Neolithic and Iron Age to Saxon activity at Warth Park Raunds Northamptonshire

Post-Excavation Assessment

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Neolithic and Iron Age to Saxon activity at Warth Park, Raunds, Northamptonshire

Post-Excavation Assessment

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Summary

Between October 2013 and January 2014 Oxford Archaeology East carried out an open area excavation on farmland off Warth Park Way, Raunds, Northamptonshire (NGR 498330, 273171) ahead of the construction of an industrial estate with associated amenities. Further to this, a watching brief was undertaken on the site between September and October 2014.

The four hectare excavation and three hectare watching brief revealed evidence for archaeological activity spanning from the Late Neolithic through to the Middle Saxon period, along with post-medieval agricultural remains. The site had suffered from the effects of continual ploughing since the post-medieval period, resulting in features uncovered being extremely truncated.

Late Neolithic remains consisted of three unurned cremations containing sherds of highly decorated pottery. The majority of the archaeology identified was of a Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age date, including pit groups and posthole structures along with a cobbled trackway. Artefacts recovered from these features consisted of pottery, animal bone, baked clay loomweights and glass beads. A number of solution hollows were also present, which contained low levels of highly abraded Early Iron Age pottery.

Romano-British activity was represented by a number of large postholes and a pit group containing high levels of 2nd to 3rd century pottery, including a complete Samian flanged bowl. Anglo-Saxon archaeology was present in the form of six sunken-featured buildings (SFBs) which contained large quantities of Early to Middle Saxon pottery, along with loomweights and animal bone. A significant number of small finds were also recovered from these features, including a set of copper alloy tweezers, multiple iron nails, along with fragments of glass, bone combs and bone pins.

The archaeology uncovered at Warth Park has demonstrated that this area has been occupied since the Neolithic period, and makes a significant contribution to the study of the development of this landscape. The results complement those from other known archaeological sites in the immediate environs that have been identified through the Raunds Area Project in particular.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

1.1.1 Oxford Archaeology East (OA East) was commissioned by CgMs Consulting on behalf of Roxhill Developments Ltd to undertake a series of watching briefs and open-area excavations on land off Warth Park Way, Raunds, Northamptonshire (NGR 498330, 273171) (Fig. 1) ahead of the construction of two warehouses with car parking, a reservoir and associated underground services (Planning Application No. EN/11/00700/OUT).

1.1.2 The archaeological investigations began with a Desk-Based Assessment carried out by CgMs Consulting (Pugh & Smalley 2010) which highlighted the potential for sub-surface remains of various dates within the proposed development area. A geophysical survey followed (Bartlett 2011) which built upon these results by identifying various sub-surface anomalies worthy of investigation. A trial trench evaluation consisting of 47 trenches was undertaken subsequently by Headland Archaeology, which revealed archaeological features of a prehistoric date (Marshall 2011).

1.1.3 Taking into account the results of these preliminary works, archaeological mitigation for the site required the investigation of two watching brief areas and three open area excavations. These were targeted upon the previously evaluated and characterised archaeological remains and form the subject of this Post-excavation Assessment and Updated Project Design.

1.1.4 The archaeological works were undertaken in accordance with a Brief issued by Northamptonshire County Council Archaeology Service (NCCAS 2013) supplemented by a Specification prepared by OA East (Drummond-Murray 2013).

1.1.5 This assessment has been conducted in accordance with the principles identified in English Heritage's guidance documents *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment,* specifically *The MoRPHE Project Manager's Guide* (2006) and *PPN3 Archaeological Excavation* (2008).

1.2 Geology and Topography

1.2.1 The development overlies a variety of geological deposits. The solid geology across most of the site consists of Blisworth Limestone Formation. This overlies Rutland Formation Mudstone, which is exposed toward the western side of the site. Oodial Ironstone of the Northampton Sand Formation is known to continue to the west, while Mudstones of the Whitby Formation are present in the south-western corner. Superficial Drift deposits of alluvium and Ecton Member sands and gravels overlie the most south-western limit of the development area (BGS 2014).

1.2.2 Topographically the development area encompasses the crest, along with the west- and south-facing slopes of a large ridge. The town of Raunds is situated to the east of the development. The site, comprising arable farmland, is bounded to the west by the A45 and to the east by the present limits of the Warth Park Industrial Estate. The highest point on the site (toward the south-east) sits at around 64.8m OD, dropping to approximately 35m OD in the south-western corner.

1.3 Archaeological Background

1.3.1 Between 1985 and 1994 the most ambitious and far reaching multi-period landscape survey was undertaken in this area. The Raunds Area Project covered an area of 4,000 hectares across the parishes of Raunds, Stanwick, Ringstead and Hargrave, along with

parts of Irthlingborough, Denford and Shelton. Much of the background section below is drawn from this study, which attempted to link systematic field survey over large areas with extensive excavations, documentary research and environmental studies (Parry 2006).

Neolithic and Bronze Age

1.3.2 Located approximately 600m south-west of the development area, was the initial main focus of the Raunds Project: a 70 hectare 'island' at Irthlingborough where the river Nene divided into two channels (Tingle 2004). Here, a group of cropmark ring ditches and a series of upstanding round barrows were excavated. Alongside this, previously unknown monuments were identified during the excavation of the Scheduled West Cotton deserted Saxon and medieval hamlet (SAM NN199). These included a long mound and long enclosure, both 100m in length, as well as a turf mound, ditched enclosure, double ring ditch and a round barrow (Harding & Healy 2008). In total, more than 20 Neolithic and Early Bronze Age monuments were excavated.

1.3.3 Also associated with this funerary complex is Cotton Henge (NMR 1024962), located approximately 500m east of West Cotton and 250m south of the development site. This double ditched monument, measuring 75m in diameter, was unlike 'classic' henges in that the outer ditch was unbroken (Harding & Healy 2011).

Iron Age and Roman

1.3.4 Excavations undertaken in relation to the A45/A605 road scheme recorded the presence of Iron Age activity and late 2nd and 3rd century Roman settlement which included buildings, industrial activity and burials as well as enclosures. The results of this work and of the fieldwalking across the site itself suggested that the settlement and associated field systems could have extended into the development area.

1.3.5 Fieldwalking carried out across the site during the Raunds Area Project recovered Neolithic and Bronze Age flint as well as a significant concentration of Roman pottery, extending over an area of around 1.2 hectares.

1.3.6 Evidence for Iron Age activity, in the form of a pit alignment, has also been recorded immediately outside the development area, directly east of Scalley Farm (ENN 10382). It was initially identified via aerial photography and subsequently excavated in 2004. The alignment comprised successive groups of five or six pits in slightly off-set lines.

1.3.7 In the wider landscape, located 1km south-east of the development area is the Scheduled Monument of Thorpe End hillfort (SM 11508). This univallate hillfort consisted of a single ditched enclosure measuring 95m by 65m within which evidence for circular structures was found. The hillfort is located only 4km east of a similar enclosure at Crow Hill, Irthlingborough, which is also considered to be of national importance. Together they form an unusual pair of monuments on either side of the River Nene.

1.3.8 A further Iron Age pit alignment has been identified at Ringstead to the north of the current site. Gravel extraction at Kinewell Lake (on the western edge of the village) revealed Iron Age hut circles and ditches. Part of a 3rd to 4th century Roman villa was also revealed (HER 347389) which consisted of several small rooms and corridors leading to a circular stone structure with a tessellated floor. An earlier timber built structure was also uncovered beneath this. Further to this, ditches, pits, inhumations and the remnants of a road, all of Roman date, were identified.

Anglo-Saxon

1.3.9 There is evidence for Saxon activity all around the immediate landscape of the current site. Fieldwalking across the site itself during the Raunds Area Project identified a concentration of Saxon pottery (HER 1720). Subsequent trial trenching also undertaken during the Raunds Area Project targeting the Saxon pottery scatter identified three pits of a Saxon date along with undated, but possibly contemporary, postholes and gullies (Parry 2006).

1.3.10 The scheduled settlement at West Cotton (SM NN199) located to the south-west of the development area, has its origins in the 10th century. During the Raunds Area Project, excavations uncovered Saxon occupation debris and a Late Saxon wooden structure, later replaced by stone buildings.

1.3.11 Fieldwork carried out during the Raunds Area Project at Thorpe End scheduled Iron Age hillfort also identified Early Saxon, Late Saxon and early medieval settlement remains (SM 11508). At this time, the Thorpe End site formed one part of the larger Raunds village, a settlement which had two centres of occupation. The other centre is located on the north side of Raunds.

1.3.12 The scheduled Saxon and medieval settlement of North Raunds (SM 11507) is the best understood example in Britain of a developing village from its origins in the Early Saxon period to its decline in the post-medieval period. Excavations at the Furnells area of the scheduled site revealed Early Saxon post-built structures and ditched enclosures as well as a manor house with associated domestic ranges and a previously unknown church. Structures were rebuilt and reconfigured into the medieval period, with the manor being rebuilt in around 1100 and again by 1200. The church, which was originally constructed in the 9th century, was extended in the mid 10th century, completely rebuilt in the 11th century and had ceased ecclesiastical use by the 12th century. In the 14th century the manor and church were demolished and a new manor house was built on the site of the church. This building was demolished by the end of the 15th century.

Medieval

1.3.13 During the medieval period the landscape around the development area contained a number of settlements. To the north of the current site is the deserted settlement of Mill Cotton (HER 347331), located on the western edge of Ringstead. Little is known of the population or period of desertion, but its existence can be traced back to the 12th century. The settlement is present however on the 1840 Tithe Map (English Heritage 1975).

1.3.14 The main focus of medieval activity would have been at Mallows Cotton (SM 13694), located immediately west of the development area. This settlement dates to the 12th century and survives in the form of a distinct hollow-way (known as Cotton Way) which runs north to south along the eastern side of the site. Further trackways can be seen running east to west. A series of raised rectangular enclosures forming house platforms and garden plots are visible on the western side of Cotton Way. The remains of a manor house have also been identified on the north-western side of the village. The village was well established by 1274, but by 1798 when an Enclosure Map of the area was produced, the village was completely abandoned.

1.3.15 Mallows Cotton lies 1km north of the scheduled deserted village of West Cotton (NN 199) and the two were linked by Cotton Way. The medieval hamlet comprised a series of stone-built buildings set around a green which was accessed by a track that led off Cotton Way (Harding & Healy 2011). A manorial complex is also known to have been in

place on the site. Remnants of the deserted village still survive as earthworks on the eastern side of the A605.

1.4 Previous Archaeological Works

Raunds Area Project

1.4.1 The site and the immediate surrounding area have been subject to a number of previous archaeological investigations, most notably the Raunds Area Project, when a Raunds Area Project, including within the area of the current development. The investigations specific to the site, which is No.11 in the Raunds Area Project, comprised fieldwalking of the entire area (ENN 18531, 18534 and 12999), a geophysical survey of part of the site (NMR 657617) and trial trenching on the western portion of the site (NMR 647619).

1.4.2 The fieldwalking identified Roman and Saxon pottery concentrations with a background scatter of Iron Age pottery. The Roman pottery scatter was seen to extend from the medieval earthworks of Mallows Cotton south-eastward across the opposing valley side. The pottery scatter within the development area extended across an area of 1.2 hectares and consisted of sherds dating from between the mid 2nd and 4th centuries AD.

1.4.3 The Saxon pottery scatter consisted of an extensive yet low density distribution consisting of 21 Early to Middle Saxon sherds. The low scatter was seen to extend down slope, which was considered unlikely to have been the result of soil movement since the Roman scatter did not show the same trend. The northern boundary of the pottery scatter was sharp, potentially denoting a change of activity (Parry 2006).

1.4.4 Subsequent trenching (carried out in 1990) was centred on the Saxon pottery scatter concentration, identified during the fieldwalking, but was also located in areas where no pottery was collected. In total 20 trenches were excavated. In an area outside of the pottery scatter, Iron Age features in one trench consisted of nine small pits and five gullies. Up slope a series of occasional small pits and gullies were also identified, containing low levels of Iron Age pottery. Saxon features were seen in the form of three substantial pits (up to 1.8m long, 1.7m wide and 0.4m deep), each containing one or two sherds of Early to Middle Saxon pottery. A group of undated postholes and two gullies adjacent to two of the large pits were also recorded (Parry 2006).

Warth Park Evaluation

1.4.5 In 2011 47 trenches were excavated across the whole of the proposed development site. Low levels of evidence for late prehistoric settlement/agricultural activity, medieval field systems and undated remains were identified (Marshall 2011).

1.5 Geophysical Survey

1.5.1 A comprehensive geophysical survey was undertaken of the whole development area (Bartlett 2011), which identified varying levels of archaeology within the site (Fig. 2). In the area of the Roman pottery scatter extensive geophysical anomalies were identified consisting of a roughly north-south aligned double ditched road and an associated settlement consisting of dense levels of ditched enclosures and pit-like features. Geophysical anomalies were generally absent in the area of the Saxon pottery scatter. On the eastern side of the development, however, an irregular sequence of large pit-like features was identified.

1.5.2 An extensive pattern of cultivation rows (on two alignments) were identified through the geophysical survey, many of which correspond with the 1739 Raunds Open Fields Map

(see Pugh & Smalley 2010, fig. 2). The Cotton Boundary highlighted on the same 1739 map was also picked up during the geophysical survey.

1.5.3 As a result of the Roman findings in the south-western potion of the development, this area, which originally was supposed to be the location of a reservoir, was deemed necessary for mitigation by preservation *in situ.* As a result, the reservoir design was altered to make it upstanding rather than below ground.

1.6 Acknowledgements

1.6.1 The author would like to extend thanks to Steve Weaver of CgMs Consulting for commissioning the archaeological works and to Roxhill Developments Ltd. for funding them. Special thanks are also given to Ben Howard and Anthony Nelson of Winvic Construction Ltd for their continued on-site cooperation.

1.6.2 The excavation was coordinated by the author with the assistance of Matt Brooks, Nick Cox, Kat Hamilton, Toby Knight, Adele Lord, Kat Nicholls, Robin Webb and Jemima Wolverton. Machine excavation was undertaken by Lattenbury Services. The watching brief was undertaken by Nick Cox with the assistance of Lukas Barnes, James Fairbairn, Paddy Lambert and Kat Nicholls.

1.6.3 Thanks also go to Liz Mordue from NCCAS and Jim Williams from English Heritage for monitoring the work. The various finds processors and specialists, along with the illustrator and editor are also thanked for their contributions. The project was managed by James Drummond-Murray.

2 Project Scope

2.1.1 This report deals solely with the 2013-2014 excavations and watching brief undertaken by OA East at Warth Park. Relevant parts of the Warth Park evaluations and Raunds Area Project will be referred to during the assessment where appropriate.

3 Interfaces, Communications and Project Review

3.1.1 The Post-Excavation Assessment has been undertaken principally by Louise Bush (LB) and edited and quality assured in-house by Project Manager James Drummond-Murray (JDM) and Post-Excavation and Publication Manager Elizabeth Popescu (EP). It will be distributed to the Client (Roxhill Developments Ltd.), their archaeological consultant Steve Weaver (SW) of CgMs Consulting, and Liz Mordue (LM) from NCCAS for comment and approval.

3.1.2 Following approval of the Post-Excavation Assessment a meeting will be convened between LB, EP, JDM, SW and LM to discuss post-excavation analysis and publication. As a result of this meeting, a Publication Synopsis will be prepared.

3.1.3 In addition, following approval of the Post-Excavation Assessment, specialist meetings will be arranged to discuss and timetable the analysis stage of the work. Following these meetings, the post-excavation analysis and publication timetable will be finalised.

3.1.4 Meetings will be arranged at relevant points during the post-excavation analysis with SW and LM, or be conducted via email or telephone as appropriate.

4 Summary of Results

4.1 General

4.1.1 The archaeological works at Warth Park have uncovered evidence of Late Neolithic through to Middle Saxon occupation along with post-medieval agricultural activity (Fig. 3).

4.1.2 The development area (totalling approximately 45 hectares) was subject to three open-area excavations and three watching briefs. The excavation areas (referred to as Areas 1, 2 and 3) were located across the centre of the site, with watching brief areas (referred to as Areas A, B and C) to the north and south. Sizes of the excavation and watching brief areas are listed in Table 1 below.

Area	***Size (ha)***	***Area***	***Size (ha)***
1	0.2	A	0.8
2	3.3	B	0.4
3	0.7	C	1.8
Total	***4.2***		***3***

Table 1: Size of excavation and watching brief areas

4.1.3 Topsoil (672, 673, 674) across the site consisted of a dark brown-grey silty clay, *c.*0.3m in thickness, containing low levels of modern debris and occasional sherds of pottery dating from the Early Iron Age through to the Middle Saxon period. Subsoil (675) was only seen across a portion of Area 1 where it formed a headland. Here it consisted of a mid brown-orange silty clay, up to *c.*0.6m thick and contained very low levels of post-medieval debris. The generally thin layer of overburden across the site means that all features have been subject to a high level of truncation.

4.1.4 A summary of the results of the archaeological works are presented below by period, with site divisions (Areas) only acting as a guide to location. Spot dates have been applied to the results and the features have been assigned basic preliminary phasing.

4.1.5 The provisional periods are as follows:

Period 0: Undated

Period 1: Late Neolithic (*c.*3000-2200BC)

Period 2: Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age (*c.*1200-350BC)

Period 3: Romano-British (AD43-410)

Period 4: Early to Middle Saxon (AD410-850)

Period 5: Post-medieval (*c.*1500-1800)

Period 6: Modern (*c.*1800+)

4.1.6 A comprehensive list of context numbers with their associated phasing is available in Appendix 1.

4.2 Period 0: Undated

4.2.1 A scatter of small undated pits and postholes was revealed across the three excavation areas, the only one of which that is worthy of note is pit **419**, located on the eastern side of Area 2 (Fig. 4). This sub-square pit had a width of 0.5m and was 0.11m deep with vertical sides and a flat base. The single fill (418) was made up of dark brown grey

silty clay which contained an abundant level of medium sized burnt round and sub-rounded stones. Natural exposed in the edges of the cut showed evidence for *in situ* burning.

4.2.2 Where undated features were clearly associated with nearby dated features, they have been assigned to the same period, on grounds of probability.

4.3 Period 1: Late Neolithic (c.3000-2200BC)

4.3.1 Neolithic features were represented by a single group of three cremations (**34**, **36** and **38**; Fig. 5) located toward the north-eastern limits of Area 1. All three pits had a diameter of 0.5m and varied in depth from between 0.08m to 0.16m. Located just off the highest point of the valley ridge, these cremations appear to have been severely truncated.

4.3.2 Sherds of highly decorated Late Neolithic Mortlake ware pottery (Plate 1) were recovered from all three cremations (see Appendix B.1). Uncremated animal bone was also collected from the fills. Occasional fragments of hazelnut shell were also seen.

4.4 Period 2: Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age (c.1200-350BC)

4.4.1 This period was represented across site by pit groups, posthole structures, a cobbled trackway and a series of solution hollows (Fig. 6).

Pit Group 1

4.4.2 Located in the centre of Area 1, Pit Group 1 consisted of 22 pits of varying widths and depths. The most notable was **107** which was made up of twelve intercutting pits occupying an area covering approximately 4.5m in length and 3m in width, with the pits themselves being up to 0.66m deep. A total of 314 sherds of Early Iron Age pottery weighing 2.59kg was recovered from these intercutting pits, along with a single sherd of Late Neolithic pottery, 0.68kg of animal bone and fragments of a glass bead (SF24 and 73, see Appendix B.3). Environmental samples from these pits produced high levels of charcoal but little else of interest.

4.4.3 The other features in Pit Group 1 consisted of large storage-type pits (Plate 2, Fig. 11, S.43) and other smaller pits with stepped profiles (Fig. 11, S.69) which contained dumps of charcoal-rich material and were sealed with either clay (Plate 3) or chalk/lime.

Pit Group 2

4.4.4 Located approximately 25m south of Pit Group 1, Pit Group 2 consisted of ten pits and three postholes. As with the previous group, a number of the pits were also intercutting. This group of features contained a total of 24 sherds of Early Iron Age fine shell-tempered pottery, weighing 0.12kg (App. B1).

Pit Group 3

4.4.5 Situated close to the southern limit of Area 1, Pit Group 3 consisted of four pits (not numbered on Fig. 6). Pit **342** contained two sherds of Iron Age pottery weighing 0.012kg, and pit **346** contained one sherd of Iron Age pottery weighing 0.005kg. Pit **344** was devoid of dating evidence but likely to have been of a similar date. Pits **344** and **346** contained high quantities of burnt stone, but there was no evidence for *in situ* burning.

4.4.6 Approximately 20m to the north of these three features was pit **412**. Circular in plan with a diameter of 1.1m and a depth of 0.4m, this pit had a burnt clay lining (529) and two charcoal-rich fills (413 and 530). It is possible that the burnt stones in pits **344** and **346** originated from this feature.

Pit Group 4

4.4.7 Located in Area 2, Pit Group 4 was situated to the immediate south-west of Structure 5 (see below). It consisted of six pits/postholes, the most notable of which were pits **558** and **578**.

4.4.8 Pit **558** had a diameter of 0.54m and was 0.28m deep with undercutting sides and a concave base. The single fill (557) contained 23 sherds of coarse shell and calcite Iron Age pottery, weighing 0.119kg.

4.4.9 Pit **578** was sub-circular in plan with undercutting sides and a flat base. It had a diameter of 0.4m and a depth of 0.3m. Within the fill (577) of the pit, 62 pieces of baked clay (weighing 2.419kg) making up four loomweights were collected (Plate 4 and see Appendix B.6), along with four sherds of Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pottery (0.008kg) and a glass bead (SF81, see Appendix B.3).

Pit 56

4.4.10 This pit was located toward the north-western end of Area 1 and was 4m long, 1.65m wide and 0.25m deep with an irregular shape in plan. The pit contained three fills which slumped in from differing directions. A total of 77 sherds of Early Iron Age pottery (weighing 0.513kg) was recovered from the feature. During excavation, this feature was believed to be a poorly preserved Saxon SFB.

Pit 382

4.4.11 Pit **382** was situated towards the south-eastern corner of Area 1, around 10m west of posthole Structure 2. The pit had a diameter of 1.8m and was 1.14m deep with vertical sides and a flat base (Plate 5). All three fills contained abundant levels of small to very large tabular sandstone (Plate 6). In all 68 sherds of Iron Age pottery (weighing 0.316kg), one sherd of Roman Bourne-Greetham shelly ware (dating from the 2nd to 3rd century) and 2.785kg animal bone were recovered from the fills, along with a partial quern stone (SF39). Amongst the animal bone retrieved was a near complete pig skeleton positioned at the very base of the feature (see Appendix E.2). It is probable that the broken quern stone and the pig skeleton were special deposits within the pit, thus making this feature of particular interest.

Structure 1

4.4.12 Located in Area 3, Structure 1 consisted of a slightly irregular line of six postholes orientated north-east to south-west. These postholes varied in diameter from 0.4m to 0.6m. A single sherd of Iron Age pottery (weighing 0.001kg) was recovered from the fill of the most south-westerly posthole.

Structure 2

4.4.13 This four-post structure was located in the south-eastern corner of Area 1 approximately 10m east of large pit **382**. The structure was *c.*1.2m wide with the postholes themselves having diameters of 0.4m and depths of between 0.2m and 0.4m. Fifteen sherds of Iron Age pottery weighing 0.062kg were recovered from the fills of these postholes.

Structure 3

4.4.14 Situated in Area 2, this four-post structure had a length of 2m and a width of 1.6m. The postholes had diameters of 0.25m and were between 0.1m and 0.15m in depth. Five sherds of Iron Age pottery (weighing 0.021kg) and 0.055kg of animal bone were recovered from the fills. Environmental samples taken from the postholes produced low levels of cereal grains and charcoal.

Structure 4

4.4.15 Structure 4 consisted of a loose north to south aligned line of six widely-spaced postholes located in Area 2. All the postholes had diameters of around 0.35m and were between 0.07m and 0.2m in depth. Two sherds of Iron Age pottery (weighing 0.006kg) were collected from these features.

Structure 5

4.4.16 Located to the south of Structure 4, Structure 5 was made up of a group of 14 postholes and a pit, possibly forming a fence or part of a corral. All the postholes had diameters of between 0.26m and 0.43m and were 0.08m to 0.13m deep. Four sherds of Iron Age pottery (0.036kg) were recovered from this structure. Due to the high number of postholes, it is possible that more than one structure is represented here. The postholes covered an area of approximately 15m by 17m. A definitive plan of the structure/s is yet to be identified.

Ditch 320

4.4.17 The only prehistoric ditch revealed by the excavation was ditch **320**. Located towards the south-western end of Area 1, the ditch ran for *c.*43m in a north-east to south-west direction before terminating and then continuing on a north-northeast to south-southwest alignment for a further *c.*16m. No datable finds were recovered from the fill of this enclosure, however it is likely to have been related to the Iron Age trackway located approximately 20m to the south. The only find recovered from this feature was a complete cattle skull.

Trackway 290

4.4.18 Orientated on an east-northeast to west-southwest axis, Trackway **290** ran for *c.*94m before continuing beyond the southern limit of excavation of Area 1. The trackway/hollow way varied in width from 2.4m to 5m and had a cobbled surface across its base (Plate 7, Fig. 11, S.91). From across the length of the trackway a total of 47 sherds of Iron Age pottery (weighing 0.205kg) were recovered.

4.4.19 At the south-west extent of the trackway the topography gently drops by 3.4m: in this area the cobbled surface was more complete where it was protected by approximately 0.6m of deposits. At its higher, north-eastern end, the trackway had been severely truncated, being just 0.1m deep.

4.4.20 Towards its southern end, the trackway was truncated by a number of ditches and pits/postholes on its south-eastern side. Iron Age pottery was also recovered from these features which may represent some form of roadside activity or remodelling of the trackway.

Solution hollows

4.4.21 Located in Area 2 and aligned north-northeast to south-southwest were a series of five probable solution hollows, between which were three irregular gully-like features running on the same alignment. These features were located along the line of a change in geology: to the west was a formation of loose tabular limestone while extending east was a silty clay.

4.4.22 Solution hollows are formed as water moves through the limestone, dissolving it. This process is accelerated at weak points in the limestone, forming underground caverns which collapse resulting in the formation of solution hollows. Although these features are likely to have been largely formed by periglacial action at the end of the last Ice Age when there was an abundance of flowing water, they can also collapse, forming a hole,

in more recent times. These holes can then infill naturally, with material from the surrounding ground surface being incorporated into them. Alternatively, they can attract attention from people, either as areas to deposit material, or because they can collect water.

4.4.23 Solution hollows can often get interpreted as large pits and pit clusters. However, this seems unlikely here given their irregular (stepped) profiles and sterile lower fills (Fig. 11, S.177). Their possible interpretation as quarry pits raises the question of what was being quarried. No flint occurs in this limestone and the clay is of poor quality. Therefore the use to which the large quantities of extracted material could have been put to during the later prehistoric period is unknown.

4.4.24 The largest of the hollows was **596** (Plate 8) which was 4.2m by 7m in size and 0.8m deep. All of the solution hollows had a primary fill of sterile natural slumping down the sides, followed by a series of darker deposits comprising silty clays which would have infilled over time. Pottery from all the solution hollows was collected from the uppermost fills only. From **596** just thirteen sherds of highly abraded Iron Age pottery, weighing 0.057kg were recovered. The small size of the pottery fragments recovered suggests incidental inclusion of this material.

4.4.25 A much shallower solution hollow (**660**) was seen at the northernmost limit of Area 2. It covered an area measuring 7.7m wide and 9m long (Plate 9) with one of the gully-like features (a possible ice crack) continuing up to and presumably beyond the baulk. A collection of sixteen mildly abraded sherds of Iron Age pottery, weighing 0.185kg, was recovered from this gully, implying a possible deliberate deposition.

4.5 Period 3: Romano-British (AD43-410)

4.5.1 Features attributed to the Roman period were identified in Area C alone (Fig. 7).

4.5.2 A group of five postholes in two east to west orientated rows were revealed in the south-west corner of Area C. These substantial postholes varied in diameter from 0.65m to 1.1m and in depth from 0.14m to 0.56m. All were filled with a similar dark brown clayey silt containing large lumps of limestone possibly used as packing material. All the postholes contained Roman pottery and animal bone. The most notable posthole was **677** (Fig. 11, S.677) which contained a complete but not intact Samian ware bowl (Plate 10).

4.5.3 Adjacent to these postholes was a large group of inter-cutting pits (**717**). This group consisted of thirteen pits of varying dimensions covering an area approximately 6m by 10m in size, with the deepest pit measuring 1.05m. Finds recovered from the pits consisted of 2nd to 3rd century pottery (including decorated and stamped Samian), animal bone, glass and a number of iron and copper alloy objects.

4.6 Period 4: Early to Middle Saxon (AD410-850)

4.6.1 Saxon features across the site were predominantly in the form of sunken-featured buildings (SFBs) (Fig. 8). Most of the SFBs were located just off the crest of the valley side before the topography began to drop (at a height of around 60m OD), although one was present in Area C near the base of the hill. All six of the SFBs had suffered considerable truncation.

4.6.2 Each SFB was excavated in quadrants, with separate context numbers being assigned to each quadrant so that any noticeable distributions of finds could be studied.

SFB 55

4.6.3 The most well preserved in terms of depth was SFB **55** (Plate 11). This feature was only partially exposed, with the remainder continuing under the baulk. The limit of excavation could not be extended to uncover the entire feature due to its proximity to the high pressure gas main, which ran along the western edge of Area 1.

4.6.4 SFB **55** was 5.8m long and exposed to a width of 3m. The structure was sub-rectangular in plan, orientated north-south. The feature was filled with four deposits (Fig. 11, S.11). An initial natural slump (44) was seen coming in from the north which contained five sherds of Early to Middle Saxon pottery (weighing 0.08kg), the pedestal of a Roman sandy grey ware beaker (0.065kg) and 0.11kg of animal bone. The main deposit (42 and 43) within SFB **55** was 0.2m thick and extended across the entire base of the feature. From this fill a total of 56 sherds of Early to Middle Saxon pottery weighing 0.673kg was collected, comprising 27 sherds weighing 0.372kg from the southern quadrant (fill 42) and 29 sherds weighing 0.301kg from the northern quadrant (fill 43).

4.6.5 Further finds from fill 42 included 0.83kg of animal bone, a curving piece of iron plate (SF2), a baked clay spindlewhorl (SF12) and an antler point (SF74). Fill 43 also produced 1.21kg of animal bone, a bone point (SF6) and an iron nail (SF7). Also recovered from fill 43 was 0.974kg of small unfired lumps of clay, possibly the remnants of building material (see Appendix B.7).

4.6.6 Above this, the 0.29m thick fill (31 and 32) produced 88 sherds of Early to Middle Bronze Age pottery (weighing 0.948kg) along with a single sherd of Roman sandy grey ware (0.002kg). A total of 1.269kg of animal bone, a bone pin (SF5), a sub-rectangular piece of flat iron sheet (SF8), a fragment from a glass vessel (SF11) and an iron nail (SF16) were also recovered.

4.6.7 The latest fill within SFB **55** was only seen at the southern end of the structure. Deposit 41 was 0.18m in thickness and contained 24 sherds of Early to Middle Saxon pottery (weighing 0.354kg) along with 0.086kg of animal bone and a bone point (SF68).

4.6.8 Seven postholes were encountered across the base of this SFB. These varied in diameter from 0.16m to 0.6m and in depth from 0.07m to 0.7m. The largest of the postholes (**86**) contained eight sherds of Early to Middle Saxon pottery (weighing 0.084kg) and 0.042kg of animal bone.

4.6.9 Environmental samples taken from SFB **55** produced occasional charred cereal grains with many of the grains occurring in the fills of the postholes (see Appendix E.3).

SFB 77

4.6.10 Located around 8m to the north-east of SFB **259**, SFB **77** was sub-rectangular in plan, with a length of 4.3m, a width of 3.3m and a depth of 0.2m. The structure was orientated east-northeast to west-southwest.

4.6.11 Three fills survived within the structure. The basal fill (76, 82, 99 and 102) was 0.05m thick and devoid of finds. Above this, the main deposit within the SFB (75, 81, 98 and 101) was 0.15m thick and contained a total of 35 sherds of Early to Middle Saxon pottery (weighing 0.4kg) along with 0.395kg of animal bone. Other artefacts recovered include a fragment of copper alloy sheet (SF14), an iron nail (SF70) and a sub-triangular piece of iron sheet (SF72). The 0.12m thick latest fill (29, 80, 97 and 100) contained 46 sherds of Early to Middle Saxon pottery (weighing 0.819kg), the majority of which came from the north-western quadrant. Alongside this, 2.672kg of animal bone

and a fragment of antler comb (SF66) were collected. Two sherds of Iron Age pottery (weighing 0.006kg) were also recovered from fill 29.

4.6.12 The structure contained three postholes cut into the base. A further fragment of bone comb (SF83) was recovered from the fill of posthole **79**. Environmental samples taken throughout SFB **77** did not produce any preserved plant remains, however a fragment of eggshell was recovered from fill 75.

SFB 259

4.6.13 SFB **259**, to the immediate south of SFB 223, was sub-rectangular in plan, 3.55m long and 2.1m wide, orientated east to west. It was 0.15m deep and contained two fills, from which no pottery was recovered. The earliest of the fills (261 and 263) was 0.15m in thickness and did not contain any finds. Above this, secondary fill (260 and 262) contained 0.2kg of animal bone.

4.6.14 A single posthole (**264**) was seen at the western end of the SFB. It had a diameter of 0.67m and was 0.43m deep. From the single fill (265), one sherd of Saxon pottery (0.004kg), animal bone (0.079kg) and a bone pin (SF22) were recovered. The environmental samples taken across the structure did not produce any charred plant remains other than charcoal.

SFB 225

4.6.15 SFB **225** was situated approximately 35m to the south of SFB **55**. It was sub-circular in plan with a length of 2.9m and a width of 2.7m (Plate 12). The structure was 0.2m deep and contained two fills. The earlier fill (224, 229, 231 and 233) was 0.09m thick and contained 31 sherds of Early to Middle Saxon pottery (weighing 0.344kg) and two abraded sherds of samian (weighing 0.004kg). A total of 0.165kg of animal bone and a fragment from a loomweight (SF67) were also collected.

4.6.16 The later fill (223, 228, 230 and 232) was 0.11m thick and contained 31 sherds of Early to Middle Saxon pottery (weighing 0.184kg) along with 0.17kg of animal bone, a copper alloy rod/strip (SF17) and two fragments of loomweight (SF18 and 19).

4.6.17 Three postholes were cut into the base of the structure, the most substantial of which (**227**) had a diameter of 0.4m and a depth of 0.29m. Four sherds of Early to Middle Saxon pottery (0.022kg) were recovered from the fill (226), alongside a fragment of iron rod (SF76). Environmental samples taken from across the SFB and the postholes produced low levels of charred cereal grains including barley and wheat.

SFB 373

4.6.18 Situated much further south and at some distance from any other Saxon features, SFB **373** was 3.7m long, 3.2m wide, sub-rectangular in plan and orientated east-west (Plate 13). The structure had a total depth of 0.35m and contained two fills (Fig. 11, S.110). The earliest of the fills (375, 387, 508 and 512) was 0.15m thick and contained 131 sherds of 6th century pottery (weighing 1.345kg) along with six sherds of Roman pottery (weighing 0.129kg), 1.725kg of animal bone, 0.128kg of metalworking waste (slag) and a single piece (0.14kg) of Roman *imbrex* roof tile. A fragment of human skeletal material (weighing 0.002kg) was also recovered in the form of an adult occipital cranium fragment (Chris Faine pers. comm.). A total of 26 small finds were also recovered from this basal fill (see Appendix B.3), these included two Roman coins, a copper alloy bracelet and fragments of a bone comb.

