	ditch		#	###				+++	+	fine chaff fragments, glume bases, wheat grains
82	578	579	ditch			#	#			++	+	occ glume bases
83	562	563	ditch		##	###	##		#	++	+	Fishscale, Bromus/lollium sp, Anthemis cotula, glume bases, wheat grains, polygonum, plantago, Rumex, poaceae, chenopodium
84	580	575	ditch		##	###	#		#	++	+	Abundant chaff, mod grains,lollium
85	592	593	ditch							++	+	sparse charcoal

Sample No	Context No	Cut No	Feature Type	Hammerscale:	Cereals	Chaff	Weed Seeds	Snails from flot	Small Bones	Charcoal <2mm	Charcoal > 2mm	Flot comments
86	607	609	ditch		#					++	+	single grain
87	615	611	pit									Fishscale,no cpr
88	620	617	ditch							+		sparse charcoal
89	622	558	hearth									no cpr
90	629	630	ditch									no cpr
91	633	635	ditch							+		sparse charcoal
92	644	643	ditch									no cpr
93	646	650	ditch							+		sparse charcoal
94	659	660	ditch		#	#				+		single glume base and grain
95	668	669	gully		#					++		fragmented and abraded grain
96	672	673	gully									no cpr
97	680	681	gully							+	+	single glume base
98	682	683	gully							++	+	charcoal flecks
99	686	664	ditch							++	+	charcoal flecks
100	695	696	pit							++	+	charcoal flecks
101	704	705	ditch							+		sparse charcoal

Table 29: Environmental results

C.3 Phosphates (abbreviated version of an undergraduate dissertation)

By Gareth Evans

Introduction and methods

C.3.1 A total of 92 samples were taken from a range of features across the site. This included four samples taken from the natural geology in areas deemed to be of archaeological insignificance. These provided a control phosphate concentration for the other samples to be tested against.

C.3.2 For each sample, 1g of dried, sieved soil was weighed and then transferred into a labelled boiling tube, which had been cleared of any contamination. The phosphate was extracted using hydrochloric acid and the levels measured using a spectrophotometer set to 882nm. A standard curve was created from the geological soil samples to allow the levels of phosphate to be calculated and compared against. All the soil samples collected were tested in triplicate and the mean values of these were used to obtain the results. The base level was calculated at 5.52mg/100g and this allowed all other phosphate concentrations to be compared against this set level.

Results

C.3.3 Table 30 provides a full list of results. Below is a summary of the findings for each period.

Late Iron Age

C.3.4 Ditch **103**: Four samples were taken from this ditch enclosure at fills 213, 220, 269 and 317, which returned fold increases of 3.0, 5.3, 3.8 and 4.3 respectively. This would make the average fold increase 4.1 times greater than the base level.

C.3.5 Ditch **579**: Two soil samples were taken from 587 and 600. These returned increases of 27.1 and 4.0 times greater than the base level. The fold increase of 27.1 which came from 587 shows a considerable increase from the other surrounding ditches which could possibly suggest that refuse may have been disposed of within the ditch or it could be due to run off created by animals within the enclosure.

C.3.6 C-shaped structure **112**: Samples were taken from fills 110, 113, 120, 139 and 149, returning fold increases of 7.3, 3.6, 14.3, 5.8 and 3.4 respectively. The average fold increase from this feature was 6.9 times greater than the standard phosphate concentration levels. It is possible that this feature could have formed a shelter for craft working or for another form of activity, with the elevated phosphate concentrations showing the possibility of firing nearby which has then seeped into the ditches.

C.3.7 Roundhouse **667**: Sample from fills 680 and 668 returned fold increases of 8.7 and 4.4 times greater than the established base level.

C.3.8 Ditch **604**: One sample was taken from fill 607 producing a fold increase of 16.9 times greater than standard phosphate level. This concentration when considering the elevated phosphate and the location could possibly have a been a site for a small corral for animals.

C.3.9 Pit group **611:** One sample was taken from each of the two pits, with contexts 615 and 616 showing increases of 9.1 and 24.3 times greater than the standard phosphate level. This averaged out at a fold increase of 16.7. This marked increase in phosphate concentrations could possibly suggest that this circular ditch was being used for the

disposal of rubbish. If this was used for the disposal of human waste or food waste then it could also have provided a source of fertiliser.

