



# **Multi-period remains at Warth Park Phase 3, Raunds, Northamptonshire**

## **Post-Excavation Assessment and Updated Project Design**

July 2019

**Client: CgMs Heritage on behalf of Roxhill  
Developments Ltd**

Report No: 2225  
OASIS No: oxfordar3-321652  
NGR: SP 98183 72660



Client Name: CgMs Heritage on behalf of Roxhill Developments Ltd  
Document Type: Post-Excavation Assessment and Updated Project Design  
Report No.: 2225  
Grid Reference: SP 98183 72660  
Planning Reference: EN/16/02119/FUL  
Site Code: XNNWAR17  
Invoice Code: XNNWAR17  
Accession/HER No.: ENN 108666

OA Document File Location: X:\Active Projects\_Use KT\Northants\XNNWAR17\Project Reports  
OA Graphics File Location: X:\Active Projects\_Use KT\Northants\XNNWAR17\Project Data\Graphics

Issue: Version 3 (Final)  
Date: July 2019  
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# Multi-period remains at Warth Park Phase 3, Raunds, Northamptonshire

## *Post-Excavation Assessment and Updated Project Design*

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## Summary

Between November 2017 and June 2018 Oxford Archaeology East carried out a 12.2ha excavation on farmland off Meadow Lane, Raunds, Northamptonshire (SP 98183 72660) ahead of the Phase III construction of an industrial estate with associated amenities.

The archaeological works revealed evidence for activity spanning the Early Neolithic to Middle Saxon periods. From at least the early 18th century the site has been under cultivation and has consequently suffered from the effects of continual ploughing since then, resulting in some features being highly truncated.

Early Neolithic remains were categorised by the presence of the monumental double ditched enclosure recorded in the Northamptonshire Historic Environment Record (NHER) as Cotton Henge. A small number of Late Neolithic pits containing quantities of pottery and struck flint were also identified. Sparse Bronze Age remains in the form of a pit alignment, pit group and a Middle Bronze Age field system were revealed and it was notable that the inner ring of Cotton Henge was seemingly incorporated into this field system.

A dense area of settlement remains, dating to the Early-Middle Iron Age transition, was recorded across the north-easternmost portion of the site, consisting of ring gullies, posthole structures and numerous storage pits. A large finds assemblage of pottery, animal bone, fired clay triangular weights and objects of worked stone were recovered from these features along with rich environmental remains. Romano-British activity dominated the site, with non-settlement, industrial and agrarian related remains encompassing the western half of the site. The features identified comprised ditches, pits and postholes, gravel quarrying, a cobbled trackway, pottery kiln, corn drier, five inhumations, a cremation and six stone lined wells. The wells were particularly notable for containing large finds assemblages including almost 8kg of pottery (complete and near-complete vessels were amongst the assemblage), animal bone (over 27kg) and at least 13 leather shoes from the lower, waterlogged fills. The most impressive waterlogged artefact consisted of a near life-sized carved wooden arm, believed to be a votive offering, crafted as a single object to be deposited. Low-level Anglo-Saxon remains in the form of six sunken-feature buildings (SFBs), a ditch and a small rectangular enclosure were also identified.

Overall the archaeological works have identified remains spanning around five millennia, indicative of a widely exploited and managed landscape. The remains are likely to be related to an agricultural settlement, with associated industrial and funerary activity, linked to known settlement areas in the wider environs.

## Acknowledgements

The author would like to extend thanks to CgMs Consulting for commissioning the archaeological works and Roxhill Developments for funding the excavations. Special thanks are given to Nick Wilde of WinVic Construction for his continual on-site cooperation and interest in the work being undertaken.

The excavation was coordinated by the author and supervised by Neal Mason and Emily Abrehart. Hand excavation was undertaken by Andrew Baldwin, Yeraí Francisco Benet, Hannah Blannin, Alex Caples, John Carne, Lauren Carpenter, Graeme Clarke, Nick Cox, Lexi Dawson, Aurore Di Liberto, Emma Forber, Meghan French, James Green, Kelly Green, Guillaume Gutel, Tom Houghton, Toby Knight, Paddy Lambert, Rachel Legge, Anna Lound, Dominic Marshall, Adam Moffat, Anna Rogers, Rebecca Pridmore, Leanne Robinson-Zeki, Tom Sigsworth, Andy Smith, BJ Ware and Anne-Marie Woolley. Site survey was carried out by Emily Abrehart with the assistance of Neal Mason. A UAV drone survey of the site was undertaken by Lindsey Kemp.

Thanks also go to Liz Mordue, Archaeological Advisor to Northamptonshire County Council and Matt Nicholas, Historic England's East Midlands Regional Science Advisor, for monitoring the fieldwork. The various finds processors, specialists, along with the illustrator and editor are also thanked for their contributions. The project was managed by James Drummond-Murray.





## 1 INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Background

- 1.1.1 Oxford Archaeology East (OA East) was commissioned by CgMs Heritage on behalf of Roxhill Developments Ltd to undertake an open-area excavation on land off Meadow Lane, Raunds, Northamptonshire (SP 98183 72660; Fig. 1, Plate 1) ahead of the construction of two warehouses with associated amenities (Planning Application No. EN/16/02119/FUL).
- 1.1.2 The archaeological investigations began with a Desk-Based Assessment carried out by CgMs Consulting (Weaver 2015) which highlighted the potential for sub-surface remains of various dates within the proposed development area. A geophysical survey followed (Davies 2015) which built upon these results by identifying various sub-surface anomalies worthy of investigation. A trial trench evaluation consisting of 126 trenches was undertaken subsequently by MOLA Northampton, which revealed archaeological features of prehistoric and Roman date (Kidd 2016).
- 1.1.3 The archaeological works were undertaken in accordance with a Brief issued by Northamptonshire County Council Archaeology Service (NCCAS 2017) supplemented by a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) prepared by CgMs Consulting (Weaver 2017) and Specification prepared by OA East (Drummond-Murray 2017).
- 1.1.4 This assessment has been conducted in accordance with the principles identified in Historic England's guidance documents *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment*, specifically *The MoRPHE Project Manager's Guide (2015)* and *PPN3 Archaeological Excavation (2008)*.

### 1.2 Geology and topography

- 1.2.1 The development area overlies a mixture of geological deposits. The solid geology across the majority of the site consists of Northamptonshire Sand Formation Ironstone. This overlies Whitby Formation Mudstone, which is exposed across the western edge of the site. Superficial deposits of Ecton Member sand and gravel are known to continue to the west (BGS 2018).
- 1.2.2 Topographically the development area encompasses the flat crest, along with the west- and south-facing slopes of a large ridge. Approximately 1km west of the site is the course of the River Nene, and a tributary of this (Hog Dyke) flows to the immediate south of the site. The small market town of Raunds is situated to the east of the development. The site, comprising arable farmland prior to excavation, is bounded to the west by pasture, to the east and south by arable farmland and to the north by the present limits of Warth Park Industrial Estate. The highest point on the site (toward the north-east) sits at around 58m OD, dropping to approximately 43.8m OD in the south-western corner.

### 1.3 Archaeological background

- 1.3.1 A comprehensive assessment of the archaeological remains within the immediate environs of the site has been undertaken in the DBA (Weaver 2015). Therefore, only remains relevant to the current site are summarised here. Record numbers from the

Northamptonshire Historic Environment Record (HER) are referenced below; those close to the site and depicted in Fig. 1 are in **bold**.

### ***Neolithic and Bronze Age***

- 1.3.2 During the Raunds Area Project a 70ha 'island' at Irthlingborough (c. 3km to the south-west of the site) identified a group of cropmark ring ditches and a series of upstanding round barrows, several of which were excavated (Windell *et al.* 1990). Alongside this, previously unknown prehistoric monuments were identified during the excavation of the scheduled West Cotton deserted Anglo-Saxon and medieval hamlet (**SM 1003636**, HER 1742). These included a long mound and long enclosure, both 100m in length, as well as a turf mound, ditched enclosure, double ring-ditch and round barrows (**HER 1338, 5390**; Harding & Healy 2008). In total, more than 20 Neolithic and Early Bronze Age monuments were excavated.
- 1.3.3 Probably also associated with this funerary complex is Cotton Henge (**HER 1725/1**, NMR 1024962), located within the development site itself. This double-ditched monument, measuring c. 75m in diameter, does not fully conform to the typical notion of a henge because the outer ditch is unbroken (Harding & Healy 2011, 146).

### ***Iron Age and Roman-British***

- 1.3.4 Evidence for Iron Age activity, in the form of a pit alignment (**HER 1924/0/1**), was recorded as part of the Warth Park Phase I fieldwork, directly east of Scalley Farm (McAree 2005). To the immediate south-west of the current site, Iron Age pits and ditches containing pottery and animal bone assemblages, indicative of settlement, were uncovered at the site of the present sewage works (**HER 1742/0/1**) in 1967. Further evidence for Iron Age occupation has been recorded to the east of the site, where a concentration of pottery sherds (**HER 6743**) were noted during fieldwalking for the Raunds Area Project.
- 1.3.5 Excavations undertaken in relation to the A45/A605 road scheme (**ENN 13000**), to the immediate north-west of the site, recorded the presence of Iron Age activity along with late 2nd and 3rd century AD Roman settlement remains (**HER 1721**). The latter included the remains of buildings, industrial activity and burials as well as a number of enclosures (Windell *et al.* 1990).
- 1.3.6 A further Iron Age pit alignment has been identified at Ringstead to the north of the current site (Jackson 1978). Gravel extraction at Kinewell Lake, on the western edge of Ringstead, c. 2km to the north of Warth Park, revealed Iron Age hut circles and ditches. Part of a 3rd to 4th century AD Roman villa was also found (HER 347389).
- 1.3.7 Fieldwalking carried out across the Warth Park Phase II site (to the immediate north), during the Raunds Area Project, recovered a significant concentration of Roman pottery, extending over an area of around 1.2ha (Parry 2006, 180). The route of a Roman road (from Irchester to Durobrivae) extends approximately north to south to the immediate west of this location.

### ***Anglo-Saxon***

- 1.3.8 There is a wealth of information relating to Anglo-Saxon activity in the surrounding landscape. Fieldwalking during the Raunds Area Project across the location of the

Phase 2 excavations identified a concentration of Anglo-Saxon pottery (**HER 1720**). Subsequent trial trenching targeting this pottery scatter identified three pits of Anglo-Saxon date along with undated, but possibly contemporary, postholes and gullies (Parry 2006, 183).

- 1.3.9 The scheduled settlement site at West Cotton (**SM 1003636**) located c. 1km to the south-west of the development area, had its origins in the 10th century. Extensive excavations here uncovered a dense and complex Anglo-Saxon settlement (see Chapman 2010).
- 1.3.10 During this period, Raunds village was a large settlement which had two centres of occupation. The scheduled Anglo-Saxon and medieval settlement of North Raunds (SM 11507) is the best understood example in Britain of the development of a village from its origins in the Early Anglo-Saxon period to its decline in the post-medieval period (Audouy & Chapman 2009).

#### *Medieval and post-medieval*

- 1.3.11 During the medieval period the landscape around the development area contained a number of settlements. Approximately 2.3km to the north-west of the current site lies the deserted settlement of Mill Cotton (HER 347331), located on the western edge of Ringstead. Little is known about the population or period of desertion, but its existence can be traced back to the 12th century AD and the settlement is shown on the 1840 Tithe Map (RCHM 1975).
- 1.3.12 The main focus of medieval activity would have been at Mallows Cotton (**SM 13694**), located immediately west of the development area and to the south-east of Mill Cotton. This settlement dates to the 12th century AD and survives as earthworks in the form of a distinct hollow-way (known as Cotton Way), which runs north to south along the western 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 AD 1274, but by 1798, when an Enclosure Map of the area was produced, the village had been completely abandoned.
- 1.3.13 Located c. 1km south of Mallows Cotton was another settlement: the deserted medieval village or hamlet of West Cotton (**SM 1003636**). All three of these settlements were linked by Cotton Way. West Cotton comprised a series of stone-built structures 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 located here. Documentary sources indicate that at least one cottage was still in use until the later 16th century, while at Mallows Cotton two cottages were in use in 1552-3 (Parry 2006, 177). Remnants of the deserted village of West Cotton still survive as earthworks on the eastern side of the A605.
- 1.3.14 By the post-medieval period the area of the development was under cultivation, as depicted on the 1739 Raunds Open Fields Map (Weaver 2015, fig. 2).

## 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 (see Parry 2006, Harding & Healy 2008; 2011), which included the area of the current development. The investigations specific to the site, which is No. 20 in the Raunds Area Project, comprised fieldwalking the entire site (ENN 13221), a geophysical and aerial survey of parts of the site (ENN 11831, 12285 and 13214) and trial trenching of Cotton Henge (ENN 12360).
- 1.4.2 Fieldwalking identified an extensive flint scatter and a smaller Roman pottery scatter. The flint scatter (comprising 639 pieces) extended along the northern side of the Raunds Brook, for around 1km, covering an area of c. 17ha in total (Parry 2006, 204). The bulk of the flint recovered dates to the later Neolithic/Early Bronze Age, with a small discernible Mesolithic and earlier Neolithic collection. The Roman pottery assemblage comprised 62 sherds and was recovered from an area to the north-west of Cotton Henge. The assemblage was made up of greyware and colour-coated wares, suggestive of domestic occupation in the immediate vicinity (Parry 2006, 208).
- 1.4.3 In 1993, three trenches were excavated across Cotton Henge (Alan *et al.* 2007). The evaluation confirmed the presence of both the inner and outer ditches. Prior to trenching, a series of test pits were hand excavated through the top and subsoils to investigate the former presence of ploughed out earthworks. The results indicated the possible presence of a mound inside the inner ditch and both internal and external banks associated with the outer ditch.

### *Warth Park Phase 2 excavation*

- 1.4.4 During 2013 and 2014, a 4.2 ha excavation (ENN 107957) and a 3 ha watching brief (ENN 107958) was undertaken on land to the immediate north of the current site (Bush 2017). Evidence for intermittent settlement-related activity spanning the Late Neolithic to Middle Saxon periods was revealed. The majority of the archaeology identified dated from the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age and included posthole structures, intercutting pit groups and a cobbled trackway. Roman activity in the form of an intercutting pit group and a number of large postholes was restricted to the southernmost extents of the development area, next to Meadow Lane – immediately adjacent to the current site.
- 1.4.5 Occupation during the Anglo-Saxon period was indicated by the presence of six sunken-featured buildings (SFBs), which contained quantities of Early-Middle Saxon pottery, loomweights and animal bone. A significant number of small finds were also recovered from these features, including a set of copper alloy tweezers, bone combs and bone pins.

### *Geophysical survey*

- 1.4.6 A comprehensive geophysical survey was undertaken of the whole development area (Davies 2015), which identified varying levels of archaeology. The two concentric ring ditches associated with Cotton Henge were re-identified, along with a possible Bronze Age barrow in the north-westernmost corner of the development. Pit-like features

and ditches indicative of settlement activity were also identified to the west of Cotton Henge. Former post-medieval field boundaries, along with ridge and furrow and ploughing, was also evident across the site.

### ***Phase 3 evaluation***

- 1.4.7 The 126 trench evaluation (ENN 108136) was undertaken for the current development area, along with fields to the immediate east (Kidd 2015), in order to test the results of the geophysical survey. Further investigation of Cotton Henge was undertaken, and contrary to the results of the Raunds Area Project (see paragraph 1.4.3 above), the suggestion of just an external bank for the outer ditch was proffered. This was based on the infilling sequence where the majority of the fills were identified as slumping in from the outer edge of the ditch.
- 1.4.8 A radiocarbon date was also attained from charcoal (mature oak; *Quercus* sp) recovered from a primary fill of the outer ditch. The charcoal returned a date of 3965-3800 cal BC at 95% probability (Beta 434723, 5100 ± 30 BP; Chapman 2017, 9).
- 1.4.9 A very small assemblage of Early Bronze Age pottery was recovered from a trench west of Cotton Henge, indicative of low-level activity in the area. Iron Age and Romano-British settlement-related remains were also identified to the north and west of the henge, while a number of undated ditches were revealed across the eastern part of the development area.

## 1.5 Original research aims and objectives

### *Objectives*

- 1.5.1 The primary objectives of the archaeological mitigation strategy were to mitigate the effect of development on the surviving buried archaeological remains through archaeological investigation and recording. This would be followed by analysis of the excavated data, publication of the results and deposition of the archive with the appropriate store.
- 1.5.2 The archaeological works were guided by the need to investigate and develop local, regional and national research agendas with specific reference to the East Midlands Research Framework (Cooper *et al.* 2006) and the East Midlands Heritage updated research agenda (Knight *et al.* 2012).

### *Aims*

- 1.5.3 The following aims were identified prior to the start of the archaeological works and are taken from the WSI (Weaver 2017):
- What is the evidence for early prehistoric activity and use of the site, what is its form and function, at what date did it commence, how does it develop and how can it be related to other recorded activity in the area?
  - What is the true character and form of Cotton Henge, when was its construction, how does it evolve and when does it fall out of use? How does this monument compare to similar regional examples and add to our understanding of the wider contemporary ritual landscape?
  - What is the evidence for Iron Age activity and use of the site, what is its form and function, at what date did it commence, how does it develop and how can it be related to other recorded activity in the area?
  - What is the evidence for Roman occupation activity on the site and at what date did it commence, how does it develop, what was its status and how does it relate to other recorded activity of this period in the area?
  - Was Iron Age/Roman occupation entirely domestic/agricultural in character or is there evidence for industrial activity (as indicated by a potential oven/kiln and debris), and if so, what industries were taking place?
  - How was the land used in the late prehistoric period? Is there a continuity of such land-use into the Roman period, and if not, how is this reorganised? How does such land-use relate to established *foci* of settlement in the late prehistoric and Roman period within the site? And, how does this compare with other contemporary patterns of land-use recorded within the wider area?
  - Is there any evidence for later Saxon activity and use on the site, what is its character, at what date did it commence and how does it develop?
  - How does this evidence relate to the wider pattern of settlement of known Saxon settlement in the area, such as recorded at West Cotton and with the Warth Park Phase 2 development area, and what can it add to our understanding of its establishment and development?
  - What can the environmental and artefactual evidence tell us about the economy and status of the site and how can this be related to the other regional examples?

- What is the evidence for medieval activity on the site?
- Is this entirely agricultural in character? If so, can any continuity in the pattern of any earlier Saxon land-use be demonstrated?
- How does this pattern of land-use develop in the medieval period and how does this relate to the associated medieval settlements at West Cotton and Raunds and their wider field systems and economy?
- What is the evidence for post-medieval activity in the site and how does it develop?
- Does this reflect any continuity with the pattern of activity established in the medieval period?

## 1.6 Fieldwork methodology

- 1.6.1 The methodology used followed that outlined in the Brief issued by Northamptonshire County Council Archaeology Service (NCCAS 2017). The excavation was undertaken in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' (2014a) *Standard and guidance for archaeological excavation*, local and national planning policies, and the WSI.
- 1.6.2 Machine excavation was undertaken by three 22 tonne tracked 360° excavators using 2m wide flat bladed ditching buckets and 20 tonne dumper trucks. All machine excavation was carried out under the constant supervision of a suitably qualified and experienced archaeologist.
- 1.6.3 Spoil, exposed surfaces and features were scanned with a metal detector. All metal detected and hand collected finds were retained for inspection, other than those which were obviously modern.
- 1.6.4 All archaeological features and deposits were recorded using OA East's *pro-forma* sheets. Plans and sections were recorded at appropriate scales. Digital photographs were taken of all features and deposits.
- 1.6.5 A total of 343 bulk soil samples and eight pollen samples were taken from features in order to assess the quality of preservation of plant remains and their potential to provide useful micro- and macro- botanical data. During the archaeological works, Matt Nicholas (Historic England's East Midlands Science Advisor) visited the site to advise on and refine the sampling strategy. Targeted soil samples were also processed during the course of the excavation so as to provide feedback on productive deposits.

## 1.7 Project scope

- 1.7.1 This report deals solely with the 2017-2018 excavation undertaken by OA East for the Warth Park Phase 3 development. Relevant parts of the evaluation, Warth Park Phase 2 archaeological works and Raunds Area Project will be referred to during this assessment where appropriate.

## 2 FACTUAL DATA: STRATIGRAPHY

### 2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 The development area (totalling approximately 28.5 hectares) was subject to targeted open area excavation totalling 12.2ha in size (Fig. 2). The site was sub-divided into seven areas (P1-P7), the sizes of which are listed below. During the course of the archaeological works, Area P7, which was located along the route of overhead electric cables, was consumed into Areas P3, P4 and P6 due to the OH cables being removed earlier than anticipated.

Area	Size (ha)
P1	2.1
P2A	0.8
P3	1.2
P4	2.8
P5	1.6
P6	2.7
P7	1.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>12.2</b>

Table 1: Size of excavation areas

2.1.2 The archaeological works at Warth Park have uncovered evidence of Early Neolithic through to Middle Saxon occupation along with post-medieval agricultural activity. Topsoil (01) across the site consisted of a mid brown grey sandy silt, c. 0.2m to 0.5m in thickness, containing low levels of modern debris from which 10 struck flints were recovered. The subsoil (02) consisted of a mid brown orange sandy silt; where present it measured up to c. 0.9m thick, from which 14 struck flints, 21 sherds (375g) of Roman and one sherd (31g) of Anglo-Saxon pottery were collected. The variation in thickness of overburden varied in conjunction with the topography, with minimal topsoil coverage and no subsoil on the higher ground of Area P5 and the northern side of Areas P1 and P2A. The lower ground along the southern edge of the site had the thickest accumulation of subsoil. The generally thin layer of topsoil and subsoil across the northernmost portions of the site meant that features had been subject to a high level of truncation.

2.1.3 A summary of the results of the archaeological works are presented below by period, with Area names (P1-P7) only acting as a guide to location. Spot dates have been applied and the features have been assigned preliminary phasing.

2.1.4 The provisional periods are as follows:

Period 0: Natural and undated features

Period 1: Neolithic (c. 4000-2500 BC)

Period 2: Bronze Age (c. 2500-800 BC)

Period 3: Iron Age (c. 800 BC-AD 43)

Period 4: Romano-British 1.1 (c. AD 43-410)

Period 5: Anglo-Saxon (c. AD 410-1066)



Period 6: Post-medieval and modern (c. AD 1500-present)

2.1.5 A comprehensive list of context numbers and their associated phasing can be found in Appendix 1.

## 2.2 Period 0: Natural and undated features

2.2.1 A total of four north to south aligned palaeochannels were recorded across Areas P4 and P6 (Fig. 3), the largest of which (directly east of the henge) extended for c. 150m and was up to c. 51m wide. Three machine sondages were excavated across this palaeochannel, illustrating that at its deepest point (down slope along the southern edge of site) it measured 1m deep and was filled by a multitude of bands of silt.

2.2.2 A total of 70 tree throws were identified across the site, with the majority located on the lower slope of the site across Areas P3, P4 and P6. Of the 70 recorded, 23 were excavated. A small number of the tree throws were truncated by later features, including the Middle Bronze Age field system, indicating that they pre-date the Bronze Age and probably relate to Neolithic tree clearance. A few tree throws also truncated the palaeochannels.

## 2.3 Period 1: Neolithic (c. 4000-2500 BC)

2.3.1 The ditched enclosure known in the NHER as Cotton Henge, was located in Area P4 of the site (Fig. 3, Plates 2 and 3). Radiocarbon dating from the evaluation phase of work dates the initial infilling out the outer ditch of this monument to the Early Neolithic period (3965-3800 cal BC at 95% probability Beta 434723, 5100 ± 30 BP; Chapman 2017, 9). The feature itself consisted of two almost concentric ring ditches – the outer ditch (**985**), an irregular oval, had a diameter of c. 72m, whilst the inner circular ditch (**1080**) had a diameter of 19m. Both inner and outer ditches were 100% excavated; the inner entirely by hand and the outer by a combination of 50% hand excavation (alternate 2m long interventions, as shown on Fig. 2), followed after full recording by machine excavation of the remaining 50%. The ditches themselves contained up to seven fills (Fig. 6, S.505 and S.572) and showed evidence for having been cleaned out/recut (Plates 4 and 5). The outer ditch ranged in width from 1.13m to 2.5m (averaging 1.78m) and in depth from 0.4m to 0.82m (averaging 0.66m), whilst the inner ditch measured between 1.05m and 1.85m wide (averaging 1.31m) and between 0.27m and 0.73m deep (averaging 0.45m). A small assemblage of just 33 struck flints (Appendix B.3) was recovered from the fills of the two ditches (21 from the outer ditch and 12 from the inner). A total of 50 environmental bulk soil and pollen samples were taken from the fills in order to assess the quality and preservation of plant remains and their potential to provide micro- and macro- botanical data (Appendix C.4). Occasional plant remains were recovered from the outer ditch in the form of charred cereal grains and charcoal and, from the inner ditch, hazelnut fragments and charcoal.

2.3.2 Despite the name – Cotton Henge – excavations have shown that the monument is not, strictly speaking, a henge. A henge is usually characterised by a roughly circular ditch with an external bank and between one and four entranceways. The archaeological excavations have confirmed that Cotton Henge had no entrance, essentially meaning that there was no obvious way of accessing the interior of the monument. The lack of artefactual and environmental remains within the ditch fills

support the interpretation that no activities were being undertaken in the area between the inner and outer rings.

- 2.3.3 Situated between the inner and outer ditches of Cotton Henge was a substantial tree throw (**1772**; Plate 6), which measured 5.04m long, 4.36m wide and 1.26m deep. A total of three sherds (11g) of Early and Middle Neolithic pottery (Appendix B.4) and 109 struck flints (Appendix B.3) were recovered from its fills including an Early Neolithic leaf shaped arrowhead.
- 2.3.4 A small group of five Neolithic pits (**1534**) was also identified around 50m north of Cotton Henge. These contained assemblages of Middle Neolithic pottery and struck flint. Further dispersed singular pits (nine in total) were also identified across Area P5 and P6.

## 2.4 Period 2: Bronze Age (c. 2500-800 BC)

- 2.4.1 Low-level Bronze Age remains were identified across multiple areas of the site (Fig. 4a). Isolated pits containing Early Bronze Age pottery were recorded across the eastern half of the site and included a pit (**2910**) in Area P6 which contained 51 sherds (179g) from a decorated Beaker (Appendix B.4).
- 2.4.2 A Middle Bronze Age field system was also identified (including ditch **1875**; Plate 7), which significantly used the inner ring of Cotton Henge as a fundamental part of its layout, indicating it was still visible as an earthwork at this time. It is notable that these field system ditches were cut through the top of the outer henge ditch, meaning that this ditch had been levelled and was no longer extant by this time. It is possible that the henge ditch was backfilled in the Middle Bronze Age period in order to lay out the field system.

## 2.5 Period 3: Iron Age (c. 800 BC-AD 43)

- 2.5.1 Iron Age remains dominated Areas P2A, P5 and P6 (Fig. 4a-b). The remnants of two ring gullies, probably from former roundhouses, were identified in Areas P2A and P5 (**425** and **2782** respectively). As complete structures, they would have had diameters of c. 10m. The ring gully in Area P2A was also associated with a posthole structure.
- 2.5.2 Area P5 in the north-east of the site contained a large number of postholes, predominantly forming four-post square structures (a minimum of 16 were identified), usually interpreted as grain stores. Almost all of these postholes were highly truncated, only surviving to a depth of around 0.1m – which would suggest that there could conceivably have originally be a lot more. Finds and environmental remains from these posthole structures was poor. Further to these, in excess of 58 pits was identified in this area. These substantial features were typical of Iron Age storage pits (Fig. 6, S.370; Plate 8) and produced large assemblages of transitional Early-Middle Iron Age pottery, with two pits containing over 500g (**2790** and **3074**) and a further six pits containing over 1001g (**2572**, **2633**, **2802**, **2888**, **3104** and **3230**) (Appendix B.5). Three of these pits also contained semi-articulated animal skeletons (predominantly that of dog, horse and cow; Plate 9; Appendix C.2) along with baked clay triangular weights (Appendix B.10) and a number of either complete or fragmented saddle quernstones (Appendix B.9). Pit **2899** in Area P5 was particularly noteworthy: this sub-

rectangular pit measured 2.54m long, 1.68m wide and 1.02m deep with vertical sides and a flat base. From the fills a total of at least 19 triangular weights were recovered along with five saddle querns. The environmental sample also produced fuel ash slag (Appendix C.4). It is notable that the triangular weights were all situated at the base of the pit, suggesting that they had been deliberately deposited.

- 2.5.3 A further 44 pits were uncovered across Area P6 in the south-east corner of the site, and whilst these were less substantial than their counterparts in Area P5, they nonetheless produced large assemblages of Early-Middle Iron Age pottery and animal bone. Three pits (**3020**, **3200** and **3351**), part of a discrete cluster in the centre of Area P6, were particularly significant. Pit **3020** contained 659g (52 sherds) of Middle Iron Age pottery along with 3,393g of hearth lining and two fragments from small triangular weights. Two environmental samples produced abundant barley and wheat grain, with a significant amount of spelt chaff being present in one sample and considerably less chaff in the second, indicating spatial variation within this feature. Intercutting pits **3200** and **3351** (which were situated c.2m to the south) contained a similar artefactual and environmental assemblage comprising 1288g (163 sherds) of pottery, a fragment from a small triangular weight and a saddle quern, while the environmental samples also displayed spatial variation with fluctuations in barley, wheat and chaff levels across the samples. A radiocarbon date has been attained for pit **3020**, which produced a date of 398-211 cal BC at 95.4% probability (SUERC-82211; 2265 ± 24 BP).
- 2.5.4 Sporadic Iron Age remains were also recorded in Area P1 in the north-west of the site (Fig. 4a) and included a small pit (**224**) which contained 112g of Iron Age pottery, part of a red deer antler and a partial bone pin (SF141), as well as a possible oven (**233**) containing fired clay oven lining, fuel ash slag, pottery and burnt bone. To the south, in Area P3, was a pit alignment (**1212**), formed of nine pits orientated north-west to south-east. No finds were recovered from the pit alignment, so its interpretation as being of this date is tentative and based on the presence of an Iron Age pit alignment around 1km to the north-east (HER 1924/0/1, Fig. 1).

## 2.6 Period 4: Romano-British (c. AD 43-410)

- 2.6.1 The most prolific archaeological remains dated from the Mid to Late Roman period (Fig. 5) and were concentrated across the western half of the site (Areas P1 and P3). All the features from this period produced substantial finds assemblages – comprising pottery, animal bone, oyster shell, ceramic building material (CBM) and metalwork. The pottery alone totalled 117kg (15,403 sherds) and sherds were fairly large (average sherd weight being 22g) with fresh breaks, indicating that they probably had not travelled far from their place of use (Appendix B.6).
- 2.6.2 The site was bounded on its western and southern sides by an enclosure ditch, formed by at least three main lengths of ditch (**299**, **551** and **561**; Plate 10). The ditch, which was quite sinuous in plan and had been recut at least three times, appeared to follow the natural topography, marking the edge of the high and low ground. The geophysical survey undertaken for the Warth Park Phase 2 archaeological works (Bartlett 2011) clearly show the continuation of this ditch northward, bounding the known Roman settlement which is preserved *in situ* beneath the country park, some 250m to the north. Whilst very little in the way of datable finds (three sherds of pottery weighing

- 6g) were recovered from any part of the enclosure ditch, it is believed to have its origins in the Iron Age and have been reused and reworked during Roman times.
- 2.6.3 A cobbled trackway (**1336**) was identified in Area P3 (Plate 11) passing through an entranceway along the southern extent of the enclosure ditch. The trackway continued beyond the limit of excavation, towards the lower southern portions of the wider development and has been recorded during the geophysical survey (Davies 2015) as continuing for at least another 100m. This trackway was recorded intermittently across Areas P3, P4 and on the high ground in Area P2A (**542**). It is likely that this trackway ties into a larger network of routeways across the wider landscape. During the 2013 archaeological works, ahead of an earlier phase of the Warth Park development to the immediate north, a similar cobbled trackway was also uncovered (Bush 2017, 21).
- 2.6.4 Other archaeological remains from this period included minor ditches which traversed the site, either parallel with, or perpendicular to, the main enclosure ditch. Clusters of pits containing unusually large assemblages of pottery were also present across Area P1 in the north-west of the site, along with an extensive area of quarrying – presumably related to the upkeep of the trackway(s). Another notable feature on the site was natural hollow **328** (in Area P1). It measured 4.8m long, 2.4m wide and was 0.3m deep with an irregular shape and profile. From this feature a total of 9,398g (626 sherds) of Mid to Late Roman pottery was recovered, along with 19 metal (copper alloy, iron and lead) small finds (Appendix B.1). The pottery was significantly abraded, potentially indicating the use of this hollow for disposing of waste from a kitchen or workshop.
- 2.6.5 A total of five inhumation graves (**84, 136, 141, 1192** and **1209**; Plate 12; Appendix C.1) and one cremation burial (**1327**) were also identified on the site (in Areas P1 and P4). The graves were orientated east to west and the presence of large nails around the edges of the burials would suggest the use of coffins. Burial **1209** was the only exception to this orientation, being orientated north to south (with the head to the south). Three of the graves contained pottery sherds in their backfill: with four sherds (52g) of late 2nd century pottery coming from burial **1209**, one sherd (11g) of mid 1st to 4th century pottery from burial **141** and 33 sherds (487g) of 3rd century pottery from burial **84**. Whilst it is not thought that any of the pottery represents grave goods, the greater amount of pottery in burial **84** is of interest as possible placed deposits.
- 2.6.6 Samples of bone from all five inhumations have been sent for radiocarbon dating, of which three have already returned Middle to Late Roman dates. The group of three burials from Area P1 (**84, 136** and **141**) have produced dates of 179-410 cal AD at 95.4% probability (SUERC-84958; 1801 ± 24 BP), 149-350 cal AD at 95.4% probability (SUERC-84962; 1859 ± 24 BP) and 226-412 cal AD at 95.4% probability (SUERC-84963; 1788 ± 24 BP). A date has also been attained for cremation burial **1327**: 131-321 cal AD at 95.4% probability (SUERC-85404; 1804 ± 24 BP).
- 2.6.7 Evidence for manufacturing practices in this location were recorded in the form of a corn drier (**1571**; Plate 13) and pottery kiln (both in Area P1). Kiln **153**, which was truncated on its western side by Period 5 SFB **120** (Plate 14), was figure of eight shaped in plan, formed by a main oven chamber to the north and stoking/rake out area to the

south. The chamber and stoke hole (Plate 15) measured 1.6m long, 1.4m wide and 0.8m deep, whilst the stoking/rake out area (**157**) had a diameter of 1.95m and was 0.6m deep. The kiln – which was of Lower Neve Valley type – contained just over 10kg (305 sherds) of late 2nd to early 3rd century pottery, which included misfired and waster sherds (Appendix B.6), along with a vast quantity (almost 126kg) of kiln furniture (including kiln bars, kiln plates, kiln wall and superstructure; Appendix B.10). The SFB which truncated the kiln also contained 3,412g (164 sherds) of Late Roman pottery.

- 2.6.8 A total of six stone lined wells (four located in Area P1: **202, 226, 229, 340**; two in Area P3: **1312** and **1459**) were also present on the site. They all averaged around 3.5m in depth, with the internal shaft lining, built from locally sourced tabular limestone, being only c. 0.6m in diameter (Fig. 6, S.63 and S.84; Plate 16). A large amount of pottery (almost 8kg) was recovered from the backfill of these wells, including a number of complete and near complete vessels from well **226** (Plate 17) and a notable assemblage of samian pottery, with a variety of forms including cups and bowls and a small flagon all being present (see Appendix B.6). The vessels themselves also came in a variety of designs, some were plain, some had geometric designs and part of a vessel showing a hunting scene was also identified. Several potter's stamps were also identified on the bases of a number of the vessels. The pottery assemblage from the wells indicates that they were not all open at the same time, although their use does appear to overlap. The wells also yielded a large assemblage of animal bone (over 27kg; including a largely articulated horse from well **340**; Appendix C.2)
- 2.6.9 The lower halves of all the wells lay below the modern water table (Plate 18), therefore waterlogged organic remains (in the form of plants and insects) were recovered. An assortment of at least 13 leather shoes was collected from the waterlogged deposits of wells **202, 226, 340** and **1312** (Appendix B.13). All of the wells contained fragments of wood, principally in the form of unworked sticks and reeds. The most impressive waterlogged artefact however, came from well **1312** on the north-easternmost edge of Area P3, consisting of a near life-sized carved wooden arm, complete with bent elbow, open palm and outstretched fingers (Appendix B.12; Plate 19). It is believed that this arm was a votive offering, crafted as a single object to be deposited (the arm bears no trace of any jointing or method of attaching the arm to a larger sculpture). A radiocarbon date has been attained from a fragment of the object and produced a date of 86-240 cal AD at 95.4% probability (SUERC-82546; 1842 ± 30 BP). This artefact is an extremely rare find; no other examples are currently known of in the UK (Appendix B.12).

## 2.7 Period 5: Anglo-Saxon (c. AD 410-1066)

- 2.7.1 Evidence of dispersed Anglo-Saxon settlement was uncovered in Areas P1, P3, P5 and P6 (Fig. 5), in the form of six SFBs (four in Areas P1 and P3: **120, 195, 331, 746**; two in Areas P5 and P6: **2508, 2557**; Fig. 6, S.54) and a small rectangular enclosure in P6 (**3190**), of unknown function. The SFBs contained a large number of finds, including both Romano-British (Appendix B.6) and Early/Middle Saxon pottery (Appendix B.7), along with fired clay spindlewhorls and loomweights (Appendix B.10), decorated bone

combs, an iron knife blade, fragments of glass vessel, multiple iron nails and a copper alloy girdle hanger (Appendix B.6).

## **2.8 Period 6: Post-medieval and modern (c. AD 1500-present)**

2.8.1 Post-medieval agricultural remains were represented by a field boundary ditch, which was orientated east to west and truncated the northern side of the Cotton Henge outer ditch (depicted on Fig. 2). In addition, furrows of two differing alignments (east-north-east to west-south-west in Area P1 and north-north-east to south-south-west in Areas P2A and P5; marked on Fig. 2) survived across the north half of the site. A culvert of stone construction was also identified along with at least 10 modern animal burials.

### 3 FACTUAL DATA: ARTEFACTS

#### *Introduction*

3.1.1 All finds have been washed, quantified, bagged or boxed. The total quantities of each finds category recovered is listed below.

Material	Number	Weight (kg)
Metalwork	96	-
Glass	5	-
Worked bone	11	-
Metalworking debris	79	2.2
Flint	382	-
Neolithic pottery	198	0.967
Bronze Age pottery	70	0.293
Iron Age pottery	1968	19.893
Roman pottery	15403	117.58
Anglo-Saxon pottery	243	2.804
Worked stone	13	66.5
Burnt stone	33	2.73
Fired clay (including kiln material)	1187	202.529
CBM	37	4.157
Worked wood	1	-
Leather	46	-
Human skeletal remains (inhumation)	5	-
Human skeletal remains (cremation)	1	1.222
Animal bone	979	8.987
Shell	186	3.703
Environmental bulk soil samples	339	-
Pollen samples	10	-

Table 2: Finds quantification

#### *Small finds (Appendix B.1)*

3.1.2 A total of 112 objects were recovered during excavation. Of the 107 objects, 72 were iron (over half of which were nails), 22 were copper alloy, two were lead, five were glass and 11 were bone. The objects date from the Iron Age through to the modern periods with the vast majority attributed to the Romano-British period.

#### *Metalworking debris (Appendix B.2)*

3.1.3 A small assemblage of 79 pieces (2.2kg) of metalworking waste was collected from features across the site, the majority of which is of probable Roman date. At least half of the assemblage originates from iron smithing and potentially just over a third (38%) could be associated with iron bloomery smelting. Whilst a lot of the slag is too fragmentary to be properly distinguishable, several smithing hearth bases of probable Anglo-Saxon origin were identifiable. Other identified fragments include platy slag, slag runnel and vitrified furnace wall.

#### *Flint (Appendix B.3)*

3.1.4 The worked flint assemblage consists of 382 pieces, of which 352 are struck flints and 30 are burnt. Topsoil/subsoil produced 34 flints, with the remainder of the assemblage being recovered from stratified contexts. Of the 318 stratified pieces, 109 were recovered from tree throw **1772** (Neolithic) and 33 come from the Cotton Henge

ditches. The assemblage has a mixed chronology from the Early Neolithic through to the Bronze Age, with occasional pieces dating to the Mesolithic and later Bronze Age.

#### ***Neolithic and Bronze Age pottery (Appendix B.4)***

- 3.1.5 The early prehistoric pottery assemblage comprises 1.26kg (268 sherds) of Early Neolithic through to Early Bronze Age pottery. The assemblage is dominated by Middle Neolithic sherds belonging to the Peterborough Ware ceramic tradition. The second largest assemblage is that of the Early Bronze Age, with multiple sherds of decorated Beaker being present.

#### ***Iron Age pottery (Appendix B.5)***

- 3.1.6 A total of 22.993kg (2,212 sherds) of Early to Middle Iron Age (c. 500-300 BC) pottery was collected from features across the site, representing at least 158 separate vessels. The assemblage is dominated by shelly wares in coarseware jar form, with either weakly defined or well-rounded shoulders. Decoration is common throughout the assemblage with fingertip and tool impressions recorded on the rim and shoulder of vessels. Scoring/heavy wiping was also present.

#### ***Romano-British pottery (Appendices B.6 and B.7)***

- 3.1.7 An extensive assemblage of pottery dating from the Mid to Late Roman period has been recovered, weighing 117.58kg (15,403 sherds) and representing at least 1,417 individual vessels. By weight 38% of the total assemblage was recovered from the stone-lined wells. Most of the pottery is locally produced utilitarian jars and storage jars found in fabrics that are typical of the East Midlands, with sandy grey coarse wares making up over half of the assemblage. Nene Valley colour coated products and imported Gaulish samian wares are also present.

#### ***Anglo-Saxon pottery (Appendix B.8)***

- 3.1.8 A small assemblage of Anglo-Saxon pottery weighing 2,804g (243 sherds) was recovered from a variety of features including pits and ditches, but primarily from the SFBs and their associated postholes. The vast majority of the assemblage is undecorated and dates to the Early/Middle Saxon period.

#### ***Worked stone (Appendix B.9)***

- 3.1.9 The worked stone assemblage is made up of 13 pieces (weighing 66.5kg), with 12 of those coming from just eight Iron Age storage pits. The Iron Age assemblage consists of large, often complete saddle querns, with the largest single assemblage (three pieces) being recovered from the uppermost fill of pit **2888** (in Area P5; Fig. 4b). The two non-local possible quern fragments of Millstone Grit which were recovered from Neolithic tree throw **1772** are unlikely to be Neolithic in date.

#### ***Burnt stone (Appendix B.9)***

- 3.1.10 A total of 2.73kg (33 pieces) of burnt stone was recovered from features, the majority of which is of Roman date and is probably recycled building stone, indicative of the destruction of buildings nearby. All the burnt stone apart from two fragments are local to the Raunds area, the two non-local pieces being highly burnt Millstone Grit quern fragments from the Peak District and were both recovered from tree throw **1772**.



### ***Fired clay (Appendix B.10)***

- 3.1.11 The fired clay assemblage is very substantial, consisting of 1,187 fragments weighing 202.529kg in total. The majority of the fired clay comprises a collection of Iron Age triangular weights from the basal fill of pit **2899** (Area P5) and an assemblage of Early Roman kiln furniture and superstructure from kiln **153** (Area P1), along with a variety of other oven related objects.
- 3.1.12 The Iron Age assemblage (weighing 46.803kg) is made up of at least 19 triangular weights, all of which are uniform in size with perforations at each vertex. The kiln produced 121.432kg of structural and furniture fired clay, including several square-section kiln bars. A small assemblage of conical kiln pedestals was also recovered from Roman well **202** (Area P1). Anglo-Saxon fired clay is also present in the assemblage and includes annular loom and ring weights.

### ***CBM (Appendix B.11)***

- 3.1.13 A moderate assemblage of 37 fragments of CBM, weighing 4.157kg, was collected from the excavated features. The vast majority of the assemblage (32 fragments) is made up of Roman tile with a very small amount of post-medieval tile also being recovered. Of the Roman assemblage, identifiable fragments include imbrex, tegula and box flue, indicative of a demolished building in the vicinity.

### ***Worked wood (Appendix B.12)***

- 3.1.14 A single waterlogged artefact carved from wood was recovered from a Romano-British well (**1312**). The item is a life-sized wooden arm carved from a single branch. It is slightly bent at the elbow with outstretched palm and fingers. The wood itself is ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*) and a radiocarbon sample has returned a date of 86-240 cal AD at 95.4% probability (SUERC-82546; 1842 ± 30 BP).

### ***Leather (Appendix B.13)***

- 3.1.15 A total of 46 pieces of wet leather were recovered from four Romano-British wells (**202, 226, 340** and **1312**) across Areas P1 and P3. All but two of the pieces of leather are footwear, the two further pieces being waste leather off-cuts. The assemblage represents at least 13 shoes (both adult and child's), comprising at least eight nailed shoes, at least six one-piece shoes and a single sandal.

## 4 FACTUAL DATA: ENVIRONMENTAL AND OSTEOLOGICAL EVIDENCE

### *Human skeletal remains (Appendix C.1)*

4.1.1 A total of five inhumations, one cremation and four separate skull fragments recovered from pits make up the HSR assemblage. The inhumations and cremation are Romano-British in date, whilst the single instances of skull fragments all came from Iron Age storage pits. Four of the burials contained coffin nails and one of these also had hobnails around the feet, indicative of burial rites during the Roman period.

### *Faunal remains (Appendix C.2)*

4.1.2 The animal bone assemblage weighs a total of 89.87kg, recovered from Neolithic through to Anglo-Saxon and post-medieval contexts. The species represented include cattle, sheep/goat, horse, pig, dog, red deer, mole, cat and rabbit, along with fragments belonging to amphibian and bird. Faunal remains from the Romano-British period make up the majority of the assemblage, followed by the Iron Age.

4.1.3 Notable assemblages include a partially articulated horse from Roman well **340** and Iron Age pit **2618** (Fig. 4a-b), which contained two dog skulls, metapodials of a dog's paw and tail vertebrae, along with articulated horse limbs.

### *Shell (Appendix C.3)*

4.1.4 A total of 186 shells weighing 3.703kg was collected from features across the site. All the shells except one is oyster, with a single example of mussel shell. The entirety of the assemblage apart from one piece is from Roman contexts, with the other single example coming from an Anglo-Saxon SFB. Over a third of the assemblage (59 shells) came from a midden dump in the top of pit **1522** (Area P4; Fig. 5).

### *Environmental samples (Appendix C.4)*

4.1.5 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 below:

Sample	Corn drier	Cremation	Ditch	Grave	Gully	Henge	Kiln	Natural	Oven	Palaeochannel	Pit	Posthole	Quarry	SFB	Tree throw	Well	Waterhole	Total
Flotation	17	3	34	20	1	42	2	6	1	-	118	27	12	11	11	26	8	339
Pollen						4				6								10

Table 3: Quantification of samples by feature type

4.1.6 Plant remains are preserved by carbonisation and by waterlogging in the deeper well deposits. Environmental remains recovered out of samples from the Neolithic Cotton Henge ditches consist of occasional charred cereal grains and hazelnut shell. The sparse Bronze Age remains across the site means that only single examples of charred cereal grains have been identified. Of the Iron Age samples, the most noteworthy are from a cluster of pits in Area P6 which contain super-abundant assemblages of charred grain (wheat and barley grain, and spelt chaff). Spatial variations in the amount and type of grain is apparent in samples taken from the same features, indicative of dumps

of charred grain. The Roman well samples contain abundant amphibian, small mammal, bird and fish bone. Waterlogged insects are also present. Waterlogged plant remains are consistent with flora which would grow in a wet environment. The levels of waterlogged preservation are particularly good in well **1312**. The Anglo-Saxon samples, which predominantly come from SFBs, are heavily contaminated with modern rootlets, but sparse numbers of charred cereals are also recorded.

### ***Radiocarbon dating (Appendix D)***

4.1.7 An initial selection of six radiocarbon samples have been submitted:

Context	Cut	Sample	Feature	Material	SUERC No.	Radiocarbon date (95.4%)	Radiocarbon age (BP)	Typological date
85	84	-	burial	bone – R prox humerus: HSR	84958	179-410 AD	1801 ± 24	Middle-Late Roman
137	136	-	burial	bone – L leg femur: HSR	84962	125-350 AD	1859 ± 24	Middle Roman
142	141	-	burial	bone – R distal fibula: HSR	84963	226-412 AD	1788 ± 24	Middle-Late Roman
1328	1327	172	cremation	cremated bone: HSR	85404	131-321 AD	1804 ± 24	Middle Roman
1538	1312	-	well	wood: unknown	82546	86-240 AD	1842 ± 30	Early-Middle Roman
3019	3020	1126	pit	CPR: <i>triticum dicoccum</i>	82211	398-211 BC	2265 ± 24	Early-Middle Iron Age

4.1.8 Further radiocarbon dates will be attained from a variety of contexts across all the periods and will include amongst others: the Cotton Henge ditches, Iron Age pit **2899** which contained the triangular weights, the Romano-British inhumations and the Anglo-Saxon rectangular enclosure.

## 5 STATEMENT OF POTENTIAL

### 5.1 Stratigraphy

5.1.1 Hand written/drawn records are quantified in the table below. Written records have been indexed and checked for internal consistency on archival type paper. The site paper archive has been inputted into an MS Access Database and the surveyed features digitised into AutoCAD. Features have been assigned initial phasing based on pottery spot dating, stratigraphy and spatial relationships.

Record type	Number
Context registers	71
Context numbers	2,895
Plan registers	1
Plans	5
Section registers	19
Sections	675
Sample registers	65
Soil samples	343
Pollen samples	8
Small find registers	6
Digital photographs	3,144
Photogrammetry photographs	4,722

Table 4: Quantification of hand written records

5.1.2 All primary records are currently being retained at the OA East office. The site code XNNWAR17 was allocated and all paper and digital records, finds and environmental remains are stored under this code. The receiving body for this archive, Northamptonshire County Store, have also allocated an Accession Number for these records: ENN 108666.

5.1.3 The site data is of sufficient quality to begin addressing all of the project's Research Objectives and form the basis of further analysis and publication.

#### ***Range and variety of features***

5.1.4 A wide variety of features were revealed across the excavation area. Natural features in the form of four paleochannels were recorded across Areas P4 and P6; there were also 70 tree throws. Neolithic features were present in Areas P4 and P5, comprising the Cotton Henge ditches, scattered pits and a large tree throw. The Bronze Age remains consist of pits and ditches which were identified across all areas of the site. Storage pits, postholes for four-post structures, ring gullies and a pit alignment located predominantly in Areas P5 and P6 make up the Iron Age features. Roman remains dominated across Areas P1 and P3, with lower levels being present in all the other areas. Pits, postholes, enclosure and boundary ditches, quarries, trackways, wells, inhumation and cremation burials, a corn drier and a pottery kiln were all represented. The Anglo-Saxon period was identifiable by SFBs (located in Areas P1, P3, P5 and P6) and a rectangular enclosure ditch in Area P6. Post-medieval and modern features comprised furrows (across Areas P1, P2A, P4 and P5), a field boundary ditch (Area P1), a culvert located across Areas P1 and P3, service trenches (Area P5) and animal burials (in Areas P1 and P5).

### ***Condition of features***

- 5.1.5 The topography of the site gives an immediate indication to the level of preservation across the site. The high ground, which levelled out across Areas P2a and P5, meant that the overburden here was minimal and therefore truncation levels were high. This was evidenced by the partial remains of ring gullies being identified along with extremely shallow posthole structures. It is therefore highly probable that the Iron Age remains across Area P5 in particular, would originally have been more extensive. Preservation was better on the lower slopes where the overburden was thicker; this was attested to by Cotton Henge still being visible as a crop mark on satellite imagery. However, historic mapping and the presence of furrows reiterates that the site has been intensely farmed since (probably) the medieval period, resulting in a degree of truncation across all areas of the site.

## **5.2 Artefact and environmental assemblages**

### ***Small finds***

- 5.2.1 The metalwork, glass and worked bone has no research potential beyond the assessment presented here. The large number of Roman metal finds does at least contribute to our understanding of site and its regional importance.

### ***Metalworking debris***

- 5.2.2 Only a very small assemblage of iron working slag was recovered from the site, indicating that whilst iron manufacture was taking place in this location, it was not on any major scale. This is probably due to the lack of exploitable ore in the vicinity. As a result, there is little scope for further potential of this assemblage beyond the current report.

### ***Struck flint***

- 5.2.3 Whilst much of the assemblage is residual, the largest quantities of struck flint have been recovered from contextually secure features, *i.e.* Neolithic tree throw **1772** and the Cotton Henge ditches. Although the flint assemblage is of a moderate size, it provides an opportunity to investigate early prehistoric activity in the immediate environs of Cotton Henge. This can be achieved by in part by comparing the tree throw assemblage from within the monument to similar features situated in the Raunds area, which contain deposits of comparable date

### ***Neolithic and Bronze Age pottery***

- 5.2.4 The Middle Neolithic assemblage is quite large for this date and should therefore be considered of importance. It should be compared with the Neolithic pottery recovered during the 2013 Warth Park excavations (Blinkhorn 2017a, 85-86) and further comparisons found from within Northamptonshire. The Bronze Age assemblage should also be considered of some importance.

### ***Iron Age pottery***

- 5.2.5 This sizeable pottery assemblage dates from c.500-300 BC and forms a coherent, well-contextualised assemblage from a period of ceramic development which is not fully understood and can therefore contribute to regional ceramic chronologies and sequences. This research aim is even more pertinent when the 8.026kg (1,153 sherds)

of Early Iron Age pottery from the 2013 Warth Park excavation (Blinkhorn 2017a, 86-88) is included.

### *Roman pottery*

- 5.2.6 A substantial Roman pottery assemblage was recovered and the vast majority was from well-stratified secure deposits. The assemblage compares well both in type and date to the Mallows Cotton Roman site, just 0.5km to the north. Characterising it in its regional context would be beneficial and contribute towards the production of a regional corpus of Roman pottery. The Lower Neve Valley colour coated vessels and the imported samian is of particular interest. The sizeable assemblage recovered from the kiln should also be considered significant.

### *Anglo-Saxon pottery*

- 5.2.7 The SFBs were quadranted during their excavation, therefore there is potential for spatial analysis to be undertaken and checking for cross-fits. Whilst the Anglo-Saxon pottery assemblage is small, it nonetheless adds to the wider understanding of how the area outside Raunds itself was utilised in the Early/Middle Saxon period. Comparison of the pottery assemblage with the 6.968kg recovered from the Warth Park Phase II excavation (Blinkhorn 2017b, 97-102) would also be beneficial.

### *Worked stone*

- 5.2.8 The diverse Iron Age quernstone assemblage has potential for further study because it is well contextualised and has the potential to answer research questions on Iron Age craft and industry. The presence of both dished and flat-top type saddlequerns is interesting and suggests a variety of milling styles being utilised at this location. Investigation into the micromorphology and wear patterns on the surfaces of the querns could reveal whether they were used for grain or for the grinding of other materials.

### *Burnt stone*

- 5.2.9 The burnt stone is typically Romano-British and in most cases is burnt and broken-up rough building stone, which would indicate a former building in the vicinity. Beyond this, the small size of the assemblage means that further work on this material would be unproductive.

### *Fired clay*

- 5.2.10 The sizeable fired clay assemblage is dominated by objects from Iron Age storage pit **2899** and Roman pottery kiln **153**. The apparent deliberate deposition of the Iron Age triangular weights into pit **2899** is significant, and the number of weights (at least 19) is also not common. The location of the assemblage, just 9m from the ring gully of a probable roundhouse may also have implications on their function and deposition. This contextually secure assemblage has the potential to answer research questions about Iron Age settlement and craft, along with practices of secondary deposition within storage pits.
- 5.2.11 The near-complete kiln is important and interesting for a multitude of reasons: the technology it uses is comparable to late 1st to mid-2nd century kiln technologies in the south-east of Britain. However, no comparable examples for the scale and style of

the kiln furniture used at Warth Park are known of in the surrounding area. Further to this, the pottery recovered from the kiln suggests a 2nd to 3rd century date, which does not fit with the construction design of this kiln. This kiln may therefore be a proto-Nene Valley type, and instead of a permanent raised floor fed by a stone-lined stokehole, it employs a lattice work of portable bars made into a semi-permanent raised oven floor. The presence of such a large kiln on its own is also interesting because it suggests the lack of a continued potting tradition at this location. This kiln offers great potential for further investigation and addressing of research questions pertaining to craft and industry in the Raunds area.

### ***CBM***

- 5.2.12 Even though the Roman CBM assemblage is small, it is nonetheless interesting because it is indicative of construction practices at this time. The presence of roof tile and hypocaust debris points to there being a well-invested building in the nearby area. However, due to its limited size little else can be gleaned from the assemblage.

### ***Worked wood***

- 5.2.13 The carved wooden arm from Romano-British well **1312** is believed to be a votive offering, having been made specifically for deposition into the well rather than being part of a larger wooden statue. This artefact is incredibly rare with no other comparable examples currently known of in the UK; and as such should be considered of national, and potentially even international importance. This unusual find gives opportunity to investigate the use of votive offerings during the Romano-British period. The artefact is currently with York Archaeological Trust for conservation.

### ***Leather***

- 5.2.14 The assemblage of preserved wet leather shoes adds to the growing corpus of examples from the Northamptonshire area. The different shoe-styles recovered aids in dating the backfilling of the wells. The current report is sufficiently in-depth that no further work is needed.

### ***Human skeletal remains***

- 5.2.15 The human remains from this site add to a growing corpus of data for known Iron Age and Roman burial rites and religious practices across this region. Full analysis is needed to allow more detailed information to be gathered about age, pathologies etc. Comparison with other known Roman inhumations in the area, the nearest being the Mallow Cotton site under the A45, would be beneficial.

### ***Faunal remains***

- 5.2.16 The faunal assemblage comprises material from all the archaeological periods identified on the site and can be considered of regional importance. Collecting full biometric data would allow for comparisons to be made with other sites in the area and address research questions relating to animal husbandry across different archaeological periods, as well as addressing more specific topics such as placed deposits in Iron Age storage pits and Roman wells.

### ***Shell***

5.2.17 This assemblage represents discarded food waste as part of the Roman diet and indicates that the local settlement has the ability to transport a marine food source to the site. Due to the small size of the assemblage, it has little potential to aid in any research aims and no further work is needed.

### ***Environmental samples***

5.2.18 The scarcity of preserved remains from the Neolithic and Bronze Age samples precludes any further study, although hazelnut fragments recovered from the Cotton Henge ditch are suitable for radiocarbon dating. The Iron Age deposits which are rich in cereal processing waste have the potential to address research aims relating to domestic and agricultural activity. The waterlogged deposits from the Roman wells could also provide information on the local vegetation and the flora of the wider environment through the study of pollen. Insects often have specific habitats within which they live so their presence in the waterlogged well deposits could be particularly informative. The Anglo-Saxon environmental remains are sparse and contaminated with modern rootlets, therefore little further information can be gained from these.



## 6 UPDATED PROJECT DESIGN

### 6.1 Revised research aims

- 6.1.1 The updated research aims and objectives are partially based on those in *The Archaeology of the East Midlands: an archaeological resource assessment and research agenda* (Cooper 2006) and *East Midland's Heritage: an updated research agenda and strategy for the historic environment of the East Midlands* (Knight et al. 2012).

#### **Neolithic**

##### **The relationship between monuments**

- 6.1.2 The apparently solitary location of the double ditched Cotton Henge enclosure in a landscape known to contain other Neolithic monuments is of interest. The Raunds Area Project (Harding & Healy 2008; 2011) investigated an array of Neolithic and Bronze Age monuments situated in the valley bottom at West Cotton, around 0.5km to the south-west of Cotton Henge. The surrounding topography indicates that there would have been views between Cotton Henge and most of these monuments (see Harding & Healy 2011, 332-338; figs ss2.1-2.7). Of this monument group, the Long Mound is perhaps of particular interest because it is seemingly aligned upon Cotton Henge. So, questions as to why Cotton Henge has been set apart from the rest of the monuments and how it relates to them need to be addressed.

##### **Location and relationship with the surrounding environment**

- 6.1.3 Neolithic monuments were usually constructed in topographically prominent or significant locations, creating a link between man-made monuments and natural features such as rivers, springs or hills. This is certainly the case with the complex of monuments to the west of Raunds, including Cotton Henge. The monument group at West Cotton was located close to an extensive palaeochannel with minor tributaries of it joining to Cotton Brook. The current archaeological works identified four palaeochannels running north to south downslope, also to Cotton Brook. It is clearly no coincidence that Cotton Henge was constructed between two of these palaeochannels, and the way the more easterly example almost curves around the edge of the outer ditch would suggest that the natural topography informed the layout of the monument. Machine sondages excavated through this palaeochannel showed that (at the deeper southern end at least) it was still wet; and indeed, during excavation of the outer henge ditch closest to the palaeochannel, abundant amounts of water seeped into the feature – potentially an indication that the southern portion of the ditch itself could have contained water whilst it was in use.
- 6.1.4 Pollen samples taken from the palaeochannel will hopefully aid in understanding the environment at the time Cotton Henge was extant and how the two tie together.

##### **Dating Cotton Henge**

- 6.1.5 In 2017 MOLA Northampton attained a radiocarbon date from charcoal (mature oak; *Quercus* sp) recovered during the evaluation works, taken from a primary fill of the

outer ditch. The charcoal returned a date of 3965–3800 cal BC at 95% probability (Beta 434723, 5100 ± 30 BP), placing it at the very start of the Early Neolithic period (Chapman 2017, 9). This date makes Cotton Henge one of the earliest monuments in this landscape and contemporary with the Long Mound at West Cotton. It is therefore of the upmost importance to attain further radiocarbon dates to support this initial one. Unfortunately, the environmental remains are extremely poor (see Appendix C.4, Table 67) and nothing suitable for dating was recovered from the basal fills. Nonetheless, material collected from the secondary and tertiary fills of the ditches is suitable and should therefore provide a date range for the use of the monument and for when it was finally abandoned. If possible, Bayesian modelling will also be applied to try and refine the dating and lifespan of the monument. A final important factor which radiocarbon dating should resolve is whether the inner and outer ditches were contemporary or not.

### The function of Cotton Henge

- 6.1.6 Cotton Henge is recorded in the NHER (1725/1 and 1725/1/1) as a ‘henge?/hengiform monument?/enclosure/ring ditch’, which highlights the feature’s ambiguity. Questions have always been asked about its true functions and whether the inner and outer ditches are contemporary or not – is this a double ditched henge like at Maxey, Cambridgeshire for example, or is it an enclosure with a Bronze Age barrow in the interior?
- 6.1.7 Full excavation of the two concentric ditches proved that there was no entranceway through the outer ditch and there was no evidence for one that had subsequently been closed off, or any part of the ditch that was shallower, which could have been evidence for a slightly sunken entrance. So, unless there was some sort of wooden causeway, the evidence for which cannot be seen anymore, it has been proven that the interior of the monument was not designed to be easily accessed. The paucity of environmental and artefactual remains recovered from the ditch fills reinforces this theory. The infilling sequence, certainly for the outer ditch, but also plausibly the inner ditch, shows that it probably had both internal and external banks – something which does not conform with the classic definition of a ‘henge’. Further to this, there is clear evidence for both the inner and outer ditches having been recut once they had partially infilled. The recut, which is through the centre of the ditch and almost right to the base of the original cut, resembles an ankle-breaker or palisade, with a square near-vertical sided profile. The sharpness of the recut also indicates that it had been quickly backfilled with soil and large fragments of ironstone. This act of recutting would point to a redesign in Cotton Henge and possibly therefore a change in its function.

### Contemporary settlement

- 6.1.8 Fieldwalking across the location of the current site during the Raunds Area Project produced a total of 639 flints (Parry 2006, 204–208; fig 6.32), which was in fact the densest concentration of flints identified during that project (Harding & Healy 2008, 117). This is a notable assemblage when compared with the 382 pieces recovered from features during this excavation. When combined, this quantity of flint indicates Neolithic use of the landscape, possibly related to nearby settlement areas. Pits

containing Neolithic pottery were scarce (although the density is entirely typical for the period) with just 14 being identified across Areas P4, P5 and P6; and of these pits, none contained vast quantities of either pottery or flint – the most fruitful being **3021** which contained 128g (32 sherds) of Middle Neolithic pottery and five struck flints and **2853** which contained 209g (15 sherds) of Middle Neolithic pottery and six struck flints.

## **Bronze Age**

### **Field system**

- 6.1.9 Investigations as part of the Raunds Area Project, approximately 0.5km to the south-west, identified two sets of field system ditches on separate alignments (Harding & Healy 2008, 191-196; fig. 3.123). What is particularly striking is how the northern field system is orientated on Early Bronze Age barrow F192143, suggesting that the ditches were laid out from the barrow. This design is reminiscent of the current site, where there was clear evidence for the field system ditches radiating or ‘pivoting’ away from the inner Cotton Henge ditch. Referencing earlier monuments within the layout of Middle Bronze Age field systems is not uncommon and comparable local and regional examples will be sought. The fact that only the inner ditch of Cotton Henge was referenced is important, and may be a clue as to the contemporaneity or otherwise of the concentric ditches. For example, does the referencing of only the inner ditch make it more likely that this was constructed more recently than the outer ditch, *i.e.* an Early Bronze Age round barrow?

## **Iron Age**

### **Settlement pattern**

- 6.1.10 Early Iron Age settlements are diverse, being both enclosed and unenclosed with scatters of roundhouses, pits and posthole structures. The evidence of this date from the current site is no different, with an extensive unenclosed settlement being identified across Area P5 and parts of P6. The presence of only two partially intact ring gullies would indicate that there has probably been a high level of truncation across this area and that originally there probably would have been more structures. The pottery assemblage from these features dates from the Early to Middle Iron Age transitional period, c.500-300 BC. Comparing this with the pottery from the 2013 excavation, around 300m to the north, which comprised wholly Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age sherds (8046g, 1163 sherds), there appears to have been a shift in the settlement location. It would be interesting to compare the Warth Park assemblages with the Iron Age pottery recovered during fieldwalking at Carter Hill, just 0.4km to the east (see Parry 2006, 208), to see if any spatial activity foci can be ascertained.

### **Early Iron Age pottery assemblage**

- 6.1.11 Large assemblages of Early Iron Age pottery are relatively rare across Northamptonshire, with Gretton (Knight 1985) being the primary example. The 2013 Warth Park excavation produced 8,046g (1,163 sherds) and the current excavation recovered 22,993g (2,212 sherds), making this assemblage as a whole of regional

significance. Together, these assemblages can contribute towards the research aim of defining a coherent ceramic chronology for this period. At present, one radiocarbon date has been attained from a pit containing a large pottery assemblage, further such radiocarbon dating would greatly aid in defining this sequence.

### **Craft and industry**

6.1.12 It was notable that several of the Iron Age pits contained quernstone fragments along with an impressive environmental assemblage of wheat, barley and chaff, which together point to an agricultural economy with significant cereal production and processing. The environmental remains from the Warth Park Phase II excavations were poor and only one example of a (broken) saddlequern was collected; this could be indicative of zoning activities within the Early to Middle Iron Age settlement.

### **Structured deposits**

6.1.13 Two of the Iron Age storage pits contained clear 'special' or structured deposits: pit **2899** contained at least 19 triangular weights, five complete saddlequerns and a fragment of human skull; and pit **2618** contained two dog skulls, a dog paw and tail vertebrae, along with articulated horse limbs. A further five pits also contained single saddlequerns and a further three pits contained single fragments of human skull. Comparing these to other known examples in the region would be of interest to see if any sub-regional patterns or trends can be identified.

### **Late Iron Age?**

6.1.14 The Iron Age pottery assemblage dates from around 500-300 BC, with later sherds being entirely absent. The same can be said for the Warth Park Phase II excavation (Bush 2017) to the immediate north. This sudden halt in activity either indicates an abandonment of the settlement by the Middle Iron Age or that any later settlement was displaced to a currently unknown location. If this is the case, then what are the reasons for this relocation?

### **Roman**

#### **Early Roman?**

6.1.15 As noted with the Late Iron Age period, Early Roman activities are also completely absent from this site. This absence would point toward the Late Iron Age settlement having relocated and then stayed in use through into the Early Roman period. Reasons as to why activity then moved back to this location during the Middle Roman period is unclear. Investigation into other known Roman sites in the immediate environs will be undertaken to try and clarify this.

### **Craft and industry**

6.1.16 A previously undiscovered pottery kiln on the site is significant and will contribute to understanding of pottery production during the 3rd and 4th centuries. Study of the pottery as a standalone assemblage, specifically its fabric/form and surface residues should help establish the nature of activities on site – does the pottery indicate domestic use (which would be of interest considering the contemporary archaeology

does not indicate domesticity in this location) or can evidence for crop processing and/or workshops (*i.e.* craft or industry) be seen.

6.1.17 The Roman pottery assemblage (weighing 117.58kg) when combined with the assemblage (weighing 12.144kg) from the 2013 Warth Park Phase II excavation (Lyons 2017, 89-96) and taken as a whole also points to there being a well-established settlement associated with the archaeological remains identified on the site. The features themselves appear to be non-domestic, and seemingly related more to industrial agrarian practices, indicative of a specialist craft and trading industry being undertaken at this location.

#### Communication routes

6.1.18 The presence of a cobbled trackway laid through the entranceway of the main Roman enclosure suggests that this location was well connected. At its widest point, the trackway measures 4m wide, which would be big enough for vehicles such as carts. The presence of a pottery kiln, corn drier and imported finewares from Gaul would reinforce this connection to wider transport links and the imported finewares would also point to the settlement being both well established and wealthy.

6.1.19 At least two other communication routes are known of in the immediate area: the route of the Roman road between Ircchester and Durobrivae is situated around 0.5km to the west of this particular trackway, and whilst they are on differing alignments they would eventually converge around 1km to the south-west. The excavation ahead of Warth Park Phase II (Bush 2017, 21) also identified a cobbled trackway, orientated broadly north-east to south-west, however the pottery recovered from its disuse fills was Early Iron Age in date. Nonetheless, this points to a longstanding wider network of tracks and routeways which in all likelihood were utilised through into and formalised during the Roman period.

6.1.20 It would be interesting to investigate how these trackways relate to and were influenced by Iron Age settlement patterns and routes of movement.

#### Well deposits

6.1.21 The six stone lined wells identified on the site offer a unique opportunity to investigate pottery, faunal and environmental remains as standalone closed assemblages, which have not been truncated or contaminated by later activity. A unique stratigraphic sequence can be compiled with the pottery from use through to disuse. Further to this, there is the potential to further understanding on ritual deposition, with two of the wells (**202** and **226**) producing Central Gaulish samian from their primary fills and a largely articulated horse skeleton from the first disuse fill (343) of well **340** once the stone lining had been robbed away.

6.1.22 The wells also show significant zooarchaeological findings with insect remains and bird, fish and amphibian bones been seen in the waterlogged deposits. The environmental remains from the waterlogged deposits are excitement and the taxa of plant remains (including nettle, poppy, knotgrass, dock, thistle and buttercup) give a representation of the type of vegetation growing in the immediate surrounding of the wells.

## ***Anglo-Saxon***

### **Craft and industry**

6.1.23 A total of six SFBs were revealed across the site, all of which contained quantities of pottery, worked bone, metalwork and objects of fired clay, indicative of craftwork/industrial activity. The sporadic distribution of these structures is interesting, considering the site's relative proximity to the contemporary settlements of Furnells Manor, Langham Road and Burystead. Comparison of these SFBs and their finds assemblages with counterparts from the Warth Park Phase II excavations could potentially aid in widening understanding of Early/Middle Saxon craft industries as well as how these features tie into the landscape and whether they are part of an outlier settlement/hamlet or not.

## **6.2 Methods statement**

### ***Stratigraphic analysis***

6.2.1 Context, finds and environmental data will be analysed with reference to site plans and topographic data. The specialist information and radiocarbon dates will be integrated to aid in dating and to complete a more detailed phasing of the site. A full stratigraphic narrative will be produced, integrating the results of specialist analysis.

### ***Illustration***

6.2.2 The existing CAD plans will be updated with any amended phasing and additional sections informing the site narrative will be digitised. Any finds recommended for illustration will be hand drawn and then digitised, or where appropriate photography of certain finds-types will be undertaken.

### ***Documentary research***

6.2.3 Primary and published sources will be consulted using the NHER, aerial photographs and comparable sites both locally and nationally, in order to place the site within in its archaeological context with respect to the revised research aims. This evidence will be collated and where relevant reproduced in the publication.

### ***Artefactual and environmental analysis***

6.2.4 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:

#### **Small finds**

- A total of 16 of the small finds are recommended for illustration and the iron objects should be x-rayed
- Comparisons for some of the objects, such as the Anglo-Saxon girdle hanger, should be sought
- Compile publication text.

#### **Metalworking waste**

- No further work is required.

### **Struck flint**

- Material from the bulk soil samples should be integrated into the catalogue
- Full metrical analysis for the Cotton Henge and tree throw **1772** assemblages
- Limited refitting exercise on the Cotton Henge and tree throw **1772** assemblages
- Material from Cotton Henge and tree throw **1772** should be compared with assemblages from previous phases of fieldwork and the fieldwalking assemblage from the Raunds Area Project
- Up to six pieces should be illustrated
- Compile publication text.

### **Neolithic and Bronze Age pottery**

- Fully record assemblage
- Research the assemblage in its regional context
- Up to six sherds should be selected for illustration
- Compile publication text.

### **Iron Age pottery**

- Fully record assemblage
- Clarify the residual/intrusive nature of the Iron Age pottery from other period features
- Up to 25 sherds should be selected for illustration
- Compile publication text.

### **Roman pottery**

- Further analysis of the pottery fabrics and forms in relation to the stratified features
- Select kiln products for thin section analysis
- Select burnt residues for analysis
- Further analysis of the kiln and associated pottery. Ingrate the pottery, fired clay and environmental reports
- Compile a final report on the samian, refining and confirming initial dates for both stamped and decorated vessels (specifically in relation to the wells)
- Compare the Raunds assemblage to other nearby sites and regional data sets (such as the Ashton and Stanwick archive)
- Up to 100 vessels should be selected for illustration
- Up to 10 vessels should be selected for photography
- Compile publication text.

### **Anglo-Saxon pottery**

- Check the SFB assemblages for cross-fitting sherds
- Research the assemblage in its local context
- Up to five sherds should be selected for illustration
- Compile publication text.

### **Worked and burnt stone**

- No further work is needed on the burnt stone
- Study of the micromorphology and wear patterns on the quernstones
- Illustrate/photograph three of the quernstones.

#### **Fired clay**

- Combine the evaluation material with that of the excavation
- Comparable examples for the Iron Age triangular weights should be sought
- Research the Roman kiln and kiln furniture
- Up to 20 objects should be illustrated/photographed
- Compile publication text.

#### **CBM**

- Combine the evaluation material with that of the excavation
- Research comparable local sites to try and identify the likely location of the parent structure
- Compile publication text.

#### **Worked wood**

- Research wooden votive offerings from the Roman period
- Research comparable examples both across the UK and Europe
- Draw the object
- Compile publication text.

#### **Leather**

- Illustrate 13 of the pieces.

#### **HSR**

- Full metrical analysis of the inhumations and cremation
- Research comparable examples across the region
- Compile publication text.

#### **Faunal remains**

- Full metrical analysis of the assemblage
- Speciate amphibians and birds
- Photograph pathology of the horse remains from well **340**
- Write publication text.

#### **Shell**

- No further work.

#### **Environmental remains**

- Process and analyse additional samples (both bulk and waterlogged)
- Insect analysis
- Pollen analysis
- Charcoal analysis
- Compile publication texts.

### **6.3 Publication and dissemination of results**

- 6.3.1 This document will act as the primary archive report. Following its approval by the Archaeological Advisor to Northamptonshire County Council, it will be lodged with the



NHER and available online at the ADS and on the OA Library (<https://library.thehumanjourney.net/>).

- 6.3.2 It is proposed to publish the findings from this excavation alongside that of the 2013 excavations (Bush 2017) to the north which were part of the mitigation works for the Warth Park Phase II development. The publication will be an OA Monograph and will contain full contextual and analytical reporting, in the absence of a grey literature archival report.
- 6.3.3 The proposed monograph will aim to address the research aims of the project whilst considering the results within their local, regional and national context. An introductory chapter (Chapter 1) will introduce the background framework for the volume and summarise the current archaeological understanding of the Raunds area. The following chapters of the volume (Chapters 2 to 5) will provide a narrative for the site spanning from the Early Neolithic through to the post-medieval period. Supporting finds and environmental information and illustrations will be presented in Chapter 6. Concluding remarks will be presented in a final chapter (Chapter 7) that will discuss how the current study's findings build upon known remains first identified during the Raunds Area Project and further inform the understanding of the development of the Raunds environs.
- 6.3.4 The proposed structure for the OA Monograph will be as follows:

Chapter 1: Introduction

- Site Location and Project Background
- Geology and Topography
- Archaeological and Historical Background
- Archaeological Investigations and Methodologies
- Overview of Preservation
- Site Phasing
- Report Structure
- Research Objectives
- Archive

Chapter 2: Earlier Prehistoric (c.4000-1200 BC)

- Neolithic: Cotton Henge and sporadic pitting
- Bronze Age: Sporadic pitting and field system

Chapter 3: Early to Middle Iron Age (c.600-350 BC)

- Ditches and trackways
- Roundhouses and associated posthole structures
- Four- and two- post structures
- Storage pit groups
- Pit alignment
- Solution hollows

Chapter 4: Middle to Late Roman (c.AD 150-410)

- Enclosure ditches and trackways
- Pit groups and quarrying
- Burials
- Pottery kiln and corn drier
- Wells

Chapter 5: Early Saxon to modern (c.AD 410-present)

Anglo-Saxon: SFB's

Anglo-Saxon: Pits

Anglo-Saxon: Enclosure

Post-medieval: field boundary ditches and furrows

Chapter 6: Finds and environmental evidence

Chapter 7: Discussion and conclusions

6.3.5 A specialist article on the worked wood will also be produced by Mike Bamforth for a suitable journal.

## 6.4 Retention and disposal of finds and environmental evidence

6.4.1 Retention/disposal recommendations for the various finds assemblages are detailed in the respective specialist appendices and summarised below.

Assemblage	Retain/discard
Small finds	Retain all but the post-medieval/modern iron
Metalworking waste	Majority discard
Flint	Retain
Neolithic and Bronze Age pottery	Retain
Iron Age pottery	Retain
Roman pottery	Retain
Anglo-Saxon pottery	Retain
Worked stone	Retain
Burnt stone	Discard
Fired clay	Retain all but amorphous fragments
CBM	Discard post-medieval pieces
Worked wood	Retain
Leather	Retain
HSR	Retain
Faunal remains	Retain
Shell	Discard
Environmental flots	Retain

Table 5: Finds and environmental retention/discard summary

## 6.5 Ownership and archive

6.5.1 OA East will retain copyright of all reports and the documentary and digital archive produced in this project (unless the client has reserved copyright). OA East will maintain the archive to the standards recommended by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2014), the Archaeological Archives Forum (Brown 2011), and all standards specified by the Northamptonshire County Store. The Accession Number ENN 108666 has been assigned to all finds and paper material associated with the excavation and will be clearly displayed on everything at the point of submission.

## 7 TEXT RESOURCES AND PROGRAMMING

### 7.1 Project team structure

7.1.1 The project team is set out in the table below:

Name	Initials	Organisation	Role
Alice Lyons	AL	Freelance	Roman pottery
Denise Druce	DD	OA North	Charcoal and waterlogged deposits
Denis Sami	DS	OA East	Small finds
Hayley Foster	HF	OA East	Faunal remains
James Drummond-Murray	JDM	OA East	Project Manager
James Fairbairn	JF	OA East	Photography
Kathrine Hamilton	KH	OA East	Archives
Louise Moan	LM	OA East	Author
Mike Bamforth	MBa	Freelance	Worked wood
Matt Brudenell	MBr	OA East	Iron Age pottery
Nick Gilmour	NG	OA East	Neolithic pottery
Mary Andrews	MA	OA East	Environmental assistant
Mairead Rutherford	MR	OA North	Pollen
Paul Blinkhorn	PB	Freelance	Anglo-Saxon pottery
Rona Booth	RB	OA East	Flint
Rachel Clarke	RC	OA East	Post-excavation Editor
Rachel Fosberry	RF	OA East	Environmental remains
Séverine Bézie	SB	OA East	Roman pottery (kiln)
Simon Timberlake	ST	Freelance	Worked stone
SUERC	SUERC	SUERC	Radiocarbon dating
Ted Levermore	TL	OA East	Fired clay and kiln material
Zoë Uí Choileáin	ZC	OA East	HSR
<i>Illustrator</i>	Ill	OA East	Illustrator
<i>Insects</i>	Ins	TBC	Insect specialist

Table 6: Project team

### 7.2 Task list and programme

7.2.1 The programme of work to produce the publication will commence after approval of this current report. It is anticipated that a draft of the publication will be ready for the end of 2020, with issue of the full publication currently envisaged at the end of 2021.