4.6.19 The later fill (374, 386, 507 and 511) was 0.2m in thickness and contained 80 sherds of Early to Middle Saxon pottery (weighing 0.79kg), one sherd of Iron Age pottery

(0.001kg), five sherds of Roman pottery (0.073kg), 1.219kg of animal bone and 0.024kg of metalworking debris. A total of six small finds were also collected from the fill (see Appendix B.3), including a pair of copper alloy tweezers.

4.6.20 From the fills of this feature, a total of 39 pieces of baked clay (weighing 0.768kg) were recovered. These fragments consisted of lining, hearth lining and miscellaneous fragments, all of which had vitrified surfaces suggesting that they had been subjected to intense heat and may have been associated with the heating process for metalworking (see Appendix B.7).

4.6.21 Three postholes were cut into the base of SFB **373** (Plate 14): they were 0.25m in diameter and varied in depth from 0.26m to 0.45m. Environmental samples taken from across the SFB contained occasional charred cereal grains and charcoal.

SFB 700

4.6.22 Located around 20m north of the Roman pit group in Area C was SFB **700**. This sub-rectangular structure was 3.86m long, 3.1m wide and orientated east to west. It had a total depth of 0.17m and contained a single fill (701, 702, 709, 710). A total of 30 sherds (0.251kg) of Early to Middle Saxon pottery and two sherds (0.01kg) of Iron Age pottery were recovered from these fills, along with 0.882kg of animal bone. A total of five baked clay loomweights were also recovered from the fill (Plate 15).

4.6.23 In all, five postholes were identified within the SFB, with three of these running along the central east-west axis. These postholes measured between 0.26m and 0.4m in diameter and 0.36m to 0.48m in depth.

Pit 23

4.6.24 A single small pit located in Area 3 has been assigned to the Saxon period. Pit **23** was circular in plan with a diameter of 0.85m, and was 0.18m deep. The basal fill (24) was 0.12m in thickness and produced a single iron nail (SF3). Environmental sampling from this fill produced the largest assemblage of charred plant remains from the entire site. This comprised free-threshing bread wheat grains along with occasional grains of barley and oat. The later of the two fills (25) was 0.06m in thickness and devoid of finds.

4.6.25 Although this pit is located within 5m of an Iron Age post alignment (Structure 1) and is absent of firmly datable finds, the presence of an iron nail (SF3) and the high quantity of bread grain would suggest a post-Iron Age (and possibly Saxon) date for the feature.

Tree throw 730

4.6.26 Located in Area C was a probable tree throw (**730**), which measured 1.85m by 1.4m and was 0.11m deep. It was filled with a mid grey brown clay silt (731) which contained five sherds (0.204kg) of Early to Middle Saxon pottery and fragments of two loomweights.

4.7 Period 5: Post-medieval (*c.*1500-1800)

4.7.1 Post-medieval activity was present on the site as the remains of ridge and furrow along with field boundary ditches and a fenceline (Fig. 9).

Field boundaries

4.7.2 Across Areas 1, 3, A and B the remnant of five field boundaries on two separate alignments could be seen.

4.7.3 Boundaries **17**, **553**, **686** and **688** ran parallel to one another in a north-west to south-east direction, creating two field measuring *c.*135m and *c.*170m wide. The remnants of these ditches were extremely shallow, being between 0.5m and 1m in width and between 0.12m to 0.34m in depth. Finds from these boundaries consisted of two sherds of Roman pottery (0.007kg), one sherd of (0.001kg) post-medieval pottery and several fragments of clay pipe. The two sherds of Roman pottery came from Boundary **553** immediately adjacent to the Roman settlement identified during the geophysical survey.

4.7.4 Boundary **489** was aligned north-east to south-west aligned and was extremely fragmentary but clearly formed the southern boundary to **17**, **553**, **686** and **688**. As well as being a ditch, this boundary also consisted of a line of 25 postholes with diameters of 0.4m and depths of 0.2m; they were spaced approximately 2.5m apart.

4.7.5 This boundary was seen to continue beyond ditch **17** where a further eight postholes were identified, although these were generally more irregular.

4.7.6 A subsoil headland (675) was seen to correspond with the location of the combined ditch and posthole boundary. Boundary **489** was also was identified via the geophysical survey. It corresponds with the Cotton township boundary seen on the 1739 Raunds Open Fields Map (see Pugh & Smalley 2010, fig. 2) and is present as a boundary on the 1798 Inclosure Map (see Pugh & Smalley 2010, fig. 3). It is also shown as a footpath on the Ordnance Survey Maps between 1885 and 1952 (see Pugh & Smalley 2010, figs 4 to 7).

Structure 7

4.7.7 Situated where Boundaries **13** and **489** converged was a series of eight postholes in two parallel lines (orientated north-west to south-east) along with two beam slot type features which ran parallel with **489**. These possibly represent some form of gate or corral located in the corner of the field. One sherd of Iron Age pottery (weighing 0.002kg) and one sherd of 17th century pottery (weighing 0.012kg) was collected from the fill of one of the beam slot type features.

Ridge and furrow

4.7.8 Across the southern portion of Area 1 and in Area 2, a number of furrows were revealed running on three separate alignments. In Area 1, Boundary **489** marked the change in alignment of the furrows, with furrows on the north side of this running in a north-west to south-east alignment and furrows to the south running north-northwest to south-southeast. In Area 2, the furrows were aligned north-south. All three of these alignments correspond with those seen on the 1739 Raunds Open Fields Map (Pugh & Smalley 2010, fig. 2) and to some extent on the geophysical survey (Fig. 2).

4.7.9 One sherd of Early to Middle Saxon pottery (weighing 0.031kg) and two sherds of 17th century pottery (weighing 0.008kg) were collected from furrows across Area 1, and a single sherd of 12th century pottery (weighing 0.002kg) was collected from a furrow in Area 2.

4.8 Period 6: Modern (1800+)

4.8.1 Two pits of modern date were identified on the site (Fig. 10). In Area 1, pit **328** was 2m in diameter and 0.88m deep (Plate 16). Several sherds of 19th and 20th century pottery (0.068kg), four fragments of ceramic building material (0.526kg) and part of a horseshoe (SF27) were recovered from the fill.

4.8.2 In Area 2, pit **524** was sub-circular in plan with a length of 1m: it contained 300 bones (weighing 0.057kg) from at least three semi-articulated chickens.

5 Factual Data and Assessment of Archaeological Potential

5.1 Stratigraphic and Structural Data

The Excavation Record

5.1.1 All hand written records have been collated and checked for internal consistency, and the site records have been transcribed onto an MS Access Database. Quantities of records are laid out in Table 2 below.

Type	*Quantity*
Context registers	24
Context numbers	738
Plan registers	5
Plans	133
Section registers	5
Sections	203
Sample registers	26
Samples	125
Small finds registers	3
Small finds	122
Black and white films	8
Digital photographs	750

Table 2: Quantification of excavation records

Finds and Environmental Quantification

5.1.2 All finds have been washed, quantified, and bagged or boxed. Total quantities of the main finds categories per period are listed in Table 3. The totals refer to the quantity of a given material in all features assigned to a specific period, including residual and intrusive material.

Period	*Pottery (kg)*	*Animal bone (kg)*	*Struck flint (kg)*	*Baked clay (kg)*
Neolithic	0.817	0.154	0.009	-
Late Bronze Age/ Early Iron Age	8.026	6.277	0.230	2.752
Roman	12.144	1.982	-	0.457
Saxon	6.872	11.053	-	3.835
Medieval	0.019	-	-	-
Post-medieval	0.040	-	-	-
Modern	0.023	0.113	-	-
Total	**27.941**	**19.579**	**0.239**	**9.796**

Table 3: Quantification of finds by period

5.1.3 Environmental bulk samples were collected from a representative cross section of feature types and locations. Bulk samples were taken to analyse the preservation of

micro- and macro-botanical remains. Pollen samples were also collected. They are summarised by feature type in Table 4 and by period in Table 5.

Sample type	*SFB*	*Posthole*	*Pit*	*Ditch*	*Trackway*	*Cremation*	*Other*	*Total*
Flotation	25	30	54	3	2	6	3	**123**
Pollen			2					**2**

Table 4: Quantification of samples by feature type

Sample type	*Neolithic*	*LBA/EIA*	*Saxon*	*Post-medieval*	*Undated*	*Total*
Flotation	6	61	34	5	17	**123**
Pollen		2				**2**

Table 5: Quantification of samples by period

Range and Variety

5.1.4 Features on the site included ditches, pits, postholes, a trackway, SFBs, cremations and solution hollows. All the ditches bar one were post-medieval field boundaries. The large pits with little to no finds and devoid of environmental remains were interpreted as solution hollows. There were a number of structures on the site including Iron Age post-built structures (which could potentially be interpreted as grain stores), Iron Age fence lines and Saxon SFBs.

Condition

5.1.5 All features on site had suffered considerably from truncation. Topsoil/overburden was minimal, particularly on the crest of the hill. Historic maps and the presence of ridge and furrow reiterates that the site has been intensely farmed since the medieval period. This suggests that it is quite likely that a number of features have been lost or destroyed on the site prior to the excavation.

5.2 Artefact Summaries

Earlier prehistoric pottery (Appendices B.1 and C)

Summary

5.2.1 Eleven sherds (0.817kg) of Neolithic pottery were recovered from the excavations, with a mean sherd weight of 0.074kg. The material dates to the Late Neolithic period and represents no more than three vessels. All bar one sherd came from cremation deposits. The sherds from cremations **34**, **36** and **38** are highly ornate with comb-point, finger-nail and slashed decoration, thus placing them in the Mortlake Style tradition.

Statement of Potential

5.2.2 Late Neolithic pottery assemblages are not well represented within the Northamptonshire region, thus making this small assemblage of interest. Similar pottery has been noted from sites at Ecton (*c.*18km south-west) and Briar Hill (*c.*27km south-west).

Later prehistoric pottery (Appendices B.1 and C)

Summary

5.2.3 A total of 1,163 sherds (8.026kg) of Iron Age pottery was recovered, with a mean sherd weight of 0.007kg. Six fabrics were identified and the assemblage dates from the Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age.

5.2.4 The majority of the assemblage was recovered from a group of twelve intercutting pits (**107**, Pit Group 1), from which 314 sherds of pottery weighing 2.59kg were collected. This represents 27% of the overall later prehistoric assemblage by sherd count and 32% by weight.

5.2.5 All the decorated pottery comprises vessels with fairly pronounced or sharply carinated shoulders with finger-tip impressions.

Statement of Potential

5.2.6 As with the later Neolithic pottery, assemblages from this period are not well represented within the region. It is worthy of note that common pottery of Middle Iron Age type, such as Scored Ware and later wheel-thrown wares are entirely absent from here, suggesting that the site was abandoned in the Early Iron Age.

5.2.7 The decorated pottery and range of fabrics is very similar to the Early Iron Age assemblage from Gretton (*c.*23km north-west). However the present excavation has produced a large assemblage of decorated vessels, which is generally quite rare in the county, thus making this assemblage important at a regional level.

Romano-British pottery (Appendices B.2 and D)

Summary

5.2.8 An assemblage of 692 sherds (12.144kg) of Roman pottery was collected during the excavations. A total of just eight fabrics were identified, with the majority of the assemblage (43.8% by weight) consisting of Sandy Grey wares followed by shell tempered wares (23.3% by weight). The entire assemblage dates from the 2nd to 3rd centuries AD.

Statement of Potential

5.2.9 Vessel forms present indicate a domestic coarse ware assemblage with limited access to high status products. Specialist wares are noticeable by their absence from the assemblage, this however may be due to the pottery not having been deposited within the area of excavation or may reflect the use of local alternatives. There are, however, an unusually high number of samian table wares: just over 12% of the assemblage.

5.2.10 The 2nd to 3rd century date of the pottery ties in well with the date of assemblages recovered from archaeological works across the Roman settlement to the immediate west of Area 1 during the Raunds Area Project and therefore has potential in helping to define the extent of contemporary activity in this area.

Anglo-Saxon pottery (Appendix B.1)

Summary

5.2.11 The Anglo-Saxon assemblage consists of 596 sherds (6.872kg) of pottery, with a mean sherd weight of 0.01kg. Six fabrics were identified within the assemblage, which dates from the 6th to 7th centuries.

5.2.12 Statement of Potential

5.2.13 Techniques employed during excavation of the SFBs with the features being dug in quadrants with each quadrant separately numbered, means there is the potential for spatial analysis to be undertaken on the assemblage.

5.2.14 The entire Anglo-Saxon assemblage produced just two decorated sherds. The range of fabrics and the two decorated sherds are very similar to the assemblage from the Furnells Manor site (*c.*500m east). Here, just 15 decorated sherds were noted from an assemblage of over 11,000 sherds. As with the Furnells Manor site, this assemblage is completely devoid of Ipswich and Maxey wares, which generally appear in large quantities on other sites across Raunds, such as Langham Road and Burystead.

5.2.15 It seems that the activity at this site was almost certainly contemporary with that at Furnells and the early phases of Langham Road and Burystead. The features represent what is very likely to have been an outlier of what appears to have been a very large settlement.

Small finds (Appendix B.3)

Summary

5.2.16 In total, 89 objects were recovered during excavation. Of the 89 objects, 27 were of copper alloy, 46 were of iron, six of glass and ten of animal skeletal material. Most of the objects could not be closely dated. However of those which could, objects range from the Iron Age through to modern periods.

5.2.17 The objects came from a range of features including Iron Age pits and Saxon SFBs. The largest group of small finds came from SFB **373** (17 in total).

Statement of Potential

5.2.18 Due to the majority of the assemblage being not closely datable, there is little potential for the small finds to aid in further dating the site. However, a number of the items are worthy of further specialist work.

5.2.19 Antler or bone pin SF5, from fill 32 of SFB **55** is unusual and distinctive but hard to parallel. The glass bead SF34, from fill 288 of Iron Age intercutting pits **107** (part of Pit Group 1) has superficial similar decoration to Guido's Arras Type II, however specific parallels are at present unknown. Iron tool SF79, from fill 211 of Iron Age pit **206** (part of Pit Group 1) is a possible knife with an offset whittle tang and with two cutting edges.

5.2.20 The three Roman coins recovered are datable. They all came from SFBs, so cannot aid in dating these features specifically, however they are likely to have their origins within the Roman settlement to the immediate west of Area 1.

Metalworking debris (Appendix B.4)

Summary

5.2.21 A small assemblage of 21 pieces of metalworking debris, weighing 0.7kg was recovered from the excavation and watching brief. The majority of the assemblage came from SFB **373** but a small amount of fuel ash was also recovered from Early Iron Age pit **651**.

Statement of Potential

5.2.22 The Saxon smithing slag indicates secondary metal working was taking place near to the structure. Therefore there is potential for further work in regard to Saxon

metalworking practices. There is potential for further analysis of the prehistoric fuel ash slag as well.

Struck flint (Appendix B.5)

Summary

5.2.23 A total of 45 struck flints were collected during the excavation. The assemblage dates from the Early Neolithic through to the Bronze Age. The pieces came from features dating from the Late Neolithic through to the Saxon period.

Statement of Potential

5.2.24 Only the pieces from the Late Neolithic cremation pits are likely to be in a secure context. The remaining pieces are all residual therefore there is little potential for further work from this assemblage.

Baked clay (Appendices B.6 and B.7)

Summary

5.2.25 A total of 95 fragments from baked clay objects (3.735kg) and a further 201 pieces (2.959kg) of baked clay and unbaked clay were collected during the works. The loomweights from pit **578** are of a Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age date. Further fragments of loomweights were collected from SFBs **225** and **373**.

Statement of Potential

5.2.26 The 9th/8th century BC loomweights from pit **578** are of particular interest. Further to this, the large fragment of daub from later prehistoric solution hollow **637** is also of interest. The vitrified clay from SFB **373** may be of further potential as possible evidence of hearths associated with secondary iron working.

Ceramic building material (Appendix B.8)

Summary

5.2.27 A small assemblage of ten pieces of ceramic building material, weighing 0.817kg was collected. The group comprises a small quantity of Roman tile including undiagnostic pieces and a fragment of *imbrex* along with several pieces of post-medieval roof tile fragments.

Statement of Potential

5.2.28 Due to the small size of the assemblage and its residual nature, little can be gained from further study of this assemblage.

Objects of stone (Appendix B.9)

Summary

5.2.29 A total of eight stone objects were collected during the archaeological works. The excavation produced an incomplete saddle quern from large Early Iron Age pit **382** and a complete chalk spindlewhorl from Saxon SFB **373**. The watching brief produced five roof tile fragments and a marble.

Statement of Potential

5.2.30 The later Bronze Age quern provides evidence for secondary crop processing at the site. The context of deposition, broken and within a pit fill, is also of interest and may suggest deliberate smashing and disposal. The quern is not local to the Raunds area therefore petrographic analysis would confirm its provenance.

5.3 Environmental Summaries

Human skeletal remains (Appendix E.1)

Summary

5.3.1 A total of three unurned cremations were recovered during excavations. The cremation pits were highly truncated, resulting in only low levels of cremated bone being collected (0.061kg in total). All three cremations are Late Neolithic in date.

5.3.2 A single fragment of adult human cranium (0.002kg) was recovered from fill 375 of SFB **373**.

Statement of Potential

5.3.3 The cremated bone assemblage, although small, was associated with Late Neolithic pottery and as such has some potential to contribute to the study of funereal practices in this period. The human skull fragment is unlikely to have been a deliberate inclusion within the backfill of the SFB and has no potential to further aid understanding of this feature or the site as a whole.

Animal bone (Appendix E.2)

Summary

5.3.4 The faunal assemblage consists of 6080 fragments (19.579kg) of animal bone. From this, 1354 (22%) could be identifiable to species. Overall the bone preservation was poor, meaning that gnaw marks could not be identified and butchery marks which were recorded are likely to represent a bare minimum of those present in the assemblage.

5.3.5 The majority of the assemblage (11.168kg) was collected from Saxon SFBs, representing 57% of the total assemblage by weight. From the Iron Age assemblage (6.277kg) a total of 2.785kg of animal bone was recovered from pit **382**, this included a near complete pig skeleton. The Iron Age animal bone represents 33% of the total assemblage by weight. The Roman assemblage comprises 1.982kg of animal bone, representing 10% by weight.

Statement of Potential

5.3.6 Neolithic and Iron Age faunal assemblages are rare in the Nene river valley, and although these assemblages are relatively small they have the potential to contribute to the study of this period on a local level. The articulated pig in pit **382** was potentially a special deposit and therefore also of interest. Due to the poor preservation of the bones however, any research potential in terms of analysing gnaw and butchery marks is limited.

5.3.7 The Saxon assemblage is far more substantial and it (along with the Iron Age material) may add useful data on animal husbandry practices for the Nene river valley and surrounding regions. There is also some potential for spatial analysis of the bones recovered from the SFBs.

Environmental Remains (Appendix E.3)

Summary

5.3.8 A total of 125 samples were taken during the excavations from features ranging in date from the Late Neolithic through to Saxon periods, with the Saxon SFBs being subject to intensive sampling.

5.3.9 Preservation of plant remains is by carbonisation along with a single seed preserved by mineralisation. None of the features sampled were waterlogged. The majority of the

samples were devoid of plant remains other than modern rootlets and, occasionally, sparse charcoal fragments.

5.3.10 The most fruitful sample came from undated pit **23**, which contained charred plant remains comprising free-threshing wheat grains, most probably a bread wheat variety. Free-threshing wheat and barley were recovered from a Middle Saxon ditch at Burystead, Raunds.

5.3.11 Very little charred material was recovered from the deposits within the SFBs, although the primary fills of these structures commonly produce sparse assemblages.

Statement of Potential

5.3.12 In general the samples are poor in terms of identifiable material which precludes detailed interpretation of the features sampled. The charred plant remains consist mainly of cereal grains that are poorly preserved, which is most likely due to taphonomic factors including the burial environment which is mostly acidic sand.

5.3.13 Overall, the evidence for the disposal of charred plant remains across the site is limited either due to the preservation conditions, the truncation of the site or possibly the lack of burial of carbonised material. As such the potential for this assemblage to contribute to any of the project's research aims is very limited.

6 RESEARCH AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

6.1.1 The research aims and objectives for the project are partly based on those in *The Archaeology of the East Midlands: an archaeological resource assessment and research agenda* (Cooper 2006) and *East Midlands Heritage: an updated research agenda and strategy for the historic environment of the East Midlands* (Knight *et al.* 2012). The relevant sections from these are noted in italics below and followed by a brief discussion as to how the results of the fieldwork can add to the debate on the specific research themes.

Neolithic

6.1.2 The development of ceremonial monuments and their environs

Despite uncovering a low level of Neolithic funerary activity, the site's location within a known larger funerary landscape means that how the three cremations from Area 1 fit into the wider context needs to be considered. Cotton Henge is just 1km south of the three Late Neolithic cremations and so it is likely that this monument would have been visible from their location. The same can be said for the funerary complex at West Cotton, which is located just 1.5km south-west in the base of the valley.

Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age

6.1.3 Characterise the Late Bronze Age and Early Iron Age settlement resource and investigate intra-regional variability

It is often difficult to assign archaeological evidence as either Late Bronze Age or Early Iron Age. Settlement pattern is diverse, being both enclosed and unenclosed with scatters of roundhouses, pits and posthole structures. The evidence of this date from Warth Park appears to be no different. Due to the high level of truncation across the site, it is possible that originally there were more features across this area. It is notable that no roundhouse structures were identified here. Excavations at Gretton, Great Oakley and Weekley Hall Wood, Northamptonshire have demonstrated that settlements in this area are often unenclosed and of small scale, potentially only containing a few timber structures and pits. The pottery assemblage from Warth Park includes decorated sherds with sharply carinated shoulders and finger-tip impressions, giving a Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age date. Middle and Late Iron Age wares are completely absent. The size of this assemblage however makes the material of regional importance, thus having the potential to aid in the understanding and interpretation of settlement activity during this period of transition.

6.1.4 Communication networks. How does the trackway aid in understanding the site's association with other Iron Age settlements in the area

Despite the fact that no direct settlement evidence (such as ring gullies) was identified on the site, the presence of the cobbled trackway highlights that this area was constantly used and accessed during the Early Iron Age period. The trackway was not formally metalled and was not wide enough for vehicles such as carts, so it is possible that it was used for the movement of animals or for small quantities of goods which could be carried by animal. Due to the high levels of truncation of the site, it is also possible that this trackway continued on further to the north-east. It would be of interest to investigate other Early Iron Age settlements within the immediate environs to see if a larger network of trackways can possibly be identified.

Roman

6.1.5 How does the Early Iron Age trackway relate to the Roman road to the south-west of site

During the geophysical survey a north-northwest to south-southeast aligned Roman road was identified, with a substantial Roman settlement on its eastern side. Although the Iron Age trackway was not picked up by the geophysical survey, if its line was projected towards the Roman road, it would intersect with it at a right angle. Therefore it is possible that this trackway was still visible or known about during the Roman period and thus presumably utilised by the Romans living in the adjacent settlement.

6.1.6 How do the Roman features found during the archaeological works relate and add to our understanding of the Roman settlement to the west

Watching brief Area C was located adjacent to the probable Roman road, this is where the Roman intercutting pits and postholes were uncovered. The recovery of 72 sherds (1.516kg by weight) of samian pottery, along with a large assemblage of other Roman wares implies a potentially high status settlement in the near vicinity.

Anglo-Saxon

6.1.7 How does the evidence for Saxon occupation relate to that of the same date identified with in Raunds area

The pottery assemblage is very similar to that from the Furnells Manor site located just 500m to the east and shows that the two sites were contemporary. There are also some similarities with the pottery from the earlier phases of occupation at Langham Road and Burystead, around 600m to the east. Raunds is known to have been well occupied during the 6th and 7th centuries. Thus this site would benefit from investigation into how it related to these other sites, particularly to Furnells Manor. For example, if this was an outlier to the Furnells Manor site, why was the settlement so widespread?

6.1.8 Saxon metalworking practices

The assemblage of metalworking debris from SFB **373** indicates secondary metal working at the site. Further to this, vitrified baked clay was found within the fills of the SFB. This along with the hearth lining also recovered from the SFB would suggest that metalworking was taking place near to this location. Comparative study of metalworking practices at the Saxon settlements within the Raunds area should be undertaken to explain why smithing was occurring in this location.

7 METHODS STATEMENTS FOR ANALYSIS

7.1 Stratigraphic Analysis

7.1.1 Contexts, finds and environmental data will be analysed using an MS Access database. The specialist information will be integrated to aid dating and complete more detailed phasing of the site. A full stratigraphic narrative will be produced and integrated with the results of the specialist analysis and will form the basis of the archive report (see below).

7.2 Illustration

7.2.1 The existing CAD plans will be updated with any amended phasing and additional sections digitised if appropriate. Report figures will be generated using Adobe Illustrator. Any finds recommended for illustration will be hand drawn and then digitised, or where appropriate photography of certain finds-types will be undertaken.

7.3 Documentary Research

7.3.1 Primary and published sources will be consulted using the Northamptonshire Historic Environment Record, aerial photographs and comparable sites locally and nationally in order to place the site within its historical and archaeological context. This evidence will be collated and where relevant reproduced in the full grey literature report and any subsequent publication.

7.4 Artefactual Analysis

7.4.1 All the artefacts and environmental remains have been assessed with recommendations for further analysis given in the individual specialist reports. Further work will entail the following:

Earlier prehistoric pottery (Appendices B.1 and C)

7.4.2 Beyond drawing the assemblage, little else is required for this Late Neolithic group. Pottery of this period is not well represented in the region, therefore discussion of the assemblage in its regional context is important.

Later prehistoric pottery (Appendices B.1 and C)

7.4.3 Selected sherds from the later prehistoric group should be illustrated (10-15 in total). An exercise of cross-fitting and vessel reconstruction should also be attempted for the assemblage. Radiocarbon dating of pottery in secure contexts could also be undertaken to try and further define the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age transition on the site.

Roman pottery (Appendices B.2 and D)

7.4.4 Further work should include more detailed analysis of the fabric and form of the pottery, including making a selection for illustration and writing a catalogue. The pottery should be analysed in relation to the features from which it was excavated. The discussion should be expanded upon and the pottery to be set in its regional context. The samian assemblage should be illustrated and the material compared with other sites locally.

Anglo-Saxon pottery (Appendices B.1 and C)

7.4.5 A selected group of sherds should be illustrated (five to ten in total). A cross-fitting exercise and vessel reconstruction should also be attempted. Analysis of the assemblage's relation to the nearby Furnells, Langham Road and Burystead sites should also be investigated. The SFBs were dug in quadrants, thus the assemblage

would benefit from a spatial exercise to see if any noticeable patterns of deposition can be highlighted.

Metalwork (Appendix B.3)

7.4.6 None of the metal work has been identified as being in need of conservation. Further parallels with some of the items should be sought, such as the iron whittle-tang knife (which also requires x-raying). An illustrated report should be prepared for inclusion into the publication.

Worked bone (Appendix B.3)

7.4.7 The worked bone assemblage consists of ten implements, comprising pins, bodkin-like tools and combs. None of the bone combs have preserved decoration. One of the pins is unusual and thus far no parallels have been found. Further investigation to find parallels should be undertaken and this item illustrated. A brief report should also be prepared for inclusion in the publication.

Glass (Appendix B.3)

7.4.8 Further work is recommended for the glass fragments from Saxon SFB **55** and the beads from Iron Age pit **107** and from Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pit **578**. This includes exploration of parallel examples. All the objects should be illustrated and a report prepared from inclusion into the publication.

Metalworking debris (Appendix B.4)

7.4.9 The fuel ash slag from prehistoric pit **651** would benefit from microprobe analysis so as to establish its composition.

Struck flint (Appendix B.5)

7.4.10 Due to the size and residual nature of the lithic assemblage, no further work beyond a brief report for inclusion in the publication is needed.

Objects of baked clay (Appendix B.6)

7.4.11 The Post Deveral-Rimbury weights from pit **578** are of interest. A brief text discussing the weights is required, listing any relevant local parallels and dating evidence. A description of the Saxon annular weights and spindlewhorl is also needed, noting the dimensions of the surviving fragments, perhaps in tabular form.

7.4.12 The complete loomweights and spindlewhorl require drawing or photographing. An illustrated object catalogue is also needed.

Baked and unbaked clay (Appendix B.7)

7.4.13 The large fragment of daub from solution hollow **637** requires a short descriptive note and illustration. The vitrified clay from SFB **373** is also of interest and should be considered when discussing the metalworking debris.

Ceramic building material (Appendix B.8)

7.4.14 Whilst a note should be made of the presence of possible recycled Roman CBM within the fills of the SFBs, no further work is required on this assemblage.

Objects of stone (Appendix B.9)

7.4.15 A publication paragraph considering local examples of querns and their context of deposition would be of interest. Petrographic analysis would confirm provenance as the stone from which the quern is constructed is not local to Raunds. The quern and spindlewhorl should be drawn.

7.5 Ecofactual Analysis

Human skeletal remains (Appendix E.1)

7.5.1 The cremation assemblage will require full recording and metrical analysis. This should include microscopic examination of the fragments in order to determine the identification of skeletal elements, and where possible to explore whether there had been any selection process favouring certain body parts, and detailed analysis of the depositional context. No further work is required on the small skull fragment.

Faunal remains (Appendix E.2)

7.5.2 The assemblage will require full recording and analysis. All bones will be fully recorded using a specially designed MS Access database. At least 25% of a given element must be present for it to be counted. Each element will be identified to species where possible using comparative collections and reference materials.

Environmental remains (Appendix E.3)

7.5.3 The environmental results from the excavations have been poor. The most fruitful environmental remains (from undated pit **23**) could be used to ascertain a radiocarbon date for the sample. The environmental remains can also be tied in with the sampling results from other sites in the near vicinity.

8 Report Writing, Archiving and Publication

8.1 Report Writing

8.1.1 An archive report will be prepared that will include results of all analyses. A publication article will be produced which summarises the results and focuses on the key aspects.

8.2 Storage and Curation

8.2.1 Excavated material and records will be deposited with, and curated by, Northamptonshire County Council in appropriate county stores under the Site Code XNNWAR13. The county HER Event Numbers are ENN 107957 (excavation) and ENN 107958 (watching brief). A digital archive will be deposited with OA Library/ADS.

8.2.2 During analysis and report preparation, OA East will hold all material and reserves the right to send material for specialist analysis. The archive will be prepared in accordance with current OA East guidelines, which are based on current national guidelines.

8.3 Publication

8.3.1 It is proposed that the results of the project should be published in Northamptonshire Archaeology under the working title 'Neolithic funerary activity and Iron Age to Saxon settlement at Warth Park, Raunds' by Louise Bush.

8.3.2 It is proposed that the results of the project should be placed within the wider context of the extensive fieldwork results from the Raunds Area Project, within which the development area it situated.