C.3.10 Ditches **617** and **630**: Samples were taken from fills 687, 648, 644, 638, 656, 634 and 620 showed a variety of phosphate levels, with samples 687, 648, 644, and 638 showing fold increases of 3.6, 9.2, 4.1 and 3.7 respectively, whilst samples 656, 634 and 620 showed fold increases of 3.5, 10.9 and 4.6 times greater than the base level.

C.3.11 Ditch **683**: One soil sample was taken from fill 682. It returned a fold increase of 31.5 times greater than the base level. With such a high return in phosphate concentration it is plausible to consider this feature to have been used for the disposal of refuse.

Late Roman

C.3.12 Curvilinear ditches **402, 458**, **507**, **508**: soil samples were collected from fills 530, 529, 584, 541, 401, 426, 463, 461, 533, 542, 576 and 622. They returned increases of 16.1, 9.0, 20.0, 3.9, 20.6, 13.8, 18.1, 21.5, 12.7, 9.3, 17.9 and 3.8 respectively. This would make the average fold increase for this group of features 13.9 greater than the base level. The phosphate concentrations from the four curvilinear ditches could possibly be seen to represent animal activity close by.

C.3.13 Aisled building **450**: Five soil samples were taken from the post holes, fill numbers 366, 372, 374, 376 and 370. They returned fold increases greater than the base level of 2.3, 4.5, 10.5, 12.1 and 18.9 respectively. The average fold increase works out at 9.7 times greater and suggests this barn may have been used to house animals.

C.3.14 Ditches close to aisled building including north end of ditches **146** and **173**: Soil samples 339, 567, 391, 385, 352, 406 and 428 were taken from the ditches surrounding the aisled building and returned fold increases of 27.2, 7.8, 28.0, 12.3, 2.3, 22.7 and 21.2 respectively. The fold increase for these ditches averaged at 17.4 times greater than the base level. With this consistently high phosphate reading it is possible to conclude that waste from the building may have ended up in the ditches.

C.3.15 Water tank **467**: One sample was taken from the re-cut water tank, providing only a slightly elevated phosphate reading of 5.4 greater than the base level.

C.3.16 Beamslot structure **273**: Samples were collected from fills 305, 301, 295, 289 and 283. These samples returned fold increases of 20.7, 6.0, 14.9, 14.7 and 21.2 respectively. This generated an average fold increase of 15.5 times greater than the standard phosphate level. The phosphate results seem to suggest there were elevated phosphate levels here and certainly points towards intensive use either by humans or animals.

C.3.17 Ditches **282** and **312**: Soil samples were collected from fills 321, 329, 432, 430, 405 and 393. These samples returned fold increases of 5.8, 6.2, 3.8, 5.0, 6.1 and 2.6 respectively, which compared to other features is a relatively low increase in phosphate concentration.

Context	Cut	Group	Phosphate Concentrations mg/100g
110	112	112	40.4
113	115	112	19.9
120	122	112	78.4
139	140	112	32.1
149	150	150	18.8

Context	Cut	Group	Phosphate Concentrations mg/100g
213	211	103	16.6
220	219	103	29.2
269	268	103	20.8
283	284	273	116.6
289	290	273	80.8
295	296	273	81.7
301	302	273	32.8
305	306	273	113.7
317	311	103	23.7
321	322	278	31.8
324	325	173	44.9
329	312	312	34.3
334	335	261	42.9
337	338	261	147.4
339	340	261	149.8
352	353	173	12.7
360	361	155	66.6
366	365	450	12.8
370	369	450	104.2
372	371	450	24.7
374	373	450	57.8
376	375	450	66.4
385	386	383	67.9
391	392	146	154.2
393	394	282	14.1
395	396	396	39.6
401	402	402	113.5
405	404	282	33.6
406	407	173	124.7
412	414	356	57.8
415	416	416	85.4
423	424	424	65.4
426	420	402	75.8
428	429	173	116.9
430	431	312	27.6
432	433	433	21.1
438	439	439	62
440	441	441	42.2
442	443	441	39.3
445	446	280	53.2
461	462	402	118
463	464	458	99.5
466	467	467	29.5
473	474	474	102.9
475	476	474	114.8
485	486	486	28.4
488	489	480	25.9
521	522	328	63.9