7.2.2 A task list of the necessary work is presented below:

Task no.	Description	Performed by	Days
1	Project management	JDM, RC	10
2	Team meetings	JDM, LM, RC	2
3	Liaison with relevant specialists	JDM, LM	2
<b>Stage 1: Stratigraphic Analysis</b>			
<b>Stratigraphic narrative</b>			
4	Incorporate 2013 site phasing with the 2017 site	LM	2
5	Update 2013 digital plans to reflect dating	Ill	1
6	Incorporate artefact and radiocarbon dates into site phasing	LM	2
7	Update digital plans and database to reflect dating	LM	2
8	Finalise phasing and groups	LM	3
<b>Artefacts</b>			
9	Small finds	DS	1
10	Incorporate 2013 excavation small finds	DS	1
11	Flint	RB	3
12	Incorporate 2013 excavation flint	RB	1

Task no.	Description	Performed by	Days
13	Neolithic and Bronze Age pottery	NG	7.5
14	Incorporate 2013 excavation Neo/BA pottery	NG	0.5
15	Iron Age pottery	MBr	10
16	Incorporate 2013 excavation IA pottery	MBr	2
17	Roman pottery	AL, SB	23
18	Incorporate 2013 excavation Roman pottery	AL	3
19	Anglo-Saxon pottery	PB	1
20	Incorporate 2013 excavation AS pottery	PB	1
21	Worked stone	ST	1
22	Incorporate 2013 excavation worked stone	ST	0.5
23	Fired clay	TL	12
24	Incorporate 2013 excavation fired clay	TL	2
25	CBM	TL	3
26	Incorporate 2013 excavation CBM	TL	0.5
27	Worked wood	MBa	5
28	Specialist article on worked wood	MBa	2
29	C14	SUERC	-
<b>Environmental</b>			
30	HSR	ZC	5
31	Animal bone	HF	13
32	Incorporate 2013 excavation animal bone	HF	2
33	Additional environmental processing	MA	4
34	Environmental remains	RF	19
35	Incorporate 2013 excavation remains	RF	1
36	Waterlogged remains	MR	10
37	Charcoal	DD	4
38	Pollen	MR	6
39	Insects	Ins	3
<b>Illustration</b>			
40	Select sections for inclusion	LM	0.25
41	Select plates for inclusion	LM	0.25
42	Select small finds for illustration	DS	0.2
43	Select lithics for illustration	RB	0.2
44	Select Neo/BA pot for illustration	NG	0.2
45	Select IA pot for illustration	MBr	0.25
46	Select Roman pot for illustration	AL	0.25
47	Select AS pot for illustration	PB	0.2
48	Select worked stone for photographing	ST	0.2
49	Select fired clay for illustration	TL	0.25
50	Illustrate selected small finds (c.16)	III	4
51	Illustrate selected lithics (c.6)	III	1
52	Illustrate selected Neo/BA pottery (c.6)	III	1
53	Illustrate selected IA pottery (c.25)	III	4
54	Illustrate selected Roman pottery (c.100)	III	14
55	Illustrate selected AS pottery (c.5)	III	1
56	Illustrate selected fired clay (c.20)	III	3
57	Illustrate worked wood	III	1
58	Illustrate leather objects (c.13)	III	1.5
59	Photograph stone (c.3), Roman pottery (c.10) and animal bone (c.1)	JF	1
60	Digitise selected sections	III	3
61	Produce site phase plans, sections and other figures	III	15
<b>Stage 2: Publication</b>			
62	Compile stratigraphic and site narrative, group and phase text	LM	30
63	Review and collate final specialist reports	LM	5
64	Compile list of illustrations/liase with illustrators	LM	1

Task no.	Description	Performed by	Days
65	Write discussion and conclusions	LM	11
66	Compile list of illustrations/liaise with illustrators	LM/III	3
67	Collate/edit captions/bibliography/appendices	LM	1
68	Produce draft	III	0.5
69	Internal edit	RC	10
70	Send for refereeing	RC	-
71	Post-refereeing revisions	RC	7
72	Final edit	RC	3
73	Submit finished publication	RC	-
<b>Stage 4: Archiving</b>			
74	Compile paper archive	KH	2
75	Archive/delete digital photographs	KH	2
76	Compile/check and deposit material archive	KH	10

## APPENDIX A CONTEXT INVENTORY

Context	Area	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Filled By	Master Number	Date Range	Period
1		layer	topsoil					
2		layer	subsoil					
3		layer	natural					
4	TP4	cut	ditch	4	5, 6			
5	TP4	fill	ditch	4				
6	TP4	fill	ditch	4				
7	TP6	cut	pit	7	8			
8	TP6	fill	pit	7				
9	TP6	cut	drain	9	10			
10	TP6	fill	drain	9				
11	P1	cut	ditch	11	12		IA	3
12	P1	fill	ditch	11			IA	3
13	P1	cut	tree throw	13	14			0
14	P1	fill	tree throw	13				0
15	P1	cut	natural	15				0
16	P1	fill	natural	15				0
17	P1	cut	natural	17	18			0
18	P1	fill	natural	17				0
19	P1	cut	natural	19	20			0
20	P1	fill	natural	19				0
21	P1	cut	natural	21	22			0
22	P1	fill	natural	21				0
23	P1	cut	natural	23	24			0
24	P1	fill	natural	23				0
25	P1	cut	natural	25	26			0
26	P1	fill	natural	25				0
27	P1	cut	ditch	27	28	27	Roman	4
28	P1	fill	ditch	27			Roman	4
29	P1	cut	pit	29	30, 31, 32		Roman	4
30	P1	fill	pit	29			Roman	4
31	P1	fill	pit	29			Roman	4
32	P1	fill	pit	29			Roman	4
33	P1	cut	pit	33	34		Roman	4
34	P1	fill	pit	33			Roman	4
35	P1	cut	pit	35	36, 37, 38		Roman	4
36	P1	fill	pit	35			Roman	4
37	P1	fill	pit	35			Roman	4
38	P1	fill	pit	35			Roman	4
39	P1	cut	pit	39	40, 41		Roman	4
40	P1	fill	pit	39			Roman	4
41	P1	fill	pit	39			Roman	4
42	P1	cut	pit	42	43		Roman	4
43	P1	fill	pit	42			Roman	4
44	P1	cut	furrow	44	45		post-med	6
45	P1	fill	furrow	44	45		post-med	6
46	P1	cut	pit	46	47, 48, 49		Roman	4
47	P1	fill	pit	46			Roman	4
48	P1	fill	pit	46			Roman	4
49	P1	fill	pit	46			Roman	4
50	P1	cut	gully	50	51	27	Roman	4
51	P1	fill	gully	50			Roman	4
52	P1	cut	pit	52	53, 54		?Roman	4
53	P1	fill	pit	52			?Roman	4
54	P1	fill	pit	52			?Roman	4
55	P1	cut	gully	55	56	27	Roman	4
56	P1	fill	gully	55	56		Roman	4
57	P1	cut	gully	57	58		Roman	4
58	P1	fill	gully	57			Roman	4
59	P1	cut	gully	59	60	27	Roman	4
60	P1	fill	gully	59			Roman	4
61	P1	cut	pit	61	62		?Roman	4
62	P1	fill	pit	61			?Roman	4
63	P1	cut	pit	63	64		?Roman	4

Context	Area	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Filled By	Master Number	Date Range	Period
64	P1	fill	pit	63			?Roman	4
65	P1	cut	ditch	65	66	65	post-med	6
66	P1	fill	ditch	65			post-med	6
67	P1	cut	ditch	67	68	65	post-med	6
68	P1	fill	ditch	67			post-med	6
69	P1	cut	ditch	69	70, 71	69	Roman	4
70	P1	fill	ditch	69			Roman	4
71	P1	fill	ditch	69			Roman	4
72	P1	fill	furrow	73	72		post-med	6
73	P1	cut	furrow	73	72		post-med	6
74	P1	cut	pit	74	75, 149		Roman	4
75	P1	fill	pit	74			Roman	4
76	P1	cut	pit	76	77		Roman	4
77	P1	fill	pit	77	76		Roman	4
78	P1	cut	ditch	78	79		Roman	4
79	P1	fill	ditch	78	79		Roman	4
80	P1	cut	ditch	80	81	27	Roman	4
81	P1	fill	ditch	80			Roman	4
82	P1	cut	pit	82	83		Roman	4
83	P1	fill	pit	82			Roman	4
84	P1	cut	grave	84	86		Roman	4
85	P1	HSR	skeleton	84			Roman	4
86	P1	fill	grave	84	86		Roman	4
87	P1	cut	ditch	87	88	87	BA	2
88	P1	fill	ditch	87	88		BA	2
89	P1	cut	ditch	89	90, 91	69	Roman	4
90	P1	fill	ditch	89			Roman	4
91	P1	fill	ditch	89			Roman	4
92	P1	cut	pit	92	94, 93		?Roman	4
93	P1	fill	pit	92			?Roman	4
94	P1	fill	pit	92			?Roman	4
95	P1	cut	ditch	95	96	69	Roman	4
96	P1	fill	ditch	95			Roman	4
97	P1	cut	ditch	97	98	69	Roman	4
98	P1	fill	ditch	97	98		Roman	4
99	P1	cut	pit	99	100, 101		?Roman	4
100	P1	fill	pit	99			?Roman	4
101	P1	fill	pit	99			?Roman	4
102	P1	cut	well	102	103108		Roman	4
103	P1	fill	well	102			Roman	4
104	P1	fill	well	102			Roman	4
105	P1	fill	well	102			Roman	4
106	P1	fill	well	102			Roman	4
107	P1	fill	well	102			Roman	4
108	P1	fill	well	102			Roman	4
109	P1	cut	pit	109	110		Roman	4
110	P1	fill	pit	109			Roman	4
111	P1	cut	pit	110	112		Roman	4
112	P1	fill	pit	111			Roman	4
113	P1	fill	pit	115			Roman	4
114	P1	fill	pit	115			Roman	4
115	P1	cut	pit	115	113/114		Roman	4
116	P1	cut	pit	116	117		Roman	4
117	P1	fill	pit	116			Roman	4
118	P1	cut	pit	118	119		?Roman	4
119	P1	fill	pit	118			?Roman	4
120	P1	cut	SFB	120	148		AS	5
121	P1	cut	pit	121	122/127		?Roman	4
122	P1	fill	pit	121			?Roman	4
123	P1	cut	pit	123	124		?Roman	4
124	P1	fill	pit	123			?Roman	4
125	P1	cut	ditch	125	126	65	post-med	6
126	P1	fill	ditch	125			post-med	6
127	P1	fill	pit	121			?Roman	4
128	P1	cut	ditch	128	129	87	BA	2

Context	Area	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Filled By	Master Number	Date Range	Period
129	P1	fill	ditch	128			BA	2
130	P1	cut	tree throw	130	131			0
131	P1	fill	tree throw	130				0
132	P1	cut	tree throw	132	133			0
133	P1	fill	tree throw	132				0
134	P1	cut	ditch	134	135	65	post-med	6
135	P1	fill	ditch	134			post-med	6
136	P1	cut	grave	136	sk137, 138		Roman	4
137	P1	HSR	skeleton	136			Roman	4
138	P1	fill	grave	136			Roman	4
139	P1	cut	ditch	139	140	139	Roman	4
140	P1	fill	ditch	139			Roman	4
141	P1	cut	grave	141	sk142, 143		Roman	4
142	P1	HSR	skeleton	141			Roman	4
143	P1	fill	grave	141			Roman	4
144	P1	cut	ditch	144	145	65	post-med	6
145	P1	fill	ditch	144			post-med	6
146	P1	cut	pit	146	147		Roman	4
147	P1	fill	pit	146			Roman	4
148	P1	fill	SFB	120			AS	5
149	P1	fill	pit	74			Roman	4
150	P1	cut	ditch	150	151, 152	65	post-med	6
151	P1	fill	ditch	150			post-med	6
152	P1	fill	ditch	150			post-med	6
153	P1	cut	kiln	153	154, 155, 156, 172		Roman	4
154	P1	fill	kiln	153	155, 156, 172		Roman	4
155	P1	fill	kiln	153	156, 172		Roman	4
156	P1	fill	kiln	153			Roman	4
157	P1	cut	rake out area	157	158		Roman	4
158	P1	fill	rake out area	157			Roman	4
159	P1	cut	well	159	160, 161, 162		Roman	4
160	P1	fill	well	159			Roman	4
161	P1	fill	well	159			Roman	4
162	P1	fill	well	159			Roman	4
163	P1	cut	ditch	163	164	87	BA	2
164	P1	fill	ditch	163			BA	2
165	P1	cut	pit	165	166		?Roman	4
166	P1	fill	pit	165			?Roman	4
167	P1	cut	pit	167	168,169		Roman	4
168	P1	fill	pit	167			Roman	4
169	P1	fill	pit	167			Roman	4
170	P1	cut	ditch	170	171	27	Roman	4
171	P1	fill	ditch	170			Roman	4
172	P1	fill	kiln	153			Roman	4
173	P1	cut	post hole	173	174		AS	5
174	P1	fill	posthole	173			AS	5
175	P1	cut	post hole	175	176		AS	5
176	P1	fill	post hole	175			AS	5
177	P1	cut	pit	177	178, 179, 180		Roman	4
178	P1	fill	pit	177			Roman	4
179	P1	fill	pit	177			Roman	4
180	P1	fill	pit	177			Roman	4
181	P1	cut	ditch	181	182	139	Roman	4
182	P1	fill	ditch	181			Roman	4
183	P1	cut	ditch	183	184, 185	27	Roman	4
184	P1	fill	ditch	183			Roman	4
185	P1	fill	ditch	183			Roman	4
186	P1	cut	ditch	186	187	27	Roman	4
187	P1	fill	ditch	186			Roman	4
188	P1	cut	pit	188	189, 190		Roman	4
189	P1	fill	pit	188			Roman	4
190	P1	fill	pit	188			Roman	4
191	P1	cut	ditch	191	192	27	Roman	4
192	P1	fill	ditch	191			Roman	4
193	P1	cut	ditch	193	194	193	?Roman	4



Context	Area	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Filled By	Master Number	Date Range	Period
194	P1	fill	ditch	193			?Roman	4
195	P1	cut	SFB	195	196, 197, 198, 199, 284, 285		AS	5
196	P1	fill	SFB	195			AS	5
197	P1	fill	SFB	195			AS	5
198	P1	fill	SFB	195			AS	5
199	P1	fill	SFB	195			AS	5
200	P1	cut	pit	200	201		Roman	4
201	P1	fill	pit	200			Roman	4
202	P1	cut	well	202	203, 257, 258, 259, 260, 297		Roman	4
203	P1	fill	well	202			Roman	4
204	P1	cut	post hole	204	205		AS	5
205	P1	fill	posthole	204			AS	5
206	P1	cut	posthole	206	207		?Roman	4
207	P1	fill	posthole	206			?Roman	4
208	P1	cut	pit	208	209, 210, 211, 212		Roman	4
209	P1	fill	pit	208			Roman	4
210	p1	fill	pit	208			Roman	4
211	P1	fill	pit	208			Roman	4
212	P1	fill	pit	208			Roman	4
213	P1	cut	ditch	213	214	27	Roman	4
214	P1	fill	ditch	213			Roman	4
215	P1	cut	pit	215	216		?Roman	4
216	P1	fill	pit	215			?Roman	4
217	P1	cut	pit	217	218, 219		Roman	4
218	P1	fill	pit	217			Roman	4
219	P1	fill	pit	217			Roman	4
220	P1	cut	ditch	220	221	193	Roman	4
221	P1	fill	ditch	220			Roman	4
222	P1	cut	ditch	222	223	222	Roman	4
223	P1	fill	ditch	222			Roman	4
224	P1	cut	pit	224	225		IA	3
225	P1	fill	pit	224			IA	3
226	P1	cut	well	226	227, 228, 261, 294, 298		Roman	4
227	P1	fill	well	226			Roman	4
228	P1	fill	well	226			Roman	4
229	P1	cut	well	229	230, 231, 232, 307, 308, 309		Roman	4
230	P1	fill	well	229			Roman	4
231	P1	fill	well	229			Roman	4
232	P1	fill	well	229			Roman	4
233	P1	cut	oven	233	234		IA	3
234	P1	fill	oven	233			IA	3
235	P1	cut	pit	235	236		Roman	4
236	P1	fill	pit	235			Roman	4
237	P1	cut	ditch	237	238	222	Roman	4
238	P1	fill	ditch	237			Roman	4
239	P1	cut	ditch	239	240	27	Roman	4
240	P1	fill	ditch	239			Roman	4
241	P1	cut	pit	241	242		Roman	4
242	P1	fill	pit	241			Roman	4
243	P1	cut	pit	243	244		Roman	4
244	P1	fill	pit	243			Roman	4
245	P1	cut	ditch	245	246	87	BA	2
246	P1	fill	ditch	245			BA	2
247	P1	cut	pit	247	248		?	0
248	P1	fill	pit	247			?	0
249	P1	cut	pit	249	250		?	0
250	P1	fill	pit	249			?	0
251	P1	cut	pit	251	252		?	0
252	P1	fill	pit	251			?	0
253	P1	cut	ditch	253	254	222	Roman	4
254	P1	fill	ditch	253			Roman	4
255	P1	cut	ditch	255	256	222	Roman	4
256	P1	fill	ditch	255			Roman	4
257	P1	fill	well	202			Roman	4
258	P1	fill	well	202			Roman	4

Context	Area	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Filled By	Master Number	Date Range	Period
259	P1	fill	well	202			Roman	4
260	P1	fill	well	202			Roman	4
261	P1	fill	well	226			Roman	4
262	P1	cut	pit	262	263		?	0
263	P1	fill	pit	262			?	0
264	P1	cut	pit	264	265		?	0
265	P1	fill	pit	264			?	0
266	P1	cut	pit	266	267		?	0
267	P1	fill	pit	266			?	0
268	P1	cut	pit	268	269		Roman	4
269	P1	fill	pit	268			Roman	4
270	P1	cut	pit	270	271		Roman	4
271	P1	fill	pit	270			Roman	4
272	P1	cut	pit	272	273, 274		Roman	4
273	P1	fill	pit	272			Roman	4
274	P1	fill	pit	272			Roman	4
275	P1	cut	pit	275	276		Roman	4
276	P1	fill	pit	275			Roman	4
277	P1	cut	ditch	277	278	139	Roman	4
278	P1	fill	ditch	277			Roman	4
279	P1	cut	pit	279	280, 281		Roman	4
280	P1	fill	pit	279			Roman	4
281	P1	fill	pit	279			Roman	4
282	P1	cut	pit	282	283		Roman	4
283	P1	fill	pit	282			Roman	4
284	P1	fill	SFB	195			AS	5
285	P1	fill	SFB	195			AS	5
286	P1	fill	SFB	195			AS	5
287	P1	fill	SFB	195			AS	5
288	P1	cut	post hole	288	289		AS	5
289	P1	fill	posthole	288			AS	5
290	P1	cut	ditch	290	291	139	Roman	4
291	P1	fill	ditch	290			Roman	4
292	P1	cut	ditch	292	293	27	Roman	4
293	P1	fill	ditch	292			Roman	4
294	P1	fill	well	226			Roman	4
295	P1	cut	ditch	295	296	27	Roman	4
296	P1	fill	ditch	295			Roman	4
297	P1	fill	well	202			Roman	4
298	P1	fill	well	226			Roman	4
299	P1	cut	ditch	299	300, 301	299	Roman	4
300	P1	fill	ditch	299			Roman	4
301	P1	fill	ditch	299			Roman	4
302	P1	cut	ditch	302	303	302	Roman	4
303	P1	fill	ditch	302			Roman	4
304	P1	fill	ditch	299			Roman	4
305	P1	cut	gully	305	306	193	Roman	4
306	P1	fill	gully	305			Roman	4
307	P1	fill	well	229			Roman	4
308	P1	fill	well	229			Roman	4
309	P1	fill	well	229			Roman	4
310	P1	cut	trackway	310	311	310	Roman	4
311	P1	fill	trackway	310			Roman	4
312	P1	cut	post hole	312	313		Roman	4
313	P1	fill	post hole	312			Roman	4
314	P2A	cut	post hole	314	315		IA	3
315	P2A	fill	post hole	314			IA	3
316	P2A	cut	post hole	316	317		IA	3
317	P2A	fill	post hole	316			IA	3
318	P2A	cut	post hole	318	319		IA	3
319	P2A	fill	post hole	318			IA	3
320	P2A	cut	post hole	320	321		IA	3
321	P2A	fill	post hole	320	321		IA	3
322	P2A	cut	post hole	322			IA	3
323	P2A	fill	post hole	322			IA	3

Context	Area	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Filled By	Master Number	Date Range	Period
324	P2A	cut	post hole	324	325		IA	3
325	P2A	fill	post hole	324			IA	3
326	P2A	cut	pit	326	327		IA	3
327	P2A	fill	pit	326			IA	3
328	P1	cut	natural hollow	328	329, 330, 469		Roman	4
329	P1	fill	natural hollow	328			Roman	4
330	P1	fill	natural hollow	328			Roman	4
331	P1	cut	SFB	331	332, 333, 485, 486		AS	5
332	P1	fill	SFB	331			AS	5
333	P1	fill	SFB	331			AS	5
334	P2A	cut	post hole	334	335		IA	3
335	P2A	fill	post hole	334			IA	3
336	P2A	cut	post hole	336	337		IA	3
337	P2A	fill	post hole	336			IA	3
338	P2A	cut	post hole	338	339		IA	3
339	P2A	fill	post hole	338			IA	3
340	P1	cut	well	340	341, 342, 343, 489, 490, 491, 495, 496, 497		Roman	4
341	P1	fill	well	340			Roman	4
342	P1	fill	well	340			Roman	4
343	P1	fill	well	340			Roman	4
344	P1	cut	ditch	344	345	302	Roman	4
345	P1	fill	ditch	344			Roman	4
346	P1	cut	ditch	346	347, 348	299	Roman	4
347	P1	fill	ditch	346			Roman	4
348	P1	fill	ditch	346			Roman	4
349	P1	cut	ditch	349	350	139	Roman	4
350	P1	fill	ditch	349			Roman	4
351	P1	cut	ditch	351	352	139	Roman	4
352	P1	fill	ditch	351			Roman	4
353	P1	cut	ditch	353	354	139	Roman	4
354	P1	fill	ditch	353			Roman	4
355	P1	cut	ditch	355	356	139	Roman	4
356	P1	fill	ditch	355			Roman	4
357	P1	cut	ditch	357	358, 414	299	Roman	4
358	P1	fill	ditch	357			Roman	4
359	P1	cut	ditch	359	360	302	Roman	4
360	P1	fill	ditch	359			Roman	4
361	P1	cut	ditch	361	362	299	Roman	4
362	P1	fill	ditch	361			Roman	4
363	P1	cut	trackway	363	364, 365	310	Roman	4
364	P1	fill	trackway	363			Roman	4
365	P1	fill	trackway	363			Roman	4
366	P1	cut	pit	366	367		Roman	4
367	P1	fill	pit	366			Roman	4
368	P1	cut	pit	368	369		?	0
369	P1	fill	pit	368			?	0
370	P1	cut	ditch	370	371	139	Roman	4
371	P1	fill	ditch	370			Roman	4
372	P1	cut	ditch	372	373	372	Roman	4
373	P1	fill	ditch	372			Roman	4
374	P1	cut	trackway	374	375, 376	310	Roman	4
375	P1	fill	trackway	374			Roman	4
376	P1	fill	trackway	374			Roman	4
377	P1	cut	ditch	377	378	372	Roman	4
378	P1	fill	ditch	377			Roman	4
379	P1	cut	pit	379	380		?	0
380	P1	fill	pit	379			?	0
381	P1	cut	pit	381	382		?	0
382	P1	fill	pit	381			?	0
383	P1	cut	pit	383	384		?	0
384	P1	fill	pit	383			?	0
385	P1	cut	pit	385	386		?	0
386	P1	fill	pit	385			?	0
387	P1	cut	ditch	387	388	372	Roman	4

Context	Area	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Filled By	Master Number	Date Range	Period
388	P1	fill	ditch	387			Roman	4
389	P1	cut	culvert	389	390		modern	6
390	P1	fill	culvert	389			modern	6
391	P1	cut	post hole	391	392		?	0
392	P1	fill	post hole	391			?	0
393	P1	cut	pit	393	394		Roman	4
394	P1	fill	pit	393			Roman	4
395	P1	cut	trackway	395	396, 397	310	Roman	4
396	P1	fill	trackway	395			Roman	4
397	P1	fill	trackway	395			Roman	4
398	P1	cut	wheel rut	398	399		Roman	4
399	P1	fill	wheel rut	398			Roman	4
400	P1	cut	pit	400	401		?	0
401	P1	fill	pit	400			?	0
402	P2A	cut	pit	402	403		IA	3
403	P2A	fill	pit	403			IA	3
404	P2A	cut	pit	404	405, 406		IA	3
405	P2A	fill	pit	404			IA	3
406	P2A	fill	pit	404			IA	3
407	P2A	cut	pit	407	408, 409		IA	3
408	P2A	fill	pit	407			IA	3
409	P2A	fill	pit	407			IA	3
410	P1	cut	pit	410	411		?	0
411	P1	fill	pit	410			?	0
412	P1	cut	gully	412	413		Roman	4
413	P1	fill	gully	412			Roman	4
414	P1	fill	ditch	357			Roman	4
415	P1	cut	trackway	415	416, 417	310	Roman	4
416	P1	fill	trackway	415			Roman	4
417	P1	fill	trackway	415			Roman	4
418	P2A	cut	post hole	418	419		IA	3
419	P2A	fill	post hole	418			IA	3
420	P1	cut	ditch	420	421		?	0
421	P1	fill	ditch	420			?	0
422	P1	cut	culvert	422	423, 424		modern	6
423	P1	fill	culvert	422			modern	6
424	P1	fill	culvert	422			modern	6
425	P2A	cut	ring gully	425	426		IA	3
426	P2A	fill	ring gully	425			IA	3
427	P2A	cut	ring gully	427	428		IA	3
428	P2A	fill	ring gully	427			IA	3
429	P2A	cut	ring gully	429	430		IA	3
430	P2A	fill	gully	429			IA	3
431	P2A	cut	ring gully	431	432		IA	3
432	P2A	fill	ring gully	431			IA	3
433	P2A	cut	post hole	433	434		IA	3
434	P2A	fill	post hole	433			IA	3
435	P1	cut	pit	435	436		Roman	4
436	P1	fill	pit	435			Roman	4
437	P1	cut	ditch	437	438	437	Roman	4
438	P1	fill	ditch	437			Roman	4
439	P1	cut	ditch	439	440	437	Roman	4
440	P1	fill	ditch	439			Roman	4
441	P2A	cut	gully	441	442		IA	3
442	P2A	fill	gully	441			IA	3
443	P1	cut	pit	443	444		Roman	4
444	P1	fill	pit	443			Roman	4
445	P2A	cut	ditch	445	446	445	Roman	4
446	P2A	fill	ditch	445			Roman	4
447	P2A	cut	ditch	447	448	445	Roman	4
448	P2A	fill	ditch	447			Roman	4
449	P2A	cut	ditch	449	450	445	Roman	4
450	P2A	fill	ditch	449			Roman	4
451	P1	cut	pit	451	452		Roman	4
452	P1	fill	pit	451			Roman	4

Context	Area	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Filled By	Master Number	Date Range	Period
453	P2A	cut	pit	453	454		IA	3
454	P2A	fill	pit	453			IA	3
455	P2A	cut	pit	455	456		IA	3
456	P2A	fill	pit	455			IA	3
457	P2A	cut	post hole	457	458		IA	3
458	P2A	fill	post hole	457			IA	3
459	P2A	cut	post hole	459	460		IA	3
460	P2A	fill	post hole	459			IA	3
461	P2A	cut	ditch	461	462	445	Roman	4
462	P2A	fill	ditch	461			Roman	4
463	P2A	cut	pit	463	464		?	0
464	P2A	fill	pit	463			?	0
465	P2A	cut	pit	465	466		?	0
466	P2A	fill	pit	465			?	0
467	P2A	cut	ditch	467	468	467	Roman	4
468	P2A	fill	ditch	467			Roman	4
469	P1	fill	natural hollow	328	469		Roman	4
470	P1	cut	pit	470	471, 472		?Roman	4
471	P1	fill	pit	470			?Roman	4
472	P1	fill	pit	470			?Roman	4
473	P1	cut	ditch	473	474		Roman	4
474	P1	fill	ditch	473			Roman	4
475	P1	cut	ditch	475	476	27	Roman	4
476	P1	fill	ditch	475			Roman	4
477	P1	cut	ditch	477	478	222	Roman	4
478	P1	fill	ditch	477			Roman	4
479	P1	cut	furrow	479	480		post-med	6
480	P1	fill	furrow	479			post-med	6
481	P2A	cut	pit	481	482		Roman	4
482	P2A	fill	pit	481			Roman	4
483	P1	fill	well	102			Roman	4
484	P1	fill	well	102			Roman	4
485	P1	fill	sfb	331			AS	5
486	P1	fill	sfb	331			AS	5
487	P1	cut	posthole	487	332, 486		AS	5
488	P1	cut	post hole	488	485, 333		AS	5
489	P1	fill	well	340			Roman	4
490	P1	fill	well	340			Roman	4
491	P1	fill	well	340			Roman	4
492	P1	fill	culvert	494			Modern	6
493	P1	fill	culvert	494			Modern	6
494	P1	cut	culvert	494	492, 493		Modern	6
495	P1	fill	well	340			Roman	4
496	P1	fill	well	340			Roman	4
497	P1	fill	well	340			Roman	4
498	P2A	cut	post hole	498	499		IA	3
499	P2A	fill	post hole	498			IA	3
500	P2A	cut	post hole	500	501		IA	3
501	P2A	fill	post hole	500			IA	3
502	P2A	cut	post hole	502	503, 504		IA	3
503	P2A	fill	post hole	502			IA	3
504	P2A	fill	post hole	502			IA	3
505	P2A	cut	post hole	505	506		IA	3
506	P2A	fill	post hole	505			IA	3
507	P2A	cut	post hole	207	508		IA	3
508	P2A	fill	post hole	507			IA	3
509	P2A	cut	post hole	509	510		IA	3
510	P2A	fill	post hole	509			IA	3
511	P2A	cut	post hole	511	512		IA	3
512	P2A	fill	post hole	511			IA	3
513	P2A	cut	post hole	513	520		IA	3
514	P2A	cut	ditch	514	515	467	Roman	4
515	P2A	fill	ditch	514			Roman	4
516	P2A	cut	ditch	516	517	27	Roman	4
517	P2A	fill	ditch	516			Roman	4

Context	Area	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Filled By	Master Number	Date Range	Period
518	P2A	cut	ditch	518	519	27	Roman	4
519	P2A	fill	ditch	518			Roman	4
520	P2A	fill	post hole	513			IA	3
521	P2A	cut	pit	521	522		IA	3
522	P2A	fill	pit	521			IA	3
523	P2A	cut	pit	523	524, 525		IA	3
524	P2A	fill	pit	523			IA	3
525	P2A	fill	pit	523			IA	3
526	P2A	cut	pit	526	527		IA	3
527	P2A	fill	pit	526			IA	3
528	P2A	cut	pit	528	529		IA	3
529	P2A	fill	pit	528			IA	3
530	P2A	cut	pit	530	531		IA	3
531	P2A	fill	pit	530			IA	3
532	P2A	cut	natural	532	533			0
533	P2A	fill	natural	532				0
534	P2A	fill	trackway	542			Roman	4
535	P2A	cut	pit	535	536, 537		IA	3
536	P2A	fill	pit	535			IA	3
537	P2A	fill	pit	535			IA	3
538	P2A	fill	pit	535			IA	3
539	P2A	cut	pit	539	540, 541		IA	3
540	P2A	fill	pit	539			IA	3
541	P2A	fill	pit	539			IA	3
542	P2A	cut	trackway	542	534, 550		Roman	4
543	P3	cut	ditch	543	544, 549, 556, 558	299	Roman	4
544	P3	fill	ditch	543			Roman	4
545	P3	fill	ditch	543			Roman	4
546	P3	fill	ditch	543			Roman	4
547	P3	fill	ditch	543			Roman	4
548	P3	fill	ditch	543			Roman	4
549	P3	fill	ditch	543			Roman	4
550	P2A	layer	cobble stones	542			Roman	4
551	P3	cut	ditch	551	552-555	551	Roman	4
552	P3	fill	ditch	551			Roman	4
553	P3	fill	ditch	551			Roman	4
554	P3	fill	ditch	551			Roman	4
555	P3	fill	ditch	551			Roman	4
556	P3	fill	ditch	543			Roman	4
558	P3	fill	ditch	543			Roman	4
559	P3	cut	ditch	559	560	551	Roman	4
560	P3	fill	ditch	559			Roman	4
561	P3	cut	ditch	561	562, 563, 569-572	561	Roman	4
562	P3	fill	ditch	561			Roman	4
563	P3	fill	ditch	561			Roman	4
564	P3	cut	ditch	564	565-568	551	Roman	4
565	P3	fill	ditch	564			Roman	4
566	P3	fill	ditch	564			Roman	4
567	P3	fill	ditch	564			Roman	4
568	P3	fill	ditch	564			Roman	4
569	P3	fill	ditch	561			Roman	4
570	P3	fill	ditch	561			Roman	4
571	P3	fill	ditch	561			Roman	4
572	P3	fill	ditch	561			Roman	4
573	P3	cut	ditch	573	574-576	551	Roman	4
574	P3	fill	Ditch	573			Roman	4
575	P3	fill	ditch	573			Roman	4
576	P3	fill	ditch	573			Roman	4
577	P3	cut	ditch	577	578	561	Roman	4
578	P3	fill	ditch	577			Roman	4
579	P3	cut	ditch	579	580-586, 588	299	Roman	4
580	P3	fill	ditch	579			Roman	4
581	P3	fill	ditch	579			Roman	4
582	P3	fill	ditch	579			Roman	4
583	P3	fill	ditch	579			Roman	4

Context	Area	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Filled By	Master Number	Date Range	Period
584	P3	fill	ditch	579			Roman	4
585	P3	fill	ditch	579			Roman	4
586	P3	fill	ditch	579			Roman	4
588	P3	fill	gully	579			Roman	4
589	P3	cut	gully	589	590, 591	589	Roman	4
590	P3	fill	gully	589			Roman	4
591	P3	fill	gully	589			Roman	4
592	P3	cut	trackway	592	593, 594	592	Roman	4
593	P3	layer	trackway	592			Roman	4
594	P3	layer	trackway	592			Roman	4
595	P3	cut	ditch	595	596-599, 602	551	Roman	4
596	P3	fill	ditch	595			Roman	4
597	P3	fill	ditch	595			Roman	4
598	P3	fill	ditch	595			Roman	4
599	P3	fill	ditch	595			Roman	4
602	P3	fill	gully	595			Roman	4
603	P3	cut	ditch	603	604, 605, 608	551	Roman	4
604	P3	fill	ditch	603			Roman	4
605	P3	fill	ditch	603			Roman	4
606	P3	cut	gully	606	607, 608	606	Roman	4
607	P3	fill	gully	606			Roman	4
608	P3	layer	spread	608			Roman	4
609	P3	cut	gully	609	610, 611	606	Roman	4
610	P3	fill	gully	609			Roman	4
611	P3	fill	gully	609			Roman	4
612	P3	cut	gully	612	613, 614	606	Roman	4
613	P3	fill	gully	612			Roman	4
614	P3	fill	gully	612			Roman	4
615	P3	cut	gully	615	616, 617	606	Roman	4
616	P3	fill	gully	615			Roman	4
617	P3	fill	gully	615			Roman	4
618	P3	cut	ditch	618	619, 620	618	BA	2
619	P3	fill	ditch	618			BA	2
620	P3	fill	ditch	618			BA	2
621	P3	cut	ditch	621	659, 660, 661, 662	299	Roman	4
622	P3	cut	ditch	622	629	622	?Roman	4
623	P3	cut	ditch	623	624, 625, 626, 627, 628	299	Roman	4
624	P3	fill	ditch	623			Roman	4
625	P3	fill	ditch	623			Roman	4
626	P3	fill	ditch	623			Roman	4
627	P3	fill	ditch	623			Roman	4
628	P3	fill	ditch	623			Roman	4
629	P3	fill	ditch	622			?Roman	4
630	P3	cut	ditch	630	663, 664	622	Roman	4
631	P3	cut	gully	631	632	618	BA	2
632	P3	fill	gully	631			BA	2
633	P3	cut	ditch	633	634	633	BA	2
634	P3	fill	ditch	633			BA	2
635	P3	cut	gully	635	636	635	?Roman	4
636	P3	Fill	gully	635			?Roman	4
637	P3	cut	gully	637	638	637	?Roman	4
638	P3	fill	gully	637			?Roman	4
639	P3	cut	gully	639	640	622	?Roman	4
640	P3	fill	gully	639			?Roman	4
641	P3	cut	ditch	641	642		Roman	4
642	P3	fill	ditch	641			Roman	4
643	P3	cut	gully	643	644	635	?Roman	4
644	P3	fill	gully	643			?Roman	4
645	P3	cut	gully	645	646	637	?Roman	4
646	P3	fill	gully	645			?Roman	4
647	P3	cut	ditch	647	648	618	BA	2
648	P3	fill	ditch	647			BA	2
649	P3	cut	gully	649	650	589	Roman	4
650	P3	fill	ditch	649			Roman	4
651	P3	cut	gully	651	652	651	Roman	4

Context	Area	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Filled By	Master Number	Date Range	Period
652	P3	fill	gully	651			Roman	4
653	P3	cut	gully	653	654	637	?Roman	4
654	P3	fill	gully	653			?Roman	4
655	P3	cut	ditch	655	565	633	BA	2
656	P3	fill	ditch	655			BA	2
657	P3	cut	ditch	657	658		Roman	4
658	P3	fill	ditch	657			Roman	4
659	P3	fill	ditch	621			Roman	4
660	P3	fill	ditch	621			Roman	4
661	P3	fill	ditch	621			Roman	4
662	P3	fill	ditch	621			Roman	4
663	P3	fill	ditch	630			Roman	4
664	P3	fill	ditch	630			Roman	4
665	P3	cut	ditch	665	666	618	BA	2
666	P3	fill	ditch	665			BA	2
667	P3	cut	ditch	667	668, 669	299	Roman	4
668	P3	fill	ditch	667			Roman	4
669	P3	fill	ditch	667			Roman	4
670	P3	cut	ditch	670	671	633	BA	2
671	P3	fill	ditch	670			BA	2
672	P3	cut	tree throw	672	673, 674, 675, 676, 678, 679		Neo	1
673	P3	fill	tree throw	672			Neo	1
674	P3	fill	tree throw	672			Neo	1
675	P3	fill	tree throw	672			Neo	1
676	P3	fill	tree throw	672			Neo	1
678	P3	fill	tree throw	672			Neo	1
679	P3	fill	tree throw	672			Neo	1
680	P3	cut	ditch	680	681	589	Roman	4
681	P3	fill	ditch	680			Roman	4
682	P3	cut	ditch	682	683		Roman	4
683	P3	fill	ditch	682			Roman	4
684	P3	cut	ditch	684	685	684	Roman	4
685	P3	fill	ditch	684			Roman	4
686	P3	cut	ditch	686	687	299	Roman	4
687	P3	fill	ditch	686			Roman	4
688	P3	cut	ditch	688	689	299	Roman	4
689	P3	fill	ditch	688			Roman	4
690	P3	cut	gully	690	691		Roman	4
691	P3	fill	gully	690		589	Roman	4
692	P3	cut	pit	692	693		?	0
693	P3	fill	pit	692			?	0
694	P3	cut	ditch	694	695	622	?Roman	4
695	P3	fill	ditch	694			?Roman	4
696	P3	cut	ditch	696	697		Roman	4
697	P3	fill	ditch	696			Roman	4
698	P3	cut	gully	698	699		Roman	4
699	P3	fill	gully	698			Roman	4
704	P3	cut	trackway	704	705, 706	592	Roman	4
705	P3	fill	trackway	704			Roman	4
706	P3	fill	trackway	704			Roman	4
707	P3	cut	pit	707	708		Roman	4
708	P3	fill	pit	707			Roman	4
709	P3	cut	gully	709	710		Roman	4
710	P3	fill	Gully	709			Roman	4
711	P3	cut	ditch	711	712	65	post-med	6
712	P3	fill	ditch	711			post-med	6
713	P3	cut	gully	713	714, 715	713	BA	2
714	P3	fill	gully	713			BA	2
715	P3	fill	gully	713			BA	2
716	P3	cut	gully	716	717, 718	713	BA	2
717	P3	fill	gully	716			BA	2
718	P3	fill	gully	716			BA	2
719	P3	cut	gully	719	720	139	BA	2
720	P3	fill	gully	719			BA	2
721	P3	cut	gully	721	722	87	Roman	4



Context	Area	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Filled By	Master Number	Date Range	Period
722	P3	fill	gully	721			Roman	4
723	P3	cut	ditch	723	724, 725	65	post-med	5
724	P3	fill	ditch	723			post-med	5
725	P3	fill	ditch	723			post-med	5
726	P3	cut	gully	726	727		BA	2
727	P3	fill	gully	726			BA	2
728	P3	cut	gully	728	729		BA	2
729	P3	fill	gully	728			BA	2
730	P3	cut	gully	730	731		?Roman	4
731	P3	fill	gully	730			?Roman	4
732	P3	cut	post hole	732	733		?	0
733	P3	fill	post hole	732			?	0
734	P3	cut	post hole	734	735		?	0
735	P3	fill	post hole	734			?	0
736	P3	cut	gully	736	737	87	BA	2
737	P3	fill	gully	736			BA	2
738	P3	cut	gully	738	739	87	BA	2
739	P3	fill	gully	738			BA	2
740	P3	cut	post hole	740	741		?	0
741	P3	fill	post hole	740			?	0
742	P3	cut	post hole	742	743		?	0
743	P3	fill	post hole	742			?	0
744	P3	cut	post hole	744	745		?	0
745	P3	fill	post hole	744			?	0
746	P3	cut	SFB	746	747	776	AS	5
747	P3	fill	SFB	746		776	AS	5
748	P3	cut	post hole	748	749	776	As	5
749	P3	fill	post hole	748		776	AS	5
750	P3	cut	post hole	750	751	776	As	5
751	P3	fill	post hole	750		776	AS	5
752	P3	cut	post hole	752	753	776	AS	5
753	P3	fill	post hole	752		776	AS	5
754	P3	cut	post hole	754	755	776	AS	5
755	P3	fill	post hole	754		776	AS	5
756	P3	cut	gully	756	757		?Roman	4
757	P3	fill	gully	756			?Roman	4
758	P3	cut	gully	758	759		?Roman	4
759	P3	fill	gully	758			?Roman	4
760	P3	cut	ditch	760	761	139	Roman	4
761	P3	fill	ditch	760			Roman	4
762	P3	cut	gully	762	763	139	Roman	4
763	P3	fill	gully	762			Roman	4
764	P3	cut	post hole	764	765		?	0
765	P3	fill	post hole	764			?	0
766	P3	cut	ditch	766	767	65	post-med	5
767	P3	fill	ditch	766			post-med	5
768	P3	cut	post hole	768	769		?	0
769	P3	fill	post hole	768			?	0
770	P3	cut	post hole	770	771		?	0
771	P3	fill	post hole	770			?	0
772	P3	cut	post hole	772	773		?	0
773	P3	fill	post hole	772			?	0
774	P3	cut	post hole	774	775	776	AS	5
775	P3	fill	post hole	774		776	AS	5
777	P3	cut	ditch	777	778	713	BA	2
778	P3	fill	ditch	777			BA	2
779	P3	cut	ditch	779	780	139	Roman	4
780	P3	fill	ditch	779			Roman	4
781	P4	cut	pit	781	782		Roman	4
782	P4	fill	pit	781			Roman	4
783	P3	cut	post hole	783	784		?	0
784	P3	fill	post hole	783			?	0
785	P3	cut	post hole	785	786		?	0
786	P3	fill	post hole	785			?	0
787	P3	cut	post hole	787	788		?	0

Context	Area	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Filled By	Master Number	Date Range	Period
788	P3	fill	post hole	787			?	0
789	P3	cut	pit	789	790, 791		Roman	4
790	P3	fill	pit	789			Roman	4
791	P3	fill	pit	789			Roman	4
792	P3	cut	ditch	792	793	792	BA	2
793	P3	fill	ditch	792			BA	2
794	P3	cut	pit	794	795		Roman	4
795	P3	fill	pit	794			Roman	4
796	P3	cut	post hole	796	797		?	0
797	P3	fill	post hole	796			?	0
798	P3	cut	post hole	798	799		?	0
799	P3	fill	post hole	798			?	0
800	P4	cut	ditch	800	801, 802, 803	800	Neo	1
801	P4	fill	ditch	800			Neo	1
802	P4	fill	ditch	800			Neo	1
803	P4	fill	ditch	800			Neo	1
804	P4	cut	ditch	804	805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 827, 828	800	Neo	1
805	P4	fill	ditch	804			Neo	1
806	P4	fill	ditch	804			Neo	1
807	P4	fill	ditch	804			Neo	1
808	P4	fill	ditch	804			Neo	1
809	P4	fill	ditch	804			Neo	1
810	P4	cut	ditch	810	811, 812, 813, 814, 2035, 3036, 3037, 2038	800	Neo	1
811	P4	fill	ditch	810			Neo	1
812	P4	fill	ditch	810			Neo	1
813	P4	fill	ditch	810			Neo	1
814	P4	fill	ditch	810			Neo	1
815	P4	cut	ditch	815	816, 817, 818, 819, 2022, 2023, 2024	800	Neo	1
816	P4	fill	ditch	815			Neo	1
817	P4	fill	ditch	815			Neo	1
818	P4	fill	ditch	815			Neo	1
819	P4	fill	ditch	815			Neo	1
820	P4	cut	ditch	820	821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 2043	800	Neo	1
821	P4	fill	ditch	820			Neo	1
822	P4	fill	ditch	820			Neo	1
823	P4	fill	ditch	820			Neo	1
824	P4	fill	ditch	820			Neo	1
825	P4	fill	ditch	820			Neo	1
826	P4	cut	ditch	826	829, 830, 831, 832, 926, 927, 2044, 2045	800	Neo	1
827	P4	fill	ditch	804			Neo	1
828	P4	fill	ditch	804			Neo	1
829	P4	fill	ditch	826			Neo	1
830	P4	fill	ditch	826			Neo	1
831	P4	fill	ditch	826			Neo	1
832	P4	fill	ditch	826			Neo	1
833	P4	cut	ditch	833	834, 835, 836, 837, 2025, 2026, 2027	800	Neo	1
834	P4	fill	ditch	833			Neo	1
835	P4	fill	ditch	833			Neo	1
836	P4	fill	ditch	833			Neo	1
837	P4	fill	ditch	833			Neo	1
838	P4	cut	ditch	838	839, 840, 2013, 2014, 2015	800	Neo	1
839	P4	fill	ditch	838			Neo	1
840	P4	fill	ditch	838			Neo	1
841	P4	cut	ditch	841	842, 843, 844, 845	800	Neo	1
842	P4	fill	ditch	841			Neo	1
843	P4	fill	ditch	841			Neo	1
844	P4	fill	ditch	841			Neo	1
845	P4	fill	ditch	841			Neo	1
846	P4	cut	ditch	846	847, 848, 849, 2007, 2020, 2021	800	Neo	1
847	P4	fill	ditch	846			Neo	1

Context	Area	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Filled By	Master Number	Date Range	Period
848	P4	fill	ditch	846			Neo	1
849	P4	fill	ditch	846			Neo	1
851	P4	cut	ditch	851	852, 853, 854, 855, 2012	800	Neo	1
852	P4	fill	ditch	851			Neo	1
853	P4	fill	ditch	851			Neo	1
854	P4	fill	ditch	851			Neo	1
855	P4	fill	ditch	851			Neo	1
856	P4	cut	ditch	856	857, 858, 2003, 2010, 2011	800	Neo	1
857	P4	fill	ditch	856			Neo	1
858	P4	fill	ditch	856			Neo	1
859	P4	cut	ditch	859	860, 861, 862, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019	800	Neo	1
860	P4	fill	ditch	859			Neo	1
861	P4	fill	ditch	859			Neo	1
862	P4	fill	ditch	859			Neo	1
863	P4	cut	ditch	863	864, 865, 866, 871, 2009	800	Neo	1
864	P4	fill	ditch	863			Neo	1
865	P4	fill	ditch	863			Neo	1
866	P4	fill	ditch	863			Neo	1
867	P4	cut	ditch	867	868, 869, 870, 2008	800	Neo	1
868	P4	fill	ditch	867			Neo	1
869	P4	fill	ditch	867			Neo	1
870	P4	fill	ditch	867			Neo	1
871	P4	fill	ditch	863			Neo	1
872	P4	cut	ditch	872	873, 874, 875, 876, 877	800	Neo	1
873	P4	fill	ditch	872			Neo	1
874	P4	fill	ditch	872			Neo	1
875	P4	fill	ditch	872			Neo	1
876	P4	fill	ditch	872			Neo	1
877	P4	fill	ditch	872			Neo	1
878	P4	cut	ditch	878	879, 880, 881, 882, 2002, 2004, 2005, 2006	800	Neo	1
879	P4	fill	ditch	878			Neo	1
880	P4	fill	ditch	878			Neo	1
881	P4	fill	ditch	878			Neo	1
882	P4	fill	ditch	878			Neo	1
883	P4	cut	ditch	883	884, 885, 886, 1881, 1882, 1918	800	Neo	1
884	P4	fill	ditch	883			Neo	1
885	P4	fill	ditch	883			Neo	1
886	P4	fill	ditch	883			Neo	1
887	P4	cut	ditch	887	888, 889, 890, 891, 1937, 1938, 2000, 2001	800	Neo	1
888	P4	fill	ditch	887			Neo	1
889	P4	fill	ditch	887			Neo	1
890	P4	fill	ditch	887			Neo	1
891	P4	fill	ditch	887			Neo	1
892	P4	cut	ditch	892	893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900	800	Neo	1
893	P4	fill	ditch	892			Neo	1
894	P4	fill	ditch	892			Neo	1
895	P4	fill	ditch	892			Neo	1
896	P4	fill	ditch	892			Neo	1
897	P4	fill	ditch	892			Neo	1
898	P4	fill	ditch	892			Neo	1
899	P4	fill	ditch	892			Neo	1
900	P4	fill	ditch	892			Neo	1
901	P4	cut	ditch	901	902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 1919	800	Neo	1
902	P4	fill	ditch	901			Neo	1
903	P4	fill	ditch	901			Neo	1
904	P4	fill	ditch	901			Neo	1
905	P4	fill	ditch	901			Neo	1
906	P4	fill	ditch	901			Neo	1
907	P4	fill	ditch	901			Neo	1
908	P4	cut	ditch	908	909, 910, 911, 912, 913	800	Neo	1

Context	Area	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Filled By	Master Number	Date Range	Period
909	P4	fill	ditch	908			Neo	1
910	P4	fill	ditch	908			Neo	1
911	P4	fill	ditch	908			Neo	1
912	P4	fill	ditch	908			Neo	1
913	P4	fill	ditch	908			Neo	1
914	P4	cut	ditch	914	915, 916, 917, 918, 1880	800	Neo	1
915	P4	fill	ditch	914			Neo	1
916	P4	fill	ditch	914			Neo	1
917	P4	fill	ditch	914			Neo	1
918	P4	fill	ditch	914			Neo	1
919	P4	cut	ditch	919	920-925, 1858, 1877, 1878, 1879	800	Neo	1
920	P4	fill	ditch	919			Neo	1
921	P4	fill	ditch	919			Neo	1
922	P4	fill	ditch	919			Neo	1
923	P4	fill	ditch	919			Neo	1
924	P4	fill	ditch	919			Neo	1
925	P4	fill	ditch	919			Neo	1
926	P4	fill	ditch	826			Neo	1
927	P4	fill	ditch	826			Neo	1
928	P4	cut	ditch	928	929-931	800	Neo	1
929	P4	fill	ditch	928			Neo	1
930	P4	fill	ditch	928			Neo	1
931	P4	fill	ditch	928			Neo	1
932	P4	cut	geological	932	933			0
933	P4	fill	geological	932				0
934	P4	cut	geological	934	935			0
935	P4	fill	geological	934				0
936	P4	cut	ditch	936	937-940, 1822, 1851-1854	800	Neo	1
937	P4	fill	ditch	936			Neo	1
938	P4	fill	ditch	936			Neo	1
939	P4	fill	ditch	936			Neo	1
940	P4	fill	ditch	936			Neo	1
941	P4	cut	ditch	941	942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949	800	Neo	1
942	P4	fill	ditch	941			Neo	1
943	P4	fill	ditch	941			Neo	1
944	P4	fill	ditch	941			Neo	1
945	P4	fill	ditch	941			Neo	1
946	P4	fill	ditch	941			Neo	1
947	P4	fill	ditch	941			Neo	1
948	P4	fill	ditch	941			Neo	1
949	P4	fill	ditch	941			Neo	1
950	P4	cut	pit	960	951, 952, 953		Neo	1
951	P4	fill	pit	950			Neo	1
952	P4	fill	pit	950			Neo	1
953	P4	fill	pit	950			Neo	1
954	P4	cut	ditch	954	955-960, 1820, 1821	800	Neo	1
955	P4	fill	ditch	954			Neo	1
956	P4	fill	ditch	954			Neo	1
957	P4	fill	ditch	954			Neo	1
958	P4	fill	ditch	954			Neo	1
959	P4	fill	ditch	954			Neo	1
960	P4	fill	ditch	954			Neo	1
961	P4	cut	ditch	961	962, 963, 964, 965, 966	800	Neo	1
962	P4	fill	ditch	961			Neo	1
963	P4	fill	ditch	961			Neo	1
964	P4	fill	ditch	961			Neo	1
965	P4	fill	ditch	961			Neo	1
966	P4	fill	ditch	961			Neo	1
967	P4	cut	ditch	967	968, 969, 970, 971, 972	800	Neo	1
968	P4	fill	ditch	967			Neo	1
969	P4	fill	ditch	967			Neo	1
970	P4	fill	ditch	967			Neo	1
971	P4	fill	ditch	967			Neo	1

Context	Area	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Filled By	Master Number	Date Range	Period
972	P4	fill	ditch	967			Neo	1
973	P4	cut	ditch	973	974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 1819	800	Neo	1
974	P4	fill	ditch	973			Neo	1
975	P4	fill	ditch	973			Neo	1
976	P4	fill	ditch	973			Neo	1
977	P4	fill	ditch	973			Neo	1
978	P4	fill	ditch	973			Neo	1
979	P4	cut	ditch	979	980, 981, 982, 983, 1855, 1856, 1857	800	Neo	1
980	P4	fill	ditch	979			Neo	1
981	P4	fill	ditch	979			Neo	1
982	P4	fill	ditch	979			Neo	1
983	P4	fill	ditch	979			Neo	1
984	P4	cut	ditch	984		800	Neo	1
985	P4	cut	ditch	985	986, 987, 988, 989, 1818	800	Neo	1
986	P4	fill	ditch	985			Neo	1
987	P4	fill	ditch	985			Neo	1
988	P4	fill	ditch	985			Neo	1
989	P4	fill	ditch	985			Neo	1
990	P4	cut	ditch	990	991, 992, 993, 994, 1817	800	Neo	1
991	P4	fill	ditch	990			Neo	1
992	P4	fill	ditch	990			Neo	1
993	P4	fill	ditch	990			Neo	1
994	P4	fill	ditch	990			Neo	1
995	P4	cut	ditch	995	996, 997, 998, 999, 1000	800	Neo	1
996	P4	fill	ditch	995			Neo	1
997	P4	fill	ditch	995			Neo	1
998	P4	fill	ditch	995			Neo	1
999	P4	fill	ditch	995			Neo	1
1000	P4	fill	ditch	995			Neo	1
1001	P4	cut	ditch	1001	1002, 1003, 1004, 1005, 1438	800	Neo	1
1002	P4	fill	ditch	1001			Neo	1
1003	P4	fill	ditch	100			Neo	1
1004	P4	fill	ditch	1001			Neo	1
1005	P4	fill	ditch	1001			Neo	1
1006	P4	fill	ditch	1005	1007, 1008, 1009, 1010, 1317, 1318, 1437	800	Neo	1
1007	P4	fill	ditch	1006			Neo	1
1008	P4	fill	ditch	1006			Neo	1
1009	P4	fill	ditch	1006			Neo	1
1010	P4	fill	ditch	1006			Neo	1
1011	P4	cut	ditch	1011	1012, 1013, 1014	800	Neo	1
1012	P4	fill	ditch	1011			Neo	1
1013	P4	fill	ditch	1011			Neo	1
1014	P4	fill	ditch	1011			Neo	1
1015	P4	cut	ditch	1015	1016, 1017, 1018, 1103	800	Neo	1
1016	P4	fill	ditch	1015			Neo	1
1017	P4	fill	ditch	1015			Neo	1
1018	P4	fill	ditch	1015			Neo	1
1019	P4	cut	ditch	1019	1020, 1021, 1022, 1104, 1234	800	Neo	1
1020	P4	fill	ditch	1019			Neo	1
1021	P4	fill	ditch	1019			Neo	1
1022	P4	fill	ditch	1019			Neo	1
1023	P4	cut	ditch	1023	1024, 1025, 1026, 1102	800	Neo	1
1024	P4	fill	ditch	1023			Neo	1
1025	P4	fill	ditch	1023			Neo	1
1026	P4	fill	ditch	1023			Neo	1
1027	P4	cut	ditch	1027	1028, 1029, 1030, 1031	800	Neo	1
1028	P4	fill	ditch	1027			Neo	1
1029	P4	fill	ditch	1027			Neo	1
1030	P4	fill	ditch	1027			Neo	1
1031	P4	fill	ditch	1027			Neo	1
1032	P4	cut	ditch	1032	1033, 1034, 1035, 1036	800	Neo	1
1033	P4	fill	ditch	1032			Neo	1
1034	P4	fill	ditch	1032			Neo	1

Context	Area	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Filled By	Master Number	Date Range	Period
1035	P4	fill	ditch	1032			Neo	1
1036	P4	fill	ditch	1032			Neo	1
1037	P4	cut	ditch	1037	1038, 1039, 1040, 2056	800	Neo	1
1038	P4	fill	ditch	1037			Neo	1
1039	P4	fill	ditch	1037			Neo	1
1040	P4	fill	ditch	1037			Neo	1
1041	P4	cut	ditch	1041	1042, 1043, 1044, 2057	800	Neo	1
1042	P4	fill	ditch	1041			Neo	1
1043	P4	fill	ditch	1041			Neo	1
1044	P4	fill	ditch	1041			Neo	1
1045	P4	cut	ditch	1045	1046, 1047, 1048, 2052, 1053, 1054, 2055	800	Neo	1
1046	P4	fill	ditch	1045			Neo	1
1047	P4	fill	ditch	1045			Neo	1
1048	P4	fill	ditch	1045			Neo	1
1049	P4	cut	ditch	1049	1050, 1052, 1053, 1101	800	Neo	1
1050	P4	fill	ditch	1049			Neo	1
1051	P4	fill	ditch	1049			Neo	1
1052	P4	fill	ditch	1049			Neo	1
1053	P4	fill	ditch	1049			Neo	1
1054	P4	cut	ditch	1054	1055, 1056, 1057, 2049, 2049, 2051	800	Neo	1
1055	P4	fill	ditch	1054			Neo	1
1056	P4	fill	ditch	1054			Neo	1
1057	P4	fill	ditch	1054			Neo	1
1058	P4	cut	ditch	1058	1059, 1060, 1061, 1062, 1063, 2058	1058	Neo	1
1059	P4	fill	ditch	1058			Neo	1
1060	P4	fill	ditch	1058			Neo	1
1061	P4	fill	ditch	1058			Neo	1
1062	P4	fill	ditch	1058			Neo	1
1063	P4	fill	ditch	1058			Neo	1
1064	P4	cut	ditch	1064	1065, 1066, 1067, 2046, 2047, 2048	800	Neo	1
1065	P4	fill	ditch	1064			Neo	1
1066	P4	fill	ditch	1064			Neo	1
1067	P4	fill	ditch	1064			Neo	1
1068	P4	cut	ditch	1068	1069, 1070, 7071, 1072, 2059, 2060, 2061	1058	Neo	1
1069	P4	fill	ditch	1068			Neo	1
1070	P4	fill	ditch	1068			Neo	1
1071	P4	fill	ditch	1068			Neo	1
1072	P4	fill	ditch	1068			Neo	1
1073	P4	cut	ditch	1073	1074, 1075, 2065, 2066	1058	Neo	1
1074	P4	fill	ditch	1073			Neo	1
1075	P4	fill	ditch	1073			Neo	1
1076	P4	cut	ditch	1076	1077, 1078, 1079, 2062, 2063	1058	Neo	1
1077	P4	fill	ditch	1076			Neo	1
1078	P4	fill	ditch	1076			Neo	1
1079	P4	fill	ditch	1076			Neo	1
1080	P4	cut	ditch	1080	1081, 1082, 1083, 1084	1058	Neo	1
1081	P4	fill	ditch	1080			Neo	1
1082	P4	fill	ditch	1080			Neo	1
1083	P4	fill	ditch	1080			Neo	1
1084	P4	fill	ditch	1080			Neo	1
1085	P4	cut	ditch	1085	1086, 1087, 1088, 1089, 1090	1058	Neo	1
1086	P4	fill	ditch	1085			Neo	1
1087	P4	fill	ditch	1085			Neo	1
1088	P4	fill	ditch	1085			Neo	1
1089	P4	fill	ditch	1085			Neo	1
1090	P4	fill	ditch	1085			Neo	1
1091	P4	cut	ditch	1091	1092, 1093, 1094, 1095, 1096	1058	Neo	1
1092	P4	fill	ditch	1091			Neo	1
1093	P4	fill	ditch	1091			Neo	1
1094	P4	fill	ditch	1091			Neo	1

Context	Area	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Filled By	Master Number	Date Range	Period
1095	P4	fill	ditch	1091			Neo	1
1096	P4	fill	ditch	1091			Neo	1
1097	P4	cut	ditch	1097	1098, 1099, 1100, 1116	1058	Neo	1
1098	P4	fill	ditch	1097			Neo	1
1099	P4	fill	ditch	1097			Neo	1
1100	P4	fill	ditch	1097			Neo	1
1101	P4	fill	ditch	1049			Neo	1
1102	P4	fill	ditch	1023			Neo	1
1103	P4	fill	ditch	1015			Neo	1
1104	P4	fill	ditch	1019			Neo	1
1105	P4	cut	ditch	1105	1106, 1107, 1108, 1109, 1110, 1111, 2042	800	Neo	1
1106	P4	fill	ditch	1105			Neo	1
1107	P4	fill	ditch	1105			Neo	1
1108	P4	fill	ditch	1105			Neo	1
1109	P4	fill	ditch	1105			Neo	1
1110	P4	fill	ditch	1105			Neo	1
1111	P4	fill	ditch	1105			Neo	1
1112	P4	cut	ditch	1112	1113, 1114, 1115, 2068, 2069	1058	Neo	1
1113	P4	fill	ditch	1112			Neo	1
1114	P4	fill	ditch	1112			Neo	1
1115	P4	fill	ditch	1112			Neo	1
1116	P4	fill	ditch	1097			Neo	1
1117	P4	cut	ditch	1117	1118, 1119, 1120	1058	Neo	1
1118	P4	fill	ditch	1117			Neo	1
1119	P4	fill	ditch	1117			Neo	1
1120	P4	fill	ditch	1117			Neo	1
1121	P4	cut	ditch	1121	1122, 1123, 2070, 2071, 2072	1058	Neo	1
1122	P4	fill	ditch	1121			Neo	1
1123	P4	fill	ditch	1121			Neo	1
1124	P4	cut	ditch	1124	1125, 1126, 1127, 1128, 1129, 2028, 2029, 2030	800	Neo	1
1125	P4	fill	ditch	1124			Neo	1
1126	P4	fill	ditch	1124			Neo	1
1127	P4	fill	ditch	1124			Neo	1
1128	P4	fill	ditch	1124			Neo	1
1129	P4	fill	ditch	1124			Neo	1
1130	P4	cut	ditch	1130	1131, 1132, 1133, 1134, 2073	1058	Neo	1
1131	P4	fill	ditch	1130			Neo	1
1132	P4	fill	ditch	1130			Neo	1
1133	P4	fill	ditch	1130			Neo	1
1134	P4	fill	ditch	1130			Neo	1
1138	P4	cut	ditch	1138	1139, 1140, 1141, 1142, 1143, 2067	1058	Neo	1
1139	P4	fill	ditch	1138			Neo	1
1140	P4	fill	ditch	1138			Neo	1
1141	P4	fill	ditch	1138			Neo	1
1142	P4	fill	ditch	1138			Neo	1
1143	P4	fill	ditch	1138			Neo	1
1144	P4	cut	ditch	1144	1145, 1146, 1147, 1148, 2074, 2075, 2076	1058	Neo	1
1145	P4	fill	ditch	1144			Neo	1
1146	P4	fill	ditch	1144			Neo	1
1147	P4	fill	ditch	1144			Neo	1
1148	P4	fill	ditch	1144			Neo	1
1149	P4	cut	ditch	1149	1150		Roman	4
1150	P4	fill	ditch	1149			Roman	4
1151	P4	cut	ditch	1151	1152, 1153, 1154, 2077, 2078, 2079	1058	Neo	1
1152	P4	fill	ditch	1151			Neo	1
1153	P4	fill	ditch	1151			Neo	1
1154	P4	fill	ditch	1151			Neo	1
1155	P4	cut	ditch	1155	1156, 1157, 1158, 1159, 2039, 2040	800	Neo	1
1156	P4	fill	ditch	1155			Neo	1
1157	P4	fill	ditch	1155			Neo	1

Context	Area	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Filled By	Master Number	Date Range	Period
1158	P4	fill	ditch	1155			Neo	1
1159	P4	fill	ditch	1155			Neo	1
1160	P4	cut	ditch	1160	1161, 1162, 1163, 1164, 1165, 2032, 2033	800	Neo	1
1161	P4	fill	ditch	1160			Neo	1
1162	P4	fill	ditch	1160			Neo	1
1163	P4	fill	ditch	1160			Neo	1
1164	P4	fill	ditch	1160			Neo	1
1165	P4	fill	ditch	1160			Neo	1
1166	P4	cut	ditch	1166	1167, 1168, 1169, 1170, 1171	800	Neo	1
1167	P4	fill	ditch	1166			Neo	1
1168	P4	fill	ditch	1166			Neo	1
1169	P4	fill	ditch	1166			Neo	1
1170	P4	fill	ditch	1166			Neo	1
1171	P4	fill	ditch	1166			Neo	1
1172	P4	cut	ditch	1172	1173, 1174, 1175, 1176, 1177, 1178	800	Neo	1
1173	P4	fill	ditch	1172			Neo	1
1174	P4	fill	ditch	1172			Neo	1
1175	P4	fill	ditch	1172			Neo	1
1176	P4	fill	ditch	1172			Neo	1
1177	P4	fill	ditch	1172			Neo	1
1178	P4	fill	ditch	1172			Neo	1
1179	P4	cut	pit	1179	1180		Roman	4
1180	P4	fill	pit	1179			Roman	4
1181	P4	cut	pit	1181	1182, 1183		Roman	4
1182	P4	fill	pit	1181			Roman	4
1183	P4	fill	pit	1181			Roman	4
1184	P4	cut	pit	1184			Roman	4
1185	P4	fill	pit	1184			Roman	4
1186	P4	cut	pit	1186	1187		Roman	4
1187	P4	fill	pit	1186			Roman	4
1188	P4	cut	pit	1188	1189		Roman	4
1189	P4	fill	pit	1188			Roman	4
1192	P3	cut	grave	1192	1193, 1194		Roman	4
1193	P3	HSR	skeleton	1192			Roman	4
1194	P3	fill	grave	1192			Roman	4
1195	P3	cut	ditch	1195	1196, 1197	139	Roman	4
1196	P3	fill	ditch	1195			Roman	4
1197	P3	fill	ditch	1195			Roman	4
1198	P4	cut	post hole	1198	1199		Neo	1
1199	P4	fill	post hole	1198			Neo	1
1200	P3	cut	pit	1200	1201, 1208		Roman	4
1201	P3	fill	pit	1200			Roman	4
1202	P3	cut	pit	1202	1203		Roman	4
1203	P3	fill	pit	1202			Roman	4
1204	P3	cut	pit	1204	1205		Roman	4
1205	P3	fill	pit	1204			Roman	4
1206	P3	cut	ditch	1206	1207	1206	Roman	4
1207	P3	fill	ditch	1206			Roman	4
1208	P3	layer	buried soil				Roman	4
1209	P3	cut	grave	1209	1210, 1211		Roman	4
1210	P3	HSR	skeleton	1209			Roman	4
1211	P3	fill	grave	1209			Roman	4
1212	P3	cut	pit	1212	1213, 1214		IA	3
1213	P3	fill	pit	1212			IA	3
1214	P3	fill	pit	1212			IA	3
1215	P4	cut	ditch	1215	1216, 1217, 1218, 1219	561	Roman	4
1216	P4	fill	ditch	1215			Roman	4
1217	P4	fill	ditch	1215			Roman	4
1218	P4	fill	ditch	1215			Roman	4
1219	P4	fill	ditch	1215			Roman	4
1220	P3	cut	pit	1220	1221		Roman	4
1221	P3	fill	pit	1220			Roman	4
1222	P3	cut	pit	1222	1223, 1224, 1225		Roman	4



Context	Area	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Filled By	Master Number	Date Range	Period
1223	P3	fill	pit	1222			Roman	4
1224	P3	fill	pit	1222			Roman	4
1225	P3	fill	pit	1222			Roman	4
1226	P3	cut	pit	1226	1227		Roman	4
1227	P3	fill	pit	1226			Roman	4
1228	P3	cut	pit	1228	1229		Roman	4
1229	P3	fill	pit	1228			Roman	4
1230	P3	cut	pit	1230	1231		Roman	4
1231	P3	fill	pit	1230			Roman	4
1232	P3	cut	pit	1232	1233, 1367, 1368, 1369, 1370, 1371		Roman	4
1233	P3	fill	pit	1232			Roman	4
1234	P4	fill	ditch	1019			Neo	4
1236	P3	cut	pit	1236	1237		Roman	4
1237	P3	fill	pit	1236			Roman	4
1238	P3	cut	pit	1238	1239, 1240		Roman	4
1239	P3	fill	pit	1238			Roman	4
1240	P3	fill	pit	1238			Roman	4
1241	P3	cut	pit	1241	1242		Roman	4
1242	P3	fill	pit	1241			Roman	4
1243	P3	cut	pit	1243	1244		IA	3
1244	P3	fill	pit	1243			IA	3
1245	P4	cut	ditch	1245	1246	139	Roman	4
1246	P4	fill	ditch	1245			Roman	4
1247	P3	cut	post hole	1247	1248		?	0
1248	P3	fill	post hole	1247			?	0
1249	P3	cut	pit	1249	1250		?	0
1250	P3	fill	pit	1249			?	0
1251	P3	cut	pit	1251	1252		BA	2
1252	P3	fill	pit	1251			BA	2
1253	P3	cut	pit	1253	1254		Roman	4
1254	P3	fill	pit	1253			Roman	4
1255	P3	cut	pit	1255	1256		Roman	4
1256	P3	fill	pit	1255			Roman	4
1257	P3	cut	pit	1257	1258		Roman	4
1258	P3	fill	pit	1257			Roman	4
1259	P3	cut	pit	1259	1260, 1261		Roman	4
1260	P3	fill	pit	1259			Roman	4
1261	P3	fill	pit	1259			Roman	4
1262	P3	cut	pit	1262	1263		Roman	4
1263	P3	fill	pit	1262			Roman	4
1264	P4	cut	ditch	1264	1265	69	Roman	4
1265	P4	fill	ditch	1264			Roman	4
1266	P4	cut	ditch	1266	1267	69	Roman	4
1267	P4	fill	ditch	1266			Roman	4
1268	P3	cut	ditch	1268	1269	139	Roman	4
1269	P3	fill	ditch	1268			Roman	4
1270	P3	cut	ditch	1270	1271	139	Roman	4
1271	P3	fill	ditch	1270			Roman	4
1272	P4	cut	pit	1272	1273		Roman	4
1273	P4	fill	pit	1272			Roman	4
1277	P3	cut	pit	1277	1278		Roman	4
1278	P3	fill	ditch	1278			Roman	4
1279	P3	cut	ditch	1279	1280	139	Roman	4
1280	P3	fill	ditch	1279			Roman	4
1281	P3	cut	pit	1281	1282		Roman	4
1282	P3	fill	pit	1281			Roman	4
1283	P3	cut	pit	1283	1284, 1285		Roman	4
1284	P3	fill	pit	1283			Roman	4
1285	P3	fill	pit	1283			Roman	4
1286	P3	cut	pit	1286	1287		Roman	4
1287	P3	fill	pit	1286			Roman	4
1288	P3	cut	pit	1288	1289		Roman	4
1289	P3	fill	pit	1288			Roman	4
1290	P3	cut	pit	1290	1291		Roman	4

Context	Area	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Filled By	Master Number	Date Range	Period
1291	P3	fill	pit	1290			Roman	4
1292	P4	cut	post hole	1292	1293		Neo	1
1293	P4	fill	post hole	1292			Neo	1
1294	P4	fill	pit	1295			Roman	4
1295	P4	cut	pit	1295	1294		Roman	4
1296	P4	fill	pit	1297			Roman	4
1297	P4	cut	pit	1297	1296		Roman	4
1298	P4	fill	pit	1299			Roman	4
1299	P4	cut	pit	1299	1298		Roman	4
1300	P3	cut	pit	1300	1301		Roman	4
1301	P3	fill	pit	1300			Roman	4
1302	P3	cut	pit	1302	1303		Roman	4
1303	P3	fill	pit	1302			Roman	4
1304	P3	cut	post hole	1304	1305		?	0
1305	P3	fill	post hole	1304			?	0
1306	P3	cut	pit	1306	1307		IA	3
1307	P3	fill	pit	1306			IA	3
1308	P3	cut	pit	1308	1309		Roman	4
1309	P3	fill	pit	1308			Roman	4
1310	P3	cut	pit	1310	1311		Roman	4
1311	P3	fill	pit	1310			Roman	4
1312	P3	cut	well	1312			Roman	4
1313	P4	fill	well	1312			Roman	4
1314	P4	fill	well	1312			Roman	4
1315	P4	fill	well	1312			Roman	4
1316	P3	masonry	well	1312			Roman	4
1317	P4	fill	ditch	1006			Neo	1
1318	P4	fill	ditch	1006			Neo	1
1319	P3	cut	pit	1319	1320		Roman	4
1320	P3	cut	pit	1319			Roman	4
1321	P3	cut	pit	1321	1322	1232	Roman	4
1322	P3	fill	pit	1321			Roman	4
1323	P3	cut	pit	1323	1324		Roman	4
1324	P3	fill	pit	1323			Roman	4
1327	P3	cut	cremation	1327	1328, 1329, 1341		Roman	4
1328	P3	fill	cremation	1327			Roman	4
1329	P3	fill	cremation	1327			Roman	4
1330	P3	cut	pit	1330	1331, 1332, 1333		IA	3
1331	P3	fill	pit	1330			IA	3
1332	P3	fill	pit	1330			IA	3
1333	P3	fill	pit	1330			IA	3
1334	P3	cut	pit	1334	1335, 1391		Roman	4
1335	P3	fill	pit	1334			Roman	4
1336	P3	cut	surface	1336	1337, 1338, 1339		Roman	4
1337	P3	fill	surface	1336			Roman	4
1338	P3	fill	surface	1336			Roman	4
1339	P3	fill	surface	1336			Roman	4
1341	P4	fill	cremation	1327			Roman	4
1342	P3	cut	ditch	1342	1343	792	BA	2
1343	P3	fill	ditch	1342			BA	2
1344	P3	cut	ditch	1344	1345	139	Roman	4
1345	P3	fill	ditch	1344			Roman	4
1346	P3	cut	pit	1346	1347, 1348, 1349		IA	3
1347	P3	fill	pit	1346			IA	3
1348	P3	fill	pit	1346			IA	3
1349	P3	fill	pit	1346			IA	3
1350	P3	cut	pit	1350	1351		Roman	4
1351	P3	fill	pit	1350			Roman	4
1352	P3	cut	pit	1352	1353		Roman	4
1353	P3	fill	pit	1352			Roman	4
1354	P3	cut	pit	1354	1355		Roman	4
1355	P3	fill	pit	1354			Roman	4
1356	P3	cut	pit	1356	1357, 1358, 1359		Roman	4
1357	P3	fill	pit	1356			Roman	4
1358	P3	fill	pit	1356			Roman	4

Context	Area	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Filled By	Master Number	Date Range	Period
1359	P3	fill	pit	1356			Roman	4
1360	P3	cut	pit	1360	1361, 1362		Roman	4
1361	P3	fill	pit	1360			Roman	4
1362	P3	fill	pit	1360			Roman	4
1363	P3	cut	pit	1363	1364, 1365, 1366		Roman	4
1364	P3	fill	pit	1363			Roman	4
1365	P3	fill	pit	1363			Roman	4
1366	P3	fill	pit	1363			Roman	4
1367	P3	fill	waterhole	1232			Roman	4
1368	P3	fill	waterhole	1232			Roman	4
1369	P3	fill	waterhole	1232			Roman	4
1370	P3	fill	waterhole	1232			Roman	4
1371	P3	fill	waterhole	1232			Roman	4
1372	P3	cut	ditch	1372	1373	1206	Roman	4
1373	P3	fill	ditch	1372			Roman	4
1374	P4	cut	pit	1374	1375		IA	3
1375	P4	fill	pit	1374			IA	3
1376	P4	cut	pit	1376	1377		IA	3
1377	P4	fill	pit	1376			IA	3
1378	P4	cut	pit	1378	1379		IA	3
1379	P4	fill	pit	1378			IA	3
1380	P4	cut	pit	1380	1381		IA	3
1381	P4	fill	pit	1380			IA	3
1382	P4	fill	pit	1383			Roman	4
1383	P4	cut	pit	1383	1382		Roman	4
1384	P4	fill	pit	1385			Roman	4
1385	P4	cut	pit	1385	1384		Roman	4
1386	P3	fill	well	1312			Roman	4
1387	P3	cut	natural	1387	1388			0
1388	P3	fill	natural	1387				0
1389	P3	cut	natural	1389	1390			0
1390	P3	fill	natural	1389				0
1391	P3	fill	pit	1334			Roman	4
1392	P3	cut	pit	1392	1393		Roman	4
1393	P3	fill	pit	1392			Roman	4
1394	P3	cut	pit	1394	1395		Roman	4
1395	P3	fill	pit	1394			Roman	4
1396	P3	cut	waterhole	1396	1397, 1398, 1399	1232	Roman	4
1397	P3	fill	waterhole	1396			Roman	4
1398	P3	fill	waterhole	1396			Roman	4
1399	P3	fill	waterhole	1396			Roman	4
1400	P3	cut	pit	1400	1401, 1402		Roman	4
1401	P3	fill	pit	1400			Roman	4
1402	P3	fill	pit	1400			Roman	4
1403	P3	cut	pit	1403	1404, 1405		Roman	4
1404	P3	fill	pit	1403			Roman	4
1405	P3	fill	pit	1403			Roman	4
1406	P3	cut	pit	1406	1407		Roman	4
1407	P3	fill	pit	1406			Roman	4
1408	P4	cut	pit	1408	1409		?	0
1409	P4	fill	pit	1408			?	0
1410	P4	cut	ditch	1410	1411, 1412	1410	Roman	4
1411	P4	fill	ditch	1410			Roman	4
1412	P4	fill	ditch	1410			Roman	4
1414	P4	fill	ditch	1410			Roman	4
1416	P4	fill	ditch	1410			Roman	4
1417	P4	cut	ditch	1417	1418	1410	Roman	4
1418	P4	fill	ditch	1417			Roman	4
1419	P3	cut	pit	1419	1420		Roman	4
1420	P3	fill	pit	1419			Roman	4
1421	P4	cut	pit	1421	1422		?	0
1422	P4	fill	pit	1421			?	0
1423	P4	cut	ditch	1423	1424	1410	Roman	4
1424	P4	fill	ditch	1423			Roman	4
1425	P3	cut	pit	1425	1426		Roman	4

Context	Area	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Filled By	Master Number	Date Range	Period
1426	P3	fill	pit	1425			Roman	4
1427	P3	cut	pit	1427	1428		Roman	4
1428	P3	fill	pit	1427			Roman	4
1429	P3	finds unit		1232			Roman	4
1435	P3	cut	hollow way	1435	1338, 1339, 1436		Roman	4
1436	P3	layer	buried soil				Roman	4
1437	P4	fill	ditch	1006			Neo	1
1438	P4	fill	ditch	1001			Neo	1
1439	P4	cut	ditch	1439	1439, 1440	561	Roman	4
1440	P4	fill	ditch	1439			Roman	4
1442	P4	fill	ditch	1439			Roman	4
1443	P3	cut	pit	1443	1444, 1445		Roman	4
1444	P3	fill	pit	1443			Roman	4
1445	P3	fill	pit	1443			Roman	4
1446	P3	cut	pit	1446	1447, 1448		Roman	4
1447	P3	fill	pit	1446			Roman	4
1448	P3	fill	pit	1446			Roman	4
1449	P4	fill	ditch	1450			Roman	4
1450	P4	cut	ditch	1450	1449		Roman	4
1451	P4	cut	pit	1451	1452		Roman	4
1452	P4	fill	pit	1451			Roman	4
1453	P4	cut	pit	1453	1454, 1455		Roman	4
1454	P4	fill	pit	1453			Roman	4
1455	P4	fill	pit	1453			Roman	4
1456	P4	cut	pit	1456	1457, 1458		Roman	4
1457	P4	fill	pit	1456			Roman	4
1458	P4	fill	pit	1456			Roman	4
1459	P4	cut	well	1459	1460, 1461, 1462, 1463, 1464, 1465, 1468, 1565, 1566, 1567, 1568, 1569, 1570		Roman	4
1460	P4	fill	well	1459			Roman	4
1461	P4	fill	well	1459			Roman	4
1462	P4	fill	well	1459			Roman	4
1463	P4	fill	well	1459			Roman	4
1464	P4	fill	well	1459			Roman	4
1465	P4	fill	well	1459			Roman	4
1466	P4	cut	ditch	1466	1467	1410	Roman	4
1467	P4	fill	ditch	1466			Roman	4
1468	P4	fill	well	1459			Roman	4
1469	P4	cut	pit	1469	1470		Roman	4
1470	P4	fill	pit	1469			Roman	4
1471	P3	fill	well	1312			Roman	4
1472	P3	fill	well	1312			Roman	4
1473	P4	cut	ditch	1473	1474	551	Roman	4
1474	P4	fill	ditch	1473			Roman	4
1475	P4	cut	ditch	1475	1476, 1477	551	Roman	4
1476	P4	fill	ditch	1475			Roman	4
1477	P4	fill	ditch	1475			Roman	4
1478	P4	layer	surface (external)				Roman	4
1479	P4	cut	pit	1479	1480		IA	3
1480	P4	fill	pit	1479			IA	3
1481	P4	cut	pit	1481	1482		?	0
1482	P4	fill	pit	1481			?	0
1483	P4	cut	pit	1483	1484		?	0
1484	P4	fill	pit	1483			?	0
1485	P4	cut	ditch	1485	1486	1410	Roman	4
1486	P4	fill	ditch	1485			Roman	4
1487	P4	cut	post hole	1487	1488		IA	3
1488	P4	fill	post hole	1487			IA	3
1489	P4	cut	post hole	1489	1490		IA	3
1490	P4	fill	post hole	1489			IA	3
1491	P4	cut	post hole	1491	1492		IA	3
1492	P4	fill	post hole	1491			IA	3