9 Resources and Programming

9.1 Project Team Structure

Name	*Initials*	*Project Role*	*Establishment*
Paul Blinkhorn	PB	Pottery specialist	Freelance
Louise Bush	LB	Author	OA East
James Drummond-Murray	JDM	Project manager	OA East
Rachel Fosberry	RF	Environmental specialist	OA East
Helen Geake	HG	Saxon metalwork specialist	Freelance
Chris Howard-Davis	CHD	Prehistoric/Roman small finds specialist	OA North
Illustrator	*ILL/TBC*	Illustrator	OA East
Louise Loe	LL	HSR specialist	OA South
Alice Lyons	AL	Roman pottery specialist	OA East
Sarah Percival	SP	Baked clay & metalworking debris specialist	OA East
Elizabeth Popescu	EP	Post-excavation and Publications manager; Editor	OA East
Patrick Quinn	PQ	Ceramic petrography	UCL
Lena Strid	LS	Faunal remains specialist	OA South

Table 6: Project team

9.2 Products and Tasks

9.2.1 Products and Tasks relating to specialist analysis are listed below with the approximate number of days required.

Artefact/Ecofact	*Initials*	*Task*	*No. of days*
Earlier prehistoric pottery	PB	• Discussion of assemblage in regional context • Cataloguing • Select sherds for illustration	1
Later prehistoric pottery	PB	• Integrate site data • Check for cross-fits and vessel reconstruction • Analysis/discussion of chronology & significance within regional context • Cataloguing • Select sherds for illustration	2
Roman pottery	AL	• More detailed analysis of the fabric and form of the pottery • Cataloguing • Select sherds for illustration • Analysis/discussion of context, chronology and significance within regional context	4
Saxon pottery	PB	• Integrate site data • Check for cross-fits and vessel reconstruction • Analysis and discussion of chronology and general significance within its local and regional context • Cataloguing • Select sherds for illustration	2
Metal objects	HG	• Integrate site data • Search for necessary parallels • Select pieces for illustration	1
Glass objects	CHD	• Integrate site data • Search for parallels	1
Worked bone objects	CHD	• Integrate site data • Search for necessary parallels • Select pieces for illustration	1
Objects of baked clay	SP	• Paragraph discussing the Later Bronze Age/Early Iron Age weights • Description of the Saxon annular weights and spindlewhorl • Select objects for illustration	1
Baked clay	SP	• Short paragraph on daub from prehistoric pit and Saxon hearth material • Select pieces for illustration	0.25
Objects of stone	SP	• Paragraph discussing Later Bronze Age/Early Iron Age quern • Catalogue entry for chalk spindlewhorl	0.25
	PQ	• Petrographic analysis on provenance of quern	*tbc*
MWD	PQ	• Further analysis of fuel ash slag - microprobe	*tbc*
HSR	LL	• Undertake full metrical analysis	2
Faunal remains	LS	• Full recording and analysis • Research	*c.*12

Environmental remains	RF	• Recovery of carbonised remains for radiocarbon dating	1
Radiocarbon dating	SUERC	• If required: later prehistoric pottery chronology and dating of pit **23**	*tbc*
Illustration	*TBC*	• Illustrate selected artefacts	*c.*14

Table 7: Task list

APPENDIX A. CONTEXT SUMMARY WITH PROVISIONAL PHASING

Area	*Context*	*Cut*	*Category*	*Feature Type*	*Spot Date*	*Phase*
3	1	5	cut	pit		2
3	2	1	fill	pit		-
3	3	3	cut	pit		2
3	4	3	fill	pit	IA	2
3	5	5	cut	pit		2
3	6	5	fill	pit		-
3	7	7	cut	pit		2
3	8	7	fill	pit		-
3	9	7	fill	pit		-
3	10	10	cut	pit		2
3	11	10	fill	pit		-
3	12	10	fill	pit		-
3	13	13	cut	ditch		5
3	14	13	fill	ditch		-
3	15	15	cut	pit		2
3	16	15	fill	pit		-
3	17	17	cut	ditch		5
3	18	17	fill	ditch		-
3	19	20	fill	pit	IA	2
3	20	20	cut	pit		2
3	21	22	fill	ditch		-
3	22	22	cut	ditch		5
3	23	23	cut	pit		4
3	24	23	fill	pit		-
3	25	23	fill	pit		-
3	26	26	cut	posthole		2
3	27	26	fill	posthole		-
1	28	-	fill	Tree throw	E/MS	4
1	29	77	fill	SFB	E/MS	4
1	30	56	fill	?pit	IA	2
1	31	55	fill	SFB	E/MS	4
1	32	55	fill	SFB	E/MS	4
1	33	34	fill	pit	Late Neo	1
1	34	34	cut	pit		1
1	35	36	fill	pit	Late Neo	1

Area	Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Spot Date	Phase
1	36	36	cut	pit		1
1	37	38	fill	pit	Late Neo	1
1	38	38	cut	pit		1
1	39	40	fill	ditch		-
1	40	40	cut	ditch		5
1	41	55	fill	SFB	E/MS	4
1	42	55	fill	SFB	E/MS	4
1	43	55	fill	SFB	E/MS	4
1	44	55	fill	SFB	E/MS	4
1	45	46	fill	pit	EIA	2
1	46	46	cut	pit		2
1	47	48	fill	pit		-
1	48	48	cut	pit		2
1	49	50	fill	posthole		-
1	50	50	cut	posthole		0
1	51	52	fill	posthole		-
1	52	52	cut	posthole		0
1	53	53	cut	posthole		4
1	54	53	fill	posthole	E/MS	4
1	55	55	cut	SFB		4
1	56	56	cut	?pit		2
1	57	56	fill	?pit	IA	2
1	58		VOID			-
1	59	56	fill	?pit		-
1	60	56	fill	?pit	IA	2
1	61	61	cut	posthole		4
1	62	61	fill	posthole		-
1	63	63	cut	posthole		4
1	64	63	fill	posthole		-
1	65	65	cut	posthole		4
1	66	65	fill	posthole		-
1	67	67	cut	posthole		4
1	68	67	fill	posthole		-
1	69	69	cut	posthole		4
1	70	69	fill	posthole	E/MS	4
1	71	72	fill	pit		-
1	72	72	cut	pit		4
	73		VOID			-

Area	Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Spot Date	Phase
	74		VOID			-
1	75	77	fill	SFB	E/MS	4
1	76	77	fill	SFB		-
1	77	77	cut	SFB		4
1	78	79	fill	posthole		-
1	79	79	cut	posthole		4
1	80	77	fill	SFB	E/MS	4
1	81	77	fill	SFB	E/MS	4
1	82	77	fill	SFB		-
1	83		VOID			-
1	84	84	cut	posthole		4
1	85	84	fill	posthole		-
1	86	86	cut	posthole		4
1	87	86	fill	posthole	E/MS	4
1	88	89	fill	posthole		-
1	89	89	cut	posthole		4
1	90	-	fill	Tree throw	E/MS	4
1	91	91	cut	posthole		2
1	92	91	fill	posthole	IA	2
1	93	93	cut	posthole		2
1	94	93	fill	posthole	IA	2
1	95	95	cut	pit		0
1	96	95	fill	pit		-
1	97	77	fill	SFB	E/MS	4
1	98	77	fill	SFB	E/MS	4
1	99	77	fill	SFB		-
1	100	77	fill	SFB	E/MS	4
1	101	77	fill	SFB	E/MS	4
1	102	77	fill	SFB		-
1	103	104	fill	posthole	E/MS	4
1	104	104	cut	posthole		4
1	105	106	fill	posthole		-
1	106	106	cut	posthole		4
1	107	107	cut	pit		2
1	108	107	fill	pit	IA	2
1	109	107	fill	pit	IA	2
1	110	107	fill	pit	EIA	2
1	111	-	layer	spread	?EIA	2

Area	Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Spot Date	Phase
1	112	113	fill	posthole		-
1	113	113	cut	posthole		0
1	114	116	fill	postpipe		-
1	115	116	fill	posthole		-
1	116	116	cut	posthole		5
1	117	118	fill	posthole		-
1	118	118	cut	posthole		5
1	119	120	fill	posthole		-
1	120	120	cut	posthole		5
1	121	123	fill	postpipe		-
1	122	123	fill	posthole		-
1	123	123	cut	posthole		5
1	124	125	fill	posthole		-
1	125	125	cut	posthole		5
1	126	127	fill	posthole		-
1	127	127	cut	posthole		5
1	128	129	fill	posthole		-
1	129	129	cut	posthole		5
1	130	131	fill	posthole		-
1	131	131	cut	posthole		5
1	132	134	fill	posthole		-
1	133	134	fill	posthole		-
1	134	134	cut	posthole		5
1	135	136	fill	posthole		-
1	136	136	cut	posthole		5
1	137	138	fill	posthole		-
1	138	138	cut	posthole		5
1	139	139	cut	pit		2
1	140	139	fill	pit	IA	2
1	141	139	fill	pit	IA	2
1	142	143	fill	ditch	Post-med	5
1	143	143	cut	ditch		5
1	144	145	fill	pit	IA	2
1	145	145	cut	pit		2
1	146	146	cut	pit		2
1	147	146	fill	pit		-
1	148	0	cut	pit		2
1	149	148	fill	pit	?EIA	2

Area	Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Spot Date	Phase
1	150	-	surface find	-	IA	2
1	151	151	cut	pit		2
1	152	151	fill	pit	IA	2
1	153	151	fill	pit	EIA	2
1	154	155	fill	pit		-
1	155	155	cut	pit		5
1	156	157	fill	pit		-
1	157	157	cut	pit		5
1	158	159	fill	posthole		-
1	159	159	cut	posthole		2
1	160	161	fill	pit		-
1	161	161	cut	pit	IA	2
1	162	163	fill	pit	IA	2
1	163	163	cut	pit		2
1	164	165	fill	?beam slot		-
1	165	165	cut	?beam slot		5
1	166	167	fill	?beam slot	17th C	5
1	167	167	cut	?beam slot		5
1	168	169	fill	posthole		-
1	169	169	cut	posthole		5
1	170	171	fill	posthole		-
1	171	171	cut	posthole		5
1	172	173	fill	posthole		-
1	173	173	cut	posthole		5
1	174	175	fill	posthole		-
1	175	175	cut	posthole		5
1	176	177	fill	posthole		-
1	177	177	cut	posthole		5
1	178	179	fill	posthole		-
1	179	179	cut	posthole		5
1	180	181	fill	posthole		-
1	181	181	cut	posthole		5
1	182	183	fill	posthole		-
1	183	183	cut	posthole		5
1	184	185	fill	posthole		-
1	185	185	cut	posthole		5
1	186	187	fill	posthole		-
1	187	187	cut	posthole		5

Area	Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Spot Date	Phase
1	188	189	fill	posthole		-
1	189	189	cut	posthole		5
1	190	191	fill	posthole		-
1	191	191	cut	posthole		5
1	192	193	fill	posthole		-
1	193	193	cut	posthole		5
1	194	195	fill	posthole		-
1	195	195	cut	posthole		5
1	196	197	fill	posthole		-
1	197	197	cut	posthole		5
1	198	199	fill	posthole		-
1	199	199	cut	posthole		5
1	200	201	fill	stakehole		-
1	201	201	cut	stakehole		5
1	202	203	fill	stakehole		-
1	203	203	cut	stakehole		5
1	204	205	fill	stakehole		-
1	205	205	cut	stakehole		5
1	206	206	cut	pit		2
1	207	206	fill	pit	IA	2
1	208	206	fill	pit	IA	2
1	209	206	fill	pit		-
1	210	206	fill	pit	IA	2
1	211	206	fill	pit	IA	2
1	212	212	cut	pit		2
1	213	212	fill	pit		-
1	214	212	fill	pit		-
1	215	212	fill	pit		-
1	216	212	fill	pit	IA	2
1	217	217	cut	pit		2
1	218	217	fill	pit		-
1	219	220	fill	?beam slot		-
1	220	220	cut	?beam slot		5
1	221	222	fill	ditch		-
1	222	222	cut	ditch		5
1	223	225	fill	SFB	E/MS	4
1	224	225	fill	SFB	E/MS	4
1	225	225	cut	SFB		4

Area	Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Spot Date	Phase
1	226	227	fill	posthole	E/MS	4
1	227	227	cut	posthole		4
1	228	225	fill	SFB	E/MS	4
1	229	225	fill	SFB	E/MS	4
1	230	225	fill	SFB	E/MS	4
1	231	225	fill	SFB	E/MS	4
1	232	225	fill	SFB	E/MS	4
1	233	225	fill	SFB	E/MS	4
1	234	235	fill	posthole	E/MS	4
1	235	235	cut	posthole		4
1	236	237	fill	posthole	E/MS	4
1	237	237	cut	posthole		4
1	238	238	cut	pit		2
1	239	238	fill	pit	IA	2
1	240	240	cut	pit		2
1	241	240	fill	pit	IA	2
1	242	242	cut	pit		2
1	243	242	fill	pit		-
1	244	242	fill	pit	IA	2
1	245	242	fill	pit	IA	2
1	246	246	cut	pit		2
1	247	246	fill	pit	IA	2
1	248	248	cut	pit		2
1	249	248	fill	pit	IA	2
1	250	107	fill	pit		-
1	251	107	fill	pit		-
1	252	107	fill	pit	IA	2
1	253	253	cut	pit		2
1	254	253	fill	pit		-
1	255	255	cut	pit		2
1	256	255	fill	pit	IA	2
1	257	258	fill	posthole		-
1	258	258	cut	posthole		4
1	259	259	cut	SFB		4
1	260	259	fill	SFB		-
1	261	259	fill	SFB		-
1	262	259	fill	SFB		-
1	263	259	fill	SFB		-

Area	Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Spot Date	Phase
1	264	264	cut	posthole		4
1	265	264	fill	posthole	E/MS	4
1	266	266	cut	posthole		2
1	267	266	fill	posthole		-
1	268	268	cut	posthole		2
1	269	268	fill	posthole		-
1	270	268	fill	posthole		-
1	271	271	cut	posthole		2
1	272	271	fill	posthole		-
1	273	271	fill	posthole		-
1	274	274	cut	pit		0
1	275	274	fill	pit		-
1	276	276	cut	pit		2
1	277	276	fill	pit		-
1	278	278	cut	posthole		2
1	279	279	cut	pit		2
1	280	279	fill	pit	IA	2
1	281	282	fill	pit		-
1	282	282	cut	pit		2
1	283	283	cut	pit		2
1	284	284	cut	pit		2
1	285	284	fill	pit		-
1	286	286	cut	pit		2
1	287	286	fill	pit	?MIA	2
1	288	286	fill	pit	IA	2
1	289	-	surface find	-	IA	2
1	290	290	cut	ditch		2
1	291	290	fill	ditch	IA	2
1	292	290	fill	ditch		-
1	293	290	fill	surface		-
1	294	294	cut	ditch		2
1	295	294	fill	ditch	IA	2
1	296	294	fill	surface (external)		-
1	297	298	fill	ditch	IA	2
1	298	298	cut	pit		2
1	299	300	fill	pit		-
1	300	300	cut	pit		2

Area	Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Spot Date	Phase
1	301	302	fill	ditch		-
1	302	302	cut	ditch		2
1	303	304	fill	ditch	IA	2
1	304	304	cut	ditch		2
1	305	307	fill	ditch	IA	2
1	306	307	fill	ditch	IA	2
1	307	307	cut	ditch		2
1	308	312	fill	ditch		-
1	309	312	fill	ditch	IA	2
1	310	312	fill	ditch	IA	2
1	311	312	fill	trackway		-
1	312	312	cut	ditch		2
1	313	312	fill	ditch		-
1	314	312	fill	ditch		-
	315		VOID			-
1	316	317	fill	ditch	IA	2
1	317	317	cut	ditch		2
1	318	318	cut	pit		2
1	319	318	fill	pit	IA	2
1	320	320	cut	ditch		2
1	321	320	fill	ditch		-
1	322	320	fill	ditch		-
1	323	324	fill	ditch		-
1	324	324	cut	ditch		2
1	325	327	fill	posthole		-
1	326	327	fill	ditch		-
1	327	327	cut	posthole		0
1	328	328	cut	pit		6
1	329	328	fill	pit	Modern	6
1	330	328	fill	pit		-
1	331	331	cut	ditch		2
1	332	331	fill	ditch		-
1	333	333	cut	ditch		2
1	334	333	fill	ditch	IA	2
1	335	339	fill	ditch	EIA	2
1	336	339	fill	ditch		-
1	337	339	fill	ditch		-
1	338	339	fill	ditch		-

1	339	339	cut	ditch		2
1	340	340	cut	pit	IA	2
1	341	340	fill	pit		2
1	342	342	cut	pit		2
1	343	342	fill	pit	IA	2
1	344	344	cut	pit		2
1	345	344	fill	pit		-
1	346	346	cut	pit		2
1	347	346	fill	pit		-
1	348	348	cut	trackway		2
1	349	348	layer	trackway	IA	2
1	350	348	layer	trackway		2
1	351	348	layer	trackway	IA	2
1	352	348	layer	trackway		2
1	353	353	cut	pit		2
1	354	353	fill	pit		-
1	355	353	fill	pit	IA	2
1	356	353	fill	pit		-
1	357	357	cut	pit		2
1	358	357	fill	pit		-
1	359	357	fill	pit		-
1	360	360	cut	pit		2
1	361	366	fill	pit	EIA	2
1	362	360	fill	pit		-
1	363	360	fill	pit	IA	2
1	364	364	cut	pit		2
1	365	364	fill	pit	IA	2
1	366	366	cut	pit		2
1	367	367	cut	ditch		2
1	368	367	fill	ditch		-
1	369	369	cut	ditch		2
1	370	369	fill	ditch		-
1	371	371	cut	posthole		0
1	372	371	fill	posthole		-
1	373	373	cut	SFB		4
1	374	373	fill	SFB	E/MS	4
1	375	373	fill	SFB	E/MS	4
1	376	-	surface find	-	IA	2
1	377	-	surface find	-	IA	2

Area	Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Spot Date	Phase
1	378	-	surface find	-	Mid 17 C	5
1	379	-	surface find	-	Late 17 C	5
1	380	-	surface find	-	E/MS	4
1	381	-	surface find	-	C2-C3	-
1	382	382	cut	pit		2
1	383	382	fill	pit	IA	2
1	384	384	fill	pit	IA	2
1	385	382	fill	pit	IA	2
1	386	373	fill	SFB	6th C	4
1	387	373	fill	SFB	E/MS	4
2	388	389	fill	posthole		-
2	389	389	cut	posthole		2
2	390	391	fill	gully	IA	2
2	391	391	cut	gully		2
2	392	393	fill	pit		-
2	393	393	cut	pit		2
2	394	395	fill	gully	IA	2
2	395	395	cut	gully		2
1	396	396	cut	posthole		2
1	397	396	fill	posthole		-
1	398	398	cut	posthole		2
1	399	398	fill	posthole	IA	2
1	400	400	cut	posthole		2
1	401	400	fill	posthole	IA	2
1	402	402	cut	posthole		2
1	403	402	fill	posthole	IA	2
2	404	405	fill	ditch		-
2	405	405	cut	ditch		5
2	406	407	fill	ditch	12th C	5
2	407	407	cut	ditch		5
1	408	408	cut	posthole		2
1	409	408	fill	posthole	IA	2
1	410	410	cut	posthole		4
1	411	410	fill	posthole		-
1	412	412	cut	pit		2
1	413	412	fill	pit		-
1	414	415	fill	posthole		-
2	415	415	cut	posthole		2

Area	Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Spot Date	Phase
2	416	417	fill	posthole		-
2	417	417	cut	posthole		2
2	418	419	fill	pit		-
2	419	419	cut	pit		0
1	420	420	cut	pit		2
1	421	420	fill	pit	IA	2
1	422	420	fill	pit		-
1	423	420	fill	pit		-
1	424	424	cut	pit		2
1	425	424	fill	pit	IA	2
1	426	424	fill	pit		-
1	427	424	fill	pit	IA	2
1	428	430	fill	posthole		-
1	429	430	fill	posthole		-
1	430	430	cut	posthole		2
1	431	432	fill	pit/posthole		-
1	432	432	cut	pit/posthole		2
1	433	434	fill	pit		-
1	434	434	cut	pit		2
1	435	436	fill	ditch	18th C	6
1	436	436	cut	ditch		6
1	437	438	fill	ditch/gully terminus		-
1	438	438	cut	ditch/gully terminus		2
1	439	440	fill	ditch/gully terminus		-
1	440	440	cut	ditch/gully terminus		2
1	441	442	fill	ditch/gulley terminus		-
1	442	442	cut	ditch/gulley terminus		2
1	443	444	fill	ditch terminus		-
1	444	444	cut	ditch terminus		2
1	445	446	fill	ditch terminus		-
1	446	446	cut	ditch terminus		2
1	447	448	fill	ditch	IA	2
1	448	448	cut	ditch		
1	449	450	fill	posthole		-

Area	Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Spot Date	Phase
1	450	450	cut	posthole		2
1	451	452	fill	ditch terminus		-
1	452	452	cut	ditch terminus		2
1	453	454	fill	pit	IA	2
1	454	454	cut	pit		2
1	455	456	fill	ditch terminus	IA	2
1	456	456	cut	ditch terminus		2
1	457	458	fill	ditch		-
1	458	458	cut	ditch		2
1	459	460	fill	?posthole/pit	IA	2
1	460	460	cut	?posthole/pit		2
1	461	462	fill	posthole	IA	2
1	462	462	cut	posthole		2
1	463	464	fill	posthole		-
1	464	464	cut	posthole		2
1	465	467	fill	pit/tree throw	IA	2
1	466	467	fill	pit/tree throw		2
1	467	467	cut	pit/tree throw		2
1	468	469	fill	posthole		-
1	469	469	cut	posthole		2
1	470	471	fill	pit	IA	2
1	471	471	cut	pit		2
1	472	473	fill	ditch terminus		-
1	473	473	cut	ditch terminus		2
1	474	475	fill	ditch	IA	2
1	475	475	cut	ditch		2
1	476	477	fill	ditch	IA	2
1	477	477	cut	ditch		2
1	478	479	fill	pit	IA	2
1	479	479	cut	pit		2
1	480	482	fill	ditch	IA	2
1	481	482	fill	ditch		-
1	482	482	cut	ditch		2
1	483	484	fill	ditch	IA	2
1	484	484	cut	ditch		2
1	485	488	fill	ditch	IA	2
1	486	488	fill	ditch	IA	2
1	487	488	fill	ditch	IA	2

Area	Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Spot Date	Phase
1	488	488	cut	ditch		2
1	489	489	cut	posthole		5
1	490	489	fill	posthole		-
1	491	491	cut	posthole		5
1	492	491	fill	posthole		-
1	493	493	cut	posthole		5
1	494	493	fill	posthole		-
1	495	495	cut	posthole		5
1	496	495	fill	posthole		-
1	497	497	cut	posthole		5
1	498	497	fill	posthole		-
1	499	499	cut	posthole		5
1	500	499	fill	posthole		-
1	501	501	cut	posthole		5
1	502	501	fill	posthole		-
1	503	503	cut	posthole		5
1	504	503	fill	posthole		-
1	505	505	cut	posthole		5
1	506	505	fill	posthole		-
1	507	373	fill	SFB	E/MS	4
1	508	373	fill	SFB	?6th C	4
1	509	509	cut	posthole		4
1	510	509	fill	posthole		-
1	511	373	fill	SFB	E/MS	4
1	512	373	fill	SFB	6th C	4
2	513	514	fill	posthole		-
2	514	514	cut	posthole		2
2	515	516	fill	posthole		-
2	516	516	cut	posthole		2
2	517	518	fill	posthole	IA	2
2	518	518	cut	posthole		2
1	519	520	fill	posthole	IA	2
1	520	520	cut	posthole		2
1	521	522	fill	stakehole		-
1	522	522	cut	stakehole		2
2	523	524	fill	pit		-
2	524	524	cut	pit		6
2	525	526	fill	posthole		-

Area	Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Spot Date	Phase
2	526	526	cut	posthole		2
2	527	528	fill	pit/posthole		-
2	528	528	cut	pit/posthole		2
1	529	412	fill/lining	pit		-
1	530	412	fill	pit		-
2	531	531	cut	posthole		2
2	532	531	fill	posthole	IA	2
2	533	533	cut	posthole		2
2	534	533	fill	posthole	IA	2
2	535	535	cut	posthole		2
2	536	535	fill	posthole		-
2	537	537	cut	posthole		2
2	538	537	fill	posthole	IA	2
2	539	539	cut	posthole		2
2	540	539	fill	posthole		-
2	541	541	cut	posthole		2
2	542	541	fill	posthole		-
2	543	544	fill	posthole	IA	2
2	544	544	cut	posthole		2
2	545	546	fill	posthole	IA	2
2	546	546	cut	posthole		2
2	547	548	fill	posthole		-
2	548	548	cut	posthole		2
2	549	550	fill	posthole		-
2	550	550	cut	posthole		2
1	551	551	cut	pit		0
1	552	551	fill	pit		-
1	553	553	cut	ditch		5
1	554	553	fill	ditch		-
1	555	555	cut	ditch		2
1	556	555	fill	ditch		-
2	557	558	fill	pit	IA	2
2	558	558	cut	pit		2
2	559	560	fill	pit/posthole		-
2	560	560	cut	pit/posthole		2
2	561	562	fill	posthole		-
2	562	562	cut	posthole		2
2	563	564	fill	pit		-

Area	Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Spot Date	Phase
2	564	564	cut	pit		2
2	565	-	surface find	-	IA	2
1	566	567	fill	ditch		-
1	567	567	cut	ditch		2
1	568	569	fill	ditch		-
1	569	569	cut	ditch		2
2	570	571	fill	posthole		-
2	571	571	cut	posthole		2
2	572	573	fill	pit/posthole		-
2	573	573	cut	pit/posthole		2
2	574	574	cut	pit		2
2	575	574	fill	pit		-
2	576	574	fill	pit		-
2	577	578	fill	pit	IA	2
2	578	578	cut	pit		2
2	579	579	cut	solution hollow		2
2	580	579	fill	solution hollow	IA	2
2	581	579	fill	solution hollow		-
2	582	579	fill	solution hollow	IA	2
2	583	584	fill	posthole		-
2	584	584	cut	posthole		2
2	585	586	fill	posthole		-
2	586	586	cut	posthole		2
2	587	588	fill	posthole		-
2	588	588	cut	posthole		2
2	589	590	fill	posthole		-
2	590	590	cut	posthole		2
2	591	592	fill	posthole		-
2	592	592	cut	posthole		2
2	593	595	fill	pit/posthole		-
2	594	595	fill	pit/posthole		-
2	595	595	cut	pit/posthole		2
2	596	596	cut	pit		2
2	597	596	fill	pit	IA	2
2	598	596	fill	pit		-
2	599	599	cut	solution hollow		2
2	600	599	fill	solution hollow		-
2	601	579	fill	solution hollow		-

Area	Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Spot Date	Phase
2	602	579	fill	solution hollow		-
2	603	579	fill	solution hollow		-
2	604	604	cut	pit		2
2	605	604	fill	pit		-
2	606	606	cut	solution hollow	IA	2
2	607	606	fill	solution hollow		-
2	608	579	fill	pit		-
2	609	610	fill	posthole	IA	2
2	610	610	cut	posthole		2
2	611	612	fill	posthole	IA	2
2	612	612	cut	posthole		2
2	613	614	fill	posthole	IA	2
2	614	614	cut	posthole		2
2	615	616	fill	pit		-
2	616	616	cut	pit		2
2	617	617	cut	pit		2
2	618	618	cut	pit		2
2	619	620	fill	pit	IA	2
2	620	620	cut	pit		2
2	621	617	fill	pit	IA	2
2	622	617	fill	pit		-
2	623	617	fill	pit		-
2	624	617	fill	pit		-
2	625	617	fill	pit		-
2	626	617	fill	pit		-
2	627	618	fill	pit		-
2	628	618	fill	pit		-
2	629	618	fill	pit		-
2	630	618	fill	pit		-
2	631	618	fill	pit		-
2	632	618	fill	pit		-
2	633	635	fill	pit		-
2	634	635	fill	pit		-
2	635	635	cut	pit		2
2	636	606	fill	pit		-
2	637	637	cut	solution hollow		2
2	638	637	fill	solution hollow	IA	2
2	639	637	fill	solution hollow		-

Area	Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Spot Date	Phase
	640		VOID			-
	641		VOID			-
2	642	643	fill	solution hollow	IA	2
2	643	643	cut	solution hollow		2
2	644	645	fill	solution hollow	IA	2
2	645	645	cut	solution hollow		2
2	646	647	fill	solution hollow	IA	2
2	647	647	cut	solution hollow		2
2	648	649	fill	solution hollow	IA	2
2	649	649	cut	solution hollow		2
2	650	651	fill	solution hollow	IA	2
2	651	651	cut	solution hollow		2
2	652	-	surface find	-	IA	2
2	653	596	fill	solution hollow	IA	2
2	654	596	fill	solution hollow		-
2	655	596	fill	solution hollow		-
2	656	657	fill	solution hollow		-
2	657	657	cut	solution hollow		2
2	658	658	cut	solution hollow		2
2	659	658	fill	solution hollow		-
2	660	660	cut	solution hollow		2
2	661	661	cut	solution hollow		2
2	662	601	fill	solution hollow		-
2	663	663	cut	solution hollow		2
2	664	663	fill	solution hollow		-
2	665	663	fill	solution hollow		-
2	666	666	cut	solution hollow		2
2	667	666	fill	solution hollow		-
2	668	668	cut	solution hollow		2
2	669	668	fill	solution hollow		-
2	670	670	cut	solution hollow		2
2	671	670	fill	solution hollow	IA	2
1	672	-	layer	topsoil		-
2	673	-	layer	topsoil		-
3	674	-	layer	topsoil		-
2	675	-	layer	subsoil		-
C	676	677	fill	pit		-
C	677	677	cut	pit		3

Area	Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Spot Date	Phase
C	678	679	fill	pit		-
C	679	679	cut	pit		3
C	680	681	fill	pit		-
C	681	681	cut	pit		3
C	682	682	cut	posthole		3
C	683	682	fill	posthole		-
C	684	684	cut	posthole		3
A	685	684	fill	ditch		-
A	686	686	cut	ditch		5
A	687	686	fill	ditch		-
A	688	688	cut	ditch		5
A	689	688	fill	ditch		-
B	690	690	cut	ditch		5
B	691	690	fill	ditch		-
A	692	692	cut	posthole		5
A	693	692	fill	posthole		-
C	694	694	cut	pit		3
C	695	694	fill	pit		-
C	696	696	cut	pit		3
C	697	696	fill	pit		-
C	698	698	cut	pit		3
C	699	698	fill	pit		-
C	700	700	cut	SFB		4
C	701	700	fill	SFB		4
C	702	700	fill	SFB		4
C	703	703	cut	posthole		4
C	704	703	fill	posthole		-
C	705	705	cut	posthole		4
C	706	705	fill	posthole		-
C	707	707	cut	posthole		4
C	708	707	fill	posthole		-
C	709	700	fill	SFB		4
C	710	700	fill	SFB		4
C	711	711	cut	posthole		4
C	712	711	fill	posthole		-
C	713	713	cut	posthole		4
C	714	713	fill	posthole		-
C	715	715	cut	posthole		4

Area	Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Spot Date	Phase
C	716	715	fill	posthole		-
C	717	717	cut	pit		3
C	718	717	fill	pit		-
C	719	717	fill	pit		-
C	720	717	fill	pit		-
C	721	721	cut	posthole		3
C	722	721	fill	posthole		-
C	723	723	cut	pit		3
C	724	723	fill	pit		-
C	725	725	cut	pit		3
C	726	727	fill	pit		-
C	727	727	cut	pit		3
C	728	727	fill	pit		-
C	729	727	fill	pit		-
C	730	730	cut	tree throw		4
C	731	730	fill	tree throw		-
C	732	725	fill	pit		-
C	733	733	cut	pit		3
C	734	733	fill	pit		-
C	735	733	fill	pit		-
C	736	736	cut	pit		3
C	737	736	fill	pit		-
C	738	738	cut	pit		3
C	739	738	fill	pit		-
C	740	740	cut	pit		3
C	741	740	fill	pit		-
C	742	742	cut	pit		3
C	743	742	fill	pit		-

APPENDIX B. FINDS REPORTS

B.1 Pre- and Post-Roman Pottery

By Paul Blinkhorn

Introduction and methodology

B.1.1 The pottery was initially bulk-sorted and recorded on a computer using Database IV software. The material from each context was recorded by number and weight of sherds per fabric type, with featureless body sherds of the same fabric counted, weighed and recorded as one database entry. Feature sherds such as rims, bases and lugs were individually recorded, with individual codes used for the various types. Decorated sherds were similarly treated. In the case of the rim sherds, the form, diameter in mm and the percentage remaining of the original complete circumference was all recorded. This figure was summed for each fabric type to obtain the estimated vessel equivalent (EVE).

B.1.2 The terminology used is that defined by the Medieval Pottery Research Group's Guide to the Classification of Medieval Ceramic Forms (MPRG 1998) and to the minimum standards laid out in the Minimum Standards for the Processing, Recording, Analysis and Publication of post-Roman Ceramics (MPRG 2001). All the statistical analyses were carried out using a Database package written by the author, which interrogated the original or subsidiary databases, with some of the final calculations made with an electronic calculator. Any statistical analyses were carried out to the minimum standards suggested by Orton (1998-9, 135-7).

B.1.3 The pottery assemblage comprised 1,802 sherds with a total weight of 16.215kg. The estimated vessel equivalent (EVE), by summation of surviving rim sherd circumference is 5.41. It comprises largely prehistoric and Early/Middle Anglo-Saxon wares, along with a small assemblage of later material. A catalogue of the pottery can be found in Appendix C.

Neolithic pottery

B.1.4 The Late Neolithic assemblage comprises 11 sherds with a total weight of 817g (EVE = 0.20). The following fabric types were noted:

F2001: Shelly - Moderate to dense shell up to 4mm. 10 sherds, 808g, EVE = 0.20.

F2002: Flint - Sparse to moderate angular white calcined flint up to 3mm. 1 sherd, 9g, EVE = 0.

B.1.5 The Late Neolithic assemblage appears to represent no more than three pots, one of which consists of three large non-joining fragments of an open vessel with comb-point, finger-nail and slashed decoration, from context 33. The other sherds appear to have similar decoration, but are represented by just one small sherd each. They all have a shelly fabric. The decoration and form places them in the Mortlake Style tradition of the Late Neolithic period. Such pottery has been noted at very few sites in the north-eastern Northamptonshire, one being Tansor Crossroads (Gibson 1997) and further down the Nene Valley at Orton Longueville (Pryor 1984, 129). It has also been noted at sites near to Northampton, at Ecton (Bamford 1975), and material of similar date occurred at Briar Hill (Bamford 1979).

B.1.6 The single sherd of flint-tempered pottery is very abraded and precise dating is impossible. It occurred in an Iron Age feature. It has been classified as Neolithic as a

terminus post quem, but such pottery is known in the area throughout the Bronze Age and also in the Early Iron Age, and it could easily be of such date.

Early Iron Age pottery

B.1.7 The Iron Age assemblage comprises 1,163 sherds with a total weight of 8,046g (EVE = 1.42). The following fabric types were noted:

F1002: Fine Shell - Moderate to dense shell up to 5mm, most 2mm or less, rare to sparse iron-rich sandstone up to 0.5mm, occasional fragments of organic material. 1002 sherds, 6,648g, EVE = 1.07.

F1003: Coarse Shell - Sparse to dense shell fragments up to 10mm, rare fine ironstone fragments. 63 sherds, 646g, EVE = 0.

F1004: Fine Shell and Quartz - Sparse to moderate shell fragments up to 2mm, rare to moderate sub-angular quartz up to 0.5mm, rare ironstone. 65 sherds, 448g, EVE = 0.09.

F1005: Calcite - Moderate to dense sub-angular calcite up to 2mm. 18 sherds, 56g, EVE = 0.04.

F1006: Grog and Ironstone - Sparse to moderate sub-angular grey-light brown grog up to 2mm, sparse sub-angular black ironstone up to 1mm, rare to sparse calcareous material up to 0.5mm. 4 sherds, 52g, EVE = 0.

F1007: Ironstone and Quartz - Sparse to moderate sub-angular ironstone up to 3mm, most 1mm or less, sparse to moderate sub-angular quartz up to 1mm, rare to sparse shell up to 3mm. 10 sherds, 202g, EVE = 0.22.

B.1.8 All the decorated pottery comprises vessels with fairly pronounced or sharply carinated shoulders with finger-tip impressions, indicating a date of the Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age (Knight 2002, fig.12.3). Common pottery of Middle Iron Age type, such as Scored Ware (Elsdon 1992) and later wheel-thrown wares are entirely absent. It seems very likely therefore that most, if not all the Iron Age pottery dates to the beginning of the period, and could even date to the Late Bronze Age.

B.1.9 The decorated pottery and range of fabrics is very similar to a group of Early Iron Age material from Ditch A at Gretton (Knight 1985), although large assemblages with decorated vessels such as those from this site are more generally quite rare in the county (*ibid*. 2002, 126), so this group of material can be said to be important at a regional level.

Early/Middle Saxon pottery

B.1.10 The Early/Middle Anglo-Saxon assemblage comprises 596 sherds with a total weight of 6,872g (EVE =3.75). The following fabric types were noted:

F1: Fine Quartz - Sparse to moderate sub-angular quartz up to 0.5mm, most less than 0.2mm. Rare calcareous material and ironstone. 92 sherds, 1184g, EVE = 0.89.

F2: Sandstone - Sparse to moderate sub-angular, calcite-cemented sandstone up to 2mm, moderate to dense sub-angular 'free' quartz grains up to 0.5mm, rare calcitic fragments up to 1mm, moderate flecks of silver mica. Occasional fragments of ferruginous sandstone in the same size-range. 377 sherds, 4116g, EVE = 2.18

F3: Coarse Sandstone - Sparse to moderate sub-angular, calcite-cemented sandstone up to 4mm, moderate to dense sub-angular 'free' quartz grains up to 1.0mm. 34 sherds, 464g, EVE = 0.05.

F4: Granite - Sparse to moderate sub-angular granite up to 3mm, sparse to moderate organic voids up to 5mm, occasional calcareous material up to 2mm. 63 sherds, 646g, EVE = 0.39.

F5: Ironstone - Sparse to moderate iron-rich sandstone and iron or fragments up to 1mm, rare calcareous material up to 3mm. 30 sherds, 462g, EVE = 0.15.

F6: Sandstone and Limestone - As F2, with rare to sparse sandstone, and sparse to moderate limestone up to 3mm, rare organic material. 6 sherds, 96g, EVE = 0.04.

B.1.11 The pottery occurrence by number and weight of sherds per context by fabric type is shown in Appendix C. Each date should be regarded as a *terminus post quem*.

B.1.12 The dating of Early Saxon hand-built pottery is almost entirely reliant on the presence of decorated sherds. It seems that the Anglo-Saxons generally stopped decorating hand-built pottery in the 7th century (Myres 1977, 1), but it cannot be said with certainty that an assemblage which produced only plain sherds is of 7th century date. Usually, decorated hand-built pottery only comprises around 3-4% of domestic assemblages, as was the case at sites such as West Stow, Suffolk (West 1985) and Mucking, Essex (Hamerow 1993). Thus, fairly small assemblages of plain pottery have to be given a broad period date of the 5th to 9th century.

B.1.13 This assemblage produced sherds from just two decorated vessels, which are likely to be of 6th to early 7th century date (Myres 1977), although some of the plain wares may be later. Two sherds from one of the vessels occurred in two separate contexts, 386 and 512; both fills of SFB **373**.