Context	Cut	Group	Phosphate Concentrations mg/100g
523	524	282	51.8
529	507	507	49.5
530	531	458	88.6
533	534	402	69.8
541	536	402	21.6
542	544	507	51.1
545	547	491	89.3
548	549	424	74.8
550	551	328	60.6
556	557	328	64.3
562	563	563	107.3
567	564	564	42.9
572	573	563	17
576	577	458	98.4
580	575	507	68.7
581	582	582	46.3
584	583	508	110.1
587	588	579	148.9
600	601	472	22.1
607	609	604	92.9
615	611	611	50
616	613	611	133.8
620	617	617	25.3
622	558	558	20.9
634	635	617	59.7
638	630	630	20.6
644	643	630	22.6
648	650	630	50.6
656	654	617	19.3
659	660	660	42
668	669	667	24.4
680	681	667	48.1
682	683	683	173.4
687	666	653	19.9

Table 30: Phosphate readings for all samples taken

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APPENDIX E. OASIS REPORT FORM

All fields are required unless they are not applicable.

Project Details

OASIS Number	oxfordar3-102276		
Project Name	Excavation at land off Broadway, Yaxley, Peterborough (PXA stage)		
Project Dates (fieldwork) Start	16-11-2009	Finish	14-01-2010
Previous Work (by OA East)	No	Future Work	No

Project Reference Codes

Site Code	PETBRY 09	Planning App. No.	08/01138/OUT
HER No.	52131	Related HER/OASIS No.	1978

Type of Project/Techniques Used

Prompt: Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPG16

Please select all techniques used:

☐ Field Observation (periodic visits)	☐ Part Excavation	☐ Salvage Record
☐ Full Excavation (100%)	☐ Part Survey	☐ Systematic Field Walking
☐ Full Survey	☐ Recorded Observation	☐ Systematic Metal Detector Survey
☐ Geophysical Survey	☐ Remote Operated Vehicle Survey	☐ Test Pit Survey
☒ Open-Area Excavation	☐ Salvage Excavation	☐ Watching Brief

Monument Types/Significant Finds & Their Periods

List feature types using the NMR Monument Type Thesaurus and significant finds using the MDA Object type Thesaurus together with their respective periods. If no features/finds were found, please state "none".

Monument	Period	Object	Period
Enclosure	Iron Age -800 to 43	Pottery, animal bone	Iron Age -800 to 43
Enclosure	Roman 43 to 410	Pottery, animal bone	Roman 43 to 410
Aisled building	Roman 43 to 410	Metalwork, CBM	Roman 43 to 410

Project Location

County	Peterborough U.A.	Site Address (including postcode if possible)	Thistle Close, off Broadway, Yaxley
District	Peterborough U.A.		
Parish	Yaxley		
HER	Peterborough		
Study Area	0.7 hectares	National Grid Reference	TL 519140 293200

Project Originators

Organisation	OA EAST
Project Brief Originator	
Project Design Originator	OA East
Project Manager	James Drummond-Murray
Supervisor	Tom Phillips

Project Archives

Physical Archive	Digital Archive	Paper Archive
Peterborough Museum	OA East	Peterborough Museum
PETBRY 09	PETBRY 09	PETBRY 09

Archive Contents/Media

	Physical Contents	Digital Contents	Paper Contents
Animal Bones	☒	☒	☒
Ceramics	☒	☒	☒
Environmental	☒	☒	☒
Glass	☒	☐	☐
Human Bones	☐	☐	☐
Industrial	☒	☐	☒
Leather	☐	☐	☐
Metal	☒	☒	☒
Stratigraphic		☐	☒
Survey		☒	☒
Textiles	☐	☐	☐
Wood	☐	☐	☐
Worked Bone	☐	☐	☐
Worked Stone/Lithic	☒	☒	☒
None	☐	☐	☐
Other	☐	☐	☐