Context	Area	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Filled By	Master Number	Date Range	Period
1493	P4	cut	post hole	1493	1494		IA	3
1494	P4	fill	post hole	1493			IA	3
1495	P4	cut	post hole	1495	1496		IA	3
1496	P4	fill	post hole	1495			IA	3
1497	P4	cut	post hole	1497	1498		IA	3
1498	P4	fill	post hole	1497			IA	3
1499	P4	cut	post hole	1499	1500		IA	3
1500	P4	fill	post hole	1499			IA	3
1501	P4	cut	post hole	1501	1502		IA	3
1502	P4	fill	post hole	1501			IA	3
1503	P4	cut	pit	1503	1504		IA	3
1504	P4	fill	pit	1503			IA	3
1505	P4	cut	pit	1035	1506, 1507		Roman	4
1506	P4	fill	pit	1505			Roman	4
1507	P4	fill	pit	1505			Roman	4
1508	P4	cut	pit	1508	1509, 1510		Roman	4
1509	P4	fill	pit	1508			Roman	4
1510	P4	fill	pit	1508			Roman	4
1511	P4	cut	pit	1511	1512, 1513		Roman	4
1512	P4	fill	pit	1511			Roman	4
1513	P4	fill	pit	1511			Roman	4
1514	P4	fill	pit	1505			Roman	4
1515	P4	layer	spread				Roman	4
1517	P3	cut	ditch	1517	1818	1206	Roman	4
1518	P3	fill	ditch	1517			Roman	4
1519	P3	cut	ditch	1519	1520, 1521	139	Roman	4
1520	P3	fill	ditch	1519			Roman	4
1521	P3	fill	ditch	1519			Roman	4
1522	P4	cut	pit	1522	1523		Roman	4
1523	P4	fill	pit	1522			Roman	4
1524	P4	layer	midden	1522			Roman	4
1525	P4	cut	ditch	1525	1526	1525	Roman	4
1526	P4	fill	ditch	1525			Roman	4
1527	P4	cut	pit	1527	1528, 1529		Roman	4
1528	P4	fill	pit	1527			Roman	4
1529	P4	fill	pit	1527			Roman	4
1530	P4	cut	pit	1530	1531		M. Neo	1.2
1531	P4	fill	pit	1530			M. Neo	1.2
1532	P4	cut	pit	1532	1533		?	0
1533	P4	fill	pit	1532			?	0
1534	P4	cut	pit	1534	1535, 1536		M. Neo	1.2
1535	P4	fill	pit	1534	1536		M. Neo	1.2
1536	P4	fill	pit	1534			M. Neo	1.2
1537	P3	fill	well	1312			Roman	4
1538	P3	fill	well	1312			Roman	4
1539	P4	cut	ditch	1539	1540	1525	Roman	4
1540	P4	fill	ditch	1539			Roman	4
1541	P4	cut	tree throw	1541	1542, 1544			0
1542	P4	fill	tree throw	1541				0
1543	P4	fill	tree throw	1541				0
1544	P4	fill	tree throw	1541				0
1545	P4	cut	pit	1545	1546		M. Neo	1.2
1546	P4	fill	pit	1545			M. Neo	1.2
1547	P4	cut	pit	1547	1548		M. Neo	1.2
1548	P4	fill	pit	1547			M. Neo	1.2
1549	P4	cut	ditch	1549	1550	1525	Roman	4
1550	P4	fill	ditch	1549			Roman	4
1551	P4	cut	pit	1551	1552		Roman	4
1552	P4	fill	pit	1551			Roman	4
1553	P4	cut	pit	1553	1554		Roman	4
1554	P4	fill	pit	1553			Roman	4
1555	P4	cut	pit	1555	1556		BA	2
1556	P4	fill	pit	1555			BA	2
1557	P4	cut	pit	1557	1558		IA	3
1558	P4	fill	pit	1557			IA	3

Context	Area	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Filled By	Master Number	Date Range	Period
1559	P4	cut	ditch	1559	1560	1559	BA	2
1560	P4	fill	ditch	1559			BA	2
1561	P4	cut	tree throw	1561	1562, 1563, 1564			0
1562	P4	fill	tree throw	1561				0
1563	P4	fill	tree throw	1561				0
1564	P4	fill	tree throw	1561				0
1565	P4	fill	well	1459			Roman	4
1566	P4	fill	well	1459			Roman	4
1567	P4	fill	well	1459			Roman	4
1568	P4	fill	Well	1459			Roman	4
1569	P4	fill	Well	1459			Roman	4
1570	P4	fill	well	1459			Roman	4
1571	P3	cut	Corn dryer	1571	1572, 1573, 1574, 1647, 1648, 1649		Roman	4
1572	P3	masonry	Corn dryer	1571			Roman	4
1573	P3	fill	Corn dryer	1571			Roman	4
1574	P3	fill	Corn dryer	1571			Roman	4
1575	P4	cut	ditch	1575	1576, 1577, 1578, 1579	561	Roman	4
1576	P4	fill	ditch	1575			Roman	4
1577	P4	fill	ditch	1575			Roman	4
1578	P4	fill	ditch	1575			Roman	4
1579	P4	fill	ditch	1575			Roman	4
1580	P4	cut	ditch	1580	1581, 1582	1559	BA	2
1581	P4	fill	ditch	1580			BA	2
1582	P4	fill	ditch	1580			BA	2
1583	P4	fill	ditch	1584			Roman	4
1584	P4	cut	ditch	1584	1583	1525	Roman	4
1585	P4	cut	pit	1585	1586		BA	2
1586	P4	fill	pit	1585			BA	2
1587	P4	cut	pit	1587	1588		?	0
1588	P4	fill	pit	1587			?	0
1589	P3	fill	well	1312			Roman	4
1590	P3	fill	well	1312			Roman	4
1591	P3	fill	well	1312			Roman	4
1592	P3	fill	well	1312			Roman	4
1593	P3	fill	well	1312			Roman	4
1594	P4	cut	ditch	1594	1595	1559	BA	2
1595	P4	fill	ditch	1594			BA	2
1596	P4	cut	tree throw	1596	1597			0
1597	P4	fill	tree throw	1596				0
1598	P4	cut	pit	1598	1599		Roman	4
1599	P4	fill	pit	1598			Roman	4
1600	P4	cut	pit	1600	1601		Roman	4
1601	P4	fill	pit	1600			Roman	4
1602	P4	cut	tree throw	1602	1603, 1604			0
1603	P4	fill	tree throw	1602				0
1604	P4	fill	tree throw	1604				0
1605	P4	cut	ditch	1605	1606	1559	BA	2
1606	P4	fill	ditch	1605			BA	2
1607	P4	cut	gully	1607	1608	1607	BA	2
1608	P4	fill	gully	1607			BA	2
1609	P4	cut	ditch	1609	1610	1609	BA	2
1610	P4	fill	ditch	1609			BA	2
1611	P4	cut	ditch	1611	1612	1609	BA	2
1612	P4	fill	ditch	1611			BA	2
1613	P4	cut	ditch	1613	1614	1609	BA	2
1614	P4	fill	ditch	1613			BA	2
1615	P4	cut	pit	1615	1616, 1617		?	0
1616	P4	fill	pit	1615			?	0
1617	P4	fill	pit	1615			?	0
1618	P4	cut	post hole	1618	1619		?IA	3
1619	P4	fill	post hole	1618			?IA	3
1620	P4	cut	gully	1620	1621	1607	BA	2
1621	P4	fill	gully	1620			BA	2
1622	P4	cut	pit	1622	1623		?IA	3

Context	Area	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Filled By	Master Number	Date Range	Period
1623	P4	fill	pit	1622			?IA	3
1624	P4	cut	ditch	1624	1625, 1626	1624	Roman	4
1625	P4	fill	ditch	1624			Roman	4
1626	P4	fill	ditch	1624			Roman	4
1627	P4	cut	pit	1627	1628		?	0
1628	P4	fill	pit	1627			?	0
1629	P4	cut	gully	1629	1630	1607	BA	2
1630	P4	fill	gully	1629			BA	2
1631	P4	cut	ditch	1631	1632	1525	Roman	4
1632	P4	fill	ditch	1631			Roman	4
1633	P4	cut	ditch	1633	1634, 1635	561	Roman	4
1634	P4	fill	ditch	1633			Roman	4
1635	P4	fill	ditch	1633			Roman	4
1636	P4	cut	ditch	1636	1637	1624	Roman	4
1637	P4	fill	ditch	1636			Roman	4
1638	P4	cut	gully	1338	1639	1607	BA	2
1639	P4	fill	gully	1638			BA	2
1640	P4	cut	gully	1340	1641	1607	BA	2
1641	P4	fill	gully	1640			BA	2
1642	P4	cut	pit	1642	1643, 1644, 1645, 1646		EBA	2.2
1643	P4	fill	pit	1642			EBA	2.2
1644	P4	fill	pit	1642			EBA	2.2
1645	P4	fill	pit	1642			EBA	2.2
1646	P4	fill	pit	1642			EBA	2.2
1647	P3	fill	corn dryer	1571			Roman	4
1648	P3	fill	corn dryer	1571			Roman	4
1649	P3	fill	corn dryer	1571			Roman	4
1650	P3	cut	pit	1650	1651		Roman	4
1651	P3	fill	pit	1650			Roman	4
1652	P3	cut	pit	1652	1653		Roman	4
1653	P3	fill	pit	1652			Roman	4
1654	P3	cut	pit	1654	1655		Roman	4
1655	P3	fill	pit	1654			Roman	4
1656	P4	cut	gully	1656	1657	1410	Roman	4
1657	P4	fill	gully	1656			Roman	4
1658	P4	cut	gully	1658	1659	1658	Roman	4
1659	P4	fill	gully	1658			Roman	4
1660	P4	cut	gully	1660	1661	1607	BA	2
1661	P4	fill	gully	1660			BA	2
1662	P4	cut	pit	1662	1663, 1664, 1665		?IA	3
1663	P4	fill	pit	1662			?IA	3
1664	P4	fill	pit	1662			?IA	3
1665	P4	fill	pit	1662			?IA	3
1666	P4	cut	ditch	1666	1667, 1668, 1669, 1670	561	Roman	4
1667	P4	fill	ditch	1666			Roman	4
1668	P4	fill	ditch	1666			Roman	4
1669	P4	fill	ditch	1666			Roman	4
1670	P4	fill	ditch	1666			Roman	4
1671	P4	cut	pit	1671	1672		Roman	4
1672	P4	fill	pit	1671			Roman	4
1673	P4	cut	pit	1673	1674		Roman	4
1674	P4	fill	pit	1673			Roman	4
1675	P4	fill	pit	1679			?Roman	4
1676	P4	fill	pit	1679			?Roman	4
1677	P4	fill	pit	1679			?Roman	4
1678	P4	fill	pit	1679			?Roman	4
1679	P4	cut	pit	1679	1675, 1676, 1677, 1678		?Roman	4
1680	P4	fill	ditch	1681			Roman	4
1681	P4	cut	ditch	1681	1680	139	Roman	4
1682	P4	cut	gully	1682	1683	1607	BA	2
1683	P4	fill	gully	1682			BA	2
1684	P4	cut	gully	1684	1685	1684	BA	2
1685	P4	fill	gully	1684			BA	2
1686	P4	cut	pit	1686	1687		BA	2
1687	P4	fill	pit	1686			BA	2

Context	Area	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Filled By	Master Number	Date Range	Period
1688	P4	cut	pit	1688	1689		BA	2
1689	P4	fill	pit	1688			BA	2
1690	P4	cut	pit	1690	1691		BA	2
1691	P4	fill	pit	1690			BA	2
1692	P4	cut	ditch	1692	1693	1684	BA	2
1693	P4	fill	ditch	1692			BA	2
1694	P4	cut	pit	1694	1695		Roman	4
1695	P4	fill	pit	1694			Roman	4
1696	P4	cut	pit	1696	1697, 1698		?IA	3
1697	P4	fill	pit	1696			?IA	3
1698	P4	fill	pit	1696			?IA	3
1699	P4	cut	pit	1699	1700, 1701		?IA	3
1700	P4	fill	pit	1699			?IA	3
1701	P4	fill	pit	1699			?IA	3
1702	P4	cut	pit	1702	1703		Roman	4
1703	P4	fill	pit	1702			Roman	4
1704	P4	cut	pit	1704	1705		Roman	4
1705	P4	fill	pit	1704			Roman	4
1706	P4	cut	pit	1706	1707		Roman	4
1707	P4	fill	pit	1706			Roman	4
1708	P4	cut	pit	1708	1709		Roman	4
1709	P4	fill	pit	1708			Roman	4
1710	P4	cut	pit	1710	1711		Roman	4
1711	P4	fill	pit	1710			Roman	4
1712	P4	cut	pit	1712	1713, 1714		Roman	4
1713	P4	fill	pit	1712			Roman	4
1714	P4	fill	pit	1712			Roman	4
1715	P4	cut	pit	1715	1716		Roman	4
1716	P4	fill	pit	1715			Roman	4
1717	P4	cut	pit	1717	1718		Roman	4
1718	P4	fill	pit	1717			Roman	4
1719	P4	cut	pit	1719	1720		Roman	4
1720	P4	fill	pit	1719			Roman	4
1721	P4	cut	pit	1721	1722		Roman	4
1722	P4	fill	pit	1721			Roman	4
1723	P4	cut	gully	1723	1724	1723	BA	2
1724	P4	fill	gully	1723			BA	2
1725	P4	cut	gully	1725	1726	1723	BA	2
1726	P4	fill	gully	1725			BA	2
1727	P4	cut	gully	1727	1728	1723	BA	2
1728	P4	fill	gully	1727			BA	2
1729	P4	cut	ditch	1729	1760, 1761, 1762, 1763, 1764	561	Roman	4
1730	P4	cut	ditch	1729	1765, 1766, 1767, 1768, 1769, 1770	1410	Roman	4
1731	P4	cut	ditch	1731	1771	1731	Roman	4
1733	P4	cut	gully	1733	1734	1733	BA	2
1734	P4	fill	gully	1733			BA	2
1735	P4	cut	gully	1735	1736	1733	BA	2
1736	P4	fill	gully	1735			BA	2
1737	P4	cut	gully	1737	1738	1733	BA	2
1738	P4	fill	gully	1737			BA	2
1739	P4	cut	gully	1739	1740	1733	BA	2
1740	P4	fill	gully	1739			BA	2
1741	P4	cut	pit	1741			Roman	4
1742	P4	fill	pit	1741			Roman	4
1743	P4	cut	pit	1743	1744		Roman	4
1744	P4	fill	pit	1743			Roman	4
1745	P4	cut	pit	1745	1747		Roman	4
1746	P4	cut	pit	1746	1747		Roman	4
1747	P4	fill	pit	1745			Roman	4
1748	P4	cut	gully	1748	1749	1748	BA	2
1749	P4	fill	gully	1748			BA	2
1750	P4	cut	post hole	1750	1751		?	0
1751	P4	fill	post hole	1750			?	0
1752	P6	cut	ditch	1752	1753	1752	Roman	4



Context	Area	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Filled By	Master Number	Date Range	Period
1753	P6	fill	ditch	1752			Roman	4
1754	P4	cut	ditch	1754	1755	1748	BA	2
1755	P4	fill	ditch	1754			BA	2
1756	P4	cut	ditch	1756	1757	1748	BA	2
1757	P4	fill	ditch	1756			BA	2
1758	P4	cut	ditch	1758	1759	1748	BA	2
1759	P4	fill	ditch	1758			BA	2
1760	P4	fill	ditch	1729			Roman	4
1761	P4	fill	ditch	1729			Roman	4
1762	P4	fill	ditch	1729			Roman	4
1763	P4	fill	ditch	1729			Roman	4
1764	P4	fill	ditch	1729			Roman	4
1765	P4	fill	ditch	1730			Roman	4
1766	P4	fill	ditch	1730			Roman	4
1767	P4	fill	ditch	1730			Roman	4
1768	P4	fill	ditch	1730			Roman	4
1769	P4	fill	ditch	1730			Roman	4
1770	P4	fill	ditch	1730			Roman	4
1771	P4	fill	ditch	1731			Roman	4
1772	P4	cut	tree throw	1772	1773, 1774, 1775, 1776, 1777, 1778, 1779, 1780, 1781		M. Neo	1.2
1773	P4	fill	tree throw	1772			M. Neo	1.2
1774	P4	fill	tree throw	1772			M. Neo	1.2
1775	P4	fill	tree throw	1772			M. Neo	1.2
1776	P4	fill	tree throw	1772			M. Neo	1.2
1777	P4	fill	tree throw	1772			M. Neo	1.2
1778	P4	fill	tree throw	1772			M. Neo	1.2
1779	P4	fill	tree throw	1772			M. Neo	1.2
1780	P4	fill	tree throw	1772			M. Neo	1.2
1781	P4	fill	tree throw	1772			M. Neo	1.2
1782	P4	fill	tree throw	1772			M. Neo	1.2
1784	P4	cut	gully	1784	1785	1658	Roman	4
1785	P4	fill	gully	1784			Roman	4
1786	P4	cut	ditch	1768	1787	1748	BA	2
1787	P4	fill	ditch	1786			BA	2
1788	P4	cut	pit	1788	1795		Roman	4
1789	P4	cut	pit	1789	1797		Roman	4
1790	P4	cut	pit	1790	1796		Roman	4
1791	P4	cut	pit	1791	1798		Roman	4
1792	P4	cut	pit	1792	1798		Roman	4
1793	P4	cut	gully	1793	1794	139	Roman	4
1794	P4	fill	gully	1793			Roman	4
1795	P4	fill	pit	1788			Roman	4
1796	P4	fill	pit	1790			Roman	4
1797	P4	fill	pit	1789			Roman	4
1798	P4	fill	pit	1791			Roman	4
1799	P4	cut	pit	1799	1800, 1801, 1802		Roman	4
1800	P4	fill	pit	1799			Roman	4
1801	P4	fill	pit	1799			Roman	4
1802	P4	fill	pit	1799			Roman	4
1803	P4	cut	pit	1803	1804		Roman	4
1804	P4	fill	pit	1803			Roman	4
1805	P4	cut	pit	1805	1806		?	0
1806	P4	fill	pit	1805			?	0
1807	P4	cut	gully	1807	1808	1410	Roman	4
1808	P4	fill	gully	1807			Roman	4
1809	P4	cut	gully	1809	1810	1809	Roman	4
1810	P4	fill	gully	1809			Roman	4
1811	P4	cut	ditch	1811	1812, 1813	561	Roman	4
1812	P4	fill	ditch	1811			Roman	4
1813	P4	fill	ditch	1811			Roman	4
1815	P4	cut	pit	1815	1816		?	0
1816	P4	fill	pit	1815			?	0
1817	P4	fill	ditch	990			Neo	1
1818	P4	fill	ditch	985			Neo	1

Context	Area	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Filled By	Master Number	Date Range	Period
1819	P4	fill	ditch	973			Neo	1
1820	P4	fill	ditch	954			Neo	1
1821	P4	fill	ditch	954			Neo	1
1822	P4	fill	ditch	936			Neo	1
1823	P4	cut	gully	1823	1824	1809	Roman	4
1824	P4	fill	gully	1823			Roman	4
1825	P4	cut	gully	1825	1826	1809	Roman	4
1826	P4	fill	gully	1825			Roman	4
1827	P4	cut	ditch	1827	1828, 1829	1748	BA	2
1828	P4	fill	ditch	1827			BA	2
1829	P4	fill	ditch	1827			BA	2
1830	P4	cut	tree throw	1830	1831, 1832, 1833		Neo	1
1831	P4	fill	tree throw	1830			Neo	1
1832	P4	fill	tree throw	1830			Neo	1
1833	P4	fill	tree throw	1830			Neo	1
1834	P4	cut	furrow	1834	1835		post-med	6
1835	P4	fill	furrow	1834			post-med	6
1836	P4	cut	pit	1836	1837		Roman	4
1837	P4	fill	pit	1836			Roman	4
1838	P4	cut	pit	1838	1839		Roman	4
1839	P4	fill	pit	1838			Roman	4
1840	P4	cut	pit	1840	1841		Roman	4
1841	P4	fill	pit	1840			Roman	4
1842	P4	cut	pit	1842	1843, 1844		Roman	4
1843	P4	fill	pit	1842			Roman	4
1844	P4	fill	pit	1842			Roman	4
1845	P4	cut	pit	1845	1846		Roman	4
1846	P4	fill	pit	1845			Roman	4
1847	P4	cut	ditch	1847	1848	1748	BA	2
1848	P4	fill	ditch	1847			BA	2
1849	P4	cut	pit	1849	1850		?IA	3
1850	P4	fill	pit	1849			?IA	3
1851	P4	fill	ditch	936			Neo	1
1852	P4	fill	ditch	936			Neo	1
1853	P4	fill	ditch	936			Neo	1
1854	P4	fill	ditch	936			Neo	1
1855	P4	fill	ditch	979			Neo	1
1856	P4	fill	ditch	979			Neo	1
1857	P4	fill	ditch	979			Neo	1
1858	P4	fill	ditch	919			Neo	1
1859	P4	cut	pit	1859	1871, 1872, 1873, 1874		Roman	4
1860	P4	cut	gully	1860	1861	1410	Roman	4
1861	P4	fill	gully	1860			Roman	4
1862	P4	cut	ditch	1862	1863	561	Roman	4
1863	P4	fill	ditch	1862			Roman	4
1864	P4	cut	gully	1864	1865		BA	2
1865	P4	fill	gully	1864			BA	2
1866	P4	cut	pit	1866	1868		Roman	4
1867	P4	cut	pit	1867	1869, 1870		Roman	4
1868	P4	fill	pit	1866			Roman	4
1869	P4	fill	pit	1867			Roman	4
1870	P4	fill	pit	1867			Roman	4
1871	P4	fill	pit	1859			Roman	4
1872	P4	fill	pit	1859			Roman	4
1873	P4	fill	pit	1859			Roman	4
1874	P4	fill	pit	1859			Roman	4
1875	P4	cut	ditch	1875	1876	1684	BA	2
1876	P4	fill	ditch	1875			BA	2
1877	P4	fill	ditch	919			Neo	11
1878	P4	fill	ditch	919			Neo	1
1879	P4	fill	ditch	919			Neo	1
1880	P4	fill	ditch	914			Neo	1
1881	P4	fill	ditch	883			Neo	1
1882	P4	fill	ditch	883			Neo	1
1885	P4	cut	gully	1885	1886	1885	BA	2

Context	Area	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Filled By	Master Number	Date Range	Period
1886	P4	fill	gully	1885			BA	2
1887	P4	cut	gully	1887	1888	1410	Roman	4
1888	P4	fill	gully	1887			Roman	4
1889	P4	cut	gully	1889	1890	1809	Roman	4
1890	P4	fill	gully	1889			Roman	4
1891	P4	cut	gully	1891	1892		Roman	4
1892	P4	fill	gully	1891			Roman	4
1893	P4	cut	gully	1893	1894	1731	Roman	4
1894	P4	fill	gully	1893			Roman	4
1895	P4	cut	pit	1895	1898		Roman	4
1896	P4	cut	pit	1896	1898, 1899		Roman	4
1897	P4	cut	pit	1897	1898, 1899		Roman	4
1898	P4	fill	pit	1895			Roman	4
1899	P4	fill	pit	1896			Roman	4
1900	P4	cut	pit	1900	1901		Roman	4
1901	P4	fill	pit	1900			Roman	4
1902	P4	cut	ditch	1902	1903	1902	Roman	4
1903	P4	fill	ditch	1902			Roman	4
1904	P4	cut	pit	1904	1905		Roman	4
1905	P4	fill	pit	1904			Roman	4
1906	P4	cut	pit	1906	1907		Roman	4
1907	P4	fill	pit	1906			Roman	4
1908	P4	cut	pit	1908	1909		Roman	4
1909	P4	fill	pit	1908			Roman	4
1910	P4	cut	pit	1910	1911		Roman	4
1911	P4	fill	pit	1910			Roman	4
1912	P4	cut	ditch	1912	1913	1684	BA	2
1913	P4	fill	ditch	1912			BA	2
1914	P4	cut	paleochannel	1914	1915			0
1915	P4	fill	paleochannel	1914				0
1916	P4	cut	ditch	1916	1917	1607	BA	2
1917	P4	fill	ditch	1916			BA	2
1918	P4	fill	ditch	883			Neo	1
1919	P4	fill	ditch	901			Neo	1
1920	P4	cut	pit	1920	1921		Roman	4
1921	P4	fill	pit	1920			Roman	4
1922	P4	cut	pit	1922	1923		Roman	4
1923	P4	fill	pit	1922			Roman	4
1924	P4	layer	spread				Roman	4
1925	P4	cut	gully	1925	1926	1885	BA	2
1926	P4	fill	gully	1925			BA	2
1927	P4	cut	pit	1927	1928, 1929		Roman	4
1928	P4	fill	Pit	1927			Roman	4
1929	P4	fill	pit	1927			Roman	4
1930	P4	cut	pit	1930	1931, 1932		Roman	4
1931	P4	fill	pit	1930			Roman	4
1932	P4	fill	pit	1930			Roman	4
1933	P4	cut	gully	1933	1934	1809	Roman	4
1934	P4	fill	gully	1933			Roman	4
1935	P4	cut	gully	1935	1936	1410	Roman	4
1936	P4	fill	gully	1935			Roman	4
1937	P4	fill	ditch	887			Neo	1
1938	P4	fill	ditch	887			Neo	1
1939	P4	cut	ditch	1939	1940	1902	Roman	4
1940	P4	fill	ditch	1939			Roman	4
1941	P4	cut	pit	1941	1966, 1967		?Roman	4
1942	P4	cut	gully	1942	1943	1885	BA	2
1943	P4	fill	gully	1942			BA	2
1944	P4	cut	ditch	1944	1945	1410	Roman	4
1945	P4	fill	ditch	1944			Roman	4
1946	P4	cut	ditch	1946	1947	1658	Roman	4
1947	P4	fill	ditch	1946			Roman	4
1948	P4	cut	pit	1948	1949		Roman	4
1949	P4	fill	pit	1948			Roman	4
1950	P4	cut	pit	1950	1951		Roman	4

Context	Area	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Filled By	Master Number	Date Range	Period
1951	P4	fill	pit	1950			Roman	4
1952	P4	cut	pit	1952	1953		Roman	4
1953	P4	fill	pit	1952			Roman	4
1954	P4	cut	pit	1954	1955		Roman	4
1955	P4	fill	pit	1954			Roman	4
1956	P4	cut	ditch	1956	1957	1902	Roman	4
1957	P4	fill	ditch	1956			Roman	4
1958	P4	cut	gully	1958	1959, 1960	1885	BA	2
1959	P4	fill	gully	1858			BA	2
1960	P4	fill	gully	1958			BA	2
1961	P4	cut	ditch	1961	1962, 1963	1624	Roman	4
1962	P4	fill	ditch	1961			Roman	4
1963	P4	fill	ditch	1961			Roman	4
1964	P4	cut	pit	1964	1965		Roman	4
1965	P4	fill	pit	1964			Roman	4
1966	P4	fill	pit	1941			?Roman	4
1967	P4	fill	pit	1941			?Roman	4
1968	P4	cut	ditch	1968	1969	1525	Roman	4
1969	P4	fill	ditch	1968			Roman	4
1970	P4	cut	palaeochannel	1970	1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975			0
1971	P4	fill	palaeochannel	1970				0
1972	P4	fill	palaeochannel	1970				0
1973	P4	fill	palaeochannel	1970				0
1974	P4	fill	palaeochannel	1970				0
1975	P4	fill	palaeochannel	1970				0
1976	P4	cut	pit	1976	1977		?	0
1977	P4	fill	pit	1976			?	0
1978	P4	cut	ditch	1978	1979		Roman	4
1979	P4	fill	ditch	1978			Roman	4
1980	P4	cut	palaeochannel	1980	1981, 1982, 1983, 1984			0
1981	P4	fill	palaeochannel	1980				0
1982	P4	fill	palaeochannel	1980				0
1983	P4	fill	palaeochannel	1980				0
1984	P4	fill	palaeochannel	1980				0
1985	P4	cut	trackway	1985	1986, 1987		Roman	4
1986	P4	fill	trackway	1985			Roman	4
1987	P4	fill	trackway	1985			Roman	4
1988	P4	cut	quarry	1988	1989, 1990		Roman	4
1989	P4	fill	pit	1988			Roman	4
1990	P4	fill	pit	1988			Roman	4
1992	P4	cut	ditch	1992	1993	1624	Roman	4
1993	P4	fill	ditch	1992			Roman	4
1994	P4	cut	palaeochannel	1994	1995, 1996, 1997			0
1995	P4	fill	palaeochannel	1994				0
1996	P4	fill	palaeochannel	1994				0
1997	P4	fill	palaeochannel	1994				0
1998	P4	fill	pit	1999			?Roman	4
1999	P4	cut	pit	1999	1998		?Roman	4
2000	P4	fill	ditch	887			Neo	1
2001	P4	fill	ditch	887			Neo	1
2002	P4	fill	ditch	878			Neo	1
2003	P4	fill	ditch	856			Neo	1
2004	P4	fill	ditch	878			Neo	1
2005	P4	fill	ditch	878			Neo	1
2006	P4	fill	ditch	878			Neo	1
2007	P4	fill	ditch	846			Neo	1
2008	P4	fill	ditch	867			Neo	1
2009	P4	fill	ditch	863			Neo	1
2010	P4	fill	ditch	855			Neo	1
2011	P4	fill	ditch	856			Neo	1
2012	P4	fill	ditch	851			Neo	1
2013	P4	fill	ditch	838			Neo	1
2014	P4	fill	ditch	838			Neo	1
2015	P4	fill	ditch	838			Neo	1
2016	P4	fill	ditch	859			Neo	1

Context	Area	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Filled By	Master Number	Date Range	Period
2017	P4	fill	ditch	859			Neo	1
2018	P4	fill	ditch	859			Neo	1
2019	P4	fill	ditch	859			Neo	1
2020	P4	fill	ditch	846			Neo	1
2021	P4	fill	ditch	846			Neo	1
2022	P4	fill	ditch	815			Neo	1
2023	P4	fill	ditch	815			Neo	1
2024	P4	fill	ditch	815			Neo	1
2025	P4	fill	ditch	833			Neo	1
2026	P4	fill	ditch	833			Neo	1
2027	P4	fill	ditch	833			Neo	1
2028	P4	fill	ditch	1124			Neo	1
2029	P4	fill	ditch	1124			Neo	1
2030	P4	fill	ditch	1124			Neo	1
2032	P4	fill	ditch	1160			Neo	1
2033	P4	fill	ditch	1160			Neo	1
2034	P4	fill	ditch	810			Neo	1
2035	P4	fill	ditch	810			Neo	1
2036	P4	fill	ditch	810			Neo	1
2037	P4	fill	ditch	810			Neo	1
2038	P4	fill	ditch	810			Neo	1
2039	P4	fill	ditch	1155			Neo	1
2040	P4	fill	ditch	1155			Neo	1
2042	P4	fill	ditch	1105			Neo	1
2043	P4	fill	ditch	820			Neo	1
2044	P4	fill	ditch	826			Neo	1
2045	P4	fill	ditch	826			Neo	1
2046	P4	fill	ditch	1064			Neo	1
2047	P4	fill	ditch	1064			Neo	1
2048	P4	fill	ditch	1064			Neo	1
2049	P4	fill	ditch	1054			Neo	1
2050	P4	fill	ditch	1054			Neo	1
2051	P4	fill	ditch	1054			Neo	1
2052	P4	fill	ditch	1045			Neo	1
2053	P4	fill	ditch	1045			Neo	1
2054	P4	fill	ditch	1045			Neo	1
2055	P4	fill	ditch	1045			Neo	1
2056	P4	fill	ditch	1037			Neo	1
2057	P4	fill	ditch	1041			Neo	1
2058	P4	fill	ditch	1058			Neo	1
2059	P4	fill	ditch	1068			Neo	1
2060	P4	fill	ditch	1068			Neo	1
2061	P4	fill	ditch	1068			Neo	1
2062	P4	fill	ditch	1076			Neo	1
2063	P4	fill	ditch	1076			Neo	1
2065	P4	fill	ditch	1073			Neo	1
2066	P4	fill	ditch	1073			Neo	1
2067	P4	fill	ditch	1138			Neo	1
2068	P4	fill	ditch	1112			Neo	1
2069	P4	fill	ditch	1112			Neo	1
2070	P4	fill	ditch	1121			Neo	1
2071	P4	fill	ditch	1121			Neo	1
2072	P4	fill	ditch	1121			Neo	1
2073	P4	fill	ditch	1130			Neo	1
2074	P4	fill	ditch	1144			Neo	1
2075	P4	fill	ditch	1144			Neo	1
2076	P4	fill	ditch	1144			Neo	1
2077	P4	fill	ditch	1151			Neo	1
2078	P4	fill	ditch	1151			Neo	1
2079	P4	fill	ditch	1151			Neo	1
2500	P5	cut	post hole	2500	2501		IA	3
2501	P5	fill	post hole	2500			IA	3
2502	P5	cut	post hole	2502	2503		IA	3
2503	P5	fill	post hole	2502			IA	3
2504	P5	cut	post hole	2504	2505		IA	3

Context	Area	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Filled By	Master Number	Date Range	Period
2505	P5	fill	post hole	2504			IA	3
2506	P4	cut	ditch	2506	2507	2506	BA	2
2507	P5	fill	ditch	2506			BA	2
2508	P5	cut	SFB	2508	2509		AS	5
2509	P5	fill	SFB	2508			AS	5
2510	P5	cut	pit	2510	2511		IA	3
2511	P5	fill	pit	2510			IA	3
2512	P5	cut	post hole	2512	2513		IA	3
2513	P5	fill	post hole	2512			IA	3
2514	P5	cut	post hole	2514	2515		AS	5
2515	P5	fill	post hole	2514			AS	5
2516	P5	cut	post hole	2516	2517		AS	5
2517	P5	fill	post hole	2516			AS	5
2518	P5	cut	gully	2518	2519	1684	BA	2
2519	P5	fill	gully	2518			BA	2
2520	P5	cut	pit	2520	2521, 2522, 2523		EBA	2.2
2521	P5	fill	pit	2520			EBA	2.2
2522	P5	fill	post hole	2520			EBA	2.2
2523	P5	fill	pit	2520			EBA	2.2
2524	P5	cut	pit	2524	2525		IA	3
2525	P5	fill	pit	2524			IA	3
2526	P5	fill	ditch	2527			AS	5
2527	P5	cut	ditch	2527	2526	2506	AS	5
2528	P5	fill	pit	2529			M. Neo	1.2
2529	P5	cut	pit	2529	2528		M. Neo	1.2
2530	P5	fill	pit	2531			IA	3
2531	P5	cut	pit	2531	2530		IA	3
2532	P5	fill	pit	2533			IA	3
2533	P5	cut	pit	2533	2532		IA	3
2534	P5	fill	post hole	2535			IA	3
2535	P5	cut	post hole	2535	2534		IA	3
2536	P5	fill	post hole	2537			IA	3
2537	P5	cut	post hole	3537	2536		IA	3
2538	P5	fill	post hole	2539			IA	3
2539	P5	cut	post hole	3539	2538		IA	3
2540	P5	cut	pit	3540	2541, 2542, 2543		IA	3
2541	P5	fill	pit	2540			IA	3
2542	P5	fill	pit	2540			IA	3
2543	P5	fill	pit	2540			IA	3
2544	P6	cut	ditch	2544	2545		Roman	4
2545	P6	fill	ditch	2544			Roman	4
2546	P5	cut	pit	2546	2547, 2548, 2549, 2550		IA	3
2547	P5	fill	pit	2546			IA	3
2548	P5	fill	pit	2546			IA	3
2549	P5	fill	pit	2546			IA	3
2550	P5	fill	pit	2546			IA	3
2551	P5	cut	post hole	2551	2552		IA	3
2552	P5	fill	post hole	2551			IA	3
2553	P5	cut	post hole	2553	2554		IA	3
2554	P5	fill	post hole	2553			IA	3
2555	P5	cut	pit	2555	2556		IA	3
2556	P5	fill	pit	2555			IA	3
2557	P5	cut	sfb	2557	2558		AS	5
2558	P5	fill	sfb	2557			AS	5
2559	P5	cut	post hole	2559	2560		IA	3
2560	P5	fill	post hole	2559			IA	3
2561	P5	cut	post hole	2561	2562		IA	3
2562	P5	fill	post hole	2561			IA	3
2563	P5	cut	post hole	2563	2564		IA	3
2564	P5	fill	post hole	2563			IA	3
2565	P5	cut	post hole	2565	2566		IA	3
2566	P5	fill	post hole	2565			IA	3
2567	P5	cut	post hole	2567	2568		IA	3
2568	P5	fill	post hole	2567			IA	3
2569	P5	cut	post hole	2569	2570		IA	3

Context	Area	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Filled By	Master Number	Date Range	Period
2570	P5	fill	post hole	2569			IA	3
2571	P5	cut	post hole	2571	2576		IA	3
2572	P5	cut	pit	2572	2573, 2574, 2575		IA	3
2573	P5	fill	pit	2572			IA	3
2574	P5	fill	pit	2572			IA	3
2575	P5	fill	pit	2572			IA	3
2576	P5	fill	post hole	2571			IA	3
2577	P5	cut	ditch	2577	2578	2506	AS	5
2578	P5	fill	ditch	2577			AS	5
2579	P5	fill	pit	2580			IA	3
2580	P5	cut	pit	2580	2579		IA	3
2581	P6	cut	ditch	2581	2582, 2583, 2584, 2586, 2587	561	Roman	4
2582	P6	fill	ditch	2581			Roman	4
2583	P6	fill	ditch	2581			Roman	4
2584	P6	fill	ditch	2581			Roman	4
2585	P6	fill	ditch	2581			Roman	4
2586	P6	fill	ditch	2581			Roman	4
2587	P6	fill	ditch	2581			Roman	4
2588	P6	cut	ditch	2588	2589	2588	Roman	4
2589	P6	fill	ditch	2588			Roman	4
2590	P6	cut	ditch	2590	2591	2590	Roman	4
2591	P6	fill	ditch	2590			Roman	4
2592	P6	cut	ditch	2592	2593	2592	Roman	4
2593	P6	fill	ditch	2592			Roman	4
2594	P6	cut	ditch	2594	2595, 2597	561	Roman	4
2595	P6	fill	ditch	2594			Roman	4
2597	P6	fill	ditch	2594			Roman	4
2598	P5	cut	pit	2598	2599, 2600		IA	3
2599	P5	fill	pit	2598			IA	3
2600	P5	fill	pit	2598			IA	3
2601	P6	fill	ditch	2604			Roman	4
2602	P6	fill	ditch	2604			Roman	4
2603	P6	fill	ditch	2604			Roman	4
2604	P6	cut	ditch	2604	2601, 2602, 2603	2590	Roman	4
2605	P6	fill	ditch	2608			Roman	4
2606	P6	fill	ditch	2608			Roman	4
2607	P6	fill	ditch	2608			Roman	4
2608	P6	cut	ditch	2608	2605, 2606, 2607	561	Roman	4
2609	P5	cut	pit	2609	2610		IA	3
2610	P5	fill	pit	2609			IA	3
2611	P6	cut	ditch	2611	2612	561	Roman	4
2612	P6	fill	ditch	2611			Roman	4
2613	P6	cut	ditch	2613	2614, 2615	2590	Roman	4
2614	P6	fill	ditch	2613			Roman	4
2615	P6	layer	spread	2613			Roman	4
2616	P5	cut	pit	2616	2617		IA	3
2617	P5	fill	pit	2616			IA	3
2618	P5	cut	pit	2618	2679, 2680		IA	3
2619	P5	cut	pit	2619	2682, 2683		IA	3
2620	P6	fill	tree throw	2621				0
2621	P6	cut	tree throw	2621	2620			0
2622	P5	cut	post hole	2622	2623		IA	3
2623	P5	fill	post hole	2622			IA	3
2624	P5	cut	post hole	2624	2625		IA	3
2625	P5	fill	post hole	2624			IA	3
2626	P5	cut	post hole	2626	2627		IA	3
2627	P5	fill	post hole	2626			IA	3
2628	P5	cut	post hole	2628	2629		IA	3
2629	P5	fill	post hole	2628			IA	3
2630	P5	cut	pit	2630	2631		IA	3
2631	P5	fill	pit	2630			IA	3
2632	P6	fill	ditch	2581			Roman	4
2633	P5	cut	pit	2633	2634, 2635, 2636, 2637		IA	3
2634	P5	fill	pit	2633			IA	3
2635	P5	fill	pit	2633			IA	3

Context	Area	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Filled By	Master Number	Date Range	Period
2636	P5	fill	pit	2633			IA	3
2637	P5	fill	pit	2633			IA	3
2638	P5	cut	post hole	2638	2640		IA	3
2639	P5	fill	post hole	2638			IA	3
2640	P5	cut	post hole	2640	2641		IA	3
2641	P5	fill	post hole	2640			IA	3
2642	P5	cut	post hole	2642	2643		IA	3
2643	P5	fill	post hole	2642			IA	3
2644	P5	cut	post hole	2644	2645		IA	3
2645	P5	fill	post hole	2644			IA	3
2646	P5	cut	post hole	2646	2647		IA	3
2647	P5	fill	post hole	2646			IA	3
2648	P5	cut	post hole	2648	2649		IA	3
2649	P5	fill	post hole	2648			IA	3
2650	P5	cut	post hole	2650	2651, 2652		IA	3
2651	P5	fill	post hole	2650			IA	3
2652	P5	fill	post hole	2650			IA	3
2653	P6	fill	ditch	2656			Roman	4
2654	P6	fill	ditch	2656			Roman	4
2655	P6	fill	ditch	2656			Roman	4
2656	P6	cut	ditch	2656	2653, 2654, 2655	561	Roman	4
2657	P6	fill	gully	2658			Roman	4
2658	P6	cut	gully	2658	2657		Roman	4
2659	P6	cut	ditch	2659	2660	561	Roman	4
2660	P6	fill	ditch	2659			Roman	4
2661	P6	cut	ditch	2661	2662	2590	Roman	4
2662	P6	fill	ditch	2661			Roman	4
2663	P6	cut	ditch	2663	2664	1684	BA	2
2664	P6	fill	ditch	2663			BA	2
2665	P6	cut	ditch	2665	2666	2592	Roman	4
2666	P6	fill	ditch	2665			Roman	4
2667	P6	cut	ditch	2667	2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672	561	Roman	4
2668	P6	fill	ditch	2667			Roman	4
2669	P6	fill	ditch	2667			Roman	4
2670	P6	fill	ditch	2667			Roman	4
2671	P6	fill	ditch	2667			Roman	4
2672	P6	fill	ditch	2667			Roman	4
2673	P6	cut	ditch	2673	2676, 2675, 2674	2590	Roman	4
2674	P6	fill	ditch	2673			Roman	4
2675	P6	fill	ditch	2673			Roman	4
2676	P6	fill	ditch	2673			Roman	4
2677	P6	cut	ditch/Gully	2677	2678	2677	Roman	4
2678	P6	fill	ditch/Gully	2677			Roman	4
2679	P5	fill	pit	2618			IA	3
2680	P5	fill	pit	2618			IA	3
2682	P5	fill	pit	2619			IA	3
2683	P5	fill	pit	2619			IA	3
2684	P5	fill	pit	3153			IA	3
2685	P6	fill	ditch	2686			?	0
2686	P6	cut	ditch	2686	2685	2686	?	0
2687	P6	fill	ditch	2690			?	0
2688	P6	fill	ditch	2690			?	0
2689	P6	fill	ditch	2690			?	0
2690	P6	cut	ditch	2690	2687, 2688, 2689	2686	?	0
2691	P6	cut	ditch	2691	2692	2677	Roman	4
2692	P6	fill	ditch	2691			Roman	4
2693	P6	cut	gully	2693	2694	2592	Roman	4
2694	P6	fill	gully	2693			Roman	4
2695	P6	cut	ditch	2695	2696	2590	Roman	4
2696	P6	fill	ditch	2695			Roman	4
2697	P6	cut	ditch	2697	2698, 2702	561	Roman	4
2698	P6	fill	ditch	2697			Roman	4
2699	P6	fill	ditch	2697			Roman	4
2700	P6	fill	ditch	2697			Roman	4
2701	P6	fill	ditch	2697			Roman	4



Context	Area	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Filled By	Master Number	Date Range	Period
2702	P6	fill	ditch	2697			Roman	4
2703	P5	fill	pit	2619	2681, 2682, 2683, 2684		IA	3
2704	P6	cut	ditch	2704	2705	2590	Roman	4
2705	P6	fill	ditch	2704			Roman	4
2706	P6	cut	ditch	2706	2707	2588	Roman	4
2707	P6	fill	ditch	2706			Roman	4
2708	P6	cut	ditch	2708	2709, 2742, 2743, 2744	561	Roman	4
2709	P6	fill	ditch	2708			Roman	4
2710	P6	cut	pit	2710	2711		?	0
2711	P6	fill	pit	2710			?	0
2712	P6	cut	ditch	2712	2713, 2714	561	Roman	4
2713	P6	fill	ditch	2712			Roman	4
2714	P6	fill	ditch	2712			Roman	4
2715	P6	cut	ditch	2715	2716	2590	Roman	4
2716	P6	fill	ditch	2715			Roman	4
2717	P6	cut	ditch	2717	2718	2590	Roman	4
2718	P6	fill	ditch	2717			Roman	4
2719	P6	fill	ditch	2721	2685, 2687		?	0
2720	P6	fill	ditch	2721			?	0
2721	P6	cut	ditch	2721	2719, 2720	2686	?	0
2722	P6	fill	ditch	2723			?	0
2723	P6	cut	ditch	2723	2722	2686	?	0
2724	P6	cut	pit	2724	2725		IA	3
2725	P6	fill	pit	2724			IA	3
2726	P6	cut	gully	2726	2727		?	0
2727	P6	fill	gully	2726			?	0
2728	P6	cut	ditch	2728	2729		Roman	4
2729	P9	fill	ditch	2728			Roman	4
2730	P6	cut	ditch	2730	2731		?	0
2731	P6	fill	ditch	2730			?	0
2732	P6	cut	pit	2732	2733		IA	3
2733	P6	fill	pit	2732			IA	3
2734	P6	cut	pit	2734	2735		?	0
2735	P6	fill	pit	2734			?	0
2736	P6	cut	pit	2736	2737		IA	3
2737	P6	fill	pit	2736			IA	3
2738	P6	fill	ditch	2739			Roman	4
2739	P6	cut	ditch	2739	2738		Roman	4
2740	P6	fill	ditch	2741			Roman	4
2741	P6	cut	ditch	2741	2740	561	Roman	4
2742	P6	fill	ditch	2708			Roman	4
2743	P6	fill	ditch	2708			Roman	4
2744	P6	fill	ditch	2708			Roman	4
2745	P6	fill	ditch	2747			?	0
2746	P6	fill	ditch	2747			?	0
2747	P6	cut	ditch	2747	2745, 2746	2686	?	0
2748	P6	fill	ditch	2750			?	0
2749	P6	fill	ditch	2750			?	0
2750	P6	cut	ditch	2750	2748, 2749	2686	?	0
2751	P5	cut	post hole	2751	2752		IA	3
2752	P5	fill	post hole	2751			IA	3
2753	P5	cut	post hole	2753	2754		IA	3
2754	P5	fill	post hole	2753			IA	3
2755	P5	cut	post hole	2755	2756		IA	3
2756	P5	fill	post hole	2755			IA	3
2757	P5	cut	post hole	2757	2758		IA	3
2758	P5	fill	post hole	2757			IA	3
2759	P5	cut	post hole	2759	2760		IA	3
2760	P5	fill	post hole	2759			IA	3
2761	P5	fill	pit	2762			IA	3
2762	P5	cut	pit	2762	2761		IA	3
2763	P5	cut	pit	2763	2764		IA	3
2764	P5	fill	pit	2763			IA	3
2765	P5	cut	post hole	2765	2766		IA	3
2766	P5	fill	post hole	2765			IA	3

Context	Area	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Filled By	Master Number	Date Range	Period
2767	P5	cut	pit	2767	2768		M. Neo	1.2
2768	P5	fill	pit	2767			M. Neo	1.2
2769	P5	cut	post hole	2769	2770		IA	3
2770	P5	fill	post hole	2769			IA	3
2771	P5	cut	post hole	2771	2772		IA	3
2772	P5	fill	post hole	2771			IA	3
2773	P5	cut	post hole	2773	2774		IA	3
2774	P5	fill	post hole	2773			IA	3
2775	P5	cut	post hole	2775	2776		IA	3
2776	P5	fill	post hole	2775			IA	3
2777	P5	cut	pit	2777	2778, 2779		IA	3
2778	P5	fill	pit	2777			IA	3
2779	P5	fill	pit	2777			IA	3
2780	P5	cut	post hole	2780	2781		IA	3
2781	P5	fill	post hole	2780			IA	3
2782	P5	cut	gully	2782	2783	2782	IA	3
2783	P5	fill	gully	2782			IA	3
2784	P5	cut	pit	2784	2785		IA	3
2785	P5	fill	pit	2784			IA	3
2786	P5	cut	post hole	2786	2787		IA	3
2787	P5	fill	post hole	2786			IA	3
2788	P5	cut	post hole	2788	2789		IA	3
2789	P5	fill	post hole	2788			IA	3
2790	P5	cut	pit	2790	2791		IA	3
2791	P5	fill	pit	2790			IA	3
2792	P5	cut	ring gully	2792	2793	2782	IA	3
2793	P5	fill	ring gully	2792			IA	3
2794	P5	cut	ring gully	2794	2795	2782	IA	3
2795	P5	fill	ring gully	2794			IA	3
2796	P5	cut	pit	2796	2797		IA	3
2797	P5	fill	pit	2796			IA	3
2798	P5	cut	gully	2798	2799		IA	3
2799	P5	fill	gully	2798			IA	3
2800	P5	fill	pit	2802			IA	3
2801	P5	fill	pit	2802			IA	3
2802	P5	cut	pit	2802	2800, 2801, 3240		IA	3
2803	P5	cut	post hole	2803	2804, 2805, 2806		IA	3
2804	P5	fill	post hole	2803			IA	3
2805	P5	fill	post hole	2803			IA	3
2806	P5	fill	post hole	2806			IA	3
2807	P5	cut	post hole	2807	2808		IA	3
2808	P5	fill	post hole	2707			IA	3
2809	P5	cut	post hole	2809	2810		IA	3
2810	P5	cut	post hole	2809			IA	3
2811	P5	cut	post hole	2811	2812		IA	3
2812	P5	fill	post hole	2811			IA	3
2813	P5	cut	post hole	2813	2814		IA	3
2814	P5	fill	post hole	2813			IA	3
2815	P5	cut	post hole	2815	2816		IA	3
2816	P5	fill	post hole	2815			IA	3
2817	P5	cut	pit	2817	2818		IA	3
2818	P5	fill	pit	2817			IA	3
2819	P5	cut	post hole	2819	2820		IA	3
2820	P5	fill	post hole	2819			IA	3
2821	P5	cut	post hole	2821	2822		IA	3
2822	P5	fill	post hole	2821			IA	3
2823	P5	cut	post hole	2823	2824		IA	3
2824	P5	fill	post hole	2823			IA	3
2825	P5	cut	post hole	2825	2826		IA	3
2826	P5	fill	post hole	2825			IA	3
2827	P5	cut	pit	2827	2828		IA	3
2828	P5	fill	pit	2827			IA	3
2829	P5	cut	pit	2829	2830		IA	3
2830	P5	cut	pit	2829			IA	3
2831	P5	cut	pit	2831	2832		IA	3

Context	Area	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Filled By	Master Number	Date Range	Period
2832	P5	fill	pit	2831			IA	3
2833	P5	cut	post hole	2833	2834		IA	3
2834	P5	fill	post hole	2833			IA	3
2835	P5	cut	pit	2835	2836, 2837, 2838		IA	3
2836	P5	fill	pit	2835			IA	3
2837	P5	fill	pit	2835			IA	3
2838	P5	fill	pit	2835			IA	3
2839	P5	cut	pit	2839	2840		IA	3
2840	P5	fill	pit	2839			IA	3
2841	P5	cut	pit	2841	2842		L. Neo	1.3
2842	P5	fill	pit	2841			L. Neo	1.3
2843	P5	cut	pit	2843	2844		IA	3
2844	P5	fill	pit	2843			IA	3
2845	P5	cut	pit	2845	2846		IA	3
2846	P5	fill	pit	2845			IA	3
2847	P5	cut	pit	2847	2848		M. Neo	1.2
2848	P5	fill	pit	2847			M. Neo	1.2
2849	P5	cut	post hole	2849	2850		IA	3
2850	P5	fill	post hole	2849			IA	3
2851	P5	cut	post hole	2851	2852		IA	3
2852	P5	fill	post hole	2851			IA	3
2853	P5	cut	pit	2853	2854		M. Neo	1.2
2854	P5	fill	pit	2853			M. Neo	1.2
2855	P5	cut	post hole	2855	2856		IA	3
2856	P5	fill	post hole	2855			IA	3
2857	P5	cut	post hole	2857	2858		IA	3
2858	P5	fill	post hole	2857			IA	3
2859	P5	cut	post hole	2859	2860		IA	3
2860	P5	fill	post hole	2859			IA	3
2861	P5	cut	post hole	2861	2862		IA	3
2862	P5	fill	post hole	2861			IA	3
2863	P6	cut	pit	2863	2864		IA	3
2864	P6	fill	pit	2863			IA	3
2865	P6	cut	pit	2865	2866		IA	3
2866	P6	fill	pit	2865			IA	3
2867	P6	cut	pit	2867	2868		IA	3
2868	P6	fill	pit	2867		0	IA	3
2869	P6	cut	pit	2869	2870	0	IA	3
2870	P6	fill	pit	2869		0	IA	3
2871	P6	cut	pit	2871	2872	0	IA	3
2872	P6	fill	pit	2871		0	IA	3
2873	P5	cut	post hole	2873	2874	0	IA	3
2874	P5	fill	post hole	2873		0	IA	3
2875	P5	cut	pit	2875	2876, 2877	0	IA	3
2876	P5	fill	pit	2875		0	IA	3
2877	P5	fill	pit	2875		0	IA	3
2878	P5	cut	Ring gully	2878	2879	2782	IA	3
2879	P5	fill	ring gully	2878		0	IA	3
2880	P5	cut	ring gully	2880	2881	2782	IA	3
2881	P5	fill	ring gully	2880		0	IA	3
2882	P5	cut	post hole	2882	2883	0	IA	3
2883	P5	fill	post hole	2882		0	IA	3
2884	P5	cut	pit	2884	2885	0	IA	3
2885	P5	fill	pit	2884		0	IA	3
2886	P5	cut	gully	2886	2887	2886	BA	2
2887	P5	fill	gully	2886		0	BA	2
2888	P5	cut	pit	2888	2903, 2904, 2905, 2906, 2907, 2908, 2909	0	IA	3
2889	P6	cut	post hole	2889	2890	0	IA	3
2890	P6	fill	post hole	2889		0	IA	3
2891	P6	cut	post hole	2891	2892	0	IA	3
2892	P6	fill	post hole	2891		0	IA	3
2893	P6	cut	post hole	2893	2864	0	IA	3
2894	P6	fill	post hole	2893		0	IA	3
2895	P6	cut	post hole	2895	2896	0	IA	3

Context	Area	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Filled By	Master Number	Date Range	Period
2896	P6	fill	post hole	2895		0	IA	3
2897	P5	cut	post hole	2897	2898	0	IA	3
2898	P5	fill	post hole	2897	2898	0	IA	3
2899	P5	cut	pit	2899	2900, 2901, 2902	0	IA	3
2900	P5	fill	pit	2899		0	IA	3
2901	P5	fill	pit	2899		0	IA	3
2902	P5	fill	pit	2899		0	IA	3
2903	P5	fill	pit	2888		0	IA	3
2904	P5	fill	pit	2888		0	IA	3
2905	P5	fill	pit	2888		0	IA	3
2906	P5	fill	pit	2888		0	IA	3
2907	P5	fill	pit	2888		0	IA	3
2908	P5	fill	pit	2888		0	IA	3
2909	P5	fill	pit	2888		0	IA	3
2910	P6	cut	pit	2910	2911	0	EBA	2.1
2911	P6	fill	pit	2910		0	EBA	2.1
2912	P6	cut	post hole	2912	2913	0	IA	3
2913	P6	fill	post hole	2912		0	IA	3
2914	P5	cut	gully	2914	2915	2914	BA	2
2915	P5	fill	gully	2914		0	BA	2
2916	P5	cut	pit	2916	2917, 2918, 2919	0	IA	3
2917	P5	fill	pit	2916			IA	3
2918	P5	fill	pit	2916			IA	3
2919	P6	fill	pit	2916			IA	3
2920	P6	cut	post hole	2820	2921, 2939		IA	3
2921	P6	fill	post hole	2920			IA	3
2922	P5	cut	gully	2922	2923	2922	IA	3
2923	P5	fill	gully	2922			IA	3
2924	P5	cut	post hole	2924	2925, 2926		IA	3
2925	P5	fill	post hole	2924			IA	3
2926	P5	fill	post hole	2924			IA	3
2927	P6	cut	post hole	2927	2928		IA	3
2928	P6	fill	post hole	2927			IA	3
2929	P6	cut	post hole	2929	2930		IA	3
2930	P6	fill	post hole	2929			IA	3
2931	P6	cut	post hole	2931	2932		IA	3
2932	P6	fill	post hole	2931			IA	3
2933	P6	cut	post hole	2933	2934		IA	3
2934	P6	fill	post hole	2933			IA	3
2935	P6	cut	post hole	2935	2936		IA	3
2936	P6	fill	post hole	2912			IA	3
2937	P6	cut	post hole	2938			IA	3
2938	P6	fill	post hole	2937			IA	3
2939	P6	fill	post hole	2920			IA	3
2940	P5	cut	pit	2940	2941, 2942		IA	3
2941	P5	fill	pit	2940			IA	3
2942	P5	fill	pit	2940			IA	3
2943	P5	cut	pit	2943	2944		IA	3
2944	P5	fill	pit	2943			IA	3
2945	P5	cut	pit	2945	2946		IA	3
2946	P5	fill	pit	2945			IA	3
2947	P5	cut	pit	2947	2948		IA	3
2948	P5	fill	pit	2947			IA	3
2949	P5	cut	gully	2949	2950	2914	BA	2
2950	P5	fill	gully	2949			BA	2
2951	P6	cut	post hole	2941	2952		IA	3
2952	P6	fill	post hole	2951			IA	3
2953	P6	cut	gully	2953	2954	2953	BA	2
2954	P6	fill	gully	2953			BA	2
2955	P6	cut	ditch	2955	2956	3023	BA	2
2956	P6	fill	ditch	2955			BA	2
2957	P5	cut	pit	2957	2958		IA	3
2958	P5	fill	pit	2957			IA	3
2959	P5	cut	pit	2959	2960		IA	3
2960	P5	fill	pit	2959			IA	3

Context	Area	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Filled By	Master Number	Date Range	Period
2961	P5	cut	pit	2961	2962, 2963		IA	3
2962	P5	fill	pit	2961			IA	3
2963	P5	fill	pit	2961			IA	3
2964	P5	cut	pit	2964	2965		IA	3
2965	P5	fill	pit	2964			IA	3
2966	P5	cut	pit	2966	2967		IA	3
2967	P5	fill	pit	2966			IA	3
2968	P5	cut	furrow	2968	2969		post-med	6
2969	P5	fill	furrow	2968			post-med	6
2970	P5	cut	gully	2970	2971	2922	IA	3
2971	P5	fill	gully	2970			IA	3
2972	P6	cut	pit	2972	2973		IA	3
2973	P6	fill	pit	2972			IA	3
2974	P5	cut	post hole	2974	2975		IA	3
2975	P5	fill	post hole	2974			IA	3
2976	P6	cut	gully	2976	2977	2953	BA	2
2977	P6	fill	gully	2976			BA	2
2978	P6	cut	post hole	2978	2979		EBA	2.2
2979	P6	fill	post hole	2978			EBA	2.2
2980	P6	cut	post hole	2980	2981		IA	3
2981	P6	fill	post hole	2980			IA	3
2982	P6	cut	post hole	2982	2983		IA	3
2983	P6	fill	post hole	2982			IA	3
2984	P6	cut	post hole	2984	2985		IA	3
2985	P6	fill	post hole	2984			IA	3
2986	P6	cut	post hole	2986	2987		IA	3
2987	P6	fill	post hole	2986			IA	3
2988	P6	cut	post hole	2988	2989		IA	3
2989	P6	fill	post hole	2988			IA	3
2990	P6	cut	post hole	2990	2991		IA	3
2991	P6	fill	post hole	2990			IA	3
2992	P6	cut	post hole	2992	2993		IA	3
2993	P6	fill	post hole	2992			IA	3
2994	P6	cut	post hole	2994	2995		IA	3
2995	P6	fill	post hole	2994			IA	3
2996	P6	cut	post hole	2997	2997		IA	3
2997	P6	fill	post hole	2996			IA	3
2998	P6	cut	post hole	2998	2999		IA	3
2999	P6	fill	post hole	2998			IA	3
3000	P6	cut	post hole	3000	3001		IA	3
3001	P6	fill	post hole	3000			IA	3
3002	P6	cut	post hole	3002	3003		IA	3
3003	P6	fill	post hole	3002			IA	3
3004	P6	cut	post hole	3004	3005		IA	3
3005	P6	fill	post hole	3004			IA	3
3006	P6	cut	post hole	3006	3007		IA	3
3007	P6	fill	post hole	3006			IA	3
3008	P6	cut	post hole	3009	3009		IA	3
3009	P6	fill	post hole	3008			IA	3
3010	P6	cut	post hole	3011	3011		IA	3
3011	P6	fill	post hole	3010			IA	3
3012	P6	cut	post hole	3012	3013		IA	3
3013	P6	fill	post hole	3012			IA	3
3014	P6	cut	post hole	3014	3015		IA	3
3015	P6	fill	post hole	3014			IA	3
3016	P5	cut	pit	3016	3017		E/MBA	2
3017	P5	fill	pit	3016			E/MBA	2
3018	P6	fill	pit	3020			IA	3
3019	P6	fill	pit	3020			IA	3
3020	P6	cut	pit	3020	3018, 3019		IA	3
3021	P5	cut	pit	3021	3022		M. Neo	1
3022	P5	fill	pit	3021			M. Neo	1
3023	P6	cut	ditch	3023	3024	3023	BA	2
3024	P6	fill	ditch	3023			BA	2
3025	P5	cut	post hole	3025	3026		IA	3

Context	Area	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Filled By	Master Number	Date Range	Period
3026	P5	fill	post hole	3025			IA	3
3027	P5	cut	post hole	3027	3028		IA	3
3028	P5	fill	post hole	3027			IA	3
3029	P6	cut	pit	3029	3030		IA	3
3030	P6	fill	pit	3029			IA	3
3031	P6	cut	pit	3031	3032		IA	3
3032	P6	fill	pit	3031			IA	3
3033	P6	cut	pit	3033	3034		IA	3
3034	P6	fill	pit	3033			IA	3
3035	P6	cut	pit	3035	3036		IA	3
3036	P6	fill	pit	3035			IA	3
3037	P5	cut	ditch	3037	3038, 3042	2506	AS	5
3038	P5	fill	ditch	3037			AS	5
3039	P5	cut	pit	3039	3040		IA	3
3040	P5	fill	pit	3039			IA	3
3042	P5	fill	ditch	3037			AS	5
3043	P5	cut	furrow	3043	3044		post-med	6
3044	P5	fill	furrow	3043			post-med	6
3045	P5	cut	gully	3045	3046	2953	BA	2
3046	P5	fill	gully	3045			BA	2
3047	P5	cut	gully	3047	3048	2953	BA	2
3048	P5	fill	gully	3047			BA	2
3049	P5	cut	pit	3049	3050		IA	3
3050	P5	fill	pit	3049			IA	3
3051	P6	cut	pit	3051	3052		IA	3
3052	P6	fill	pit	3051			IA	3
3053	P6	cut	pit	3053	3054, 3055		EBA	2
3054	P6	fill	pit	3053			EBA	2
3055	P6	fill	pit	3053			EBA	2
3056	P6	cut	pit	3056	3057		IA	3
3057	P6	fill	pit	3056			IA	3
3058	P6	cut	gully	3058	3059	2953	BA	2
3059	P6	fill	gully	3058			BA	2
3060	P5	cut	post hole	3060	3061		IA	3
3061	P5	fill	post hole	3060			IA	3
3062	P5	cut	post hole	3062	3063		IA	3
3063	P5	fill	post hole	3062			IA	3
3064	P6	cut	pit	3064	3065		IA	3
3065	P6	fill	pit	3064			IA	3
3066	P6	cut	pit	3066	3067		IA	3
3067	P6	fill	pit	3066			IA	3
3068	P6	cut	pit	3068	3069		IA	3
3069	P6	fill	pit	3068			IA	3
3070	P5	fill	post hole	3071			IA	3
3071	P5	cut	post hole	3071	3070		IA	3
3072	P5	fill	pit	3074			IA	3
3073	P5	fill	pit	3074			IA	3
3074	P5	cut	pit	3074	3072, 3073		IA	3
3075	P5	fill	pit	3078			IA	3
3076	P5	fill	pit	3078			IA	3
3077	P5	fill	pit	3078			IA	3
3078	P5	cut	pit	3078	3075, 3076, 3077		IA	3
3079	P6	cut	pit	3079	3080		IA	3
3080	P6	fill	pit	3079			IA	3
3081	P6	cut	pit	3081	3082		IA	3
3082	P6	fill	pit	3081			IA	3
3083	P6	cut	pit	3083	3084		IA	3
3084	P6	fill	pit	3083			IA	3
3085	P6	cut	pit	3085	3086		IA	3
3086	P6	fill	pit	3085			IA	3
3087	P6	cut	pit	3087	3088		IA	3
3088	P6	fill	pit	3087			IA	3
3089	P6	cut	pit	3089	3090		IA	3
3090	P6	fill	pit	3089			IA	3
3091	P6	cut	pit	3091	3092		IA	3

Context	Area	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Filled By	Master Number	Date Range	Period
3092	P6	fill	pit	3091			IA	3
3093	P6	cut	pit	3093	3094		IA	3
3094	P6	fill	pit	3093			IA	3
3095	P6	cut	post hole	3095	3096		IA	3
3096	P6	fill	post hole	3095			IA	3
3097	P5	cut	gully	3097	3098	2953	IA	3
3098	P5	fill	gully	3097			IA	3
3099	P6	cut	pit	3099	3100		IA	3
3100	P6	fill	pit	3099			IA	3
3101	P6	cut	pit	3101	3102, 3103		IA	3
3102	P6	fill	pit	3101			IA	3
3103	P6	fill	pit	3101			IA	3
3104	P5	cut	pit	3104	3105-3108		IA	3
3105	P5	fill	pit	3104			IA	3
3106	P5	fill	pit	3104			IA	3
3107	P5	fill	pit	3104			IA	3
3108	P5	fill	pit	3104			IA	3
3109	P5	cut	pit	3108	3110-3115		IA	3
3110	P5	fill	pit	3109			IA	3
3111	P5	fill	pit	3109			IA	3
3112	P5	fill	pit	3109			IA	3
3113	P5	fill	pit	3109			IA	3
3114	P5	fill	pit	3109			IA	3
3115	P5	fill	pit	3109			IA	3
3116	P5	cut	post hole	3116	3117		IA	3
3117	P5	fill	post hole	3116			IA	3
3118	P5	cut	pit	3118	3119		L. Neo	1
3119	P5	fill	pit	3118			L. Neo	1
3120	P6	cut	pit	3120	3121		IA	3
3121	P6	fill	pit	3120			IA	3
3122	P6	cut	pit	3122	3123		IA	3
3123	P6	fill	pit	3122			IA	3
3124	P6	cut	pit	3124	3125		IA	3
3125	P6	fill	pit	3124			IA	3
3126	P6	cut	gully	3126	3127	2953	BA	2
3127	P6	fill	gully	3126			BA	2
3128	P5	cut	ditch	3128	3129	3128	AS	5
3129	P5	fill	ditch	3128			AS	5
3130	P5	cut	post hole	3130	3131		?AS	5
3131	P5	fill	post hole	3130			?AS	5
3132	P6	cut	pit	3132	3133, 3152		IA	3
3133	P6	fill	pit	3132			IA	3
3134	P6	cut	pit	3134	3135-3142		IA	3
3135	P6	fill	pit	3134			IA	3
3136	P6	fill	pit	3134			IA	3
3137	P6	fill	pit	3134			IA	3
3138	P6	fill	pit	3134			IA	3
3139	P6	fill	pit	3134			IA	3
3140	P6	fill	pit	3134			IA	3
3141	P6	fill	pit	3134			IA	3
3142	P6	fill	pit	3134			IA	3
3144	P6	cut	pit	3144	3145		IA	3
3145	P6	fill	pit	3144			IA	3
3146	P6	cut	pit	3146	3147		IA	3
3147	P6	fill	pit	3146			IA	3
3148	P6	cut	post hole	3148	3149		IA	3
3149	P6	fill	post hole	3148			IA	3
3150	P6	cut	pit	3150	3151		IA	3
3151	P6	fill	pit	3150			IA	3
3152	P6	fill	pit	3132			IA	3
3153	P5	cut	pit	3153	2684		IA	3
3154	P5	cut	tree throw	3154	3155, 3156			0
3155	P5	fill	tree throw	3154				0
3156	P5	fill	tree throw	3154				0
3157	P6	cut	ditch	3157	3158	3023	BA	2

Context	Area	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Filled By	Master Number	Date Range	Period
3158	P6	fill	ditch	3157			BA	2
3159	P6	cut	pit	3159	3160		IA	3
3160	P6	fill	pit	3159			IA	3
3161	P5	cut	ditch	3161	3162	2506	AS	5
3162	P5	fill	ditch	3161			AS	5
3163	P6	cut	pit	3163	3164, 3165		IA	3
3164	P6	fill	pit	3163			IA	3
3165	P6	fill	pit	3163			IA	3
3166	P6	cut	gully	3166	3167	1684	BA	2
3167	P6	fill	gully	3166			BA	2
3168	P6	cut	gully	3168	3169	1684	BA	2
3169	P6	fill	gully	3168			BA	2
3170	P6	cut	gully	3170	3171	1684	BA	2
3171	P6	fill	gully	3170			BA	2
3172	P6	cut	gully	3172	3173	1684	BA	2
3173	P6	fill	gully	3172			BA	2
3174	P6	cut	gully	3174	3175	1684	BA	2
3175	P6	fill	gully	3174			BA	2
3176	P6	cut	pit	3176	3177		IA	3
3177	P6	fill	pit	3176			IA	3
3178	P6	cut	pit	3178	3179		IA	3
3179	P6	fill	pit	3178			IA	3
3180	P6	cut	pit	3180	3181		IA	3
3181	P6	fill	pit	3180			IA	3
3182	P6	cut	pit	3182	3183, 3184, 3185, 3186, 3187, 3188, 3189		IA	3
3183	P6	fill	pit	3182			IA	3
3184	P6	fill	pit	3182			IA	3
3185	P6	fill	pit	3182			IA	3
3186	P6	fill	pit	3182			IA	3
3187	P6	fill	pit	3182			IA	3
3188	P6	fill	pit	3182			IA	3
3189	P6	fill	pit	3182			IA	3
3190	P6	cut	ditch	3190	3191, 3192, 3193	3190	AS	5
3191	P6	fill	ditch	3190			AS	5
3192	P6	fill	ditch	3190			AS	5
3193	P6	fill	ditch	3190			AS	5
3194	P6	cut	ditch	3194	3195	3023	BA	2
3195	P6	fill	ditch	3194			BA	2
3196	P6	cut	pit	3196	3197		IA	3
3197	P6	fill	pit	3196			IA	3
3198	P6	cut	pit	3198	3199		IA	3
3199	P6	fill	pit	3198			IA	3
3200	P6	cut	pit	3200	3201,3202		IA	3
3201	P6	fill	pit	3200			IA	3
3202	P6	fill	pit	3200			IA	3
3203	P5	cut	pit	3203	3204		IA	3
3204	P5	fill	pit	3203			IA	3
3205	P5	cut	post hole	3205	3206		AS	5
3206	P5	fill	post hole	3205			AS	5
3207	P5	cut	post hole	3207	3208		AS	5
3208	P5	fill	post hole	3207			AS	5
3209	P6	cut	ditch	3209	3210, 3211	3190	AS	5
3210	P6	fill	ditch	3209			AS	5
3211	P6	fill	ditch	3209			AS	5
3212	P5	cut	pit	3212	3213		IA	3
3213	P5	fill	pit	3212			IA	3
3214	P5	cut	pit	3214	3215		IA	3
3215	P5	fill	pit	3214			IA	3
3216	P6	cut	ditch	3216	3217	3023	BA	2
3217	P6	fill	ditch	3216			BA	2
3218	P6	cut	gully	3218	3219	1684	BA	2
3219	P6	fill	gully	3218			BA	2
3220	P6	cut	gully	3220	3221	1684	BA	2
3221	P6	fill	gully	3220			BA	2



Context	Area	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Filled By	Master Number	Date Range	Period
3222	P6	cut	gully	3222	3223	1684	BA	2
3223	P6	fill	gully	3222			BA	2
3224	P6	cut	gully	3223	3225	1684	BA	2
3225	P6	fill	gully	3224			BA	2
3226	P6	cut	ditch	3226	3227, 3253	3190	AS	5
3227	P6	fill	ditch	3226			AS	5
3228	P6	cut	ditch	3228	3229		AS	5
3229	P6	fill	ditch	3228			AS	5
3230	P5	cut	pit	3230	3231, 3232, 3233, 3234, 3235, 3236, 3237, 3238, 3239, 3332		IA	3
3231	P5	fill	pit	3230			IA	3
3232	P5	fill	pit	3230			IA	3
3233	P5	fill	pit	3230			IA	3
3234	P5	fill	pit	3230			IA	3
3235	P5	fill	pit	3230			IA	3
3236	P5	fill	pit	3230			IA	3
3237	P5	fill	pit	3230			IA	3
3238	P5	fill	pit	3230			IA	3
3239	P5	fill	pit	3230			IA	3
3240	P5	fill	pit	2802			IA	3
3241	P6	fill	post hole	3243			IA	3
3242	P6	fill	post hole	3243			IA	3
3243	P6	cut	post hole	3243	3241, 3242		IA	3
3244	P6	fill	post hole	3245			IA	3
3245	P6	cut	post hole	3245	3244		IA	3
3246	P6	fill	post hole	3247			IA	3
3247	P6	cut	post hole	3247	3246		IA	3
3248	P6	cut	ditch	3248	3249, 3250	3190	AS	5
3249	P6	fill	ditch	3248			AS	5
3250	P6	fill	ditch	3248			AS	5
3251	P6	cut	ditch	3251	3252	3023	BA	2
3252	P6	fill	ditch	3251			BA	2
3253	P6	fill	ditch	3226			AS	5
3254	P6	cut	ditch	3254	3255, 3258	3190	AS	5
3255	P6	fill	ditch	3254			AS	5
3256	P6	fill	ditch	3254			AS	5
3257	P6	fill	ditch	3254			AS	5
3258	P6	fill	ditch	3254			AS	5
3259	P6	cut	ditch	3259	3260, 3261		AS	5
3260	P6	fill	ditch	3259			AS	5
3261	P6	fill	ditch	3259			AS	5
3262	P6	cut	ditch	3262	3263, 3264	3190	AS	5
3263	P6	fill	ditch	3262			AS	5
3264	P6	fill	ditch	3262			AS	5
3265	P5	cut	pit	3265	3266, 3283		IA	3
3266	P5	fill	pit	3565			IA	3
3267	P6	cut	gully	3267	3268	1684	BA	2
3268	P6	fill	gully	3267			BA	2
3269	P6	cut	gully	3269	3270	1684	BA	2
3270	P6	fill	gully	3269			BA	2
3271	P6	cut	gully	3271	3272, 3273	1684	BA	2
3272	P6	fill	gully	3271			BA	2
3273	P6	fill	gully	3271			BA	2
3274	P6	cut	ditch	3274	3275	3190	AS	5
3275	P6	fill	ditch	3274			AS	5
3276	P6	cut	ditch	3276	3277	3190	AS	5
3277	P6	fill	ditch	3276			AS	5
3278	P6	cut	tree throw	3278	3279, 3282, 3284			0
3279	P5	fill	tree throw	3278				0
3280	P5	fill	tree throw	3278				0
3281	P5	fill	tree throw	3278				0
3282	P5	fill	tree throw	3278				0
3283	P5	fill	pit	3265			IA	3
3284	P5	fill	tree throw	3278				0
3285	P6	cut	pit	3285	3286		IA	3

Context	Area	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Filled By	Master Number	Date Range	Period
3286	P6	fill	pit	3285			IA	3
3287	P6	cut	pit	3287	3288		IA	3
3288	P6	fill	pit	3287			IA	3
3289	P6	cut	ditch	3289	3290, 3291	3190	AS	5
3290	P6	fill	ditch	3289			AS	5
3291	P6	fill	ditch	3289			AS	5
3292	P6	cut	post hole/pit	3292	3293		IA	3
3293	P6	fill	post hole/post	3292			IA	3
3294	P6	cut	pit	3294	3295		IA	3
3295	P6	fill	pit	3294			IA	3
3296	P5	cut	post hole	3296	3297		IA	3
3297	P5	fill	post hole	3296			IA	3
3298	P6	cut	ditch	3298	3299	3190	AS	5
3299	P6	fill	ditch	3298			AS	5
3300	P5	cut	tree throw	3300	3301, 3302, 3303			0
3301	P5	fill	tree throw	3300				0
3302	P5	fill	tree throw	3300				0
3303	P5	fill	tree throw	3300				0
3304	P5	cut	post hole	3304	3305		IA	3
3305	P5	fill	post hole	3304			IA	3
3306	P6	cut	post hole	3306	3307		IA	3
3307	P6	fill	post hole	3306			IA	3
3308	P6	cut	post hole	3308	3309		IA	3
3309	P6	fill	post hole	3308			IA	3
3310	P6	cut	post hole	3310	3311		IA	3
3311	P6	fill	post hole	3310			IA	3
3312	P6	cut	post hole	3312	3313		IA	3
3313	P6	fill	post hole	3312			IA	3
3314	P6	cut	ditch	3314	3315, 3316	3190	AS	5
3315	P6	fill	ditch	3314			AS	5
3316	P6	fill	ditch	3314			AS	5
3317	P6	cut	ditch	3317	3318, 3319	3190	AS	5
3318	P6	fill	ditch	3317			AS	5
3319	P6	fill	ditch	3317			AS	5
3320	P6	cut	pit	3320	3321		IA	3
3321	P6	fill	pit	3320			IA	3
3322	P6	cut	ditch	3322	3323, 3324, 3325	3190	AS	5
3323	P6	fill	ditch	3322			AS	5
3324	P9	fill	ditch	3322			AS	5
3325	P6	fill	ditch	3322			AS	5
3326	P6	cut	pit	3326	3327		M. Neo	1
3327	P6	fill	pit	3326			M. Neo	1
3328	P5	cut	pit	3328	3329		IA	3
3329	P5	fill	pit	3328			IA	3
3330	P5	cut	pit	3330	3331		IA	3
3331	P5	fill	pit	3330			IA	3
3332	P5	fill	pit	3230			IA	3
3333	P5	cut	gully	3333	3334	286	BA	2
3334	P5	fill	gully	3333			BA	2
3335	P5	cut	post hole	3335	3336		IA	3
3336	P5	fill	post hole	3335			IA	3
3337	P5	cut	tree throw	3337	3338			0
3338	P5	fill	tree throw	3337				0
3339	P5	cut	ditch	3339	3390	2506	AS	5
3340	P5	fill	ditch	3339			AS	5
3341	P5	cut	ditch	3341	3342	3128	AS	5
3342	P5	fill	ditch	3341			AS	5
3343	P6	cut	hedge throw	3343	3344		post-med	6
3344	P6	fill	hedge throw	3343			post-med	6
3345	P6	cut	ditch	3345	3346	3190	AS	5
3346	P6	fill	ditch	3345			AS	5
3347	P6	cut	ditch	3347	3348		AS	5
3348	P6	fill	ditch	3347			AS	5
3349	P6	cut	tree throw	3349	3350			0
3350	P6	fill	tree throw	3349				0

Context	Area	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Filled By	Master Number	Date Range	Period
3351	P6	cut	pit	3351	3352		IA	3
3352	P6	fill	pit	3351			IA	3
3353	P6	cut	ditch	3353	3354	1752	Roman	4
3354	P6	fill	ditch	3353			Roman	4
3355	P6	cut	gully	3355	3356	2592	Roman	4
3356	P6	fill	gully	3355			Roman	4
3357	P6	cut	ditch	3357	3358	1752	Roman	4
3358	P6	fill	ditch	3357			Roman	4
3359	P6	cut	ditch	3359	3360	2590	Roman	4
3360	P6	fill	ditch	3359			Roman	4

## APPENDIX B ARTEFACT ASSESSMENTS

### B.1 Small finds

*By Denis Sami*

#### **Introduction**

B.1.1 A total of 96 metal artefacts, five fragments of glass and 11 items of worked bone were recovered from archaeological features (Table 7). The majority of the artefacts date to the Romano-British period, but Iron Age, Early Anglo-Saxon, medieval and modern objects were also present (Table 8). Summary catalogues for all materials can be found at the end of this appendix (Tables 15-19).

Material	Quantity
Copper alloy (CuA)	22
Iron (Fe)	72
Lead (Pb)	2
Glass	5
Bone	11
<b>Total</b>	<b>112</b>

Table 7: Quantity of finds by material

Spot date	Quantity
Late Iron Age	1
Iron Age/Roman	2
Roman	58
Roman/Anglo Saxon	1
Roman/Early Saxon	1
Roman/medieval	2
Roman/modern	29
Anglo Saxon	1
Early Saxon	2
Early/Middle Saxon	5
Medieval/modern	1
Post-medieval/modern	1
Modern	5
Undatable	3

Table 8: Small finds by spot date

#### **Results**

- B.1.2 Copper-alloy and lead artefacts (Tables 10 and 12), despite being fragmented, are in generally good condition, showing light oxidation and patina, while the iron objects (Table 11) are heavily encrusted and rusted. Worked bone artefacts (Table 14) are fragmented but in overall good condition.
- B.1.3 Finds can be divided into four broad groups: dressing accessories, domestic, building construction and funerary. Given the high number of hobnails the dressing accessories group is the most represented followed by building construction artefacts.
- B.1.4 The majority of small finds were recovered from wells, pits and natural hollows (Table 9), possibly as a result of discard or unintentional loss. The nine hand-forged iron nails found in Roman graves **136** and **141** would suggest the bodies were buried in coffins.

B.1.5 Girdle hangers and small knives are usually associated with female or female/male graves of the Early Anglo-Saxon period. The incomplete girdle hanger (SF60) found in fill 333 of SFB **331** appears to have been intentionally broken, although additional analysis on this is needed to confirm. Small iron knife SF58 (fill 332 of SFB **331**) is an Evison Type 2 blade popular in Early Anglo-Saxon period (Evison 1987, 113-6). There are also four fragmentary bone combs dating to the 5th and 6th centuries, recovered from SFBs **120**, **331** and **746**.