B.1.14 Datable Middle Saxon wares, such as Ipswich and Maxey types, are entirely absent, despite being present in reasonably large quantities at other sites in Raunds, such as Langham Road and Burystead (Blinkhorn 2009), some 600m to the east of this site, indicating that activity here did not continue into the late 7th to 8th centuries. The range of fabrics and the decorated sherds from here are very similar to those from the Furnells Manor site, some 500m to the east. There, just 15 decorated sherds were noted in an assemblage of over 11,000 sherds, with most of the former stamped, and Ipswich and Maxey Wares were similarly absent (Pearson 2009), indicating a date range of the 6th to 7th century for the material. The few decorated sherds of Early Saxon pottery from Langham Road and Burystead were also mostly stamped, suggesting a similar date. It seems that the activity at this site was almost certainly contemporary with that at Furnells and the early phases of Langham Road and Burystead, and the features represent what is very likely to have been an outlier of what appears to have been a very large settlement.

Late Saxon and later pottery results

B.1.15 The Late Saxon and later pottery assemblage comprised sixteen sherds with a total weight of 82g (EVE = 0). It was quantified using the chronology and coding system of the Northamptonshire County Ceramic Type-Series (CTS), as follows:

F100: T1(1) type St. Neots Ware - AD850-1100. 2 sherd, 5g, EVE = 0.

F319: Lyveden/Stanion 'A' ware - AD1150-1400. 1 sherd, 4g, EVE = 0.

F320: Lyveden/Stanion 'B' ware - AD1225-1400. 3 sherds, 8g, EVE = 0.

F330: Shelly Coarseware - AD1100-1400. 1 sherd, 2g, EVE = 0.

F409: Staffordshire Slipwares - AD1680-1750. 1 sherd, 3g.

F413: Manganese Glazed Ware - AD1680-1750. 1 sherd, 5g.

F421: Frechen Stoneware - 1550-1750. 1 sherd, 12g.

F426: Iron-Glazed Coarsewares - *c*. late 17th-18th century. 1 sherd, 20g

F1000: Miscellaneous 19th and 20th century wares - 5 sherds, 23g.

B.1.16 All the fabric types are well-known in the region. The sherds are all small, and likely to have been deposited during manuring or similar agricultural activity. No further work on them is required.

Statement of potential and recommendations for further work

B.1.1 Both the prehistoric and Early/Mid Anglo-Saxon pottery assemblages are worthy of further reporting. In the case of the former, both the Late Neolithic and Early Iron Age groups are from periods which are not well-represented in the region, while the Anglo-Saxon material appears to be of the same date as the large and important assemblages from the nearby Furnells, Langham Road and Burystead sites in Raunds.

B.2 Romano-British Pottery

By Alice Lyons

Introduction

B.2.1 A total of 692 sherds, weighing 12144g (11.11 estimated vessel equivalent (EVE)), of Romano-British pottery was recovered from excavations and a watching brief. The pottery, although fragmentary, was only moderately abraded with some surface residues surviving. The assemblage has an average sherd weight (ASW) of 17.5g.

Project Type	*Sherd Count*	*Weight (g)*	*EVE*	*ASW (g)*	*Weight (%)*
Excavation	19	312	0.42	16.42	2.57
Watching Brief	673	11832	10.69	17.58	97.43
Total	**692**	**12144**	**11.11**	**17.55**	**100.00**

Table 8: Pottery by project type

Methodology

B.2.2 The pottery was examined in accordance with the guidelines set down by the Study group for Roman Pottery (Darling 2004; Willis 2004). The total assemblage was studied and a catalogue prepared.

B.2.3 All the sherds have been counted and weighed to the nearest whole gramme. The pottery was divided into fabric groups defined on the basis of inclusion types present and a sample was examined using a x10 magnifying lens. The fabric codes are descriptive and abbreviated by the main letters of the title (Sandy grey ware = SGW). Vessel form was also noted, also any decoration, residue and levels of abrasion. A spot date has been provided for each individual sherd and context (Appendix D).

B.2.4 This report incorporates the pottery previously described by Stephen Wadeson (2014).

B.2.5 The site archive is currently held by OA East and will be deposited with the appropriate county stores in due course.

The Assemblage

9.2.2 Eight broad Roman pottery fabric groups were recovered during the excavations and watching brief at Warth Park (Table 9).

Coarsewares

Sandy grey wares

9.2.3 The majority of the material found consists of locally produced sandy grey wares used to produce a range of utilitarian vessels in colours varying from pale to dark grey. The most common vessel type is the globular jar produced with a variety of rim designs including lid seated (type 4.4), rolled (type 4.5) and bi-fid (type 4.8). These jars were usually undecorated and several show signs of use as cooking pots (soot residue) and kettles (lime scale). Straight-sided dishes were also common (types 6.18 and 6.19), a small number of which were flanged (type 6.17). The exact source of manufacture for much of this ware is not known, however, the majority are consistent with production in the Lower Nene Valley (Timby 2009, 153-154).

Shell tempered wares

9.2.4 Another common utilitarian coarse ware was manufactured from clay containing fossilised shell fragments. A single example of Bourne-Greetham ware was recovered from surface find 381, consisting of an undiagnostic body fragment the sherd which dates to the 2nd-3rd century (Tomber and Dore 1998, 156). While the remainder of the assemblage consists of the Harrold-type rolled rimmed jars with underscored rims (Tomber and Dore 1998, 115) and Nene Valley storage jars (Perrin 1996, 119–20).

Sandy oxidised wares

9.2.5 A relatively small number of Sandy oxidised pottery pieces were recovered. Where found they have been identified as undiagnostic flagon and beaker pieces, also a jar (type 4.5), bowl (type 6.15) and a straight-sided dish (type 6.18). Where this material was manufactured is not known but is suspected to be local, a lower Nene Valley source is also possible.

Fine wares

Samian

9.2.6 Central Gaulish samian wares form a significant part of this assemblage (12.5% by weight). This distinctive glossy red tableware was imported from central Gaul during the 2nd century AD (Tyers 1996, 113). A deep decorated bowl was recorded (Dr37), also a flanged bowl (Dr38) as well as a range of plain cups (Dr33; O&P LV 13, TYPE A) and dishes (Dr15/31, Dr18/31, Dr31).

9.2.7 It is noteworthy that the Central Gaulish (Lezoux) flanged bowl (Dr38) recovered during the Watching Brief, from posthole **677** (fill 676), was stamped by its maker and can therefore be dated to AD160-200. This stamp 'CARUSSA I' is of particular interest as it had not been previously recorded (Plate 17). The stamp is almost identical to other known stamps, but differs in that it has been shrunk down (Gwladys Monteil pers. comm.)

Nene Valley colour coats

9.2.8 Colour coated fines wares produced in the Lower Nene Valley, centred on the Roman town of Durobrivae (Water Newton), between the mid 2nd and 3rd centuries are also well represented (Tyers 1996, 173-175). Most commonly found were bag-shaped beakers (type 3.6), also funnel necked (type 3.1) and folded examples (type 3.3). Several Castor box (type 6.2) lid fragments were also found – this is an interesting form which can best be described as a decorative casserole or tureen (Perrin 1999, 98-100). Late Roman Nene Valley products comprising undiagnostic jar pieces, a straight-sided dish (type 6.19) and lid (type 8.1) were also found.

Trier Black Slipped Ware

9.2.9 A small fragment from a distinctive glossy Trier Black slipped ware beaker was found; dated to the 3rd century AD (Tyers 1996 138-139).

Specialist wares

9.2.10 Specialist wares are not common within this assemblage.

Amphora

9.2.11 Only three small and abraded body sherds from Spanish olive oil amphora were recorded (Tyers 1996, 87-89).

Mortaria

9.2.12 Also found was a single flat base from a Mancetter Hartshill mortaria, within which the trituration grits had been worn smooth (Tyers 1996, 123-124).

Fabric	*Code*	*Vessels*	*Sherd count*	*Weight (g)*	*EVE*	*Weight (%)*
Sandy grey ware	SGW	Pedestal urn, beaker (type 3.3, 3.11), jar (type 2, 4, 4.1, 4.4, 4.5, 4.6, 4.13, 5.3, 5.13), dish (type 6.15, 6.17, 6.18, 6.19), platter (type 6.22).	372	5323	6.67	43.83
Shell tempered ware	STW	Jar (type 4.5, 4.8, 4.13, 4.14)	131	2841	1.51	23.39
Sandy white ware	SOW	Flagon, beaker, jar (type 4.5), bowl (type 6.15), dish (type 6.18)	41	1642	0.37	13.53
Samian, central Gaulish	SAM CG	Bowl (Dr37, Dr38), cup (Dr33; O&P LV 13, TYPE A), dish (Dr15/31, Dr18/31, Dr31)	72	1516	1.24	12.48
Nene Valley colour coat	NVCC	Flagon (type 1.9), beaker (type 3.1, 3.3, 3.6), jar, bowl (type 6.15), castor box (type 6.2), dish (type 6.19), lid (type 8.1)	70	590	1.32	4.86
Mancetter Hartshill white ware	MANCHH	Mortaria	2	165	0.00	1.36
Spanish amphora	BAT AM	Amphora	3	66	0.00	0.54
Trier Black slipped ware	RHEN	Beaker (type 3.3)	1	1	0.00	0.01
Total			**692**	**12144**	**11.11**	**100.00**

Table 9: Pottery fabrics and forms

Pottery type series

Coarsewares

1.9: cupped-rim flagon, plain rim (Perrin 1996, 159)

3.1: beaker with a tall straight neck (funnel necked) and rounded body (Timby 2009, no 117)

3.3: Indented beakers (Timby 2009, no 32)

3.6: Bag-shaped beakers (Timby 2009, no 35, 96)

3.11: Beaker with a ‘cavetto Rim’ (Perrin 1996, 315)

4: miscellaneous medium-mouthed jars

4.1: medium-mouthed jar with high-shouldered profile (Timby 2009, no 55)

4.4: jar with short angular neck, lid-seated or flattened rim (Timby 2009, no 10

4.5: medium-mouthed jar, short neck, rolled and generally undercut rim and globular body (Timby 2009, no 19)

4.6: medium- (sometimes wide-) mouthed jar, short neck, globular body, rolled and undercut rim with grooves at base of neck. Same as type 4.5 except for grooves (Perrin 1996, 361)

4.8: medium-mouthed jar, everted rim that is hollowed or with projection underneath (bifid), globular body (Perrin 1996, 592; 583)

4.13: medium-mouthed jar, rounded body and simple everted rim (Timby 2009, no 8)

4.14: large storage vessels miscellaneous or indeterminate

5.3: rounded jar with a reverse 'S' profile and a cordon on the neck (Rogerson 1977, 39; 46; 94)

5.13: carinated jar, plain (no cordons) with groove at base of neck (Stead and Rigby 1986, 610)

6.2: Castor box lid (Timby 2009, no 85)

6.4: hemispherical bowl (Martin 1988, 269; 270; 273–275)

6.15: flanged rim bowl with curving sides, out-turned rim and foot-ring base (Timby 2009, no 118)

6.17: flanged rim straight-sided dishes with a flat base (Timby 2009, no 103)

6.18: dish, straight-sided, flat-based, thickened everted 'triangular' rim (Timby 2009, no 49)

6.19: dish, straight sides which may be upright or angled, plain rim or may have external groove just below the rim (Perrin 1996, 402; 403; 415; Timby 2009, no 96)

6.22: platters (Timby 2009, no 105)

8.1: lid: standard type to fit cooking/storage pot, in-turned or out-turned, can have terminal grip (Perrin 1996, 57; 58; 59)

Mortarium (Tyers 1996, 116-135)

7: all miscellaneous mortarium

Samian (Tyers 1996, 105-116)

Dr15/18: wall-sided platter

Dr18/31: a shallow bowl, with a very slightly curved wall, (the division between the wall and the floor is apparent), while the floor rises noticeably in the centre.Dr18/31R: as above but the division between floor and wall is vestigial, although marked by a slight ledge

Dr31: a shallow bowl with a curved wall and beaded rim, the division between wall and floor apparent

Dr33: a conical cup with a footring. There are often grooves (or a groove) on the external vessel wall

Dr37: a deep bowl with slightly curved sides. The wall of the vessel is usually divided into two (approximately) equal zones, where the lower half is decorated

Dr38: a hemispherical bowl with a plain hooked flange below the mid-way point on the wall. The rim can be beaded or plain

O&P LV 13, TYPE A: cup version of Curle 23

Amphorae (Tyers 1996, 88-91)

DR20: a large globular form (principally olive oil containers) with two handles and thickened, rounded or angular rim, concave internally

Pottery by feature type

B.2.6 The pottery was recovered from 35 deposits, within 21 cut features which include post-Roman buildings - most commonly the Roman pottery was recovered from pits (Table 10).

Feature Type	Period	Sherd Count	Weight (g)	EVE	Weight (%)
Pit	Roman	657	10912	10.04	89.85
Posthole	Roman	16	960	0.65	7.91
Sunken Featured Building (SFB)	Saxon	15	263	0.32	2.16
Ditch	Post-medieval	3	8	0.10	0.07
Topsoil	-	1	1	0.00	0.01
Total		**692**	**12144**	**11.11**	**100.00**

Table 10: Roman pottery quantified by feature type

B.2.7 When the quantified assemblages of the pits are tabulated it is clear that the majority of the assemblage originates from only two pits: pits **717** and **727** (Table 11).

Pit Cut	Sherd Count	Weight (g)	EVE
382	1	41	0.00
679	12	818	0.12
717	*130*	*2096*	*3.88*
723	19	234	0.09
725	81	620	0.69
727	*275*	*4712*	*3.94*
733	19	525	0.63
736	19	1080	0.30
738	9	101	0.00
742	92	685	0.39
Total	**657**	**10912**	**10.04**

Table 11: Roman Pottery from pits

B.2.8 Pit **717** contained *c*.17% of the entire assemblage (by weight) and is dated to the mid 2nd-3rd centuries AD (Table 12).

Fabric	Sherd Count	Weight (g)	EVE
Sandy grey ware	58	1152	2.51
Shell tempered ware	28	538	0.65
Nene valley colour coat	22	127	0.47
Samian, central Gaul	10	117	0.15
Sandy oxidised ware	9	96	0.10
Spanish olive oil amphora	3	66	0.00
Total	**130**	**2096**	**3.88**

*Table 12: Pit **717***

B.2.9 Pit **727** contained *c*.39% (by weight) of the entire assemblage and is dated between the late 2nd to early 4th century AD (Table 13).

Fabric	*Sherd Count*	*Weight (g)*	*EVE*
Sandy grey ware	162	2088	2.68
Shell tempered ware	61	1645	0.56
Samian, central Gaul	25	371	0.32
Sandy oxidised ware	7	276	0.05
Nene valley colour coat	18	167	0.33
Mancetter Hartshill white ware	2	165	0.00
Total.	**275**	**4712**	**3.94**

*Table 13: Pit **727***

Statement of Potential

B.2.10 This assemblage of Roman pottery was collected both by excavation and by watching brief. It is of a medium size, in fair condition, and the majority has been recovered from stratified deposits.

B.2.11 The analysis that has taken place shows a group of pottery consisting of a relatively small number of fabrics and forms. Indeed the group largely comprises locally produced, sand- also shell-tempered, utilitarian jars and dishes dating to the Mid-Late Roman period, although not including pottery typical of a date after the mid 4th century AD. Comparison of this material with other local sites suggests it is typical of the region, for example it is very similar to pottery recovered from Higham Ferrers located only *c*.3km to the south-west (Timby 2009).

B.2.12 It is noteworthy, however, that although most specialist wares are rare -which is typical of low order settlements within the region (Evans 2003, 105) - there is an unusually high percentage of samian table wares. Where 3% (by weight) would be a typical samian representation (Timby 2009, 179, table 5.11), within this assemblage it represents 12.5%. The relatively high levels of samian suggest, therefore, that an affluent settlement was located nearby and that pits **717** and **727** were used to dump their domestic kitchen and table waste. The slight chronological difference between the two pottery assemblages from these pits suggests pit **717** was the earlier of the two.

B.2.13 Other pottery found in small quantities across the site does not appear to have been deliberately placed, indeed a small part of the Roman pottery assemblage is residual in later Saxon structures.

Recommendations for further work

B.2.14 Further work should include more detailed analysis of the fabric and form of the pottery, including making a selection for illustration (a maximum) of 20 vessels and writing a catalogue. The pottery should be analysed in relation to the features from which it was excavated and the discussion expanded upon including the setting of the pottery in its regional context.

B.3 Small Finds

By Helen Geake

Introduction

B.3.1 A total of 50 small finds were initially examined, with another twelve found later in environmental samples (numbered SF75-86) and a further 27 found subsequently during a watching brief (numbered SF1001-1041, SF1040 consisting of two items). Of the total of 89 objects, 27 were of copper alloy, 46 were of iron, six of glass and ten of animal skeletal material (bone or antler).

B.3.2 Most of the objects could not be closely dated. The larger glass bead (SF24/73), now in several fragments, came from an Iron Age context and its best parallels are of this date. Roman objects include three coins and a further possible coin, as well as copper-alloy bracelet fragment SF48, bone or antler pin SF5, glass bead SF81 and fragments of two glass vessels SF1002 and SF1003. SF40, a pair of copper-alloy tweezers, may be Roman but equally may well be Anglo-Saxon or medieval. Finds of definite Anglo-Saxon date are surprisingly few, but include fragments of two double-sided antler combs SF42 and SF66 and part of a diminutive girdle-hanger SF25. The comb teeth SF82 and SF83 were not found in the same contexts as the more complete combs and so, although they may be likely to be Anglo-Saxon, are strictly speaking not closely datable. The 'paper-clip' rivet SF1036 is of medieval or early post-medieval date, and the undecorated mount SF1030 is likely to be early post-medieval. The only other datable finds are of post-medieval or modern date; a piece of copper-alloy wire SF15 and an iron horseshoe SF27.

B.3.3 The finds came from a variety of contexts including four sunken-featured buildings. SFB55 contained a probable Late Roman pin SF5, as well as the glass fragments SF11 and the bone or antler objects SF6 and SF74, which may prove to be datable given further study. The other seven objects in this structure included two bone points (SF6 and SF74) and three iron nails, as well as items of unidentifiable function. SFB77 included the fragment of antler comb SF66, as well as two iron nails and two items of unidentifiable function. SFB225 had a single find, a fragment of copper-alloy rod or strip. The finds from SF373 included two of Roman date (coin SF28 and bracelet SF48), two of possible Roman date (possible coin SF34 and tweezers SF40) and a single antler comb tooth (SF82) which is possibly of Anglo-Saxon date, as well as an iron nail and twelve other undatable objects. The objects from the watching brief were found in a series of intercutting pits originally dug in the Roman period, although the two medieval or early post-medieval objects SF1030 and SF1036 were found in the latest fill.

B.3.4 At first sight the lack of Anglo-Saxon material from the structures seems curious, but it should be remembered that much debris from sunken-featured buildings results from using the hollows for rubbish disposal after the demolition or collapse of the superstructure (Tipper 2004, 185) and therefore the contents often bear little relationship to the structure's actual use.

Condition

B.3.5 The condition of the metalwork and glass is good. SF42, the fragmentary comb, is very fragile, but all is packed to a high standard and nothing has been identified as needing conservation.

Artefact function

B.3.6 Each object (apart from the coins) has been assigned to one of the functional categories defined in Crummy 1983, and these are summarised in Table 14 below.

B.3.7 Dress accessories include the bead SF24/SF73 (here counted as two items), the small glass bead SF81, the bracelet SF48, the girdle-hanger SF25, two bone or antler pins SF5 and SF22 and the mount SF1030, although it is possible that this last was alternatively a horse-harness mount. Toilet items include the comb fragments (SF42, SF66, SF82, SF83) and the tweezers SF40. The 'household utensils' category contains the glass vessel fragments SF11, SF1002 and SF1003 and the 'paper-clip' rivet SF1036. The item in the 'transport' category is the horseshoe SF27, and the tools comprise three pointed bone objects, perhaps bodkins (SF6, SF68, SF74) and three iron knives, blades or other tools (SF79, SF1001, SF1009). The 21 items from category 11, fasteners and fittings, are all nails. The largest category, with 40 items, is that of objects of unidentified function.

Category	*Function*	*Number*
1	dress and dress accessories	8
2	toilet items	5
3	textile manufacture and working	
4	household utensils and furniture	4
5	recreation	
6	weighing and measuring	
7	literacy and written communications	
8	transport	1
9	buildings and services	
10	tools	6
11	fasteners and fittings	21
12	agriculture and animal husbandry	
13	military	
14	religious	
15-17	tools and waste from working metal, skeletal materials and pottery	
18	unknown function	40
Total of artefacts in functional categories		**85**
	coins	4
Total number of artefacts		**89**

Table 14: Small finds by function

Catalogue

Objects of copper alloy

B.3.8 SF14 - Unidentifiable fragment of copper-alloy sheet, all edges broken. There are some curves and crumples in the sheet, but these are probably accidental damage rather than deliberate shaping. It measures *c*.9x11 mm, and is *c*.0.4mm thick. Date and function unknown.

B.3.9 SF15 - Short coiled length of wire with polished dark grey surface. In places the patina is absent, revealing the shiny surface of the metal. The cross-section is approximately D-shaped for most of the object's length, 1.8mm thick by 1.1mm wide, but it expands to at either end it becomes more rectangular, suggesting that the ends are original. This object is not identifiable as to function, but it is of modern appearance.

B.3.10 SF17 - Corroded fragment of rod or strip with sub-rectangular cross-section consisting of a flat reverse and slightly rounded front corners. The strip also curves very slightly down its length. The ends are square and may be original. No decoration survives on any face. 33.5mm long, 4.5mm wide, 1.5mm thick. Date and function unknown.

B.3.11 SF21 - Unidentified fragment of cast copper-alloy. The fragment curves and appears to be part of a cylinder, with one more rounded end; the other edges are very bubbly and granular breaks. The fragment of finished end has a thickened band *c*.6mm wide, making the maximum thickness *c*.4mm; a narrow ridge runs over the band at right angles in the centre of the fragment, and continues down to the broken end. The interior is roughly cast, and the more rounded end is not properly finished. The fragment cannot be identified and looks like an unfinished mis-casting, particularly in view of the bubbles visible in the broken areas. Date and function unknown.

B.3.12 SF25 - Short length of rectangular-section rod with suspension loop at top, apparently part of a miniature girdle-hanger. The suspension loop is pierced from side to side. It is oval internally, sub-rectangular externally, and worn so that it is very thin at the top. The shaft is decorated on the front with two very faint pairs of transverse grooves, one pair close to the suspension loop and the second further down, close to a raised rectangular panel; a further transverse groove is just visible at either end of this panel. The sides and reverse are undecorated. The break is worn and neatly squared, so it is possible that the object was originally cut. The object is 48mm in surviving length, and measures 5.1x3.5mm in cross-section at the lower end, with the corners of the cross-section being rounded. The dimensions, decoration and loop wear are all within normal limits for Early Anglo-Saxon girdle-hangers (Kathrin Felder, pers. comm.). They date to the late 5th to late 6th centuries AD.

B.3.13 SF34 - Minute fragment of corroded and poorly preserved copper alloy. There may be fine decoration on this object and it is just possible that it may be part of a Roman coin. It measures *c*.8x12mm.

B.3.14 SF37 - Tiny fragment of corroded rectilinear copper-alloy strip with no decoration. One end may be original. 12mm long, 5.5mm wide, 1.3mm thick. Date and function unknown.

B.3.15 SF40 - Complete tweezers of diminutive proportions, cut from strip a maximum of 6.8mm wide. The ends are turned in to meet each other, and the arms taper slightly to the smoothly expanded loop. The loop is 5.6mm wide and the tweezers are 5mm thick here. There is no decoration, but the surface is well polished. Undecorated tweezers are very hard to date, being known from the Roman, Anglo-Saxon and medieval periods (Biddle 1990, 690).

B.3.16 SF46 - Tiny fragment of cast copper alloy, roughly triangular in shape. Perhaps part of the cleaning debris from a finished casting. It measures c. 4mm in maximum thickness and *c*.9x11mm across. Date and function unknown.

B.3.17 SF47 - Fragment of copper alloy sheet, roughly hexagonal and measuring *c*.5x6mm. Date and function unknown.

B.3.18 SF48 - Curved fragment of two-ply twisted copper-alloy wire which appears to have been further hammered or worn into a sub-rectangular cross-section. The curvature is right for a bracelet; about a quarter of the hoop survives, with corroded breaks. The wires are rounded in cross-section. Bracelets of similar form are known from Roman contexts in Colchester (Crummy 1983, 38-39) and appear to be particularly popular in the late Roman period (Johns 1996, 118-19).

B.3.19 SF49 - Three scraps of extremely thin and fragile copper-alloy sheet. Date and function unknown.

B.3.20 SF50 - Tiny curving fragment of copper-alloy wire of rectangular cross-section, *c*.1.5x2mm. It appears to have originally been twisted together with one or more other wires. Date and function unknown.

B.3.21 SF64 - Fragment of unidentified object. The central part is curved in cross-section and tapers from one rounded, closed end to the other, perhaps fragmentary, end. Short lengths of a hollow-backed, rectangular-section border survive at the wider rounded end, but not enough survives to suggest a function or date. Nearly every edge is broken, and the breaks are old and worn. Maximum dimensions are 23mm long, 8.7mm wide, 6.8mm thick. Date and function unknown.

B.3.22 SF84 - Sub-rectangular scrap of sheet, with solder underlying probable iron corrosion on one face. 6x4mm, date and function unknown.

B.3.23 SF85 - Two tiny pieces of sheet. Date and function unknown.

B.3.24 SF86 - Three items: two tiny pieces of sheet, one loosely folded into three, plus a short length of rectangular-section rod 15mm long and tapering at one end. Date and function unknown.

B.3.25 SF1022 - Fragment of corroded rod. Circular in cross-section, 2mm in maximum diameter. 25mm long. Undatable.

B.3.26 SF1023 - Many tiny fragments of crushed copper-alloy sheet. Date and function unknown.

B.3.27 SF1025 - Fragment of copper alloy with rough corroded surface. It measures 15mm parallel to the longest edge, which may be complete. Maximum width perpendicular to this, 9mm; a maximum of 4mm thick. Date and function unknown.

B.3.28 SF1026 - Fragment of flat sheet. One edge is curved (with radius *c.*40mm) with a slight bevel; the other edges are broken. No decoration. The reverse is slightly rougher and more greyish, and the object may therefore originally have been attached by solder. Undatable.

B.3.29 SF1027 - Fragment of copper-alloy sheet, a little crumpled. Undatable.

B.3.30 SF1030 - Small flat mount, originally circular but now crumpled and with much of the edge fragmentary. Approximately 17mm in diameter. No obvious decoration. On reverse, two rectangular-section attachment spikes, one incomplete, one bent inwards. Rough patina. The attachment spikes suggest a 16th-century date.

B.3.31 SF1036 - Fragment of folded sheet from a small 'paper-clip' rivet. 10x12mm and 2.5mm thick in total, it has one plain sheet face; on the other face, the two ends are folded in to meet off centre, and then each folded back on itself. Folded sheet 'paper-clip' rivets are known in repairs of copper-alloy cooking vessels from the 12th to 17th centuries (Egan 1998, 176-7; Margeson 1993, no. 575).

Coins

B.3.32 SF 4 - Irregular radiate, illegible type, *c.*AD 269-287.

B.3.33 SF20 - Constantius II, copy of FEL TEMP REPARATIO, Falling Horseman (3), *c.*AD 354-364.

B.3.34 SF29 - Urbs Roma, illegible mint mark, *c.*AD 330-335

Objects of iron

B.3.35 SF2 - Curving piece of flat iron plate. 19mm wide at the widest end, which is cut or broken at an angle, it runs straight for about 50mm then begins to curve around and taper to a point, which may be slightly outcurved. The cross-section is a long thin triangle, with the sharp end on the inside of the curve. Total length *c.*75mm.

B.3.36 SF3 - Chunky nail with flat oval head and rectangular-section shaft. 42mm long.

B.3.37 SF7 - Large nail with flat lozengiform head and rectangular-section shaft. 82mm long.

B.3.38 SF8 - Sub-rectangular piece of flat sheet. The long edges are slightly incurved and the object tapers slightly towards one end. Maximum dimensions 44x28mm, and 5mm thick.

B.3.39 SF16 - Long slender nail with rectangular cross-section and a blunt, perhaps incomplete, tip. Small rectangular head. 65mm long.

B.3.40 SF23 - Piece of thick flat iron sheet, sub-triangular in shape with two curving edges and a short broken edge. 50x25mm and, where best-preserved, around 3mm thick.

B.3.41 SF26 - Nail with rectangular-section shaft and small (possibly incomplete) head. The shaft is now smoothly bent. Length in current bent form, 56mm.

B.3.42 SF27 - Just over half of a large horseshoe. The surviving heel ends in a right-angled calkin, and there is a fuller (groove) close to the outer edge of the ground (lower) surface, which is very slightly convex. There is a single surviving nail, with its shaft clenched outwards, set within the groove; no holes are apparent otherwise, suggesting that they are still filled with nail heads. The survival of the clenched nail suggests an accidental loss. There is no clip at the toe, and the break here is very straight across. The horseshoe is large, being a maximum of 31mm wide.

Fullers are a post-medieval innovation (Clark 1995, 82), probably not pre-dating the 17th century (Sparkes 1976, 19; quoting Ward 1939). The width of the shoe and the lack of a toe clip makes a date in the 17th or 18th century most likely. A fragment of slender rod 43mm long was contained within the same bag, but it is not obvious that this is related to the horseshoe.

B.3.43 SF31 - Sub-triangular fragment of iron sheet, slightly curved in cross-section especially towards the apex. A low D-shape in cross-section. 34mm long, 18mm wide, 3mm thick.

B.3.44 SF32 - Rod fragment with D-shaped cross-section, slightly curved along its length. 37mm long.

B.3.45 SF33 - Fragment of curved strip, perhaps rectangular in cross-section. It tapers very slightly in width, from 9 to 7mm, as it flattens and curves to one short end. Length as curved, 23mm.

B.3.46 SF36 - Thick flat piece of iron, sub-triangular in shape and with both long edges slightly curving from a broken end to a blunt point. The thickness tapers from 10mm at the broken end to 3mm at the tip, and it is slightly D-shaped in cross-section. Width at broken end, 10mm. Total length, 43mm.

B.3.47 SF41 - Nail with rectangular-section shaft and very corroded head. 60mm long.

B.3.48 SF44 - Slightly bent fragment of rod, 46mm long. Extremely corroded so that detail is hard to see.

B.3.49 SF55 - Iron fragment with square cross-section, thicker at one end. Possibly part of a nail.

B.3.50 SF56 - Curving rod with both ends apparently broken (worn breaks). The cross-section varies, but tends towards a quarter-circle. The curvature is even and suggests that if the rod were once part of a circular object, it would be about 30mm in diameter.

B.3.51 SF63 - Fragment of rectangular-section rod 25mm long broken at both ends, probably a nail shaft.

B.3.52 SF65 - Thin fragment of iron rod with flat oval or rectangular cross-section measuring 4x1mm at the break. The complete end is pointed, and the object is 29mm in surviving length. It has an irregular, hand-made look to it.

B.3.53 SF69 - Nail 58mm long with rectangular head and rectangular-section shaft

B.3.54 SF70 - Nail 24mm long with wide flat round head and square-section shaft.

B.3.55 SF71 - Nail with well-preserved flat round head 16mm in diameter and rectangular-section shaft. 54mm long.

B.3.56 SF72 - Sub-triangular piece of flat iron sheet, slightly curved in side view. There is a neat sub-square or lozengiform perforation close to one edge; at the corner opposite this is a trefoil projection. 32mm wide across the perforated edge, and 32mm perpendicular to this. The sheet is *c.*2-3mm thick. Date and function unknown.

B.3.57 SF75 - Nail with rectangular cross-section and pointed-oval head, with an angled bend in the shaft.

B.3.58 SF76 - Fragment of iron rod with rectangular cross-section. Length 15.5mm.

B.3.59 SF77 - Two small pieces of iron; one long rounded lump, possibly metalworking waste, and one fragment of rectangular-section rod, length 26mm.

B.3.60 SF78 - Two small rounded lumps of iron.

B.3.61 SF79 - Iron tool now in three fragments, with offset whittle tang *c.*45mm long and blade *c.*70mm long. The blade appears to be of narrow lentoid cross-section, with two cutting edges, rather than the more usual wedge-shaped single cutting edge. It also appears to have a complete rounded end. Despite this, it is likely to be a knife rather than some other form of tool; the most likely alternative, the 'spatulate tool', has a thick rectangular cross-section. Whittle-tang knives are not closely datable.

B.3.62 SF80 - Four small fragments of iron strip, the largest 22mm long and 6mm wide.

B.3.63 SF1001 - Large blade with short tang. Both edges of the blade taper and then curve slightly to the tip; both appear to be sharp, one perhaps more than the other. The tang is a neat short wide rectangle, not obviously broken, which has one edge in line with the blunter edge of the blade. The blade is quite thin, 4.5mm thick for most of its length but thickening to 10mm at the junction with the tang. Corrosion obscures the detail of the junction of blade and tang. Length of blade 172mm, maximum width 43mm; width of tang 27mm. Total length 192mm. This is not obviously a knife, and an X-ray would help clarify detail.

B.3.64 SF1009 - Whittle-tang knife in good condition. Blade *c.*115mm long, with straight back and straight cutting edge tapering to a point. Short, wide, perhaps incomplete tang, *c.*33mm long, now slightly bent and perhaps incomplete; its lower edge is in line with the blade's cutting edge. Whittle-tang knives were in use from Roman times onwards and are not closely datable.

B.3.65 SF1011 - Length of rod, curved at one end and probably incomplete. The cross-section is probably square for most of its length, tapering slightly to the straight end; the curved end appears more rounded in cross-section and 10mm in diameter at the break. The object may originally have been U-shaped and perhaps functioned as a large staple. Surviving length as bent, 145mm. Date and function unknown.

B.3.66 SF1012 - 132mm length of rectangular-section straight rod, *c.*5x3mm where best preserved. Date and function unknown.

B.3.67 SF1013 - Incomplete nail with straight shaft, probably rectangular in cross-section, and flat rounded head *c.*13mm in diameter. Tip of shaft missing; surviving length 35mm.

B.3.68 SF1014 - Incomplete nail in good condition with straight rectangular-section shaft and incomplete bent flat head, probably originally oval or circular. Tip of shaft missing; surviving length 47mm.

B.3.69 SF1015 - Probable nail with rectangular cross-section and flat rounded head measuring *c.*15x18mm. Heavily corroded. Length *c.*48mm.

B.3.70 SF1017 - Thick, heavily corroded iron object, not further identifiable without X-ray. Roughly oval and flat, its length is 67mm, its maximum width is 45mm and its maximum thickness at one end of the oval is 20mm. It resembles a large keyhole cover.

B.3.71 SF1018 - Incomplete nail in good condition with straight rectangular-section shaft and minimally thickened head. Tip of shaft missing; surviving length 52mm.