Digital Media	Paper Media
☒ Database	☐ Aerial Photos
☐ GIS	☒ Context Sheet
☐ Geophysics	☒ Correspondence
☒ Images	☐ Diary
☒ Illustrations	☒ Drawing
☐ Moving Image	☐ Manuscript
☒ Spreadsheets	☒ Map
☒ Survey	☐ Matrices
☒ Text	☐ Microfilm
☐ Virtual Reality	☐ Misc.
	☒ Research/Notes
	☒ Photos
	☒ Plans
	☒ Report
	☒ Sections
	☒ Survey

Notes:

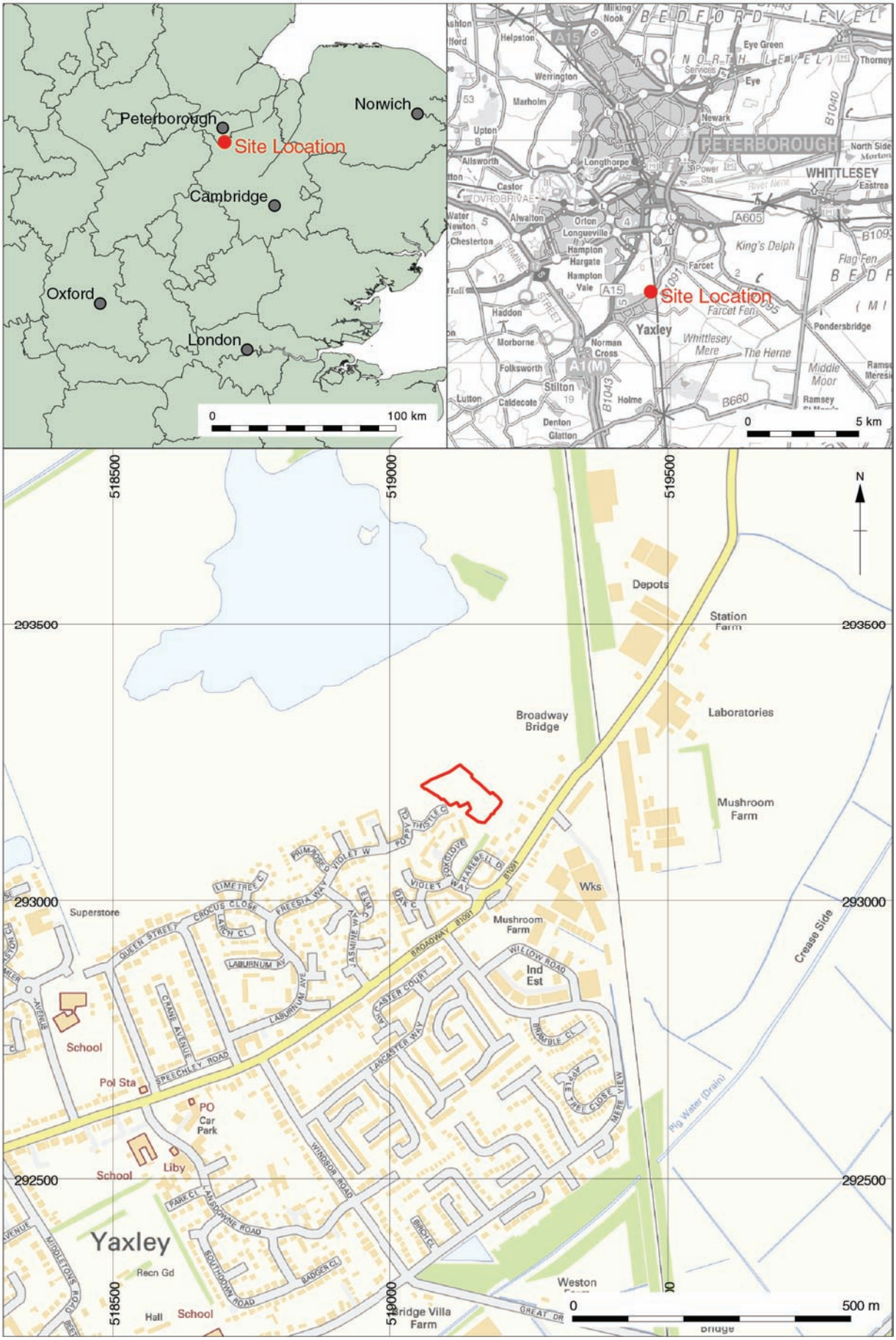

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Figure 1: Site location showing development area (outlined red)