Material	Corn drier	Ditch	Kiln	Grave	Natural hollow	Pit	SFB	Subsoil	Trackway	Water-hole	Well	Total
Copper alloy		3			7	2	3	1	2		4	22
Iron	1	1	1	9	11	18	2			1	28	72
Lead					1						1	2
Glass		1				2	1			1		5
Bone		2				4	5					11
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>112</b>

Table 9: Quantification of small find by feature type

Artefact	Ditch	Natural hollow	Pit	SFB	Subsoil	Trackway	Well	Total
Artefact	1	3			1	1	1	8
Brooch			1					1
Buckle plate				1				1
Button	2							2
Coin		1						1
Cosmetic implement							1	1
Girdle hanger				1				1
Hair pin						1		1
Nail		1						1
Pin		1	1					2
Ring							2	2
Stud		1						1
<b>Total</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>22</b>

Table 10: Copper alloy artefacts by feature type

Artefact	Corn drier	Ditch	Kiln	Grave	Natural hollow	Pit	SFB	Waterhole	Well	Total
Artefact			1		3	2			6	12
Brooch						1				1
Buckle									1	1
Casket mount						1				1
Fitting						1			1	2
Hobnail					1	1			7	9
Knife							1			1
Metal strap					2					2
Nail	1	1		9	4	12	1	1	9	38
Pin									1	1
Ring									1	1
Stud					1					1
Tool									1	1
Weaving hook									1	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>72</b>

Table 11: Iron artefacts by feature type

Artefact	Natural hollow	Well	Total
Artefact	1	1	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>

Table 12: Lead artefacts by feature type

Artefact	Ditch	Pit	SFB	Waterhole	Total
Bead		2			2
Vessel	1		1		2
Window				1	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5</b>

Table 13: Glass artefacts by feature type

Artefact	Ditch	Pit	SFB	Total
Hair pin	1	2		3
Needle			1	1
Pin		1		1
Tool		1		1
Bone comb	1		4	5
<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>11</b>

Table 14: Worked bone artefacts by feature type

### Statement of potential

- B.1.6 The metalwork assemblage, the glass and worked bone have low-level potential. However, when combined with other data from the excavation, these finds contribute to expanding our understanding of the archaeology and support the regional importance of the site.
- B.1.7 A total of 17 artefacts should be illustrated for the publication. The iron objects would also benefit from x-ray analysis following which the post-medieval and modern artefacts could be considered for discard.
- B.1.8 Little work is needed to bring this assemblage to publication standard. Comparisons are needed for the copper-alloy and bone hair pins, the brooch and girdle hanger to build up a coherent small finds narrative.

### Catalogue

SF	Context	Feature	Artefact	Description	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Thickness (mm)	Diam. (mm)	Weight (g)	Spot date
16	198	SFB	buckle plate	A possible fragment of a buckle-plate made of a truncated U shape thin strip of metal with large oval groove	8.9	9.9	0.4		0.2	R/EAS
17	203	ditch	artefact	two fragments of metal strip	21.3	13.9	0.2		2.33	R/mod
35	294	well	ring	A ring made of a strip of metal with rectangular cross-section		8.7	0.8	22.3	2.57	R
55	329	natural hollow	coin	illegible, possibly modern			0.6	18.4	1.17	Pmed/mod
60	333	SFB	girdle hanger	Part of the shaft and the E shaped terminal are preserved. The shaft is decorated with two vertical and parallel rows of punched circles. The E shape base is decorated with a horizontal line followed by two horizontal rows of punched circles and a line. The E shaped base has outward harms each decorated with a vertical row of punched circles. At the base, in line with the two arms and the shaft are three perforated projecting lungs. A little suspension ring is still preserved in the central projection.	40.1	33.1	1.9		13.54	EAS
64	330	natural hollow	artefact	A shapeless fragment					0.06	R/mod

SF	Context	Feature	Artefact	Description	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Thickness (mm)	Diam. (mm)	Weight (g)	Spot date
66	330	natural hollow	artefact	thin shapeless leaf of metal					0.37	Mod
71	436	pit	pin	straight with circular cross-section possibly from a brooch	16.2		0.8		0.18	R
78	469	natural hollow	artefact	a U shape, slightly bent wire with hooked ends	53.2		1.3		1.54	R
79	469	natural hollow	pin	A long straight pin with circular cross-section	16.7			1.2	1.56	R
80	469	natural hollow	nail	short tapering shaft with square cross-section and large circular and convex head. These nails were generally used in furniture or chest making	11.2	25.1	3.1		3.65	R
81	469	natural hollow	stud	circular in cross-section pin (missing) with a large circular doomed head	4.2		0.2	19.3	0.55	R
84	495	well	ring	a ring with horizontal oval cross-section			2.1	26.4	4.55	R
85	534	trackway	artefact	A shapeless flake of metal					0.03	R/mod
86	861	ditch	button	circular, flat small button with missing loop			1.2	12.2	0.2	Mod
87	984	ditch	button	A flat and circular button missing the back loop			1.9	25.2	2.53	Mod
90	1273	pit	brooch	A Late Iron Age to Early Roman Brooch La Tène III Type with part of the pin missing.	64.9	9.8			5.44	LIA
91	2	subsoil	artefact	part of a modern agricultural machinery	64.8	31.1	7.3		51.21	Mod
92	1337	trackway	hair-pin	tapering pin with circular-cross section. The head is decorated with 6 grooves. The slightly S shape of the pin is most likely the result of post-depositional damage	98.7		3.9		6.19	R
95	1314	well	cosmetic implement	A long straight shaft with circular cross-section, tapering at one end and expanding to form a small disc at the opposite end	127.2		2.1		3.83	R
136	1314	well	artefact	a straight pin circular in cross-section with swollen tapering end	31.9			4.6	1.6	R
161	198	SFB	artefact	A shapeless lump of metal					0.08	R/mod

Table 15: Copper alloy catalogue

SF	Context	Feature	Artefact	Description	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Thickness (mm)	Diam. (mm)	Weight (g)	Spot date
1	30	pit	artefact	A very encrusted L shape object	139.4	46.8	16.7			R
2	86	grave	nail	12 nails of different size						R
4	104	well	nail	tapering shaft with flat sub-circular head	44.2	13.9	5.9			R
5	136	grave	nail	14 nails of different size						R
6	136	grave	nail	17 nails of different size						R
7	143	grave	nail	Two hand forged nails	56.9	12.6	4.8			R
8	143	grave	nail	Tapering shaft with flat circular head	46.7	19.2	6.1			R
9	143	grave	nail	Tapering shaft with square cross-section and circular flat head	44.4	14.8	6.5			R
11	162	well	nail	Tapering shaft with square cross-section and flat circular head	70.1	15.4	5.6			R/mod
18	201	pit	nail	two nails with tapering shaft and circular flat head						R
19	212	pit	nail	Tapering shaft with flat sub-circular head	53.3	18.4	9.6			R
20	211	pit	nail	Tapering shaft with flat circular head	51.7	13.4	7.2			R
22	261	well	artefact	A composite tool made of a possible socketed main conical body wrapped with a thin metal leaf. Very encrusted	99.1	39.2				R/mod

SF	Context	Feature	Artefact	Description	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Thickness (mm)	Diam. (mm)	Weight (g)	Spot date
23	261	well	tool	A large socketed hook composed of a circular socket developing into a tapering hook with sub-circular cross section	83.8	48.7	12.5			R
24	261	well	buckle	A very encrusted rectangular plate with a hole on one end. At the opposite end the plate appears to be folded to host an elongated D shape buckle	96.3	30.8	13.8			R
26	269	pit	nail	two nails of different size						Mod
27	283	pit	nail	A possible shat of a nail	57.3		6.2			R/mod
28	283	pit	nail	Tapering shaft with flat circular head	38.4	16.2	4.8			R
29	283	well	nail	Truncated tapering shaft with possibly circular head	31.2		8.8			R/mod
30	283	well	nail	Tapering shaft with square cross-section. Head is missing	37.3		5.8			R/mod
31	283	well	fitting	A tapering shank with rectangular cross-section developing into a circular split socket. Similar to SF 73	100.1	12.3		18.7		R
36	294	well	nail	A possible shot nail with tapering shaft	18.3		2.9			R/mod
37	294	well	artefact	A possible thick strip of metal with a large hole	59.2	44.3	6.5			R
38	294	well	artefact	A fragmented object consisting of a tapering shaft with square cross-section developing into a flat trapezoidal end	37.8	8.2	1.9			R/mod
39	294	well	artefact	A possible folded chest mount (?)	71.3	42.2	25.4			R/mod
49	297	well	ring	A large ring with circular cross-section			6.9	73		R
50	136	grave	nail	Tapering shank with square cross-section and sub-circular head	44.2	18	5.7			R
52	329	natural hollow	nail	4 fragments of nails of different sizes						R/mod
53	329	natural hollow	metal strip	A fragment of metal strip with sub-circular hole	68.5	33.4		3.1		R/mod
57	332	SFB	nail	An incomplete tapering shank with square cross-section of a nail or small fitting missing the tip and the head	40	9.8	5.1			R/AS
58	332	SFB	knife	A small knife with tapering tang with rectangular cross-section splaying into a blade with straight back and possibly slightly curved cutting edge. The tip of the knife is missing	79	12	4			E-MAS
62	330	natural hollow	artefact	A shapeless leaf of metal	44	32.6	1.4			R/mod
63	330	natural hollow	nail	Six fragments of nails of different size						R/mod
67	330	natural hollow	artefact	A long and narrow strip of metal at one end there is a groove crossing the strip from long side to long side	132.1	16.2	4.8			R/mod
69	260	well	artefact	A tool consisting of an oval in cross section socket splaying into a flat curved body	39.0	35	8			R
72	436	pit	nail	two fragments of nails of different sizes						R/mod
73	444	pit	fitting	This hand forged object is composed of a tapering shank with rectangular cross-section developing into a circular split socket	64.5	20.2	7.1			R
74	444	pit	nail	4 fragments of nails of different sizes						R/mod
75	469	natural hollow	artefact	A shapeless leaf of metal	62	48	2.1			R/mod
76	469	natural hollow	metal strip	A fragment of metal strip						R/mod
77	469	natural hollow	nail	18 fragments of nails of different size						R/mod
88	1211	grave	nail	16 fragmented nails of different sizes						R



SF	Context	Feature	Artefact	Description	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Thickness (mm)	Diam. (mm)	Weight (g)	Spot date
89	1233	pit	artefact	A long straight shaft with sub-square cross-section truncated at one end. At one side f the other end was a now incomplete possible loop	161.2		8.3			R
93	1314	well	pin	fragmented part of a straight pin with circular cross-section	42.3			2.9		R
94	1314	well	nail	A tapering shank with square cross-section missing the tip and the head	55.3		6.5			R
96	1370	waterhole	nail	Tapering shank with square cross-section	57.1		8.3			R/mod
99	1649	corn dryer	nail	Tapering shank with square cross-section	42.6		5.8			R
120	3234	pit	brooch	A complete but fragmented annular brooch. The frame is circular in cross section. A tapering pin with possibly a simple flat folded loop			3.1	32.5		R/med
124	86	grave	nail	tapering shank missing tip and head	51.2		6.8			R
125	271	pit	nail	Tapering shank with square cross-section and flat sub-circular head	42.6	14.6	4.5			R/mod
126	283	pit	nail	Tapering shaft with square cross-section. Missing tip and head	31.5		5.1			R/mod
127	1677	pit	nail	A tapering shank with square cross-section and flat sub-circular head. The nail is missing the tip	57.3	14.9	5.5			R/med
128	184	ditch	nail	Tapering shaft with square cross-section. Missing tip and head	52.4		5.4			R/med
129	329	natural hollow	hobnail	Tapering shank with square cross-section and circular convex head	14.4	9.1	2.2			R
130	469	natural hollow	nail	Tapering shank with square cross-section and bent circular flat head	26.5	12.3	2.8			R/mod
131	179	pit	casket mount	Trapezoidal in plan and truncated at the two bases. Two small rivets are encrusted in the oxidation, one in the upper right part and the second in the low felt side of the plate.	66.7	37.4	1.9			R
132	158	firebox	artefact	Three shapeless fragment of metal						R/mod
145	298	well	artefact	A very encrusted object, possibly a strip of metal	98.3	34.8	14.2			R/mod
146	179	pit	hobnail	Bent tapering shank with sub-circular head	18.2	7.3	4.2			R
147	230	well	nail	two fragments of nails of different sizes						R/mod
148	260	well	hobnail	14 incomplete hobnails						R
149	294	well	hobnail	Hobnail with tapering shank and bent tip	13.2	5.2	2.5			R
151	298	well	hobnail	Tapering shaft with sub-circular convex head	10.4	7.3	2.2			R
152	298	well	nail	A thin tapering and slightly curved shank with square cross-section missing both tip and head	29.8		2.9			R
153	308	well	nail	Two nails with tapering shank and flat sub-circular head	29.8	15.3	5.6			R/mod
154	444	pit	nail	A small nail with tapering shank with sub-square cross-section and flat sub-circular head	22	8	2.5			R
155	469	natural hollow	stud	Hand forged stud with tapering shank with square cross-section and conical pointed head	28.2	10.4	3.1			R/mod
156	496	well	weaving hook	A socketed hook formed of a circular in cross-section socket developing into a flat tapering hook	41	6.5	2.1	7.2		R
157	1315	well	hobnail	Two hobnails with short tapering shank and sub-circular convex head	16.8	10.5	4.1			R
158	1592	well	hobnail	two hob nails	12.3	6.5	1.8			R
160	496	well	hobnail	Two hobnails with short tapering shank and sub-circular convex head	7.6	5.6	2			R

SF	Context	Feature	Artefact	Description	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Thickness (mm)	Diam. (mm)	Weight (g)	Spot date
297	150	well	hobnail	11 hobnails with short tapering shank and circular convex head	19.2	10.5	1.8			R

Table 16: Iron catalogue

SF	Context	Feature	Artefact	Description	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Diam. (mm)	Thickness (mm)	Weight (g)	Spot date
40	298	well	artefact	A C shaped object with triangular cross-section and tapering terminals	88.7	18.7	9.9		46.7	R
65	330	natural hollow	artefact	A D shaped sheet of metal	30.1	30.2	1.1		9.74	Med/mod

Table 17: Lead catalogue

SF	Context	Feature	Artefact	Description	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Diam. (mm)	Thickness (mm)	Weight (g)	Spot date
59	332	SFB	vessel	Part of vessel rim	18.9	9.8	4.8		1.22	R
97	1370	waterhole	window	A transparent small fragment					1.34	R
98	1558	pit	bead	A blue annular bead			4.1	9.9	0.52	IA/R
133	1197	ditch	vessel	A transparent small fragment of a rim from a vessel					1.4	R
143	3106	pit	bead	A small cylindrical dark blue or black bead			2.8	4.5	0.08	IA/R

Table 18: Glass catalogue

SF	Context	Feature	Artefact	Description	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Diam. (mm)	Thickness (mm)	Weight (g)	Spot date
10	148	SFB	comb	A ring-and-dot decorated D shape double-sided connecting plate fragment. There are three rivet-holes at a distance of circa 12 mm each. The space between the rivets is decorated with two concentric ring and a dot disposed on a single continuous line. Teeth are coarse at 4-5 per centimetre	38	18.2	2.9			E/MS
12	180	pit	hair-pin	A slightly swollen and tapering at the terminals shaft decorated with a sub-globular head. tapering at the terminals. The tip is missing	81.2			3.3	1.75	R
13	187	ditch	hair-pin	A tapering shaft with circular cross-section. The tip and the head are missing	50.1			3.8	0.87	R
32	283	pit	pin	A slightly tapering small pin or needle with both head and tip missing	32.6			2.2	0.34	R
56	332	SFB	comb	Two fragments of a comb end with indented centre and a rivet hole. It belongs to Riddler-Trzaska-Nartowski A1 typology	16.7	51.3	2.9			EAS
82	485	SFB	comb	24 loose teeth and 14 fragments of a double-sided composite comb connecting plate. The plate is decorated with saltire pattern set in panel bounded by vertical lines	13.1	13.5				E/MS
137	2573	pit	tool	A long bone fragment showing heavy worn and cut marks on the surface and edges. A	75.2	31.4	14.3		20.28	R

SF	Context	Feature	Artefact	Description	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Diam. (mm)	Thickness (mm)	Weight (g)	Spot date
				possible little hole was drilled at one end						
141	225	pit	hair-pin	A tapering shaft with circular cross-section. The head is missing	67.1			6.1	1.74	R
142	485	SFB	needle	A fragmented and perforated head of a large needle	28.5	13.2	4.3		1.09	AS
144	747	SFB	comb	A fragment of a coarse tooth	12.6	2.3				E/MS
159	100	ditch	comb	Part of a possible double-sided composite comb end consisting of three coarse cut teeth	8.1	16.3	2.4			E/MS

Table 19: Worked bone catalogue

## B.2 Metalworking waste

*By Simon Timberlake*

### **Introduction and methodology**

- B.2.1 A total of 2.2kg of iron slag (79 pieces) were recovered from this excavation (Table 20). It is possible that just over a third of the iron slag (38%) may be associated with iron bloomery smelting, but at least 50% of this is certainly from iron smithing; the majority of the ironworking debris most probably being Roman in date. However, some of this slag is likely to be re-deposited or intrusive in nature, thus could have earlier Iron Age origins. The slag was looked at using an illuminated x10 magnifying lens.

### **Results**

- B.2.2 Up to half the assemblage is too fragmentary for it to be properly distinguished between iron smelting and ironworking (smithing) slag, and much of it also cannot be closely dated, yet at least 361g was recovered from a Roman feature. It seems likely that there is also slag here which has been re-deposited, or is intrusive, and as such this may be earlier (Early Iron Age) or later (Anglo-Saxon) in date.
- B.2.3 From several features come distinctive small and dense smithing hearth bases (SHB), a few of them less than 70mm in diameter (context 40, pit **39**; Romano-British; Fig. 5), together with vitrified partially-preserved tuyere-ends with diameters as small as 25mm (context 1667, ditch **561**, cut **1666**; Romano-British; Fig. 5). These compare well with examples of Early Anglo-Saxon ironworking recorded from Bloodmoor Hill, Carlton Colville in Suffolk (See Cowgill in Lucy *et al.* 2008, 151-152).
- B.2.4 Up to 50% of the slag seems likely to come from secondary iron smithing, although almost a third of the remaining slag could be less diagnostic example(s) of iron bloomery (or smelting) slag. This includes some thin platy slag and slag runnel fragments from contexts 40 (pit **39**), 1677-1678 (ditch **561**, cut **1666**) and 1967 (pit **1941**; ?Romano-British; Fig. 5), and a possible vitrified furnace wall (as opposed to vitrified hearth lining) complete with traces of burnt-out stick supports in it from context 2918 (pit **2916**; Iron Age; Fig. 4a-b). However, the potential furnace wall material showed no clear indication of shape, thus no estimate of diameter was possible. There was no trace of any copper alloy metalworking activity.

### **Discussion**

- B.2.5 Approximately 25km north-east of Raunds lay the important Roman iron-producing settlement of Water Newton (Durobrivae) where ores from the Northamptonshire Ironstone were smelted (Scrufer-Kolb 2007). Meanwhile archaeology in the broader hinterland of this town has revealed many smaller ironworking settlements with abundant evidence for iron smelting (Bulwick, Byfield, Wakerley, Weldon, Kings Cliffe, Laxton, Collyweston and Kettering) and for smithing (Ashton, Nassington and Thorplands) (Condrón 1997,13-16). As such it would not be surprising if iron manufacture was taking place at Raunds, although within the confines of the current excavated area this does not appear to have been widespread; this may be explained by the lack of exploitable ore in the vicinity of the site.

B.2.6 The absence of iron smelting at Cranford Business Park, Kettering (Gilmour 2017) matches the similar but slightly ambiguous evidence from Raunds – both sites lie close to the Northamptonshire Ironstone source, but the settlements do not seem closely allied to iron production.

Context	Count	Dimensions (mm)	Weight (g)	Magnet (0-4)	Hearth/SHB diam. (mm)	Category	Smelting/smithing	Comments	Spot date
30	3	20-45	73	0		SSL+SHB	SMITH?	fragmentary *	
38	4	20-40	50	0		SSL	SMITH?	thin broken-up slag from close to tuyere *	
40	14	30-85	849	0	x4 SHB? (70 mm)	SHB + SSL + SC	SMITH + SMELT?	very small and dense SHBs + small slag (tapped?) cake frags	
49	1	55	60	0		SSL	SMITH?	slag close to tuyere *	
54	1	20	4	0		VHL	?	*	
203	2	10-15	6	0		VC		*	
747	7	15-34	82	0		SSL?	SMITH?	fragmentary + non-diagnostic *	AS
759	1	25	9	0		VC +stn	SMITH?	*	
1677	3	25-30	24	0		VC + slag	SMITH?	v weathered SHB frag +VC on tip of tuyere (diameter 25mm?) *	R?
1677	3	22-30	40	0		SSL?	SMELT/SMITH?	dense smithing or poss smelting slag *	R?
1678			297	0		FL (x8) + SC + SSL	SMELT/SMITH?	incl some frags of broken-up thin cakes of smooth tap slag	R?
1778	1	20	8	0		SHB?	SMITH	v small frag broken slag *	?
1967	1	25	7	0		SR	SMELT		
2573	11	10-50	78	0-1	160?	VHL + SHB?	SMITH?	incl frags of shallow hearth base with melted slag on top*	
2575	1	20	7	0		SSL?	SMITH?	poss broken-up small SHB *	
2918	8	15-100	414	0		FL?	SMELT	burnt-out upright stick wattle supports + poss tuyere blast hole	
2918	12	20-75	178	0		VC		amorphous lumps *	
2919	3	12-32	9	1		VC		amorphous lumps *	
3019	1	15	2	0		VHL	SMITH	*	
3201	2	10-15	4	0		VC		amorphous drops *	EIA?

Table 20: Metalworking waste quantification

VHL = vitrified hearth lining; SHB = smithing hearth base; SSL = slag smithing lump; VC = vitrified clay (not necc slag); SR = slag runnel; SC = slag cake; FL = furnace lining; Mag 0-4 = degrees of magnetisation (0 = none; 1 = faint). \* = dispose of

### Conclusion

B.2.7 Ironworking slag is to be expected on the edge of one of the major iron-producing areas of Roman Britain (the Northants Ironstone outcrop), yet only small fragments of iron (bloomery) smelting slag and furnace material were recognized from this site, the majority of it being smithing slag from ironworking carried out on a semi-domestic scale, as was recognized at Cranford Business Park, Kettering (Gilmour 2017).

### Further work

B.2.8 On account of the relatively small amount of iron slag recovered, and the absence of any clear primary context to the metalworking, it seems unlikely that further work on this material will prove useful.

### Retention and disposal

B.2.9 All items provisionally recommended for disposal at this stage have been indicated as such by means of an asterisk (\*) within Table 20.

## B.3 Struck flint

*By Rona Booth*

### **Introduction and methodology**

- B.3.1 A total of 382 worked flints were recovered from the excavations. Of these 34 came from the topsoil, subsoil and un-stratified contexts. A further 30 burnt flints were recovered from all contexts, four of which were worked. All the flints were rapidly scanned and quantified by context and type using a simplified typology as shown in Table 21.
- B.3.2 The flint was thinly distributed across the site with most individual contexts producing between one and three pieces of flint and much of this probably represents residual material. At this stage of analysis there was not enough available data to amalgamate individual contexts further, however, it was noted that one feature produced significantly more flint. This feature, a Neolithic tree throw (**1772**) was located in the north-western corner of the monumental double-ditched enclosure known as Cotton Henge. Including material from fills 1773, 1774, 1777, 1779 and 1782, a total of 109 flints were recovered from this tree throw. The Cotton Henge monument produced 33 worked flints, with 21 coming from interventions excavated into the outer ditch and 12 from the inner ditch. A further five burnt worked pieces were also recovered from the two ditches.

### **Results**

#### **Raw material**

- B.3.3 The raw material is mainly made up of fine grained, translucent or opaque flint which ranges from light brown through to grey and black. Occasional pieces of coarser material also occur.
- B.3.4 Where present, cortex was often thin and abraded but occasionally was thicker and ranged in colour from off white to yellowish brown. It seems likely that most of the raw material was obtained from locally available gravel deposits, although the quality of the raw material is generally good.

#### **Condition**

- B.3.5 The condition of the assemblage is variable. Many of the pieces exhibit use wear and edge damage, although it is notable that the assemblage from tree throw **1772** is in marginally better condition than some of the residual material.
- B.3.6 A small proportion of the flint exhibited either partial or full recortication. This varied between blue-white to an off white but at this stage of analysis there seems to be no chronological or spatial significance to this attribute.

#### **Chronology**

- B.3.7 The assemblage is chronologically mixed and indicates there was activity at the site from at least the Early Neolithic through to the Bronze Age. Some of the later material is of probable later Bronze Age date, as characterised by the presence of thicker, squatter flakes and signs of crude working. The majority of the assemblage though fits

comfortably within a Neolithic framework, with most of the material exhibiting flaking characteristic of Early Neolithic flint working. The occasional piece, such as a large 'horse shoe' scraper from a Neolithic pit in Area P5 (**2767**; Fig. 3) might be later Neolithic and a proportion of the narrower blade-based flakes are potentially Mesolithic, although there is an absence of strongly diagnostic pieces (with the exception of possible cores) from this period to further extrapolate. A kite form of Early Neolithic leaf-shaped arrowhead within the assemblage from tree throw **1772** also supports the slightly later date. At this stage, there is no evidence of material within the flint assemblage to indicate Middle Bronze Age activity.

#### **Retouched pieces and cores**

- B.3.8 A total of 29 retouched pieces were found including the aforementioned leaf-shaped arrowhead. Scrapers are the dominant form of formally retouched items, with different types seemingly represented. These and the more informally retouched items made on flakes and waste debitage are broadly Neolithic to Bronze Age. The cores can be assigned a Late Mesolithic-Early Neolithic date, although further analysis of the cores and retouched items might contribute to a more refined chronology.

#### **Conclusion**

- B.3.9 At this stage of analysis, it appears that much of the assemblage is residual, where surface flints were incorporated into later features. The assemblage retains significance though, as it sits within a landscape which was subject to extensive survey as part of the Raunds Area Project. The monument known as Cotton Henge (the immediate environs of which accounts for nearly half of the flints from these excavations), is located within the densest concentration of flints identified during the Raunds Area Project as part of the field walking survey (Harding & Healy 2008, 117). The monument was also partially excavated previously, once by Humble in 1993 and again by MOLA in 2015 (Chapman 2017). Only a small number of flints (thirty-seven in total from both previous investigations) were found within the ditches of the monument itself, a situation that seems to be reflected in this latest excavation. However, a more significant and coherent assemblage was recovered from tree throw **1772** within the enclosure monument itself and this, along with the flint from the enclosure ditches, is worthy of further analysis. Tree throw holes with deposits of Mesolithic and Early Neolithic flint within their fills in 'ritual' contexts were previously excavated in the Raunds area (Harding & Healy 2008).
- B.3.10 This assemblage, although only of moderate size, provides an opportunity to investigate early prehistoric activity in the immediate environs of Cotton Henge and to place the monument within its broader landscape context. This can be achieved by in part by comparing the tree throw assemblage from within the monument to similar features situated in the Raunds area, which contain deposits of comparable date. The flint from the monument ditches potentially provides the means to compare the material incorporated into the ditch fills with surface and feature finds from field walking and excavation, contributing to our understanding of how these monuments might relate to contemporary activity.

### Further work

#### B.3.11 Recommendations for further work are listed below:

- The catalogue should be updated when full phasing of the site has been carried out and any potentially early prehistoric features with contemporary deposits should be identified
- Material from bulk samples, not available for this assessment, should be added to the catalogue. This is especially relevant for contexts relating to the Cotton Henge monument and tree throw **1772**
- All the flint from the Cotton Henge ditches and tree throw **1772** should be fully analysed and recorded to include technological and metrical data as appropriate
- Any assemblages from early prehistoric features identified during this stage should be similarly recorded
- A limited refitting exercise should be carried out on the assemblage from tree throw **1772** and the Cotton Henge ditches
- The material from the tree throw **1772** and the Cotton Henge ditches should be discussed in relation to the remainder of the assemblage and to that from previous excavations and the assemblage found during field walking for the Raunds Area Project
- A representative sample of up to 5-6 pieces from tree throw **1772**, the monument ditches and any other significant features identified at this second stage should be illustrated for the publication.

Area	Context	Cut	Feature type	Chip	True chip	Irregular Waste	Primary Flake	Secondary Flake	Tertiary Flake	Secondary Blade like	Tertiary Blade Like	Secondary Bladelet	Tertiary Bladelet	Arrowhead	Scraper	Retouched	Core	Other	Total worked	Burnt Flint count
P6	1		topsoil													1			1	
P4	1		topsoil					2	2		3					1	1		9	
P4	2		subsoil					1	1		1		1					1	5	
P3	2		subsoil						1	1	1				1		1		5	1
P5	2		subsoil							1									1	
P4	2		subsoil					1	1	1									3	
P1	81	80	ditch													1			1	
P1	127	121	pit					1											1	
P1	161	159	well								1								1	
P1	164	163	ditch								1								1	
P1	194	193	ditch			1													1	
P1	225	224	pit			9		1											10	
P1	238	237	ditch							1									1	
P1	240	239	ditch						1							1			2	
P1	256	255	ditch			1													1	
P1	285	195	SFB					1											1	
P2A	327	326	pit																	1
P1	333	331	SFB			1									1				2	
P1	341	340	well			1											1		2	
P1	343	340	well					1											1	
P1	356	355	ditch																	1
P2A	442	441	gully						1										1	
P2A	454	453	pit			2													2	
P1	478	477	ditch															1	1	
P2A	482	481	pit			1													1	



Area	Context	Cut	Feature type	Chip	True chip	Irregular Waste	Primary Flake	Secondary Flake	Tertiary Flake	Secondary Blade like	Tertiary Blade Like	Secondary Bladelet	Tertiary Bladelet	Arrowhead	Scraper	Retouched	Core	Other	Total worked	Burnt Flint count
P1	485	331	SFB					1											1	
P2A	515	514	ditch				1												1	
P2A	527	526	pit								1								1	
P2A	531	530	pit			1							2			1			4	
P2A	533	532	pit						1										1	
P2A	534	542	trackway													1			1	
P3	575	573	ditch			1													1	
P3	591	589	gully										1						1	
P3	593	592	trackway						1										1	
P3	602	595	gully			2		1											3	
P3	628	623	ditch			1													1	
P3	636	635	gully					1											1	
P3	679	672	tree throw			1		2											3	
P3	747	746	SFB																	1
P3	761	760	ditch						1										1	
P4	822	820	ditch								1								1	
P4	907	901	ditch			3		3	2										8	
P4	909	908	ditch									1							1	
P4	917	914	ditch						1										1	
P4	971	967	ditch			1		1											2	
P4	994	990	ditch															1	1	
P4	1000	995	ditch								1								1	
P4	1009	1006	ditch						1										1	
P4	1016	1015	ditch																	1
P4	1017	1015	ditch					1											1	
P4	1024	1023	ditch																	1
P4	1026	1023	ditch						1		1								2	
P4	1047	1045	ditch			1													1	
P4	1062	1058	ditch						1										1	
P4	1072	1068	ditch		1	1		1											3	1
P4	1090	1085	ditch			4		1	1										6	1
P4	1096	1091	ditch					1											1	
P4	1123	1121	ditch			1													1	1
P4	1165	1160	ditch						1										1	
P4	1183	1181	pit													1			1	
P4	1189	1188	pit			1				1								1	3	1
P3	1197	1195	ditch						1										1	
P3	1201	1200	pit			1													1	
P3	1203	1202	pit					1											1	
P3	1221	1220	pit			1		1	1										3	
P3	1229	1228	pit															1	1	
P3	1233	1232	pit						1										1	
P3	1282	1281	pit			1													1	
P3	1285	1283	pit					1											1	
P3	1322	1321	pit												2				2	
P3	1428	1427	pit			1										1			2	
P3	1429	1232	pit														1		1	
P3	1436	1435	hollow						1		1								2	
P3	1445	1443	pit						1										1	
P4	1452	1451	pit						1										1	
P4	1461	1459	well													1			1	
P4	1486	1485	ditch			1													1	
P4	1523	1522	pit						1										1	
P4	1524	1522	pit													1			1	
P4	1528	1527	pit			1													1	
P4	1531	1530	pit								1								1	
P4	1535	1534	pit						1										1	
P4	1554	1553	pit			1			1										2	

Area	Context	Cut	Feature type	Chip	True chip	Irregular Waste	Primary Flake	Secondary Flake	Tertiary Flake	Secondary Blade like	Tertiary Blade Like	Secondary Bladelet	Tertiary Bladelet	Arrowhead	Scraper	Retouched	Core	Other	Total worked	Burnt Flint count
P4	1601	1600	pit			1				1									2	
P4	1604	1604	tree throw									1							1	
P4	1632	1631	ditch													1			1	
P4	1632	1631	ditch				1												1	
P4	1677	1679	pit			1		1										1	3	1
P4	1760	1729	ditch			1									1				2	
P4	1773	1772	tree throw						1										1	
P4	1774	1772	tree throw	1	1														2	
P4	1777	1772	tree throw			2		2			1								5	
P4	1778	1772	tree throw	2		10		8	6	4	4			1		2			37	4
P4	1779	1772	tree throw							1									1	1
P4	1780	1772	tree throw		3	4		1	3	1	1						2	1	16	
P4	1781	1772	tree throw	6	5	13		4	10	1	2		1			1			43	8
P4	1782	1772	tree throw						4										4	1
P4	1846	1845	pit														2		2	
P4	1850	1849	pit			2													2	
P4	1959	1858	gully			1			1										2	
P4	1967	1941	pit			1													1	
P5	2523	2520	pit						1								1		2	
P5	2528	2529	pit			1													1	
P5	2543	2540	pit					1											1	
P5	2548	2546	pit										1						1	
P5	2558	2557	SFB			2													2	
P5	2574	2572	pit			1		1											2	
P5	2579	2580	pit						1							1			2	
P6	2597	2594	ditch						1										1	
P5	2635	2633	pit			1													1	
P5	2636	2633	pit			2										1			3	
P5	2637	2633	pit			1											1	1	3	
P6	2653	2656	ditch			1													1	
P5	2680	2618	pit			3			1		1								5	
P5	2682	2619	pit			2		1							1	1			5	
P6	2707	2706	ditch						1										1	
P6	2718	2717	ditch					1											1	
P5	2768	2767	pit					2	1						1		1		5	
P5	2791	2790	pit						1										1	
P5	2800	2802	pit																	1
P5	2818	2817	pit						1										1	
P4	2848	2847	pit			1													1	
P5	2854	2853	pit			1		1	4										6	
P6	2866	2865	pit								1								1	
P5	2874	2873	post hole						1										1	
P5	2877	2875	pit						2										2	
P5	2902	2899	pit			2		2	1		1					1			7	
P6	2919	2916	pit																	1
P6	2956	2955	ditch							1									1	
P6	2985	2984	post hole			1													1	
P6	3011	3010	post hole			1													1	
P5	3017	3016	pit					1											1	
P5	3022	3021	pit					1	2	1							1		5	
P6	3032	3031	pit					1	1										2	
P5	3038	3037	ditch						1										1	
P5	3042	3037	ditch						1										1	
P5	3048	3047	gully						1										1	
P5	3075	3078	pit								1								1	
P6	3082	3081	pit						1									1	2	
P5	3098	3097	gully						1										1	
P5	3106	3104	pit			1													1	

Area	Context	Cut	Feature type	Chip	True chip	Irregular Waste	Primary Flake	Secondary Flake	Tertiary Flake	Secondary Blade like	Tertiary Blade Like	Secondary Bladelet	Tertiary Bladelet	Arrowhead	Scraper	Retouched	Core	Other	Total worked	Burnt Flint count
P5	3108	3104	pit			1			2										3	
P5	3110	3109	pit																	1
P5	3119	3118	pit												1				1	
P6	3139	3134	pit			1													1	
P6	3142	3134	pit					1											1	
P6	3181	3180	pit					1											1	
P6	3187	3182	pit										1						1	
P6	3191	3190	ditch			1													1	
P6	3199	3198	pit								1								1	
P6	3201	3200	pit			1		1	1										3	1
P6	3202	3200	pit																	1
P5	3208	3207	post hole						1										1	
P6	3219	3218	gully						1										1	
P5	3231	3230	pit			1			1										2	
P6	3258	3254	ditch				1	1											2	
P6	3286	3285	pit						1										1	
P6	3288	3287	pit															1	1	
P6	3299	3298	ditch							1						1	1		3	
P6	3321	3320	pit								1								1	
P5	3327	3326	pit						1										1	
P5	3329	3328	pit			1													1	
P5	3331	3330	pit			2			1										3	
	99999		unstrat			2		1											3	
	99999		unstrat			4		1									2		7	
<b>Total</b>				<b>9</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>382</b>	<b>30</b>

Table 21: flint quantification by context

## B.4 Neolithic and Bronze Age pottery

By Nick Gilmour

### Introduction

- B.4.1 An assemblage totalling 268 sherds (1,260g) of Neolithic and Bronze Age pottery was recovered, displaying a mean sherd weight (MSW) of 4.7g. The pottery was recovered from a total of 23 contexts relating to 22 features/interventions (Table 22).
- B.4.2 The pottery dates between the Middle Neolithic and Early Bronze Age, with the vast majority being of Middle Neolithic origin, belonging to the Peterborough Ware ceramic tradition. The pottery is in a moderate/stable condition, typical of most prehistoric assemblages from the region, and is dominated by small sherds (<4cm in size), as reflected by the MSW.
- B.4.3 This assessment report provides a general characterisation of the assemblage with basic quantification (counts and weights) of the material by context and date. It also provides a discussion of significance and a series of recommendations for further recording, analysis, publication and retention.

Context	Cut	Area	Feature Type	No. sherds	Wt (g)	Initial Spot Date
632	631	P3	field system ditch (BA)	1	3	ENEO
1531	1530	P4	pit	1	4	MNEO
1536	1534	P4	pit	3	9	MNEO
1546	1545	P4	pit	1	2	MNEO
1548	1547	P4	pit	6	14	MNEO
1644	1642	P4	pit	1	4	EBA
1778	1772	P4	tree throw	2	7	NEO
1775	1772	P4	tree throw	1	4	MNEO
2523	2520	P5	pit	6	62	EBA
2528	2529	P5	pit	66	360	MNEO
2662	2661	P6	ditch (Roman)	50	37	MNEO
2768	2767	P5	tree throw	9	92	MNEO
2842	2841	P5	pit	3	17	LNEO
2848	2847	P5	pit	4	43	MNEO
2854	2853	P5	pit	15	209	MNEO
2911	2910	P6	pit	51	179	EBA
2979	2978	P6	posthole	2	7	EBA
3017	3016	P5	pit	6	29	EBA/MBA
3022	3021	P5	pit	7	52	MNEO
3022	3021	P5	pit	25	76	prehistoric
3055	3053	P6	pit	4	12	EBA
3119	3118	P5	pit	2	31	LNEO
3202	3200	P6	storage pit (IA)	1	1	MNEO
3327	3326	P6	pit	1	6	MNEO
<b>Total</b>				<b>268</b>	<b>1260</b>	

Table 22: Quantification of prehistoric pottery by context

## Results

### Middle Neolithic pottery

- B.4.4 A total of 165 sherds (833g) of Middle Neolithic pottery was recovered. The pottery derived from 13 contexts relating to 11 pits (114 sherds, 792g), one tree throw (1 sherd, 4g) and one ditch (50 sherds, 37g). Whilst some of the material is probably residual, notably that from the ditch, the majority of the pottery from the pits and tree throw is thought to be contemporary with the contexts from which they derive.

B.4.5 The assemblage is characterised by plain and decorated sherds in grog and shell tempered fabrics. Where shell is present it is largely leached out to leave voids. Diagnostic feature sherds are quite common and include sherds with external cord-impressed decoration and rims (some flat and lipped internally) with decoration on the rim top and internally, typical of carinated bowls of Peterborough Ware. In terms of size, key assemblages derive from pits **2529** and **2853** (Fig. 3). The assemblage from context 2854, within pit **2853**, appears to be from a single vessel. These sherds are in very good condition and the vessel is very similar in form and decoration to one recovered from Briar Hill (Bamford, 1985, p117 NP85).

B.4.6 The Middle Neolithic pottery is of the Peterborough Ware ceramic tradition, much from the Fengate sub-style. Peterborough Ware ceramics largely date to the period c. 3400-2800 BC (Vincent & Darvill 2015), although broader, associated radiocarbon dates are known.

#### Late Neolithic

B.4.7 A total of just five sherds (48g) of Late Neolithic pottery was recovered from the excavations. The pottery derived from two Neolithic pits: context 2842, within pit **2841** (three sherds, 17g) and context 3119, within pit **3118** (two sherds, 31g) (Fig. 3). The assemblage from pit **2841** is small (three sherds, 17g), however, a single sherd is diagnostic and can be attributed to the Grooved Ware tradition. Although abraded, this sherd retains a vertical applied cordon, with incised grooves both sides of it.

B.4.8 The pottery was characterised by sherds in grog tempered fabrics, with a slightly sandy clay matrix. The assemblage from pit **3118** has been dated by the same fabric, although no diagnostic sherds are present.

#### Early Bronze Age

B.4.9 An assemblage of 64 sherds (264g) were dated as Early Bronze Age. This pottery is all likely to belong to the Beaker pottery tradition. The pottery derived from five contexts relating to pits **1642** (one sherd, 4g), **2520** (six sherds, 62g), **2910** (51 sherds, 179g), **3053** (four sherds, 412g) and posthole **2978** (two sherds, 7g) (Fig. 4a-b). The pottery was characterised by sherds with abundant grog tempering. Several sherds are diagnostic, due to the decoration on them. The assemblage from context 2911, pit **2910** is particularly diagnostic. All of the sherds in this context appear to be from the same Beaker vessel, which is decorated with a cross-hatch of comb impressed lines.

#### Other prehistoric sherds

B.4.10 A group of 25 sherds (76g) are currently described as 'prehistoric' and have not been assigned to a specific period or ceramic tradition. The sherds are all from context 3022 (pit **3021**) and are in a grog and shell fabric (although the shell has leached out). The assemblage is likely to be of Middle Neolithic date based on this fabric, although the sherds are so small and abraded that definitively identifying them is not currently possible. However, a further seven sherds (52g) from the same context are dated to the Middle Neolithic period.

#### Significance

B.4.11 The excavation has yielded pottery dating from the Middle Neolithic, Late Neolithic and Bronze Age, with the clear majority being of Middle Neolithic origin, belonging to

the Peterborough Ware ceramic tradition. The assemblage is quite large for material of this date. The Beaker pottery is also of some interest.

### ***Recommendations***

- B.4.12 The pottery requires full recording, following the recommendations laid out by the Prehistoric Ceramic Research Group (2011). After a full inspection of the assemblage, fabric groups should be devised on the basis of dominant inclusion types, their density and modal size. Sherds from all contexts should be counted, weighed (to the nearest whole gramme) and assigned to a fabric group. Sherd type should be recorded, along with evidence for surface treatment, decoration, and the presence of soot and/or residue. Rim and base forms should be described using a codified system recorded in Brudenell 2012 and assigned vessel numbers. Where possible, rim and base diameters should be measured, and surviving percentages noted. In cases where a sherd or groups of refitting sherds retained portions of the rim and shoulder, the vessel should be categorised by form. All pottery should be subject to sherd size analysis. Sherds less than 4cm in diameter should be classified as 'small', sherds measuring 4-8cm classified as 'medium', and sherds over 8cm in diameter will be classified as 'large'. A programme of sherd refitting should also be conducted during recording. The quantified data should be entered onto an Excel data sheet to be held with the site archive.
- B.4.13 Where possible radiocarbon dates should be obtained from material associated with the Peterborough Ware pottery. Gibson and Kinnes (1997) suggest that Peterborough Ware is a Middle Neolithic ceramic tradition and the sub-groups of it (Mortlake, Ebsfleet and Fengate) are contemporary. However, outlying radiocarbon dates still suggest that Peterborough Ware may continue in use into the Late Neolithic (Adam Tindsley pers. comm.); as such, any further reliable dates on this pottery type have the potential to add to our understanding of the chronology of Peterborough Ware.
- B.4.14 More broadly, the assemblage should be compared more closely with pottery from Northamptonshire and more widely across England. Following the production of a full archive-ready pottery report, a shortened summary of the report should be prepared for publication. A selection of approximately six form assigned vessels and other diagnostic sherds should be illustrated for this purpose, and an accompanying catalogue produced. All the prehistoric pottery should be retained for deposition. Marking of the pottery should only be considered where absolutely necessary in order not to damage any potential residues, or limit further scientific analysis in the future.

## B.5 Iron Age pottery

*By Matt Brudenell with Carlotta Marchetto*

### **Introduction**

- B.5.1 An assemblage of 2,212 sherds (22.993kg) of Iron Age pottery was identified during the assessment of the prehistoric pottery recovered from the excavations. The pottery derived from 119 contexts relating to 54 pits, ten postholes, seven ditches, two gullies, two graves, an oven, a well, a tree throw and a natural deposit (Table 24). The pottery is in good condition with a mean sherd weight (MWS) of 10.4g.
- B.5.2 Some of the pottery assigned to the Iron Age derives from contexts phased as pre- and post-Iron Age (Periods 1, 2, 4 and 5; 30 contexts in total). In all, there are 104 sherds (352g) that fall into this category (Table 23). Most of these are likely to be intrusive or residual, while others may have been mis-assigned. These comprise small shelly ware body sherds, with a low MSW of 3.4g. Pottery that is from Period 3 Iron Age contexts totalled 2,108 sherds (22.641kg). These derive from 89 contexts (relating to 55 features) comprising 44 pits, nine postholes, an oven and a gully. The pottery from these Phase 3 contexts forms the focus of this assessment. With the exception of a few sherds of definite Early Iron Age pottery, the Phase 3 assemblage appears to form a coherent, typologically homogenous group of transitional Early-Middle Iron Age pottery dating c. 500-300 BC.

Phase	Period	No. sherds	Weight	No. contexts	No. features
0	Nature	11	26	2	2
1	Neolithic	6	9	4	3
1.2	Middle Neolithic	26	61	5	2
2	Bronze Age	14	50	3	3
3	Iron Age	2108	22641	89	55
4	Roman	45	190	15	13
5	Saxon	2	16	1	1
<b>Total</b>		<b>2212</b>	<b>22993</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>79</b>

Table 23: Pottery quantification by period, using provisional phasing of features

- B.5.3 This assessment report provides a general characterisation of the Phase 3 assemblage with basic quantification (counts and weights) of the material by context. It also provides a statement of potential and a series of recommendations for further recording, analysis, publication and retention.

### **Methodology**

- B.5.4 The entire prehistoric pottery assemblage was laid out and then spot dated. All sherds identified as Iron Age were counted and weighed, and the presence of key diagnostic attributes rapidly recorded: rims, bases, partial vessel profiles, decoration, and surface finish. Notes were made on fabrics, but no quantification of this attribute was undertaken at this stage.

### **Results**

- B.5.5 The Phase 3 assemblage is dominated by shelly wares, with a few sandy wares and pottery with a combination of shell and sand. The grade and density of inclusions varies along a spectrum and appears to be linked to the size of the vessel and the quality of the ware. In general, large, thick-walled vessels have coarse shell inclusions,

and smaller thinner-walled pots – some of which constitute finewares and have carefully smoothed or burnished surfaces – have finer shell inclusions.

- B.5.6 Based on the total number of different rims and bases identified, the Phase 3 assemblage is estimated to contain a minimum of 185 different vessels: 132 different rims and 53 different bases. At least 53 partial vessel profiles were identified, sufficiently intact to be able to describe the form of the pot. These are dominated by a series of coarseware jars, with either weakly defined or well-rounded shoulders. The jars have upright or slightly out-turned necks, often relatively tall. The rims of these vessels are commonly flat-topped, with some being thickened internally or externally. More distinctive are a series of triangular-profiled rims or rims with an exaggerated internal flange. These are highly characteristic of assemblages dating to the end of the Early Iron Age/Early-Middle Iron Age transition (Brudenell 2012) and are often associated with large vessels with tall necks. Other jars in the assemblage have pronounced or slightly angular shoulders and concave necks. These are forms that also have their ancestry in the Early Iron Age.
- B.5.7 A small number of bowl and cup forms are present in the assemblage. The bowls are predominately S-profiled with pronounced rounded bellies and shoulders, out-turned necks and rounded or everted rims. Some have carefully smoothed surfaces. The few cups present have tripartite profiles. One vessel has a foot-ring base. This is a base form modelled on continental prototypes of the sixth century BC and later (Hodson 1962, 142; Barrett 1978, 286-287), and regularly appear in assemblages dated c. 600-350 BC.
- B.5.8 Decoration is relatively common, with fingertip/nail applications and tool impressions recorded on the rim and shoulder of coarseware vessels. Decoration appears more commonly on the shoulder than the rim, though around 15% of vessel rims (20 of the 132 recorded) are adorned. There are also a small number of burnished fineware decorated sherds. These are adorned with incised chevrons on the shoulder.
- B.5.9 Scoring was identified on several sherds across a range of context groups. Some resemble 'true' Scored Wares of the East Midlands tradition (Eldson 1992), whilst others are more akin to heavy wiping and may be less intentional. Overall the level of scoring is low, and the assemblage is not classed as a 'Scored Ware assemblage'.

#### **Key groups**

- B.5.10 Most of the Phase 3 features yielding pottery (37 by count) contained small assemblages of material weighing less than 250g. Larger groups of material derived from six pits and a posthole, which yielded between 251g and 500g of pottery. Feature assemblages with over 500g of pottery may be classified as 'large' and derive from a total of 11 pits (pits **2572, 2633, 2790, 2802, 2888, 3020, 3074, 3104, 3134, 3200** and **3230**) – eight with over 1001g of pottery (pits **2572, 2633, 2802, 2888, 3104, 3134, 3200** and **3230**). These large assemblages constitute the key groups, and contain 72% of pottery from Period 3 contexts, or 80% by weight.

#### ***Statement of potential***

- B.5.11 With the exception of a few sherds of pottery that can be firmly placed in the Early Iron Age, the ceramics from the Phase 3 contexts constitute a large typologically



homogenous group of transitional Early-Middle Iron Age pottery dating c. 500-300 BC. As this period of ceramic development is fully not understood, there is potential for this coherent assemblage to shed new light on the regional ceramic sequence and address issues of ceramic chronology (East Midlands Research topic 4.1.2, Knight *et al.* 2012, 58).

B.5.12 Whilst the forms of some vessels foreshadow types typical of the Middle Iron Age, the rim shapes, incidence and location of decoration (particularly fineware geometric decoration and fingertip treatments to the shoulder of vessels) plus the visual and tactile distinctions between coarsewares, finewares, jars, bowls and cups are all attributes with an Early Iron Age ancestry. This assemblage therefore has mixed characteristics, making 'transitional' an appropriate label. Further dating of the pottery will be crucial in securing an understanding of when such assemblages were in use. The single date obtained so far from context 3019, pit **3020** (one of the key groups – see above) has a determination of 398-211 cal BC (95.4%; SUERC-8211; 2265±24 BP). The calibrated date has a marked bimodal distribution, with a 50.7% probability that the date falls between 398-352 cal BC, in other words, at the very end of Early Iron Age/very beginning of the Middle Iron Age. This shows the potential of radiocarbon dating, and the possibility that chronologies could be further refined.

#### ***Recommendations for further work***

B.5.13 All the Iron Age pottery should be fully recorded following the recommendations laid out by the Prehistoric Ceramic Research Group (2011). Fabric groups were devised on the basis of dominant inclusion types, their density and modal size. Sherds from all contexts must be counted, weighed (to the nearest whole gramme) and assigned to a fabric group. Sherd type should be recorded, along with evidence for surface treatment, decoration, and the presence of soot and/or residue. Rim and base form must be described and assigned vessel numbers.

B.5.14 Where possible, rim and base diameters should be measured, and surviving percentages noted. In cases where a sherd or groups of refitting sherds retained portions of the rim and shoulder, the vessel should be categorised by form. Vessels should be classified using a form series devised by the author (Brudenell 2012) and the class scheme created by John Barrett (1980).

B.5.15 All pottery should be subject to sherd size analysis. Sherds less than 4cm in diameter should be classified as 'small', sherds measuring 4-8cm 'medium', and sherds over 8cm in diameter 'large'. The quantified data should be presented on an Excel data sheet held with the site archive.

B.5.16 Attribute analysis should follow recording, focussing on forms, fabrics, method of surface treatment, vessel use, patterns of vessel fragmentation and deposition. The attribute data should be presented in a fully quantified archive pottery report.

B.5.17 Further work is needed to identify the status of 'Iron Age' pottery from Period 1, 2, 4 and 5 contexts. This pottery should be re-examined to establish how much is residual and/or intrusive, or whether it has been mis-assigned.

B.5.18 The Iron Age pottery is worthy of publication. Publication should provide a summary version of the archive pottery report, combined with illustrations of select form-

assigned and other diagnostic features sherds. Priority should be given to illustrating material from any radiocarbon dated contexts.

### Quantification

Context	Cut	Feature	No. sherds	Weight (g)	Min. no. rims	Min. no. bases	No. rims decorated	Presence of Shoulder decoration	Presence of scoring	Period	Date
43	42	Pit 42	2	19						4	Roman
185	183	Ditch 183	1	3	1					4	Roman
225	224	Pit 224	5	112				Y		3	Iron Age
234	233	Oven 233	2	5						3	Iron Age
403	403	Pit 403	2	7						3	Iron Age
406	404	Pit 404	2	6						3	Iron Age
409	407	Pit 407	2	2						3	Iron Age
496	340	Well 340	1	8						4	Roman
531	530	Pit 530	10	23						0	NA
533	532	Natural	2	1						4	Roman
556	543	Ditch 543	13	33						4	Roman
558	543	Ditch 543	2	12	1	1				4	Roman
737	736	Gully 736	1	1						2	Bronze Age
765	764	Post hole 764	1	3	1					0	Unassigned
983	883	Ditch 800	1	1						1	Neolithic
1075	979	Ditch 979	1	5						1	Neolithic
1088	1085	Ditch 1085	2	2						1	Neolithic
1189	1085	Ditch 1085	2	1						1	Neolithic
1194	1192	Grave 1192	1	5						4	Roman
1328	1327	Cremation 1327	1	14						4	Roman
1353	1352	Pit 1352	1	2						4	Roman
1556	1555	Pit 1555	12	46						2	Roman
1601	1600	Pit 1600	2	3	1					4	Roman
1678	1679	Pit 1679	1	30						4	Roman
1691	1690	Pit 1690	1	3						2	Bronze Age
1779	1772	Three throw 1772	2	20						1.2	Middle Neolithic
1780	1772	Three throw 1772	10	4						1.2	Middle Neolithic
1781	1772	Three throw 1772	9	23	1					1.2	Middle Neolithic
1782	1772	Three throw 1772	1	4	1					1.2	Middle Neolithic
1850	1849	Pit 1849	30	131	3			Y		3	Iron Age
1967	1841	Pit 1841	4	20						4	Roman
2528	2529	Pit 2529	4	10						1.2	Middle Neolithic
2530	2531	Pit 2531	15	203						3	Iron Age
2541	2540	Pit 2540	7	29						3	Iron Age
2542	2540	Pit 2540	8	135	2					3	Iron Age
2543	2540	Pit 2540	5	28						3	Iron Age
2556	2555	Pit 2555	47	488	1	1				3	Iron Age
2573	2572	Pit 2572	9	43	1					3	Iron Age
2574	2572	Pit 2572	261	3159	20	9	4	Y	Y	3	Iron Age
2575	2572	Pit 2572	78	939	7		2	Y		3	Iron Age
2579	2580	Pit 2580	3	3						3	Iron Age

Context	Cut	Feature	No. sherds	Weight (g)	Min. no. rims	Min. no. bases	No. rims decorated	Presence of Shoulder decoration	Presence of scoring	Period	Date
2587	2581	Ditch 2581	5	16						4	Roman
2635	2633	Pit 2633	16	105	2		1			3	Iron Age
2636	2633	Pit 2633	6	86				Y		3	Iron Age
2637	2633	Pit 2633	80	905	3	1	1	Y	Y	3	Iron Age
2680	2618	Pit 2618	18	330	2	1				3	Iron Age
2682	2619	Pit 2619	16	116	2	1				3	Iron Age
2706	2706	Ditch 2588	5	12						4	Roman
2707	2706	Ditch 2588	4	12	1					4	Roman
2764	2763	Pit 2763	39	195	4		1			3	Iron Age
2776	2775	Post hole 2775	1	6						3	Iron Age
2778	2777	Pit 2777	1	7						3	Iron Age
2779	2777	Pit 2777	4	27						3	Iron Age
2781	2780	Post hole 2780	1	5						3	Iron Age
2783	2782	Gully 2782	1	3						3	Iron Age
2785	2784	Pit 2784	2	10						3	Iron Age
2787	2786	Post hole 2786	1	4						3	Iron Age
2791	2790	Pit 2790	92	810	3	2	1	Y		3	Iron Age
2800	2802	Pit 2802	42	284	2		2			3	Iron Age
2801	2802	Pit 2802	147	1646	9	6	2	Y		3	Iron Age
2804	2803	Post hole 2803	1	2						3	Iron Age
2806	2806	Post hole 2806	2	5						3	Iron Age
2818	2817	Pit 2817	30	358	1	2				3	Iron Age
2828	2827	Pit 2827	2	21						3	Iron Age
2830	2829	Pit 2829	4	17	1	1				3	Iron Age
2832	2831	Pit 2831	1	2						3	Iron Age
2834	2833	Post hole 2833	5	75						3	Iron Age
2837	2835	Pit 2835	3	9						3	Iron Age
2838	2835	Pit 2835	22	162	2					3	Iron Age
2864	2863	Pit 2863	8	14						3	Iron Age
2870	2869	Pit 2869	4	9						3	Iron Age
2872	2871	Pit 2871	2	1						3	Iron Age
2877	2875	Pit 2875	52	313	6				Y	3	Iron Age
2885	2884	Pit 2884	35	215	1					3	Iron Age
2894	2893	Post hole 2893	5	4						3	Iron Age
2900	2899	Pit 2899	9	97				Y		3	Iron Age
2901	2899	Pit 2899	8	80						3	Iron Age
2902	2899	Pit 2899	32	239	2	3		Y		3	Iron Age
2904	2888	Pit 2888	34	664	3	4		Y		3	Iron Age
2905	2888	Pit 2888	23	296	2	1			Y	3	Iron Age
2909	2888	Pit 2888	33	441		2			Y	3	Iron Age
2938	2937	Post hole 2937	4	15						3	Iron Age
2942	2940	Pit 2940	14	52						3	Iron Age
3018	3020	Pit 3020	3	57						3	Iron Age
3019	3020	Pit 3020	49	602	1				Y	3	Iron Age
3038	3037	Pit 3037	2	16						5	Anglo Saxon
3050	3049	Pit 3049	2	1						3	Iron Age
3070	3071	Post hole 3071	42	350	1				Y	3	Iron Age
3072	3074	Pit 3074	18	171	2					3	Iron Age
3073	3074	Pit 3074	35	707						3	Iron Age
3075	3078	Pit 3078	15	90	2	1				3	Iron Age
3076	3078	Pit 3078	4	8	1					3	Iron Age

Context	Cut	Feature	No. sherds	Weight (g)	Min. no. rims	Min. no. bases	No. rims decorated	Presence of Shoulder decoration	Presence of scoring	Period	Date
3077	3078	Pit 3078	2	41						3	Iron Age
3082	3081	Pit 3081	2	30						3	Iron Age
3105	3104	Pit 3104	22	217	1	1		Y		3	Iron Age
3106	3104	Pit 3104	44	457	1		2	Y	Y	3	Iron Age
3108	3104	Pit 3104	59	446	4	2		Y		3	Iron Age
3110	3109	Pit 3109	29	182	2					3	Iron Age
3112	3109	Pit 3109	6	39						3	Iron Age
3115	3109	Pit 3109	17	57	2					3	Iron Age
3135	3134	Pit 3134	16	124					Y	3	Iron Age
3136	3134	Pit 3134	23	217	2	1	1		Y	3	Iron Age
3138	3134	Pit 3134	18	215						3	Iron Age
3139	3134	Pit 3134	5	56						3	Iron Age
3140	3134	Pit 3134	17	267	4	2				3	Iron Age
3141	3134	Pit 3134	56	1007	5	2				3	Iron Age
3142	3134	Pit 3134	25	609	1					3	Iron Age
3160	3159	Pit 3159	1	1						3	Iron Age
3179	3178	Pit 3178	4	76		1				3	Iron Age
3201	3200	Pit 3200	38	223	1	3			Y	3	Iron Age
3202	3200	Pit 3200	117	978	12	1	2		Y	3	Iron Age
3231	3230	Pit 3230	27	271		1			Y	3	Iron Age
3232	3230	Pit 3230	20	314	3					3	Iron Age
3234	3230	Pit 3230	2	30				Y		3	Iron Age
3235	3230	Pit 3230	35	560	2	2		Y	Y	3	Iron Age
3236	3230	Pit 3230	52	923	5	2	1		Y	3	Iron Age
3238	3230	Pit 3230	10	214					Y	3	Iron Age
3240	2802	Pit 2802	9	94				Y		3	Iron Age
3352	3351	Pit 3351	8	87	1					3	Iron Age
<b>Total</b>			<b>2212</b>	<b>22993</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>20</b>	-	-	-	-

Table 24: Pottery quantification by context

## B.6 Romano-British pottery

*By Alice Lyons, Stephen Wadeson and Séverine Bézie*

### **Introduction**

B.6.1 A total of 5,403 sherds, weighing 117.58kg (106.5 estimated vessel equivalent (EVE)), of mid-to-late Romano-British pottery was recovered during the excavations. This represents a minimum of 1,417 individual vessels. Roman pottery was recovered from most of the site, although most was found in the western half – particularly Area P1 (Table 25).

Area	Sherd Count	Weight (g)	EVE	Weight (%)
P1	4154	93518	84.52	79.54
P2A	3	3	0.00	0.00
P3	882	15801	14.23	13.44
P4	343	7883	7.51	6.70
Subsoil	21	375	0.28	0.32
<b>Total</b>	<b>5403</b>	<b>117580</b>	<b>106.54</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Table 25: Roman pottery by area

B.6.2 The pottery was found in a range of features (Table 26), but the presence of six surviving well structures on site is where much of the pottery was found (38% by weight). The well-preserved assemblages found within these deep structural features are of high value to aid understanding of activity on site (see well group summaries by Stephen Wadeson below).

Feature Type	Sherd Count	Weight (g)	EVE	Weight (%)
Well	1603	45374	36.75	38.60
Pit	1722	33303	31.39	28.32
Kiln	321	10801	13.26	9.19
Hollow	626	9398	9.12	7.99
Ditch	501	7141	5.98	6.07
Layer/dump	182	4585	3.48	3.90
Sunken Featured Building	241	4368	5.40	3.71
Waterhole	76	908	0.55	0.77
Grave	38	550	0.18	0.47
Subsoil	21	375	0.28	0.32
Finds Unit	28	337	0.06	0.29
Gully	27	281	0.00	0.24
Trackway	6	82	0.00	0.07
Corn dryer	7	64	0.09	0.05
Post hole	3	10	0.00	0.01
Tree throw	1	3	0.00	0.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>5403</b>	<b>117580</b>	<b>106.54</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Table 26: Pottery by feature type

B.6.3 It should also be noted that it is unusual for so much Roman pottery to be recovered from pits; ditched field-systems are more normal in rural contexts, which hints at the non-domestic/industrial agrarian character of the site. The function of these pits and their possible connection to the malting process is presently being assessed. The presence of a pottery kiln on site is also very interesting; although cut by an Anglo-Saxon building, it retains many wasters directly connected to its firings (see summary by Séverine Bézie below).

B.6.4 Some deliberate deposition is suspected within several of the wells and also in a funerary context (grave **84**) but the majority of the pottery was not deliberately placed and found its way into features as part of a rubbish disposal process. The pottery, although fragmentary, has survived in relatively good condition (with some residues surviving) with an average sherd weight of c. 22g.

### **Methodology**

B.6.5 The pottery was examined in accordance with the guidelines set down by the Study group for Roman Pottery (Barclay *et al* 2016). The total assemblage was studied, and a catalogue prepared (Excel worksheet in archive; summarised in Appendix B.7).

B.6.6 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; decoration, residues and levels of abrasion were also noted. The local fabrics are recorded (in Appendix B.7) using the Northamptonshire series (in development by A. Sutton & R. Perrin and curated by Museum of London Archaeology), while non-local wares are recorded using the National Roman Fabric Reference Collection notation (Tomber & Dore 1998). Vessel form was also recorded using the East Anglian type-series (Lyons 2018, 344-346), cross-referenced to published Northamptonshire examples.

B.6.7 The Northamptonshire type-series is still in development but will be used for the publication stage of works if available.

B.6.8 The site archive is currently held by OA East and will be deposited with the appropriate county stores in due course.

### **The pottery**

B.6.9 Over half the assemblage consists of locally produced utilitarian Sandy grey ware coarse ware jar/bowl and dish vessels, with other locally produced Shelly ware and Northamptonshire-type white wares in a similar conservative range of forms, also well represented. Although the pottery is largely local and utilitarian in character Nene Valley colour coated products are well represented (6.4% by weight), while imported Gaulish samian is present in lesser quantities (3.7%). It is noteworthy that amphora is almost completely absent from the assemblage – reflecting the Mid to Late Roman date of the general pottery assemblage, which post-dates the main importation period for these vessels. Specialised mixing bowls (mortaria) are, however, relatively common. Several vessels could be seen to have been adapted for secondary purposes, while three have illiterate post-firing graffito. No repairs were seen.

B.6.10 Seventeen fabric groups were identified (Table 27).

Fabric; Abbreviation (published reference)	Main Vessel Types	Sherd Count	Weight (g)	EVE	Weight (%)
Sandy grey ware; SGW, LNV GW, SRW, SCW (Marney 1989, Fabrics 12 & 14, 178-179)	Beaker (type 3.3, 3.14), narrow mouthed jar (type 2.1), medium mouthed jar (4.4, 4.5, 4.6), wide mouthed jar (type 5.3, 5.4), dish (6.17, 6.18, 6.19)	3044	61395	59.65	52.21
Shelly ware; STW (Marney 1989, Fabric 1a, 174)	Medium mouthed jar (types 4.4, 4.5.2, 4.5.3), storage jar (4.14)	781	24512	11.22	20.85

Northamptonshire white ware; N WH, OW(GROG) (Marney 1989, Fabric 17, 180-181)	Medium mouthed jar (type 4.4, 4.8) and wide mouthed jar (5.3)	622	13540	1170	11.52
Lower Nene Valley colour coat; LNV CC (Tomber & Dore 1998, 118)	Pinched neck flagon, type 1.10), beaker (3.3, 3.6), medium mouthed jar (4.6), dish (6.18), Castor box (6.9)	399	7465	9.82	6.35
Samian; SAM (Tomber & Dore 1998, 25-41)	Cup Dr33, dish (Dr31r, Dr18/31, Dr35/36), bowl (Dr37)	238	4399	7.51	3.74
Sandy oxidised ware; SOW; SREDW (Marney 1989, Fabric 18, 182)	Jar (type 4.5), cupped neck flagon (1.9), mortaria (detailed in RB pot table 5)	185	2732	4.9	2.31
Nene Valley oxidised ware; LNV WH; WW (Tomber & Dore 1998, 119)	Dish (type 6.18), mortaria (detailed in RB pot table 5)	68	2415	1.47	2.05
Grog tempered grey ware; GW(GROG) (Marney 1989, Fabric 46, 190-193)	Jar/bowl	9	326	0.00	0.28
Fine grey ware; GW(FINE) (Tomber & Dore 1998, 137)	Dr37 copy	18	206	0.08	0.18
Oxfordshire white ware; OXF WH (Tomber & Dore 1998, 174)	Mortaria (detailed in RB pot table 5)	4	126	0.10	0.11
Oxfordshire red slipped ware; OXREDCC (Tomber & Dore 1998, 176)	Jar/bowl	8	122	0.11	0.10
Manchetter Hartshill white ware; MAH WH (Tomber & Dore 1998, 189)	Mortaria (detailed in RB pot table 5)	1	108	0.00	0.09
Hadham red ware; HAD OX (Tomber & Dore 1998, 151)	Jar/bowl	2	71	0.00	0.06
Trier Black slipped ware; MOSL (Tomber & Dore 1998, 60)	Beaker (Type 3.3)	18	60	0.00	0.05
Spanish amphora; BAT AM (Tomber & Dore 198, 84-85)	Amphora (DR20)	1	54	0.00	0.04
Colchester colour coat; COL CC (Tomber & Dore 1998, 132)	Beaker (Type 3.3)	3	26	0.00	0.02
New Forest colour coat; NFCC (Tomber & Dore 1998, 141)	Beaker	2	23	0.00	0.02
<b>Total</b>		<b>5403</b>	<b>117580</b>	<b>106.54</b>	<b>100</b>

Table 27: The whole Romano-British pottery assemblage

### Local utilitarian coarse wares

B.6.11 Early Roman pottery was found that comprises a few jar/bowl fragments made in a grog tempered grey ware fabric, however, this pottery is almost certainly residual. Most of the contemporary material (52% by weight) consists of locally produced wheelmade sandy grey wares found in a range of utilitarian vessels in colours varying from pale to dark grey. Although a small number of globular (type 3.14) and folded beakers (type 3.3) were found the most common vessel type are medium mouthed jars produced with a variety of rim designs including lid seated (type 4.4), rolled (type 4.5) and bi-fid (type 4.8). Wide mouthed cordoned (type 5.3) girth grooved (type 5.4) jars were also common. All jar forms are rarely decorated, while many show signs of use as cooking pots with surviving soot residues. Straight-sided dishes were also in

good supply (types 6.18 and 6.19) and a smaller number of flanged examples (type 6.17) were also recorded. Although some of this material may have been produced on site, as one kiln was excavated, much of the assemblage is consistent with production in the Lower Nene Valley (Timby 2009, 153-154).

- B.6.12 Another common utilitarian coarse ware (21% by weight) was manufactured from clay containing fossilised shell fragments. The assemblage consists of a limited range of vessels in large rolled rim storage jars (type 4.14) and medium mouthed globular jars (type 4.4, 4.5.2, 4.5.3). Although some of this material may have been produced on site, most is also consistent with production in the Lower Nene Valley (Perrin 1999, 116-124).
- B.6.13 Grog tempered white wares manufactured in the Northamptonshire tradition are the third most common pottery fabric identified (11.5% by weight). These were found in a limited range of forms including globular jars (types 4.4 and 4.8), also wide mouthed cordoned jars (type 5.3). These vessels, although a pale (oxidised) colour, are commonly fumed to a dark black on their external surfaces as a result of exposure to smoke. Pottery of this type is known to have been produced at Caldecote (40km to the south; Marney 1989, 95-106), also within the small kiln found on site (see below).
- B.6.14 Other oxidised coarse wares include locally produced (but unsourced) Sandy oxidised white wares mostly found in a limited range of small cupped-rim flagons and mortaria (discussed separately below).

#### **British fine wares**

- B.6.15 Chronologically some of the earliest domestic fine wares are the fine grey wares manufactured from the late 1st century AD and throughout the 2nd century in a style heavily influenced by samian imports. Several sources of production are known for this ware, but it is colloquially referred to as 'London Ware' as this is where it was first identified. In this case it is more likely the pottery was manufactured in the Lower Nene Valley (Perrin 1999, 106-108, fig 65). The most abundant fine wares, however, are the colour coated vessels produced in the Lower Nene Valley between the Mid-2nd and 4th centuries (Tyers 1996, 173-175). Most common are folded (type 3.3) and bag-shaped beakers (type 3.6). Several Castor box (type 6.2) fragments were also found, which is an interesting form that can best be described as a decorative casserole or tureen (Perrin 1999, 98-100). Late Roman Nene Valley products comprising pinch-neck flagons (type 1.10), jars (type 4.6) and dishes (type 6.18) were also found. Nene Valley colour coated products were supplemented by very small quantities of Colchester and New Forest beakers, also rare (within this assemblage) Late Roman red ware jar/bowl fragments originating from Oxfordshire and Hertfordshire.

#### **Imported Fine wares**

- B.6.16 A total of 238 glossy red Gaulish tableware samian fragments, weighing 4399g (7.5 EVE) were recovered, representing 3.74% (by weight) of the total assemblage. The majority of the pottery is of central Gaulish origin, from the Lezoux region, and dates from the 2nd century AD. Eight full or partial potters' stamps were found on the Central Gaulish material, the best-preserved readings are: ATTICUS ii (Hartley & Dickinson 2008, pp308-09), SATURNINUS ii (*ibid*, pp112-115) and DOECCUS i - (*ibid*, 260) - the remaining stamps will require further analysis.



B.6.17 Eighteen fragments (60g) from a distinctive glossy Trier Black slipped ware folded beaker were also found, perhaps from a single dispersed vessel, which dates to the 3rd century AD (Tyers 1996 138-139).

### Specialist Wares

#### Mortaria

B.6.18 A total of 56 sherds, weighing 2587g (1.17 EVE) and representing a minimum of 26 individual mortaria vessels, were recorded (Table 28). Mortaria are specialized mixing bowls lined with sharp grits. In Britain these vessels are primarily diagnostic of the Roman era (Tyers 1996, 117-135), although their origins and uses are known to be complex (Cramp *et al* 2011; Symonds 2012). Most diagnostic vessels were made in the lower Nene Valley, with vessels also traded from the Oxfordshire and Manchetter Hartshill industries. Two fragments from a Gaulish samian imported mortaria were also identified.

Fabric	Type	Dsc	Sherd Count	Weight (g)	EVE	Weight (%)
LNV WH			39	1910	0.77	73.83
	7	RU	10	417	0.12	
	7.1	RU	49	2549	0.94	
	7.2	R	11	481	0.39	
	7.3	RUB	5	293	0.00	
	7.4	R	3	80	0.08	
SOW			9	367	0.17	14.20
	7.1	R	6	220	0.08	
	7.2	R	2	89	0.09	
	7.4	R	1	58	0.00	
OXOW	7.4	RU	4	126	0.10	4.87
MANCHH		UB	1	108	0.00	4.17
SREDW		R	1	41	0.08	1.58
SAM	Dr45	RUD	2	35	0.06	1.35
<b>Total</b>			<b>56</b>	<b>2587</b>	<b>1.17</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Table 28: The mortaria

#### Amphora

B.6.19 Amphora are large storage vessels used to transport luxury goods around the Roman Empire (Tyers 1996, 85-105). Only a single sherd (54g) of DR20 Spanish globular olive oil amphora was recovered from the fill (330) of hollow **328**, Area P1 (Fig. 5).

#### Adapted Vessels

B.6.20 Seven vessels were noted to have been adapted for a secondary use. These comprise jars adapted into strainers, a jar fragment roughly worked into a spindle whorl, as well as two cut down cups and a cut down bowl (Table 29).

Fill	Cut	Area	Feature-type	Fabric	Dsc	Adaptation	Context Date
148	120	P1	SFB	SGW	Jar; UB	X 4 post-firing holes in base	LC3-EC4
179	177	P1	Pit	STW	Jar; RUB	X 1 post-firing hole in base	LC2-EC4
232	229	P1	Well	N WH	Jar; U	Re-worked into a spindle whorl	M/LC2-C3
269	268	P1	Pit	STW	Jar; B	X 1 post-firing hole in base	MC3+
283	282	P1	Pit	SOW	Cup; U	Cut down	LC3+
436	435	P1	Pit	SAM EG	Bowl; B	Cut down	E?MC3
1261	1259	P3	Pit	SAM CG	Cup; UB	Cut down	C2

Table 29: Adapted vessels

## Graffito

B.6.21 Three vessels were recorded as bearing non-literate post-firing graffito (Table 30).

Fill	Cut	Area	Feature-type	Fabric	Dsc	Graffito	Context Date
444	443	P1	Pit	SAM CG	Bowl (Dr37); UB	Graffito on base	C3
158	153	P1	Kiln	SGW	Jar	'X' on base	C3-c4
298	226	P1	Well	SAM CG	Cup Dr33	'X' on base	C3-C4

Table 30: Graffito

## Type series

B.6.22 The type series is based on one originally designed by Jude Plouviez (Suffolk Archaeological Unit) and adapted in this case to reflect local typologies.

### Coarse wares

- 1.9: Cupped-rim flagon, plain rim (Perrin 1996, 159)
- 1.10: Pinched neck flagon (Perrin 1999, 192)
- 2.1: Narrow mouthed jar (Perrin 1999, 377)
- 3.3: Indented beakers (Timby 2009, no 32)
- 3.6: Bag-shaped beakers (Timby 2009, no 35, 96)
- 3.14: Globular beaker with an everted rim Perrin 1999, 11, 12 & 15)
- 4.4: jar with short angular neck, lid-seated or flattened rim (Timby 2009, no 10)
- 4.5: globular medium-mouthed jar with an 'S'- shaped rim (Timby 2009, no 19)
- 4.5.2: globular medium mouthed jar with an out-turned squared rim
- 4.5.3: globular medium mouthed jar with an out-turned undercut rim
- 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)
- 4.14: large storage vessels miscellaneous or indeterminate
- 5.3: wide mouthed cordoned jar (Rogerson 1977, 39; 46; 94)
- 5.4: wide mouthed jar with a distinctive girth groove
- 6.9: Castor box (lid or base) (Perrin 1999, 198-213)
- 6.17: flanged rim straight-sided dish with a flat base (Timby 2009, no 103)
- 6.18: straight-sided dish with a thickened everted 'triangular' rim (Timby 2009, no 49)
- 6.19: straight-sided dish often with a groove(s) under the rim (Perrin 1996, 402; 403; 415; Timby 2009, no 96)

### Mortarium (Tyers 1996, 116-135)

- 7.1: Bead and flange (Hartley and Perrin 1999, M1)
- 7.2: Wall-sided (Hartley and Perrin 1999, M48)
- 7.3: Reeded rim (Hartley and Perrin 1999, M31)
- 7.4: High bead (Hartley and Perrin, M58)

### Samian (Tyers 1996, 105-116)

- Curle 15: shallow dish with a convex wall
- 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

Dr27: Campanulate bowl

Dr 29: Bowl, with intricate moulded decoration

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.

Dr35/36: A cup and dish set with distinctive moulded acanthus leaf on everted rim

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: flanged bowl

Dr45: Lions head mortaria

Ludowici Tg: wide dish with out-turned flattened rim

Stanfield 67: is a small plain flagon type, with flat/disc rim

**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 from features**

B.6.23 At this early stage during the analysis several feature groups have obviously held significant pottery assemblages and are summarised below. It should be noted that more detailed analysis of the archaeology will reveal groups of pottery worthy of further research.

**Inhumation Grave 84. C14 date AD179-410. Ceramic date C3-C4**

B.6.24 Grave **84** contained an inhumation burial that has been dated by C14 to the Mid-Late Romano-British era. Significantly, the fragmentary remains of two vessels were found that may have been complete at the time of burial and therefore deliberately placed as part of the grave furnishing. These comprise the lower part of a Sandy grey ware jar (16 sherds, weighing 318g) and the upper part (13 sherds, 147g, 0.18 EVE) of a Late Roman Lower Nene Valley colour coated jar (type 4.6). The colour coated vessel may have been placed in the grave upside down allowing the rim to survive. In addition, the grave contained several small fragments of Roman coarse ware pottery that were almost certainly residual within the soil (Table 31a).

Fabric	Vessel Form (type)	Sherd Count	Weight (g)	EVE
LNV CC	Jar (type 4.6), dish	14	147	0.18
SGW	Jar	16	318	0.00
SOW	Flagon, jar	2	13	0.00
STW	Jar	1	9	0.00
<b>Total</b>		<b>33</b>	<b>487</b>	<b>0.18</b>

Table 31a: Quantification of Romano-British pottery from grave **84**

B.6.25 Pottery vessels carefully placed with inhumation burials, although not a common practice, have been recorded elsewhere in the region (Lyons 2011, Burials 3 & 13).

### The wells (by Stephen Wadeson)

B.6.26 A total of 1,501 sherds, weighing 43,817g, 36.03 EVE, of Romano-British pottery was recovered from the excavation of seven wells (Table 31b). The pottery has a relatively large average sherd weight of 28g, however, this may be slightly misleading as much of the pottery is significantly abraded possibly due to the movement of water within the well.

Feature	Sherd Count	Weight (g)	EVE	ASW (g)	Weight (%)
Well 202	141	7329	4.94	51.9	16.15
Well 226	788	18002	14.14	22.8	39.67
Well 229	73	2152	2.05	29.4	4.74
Well 340	260	8064	5.53	30.9	17.77
Well 1312	181	7214	7.25	40.0	15.90
Well 1459	58	1056	2.12	18.2	2.33
<b>Total</b>	<b>1501</b>	<b>43817</b>	<b>36.03</b>	<b>32.2</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Table 32b: Quantification of Romano-British pottery by well

#### Well 202: Construction AD170-200. Disuse LC3

B.6.27 A total of 141 sherds, weighing 7329g, (4.94 EVE) of Romano-British pottery was recovered from well 202. Pottery was recovered from five stratified layers: 203, 257, 259, 260 and 297. A total of nine fabric groups were identified (Table 32).

B.6.28 Locally produced, utilitarian coarse wares, predominantly sandy coarse wares (reduced and oxidised) account for c. 55% by weight. This well is unusual, however, as in addition to the locally produced coarse wares it also contains high numbers of fine wares. LNVCC vessels are abundant (35% by weight) and Central Gaulish samian wares form a significant part of this assemblage (c. 11% by weight).

Fabric	Vessel	Qty	Wt (g)	EVE	Wt (%)
LNVCC	Jar, beaker, dish	62	2486	139.0	33.92
SGW	Jar, dish/bowl	43	2360	135.5	32.20
STW	Jar and Storage jar	8	948	19.0	12.93
SAM LZ	Dish, Bowl	17	827	131.0	11.28
N WH	Jar/bowl	4	329	5.5	4.49
NVOW	Mortaria	2	189	12.5	2.58
NVGW	Jar/bowl	2	174	34.0	2.37
NVCW	Bowl	2	13	18.0	0.18
SRedW	Jar/bowl	1	3	0.0	0.04
<b>Total</b>		<b>141</b>	<b>7329</b>	<b>494.5</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Table 33: Well 202 pottery by fabric type, in descending order of weight (%)

B.6.29 Noteworthy within this group are the remains of a Dr31R bowl, recovered from a primary fill (297) and secondary fill (260), which was probably complete when deposited. It is highly likely that this vessel was carefully placed as a ritual offering during the construction of the well. The vessel has a maker's stamp which can be attributed to the Central Gaulish potter Doeccuss ii DIICCVS who was active between AD170-200 (Late Antonine).