B.3.72 SF1019 - Fragment of flat rectangular strip, 35mm wide and now bent, with a rivet or nail apparently passing through at one end. The nail has a rectangular cross-section and passes through the strip at its pointed tip; the head, at the other end, is flat and oval. The surviving length of the strip is *c.*50mm and at one end, just beyond where the nail passes through, it thickens from *c.*1.5 to *c.*2.5mm thick with the appearance of a second rectangular strip on the face opposite the nail. The head of the nail measures *c.*28x23mm; the shaft is obscured by corrosion and perhaps some mineral-preserved organics. Date and function unknown.

B.3.73 SF1024 - Thick, heavily corroded iron object, not further identifiable without X-ray. Sub-rectangular and flat, it is slightly wider at one end and both ends are rounded. The edges are blunt. It has a length of 114mm, a maximum width of 48mm and a thickness of c. 13mm.

B.3.74 SF1031 - Piece of iron rod, rectangular in cross-section and tapering slightly from 10.5mm square to 9x6mm. It appears to be broken at the wider end, perhaps at the start of a bend. The narrower end may be complete. Surviving length 66mm. Date and function unknown.

B.3.75 SF1032 - Nail with rectangular-section shaft and flat tapering head. Now slightly bent, but appears to be complete. 50.5mm in length, cross-section below head 8.5x6mm.

B.3.76 SF1033 - Incomplete object, probably a large nail. One end flares to form what may be a wedge-shaped head. Below this the cross-section is rectangular, becoming circular by the break. Surviving length 83mm, cross-section below head 10x9mm.

B.3.77 SF1034 - Tapering rectangular-section iron rod, perhaps the shaft from a large nail. Surviving length 92mm; maximum cross-section, 9x7mm.

B.3.78 SF1040 - Two bent nails. One is in good condition; its shaft is rectangular in cross-section, measuring 6.5x6mm just below the flat oval head. Its tip is blunt. The other is more corroded but appears to be complete, with a shaft again rectangular in cross-section, measuring 5x4.5mm just below the flat oval head. Length 45mm.

B.3.79 SF1041 - Fragment of iron rod in poor condition. One broken end is rectangular in cross-section, 4.5x4mm. The other end is fragmentary. Surviving length as bent, 31mm. Perhaps the remains of a shaft from a nail.

Objects of glass

B.3.80 SF11 - Two joining fragments of translucent vessel glass, 1.0-1.1mm thick. Apparently colourless with a dark brown coating. The fragments together have a curvature which suggests a vessel diameter of *c*.6cm. Date unknown.

B.3.81 SF24 - Dark opaque annular glass bead, missing four neat concave scoops on the circumference of the bead, making it now appear roughly square or lozengiform with concave faces. The scoops have a rough unmarvered surface, but small areas of the outer marvered surface survive between each scoop, allowing an original diameter of c. 17mm to be measured. The bead is trapezoidal in cross-section, with a maximum length parallel to the perforation of 10mm. The circular perforation is 4.5mm in diameter. There are some pits in the surface and some white flecks. SF73 is part of this object and so it will be discussed after that is described.

B.3.82 SF73 - Three small discs, two larger concavo-convex and one smaller biconvex, that appear to be made from dark glass but give a magnetic response. The two concavo-convex discs appear to fit within the scoops on either side of SF24, and the biconvex disc appears to fit into the concave area of the larger discs.

B.3.83 It seems likely that SF24/SF73 is a single globular glass bead made from two surviving types of glass, firstly a dark body with white flecks and secondly concentric rings of another dark glass with enough cobalt or iron (or both) to give a magnetic response. Within this would have been an inner ring of another glass (now entirely missing), and then finally a central dot of the magnetic glass. The final marvering to give a smooth surface was then done after the addition of the extra rings and dots.

B.3.84 Parallels for this type of decoration do not occur in Brugmann's early Anglo-Saxon groups of chronologically useful beads (2004), and in fact are not often found in early Anglo-Saxon contexts. Large decorated 'black' beads are known from late Roman contexts in Continental Europe, and types with 'eyes' and crossed waves are occasionally found in Britain in both late Roman and Anglo-Saxon contexts (Guido 1999, 18 and 25). This particular type, with 'eyes' but no waves, is however difficult to parallel except among Iron Age beads, where there are several types with superficially similar decoration (Guido 1978, pl. I). Guido's Arras Type II uses the same construction method, with 'saucer-like depressions' filled with two different colours of glass (Guido 1978, 45). Large quantities of iron give beads an opaque black effect (Guido 1999, 90); cobalt does not appear to have been much used in the Iron Age (Guido 1978, 9) but small quantities were used in early Anglo-Saxon vessel glass to produce a deep blue colouring, especially in the late 6th and 7th centuries (Freestone et al in Evison 2008, 32 and 37). The bead is also dated by its context to the Iron Age.

B.3.85 SF81 - Tiny globular opaque very dark blue glass bead, measuring 3.4mm in diameter and 2.2mm in length parallel to the perforation. The ends of the perforation are neatly marvered. Similar beads have been found in late Roman graves in Colchester (Crummy 1983, 32 and 50, nos. 666 and 1797).

B.3.86 SF1002 - Fragment of translucent green- or yellow-brown glass, consisting of the upper end of a ribbon handle from a vessel attached to a fragment of bottle neck. Glossy surface, now abraded apart from along sharp breaks. The fragment of bottle neck measures *c*.8mm in internal diameter and 12mm in surviving length, and is attached to a complete end of the handle which extends at right angles to the plane of the neck and is bent up where it meets the neck. The handle survives to its full width of 24mm at its junction with the neck. The internal surface is smooth and flat, but the external surface has a central groove dividing the handle into two wide

convex ribs, one of which is largely missing. Similar handles from narrow-necked jugs and bottles are well known from the Roman period, especially from 1st- and 2nd-century contexts, for example at Colchester (Cool and Price 1995, 120-30, esp. nos. 888 and 907; 179-99).

B.3.87 SF1003 - Fragment of solid folded rim from a translucent blue-green glass vessel. The rim is T-shaped in cross-section, with a thick horizontal rim bent up, out and back, so that it projects to either side of a thin stub of wall. Some small bubbles. Glossy surface, slightly abraded, apart from along sharp breaks. External diameter of rim *c*.9 cm. This shape of rim is characteristic of Roman bottles; compare smaller but similar examples from Gorhambury (Neal et al 1990, 203-4, nos. 78-81; it was not possible to extract context information for these vessels from the published report) and a similar but larger example from Colchester (Cool and Price 1995, 191-2, no. 1834, unstratified).

Objects of animal skeletal material

B.3.88 NB: identifications of material are uncertain as to bone or antler, except in the case of comb fragments SF42, SF66, SF82 and SF83.

B.3.89 SF5 - Bone or antler pin with cuboidal head 9mm wide and 5mm thick, separated by a groove from the shaft, which is sub-rectangular or sub-hexagonal in cross-section. The head and shaft both have rounded corners and arrises. The shaft tapers a little in width, to a minimum of 6.5mm, but expands in thickness to a maximum of 6mm before becoming circular in cross-section and tapering to a sharp point. Total length 56.5mm. There is no decoration on head or shaft. This pin does not fall obviously into one of MacGregor's types (1985, 116-22, fig. 64), although its proportions are similar to his no. 9, with a spherical head, and its polygonal head is similar to his no. 11, with a far longer and slimmer shaft. It also does not fall into any of Crummy's types of Roman pin, although it is closest to her late Roman Type 4 (Crummy 1979). In general, short pins with spherical heads appear to be mainly of 2nd- to 12th-century date, and undecorated polygonal heads to be of 4th-century date (MacGregor 1985, 117). The same general proportions can be found on late Roman pins from Colchester made from bone and jet (Crummy 1983, no. 386 and 452). The well-known series of 12th-century bone pins from Castle Acre almost all have sharply hipped shafts (Margeson in Coad and Streeter 1982) and so this pin is more likely to belong to the Late Roman period.

B.3.90 SF6 - Bone object, oval in cross-section and smoothly tapering to a point at one end. The other end swells more sharply to an irregular wider end which may be incomplete; cancellous bone is visible here. Total length 88mm. Similar in shape to SF68, both are probably bodkin-like tools. Date unknown.

B.3.91 SF22 - Bone or antler pin with poorly preserved flattened head. This tapers into a flat, rectangular-section shaft 2mm thick and 4mm wide, which then thickens a little to a maximum of 3mm thick before smoothly tapering to a point. The point retains a little of the polished surface. No decoration survives. Surviving length 67mm. Date unknown.

B.3.92 SF38 - Fragment of worked antler, an irregular oval or hexagon in cross-section. There are many transverse grooves or cuts at either end; one end is a little rubbed and worn and may be original, and the other appears broken or snapped. Cancellous interior visible at either end. Maximum length 24mm, cross-section 16x18mm. Date and function unknown.

B.3.93 SF42 - Multiple fragments of double-sided composite antler comb. Now in poor condition, it consists of a pair of side-plates (longitudinal strengthening ribs), each plano-convex in cross-section, which taper from a maximum width of *c*.14mm to a minimum of *c*.11mm. The side-plates are fixed to the toothplates with iron rivets. Two lengths survive with more than one rivet, showing that the distance between the rivet centres varies from 18-21mm. The rivets are circular and perhaps up to 3mm in diameter. A minimum of seven rivets appear to survive, giving a minimum length of just over 12cm. The teeth were cut from both sides after the comb was assembled; there are five teeth to the centimetre on both sides. A wider fragment with the stubs of cut teeth may be a piece of end-plate. There is no surviving decoration and in fact little of the surface survives. The evenly spaced teeth on both sides suggest an Early or Middle Anglo-Saxon date (MacGregor 1985, 92-4; Ashby 2011, Type 12).

B.3.94 SF66 - Short length of strengthening rib (side-plate) from a double-sided composite antler comb. It tapers very slightly from 11mm wide at one end to 10mm wide at the other, and has the remains of three rivet holes 18mm and 23mm apart. It has marks from tooth cutting on both edges, both with five teeth to the centimetre. Length of fragment 71mm. The evenly spaced teeth on both sides suggest an Early or Middle Anglo-Saxon date (MacGregor 1985, 92-4; Ashby 2011, Type 12).

B.3.95 SF68 - Poorly preserved bone object, one end tapering smoothly to a point, the other end wider and more irregular. The object has a kite-shaped cross-section and cancellous bone is visible down one of the wider sides. Length 67mm. Similar in shape to SF6, both are probably bodkin-like tools. Date unknown.

B.3.96 SF74 - Antler point, now in two pieces. The detached tip is smoothly pointed; the rest of the object flares and then begins to taper before a second break, with the other end missing. The surface is rough and poorly preserved. The cross-section is oval, measuring a maximum of 7x11mm; total surviving length *c*.72mm. Date and function unknown.

B.3.97 SF82 - Incomplete tooth from an antler comb, 14mm long.

B.3.98 SF83 - Incomplete tooth from an antler comb, 17mm long.

Statement of potential and recommendations for further work

B.3.1 Two finds, the glass bead and the bone or antler pin, are unusual and distinctive, but are hard to parallel and date. Further specialist work would be beneficial. A specialist report is also needed for the three Roman coins; the other bone or antler objects; and the three glass vessels, SF11 from SFB55, SF1002 and SF1003. X-radiography of several iron objects, particularly the iron knife or tool SF79, the large blade SF1001, and iron objects SF1017 and SF1024, would help to clarify their identification. A selection of the small finds should also be drawn.

SF no.	Material	Context no.	SFB no.	Category	Object name	Object date
2	Iron	42	55	18	Unidentified object	
3	Iron	24		11	Nail	
4	Copper alloy	99999		-	Coin	Roman
5	Animal bone	32	55	1	Pin	
6	Animal bone	43	55	10	Pointed object	
7	Iron	43	55	11	Nail	
8	Iron	32	55	18	Sheet fragment	
11	Glass	31	55	4	Vessel fragments	
14	Copper alloy	98	77	18	Sheet fragment	
15	Copper alloy	140		18	Wire fragment	Modern
16	Iron	31	55	11	Nail	
17	Copper alloy	230	225	18	Strip fragment	
20	Copper alloy	99999		-	Coin	Roman
21	Copper alloy	99999		18	Miscast fragment	
22	Animal bone	265		1	Pin	
23	Iron	99999		18	Sheet fragment	
24	Glass	288		1	Bead fragment	Iron Age
25	Copper alloy	99999		1	Girdle-hanger	Early-medieval
26	Iron	325		11	Nail	
27	Iron	329		8	Horseshoe	Post-medieval
28	Copper alloy	375	373	-	Coin	Roman
31	Iron	375	373	18	Sheet fragment	
32	Iron	375	373	18	Rod fragment	
33	Iron	375	373	18	Strip fragment	
34	Copper alloy	375	373	-	Possible coin fragment	Roman
36	Iron	386	373	18	Unidentified artefact	
37	Copper alloy	386	373	18	Strip fragment	
38	Animal bone	386	373	18	Unidentified object	
40	Copper alloy	50	373	2	Tweezers	
41	Iron	507	373	11	Nail	
42	Animal bone	508		2	Comb	C5-C9
44	Iron	508	373	18	Rod fragment	
46	Copper alloy	508	373	18	Cast fragment	
47	Copper alloy	508	373	18	Sheet fragment	
48	Copper alloy	508	373	1	Bracelet	Roman
49	Copper alloy	512	373	18	Three sheet fragments	

SF no.	Material	Context no.	SFB no.	Category	Object name	Object date
50	Copper alloy	512		18	Wire fragment	
55	Iron	511	373	11	Nail	
56	Iron	99999		18	Rod fragment	
63	Iron	99999		11	Nail	
64	Copper alloy	638		18	Unidentified object	
65	Iron	508	373	18	Rod fragment	
66	Animal bone	29	77	2	Comb	C5-C9
68	Animal bone	41	55	10	Pointed object	
69	Iron	114		11	Nail	
70	Iron	81	77	11	Nail	
71	Iron	100	77	11	Nail	
72	Iron	81	77	18	Unidentified object	
73	Glass	288		1	Bead fragments	Iron Age
74	Animal bone	42	55	10	Pointed object	
75	Iron	166		11	Nail	
76	Iron	226		18	Rod fragment	
77	Iron	375	373	18	Rod fragment, unidentified fragment	
78	Iron	510	373	18	Two unidentified fragments	
79	Iron	211		10	Knife or tool	
80	Iron	375	373	18	Four strip fragments	
81	Glass	577		1	Bead	C4-EC5
82	Animal bone	375	373	2	Comb tooth	
83	Animal bone	78		2	Comb tooth	
84	Copper alloy	66		18	Sheet fragment	
85	Copper alloy	78		18	Two sheet fragments	
86	Copper alloy	375	373	18	Two sheet fragments, rod fragment	
1001	Iron	99999		10	Blade/knife	
1002	Glass	743		4	Vessel fragment	C1-C2
1003	Glass	718		4	Vessel fragment	Roman
1009	Iron	719		10	Knife	
1011	Iron	718		18	Rod fragment	
1012	Iron	718		18	Rod fragment	

SF no.	Material	Context no.	SFB no.	Category	Object name	Object date
1013	Iron	718		11	Nail	
1014	Iron	719		11	Nail	
1015	Iron	719		11	Nail	
1017	Iron	729		18	Unidentified object	
1018	Iron	729		11	Nail	
1019	Iron	729		18	Unidentified object	
1022	Copper alloy	726		18	Rod fragment	
1023	Copper alloy	726		18	Sheet fragments	
1024	Iron	729		18	Unidentified object	
1025	Copper alloy	726		18	Unidentified object	
1026	Copper alloy	726		18	Sheet fragment	
1027	Copper alloy	726		18	Sheet fragment	
1030	Copper alloy	729		1	Mount	C16
1031	Iron	729		18	Unidentified object	
1032	Iron	729		11	Nail	
1033	Iron	729		11	Nail	
1034	Iron	729		11	Nail	
1036	Copper alloy	729		4	'Paper-clip' rivet	C12-C17
1040	Iron	739		11	Two nails	
1041	Iron	728		11	Nail	

Table 15: Small finds catalogue

SFB 55		SFB 77		SFB 225		SFB 373	
SF no.	Object	SF no.	Object	SF no.	Object	SF no.	Object
2	Misc object	14	Sheet	17	Strip	28	Coin
5	Pin	66	Comb			31	Sheet
6	Point	70	Nail			32	Rod
7	Nail	71	Nail			33	Strip
8	Sheet	72	Misc object			34	Coin
11	Glass					36	Misc object
16	Nail					37	Strip
68	Point					38	Misc object
74	Point					40	Tweezers
						41	Nail
						44	Rod
						46	Fragment
						47	Sheet
						48	Bracelet
						49	Sheet
						55	Nail
						65	Rod
						77	Rod
						78	Misc object
						80	Strip
						82	Comb
						86	Sheet

Table 16: Small find by SFB

B.4 Metalworking Debris

By Sarah Percival

Introduction and methodology

B.4.1 A small assemblage of 21 pieces of metalworking debris (MWD) weighing 700g was recovered. The majority of the assemblage comprises small pieces of smithing slag found during the excavation in the fill of SFB **373**, and in watching brief pits **727** and **738** and postholes **696** and **742**. A quantity of possible fuel ash slag was recovered during the excavation phase from the fill of Earlier Iron Age pit **651**.

B.4.2 The complete assemblage was recorded by type and context. The MWD was scanned with a magnet to establish the presence of iron and was counted and weighed to the nearest whole gramme.

Results

Later Bronze Age/Early Iron Age

B.4.1 A lump of vesicular MWD, perhaps fuel ash slag, was recovered from the fill of Earlier Iron Age pit **651**. The MWD is formless and lumpy with numerous vacuoles. It is non magnetic.

Roman? (Watching Brief)

B.4.1 Iron smithing slag was recovered from postholes **696** and **742** and from pits **727** and **738**. Again these comprised rusty lumps of smithing slag, two with flowing form.

Saxon

B.4.1 A small assemblage of iron smithing slag was recovered from SFB 373, the majority comprising undiagnostic, rusty lumps containing numerous vacuoles and debris such as stones. Several pieces have baked clay adhering and are of plano-convex form suggesting that they derived from hearth bases. Two small pieces have flowing form.

Statement of potential and recommendations for further work

B.4.1 Further analysis would be required to identify the possible fuel ash slag from Iron Age pit **651**.

B.4.2 The smithing slag found in SFB **373** indicates secondary metal working at the site. Vitrified baked clay was also found within the fills of the SFB and this along with the plano-convex hearth lining suggests that the metalworking was taking place near the structure, perhaps in a nearby building, becoming incorporated into the feature during backfilling.

B.4.3 The Roman MWD is probably from iron smithing but is largely undiagnostic.

B.4.1 No further analysis of the Roman and Saxon MWD is required.

B.5 Struck Flint

By Anthony Haskins

Introduction and methodology

B.5.1 An assemblage of thirty-seven struck flints was submitted for assessment. This report covers an initial rapid assessment of the material and recommends that due to the small assemblage and residual nature of the flint no further work is required.

B.5.2 Individual artefacts were scanned and then assigned to a category within a simple lithic classification system (Table 17). Unmodified flakes were assigned to an arbitrary size scale in order to identify the range of debitage present within the assemblage. Edge retouched and utilised pieces were also characterised. Beyond this no detailed metrical or technological recording was undertaken during the preliminary analysis.

B.5.3 Of the assemblage, four of the assessed flints were naturally formed and five were burnt. These will be included for the purposes of this assessment.

Results

B.5.4 The raw material is difficult to assess as it has undergone recortification and therefore is generally an opaque light whitish-blue to off white. Where the flint is freshly damaged the flint is a dark grey-blue. The cortex where present is generally very thin and off-white to cream, suggesting the raw material was collected from a secondary source such as a river.

B.5.5 Core technology identified within the assemblage is sparse with one small amorphous core recovered, which is likely to be of later prehistoric date. One of the fragments of burnt flint also showed characteristics of being derived from a blade core, and therefore is more likely to be Late Mesolithic or Early Neolithic in date with structured parallel blade scars present on the dorsal surface.

Context			33	37	109	110	111	140	244	252	289	297	309	319	336	354	383	384	385	421	425	437	487	557	606	638	**Total**
TYPE	**SUB TYPE**	**CLASSIFICATION**																									
core technology	*core*	***Amorphus***																	1								**1**
flakes (>50mm)	*tertiary*		1																								**1**
flakes (>25mm <50mm)	*secondary*			1														1			1	1		1		2	**7**
	tertiary			1		1				1		1	1								2		1				**8**
flakes (>10mm <25mm)	*secondary*																								1		**1**
	tertiary															1									1		**2**
	broken				1																						**1**
blades (all sizes)	*secondary*								1																		**1**
	tertiary										1																**1**
	broken									1				1				1									**3**
chunks/angular shatter (<50mm)																	1			1						4	**6**
burnt flint (all types)						1	1	1							1											1	**5**
		Total	**1**	**2**	**1**	**2**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**2**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**2**	**1**	**1**	**3**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**2**	**7**	**33**

Table 17: Flint catalogue

B.5.6 There is a small range of debitage, being a mix of blades, narrower flakes and some larger squatter flakes and angular shatter. The blades and narrow flakes are characteristic of Neolithic flint working.

B.5.7 Some of the flakes show signs of soft hammer production and indirect percussion is demonstrated by the presence of punctiform butts on some of the blades. Both working methodology and form would support an Early Neolithic date.

B.5.8 Some of the larger squatter flakes are more likely to be of a more recent Bronze Age date, generally formed with hard hammer percussion and with less evidence for structured working. All of the recovered flints are heavily abraded and rolled suggesting they derive from residual material.

Statement of potential and recommendations for further work

B.5.1 There is little potential for this small residual mixed period assemblage of struck flint. The characteristics identified suggest that the assemblage is a mix of Early Neolithic and Late Neolithic or Bronze Age working. No further work is required.

B.6 Objects of Baked Clay

By Sarah Percival

Introduction

B.6.1 A total of 95 fragments (weighing 3,735g) were recovered from ten excavated features. Fragments from four cylindrical loomweights from pit **578** are of Later Bronze Age to Early Iron Age date. The assemblage comprises one complete spindle whorl and two complete Saxon annular loomweights plus fragments from up to eight others found in the fills of SFBs **225**, **373** and **700** and tree throw **730**.

Object date	*Type*	*Fabric*	*Quantity*	*Weight (g)*	*No. of objects*	*Feature*
Later Bronze Age earlier Iron Age	Loomweight	Blocky friable clay low fired or unfired	46	1628	2	Pit 578
		Dense silty clay occasional rounded quartz gravel	16	791	2	Pit 578
Saxon	Loomweight	Hard fired orange sandy with quartz	2	25	1	SFB 225
			10	186	1	SFB 700
		Hard fired orange sandy with quartz elongated voids	2	135	2	SFB 225
			1	122	1	SFB 373
			13	324	1	SFB 700
		Hard fired orange sandy with quartz and sparse big angular flint pieces	2	150		Tree throw 730
		Hard fired orange sandy with quartz and sparse rounded and sub rounded voids	2	365	2	SFB 700
	Spindle whorl	Hard fired orange sandy with quartz	1	9		SFB 55
Total			**95**	**3735**	**12**	

Table 18: Baked clay objects by fabric and feature

Methodology

B.6.2 The complete assemblage was analysed and the baked clay recorded by context, grouped by object type, form and fabric, and counted and weighed to the nearest whole gramme. Diameter, width and height of objects were noted where complete measurements were available. Fabrics were identified following examination using a x10 hand lens and are classified by major inclusion present. Examples of diagnostic forms within each class were selected for illustration.

Results

Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age Loomweights

B.6.3 A total of 62 pieces of baked clay (weighing 2,419g) were recovered from the fill of pit **578** which also contained Later Bronze Age to Early Iron Age pottery (see Appendix B.1). The pieces are made of two fabrics (Table 18 above) and are poorly mixed and low fired, producing highly friable objects. The surfaces are well finished and several fragments are pierced vertically through the centre for suspension, the diameter of the perforation is 22mm. The fragments are too broken up to allow other dimensions to be recorded.

B.6.4 Cylindrical loomweights were introduced from the Early Bronze Age and continued to be used until the 9th-8th centuries cal BC (Brown and Mepham in Powell *et al*., forthcoming). Local examples include a Bronze Age weight from Fengate (Pryor 1980, fig.13, 4 & 5), whilst elsewhere Later Bronze Age cylindrical weights have been found at Black Patch, Sussex (Drewett 1982, 371 and fig. 34), Aldermaston (Bradley *et al* 1980, fig.19.5) and Yarnton (Barclay and Edwards 2011).

Saxon Loomweights

B.6.5 Two complete annular loomweights (weighing 566g) and thirty fragments (weighing 741g) from a further eight low-fired, annular loomweights were recovered from SFBs **225**, **373** and **700**. The weights are made of four fabrics all sandy, one with with visible, rounded quartz grains, one with elongated voids indicative of organic temper such as chopped grass, one with sparse flint inclusions and one with sub-rounded voids.

B.6.6 One of the complete weights has a diameter of 95mm and central perforation of 34mm with wall thickness of 35mm and the second has a 107mm diameter, central perforation of 36mm and wall thickness of 34mm. The annular form of the weights, which have a diameter at the central perforation equal of greater than that of the surrounding clay ring, suggests an earlier Saxon date, perhaps 5th to 6th century (Hamerow 1993, 66).

Saxon Spindlewhorl

B.6.7 An incomplete spindlewhorl (weighing 9g) was found in the fill of SFB **55**. The disc-shaped whorl is made of silty fabric with a few visible organic inclusions. It is 39mm high and has a radius of 12mm to the central perforation, which has a diameter of *c.*13mm. The edges of the whorl are damaged but may have been rounded (Hamerow 1993, 65). Similar examples have been found in Early Saxon buildings at Mucking (Hamerow 1993, fig.82, GH1).

Statement of potential and recommendations for further work

B.6.1 The Post Deveral-Rimbury weights are of interest. A brief paragraph discussing the Later Bronze Age to Early Iron Age weights is required, listing any relevant local parallels and dating evidence.

B.6.2 A description of the Saxon annular weights and spindlewhorl is also needed, noting the full dimensions of the surviving fragments, perhaps in tabular form. The complete loomweights and spindlewhorl require drawing or photographing. An illustrated object catalogue is also needed.

B.7 Baked and Unbaked Clay

By Sarah Percival

Introduction

B.7.1 A total of 201 pieces of clay weighing 2,959g were collected. Of these, 172 fragments (weighing 2,470g) were collected from the excavation and a further 29 pieces (weighing 489g) from the watching brief.

B.7.2 The excavation assemblage comprises a total of 81 pieces (weighing 333g) and are from contexts which also produced Earlier Iron Age pottery. Ninety-one pieces (weighing 2,137g) are from SFBs and a single Saxon pit. Within the Saxon assemblage, 16 pieces (weighing 974g) are unbaked but do not appear to represent unfired objects and may be stored building or lining material.

B.7.3 The watching brief produced two shell tempered pieces which may be from a large Roman pottery jar and 27 undated pieces in poorly baked and unbaked fabrics. Most of the assemblage is poorly fired and crumbly.

Methodology

B.7.4 The complete assemblage was analysed and the baked clay recorded by context, grouped by form and fabric, and counted and weighed to the nearest whole gramme. Diameter of withy or round wood impressions was noted where available. Surface treatment and impressions were recorded along with the form and number of surviving surfaces. Fabrics were identified following examination using a x10 hand lens and are classified by major inclusion present. The archive is held by OAE.

Results

Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age

B.7.5 Baked clay was recovered from nine later prehistoric pits, one posthole and the fill of one ditch (Table 19).

Date	*Feature type*	*Feature*	*Form*	*Quantity*	*Weight (g)*
Iron Age	Ditch	339	Misc	1	2
	Pit	107	Misc	12	43
		139	Misc	4	6
		206	Lining	2	22
			Misc	51	60
		240	Misc	1	23
		353	Misc	1	1
		382	Misc	3	3
		578	lining	1	152
		647	Misc	2	2
	Posthole	430	Misc	1	1
	Solution hollow	637	Misc	1	15
	Spread		Misc	1	3
Total				**81**	**333**

Table 19: Later prehistoric baked clay by feature and form

B.7.6 Function of the majority of the pieces is uncertain as they have no surviving surfaces, however four fragments (weighing 15g) have one flat surface suggesting that they may be structural. One large fragment from solution hollow **637** has one flattened surface and an opposing surface with impressions from a wattle hurdle or former indicating that it once formed part of a structure (SF 60).

B.7.7 A variety of fabrics were identified, most in sandy clay with a range of inclusions, some probably naturally occurring such as chalk, shell and clay pellets, some deliberately added such as chopped grass or chaff and grog (Table 20).

Date	*Fabric*	*Quantity*	*Weight (g)*
Iron Age	Dense orange fabric moderate medium to large angular fossil shell	2	22
	Dense orange sandy	2	2
	Dense orange sandy fabric with common angular chalk	1	2
	Dense orange sandy, sparse clay pellets inclusions, rare chalk	51	60
	Dense silty grey fabric no visible inclusions	3	3
	Dense silty grey fabric sparse elongated voids	2	16
	Dense silty grey fabric with shell inclusions	12	40
	poorly mixed with shell and chalk	1	152
	Soft orange fabric with red and buff clay pellets and common plate like voids	5	34
	Soft orange fabric with red grog and common plate like voids	2	2
Iron Age Total		**81**	**333**

Table 20: Quantity and weight of later prehistoric baked clay by fabric

Saxon

B.7.8 Baked and unbaked clay was collected from five Saxon contexts (Table 21). The largest assemblage came from SFB **373** which includes 39 pieces (768g), with vitrified surfaces suggesting that they had been subjected to intense heat. This suggests that they were used as hearth lining or perhaps associated with a high heat process such as metal working. A quantity of smithing slag was also recovered from SFB **373**.

Date	*Feature type*	*Feature*	*Form*	*Quantity*	*Weight (g)*
Saxon	Pit	276	Misc	1	1
	SFB	55	Misc	10	879
		77	Misc	3	40
		225	Misc	10	87
		373	Hearth lining	39	768
			lining	24	317
			Misc	4	45
Total				**91**	**2137**

Table 21: Quantity weight and form of baked clay from Saxon features

B.7.9 Fabrics are sandy with a range of inclusions, including shell, chalk and flint. Elongated voids typical of added organic material are also present (Table 22). The range of fabrics suggests that local clay sources were being utilised for use in buildings, ovens and hearth linings.

Date	Fabric	Quantity	Weight (g)
Saxon	Dark brown sandy with sparse shell and quartz	1	7
	Dense orange fabric moderate medium to large angular fossil shell	15	400
	Dense orange fabric moderate sand rare large chalk	8	180
	Dense orange sandy	1	3
	Dense orange sandy fabric with common angular chalk	1	2
	Dense orange sandy fabric with common voids	2	5
	Dense orange sandy, sparse ferrus inclusions, rare chalk	24	299
	Dense silty grey fabric sparse elongated voids	17	216
	Dense silty orange fabric no visible inclusions	1	1
	poorly mixed sandy orange fabric with shell and chalk	1	5
	Soft orange fabric with red grog occasional flint	4	45
	Unfired clay with moderate medium angular chalk	6	73
	Unfired sandy clay with moderate medium angular chalk	10	901
Saxon Total		**91**	**2137**

Table 22: Quantity and weight of Saxon baked clay by fabric

Watching brief

B.7.10 The watching brief produced 29 fragments, weighing 489g. These include five fragments (75g) from Roman pit **717**, comprising two fragments (23g) of shell-tempered ware and three pieces (52g) of daub with wattle impressions.

B.7.11 SFB **700** produced 23 miscellaneous pieces (weighing 382g) and Roman pit **727** a single fragment weighing 32g.

Statement of potential and recommendations for further work

B.7.1 The large fragment of daub from later prehistoric solution hollow **637** is of interest and requires a short descriptive note, illustration and catalogue.

B.7.2 The vitrified clay may be of interest as possible evidence of hearths associated with secondary iron working. A short paragraph considering the context of this material is required.

B.8 Ceramic Building Material

By Sarah Percival

Introduction and methodology

B.8.1 A small assemblage of ten pieces of ceramic building material weighing 817g was collected. The assemblage comprises a small quantity of Roman tile including undiagnostic pieces and a fragment of *imbrex* and seven post-medieval roof tile fragments.

B.8.2 The assemblage was quantified by context by fabric and form and counted and weighed to the nearest whole gramme. Fabrics were examined using a x20 hand lens and were described by main inclusions present. Width, length and thickness were recorded.

Results

Roman

B.8.3 Three fragments in a red sandy fabric with chalk and grog inclusions are of Roman date (Table 23). These include an abraded, curved fragment of *imbrex*. The remainder of the assemblage is not identifiable to form.

B.8.4 All the Roman CBM was recovered from the fills of Saxon SFBs (**55** and **373**). Roman building material is occasionally found in Saxon buildings, see for example Kilverstone, Norfolk (Garrow *et al,* 2006, table 5.2).

Date	*Fabric*	*Quantity*	*Weight (g)*
Roman	Dense orange poorly mixed blocky fabric with numerous voids, sparse small to medium chalk, sparse red clay pellets, sparse pink grog >10mm.	3	186
Total		**3**	**186**

Table 23: Quantity of Roman CBM by fabric

Post-medieval

B.8.5 Seven pieces of post-medieval roof tile weighing 631g was recovered from the fills of ditches **302** and **328**. The fragments are made of two fabrics (Table 24) and are of 20th century date.

Date	*Fabric*	*Quantity*	*Weight (g)*
Post-medieval	Dense orange sandy fabric with dark grey reduced core, rare red clay pellets, rare, rounded ferrous inclusions.	3	105
	Orange sandy fabric dark grey reduced core, speckled through with small angular chalk pieces. Some voids in surface	4	526
Total		**7**	**631**

Table 24: Quantity of post-medieval CBM by fabric

Statement of potential and recommendations for further work

B.8.1 Whilst a note should be made of the presence of possible recycled Roman CBM within the fills of the SFBs no further work is required during analysis of the site. No pieces require illustration.

B.9 Objects of Stone

By Sarah Percival

Introduction

B.9.1 Eight stone objects were recovered. Two from the excavation and six from the watching brief (Table 25).

B.9.2 The excavation produced an incomplete saddle quern found in Later Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pit **382** and a complete Saxon chalk spindlewhorl came from SFB **373**. Stone objects from the watching brief comprise five roof tile fragments and a stone marble.

Object Date	*Object type*	*Petrology*	*Feature type*	*Quantity*	*Weight (g)*
Later Bronze Age/Early Iron Age	Quern	Ferruginous sandstone	Pit 382	1	
Saxon	Spindlewhorl	Chalk	SFB 373	1	38
Undated	Roof Tile	Ferruginous sandstone	Pit 725	1	122
		Micaceous sandstone		1	35
		Ferruginous sandstone	Pit 727	1	28
		Micaceous sandstone	Pit 738	2	397
19th century	Marble	Alabaster	Unstratified	1	6
Total				**8**	**626**

Table 25: Objects of stone

Methodology

B.9.3 A full catalogue was prepared of the total assemblage. Each piece was examined using a hand lens (x20 magnification) and the basic lithology recorded. The pieces were counted and weighed to the nearest whole gramme. Type and form were observed. For saddle querns grinding surface, wear angle, thickness, secondary re-use and tooling were recorded. For rotary shape, collar width, collar depth, hopper diameter, hopper shape, hopper depth, handle attachment, handle socket height above grinding surface, handle socket angle, spindle notch and diameter of feed were recorded. Spindle material, use wear, secondary re-use and tooling were also noted. The typological variables were selected to aid identification of the chronology and form of the quern, the petrological examination was undertaken to distinguish possible imports and locate the source of supply of stone to the site. OAE curate the assemblage and archive.