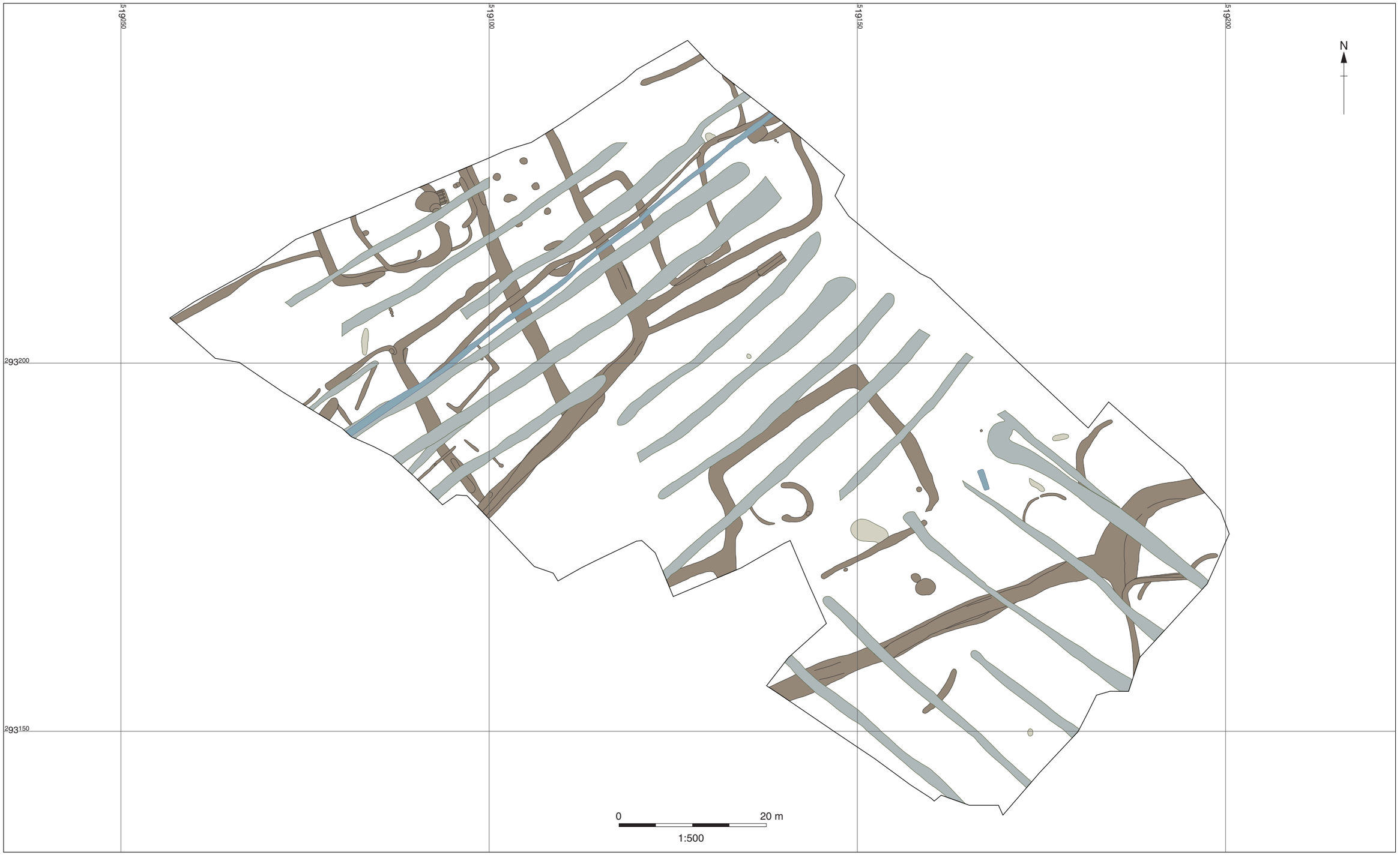

Figure 2: All archaeology

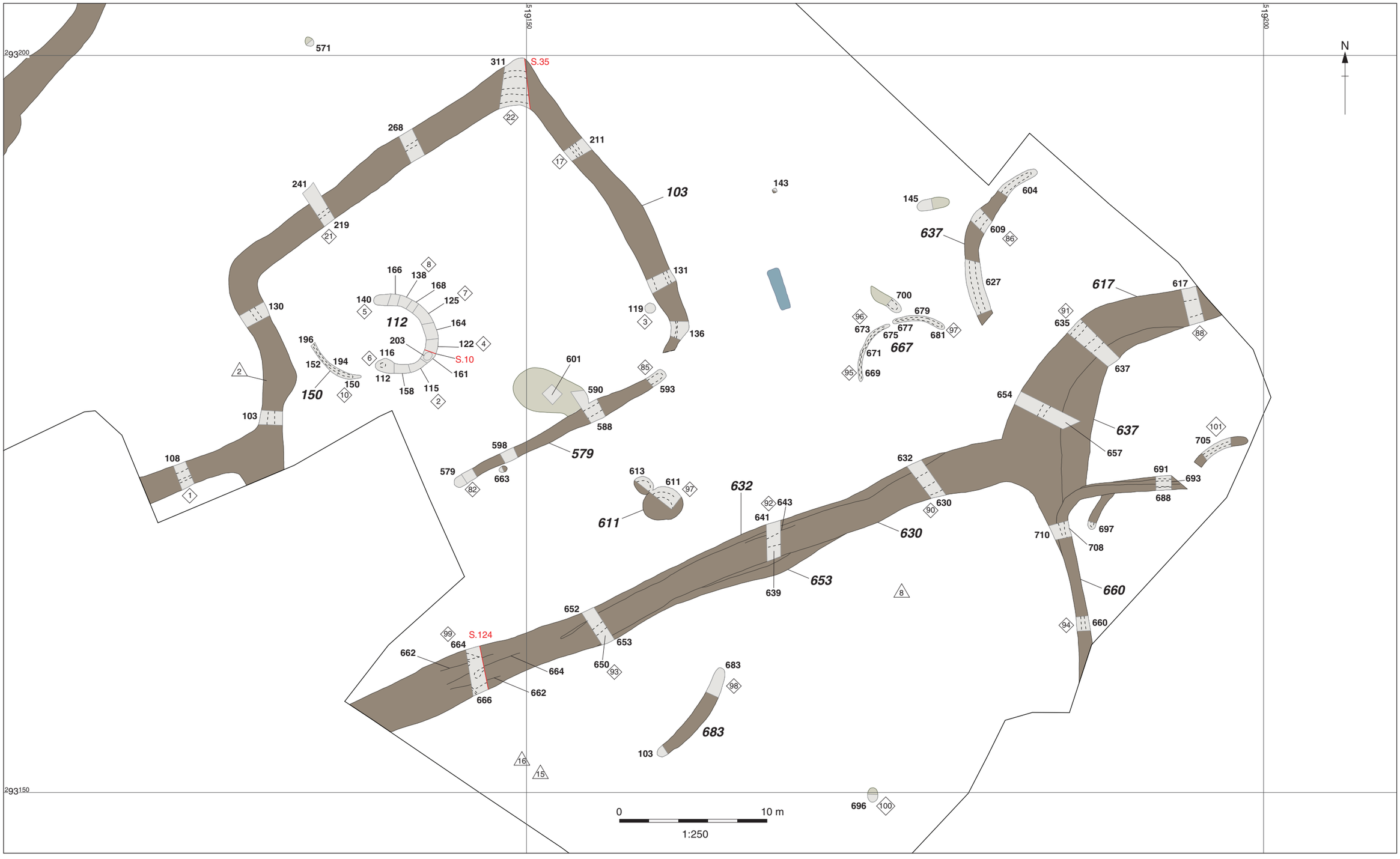

Figure 3: Plan of archaeological features on the southern side of site

Figure 4: Plan of archaeological features on the northern side of site

Figure 5: Phase plan

Figure 6: All phased features of the OA East and Northamptonshire Archaeology excavations (some data kindly supplied by NA)