#### Well 226: Construction AD120-200. Disuse LC3

B.6.30 Well 226 produced 788 sherds, weighing 18002g, (14.14 EVE), representing c. 40% (by weight) of the total amount of pottery recovered from all six wells (Table 31b). Pottery was found within four stratified layers: 261, 298, 228 and 294. A total of eight broad

fabric groups were identified of which two fabrics (SGW; STW) comprise the bulk of the assemblage, c. 81% by weight (Table 33).

B.6.31 Domestically produced fine wares are limited, those identified consisting of Nene Valley colour coated wares (Tyers 1996, 173-175; Perrin 1999, 87) which account for c. 10% (by weight) of the assemblage. The majority of sherds identified (20 sherds; 764g) belong to a single 3rd century Castor Box (Type 6.9; Perrin 1999, 98-100). In addition, other forms include the complete profile of a folded beaker dating to the LC2/EC3-LC3 as well as a single rim fragment from a (type 2.1) narrow mouth jar typical of the later 3rd to 4th century.

Fabric	Vessel Type	Qty	Wt (g)	EVE (%)	Wt (%)
SGW	Jar, dish	611	12413	7.10	68.95
STW	Jar/bowl	56	2201	1.31	12.23
LVNCC	Flagon, beaker, Castor Box, dish	71	1804	3.62	10.02
SAM LZ	Cup, plate, bowl, flanged bowl	33	1105	1.80	6.14
NVOW	Mortaria	3	291	0.90	1.62
NVGW	Jar	10	110	0.00	0.61
SAM LMV	Bowl	3	66	0.07	0.37
SRW	Jar	1	12	0.15	0.07
<b>Total</b>		<b>788</b>	<b>18002</b>	<b>14.14</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Table 34: Well 226 pottery by fabric type, in descending order of weight (%)

B.6.32 A relatively large quantity of Central Gaulish samian (33 sherds, 1105g) was recovered from both the primary (298) and secondary fills of well 226 consisting principally of samian which can be dated to AD 120-200 (Tomber & Dore 1998, 32). Located within context (298) was a single, complete example of a Central Gaulish (Lezoux) Drag. 33 cup which bears the makers stamp Atticus ii, AD 135-165 (Die 2b, NoTS VOL 1, 308-09). It is possible that the vessel had been curated before being deliberately placed in the base of the well, a theory supported by evidence of wear on both the rim and foot ring from use prior to deposition, and the fact that graffiti in the form of an 'X' had been scratched on the outer vessel base.

B.6.33 Specialist wares are rare in the assemblage, although a small quantity of Nene Valley oxidised ware bead and flange mortaria (Perrin 1999, 129-134) was found. In addition, the complete neck and rim fragment from a Lower Nene Valley colour-coat pinch neck flagon (Type 1.10), dating from the LC2/EC3-LC3, is the only other example of a specialist ware recovered.

#### Well 229: Construction MC2+. Disuse LC2-C3

B.6.34 A total of 73 sherds, weighing 2152g (EVE 2.05) of Romano-British pottery was recovered from five stratified deposits (Table 34), accounting for 4.7% (by weight) of the total well assemblage (Table 31b). Unfortunately, of the five deposits identified (309, 308, 230, 231 and 232), it is only the lowest fill (309) which appears to be undisturbed as the upper four layers have all been heavily disturbed due to the robbing/removal of the well's stone lining (307), possibly for reuse elsewhere on site.

B.6.35 Coarse ware fabrics account for the majority of the material identified (c. 95% by weight) with vessels produced in Northamptonshire white ware fabric forming the largest group. These distinctive vessels are most commonly found as globular lid-seated jars with fumed and soot blackened exteriors where they have been used as

cooking pots. Other significant quantities of coarse ware fabrics identified include Sandy grey wares (12 sherds; 400g; EVE 0.30), accounting for c. 18.5% by weight of the assemblage. Vessels identified include rim sherds from two BB2 inspired triangular rim bowls (type 6.18) dating from the mid-2nd century AD including a single burnished example with burnished lattice/cross hatch design. The assemblage also included four sherds from a type ?4.6 medium mouth jar with grooved neck and shoulder (MC1-C3). Shell tempered fabrics (14 sherds; 310g; 0.13 EVE) account for a further c. 14% by weight. Recovered from fill 231 is a heavily abraded single medium mouth, everted rim jar (Type 4.?) dating to the mid to late 3rd to 4th centuries AD.

Fabric	Vessel Type	Qty	Wt (g)	EVE (%)	Wt (%)
N WH	Jar	29	1033	1.08	44.59
SGW	Jar, bowl	12	400	0.30	18.58
STW	Jar	14	310	0.13	14.40
LNV GW	Dish	2	126	0.21	5.85
SAM LZ	Bowl	6	96	0.20	4.46
SRedW	Jar	2	39	0.00	1.81
MISC WW	Bowl	1	26	0.00	1.21
LNV OW	Bowl	4	94	0.00	0.56
SOW	Jar	2	25	0.00	0.46
LNV CC	Beaker	1	3	0.13	0.14
<b>Total</b>		<b>73</b>	<b>2152</b>	<b>2.05</b>	<b>100</b>

Table 35: Well 229 pottery by fabric type, in descending order of weight (%)

- B.6.36 Limited quantities of fine wares were recovered and account for just c.5% (by weight) of the assemblage. Domestic fine wares consist of a single rim sherd from a LNVCC curved rim beaker (M/LC2-C3) from the upper most fill (232). Imported fine wares however, specifically Central Gaulish samian from Lezoux (6 sherds; 96g) account for the majority of fine wares (c. 4.5% by weight) recovered, including (5 sherds; 92g) a single Drag 18/31R Dish dating from between AD120-150, fill 231.
- B.6.37 Noteworthy within the assemblage is a single re-worked undecorated sherd in an N WH fabric. Roughly trimmed to form a circle a single central perforation had been drilled to produce a spindlewhorl (SF 68; fill 232).

**Well 340: Construction LC2. Disuse?**

- B.6.38 Well 340 accounts for c. 18.5 % of the total well assemblage (by weight), and consists of 260 sherds, weighing 8064g (5.53 EVE) (Table 35). Principally a Romano-British assemblage, a total of nine broad fabric groups were identified of which two fabrics (SGW; STW) comprise the bulk of the assemblage (c. 92% by weight). This ceramic group is distinctive in that it mostly comprises early to mid-Roman coarse utilitarian vessels with a very small quantity of finer domestic wares.
- B.6.39 Well 340 was heavily disturbed in antiquity with approximately half of the well's stone lining removed, most likely to be reused elsewhere, (possibly to build the next well) on site. Of the seven stratified layers associated with the well all but three of the contexts contained quantities of pottery: 341, 490, 495 and 496. Of these only the lower fills (495 and 496) appear to be undisturbed with the majority of pottery recorded recovered from primary fill 496.

Fabric	Vessel Type	Qty	Wt (g)	EVE (%)	Wt (%)
SGW	Jar, bowl, beaker	186	6033	406.5	74.81
STW	Jar, bowl	36	1147	9.0	14.22
N WH	Bowl	20	278	74.0	3.45
LNV WH	Mortaria	2	248	0.0	3.08
SAM LZ	Mortaria, cup, dish	7	159	6.0	1.97
LNV CC	Flagon, dish	6	95	12.5	1.18
LNV GW		1	68	45.0	0.84
SOW	Mortaria	1	19	0.0	0.24
WW		1	17	0.0	0.21
<b>Total</b>		<b>260</b>	<b>8064</b>	<b>553</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Table 36: Well **340** pottery by fabric type, in descending order of weight (%)

B.6.40 The majority of the material identified consists of coarse wares (c. 97% by weight), principally sandy grey wares (186 sherds; 6033g) accounting for c. 75% (by weight) with a smaller significant quantity of shell tempered vessels, locally produced, accounting for a further c. 14 % by weight of the assemblage. Further coarse wares identified include a small quantity of N WH (20 sherds; 278g) accounting for c. 3.5% (by weight) of the assemblage, found in the form of a globular lid-seated jar (type 4.4.). These jars were typically undecorated and have soot blackened exteriors where they have been used as cooking pots.

B.6.41 Domestic Nene Valley colour coated vessels were found in small quantities with six sherds, weighing 95g found. These fragments include the partial handle from an unspecific flagon/jug form as well as a single rim fragment from triangular rim dish (type 6.18) both from context 496. Central Gaulish samian from Lezoux (AD 120-200) accounts for the remainder of the fine wares recovered (1.97% by weight). While no stamped or decorated vessels were identified, several plain ware vessels were identified, represented by a single sherd from fill 496, a single body sherd from a Drag. 45 wall-sided mortarium (semi worn grits) dating from c. AD 170+ and a base and foot ring sherd from a Ludowici Tg dish, c. AD 160+. Both of these vessel forms are typical of assemblages of the second half of the 2nd century AD (late Antonine period).

B.6.42 Three coarse ware mortaria, in addition to the samian Drag. 45 wall-sided mortarium, were found. These include two Nene Valley oxidised ware mortarium (LNV WH). Due to the abraded nature of these vessels, specific identification of the type of mortarium forms is not possible and as such only a broad date of 2nd to 4th centuries AD can be attributed.

Well 1312: Construction LC2. Disuse: LC2-EC3

B.6.43 A total of 181 sherds, weighing 7214g, (7.25 EVE) of Romano-British pottery was recovered from well **1312**. Pottery was found within just five of the twelve stratified layers (1314, 1315, 1338, 1590, 1592).

B.6.44 Nine fabric groups were identified of which two fabrics SGW (68% by weight) and STW (21% by weight) comprise the bulk of the assemblage (Table 36). This ceramic group is distinctive in that it mostly comprises mid-to-late Roman coarse ware utilitarian vessels with a smaller, limited quantity of fine and specialist wares identified. Domestically produced fine wares (14 sherds; 378g; EVE 1.49) are sparse and once again restricted to the products of the Lower Nene Valley. Vessels within the assemblage which can be assigned to a specific form and type include a LNVCC bag

shaped beaker with rouletted bands (type 3.6 variant). Joining sherds of this vessel, which dates to the mid to late 2nd to early 3rd century AD, were recovered from contexts 1315 and 1538. In addition, a (semi-complete) LNVCC pinched neck flagon (Howe *et al* 1980, NV 65) dating from the 3rd century AD was recovered (this vessel still had its 'stone stopper' in place).

Fabric	Vessel Type	Qty	Wt (g)	EVE (%)	Wt (%)
SGW	Jar, beaker, bowl, dish	132	4909	4.23	68.05
STW	Jar and storage jar	17	1510	0.44	20.93
LNVCC	Flagon, beaker, bowl	15	545	1.49	7.55
SAM CG (Lezoux)	Flagon, bowl	9	202	1.09	2.80
N WH	Jar/bowl	3	24	0.00	0.34
NVOW		1	10	0.00	0.14
MISC WW		2	9	0.00	0.12
SOW		1	4	0.00	0.06
SAM ?EG		1	1	0.00	0.01
<b>Total</b>		<b>181</b>	<b>7214</b>	<b>7.25</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Table 37: Well **1312** pottery by fabric type, in descending order of weight (%)

B.6.45 The samian assemblage, comprising a total of 10 sherds (203g; 1.09 EVE), was recovered from three contexts and includes a single heavily abraded sherd (tentatively identified) of East Gaulish samian. Recovered from the well's upper most deposit (1314), the sherd, if correctly identified, would date roughly from the mid-2nd to mid-3rd centuries AD. In addition, a further rim sherd from a central Gaulish Drag 31 or 31R bowl dating from the mid to late 2nd century AD (AD150+) was identified.

B.6.46 The majority of the samian however, (8 sherds; 179g; EVE 1.00) belongs to a single example of a semi-complete (complete at time of deposition) Stanfield (1929) 67 flagon (SF 134), recovered from the well's primary fill (1592). Located *in situ*, in its primary site of deposition, itself sealed by a layer of 'tabulated limestone' (1591), the presence of the flagon can be used to date the well's construction to the late 2nd century AD. The flagon shows little evidence of either use or wear and it is highly suggestive that the flagon was specifically selected and deliberately placed in the base of the well at the time of construction as a ritual deposit.

#### Well **1459**: Construction? Disuse?

B.6.47 A total of 58 sherds, weighing 1056g (2.12 EVE), of Romano-British pottery was recovered from well **1459**. Recovered from just six (1460, 1461, 1462, 1468, 1565, 1567) of the twelve stratified layers associated with the well, a total of six fabric groups were identified (Table 37). The well was heavily disturbed in antiquity with the majority of the well's stone lining having been robbed/removed with the result that only the lower two courses (1570) still remained *in situ*.

Fabric	Vessel	Qty	Wt (g)	EVE (%)	Wt (%)
SGW	Jar, dish, bowl	38	607	0.82	57.48
N WH	Jar	6	103	0.18	9.75
NVGW	Jar	2	100	0.00	9.47
SOW	Dish	6	162	1.05	15.34
STW	Jar	5	79	0.00	7.48
LNVCC		1	5	0.07	0.47
<b>Total</b>		<b>58</b>	<b>1056</b>	<b>2.12</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Table 38: Well **1459** pottery by fabric type, in descending order of weight (%)



B.6.48 Locally produced, utilitarian coarse wares, predominantly sandy coarse wares (reduced and oxidised), account for c. 67% by weight of the pottery identified. Within this, SGW accounts for the majority of the assemblage, c. 57.5% by weight. The majority of the sherds recovered were undiagnostic, the few vessel forms which could be identified including an SGW lid-seated medium mouth jar, (type 4.4) recovered from the upper fill (1468). Two examples of the triangular rim dish (type 6.18), which can be assigned a date of mid-2nd to 3rd centuries AD, both came from fill (1565). Further grey wares identified include a small quantity of LNVDGW sherds (two sherds; 100g) accounting for c. 9.5% (by weight) of the assemblage.

B.6.49 Further coarse wares identified include Northamptonshire white ware accounting for 9.75% of the assemblage by weight and Shell tempered wares, representing a further c.7.5% (by weight) of the assemblage.

#### **Kiln 153. Use date Mid-Late 2nd century AD (by Séverine Bézie)**

B.6.50 A total of 305 sherds, weighing 10.017kg (12.82EVE), of Romano-British pottery was recovered from excavation of the kiln (**153**). The pottery represents a minimum of 190 individual vessels which, although fragmentary, are only moderately abraded (11.4% of the total of the vessels) with some surface residue surviving (5.7% of the total of the vessels). The assemblage has an average sherd weight (ASW) of 32.84g.

B.6.51 The kiln was of circular construction, with a central 'tongue' which supported large kiln bars (see Appendix B.11). All the pottery was recovered from two disuse contexts (156 and 158) within the kiln. Both contexts had been truncated by a later sunken featured building (**120** – described below). This later event affected the content of the contexts 156 and 158 and is reflected in the diversity of the pottery found in the kiln. Products of the kiln - linked directly with its use and abandonment – had become mixed with material resulting from its natural or deliberate backfilling. Only the kiln products are described here.

#### **Kiln products**

B.6.52 Fifty-two sherds of pottery can be identified as kiln products. They are all wasters and various criteria have been observed to determine their attribution to this group: cracked clay, deformations, smoke-blackened surfaces, vitrification. These are all indications of over-fired pottery. Some wasters are not well finished or were unsuccessfully fired and show defaults in making, such as voids seen in section, air bubbles embodied in the vessels, lumpy surfaces, large inclusions of grog or flint.

B.6.53 Three fabric groups are identified from products of kiln **153**. It should be noted that the presence of both reduced (SGW) and oxidised (N WW) fabrics indicates that the kiln was fired more than once with different levels of oxygen present. Alternatively, other nearby kilns were present but not recorded during this excavation.

#### **Sandy grey ware. Blue-grey in colour, with common micaceous inclusion**

This is the most numerous of the surviving kiln products. A total of 30 waster sherds, weighing 1332g, were recovered. The jars being made within the kiln were mostly lid-seated medium mouthed cordoned jars, with a standard rim diameter of 14cm. Minor products include a straight-sided dish with a triangular rim (type 6.18) and a folded beaker (type 3.3).

Northamptonshire-type white ware. A grog tempered fabric with a grey core and white slipped outer layer

Groggy white wares manufactured in the Northamptonshire tradition were the secondary product of the kiln. A total of ten wasters, weighing 978g were recorded. The vessels mostly comprised wide mouthed cordoned jars (type 5.3), one example had rouletted decoration within the cordon, although most were plain. The jars were all similar in size with rim diameters ranging from 22-26cm. Also found in this fabric was a straight-sided dish with a triangular rim (type 6.18).

Shelly wares. Clay with fossil shell as a natural component

Shelly wares comprise the least common kiln product as only 10 wasters, weighing 442g, were identified. All were medium mouthed jars with either a single horizontal groove on the shoulder or rilling on the external surface of the body. No rims survived to measure the vessel diameters.

- B.6.54 Regarding the specificity of the site, it would be interesting to place kiln **153** in a wider geographical context, with the proximity of water (*e.g.* Cotton Brook at the south of the site, eight wells recovered in the western part of the excavation), clay supply (clay bank in the south-west of the site) fuel for the kiln as well (*e.g.* wooded areas), road facilities and trading places. An integrated study of the pottery, the kiln furniture, the environmental results and radiocarbon dating of charcoal to narrow the dating, as well as indicating aspects of the potter's practices and use of the kiln, is advised.

#### SFB 120. Use date Early to Middle Saxon

- B.6.55 A total of 164 Roman pottery sherds, weighing 3412g, were recovered from a single deposit (148) within SFB **120**. The Roman pottery assemblage is of particular interest as it was mixed with a large group of Early to Mid-Anglo-Saxon pottery (Appendix B.8).

Fabric	Vessel Form (type)	Sherd Count	Weight (g)	EVE
SGW	Beaker (3.14), jar (2.1, 4.5.3, 5.3), dish (6.3, 6.17, 6.18, 6.19, 6.22)	130	2655	3.51
STW	Jar (4.5.3), dish (6.17)	16	412	0.15
N WH	Jar (4.4, 4.6 and 5.3)	11	268	0.39
LNV CC	Beaker (3.6), jar	3	43	0.15
SAM	Cup (Dr33)	2	21	0.07
NVOW	Beaker, jar	2	13	0.00
<b>Total</b>		<b>164</b>	<b>3412</b>	<b>4.27</b>

Table 39: The Roman pottery from SFB **120**

- B.6.56 The Roman pottery almost exclusively comprises locally produced utilitarian coarse wares – typical of the larger assemblage, with fine wares only sparsely represented (Table 38). Although small quantities of earlier Roman material (including the fine wares) were found within the SFB, it is likely these fragments were residual within the soil. The group is, however, characterised by the presence of at least twenty SGW straight-sided beaded dish forms (type 6.18), alongside diagnostically late Roman examples (types 6.17 and 6.19). The presence of this material suggests robust mid-late Roman SGW dishes may have been 'mined' by the Early-Mid Saxon community to fill a gap in their ceramic repertoire. It can be said with some confidence that these vessels did not remain in constant use between the two periods; the main period of manufacture for Type 6.18 dishes was between the mid-2nd and 3rd centuries AD. Moreover, these vessels are not severely worn from generations of continued use.

### Natural hollow 328. Ceramic date LC3-MC4

B.6.57 This natural hollow contained a large amount of Mid-Late Roman pottery totalling 626 sherds, weighing 9398g (9.12 EVE). The pottery is significantly abraded with an average sherd weight of 15g.

B.6.58 This assemblage represents 8% (by weight) of the total assemblage excavated (Table 26). Most of the pottery consists of SGW and STW utilitarian forms, supplemented by N WH material (Table 39). Samian and Lower Nene Valley colour coated material form the bulk of the fine wares found, with smaller amounts of other British regional fine wares recorded. The low percentage of fine wares compared to the whole site assemblage (Table 27) may suggest the hollow was primarily filled with working refuse from a kitchen or perhaps a workshop area.

Fabric	Vessel Form (type)	Sherd Count	Weight (g)	EVE	Weight (%)
SGW	Beaker (3.14), bowl, dish (6.18, 6.19), jar (2.1, 4.5, 4.6, 5.3), storage jar	316	4307	5.39	45.83
STW	Dish (type 6.7), jar (4.5, 4.5.2, 4.5.3), storage jar (4.14)	118	2587	1.05	27.53
N WH	Dish (6.3), jar (4.4, 5.3), lid	55	769	0.81	8.18
NVOW	Dish, jar (4.5), mortaria	12	504	0.20	5.36
SOW	Flagon, jar (4.5), stopper	22	390	0.97	4.15
SAM	Bowl (Dr 36, 37), Cup (Dr33), dish (18/31), mortaria (Dr45)	41	247	0.47	2.63
LNV CC	Beaker, dish (6.18)	47	199	0.15	2.12
SREDW	Beaker, jar, mortaria	4	104	0.08	1.11
OXREDCC	Bowl	4	95	0.00	1.01
HAD OX	Jar/bowl	2	71	0.00	0.76
BAT AM	Amphora (DR20)	1	54	0.00	0.57
OXOW	Mortaria	1	42	0.00	0.45
OW(GROG)	Storage jar	1	17	0.00	0.18
NFCC	Beaker	1	11	0.00	0.12
COL CC	Beaker	1	1	0.00	0.00
<b>Total</b>		<b>626</b>	<b>9398</b>	<b>9.12</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Table 40: The pottery from natural hollow 328

### Statement of potential

B.6.59 This assessment report demonstrates that the assemblage is large, well-recorded and mostly retrieved from stratified groups. Pottery has notably been found within a series of wells, a large natural hollow, a pottery manufacturing kiln, an inhumation grave and also an Anglo-Saxon sunken featured building.

B.6.60 Most of the pottery has been identified as locally produced utilitarian jars and storage jars found in fabrics that are typical of the East Midlands (Timby 2007, 117; Marney 1989) and similar in both character and date to material found nearby at Mallows Cotton (Mac Robert 1986). Although primarily utilitarian, some imported samian and British fine wares (particularly Lower Nene Valley colour coated beakers and jars) were found. This assemblage is of special interest, however, as the pottery may not be wholly domestic in character, but may reflect the agrarian processes that were taking place on site.

B.6.61 The majority of the pottery dates from the mid to late-Roman era although it should be noted, with the exception of the SFB Roman pottery assemblage (which is thought to be re-purposed material), deposition of Roman ceramic wares dramatically declined in the mid-4th century AD.

### ***Research themes and aims***

- Characterisation of the Raunds pottery assemblage in its regional context would be particularly worthwhile, as this is an area which will benefit from the publication of locally produced products, alongside non-local wares imported into the region. This analysis will contribute towards producing a regional corpus of Roman pottery (Knight et al 2012, 72).
- Publication of a previously undiscovered kiln site will make a significant contribution to the understanding of pottery production (craft and industry) in the Raunds area.
- Analysis of the pottery will help to date the beginnings of Roman activity on site, establish its longevity and when it fell from use.
- Detailed examination of the ceramic fabrics and forms, also surface residues, will help to establish the nature of the activity on site. Is it primarily domestic or can the presence of workshops and crop processing be seen?
- Analysis of the pottery when feature analysis and phasing is complete has the potential to look for patterns of ceramic use within specific feature types. For example, are there more narrow mouthed jars in the wells – were they use to draw water? Do pottery assemblages within the high number of pits differ from what was deposited within the ditches?
- The ritual deposition of samian within several of the wells is worthy of further consideration.
- Ceramic funerary choices in Grave **84** will inform mortuary behaviour in the area.
- The presence of Roman pottery within an Anglo-Saxon SFB will aid the understanding of ceramic use during the transition to the Early Saxon period.

## B.7 Roman pottery catalogue

KEY: AMPH= amphora, B = base, BEAK = beaker, C=century, D = decorated body sherd, Dsc = description, E=early, FLAG = flagon, L=late, R = rim, SJAR = storage jar, U=undecorated body sherd.

Fabric Family names can be seen in full in Table 27.

Context	Cut	Trench	Feature type	Fabric family	NRFR & Northants code	Dsc	Form	Type	Quantity	Weight (g)	Spottdate
2			subsoil	LNV CC	LNV CC	R	FDISH	6.17	1	75	C4
2			subsoil	LNV CC	LNV CC	U	DISH		1	10	C3-C4
2			subsoil	N WH	AI; UNV WH	UB	JAR		5	95	MC2-C3
2			subsoil	SAM	LEZ SA 2	B	CUP	Df33	1	9	165-200
2			subsoil	SGW	C	RU	JAR/BOWL	4.5	4	54	MC1-C4
2			subsoil	SGW	LNV RE	UB	DISH		1	25	LC2-EC4
2			subsoil	STW	B	UB	JAR/BOWL		8	107	MC1-C4
12	11	P1	ditch	STW	B	U	JAR/BOWL		19	19	C1-C4
28	27	P1	ditch	N WH	AI; UNV WH	R	JAR	4.4	1	4	MC2
30	29	P1	pit	LNV CC	LNV CC	RU	BEAK	3.3	3	7	LC2-C4
30	29	P1	pit	LNV CC	LNV CC	R	DISH	6.19	1	8	C3-C4
30	29	P1	pit	MOSL	MOS BS	DB	FBEAK	3.3	13	45	180-250
30	29	P1	pit	N WH	AI; UNV WH	R	DISH	6.4(LARGE)	2	152	MC2-C3
30	29	P1	pit	OXF WH	OXF WH	U	MORT		1	18	E/MC3-C4
30	29	P1	pit	SAM	SAM CG	D	DISH		1	1	C2
30	29	P1	pit	SGW	C	R	DISH	6.18	2	39	MC2+
30	29	P1	pit	SGW	C	R	DISH	6.18	1	11	MC2+
30	29	P1	pit	SGW	LNV RE	UB	JAR		8	108	LC2-EC4
30	29	P1	pit	STW	B	UB	JAR		8	90	C2-C4
32	29	P1	pit	LNV WH	LNV WH	RU	MORT	7.3	3	59	C3-C4
32	29	P1	pit	SAM	SAM CG	F	FOWL	Df38	1	28	M/LC2
32	29	P1	pit	SGW	LNV RE	U	FBEAK	3.3	1	7	LC2-EC4
34	33	P1	pit	LNV CC	LNV CC	R	DISH	6.19	1	22	C3-C4
34	33	P1	pit	MOSL	MOS BS	UDB	BEAK	3.3	5	15	180-250
34	33	P1	pit	SAM	SAM CG	UB	DISH		3	6	C2
34	33	P1	pit	SGW	LNV RE	U	JAR		1	11	LC2-EC4
38	35	P1	pit	LNV WH	LNV WH	R	MORT	7.4	3	80	C4
38	35	P1	pit	SGW	LNV RE	R	WJAR	5	64	24	LC2-EC4
38	35	P1	pit	STW	B	U	JAR		2	2	C3-C4
40	39	P1	pit	LNV CC	LNV CC	R	DISH	6.19	1	24	C3-C4
40	39	P1	pit	N WH	AI; UNV WH	RUB	JAR	4.4	5	128	MC2-C3
40	39	P1	pit	SGW	C	RUB	JAR		15	207	C2-C4

Context	Cut	Trench	Feature type	Fabric family	NRFRC & Northants code	Dsc	Form	Type	Quantity	Weight (g)	Spotdate
40	39	P1	pit	SGW	C21	RFB	FDISH	6.17	4	28	C3-C4
40	39	P1	pit	SOW	D6/9	R	MORT	7.1	2	50	C2-C3
40	39	P1	pit	SREDW	D17	U	DISH		1	8	C2
40	39	P1	pit	STW	B	U	SIAR		2	118	C1-C4
40	39	P1	pit	STW	B	R	JAR	4.5	1	12	C2-C4
40	39	P1	pit	STW	B	U	JAR/BOWL		5	37	C2-C4
40	39	P1	pit	STW	B	R	JAR	5	2	19	C2-C4
40	39	P1	pit	STW	B	R	JAR	4.1	1	11	MCI-C2
43	42	P1	pit	LNV CC	LNV CC	B	DISH		1	12	C3-C4
43	42	P1	pit	LNV WH	LNV WH	RU	MORT		4	61	C3-C4
43	42	P1	pit	SGW	C	U	JAR/BOWL		3	38	C2-C4
43	42	P1	pit	SGW	C	R	DISH	6.18	1	44	MC2+
43	42	P1	pit	STW	B	RUB	JAR	4.5.2	6	111	C2-C4
47	46	P1	ditch	SAM	SAM CG	U	FRAGS		1	1	C2
49	46	P1	ditch	GW(GROG)	A	U	JAR/BOWL		1	7	C1BC-ADECI
49	46	P1	ditch	N WH	A	U	JAR		2	5	MC2-C3
49	46	P1	ditch	N WH	A1; UNV WH	U	JAR		1	8	MC2-C3
49	46	P1	ditch	SAM	SAM EG	U	FRAGS		1	2	MC2-MC3
49	46	P1	ditch	SGW	C	UB	JAR/BOWL		2	21	MCI-C4
54	55	P1	gully	SAM	SAM CG	RU	DISH		2	7	C2
64	63	P1	pit	SGW	C	U	JAR		2	7	LC1-C4
75	74	P1	pit	SRW	C11	U	JAR/BOWL		1	4	C1
77	77	P1	pit	STW	B	U	JAR		1	5	MCI-C4
79	78	P1	ditch	LNV CC	LNV CC	D	BAEK		1	4	MC2-C4
79	78	P1	ditch	LNV CC	LNV CC	U	JAR		3	28	C3-C4
79	78	P1	ditch	LNV WH	LNV WH	R	BOWL		1	12	C4
79	78	P1	ditch	SGW	LNV RE	RU	JAR/BOWL		15	164	LC2-EC4
79	78	P1	ditch	SGW	LNV RE	U	FBEAK		3	38	LC2-EC4
79	78	P1	ditch	STW	B	U	JAR		6	174	C3-C4
81	80	P1	ditch	LNV CC	LNV CC	D	BEAK		1	2	MC2-C3
81	80	P1	ditch	N WH	A1; UNV WH	U	JAR		1	13	MC2-C3
81	80	P1	ditch	SGW	C	RUB	DISH	6.18	3	44	MC2+
81	80	P1	ditch	SGW	C9	U	JAR		1	6	C2-C4
86	84	P1	grave	LNV CC	LNV CC	UB	DISH		1	30	C3-C4
86	84	P1	grave	LNV CC	LNV CC	RU	JAR	4.6	13	117	C3-C4
86	84	P1	grave	SGW	C15	UB	JAR		1	56	C2-C4
86	84	P1	grave	SGW	LNV RE	UB	JAR		15	262	C2-C4
86	84	P1	grave	SOW	D	U	FLAG		1	2	MCI-C4
86	84	P1	grave	SOW	D6/9	U	JAR		1	11	C2-C3
86	84	P1	grave	STW	B	U	JAR		1	9	C2-C4

Context	Cut	Trench	Feature type	Fabric family	NRFR & Northants code	Dsc	Form	Type	Quantity	Weight (g)	Spotdate
91	89	P1	ditch	N WH	A1; UNV WH	R	JAR	5.3	1	63	MC2-C3
94	92	P1	pit	SGW	C	R	FDISH	6.17	3	33	MC3-EC5
98	97	P1	ditch	SGW	LNV RE	R	JAR	4.1	1	26	LC2-EC4
103	102	P1	well	N WH	A1; UNV WH	RUB	JAR	4.4	6	109	MC2-C3
103	102	P1	well	SAM	SAM CG	R	BOWL	Dr38	1	9	MC2-MC3
103	102	P1	well	SGW	LNV RE	R	DISH	6.18	1	19	LC2-C3
103	102	P1	well	SGW	C	UB	JAR		3	51	LC1-C4
103	102	P1	well	SGW	C	U	JAR		1	13	LC1-C4
103	102	P1	well	STW	B	RUB	JAR	4.5	2	112	C2-C4
104	102	P1	well	GW(FINE)	LON RE	U	DISH/BOWL		1	12	LC1-E/MC2
104	102	P1	well	N WH	A1; UNV WH	U	JAR		2	29	MC2-C3
104	102	P1	well	SAM	SAM CG	D	BOWL	Dr29	1	5	C2
104	102	P1	well	SGW	C	UB	JAR		15	150	LC1-C4
104	102	P1	well	SGW	C	R	DISH	6.18	1	7	MC2+
104	102	P1	well	STW	B	U	JAR		2	28	C2-C4
105	102	P1	well	LNV CC	LNV CC	U	JAR		4	28	C3-C4
105	102	P1	well	STW	B	U	JAR/BOWL		1	21	C1-C2
106	102	P1	well	N WH	A1; UNV WH	RU	JAR	4.4	5	86	MC2-C3
106	102	P1	well	SAM	SA	RU	DISH		3	8	MC1-MC3
106	102	P1	well	SGW	C	U	JAR		1	4	LC1-C4
106	102	P1	well	SGW	LNV RE	B	DISH		1	26	LC2-EC4
106	102	P1	well	STW	B	U	SIAR		1	25	C1-C2
107	102	P1	well	N WH	A1; UNV WH	UB	JAR		4	93	MC2-C3
107	102	P1	well	SGW	C	RUD	JAR/BEAK		12	108	E/MC2
107	102	P1	well	SGW	C	UB	DISH		1	14	E/MC2
107	102	P1	well	SGW	C	B	CHEESE PRESS		2	163	MC1-MC2
107	102	P1	well	STW	B	R	SIAR		1	120	MC1-C4
108	102	P1	well	N WH	A1; UNV WH	U	JAR		2	18	MC2-C3
108	102	P1	well	SGW	C	UB	JAR		1	15	MC1-C4
110	109	P1	pit	LNV CC	LNV CC	UB	BEAK		3	94	MC2-C4
110	109	P1	pit	N WH	A1; UNV WH	U	JAR		14	606	MC2-C3
110	109	P1	pit	SAM	SAM CG	D	BOWL		1	2	C2
110	109	P1	pit	SGW	C	UB	JAR		1	44	C2-C4
110	109	P1	pit	SRW	C11	U	JAR		1	13	C2-C4
113	115	P1	pit	N WH	A1; UNV WH	R	BOWL	6.15	1	46	MC2-C3
113	115	P1	pit	SGW	C	U	JAR		1	3	MC1-C4
113	115	P1	pit	STW	B	U	JAR		2	14	C2-C4
117	116	P1	pit	N WH	A1; UNV WH	UB	JAR		8	160	MC2-C3
117	116	P1	pit	SGW	C	P	DISH	6.18	1	49	MC2+
117	116	P1	pit	SGW	C	RUB	JAR	4.5	6	116	LC1-C4

Context	Cut	Trench	Feature type	Fabric family	NRFRC & Northants code	Dsc	Form	Type	Quantity	Weight (g)	Spotdate
117	116	P1	pit	STW	B	U	SIAR		1	50	C1-C4
117	116	P1	pit	STW	B	U	JAR		1	4	MC1-C4
126	125	P1	ditch	LNV CC	LNV CC	R	LID	8.1	1	11	C3-C4
127	121	P1	pit	LNV CC	LNV CC	R	DISH	6.15	1	14	C3-C4
127	121	P1	pit	LNV CC	LNV CC	U	JAR		2	7	C3-C4
127	121	P1	pit	SGW	C	RU	JAR	4.5	6	40	LC1-C4
127	121	P1	pit	SGW	C	UB	DISH		1	23	C2-C4
127	121	P1	pit	STW	B	R	DISH	6.19	1	14	C3-C4
133	132	P1	tree throw	SGW	C	U	JAR		1	3	MC1-C4
135	134	P1	ditch	SGW	C	R	DISH	6.18	1	17	MC2+
135	134	P1	ditch	STW	B	U	JAR/BOWL		1	11	C2-C4
143	141	P1	grave	SGW	C	U	JAR/BOWL		1	11	MC1-C4
147	146	P1	pit	LNV CC	LNV CC	U	JAR		1	15	C3-C4
147	146	P1	pit	SGW	C23	U	JAR		1	68	LC1-C4
147	146	P1	pit	SGW	C	R	DISH	6.19	1	16	C3-C4
147	146	P1	pit	STW	B	R	JAR	4.5.3	1	32	C3-C4
148	120	P1	SFB	LNV CC	LNV CC	UB	JAR		2	30	C3-C4
148	120	P1	SFB	LNV CC	LNV CC	R	BEAK	3.6	1	13	MC2-C3
148	120	P1	SFB	LNV WH	LNV WH	D	BEAK		1	7	MC2-C3
148	120	P1	SFB	N WH	LNV WH	U	JAR		1	6	MC2-C4
148	120	P1	SFB	N WH	A1; UNV WH	UB	JAR	4.4	8	151	MC2-C3
148	120	P1	SFB	N WH	A1; UNV WH	R	JAR		1	37	MC2-C3
148	120	P1	SFB	N WH	A1; UNV WH	R	JAR	4.6	1	36	MC2-C3
148	120	P1	SFB	N WH	A1; UNV WH	R	JAR	5.3	1	44	MC2-C3
148	120	P1	SFB	SAM	CAM CG	UB	CUP	Df33	2	21	C2
148	120	P1	SFB	SGW	A	R	PLAT/DISH	6.22	2	28	MC1-C2
148	120	P1	SFB	SGW	C	UDB	JAR		78	1338	LC1-C4
148	120	P1	SFB	SGW	C	UB	DISH		4	81	C2-C4
148	120	P1	SFB	SGW	C	R	DISH	6.18	1	43	MC2+
148	120	P1	SFB	SGW	C	R	DISH	6.18	1	41	MC2+
148	120	P1	SFB	SGW	C	R	DISH	6.18	1	36	MC2+
148	120	P1	SFB	SGW	C	R	DISH	6.18	1	24	MC2+
148	120	P1	SFB	SGW	C	R	DISH	6.18/6.15	1	37	MC2+
148	120	P1	SFB	SGW	C	R	DISH	6.18	1	25	MC2+
148	120	P1	SFB	SGW	C	R	DISH	6.18	1	29	MC2+
148	120	P1	SFB	SGW	C	R	DISH	6.18	1	20	MC2+
148	120	P1	SFB	SGW	C	R	DISH	6.18	1	35	MC2+
148	120	P1	SFB	SGW	C	R	DISH	6.18	1	68	MC2+
148	120	P1	SFB	SGW	C	R	DISH	6.18	1	6	MC2+
148	120	P1	SFB	SGW	C	R	JAR	4.5.3	1	31	MC2+



Context	Cut	Trench	Feature type	Fabric family	NRFC & Northants code	Dsc	Form	Type	Quantity	Weight (g)	Spotdate
148	120	P1	SFB	SGW	C	UB	JAR		1	54	LC1-C4
148	120	P1	SFB	SGW	C	RD	BEAK	3.14	2	21	LC1-C2
148	120	P1	SFB	SGW	C	R	DISH	6.3	1	5	C2-C3
148	120	P1	SFB	SGW	C21	UB	JAR		3	128	C3-C4
148	120	P1	SFB	SGW	C23	R	DISH	6.18	1	76	MC2+
148	120	P1	SFB	SGW	C23	R	DISH	6.18	1	34	MC2+
148	120	P1	SFB	SGW	C23	R	DISH	6.18	1	17	MC2+
148	120	P1	SFB	SGW	C23	R	BEAK	3	2	18	LC1-C4
148	120	P1	SFB	SGW	C	R	DISH	6.18	1	26	MC2+
148	120	P1	SFB	SGW	C	R	DISH	6.18	1	21	MC2+
148	120	P1	SFB	SGW	C	R	DISH	6.18	1	39	MC2+
148	120	P1	SFB	SGW	C	R	DISH	6.18	1	56	MC2+
148	120	P1	SFB	SGW	C	UDB	JAR/BEAK		10	101	LC1-C4
148	120	P1	SFB	SGW	C	R	JAR/BEAK	4.5.3	1	5	LC1-C2
148	120	P1	SFB	SGW	C	R	NJAR/FLASK	2.1	1	4	C2-C4
148	120	P1	SFB	SGW	C	R	DISH	6.18	1	8	MC2+
148	120	P1	SFB	SGW	C	R	DISH	6.19	1	42	C3-C4
148	120	P1	SFB	SGW	C	P	DISH	6.19	1	28	C3-C4
148	120	P1	SFB	SGW	C	R	JAR	5.3	1	104	C3-C4
148	120	P1	SFB	SGW	C	R	DISH	6.18	1	15	LC2-EC4
148	120	P1	SFB	SGW	C	R	DISH	6.17	1	11	LC3-EC4
148	120	P1	SFB	STW	B	RUDB	JAR	4.5.3	14	380	LC2-C4
148	120	P1	SFB	STW	B	R	DISH	6.17	2	32	LC3-EC5
151	150	P1	ditch	SREDW	D17	R	DISH	6.15	1	8	C2
151	150	P1	ditch	STW	B	D	JAR		1	4	C1-C4
156	153	P1	kiln	GW(GROG)	A	D	JAR	Soft Grey Ware (Form 4, p. 140, Fabric 25/30, Marney 1989)	1	100	MC1-C2
156	153	P1	kiln	GW(GROG)	A	D	JAR	Soft Grey Ware (Form 4, p. 140, Fabric 25/30, Marney 1989)	2	40	MC1-C2
156	153	P1	kiln	LNV CC	LNV CC	D	BEAKER		1	3	MC2-LC4
156	153	P1	kiln	LNV GW	LNV RE	RU	DISH	6.18 (Perrin 1999, p. 85 Fig. 58 Form 80)	1	67	LC2-EC4
156	153	P1	kiln	LNV GW	LNV RE	U	JAR		1	13	LC2-EC4
156	153	P1	kiln	LNV PA	LNV PA	PD	DISH	6.18	1	53	C4
156	153	P1	kiln	N WH	LNV WH	D			1	31	
156	153	P1	kiln	N WH	LNV WH	D			1	15	
156	153	P1	kiln	N WH	LNV WH	D			2	37	
156	153	P1	kiln	N WH	LNV WH	U			1	25	
156	153	P1	kiln	N WH	LNV WH	BU			1	40	

Context	Cut	Trench	Feature type	Fabric family	NRFR & Northants code	Dsc	Form	Type	Quantity	Weight (g)	Spotdate
156	153	P1	kiln	N WH	LNW WH	RD	JAR	4.6 (Perrin 1999, sim. GW, p 50 Form 29)	1	22	LC2
156	153	P1	kiln	N WH	LNW WH	D			1	27	
156	153	P1	kiln	N WH	LNW WH	U			1	30	
156	153	P1	kiln	N WH	LNW WH	D	JAR	5.1.1 (Perrin 1999, sim GW, p 68 Form 26)	1	30	E/MC2
156	153	P1	kiln	N WH	LNW WH	D	JAR		1	13	
156	153	P1	kiln	N WH	LNW WH	RU	JAR	4.5.2 (similar to 4.8)	1	110	C2-C3
156	153	P1	kiln	SAM	SA	RU	DISH/BOWL	Probably Dragendorf 18/31 dish	1	49	AD 120-200
156	153	P1	kiln	SGW	C15	RU	DISH	6.18	1	3	MC2+
156	153	P1	kiln	SGW	C23	RD	JAR	5.3?	1	18	
156	153	P1	kiln	SGW	C23	RU	JAR	4.5.2	1	123	
156	153	P1	kiln	SGW	C23	RD	JAR	4.6	1	6	
156	153	P1	kiln	SGW	C23	RD	JAR	4.6	1	9	
156	153	P1	kiln	SGW	C23	RD	JAR	4.5	1	21	
156	153	P1	kiln	SGW	C23	RD	JAR	2.1	1	17	
156	153	P1	kiln	SGW	C23	RD	JAR	4.5.3 (4.6/4.4)	1	51	
156	153	P1	kiln	SGW	C23	RD	JAR	4.5.3 (4.6/4.4)	1	35	
156	153	P1	kiln	SGW	C23	RD	JAR	4.5.3 (4.6/4.4)	1	24	
156	153	P1	kiln	SGW	C23	RU	JAR	4.5.3	1	46	
156	153	P1	kiln	SGW	C21	BD	DISH		1	17	
156	153	P1	kiln	SGW	C21	BU	DISH		1	20	
156	153	P1	kiln	SGW	C21	BU	DISH		1	15	
156	153	P1	kiln	SGW	C21	BU	DISH		1	35	
156	153	P1	kiln	SGW	C21	BU	DISH		1	13	
156	153	P1	kiln	SGW	C21	RU	DISH	6.18	1	12	
156	153	P1	kiln	SGW	C21	U	DISH		1	14	
156	153	P1	kiln	SGW	C21	U	DISH		1	17	
156	153	P1	kiln	SGW	C	U			1	16	
156	153	P1	kiln	SGW	C	RU	DISH	6.18	1	38	
156	153	P1	kiln	SGW	C	BU	JAR	4.5 (globular jar)	1	21	
156	153	P1	kiln	SGW	C	U	JAR	4.5 (globular jar)	4	63	
156	153	P1	kiln	SGW	C	U			3	49	
156	153	P1	kiln	SGW	C	D	JAR	4.6	1	48	
156	153	P1	kiln	SGW	C	RD	JAR	4.5.3	1	16	
156	153	P1	kiln	SGW	C	RU	NJAR/FLASK	2.1	1	16	
156	153	P1	kiln	SGW	C	RU	JAR	4.5.3	1	10	
156	153	P1	kiln	SGW	LNW RE	D	JAR		1	43	E/MC2-EC3
156	153	P1	kiln	SGW	C23	U	JAR		25	511	E/MC2
156	153	P1	kiln	SGW	C23	BU	JAR		1	254	LC2-EC4

Context	Cut	Trench	Feature type	Fabric family	NRFRC & Northants code	Dsc	Form	Type	Quantity	Weight (g)	Spotdate
156	153	P1	kiln	SGW	C23	BU	JAR		2	182	
156	153	P1	kiln	SGW	C23	U	BEAKER	3.3 Folded beaker	1	14	
156	153	P1	kiln	SGW	C23	D	JAR		1	23	E/MC2-EC3
156	153	P1	kiln	SGW	C23	RU	DISH	6.19	1	16	
156	153	P1	kiln	SGW	C23	RU	DISH	6.19	1	14	
156	153	P1	kiln	SGW	C23	RD	DISH	6.19	1	7	
156	153	P1	kiln	SGW	C23	BU	JAR		1	37	
156	153	P1	kiln	SGW	C23	BU	JAR		1	15	
156	153	P1	kiln	SGW	C23	D	BEAKER		1	11	MC2
156	153	P1	kiln	SGW	C23	D	JAR	5.2/5.1	1	36	
156	153	P1	kiln	SGW	C23	D	JAR	5.3?	1	14	E/MC2
156	153	P1	kiln	SGW	C23	RD	DISH	6.18	1	28	MC2-EC3
156	153	P1	kiln	SGW	C23	RU	DISH	6.18	1	18	MC2-EC3
156	153	P1	kiln	SGW	C23	RU	DISH	6.18	1	18	MC2-EC3
156	153	P1	kiln	SGW	C23	RU	DISH	6.18	1	16	MC2-EC3
156	153	P1	kiln	SGW	C23	BU	DISH		1	26	
156	153	P1	kiln	SGW	C23	BU	DISH		1	8	
156	153	P1	kiln	SGW	LNV RE	RD	DISH	6.18	1	118	MC2-EC3
156	153	P1	kiln	SGW	LNV RE	RD	DISH	6.18	1	94	MC2-EC3
156	153	P1	kiln	SGW	LNV RE	BU	DISH		1	28	
156	153	P1	kiln	SGW	C	RU	DISH	6.18	1	175	MC2-EC3
156	153	P1	kiln	SGW	C	BU	DISH		1	57	
156	153	P1	kiln	SGW	LNV RE	RU	DISH	6.18	1	37	MC2-EC3
156	153	P1	kiln	SOW	D6/9	RD	JAR	4.5.3	1	27	LC2-C3
156	153	P1	kiln	STW	B	U	JAR		5	108	
156	153	P1	kiln	STW	B	D	JAR		2	61	
156	153	P1	kiln	STW	B	D	JAR		1	10	
158	153	P1	kiln	COL CC	COL CC	D	BEAKER	3.3 (Colchester type 406)	1	12	C2
158	153	P1	kiln	LNV CC	LNV CC	RD	BEAKER	3.6.5 (Howe et al.1980, Form 33)	4	35	LC2-EC3
158	153	P1	kiln	LNV CC	LNV CC	D			1	10	C4
158	153	P1	kiln	LNV CC	LNV CC	U			3	48	MC2-C4
158	153	P1	kiln	LNV CC	LNV CC	D	BEAKER	3.6.4 (Howe et al.1980, Form 30)	1	12	LC2
158	153	P1	kiln	LNV GW	LNV RE	RU	JAR	4.1	1	32	LC2/EC3-EC4
158	153	P1	kiln	LNV GW	LNV RE	RU	JAR/BOWL	5.1.1	1	43	LC2/EC3-EC4
158	153	P1	kiln	LNV WH	LNV WH	U	FLAGON		2	51	C2-EC3
158	153	P1	kiln	N WH	A1; UNV WH	RU	DISH	6.18	2	61	MC2-MC3
158	153	P1	kiln	N WH	A1; UNV WH	RD	JAR	5.3	2	45	LC2-C3
158	153	P1	kiln	N WH	A1; UNV WH	RU	BEAKER?		1	1	LC2-C3
158	153	P1	kiln	N WH	A1; UNV WH	PD	JAR	5.7 (24.6 = Groove under rim) (Howe et al.1980, Form 75)	1	463	LC2-C3

Context	Cut	Trench	Feature type	Fabric family	NRFR & Northants code	Dsc	Form	Type	Quantity	Weight (g)	Spotdate
158	153	P1	kiln	N WH	A1; UNV WH	RD	JAR	5.3	1	99	LC2-C3
158	153	P1	kiln	N WH	A1; UNV WH	RD	JAR	5.3	1	139	LC2-C3
158	153	P1	kiln	N WH	A1; UNV WH	RU	JAR	5 (2.5.3)	1	60	LC2-C3
158	153	P1	kiln	N WH	A1; UNV WH	RD	JAR	4.13 same as Scale No 5 (SGW)	1	65	MCI
158	153	P1	kiln	NFCC	NFO CC	D			1	12	MCI-C4
158	153	P1	kiln	SAM	SA	U			1	1	C2
158	153	P1	kiln	SAM	SA	RD	CUP	35B (O & P, pl LIII, pp 192-4)	1	4	EC2-LC2
158	153	P1	kiln	SAM	SA	BU	CUP/BOWL		1	26	EC2
158	153	P1	kiln	SAM	SA	U	BOWL		1	16	MCI-MC3
158	153	P1	kiln	SGW	COL BB2	BU	DISH	38B (O & P, pl LXXII, pp 212-14)	1	58	LCI-C3
158	153	P1	kiln	SGW	C15	RU	JAR/BOWL		1	66	
158	153	P1	kiln	SGW	SAV GT	BD	BEAKER/JAR	5.2.1	1	128	MCI-C4
158	153	P1	kiln	SGW	C	U			2	58	
158	153	P1	kiln	SGW	C	BU	BEAKER?		1	14	
158	153	P1	kiln	SGW	C	BU	JAR		1	79	
158	153	P1	kiln	SGW	C	RD	JAR	4.5.3	1	109	MCI-C4
158	153	P1	kiln	SGW	C23	U			28	487	
158	153	P1	kiln	SGW	C23	D	JAR		1	33	
158	153	P1	kiln	SGW	C23	D	JAR		3	49	
158	153	P1	kiln	SGW	C23	D	JAR		9	179	
158	153	P1	kiln	SGW	C23	D	JAR/BOWL		1	7	
158	153	P1	kiln	SGW	C23	D	JAR		1	47	
158	153	P1	kiln	SGW	C23	BD	DISH/JAR?		1	198	
158	153	P1	kiln	SGW	C23	BD	JAR/BEAKER		1	79	
158	153	P1	kiln	SGW	C23	BU	BEAKER?		1	74	
158	153	P1	kiln	SGW	C23	BU	JAR		1	65	
158	153	P1	kiln	SGW	C23	RD	JAR	4.4.3	1	56	MCI-C3
158	153	P1	kiln	SGW	C23	RD	JAR	4.6	1	9	MCI-C4
158	153	P1	kiln	SGW	C23	RD	JAR	4.6	1	6	MCI-C4
158	153	P1	kiln	SGW	C23	RD	JAR	4.4 (4.5.3)	1	140	MCI-C4
158	153	P1	kiln	SGW	C23	RD	JAR	4.6.1	1	36	MCI-C2
158	153	P1	kiln	SGW	C23	RU	JAR/BOWL	4.5.3	1	17	MCI-C4
158	153	P1	kiln	SGW	C23	RU	JAR	4.5.3	1	18	MCI-C4
158	153	P1	kiln	SGW	C23	RU	DISH	6.18	1	20	EMC2-C3
158	153	P1	kiln	SGW	C23	RU	DISH	6.18	1	22	EMC2-C3
158	153	P1	kiln	SGW	C23	RU	DISH	6.18	1	13	EMC2-C3
158	153	P1	kiln	SGW	C23	RD	JAR	4.6?	1	13	MCI-C4
158	153	P1	kiln	SGW	C23	RD	JAR	5?	1	12	MCI-C4
158	153	P1	kiln	SGW	C23	RU	JAR	4.5.3	1	10	MCI-C4
158	153	P1	kiln	SGW	C23	RU	JAR	4.8	1	14	MCI-C4

Context	Cut	Trench	Feature type	Fabric family	NRFRC & Northants code	Dsc	Form	Type	Quantity	Weight (g)	Spotdate
158	153	P1	kiln	SGW	C23	U			1	4	
158	153	P1	kiln	SGW	C23	RU	JAR	4.1	1	59	MCL-C2
158	153	P1	kiln	SGW	C23	RD	JAR/BOWL	5.3 (4.8)	1	32	MCL-C4
158	153	P1	kiln	SGW	C23	RD	JAR	5 same as Class 1.7 (Lyne & Jefferies)	1	9	MCL-C2
158	153	P1	kiln	SGW	C23	RD	JAR	4.6	1	15	MCL-C4
158	153	P1	kiln	SGW	C	U	JAR		2	95	
158	153	P1	kiln	SGW	C	D	JAR		3	43	
158	153	P1	kiln	SGW	C	D	BEAKER/BOWL		1	8	
158	153	P1	kiln	SGW	C	D			1	46	
158	153	P1	kiln	SGW	C	U	JAR		4	111	
158	153	P1	kiln	SGW	C	D	BEAKER?		1	8	
158	153	P1	kiln	SGW	C	D	JAR		1	9	
158	153	P1	kiln	SGW	C	BU	BEAKER/JAR		1	115	
158	153	P1	kiln	SGW	C	BU	DISH		3	90	
158	153	P1	kiln	SGW	C	BU	DISH		1	64	
158	153	P1	kiln	SGW	C	PU	DISH	6.18	9	334	EMC2-C3
158	153	P1	kiln	SGW	C	RD	JAR	2.1	1	28	LC1-LC2
158	153	P1	kiln	SGW	C	RU	DISH	6.18	1	15	EMC2-C3
158	153	P1	kiln	SGW	C	RD	JAR	4.6?	1	9	MCL-C4
158	153	P1	kiln	SGW	C	RD	JAR	2.1	1	6	LC1-LC3
158	153	P1	kiln	SGW	LNV RE	RD	JAR	4.6	1	21	LC2/EC3-EC4
158	153	P1	kiln	SGW	C21	RU	DISH	6.19 same as 56.1b (Tyers)	1	18	C2-EC3
158	153	P1	kiln	SGW	C	RD	DISH/CUP	6.19	1	20	MCL1-MC2
158	153	P1	kiln	SGW	C	RD	DISH/CUP	6.19	1	13	MCL1-MC2
158	153	P1	kiln	SGW	C	RU	CUP/DISH/BEAKER	6.13	1	6	MCL-C4
158	153	P1	kiln	SGW	C	RU	BEAKER	3.6 same as Colchester 396	1	3	C2-LC3
158	153	P1	kiln	SGW	C16	RD	JAR	5.3 (4.4)	1	55	MCL1-MC2
158	153	P1	kiln	SGW	C28	BU	JAR?		1	16	
158	153	P1	kiln	SGW	A	BU	JAR		1	120	
158	153	P1	kiln	SGW	A	BU	JAR		1	210	
158	153	P1	kiln	SGW	C	BU	JAR		1	20	
158	153	P1	kiln	SGW	C	BU	JAR		1	29	
158	153	P1	kiln	SGW	C	BU	JAR		1	34	
158	153	P1	kiln	SGW	C	BU	JAR		1	10	
158	153	P1	kiln	SGW	ALH RE	RD	JAR	5.3 same as Class 1.20 (Lyne & Jefferies)	1	47	C2-C4
158	153	P1	kiln	SGW	LNV RE	U			6	97	
158	153	P1	kiln	SGW	LNV RE	D	JAR		1	12	
158	153	P1	kiln	SGW	LNV RE	BU	JAR		1	14	

Context	Cut	Trench	Feature type	Fabric family	NRFR & Northants code	Dsc	Form	Type	Quantity	Weight (g)	Spotdate
158	153	P1	kiln	SGW	LNV RE	BU	BEAKER?		1	18	
158	153	P1	kiln	SGW	LNV RE	U			2	49	
158	153	P1	kiln	SGW	C3	BU	JAR		1	103	
158	153	P1	kiln	SGW	C	BD	BEAKER?		1	10	
158	153	P1	kiln	SGW	C21	PU	DISH	6.19 same as 56.1b (Tyers)	1	18	C2-C3
158	153	P1	kiln	SOW	SVW OX 2	BU			1	92	MCI-C4
158	153	P1	kiln	SOW	D6/9	U			5	114	MCI-C2
158	153	P1	kiln	SOW	WIL WS	U			1	10	
158	153	P1	kiln	STW	BOG SH	RD	JAR	4.5.3, similar to a 4.6.2	1	45	C3-LC4
158	153	P1	kiln	STW	DAL SH	RD	JAR	4.1 (Tyers, Form 3, after Sanders 1973)	1	71	M/LC2-LC3/EC4
158	153	P1	kiln	STW	ROB SH	RU	JAR	4.5.3	1	12	C2-C4
158	153	P1	kiln	STW	B	D	JAR		1	161	
158	153	P1	kiln	STW	B	D	JAR		2	39	
158	153	P1	kiln	STW	B	U	JAR		3	42	
158	153	P1	kiln	STW	B	U	JAR		1	27	
158	153	P1	kiln	STW	B	U	JAR		2	30	
158	153	P1	kiln	STW	B	D	JAR		3	39	
158	153	P1	kiln	STW	B	U	JAR		1	85	
158	153	P1	kiln	STW	B	D	JAR	4.5. similar to vessel 4.5.3 above	1	73	C3-LC4
158	153	P1	kiln	STW	B	U	JAR		1	51	
158	153	P1	kiln	STW	B	RU	JAR	4.5.3	1	32	
158	153	P1	kiln	STW	B	D	STORAGE JAR	Nos 2 or 3, fig. 24, fabric 45 (Marney 1989, pp. 61 and 190)	1	64	M-LC1
158	153	P1	kiln	STW	HAR SH	D	STORAGE JAR	No 1, fig. 24, fabric 1a (Marney 1989, pp. 61 and 174)	1	130	C1-C2
158	153	P1	kiln	STW	HAR SH	BU	JAR		1	22	M-LC1
160	159	P1	well	SAM	SAM SG	D	BOWL	Dr37	2	7	AD70-100
160	159	P1	well	SGW	C	U	JAR		2	14	LC1-C4
160	159	P1	well	STW	B	U	JAR		4	20	C1-C4
161	159	P1	well	N WH	A1; UNV WH	U	JAR		3	23	MC2-C3
161	159	P1	well	SAM	SAM CG	R	DISH	Dr18/31	1	18	LC1-MC2
161	159	P1	well	SAM	SAM CG	F	BOWL	Dr38	1	2	MC2-MC3
161	159	P1	well	SGW	LNV RE	U	JAR		4	32	LC2-EC4
161	159	P1	well	SOW	D	U	FLAG		1	11	MCI-C3
161	159	P1	well	SOW	VER WH	R	MORT	7.1	1	41	MCI-C2
162	159	P1	well	N WH	A1; UNV WH	RU	JAR	4.4	2	34	MC2-C3
162	159	P1	well	SAM	SAM CG	U	DISH		1	3	C2
162	159	P1	well	SGW	C	R	DISH	6.18	2	37	MC2+
162	159	P1	well	SGW	C	U	JAR		1	20	C2-C4

Context	Cut	Trench	Feature type	Fabric family	NRFRC & Northants code	Dsc	Form	Type	Quantity	Weight (g)	Spotdate
162	159	P1	well	SOW	D8	U	JAR/FLAG		1	4	MCI-C3
168	167	P1	pit	SGW	C	U	JAR		1	2	MCI-C4
168	167	P1	pit	SGW	C	U	JAR		2	17	LC1-C4
169	167	P1	pit	LNV/CC	LNV/CC	B	DISH		2	30	C3-C4
169	167	P1	pit	N WH	A1; UNV WH	RU	JAR	4.4	2	28	MC2-C3
169	167	P1	pit	SGW	C	R	JAR	4.5	1	25	C2-C4
169	167	P1	pit	STW	B	U	JAR		1	11	C1-C4
171	170	P1	ditch	STW	B	D	SIAR		1	10	C1-C2
172	153	P1	kiln	LNV/CC	LNV/CC	UB	BEAK	3.3	2	55	LC2-C4
172	153	P1	kiln	N WH	A1; UNV WH	UB	JAR		3	179	MC2-C3
172	153	P1	kiln	SGW	C	RU	JAR	4.6	8	142	MCI-C4
172	153	P1	kiln	SGW	LNV RE	P	JAR	4.4	3	408	MC2
178	177	P1	pit	COL/CC	COL/CC	D	BEAK	3.3	1	13	E/MC2-C3
178	177	P1	pit	LNV/CC	LNV/CC	UD	NJAR/FLASK		4	33	C3-C4
178	177	P1	pit	LNV/CC	LNV/CC	D	BEAK		4	36	LC2-C3
178	177	P1	pit	LNV/CC	LNV/CC	U	JAR		2	13	C3-C4
178	177	P1	pit	LNV WH	LNV WH	R	FDISH	6.17	1	12	MC3-EC5
178	177	P1	pit	N WH	A1; UNV WH	R	JAR	4.4	1	121	MC2-C3
178	177	P1	pit	N WH	A1; UNV WH	R	JAR	4.5.3	1	21	MC2-C3
178	177	P1	pit	N WH	A1; UNV WH	U	JAR		6	90	MC2-C3
178	177	P1	pit	SAM	SAM CG	UB	BOWL	D137	3	55	C2
178	177	P1	pit	SGW	C	R	DISH	6.18	1	17	MC2+
178	177	P1	pit	SGW	C	R	JAR	4.5.3	2	44	LC2-C4
178	177	P1	pit	SGW	C	R	JAR	5	1	17	C3-C4
178	177	P1	pit	SGW	C	R	JAR	4.6	1	11	MCI-C4
178	177	P1	pit	SGW	C	R	DISH	6.18	1	26	MC2+
178	177	P1	pit	SGW	C	R	JAR	5.3(MIN)	4	98	LC1-C2
178	177	P1	pit	SGW	C	R	NJAR/FLASK	2.1	1	4	LC1-C4
178	177	P1	pit	SGW	C	U	JAR		10	132	LC1-C4
178	177	P1	pit	SGW	C	R	JAR	5.3	4	211	C3-C4
178	177	P1	pit	SGW	LNV RE	U	FBEAK	3.3	1	46	LC2-C4
178	177	P1	pit	SGW	LNV RE	RUDB	JAR		20	511	LC2-EC4
178	177	P1	pit	SGW	LNV RE	R	JAR	4.1	2	70	LC2-EC4
178	177	P1	pit	SOW	D	U	FLAG		1	10	MCI-C3
178	177	P1	pit	SOW	D	U	FLAG		1	6	MCI-C3
178	177	P1	pit	STW	B	UB	JAR		9	199	MCI-C4
178	177	P1	pit	STW	B	RU	SIAR	4.14	2	192	MCI-C4
179	177	P1	pit	LNV/CC	LNV/CC	UB	JAR		1	120	LC2-EC4
179	177	P1	pit	SCW	C	U	SIAR		1	42	C1
179	177	P1	pit	SGW	C	R	DISH	6.18	1	22	MC2+

Context	Cut	Trench	Feature type	Fabric family	NRFR & Northants code	Dsc	Form	Type	Quantity	Weight (g)	Spotdate
179	177	P1	pit	SGW	C	UB	BEAK		1	34	LC1-C4
179	177	P1	pit	SGW	LNV RE	UB	JAR		2	75	LC2-EC4
179	177	P1	pit	STW	B	RUB	JAR	4.5.3	13	612	C2-C4
179	177	P1	pit	STW	B	R	JAR	4.5	1	54	C2-C4
180	177	P1	pit	LNV CC	LNV CC	D	BEAK		2	11	LC2-C4
180	177	P1	pit	LNV WH	LNV WH	U	MORT		1	16	C3-C4
180	177	P1	pit	SAM	SAM CG	RU	DISH	Dr31	2	37	C2
180	177	P1	pit	SAM	SAM EG	RF	FBOWL	Dr38	2	54	E/MC3
180	177	P1	pit	SGW	C	P	DISH	6.18	2	145	MC2+
180	177	P1	pit	SGW	C	R	DISH	6.19	1	21	C3-C4
180	177	P1	pit	SGW	C	R	JAR	4.5	1	18	C2-C4
180	177	P1	pit	SGW	C21	R	FDISH	6.17	1	134	LC3-EC5
180	177	P1	pit	SGW	C21	B	DISH		1	50	LC3-EC5
180	177	P1	pit	SGW	C	R	JAR	5	2	82	C3-C4
180	177	P1	pit	SGW	LNV RE	UB	JAR		31	756	LC2-EC4
180	177	P1	pit	SGW	LNV RE	R	JAR	5.3	4	69	C3-C4
180	177	P1	pit	SGW	LNV RE	R	JAR	5.3	3	86	C3-C4
180	177	P1	pit	STW	B	RUB	JAR	4.5	6	177	C2-C4
180	177	P1	pit	STW	B	R	SIAR	4.14	7	648	C2-C4
182	181	P1	ditch	LNV CC	LNV CC	UB	DISH		5	90	C3-C4
182	181	P1	ditch	LNV CC	LNV CC	RD	BEAK	3.1(BAG-SHAPED WITH FUNNEL NECK)	2	24	LC2-C3
182	181	P1	ditch	SAM	SAM CG	R	CUP	Dr33	2	11	C2
182	181	P1	ditch	SGW	C	R	DISH	6.18	2	37	MC2+
182	181	P1	ditch	SGW	C21	P	DISH/PLATTER	6.22	1	15	C3-C4
182	181	P1	ditch	SGW	C	RU	JAR	4.5	5	29	LC1-C4
182	181	P1	ditch	SGW	LNV RE	UD	JAR		10	140	LC2-EC4
182	181	P1	ditch	SGW	LNV RE	R	DISH	6.19	1	12	LC2-EC4
182	181	P1	ditch	STW	B	RUB	JAR	4.5.2	3	61	C2-C4
185	183	P1	ditch	LNV CC	LNV CC	UB	JAR		1	25	C3-C4
185	183	P1	ditch	LNV CC	LNV CC	R	BEAK		1	2	MC2-C3
185	183	P1	ditch	N WH	A1; UNV WH	U	JAR		13	146	MC2-C3
185	183	P1	ditch	SGW	C	UB	JAR		12	82	LC1-C4
185	183	P1	ditch	SGW	C23	R	DISH	6.18	1	14	MC2+
185	183	P1	ditch	SGW	C	U	JAR		1	9	LC1-C4
185	183	P1	ditch	SREDW	D17	U	JAR		1	11	MC1-C4
185	183	P1	ditch	STW	B	U	JAR		4	36	C2-C4
187	186	P1	ditch	N WH	A1; UNV WH	R	JAR	4.4	1	14	MC2-C3
187	186	P1	ditch	SGW	C	UB	DISH		1	5	C2-C4
187	186	P1	ditch	SGW	C9	UD	DISH		2	41	MC2-C4



Context	Cut	Trench	Feature type	Fabric family	NRFR & Northants code	Dsc	Form	Type	Quantity	Weight (g)	Spotdate
187	186	P1	ditch	STW	B	R	LID	8.1	1	14	C2-C3
187	186	P1	ditch	STW	B	U	JAR		1	13	MCL-C4
192	191	P1	ditch	SGW	C11	UD	JAR		4	35	MCL-C2
194	193	P1	ditch	SGW	LNV RE	R	DISH	6.18	1	14	MC2+
194	193	P1	ditch	SOW	D	U	FLAG		1	3	MCL-C2
196	195	P1	SFB	SGW	C23	UB	JAR		2	56	C3-C4
197	195	P1	SFB	LNV CC	LNV CC	UB	JAR		2	120	C3-C4
197	195	P1	SFB	SGW	C23	R	DISH	6.18	1	13	MC2+
198	183	P1	ditch	LNV CC	LNV CC	U	BEAK		1	1	MC2-C4
198	183	P1	ditch	MANCHH	MAH WH	UB	MORT		1	108	C2-C4
198	183	P1	ditch	N WH	A1; UNV WH	U	JAR		1	18	MC2-C3
198	183	P1	SFB	OXFRS	OXF RS	R	BOWL	C79	1	14	C4-EC5
198	183	P1	ditch	SGW	C	RU	NJAR/FLASK	2.1	1	7	LC1-C4
198	183	P1	ditch	SGW	LNV RE	U	JAR		1	17	LC2-EC4
199	195	P1	SFB	LNV CC	LNV CC	UB	JAR		2	42	C3-C4
199	195	P1	SFB	N WH	A1; UNV WH	UB	JAR		3	23	MC2-C3
201	200	P1	pit	LNV CC	LNV CC	D	BEAK		1	1	MC2-C3
201	200	P1	pit	LNV CC	LNV CC	U	JAR		1	6	C3-C4
201	200	P1	pit	SGW	C23	UB	JAR		5	36	MCL-C4
201	200	P1	pit	SGW	C23	R	DISH	6.15	1	24	C3-C4
201	200	P1	pit	SGW	C	U	JAR/BOWL		5	14	LC1-C4
201	200	P1	pit	SOW	D10	U	BEAK		1	1	MCL-C2
201	200	P1	pit	STW	B	U	JAR		7	77	MCL-C4
203	202	P1	well	LNV CC	LNV CC	U	CLOSED VESSEL		1	4	MC2-C4
203	202	P1	well	SAM	LEZ SA 2	R	DISH	CURIE 15	1	19	AD120-200
203	202	P1	well	SGW	C	R	WIDE MOUTH JAR (SMALL)	5.4	1	18	C2-C3
203	202	P1	well	SGW	LNV RE	B	?DISH/BOWL		1	21	MC2-C4
203	202	P1	well	SGW	LNV RE	B	MISC JAR		1	17	MC2-C4
203	202	P1	well	STW	B	U	SJAR		1	82	LIA1-C4
209	208	P1	pit	SAM	SAM CG	UB	BOWL		2	106	C2
209	208	P1	pit	SAM	SAM CG	B	BOWL		1	62	C2
209	208	P1	pit	SGW	LNV RE	UD	JAR		31	1025	LC2-EC4
209	208	P1	pit	SGW	C	R	DISH	6.18	1	64	MC2+
209	208	P1	pit	SGW	C	R	DISH	6.18	1	29	MC2+
209	208	P1	pit	SGW	C	R	DISH	6.19	1	29	C3-C4
209	208	P1	pit	SGW	C	UB	DISH		3	138	C2-C4
209	208	P1	pit	SGW	C	R	NJAR/FLASK	2.1	1	12	C2-C4
209	208	P1	pit	SGW	C	B	STRAINER		2	81	MCL-C4
209	208	P1	pit	SOW	MAH WH	R	MORT	WALL; REEDED	1	57	C3-C4
209	208	P1	pit	SOW	A1; UNV WH	R	MORT	WALL; REEDED	1	32	C3-C4

Context	Cut	Trench	Feature type	Fabric family	NRFRC & Northants code	Dsc	Form	Type	Quantity	Weight (g)	Spotdate
209	208	P1	pit	STW	B	U	JAR/BOWL		1	3	MCI-C4
210	208	P1	pit	LNV CC	LNV CC	R	DISH	6.19	2	64	C3-C4
210	208	P1	pit	SAM	SAM CG	U	BOWL		1	3	C2
210	208	P1	pit	SGW	C	R	DISH	6.18	1	23	MC2+
210	208	P1	pit	SGW	C23	UB	JAR		2	68	LC1-C4
210	208	P1	pit	STW	B	B	DISH		1	64	C3-C4
210	208	P1	pit	STW	B	RUB	JAR	4.5.3	3	63	MC3-EC5
211	208	P1	pit	SGW	LNV RE	RU	JAR	4.5	3	75	LC2-EC4
211	208	P1	pit	SGW	C	R	DISH	6.18	1	17	MC2+
211	208	P1	pit	SGW	C	UB	JAR		2	27	MCI-C4
211	208	P1	pit	SGW	C15	UD	CBOWL		5	147	MCI-C2
211	208	P1	pit	STW	B	RU	DISH	6.17(LARGE)	5	622	C3-C4
211	208	P1	pit	STW	B	UD	JAR/SJAR		3	29	MCI-C4
212	208	P1	pit	LNV CC	LNV CC	RU	JAR	4.5	2	22	C3-C4
212	208	P1	pit	LNV CC	LNV CC	D	CBOX		1	19	LC2-C4
212	208	P1	pit	SAM	SAM CG	R	DISH	18/31	1	2	C2
212	208	P1	pit	SGW	LNV RE	RU	JAR	4.5	2	44	LC2-EC4
212	208	P1	pit	SGW	C23	UBD	JAR		10	160	
212	208	P1	pit	SGW	C	UB	DISH		9	90	MC2+
212	208	P1	pit	SGW	C	P	DISH		5	454	MC2+
212	208	P1	pit	STW	B	U	JAR		5	114	C1-C4
212	208	P1	pit	STW	B	U	JAR		1	58	C1-C4
214	213	P1	ditch	LNV CC	LNV CC	U	BEAK		1	2	MC2-C4
214	213	P1	ditch	LNV CC	LNV CC	UB	JAR		1	15	C3-C4
214	213	P1	ditch	SGW	LNV RE	B	JAR		1	87	LC2-EC4
214	213	P1	ditch	SGW	C	R	DISH	6.18	1	15	MC2+
214	213	P1	ditch	SGW	C23	U	JAR		2	16	LC1-C4
214	213	P1	ditch	SGW	C	UB	JAR		4	43	LC1-C4
214	213	P1	ditch	STW	B	U	JAR		2	29	C1-C4
223	222	P1	ditch	STW	B	U	JAR/SJAR		1	14	C1-C4
228	226	P1	well	SGW	C	R	EVERT RIM BEAKER/JAR		1	18	MC2-C4
228	226	P1	well	SGW	C	R	EVERT RIM BEAKER/JAR		1	13	MC2-C4
228	226	P1	well	SGW	C	R	JAR	4.80	1	18	MC2-C4
228	226	P1	well	SGW	A	U			2	17	C1-C4
228	226	P1	well	SGW	LNV RE	B			1	41	MC2-C4
228	226	P1	well	SGW	C	U			9	82	MC2-C4
228	226	P1	well	STW	B	U	MISC JAR		1	22	MC2-C4
230	229	P1	well	N WH	A1; UNV WH	U	JAR		1	52	MC2-C3
230	229	P1	well	N WH	A1; UNV WH	U	BEAK		2	21	MC2-C3
230	229	P1	well	SOW	D	H	FLAG		1	15	MCI-C3

Context	Cut	Trench	Feature type	Fabric family	NRFR & Northants code	Dsc	Form	Type	Quantity	Weight (g)	Spotdate
231	229	P1	well	LNV GW	LNV RE	U			1	20	MC2-C4
231	229	P1	well	LNV WH	LNV WH	U			3	82	M/LC2-C3
231	229	P1	well	N WH	A1; UNV WH	RU	LID SEATED JAR	4.4	8	197	MC2-C3
231	229	P1	well	N WH	A1; UNV WH	R	LID SEATED JAR	4.4	1	28	MC2-C3
231	229	P1	well	N WH	A1; UNV WH	R	LID SEATED JAR	4.4	1	29	MC2-C3
231	229	P1	well	SAM	LEZ SA 2	RU	BOWL	18/31R	5	92	AD120-150
231	229	P1	well	SAM	LEZ SA 2	U			1	4	AD120-200
231	229	P1	well	SGW	C	R	TRIANGULAR RIM BOWL	6.18	1	15	MC2+
231	229	P1	well	SOW	D	R	MISC JAR		1	10	C2-C4
231	229	P1	well	SRedw	D17	B	MISC JAR		2	39	M-LC2-C3
231	229	P1	well	STW	B	UR	MEDIUM MOUTHED, EVERT RIM JAR		3	62	C2-C4
232	229	P1	well	LNV CC	LNV CC	R	CURVED RIM BEAKER	NV 47-48	1	3	M/LC2-C3
232	229	P1	well	N WH	A1; UNV WH	U			2	14	MC2-C3
232	229	P1	well	N WH	A1; UNV WH	U			1	15	MC2-C4
232	229	P1	well	N WH	A1; UNV WH	U			1	9	MC2-C3
232	229	P1	well	N WH	A1; UNV WH	B	MISC JAR		1	76	MC2-C3
232	229	P1	well	N WH	A1; UNV WH	UR	LID SEATED JAR	4.4	8	242	MC2-C3
232	229	P1	well	SGW	C	U			2	9	MC2-C4
232	229	P1	well	SGW	C	UR	MEDIUM MOUTH JAR	?4.6	4	91	MC1-C3
232	229	P1	well	SGW	C	R	TRIANGULAR RIM BOWL	6.18	1	20	C2-C3
232	229	P1	well	STW	B	U			1	8	C2-C4
232	229	P1	well	STW	B	U	MISC JAR		2	105	C2-C4
232	229	P1	well	STW	B	U	MISC JAR		3	44	C2-C4
238	237	P1	ditch	N WH	A1; UNV WH	U	JAR		3	49	MC2-C4
238	237	P1	ditch	OXF WH	OXF WH	U	MORT		1	13	E/MC3-C4
238	237	P1	ditch	SAM	SAM EG	UB	BOWL		1	5	MC2-MC3
238	237	P1	ditch	SGW	C	UD	JAR	4.6	11	51	MC1-C4
238	237	P1	ditch	SGW	C	R	DISH	6.19	1	17	C3-C4
238	237	P1	ditch	SGW	C	R	DISH	6.19	1	10	C3-C4
240	239	P1	ditch	SAM	SAM CG	U	BOWL	Df38	1	16	MC2-MC3
240	239	P1	ditch	SGW	LNV RE	R	DISH	6.18	1	17	LC2-EC4
240	239	P1	ditch	SGW	C23	UB	JAR		6	82	LC1-C4
240	239	P1	ditch	SGW	C	RUB	FDISH	6.17	5	76	MC3-EC5
240	239	P1	ditch	STW	B	U	JAR		3	95	MC3-EC5
242	241	P1	pit	LNV WH	LNV WH	U	BEAK		1	6	C2-C4
242	241	P1	pit	N WH	A1; UNV WH	U	JAR	6.18	2	45	MC2-C4
242	241	P1	pit	SGW	C	R	DISH		1	12	MC2+
242	241	P1	pit	SGW	C	U	JAR		1	26	MC1-C4
252	251	P1	pit	SAM	SAM CG	RD	CUP	Df33	2	11	C2
254	253	P1	ditch	SGW	C	RUB	JAR	4.5	5	278	LC1-C4

Context	Cut	Trench	Feature type	Fabric family	NRFR & Northants code	Dsc	Form	Type	Quantity	Weight (g)	Spotdate
254	253	P1	ditch	SGW	C	B	DISH		1	12	M/C1-C4
256	255	P1	ditch	SGW	C	U	JAR		6	48	LC1-C4
257	202	P1	well	LNV CC	LNV CC	U			1	5	M/C2-C4
257	202	P1	well	LNV WH	LNV WH	UR	NJAR/FLASK	NV94/95	2	13	M/LC2-EC3
257	202	P1	well	N WH	A1; UNV WH	B	JAR		1	174	M/C2-C3
257	202	P1	well	SGW	LNV RE	U			1	14	M/C2-C4
257	202	P1	well	SGW	C	B	JAR		1	49	C2-C4
257	202	P1	well	SGW	C3	U			1	8	LC1-C4
257	202	P1	well	SGW	C	U			1	5	M/C1-C4
257	202	P1	well	STW	B	R	MEDIUM MOUTH JAR	4.5.3	1	36	C3-C4
257	202	P1	well	STW	B	U	SIAR		4	526	LIA-C4
259	202	P1	well	LNV CC	LNV CC	U			1	4	C3
259	202	P1	well	LNV CC	LNV CC	U			4	60	C3-C4
259	202	P1	well	LNV CC	LNV CC	UDB	MEDIUM MOUTH JAR	FIG 65, 277 (PERRIN, 1999)	18	1641	LC3-C4
259	202	P1	well	LNV CC	LNV CC	UR	?BEAKER, CURVED RIM; HIGH SHOULDER	3.0	6	125	M/LC2-EC3
259	202	P1	well	LNV CC	LNV CC	U	INDENT BEAKER	3.3	4	23	M/LC2-C4
259	202	P1	well	LNV CC	LNV CC	RUB	TRIANGULAR RIM BOWL	FIG 63, 216 (PERRIN, 1999)	8	187	M/LC2-EC3
259	202	P1	well	LNV CC	LNV CC	RD	CURVED RIM INDENT 'SCALE' BEAKER	FIG 61, 162 (PERRIN, 1999)	5	54	M/LC2-EC3
259	202	P1	well	LNV CC	LNV CC	R	DISH WITH GROOVED RIM	FIG 63, 226 (PERRIN, 1999)	2	41	M/LC2-EC3
259	202	P1	well	LNV CC	LNV CC	B	BOWL/DISH	6.0	1	114	LC3-C4
259	202	P1	well	LNV CC	LNV CC	U	MISC BEAKER	3.0	3	34	M/C2-C4
259	202	P1	well	LNV CC	LNV CC	B	INDENT BEAKER	3.3	1	32	M/LC2-C3
259	202	P1	well	LNV CC	LNV CC	B	MISC BEAKER	3.0	1	50	M/C2-C3
259	202	P1	well	LNV CC	LNV CC	B	MISC BEAKER	3.0	1	21	M/C2-C3
259	202	P1	well	LNV CC	LNV CC	B	MISC BEAKER	3.0	1	63	M/C2-C3
259	202	P1	well	LNV GW	LNV RE	R	WIDE MOUTH JAR	NV10	1	113	C3
259	202	P1	well	LNV WH	LNV WH	B	MORT	7.9	1	57	C2-C4
259	202	P1	well	LNV WH	LNV WH	R	MORT, BEAD & FLANGE RIM	7.9.3 / NV101	1	132	C2-C3
259	202	P1	well	N WH	A1; UNV WH	U			2	72	M/C2/C3
259	202	P1	well	N WH	A1; UNV WH	R	OPEN BOWL WITH MOULDED RIM	SEE COMMENTS	1	83	M/C2/C3
259	202	P1	well	SAM	LEZ SA 2	R	BOWL	DRAG. 37	1	4	AD120-200
259	202	P1	well	SAM	LEZ SA 2	R	BOWL	DRAG. 37	1	38	AD120-200
259	202	P1	well	SGW	C28	UR	SPLIT RIM, CORDONS ON NECK		5	65	C2-C4
259	202	P1	well	SGW	C	URB	EVERT RIM; HIGH SHOULDER M/MOUTH JAR	?4.13 TYPE	15	390	E/M/C2-C3
259	202	P1	well	SGW	C	U	MISC JAR		5	115	C2-C4
259	202	P1	well	STW	B	R	S/JAR	4.14	1	248	
259	202	P1	well	STW	B	B	MISC JAR		1	56	