Results

Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age

B.9.4 A broken fragment representing about two thirds of a saddle quern in ferruginous sandstone was found in pit **382** which also contained Early Iron Age pottery. The fragment is 190mm long and 100mm wide and has a dished grinding surface and smoothed edges and base indicating extensive use. It is likely that the quern is not from a source local to the site, as Raunds is underlain by deposits of shelly limestone unsuitable for quern manufacture, perhaps deriving the Northampton Sandstone Formation to the north west (EH 2011). This is uncertain however without detailed petrographic analysis being undertaken. The quern is of block-shaped form similar to examples from Danebury (Laws *et al.* 1991, 396). More locally a saddle quern has been

found in a pit associated with Later Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pottery at Upton some 38km west of Raunds (Walker and Maull 2010).

Saxon

B.9.5 The chalk spindlewhorl found in SFB **373** is roughly cone-shaped with one flattened surface (Form A1 Walton Rogers 1997, fig. 806). Diameter at the base is 40mm and the central perforation has a diameter of 15mm. It is 20mm high. A single chalk spindle whorl was found in an SFB at Mucking (Hamerow 1993, fig.126, GH72, 1) and many examples have been found in York in 9th and 10th century contexts, though Walton Rogers notes that outside York dating of this form is less certain (1997, 1736).

Modern

B.9.6 An alabaster marble, probably from an early 19th century Cobb bottle was found in unstratified surface collection.

B.9.7 Five fragments of sandstone roof tile (weighing 582g) were collected from pits **725**, **727** and **738**.

Statement of potential and recommendations for further work

B.9.1 The later Bronze Age quern provides evidence for secondary crop processing at the site. The context of deposition, broken and within a pit fill, is of interest and may suggest deliberate smashing and disposal, as fragmented querns often form a component of special pit deposits (Watts 2011, 341). A paragraph considering local examples of querns and their context of deposition would be of interest. Petrographic analysis would confirm provenance.

B.9.2 The quern fragment should be drawn and an illustrated object catalogue produced.

B.9.3 The spindlewhorl (SF29) forms part of a group of textile manufacturing items recovered from the SFBs. A note is required describing the spindlewhorl and discussing the evidence for textile production. The spindlewhorl should be drawn and an illustrated object catalogue produced.

Appendix C. Pre- and Post-Roman Pottery Catalogue

	F2001		F2002		F1002		F1003		F1004		F1005		F1006		F1007		F1		F2		F3		F4		F5		F6		MED		PMED		
Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date
4					7	19																											IA
19					1	1																											IA
28																			2	71													E/MS
29					2	6													14	252			1	11	4	119	2	25					E/MS
30							39	345	6	55																							EIA
31																			22	368	7	60											E/MS
32																	1	15	48	390	7	93	3	22									E/MS
33	4	696																															LNEO
35	1	9																															LNO
37	5	106																															LNEO
41																	6	152	16	171			2	31									E/MS
42																	7	162	15	169					4	32	1	9					E/MS
43																	14	166	8	65			7	70									E/MS
44																	1	9	4	71													E/MS
45					7	17																											EIA
54																			1	19													E/MS
57					24	82																											IA
60					8	31																											IA
66																			1	9													E/MS
71																			2	6													E/MS
75																			12	63													E/MS
80																	1	15	9	89	1	5			2	96							E/MS
81																			5	40			1	32									E/MS
87																			8	84													E/MS
90																			4	90													E/MS
92							5	32																									IA
94					1	2																											IA

	F2001		F2002		F1002		F1003		F1004		F1005		F1006		F1007		F1		F2		F3		F4		F5		F6		MED		PMED		
Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date
97																			2	30			3	47									E/MS
98																			7	121			3	14	1	41							E/MS
100																			7	130					1	30							E/MS
101																			6	89													E/MS
103																			4	27													E/MS
108					13	86			3	26																							IA
109					34	374							1	23																			IA
110					57	500																											EIA
111					28	416																											EIA?
140					37	146																											IA
141					10	82																											IA
142																															1	10	MOD
144					5	21																											IA
149					106	703																											EIA?
150					2	5																											IA
152					26	150																											IA
153					19	428																											EIA
162					2	8																											IA
166									1	2																					1	12	17C
207					3	5																											IA
208					4	19																											IA
210					3	35																											IA
211					5	57																											IA
216					38	390																											IA
223																			12	34													E/MS
224																			8	54			2	6									E/MS
226																			4	22													E/MS
228																			5	44													E/MS
229																			9	81			2	9			1	14					E/MS
230																			6	50	2	16	2	21									E/MS
231																	3	12	2	61	3	106											E/MS

	F2001		F2002		F1002		F1003		F1004		F1005		F1006		F1007		F1		F2		F3		F4		F5		F6		MED		PMED		
Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date
232																			4	19													E/MS
233																			1	1													E/MS
234																			2	41	1	46											E/MS
236																			2	10													E/MS
239			1	9	68	466			28	136																							IA
241					21	143	1	68																									IA
244					1	17	1	78																									IA
245					17	58																											IA
247					3	5																											IA
249					11	36																											IA
251					10	28																											IA
252					35	383																											IA
256					4	5	2	9																									IA
265																			1	4													E/MS
280					1	2			2	13			1	14																			IA
285					1	1																											IA
287					5	71			8	83																							MIA?
288					23	98																											IA
291					6	10																											IA
295					6	10																											IA
297					2	2																											IA
303					1	1																											IA
305					10	26																											IA
306					2	8																											IA
309					21	81																											IA
310					5	51																											IA
316					5	18																											IA
319					1	4																											IA
329																													1	2	4	13	MOD
335					11	50																											IA
336					44	435							2	15																			EIA

	F2001		F2002		F1002		F1003		F1004		F1005		F1006		F1007		F1		F2		F3		F4		F5		F6		MED		PMED		
Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date
341					2	7									1	154																	IA
343					2	12																											IA
347					1	5																											IA
349					6	40																											IA
351					1	2																											IA
355					3	12																											IA
361					6	44																											EIA
363					1	1																											IA
365					7	25																											IA
374					1	1											4	54	11	70					1	13							E/MS
375																	19	192	12	171	3	25	5	60									E/MS
376					1	2																											IA
377					1	9																											IA
378																															1	3	M17C
379																															1	5	L17C
380																											1	31					E/MS
383					8	23			1	6																							IA
384					17	71			11	55																							IA
385					27	102			4	59																							IA
386																	5	90	24	269			4	27	7	44							6thC
387																	6	35	18	136	6	87	2	28	1	3							E/MS
390					2	5																											IA
394					1	1																											IA
399					1	5																											IA
401					2	12																											IA
403					12	46																											IA
406																													1	2			12thC
409																	1	16	1	7							1	17					IA
421					1	4																											IA
425					3	4									8	46																	IA

	F2001		F2002		F1002		F1003		F1004		F1005		F1006		F1007		F1		F2		F3		F4		F5		F6		MED		PMED		
Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date
426					1	6																											IA
427					1	1																											IA
435																															1	20	18thC
447					3	6																											IA
453					2	4																											IA
455					5	11																											IA
459					3	3									1	2																	IA
461					1	2																											IA
465					5	18																											IA
470					1	2																											IA
472					2	2																											IA
474					3	6																											IA
476					3	15																											IA
478					4	9																											IA
480	1	6			1	3																											IA
483					3	13																											IA
485					8	46																											IA
486					9	49																											IA
487					1	7																											IA
507																	1	12	2	23	2	15	2	30									E/MS
508																	4	65	7	70	1	6	6	19	1	2							6thC?
511																			6	52			11	91									E/MS
512																	4	33	23	275			7	128	6	55							6thC
517					2	6																											IA
519					1	2																											IA
532					1	2																											IA
534							1	5																									IA
538							1	2																									IA
543									1	13																							IA
545							4	8																									IA
557							7	70			16	49																					IA

	F2001		F2002		F1002		F1003		F1004		F1005		F1006		F1007		F1		F2		F3		F4		F5		F6		MED		PMED		
Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date
565					1	8																											IA
577					4	8																											IA
580					6	10																											IA
582					8	25																											IA
597					7	39	1	1																					1	5			IA
606					6	15																											IA
609					3	3																											IA
611							1	28																									IA
613					1	1																											IA
619					3	5																											IA
621					1	1																											IA
638					5	5																											IA
642					4	4																											IA
644					3	8																											IA
646					15	182					1	5																					IA
648					1	3																											IA
650											1	2																					IA
652					1	58																											IA
653					5	17																											IA
671					2	4																											IA
672					4	14													4	6									1	3			U/S
673																													1	4			U/S
674																													1	1			U/S
695					4	6																											E/MS
701																			1	30	10	64											E/MS
702																			2	13	1	13	1	5									10thC
706																															1	2	E/MS
709					2	10													4	27													E/MS
710																	1	2	6	63	4	32					1	4					E/MS
731																			1	17	3	164					1	23					E/MS
Total	11	817	1	9	993	6622	63	646	65	448	18	56	4	52	10	202	92	1184	377	4116	34	464	63	646	30	462	6	96	7	19	9	63	

APPENDIX D. ROMAN POTTERY CATALOGUE

Key: B = base, BEAK = beaker, C= century, E = early, FBEAK = folded beaker, FLAG = flagon, L= Late, Mid = mid, MJAR = medium mouthed jar, MORT = mortaria, PURN = pedestal beaker, R = rim, SJAR = storage jar, U = undecorated body sherd.

Excavation

Context	*Cut*	*Feature*	*Fabric*	*Desc*	*Vessel Form*	*Vessel Type*	*Sherd Count*	*Weight (g)*	*Spot date*	*Context date*
32	55	SFB	SGW	U	JAR/BEAK		1	1	LC1-C4	LC1-C4
44	55	SFB	SGW	B	PURN		1	66	MC1-C2	MC1-C2
224	225	SFB	SAM	R	BOWL	Dr37	1	1	C2	C2
233	225	SFB	SAM	U	BOWL/DISH		1	0	C2	C2
381	382	PIT	STW	U	JAR		1	41	C2-C3+	C2-C3+
386	373	SFB	NVCC	R	DISH	6.19	1	23	C3-C4	C3-C4
386	373	SFB	NVCC	U	JAR		2	6	C3-C4	C3-C4
387	373	SFB	NVCC	R	DISH	6.19	1	50	C3-C4	C3-C4
387	373	SFB	NVCC	B	LID	8.1	1	36	C3-C4	C3-C4
387	373	SFB	SGW	R	JAR		1	1	MC1-C4	C3-C4
387	373	SFB	SAM	U	DISH/BOWL		1	3	C2	C3-C4
476	477	DITCH	NVCC	U	JAR/BEAK		1	1	MC2-C4	MC2-C4
511	373	SFB	NVCC	B	DISH		1	22	C3-C4	C3-C4
511	373	SFB	SGW	B	DISH		1	21	C3-C4	C3-C4
512	373	SFB	NVCC	R	DISH	6.19	1	19	C3-C4	C3-C4
512	373	SFB	SGW	U	JAR		1	14	MC1-C4	C3-C4
554	553	DITCH	SOW	U	JAR		1	4	MC1-C3	MC1-C3
554	553	DITCH	NVCC	R	BEAK	3.1	1	3	MC1-C3	MC1-C3

Context	Cut	Feature	Fabric	Desc	Vessel Form	Vessel Type	Sherd Count	Weight (g)	Spot date	Context date
672	LAYER	TOPSOIL	SGW	U	JAR/BOWL		1	1	MC1-C4	MC1-C4
676	677	POST HOLE	SAM	P	FBOWL	Dr38	14	893	AD160-200	AD160-200
678	679	PIT	SOW	UDB	SJAR		11	812	C2-C4	C2
678	679	PIT	SGW	R	JAR/BEAK	4.13	1	6	LC1-C2	C2
697	696	POST HOLE	SGW	U	JAR/BEAK		1	17	LC1-C3	LC1-C3
699	698	POST HOLE	SGW	U	JAR		1	50	C2-C4	C2-C4
718	717	PIT	SGW	UD	JAR		5	68	C2-C4	MC2-C3
718	717	PIT	SGW	D	JAR		1	15	C2-C4	MC2-C3
718	717	PIT	SGW	RU	DISH	6.18	4	50	MC2-C3	MC2-C3
718	717	PIT	SGW	U	JAR		1	6	MC1-C4	MC2-C3
718	717	PIT	SGW	RU	JAR	4.13(CAVET TO RIM)	4	24	LC1-C4	MC2-C3
718	717	PIT	SGW	RUD	JAR	4.6	4	5	LC1-C3	MC2-C3
718	717	PIT	SGW	RUD	JAR	4.6	1	45	LC1-C3	MC2-C3
718	717	PIT	SGW	B	JAR		1	110	MC1-C4	MC2-C3
718	717	PIT	SGW	RU	JAR/CPOT	4.1	2	45	LC1-C4	MC2-C3
718	717	PIT	SGW	P	DISH	6.18	2	179	MC2-C3	MC2-C3
718	717	PIT	SGW	UB	JAR		4	42	C2-C4	MC2-C3
718	717	PIT	SGW	P	DISH	6.19	1	149	C3-C4	MC2-C3
718	717	PIT	SGW	P	DISH	6.19	1	17	C3-C4	MC2-C3
718	717	PIT	SGW	R	WJAR	5.13	1	56	C3-C4	MC2-C3
718	717	PIT	SGW	R	DISH	6.18	1	13	MC2-C4	MC2-C3
718	717	PIT	SGW	R	JAR	4.5	3	15	MC1-C4	MC2-C3
718	717	PIT	NVCC	UHD	FLAG		4	46	C3-C4	MC2-C3

Context	Cut	Feature	Fabric	Desc	Vessel Form	Vessel Type	Sherd Count	Weight (g)	Spot date	Context date
718	717	PIT	SOW	U	JAR/CPOT		1	19	C2-C4	MC2-C3
718	717	PIT	BAT AM	U	AMPH		2	44	C2	MC2-C3
718	717	PIT	SGW	R	DISH	6.18	1	20	MC2-C4	MC2-C3
718	717	PIT	SAM	RB	DISH	Dr18/31	3	77	C2	MC2-C3
718	717	PIT	SAM	UB	DISH	Dr15/31	2	11	LC1-E/MC2	MC2-C3
718	717	PIT	NVCC	RU	BEAK	BAG	4	10	MC2-C3	MC2-C3
718	717	PIT	NVCC	U	JAR/BEAK		1	10	C3-C4	MC2-C3
718	717	PIT	STW	R	MJAR	4.4	1	57	MC1-C2	MC2-C3
718	717	PIT	STW	R	MJAR	4.5	1	19	MC1-C4	MC2-C3
718	717	PIT	STW	R	MJAR	4.4	1	18	MC1-C2	MC2-C3
718	717	PIT	STW	UD	JAR		11	100	MC1-C4	MC2-C3
719	717	PIT	SOW	U	JAR/CPOT		3	34	C2-C3	LC2-C3
719	717	PIT	SOW	H	FLAG		1	9	MC1-C4	LC2-C3
719	717	PIT	SAM	BU	DISH		3	1	C2	LC2-C3
719	717	PIT	SAM	R	CUP	Dr33	1	1	C2	LC2-C3
719	717	PIT	BAT AM	U	AMPH		1	22	C1BC-ADC3(C2)	LC2-C3
719	717	PIT	SGW	B	DISH		4	61	C3-C4	LC2-C3
719	717	PIT	SOW	U	BEAK		2	3	MC1-C3	LC2-C3
719	717	PIT	SGW	R	DISH	6.18	6	154	MC2-C3	LC2-C3
719	717	PIT	STW	R	MJAR	4.13	1	51	MC1-C3	LC2-C3
719	717	PIT	STW	R	MJAR	4.5	1	18	MC1-C4	LC2-C3
719	717	PIT	STW	R	JAR/SJAR	4.8	1	57	C2-C3	LC2-C3
719	717	PIT	STW	R	MJAR	4.5.3	1	39	LC2-C4	LC2-C3
719	717	PIT	STW	UD	JAR		10	179	MC1-C4	LC2-C3
719	717	PIT	SGW	UD	JAR		7	30	MC1-C3	LC2-C3
719	717	PIT	SGW	RUB	MJAR	4.4	3	36	MC1-C3	LC2-C3

Context	Cut	Feature	Fabric	Desc	Vessel Form	Vessel Type	Sherd Count	Weight (g)	Spot date	Context date
719	717	PIT	SOW	RD	DISH	6.18	1	15	MC2-C3	LC2-C3
719	717	PIT	NVCC	D	CBOX(LID)		1	4	LC2-MC4	LC2-C3
719	717	PIT	NVCC	UD	BEAK		9	25	LC2-C4	LC2-C3
719	717	PIT	NVCC	R	BEAK	CORNICE	1	11	LC2-C3	LC2-C3
719	717	PIT	NVCC	R	BEAK	CORNICE	1	4	MC2-C3	LC2-C3
719	717	PIT	NVCC	H	FLAG		1	17	C3-C4	LC2-C3
720	717	PIT	SGW	U	JAR		1	12	MC1-C2	C2
720	717	PIT	SOW	U	JAR		1	16	C2-C3	C2
720	717	PIT	SAM	B	DISH		1	27	C2	C2
724	723	PIT	SGW	R	DISH	6.19	1	23	C3-C4	C3
724	723	PIT	STW	U	JAR		2	37	MC1-C4	C3
724	723	PIT	SGW	UB	JAR		7	72	LC1-C4	C3
724	723	PIT	SGW	B	DISH		2	65	C3-C4	C3
724	723	PIT	SGW	R	DISH	6.18	1	1	MC2-C3	C3
724	723	PIT	SGW	B	DISH		1	3	C2-C3	C3
724	723	PIT	NVCC	UB	BEAK		3	24	MC2-C3	C3
724	723	PIT	NVCC	U	JAR		1	6	C3-C4	C3
724	723	PIT	SAM	R	DISH	Dr18/31	1	3	C2	C3
725	725	PIT	SGW	UB	JAR		36	231	LC1-C4	C3
725	725	PIT	SGW	UB	DISH	6.18	5	42	MC2-C3	C3
725	725	PIT	SGW	R	DISH	6.19	1	8	C3-C4	C3
725	725	PIT	SGW	R	DISH	6.18	1	18	MC2-C3	C3
725	725	PIT	SGW	R	DISH	6.18	1	6	MC2-C3	C3
725	725	PIT	SGW	R	MJAR	4.5.2	2	30	C2-C4	C3
725	725	PIT	SGW	R	JAR/BEAK		1	4	LC1-C3	C3
725	725	PIT	SGW	R	JAR	4.5	1	6	MC1-C2	C3

Context	Cut	Feature	Fabric	Desc	Vessel Form	Vessel Type	Sherd Count	Weight (g)	Spot date	Context date
725	725	PIT	STW	RU	SJAR		6	115	MC1-C4	C3
725	725	PIT	STW	R	MJAR	4.5	1	8	MC1-C4	C3
725	725	PIT	STW	R	MJAR	4.4	1	4	MC1-C2	C3
725	725	PIT	STW	U	MJAR		6	48	MC1-C4	C3
725	725	PIT	TRIER	U	FBEAK		1	1	LC2-C3	C3
725	725	PIT	NVCC	UDB	BEAK		5	31	LC2-C4	C3
725	725	PIT	NVCC	RU	BEAK	BAG	3	8	M/LC2	C3
725	725	PIT	CC	UB	DISH		1	8	C3-C4	C3
725	725	PIT	SOW	UD	JAR		3	22	MC1-C3	C3
725	725	PIT	SOW	R	MJAR	4.5.3	1	6	MC2-C3	C3
725	725	PIT	SAM	R	BOWL	Dr37	1	5	MC1-MC2	C3
725	725	PIT	SAM	F	FBOWL	Dr38	1	5	M/LC2	C3
725	725	PIT	SAM	U	DISH/BOWL		2	8	C2	C3
725	725	PIT	SAM	D	DISH/PLAT		1	6	LC2-MC3	C3
726	727	PIT	STW	RUB	SJAR	4.5.3	28	650	C2-C4	C3
726	727	PIT	SOW	R	BOWL	6.15	1	80	C3-C4	C3
726	727	PIT	SOW	U	JAR		2	27	C2-C4	C3
726	727	PIT	NVOW	U	JAR/FLAG		1	15	MC2-C4	C3
726	727	PIT	SOW	UB	JAR		2	144	MC1-C3	C3
726	727	PIT	NVCC	D	CBOX(LID)		1	32	LC2-MC4	C3
726	727	PIT	NVCC	UB	JAR		5	45	C3-C4	C3
726	727	PIT	NVCC	RUD	BEAK	3.6	3	9	MC2-C3	C3
726	727	PIT	SGW	R	DISH	6.18	1	34	MC2-C3	C3
726	727	PIT	SGW	UD	JAR/BOWL		17	97	C2-C4	C3
726	727	PIT	SGW	U	BEAK		8	26	MC1-C2	C3
726	727	PIT	SGW	B	DISH		2	20	C2-C4	C3

Context	Cut	Feature	Fabric	Desc	Vessel Form	Vessel Type	Sherd Count	Weight (g)	Spot date	Context date
726	727	PIT	SGW	U	JAR		20	161	LC1-C4	C3
726	727	PIT	SGW	U	JAR/BEAK		5	30	LC1-C4	C3
726	727	PIT	SGW	UB	JAR		7	66	MC1-C4	C3
726	727	PIT	SGW	R	DISH	6.18	1	21	MC2-C3	C3
726	727	PIT	SGW	R	DISH	6.18	1	51	MC2-C3	C3
726	727	PIT	SGW	R	DISH	6.18	1	6	MC2-C3	C3
726	727	PIT	SGW	R	DISH	6.18	1	6	MC2-C3	C3
726	727	PIT	SGW	R	JAR	4.5	1	18	LC1-C4	C3
726	727	PIT	SGW	R	JAR/BEAK		1	12	LC1-C3	C3
726	727	PIT	SGW	R	JAR	4.5.3	1	19	LC2-C3	C3
726	727	PIT	SGW	R	JAR	4.5	1	6	LC1-C4	C3
726	727	PIT	SGW	UB	JAR		7	69	C2-C4	C3
726	727	PIT	SAM	B	CUP		1	2	C2	C3
726	727	PIT	SAM	P	DISH	Dr31	2	97	C2	C3
726	727	PIT	SAM	RU	BOWL		9	25	C2	C3
728	727	PIT	SGW	RB	DISH	6.18	2	114	MC2-C3	LC2-C3
728	727	PIT	SGW	U	JAR		1	12	LC1-C4	LC2-C3
728	727	PIT	SGW	RUB	JAR	4.5	7	63	MC1-C2	LC2-C3
728	727	PIT	SGW	R	DISH	6.18	1	8	MC2-C3	LC2-C3
728	727	PIT	SGW	RB	DISH	6.19	2	16	C3-C4	LC2-C3
728	727	PIT	SGW	UB	JAR		2	33	MC1-C4	LC2-C3
728	727	PIT	SGW	B	JAR		2	87	LC1-C4	LC2-C3
728	727	PIT	SGW	B	JAR/KETTLE		1	46	LC1-C4	LC2-C3
728	727	PIT	SGW	B	DISH		1	38	C3-C4	LC2-C3
728	727	PIT	SGW	U	JAR		1	66	C2-C4	LC2-C3
728	727	PIT	SGW	B	DISH		1	16	C3-C4	LC2-C3

Context	Cut	Feature	Fabric	Desc	Vessel Form	Vessel Type	Sherd Count	Weight (g)	Spot date	Context date
728	727	PIT	SGW	UD	JAR		15	95	LC1-C4	LC2-C3
728	727	PIT	SGW	UD	JAR		15	267	C2-C4	LC2-C3
728	727	PIT	SGW	R	DISH	6.19	1	31	C3-C4	LC2-C3
728	727	PIT	SGW	R	DISH	6.18	2	53	MC2-C3	LC2-C3
728	727	PIT	SGW	R	DISH	6.18	1	27	MC2-C3	LC2-C3
728	727	PIT	SGW	R	PLAT	6.22	1	14	MC1-C2	LC2-C3
728	727	PIT	SGW	R	JAR/BEAK	4.13	1	25	C2-C3	LC2-C3
728	727	PIT	SGW	R	DISH	6.18/15	1	22	LC1-C4	LC2-C3
728	727	PIT	SGW	R	JAR/BEAK	3or4	1	9	LC1-C2	LC2-C3
728	727	PIT	SGW	R	DISH	6.18	1	13	MC2-C3	LC2-C3
728	727	PIT	SGW	R	JAR/BEAK	3or4	1	10	LC1-C4	LC2-C3
728	727	PIT	SGW	R	JAR	4	1	6	LC1-C4	LC2-C3
728	727	PIT	SGW	U	BEAK		3	14	LC1-C3	LC2-C3
728	727	PIT	SGW	U	FBEAK		1	1	MC2-C3	LC2-C3
728	727	PIT	SGW	RUB	JAR	4.13	4	40	LC1-C3	LC2-C3
728	727	PIT	NVCC	R	BOWL	6.15	1	8	C3-C4	LC2-C3
728	727	PIT	NVCC	RUD	BEAK/JAR		5	23	C3-C4	LC2-C3
728	727	PIT	MANCHH	B	MORT		1	127	C2-C4	LC2-C3
728	727	PIT	SGW	RU	WJAR	5.3	3	37	LC2-EC4	LC2-C3
728	727	PIT	STW	UD	JAR/SJAR		22	582	C1-C4	LC2-C3
728	727	PIT	STW	R	MJAR	4.5	4	51	MC1-C4	LC2-C3
728	727	PIT	STW	R	SJAR	4.5.3	1	32	LC2-C4	LC2-C3
728	727	PIT	MANCHH	H	FLAG		1	38	C2-C4	LC2-C3
728	727	PIT	NVGW	U	JAR		1	6	LC2-EC4	LC2-C3
728	727	PIT	SGW	D	JAR		1	12	MC2-C4	LC2-C3
728	727	PIT	SAM	RUB	DISH	Dr18/31	8	48	C2	LC2-C3

Context	Cut	Feature	Fabric	Desc	Vessel Form	Vessel Type	Sherd Count	Weight (g)	Spot date	Context date
728	727	PIT	SAM	U	JAR/BOWL		2	5	LC2-MC3	LC2-C3
728	727	PIT	SGW	RU	JAR/CPOT	4.4	5	48	LC1-C2	LC2-C3
728	727	PIT	SGW	U	JAR		1	23	MC1-C4	LC2-C3
729	727	PIT	SAM	P	DISH	Dr18/31R	2	180	AD 160-200	LC2-EC4
729	727	PIT	NVGW	B	DISH		2	148	LC2-EC4	LC2-EC4
729	727	PIT	NVOW	U	JAR		1	10	MC2-C4	LC2-EC4
729	727	PIT	SGW	UD	JAR		2	20	LC1-C4	LC2-EC4
729	727	PIT	NVCC	U	JAR		1	28	C3-C4	LC2-EC4
729	727	PIT	NVCC	D	CBOX		1	17	LC2-EC4	LC2-EC4
729	727	PIT	NVCC	R	FLAG	1.9	1	5	LC2-C4	LC2-EC4
729	727	PIT	SAM	U	DISH		1	14	C2-C4	LC2-EC4
729	727	PIT	NVGW	R	JAR	4.5	1	10	LC2-EC4	LC2-EC4
729	727	PIT	NVGW	R	JAR	4.6	1	16	LC2-EC4	LC2-EC4
729	727	PIT	STW	RUB	SJAR	4.14	6	330	C2-C4	LC2-EC4
734	733	PIT	NVCC	B	JAR		1	30	C3-C4	E/MC3
734	733	PIT	STW	U	JAR/SJAR		2	37	C1-C4	E/MC3
734	733	PIT	SAM	U	CUP	Dr33	1	1	MC1-MC3	E/MC3
734	733	PIT	SOW	R	SJAR	4.5.3	2	291	C2-C3	E/MC3
734	733	PIT	NVGW	R	DISH	6.4	1	10	LC2-EC4	E/MC3
734	733	PIT	SGW	R	DISH	6.19	1	3	C3-C4	E/MC3
734	733	PIT	SGW	UB	JAR		3	25	LC1-C4	E/MC3
734	733	PIT	SGW	R	MJAR	4.5.2	1	9	C2-C4	E/MC3
734	733	PIT	SGW	R	MJAR	4.5	1	10	LC1-C4	E/MC3
735	733	PIT	SGW	R	FDISH	6.17	1	25	MC3-EC5	MC3-C4
735	733	PIT	STW	U	JAR/SJAR		2	41	MC1-C4	MC3-C4
735	733	PIT	SGW	R	MJAR	4.5	1	15	C2-C4	MC3-C4

Context	Cut	Feature	Fabric	Desc	Vessel Form	Vessel Type	Sherd Count	Weight (g)	Spot date	Context date
735	733	PIT	SGW	RB	JAR	4.4	2	28	LC1-C4	MC3-C4
737	736	PIT	STW	R	SJAR	4.5.3	1	82	MC2-C4	M/LC3
737	736	PIT	STW	R	JAR	4.5	1	10	MC1-C4	M/LC3
737	736	PIT	STW	UDB	JAR/SJAR		3	86	MC1-C4	M/LC3
737	736	PIT	SGW	U	JAR		1	14	MC1-C4	M/LC3
737	736	PIT	SGW	D	NJAR		2	46	LC2-C4	M/LC3
737	736	PIT	SGW	RB	WJAR	5.3	2	36	C3-C4	M/LC3
737	736	PIT	SGW	RU	JAR/BEAK	3.11	2	710	MC1-C2	M/LC3
737	736	PIT	SOW	U	JAR		1	7	MC1-C3	M/LC3
737	736	PIT	SOW	U	JAR/SJAR		1	25	MC1-C4	M/LC3
737	736	PIT	NVCC	D	CBOX(LID)		1	5	LC2-MC4	M/LC3
737	736	PIT	SGW	R	FDISH	6.17	1	30	MC3-EC5	M/LC3
737	736	PIT	SAM	D	BOWL	Dr37	2	13	LC1-MC2	M/LC3
737	736	PIT	SAM	U	FBOWL	Dr38	1	16	M-LC2	M/LC3
739	738	PIT	STW	UB	JAR		3	40	MC1-C4	C2
739	738	PIT	SGW	U	JAR		3	20	MC1-C4	C2
739	738	PIT	SGW	D	JAR		1	22	C2-C3	C2
739	738	PIT	SGW	U	JAR/BEAK		1	8	MC1-C2	C2
739	738	PIT	SAM	U	BOWL/DISH		1	11	C2	C2
743	742	PIT	SGW	RUDB	JAR	4.5	49	318	LC1-C4	E/MC3
743	742	PIT	STW	UB	JAR		13	109	C1-C4	E/MC3
743	742	PIT	SGW	U	JAR		7	34	LC1-C4	E/MC3
743	742	PIT	SGW	R	DISH	6.19	1	6	C2-C3	E/MC3
743	742	PIT	SGW	R	DISH	6.19	1	25	C3-C4	E/MC3
743	742	PIT	NVCC	U	JAR/BEAK		2	18	C3-C4	E/MC3
743	742	PIT	NVCC	RUDB	BEAK	3.3	4	6	MC2-MC3	E/MC3

Context	Cut	Feature	Fabric	Desc	Vessel Form	Vessel Type	Sherd Count	Weight (g)	Spot date	Context date
743	742	PIT	SGW	U	JAR		1	3	MC1-MC2	E/MC3
743	742	PIT	SOW	R	BOWL	6.15/18	1	59	C2	E/MC3
743	742	PIT	SOW	U	JAR		1	24	MC1-C2	E/MC3
743	742	PIT	SOW	UB	JAR/BOWL		2	13	MC2-C4	E/MC3
743	742	PIT	SOW	D	JAR/BOWL		1	7	MC1-C4	E/MC3
743	742	PIT	SAM	B	CUP	Dr33	1	27	C2	E/MC3
743	742	PIT	SAM	R	CUP	O&P LV 13, TYPE A	1	18	LC2-MC3	E/MC3
743	742	PIT	SAM	UB	BOWL/DISH		7	18	C2	E/MC3

APPENDIX E. ENVIRONMENTAL REPORTS

E.1 Human Skeletal Remains

By Zoë Uí Choileáin

Introduction and methodology

E.1.1 Three unurned cremations were found during the excavations at Warth Park, Raunds. All three cremations were dated from pottery to the Neolithic period and the deposits also contained hazelnuts which are commonly recovered from Neolithic sites.

E.1.2 The cremations were excavated in spits on site and then passed through flotation using a 2mm mesh. The bone was then separated into four different fraction sizes when dry using a 10mm 5mm and 2mm sieve. Bone from the >10mm, 5-10mm and 2-5mm fractions was separated and examined. Bone from the <2mm fraction was not examined due to its small size but the residue was retained for the permanent record.

E.1.3 Analysis of the bone was undertaken in accordance with the guidelines laid out by Brickley and McKinley (2004). Animal bone was identified by macroscopic appearance where possible. All human bones identified were separated into the following four categories: upper limb, lower limb, axial and skull.

E.1.4 The potential for full analysis was assessed by following the guidelines laid out by Brickley and McKinley (2004). The weight (in grammes) of each fraction size was recorded and the total weight noted. Fragment size and colour were recorded based upon a macroscopic examination of the bones. A full analysis will examine evidence for particular funerary rites (for example whether there was any preference for retaining particular body parts for burial). It will also examine the nature of the deposit, that is whether it is redeposited pyre debris or a cremation, and will allow the biological parameters to be estimated; minimum number of individuals, age and sex). As there are only three cremations there is limited potential for evaluating any wider facts about the health and lifestyle of the population.

Results

E.1.5 The results of the assessment are summarised in Table 26.

Context	*Weight (g)*	*Colour*	*Degree of fragmentation*	*Deposit type/relationship of deposits*	*Comments and potential for full analysis*
33	29	Buff white-blue black	60% 5-10mm	Unurned cremation	?Human and animal. No potential for age or sex determination. Limited to no potential for pathology.
35	5	Buff white – blue black	50% 5-10mm	Unurned cremation	?Human and animal. No potential for age or sex determination. Limited to no potential for pathology
37	27	Buff white – grey blue	50% 5-10mm	Unurned cremation	?Human and animal. No potential for age or sex determination. Limited to no potential for pathology

Table 26: Assessment of cremated remains

E.1.6 None of the bone from the three cremations could be definitely determined to be human as the fragments are too small and the bone is badly degraded. However deposit 37 did

contain a possible human tooth bud in the second spit. All of the deposits did contain pig remains which is not uncommon in Neolithic cremations where evidence suggests that the bodies were often burnt with animal remains (Gibson 1993). All of the deposits contained bone that were a range of colour from white, blue-grey to black. Colour reflects the degree of heat used during cremation with bone that was exposed to the highest temperatures having a buff white appearance (Holck 2008 110-115). While the lack of identifiable fragments means it is not possible to explore which parts of the body were collected for burial it is possible to say that different elements are reflected here – some closer to the centre of the heat source than others.

E.1.7 All three of the deposits contained a very small weight of cremated bone. It is estimated that a properly cremated adult body weighs between 1600 to 3500g (Mckinley 1989). Given that the weight of these deposits represents such a small proportion of the body it is possible that these are 'token' burials. It has been suggested that the move towards cremation in the Neolithic period marks a change from the burial representing the transition between life and death to a system where that transition is marked by the pre-cremation rituals and the burning of the body on the pyre. The burial of remains would then be more of a presentation event and it would not have been necessary to inter all of the remains (Lynch, 1972, 1979. Ward, 1978).