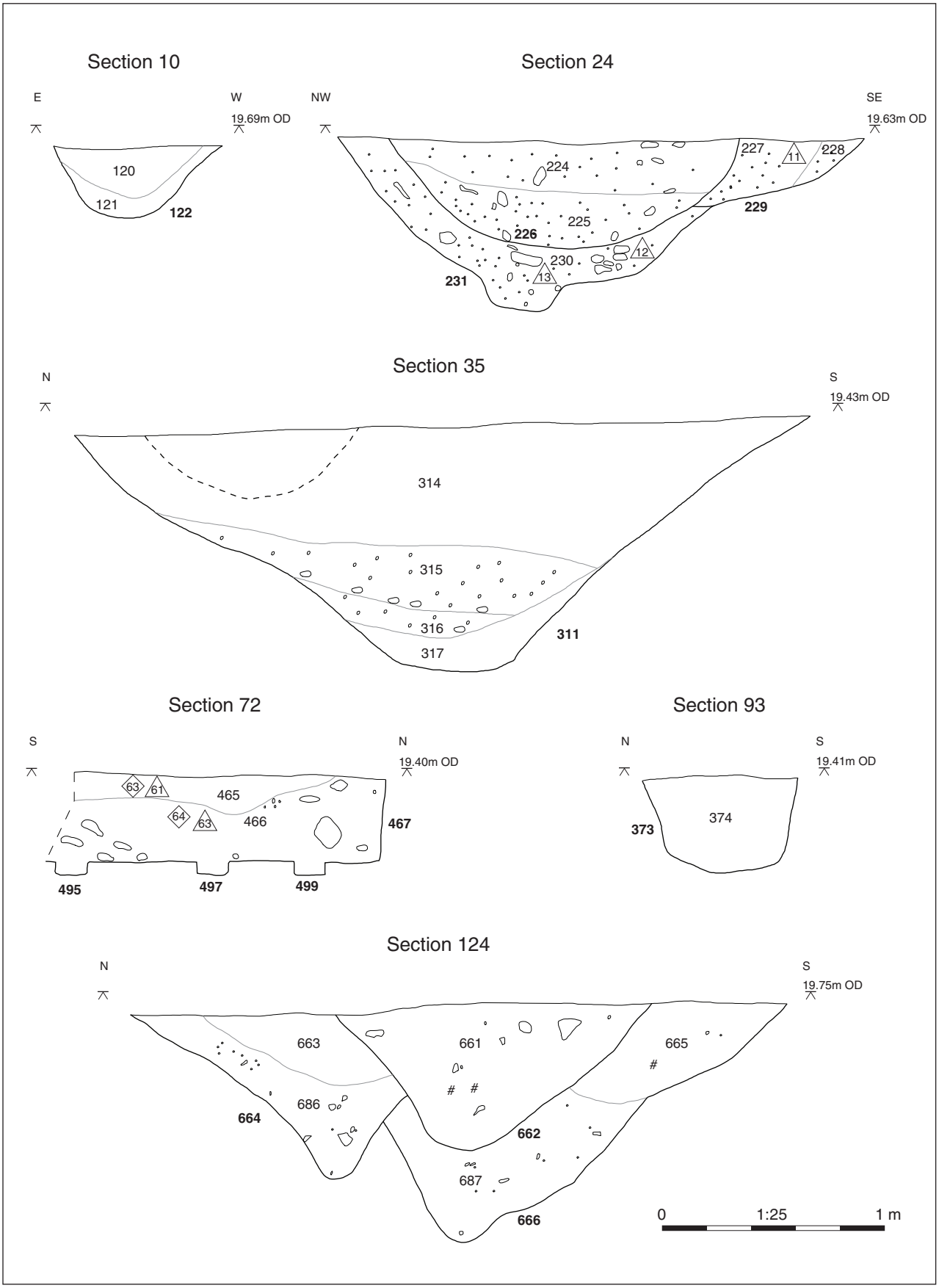

Figure 7: Section drawings

Plate 1: Late Iron Age boundary ditch **630**, **632**, **653**, looking north-east, 2m scale