Context	Cut	Trench	Feature type	Fabric family	NRFRC & Northants code	Dsc	Form	Type	Quantity	Weight (g)	Spotdate
260	202	P1	well	LNV CC	LNV CC	U	?BEAKER, CURVED RIM, HIGH SHOULDER	3.0	1	12	M/LC2-EC3
260	202	P1	well	LNV CC	LNV CC	U	INDENT/FOLDED BEAKER	3.3	2	10	LC2-C3
260	202	P1	well	LNV CC	LNV CC	U	?BEAKER	3.0	1	6	M/LC2-C4
260	202	P1	well	LNV GW	LNV RE	P	TRIANGULAR RIM SHALLOW BOWL/DISH	NV18	1	61	M/LC2-C3
260	202	P1	well	SAM	LEZ SA 2	RD	BOWL	DRAG. 37	5	166	AD135-180
260	202	P1	well	SAM	LEZ SA 2	B	BOWL	DRAG. 31R	1	3	AD170-200
260	202	P1	well	SGW	C	P	NARROW MOUTH JAR, CORDONED NECK	2.1	1	1409	E/MC2 -C3
260	202	P1	well	SGW	C	R	TRIANGULAR RIM BOWL	6.18	1	6	MC2-C3
260	202	P1	well	SGW	C	U			2	13	C2-C4
260	202	P1	well	SGW	C	B	STRAIGHT SIDED DISH/BOWL	6.0	1	24	MC2-C4
260	202	P1	well	SGW	C	R	?NARROW MOUTH JAR	2.1	1	9	C2-C4
260	202	P1	well	SGW	LNV RE	B	MISC JAR		1	114	C2-C3
260	202	P1	well	SGW	C	UDR	EVERT RIM, HIGH SHOULDER M/MOUTH JAR	?4.13 TYPE	4	83	E/MC2-C3
260	202	P1	well	SRedW	D17	U			1	3	MC1-C4
261	226	P1	well	LNV CC	LNV CC	U			1	12	MC2-C4
261	226	P1	well	LNV CC	LNV CC	R	MISC JAR		2	20	LC3-C4
261	226	P1	well	LNV CC	LNV CC	RU	CASTOR BOX	NV89	10	156	C3
261	226	P1	well	LNV CC	LNV CC	R	NARROW NECK JAR	2.1	3	97	C3-C4
261	226	P1	well	LNV CC	LNV CC	P	INDENT/FOLDED BEAKER	NV40	6	208	LC2/EC3-LC3
261	226	P1	well	LNV CC	LNV CC	RU	MISC JAR		6	76	LC3-C4
261	226	P1	well	LNV WH	LNV WH	R	MORT BEAD & FLANGE	NV101 7.9.3	2	216	C2-C4
261	226	P1	well	LNV WH	LNV WH	U	MORT BEAD & FLANGE	NV101 7.9.3	1	75	C2-C4
261	226	P1	well	SGW	C	P	SHALLOW PLAIN RIM DISH	6.19	5	113	MC2-C3
261	226	P1	well	SGW	C	R	EVERT RIM JAR/BEAKER	3.10	1	8	
261	226	P1	well	SGW	C	R	NARROW NECK JAR	2.2	1	36	MC2-C4
261	226	P1	well	SGW	C	R	SPLIT RIM	2.2.1	2	24	E/MC2-C3
261	226	P1	well	SGW	C	R	SPLIT RIM	2.2.1	1	11	E/MC2-C3
261	226	P1	well	SGW	C	R			4	41	E/MC2-C3
261	226	P1	well	SGW	C	R			2	18	E/MC2-C3
261	226	P1	well	SGW	C	R			1	6	E/MC2-C3
261	226	P1	well	SGW	C	R	EVERT RIM JAR/BEAKER	3.10	4	55	
261	226	P1	well	SGW	C	R	MISC JAR		1	22	MC2-C4
261	226	P1	well	SGW	C	R	MISC JAR		1	20	C2-C4
261	226	P1	well	SGW	C	R	NARROW NECK JAR	2.2.1	1	7	C2-C4
261	226	P1	well	SGW	C	R	NARROW NECK JAR	2.2.1	1	5	C2-C4
261	226	P1	well	SGW	C	R	CHECKAGAIN		1	31	E/MC2-C3

Context	Cut	Trench	Feature type	Fabric family	NRFR & Northants code	Dsc	Form	Type	Quantity	Weight (g)	Spotdate
261	226	P1	well	SGW	C	R	EVERT RIM JAR/BEAKER		1	12	C2-C4
261	226	P1	well	SGW	C	R	LID SEATED JAR		1	9	MC2-C4
261	226	P1	well	SGW	C	R	NARROW NECK JAR	2.2	1	9	MC2-C4
261	226	P1	well	SGW	C	R	NARROW NECK JAR	2.1	3	59	MC2-C3
261	226	P1	well	SGW	C	R	?NARROW NECK JAR	2.2	1	34	C2-C4
261	226	P1	well	SGW	C	R	MISC JAR		1	66	MC2-C4
261	226	P1	well	SGW	C	UDB	?NARROW NECK JAR		34	953	MC2-C4
261	226	P1	well	SGW	C	R	GROOVED NECK JAR		1	14	E/MC2-C3
261	226	P1	well	SGW	C	U			3	32	MC2-C4
261	226	P1	well	SGW	C	U			3	25	MC2-C4
261	226	P1	well	SGW	C3	R	GROOVED NECK JAR		1	10	E/MC2-C3
261	226	P1	well	SGW	C3	R	CHECK AGAIN		1	15	E/MC2-C3
261	226	P1	well	SGW	C	U			1	8	C2-C4
261	226	P1	well	SGW	LNV RE	U			3	54	C2-C4
261	226	P1	well	SGW	LNV RE	R	NARROW NECK JAR	2.2	3	30	C2-C4
261	226	P1	well	SGW	C	UDB	MISC JARS		352	4404	E/MC2-C4
261	226	P1	well	SGW	LNV RE	UBR	NARROW NECK JAR (GROOVES on NECK)	2.1	55	1103	MC2-C4
261	226	P1	well	SGW	C3	UB	?NARROW NECK JAR	2.0	3	1696	MC2-C4
261	226	P1	well	SRW	C11	R	MISC JAR		1	12	C2-C4
261	226	P1	well	STW	C3	R	MISC JAR		1	15	C2-C4
261	226	P1	well	STW	B	R	MISC JAR		1	21	C2-C4
261	226	P1	well	STW	B	UB	MISC JAR/BOWL		4	89	C2-C4
261	226	P1	well	STW	B	B	MISC JAR/BOWL		1	33	C2-C4
261	226	P1	well	STW	B	U	MISC JAR		1	6	C3-C4
261	226	P1	well	STW	B	U	MISC JAR		10	91	C2-C4
261	226	P1	well	STW	B	R	M/MOUTH LID-SEATED JAR	4.5.3	1	149	C2-C4
261	226	P1	well	STW	B	UR	MISC JAR		3	53	C2-C4
261	226	P1	well	STW	B	R	M/MOUTH LID-SEATED JAR	4.5.3	1	174	C3-C4
269	268	P1	pit	GW(GROG)	A	UD	SIAR		5	179	C1-C4
269	268	P1	pit	LNV CC	LNV CC	U	JAR		4	35	C3-C4
269	268	P1	pit	LNV CC	LNV CC	U	BEAK		1	7	MC2-C4
269	268	P1	pit	N WH	A1; LNV WH	RU	JAR	4.4	10	175	MC2-C3
269	268	P1	pit	OXF WH	OXF WH	R	MORT	HIGH BEAD	1	53	C4
269	268	P1	pit	SAM	SAM CG	P	DISH	Dr31r	9	218	MC2-MC3
269	268	P1	pit	SAM	SAM CG	B	BOWL		1	16	C2
269	268	P1	pit	SAM	SAM EG	R	BOWL	Dr37	1	28	LC2-MC3
269	268	P1	pit	SGW	LNV RE	B	CPRESS		1	90	LC2-EC4
269	268	P1	pit	SGW	C	R	DISH	6.19	2	64	C3-C4
269	268	P1	pit	SGW	C	R	DISH	6.19	1	12	C3-C4

Context	Cut	Trench	Feature type	Fabric family	NRFR & Northants code	Dsc	Form	Type	Quantity	Weight (g)	Spotdate
269	268	P1	pit	SGW	C	R	DISH	6.19	1	16	C3-C4
269	268	P1	pit	SGW	C	R	DISH	6.19	1	11	C3-C4
269	268	P1	pit	SGW	C	R	LID	8.1	2	27	MCL-C4
269	268	P1	pit	SGW	C	R	JAR	4.4/5.3	1	24	MC2
269	268	P1	pit	SGW	C	R	JAR	5.4	2	91	C2-C3
269	268	P1	pit	SGW	C	R	JAR	5	1	25	C2-C4
269	268	P1	pit	SGW	C	R	JAR	4.8	1	18	C2-C3
269	268	P1	pit	SGW	C	R	DISH	6.17	1	7	MC3-EC5
269	268	P1	pit	SGW	C	R	JAR	4.5.2	1	12	C2-C4
269	268	P1	pit	SGW	C23	RU	JAR	4.5	27	302	MCL-C4
269	268	P1	pit	SGW	C23	B	DISH		6	181	C2-C4
269	268	P1	pit	SGW	C	R	BEAK	3.14	1	3	LC1-C4
269	268	P1	pit	SGW	C	R	DISH	6.17	1	16	MC3-EC5
269	268	P1	pit	SOW	D	UB	JAR		5	90	MCL-C4
269	268	P1	pit	SOW	D	UF	BOWL	6.14	2	39	C3-C4
269	268	P1	pit	STW	B	RU	SIAR	4.14(LARGE)	21	1875	C2-C4
269	268	P1	pit	STW	B	UB	JAR		32	612	C2-C4
269	268	P1	pit	STW	B	B	JAR		1	206	C2-C4
269	268	P1	pit	STW	B	R	JAR	4.4	2	106	MCL-MC2
269	268	P1	pit	STW	B	R	JAR	4.5	3	105	C2-C4
271	270	P1	pit	N WH	A1; UNV WH	R	JAR	4.4	1	42	MC2-C3
271	270	P1	pit	N WH	A1; UNV WH	U	JAR		1	18	MC2-C3
271	270	P1	pit	N WH	A1; UNV WH	RUD	JAR	4.4/4.6	14	193	LC1-E/MC2
271	270	P1	pit	SAM	SAM EG	R	BOWL	D/38	1	7	LC2-MC3
271	270	P1	pit	SGW	C	RUD	JAR	5.4	3	85	C2-C4
271	270	P1	pit	SGW	C	RUD	JAR	5.4	5	85	C2-C4
271	270	P1	pit	SGW	LON RE	U	BEAK		1	3	LC1-C2
271	270	P1	pit	STW	B	U	SIAR		1	61	C1-C4
274	272	P1	pit	N WH	A1; UNV WH	U	JAR		1	7	MC2-C3
274	272	P1	pit	N WH	A1; UNV WH	RU	JAR	4.8	5	60	C2-C3
274	272	P1	pit	SAM	SAM CG	R	DISH	D/31	1	27	MC2-MC3
280	279	P1	pit	SGW	LNV RE	U	JAR/BEAK		1	4	LC1-C4
280	279	P1	pit	SGW	C	U	JAR		2	229	LC1-C4
281	279	P1	pit	SGW	C	U	JAR/BEAK		1	6	LC1-C4
281	279	P1	pit	STW	B	U	JAR		2	1	C3-C4
283	282	P1	pit	LNV CC	LNV CC	R	DISH	6.18	1	19	C3-C4
283	282	P1	pit	LNV CC	LNV CC	R	DISH	6.18	1	19	C3-C4
283	282	P1	pit	LNV CC	LNV CC	U	JAR		2	9	C3-C4
283	282	P1	pit	LNV CC	LNV CC	UB	BEAK		4	23	MC2-C4
283	282	P1	pit	N WH	A1; UNV WH	U	JAR		42	700	MC2-C3

Context	Cut	Trench	Feature type	Fabric family	NRFR & Northants code	Dsc	Form	Type	Quantity	Weight (g)	Spotdate
283	282	P1	pit	N WH	A1; UNV WH	R	JAR	4.1	1	49	MC2-C3
283	282	P1	pit	N WH	A1; UNV WH	R	JAR	4.4	2	43	MC2-C3
283	282	P1	pit	N WH	A1; UNV WH	R	JAR	4.4	1	18	MC2-C3
283	282	P1	pit	N WH	A1; UNV WH	R	JAR	5	1	12	MC2-C3
283	282	P1	pit	N WH	A1; UNV WH	R	JAR	5	1	28	MC2-C3
283	282	P1	pit	N WH	A1; UNV WH	UB	JAR		17	352	MC2-C3
283	282	P1	pit	OXFRS	OXF RS	R	BOWL		2	5	LC3-C4
283	282	P1	pit	SAM	SAM CG	UB	CUP		1	1	C2
283	282	P1	pit	SAM	LEZ SA 2	RUDB	BOWL	Dr31R	15	270	170-200
283	282	P1	pit	SAM	LEZ SA 2	UB	CUP	Dr33	1	31	130-200
283	282	P1	pit	SAM	LEZ SA 2	UB	CUP	Dr33	1	19	130-200
283	282	P1	pit	SAM	SAM CG	UB	DISH	Dr31R	4	77	C2
283	282	P1	pit	SAM	SAM CG	U	DISH		1	2	C2
283	282	P1	pit	SGW	C	R	DISH	6.18	1	28	MC2+
283	282	P1	pit	SGW	C	R	DISH	6.18	1	25	MC2+
283	282	P1	pit	SGW	C	R	DISH	6.18	1	13	MC2+
283	282	P1	pit	SGW	C	R	DISH/PLATTER	6.22	1	18	C3-C4
283	282	P1	pit	SGW	C	R	DISH/PLATTER	6.22	1	39	C3-C4
283	282	P1	pit	SGW	C	R	JAR	4.6	1	6	LC1-C4
283	282	P1	pit	SGW	C	R	JAR	4.6	5	224	LC1-C4
283	282	P1	pit	SGW	C	R	DISH	6.19	1	32	C3-C4
283	282	P1	pit	SGW	LON RE	UD	BEAK		5	11	MC1-C4
283	282	P1	pit	SGW	UNV RE	UB	DISH		18	626	C2-C4
283	282	P1	pit	SGW	UNV RE	UDB	JAR		80	848	C2-C4
283	282	P1	pit	SGW	UNV RE	R	DISH	6.19	1	33	LC2-EC4
283	282	P1	pit	SOW	D	RUH	FLAG	1.9(MIN)	1	212	C2-C3
283	282	P1	pit	SOW	D	U	FLAG		18	79	C2-C3
283	282	P1	pit	SOW	D	R	BOWL		1	18	MC1-C4
283	282	P1	pit	SOW	D	R	JAR	4.5	2	8	MC1-C3
283	282	P1	pit	SOW	D10	U	FLAG		11	42	C2-C3
283	282	P1	pit	SOW	D6/9	U	ADAPTED		1	17	MC1-C3
283	282	P1	pit	SOW	D	RUHB	FLAG	1.9(MIN)	19	190	C2-C3
283	282	P1	pit	SOW	D	R	MORT	B&F	1	50	MC1-C2
283	282	P1	pit	STW	B	RU	JAR		30	533	MC1-C4
283	282	P1	pit	STW	B	R	JAR	4.5.3	1	27	MC2-C4
283	282	P1	pit	STW	B	RD	JAR	4.14	4	421	MC2-C4
284	195	P1	SFB	SAM	SAM EG	R	CUP	Dr33	1	2	MC2-MC3
284	195	P1	SFB	SGW	UNV RE	U	JAR		1	22	C2-C4
285	195	P1	SFB	N WH	A1; UNV WH	U	JAR/BOWL		1	4	MC2-C3
285	195	P1	SFB	SOW	D6/9	U	JAR		1	4	C2-C3



Context	Cut	Trench	Feature type	Fabric family	NRFR & Northants code	Dsc	Form	Type	Quantity	Weight (g)	Spotdate
286	195	P1	SFB	SGW	LNV RE	B	DISH		1	17	LC2-EC4
287	195	P1	SFB	OXFRS	OXFRS	U	JAR/BOWL		1	8	C4-EC5
287	195	P1	SFB	SGW	LNV RE	U	JAR	5.3	3	17	LC2-EC4
287	195	P1	SFB	SGW	C16	U	JAR		1	13	C2-C4
294	226	P1	well	LNV CC	LNV CC	UR	PINCHED NECK FLAGON	NV64	30	534	LC2/EC3-LC3
294	226	P1	well	LNV CC	LNV CC	P	CASTOR BOX	NV89	10	608	C3
294	226	P1	well	SAM	LEZ SA 2	U	PLATE/DISH	tbC	1	13	AD120-200
294	226	P1	well	SAM	LEZ SA 2	P	BOWL	DRAG. 31R	15	625	AD160-200
294	226	P1	well	SAM	LEZ SA 2	P	CUP/DISH	DRAG. 35/36	5	57	AD120-200
294	226	P1	well	STW	B	R	S/JAR	4.14	1	286	C2-C4
296	295	P1	ditch	LNV CC	LNV CC	U	JAR		1	9	C3-C4
296	295	P1	ditch	LNV WH	LNV WH	R	DISH	6.17	1	12	MC3-EC5
296	295	P1	ditch	N WH	A1; UNV WH	UB	JAR		8	35	MC2-C3
296	295	P1	ditch	SAM	SAM CG	U	BOWL		2	9	C2
296	295	P1	ditch	SAM	SAM CG	U	FRAGS		1	1	C2
296	295	P1	ditch	SGW	C	RU	JAR/BOWL		6	23	LC1-C4
296	295	P1	ditch	SGW	LNV RE	U	JAR/BEAK		10	37	LC2-EC4
296	295	P1	ditch	STW	B	UB	JAR		2	24	C3-C4
297	202	P1	well	SAM	LEZ SA 2	P	BOWL	DRAG. 31R	8	597	AD170-200
298	226	P1	well	LNV CC	LNV CC	B	DISH/BOWL		1	74	C3-C4
298	226	P1	well	LNV CC	LNV CC	BU	MISC BEAKER	3.0	2	19	MC2-C4
298	226	P1	well	LNV GW	LNV RE	U			2	21	MC2+
298	226	P1	well	LNV GW	LNV RE	U	MISC JAR		8	89	MC2+
298	226	P1	well	SAM	LNV SA	UR	BOWL	DRAG. 37	3	66	AD150-185
298	226	P1	well	SAM	LEZ SA 2	R	FLANGED BOWL	DRAG. 38	1	127	AD140-200
298	226	P1	well	SAM	LEZ SA 2	P	CUP/DISH	DRAG. 35/36	9	122	AD120-200
298	226	P1	well	SAM	LEZ SA 2	R	BOWL	DRAG.18/31 or 31/31R	1	15	AD150-200
298	226	P1	well	SAM	LEZ SA 2	P	CUP	DRAG. 33	1	146	AD135-165
298	226	P1	well	SGW	C	R	?NARROW NECK JAR	?2.1	1	21	E/MC2-C4
298	226	P1	well	SGW	C	R	LID-SEATED JAR		1	13	E/MC2-C4
298	226	P1	well	SGW	C	RU	MEDIUM MOUTHED JAR	4.5.3	5	145	
298	226	P1	well	SGW	C	P	NARROW NECK JAR	2.1	65	2156	E/MC2-C4
298	226	P1	well	SGW	C	UB	NARROW NECK JAR (Multiple Grooves on Neck)	2.1	26	818	E/MC2-C4
298	226	P1	well	SGW	C16	R	NARROW MOUTH JAR	2.1	1	72	C2-C4
298	226	P1	well	SGW	C	U			3	69	E/MC2-C4
298	226	P1	well	STW	B	UR	M/MOUTHED JAR	4.5.2	2	51	C2-C4
298	226	P1	well	STW	B	UB	NARROW MOUTH JAR	2.1	9	422	C2-C4
298	226	P1	well	STW	B	U	MISC JAR		19	782	C2-C4
298	226	P1	well	STW	B	R	MISC JAR		1	7	C2-C4

Context	Cut	Trench	Feature type	Fabric family	NRFRC & Northants code	Dsc	Form	Type	Quantity	Weight (g)	Spotdate
308	229	P1	well	LNV/GW	LNV RE	P	BEAD/GROOVED RIM DISH		1	106	LC2-C3
308	229	P1	well	N WH	A1; UNV WH	R	MISC JAR, ROLLED RIM		1	26	MC2-C3
308	229	P1	well	N WH	A1; UNV WH	B	MISC JAR		2	324	MC2-C3
308	229	P1	well	STW	B	U	MISC JAR		3	52	M/LC2-C4
308	229	P1	well	STW	B	U	MISC JAR		2	39	M/LC2-C4
308	229	P1	well	WW	D7	R	TRIANGULAR RIM BOWL	6.18	1	26	MC2-C3
309	229	P1	well	LNV WH	LNV WH	U			1	12	MC2-C4
309	229	P1	well	SGW	C	UB	MISC JAR		3	241	C2-C4
309	229	P1	well	SGW	A	U			1	24	
311	310	P1	trackway	SGW	LNV RE	B	DISH		1	61	C2-C4
311	310	P1	trackway	SGW	LNV RE	UB	JAR/BOWL		4	20	LC1-C4
329	328	P1	hollow	LNV CC	LNV CC	R	DISH	6.18	2	17	C3-C4
329	328	P1	hollow	LNV CC	LNV CC	U	JAR		2	14	C3-C4
329	328	P1	hollow	LNV CC	LNV CC	UD	BEAK		11	23	LC2-C4
329	328	P1	hollow	LNV WH	LNV WH	UB	MORT		2	100	C3-C4
329	328	P1	hollow	N WH	A1; UNV WH	RU	JAR	4.4	12	83	MC2-C3
329	328	P1	hollow	OW(GROG)	A1; UNV WH	D	SIAR		1	17	C1+
329	328	P1	hollow	OXF WH	OXF WH	U	MORT		1	42	C4
329	328	P1	hollow	SAM	SAM CG	RU	DISH	Dr18/31	14	37	M/LC2
329	328	P1	hollow	SAM	LEZ SA 2	B	CUP	Dr33	1	24	AD170-200
329	328	P1	hollow	SAM	SAM EG	R	DISH		1	6	LC2-MC3
329	328	P1	hollow	SGW	C	UB	DISH		10	454	C2-C4
329	328	P1	hollow	SGW	C	UB	JAR		48	431	LC1-C4
329	328	P1	hollow	SGW	C	U	SIAR		3	84	C1-C4
329	328	P1	hollow	SGW	C	R	DISH		3	136	MC2+
329	328	P1	hollow	SGW	C	R	JAR	5	2	78	LC1-C4
329	328	P1	hollow	SGW	C	R	DISH	6.19	1	7	C2-C4
329	328	P1	hollow	SGW	C	R	DISH	6.18	1	17	MC2+
329	328	P1	hollow	SGW	C	R	NIAR/FLASK	2.1	1	11	C2-C4
329	328	P1	hollow	SGW	C	R	JAR	4.5	1	7	LC1-C4
329	328	P1	hollow	SGW	C	UB	JAR/BOWL		16	108	LC1-C4
329	328	P1	hollow	SGW	C	P	DISH	6.18	1	96	MC2+
329	328	P1	hollow	SGW	C	R	DISH	6.18	1	15	MC2+
329	328	P1	hollow	SGW	C	R	DISH	6.18	1	15	MC2+
329	328	P1	hollow	SGW	C	R	DISH	6.19	3	85	C3-C4
329	328	P1	hollow	SGW	C	R	DISH	6.19	1	28	C2-C4
329	328	P1	hollow	SGW	C	R	DISH	6.19	1	4	C2-C4
329	328	P1	hollow	SGW	C	R	JAR/BOWL		1	9	LC1-C4
329	328	P1	hollow	SGW	C	R	JAR	4.6	1	9	LC1-C4
329	328	P1	hollow	SGW	LNV RE	R	DISH	6.18	2	23	MC2+

Context	Cut	Trench	Feature type	Fabric family	NRFRC & Northants code	Dsc	Form	Type	Quantity	Weight (g)	Spotdate
329	328	P1	hollow	SGW	LNV RE	P	DISH/PLATTER	6.19	1	43	LC2-EC4
329	328	P1	hollow	SOW	D	RU	JAR	4.5	4	55	LC1-C3
329	328	P1	hollow	SOW	D10	RF	FLAG	BOBBIN RIM	1	14	C3-C4
329	328	P1	hollow	SREDW	D17	UB	JAR		1	59	C2-C4
329	328	P1	hollow	STW	B	RUB	JAR		34	703	C1-C4
329	328	P1	hollow	STW	B	R	JAR	4.5.3	1	36	C2-C4
329	328	P1	hollow	STW	B	R	SJAR	4.14	1	59	C2-C4
329	328	P1	hollow	STW	B	R	JAR/SJAR	4.5.3	1	39	MC2-C4
329	328	P1	hollow	STW	B	R	JAR	4.5.3	1	24	MC2-C4
329	328	P1	hollow	STW	B	RU	SJAR	4.14	5	151	C2-C4
330	328	P1	hollow	BAT AM	BAT AM	U	AMPH	DR20	1	54	C1BC-ADC3(C2)
330	328	P1	hollow	HAD OX	HAD OX	UB	JAR/BOWL		2	71	C4
330	328	P1	hollow	LNV CC	LNV CC	UDB	BEAK		21	56	MC2-C3
330	328	P1	hollow	LNV CC	LNV CC	UB	JAR		3	31	C3-C4
330	328	P1	hollow	LNV WH	LNV WH	R	JAR	4.5	2	14	MC2-C4
330	328	P1	hollow	N WH	A1; UNV WH	RUB	JAR	5.3	18	263	MC2-C3
330	328	P1	hollow	N WH	A1; UNV WH	UB	JAR		2	30	MC2-C3
330	328	P1	hollow	SAM	SAM CG	RD	BOWL	D137	3	22	C2
330	328	P1	hollow	SAM	SAM CG	UB	CUP	D133	3	2	C2
330	328	P1	hollow	SAM	SAM EG	UD	MORT		1	10	LC2-MC3
330	328	P1	hollow	SAM	SAM CG	UB	DISH/BOWL		3	31	C2
330	328	P1	hollow	SGW	C	RUD	JAR		56	516	LC1-C4
330	328	P1	hollow	SGW	C	R	DISH	6.19	2	71	C2-C4
330	328	P1	hollow	SGW	C	UB	DISH		10	239	C2-C4
330	328	P1	hollow	SGW	C	P	DISH	6.18	3	97	MC2+
330	328	P1	hollow	SGW	C	R	DISH	6.18	1	32	MC2+
330	328	P1	hollow	SGW	C	R	DISH	6.18	1	19	MC2+
330	328	P1	hollow	SGW	C	D	FBEAK		6	30	LC2-C4
330	328	P1	hollow	SGW	C	R	DISH	6.18	1	11	MC2+
330	328	P1	hollow	SGW	C	R	NJAR/FLASK	2.1	5		LC1-C4
330	328	P1	hollow	SGW	C	R	BEAK	3.14	1	10	LC1-C4
330	328	P1	hollow	SGW	C	RUDB	JAR/BEAK	4.5	17	68	LC1-C4
330	328	P1	hollow	SGW	C	RU	DISH	6.18	2	12	MC2+
330	328	P1	hollow	SGW	C	RUB	DISH	6.19	3	25	C3-C4
330	328	P1	hollow	SGW	C15	R	DISH	6.18	1	6	MC2+
330	328	P1	hollow	SGW	LNV RE	R	DISH	6.18	1	7	MC2+
330	328	P1	hollow	SOW	D	R	JAR	4.5	1	39	LC1-C3
330	328	P1	hollow	SOW	D	U	FLAG		1	2	MC1-C3
330	328	P1	hollow	SOW	D6/9	DB	STOPPER		3	105	C1BC-ADC3(C2)
330	328	P1	hollow	SREDW	D17	UD	BEAK		2	4	MC1-C2

Context	Cut	Trench	Feature type	Fabric family	NRFRC & Northants code	Dsc	Form	Type	Quantity	Weight (g)	Spotdate
330	328	P1	hollow	SREDW	D17	R	MORT	7	1	41	C2-C4
330	328	P1	hollow	STW	B	UB	JAR/SJAR		25	295	C1-C4
330	328	P1	hollow	STW	B	R	JAR	4.5.2	1	18	C2-C4
330	328	P1	hollow	STW	B	R	JAR	4.5	1	16	C2-C4
330	328	P1	hollow	STW	B	R	SJAR	4.14	1	149	C1-MC2
332	331	P1	SFB	LNV CC	LNV CC	U	JAR/BEAK		1	2	C3-C4
332	331	P1	SFB	N WH	A1; UNV WH	U	JAR		1	20	MC2-C3
332	331	P1	SFB	SGW	C	RUDB	JAR	5.3	6	64	C3-C4
332	331	P1	SFB	STW	B	RUB	JAR	4.5.2	5	48	C3-C4
333	331	P1	SFB	LNV WH	LNV WH	R	MORT	WALL; REEDED	1	23	C3-C4
333	331	P1	SFB	N WH	A1; UNV WH	U	JAR		2	11	MC2-C3
333	331	P1	SFB	SAM	SAM CG	U	CUP	Dr27	3	7	C2-MC3
333	331	P1	SFB	SGW	LNV RE	D	DISH		1	3	LC2-EC4
333	331	P1	SFB	SGW	C23	RU	JAR	5	4	29	C3-C4
333	331	P1	SFB	SGW	C	U	JAR		4	18	C2-C4
333	331	P1	SFB	SOW	D6/9	U	JAR		3	11	C2-C3
333	331	P1	SFB	STW	B	RU	JAR	4.5.2	5	67	C3-C4
335	334	P2A	posthole	STW	B	U	JAR/BOWL		1	1	C1-C4
337	336	P2A	posthole	STW	B	U	JAR/BOWL		1	1	C1-C4
341	340	P1	well	LNV CC	LNV CC	U	MORT		1	2	MC2-C4
341	340	P1	well	LNV WH	LNV WH	B	MORT	7.9	1	177	C2-C4
341	340	P1	well	N WH	A1; UNV WH	R	REEDED RIM ?STRAIGHT SIDED BOWL	?6.18.1	1	13	C2
341	340	P1	well	N WH	A1; UNV WH	U	MISC JAR		9	66	MC2-C3
341	340	P1	well	N WH	A1; UNV WH	R	LID-SEATED MEDIUM MOUTH JAR	4.4	1	18	MC2-C3
341	340	P1	well	SAM	LEZ SA 2	U	?CUP	?DRAG. 33	3	2	AD120-200
341	340	P1	well	SGW	C	UDB	MISC JARS		13	110	C2-C4
341	340	P1	well	SGW	C16	R	PLAIN RIM BOWL	6.19	1	17	C2-C4
341	340	P1	well	SOW	D	B	?MORT		1	19	tb
341	340	P1	well	STW	B	R			2	4	C2-C4
341	340	P1	well	WW	D7	U			1	17	C2-C4
356	355	P1	ditch	SGW	LNV RE	U	JAR		2	52	LC1-C4
362	361	P1	ditch	N WH	A1; UNV WH	U	JAR		1	1	MC2-C3
362	361	P1	ditch	SGW	LNV RE	U	JAR		2	5	LC1-C4
371	370	P1	pit	LNV WH	LNV WH	UB	JAR		1	36	C2-C4
371	370	P1	pit	N WH	A1; UNV WH	U	JAR		2	49	MC2-C3
371	370	P1	pit	SGW	LNV RE	UB	JAR		14	139	LC1-C4
384	383	P1	pit	SGW	LNV RE	U	JAR		1	5	LC1-C4
394	393	P1	pit	SGW	LNV RE	B	DISH		1	35	C2-C4
394	393	P1	pit	SGW	LNV RE	U	JAR		1	4	LC1-C4
411	410	P1	pit	LNV CC	LNV CC	UD	BEAK		6	42	MC2-C4

Context	Cut	Trench	Feature type	Fabric family	NRFR & Northants code	Dsc	Form	Type	Quantity	Weight (g)	Spotdate
411	410	P1	pit	SAM	SAM CG	R	DISH	Dr18/31	1	27	LC1-MC2
411	410	P1	pit	SGW	C	U	JAR/BEAK		1	5	LC1-C4
411	410	P1	pit	SGW	LNV RE	RU	JAR	5	2	21	LC1-C4
413	412	P1	gully	SGW	LNV RE	U	JAR		1	2	LC1-C4
436	435	P1	pit	LNV WH	LNV WH	U	FLAG		1	23	MC2-C4
436	435	P1	pit	N WH	A1; UNV WH	RU	JAR	4.4	10	267	MC2-C3
436	435	P1	pit	SAM	SAM EG	R	BOWL	Dr37	1	22	MC2-MC3
436	435	P1	pit	SAM	SAM EG	B	BOWL		1	100	MC2-MC3
436	435	P1	pit	SGW	LNV RE	R	DISH	6.19	1	29	C3-EC4
436	435	P1	pit	SGW	C	RUB	JAR	4.4	9	89	E/MC2
436	435	P1	pit	SOW	D6/9	UD	JAR/SJAR		4	93	C2-C3
436	435	P1	pit	SOW	D	U	FLAG		1	13	MC1-C3
436	435	P1	pit	STW	B	R	JAR	4.14	1	205	MC2-C4
436	435	P1	pit	STW	B	U	JAR		4	38	C2-C4
444	443	P1	pit	LNV CC	LNV CC	U	BEAK		2	3	MC2-C4
444	443	P1	pit	LNV CC	LNV CC	RUBD	BEAK	3.6	12	50	MC2-C3
444	443	P1	pit	LNV CC	LNV CC	U	LID		1	7	MC2-C3
444	443	P1	pit	LNV WH	LNV WH	R	MORT	WALL; REEDED	1	124	C3-C4
444	443	P1	pit	LNV WH	LNV WH	RUB	MORT	WALL; REEDED	7	127	C3-C4
444	443	P1	pit	LNV WH	LNV WH	R	MORT	B&F	1	36	C2-C4
444	443	P1	pit	N WH	A1; UNV WH	RUB	JAR	5	12	303	MC2-C3
444	443	P1	pit	SAM	SAM CG	UB	BOWL	Dr37	1	65	C2
444	443	P1	pit	SAM	SAM CG	RUB	DISH	Dr18/31	3	19	C2
444	443	P1	pit	SCW	C	U	JAR/BOWL		1	1	C1-C4
444	443	P1	pit	SGW	C	UB	JAR		49	578	LC1-C4
444	443	P1	pit	SGW	C	D	FBEAK		1	96	LC2-C4
444	443	P1	pit	SGW	C	R	JAR	4	1	4	LC1-C4
444	443	P1	pit	SGW	C	R	DISH	6.18	1	11	MC2+
444	443	P1	pit	SGW	C	R	DISH	6.18	2	63	MC2+
444	443	P1	pit	SGW	C	R	DISH	6.18	1	36	MC2+
444	443	P1	pit	SGW	C	R	DISH	6.18	1	36	MC2+
444	443	P1	pit	SGW	C	R	DISH	6.18	1	56	MC2+
444	443	P1	pit	SGW	C	R	DISH	6.18	5	260	MC2+
444	443	P1	pit	SGW	C	R	JAR	5	1	39	C3-C4
444	443	P1	pit	SGW	C	P	DISH	6.19	1	60	C3-C4
444	443	P1	pit	SGW	C	RUB	FBEAK	3.3	7	46	LC2-C3
444	443	P1	pit	SOW	D	UB	FLAG		12	71	MC1-C3
444	443	P1	pit	SOW	D	R	DISH	6.19	1	9	C2-C4
444	443	P1	pit	SOW	D	U	JAR/FLAG		7	48	MC1-C3
444	443	P1	pit	SOW	D17	U	JAR/BOWL		1	5	C2-C4

Context	Cut	Trench	Feature type	Fabric family	NRFR & Northants code	Dsc	Form	Type	Quantity	Weight (g)	Spotdate
444	443	P1	pit	STW	B	U	JAR		24	328	C2-C4
444	443	P1	pit	STW	B	R	JAR	4.5.3	1	194	C2-C4
444	443	P1	pit	STW	B	R	SIAR	4.5.3	2	298	C2-C4
444	443	P1	pit	STW	B	R	JAR	4.5.3	1	26	C2-C4
444	443	P1	pit	STW	B	R	JAR	4.5.3	1	24	C2-C4
444	443	P1	pit	STW	B	R	JAR	4.5.2	1	14	C2-C4
444	443	P1	pit	STW	B	R	JAR	4.5	1	9	C2-C4
444	443	P1	pit	STW	B	R	JAR	4.5.2	2	37	C2-C4
444	443	P1	pit	STW	B	RU	JAR	4.5.3	5	146	C2-C4
452	451	P1	pit	LNV CC	LNV CC	U	JAR		1	3	C3-C4
452	451	P1	pit	N WH	A1; UNV WH	RU	JAR	4.4	4	94	MC2-C3
452	451	P1	pit	N WH	A1; UNV WH	R	JAR	4.4	1	7	LC1-MC2
452	451	P1	pit	SGW	C	RD	DISH	6.18	2	130	MC2+
452	451	P1	pit	SGW	C	R	DISH	6.18	1	36	MC2+
452	451	P1	pit	SGW	C	R	JAR	4.4	1	17	LC1-MC2
452	451	P1	pit	SGW	C	RUB	JAR	5.4	3	34	LC1-C2
452	451	P1	pit	SGW	LNV RE	RU	JAR	5	3	35	LC1-C4
469	328	P1	hollow	COL CC	COL CC	D	BEAK		1	1	MC2-C3
469	328	P1	hollow	LNV CC	LNV CC	U	JAR		5	48	C3-C4
469	328	P1	hollow	LNV CC	LNV CC	D	BEAK		3	10	MC2-C4
469	328	P1	hollow	LNV WH	LNV WH	R	MORT	B&F; REEDED	6	312	C3-C4
469	328	P1	hollow	LNV WH	LNV WH	D	JAR		1	8	C3-C4
469	328	P1	hollow	LNV WH	LNV WH	B	DISH		1	70	C3-C4
469	328	P1	hollow	N WH	A1; UNV WH	U	JAR		17	193	MC2-C3
469	328	P1	hollow	N WH	A1; UNV WH	R	JAR	4.4	3	54	MC2-C3
469	328	P1	hollow	N WH	A1; UNV WH	R	JAR	5	1	40	MC2-C3
469	328	P1	hollow	N WH	A1; UNV WH	R	DISH	6.3	1	19	E/MC2
469	328	P1	hollow	N WH	A1; UNV WH	R	LID	8.1	1	87	MC2-C3
469	328	P1	hollow	N FCC	NFO CC	U	BEAK		1	11	C2-C3
469	328	P1	hollow	OXFRS	OXF RS	UB	BOWL		4	95	LC3-C4
469	328	P1	hollow	SAM	SAM CG	UB	DISH/BOWL		10	51	MCI-MC3
469	328	P1	hollow	SAM	SAM CG	D	BOWL	Dr37	1	3	C2
469	328	P1	hollow	SAM	SAM CG	R	CUP	Dr33	1	5	C2
469	328	P1	hollow	SAM	SAM CG	R	MORT	Dr45	1	25	LC2
469	328	P1	hollow	SAM	SAM CG	R	?VASE		1	19	MCI-MC3
469	328	P1	hollow	SAM	SAM EG	R	BOWL	Dr36	1	12	LC2-MC3
469	328	P1	hollow	SGW	C	P	DISH/PLATTER	6.19	1	199	C2-C4
469	328	P1	hollow	SGW	C	P	DISH	6.18	4	239	MC2+
469	328	P1	hollow	SGW	C	B	DISH		5	190	C2-C4
469	328	P1	hollow	SGW	C	R	DISH	6.19	1	9	C2-C4

Context	Cut	Trench	Feature type	Fabric family	NRFRC & Northants code	Dsc	Form	Type	Quantity	Weight (g)	Spotdate
469	328	P1	hollow	SGW	C	R	DISH	6.19	2	42	C3-C4
469	328	P1	hollow	SGW	C	R	DISH	6.19	1	26	C3-C4
469	328	P1	hollow	SGW	C	R	DISH	6.18	3	66	C3-C4
469	328	P1	hollow	SGW	C	R	DISH	6.18	1	20	MC2+
469	328	P1	hollow	SGW	C	R	JAR	4.6	1	13	C2-C4
469	328	P1	hollow	SGW	C	R	NIAR/FLASK	2.1	1	6	C2-C4
469	328	P1	hollow	SGW	C	R	JAR	5.3	2	21	C2-C4
469	328	P1	hollow	SGW	C	RUDB	BEAK	3.14	11	96	LC1-C4
469	328	P1	hollow	SGW	C	P	DISH/PLATTER	6.19	1	28	C2-C4
469	328	P1	hollow	SGW	C	R	JAR	5	1	23	C2-C4
469	328	P1	hollow	SGW	C	R	BOWL	6	1	6	LC1-C2
469	328	P1	hollow	SGW	LNV RE	UDB	JAR		73	489	LC1-C4
469	328	P1	hollow	SGW	LNV RE	R	DISH	6.19	2	26	C3-C4
469	328	P1	hollow	SOW	D	U	JAR/BOWL		3	24	C2-C4
469	328	P1	hollow	SOW	D	R	JAR	4.5	2	45	MCI-C4
469	328	P1	hollow	SOW	D	UD	FLAG/BEAK		4	6	MCI-C4
469	328	P1	hollow	SOW	D10	U	FLAG		3	100	MCI-C3
469	328	P1	hollow	STW	B	UD	JAR		31	405	MCI-C4
469	328	P1	hollow	STW	B	UD	SIAR		11	558	C1-C4
469	328	P1	hollow	STW	B	R	DISH	6.7 - REEDED RIM	1	50	C3-C4
469	328	P1	hollow	STW	B	R	JAR	4.5	4	84	C2-C4
474	473	P1	ditch	LNV WH	LNV WH	R	MORT	WALL; GROOVED	1	112	LC3-C4
474	473	P1	ditch	N WH	AI; UNV WH	U	JAR		1	13	MC2-C3
474	473	P1	ditch	SGW	C	U	JAR/BEAK		2	19	LC1-C4
474	473	P1	ditch	SGW	LNV RE	R	JAR	5	1	57	C3-C4
474	473	P1	ditch	STW	B	R	JAR	4.5	1	18	C3-C4
476	475	P1	ditch	LNV CC	LNV CC	B	DISH		1	7	C3-C4
476	475	P1	ditch	SAM	SAM EG	U	FRAGS		2	1	MCI-MC3
476	475	P1	ditch	SGW	LNV RE	U	JAR		1	9	LC1-C4
478	477	P1	ditch	STW	B	R	SIAR	4.14	1	65	C2-C4
483	102	P1	well	SGW	LNV RE	U	JAR		1	18	LC1-C4
485	331	P1	SFB	LNV CC	LNV CC	UB	BEAK		1	33	C3-C4
485	331	P1	SFB	SAM	SAM EG	R	CUP	FLANGERD CUP ?	1	10	MC2-MC3
485	331	P1	SFB	SGW	LNV RE	RU	JAR	4.5	2	9	LC2-EC4
485	331	P1	SFB	SGW	C	D	JAR		1	7	LC1-C4
485	331	P1	SFB	SGW	C	U	JAR		2	12	C2-C4
485	331	P1	SFB	STW	B	RU	JAR	4.5.2	3	47	C3-C4
486	331	P1	SFB	LNV CC	LNV CC	UB	JAR		2	56	C3-C4
486	331	P1	SFB	LNV CC	LNV CC	R	BEAK	3.6	1	2	MC2-C3
486	331	P1	SFB	N WH	AI; UNV WH	R	JAR	4.4	1	79	MC2-C3

Context	Cut	Trench	Feature type	Fabric family	NRFRC & Northants code	Dsc	Form	Type	Quantity	Weight (g)	Spotdate
486	331	P1	SFB	SGW	LNV RE	R	DISH	6.19	1	13	C3-C4
486	331	P1	SFB	SGW	C	U	JAR		1	8	LC1-C4
486	331	P1	SFB	STW	B	U	JAR/BOWL		4	22	C3-C4
490	340	P1	well	N WH	A1; UNV WH	R	MEDIUM MOUTH JAR	?4.5	2	22	MC2-C3
490	340	P1	well	N WH	A1; UNV WH	UR	LID-SEATED MEDIUM MOUTH JAR	4.4	3	46	MC2-C3
490	340	P1	well	N WH	A1; UNV WH	UR	LID-SEATED MEDIUM MOUTH JAR	4.4	4	113	MC2-C3
490	340	P1	well	SGW	C	U			1	6	C2-C4
495	340	P1	well	SGW	C16	UB	MISC JAR/BEAKER		3	82	C2-C4
496	340	P1	well	LNV CC	LNV CC	U			2	17	MC2+
496	340	P1	well	LNV CC	LNV CC	H	FLAGON/JUG		1	33	
496	340	P1	well	LNV CC	LNV CC	R	TRIANGULAR RIM BOWL	6.18	2	43	LC2-C3
496	340	P1	well	LNV GW	LNV RE	R	M/MOUTH JAR	4.5	1	68	E/MC2-LC2
496	340	P1	well	LNV WH	LNV WH	U	MORT		1	71	
496	340	P1	well	SAM	LEZ SA 2	BF	DISH	LUDOWICI Tg	1	87	AD160+
496	340	P1	well	SAM	LEZ SA 2	U	DISH/BOWL	DRAG 18/31 or 31	1	11	AD120-200
496	340	P1	well	SAM	LEZ SA 2	U	WALL SIDED MORT	DRAG. 45	1	48	AD170+
496	340	P1	well	SAM	LEZ SA 2	R	CUP	DRAG. 33	1	11	AD120-200
496	340	P1	well	SGW	C	R	MISC JAR		3	54	
496	340	P1	well	SGW	C	B	MISC JAR		1	83	
496	340	P1	well	SGW	C	R	MISC JAR		2	101	
496	340	P1	well	SGW	C	U			1	12	C2-C4
496	340	P1	well	SGW	C	RD	N/MOUTH JAR	2.1	17	479	C2-C4
496	340	P1	well	SGW	C	P	INDENT/FOLDED BEAKER	3.3	48	1634	
496	340	P1	well	SGW	C	R	PLAIN RIM BOWL	6.19	1	17	M/LC2-C3
496	340	P1	well	SGW	C	UR	M/MOUTH JAR	4.5 (4.6)	6	310	
496	340	P1	well	SGW	C	P	TRIANGULAR RIM BOWL	6.18	1	87	LC2-C3
496	340	P1	well	SGW	C	P	N/MOUTH JAR, GROOVED NECK	2.1	29	702	C2-C4
496	340	P1	well	SGW	LNV RE	UB	MISC JAR		8	273	
496	340	P1	well	SGW	C28	U	MISC JAR		2	89	
496	340	P1	well	SGW	C28	UB	INDENT/FOLDED BEAKER		2	21	
496	340	P1	well	SGW	C28	U			6	111	C2-C4
496	340	P1	well	SGW	C16	UB	MISC JAR		11	687	
496	340	P1	well	SGW	C16	UB	MISC JAR		13	766	
496	340	P1	well	SGW	C16	R	PLAIN RIM BOWL	6.19	1	45	M/LC2-C3
496	340	P1	well	SGW	C	U			11	231	C2-C4
496	340	P1	well	SGW	C3	R	M/MOUTH JAR BIFID RIM	4.8	1	18	E/MC2-C4
496	340	P1	well	SGW	C28	R	MISC JAR		1	15	MC2+
496	340	P1	well	SGW	C11	B	STRAINER		1	41	
496	340	P1	well	SGW	LNV RE	R	N/MOUTH JAR with FRILLED CORDON AROUND RIM	2.2.0	2	42	



Context	Cut	Trench	Feature type	Fabric family	NRFRC & Northants code	Dsc	Form	Type	Quantity	Weight (g)	Spotdate
496	340	P1	well	STW	B	UD	JAR/BOWL		2	43	C2-C4
496	340	P1	well	STW	B	R	BOWL		1	138	C2-C4
496	340	P1	well	STW	B	UB	JAR		18	471	C2-C4
496	340	P1	well	STW	B	B	JAR/BOWL		1	84	C2-C4
496	340	P1	well	STW	B	B	JAR		1	43	C2-C4
496	340	P1	well	STW	B	B	JAR		1	66	C2-C4
496	340	P1	well	STW	B	U	JAR		10	298	MC1-C4
517	516	P2A	ditch	SGW	LNV RE	U	JAR		1	1	LC1-C4
705	704	P3	trackway	SGW	C9	U	JAR/BOWL		1	1	MC1-MC2
708	707	P3	pit	N WH	A1; UNV WH	U	JAR		1	16	MC2-C3
708	707	P3	pit	STW	B	U	JAR/BOWL		1	2	C1-C4
722	721	P3	gully	N WH	A1; UNV WH	UB	JAR		9	220	MC2-C3
722	721	P3	gully	SGW	C	U	JAR/BEAK		5	24	LC1-C4
722	721	P3	gully	STW	B	U	JAR		5	17	C2-C4
749	748	P3	posthole	LNV CC	LNV CC	U	JAR		1	8	C3-C4
761	760	P3	ditch	SAM	SAM SG	D	BOWL	Dr29	1	1	M/LC1-MC2
761	760	P3	ditch	SAM	SAM CG	RD	BOWL	Dr37	1	7	MC1-C2
761	760	P3	ditch	STW	B	U	JAR		2	20	C1-C4
763	762	P3	gully	SGW	C	U	BEAK	3.3	5	11	LC2-C4
782	781	P4	pit	SGW	C	D	CBOWL		1	7	MC1-EMC2
791	789	P3	pit	N WH	A1; UNV WH	U	JAR		1	23	MC2-C3
791	789	P3	pit	SGW	LNV RE	UB	DISH		3	33	LC2-EC4
791	789	P3	pit	SOW	D8	D	JAR		1	8	E/MC2-C4
795	794	P3	pit	LNV CC	LNV CC	D	BEAK		1	13	LC2-C4
795	794	P3	pit	SAM	SAM CG	R	DISH	Dr31	1	7	C2
825	820	P4	ditch	STW	B	R	JAR	4.LEDGE	1	19	C2-C3
1000	995	P4	ditch	SGW	C	U	JAR/BOWL		1	4	MC1-C2
1143	1138	P4	ditch	SGW	LNV RE	U	JAR		1	1	C2-C4
1197	1195	P3	ditch	N WH	A1; UNV WH	UB	JAR		112	1949	MC2-C3
1197	1195	P3	ditch	N WH	A1; UNV WH	R	JAR	4.8	3	70	MC2-C3
1197	1195	P3	ditch	N WH	A1; UNV WH	R	JAR	4.8	2	151	MC2-C3
1197	1195	P3	ditch	N WH	A1; UNV WH	R	JAR	5.3	3	75	MC2-C3
1197	1195	P3	ditch	N WH	A1; UNV WH	R	JAR	4.5.3	1	29	MC2-C3
1197	1195	P3	ditch	N WH	A1; UNV WH	R	JAR	5.3	3	149	MC2-C3
1197	1195	P3	ditch	SGW	C	R	DISH	6.18	1	32	MC2+
1197	1195	P3	ditch	SGW	C15	UB	JAR		2	19	MC1-C4
1197	1195	P3	ditch	SGW	LNV RE	RU	JAR	4.6	43	321	C2-C4
1197	1195	P3	ditch	SGW	LNV RE	P	DISH/PLATTER	6.22	1	104	C3-C4
1197	1195	P3	ditch	SOW	D	U	FLAG		1	3	MC1-C3
1197	1195	P3	ditch	SOW	D6/9	UB	JAR		5	136	C2-C3

Context	Cut	Trench	Feature type	Fabric family	NRFR & Northants code	Dsc	Form	Type	Quantity	Weight (g)	Spotdate
1197	1195	P3	ditch	STW	B	R	JAR	4.5	1	10	C2-C4
1207	1206	P3	ditch	N WH	A1; UNV WH	U	JAR		2	8	MC2-C3
1207	1206	P3	ditch	N WH	A1; UNV WH	R	JAR	4.4	1	13	MC2-C3
1207	1206	P3	ditch	N WH	A1; UNV WH	R	JAR	4.8	1	26	MC2-C3
1207	1206	P3	ditch	N WH	A1; UNV WH	R	JAR	4.5.3	1	15	MC2-C3
1207	1206	P3	ditch	SGW	C	R	DISH	6.18	1	14	MC2+
1207	1206	P3	ditch	SGW	C	R	BEAK	3.14	5	24	LC1-C4
1211	1209	P3	grave	SAM	SAM CG	UB	DISH		1	28	C2
1211	1209	P3	grave	SGW	LNV RE	UDB	BEAK	3.3	3	24	LC2-C4
1233	1232	P3	pit	LNV CC	LNV CC	U	JAR		2	15	C3-C4
1233	1232	P3	pit	LNV CC	LNV CC	B	DISH		1	64	C3-C4
1233	1232	P3	pit	LNV CC	LNV CC	UDB	BEAK	3.3	16	118	
1233	1232	P3	pit	LNV CC	LNV CC	RD	CBOX	6.9	5	54	LC2-MC4
1233	1232	P3	pit	LNV CC	LNV CC	R	DISH	6.18	1	4	MC2-C4
1233	1232	P3	pit	N WH	A1; UNV WH	RUB	JAR	4.4	19	217	MC2-C3
1233	1232	P3	pit	N WH	A1; UNV WH	RUBB	SIAR	4.14	3	125	MC2-C3
1233	1232	P3	pit	SAM	SAM CG	R	BOWL	Df37	2	14	C2
1233	1232	P3	pit	SAM	SAM CG	U	CUP	?Df35	1	6	C2
1233	1232	P3	pit	SGW	LNV RE	R	DISH	6.19	1	28	LC2-EC4
1233	1232	P3	pit	SGW	LNV RE	R	DISH	6.19	1	16	LC2-EC4
1233	1232	P3	pit	SGW	LNV RE	R	DISH	6.19	1	7	LC2-EC4
1233	1232	P3	pit	SGW	LNV RE	R	JAR	5.3	1	15	LC2-EC4
1233	1232	P3	pit	SGW	C	R	DISH	6.18	1	14	MC2+
1233	1232	P3	pit	SGW	C	R	DISH	6.18	1	9	MC2+
1233	1232	P3	pit	SGW	C	R	BEAK	3.1	5	5	LC2-C4
1233	1232	P3	pit	SGW	C	R	JAR	4.6	1	14	LC1-C4
1233	1232	P3	pit	SGW	C	R	JAR	4.4	1	13	E/MC2
1233	1232	P3	pit	SGW	C	R	JAR	4.6	1	6	LC1-C4
1233	1232	P3	pit	SGW	C	R	DISH	6.4	1	11	LC1-C4
1233	1232	P3	pit	SGW	C	R	NJAR/FLASK	2.1	1	20	C3-C4
1233	1232	P3	pit	SGW	C	R	JAR	5	1	20	C2-C4
1233	1232	P3	pit	SGW	C	R	JAR	4.5	1	11	LC1-C4
1233	1232	P3	pit	SGW	C	R	DISH	6.18	1	17	MC2+
1233	1232	P3	pit	SGW	C	R	DISH	6.19	1	18	LC1-C4
1233	1232	P3	pit	SGW	C	R	DISH	6.19	1	14	LC1-C4
1233	1232	P3	pit	SGW	C	UB	BEAK		10	86	LC1-C4
1233	1232	P3	pit	SGW	C	R	NJAR/FLASK	2.1	1	21	LC1-C4
1233	1232	P3	pit	SGW	C9	UB	DISH		1	4	C2-C4
1233	1232	P3	pit	SGW	LNV RE	UB	JAR		69	554	LC1-C4
1233	1232	P3	pit	SGW	LNV RE	UB	DISH		5	110	C2-C4

Context	Cut	Trench	Feature type	Fabric family	NRFRC & Northants code	Dsc	Form	Type	Quantity	Weight (g)	Spotdate
1233	1232	P3	pit	SGW	D6/9	UB	JAR		1	63	C2-C34
1233	1232	P3	pit	SOW	D	U	JAR/BOWL		1	7	MCL-C4
1233	1232	P3	pit	STW	B	UB	JAR/SJAR		16	220	C1-C4
1233	1232	P3	pit	STW	B	R	JAR	4.5.2	1	52	C2-C4
1256	1255	P3	pit	N WH	A1; UNV WH	U	JAR/SJAAR		2	42	MC2-C3
1261	1259	P3	pit	SAM	SAM CG	UB	CUP		1	12	C2
1265	1264	P4	ditch	STW	B	R	FDISH	6.17	1	31	MC3-EC5
1307	1306	P3	pit	SGW	C	U	JAR		1	2	MCL-C4
1314	1312	P3	well	LNV CC	LNV CC	R			1	3	MC2-C4
1314	1312	P3	well	LNV CC	LNV CC	U			1	4	MC2-C4
1314	1312	P3	well	LNV WH	LNV WH	U			1	10	C3-C4
1314	1312	P3	well	N WH	A1; UNV WH	U			1	3	MC2-C3
1314	1312	P3	well	N WH	A1; UNV WH	U			2	21	MC2-C3
1314	1312	P3	well	SAM	SAM EG	U			1	1	MC2-E/MC3
1314	1312	P3	well	SGW	C	R			1	13	MC2-C4
1314	1312	P3	well	SGW	C	B	MISC JAR		1	28	C2-C4
1314	1312	P3	well	SGW	C	R	?NARROW MOUTH JAR	?2.1	2	13	C2-C4
1314	1312	P3	well	SGW	C	B	MISC JAR		1	9	C2-C4
1314	1312	P3	well	SGW	C	B	STRAIGHT SIDED DISH/BOWL		1	14	MC2-C3
1314	1312	P3	well	SGW	C	U			31	262	C2-C4
1314	1312	P3	well	SGW	C	D			2		C2-C4
1314	1312	P3	well	SOW	D	U			1	4	MC2-C4
1314	1312	P3	well	STW	B	UR	SQ END RIM - ?Wide Mouth Jar		2	18	C2-C4
1314	1312	P3	well	STW	B	R	LID SEATED JAR	4.4	1	11	C2-C3
1314	1312	P3	well	STW	B	U			1	8	C2-C4
1314	1312	P3	well	STW	B	U			6	102	C2-C4
1314	1312	P3	well	WW	D7	U			1	8	MC2-C3
1315	1312	P3	well	LNV CC	LNV CC	DB	BAG-SHAPED BEAKER BEAD RIM	3.6 VARIANT	2	64	M/LC2-EC3
1315	1312	P3	well	SAM	LEZ SA 2	R	BOWL	31 or 31R	1	23	M/LC2
1315	1312	P3	well	SGW	C	URH	DOUBLE STRP HANDLED BEAKER	6.1 (Tvers 182-86)	6	244	C2-C3/4
1315	1312	P3	well	SGW	C	U			2	173	
1315	1312	P3	well	SGW	C	U			4	32	C2-C4
1315	1312	P3	well	SGW	C16	P		5.4	16	1656	C2-C3
1315	1312	P3	well	SGW	LNV RE	P	WIDE MOUTH JAR	5.4	14	1319	C2-C3
1315	1312	P3	well	STW	B	R	STORAGE JAR	4.14	1	1120	C2-C4
1322	1321	P3	pit	LNV CC	LNV CC	U	BEAK		1	1	MC2-C3
1322	1321	P3	pit	N WH	A1; UNV WH	U	JAR		2	35	MC2-C3
1322	1321	P3	pit	SGW	C	R	DISH	6.18	7	54	MC2+
1322	1321	P3	pit	STW	B	R	DISH	6.18	1	11	MC2-C4
1358	1356	P3	pit	LNV CC	LNV CC	R	CBOW	6.9	1	2	LC2-MC4

Context	Cut	Trench	Feature type	Fabric family	NRFR & Northants code	Dsc	Form	Type	Quantity	Weight (g)	Spotdate
1358	1356	P3	pit	N WH	A1; UNV WH	RU	JAR	4.4	3	44	MC2-C3
1362	1360	P3	pit	N WH	A1; UNV WH	U	JAR		3	34	MC2-C3
1362	1360	P3	pit	SAM	SAM CG	UDB	DISH		1	6	C2
1362	1360	P3	pit	SGW	C	U	DISH		1	8	LC1-C4
1362	1360	P3	pit	SGW	LNV RE	U	JAR/BEAK		1	2	LC2-EC4
1362	1360	P3	pit	SGW	C11	U	JAR	5.3	2	22	MC1-MC2
1362	1360	P3	pit	STW	B	U	JAR		3	54	MC1-C4
1370	1232	P3	waterhole	GW(FINE)	LON RE	RU	BOWL	Dr37 COPY	2	8	LC1-E/MC2
1370	1232	P3	waterhole	LNV CC	LNV CC	UB	JAR/BEAK		1	21	C3-C4
1370	1232	P3	waterhole	LNV WH	LNV WH	U	JAR/BOWL		2	18	MC2-C4
1370	1232	P3	waterhole	N WH	A1; UNV WH	RU	JAR	5.3	22	315	MC2-C3
1370	1232	P3	waterhole	N WH	A1; UNV WH	R	BOWL	6.4	1	45	MC2-C3
1370	1232	P3	waterhole	SAM	SAM CG	UB	DISH/BOWL		1	10	C2
1370	1232	P3	waterhole	SGW	C	R	DISH	6.19	1	8	C2-C4
1370	1232	P3	waterhole	SGW	LNV RE	U	JAR/BOWL		25	263	LC2-EC4
1370	1232	P3	waterhole	SGW	LNV RE	R	DISH	6.19	2	32	LC2-EC4
1370	1232	P3	waterhole	STW	B	UB	JAR		9	126	MC1-C4
1373	1372	P3	ditch	LNV CC	LNV CC	U	JAR		2	4	C3-C4
1373	1372	P3	ditch	SAM	SA	U	FRAG		1	0	MC1-MC3
1373	1372	P3	ditch	SGW	C	U	JAR		4	27	LC1-C4
1373	1372	P3	ditch	SGW	C	UB	DISH		1	9	C2-C4
1399	1396	P3	waterhole	N WH	A1; UNV WH	U	JAR		2	6	MC2-C3
1399	1396	P3	waterhole	SAM	SAM CG	R	DISH	?Dr18/31	2	6	M/LC1-MC2
1399	1396	P3	waterhole	SGW	C	UB	DISH		1	35	C2-C4
1399	1396	P3	waterhole	SGW	C	U	JAR/BEAK		1	1	LC1-C4
1399	1396	P3	waterhole	SGW	C	UB	JAR/BEAK		4	14	LC1-C4
1428	1427	P3	pit	LNV CC	LNV CC	UD	BEAK		3	2	LC2-C3
1428	1427	P3	pit	LNV CC	LNV CC	U	JAR		2	5	C3-C4
1428	1427	P3	pit	N WH	A1; UNV WH	U	JAR		4	12	MC2-C3
1428	1427	P3	pit	SGW	C	U	JAR/BEAK		9	6	MC1-C4
1428	1427	P3	pit	SGW	LNV RE	U	JAR/BEAK		18	29	LC2-EC4
1428	1427	P3	pit	SOW	D	U	FLAG		3	8	MC1-C3
1428	1427	P3	pit	SOW	D	RU	JAR	4.4	2	17	MC1-MC2
1428	1427	P3	pit	SOW	D8	U	BEAK		1	1	MC1-C2
1428	1427	P3	pit	STW	B	U	JAR		3	28	C1-C4
1429	1232	P3	finds unit	LNV CC	LNV CC	U	JAR		1	5	C3-C4
1429	1232	P3	finds unit	LNV WH	LNV WH	U	FLAG		1	8	C2-C4
1429	1232	P3	finds unit	N WH	A1; UNV WH	U	JAR/BOWL		1	2	MC2-C3
1429	1232	P3	finds unit	SGW	LNV RE	UB	JAR		19	116	LC2-EC4
1429	1232	P3	finds unit	SOW	D8	U	JAR		1	3	C2-C3

Context	Cut	Trench	Feature type	Fabric family	NRFRC & Northants code	Dsc	Form	Type	Quantity	Weight (g)	Spotdate
1429	1232	P3	finds unit	SOW	VER WH	R	MORT	7.1	1	46	MC1-C23
1429	1232	P3	finds unit	STW	B	UB	JAR/SJAR		3	142	C1-C4
1429	1232	P3	finds unit	STW	B	R	DISH	6.17/6.18	1	15	C3-C4
1445	1443	P3	pit	LNV/CC	LNV CC	U	BEAK		2	3	MC2-C3
1445	1443	P3	pit	N WH	A1; UNV WH	U	JAR		2	6	MC2-C3
1445	1443	P3	pit	SGW	C	U	JAR/BOWL		4	46	LC1-C4
1445	1443	P3	pit	SGW	LNV RE	RU	JAR	4.5	8	60	C2-C4
1445	1443	P3	pit	SOW	D	U	FLAG		2	9	MC1-C3
1445	1443	P3	pit	STW	B	R	JAR	4.4	1	13	LC1-E/MC2
1445	1443	P3	pit	STW	B	R	JAR	4.5.3	1	33	C2-C4
1445	1443	P3	pit	STW	B	U	JAR/SJAR		4	38	MC1-C4
1448	1446	P3	pit	LNV/CC	LNV CC	U	JAR		2	5	MC2-C4
1448	1446	P3	pit	N WH	A1; UNV WH	RU	JAR	4.4	5	102	MC2-C3
1448	1446	P3	pit	SAM	SAM CG	R	DISH	Dr18/31	2	17	C2
1448	1446	P3	pit	SGW	C	R	FDISH	6.17	1	7	MC3-EC5
1448	1446	P3	pit	SGW	LNV RE	UB	JAR		27	184	C2-C4
1448	1446	P3	pit	SGW	LNV RE	R	DISH	6.19	1	25	C3-C4
1448	1446	P3	pit	SGW	LNVRE	R	DISH	6.3	1	6	E/MC2
1448	1446	P3	pit	SGW	LNVRE	R	JAR	4.5	1	4	LC2-EC4
1448	1446	P3	pit	SGW	C11	R	FDISH	6.17	1	7	MC3-EC5
1448	1446	P3	pit	STW	B	RU	JAR	4.5.2	4	32	C2-C4
1460	1459	P4	well	SGW	C	U			1	12	MC1-C4
1460	1459	P4	well	SGW	C3	U			1	3	MC1-C4
1460	1459	P4	well	SGW	LNV RE	U			7	65	MC1-C4
1460	1459	P4	well	SGW	LNV RE	UB			3	83	MC1-C4
1460	1459	P4	well	SOW	LNV CC	R	FLAGON		1	48	MC2+
1460	1459	P4	well	SOW	D6/9	U			1	16	C3
1460	1459	P4	well	STW	B	U			1	28	MC1-C4
1461	1459	P4	well	N WH	A1; UNV WH	R	JAR	4.4	1	23	MC2-C3
1461	1459	P4	well	SGW	C	UB			4	83	MC1-C4
1461	1459	P4	well	SGW	C	R	DISH	6.18	1	8	MC1-C4
1461	1459	P4	well	SGW	C3	R	DISH	6.19	1	12	MC1-C4
1461	1459	P4	well	SGW	LNV RE	U			1	5	MC1-C4
1461	1459	P4	well	SOW	D6/9	U			2	48	MC1-C2
1462	1459	P4	well	N WH	A1; UNV WH	U			1	14	MC2-C3
1462	1459	P4	well	N WH	A1; UNV WH	U			2	40	MC2-C3
1462	1459	P4	well	SGW	LNV RE	U			1	9	MC1-C4
1462	1459	P4	well	SOW	LNV WH	U			1	37	MC1-C3
1462	1459	P4	well	STW	B	B	JAR		2	18	C2-C4
1468	1459	P4	well	LNV/CC	LNV CC	R			1	5	MC2-C4

Context	Cut	Trench	Feature type	Fabric family	NRFR & Northants code	Dsc	Form	Type	Quantity	Weight (g)	Spotdate
1468	1459	P4	well	SGW	C	R	JAR	4.4	2	74	E/MC2
1468	1459	P4	well	SGW	LNV RE	U	JAR/BEAK		1	15	MCI-C4
1470	1469	P4	pit	LNV CC	LNV CC	U	JAR		1	5	C3-C4
1470	1469	P4	pit	SGW	C	U	JAR		2	12	LC1-C4
1521	1519	P3	ditch	GW(FINE)	LON RE	UB	BEAK		14	175	LC1-E/MC2
1521	1519	P3	ditch	GW(FINE)	LON RE	R	DISH	6.18	1	11	E/MC2
1521	1519	P3	ditch	SGW	C11	UB	JAR		17	217	E/MC2+
1524	1522	P4	layer	LNV CC	LNV CC	P	DISH	6.18	2	58	C3-C4
1524	1522	P4	layer	LNV CC	LNV CC	R	CBOX	6.9	2	40	LC2-MC4
1524	1522	P4	layer	LNV CC	LNV CC	RUDB	BEAK	3.6	8	140	LC2-C3
1524	1522	P4	layer	LNV WH	LNV WH	R	MORT	7.2(WALL)(MIN)	1	95	C3-C4
1524	1522	P4	layer	N WH	AI; UNV WH	UB	JAR		11	290	MC2-C3
1524	1522	P4	layer	N WH	AI; UNV WH	B	CHEESE PRESS		1	107	MCI-E/MC2
1524	1522	P4	layer	SAM	SAM CG	RUB	DISH	Dr18/31	4	29	LC1-LC2
1524	1522	P4	layer	SGW	C	R	DISH	6.18	1	15	MC2+
1524	1522	P4	layer	SGW	C	R	DISH	6.18	1	20	MC2+
1524	1522	P4	layer	SGW	C	R	DISH	6.18	1	40	MC2+
1524	1522	P4	layer	SGW	C	R	DISH	6.18	1	21	MC2+
1524	1522	P4	layer	SGW	C	R	DISH	6.19	1	27	C3-C4
1524	1522	P4	layer	SGW	C	R	DISH	6.19	2	57	C3-C4
1524	1522	P4	layer	SGW	C	R	MAJR	4.1	1	32	MCI-C4
1524	1522	P4	layer	SGW	C	R	JAR/BEAK	3	1	8	MCI-C4
1524	1522	P4	layer	SGW	C	R	DISH	6.18	3	81	MC2+
1524	1522	P4	layer	SGW	LNV RE	UB	JAR		54	854	LC2-EC4
1524	1522	P4	layer	SGW	LNV RE	UB	DISH		7	266	C2-C4
1524	1522	P4	layer	SGW	LNV RE	R	JAR	5.3	2	79	LC2-EC4
1524	1522	P4	layer	SGW	C11	R	JAR	5	1	39	MCI-C4
1524	1522	P4	layer	SOW	D	UB	FLAG		3	53	MCI-MC3
1524	1522	P4	layer	SOW	D	R	DISH	6.19	1	16	C2-C4
1524	1522	P4	layer	SOW	OXF WH	R	MORT	7.4	1	58	C3-C4
1524	1522	P4	layer	SOW	D6/9	R	MORT	7.1(B&F)	1	33	MCI-C2
1524	1522	P4	layer	SOW	D6/9	UB	JAR/BOWL		3	66	C2-C3
1524	1522	P4	layer	STW	B	UB	JAR/SJAR		56	1427	C1-C4
1524	1522	P4	layer	STW	B	R	SJAR	4.14	2	293	MCI-C4
1524	1522	P4	layer	STW	B	R	JAR	4.4	3	74	MCI-MC2
1524	1522	P4	layer	STW	B	R	JAR	4.5.2	1	76	MCI-C2
1524	1522	P4	layer	STW	B	R	Jar	4.4	3	159	MCI-MC2
1524	1522	P4	layer	STW	B	U	JAR		3	32	C1-C4
1538	1312	P3	well	LNV CC	LNV CC	B	MISC JAR		1	167	C2+
1538	1312	P3	well	LNV CC	LNV CC	UR	BAG-SHAPED BEAKER BEAD RIM	3.6 VARIENT	5	108	M/LC2-EC3

Context	Cut	Trench	Feature type	Fabric family	NRFRC & Northants code	Dsc	Form	Type	Quantity	Weight (g)	Spotdate
1538	1312	P3	well	LNV CC	LNV CC	R	PINCHED NECK FLAGON	NV65	1	149	C3
1538	1312	P3	well	SGW	C	U			1	5	C2-C4
1538	1312	P3	well	SGW	C	R	TRIANGULAR RIM BOWL	6.18	1	14	MC2-C3
1538	1312	P3	well	SGW	C	B	DISH/BOWL		1	28	C2-C4
1538	1312	P3	well	SGW	C	P	TRIANGULAR RIM BOWL	6.18	1	24	MC2-C3
1538	1312	P3	well	SGW	C	B	MISC JAR		1	70	C2-C4
1538	1312	P3	well	SGW	C	DR	NARROW MOUTH JAR (Multiple Grooves on Neck)	2.1	5	307	C2-C3
1538	1312	P3	well	SGW	C	UB	DISH		1	42	C3-C4
1538	1312	P3	well	SGW	C	D	JAR		1	5	C3-C4
1538	1312	P3	well	SGW	C	R	SHALLOW PLAIN RIM DISH	6.19	1	7	C2-C4
1538	1312	P3	well	STW	B	UB			2	70	C2-C4
1565	1459	P4	well	N WH	A1; UNV WH	U			1	21	MC2-C3
1565	1459	P4	well	SGW	C	R	TRIANGULAR RIM	6.18	2	18	MC2-C3
1565	1459	P4	well	SGW	C	B			1	16	MCI-C4
1565	1459	P4	well	SGW	C	U			3	46	MCI-C4
1565	1459	P4	well	SGW	C24	U			1	10	MCI-C4
1565	1459	P4	well	SGW	C24	U			1	11	MCI-C4
1565	1459	P4	well	SGW	LNV RE	R	TRIANGULAR RIM	6.18	1	8	MC2-C3
1567	1459	P4	well	LNV GW	LNV RE	UB	JAR		2	100	MC2-C3
1567	1459	P4	well	N WH	A1; UNV WH	U			1	5	
1567	1459	P4	well	SGW	C	R			1	42	
1567	1459	P4	well	SGW	C	U			2	25	
1567	1459	P4	well	SGW	LNV RE	U			2	27	
1567	1459	P4	well	SGW	LNV RE	B			1	35	
1567	1459	P4	well	SOW	D	R	DISH	6.21	1	13	LC1-C2
1567	1459	P4	well	STW	B	U			2	33	
1573	1571	P4	corn dryer	SGW	C	U	JAR		3	22	LC1-C4
1573	1571	P4	corn dryer	SGW	C	R	DISH	6.19	2	27	C2-C4
1573	1571	P4	corn dryer	STW	B	U	JAR		1	4	C1-C4
1574	1571	P3	corn dryer	SGW	LNV RE	U	JAR		1	11	LC2-EC4
1590	1312	P3	well	LNV CC	LNV CC	P	BOWL WITH ROUNDED RIM	6.0	1	41	LC3-C4
1590	1312	P3	well	SGW	C	U			1	3	C2-C4
1590	1312	P3	well	SGW	C	D	?NARROW NECK JAR	?2.1	1	83	C2-C3
1590	1312	P3	well	STW	B	B	JAR		1	12	C2-C4
1590	1312	P3	well	STW	B	D	S/JAR		1	147	C2-C4
1592	1312	P3	well	LNV CC	LNV CC	R	PLAIN RIM BEAKER	3.0	1	2	MC3
1592	1312	P3	well	LNV CC	LNV CC	R	BEAD RIM BEAKER	3.0	1	2	C3-C4
1592	1312	P3	well	LNV CC	LNV CC	R	CURVED RIM BEAKER	3.0	1	5	M/LC2-EC3
1592	1312	P3	well	SAM	LEZ SA 2	P	FLAGON FLAT/DISC RIM	STANFIELD (1929) 67	8	179	LC2

Context	Cut	Trench	Feature type	Fabric family	NRFRC & Northants code	Dsc	Form	Type	Quantity	Weight (g)	Spotdate
1592	1312	P3	well	SGW	C	P	MEDIUM MOUTH JAR	4.6	13	363	E/MC2
1592	1312	P3	well	SGW	C	B	STRAIGHT SIDED DISH/BOWL		1	8	MC2
1592	1312	P3	well	SGW	C	B			1	17	C2-C4
1592	1312	P3	well	SGW	C	U	MISC JAR		1	27	C2-C4
1592	1312	P3	well	SGW	C	R	EVERT RIM BEAKER/JAR		1	22	E/MC2-C4
1592	1312	P3	well	SGW	C	U			18	115	E/MC2-4
1592	1312	P3	well	SGW	C	U	S/JAR		1	6	C2-C4
1592	1312	P3	well	STW	B	B			1	8	C2-C4
1592	1312	P3	well	STW	B	U	JAR		1	14	C2-C4
1592	1312	P3	well	WW	D7	U			1	1	MCL-C4
1653	1652	P3	pit	SGW	C9	R	DISH	6.18	1	43	MC2+
1653	1652	P3	pit	SGW	LNV RE	U	JAR		2	14	LC2-EC4
1653	1652	P3	pit	STW	B	U	JAR		2	28	C3-C4
1655	1654	P3	pit	N WH	A1; UNV WH	R	JAR	4.4	1	11	MC2-C3
1655	1654	P3	pit	STW	B	U	JAR		1	43	MCL-C4
1655	1654	P3	pit	STW	B	D	JAR		1	132	C1-C4
1667	1666	P4	ditch	N WH	A1; UNV WH	UB	SIAR		2	205	MC2-C4
1677	1679	P4	pit	LNV CC	LNV CC	UB	BEAK		2	23	LC2-C4
1677	1679	P4	pit	LNV CC	LNV CC	U	JAR		2	11	C3-C4
1677	1679	P4	pit	LNV WH	LNV WH	U	MORT		1	37	MC2-C4
1677	1679	P4	pit	N WH	A1; UNV WH	RU	JAR	4.4	3	37	MC2-C3
1677	1679	P4	pit	N WH	A1; UNV WH	R	BOWL	6	1	20	MC2-C3
1677	1679	P4	pit	SAM	SAM CG	RU	DISH		3	7	C2
1677	1679	P4	pit	SGW	C	U	JAR/SJAR		1	7	C1-C4
1677	1679	P4	pit	SGW	C	R	NIAR/FLASK	2.1	2	8	C2-C4
1677	1679	P4	pit	SGW	C	R	DISH	6.18	1	27	MC2+
1677	1679	P4	pit	SGW	C	R	DISH	6.18	2	26	MC2+
1677	1679	P4	pit	SGW	C	R	JAR/BOWL	5	1	20	MCL-C4
1677	1679	P4	pit	SGW	C	R	DISH	6.19	1	8	C2-C4
1677	1679	P4	pit	SGW	C	R	JAR	4.5.3	1	11	LC2-C4
1677	1679	P4	pit	SGW	LNV RE	UB	JAR		17	110	LC2-EC4
1677	1679	P4	pit	SGW	LNV RE	UB	DISH		7	121	C2-C4
1677	1679	P4	pit	SGW	LNV RE	R	DISH/PLATTER	6.22	1	23	LC2-EC4
1677	1679	P4	pit	SGW	LNV RE	R	JAR	5.3	1	67	LC2-EC4
1677	1679	P4	pit	SGW	LNV RE	R	JAR	5.3	1	46	LC2-EC4
1677	1679	P4	pit	SOW	D8	U	JAR		3	20	C2-C3
1677	1679	P4	pit	STW	B	UB	JAR/SJAR		22	547	C1-C4
1677	1679	P4	pit	STW	B	R	JAR	4.14	1	501	C2-C4
1677	1679	P4	pit	STW	B	R	JAR	4.14	1	98	C2-C4
1680	1681	P4	ditch	N WH	A1; UNV WH	U	JAR/BOWL		1	21	MC2-C3



Context	Cut	Trench	Feature type	Fabric family	NRFRC & Northants code	Dsc	Form	Type	Quantity	Weight (g)	Spotdate
1874	1859	P4	pit	SGW	LNV RE	U	JAR		2	18	LC2-EC4
1902	1902	P4	ditch	SOW	D	U	FLAG		1	5	MCI-C3
1928	1927	P4	pit	SGW	LNV RE	R	DISH	6.18	2	46	MC2+
1931	1930	P4	pit	LNV CC	LNV CC	D	BEAK		1	4	LC2-C3
1931	1930	P4	pit	SGW	C	U	JAR		1	3	L1-C4
1931	1930	P4	pit	SGW	LNV RE	U	JAR		1	4	LC2-EC4
1967	1941	P4	pit	LNV CC	LNV CC	U	JAR/BEAK		1	7	C3-C4
1967	1941	P4	pit	SGW	C	U	JAR		1	6	L1-C4
1967	1941	P4	pit	STW	B	UB	JAR		1	16	MCI-C4

## B.8 Anglo-Saxon pottery

By Paul Blinkhorn

### Introduction

- B.8.1 The pottery assemblage comprised 243 sherds with a total weight of 2,804g. The estimated vessel equivalent (EVE), by summation of the surviving rim sherd circumference was 1.72. It is mostly of Early/Middle Anglo-Saxon date.
- B.8.2 The pottery occurrence by number and weight of sherds per context by fabric type is shown in Table 40. Each date should be regarded as a *terminus post quem*. The range of fabric types is fairly typical of sites in the region, and where possible, the same fabric codes were used as for the pottery from the 2013 Warth Park Phase II excavations (Blinkhorn 2017b, 97).

### Fabrics

- B.8.3 The Early/Middle Anglo-Saxon assemblage comprised 243 sherds with a total weight of 2,804g (EVE = 1.72). The range of fabric types was similar to that from the Warth Park Phase II site, other than fabric F7, which was not present there. The following fabric types were noted:

**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. 122 sherds, 1242g, EVE = 0.37.

**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. 96 sherds, 1281g, EVE = 0.50.

**F5: Ironstone** – sparse to moderate iron-rich sandstone and iron or fragments up to 1mm, rare calcareous material up to 3mm. 3 sherds, 20g, EVE = 0.

**F6: Sandstone and Shelly Limestone** – as F2, with rare to sparse sandstone, and sparse to moderate shelly limestone, including bryozoa/brachiopod fragments, up to 3mm, rare organic material. 18 sherds, 220g, EVE = 0.30.

**F7: Organic and Grog** – moderate to dense organic voids up to 5mm, rare to sparse red grog up to 2mm. 4 sherds, 41g, EVE = 0.