Statement of potential and recommendations for further work

E.1.1 Overall deposits 33, 35 and 37 are assessed as having limited potential. However as the remains were discovered with decorated pottery and hazelnut shells it is recommended that this deposit undergo a full analysis in accordance with the guidelines laid out by Brickley and McKinley (2004). This analysis would include a microscopic examination of the fragments in order to determine how much if any is definitely human, the identification of skeletal elements (where possible) to explore whether there had indeed been any selection process favouring certain body parts and a detailed analysis of the depositional context; any associated artefacts and burnt material. A comparison of other burials similar in weight and type would also be examined in order to explore burial practice, demography and palaeopathology.

E.2 Faunal Remains

By Lena Strid

Introduction and methodology

E.2.1 The animal bone assemblage comprises an estimated number of 6080 fragments from securely dated layers and features. Approximately 285 bones (4.7%) came from sieved soil samples.

E.2.2 A record of the assemblage, documented in a Microsoft Access database, will be incorporated with the site archive.

E.2.3 The bones were identified at Oxford Archaeology South using a comparative skeletal reference collection, in addition to standard osteological identification manuals. For this assessment the number of fragments, total weight, bone condition and species present were recorded by context. With the exception of horn cores, sheep and goat bones were not identified to species at this stage, but rather classified as 'sheep/goat'.

E.2.4 The general condition of the bones/context was graded on a 6-point system. Grade 0 equating to very well preserved bone, and grade 5 indicating that the bone had suffered such structural and attritional damage as to make it unrecognisable (Table 27).

E.2.5 For ageing, fused and unfused epiphyses (Habermehl 1975) as well as mandibles with recordable teeth and loose mandibular molars (Grant 1982) were noted. Sexable elements, *i.e.* cattle pelves, sheep/goat skulls and pelves, and pig canine teeth were noted, using data from Boessneck et al. (1964), Prummel and Frisch (1986), Schmid (1972) and Vretemark (1997). Measureable bones were noted according to von den Driesch (1976).

Grade 0	Excellent preservation. Entire bone surface complete
Grade 1	Good preservation. Almost all bone surface complete
Grade 2	Fair preservation
Grade 3	Poor preservation. Most bone surface destroyed
Grade 4	Very poor preservation. No surface structure remaining
Grade 5	Extremely poor preservation. Unlikely to be able to identify element

Table 27: Bone preservation grading methodology

Results

E.2.6 The bone is generally in very poor condition (Table 28 below). The exception was the bone from Area C, which scored grade 1-2 (good to fair condition). Gnaw marks were only identified on bones from this excavation area. Probably as a result of the poor bone condition, the recorded butchery marks and pathologies must represent a bare minimum of those present in the assemblage pre-deposition. The well-preserved nature of the post-medieval assemblage is probably due to advantageous conditions within a single pit (**524**) from Area 2, which was filled with skeletally immature chicken bones. These were in much better condition than the rest of the assemblage. When the bone condition is considered in conjunction with the large size of the juvenile bones, it is thought likely that this deposit is late post-medieval in date, or even modern.

	Number	Grade 0	Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 3	Grade 4	Grade 5	Burnt frags
Neolithic	322					100.0%		
Iron Age	2284		0.1%	1.2%	29.9%	60.9%		9
Roman	145		24.8%	75.2%				2
Saxon	3953		1.8%	1.5%	6.4%	90.2%		34
Post-medieval	376			79.8%		9.3%	10.9%	

Table 28: Preservation level of assemblage including number of burnt bones

E.2.7 Of the 6080 bones included in the assessment, an estimated 1354 (22%) could be determined to taxon (Table 29). The identified animals include cattle, sheep/goat, pig, horse, dog, red deer, roe deer, domestic fowl and frog. A single metatarsal from a small mustelid was also recovered.

	Neolithic	Iron Age	Roman	Saxon	Post-medieval
Cattle	1	36	18	106	1
Sheep/goat		97	14	128	
Sheep					
Goat				3	
Pig	12	509**	3	80	2
Horse		13	4	5	
Dog		1		1	
Red deer		4		4	
Roe dee		1			
Mustelid	1				
Domestic fowl				4	300*
Indet. bird				5	
Frog		1			
Total identified to species	**14**	**662***	**39**	**336**	**303****

Table 29: Number of identified fragments per species

*: At least three semi-articulate skeletons from a single pit

**: Including 464 fragments from a pig skeleton

E.2.1 The Late Neolithic assemblage came from the fills of three cremation pits and pig was the most commonly identified animal, although almost all the fragments came from context 37 within pit **38**. Single bones of cattle and small mustelid were also present in these features. Obviously the small sample size precludes any discussion of animal husbandry for this period.

E.2.2 The Iron Age assemblage provided the second largest number of identifiable fragments, when excluding the articulated pig skeleton (see below). Species present included bones from cattle, sheep/goat, pig, horse, dog as well as red deer, roe deer and frog. The deer remains comprise antler fragments from four contexts. No antler bases were present, making it an open question whether the antlers come from deer hunting or from gathering of shed antlers. An articulated pig in pit **382** is a potential 'special deposit'.

Finds of entire animals in pits have been associated with ritual deposition (Morris 2011) and an analysis of the contextual circumstances may provide further information to facilitate interpretation of the deposition.

E.2.3 The Roman assemblage came from a number of pit and posthole fills in Area C and includes bones from cattle, sheep/goat, pig and horse. As with the Neolithic assemblage, the small sample size limits any discussion of animal husbandry. However, these animals are common components of Roman bone assemblages.

E.2.4 The Saxon assemblage provides the largest number of identifiable bones, almost exclusively recovered from six sunken-featured buildings (see below). By the number of identifiable fragments, sheep/goat are the most numerous animal followed by cattle and pig. This distribution is different to that from the nearby estate centre at Higham Ferrers where cattle was predominant in both the Early and the Mid-Saxon phases (Evans 2007). The Saxon assemblage at Warth Park includes a large number of bones suitable for ageing (Table 30), and so potentially interpretable with regard to animal husbandry. The deer remains consist of two antler fragments and two phalanges. The presence of one shed antler suggests that antler working took place at the site.

E.2.5 The bone distribution in the SFBs was very uneven, some SFBs only producing a very small number of bones. SFB **55**, **77** and **373** yielded fragment counts between 770 and 1049 fragments, suggesting that an inter-feature analysis of species and element distribution could be possible.

	Neolithic	***Iron Age***	***Roman***	***Saxon***	***Post-medieval***	***Total***
Ageable bones	1	40	4	90	3	**138**
Ageable teeth	2	10	3	31		**46**
Sexable bones		4		10		**14**
Measureable bones		7	1	17		**25**
Bones with butchery marks			9	9		**18**
Bones with pathologies				1		**1**
Total	**3**	**61**	**17**	**158**	**3**	**242**

Table 30: Number of bones providing data on age, sex, size, butchery and pathologies

Statement of potential and recommendations for further work

E.2.1 Since there is a scarcity of published faunal assemblages from the Nene river valley, regardless of time period, the assemblages from the Late Neolithic and Roman periods should be fully recorded for future reference, despite their small size. However, only a brief note in the final report is merited.

E.2.2 The Iron Age and Saxon assemblages are far more substantial, although suffering from poor bone preservation. While only the Saxon assemblage exceeds the recommended minimum fragment count for secure analysis of inter-species frequency (Hambleton 1999, 39-40), both assemblages have potential to add useful data on animal husbandry practices for the Nene river valley and surrounding regions. The Iron Age and Saxon assemblages should therefore be fully recorded and analysed.

E.3 Environmental Samples

By Rachel Fosberry

Introduction

E.3.1 A total of 123 bulk samples were taken from features within the excavated areas at Warth Park, Raunds in order to assess the quality of preservation of plant remains and their potential to provide useful data as part of further archaeological investigations and/or analysis.

E.3.2 Features sampled included cremations, a concentration of Saxon sunken-featured buildings (SFBs), along with contemporary pits and postholes and Iron Age features including shallow ditches and a trackway. The site had been heavily truncated.

E.3.1 Sub-samples of selected deposits were processed and assessed during the period of excavation in order to provide feedback and the potential for modification of the site-specific sampling strategy. Initial assessment showed that preservation of plant remains was poor. The SFBs and associated features were shown to rarely contain preserved plant remains and sampling was targeted for the recovery of artefacts.

Methodology

E.3.2 The total volume (up to 45 litres) of each bulk sample was 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 floating component (flot) of the samples was collected in a 0.3mm nylon mesh and the residue was washed through 10mm, 5mm, 2mm and a 0.5mm sieve. Both flot and residues were allowed to air dry. A magnet was dragged through each residue fraction prior to sorting for artefacts. Any artefacts present were noted and reintegrated with the hand-excavated finds.

E.3.3 The dried flots were subsequently sorted using a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x 60. Identification of plant remains is with reference to the *Digital Seed Atlas of the Netherlands* and the authors' own reference collection. Nomenclature is according to Stace (1997). Carbonized seeds and grains, by the process of burning and burial, become blackened and often distort and fragment leading to difficulty in identification. Plant remains have been identified to species where possible. The identification of cereals has been based on the characteristic morphology of the grains and chaff as described by Jacomet (2006).

Quantification

E.3.4 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 #### = 100+ specimens

Items that cannot be easily quantified such as charcoal has been scored for abundance

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

Results

E.3.5 Preservation of plant remains is by carbonisation along with a single seed preserved by mineralisation. None of the features sampled were waterlogged. The majority of the

samples were devoid of plant remains other than modern rootlets and, occasionally, sparse charcoal fragments.

E.3.6 Six SFBs and associated postholes were extensively sampled (Table 31). SFBs **77** and **259** did not contain any preserved plant remains other than charcoal. A small fragment of egg shell was recovered from fill 75 of SFB **77**. SFBs **55**, **225**, **373** and **700** all contain occasional charred cereal grains including barley (*Hordeum vulgare*) and wheat (*Triticum* sp.) with many of the grains occurring in the fills of the postholes of the structures.

Sample No.	*Context No.*	*Cut No.*	*SFB No.*	*Feature Type*	*Volume processed*	*Cereals*	*Charcoal*	*Small animal bones*	*Large animal bones*	*Fish bone*	*Depth*
9	32	55	55	SFB	17	#	+	0	#		0.29
10	43	55	55	SFB	17	0	+	0	##	0	0.19
11	44	55	55	SFB	17	0	+	0	0	0	0.36
16	31	55	55	SFB	15	0	+	0	0	0	0.16
17	41	55	55	SFB	16	0	+	0	#	0	0.18
18	42	55	55	SFB	15	#	+	0	##	0	0.2
19	54	55	55	posthole	9	0	+	0	#	0	0.33
21	29	77	77	SFB	19	0	+	0	##	0	0.12
22	75	77	77	SFB	19	0	+	0	#	0	0.15
23	78	79	77	posthole	19	0	+	0	0	0	0.42
38	224	225	225	SFB	16	0	0	0	0	0	0.08
39	226	227	225	posthole	14	#	++	0	##	0	0.29
40	228	225	225	SFB	20	#	+	#	##	#	0.09
41	229	225	225	SFB	16	0	0	0	0	0	0.12
42	236	237	225	posthole	13	0	0	0	0	0	0.23
43	234	235	225	posthole	20	#	+	#	##	0	0.08
50	230	225	225	SFB	15	0	0	0	0	0	0.09
51	231	225	225	SFB	20	#	++	0	##	0	0.12
52	232	225	225	SFB	19	0	+	0	##	0	0.09
53	233	225	225	SFB	20	0	+	0	0	0	0.12
54	257	258	225	posthole	14	#	+	##	##	0	0.1
55	265	264	259	posthole	30	0	0	0	0	0	0.43
57	260	259	259	SFB	24	0	0	0	0	0	0.07
58	261	259	259	SFB	28	0	+	0	0	0	0.15
77	375	373	373	SFB	35	0	0	0	0	0	0.15
81	386	373	373	SFB	32	0	0	0	0	0	0.25
82	387	373	373	SFB	32	0	0	0	0	0	0.18
96	510	373	373	posthole	16	0	0	0	0	0	0.26
1000	701	700	700	SFB	20	#	+	0	0	0	0.17
1001	702	700	700	SFB	20	#	+	0	0	0	0.17
1002	709	700	700	SFB	20	#	+	0	0	0	0.17
1003	710	700	700	SFB	18	#	+	0	0	0	0.17

Table 31: Environmental samples from SFBs

E.3.7 Forty-two samples were taken from Iron Age deposits (Table 32). Early Iron Age pit **151** contains a small number (12) of barley and wheat grains. Samples were taken from several of the fills of large group of intercutting Iron Age pits. A sample taken from fill 109 of pit **107** contains a single mineralised seed of corn gromwell (*Lithospermum arvense*) along with charred barley and wheat grains, glumes bases of hulled wheat spelt/emmer (*T. spelta/dicoccum*) and single seeds of dock (*Rumex* sp.) and corn buttercup (*Ranunculus arvensis*). Occasional charred cereal grains are present in some of the other samples taken from these intercutting pits but they are generally poorly preserved, single specimens.

Sample Number	*Context Number*	*Cut Number*	*Feature Type*	*Cereals*	*Chaff*	*Weed Seeds*	*Charcoal <2mm*	*Charcoal > 2mm*
24	108	107	pit	#	0	0	++	++
25	109	107	pit	0	#	#	++	++
28	140	139	pit	#	0	#	+	+
29	144	145	pit	#	0	0	+	0
30	149	148	Pit	#	0	0	+	+
31	152	151	pit	##	0	0	+	0
36	211	206	pit	#	0	0	+++	+++
44	239	238	pit	#	0	0	++	+
45	241	240	pit	#	0	0	+++	++
49	252	107	pit	#	0	0	+++	0
65	141	139	pit	#	0	#	++	++
67	216	212	pit	##	0	#	++	+
79	363	360	pit	#	0	0	+	+
83	409	408	posthole	#	0	0	++	++
94	425	424	pit	#	0	0	+	0
95	517	518	posthole	#	0	0	+	+
108	543	544	posthole	#	0	0	+	+
110	557	558	pit	#	0	0	++	+
118	646	647	pit	#	0	0	+	+

Table 32: Environmental samples from Iron Age deposits that contain plant remains

E.3.8 Thirty-six samples were taken from features that are undated. Fill 24 of pit **23** contains the largest assemblage of charred plant remains and is comprised of free-threshing wheat grains with a rounded, compact morphology suggesting that they are the bread wheat variety *Triticum aestivum cf. compactum*. The grains are not well preserved and are heavily abraded. Occasional grains of barley and oat/large grass seeds may also be present in addition to three halves (cotyledons) of a legumes (Vicia/Pisum/Lathyrus sp). A single seed of campion (*Silene* sp.) is the only weed seed included in the assemblage.

E.3.9 Samples taken from cremations **34**, **36** and **38** all contained occasional fragments of hazelnut (*Corylus avellana*) and sparse amounts of charcoal in addition to calcined bone.

Statement of potential and recommendations for further work

E.3.1 In general the samples are poor in terms of identifiable material which precludes detailed interpretation of the features sampled. The charred plant remains consist

mainly of cereal grains that are poorly preserved which is most likely due to taphonomic factors including the burial environment which is mostly acidic sand. The poor preservation did not allow detailed identifications and most of the grains have been identified simply as cereals although barley and at least two varieties of wheat are present. The evidence of glume bases indicate the presence of a hulled wheat; either spelt or emmer wheat, both of which are the common prehistoric wheat varieties. Such small quantities of chaff elements (three degraded glume bases) cannot be interpreted as anything more than small-scale grain processing.

E.3.2 The recovery of a significant assemblage of free-threshing wheat grains in pit **23** suggests a later date of the feature although bread wheat was cultivated in this region from the later Iron Age onwards (Grieg, 1991). Both free-threshing wheat and barley were recovered from a middle Saxon ditch at Burystead, Raunds (Campbell & Robinson 2009, 231). Barley is a common cereal in both the Iron Age and the Saxon period as is reflected in the presence of barley grains in samples of both periods on this site. It would have been used for both animal fodder and human consumption and was particularly valued for brewing although none of the grains recovered showed evidence of germination. The oat grains present in this assemblage are of a similar size to large grass seeds and have been identified as oat/grass. It is likely that, if oats are present, they are of the wild rather than the cultivated variety. The charred weed seed assemblage has only limited species diversity.

E.3.3 Very little charred material was recovered from the deposits within the SFBs. The primary fills of the hollows of these sunken-floored structures commonly produce sparse assemblages of occasional charred grains and charcoal which could be due to the presence of flooring within the building, with the little material recovered falling through the floor boards into the under-floor space. Assemblages from SFBs at West Cotton (Campbell & Robinson 2010, 431) were similarly sparse. Once a SFB has fallen out of use, the rectangular pit would have served as a convenient depository for the disposal of domestic/culinary waste. Animal bone and pottery have been recovered from several of the backfills of the SFBs on this site but, if plant remains were included they have not been preserved, which is to be expected if they had not been previously burnt and completely carbonised.

E.3.4 Carbonisation only occurs under certain conditions when plant material is incompletely burnt and reduced to pure carbon. Any surviving charred remains will only ever represent a small proportion of the original material being burnt. The only significant charred assemblage from Warth Park is from pit **23** which is unfortunately undated. Preservation by mineralisation occurs when the organic component of a seed or fruit is replaced by minerals such as calcium phosphate. This process will also only occur under certain conditions, most commonly when mixed with cess, and only certain types of plant remains usually become mineralised. A single mineralised seed of corn gromwell (*Lithospermum arvense*) was recovered from a sample taken from fill 109 of pit **107** and this may suggest that this group of intercutting pits may have included latrine waste in addition to general domestic and culinary waste. Corn gromwell is a common crop weed that produces large, tough-coated seeds that are unlikely to have been consumed but would be most susceptible to preservation.

E.3.5 In summary, the evidence of the disposal of charred plant remains at Warth Park is limited either due to the preservation conditions, the truncation of the site or possibly the lack of burial of carbonised material. The single significant assemblage from pit **23** is not worthy of further analysis due to the poor preservation of the charred remains and the lack of species diversity. No further work is recommended unless a date of the deposit is required which could be obtained by radiocarbon dating of the cereal grains.

Appendix F. Product Description

Product number: 1
Product title: Full report (analysis and publication)
Purpose of the Product: To analyse the site and address the research aims and objectives stated in this report and to disseminate to the local community
Composition: Published report, in accordance with the relevant journal and EH guidelines
Derived from: Analysis of site records, specialist reports and data and background research
Format and Presentation: Article in serial journal
Allocated to: LB, JDM
Quality criteria and method: Checked and edited by EP
Person responsible for quality assurance: EP
Person responsible for approval: EP
Planned completion date: 2016

Appendix G. Risk Log

Risk Number: 1
Description: Specialists unable to deliver analysis report due to over running work programmes/ ill health/other problems
Probability: Medium
Impact: Variable
Countermeasures: OA has access to a large pool of specialist knowledge (internal and external) which can be used if necessary.
Estimated time/cost: Variable

Risk Number: 2
Description: non-delivery of full report due to field work pressures/ management pressure on Co-authors
Probability: Medium
Impact: Medium - High
Countermeasures: Liaise with OA Management team
Estimated time/cost: Variable

APPENDIX H. BIBLIOGRAPHY

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APPENDIX I. OASIS REPORT FORM

All fields are required unless they are not applicable.

Project Details

OASIS Number	oxfordar3-168995		
Project Name	Neolithic, Iron Age and Saxon activity at Warth Park, Raunds, Northamptonshire		
Project Dates (fieldwork) Start	09-10-2013	Finish	24-10-2014
Previous Work (by OA East)	No	Future Work	No

Project Reference Codes

Site Code	XNNWAR13	Planning App. No.	EN/11/00700/OUT
HER No.	ENN 107957 & 107958	Related HER/OASIS No.	headland1-101073

Type of Project/Techniques Used

Prompt: Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPS 5

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
SFB	Early Medieval 410 to 1066	Pottery	Iron Age -800 to 43
Pit	Iron Age -800 to 43	Pottery	Roman 43 to 410
Trackway	Iron Age -800 to 43	Pottery	Early Medieval 410 to 1066

Project Location

County	Northamptonshire	Site Address (including postcode if possible)	Warth Park Way Raunds Northamptonshire NN1 6NY
District	East Northamptonshire		
Parish	Raunds		
HER	Northamptonshire		
Study Area	7.1 hectares	National Grid Reference	498330, 273171

Project Originators

Organisation	OA EAST
Project Brief Originator	Liz Mordue
Project Design Originator	-
Project Manager	James Drummond-Murray
Supervisor	Louise Bush

Project Archives

Physical Archive	Digital Archive	Paper Archive
OA East	OA East	OA East
XNNWAR13	XNNWAR13	XNNWAR13

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:

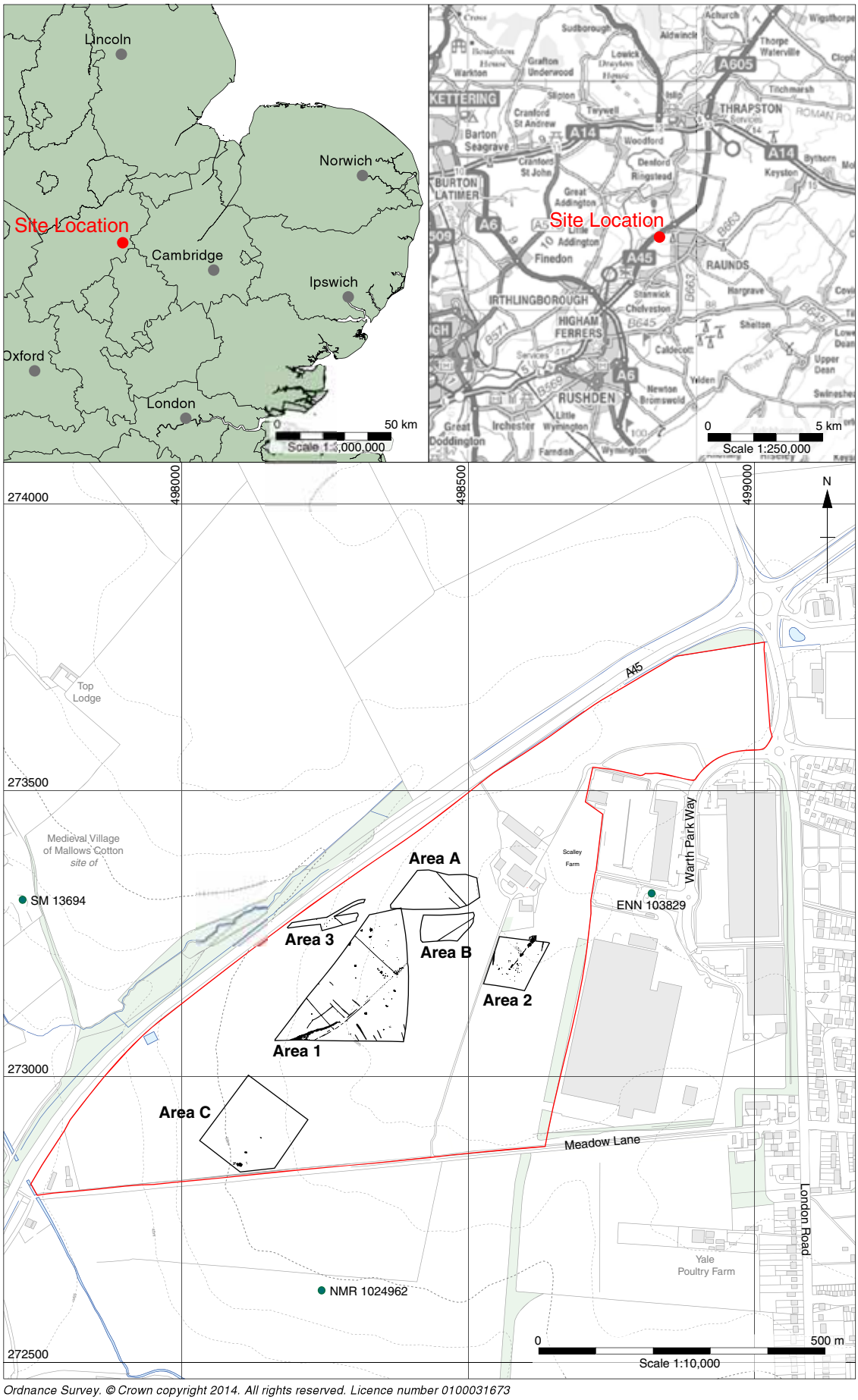

Figure 1: Site location showing overall development (red), excavation areas (1-3) and watching brief areas (A-C)

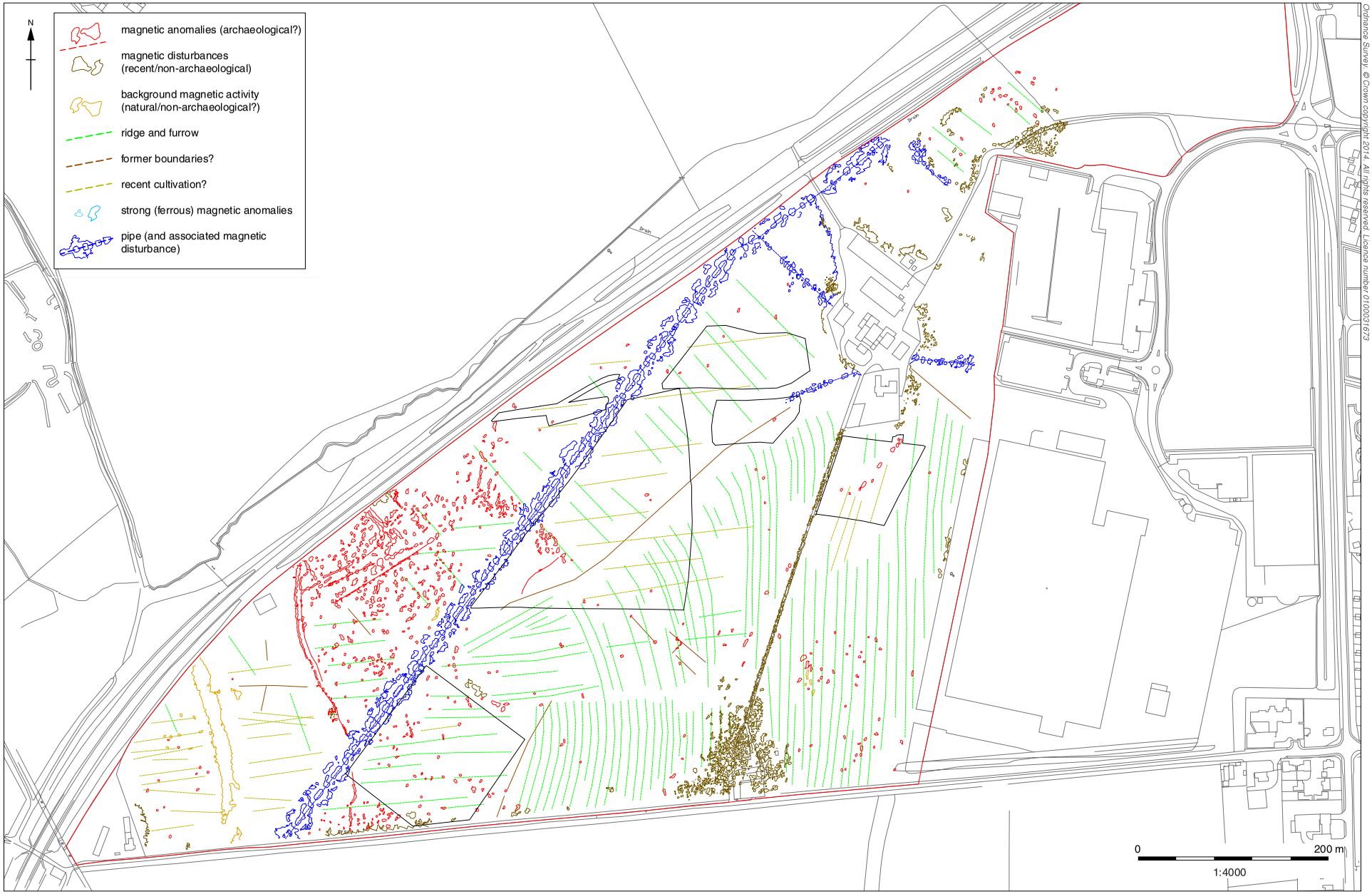

Figure 2: Geophysical survey results (with excavation and watching brief areas shown)