Plate 2: Late Iron Age C-shaped structure **112**, looking west, 2m scale

Plate 3: Late Roman enclosure ditch **173**, looking north-east, 2m scale

Plate 4: Late Roman 'tank' feature **555**, looking north-west, 1m scales

Plate 5: Late Roman beamslot building **273**, prior to excavation, looking north, 2m scales

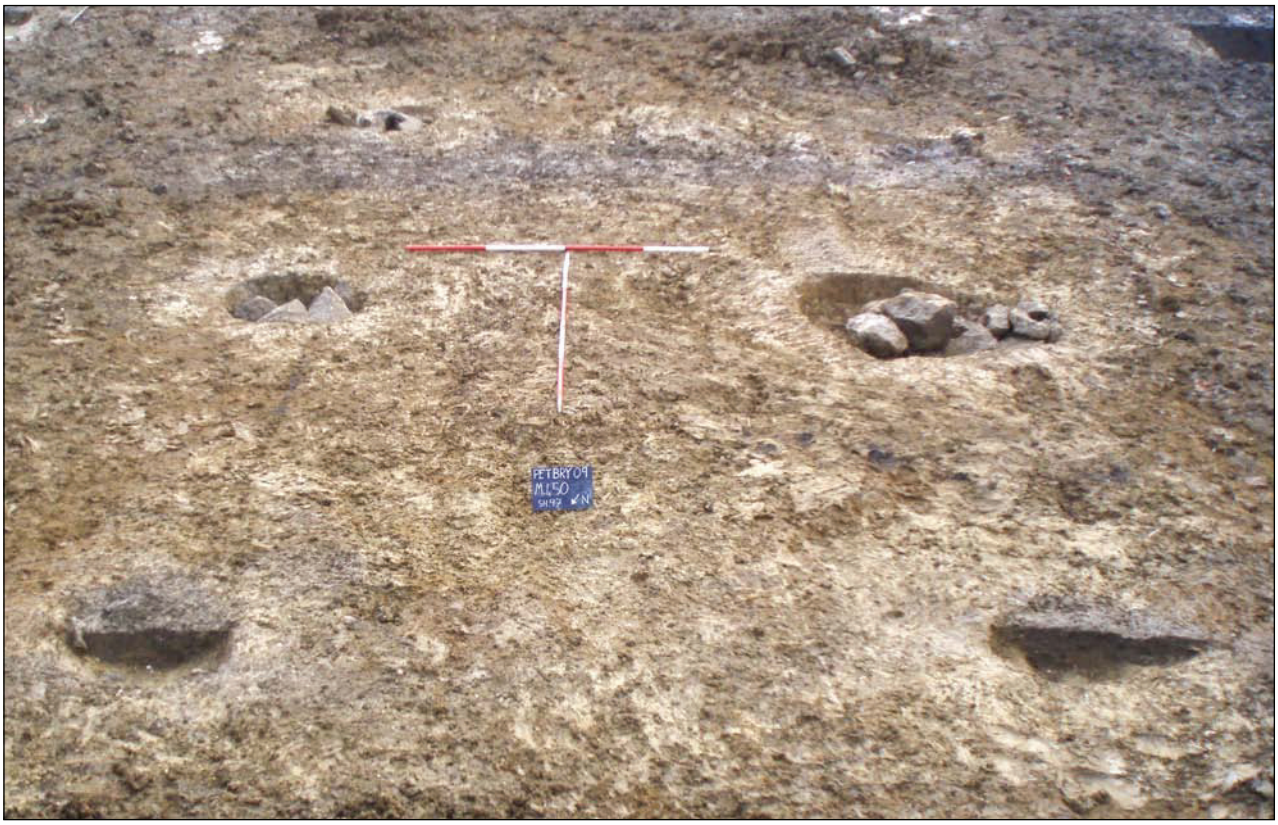

Plate 6: Late Roman aisled building **450**, looking south-east, 2m scales

Plate 7: Posthole **369**, part of aisled building **450**, 0.5m scale

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