### Results

- B.8.4 The dating of Early Anglo-Saxon hand-built pottery is mainly reliant on the presence of decorated sherds, which are largely of 5th-6th century date, with 7th century pottery being largely plain (Myres 1977, 1). However, it cannot be said with certainty that an assemblage which produced only plain sherds is of 7th century date. Usually, decorated hand-built pottery comprises just 5% or less of domestic assemblages, as was the case at Mucking, Essex (Hamerow 1993, 51).
- B.8.5 Here, all the pottery was undecorated, other than a single sherd with a boss or raised cordon and incised lines from context 197 in SFB **195** (Fig. 5), and two with incised cordons from contexts 1677 and 1678, within a possible Roman pit (**1679**; Fig. 5). The

former is most likely of 6th century date, whereas the latter can only be broadly dated to the Early Anglo-Saxon period (5th-6th century). The rest of the assemblage can only be assigned to the broad Early/Middle Anglo-Saxon period.

Context	Cut	Feature	Area	F2		F4		F5		F6		F7		Total		Date
				No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
2	-	Subsoil	P5	1	31									1	31	E/M SAX
148	120	SFB	P1	3	39					1	14			4	53	E/M SAX
196	195	SFB	P1	6	49									6	49	E/M SAX
197	195	SFB	P1	6	81	1	7					1	23	8	111	6thC
198	195	SFB	P1	1	4									1	4	E/M SAX
199	195	SFB	P1	10	154									10	154	E/M SAX
209	208	Pit	P1							1	5			1	5	E/M SAX
234	233	Oven	P1							2	25			2	25	E/M SAX
254	253	Ditch	P1			1	5							1	5	E/M SAX
269	268	Pit	P1			1	8							1	8	E/M SAX
284	195	SFB	P1	3	32									3	32	E/M SAX
285	195	SFB	P1	2	42	2	28							4	70	E/M SAX
286	195	SFB	P1			2	12							2	12	E/M SAX
287	195	SFB	P1	9	136	1	19							10	155	E/M SAX
329	328	Natural hollow	P1	1	4									1	4	E/M SAX
332	331	SFB	P1	1	13	3	20							4	33	E/M SAX
333	331	SFB	P1	4	35	8	288							12	323	E/M SAX
345	344	Ditch	P1	3	4									3	4	E/M SAX
365	363	Trackway	P1	1	2	1	14							2	16	E/M SAX
376	374	Trackway	P1			1	3							1	3	E/M SAX
469	328	Natural hollow	P1	1	7									1	7	E/M SAX
485	331	SFB	P1			5	121							5	121	E/M SAX
486	331	SFB	P1	4	64	1	10							5	74	E/M SAX
706	704	Trackway	P3	2	18									2	18	E/M SAX
708	707	Pit	P1							1	27			1	27	E SAX
747	746	SFB	P3	9	74	12	214	2	10					23	298	E/M SAX
749	748	PH in SFB	P3	2	19									2	19	E/M SAX
751	750	PH in SFB	P3	2	4									2	4	E/M SAX
759	758	Gully	P3	1	5									1	5	E/M SAX
775	774	PH in SFB	P3			1	5							1	5	E/M SAX
782	781	Pit	P3									1	7	1	7	E/M SAX
1665	1662	Pit	P4	1	1									1	1	E/M SAX
1677	1679	Pit	P4	4	31	9	70			3	25			16	126	E SAX
1678	1679	Pit	P4	31	227	32	332			9	104			72	663	E SAX
1687	1686	Pit	P4	1	2									1	2	E/M SAX
1689	1688	Pit	P4	2	17									2	17	E/M SAX
1691	1690	Pit	P4	1	15	1	23							2	38	E/M SAX
1760	1729	Ditch	P4			1	5							1	5	E/M SAX
1967	1964	Pit	P4			7	70	1	10			1	4	9	84	E/M SAX
2509	2508	SFB	P6	3	96					1	20	1	7	5	123	E/M SAX
2558	2557	SFB	P5	1	5									1	5	E/M SAX
2983	1982	Posthole	P6	1	4									1	4	E/M SAX
3052	3051	Pit	P6			6	27							6	27	E/M SAX
3229	3228	Ditch	P6	3	21									3	21	E/M SAX
3299	3298	Ditch	P6	2	6									2	6	E/M SAX
<b>Total</b>				<b>122</b>	<b>1242</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>1281</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>41</b>			

Table 41: Anglo-Saxon pottery quantification

### Conclusion

**B.8.6** The bulk of the pottery appears to be the product of secondary deposition. The largest single assemblage (789g, 88 sherds) comes from pit **1679** in Area P4, with the SFBs (Fig. 5) containing the second largest assemblages (**331**: 551g, 26 sherds; **746**: 326g, 28 sherds; **195**: 204g, 44 sherds; **2508**: 123g, five sherds; **120**: 53g, four sherds and **2557**: 5g, one sherd). Re-fits are rare, and no vessel was particularly well-represented, suggesting that most of the material was introduced to cut features as backfill after initially being deposited elsewhere.

***Further work***

- B.8.7 A small amount of further work is required to bring this assemblage to publication standard. The pottery from the SFBs will need to be checked for cross-fits, a few sherds selected for illustration, and a brief discussion of the assemblage in its local context.

## B.9 Burnt and worked stone

*By Simon Timberlake*

### **Introduction**

- B.9.1 A total of 66.5 kg (x13 pieces) of worked stone and 2.73 kg (x33 pieces) of burnt stone were recovered from the excavation.
- B.9.2 The majority of the burnt stone (up to 85% of it) came from Romano-British features – much of it perhaps as recycled building stone. However, the single largest amount of burnt stone (1,358g) came from context 158 (cut **157**, the rake out pit for kiln **153**; Fig. 5).
- B.9.3 More than 99% of the worked stone (by weight) came from Early Iron Age features, with just a few small fragments coming from a tree throw associated with the Neolithic henge monument. Virtually all of this worked stone appears to be of saddlequern.

### **Methodology**

- B.9.4 The stone was looked at using an illuminated x10 magnifying lens. A dropper bottle containing dilute hydrochloric acid was used to confirm the presence or absence of carbonate, whilst details of the quernstone work surface(s) were studied using a x400 mag USB digital microscope. Standard petrological reference material and texts were employed for the purposes of identification.

### **Results**

#### **Burnt stone**

- B.9.5 The burnt stone from Raunds (Table 41) is characterised by the near complete dominance of local geologies (mostly consisting of limestones such as Raunds Stone and Blisworth Limestone from the Great Oolite and locally-imported Collyweston Slate (Lower Lincolnshire Limestone)) from the immediate area or from this part of Northamptonshire. The lightly burnt and oxidised stone without much evidence for quenching (thus its use within boiling pits) distinguishes this Roman or Anglo-Saxon stone from most prehistoric (Neolithic to Iron Age) burnt stone; the latter generally chosen from amongst more suitable glacial erratic material (See Timberlake in Evans & Tabor 2012; Tabor 2015; and Evans *et al.* forthcoming, 112).
- B.9.6 The majority of the burnt stone collected from Raunds may be disposed-of or re-cycled rough building stone (possibly ‘rubblestone’ used for the internal courses of walls) plus small amounts of Roman roof slate (Collyweston). This suggests the presence of, and subsequent destruction of buildings; the latter a possible feature of the subsequent Anglo-Saxon occupation of the site.
- B.9.7 Two small fragments of a non-local felspathic gritstone, quite possibly Millstone Grit from the Peak District of Central England, were recovered from a large ‘Neolithic’ tree throw (**1772**; Fig. 3) located within with the Cotton Henge monument. The associated fragments which were recovered from two different contexts appear to be of heated and quenched stone, and also from a quern of some description (see below). Yet it is debateable whether such stone is Neolithic. Whilst there is an abundance of associated worked flint, the clear possibility of intrusive material within this

(potentially more modern) feature is suggested by the recovery of iron smithing slag from one of the contexts (1778) associated with the burnt and worked stone.

Context	No.	Weight (g)	Dimensions (mm)	Geology	Comments	Date
158	3	1358	130-140	Raunds Stone? (Blisworth Lmstn Gp) x-bedded with <i>Praexogyra hebridica</i> bivalve	light to strongly burnt; poss frags of rubblestone wall *	Rom
178	1	260	120	Raunds Stone? (Blisworth Lmstn Gp)	strongly burnt + sooted – poss frag of rubblestone wall	Rom
232	4	42	40-45	Raunds Stone? (Blisworth Lmstn Gp)	strongly burnt and partly calcined lmstn *	Rom?
329	2	51	30-40	Collyweston Slate (Lower Lincolnshire Limestone)	burnt frag of roof slate -source Collyweston, Northants *	Rom
436	1	36	50	Collyweston Slate (Lower Lincolnshire Limestone)	*	Rom
469	1	49	55	Collyweston Slate (Lower Lincolnshire Limestone)	burnt frag of roof slate -source Collyweston, Northants	Rom
708	2	187	55 + 80	Raunds Stone? (Blisworth Lmstn Gp)	lightly burnt and weathered – poss frags of rubblestone wall *	Rom?
747	1	24	60	fine-grained sandy Blisworth Limestone?	lightly burnt and reddened *	AS
749	3	67	25-50	granular shelly debris lmstn little matrix (Blisworth Lmst?)	lightly burnt and weathered *	AS
1667	3	208	45-70	Blisworth Limestone?	only lightly burnt – but heavily weathered *	Rom?
1777	1	13	15	quartz felspathic grit (Millstone Grit?)	frag burnt and quenched stn found in TT> to WS (quern)	?
1778	1	22	25	quartz felspathic grit (Millstone Grit?)	frag burnt and quenched stn found in TT > to WS (quern)	?
1197	1	28	50	Raunds Stone? (Blisworth Lmstn Gp)	lightly burnt and weathered *	Rom
1567	1	215	90	Great Oolite (Blisworth or Taynton Lmst) with shell and echinoid spine debris	burnt and reddened on upper surface *	
1233	2	98	60 + 40	Raunds Stone? (Blisworth Lmstn Gp)	lightly burnt and weathered – poss frags of rubblestone wall *	Rom
2509	2	21	25-30	fine-grained sandy Blisworth Limestone?	burnt and weathered frags *	AS
3141	3	21	15-35	Raunds Stone (Blisworth Lmstn Gp)	burnt frags *	
3141	1	32	60	Raunds Stone (Blisworth Lmstn Gp)?	burnt and weathered *	

Table 42: Catalogue of burnt stone. \* = dispose of

### Worked stone

B.9.8 Worked stone, consisting of large and sometimes complete saddle querns, forms the most significant part of this current assemblage (Table 42). Some 12 Early Iron Age querns (SF 113 and SF 116 were re-fitting fragments of the same quern) were recovered from eight different Iron Age features, with three querns (total weight 31.4 kg) coming from the uppermost fill of just one Early Iron Age storage pit (2899; Fig. 4a-b).

### Discussion

B.9.9 The dumping of these querns within the tops of what were probably disused and abandoned grain storage pits may be significant in respect of whereabouts in the settlement they were used (such as for the domestic milling of grain), but also in regards of their disposal as ‘rubbish’ whilst they were apparently still useable. As such this could reflect some aspect of deliberate destruction and burial (Watts 2014, 43). Indeed, the object biographies of the Raunds saddlequerns contrasts with what was witnessed at the Early-Middle Iron Age site of Trumpington Meadows, Cambridge. At the latter site large amounts of worn quern (up to 103 kg) were re-cycled and used as burnt (cooking) stone before they were finally discarded as rubbish (See Timberlake in Patten 2012; Evans *et al.* forthcoming).

- B.9.10 Just as interesting here is the occurrence of the classic dished and saucer-shaped saddlequerns (SF111, 119 and 121) so frequently identified as being Neolithic and Early Bronze Age grain milling artefacts (Watts *ibid*, 20), but which continued to be used in some places well into the Iron Age. In contrast to this are the flat-topped squat slab-type saddlequerns (SF112, 113, 114, 116, 118, 122 and 123 *etc.*), which are much more typical of Early-Middle Iron Age settlements, such as in East Anglia.
- B.9.11 Our knowledge of how these querns were used are by and large taken from such depictions seen on Egyptian tomb paintings, or from wooden or plaster models of the same. These show kneeling men or women holding the taller keel end of the elongated dished saddlequern between (or just in front) of their knees; the grain-milling action being forwards, but also upwards and backwards, thereby ensuring that any unmilled grain is picked up again and re-milled as it falls back onto the grind surface under gravity. The wear pattern left upon the quern as a result of this type of milling would seem to include both a thinning and smoothing (or rounding over) of the lower edge of the stone (where the milled grain spills over onto a cloth or basket) corresponding to the position of greatest force exerted by the miller. However, at the taller rear end of the quern a roughened wear upon the upper (keel) grinding surface occurs, and occasionally a facet either caused by the resting of the rubber stone at this point, or else designed as a stop. All of these wear features can be seen, to some degree or other, upon the surface of saddlequern SF119, recovered from storage pit **3134** (Fig. 4a-b).
- B.9.12 By contrast, the method which begins to be adopted in the case of the perfectly flat-topped slab-type saddlequerns (which are common to the Iron Age) is one of a small-scale reciprocal as well as rotative action of the rubber stone upon the quern, with the milling process taking place in the seated rather than in the kneeling (therefore rocking) position. This is an interpretation based on observation rather than experimentation, yet these typological changes which appear in Iron Age querns must in some way reflect change(s) in milling method.
- B.9.13 Watts (2002, 25) describes Early Neolithic (dished) saddlequerns from Windmill Hill in which the lower faces of the stones had been shaped roughly to sit better in the ground, and the top surfaces pecked to provide an initial cutting edge for grinding. To some extent we can see rather similar levels of working (artefacting) in Iron Age querns, and suffice to say, in both the slab and dished types of saddlequern from Raunds we see the same level of subtle modification.
- B.9.14 Invariably the larger examples of saddlequern from here have been manufactured from suitably hard and unflawed local stone (such as a calcareous quartz sandstone from the Marlstone Rock Bed (SF121) and a gritty sandstone facies from the local Northampton Sand (SF113 and 116), whilst the slightly smaller querns have been preferentially made using large cobbles/ small boulders of quartzitic sandstone found perhaps as glacial erratics within the river valley (gravel) beds. This use of quartzitic sandstone or micaceous quartzitic sandstone ('sarsen' type) cobbles as quern is ubiquitous throughout British prehistory, but particularly during the Early-Middle Iron Age.

B.9.15 The Millstone Grit quern fragments found within the ‘Neolithic’ tree-throw **1772** may not be pieces of saddlequern at all. Saddlequerns made from Millstone Grit are rarely found in Southern Britain. This of course is possible, yet long-distance glacial erratic Millstone Grit is rare, and often far too weathered to be useful; quartzite, quartzitic sandstone or igneous rocks such as dolerite, quartz porphyry or granite being infinitely preferable to this. Millstone Grit as quarried stone for quern doesn’t occur until the Iron Age, and in most cases, this is Roman in date, from sources such as Wharnecliffe Crag and Rivelin near Sheffield, from which it is manufactured into rotary quern and millstone (Challis & Harding 1975; Wright 1988). The most likely scenario therefore is that these are tiny re-deposited fragments of Roman rotary quern which are intrusive within this feature.

Context	SF no.	Cut	Weight (kg)	Dimensions (mm)	Geology	Source	Traces of working	Category	Date
1777	-	1772	0.013	15	coarse grain felspathic arkosic grit (Millstone Grit?)	Peak District?	no surviving grind surface STRONGLY BURNT	quern	?
1778	-	1772	0.022	25	quartz felspathic arkosic grit (Millstone Grit?)	Peak District?	small patch grind surface (2.25 sq cm) STRONGLY BURNT	quern (assoc with 1777)	?
2801	121	2802	17	360x260x150-62	Marlstone Rock Bed, Middle Lias [mottled burrowed + fossilif hard calcar sstn with cat of <i>Tetrynychia tetrahedra?</i> and modioloid bivalve]	local: just west of Raunds	large smooth concave grind surface (725 sq cm) on top – slope at 28°angle (length) 8° (width) from top edge SLIGHT BURNT	dished saddlequern <sup>1</sup>	EIA
2900	111	2899	1.66	120x160x55 (deep)	quartz mica sandstone	glacial erratic	laterally concave with 5-8° slope to centre + smooth worn grind surface (112 sq cm) BURNT	saucer-shape saddlequern <sup>ex</sup>	EIA
2902	114	2899	6.5	120x210x180	-ditto -	-ditto-	broken end of flat-topped quern with well-worn flat grind surface	slab-type saddlequern	EIA
2902	116	2899	15	310x230x175	Northampton Sand Fm (?), Inferior Oolite [a hard quartz/limonite cement x-bedded quartz grit sstn]	resistant outcrop Raunds valley	perfectly smooth worn flat grind surface (306 sq cm) -sides of quern broken off	slab-type saddlequern <sup>1</sup>	EIA
2902	113	2899	3.36	80 (long)x220x175	Northampton Sand Fm (?) – same lithology	-ditto-	re-fitting end piece to SF 116	slab-type saddlequern	EIA
2902	112	2899	6.5	260x195x65-55 (deep)	Marlstone Rock Bed, Middle Lias [mottled burrowed calc sstn]	local: just west of Raunds	shallow dished grind surface - slope to centre 5° (widthwise), rectang. well-worn	thin slab saddlequern	EIA
3055	-	3053	1.16	95x175x40(deep)	fine-medium grained quartz micac lithic sandstone	glacial erratic boulder	end of a partially-used flat-topped broken quern end with 56sq cm smooth worn grind surface	thin slab saddlequern <sup>ex</sup>	IA



Context	SF no.	Cut	Weight (kg)	Dimensions (mm)	Geology	Source	Traces of working	Category	Date
3105	118	3104	3.26	170x150x90	quartz mica sandstone	glacial erratic boulder	end of flat-topped moderate well-used grind surface (135 sq cm) BURNT	slab saddlequern	EIA
3141	119	3134	5.05	375x160-100 x60-30 (deep)	quartz mica sandstone	glacial erratic boulder	thin elongate oval-shape concave well-worn grind surface (468 sq cm) with facet at lower end	dished saddlequern <sup>1</sup>	EIA?
3179	123	3178	4.63	260x190-80 x75	micaceous quartzitic sandstone	glacial erratic boulder	flat-topped (slightly concave) with worn grind surface (96 sq cm area)	slab saddlequern	EIA
3202	122	3200	2.37	150x170x60 (deep)	quartz mica sandstone	glacial erratic boulder	flat-topped with incompletely worn grind surface (168 sq cm)	slab saddlequern <sup>ex</sup>	EIA

Table 43: Catalogue of worked stone (quern). \* = dispose of; ex = educational/experimental use? 1 = draw for public

### Conclusion

B.9.16 Arguably amongst the most significant finds from Raunds, and certainly the best contextualised of the stone finds, is this diverse assemblage of saddlequern recovered from the fills of re-utilised storage pits in an area of Early Iron Age settlement at the east end of the site. The larger querns used appear to be made from locally-outcropping rock types, which includes the hard Marlstone Rock Bed and also a quartzitic grit of the Northamptonshire Sand Formation, whilst the smaller querns have all been made from 'sarsen type' quartzitic sandstone cobbles, a typical source rock used for manufacturing Early-Middle Iron Age quernstones in Eastern England. The presence here of both 'early' dished and 'later' flat-topped type saddlequerns is likewise interesting; suggesting a variety of different milling styles, and perhaps also a gradual evolution in technique leading to rotary quern use.

B.9.17 The burnt stone from here is typically Roman rather than prehistoric, and in most cases appears to be burnt and broken-up rough building stone (such as rubblestone from the interior courses of walls) plus smaller amounts of local Collyweston roofing slate. Needless to say, it is possible that some of this may have been re-used in the Anglo-Saxon period.

### Further work

B.9.18 On account of the relatively small amounts of burnt stone recovered, it seems unlikely that further work on this material will prove useful. Some further information might be gained by renewed study of the quern, including some limited experimental work on the more complete examples. Prior to this, a study of the micromorphology and wear patterns on the surface(s) of these querns may reveal whether some (for instance the larger querns) were used for grain or for the grinding of other materials. Certain examples of the querns will need to be drawn in advance of full analysis/ publication (these have been indicated in Table 42).

### ***Retention and disposal***

B.9.19 All items provisionally recommended for disposal at this stage have been indicated as such by means of an asterisk (\*) within Tables 41-42. All of the quern should be retained at this stage, but subsequent to any recommended work, some of these may usefully be used for experimental and/or educational outreach work (see Table 42).

## B.10 Fired clay

*By Ted Levermore*

### **Introduction and methodology**

- B.10.1 Archaeological works produced a large assemblage of fired clay (1,187 fragments, 202,529g) from Areas P1, P2A, P3, P4, P5 and P6 (Table 43). The material assessed was most concentrated in a handful of features in P1, P5 and P6. The majority of the fired clay comprised an assemblage of Early Roman kiln furniture and superstructure associated with kiln **153**, a sizeable collection of Iron Age Triangular Weights in pit **2899** and a variety of oven related objects. Less diagnostic structural pieces and amorphous fragments with no discernible features formed the rest of the assemblage. Most fragments were made in a silty fabric with few to no coarse inclusions and a smaller portion were made in with shelly and calcareous clay. The report will provide a quantified assessment of the material and its significance.
- B.10.2 The quantified data and fabric descriptions are presented on an Excel spreadsheet held with the site archive. Only summary tables for pertinent material will be included in this report.
- B.10.3 The assemblage was quantified by context, fabric and form and counted and weighed to the nearest whole gram. Fabrics were examined using a x20 hand lens and were described by main inclusions present. Swan (1984) was consulted for Iron Age and Roman kiln furniture forms and kiln typology.

Area	Object class	Count	Weight (g)
P1	Kiln furniture	225	35048
	Kiln superstructure	303	89557
	?kiln superstructure	2	452
	Oven furniture	5	584
	?oven related	2	36
	Weight	3	191
<b>Total</b>		<b>542</b>	<b>125897</b>
P2A	Undiagnostic	<b>2</b>	<b>20</b>
P3	Undiagnostic	<b>5</b>	<b>105</b>
P4	Undiagnostic	<b>4</b>	<b>16</b>
P5	Ad hoc	1	845
	?oven related	175	6732
	Weight	262	55012
	?oven/?weight	1	269
	?weight	48	8867
<b>Total</b>		<b>571</b>	<b>72471</b>
P6	?oven related	35	3298
	Weight	1	206
	?weight	2	52
	Undiagnostic	25	464
<b>Total</b>		<b>63</b>	<b>4020</b>
<b>Grand total</b>		<b>1187</b>	<b>202529</b>

Table 44: Fired clay objects by area

### **Fabrics**

- B.10.4 The entire assemblage presented a limited group of fabrics. The majority of the material was made in an untempered silty clay with few to no gritty inclusions and occasional coarse material like pebbles or flint. A smaller portion comprised a sandier clay with high quantities of quartz but with similar lack of temper or coarse inclusions. A very minor fraction was made in a shell rich fabric similar to Fabric B seen in the CBM

(see Appendix B.11). All the fired clay fabrics are likely to have been sourced locally to the site with any variation seen within these broad groupings related to geological variation or differences in paste preparation.

### **Assemblage**

B.10.5 The fired clay collected during excavation was in the most part related to diagnostic objects. The bulk of this material was concentrated in P1, P5 and P6 and further concentrated to a small number of features within these areas. Each area also presented a very distinctive assemblage; P1 was characterised by an Early Roman kiln and related activity, P5 produced a notable assemblage of Iron Age triangular weights from a single storage pit and P6 generated a small collection of oven related objects and clay lining. The following is an assessment and discussion of these main assemblages, along with a summary of the other material found, by area.

### **Area P1**

#### **Roman**

#### **Kiln 153 (and SFB 120)**

Form	Count	Weight (g)
Bar	94	23788
Plate	12	7542
Superstructure	5	2199
?superstructure	2	452
Lining	229	60778
Tongue	12	15595
?lip	16	3728
?spacers	2	93
Amorphous	41	7257
<b>Total</b>	<b>521</b>	<b>121432</b>

Table 45: Summary of kiln furniture from kiln 153

#### **Kiln structure**

B.10.6 In plan, the kiln was figure of eight in shape, with the oven chamber in the north and the flue chamber/stoking area to the south. Remnants of the cut for the latter was present beneath Anglo-Saxon SFB 120 which partially truncated the kiln. The surviving portion of the kiln was the largely intact oven chamber and part remaining stone-lined stokehole. The oven chamber was 1.4m in diameter, 0.8m deep and lined with clay. The applied clay layer was between 25 and 50mm thick, made in a silty untempered clay and smoothed or pressed onto the natural ironstone clay wall. The fragments collected were characterised by a dark grey smoothed face, with finger grooves or wiping impressions, and an irregular often reddish reverse (229 fragments, 60,778g were recorded from disuse contexts and collected from the intact lining; 13 fragments, 5,605g, were retained). The floor of the oven chamber appears to have been unlined and was fired to a reddish-orange.

B.10.7 The upper portion of the kiln was not well preserved, but it is likely to have had a lip at the uppermost edge of the clay lining. Several part-rounded bar-type fragments were recovered throughout the disuse contexts (16, 3728g). Each one was characterised by a rectangular to semi-cylindrical profile which was abutted by one smoothed and often flat face and another less finished and often hand-pressed face. The reverse, opposite the domed face, was irregular giving the impression that these

fragments were applied to an irregular surface and worked. It is possible they were at the interface between the vertical oven lining and the horizontal natural at the lip of the kiln. Several fragments of structural fired clay (48, 9908g) were recorded, some contained large rod impressions within the body of the clay; these may have been related to the above ground portion of the kiln or some feature now lost due to truncation.

- B.10.8 Within the kiln was a large clay “tongue”, which protruded from the back wall, opposite the stokehole, into the centre of the oven chamber. It was sub-rectangular in plan but fanned out to join the back of the oven wall. It was around half the height of the clay lined pit, suggesting that the raised floor it supported would have abutted the oven wall. However, the wall bore no major features like a ledge or pilasters. The tongue appears to have been covered in an applied clay lining (30 to 50mm thick), made in the same material as the oven walls (12 fragments, 15,595g, were collected). This was pressed onto the natural clay form by a combination of finger smoothing and trampling underfoot; common hobnail impressions were present on the platform of the tongue (they were circular with an average diameter of 5mm). Interestingly, one large fragment of tongue lining presented these hallmarks on the outer prepared face, but on its reverse, it had common grass and grain impressions. This may indicate the lining was prepared in a similar way to kiln plates before being applied to the tongue.

Kiln bars

- B.10.9 A total of 94 fragments (23,788g) of square-section kiln bars were recovered from the Kiln and SFB contexts (Table 45). Here the complicated relationship between the disuse contexts in the oven and the stokehole area becomes apparent. At least nine complete or near-complete bars (KB1-9; SF165-179) were identified by cross-fitting fragments from all the disuse contexts; however, no pattern for the distribution of these fragments was seen. At least three other bars were represented by end fragments but did not receive small find numbers. It is likely the contents of the kiln, after firing, was part raked into the stokehole/flue area and later disturbed again by the SFB builders. In this way, the total number of original bars is unclear.
- B.10.10 Three bar form groups were recorded. The largest group (65 fragments, 17,395g), and the most intact, were square-sectioned, slightly tapering (40-70mm<sup>2</sup>; average of 60mm<sup>2</sup>) bars between 360 and 410mm long. They varied in finish, some had smoothed faces, some had deep digit impressions and others were covered in dense organic impressions. Another group (6 fragments, 671g) was made up of smaller bars, 30-40mm<sup>2</sup> in section; no full lengths were recorded. They were reminiscent of the typical size bars encountered in smaller mid to late 1st century kilns. The final group (11, 3,555g) was made up of much larger bar fragments, 70-100mm<sup>2</sup> in section. These may have been from only one or two bars; this portion could be divided into those with a large square section and some with a more rectangular section. However, as with the small sized group the fragments are rare and the bars incomplete. Several fragments were not diagnostic enough to group but do point to a greater number of original bars than were collected.
- B.10.11 All the bars showed a shared fracture pattern, having shattered along an internal seam in the clay, which suggests they were made from large slabs of clay that were folded and pressed into shape. They differed most in their treatment while leather-

hard. Most, but not all, the bar ends were compressed and bent into acute angles and some of the bars were bowed. It appears they were wedged between two solid surfaces while still relatively green. It seems likely that the more common bar type spanned the space between the tongue and the kiln wall, perhaps with the smaller bars then placed between them. Speculatively, the larger bar(s) may have spanned the greater distance between the front of the tongue and the oven wall above the stokehole. In this way, the kiln builders could create the skeleton for a raised kiln floor without the need for supporting features in the oven lining.

#### Kiln plates

B.10.12 In total, 120 fragments of kiln plates (7,542g) were recovered within the kiln and SFB contexts. Largely they could be characterised by a dark-grey colouration and very common organic impressions (grasses and grains) on one or both faces. A minor fraction was darker in colour and carbonised, and a smaller number were oxidised. On average the plates were 10-15mm thick, a small number were slightly thicker at 20-25mm. The original size and shape of these plates is unclear; several fragments refitted to form larger but irregular shapes. It is likely they were sub-rectangular and perhaps no larger than a dinner plate. It is possible that there were several shapes and sizes available to the potters, but this information is now lost due to their poor survivability. These plates will have been used to fill spaces in the raised oven floor and as shelving/spacers within the kiln during the loading process. The use of plates is common practice in Later Iron Age and early Roman up draught kilns throughout the south-east.

#### Wells **202** and **299**

B.10.13 A different type of kiln/oven furniture was recovered from contexts within well **202** and **229**. These objects were probably not used in kiln **153** and instead point to the presence of a separate unfound kiln or oven nearby. Without the context of oven technology their date is harder to pinpoint, however association with pottery suggests they too are early Roman. They may relate to oven **233** which produced lining and little else, but this is uncertain.

#### Conical pedestals

B.10.14 Well **202** produced fragments of three conical pedestals. Only the narrowing portions of the pedestals survived, no bases were identified in the entire fired clay assemblage. The largest fragment (1,333g) was made in a shell-tempered fabric, was well formed and exacted, and tapered to a 40-45mm flattened circular platform. The fragment has broken laterally through the body where the colouration darkens and appears sooted. The other two pedestals (736g and 604g) were very similar. They were made in silty clay with grog inclusions. Their surfaces were well smoothed, and both tapered to a 45-50mm flattened platform. The widest point that survived for them was 80-85mm, which makes them narrower than the shelly pedestal which was 115mm at its widest. The original height for these pedestals is unknown. They would have helped to suspend a raised oven floor above a firing chamber.

#### Perforated plate

B.10.15 Two refitting fragments (549g) of a perforated plate were recovered from well **229**. It was hand-formed and smoothed, made to 35mm thick. The perforation diameter

did not survive. The surviving edge suggests that the diameter, if the plate were circular, would have been 38-40cm. It is also possible that the plate was sub-rectangular in shape and therefore smaller. It was made in a shell-tempered fabric and fired to a light red-orange core with yellow-brown surfaces. The shelly fabric shares similarities with the shelly conical pedestal and some of the tile fragments recorded amongst the CBM. This plate probably formed part or all of a raised oven floor.

#### Oven **233**

B.10.16 A small assemblage of abraded fired clay was recovered from this feature (7, 620g). A large semi-cylindrical fragment (540g), made in a micaceous silty clay, was recorded. It did not appear to have any of its original faces or was very irregularly finished and therefore identification is tentative. Nevertheless, it appears reminiscent of a flanged base of a pedestal. The rest of the assemblage was made up of flattened clay (3, 44g) and an amorphous piece with a rod impression (2, 36g). These were made in a sandy shelly fabric and are suggested to be lining or remnants of oven related objects. The assemblage is not particularly informative, and a date cannot be gleaned from this material.

#### Anglo-Saxon

##### SFB **195**

B.10.17 Two fragments (SF15; 191g) of a Saxon annular/intermediate loom weight were recovered from SFB **195**. While they do not refit, it is likely they derive from the same object; as such around 50% of the weight remains. They are oval/lentoid in section, with slightly flattened upper and lower faces. The full dimensions can only be estimated, its external diameter was probably around 120mm and the internal around 40mm.

#### Trackway **310**

B.10.18 Two refitting fragments (29g) of a rounded object were collected from trackway **310**. The fragments appear to be part of the upper face of an Anglo-Saxon ring weight. The fragments were abraded, and no full dimensions could be recorded, as such proper identification was not possible.

#### Area **P5**

##### Iron Age

B.10.19 A large assemblage of fired clay was recovered in P5 from twenty features. However, the majority of the diagnostic material was recovered from pits **2899**, **2916** and **2959** (Fig.4a-b). This material relates to Iron Age domestic and light industrial activity. The following will outline the material by function.

##### Pit **2899**

Triangular weights

B.10.20 The basal fill of this large storage pit produced at least 19 later Iron Age triangular weights (Table 46), comprising six complete or near-complete weights (SF101-106), eight fragmentary weights (SF107-110, 115, 117, 139, 140) and five represented by corners and/or body fragments (5 fragments, 2209g). During excavation several of the weights suffered damage, as a result much of the original forms were lost. Indeed, 14460g of material was recorded as body fragments, but could not be assigned to an

object, they likely formed the bulk of the weights recorded only by their corners. Nevertheless, the complete weights were generally uniform; the lengths were all between 210 and 225mm, the weights were 75 to 90mm thick and, where a complete form was present, or the complete volume could be estimated, they weighed in the region of 4kg. All the weights were perforated through each vertex with a rod, between 10 to 15mm in diameter. They varied in colouration with some oxidised to pinkish-orange and a large portion was friable and fired to a dark red and purple. However, it does not appear that the clays used differed dramatically between these groups. One was larger than the others and so there may be more variation than is seen. However, it was one of the more fragmented objects recorded.

Oven and hearth material

B.10.21 The other main class of fired clay collected from P5 was identified as oven related material (177 fragments, 7846g). No diagnostic forms were identified per se, however most fragments resembled abraded lining and two fragments from pit **2899** were reminiscent of pedestal shapes. The assemblage was largely made in a porous sandy fabric and many were highly fired or vitrified in places. Most of the fragments were recovered from the basal fill of pit **2899** (53, 3,910g) and fills within pit **2802** (80, 2,161g), **2916** (40, 517g) and pit **2959** (3, 413g). The material is the detrital remains of domestic or light industrial remains of settlement, in this case probably Iron Age to Early Roman.

#### Anglo-Saxon

B.10.22 SFB **2557** (Fig. 5) produced 36 fragments (407g) of unfired untempered micaceous clay. Most fragments were abraded and undiagnostic. However, three of the larger fragments did refit to form part of a loop; 40mm thick with an internal diameter of c.30mm. These fragments may be part of an unfired Anglo-Saxon weight.

#### Area P6

B.10.23 A smaller assemblage of fired clay was recovered in this area and it reflects the character of P1 and P5. This assemblage was made up of hearth or oven material and a minor fraction was fragments of small triangular weights.

#### Pit 3020

Oven or hearth material

B.10.24 This material was recovered from Iron Age pit **3020** (37 fragments, 3,393g) (Fig.4a-b). In most respects it is identical to the lining material in the pits from P5. The material here was made in the same oxidised sandy porous clay, and many fragments were vitrified or very highly fired. On average they were between 10 and 30mm and had one smoothed face and an irregular reverse.

Small triangular weight

B.10.25 Four fragments (350g) of a well fired clay object was also recovered from this pit. The largest fragment (206g) was a perforated vertex of a triangular weight, with estimated thickness of 60-80mm. The full weight is not present however the presence and direction of the perforation (D:10mm) suggests the full length was between 120 and 140mm. This makes the complete object much smaller than the weights found in P1



and the typical size of Late Iron Age weights. Pit **3200** (Fig.4a-b) also produced a probable vertex of a small weight (52g), but it is limited in measurable features.

## *Discussion*

### **Kiln material**

- B.10.26 The near-complete kiln uncovered in Area P1 is part of a growing body of evidence of Late Iron Age and early Roman pottery manufacture. In many respects the technology used – plates, bars and an up-draught design – is in line with late 1st to mid-2nd century kiln technology of the south-east of Britain. This kiln is interesting in a handful of respects. First, there appears to be no parallels nearby for the scale of portable kiln furniture used, although it does share some similarities with later permanent floored kilns. Second, the size and scale of the kiln would have allowed for the firing of large vessels. Yet, it appears that the vessels produced within it were not notably large (see Appendix B.6). Third, the pottery recovered from the kiln suggests a later date than implied by the technological choices made. Indeed, a 2nd to 3rd century date would normally only apply if the oven floor was a more permanent arrangement and the kiln was found related to a clearly centralised potting industry – like those known along the Nene Valley.
- B.10.27 This kiln may be a proto-Nene Valley type, like those of the 2nd to 3rd centuries (Swan 1984). Instead of a permanent raised floor fed by a stone lined stokehole, this kiln employed a lattice work of portable bars made into a semi-permanent raised oven floor. The presence of such a large kiln on its own is interesting because it suggests the lack of a continued potting tradition here. Perhaps it was over-engineered so that it could do the work of several smaller kilns.

### **Oven material**

- B.10.28 The majority of the fired clay assemblage comprised scattered remains of oven or hearth material. This mostly came in the form of lining and fragments with rod impressions suggesting a structural heritage. Aside from oven **233** there is little contextual evidence for this fraction of the assemblage. Indeed, the most diagnostic objects were recovered from well contexts in Area P1. The conical pedestals were well preserved, though fragmented, and point to the existence of other kiln-type features in the area. The technology is not that of kiln **153** but is likely to have been a similar or earlier date. They may also have derived from other oven/hearth related industries, the presence of vitrified oven material and scattered slag-type debris may help to build up a picture of these. The scattered nature of the ‘oven related’ assemblage prevents concrete conclusions to be made.

### **Triangular weights**

- B.10.29 The intended function of this class of object is up for debate. They are often found singularly or broken in discard contexts and therefore provide little archaeological information, bar their date associations. They have been found with evidence of use in hearths, salt making and other light industrial processes due probably to their size and structural nature. The apparently deliberate storage of weights together in a single feature (Iron Age pit **2899**) is significant. This number of weights in a single feature (at least 19) is not common. Large numbers of weights are often associated with

substantial sites like Danebury Hillfort, however even here a concentration of them in one feature was rare; usually only groups of 4-9 found in pits and postholes (C. Poole, pers. comm.). Their uniformity, along with this contextual relationship, appears to suggest they are a set (or maybe sets). Often these objects are described as loom weights, their perforations used for suspension, and so a set of them here might lend credence to this label. However, their efficacy on a vertical loom can be disputed because of their large size and weight (see Mårtenesson *et al.* 2009). Instead, it is likely they were designed for more heavy-duty suspension, perhaps as thatch-weights. A set of 19+ weights may have been useful for providing ballast for the roof of a roundhouse, for example.

B.10.30 The fragments found in Area P5 were a lot smaller and not typical for the period. A number of small triangular weights are known but they appear to be rare. A whole example was recorded in North West Ely (Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record ECB4878), where it was posited that this smaller size was more suitable for loom weaving (Levermore 2017).

#### **Anglo-Saxon weights**

B.10.31 Scant evidence of Anglo-Saxon weaving technology was found during excavation. Clay loop weights are known in SFB contexts throughout Britain, and the ones here fit with known types. The presence of possible unfired weights can be significant; however, the evidence here is too limiting to make any further conclusions.

#### **Recommendations for further work**

B.10.32 The material has been fully recorded and catalogued. For full report, evaluation material should be revisited, and the data combined.

B.10.33 For the publication a selection of kiln furniture and triangular weights (up to 20 in total) will be illustrated and/or photographed.

#### **Retention, dispersal and display**

B.10.34 The material has been sorted and amorphous fragments labelled for dispersal.

SF	Context	Description	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Thickness (mm)	Count	Weight (g)
165	156	Kiln Bar 1: refitting fragments of a complete large square section bar with up-turned ends. With sharp arrises. Main body bows slightly; the ends show more severe angle. This was probably done when the bar was green, by wedging the object between the kiln tongue and the kiln edge which compressed and angled the square ends of the bar. Surfaces are smooth/matte with some signs of clay dragging/wet clay blobs. Occasional linear and rounded organic impressions (grass and seeds). Some traces of spikelets around grain impressions, though most are oval shaped (av 10mm long and 3-4mm wide). Fracture pattern suggests the bar was made from a slab of clay folded and squared off. Bar has split along its length, the halves then breaking into rectangular chunks. No abrasion apparent. Even mid to dark grey colour.	410	55-60	60-70	8	2791
166	156	Kiln Bar 2: refitting fragments of a complete large square section bar with angled/turned ends. Main body is straighter; the ends show more severe angle. This was probably done when the bar was green, by wedging the object between the kiln tongue and the kiln edge which compressed and angled the square ends of the bar. Arrises are rounded and surfaces covered in organic impressions (linear grasses and oval seeds). Fracture pattern suggests the bar was made from a slab of clay folded and squared off. Bar has split along its length and broken 1/3;2/3. A fresh knock has broken one end. Bar tapers slightly to one square end and not the other. Even mid to dark grey colour.	410	55-65	55-65	3	2377
167	172	Kiln Bar 3: two refitting fragments of the end of a square section kiln bar. Body is straight, and ends are flattened and not bent. Bar tapers slightly to the end. Fracture pattern like KB1 and KB2. Surfaces are smooth with no organic impressions. Faint digit impressions on surviving upper face. 6 large digit impressions along on of the surviving lengths of the bar (finger prints surviving). Rounded arrises. Digit impressions probably evidence of the sealing and joining of the original folded slab. Even dark grey colour, appears refired/burnt. Full dimensions not present.	-	75	-	2	832
168	156	Kiln Bar 4: refitting fragments of a complete length of Kiln Bar 4 (refits single fragment from 172). These fragments do not appear to be burnt like the 172 fragments, they have an even grey colour. The bar has a prominent bow through the body. Little of the end faces survive. The arrises are subtle and the bar appears quite abraded. Is this an earlier form in the kiln?	375	70	70 to 90	4	1304
169	172	Kiln Bar 4: A large fragment of square section kiln bar end with remnants of the terminus. End is turned at 45 degrees. Surfaces are uneven, bar was very wet when formed. Fracture pattern like KB1-3. Rounded arrises. One length face has coarse grassy impressions and rod or digit impressions. Body tapers to the end. Even dark grey colour, appears refired/burnt. Full dimensions not present.	-	60 to 75	-	1	888
170	156	Kiln Bar 5: Two refitting fragments of a square section kiln bar with a very clear compressed/bent end. Fragments consist of a complete end face and profile and the remnants of one length face. Break pattern is like the others. The surviving length is distinctive, characterised by finger impressions resulting from hand squeezing the form into shape. Arrises are rounded but well defined and all surfaces are characterised by grass and grain impressions.	-	55 to 60	55 to 60	2	799
171	148	Kiln Bar 6: two refitting body fragments of a square section kiln bar. Refit fragments in 156 to make a full-length bar.	-	-	-	2	239
172	156	Kiln Bar 6: Refitting fragments (plus two frags from 148 (239g) of a kiln bar. Fragments refit to give a full length and both ends (one complete). Fracture pattern like the others, not clear the rest of the faces are present in the rest of the assemblage). Bar is square slight trapezoidal section with a stark bow in the length. The ends are not compressed or bent and taper slightly. Arrises are fairly sharp, surfaces are smoothed evenly grey and with occ grass and grain impressions	360	40 to 60	50	4	738
173	148	Kiln Bar 7: Three fragments that refit cross fit with 156 fragments to form half a kiln bar	-	-	-	3	641
174	156	Kiln Bar 7: refitting fragments of a square section kiln bar (plus 3x frags from 148). Refits make up 1/2 the bar, one end and the entire section. No pattern to distribution of frags between contexts. Probably about 50-60% of the bar (recordable length 260mm). The body bows and peaks just before the break. Body has an even bow and the end fragment is only slightly compressed. Bar tapers to a 40mm square. Arrises are fairly sharp, finger grooves along one length face. Digit impressions throughout. Faces are largely smoothed, with few organic impressions. Fracture pattern like the others. Even blue-grey coloured.	>260	40 to 60	40 to 60	4	610

175	156	Kiln Bar 8: body fragments that refit fragments from 158.	-	-	-	2	550
176	158	Kiln Bar 8: Refitting fragments of a square section kiln bar end (refit with two body fragments from 156. (550g). All fragment refit to form about 25% of a square section kiln bar. The body is bowed, and the end face is slightly compressed and angled. Arrises are rounded but defined. Bar tapers to the end (40x30mm). Surfaces are smoothed with few to common grass and grain impressions. Fracture pattern like that of the rest of the assemblage. Even grey-blue colouration.	-	40 to 60	40 to >50	2	229
177	148	Kiln Bar 9: Refitting fragments of a square section kiln bar, forming a full-length face. Around 50% of the bar remains. Fragments from 148 (4x frags inc the ends), 156 (1x body frag) and 158 (2x body frags). Body of the bar has a slight upward bow, ends are compressed and slightly angled. Surfaces have common grass and grain impressions. Arrises are well defined and rounded, surfaces are smoothed and evenly grey-blue. Some digital impressions. End faces are smooth with no organics. Fracture pattern is like the other bars. No clear pattern for distribution of the fragments across the three contexts.	-	55	40	3	416
179	158	Kiln Bar 9: See 148 description	-	60	-	2	416
					<b>Total</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>12830</b>

Table 46: Kiln bar catalogue

SF	Description	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Thickness (mm)	Count	Weight (g)
?Triangular Weight						
109	Large blocky fragments of fired clay, probably from a ?weight. Preservation/excavation damage limits identification. Association with weights used to suggest id	-	-	?90 to 100	3	3260
Triangular Weight						
101	Complete triangular weight, with parts of edge faces missing. Slightly uneven equilateral shape. Faces are smoothed, and vertices rounded. Squared arrises. Perforations through each vertex. Patchy colouration, oxidised oranges and buff with reduced patches on some faces. Some abrasion, pockmarks and cracking. Even mid brown-orange in colour.	210	200	80	1	3917
102	Complete triangular weight, with most of a large face missing and patches of the edge faces. Equilateral shape. Form is rounded and weathered, no clear arrises. Where faces remain they are smoothed, one edge face (probably considered the base) has organic/grassy impressions. Perforations made through two vertexes and only partway through the third, producing a small slit on the opposite edge face (perhaps there is a larger inclusion in the way). Across the surviving large face is a shallow wear-groove (10-15mm wide), a parallel groove can be seen on an edge face. The grooves do not originate from any perforation and abrasion and breakage probably hide the extent of the wear pattern. Even mid brown-orange in colour. Similar to SF105.	225	215	80	1	4023
103	Near complete triangular weight. Isosceles shaped with rounded corners. Corner at triangle's peak is best preserved. Where faces remain, they are smoothed with occasional organic impressions or brush marks. Squared arrises. Perforations through each vertex, about 7cm from the corner. Some abrasion, pockmarks and cracking. Even mid brown-orange in colour.	215	190	80	2	3717
104	Near complete triangular weight, missing part of a vertex and patches of faces (~70% of whole weight remains). Body of the weight is friable. Equilateral shaped with pointed/angular vertexes, one corner has a flattened peak with angular turns. Squared arrises. Perforations through each vertex (6-7cm from the corners). Where faces are unabraded they are smooth. Patchy colouration, oxidised oranges and buff with reduced patches on large face. Some abrasion, pockmarks and cracking. Even mid brown-orange in colour.	210	72.10	80	1	2979
105	Complete triangular weight, with most of a large face missing and patches of the edge faces. Equilateral shape. Form is rounded and weathered, no clear arrises. Where faces remain, they are smoothed. Perforations through three vertexes, widely spaced and close to the corners. Even mid brown-orange in colour. Similar to SF102.	210	-	75-80	1	3158

106	Near complete triangular weight, missing the faces of two edges, some of the larger faces and has a mattock scar. Smoothed faces, flattened vertexes and squared arrises. Perforations through three vertexes. Object is cracked and friable, probably due to excavation damage. Largely, appears well formed and well preserved.	200	225	85-90	1	4024
107	Blocky fragments of a weight; refitting fragments of two corners, both have perforations that do not appear to go all the way through. The fragments have been poorly preserved/damaged at excavation, so this is unclear. Fragments may refit to give one length (roughly 270). Surfaces are smoothed. Even yellow-brown colour with light red and brown core.	270	-	85	10	3440
108	Fragments of triangular weight, probably all from one. A single fragment has remnant of a perforation. Brown surfaces and purple-red core	-	-	-	15	1920
110	Blocky fragments of a triangular weight. Contains vertex fragments with perforation present. Even yellow-brown colour with light red and brown core.	220	-	85 to 90	30	3970
115	Fragments of a ?weight, severely damaged/poorly preserved. Large blocky fragments and may smaller amorphous. Evidence for three perforated apexes (two corners with perforations and a less diagnostic frag with perforation). Faces are smoothed. Even mid yellow-brown surfaces with mid reddish with blue-grey core.	-	-	80	20	4760
117	Blocky fragments of weight, probably all from the same object. Largest fragment has full thickness and a perforation. Smoothed surfaces, but preservation is poor. Other fragments of faces and body.	-	-	100	17	3190
139	Fragments of a triangular weight. Partial refits only make a skeletal form. Three corners and a large face. Fresh and old breaks suggest poorly preserved and excavation damage. Orange to buff colouration with purplish-blue core	-	-	-	15	1850
140	Refitting fragments of a triangular weight (2 frags forming a corner and a larger body piece with the other corners; joining body is lost but colouration and surface preservation suggest shared origin). Large areas of spalling on one large face and in patches on edges. Leaving an irregular look to the object, where surfaces survive they are smoothed with occasional brushy/grassy impressions	~210	-	85	3	2595
				<b>Total</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>46803</b>

Table 47: Triangular weights catalogue

## B.11 Ceramic Building Material

*By Ted Levermore*

### ***Introduction and methodology***

- B.11.1 Archaeological excavation produced a small assemblage of ceramic building material (CBM), totalling 37 fragments (4157g). It was collected from contexts in Areas P1, P3 and P4. This assemblage comprises Romano-British tile fragments and a small fragment of post-medieval flat tile (from ditch **67**). A large fraction of the assemblage is made in shell tempered clays similar to the products of the Harrold Kilns, Bedfordshire. This report will provide a quantified summary of the assemblage.
- B.11.2 The assemblage was quantified by context, fabric and form and counted and weighed to the nearest whole gram. Fabrics were examined using a x20 hand lens and were described by main inclusions present. Width, length and thickness were recorded where possible. Woodforde (1976) and McComish (2015) formed the basis of reference material for identification and dating. Warry (2006) was consulted for tegulae forms and types.
- B.11.3 The quantified data are presented on an Excel spreadsheet held with the site archive. A summary of the catalogue can be found in Table 48.

### ***Results***

#### ***Fabrics***

- B.11.4 The assemblage was assigned to seven fabrics (A-G; see Table 47) with another seven sub-fabrics. Fabric G was post-medieval; it was a refined clay containing well sorted fine quartz. The rest of the fabrics were typically Roman, comprising compact silty clays with few fine inclusions and occasional coarse inclusions of varied materials.
- B.11.5 Two fabrics are of note as they appear to relate to recorded potting fabrics (after Tomber & Dore 1998). CBM assigned to Fabric B or varieties thereof (B1, B2, B3) were made in clays containing varying amounts of fine and coarse shell with additional coarse inclusions; including limestone and red clay pellets. Fabric B was divided according to variations in shell density as well as inclusion type. Fabrics B, B2 and B3 were all reminiscent of Harrold Kiln, Bedfordshire, fabrics (HAR SH, Tomber and Dore 1998). This fabric is commonly associated with pottery of the late 2nd century AD onwards (Tomber & Dore 1998, 15), as well as tile exports to London from this period (Mills, 2013). Fabric B1 was more friable and was similar to the shelly fabric recorded amongst the fired clay objects (see above).
- B.11.6 The geology of the site and the Nene valley in general means that shelly clays are common. It is therefore not possible to be certain if the shelly CBM originates from the tileries at Harrold or are more local in origin. Nevertheless, the proportions of some surviving tegulae made in these fabrics do suggest Harrold might be the origin for some of the material. Fabric F is also noteworthy, it was a silty clay containing fine to coarse rounded voids, and fine to coarse yellow and red clay pellets. While not fired to the same colouration, this fabric is similar in description to Lower Nene Valley fabrics and Upper Nene Valley White Ware (UNV WH, Tomber & Dore 1998). This is

not surprising due to the location of the site. The other fabrics are less stark in their macroscopic traits but are probably of local origin or from a brick kiln site unknown to the author at this time.

Code	Colour	Matrix	Fine inclusions	Coarse inclusions	Moulding sand	Comments
A	Mid Orange-Brown	Compact Fine Silty	Rare quartz or mica with few rounded pores	rare stone	fine with coarse quartz	
A1	Light orange	Compact Fine Silty	Rare quartz or mica with few rounded pores	occ stone, calc, quartz, large laminar voids		Slightly sandier clay
A2	Mid Orange-Brown	Compact Fine Silty	Rare quartz or mica with few rounded pores	no vis		
B	Mid grey-brown	Compact Silty	Common laminar shell flecks and rounded ?limestone pellets	Occ laminar shell chunks and rounded voids, rare flint/stone	Coarse	Moderately well sorted, low freq coarse fraction; very similar to the Harrold Kiln shelly fabric HAR SH
B1	Light reddish-brown with light brown-yellow surfaces	Loose silty	Common laminar shell flecks and rounded red clay/?grog pellets	Occ laminar shell chunks, rare coarse clay pellets		Laminar breaks; a friable form of HAR SH? Looks very similar to the shelly fabric used to make the perforated plate from [231]
B2	Mid Orange-Brown	Compact Silty	Very frequent laminar shell flecks, occ. Voids	Occ laminar shell chunks and rounded voids, rare stone/grit		Soapy to the touch; a soapy HAR SH?
B3	Mid Yellow-Brown with grey-blue surfaces	Compact Silty	occ shell flecks, ?limestone and redd clay/?ironstone chunks	occ shell flecks, ?limestone and redd clay/?ironstone chunks		A dense B2 with little fine fraction and poorly sorted coarse
C	Light Reddish-Brown with light grey core	Compact Fine Silty	common rounded and oval voids, occ ?ironstone pellets	common rounded and oval voids, occ ?ironstone pellets	Fine	
D	Mid Orange with thick mid grey core	Compact Fine Sandy	Common quartz and mica with few rounded pores, occ elongate pores	rare ?calc/?limestone chunks	fine with coarse quartz	
D1	Mid Orange	Compact Fine Sandy	Common quartz and grit, few rounded pores, occ elongate pores	Occ elongate voids	Fine with calc chunks	
E	Dark Orange	Coarse Sandy	Common quartz, grit and rounded voids	Common quartz, grit and rounded and elongate voids	Fine with quartz and flint	
F	Mid Orange with Brown faces	Silty	common rounded voids and sub rounded yellow clay pellets, less common sub-rounded red clay pellets	Occ rounded and oval voids, occ rounded yellow clay pellets and rare rounded red clay pellets plus vughs with ?calcite	Coarse	Like a potting fabric; Upper Nene Valley White ware (UNV WH)
F1		Sandy		finer coarse fraction	Fine	
G	Mid Orange	Compact Sandy	common rounded quartz, voids and mica	few to none	fine	P-med; Well sorted fine fraction

Table 48: CBM fabric descriptions

### Assemblage

B.11.7 The CBM assemblage is made up of 32 Roman tile fragments (4,083g), a post-medieval brick tile fragment (42g) and four undiagnostic, severely abraded pieces (32g). The

fragments were collected from various contexts in P1, P3 and P4. P1 provided the majority of the material.

#### Roman

- B.11.8 The majority of the material was Roman in form or fabric style, deriving from Roman features. Generally, the material was moderately abraded but survived in reasonably large pieces (average weight 127.6g). Around half of the fragments (52% by weight) were identifiable only as tile. These pieces were between 15 and 30mm thick and were made in Fabrics A, B and F. It is likely these derived from tegulae and other flat Roman tiles. Where the fragments possessed diagnostic features, tegulae (14 fragments, 1688g), imbrices (2 fragments, 168g) and box flue tiles (1 fragment, 108g) were identifiable.
- B.11.9 The tegula fragments were moderately to severely abraded and mostly the flanges did not survive. Of the fourteen fragments only three had identifiable flanges and two had cutaways (these fragments were the least abraded). These fragments were assigned to Fabrics A, B, C and E; the two tiles made in Fabric A were collected from P3 and those made in B, C and E were found in P1. Generally, the tegulae were about 15-25mm thick with rounded flanges and in some cases a finger groove running parallel to the flange. Some were clearly mould formed and others had smoothed surfaces and only light sanding, especially the shell-tempered tiles. The most interesting was a small subset, made in shelly fabrics, that had notably tall and thin flanges; at a ratio of around 3:1 (50mm x c16mm). Shell-tempered tiles excavated at Harrold are very similar in form and fabric to those described here, these are dated to the 2nd to mid-4th centuries AD (see Group 1 and 2; Brown 1994, 79). Cutaways are most useful for dating tegulae; however, this is best done in relation to the tile thickness and flange dimensions (Warry 2006). In this case only one had both a flange and a cutaway and it was not possible to secure a date.
- B.11.10 In P1, two refitting fragments of an imbrex (168g) were collected from well **226**. The tile was heavily sanded internally with a smoothed/trimmed outer face, made in a quartz rich clay with few coarse inclusions. In P3, a fragment of Box Flue tile with evidence of combing was recovered from SFB **746**. It was made in a similar fabric to the tegula with both the flange and cutaway (found in waterhole **1232**). Its presence in an SFB backfill points to the scattered nature of the Roman CBM at this site.

#### Post-medieval

- B.11.11 A single fragment of unabraded ½-inch post-medieval flat tile was collected from ditch **67** in P1. It presents little to no archaeological information due to its size and loner status.

#### Discussion

- B.11.12 Combining the variation in finish and production style with variation in fabric denotes a variety of sources for the Roman CBM. The shell-tempered Roman material is possible evidence for the importing of construction material to the area from Harrold, Bedfordshire; perhaps along the River Nene. Little else can be said about the assemblage because the scope of the material is limited by its size. Further, the abrasion seen, and the deposition in disuse contexts, points to post-depositional



processes which muddy the picture. Nevertheless, roofing material and CBM associated with hypocaust is an indication of a well-invested Roman structure in the Raunds locale.

***Statement of potential and further work***

B.11.13 The Roman portion of the assemblage is indicative of construction in this period. The pot-related fabrics are significant, as they may indicate the kind of route the material took.

B.11.14 Comparisons with sites nearby that produced Roman CBM may help to identify the likely placement of the parent structure or help to identify possible sources for the fabrics.

B.11.15 For full report, evaluation material should be revisited, and the data combined.

***Retention, dispersal and display***

B.11.16 All the Roman material should be retained. The later less informative material is of no archaeological value and should be discarded.

Area	Context	Cut	Feature	Form	Descr	Date	Fabric	Frag No.	Weight (g)	Refits	Abrasion	L (mm)	W (mm)	Th (mm)	Flange Thickness (mm)	Flange Height (mm)	Flange Type	Cutaway Type	Comments
P1	68	67	Ditch	Tile	Flat	Pmed	G	1	42		slight			13					Fragment of post medieval 1/2 inch tile
P1	148	120	SFB	Tile		Roman	B3	1	293		severe			27					Abraded fragment of a Roman tile. Made in a shelly fabric, remnants to faces as show smoothing.
P3	1445	1443	Pit	Tile	Tegula	Roman	A	2	347	1	severe			25	35		C1		Abraded fragments of a tegula with lower cutaway (deep C1). No flange remaining, all edges and breaks are abraded
P3	1233	1232	Waterhole	Tile	Tegula	Roman	A2	2	49	1	mod			14	16	26	E	A3a	Flange of a tegula, the right hand lower cutaway. Can be identified as an E type flange with an A3a cutaway. Smoothed faces including the base, sanded cutaway face.
P1	329	328	Hollow	Tile	Tegula	Roman	B	2	102		mod			20		25			Two fragments of shell tempered tile, one is a flange fragment and the other is a terminal end.
P1	330	328	Hollow	Tile	Tegula	Roman	B2	1	67		mod			20	16	50	E		Fragment of tegula flange; notable tall and thin. E type.
P1	178	177	Pit	Tile	Tegula	Roman	B3	1	236		slight			22	18	50	D		Fragment of tegula, flange and body. Upper faces are wiped smooth, lowers are not wiped but are even and exacted. Some firing cracking. Very similar to HAR SH
P1	212	208	Pit	Tile		Roman	B	2	385		mod			30					Two fragments of a large Roman tile/brick. Both have a terminal end. Smoothed faces. Both show signs of sooting. Made in a shelly fabric.
P1	259	202	Well	Tile		Roman	A1	1	245		severe			23					Large body fragment from a Roman tile, probably a tegula. Very rounded/abraded breaks
P1	269	268	Pit	Tile		Roman	D1	2	323		Mod			27	20	48	D2		Refitting fragments of a tegula tile. Smoothed and exacted upper face and irregular sanded lower ad outers. D2 Flange.
P1	269	268	Pit	Tile		Roman	B	1	165		slight			17					Large body fragment from a thin Roman tile, probably a tegula. Shelly ware like HAR SH, proportions similar too
P1	269	268	Pit	Tile		Roman	B1	1	126		severe			29					Fragment of a thick plate/tile made in a friable laminar shelly fabric. Like the fired clay perforated plate from 231 but with finer inclusions
P1	294	226	Well	Tile	Imbrex	Roman	D2	2	168	1	mod			15					Refitting fragments of imbrex tile; sanded on the concave face and wiped on the convex
P1	178	177	Pit	Tile	Tegula	Roman	C	3	564		mod			22	15				Fragment of tegula tile flange, flange has broken away so full height unknown. Upper and lower faces have been wiped to smooth finish
P1	179	177	Pit	Tile	Tegula	Roman	C	1	170		mod			23	23	>40			Refits tile frags from 178 and 180

Area	Context	Cut	Feature	Form	Descr	Date	Fabric	Frag No.	Weight (g)	Refits	Abrasion	L (mm)	W (mm)	Th (mm)	Flange Thickness (mm)	Flange Height (mm)	Flange Type	Cutaway Type	Comments
P1	365	363	Trackway	Tile		Roman	A	1	68		severe			24					Body fragment of a Roman tile, probably from a tegula. Upper face is smooth and darker orange-brown. Base has coarse sand impressions
P1	436	435	Pit	Undiag				1	9		severe								nugget of undiagnostic CBM
P1	474	473	Ditch	Tile		Roman	B2	2	205		mod			31					Two refitting fragments of a large Roman tile/brick with a terminal end. Smoothed surfaces. Abraded. Shelly fabric.
P1	474	473	Ditch	Tile		Roman	F	1	189		mod			21					
P3	747	746	SFB	Tile	Box Flue	Roman	A2	1	108		mod			15					Fragment of box flue tile terminal end with remnants of a turn. Exterior is smoothed with two deep comb grooves down length of the return. Interir is more irregular.
P3	791	789	Pit	Tile		Roman	F1	1	43		mod			22					Abraded fragment of Roman tile, probably tegula. Made in a pot like fabric; like the Upper Nene Valley White Ware
P1	180	177	Pit	Tile	Tegula	Roman	C	1	51		mod			28					Refits tile frags from <b>178</b> and <b>179</b>
P3	1436		Layer	Undiag				1	11		severe								nugget of undiagnostic CBM
P1	160	159	Well	Tile	Tegula	Roman	E	1	102		severe			16	22				Abraded fragment of tegula with missing flange. All faces are sanded, including upper. Single finger groove runs parallel to flange base.
P4	1148	1144	Ditch	Undiag				1	7		severe								nugget of undiagnostic CBM
P4	1315	1312	Well	Undiag				1	5		severe								nugget of undiagnostic CBM
P4	1565	1459	Well	Tile		Roman	F	2	77		mod			23					Abraded fragment of Roman tile, probably tegula. Made in a pot like fabric; like the Upper Nene Valley White Ware

Table 49: CBM catalogue

## B.12 Worked wood

*By Mike Bamforth*

### ***Introduction and methodology***

- B.12.1 A single waterlogged worked wooden object was recovered during the archaeological excavation at Warth Park, Raunds, Northamptonshire. The item was situated in waterlogged deposits which created the anaerobic conditions necessary for organic preservation.
- B.12.2 The carved wooden arm was recovered from a Romano-British well (**1312**; Fig. 5), within context 1538, in the lower half of the feature. The object was orientated nearly vertically with the hand pointing downwards. The feature also contained pot sherds dated to the 2nd / 3rd century AD, fragments of leather and animal bone. Several pieces of small diameter, unworked brushwood were also recovered from the feature, but no other worked wood was present.
- B.12.3 A sub-sample of the artefact has been radiocarbon dated to 86-240 cal AD at 95.4% probability (SUERC-82546, 1842 ± 30 BP). XRF analyses carried out by York Archaeological Trust (YAT) revealed no trace of any pigment or dyestuff, only iron and other trace elements derived from ground water (pers. comm. Natasha Dodwell). The artefact was identified by S. J. Allen (YAT) as *Fraxinus excelsior* (ash).
- B.12.4 This document has been produced in accordance with Historic England guidelines for the treatment of waterlogged wood (Bunning and Watson 2010) and recommendations made by the Society of Museum Archaeologists (1993) for the retention of waterlogged wood. The system of categorisation and interrogation developed by Taylor (1998; 2001) and the condition scale developed by the Humber Wetlands project (Van de Noort *et. al.* 1995, table 15.1) have been adopted within this report. Microscopic identification was undertaken by S.J. Allen with a transmitted light microscope at x40, x100 and x250 magnification and follow Schweingruber (1982).

### ***Results***

- B.12.5 The artefact is a right hand, forearm and upper arm carved from a single limb or branch which makes use of a natural curve to form the elbow (Table 49; Plate 19). The artefact is in good condition with some degradation to the upper arm and the ends of the fingers which have degraded away. The index finger has broken away, probably during excavation but the degraded ends of the small, ring and middle finger are all present. The thumb, which also has a degraded end, has broken away but refits well. The original orientation of the branch is unclear. Where visible the growth rings describe an even, moderate growth rate with a spacing of c. 3mm representing around 25 years of growth.
- B.12.6 The hand appears relatively slender and gracile and if it is a life-sized piece, would represent a smaller adult or large child / adolescent. In contrast to published Romano-British metal examples derived from statuary, the arm considered herein is a relatively naïve representation of the human form, lacking detail such as nails, ligaments and musculature (Bayley 2009). The hand is open and flat. The wrist narrows in breadth

but not in thickness whilst the forearm only gradually widens to the elbow. The elbow is slightly bent and the upper arm somewhat straight and tubular.

	Length (mm)	Breadth (mm)	Thickness (mm)
Overall maximum	517	75	69
Hand	88	72	27
Wrist		50	36
Forearm	201		
Elbow		70	64
Upper arm	228		
End		75	69

Table 50: Dimensions of worked wood artefact

- B.12.7 The artefact appears to have been well finished, which has obliterated any traces that the original tooling may have left. The upper end of the arm has been cross cut. Whilst the fore-arm and hand have been carved, it is unclear if the upper arm has been worked or is simply a debarked section of wood. Given the position of the parent timber within the parent tree, if the arm originally formed part of a larger sculpture or statue then it must have been carved of multiple pieces of wood.
- B.12.8 The artefact is carved from ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*) which can tolerate damp soils and is often found growing amongst oak (Gale & Cutler 2000). Generally utilised for handles and tools this species seems well suited to carving an arm.
- B.12.9 In terms of waterlogged wood of this antiquity, the artefact feels relatively robust and surprisingly heavy. There are small round holes c. 1mm in diameter that most likely represent wood worm attack. Given the vertical exit holes, this infestation probably occurred after the wood had been carved into its current shape. Some of the surface appears somewhat exposed and worn with light crazing probably caused by rot/fungal attack. The upper end of the arm is somewhat blackened but has not been charred. Since excavation, patches of a reddish hue have appeared, which are thought to be iron salts leeching out of the artefact. Similarly, blue flecks are thought to be vivianite. Visual inspection and XRF analyses (YAT) have not identified any surface treatment.
- B.12.10 Although the presence of this artefact in the well may represent a casual discard of waste material, it seems likely that the arm was deliberately deposited in the well, probably as an offering. Romano-British votive offerings and structured deposition occurs in both natural watery settings and culturally created features, including ritual shafts and wells (Smith 2016, 642-3). The latter are found in association with both secular settlements and temple sites (Smith 2016, 643) in both urban and rural settings (Smith 2016 653). Although it is not unusual for elements of Romano-British statuary to be recovered from deep, often wet contexts where the deposition has rendered the items particularly hard to recover, putting them beyond easy recovery or re-use, these are more often made of bronze (Bayley *et al.* 2009, 159). The cross-cut upper end of the arm bears no trace of any jointing or method of attaching the arm to a larger sculpture. It seems likely that the item reported herein is a votive offering, crafted as an object to be deposited. Carved wooden body parts, including arms, deposited as votive offerings (anatomical ex-votos) are known from the continent (Source-Seine, Dijon, France, Deyts 1971 and Source des Roches, Chamalières, France, Hughes 2017, 121-2) and are thought to represent the part of the body that required attention.

***Statement of potential and further work***

- B.12.11 Anatomical ex-votos are often constructed of ceramic, bronze or wood. Although wooden examples are known from the continent, the limited research carried out for this assessment has failed to identify any Romano-British wooden examples, although a wooden votive figurine is known from Ickham in Kent (Clark 2010).
- B.12.12 This incredibly rare artefact is of local, regional, national and perhaps international importance. It is suggested that the artefact is thoroughly contextualised via a literature search and that the discovery and findings are subsequently published in a suitable journal.
- B.12.13 The artefact has been submitted to YAT for conservation. It is suggested that this artefact illustrated once the conservation process has been completed. Similarly, it is suggested that high quality publication standard photographs and perhaps a 3D model are acquired once the conservation is complete and the artefact is stable.

## B.13 Leather

*By Quita Mould*

### **Introduction**

B.13.1 During the archaeological works, leather was recovered from four Roman stone-lined wells, three in Area P1 (**202**, **226** and **340**) and one (**1312**) in Area P3. All the leather came from footwear, with the exception of two pieces of waste leather found in well **1312**, described separately below. Much of the material was in relatively poor condition and fragmentary but consideration of the shoe parts and the contexts of their recovery has allowed an estimate of the minimum of number of individual shoes present to be made. At least 13 shoes are thought to be represented, comprising at least eight nailed shoes, at least six one-piece shoes and a single sandal. These shoe constructions are considered below.

### **Methodology**

B.13.2 The leather has been identified and a basic record for the site archive has been made including measurement of relevant dimensions and species identification where possible. The basic record is appended to the end of this document. Working drawings of the leather have been provided. The information gathered has been correlated with the available contextual information and summarized below.

B.13.3 All measurements are in millimetres (mm). + indicates a measurement of an incomplete dimension (i.e. the object is broken). No allowance has been made for shrinkage. Any shoe sizing has been calculated according to the modern English Shoe-Size Scale, continental sizing is given in brackets. Sizing has been calculated from measurement of the insole of multi-part shoe bottoms or from the toes to the back seams of one-piece shoes, rounded up to the nearest shoe size as necessary. Leather species were identified by hair follicle pattern and thickness using a low-powered magnification. Where the grain surface of the leather was heavily worn or the leather was delaminated identification was not always possible. The term bovine has been used when uncertainty arose between mature cattle hide and immature calfskin. Shoe bottom components and repairs are assumed to be of cattle hide unless stated otherwise.

B.13.4 The shoe terms employed are those in common use in the archaeological literature and the seams, constructions and nailing patterns are fully described by van Driel-Murray (2001) elsewhere. Roman shoe style classification and their dating derive from that devised by Volken (2014).

B.13.5 This is a publishable report followed by a short catalogue of the items suggested for illustration. The items to be illustrated are indicated in the text by their catalogue number and an asterisk (\*).

### **Results**

#### **Condition**

B.13.6 The leather was wet and had been washed when examined. Some of the leather has delaminated, that is the grain and the flesh side has separated. It is in relatively poor

condition, being wet it is delicate, easily torn and broken. It is currently stored wet in double, self-sealing polythene bags in airtight plastic storers. The leather should be conserved to allow for safe illustration and storage.

### The nailed shoes

B.13.7 Shoes of nailed construction have soles comprising several layers of leather held together principally by nailing. The layers, comprising an insole, a midsole or middle laminae of two or more smaller pieces, and an outer sole, are known collectively as the bottom unit. Much of the nailed footwear was highly fragmentary and in poor condition so that the information to be gained from them was limited. No complete or near complete nailed shoes had survived but consideration of the surviving remains suggested that a minimum of 8 individual shoes of nailed construction were represented by the parts recovered and their principal features are given in Table 51 below.

Well	fill	Cat No	Foot	Parts present	Con thong	Nailing	Toe shape	Size
226	298	11*	Left	I, NM, WM, S	Type 1	Type 1A	pointed	Small adult
340	496	12*	Right	I, M, S	Type 1	Type 1A	?	Child 9(27)
340	496	13*	Left	I, L, S, HS	Type 1/?2	Type 3B	?	adult
340	496	14	Right?	I	yes	yes	?	
340	496	15	?	I, L	yes	yes	?	
340	496	16	?	M, S	?	yes	?	adult
340	496	17/18	Left	NM, WM	yes	Type 3B	pointed	adult
1312	1592	42	?	L, S	yes	yes	?	
226	294	3*	Left	I, Mx2	sandal	Type 1A	Oval	Adult 3(35)

Table 51: shoes of nailed construction (\*including a sandal)

Abbreviations used in table 1: I=insole, M=midsole, NM=narrow midsole, WM=wide midsole, L=lamina, S=sole, HS=heel stiffener

B.13.8 The shoe bottoms of nailed construction were of a 'natural' foot shape, tapering from the tread to the seat with no distinct waist. Only two toes were preserved (Cat No 11\*, 17/18), both were pointed. A third shoe (Cat No 12\*), of child size 9 (27), had either a pointed or an oval toe but the tip was broken off. Nailing patterns could be recognised on four bottom units. Two were of Type 1A (van Driel-Murray 2001:351-2) with a single row of nailing around the edge of the sole and a row running down the centre, and infilling at the tread and seat (Cat No 11\*, 12\*). Two others (Cat No 13\*, 17/18) were more heavily nailed, with a double row of nailing along the outer edge and a single row along the inner, and similar infilling at the tread and seat but lacking a nail at the waist area (Type 3B). Some of the hobnails in one shoe sole (Cat No 13\*) were uncorroded and notably small with a total length of 7-11mm and heads 5mm in diameter. Two shoes (Cat No 11\*, 17/18) had two midsoles, the upper was narrow, the lower being the same width as the insole and seat. One of these shoes (Cat No 11\*) had a row of widely-spaced tunnel stitching on the lower midsole running parallel to the edge by which the upper had been secured to the bottom unit, suggesting that stitching as well as nailing had played a significant part in its construction. The upper midsole was attached to the insole with constructional thonging. The majority, if not all, the nailed shoes found had constructional thonging joining the insole to the midsole or to the middle lamina. The few sufficiently well preserved to allow classification were of type 1 with a central line of thonging running up the centre of the insole (van Driel-Murray 2001:350 figure 19; Mould 2009:834 figure 508). One



insole (Cat No 13\*) had a pair of constructional thong slots at the tread slightly offset from the centre, suggesting it might possibly be an example of type 2, with a diamond pattern of thonging at the tread. Noting these, apparently insignificant, features appears to be of growing importance in characterising southern civilian footwear groups from those from the northern military areas.

- B.13.9 As is often the case, the shoe uppers had not survived. Only one shoe (Cat No 13\*) had the heel stiffener, that had supported the shoe upper at the heel, surviving. Lacking the shoe uppers the shoe styles are unknown so that more precise dating for the Roman nailed footwear cannot be given, however, the shape of the nailed shoe bottoms suggest a date in the late second-early third century (van Driel-Murray 2002:120 figure 10b).

#### The sandal

- B.13.10 A single sandal was found (3\* SF34), characterised by having the bottom unit components joined by a row of closely spaced thonging running around the edge (marginal thonging). The principal features of the sandal are given in Table 1, above. In this case, the bottom unit, with a blunt, oval toe, comprised an insole and two midsoles, the sole being missing. Though the construction was primarily thonged, the sole had been reinforced with hobnails, indicating that it had been worn out of doors. The nailing pattern was of Type 1A, as seen on some shoes of nailed construction. The sandal showed no evidence for any strapwork, or a post, at the toe, but a gap in the thonging and clear impressions from the ends of a wide strap were positioned toward the back of the foot marking the former position of an ankle strap. The sandal bottom was of a relatively narrow, elegant shape with an estimated equivalent modern shoe size of Adult 3(35). The sandal was found in fill (294) in well **226**. Ten examples of the same shape, thonging and nailing pattern were found at New Fresh Wharf, London (UK) from deposits in and around the quay dating to the early to mid 3rd century (MacConnoran 1986:221 and figure 8.12).

#### One-piece shoes

- B.13.11 The broken remains of at least six one-piece shoes, possibly as many as 10, were found, all made from cattle hide between 2-5mm thick. Only two (Cat No 5\* and Cat No 41\*) had areas of the integral sole surviving, the rest comprised parts of the shoe back seams and fastening loops. While most fragments appeared to be of adult size, the fragments from at least one shoe (Cat No 24\*, Cat No 26) appeared to be of child size. Two (Cat No 30\* and Cat No 32\*) had remains of the leather thong which had been used to stitch the back and seat seams. While none were sufficiently well preserved to be certain of their shoe style, the long fastening loops extending from the back seams of the shoe parts found in well 1312 (Cat No 29\*,30\*,31\*, 32\*, 33-40) suggest the one-piece shoes were of Amcotts-U style (Volken 2014:111, figure 133, 251 cat no 2.27). Similarly, the shoe from fill 298 of well 226 (Cat No 5\*). Shoe parts from fill 496 of well **340** (Cat No 24\*-7) may also be of this style, two (Cat No 5\* and Cat No 27) with an additional cut-out below the lower ankle loop. One-piece shoes of Amcotts-U style have been found throughout Britain from the southern counties as far north as the fort of Bar Hill on the Antonine Wall (Robertson, Keppie and Scott 1975:62-3 and figure 20 no.13), including on several rural sites as well as urban sites

in London. Volken dates the style to the late third and early fourth centuries (Volken 2014:251).

- B.13.12 Other styles of one-piece shoe may be present, however. Three small areas of straight cut top edge surviving on the remains of a one-piece shoe (Cat No 41\*) from well **1312** may suggest it to be of a different style. No other diagnostic features have survived on the shoe, however, and the cuts may be secondary. The back seams broken from two shoes (Cat No 24\* and 32\*) from the same context (1592) appear to have the stitching partially cut away. The reason for this is uncertain: it is hard to see how this would provide a useful amount of leather for recycling. Possibly the shoes had been deliberately 'slighted' before being thrown away. It may be that the sole area (Cat No 41\*) and the back part (Cat No 32\*) derive from the same Amcotts-U style shoe that had the back seam and some of the fastening loops cut off before being discarded.
- B.13.13 The fastening loops of one-piece shoe (Cat No 5\*), from well **226**, differ from the other fastening loops from shoes of Amcotts-U style in being distinctly narrower with a triangular/D-shaped section, which may suggest it is a shoe of another style. The right side of the toe area is missing, however, if the hooked loop that survives on the left side is a toe loop, then the shoe with its long, bridged loop at the ankle may be of Volken's Guildhall-Ua style (Volken 2014:93-5, fig 112, 254 cat. no 3.06) which she dates to the third quarter of the second century. Shoes of this Guildhall style have been found in London (UK) and at the Saalburg (DE).

#### **The waste leather**

- B.13.14 Two pieces of leather waste of cattle hide were found in fill (260) of well **202** in Area P1. The waste, a piece cut from the hide edge (Cat No 1\*) and a piece of secondary waste (Cat No 2\*), indicate some leather working, albeit on a small scale. It adds to the increasing evidence for small scale leather working on Romano-British rural sites (Keily and Mould 2017: 250-1, table 11.1). While leather could be salvaged from discarded items to make and repair others, the hide edge (Cat No 1\*) attests that tanned hides were available, though whether tanned locally or imported is unknown. The piece of secondary waste (Cat No 2\*) has the appearance of being cut from a one-piece shoe, but this could be coincidental.

#### **Discussion**

- B.13.15 The wells from which the leather was recovered date from the Romano-British period. Each well from which leather was recovered is discussed below:
- B.13.16 *Area P1 Stone-lined well 226:* Leather was recovered from two fills. Shoe parts from fill 298 included a nailed shoe bottom (Cat No 11\*) of typically late second/early third century shape, and a one-piece shoe (Cat No 5\*) that might be of Amcotts-U style or possibly Guildhall-Ua style (see above section 6). If the one-piece shoe is of Amcotts-U style it is likely to date a century later than the nailed shoe bottom (Cat No 11\*), however, if of Guildhall style it would date to the third quarter of the second century. A sandal bottom (Cat No 3\*), likely to date to the early-mid third century, was found in fill 294 above. From the limited evidence from the leather finds it is suggested that the well was backfilled no earlier than the mid third century.

- B.13.17 *Area P1 Stone-lined well 260*: only waste leather was recovered from this feature and this cannot be independently dated.
- B.13.18 *Area P1 Stone-lined well 340*: Leather found in fill 496 included nailed shoe bottoms of typically late second/early third century shape (e.g Cat No 12\* and 13\*) and fragments of one-piece shoes that appear to be of Amcotts-U style, like the footwear recovered from fill 298 of well 226, above, suggesting the two wells are of similar date.
- B.13.19 *Area P3 Stone-lined well 1312*: The highly fragmentary remains of at least three and potentially five one-piece shoes (Cat No 29\*-40) and a nailed shoe (Cat No 42) were found in a fill 1592. The one-piece shoes were of Amcotts-U style, with one possibly of a differing style (Cat No 41\*), suggesting that the well was backfilled in the late third or in the fourth century.

### **Conclusion**

- B.13.20 A small group of leather has been recovered previously from the locality, found during excavations undertaken in the 1980s at the Stanwick villa by the Central Archaeology Service of English Heritage (Angela Wardle pers. comm. 23/11/2018). It is thought that 21 items of leather were recorded, it is to be hoped that further information will become available as part of the Raunds Area Project in due course. A one-piece shoe, two nailed shoes and a piece of secondary waste were found in two wells of third and fourth century date at Higham Ferrers, approximately 3 miles to the south (Mould 2006a). A small group of footwear has been recovered from a stone-lined well at Piddington (Di Friendship-Taylor pers. comm.23/11/2018), approximately 20 miles to the south-west.
- B.13.21 Footwear and very small amounts of waste leather are increasingly commonly found in wells and water holes from Romano-British rural sites in southern Britain. Such as in Bedfordshire at Marston Park (Mould 2013a) and Eastcotts (Mould 2017), in Cambridgeshire at Northstowe (Mould 2016a) and North West Cambridge (Mould 2016b) and Lincolnshire at Rectory Farm, West Deeping WED94 (Mould 1996), RFWM10 (Mould 2013b) and Langtoft Quarry (Mould 2006b, 2007).