Figure 3: All features plan

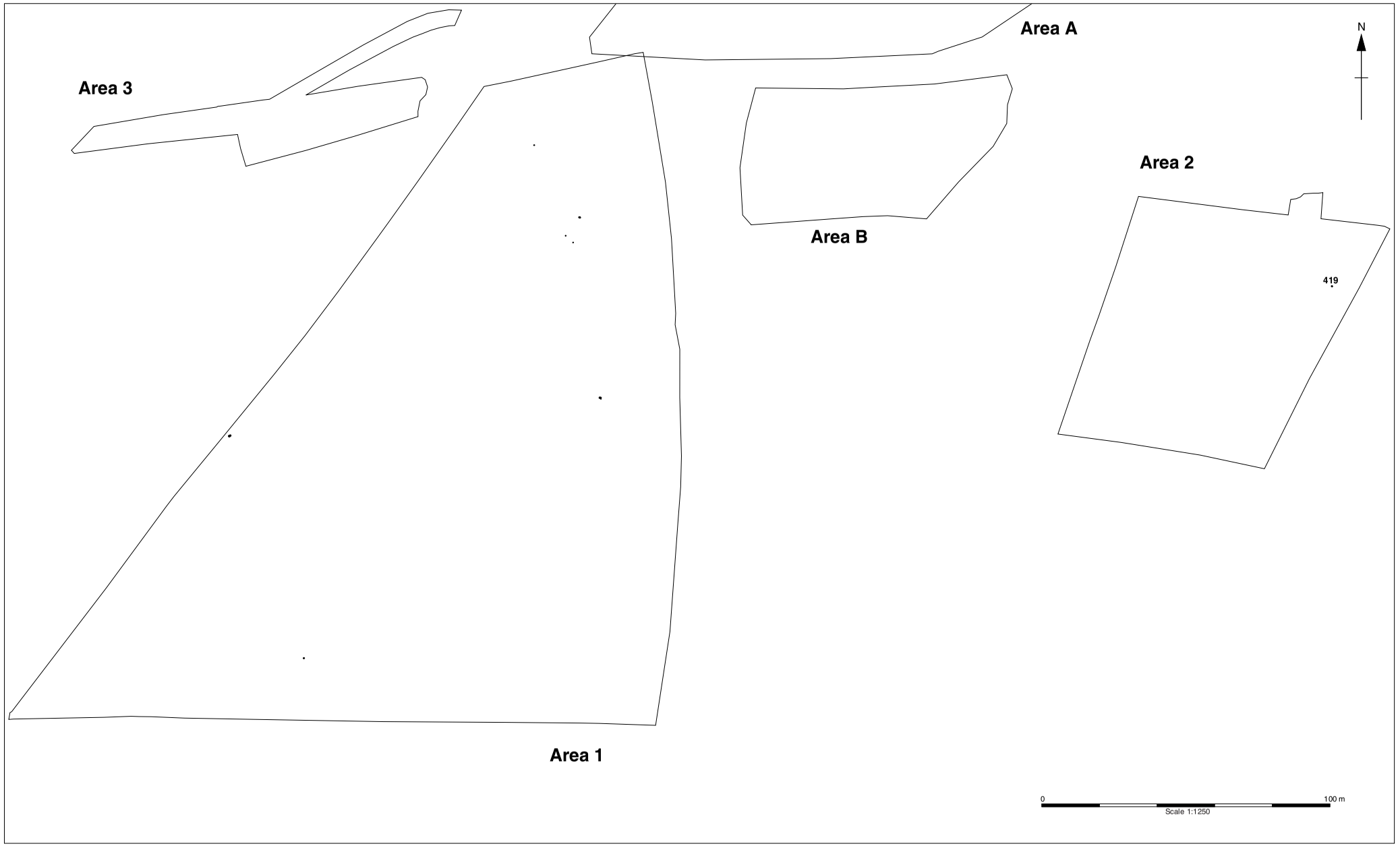

Figure 4: Period 0 - Undated

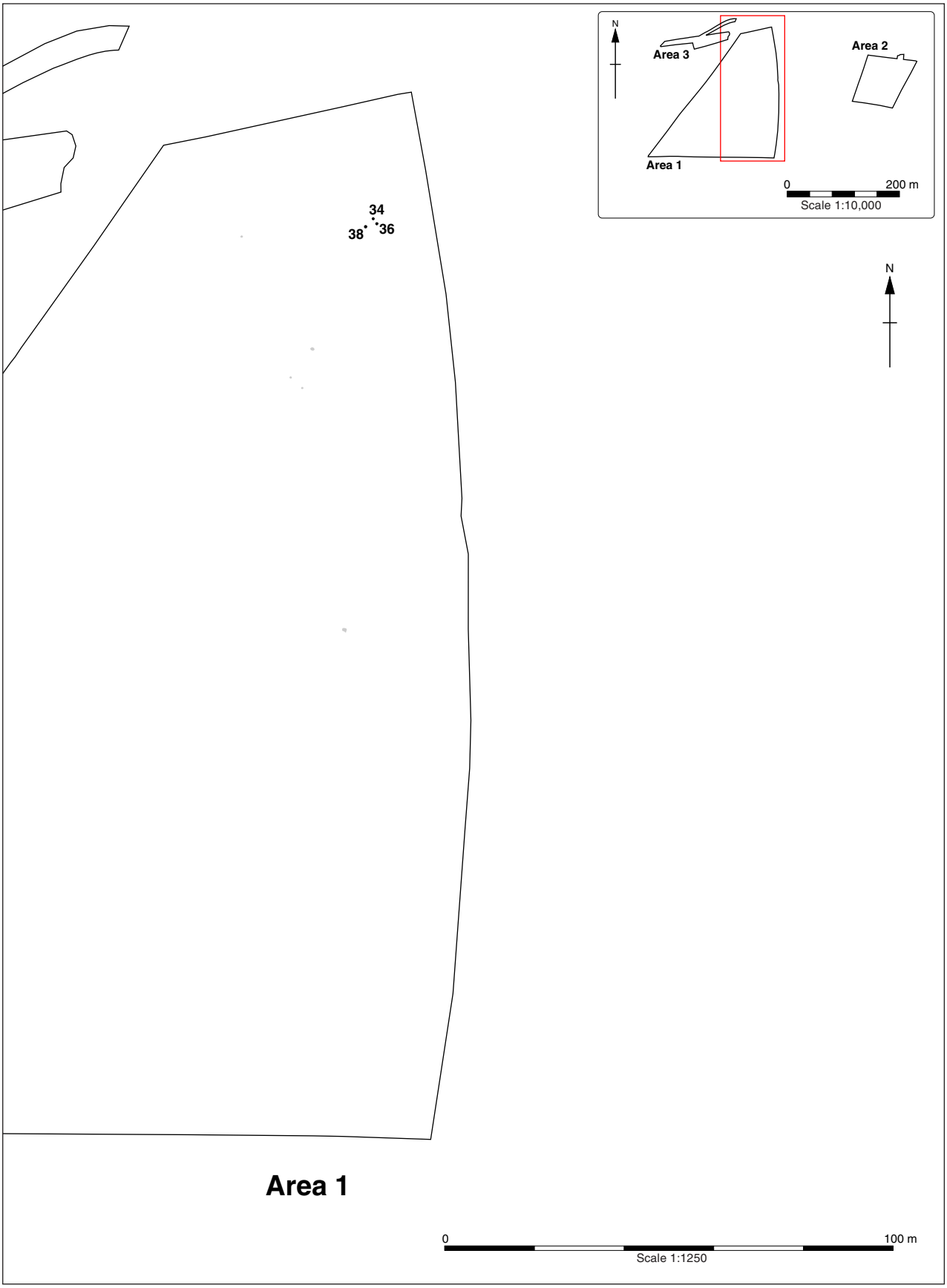

Figure 5: Period 1 - Late Neolithic

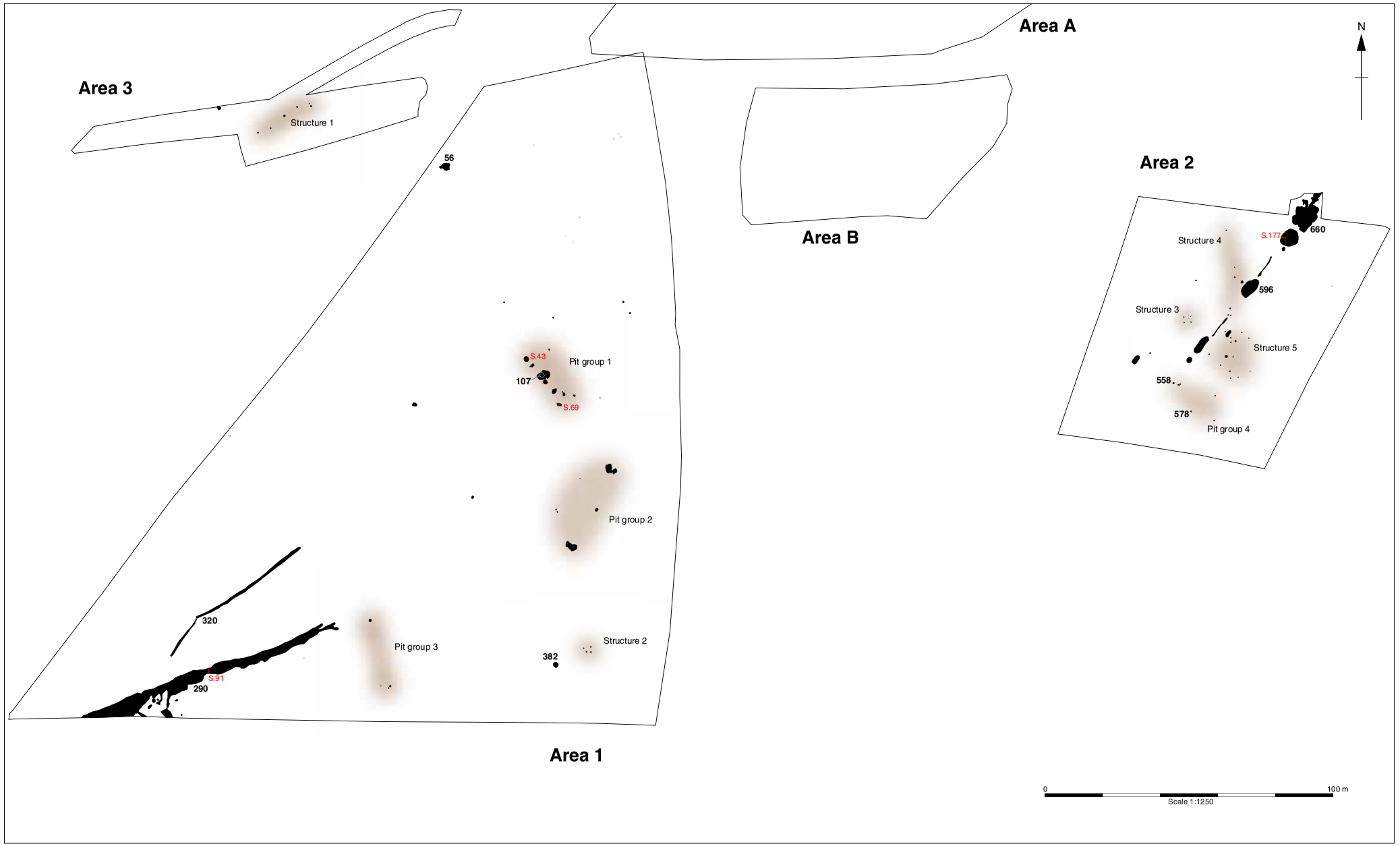

Figure 6: Period 2 - Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age

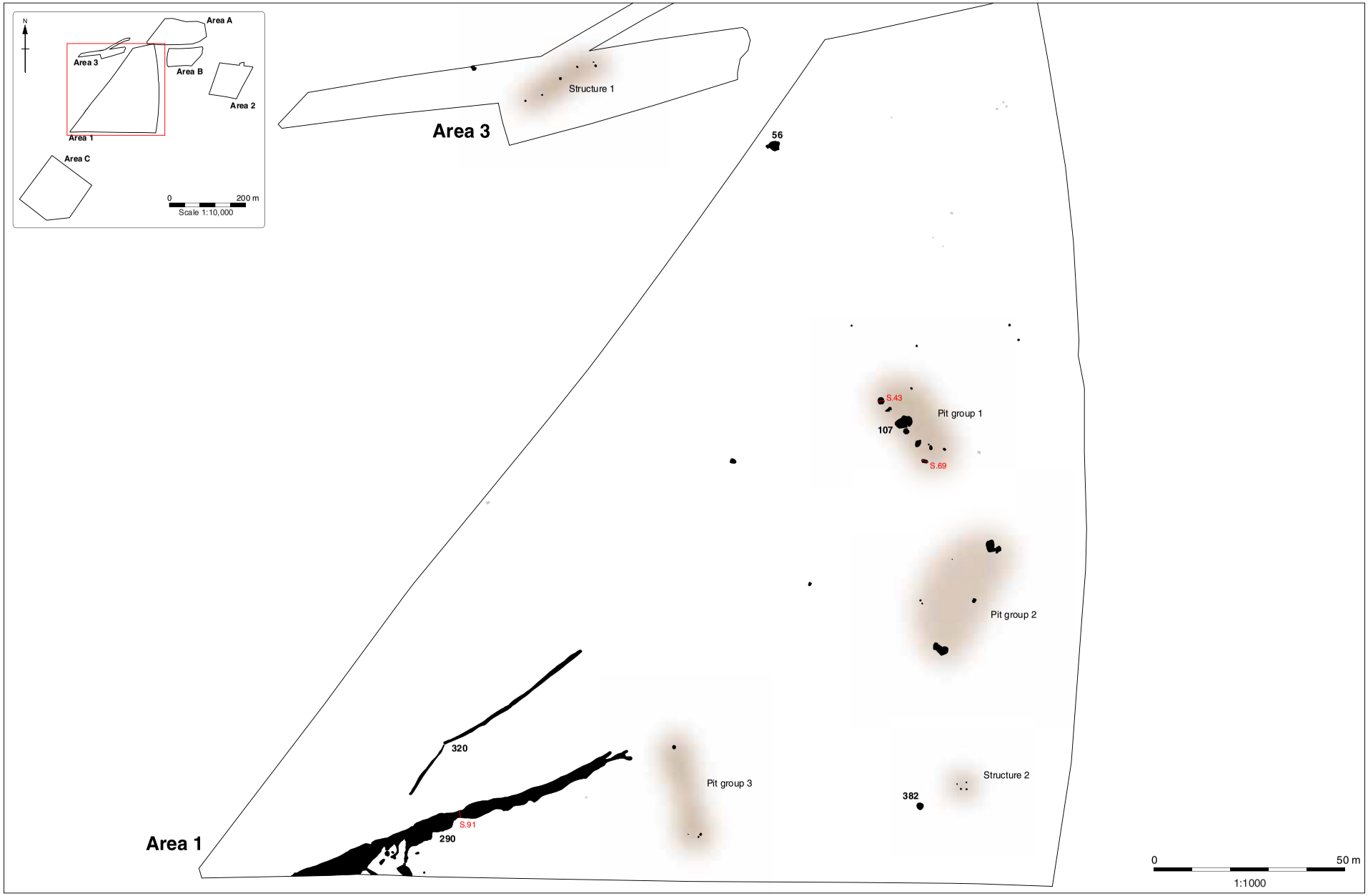

Figure 6a: Period 2 - Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age (Areas 1 and 3)

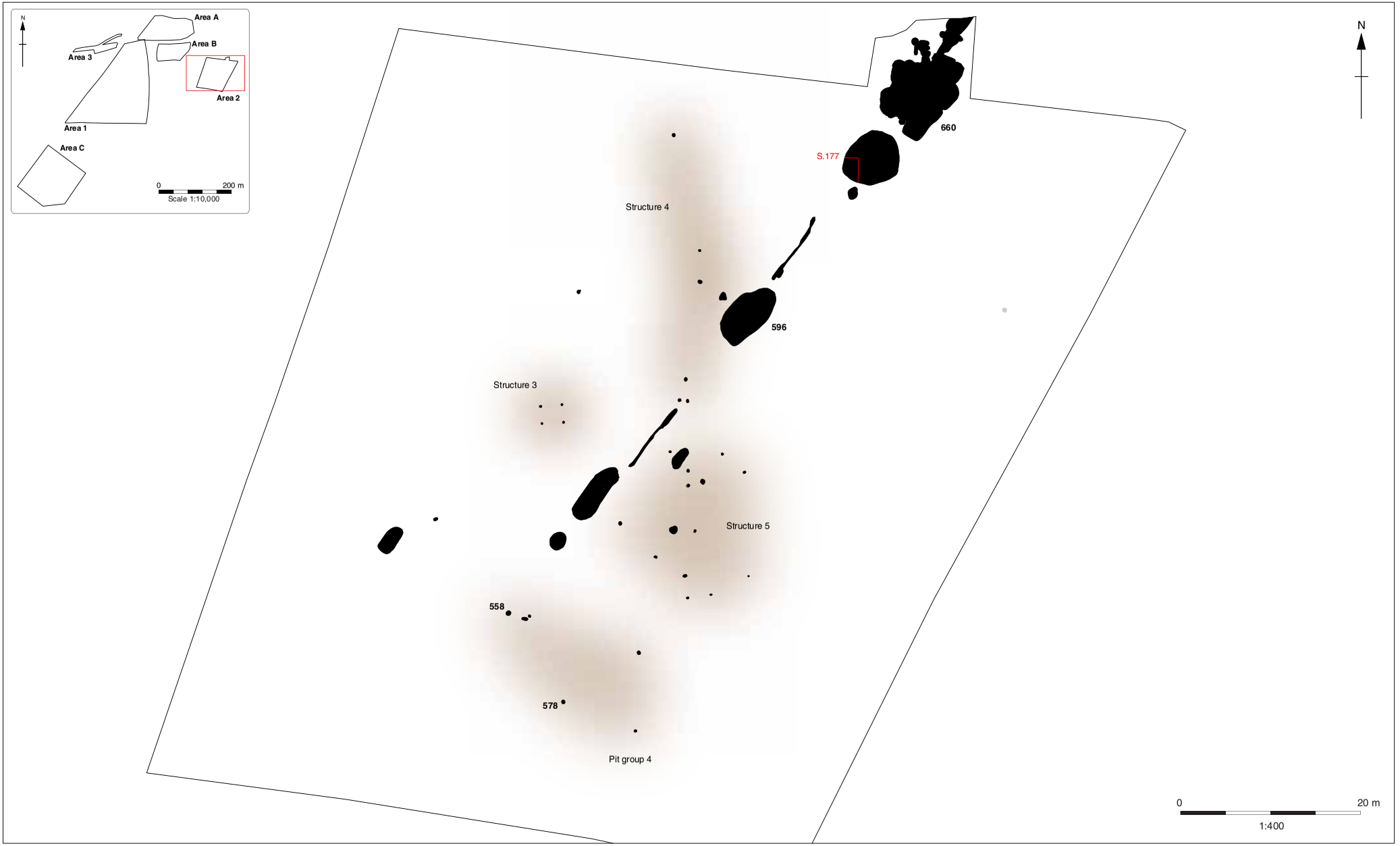

Figure 6b: Period 2 - Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age (Area 2)

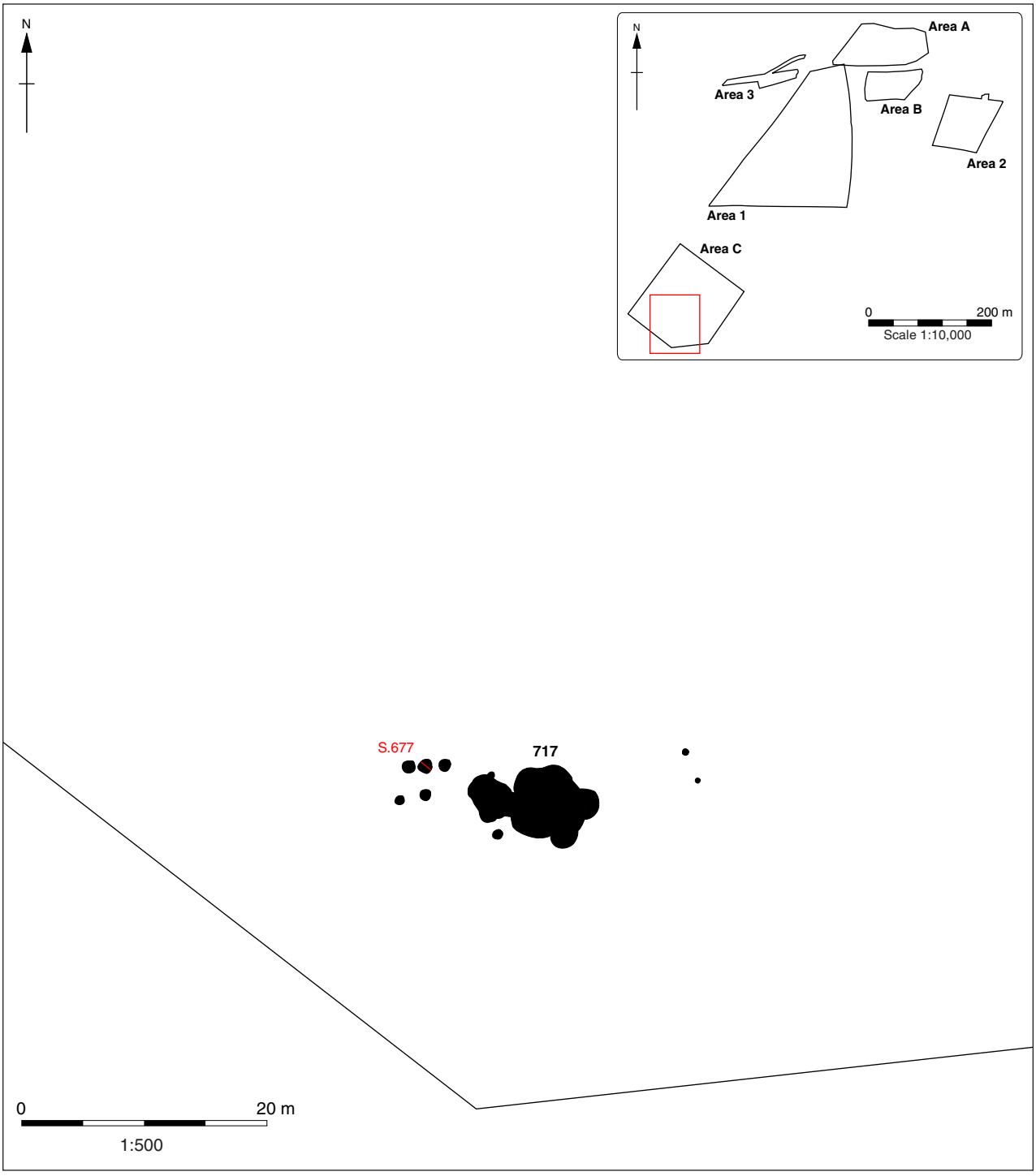

Figure 7: Period 3 - Roman

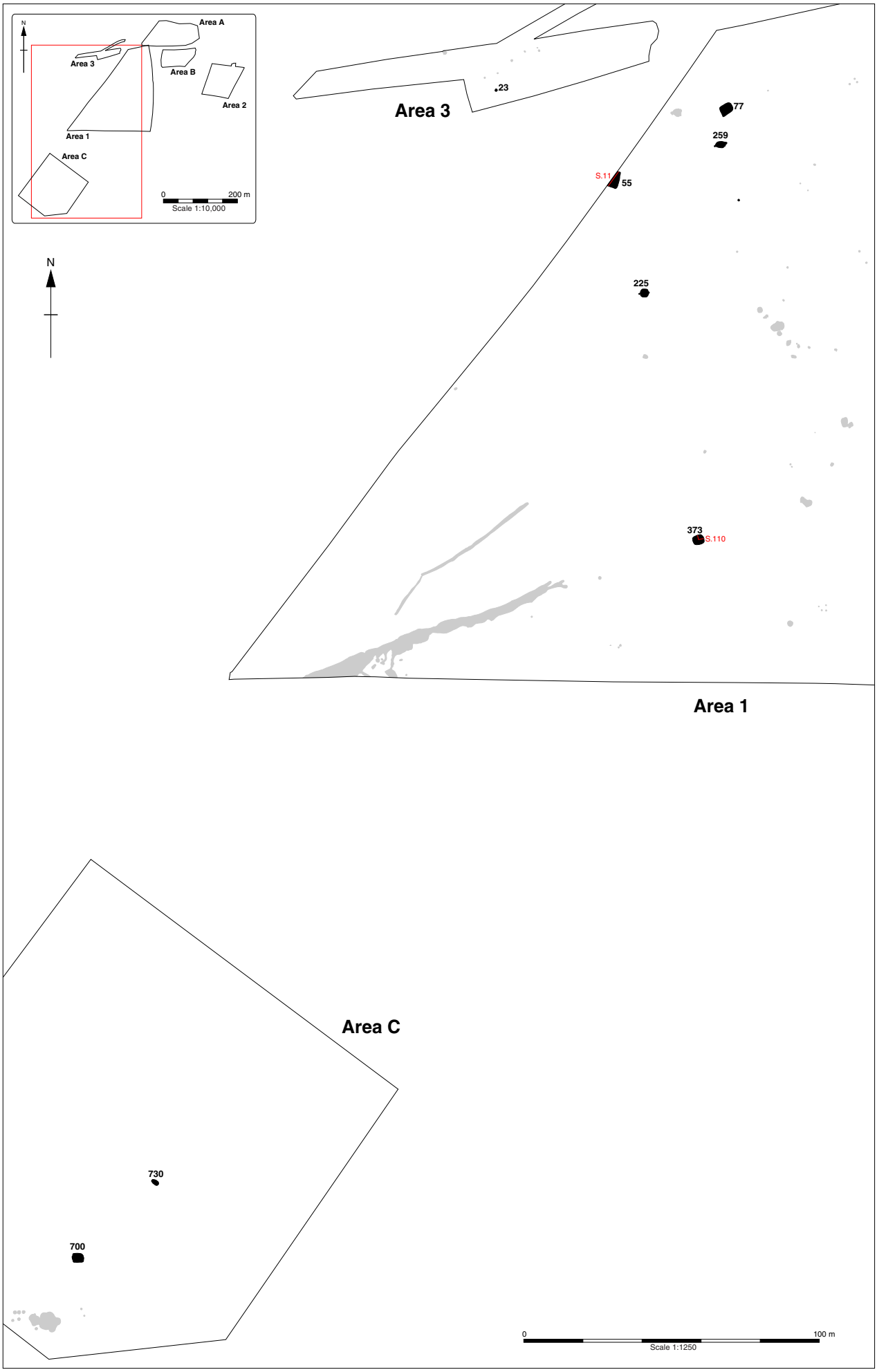

Figure 8: Period 4 - Early to Middle Saxon

Figure 9: Period 5 - Post-medieval

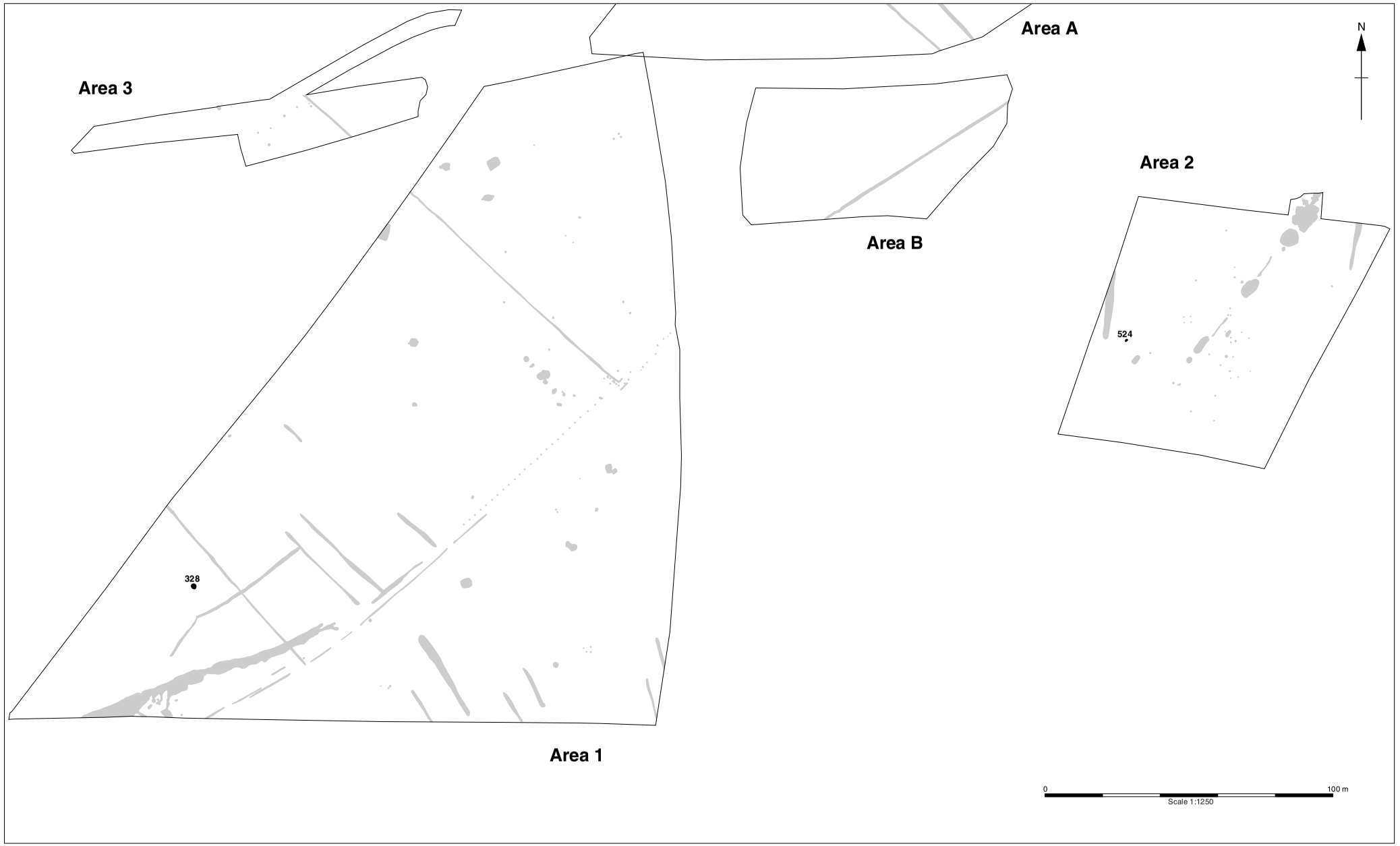

Figure 10: Period 6 - Modern

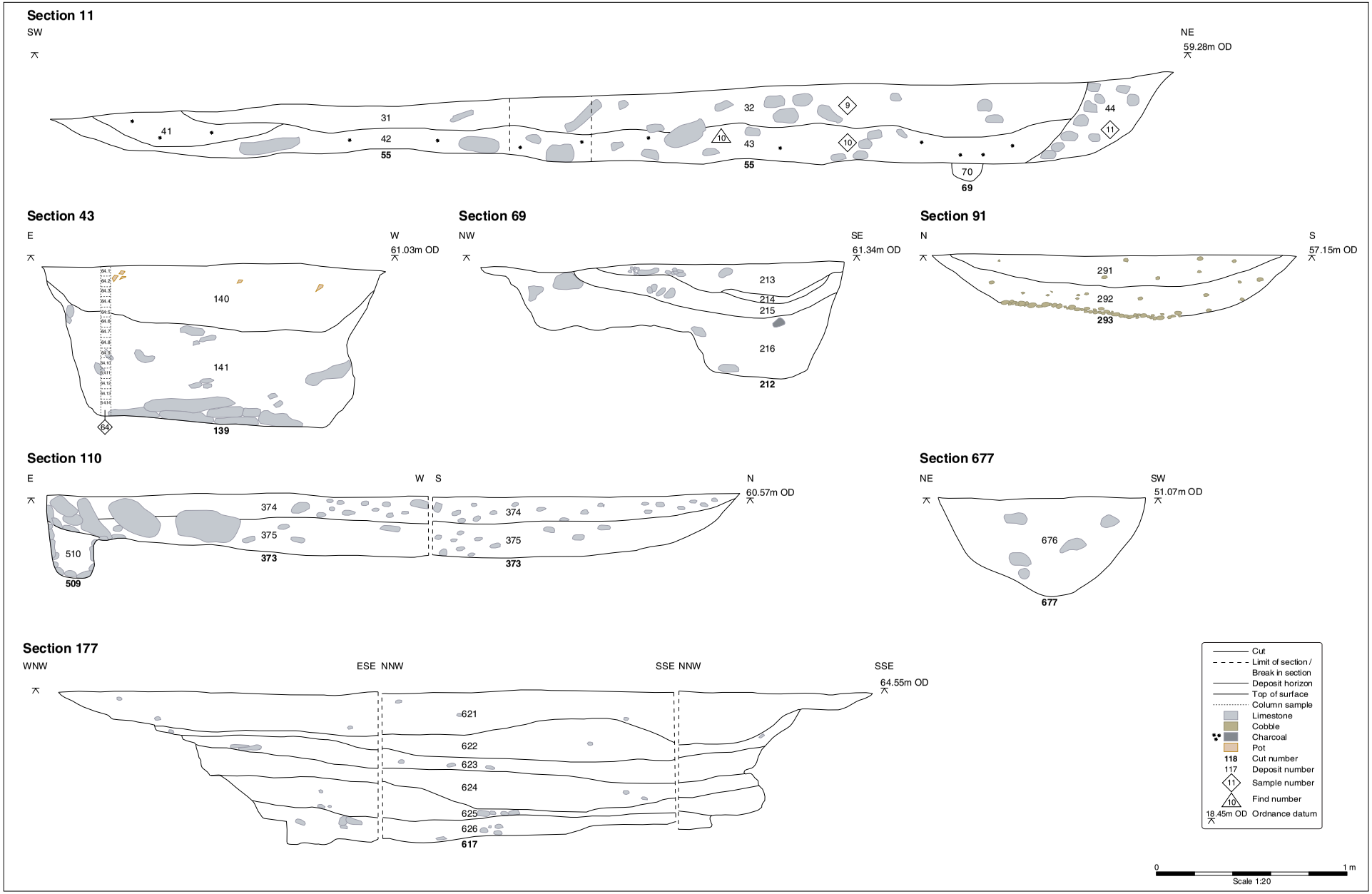

Figure 11: Selected sections

Plate 1: Late Neolithic pottery in cremation pit **34**

Plate 2: Storage pit from Pit group 1 (looking south)

Plate 3: Clay capped pit from Pit group 1 (looking east)

Plate 4: Baked clay weights from pit **578**

Plate 5: Storage pit **382** (fully excavated)

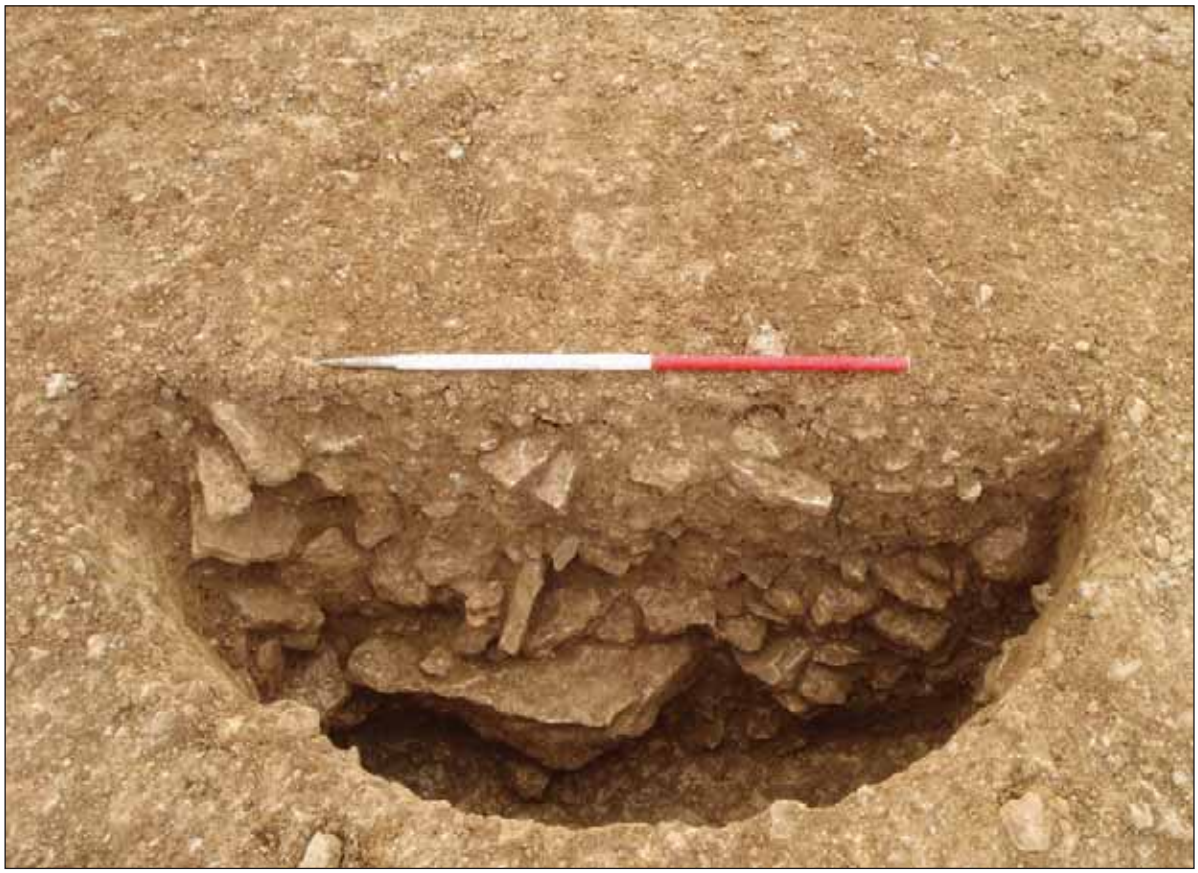

Plate 6: Storage pit **382** (looking south)

Plate 7: Trackway **290** (looking east)

Plate 8: Solution hollow **596** (looking north-east)

Plate 9: Solution hollow **660** (looking south-east)

Plate 10: Samian bowl from posthole **677**

Plate 11: SFB **55** (looking north)

Plate 12: SFB **255**, fully excavated (looking north)

Plate 13: SFB **373**, partially excavated (looking west)

Plate 14: SFB **373**, fully excavated (looking west)

Plate 15: Loom weights from SFB **700**

Plate 16: Pit **328** (looking south-east)

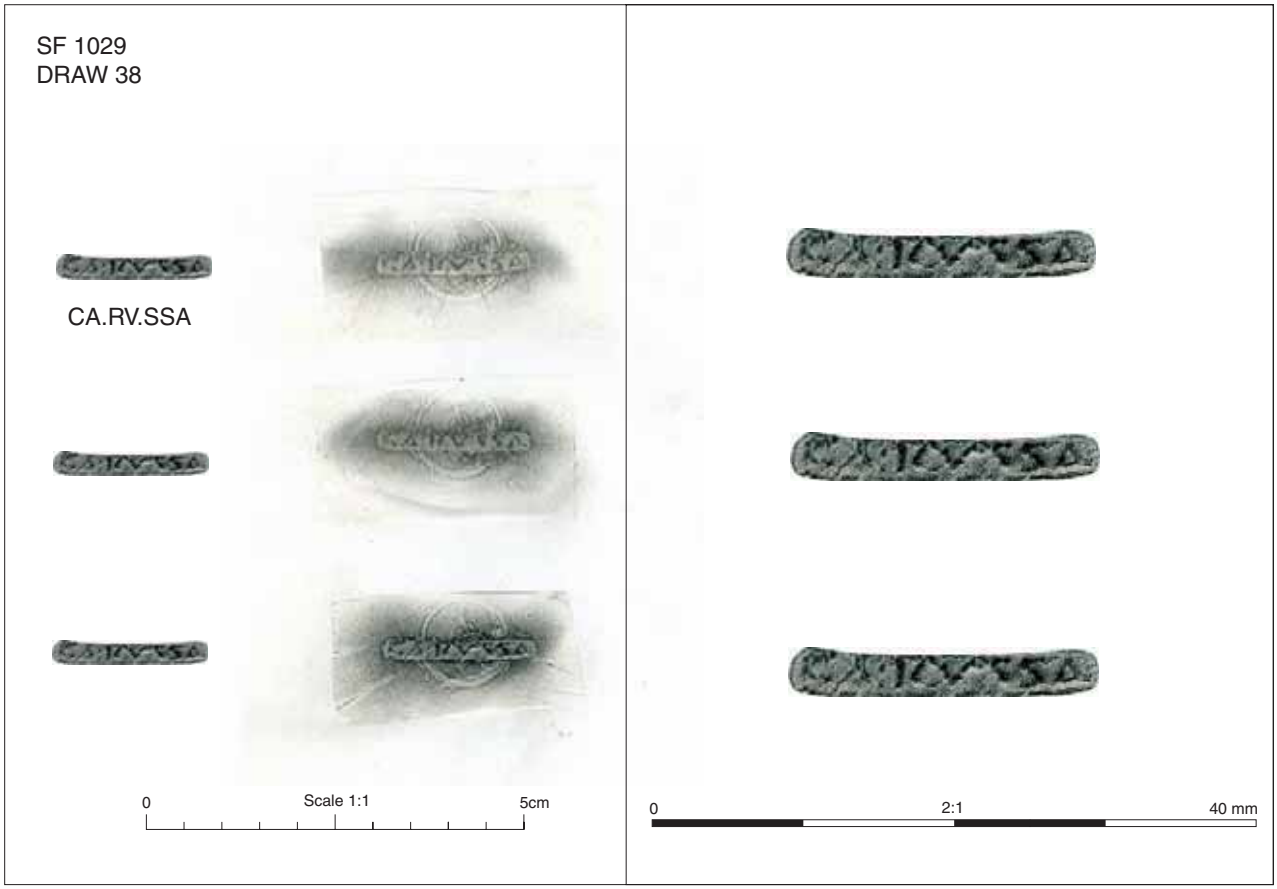

Plate 17: Samian stamp of Carussa

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