### **Catalogue**

#### **Context 260, well 202**

**1. SF48.1 Leather primary waste.** Sub-triangular offcut with a hide edge, the two shorter edges are cut. A single nail hole is present at the pointed end close to the hide edge, with a single grain/flesh stitch or small thong slot close to the apex of the two cut edges. Complete. Leather unworn cattle hide 3.44mm thick. Length 173mm, max width 45mm. XNNWAR17, 260, SF48.1, Box 25536

**2. SF48.2 Leather secondary waste.** Rectangular piece with all edges cut. One edge has a thin strip, 3mm wide, partially trimmed off but still attached to a small lobe. Complete. Leather cattle hide 4.56mm beginning to delaminate. XNNWAR17, 260, SF48.2, Box 25536

#### **Context 294, well 226**

**3. SF34 Leather sandal bottom unit, left foot, adult size.** Three layers of sandal bottom unit comprising two midsoles and a possible insole, no sole surviving. The bottom unit is relatively narrow and elegant with a blunt, rounded toe tapering gently to the seat, with no distinct

waist. A row of paired horizontal thong slots, each 5mm long and spaced 4mm apart, run around the perimeter with a gap of c. 20mm long to accommodate an instep strap, no visible toe thong slot or toe post. Widely spaced nail holes around the edge, 15mm apart, running on the outside of the thonging, with a row running down the centre, with c 9 infilling at the tread and 2 at the seat: Nailing Type 1A. Leather insole cattle hide 4.75mm thick, midsole cattle hide 3.30mm thick. Midsole length 236mm, tread width 74mm, 'waist' width 49mm, seat width 46mm. Estimated equivalent modern shoe size Adult 3(35). XNNWAR17, 294, SF34, Box 25535

#### Context 298, well 226

**4. SF42.1 Leather shoe bottom component.** Tongue-shaped piece, torn away along one side, other edges are cut. Two stitch holes are present close to the straight edge. The leather is compacted and has the impressions of bracing thread on the grain side suggesting it has been re-used as middle packing in a nailed shoe. Leather calfskin 1.56mm thick. Length 110mm, max width 33mm. XNNWAR17, 298, SF42.1, Box 25536

**5. (part) SF42.2 Leather one-piece shoe fragment.** Right back part of one-piece shoe with a butted edge/flesh back seam, stitch length 8-10mm, surviving to a height 50+mm, and the arms of two narrow fastening loops. The upper arm is 5mm wide, the lower is 4mm wide. The lower arm appears to be divided with a half crescent cut out below, indicating that the loop is 'bridged'. The edges are heavily tooled giving the arm loops a triangular section. Torn away above the seat seam with part of one stitch remaining. The top of the back seam ends in a small half lobe. The shoe is relatively small, possibly child size. Leather cattle hide 4.41mm thick, beginning to delaminate. Surviving height c. 50+mm, length 65+mm. Also, a small fragment broken from the left side of the back seam, stitch length 8mm. 21+x12+mm. Joins to SF46 below. XNNWAR17, 298, SF42.2/46, Box 25536

Combined as a single shoe SF42.2/46

**5. (part) SF46 Leather one-piece shoe, adolescent/small woman size.** One-piece shoe, left side and lower part of the integral sole area surviving, worn/torn away down the right side. Part of the left butted edge/flesh back seam, stitch length 7mm, and the whip stitched edge/flesh butted seat seam present. Joining to a small fragment of left back seam from SF42.2 above. The stubs from six arms of plain, narrow fastening loops survive along the left side ending in a round loop with a 'tear-drop' shaped hole (known as a hooked loop) at the toe. The heel area of the integral sole is worn through. There is no indication of a repair on the surviving sole areas. Four fragments of plain narrow loops, max width 5mm, with tooled edges producing a triangular section, and torn ends present. Leather cattle hide delaminating in places 3.5mm thick. Length toe to back seam 202mm. Estimated equivalent modern shoe size child 12(30). Right back part of one-piece shoe SF42.2 matches in all particulars and comes from the same shoe. XNNWAR17, 298, SF42.2/46, Box 25536

**6. SF44.1(a) Box 25552 Leather nailed shoe bottom component, fragment.** Seat area, or possibly oval/round toe area, of heavily nailed bottom component, midsole or sole. Nail holes around the edge and covering the interior. Incomplete. Surviving length 75+mm, max width 66+mm, 1.63mm thick. XNNWAR17, 298, SF44.1(a), Box 25552

**7. SF44.1(b) Box 25552 Leather shoe bottom component, fragment.** Curved fragment from the edge of the seat of a shoe bottom component with a single tunnel stitch parallel to the edge. Appears to belong to SF47 but no convincing join obvious. Incomplete. Surviving length 45+mm, width 25+mm, 1.31mm thick. XNNWAR17, 298, SF44.1(b)/47, Box 25552

**8. SF44.2 Box 25552 Leather nailed shoe bottom component, fragment.** Fragment with two worn nail holes, all edges broken. Incomplete. Surviving length 57+mm, max width 36+mm, 1.40mm thick XNNWAR17, 298, SF44.2, Box 25552

**9. SF45.1 Box 25536 Leather nailed shoe bottom component, fragment.** Waist area broken from a bottom component, midsole or sole, with a row of nail holes along each side and one down the centre. Incomplete. Surviving length 113+mm, width 58mm, 1.68mm thick. Likely to come from same item as 8 SF44.2 and 10 SF45.2 XNNWAR17, 298, SF45.1, Box 25536

**10. SF45.2 Box 25536 Leather nailed shoe bottom component, fragment.** Four small fragments with nail holes, all likely to belong to same shoes as 8 SF44.2, 9 SF45.1 etc. XNNWAR17, 298, SF45.2, Box 25536

**11. SF47 Leather nailed shoe bottom unit, left foot, adult size.** Bottom unit with pointed toe, petal-shaped tread, medium waist continuing down to a seat of similar width, much of the seat torn off. Bottom unit comprises an insole, an upper narrow midsole and a lower midsole of a similar width to the insole, small fragment of sole (in bag 2). Nailing Type 1a with a row around the edge, a row down the centre with infilling at the tread and seat. The insole attached to the upper narrow midsole with a central row of constructional thonging (type 1). The midsole has a row of large tunnel stitching close and parallel to the edge following the line of the peripheral row of nailing. Incomplete. The leather is fragile, tearing and delaminating, insole leather delaminated bovine 0.88mm thick. Insole surviving length 198+mm, tread width 74mm, waist width 47mm. Upper (narrow) midsole surviving length 218+mm, tread width 52mm, waist width 41mm, seat width 40mm. Lower (wider) midsole surviving length 232+mm, tread width 82mm, estimated waist width 60mm, estimated seat width 55mm. Also 3+ small delaminated fragments from the bottom unit. Bag 2: fragment of the sole with 3 iron hobnails present, all edges broken. Bag 3: 8 small fragments broken from the bottom unit. Cat No 7 SF44.1(B) broken from wider midsole seat area. XNNWAR17, 298, SF47, Box 25552

#### **Context 496, well 340**

**12. SF83.1 Leather nailed shoe bottom unit, right foot, child size.** Bottom unit with tip of toe broken off, petal-shaped tread tapering gently to the seat, with no distinct waist. Bottom comprises a near complete insole, and midsole and sole both broken around the edges. Nailing Type 1A with a widely spaced row around the edge and a single row down the centre with 2 nails infilling the tread. Type 1 constructional thonging with 3 pairs of thong slots running down the centre of the insole, thong -6mm wide. Leather cattle hide 2.07mm. Bottom almost complete. Insole surviving length 171+mm (estimated c. 176mm), tread width 65mm, waist area width 45mm, seat width 42mm. XNNWAR17, 496, SF83.1, Box 25535

**13. (part) SF83.2 Leather nailed shoe insole, left foot, large adult size.** Insole with toe area broken off, petal-shaped tread tapering slightly to the medium seat, with no distinct waist. Nailing Type 3B, with a double row of nailing around the edge, changing to a single row at the waist area of the interior (medial) edge, infilling at the tread and seat, unnailed at the waist. Constructional thonging Type 1 (possibly Type 2) with a pair of thong slots at the seat, waist and offset on one side of the tread. Insole cattle hide 4.14mm thick, beginning to delaminate. Surviving length 238+mm, tread width 102+mm, 'waist' width 60mm, seat width 62mm. XNNWAR17, 496, SF83.2, Box 25535

**13. (part) SF83.3/4 Leather nailed shoe bottom unit, left foot, large adult size.** Two joining pieces of bottom unit, comprising a sole and middle lamina, apparently belonging with the

insole SF83.2 above. The sole has the toe and upper tread area missing, and the grain surface has delaminated in places. Type 3b nailing with a double row along the outer edge changing to a single row at the waist area of the inner edge, a vertical row infilling at the seat and 2 vertical rows infilling at the tread. Hobnails present, uncorroded, total length 11mm, head diameter 5mm. Surviving sole length c. 204+mm, tread width 95mm, waist width 69mm, seat width 70mm. A large, complete, pear-shaped lamina is present at the seat on the flesh side of the sole with paired thong slots at the seat and waist. Lamina leather cattle hide. Length 35mm, max width at seat 52mm, min width at the 'waist' 18mm. XNNWAR17, 496, SF83.3/4, Box 25535

**13. (part) SF83.5 Leather nailed shoe heel stiffener, left foot.** Complete heel stiffener with nailed lasting margin and holes from bracing along the edge. Leather cattle hide 3.46mm thick, grain inward to the foot. Height centre back 43mm. Fits to the insole SF83.2 above and likely to come from the same shoe. Also curving fragment with all edges broken, appears to be a small fragment of the shoe upper from around the heel area (found with the heel stiffener), also grain inward to the foot. Leather worn bovine 2.41mm thick. Surviving to a height of 30+mm. XNNWAR17, 496, SF83.5 Box 25533

**14. SF83.6 Leather nailed shoe insole fragment.** Seat area torn from insole, wear suggests it was for a right foot. Faint marks from a row of nailing at around the perimeter and a paired constructional thong slot at the centre of the seat. Incomplete. Leather cattle hide 4.53mm beginning to delaminate on one side. Surviving length 63+mm, seat width 54mm. XNNWAR17, 496, SF83.6, Box 25535

**15. SF83.7 Leather nailed shoe insole fragment.** Waist area of insole with middle lamina attached with constructional thonging at the middle of the waist, torn at each end. Constructional thonging, 5mm wide, has an expanded terminal. Insole has large holes worn from the nailing, 2 from a single row down each side and a single one in the centre. Incomplete. Leather bovine insole 1.68mm thick, lamina 1.58mm thick. Surviving length 75+mm, width 52mm. XNNWAR17, 496, SF83.7, Box 25535

**16. SF83.8 Leather nailed shoe bottom unit fragment, adult size.** Remains of a delaminated sole and midsole, broken across the 'waist' area and along one side. Uncertain whether it is the oval toe and tread area or a seat area. The waist area is not nailed on one side, the rest is closely nailed with some hobnails present. Incomplete. Surviving length 146+mm, width c. 74mm. XNNWAR17, 496, SF83.8, Box 25535

**17. SF83.9 Leather nailed shoe midsole, adult size.** If grain upward then for the left foot. Narrow midsole with pointed toe and petal-shaped tread worn away obliquely from the lower tread to the upper seat. Worn holes from vertical rows of nailing down the tread and around the perimeter. A single pair of thong slots from constructional thonging at the waist area. Widely-spaced grain/flesh whip stitch holes around the edge of the toe to attach the lasting margin of the upper. Almost complete. Leather cattle hide 4.11mm. Length 167mm, max width (tread) 60mm. May belong to same shoe as SF83.10. XNNWAR17, 496, SF83.9, Box 25535

**18. SF83.10 Leather nailed shoe midsole, left foot, adult size.** Large midsole with the toe and edge of the tread broken, broken off before the seat. The wide tread tapers to a wide waist area with a pair of thong slots from constructional thonging present. Nailing Type 3B with a single row of nailing along the inner edge and a double row along the outer, with vertical rows running down the tread (waist is not nailed). Incomplete. Leather delaminated bovine 1.59mm. May come from same shoe as SF83.9. XNNWAR17, 496, SF83.10, Box 25535

**19. SF83.11 Leather nailed shoe bottom unit fragment.** Possibly an insole fragment with all edges broken and worn holes from hobnails. Leather cattle hide 3.22mm delaminated in places. Incomplete. 53+x31+mm. XNNWAR17, 496, SF83.11, Box 25535

**20. SF83.12 Leather nailed shoe bottom unit fragment.** Tapering piece, possibly lasting margin or middle packing with 3 worn hobnail holes. Leather delaminated bovine 1.38mm. Incomplete. 101+mm, max width 29mm, min width 8mm. XNNWAR17, 496, SF83.12, Box 25535

**21. SF83.13 Leather nailed shoe bottom unit fragment.** Fragment with two worn nail holes, a small length of cut edge, all other edges broken. Incomplete. Leather cattle hide 2mm thick. 55+x28+mm. XNNWAR17, 496, SF83.13, Box 25535

**22. SF83.14 Leather nailed shoe insole fragment.** Fragment with all edges broken, 3 worn nail holes and a square hole likely to be a broken pair of thong slots from constructional thonging. Incomplete. Leather cattle hide 3.54mm thick, similar to SF83.6 and SF83.7. XNNWAR17, 496, SF83.14, Box 25535

**23. SF83.15 Leather nailed shoe bottom unit fragments.** C. 10 small fragments. Incomplete. XNNWAR17, 496, SF83.15, Box 25535

**23b. SF83.16 Iron hobnails.** Two small tacks with round, gently domed heads and short, sharply pointed shanks. Not encrusted, black in colour, not magnetic. Complete. Total length 8mm, shank length 7mm, head diameter 5.5mm; total length 7mm, shank length 5.5mm, head diameter 4.5mm. Comparable with hobnails present in SF83/4 above and so likely to come from the same shoe sole. XNNWAR17, 496, SF83.16, Box 25537

**24. SF83.17 Leather one-piece shoe fragment.** Left side of back part of one-piece shoe with back seam surviving to a height of c. 55+mm with 2 shallow stitches visible, appears to have been trimmed off. The seat seam surviving to a length of 30+mm, has grain/flesh whip stitching, stitch length c. 10mm, this area has delaminated. Four narrow plain arms, 4mm wide, from fastening loops survive. The remains of the upper fastening loop is divided with a lobe at the base at the upper and lower edge. Incomplete. Leather cattle hide 3.66mm thick, delaminated in places. Surviving height c. 55mm, length c. 70+mm. XNNWAR17, 496, SF83.17, Box 25535

**25. SF83.18 Leather one-piece shoe fastening loops.** Two arms from narrow plain fastening loops, sides not obviously tooled. Incomplete. Leather cattle hide. Longest loop length c. 56mm, max width 7mm. XNNWAR17, 496, SF83.18, Box 25535

**26. SF83.19 Leather one-piece shoe fragment.** Fragment from the left back part of one-piece shoe with stubs from 3 narrow, plain arms from fastening loops along the upper edge. One stub joins to a narrow fastening loop c. 38mm long. Other edges are torn. Incomplete. Leather cattle hide. Surviving length 68+mm, height c 41+mm. XNNWAR17, 496, SF83.19, Box 25535

**27. SF83.20 Leather one-piece shoe fragment.** Delaminated fragment from right back part with one grain/flesh stitch hole from the back seam surviving and 2 arms from plain fastening loops, 10mm wide. The upper arm turns down at a right angle indicating that the loop was bridged. Other edges broken. Incomplete. Leather cattle hide 4.58mm thick. Surviving height 61+mm, length c. 95+mm. XNNWAR17, 496, SF83.20, Box 25535

**28. SF83.21 Leather one-piece shoe fragment.** Left back part fragment with large grain/flesh stitching from the back and seat seams, other edges torn. Incomplete. Leather cattle hide 2.11mm thick 70+x48+mm. XNNWAR17, 496, SF83.21, Box 25535

**Context 1592, well 1312**

**29. 1592.1 Leather one-piece shoe fragment:** left side of the back seam from the back part of a one-piece shoe with remains of long, narrow fastening loops (2 long arms and 2 shorter stubs surviving), width of the loop strap 8mm, springing from close to the back seam. The 2 longer loop arms have a small lobe/cusp on the outer edge. The back seam survives to a height of 97+mm with a series of larger grain/flesh holes with a small grain/flesh stitch hole between. Leather 1.4 mm thick, bovine, delaminated (grain side on the outside of the shoe) missing. Surviving Height 108+mm, length 118+mm. XNNWAR17, 1592.1, Box 25534

**30. 1592.2 Leather one-piece shoe fragment:** right side of the back seam from the back part of a one-piece shoe with 1 complete long, narrow fastening loop, external length c. 120mm, internal length 113mm, loop strap width 8mm, the arm from a second and the stub of a third with a separate loop arm joining to it. A small lobe/cusp is present on the outer edge of the loops, 2 are double lobes, 1 single. The back seam has a series of large grain/flesh holes with small grain/flesh stitch holes between, as 1 above, a piece of thong (cross section c. 2.5x2mm) present in one of the larger holes. The lower edge is torn along the line of the seat seam. Leather delaminated flesh side bovine, a separate loop arm of the delaminated grain side that matches gives a combined thickness of 3.69mm. Surviving height 108+mm, length 118+mm XNNWAR17, 1592.2, Box 25534

**31. 1592.3 Leather one-piece shoe fragment:** fragment of back part, probably the left side, upper and lower edges broken. Two arms from long, narrow fastening loops present, arm width 8mm, and 44mm of the back seam with series of large, whip stitched grain/flesh holes. A small area, c. 12mm long, of the lower edge is cut straight. Leather worn bovine c 2mm thick. Surviving height 57+mm, length 70+mm. XNNWAR17, 1592.3, Box 25534

**32. 1592.4 Leather one-piece shoe fragment (2 joining pieces):** fragment of right side of the back part with 3 stubs from plain fastening loops, arm width 7mm surviving. The back seam has been cut off leaving the remains of grain/flesh holes spaced c. 17mm apart. The seat seam 50mm long, has 4 large grain/flesh holes, 2 with the stitching thong remaining. The upper edge is torn away. An impressed (tooled) line runs around the base of the loops 4mm from the edge on the grain side. Leather cattle hide 2.22mm thick. Surviving height 51+mm, length 42+mm. XNNWAR17, 1592.4, Box 25534

**33. 1592.5 Leather fastening loop:** long, narrow, plain loop with tooled edges and a double lobe/cusp on the outer edge, ends torn off. Leather bovine 2mm thick. Length 120+mm, arm width 7mm XNNWAR17, 1592.5, Box 25534

**34. 1592.6 Leather fastening loop:** long, narrow, plain loop arm with tooled edges and a double lobe/cusp on the outer edge, end torn off. Leather bovine 2.15mm thick. Length 101+mm, arm width 8mm. XNNWAR17, 1592.6, Box 25534

**35. 1592.7 Leather fastening loop:** long, narrow, plain loop arm with tooled edges and a double lobe/cusp on the outer edge, end torn off. Leather bovine 2.34mm thick. Length 101+mm, arm width 8mm XNNWAR17, 1592.7, Box 25534



**36. 1592.8 Leather fastening loop:** long, narrow, plain loop arm with a double lobe/cusp on the outer edge, end torn off. Leather delaminated bovine 1.23mm thick. Length 105+mm, arm width 9mm. XNNWAR17, 1592.8, Box 25534

**37. 1592.9 Leather fastening loop:** long, narrow, plain loop arm, end torn off. Leather delaminated bovine 1.37mm thick. Length 109+mm, arm width 8mm. XNNWAR17, 1592.9, Box 25534

**38. 1592.10 Leather fastening loop:** long, narrow, plain loop arm, end torn off. Leather delaminated bovine 1.82mm thick. Length 77+mm, arm width 8mm. XNNWAR17, 1592.10, Box 25534

**39. 1592.11 Leather fastening loop:** long, narrow, plain loop arm, end torn off. Leather delaminated bovine 1.23mm thick. Length 89+mm, arm width 8mm XNNWAR17, 1592.11, Box 25534

**40. 1592.12 Leather fastening loop:** long, narrow, plain loop arm with tooled edges, end torn off. Leather bovine 1.84mm thick. Length 74+mm, arm width 5mm XNNWAR17, 1592.12, Box 25534

**41. 1592.13 Leather one-piece shoe, integral sole fragments, adult size.** XNNWAR17, 1592.13, Box 25534

- a) seat area of one-piece shoe with curving grain/flesh seat seam and thong slots from the attachment of a clump repair (now missing). Leather cattle hide 2.12mm. Surviving length c. 70+mm, width 30+mm.
- b) joining to a) above, fragment from seat, midpart and left side of sole area with small areas of horizontal cut edge on the left side and thong slots. Surviving length c. 99+m, width 85+mm, 1.59mm thick
- c) not directly joining, from integral sole area with thong slots, all edges broken. Surviving length 66+mm, width 66+mm, 1.30mm thick
- d) joining to right side of b) above, all edges broken. Surviving length 45+mm, width 19+mm, 1.69mm thick
- e) fragment similar compacted leather with two thong slots, all edges broken. Surviving length 44+mm, width 26+mm, 1.97mm thick
- f) fragment similar compacted leather, three thong slots, all edges broken. Surviving length 50+mm, width 69+mm, 1.38mm thick

**42. 1592.14 Leather nailed shoe bottom components, fragmentary XNNWAR17, 1592.14, Box 25534**

- a) Bottom unit fragment, (2 joining pieces) probably sole as the impressions of the hobnail heads are visible. Single row of nailing along the perimeter with four nails infilling. Leather heavily worn bovine, possibly delaminated, 1.82mm thick. Surviving length 70+mm, width 61+mm.
- b) Midsole lamina, tapering piece broken along the left side, with nail holes and constructional thonging along each side with thong, varying from 5-10mm wide, *in situ*. Three tunnel stitches at right angles to the edge from the attachment of the upper lasting margin. Leather bovine 2.2mm thick. Surviving length 111+mm, width 44+mm. Also, two small fragments of bottom unit broken from the above. 40+x23+mm, 28+x13+mm

## APPENDIX C ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENTS

### C.1 Human skeletal remains

*By Zoë Uí Choileáin*

#### **Introduction**

C.1.1 Five inhumations and a single deposit of cremated human bone were recorded during excavations at Warth Park, Raunds. Three inhumation graves (**84**, **136** and **141**) have been radiocarbon dated to the Mid-Late Roman period. Because of their stratigraphic relationships with other features inhumation graves **1192** and **1209** and the unurned cremation burial **1327** are also presumed to be Roman in date. In addition, four fragments of disarticulated human skull were recovered from a series of Iron Age storage pits.

#### **Provenance of material**

C.1.2 There are two small clusters of burials separated by c. 70m. Inhumation graves **84**, **136** and **141** were grouped together near to kiln **153** in Area P1 (Fig. 5). All three graves were orientated east to west. The skeletons in graves **84** and **141** had their head at the west end whilst that in grave **136** had its head at the eastern end. Inhumation graves **1192** and **1209** and the unurned cremation burial **1327** (Area P4) all truncated Romano-British ditch **1195**. Burial **1192** was on an east-north-east to west-south-west orientation (skull in south-west), grave **1209** was orientated south to north (head in the south). The top of this grave is slightly truncated by grave **1192**. The cremation burial, **1327**, truncates the ditch to the east of these inhumations.

C.1.3 Four graves (**84**, **136**, **141** and **1209**) contained iron nails, their position suggesting interment in a coffin. Hobnails were recovered from sample 15 around the feet of Skeleton 137 (grave **136**) suggesting that the body had either been buried wearing footwear or that shoes had been placed by the feet.

C.1.4 Disarticulated human skull fragments were recovered from Iron Age storage pits **2572**, **2802**, **2899** and **3230** in Area P5 (Fig. 4b). Pit **2899** also contained an unusually large number of triangular weights (see Appendix B.10).

#### **Methodology**

C.1.5 Excavation and processing of the skeletons was undertaken in accordance with published guidelines (Brickley & McKinley 2004; Mays *et al* 2004). A rapid assessment of the material was undertaken focusing on a provisional estimate of age and sex using accepted standards (Buiksta & Ubelaker 1994). Pathological changes were also recorded. The surface condition of the cortical bone was scored using the McKinley grading system where 0 equals clearly visible surface morphology and 5 equals heavy erosion where all surface morphology is masked (2004 fig.6).

C.1.6 Excavation, processing and analysis of the cremation was carried out in accordance with published guidelines (McKinley 2004). In order to comment on the degree of bone fragmentation, the residues were separated into three fractions (>10mm, 5-10mm and 2-5mm), the extraneous material was removed, and the total bone weight recorded. All fractions were sorted, and the total weights recorded.

C.1.7 The disarticulated human bone was recorded using Knüsel and Outram’s zonation method for fragmented material (2004). Age was assessed by the size and robustness of the fragments and the appearance of the cranial sutures.

**Preservation of material**

C.1.8 Grave **141** was truncated by ditch **144** meaning that the skull of skeleton 142 was not present.

C.1.9 Within the graves, many of the bones are fragmentary and have been broken post mortem but can be refitted.

C.1.10 With the inhumations, the cortical bone is eroded by rootlets/insects (grade 3-4 on McKinley’s scale) which *may* mask some pathological changes. The preservation of the cortical bone is better with the disarticulated skull fragments from the pits (grade 1).

C.1.11 With the cremation burial, no burnt bone was visible on the surface, so it is likely that all of the bone that was originally deposited is present.

**Results**

C.1.12 Details of the disarticulated skull fragments found in Iron Age storage pits are presented in Table 51 and represent a minimum of two individuals, a juvenile (5-12years) and a young adult (19-25 years).

Cut	Deposit	Element	Zone *	Age	Comments
2572	2575	frontal	1 & 2	Juvenile	Possible taphonomic change- rodent gnawing
2802	2801	Frag.of r. parietal	3	Young Adult	
2899	2900	occipital	5	Young adult	porotic hyperostosis
3230	3236	frag of l. parietal	4	Young adult	

Table 52: Summary of the disarticulated bone (\*= Knüsel & Outram 2004)

C.1.13 Areas of pitting and porosity on the cranial fragment found in pit **2899** is characteristic of pototic hyperostosis and has been primarily subscribed to iron deficiency anaemia (Walker *et al*, 2009, 109).

C.1.14 Bone from three skeletons (85 in grave **84**, 137 in grave **136** and 142 in grave **141**) was submitted for radiocarbon dating and produced mid-late Roman dates. (Table 52).

SUERC Number	Skeleton number	Date (95.4%0
84958	85	121-410 AD
84962	137	125-350 AD
84963	142	226-412 AD

Table 53: Carbon dating results

C.1.15 All five inhumations are adult (four are mature adult, one is a young adult) and both males and females are represented. A summary of the basic osteological data with relevant contextual information is presented in Table 53.

C.1.16 Dental disease (caries, calculus and dental abscesses) and degenerative joint disease, principally in the spine (Rogers and Waldron 1995, 37, fig 4.3) were recorded in all of the skeletons bar skeleton 142 which had no dentition to record. These diseases are the most commonly observed in the archaeological record and their presence in this this sample is likely due to the maturity of most of the individuals. Skeleton 1193 exhibited a well healed fracture in the left lower leg.

Cut	Skeleton	Orientation (head 1st)	Age (yrs)	Sex	Completeness	Condition of cortical bone #	Pathology	Comments
84	85	W-E	45 +	F	50-75 %	4	Spinal joint disease, dental abscess, calculus	Iron ?coffin nails
136	137	E-W	45 +	F	50-75 %	3	Spinal joint disease, AMTL, caries, calculus	Iron ?coffin nails, hobnails by feet
141	142	W-E	45 +	F?	25-50 %	4	Spinal joint disease	Iron ?coffin nails
1192	1193	SW-NE	45 +	M	75 + %	2	Fractured left fibula, OA in left hip, Spinal joint disease, abscess, caries, calculus, AMTL	-
1209	1210	S-N	18-25	M?	50-75 %	3-4	calculus	Iron ?coffin nails

Table 54: Summary of the Inhumation burials (OA=osteoarthritis, AMTL=ante-mortem tooth loss, #=McKinley 2004, 16 fig. 6)

C.1.17 Pit **1327** is an unurned cremation containing 1222g of cremated bone from three contexts: 1328, 1329 and 1341. The feature was 0.24m deep and no burnt bone was visible on the surface which suggests that it has not been truncated and that all of the bone that was originally deposited is present. The absence of duplicated elements suggests that a single individual is represented; an older subadult/adult (based on the degree of epiphyseal fusion and presence of permanent dentition). All material is recorded in Table 54.

Cut	fill	Sample	Bone Weight (g)				Total weight
			>10mm	5-10mm	2-5mm	Fraction Total	
1327	1328	172	150	151	0	301	1222
	1329	173	373	261	116	750	
	1341	174	103	30	38	171	
<b>Total weight</b>			<b>626</b>	<b>442</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>1222</b>	

Table 55: Weight and fragmentation of bone from cremation pit **1327**

C.1.18 Fragments of skull and all limb bone shafts are represented with the largest fragment measuring 52.61mm in length. The colour of the material ranges from black to blue-white, suggesting that the temperature of the pyre was uneven. (Brickley & McKinley 2004, 11). Both transverse and curved transverse cracks are present implying that some shrinkage and distortion of the material had taken place (Symes *et al* 2008, 43).

C.1.19 Deposit 1328 contained several large charcoal fragments, presumably from the pyre. Substantially less charcoal was recorded from deposits 1329 and 1341. Together the deposits contain 17g of burnt and unburnt animal bone including a burnt sheep metapodial. A radiocarbon date has been attained from deposit 1328, returning a date of 131-321 cal AD at 95.4% probability (SUERC-85404, 1804 ± 24).

***Discussion and recommendations for further work***

- C.1.20 Disarticulated human bone, particularly skull fragments, is a common phenomenon in the Iron Age, both regionally and nationally. Similarly, isolated or small clusters of inhumations and cremation burials are what one would expect to encounter in a rural Roman landscape.
- C.1.21 As a burial rite, cremation often precedes inhumation in the Roman period, although they can be contemporary practices. It would be useful to obtain two more radiocarbon dates (on the two inhumations) to establish if the funerary practices and the two clusters of burials are contemporary.
- C.1.22 The skeletons have only been scanned and it recommended that full analysis be undertaken to establish more detailed age estimates, to calculate living stature (possible with four individuals) and to describe the pathologies in detail and thus calculate prevalence rates so that the health of the group can be compared to others in the region. A full report should involve reference to contemporary sites in the region.

## C.2 Faunal remains

*By Hayley Foster*

### Introduction

- C.2.1 This assessment details the analysis of the animal bone recovered from Warth Park, Raunds, Northamptonshire. The assemblage was of a medium size weighing 89.87kg, with remains retrieved via hand-collection and environmental samples. The number of recordable fragments totalled 979. Faunal remains came from a variety of features including wells, sunken featured buildings (SFB's), ditches and pits. Species represented include cattle (*Bos taurus*), sheep/goat (*Ovis/Capra*), horse (*Equus caballus*), pig (*Sus scrofa*), dog (*Canis familiaris*) red deer (*Cervus elaphus*), mole (*Talpa europea*), cat (*Felis catus*), rabbit (*Oryctolagus cuniculus*) and fragments belonging to amphibian and bird. Animal bone was recovered from features dating to six periods: Neolithic, Bronze Age, Iron Age, Roman, Anglo-Saxon, and post-medieval.
- C.2.2 The method used to quantify this assemblage was based on that used for Knowth by McCormick and Murray (2007) which was modified from Albarella and Davis (1996). Identification of the faunal remains was carried out at Oxford Archaeology East. References to Hillson (1992), Schmid (1972), von den Driesch (1976) and Cohen & Serjeantson (1996) were used where needed for identification purposes. Sheep and goat remains were differentiated using (Boessneck 1969).
- C.2.3 Ageing was recorded according to Higham (1967) and Payne (1973) for mandible wear stages and silver (1970) for epiphyseal fusion data.

### Results

- C.2.4 The faunal assemblage is in a good state of preservation with moderate levels of fragmentation. Taphonomic processes including burning, gnawing and butchery were all noted.

Species	NISP	NISP%	MNI	MNI%
Cattle	350	35.8	13	21
Pig	62	6.3	4	6.5
Sheep/Goat	257	26.3	18	29
Horse	205	20.9	8	12.9
Red Deer	5	0.5	1	1.6
Dog	45	4.6	4	6.5
Mole	2	0.2	1	1.6
Cat	6	0.6	2	3.2
Rabbit	16	1.6	2	3.2
Bird	5	0.5	2	3.2
Amphibian	26	2.7	7	11.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>979</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>100</b>

Table 56: Number of identifiable specimens (NISP) and minimum number of individuals (MNI) of the total assemblage

- C.2.5 The main domesticates, cattle, horse, sheep/goat and pig, account for the majority of the assemblage (Table 55). Cattle contained the highest number of fragments, followed by sheep/goat and horse. Where sheep/goat fragments could be speciated both sheep and goat were identified. Only a small quantity (6.3%) of pig remains were represented in the assemblage.

### Neolithic

C.2.6 There were only five fragments that dated to the Neolithic period (Table 56) all consisting of pig teeth from the outer henge ditch (**985**, cut **995**) and tree throw **132** (Fig. 3).

Species	NISP	NISP%	MNI	MNI%
Pig	5	100	1	100

Table 57: Number of identifiable specimens (NISP) and minimum number of individuals (MNI) from the Neolithic period

### Bronze Age

C.2.7 Material from the Bronze Age features (Table 57) was also minimal with fragments recovered from pit **224** and ditches **1864** (cut **1958**) and **2953** (cut **3047**) (Fig. 4a-b). The two fragments of red deer were antler fragments.

Species	NISP	NISP%	MNI	MNI%
Cattle	3	50	1	33.3
Pig	1	16.7	1	33.3
Red Deer	2	33.3	1	33.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>100</b>

Table 58: Number of identifiable specimens (NISP) and minimum number of individuals (MNI) from the Bronze Age period

### Iron Age

C.2.8 The Iron Age faunal remains consist of the second largest amount of material in the assemblage (Table 58). Sheep/goat and cattle dominated the NISP for the phase. Sheep/goat were the most important species economically during the Iron Age period and would have played a primary role in animal husbandry. The mandible wear ageing data appears to show a presence of young (4 months) up to adult animals, with most animals ageing to 1-3 years of age at death, suggesting a heavier reliance on a meat economy.

Species	NISP	NISP%	MNI	MNI%
Cattle	114	29.1	6	21.4
Pig	38	9.7	3	10.7
Sheep/Goat	157	40.1	11	39.3
Horse	44	11.2	2	7.1
Red Deer	2	0.5	1	3.6
Dog	35	8.9	3	10.7
Amphibian	2	0.5	1	3.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>392</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>96.4</b>

Table 59: Number of identifiable specimens (NISP) and minimum number of individuals (MNI) from the Iron Age period

C.2.9 Features dating to the Iron Age include large storage pits **2888**, **3134** and **3230**. These three Iron Age storage pits interestingly included most of the same species, with sheep/goat consistently comprising the highest NISP, followed by cattle and then pig (Table 59).

Species	Pit 3134		Pit 2888		Pit 3230	
	NISP	NISP%	NISP	NISP%	NISP	NISP%
Cattle	4	22.2	9	27.3	18	32.7
Pig	3	16.7	7	21.2	8	14.5
Sheep/Goat	10	55.6	15	45.5	27	49.1
Horse	0	0	1	3	1	1.8
Dog	1	5.6	1	3	1	1.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>100</b>

Table 60: Number of identifiable specimens (NISP) from Iron Age storage pits **3134**, **2888** and **3230**

C.2.10 An additional Iron Age pit, **2618**, contained two dog skulls, metapodials of a dog's paw and caudal (tail) vertebrae. Horse limbs from this pit show signs of pathological change, where the tarsals are fused together as are the phalanges. This indicates a probable case of spavin. Spavin is a condition that can be hereditary or caused by injury and can result in a mild degree of lameness (Baker & Brothwell 1980).

#### Romano-British

C.2.11 Faunal remains from the Roman period made up the largest percentage of the assemblage (Table 60). There is a distinct shift in species percentages of the main domesticates in the Roman period. Cattle now represents the primary species (38.1%) followed by horse (33.3%). It should be noted that the horse remains largely belong to articulated horse remains from well **340** and pit **177**. Sheep/goat remains now only make up 16.7% of the NISP from the Roman phase opposed to 40.1% in the Iron Age phase. Bird remains from this phase appear to belong to teal or mallard, which would fit with the environment of well **202** due to the presence of water. Cattle dental wear data suggests animals were slaughtered at 1-2 years of age for food.

Species	NISP	NISP%	MNI	MNI%
Cattle	183	38.1	8	21.1
Pig	7	1.5	2	5.3
Sheep/Goat	80	16.7	8	21.1
Horse	160	33.3	5	13.2
Dog	8	1.7	3	7.9
Cat	6	1.3	2	5.3
Rabbit	7	1.5	1	2.6
Amphibian	24	5	7	18.4
Bird	5	1	2	5.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>480</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>100</b>

Table 61: Number of identifiable specimens (NISP) and minimum number of individuals (MNI) from the Roman period

C.2.12 Several wells were excavated with various significant zooarchaeological findings (Table 61). Well **202** saw a presence of amphibian remains and mainly cattle cranial elements. The remains belonging to cattle are primary butchery waste, whereas the amphibian remains may likely be due to an attractive environment for habitation for frogs/toads. Well **226** also saw presence of amphibians with 35.1% of the NISP, mainly comprising of limb bones. The cattle and horse remains included a mixture of meat bearing elements and extremities. Well **340** saw the remains of an (articulated/semi-articulated) horse skeleton. The skeleton exhibited signs of pathology including spavin, arthritis and multicentric osteoma on a femur. Osteoma are ossified benign small tumours (Baker and Brothwell 1980).

Species	Well 202		Well 226		Well 340	
	NISP	NISP%	NISP	NISP%	NISP	NISP%
Cattle	24	33.3	10	27	5	9.6
Sheep/Goat	4	5.6	3	8.1	1	1.9
Horse	18	25.0	11	29.7	46	88.5
Dog	3	4.2	0	0	0	0
Cat	4	5.6	0	0	0	0
Rabbit	6	8.3	0	0	0	0
Bird	5	6.9	0	0	0	0
Amphibian	8	11.1	13	35.1	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>100</b>

Table 62: Number of identifiable specimens (NISP) from Roman wells **202**, **226** and **340**



### Anglo-Saxon

C.2.13 Much of the animal bone from the Anglo-Saxon period was retrieved from four sunken featured buildings (SFBs). The majority of the identifiable remains from the SFBs belong to domestic mammals, with cattle the most heavily represented species (Table 62). In regard to elements distribution both cranial elements, extremities and meat bearing bones were present. There was an antler tine present in SFB **195**, potentially an indication of craft work. Burning and butchery marks were minimal on recordable fragments and were only present on a cattle pelvis with a cut mark on the ilium from SFB **331** and a singed pig radius from SFB **195**.

Species	SFB 120		SFB195		SFB 331		SFB 747	
	NISP	NISP%	NISP	NISP%	NISP	NISP%	NISP	NISP%
Cattle	9	64.3	7	35	21	84	8	61.5
Sheep/Goat	1	7.1	7	35	2	8	3	23.1
Pig	2	14.3	4	20	2	8	1	7.7
Dog	2	14.3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Red Deer	0	0	1	5	0	0	0	0
Mole	0	0	1	5	0	0	1	7.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>100</b>

Table 63: Number of identifiable specimens (NISP) and minimum number of individuals (MNI) from the SFBs

Species	NISP	NISP%	MNI	MNI%
Cattle	48	58.5	2	22.2
Pig	11	13.4	1	11.1
Sheep/Goat	17	1.2	2	22.2
Horse	1	1.2	1	11.1
Red Deer	1	1.2	1	11.1
Dog	2	2.4	1	11.1
Mole	2	2.4	1	11.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>100</b>

Table 64: Number of identifiable specimens (NISP) and minimum number of individuals (MNI) from the Anglo-Saxon period

### Post-medieval

C.2.14 The post-medieval remains consisted of only 12 identifiable fragments (Table 64) from three separate features (two ditches and a hedge throw). All the rabbit remains were from the hedge throw in Area P6 (**3343**), however, they may be intrusive as rabbits are burrowing animals.

Species	NISP	NISP%	MNI	MNI%
Sheep/Goat	3	25	1	33.3
Rabbit	9	75	2	66.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>100</b>

Table 65: Number of identifiable specimens (NISP) and minimum number of individuals (MNI) from the post-medieval period

### Discussion and conclusions

C.2.15 Cattle, sheep/goat and pig were the mainstay of the food economy with wild species also contributing to the diet. Cattle are the most common species in the faunal assemblage overall, however the species ratios based on MNI suggests sheep/goat were more dominant. Sheep/goat were more prevalent in the Iron Age phase whereas cattle were more frequent in the Roman phase. These are common trends seen in British faunal assemblages (King 1984, 1999; Hambleton 1999; Albarella 2007).

C.2.16 Cattle likely played several roles, they would be exploited mainly for meat, and secondary products such as milk, traction and perhaps hides and their horns used for

craftwork. They were the most numerous species in both the Roman and Anglo-Saxon phases.

C.2.17 Sheep/goat were the second most well represented species in the assemblage and were the most prominent species in the Iron-Age period.

C.2.18 Pigs were slaughtered before reaching adulthood as they were solely used for meat and lard. Pigs would have been slaughtered at their optimum weight for consumption. They were best represented in the Anglo-Saxon phase and Iron-Age phase.

C.2.19 Horses would have also been kept for traction and transportation purposes. The presence of a horse skeleton in well **340** is of particular interest. The skeleton shows several signs of pathology with fused tarsals, toes and osteomas on a femur. The horse likely had suffered with partial lameness.

C.2.20 There was a small amount of evidence of dogs (4.6% of the total NISP). Dogs would have been kept as guard and hunting animals as well as pets. Interestingly they are represented in all periods of occupation. Gnawing by dogs was noted on bones from both the Iron Age and Roman phases. Cats were only represented in the Roman period in very small numbers (1.3% of the Roman assemblage). Cats are thought to have been kept in the Roman period as pets and to control vermin problems (Kitchener and O'Connor 2010).

C.2.21 Wild species had a small presence in the assemblage with red deer, mole, rabbit, amphibian and bird species all represented. Amphibian and bird remains were mainly found in the Roman wells and red deer and mole from the Anglo-Saxon period. Rabbit remains were found in both the Roman and post-medieval phases.

#### ***Statement of potential and further work***

C.2.22 The faunal assemblage from Warth Park, Raunds is an assemblage of regional importance. Collecting full biometric data would allow for comparisons to be made with other sites in the area and to determine if there were any changes in size of the main domesticates. The assemblage should be recorded in full as it would add further insight into the husbandry and cultural practices of the area.

#### ***Retention, dispersal and display***

C.2.23 The assemblage should be retained in full due to the size, array of features, chronological periods of occupation and regional significance.

## C.3 Shell

*By Carole Fletcher*

### ***Introduction and methodology***

- C.3.1 Marine mollusca were collected by hand during the evaluation and excavation, mostly from pits, wells and ditches. The shells recovered are almost entirely edible examples of oyster *Ostrea edulis*, from estuarine and shallow coastal waters. The shell is moderately to well preserved and does not appear to have been deliberately broken or crushed, although it has undergone some post-depositional damage. Some feature assemblages, notably from well **1312**, are both stained and particularly well preserved, with surviving horny scales on many examples. This may be due to differential conditions resulting from an anaerobic environment.
- C.3.2 The shells were weighed, recorded by species, and right and left valves noted, when identification could be made, using Winder (2011) as a guide. The minimum number of individuals (MNI), width, or length was not recorded, due to the small size of the assemblage.

### ***Results***

- C.3.3 In total, 186 shells, weighing 3.703kg, were recovered, mainly from pits, wells and ditches (Table 65). No features, except pit **1522**, well **1312** and pit **282** (all Roman, Fig. 5) contained enough shells to indicate a single or more than one meal of oysters alone, however, they may have been combined with other foods. Most features produced low numbers of shells.
- C.3.4 Throughout the assemblage, only three oyster shells show evidence of damage, in the form of a small 'U' or 'V'-shaped hole on the outer edge (usually) of the left valve. This damage is likely to have been caused by a knife during the opening or 'shucking' of the oyster, prior to its consumption.
- C.3.5 Pit **1522** produced almost a third of the assemblage, 59 oyster shells, mostly incomplete. Well **1312** and pit **282** between them produced a further 26%. The only mussel shell came from well **226**. The remainder of the assemblage came from a variety of feature types across the excavated areas.

### ***Discussion***

- C.3.6 The presence of marine mollusca indicates transportation of a marine food source to the site, and that it formed part of the Roman diet. The shells demonstrate the ability of the occupants of the settlement to access foods sources beyond their immediate area and surrounding hinterland. The shells recovered are mostly of a moderate size and represent general discarded food waste indicating, at most, a small number of meals.
- C.3.7 Although not closely datable in themselves, the mollusca may be dated by their association with pottery or other material also recovered from the features, the bulk of which is Roman. The assemblage is too small to draw any but the broadest conclusions, in that shellfish were reaching the site from the coastal regions, indicating trade with the wider area.

***Statement of potential and further work***

- C.3.8 The assemblage has little potential to aid local, regional and national research priorities.
- C.3.9 A statement should be prepared for publication and the catalogue acts as a full archival record, beyond this no further work is recommended.

***Retention, dispersal and display***

- C.3.10 The mollusca may be of some use for educational/handling collections, otherwise the material may be deselected prior to archive deposition.

Cut	Context	Species	Common Name	Habitat	Total No. of Shells	Description	Shucked Shells	R valves	L valves	Weight (kg)
29	30	<i>Ostrea edulis</i>	Oyster	Estuarine and shallow coastal water	5	Incomplete right valve, two right fragments Two incomplete left valves		3	2	0.046
39	40	<i>Ostrea edulis</i>	Oyster	Estuarine and shallow coastal water	5	Two near-complete right valves Two near-complete and one incomplete left valves		2	3	0.103
42	43	<i>Ostrea edulis</i>	Oyster	Estuarine and shallow coastal water	3	Two incomplete right valves and a right fragment		3		0.032
78	79	<i>Ostrea edulis</i>	Oyster	Estuarine and shallow coastal water	1	Near-complete right valve		1		0.015
84	86	<i>Ostrea edulis</i>	Oyster	Estuarine and shallow coastal water	1	Incomplete right valve, fairly small		1		0.003
102	107	<i>Ostrea edulis</i>	Oyster	Estuarine and shallow coastal water	1	Near-complete right valve		1		0.013
109	110	<i>Ostrea edulis</i>	Oyster	Estuarine and shallow coastal water	3	Near-complete right valve, fragment of right valve incomplete left valve		2	1	0.009
120	148	<i>Ostrea edulis</i>	Oyster	Estuarine and shallow coastal water	1	Incomplete left valve		1		0.016
153	156	<i>Ostrea edulis</i>	Oyster	Estuarine and shallow coastal water	1	Near-complete left valve			1	0.021
157	158	<i>Ostrea edulis</i>	Oyster	Estuarine and shallow coastal water	1	Incomplete left valve			1	0.021
159	161	<i>Ostrea edulis</i>	Oyster	Estuarine and shallow coastal water	1	Incomplete right valve		1		0.013
	162	<i>Ostrea edulis</i>	Oyster	Estuarine and shallow coastal water	1	Incomplete right valve, narrow and domed		1		0.006
177	179	<i>Ostrea edulis</i>	Oyster	Estuarine and shallow coastal water	2	Two near-complete left valves	One possible shuck mark		2	0.067
	180	<i>Ostrea edulis</i>	Oyster	Estuarine and shallow coastal water	4	Two near-complete right valves, an incomplete right valve and a damaged incomplete right valve	Damaged valve, may have been shucked	4		0.054
181	182	<i>Ostrea edulis</i>	Oyster	Estuarine and shallow coastal water	1	Near-complete right valve		1		0.017
191	192	<i>Ostrea edulis</i>	Oyster	Estuarine and shallow coastal water	2	Two fragments of probable left valves			2	0.007
202	203	<i>Ostrea edulis</i>	Oyster	Estuarine and shallow coastal water	1	Incomplete right valve		1		0.012
	257	<i>Ostrea edulis</i>	Oyster	Estuarine and shallow coastal water	2	Two incomplete right valves		2		0.051
	259	<i>Ostrea edulis</i>	Oyster	Estuarine and shallow coastal water	6	One near-complete and one incomplete right valve, both with surviving horny scales, both mid-dark grey and apparently iron-stained Two incomplete valves, one left, one right		5	1	0.113

Cut	Context	Species	Common Name	Habitat	Total No. of Shells	Description	Shucked Shells	R valves	L valves	Weight (kg)
	260	<i>Ostrea edulis</i>	Oyster	Estuarine and shallow coastal water	5	Two fragments, probably of right valve One thick old left valve, near-complete, grey in places and apparently iron-stained One near-complete right valve Two partial left valves and an incomplete right valve		2	3	0.101
208	210	<i>Ostrea edulis</i>	Oyster	Estuarine and shallow coastal water	1	Partial right valve		1		0.008
	212	<i>Ostrea edulis</i>	Oyster	Estuarine and shallow coastal water	3	Three fragments of right valves, one is pale to mid grey		3		0.007
226	261	<i>Ostrea edulis</i>	Oyster	Estuarine and shallow coastal water	1	Incomplete right valve		1		0.010
	294	<i>Ostrea edulis</i>	Oyster	Estuarine and shallow coastal water	2	Two incomplete left valves, one with iron staining			2	0.059
	298	<i>Mytilus edulis</i>	Mussel	Intertidal zone	1	Complete left valve			1	0.005
	298	<i>Ostrea edulis</i>	Oyster	Estuarine and shallow coastal water	9	Four incomplete and one near-complete right valves, all iron-stained to some degree, with horny scales surviving Two larger incomplete left valves, iron-stained, with horny scales surviving; smaller incomplete left valve; left valve fragment		5	4	0.199
229	231	<i>Ostrea edulis</i>	Oyster	Estuarine and shallow coastal water	3	Incomplete right and left valves and a partial right valve		2	1	0.350
	232	<i>Ostrea edulis</i>	Oyster	Estuarine and shallow coastal water	2	Incomplete right and left valves, both fairly small		2		0.014
268	269	<i>Ostrea edulis</i>	Oyster	Estuarine and shallow coastal water	1	Incomplete left valve			1	0.011
282	283	<i>Ostrea edulis</i>	Oyster	Estuarine and shallow coastal water	19	One near-complete right valve; three incomplete right valves; a disintegrating fragment of right valve Thirteen incomplete left valves in various states of damage or decay; one partial left valve with ?worm borings; one fragment, probably of left valve One incomplete left valve	The fragment of right valve has a clear, square U-shaped shuck mark	5	14	0.206
328	469	<i>Ostrea edulis</i>	Oyster	Estuarine and shallow coastal water	1	One incomplete left valve			1	0.007
340	341	<i>Ostrea edulis</i>	Oyster	Estuarine and shallow coastal water	1	One fragment of right valve		1		0.003
	496	<i>Ostrea edulis</i>	Oyster	Estuarine and shallow coastal water	2	One fragment of right valve One incomplete left valve		1	1	0.033
451	452	<i>Ostrea edulis</i>	Oyster	Estuarine and shallow coastal water	1	One partial probable right valve		1		0.006

Cut	Context	Species	Common Name	Habitat	Total No. of Shells	Description	Shucked Shells	R valves	L valves	Weight (kg)
473	474	<i>Ostrea edulis</i>	Oyster	Estuarine and shallow coastal water	1	Fragment of probable right valve		1		0.001
1312	1538	<i>Ostrea edulis</i>	Oyster	Estuarine and shallow coastal water	28	Six near-complete, seven incomplete and one partial right valve(s) Fourteen incomplete left valves, two of which appear sooted Most shells seem to retain their horny scales and are grey, with frequent iron-staining		14	14	0.746
1522	1590	<i>Ostrea edulis</i>	Oyster	Estuarine and shallow coastal water	2	Two near-complete right valves, partially iron-stained and with horny scales surviving		2		0.072
1522	1524	<i>Ostrea edulis</i>	Oyster	Estuarine and shallow coastal water	59	Seven near-complete, twenty-three incomplete and one partial right valve(s) Four near-complete, twenty-one incomplete and three partial left valves		31	28	1.234
1652	1653	<i>Ostrea edulis</i>	Oyster	Estuarine and shallow coastal water	1	Partial left valve			1	0.015
1654	1655	<i>Ostrea edulis</i>	Oyster	Estuarine and shallow coastal water	1	Partial left valve			1	0.006
<b>Total</b>					<b>186</b>			<b>101</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>3.703</b>

Table 66: Mollusca catalogue

## C.4 Environmental samples

By Rachel Fosberry

### Introduction

C.4.1 A total of 339 bulk samples were taken from features within the six excavated areas at Warth Park (Table 66). The purpose of this assessment is to determine whether plant remains are present, their mode of preservation and whether they are of interpretable value with regard to domestic, agricultural and industrial activities, diet, economy and rubbish disposal.

C.4.2 Of these, 23 samples were taken from grave fills primarily for the recovery of human bones and associated grave goods. Charred plant remains were recovered from some of the samples and have been included in this report. Ten samples were also taken for pollen analysis (see recommendations).

Area	P1	P2A	P3	P4	P5	P6	Total
Number of samples	55	4	20	157	59	44	339

Table 67: Environmental samples by area

### Methodology

C.4.3 The samples were processed by tank flotation using modified Siraff-type equipment for the recovery of preserved 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. The waterlogged samples had a portion examined whilst still wet and were then allowed to dry for subsequent assessment and quantification. A magnet was dragged through each residue fraction for the recovery of magnetic residues prior to sorting for artefacts. Any artefacts present were noted and reintegrated with the hand-excavated finds. The dried flots were subsequently sorted using a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x60 and an abbreviated list of the recorded remains are presented in Tables 67-75.

C.4.4 Identification of plant remains is with reference to the Digital Seed Atlas of the Netherlands (Cappers *et al.* 2006) and the authors' own reference collection. Nomenclature is according to Zohary and Hopf (2000) for cereals and Stace (2010) for other plants. 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).

C.4.5 For the purpose of this assessment, items such as seeds and cereal grains have been scanned and recorded qualitatively according to the following categories:

# = 1-5, ## = 6-25, ### = 26-100, #### = 100+ specimens

C.4.6 Items that cannot be easily quantified such as charcoal and molluscs have been scored for abundance

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



#### C.4.7 Key to tables: w=waterlogged, f = fragment

### Results

C.4.8 Plant remains are preserved by carbonisation (charring) and also by waterlogging in some of the deeper deposits. The results are presented chronologically using provisional dating.

### Neolithic

C.4.9 Samples were taken from the deposits of Neolithic features encountered in Areas P3, P4 and P5 (Fig. 3). Of these, 42 Samples were taken from the fills of the double-ditched circular monument (Area P4); 15 samples from the inner ditch (**1080**) and 27 from the larger outer ditch (**985**). Occasional plant remains were recovered from the outer ditch in the form of charred cereal grains (Samples 106 and 107) and charcoal (Samples 101 and 107) and, from the inner ditch, hazelnut (*Corylus avellana*) fragments (Sample 112) and charcoal (Sample 110). These items would be suitable for radiocarbon dating. The charcoal would need to be identified to tree species first. Occasional snail shells are present, but it is not clear if they are contemporary.

Sample No.	Context Number	Cut Number	Feature type	Volume processed (L)	Flot Volume (ml)	Cereals	Hazelnuts	Snails	Charcoal volume (ml)	Flint debitage	Items suitable for species identification and dating
108	1071	1068	Inner henge ditch	20	5	0	0	0	0	0	
109	1072	1068	Inner henge ditch	20	15	0	0	0	<1	0	
110	1075	1073	Inner henge ditch	17	20	0	0	0	4	0	Charcoal
111	1118	1117	Inner henge ditch	18	10	0	0	0	<1	0	
112	1133	1130	Inner henge ditch	18	20	0	#F	0	0	0	Hazelnut fragment
113	1154	1159	Inner henge ditch	18	30	0	0	+	<1	0	
138	1063	1058	Inner henge ditch	18	1	0	0	+	0	0	
139	1072	1068	Inner henge ditch	19	1	0	0	+	0	#	
140	1078	1076	Inner henge ditch	20	1	0	0	+	0	0	
141	1074	1073	Inner henge ditch	16	1	0	0	+	0	0	
144	1140	1138	Inner henge ditch	17	5	0	0	0	0	0	
145	1120	1117	Inner henge ditch	20	5	0	0	+	0	0	
146	1122	1121	Inner henge ditch	18	1	0	0	+	1	0	
147	1134	1130	Inner henge ditch	16	20	0	0	+	<1	0	
148	1146	1144	Inner henge ditch	20	35	0	0	+	1	0	
100	814	810	Outer henge ditch	4	1	0	0	0	4	0	
101	848	846	Outer henge ditch	9	15	0	0	0	80	0	Charcoal
102	906	901	Outer henge ditch	9	20	#	0	+	5	#	single wheat grain
106	910	908	Outer henge ditch	16	25	#	0	0	2	0	single wheat grain
107	1000	995	Outer henge ditch	20	35	0	0	0	40	0	Charcoal
115	1016	1015	Outer henge ditch	18	20	0	0	+	0	0	
116	1021	1019	Outer henge ditch	18	20	0	0	+	0	0	
117	1005	1001	Outer henge ditch	18	30	0	0	+	1	0	
118	940	936	Outer henge ditch	18	30	0	0	+	0	0	
119	923	919	Outer henge ditch	16	10	0	0	+	0	0	
120	886	883	Outer henge ditch	18	5	0	0	+	0	0	
121	903	901	Outer henge ditch	13	1	0	0	0	0	0	
122	906	901	Outer henge ditch	14	10	0	0	0	5	0	
123	882	878	Outer henge ditch	17	30	0	0	0	0	0	
124	881	878	Outer henge ditch	17	5	0	0	0	<1	0	
126	866	863	Outer henge ditch	10	20	0	0	0	0	0	
127	849	846	Outer henge ditch	18	10	0	0	0	0	0	
128	848	846	Outer henge ditch	16	40	0	0	0	1	0	
129	834	833	Outer henge ditch	13	20	0	0	0	0	0	
130	1128	1124	Outer henge ditch	18	10	0	0	0	0	0	
131	1170	1166	Outer henge ditch	18	60	0	0	+	<1	0	

Sample No.	Context Number	Cut Number	Feature type	Volume processed (L)	Flot Volume (ml)	Cereals	Hazelnuts	Snails	Charcoal volume (ml)	Flint debitage	Items suitable for species identification and dating
132	1168	1166	Outer henge ditch	15	40	0	0	+	<1	0	
133	825	820	Outer henge ditch	17	45	0	0	+	<1	0	
134	826	826	Outer henge ditch	18	5	0	0	+	2	0	
135	1067	1064	Outer henge ditch	20	5	0	0	+	0	0	
136	1042	1041	Outer henge ditch	18	1	0	0	+	0	0	
149	860	859	Outer henge ditch	18	5	0	0	+	0	0	
157	1199	1198	post hole (in henge ditch)	8	5	0	0	+	0	0	

Table 68: Samples associated with Cotton Henge ditches in Area P4

C.4.10 Fills of pits and tree throws in Areas P3, P4 and P5 were mostly unproductive except for tree throw **1772** which contains a single wheat (*Triticum* sp.) grain and a fragment of hazelnut shell, both of which may be suitable for radiocarbon dating.

Cut Number	Context Number	Sample No.	Area	Feature type	Volume processed (L)	Flot volume (ml)	Cereals	Hazelnuts	Snails	Charcoal volume (ml)	Flint debitage	Comments
677	679	64	P3	Pit	20	20	0	0	0	0	0	
950	953	103	P4	Pit	20	2	0	0	++	1	0	
1530	1531	197	P4	Pit	16	10	0	0	+	9	0	
1534	1536	201	P4	Pit	8	5	0	0	+	3	0	
1541	1542	202	P4	Tree throw	9	1	0	0	+	0	0	
1541	1544	203	P4	Tree throw	14	20	0	0	++	1	0	
1545	1546	204	P4	Pit	8	5	0	0	+	3	#	
1547	1548	205	P4	Pit	9	20	0	#	+	20	#	Hazelnut fragment
1555	1556	206	P4	Pit	8	5	0	#	+	3	#	3-4 hazelnuts
1561	1562	208	P4	Tree throw	16	1	0	0	+	0	0	
1585	1586	218	P4	Pit	15	1	0	0	+	1	#	
1772	1774	256	P4	Tree throw	17	1	0	0	+	0	0	
1772	1777	257	P4	Tree throw	18	2	#	#	+	1	##	Single wheat grain & hazelnut fragment
1772	1778	258	P4	Tree throw	20	15	0	0	+	3	##	
1830	1833	260	P4	Tree throw	19	20	0	0	0	1	#	
3154	3156	280	P5	Tree throw	20	30	0	0	+	<1	0	
3278	3281	304	P5	Tree throw	20	15	0	0	+	<1	0	
3278	3282	305	P5	Tree throw	20	20	0	0	+	<1	#	
3300	3302	312	P5	Tree throw	9	5	0	0	+	<1	0	

Table 69: Samples from Neolithic deposits

### Bronze Age

C.4.11 Twelve samples were taken from deposits provisionally dated as Bronze Age. Charred plant remains are scarce and are found in Area P4 only. They are limited to a single charred cereal grains in ditches **1733** and **1864** (Fig. 4a).

Cut Number	Context Number	Sample No.	Feature Type	Area	Volume processed (L)	Flot volume (ml)	Cereals	Weed Seeds	Snails	Charcoal volume (ml)	Flot comments	Pottery	Worked flint	Flint debitage
1607	1608	220	ditch	P4	15	1	0	0	0	<1		0	0	0
1643	1644	231	pit	P4	20	5	0	0	+	2		0	0	0
1692	1693	248	ditch	P4	15	1	0	0	0	<1		0	0	0
1725	1726	251	ditch	P4	17	15	0	0	+	<1		0	0	0
1733	1734	252	ditch	P4	17	5	#	0	0	<1	single wheat grain	0	0	0

Cut Number	Context Number	Sample No.	Feature Type	Area	Volume processed (L)	Flot volume (ml)	Cereals	Weed Seeds	Snails	Charcoal volume (ml)	Flot comments	Pottery	Worked flint	Flint débitage
1958	1959	265	ditch	P4	20	15	#	0	0	<1	single barley grain	0	0	0
2518	2519	81	ditch	P5	20	30	0	0	0	0		0	0	0
2520	2325	83	pit	P5	20	50	0	0	0	30		#	0	0
3053	3055	1135	pit	P6	4	2	0	0	0	1		0	0	0
3097	3048	315	ditch	P5	9	1	0	0	+	<1		0	0	0
3174	3175	285	ditch	P6	20	60	0	0	+	<1		0	0	#
3216	3217	316	ditch	P6	18	15	#F	0	+	<1	Fuel ash slag - #	0	0	0

Table 70: Samples from Bronze Age deposits

### Iron Age

- C.4.12 Samples were taken from Iron Age deposits across all areas of the site. Fuel ash slag was noted in the sample from oven **233** in Area P1 (Fig. 4a). Charcoal content of oven **233** is moderate but may be suitable for species identification. Fragments of a bone needle (SF141) were also recovered from pit **224**, adjacent to oven **233**. Plant remains are not preserved in Area P2A other than occasional charcoal. Of the five pits in Area P4, pit **1479** contains a moderate amount of charcoal and pit **1557** contains a few charred cereal grains (Fig. 4a). Fifty samples were taken from pits and post holes in Area P5 and most of these contain small quantities of charred plant remains, namely cereal grains and weed seeds. The most noteworthy samples are from two intercutting pits (**3104**, **3109**) in the north of Area P5 (Fig. 4b); Sample 278, fill 3114 of pit **3109** produced an abundant assemblage of charred barley grains that has a minor component of spelt/emmer (*T. spelta/dicocum*) wheat in the form of both grains and chaff. No weed seeds were noted, and this assemblage appears to represent prime, fully processed grain that has been burnt. Lesser quantities of barley are present in the other samples from these pits and also from pit **2835** (Fig. 4b; Sample 1111, fill 2838).
- C.4.13 A further 29 samples were taken from pits and post holes in Area P6 (Fig. 4b). Eight of these samples were from a cluster of pits and each produced super-abundant assemblages of charred grain. Two samples were taken from fill 3019 of pit **3020**; Sample 318 contains abundant barley and wheat grain with a significant amount of spelt chaff whereas Sample 1126 also contains abundant barley and wheat but contains considerably less chaff indicating spatial variation within this feature. Two smaller pits (**3176** and **3178**) to the east of pit **3020** also contain abundant barley with only occasional wheat grains and scarce chaff. Spatial variation is also seen in pit **3200/3351**; Samples 293 (fill 3201), 294 (fill 3202) and 320 (fill 3202) from pit **3200** all contain abundant barley with very little wheat whereas Sample 317, fill 3352 of pit **3351** contains abundant barley and abundant wheat (but very little chaff). It is interesting to note that adjacent pit/post hole **3198** did not contain any charred plant remains. These samples are all worthy of further study with the aim of quantification and investigation into spatial distribution. No additional processing is required as the size of the assemblages are enough for quantification.

Cut Number	Context Number	Sample No.	Area	Feature Type	Volume processed (L)	Flot Volume (ml)	Cereals	Chaff	Legumes	Weed Seeds	Snails	Charcoal volume (ml)	Flot comments	Pottery
224	225	26	P1	pit	18	15	0	0	0	0	0	<1		#
233	234	19	P1	oven	7	50	0	0	0	0	+B	25	Fuel ash slag #####	#
316	317	41	P2A	posthole	20	2	0	0	0	0	+	<1		0
425	426	47	P2A	ring gully	9	10	0	0	0	0	+	2		0
459	460	49	P2A	post hole	5	1	0	0	0	0	+	2		0
498	499	57	P2A	post hole	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	<1		0
502	504	58	P2A	post hole	7	<1	0	0	0	0	0	0		0
530	531	59	P2A	pit	18	25	0	0	0	0	+	10		##
1479	1480	195	P4	pit	17	100	0	0	0	0	0	100		0
1557	1558	207	P4	pit	19	15	#	0	0	0	+++	5	single grains of oat, barley and wheat	0
1686	1687	246	P4	pit	18	5	#	0	0	0	0	<1	single barley grain	0
169	1691	247	P4	pit	18	15	0	0	0	0	0	<1		#
1849	1850	262	P4	pit	20	20	0	0	0	0	0	0		0
2529	2528	83	P5	pit	14	50	#	0	0	#	0	40	single barley grain and hazelnut fragment	###
2531	2530	84	P5	pit	17	50	#	0	0	0	0	25	occasional wheat grains	0
2540	2541	91	P5	pit	15	3	0	0	0	0	++	4		0
2540	2542	92	P5	pit	15	45	##	0	0	0	++	30	occasional wheat and barley grains	0
2546	2549	85	P5	pit	15	20	0	0	0	#	0	20	cleaver seeds	0
2546	2550	86	P5	pit	15	25	#	0	0	0	+	1	single wheat grain	0
2555	2556	87	P5	pit	16	15	0	0	0	0	+++	5		#
2572	2574	88	P5	pit	16	45	0	0	0	0	++	25		###
2580	2579	89	P5	pit	9	25	0	0	0	0	0	2		##
2618	2680	94	P5	pit	15	10	#	0	0	0	++++	4	indet grains	#
2633	2634	90	P5	pit	20	5	#	0	0	#	+	4	single wheat grain	#
2633	2635	295	P5	pit	18	30	0	0	0	0	0	10		0
2763	2764	1102	P5	pit	20	50	#	0	0	#U	++	10	occasional wheat grains	#
2767	2768	1103	P5	pit	18	20	0	0	#F	#F	++	5	hazelnut shell fragments (approx 5 nuts)	##
2769	2770	1106	P5	post hole	2	1	0	0	0	0	+	<1		0
2771	2772	1107	P5	post hole	6	1	#	0	0	0	+	<1	single grain	0
2773	2774	1108	P5	post hole	6	10	#	0	0	0	+	2	single grain	0
2773	2776	1109	P5	post hole	5	5	#	0	0	#	+	2	single grain	0
2777	2778	1104	P5	pit	19	10	0	0	0	0	+	<1		0
2777	2779	1105	P5	pit	29	25	#	0	0	0	0	10	single grain	0
2790	2791	284	P5	pit	18	70	#	0	#	#	+	35	occasional wheat and barley grains	#
2802	2801	308	P5	pit	18	120	#	0	0	0	0	120	occasional wheat grains	#
2802	2801	1110	P5	pit	18	80	#	0	0	0	+	20	single grain	##

Cut Number	Context Number	Sample No.	Area	Feature Type	Volume processed (L)	Flot Volume (ml)	Cereals	Chaff	Legumes	Weed Seeds	Snails	Charcoal volume (ml)	Flot comments	Pottery
2835	2838	1111	P5	pit	18	120	###	0	0	#	+	30	frequent barley grains	#
2843	2844	1112	P5	pit	10	10	0	0	0	0	+	<1		0
2853	2845	1113	P5	pit	20	40	0	0	0	##F	+	5	hazelnut shell fragment (approx 4 nuts)	0
2875	2877	1114	P5	pit	20	40	#	0	0	##	+	30	single grains and cleaver seeds	0
2884	2885	1115	P5	pit	18	20	#	0	0	0	+	2	single wheat grain	0
2888	2905	1124	P5	pit	15	15	##	#	0	##	+	15	Occasional wheat and barley, crop weed seeds. Fuel ash slag-#	##
2888	2909	1125	P5	pit	16	15	#	#	0	0	+	5	single barley grain and hazelnut fragment	##
2899	2902	1130	P5	pit	18	20	#	0	0	0	+	15	Fuel ash slag -#	0
2899	2901	1131	P5	pit	9	10	0	0	0	0	+	5	Fuel ash slag-#	#
2924	2926	1117	P5	post hole	4	20	0	0	0	#	+	5		0
2940	2941	303	P5	pit	7	10	0	0	0	0	+	10		0
2940	2942	1120	P5	pit	7	20	0	0	#	0	+	10		0
2959	2960	291	P5	pit	9	5	0	0	0	0	+	<1		0
2959	2960	1121	P5	pit	15	10	0	0	0	0	+	0		0
3016	3017	298	P5	pit	10	3	#	0	0	0	+	<1	single indet grain	0
3021	3022	1127	P5	pit	10	20	0	0	0	#F	+	5		0
3025	3026	1128	P5	post hole	2	<1	0	0	0	0	+	0		0
3027	3028	1129	P5	post hole	2	<1	0	0	0	0	0	0		0
3078	3076	273	P5	pit	20	25	0	0	0	#	+	5	cleaver seed	#
3094	3073	272	P5	pit	18	40	0	0	0	0	+	10		#
3104	3106	277	P5	pit	19	35	##	0	#	0	+	30	occasional wheat grains	##
3109	3114	278	P5	pit	19	60	#####	##	0	0	0	10	abundant barley grains, some wheat	0
3109	3112	319	P5	pit	8	50	##	#	#	#	0	45	occasional barley grains	0
3230	3231	300	P5	pit	20	25	#	0	0	0	+	5	occasional wheat grains	#
3230	3235	301	P5	pit	20	110	#	#	0	##	+	60	occasional wheat and barley grains, cleaver seeds	#
3328	3329	314	P5	pit	6	1	0	0	0	#	0	1	hazelnut shell fragment	0
3899	2900	1132	P5	pit	20	40	#	0	#	#	+	5	Fuel ash slag-###	0
2710	2711	95	P6	pit	6	3	0	0	0	#	0	5	hazelnut shell fragment	0
2724	2725	96	P6	pit	5	55	0	0	0	0	0	60		0
2732	2733	1100	P6	pit	10	1	0	0	0	0	+	0		0
2734	2735	1101	P6	pit	6	1	0	0	0	0	+	<1		0
2973	2972	1122	P6	pit	4	1	0	0	0	0	+	<1		0
2916	2918	1118	P6	Pit	19		0	0	0	0	0	0		0
2916	2919	1118	P6	pit	20	50	0	0	0	#	+	10		0

Cut Number	Context Number	Sample No.	Area	Feature Type	Volume processed (L)	Flot Volume (ml)	Cereals	Chaff	Legumes	Weed Seeds	Snails	Charcoal volume (ml)	Flot comments	Pottery
2988	2989	1123	P6	post hole	14	10	0	0	0	0	0	<1		0
3020	3019	318	P6	pit	9	360	#####	####	0	#	0	20	abundant barley and wheat grains with chaff	#
3020	3019	1126	P6	pit	18	3680	#####	0	0	#	0	5	abundant barley and wheat grains	##
3035	3036	1133	P6	pit	7	2	0	0	0	0	+	<1		0
3056	3057	1134	P6	pit	6	2	0	0	0	0	+	0		0
3081	3082	274	P6	pit	18	80	0	0	0	#f	+	50	hazelnut shell fragment	#
3093	3094	275	P6	pit	20	30	0	0	0	0	+	0		0
3095	3096	276	P6	post hole	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	1		0
3101	3103	279	P6	pit	18	15	0	0	0	0	+	2		0
3134	3136	281	P6	pit	16	70	##	#	0	##	+	50	Fuel Ash Slag #	##
3134	3138	282	P6	pit	18	40	##	#		##	0	10	barley, wheat, wetland plants	#
3134	3142	283	P6	pit	18	10	#	0	0	#	+	8	oat, barley, duckweed	#
3163	3165	288	P6	pit	8	2	0	0	0	#F	+	1	hazelnut shell fragment	0
3176	3177	286	P6	pit	3	15	#####	#	0	0	+	5	abundant barley grains	0
3178	3179	287	P6	pit	13	190	#####	#	0	0	0	30	abundant barley grains	#
3180	3181	289	P6	pit	3	2	0	0	0	0	+	<1		0
3182	3185	290	P6	pit	10	5	0	0	0	0	0	5		0
3198	3199	292	P6	pit	2	5	0	0	0	0	0	5		0
3200	3201	293	P6	pit	8	45	####	0	0	0	0	5	abundant barley grains	#
3200	3202	294	P6	pit	10	110	####	0	0	0	0	10	abundant barley grains	#
3200	3202	320	P6	pit	9	25	#####	0	0	#	0	40	abundant barley grains	0
3351	3352	317	P6	pit	9	210	#####	#	0	#	0	20	abundant barley and wheat grains	0

Table 71: Samples from Iron Age deposits

## Roman

C.4.14 Wells were encountered in Areas P1, P3 and P4 (Fig. 5). Samples from wells in Area P1 produced abundant assemblages of small bones in which amphibian and small mammal bones predominate along with lesser quantities of bird and fish bones. Waterlogged insect remains are abundant in wells **102** (Sample 53, fill 484) and **226** (Sample 38, fill 298). Waterlogged plant remains are present in the basal/lower fills of wells **102**, **202**, **226** and **340** and are most abundant in **102** and **340**. The taxa preserved include orache (*Atriplex* sp.), stinging nettle (*Urtica dioica*), knotgrass (*Polygonum aviculare*), dock (*Rumex* sp.), chickweed (*Stellaria* sp.), dead-nettles (*Lamium* sp.), hemlock (*Conium maculatum*), henbane (*Hyoscyamus niger*), elder (*Sambucus niger*), poppy (*Papaver* sp.) and fool's parsley (*Aethusa cynapium*). The assemblages are fairly consistent in content and represent vegetation growing in the area immediately around the features.

- C.4.15 The deposits sampled (231 and 308) from well 229 do not contain waterlogged plant remains but charred plant remains are frequent indicating that the well had likely run dry and the feature subsequently used for the disposal of ash, possibly form a corn dryer as the assemblage includes silicates along with poorly-preserved spelt wheat grains and spelt chaff. Charred weed seeds that are likely to represent crop weeds include cornflower (*Centaurea cyanus*), fumitory (*Fumaria* sp.), grasses (*Poaceae*) and sedges (*Carex* sp.), the latter indicating damp soils.
- C.4.16 Seven fills of well **1312** (Area P3) were sampled and waterlogged plant remains are abundant in fills 1538 (Sample 200), 1589 (Sample 226) and 1592 (Sample 227). Preservation, density and diversity are excellent, and taxa include corncockle (*Agrostemma githago*), cabbage/mustard (*Brassica* sp.), thistles (*Carduus/Cirsium* sp.), mallows (*Malva* sp.), self-heal (*Prunella vulgaris*), buttercups (*Ranunculus* sp.), brambles (*Rubus* sp.), sloes (*Prunus spinosa*) in addition to most of the species present in the wells in Area P3. Charred plant remains are also well preserved within these samples and include barley and wheat, chaff and a spelt spikelet. Insect remains are preserved but are scarce. Both samples require detailed study to identify and quantify the preserved plant remains.
- C.4.17 Nine fills of well **1459** (Area P4) were sampled but only the lower three fills (1567, 1568, 1569) contain waterlogged plant remains and the density and diversity is low. Seeds of orache, parsley-piert (*Aphanes arvensis*), knotgrass, chickweed, stinging nettles and elderberry are present.
- C.4.18 Small bones are present in most of the well samples. Amphibian bones are abundant in well **226** and frequent in wells **202** and **1312**. Small mammal bones (such as rodents) are frequent in wells **202**, **226** and **1312**. Occasional fish bones were also noted in wells **202**, **1312** and **1459**.
- C.4.19 Eighteen samples were taken from pits and a natural hollow in Area P1. Charred cereals are present in many of the samples in low densities and are most frequent in pit **208** (Sample 25, fill 211) and natural hollow **328** (Sample 51, fill 469). Seventeen of the 45 samples taken from deposits within Area P3 were from corn drier **1571**. Charred cereal grains are preserved in ashy deposits 1647 and 1649 in which silicates are abundant. The preservation of the charred cereals is very poor suggesting either high temperature or repeated burning. Chaff is extremely scarce as are weed seeds. None of the other samples taken from this area were productive. The 13 samples from Area P4 and the four samples from Area P6 were similarly unproductive with the exception of pit **1941** (Sample 264, fill 1967) which produced a charred assemblage of barley grains with occasional spelt/emmer wheat. This assemblage is remarkably similar to those from Iron Age pit cluster in Area P6.

Cut Number	Context Number	Sample No.	Area	Volume processed (L)	Flot Volume (ml)	Cereals	Chaff	Weed Seeds	Charcoal volume (ml)	Waterlogged insect remains	Pottery	Small mammal bones	Amphibian bones	Fish bones	Bird bones
102	483	52	P1	9	35	0	0	###w	1	+	0	#	##	0	0
102	484	53	P1	8	55	#	0	##w	0	+++	0	0	##	0	0
202	203	35	P1	7	20	0	0	0	1	0	#	##	##	0	#
202	260	36	P1	6	1	0	0	0	1	0	#	###	###	#	0
202	297	37	P1	7	150	0	0	##w	60	++	##	##	###	##	#

Cut Number	Context Number	Sample No.	Area	Volume processed (L)	Flot Volume (ml)	Cereals	Chaff	Weed Seeds	Charcoal volume (ml)	Waterlogged insect remains	Pottery	Small mammal bones	Amphibian bones	Fish bones	Bird bones
226	261	30	P1	18	5	0	0	0	<1	0	##	##	###	0	0
226	298	38	P1	8	50	0	0	##w	0	+++	#	##	####	0	0
226	294	39	P1	16	25	#	0	#w/#U	2	0	###	###	####	0	0
229	231	28	P1	18	30	##	#	#	2	0	##	##	#	0	0
229	308	40	P1	2	40	###	##	#	20	0	0	0	0	0	0
340	496	56	P1	9	25	#	0	###w	3	+	##	##	##	0	0
1312	1472	198	P3	3	1	#	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1312	1538	200	P3	8	80	#	#	###w	1	0	#	#	##	#	0
1312	1589	226	P3	16	400	#	##	##w	0	+	#	#	0	0	0
1312	1592	227	P3	16	150	#	#	##w	1	+	#	###	###	0	0
1312	1314	178	P4	17	15	##	0	##	<1	0	0	0	#	0	0
1312	1313	187	P4	9	1	#F	0	0	0	0	0	#	#	0	0
1312	1315	199	P4	9	1	#	0	0	0	0	#	##	###	0	##
1459	1461	188	P4	10	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1459	1462	189	P4	4	1	0	0	0	<1	0	#	0	0	0	0
1459	1463	190	P4	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1459	1464	191	P4	8	5	#	0	0	<1	0	#	0	#	0	0
1459	1465	192	P4	8	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1459	1468	193	P4	8	1	#	0	0	<1	0	0	0	0	0	0
1459	1567	221	P4	7	1	0	0	#w	0	0	#	#	##	0	0
1459	1568	222	P4	6	1	0	0	##w	1	0	#	0	##	0	0
1459	1569	223	P4	2	1	0	0	#w	0	0	0	###	#	#	0

Table 72: Roman well samples

Cut Number	Context Number	Sample No.	Area	Feature Type	Volume processed (L)	Flot Volume (ml)	Cereals	Chaff	Weed Seeds	Snails	Charcoal volume (ml)	Pottery
29	30	9	P1	pit	15	25	##	#	0	+	<1	#
33	34	10	P1	pit	8	10	0	0	0	+	0	#
39	40	7	P1	pit	5	5	#	0	0	+	<1	##
42	43	8	P1	pit	8	10	0	0	0	+++	0	#
115	113	5	P1	pit	18	10	#	0	0	+	<1	#
153	156	20	P1	kiln	15	25	#	0	##	+	<1	#
177	179	22	P1	pit	16	25	##	##	##	++	5	#
188	190	23	P1	pit	20	1	0	0	0	+	<1	+NR
208	211	25	P1	pit	14	40	###	#	#	+	5	#
268	269	31	P1	pit	17	40	#	0	#	+	<1	#
279	280	32	P1	pit	20	15	0	0	0	+	0	0
282	283	33	P1	pit	20	120	#	0	#	+	<1	#
328	329	42	P1	natural hollow	20	30	#	0	0	+	<1	#
328	330	43	P1	natural hollow	17	40	#	0	0	+	<1	##
328	469	51	P1	natural hollow	20	25	###	0	0	0	<1	#
366	367	46	P1	pit	18	40	0	0	0	+	<1	0
435	436	48	P1	pit	10	5	0	0	0	+	0	#
443	444	50	P1	pit	20	40	#	0	0	0	<1	##
564	567	61	P3	ditch	19	20	0	0	0	0	0	0
573	576	62	P3	ditch	8	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
579	582	63	P3	ditch	10	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
621	662	74	P3	ditch	18	20	0	0	0	0	0	0
630	664	73	P3	ditch	15	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
657	658	75	P3	ditch	14	10	0	0	0	0	0	0
707	708	65	P3	pit	18	35	0	0	0	0	10	+NR
760	761	77	P3	ditch	18	20	0	0	0	0	<1	0
1195	1197	156	P3	ditch	20	30	0	0	0	+	0	##
1200	1201	158	P3	pit	18	15	0	0	0	+	0	0
1200	1201	159	P3	pit	18	5	0	0	0	+	0	0
1202	1203	160	P3	pit	17	5	0	0	0	+	0	0
1204	1205	161	P3	pit	18	15	#	0	0	0	<1	#



Cut Number	Context Number	Sample No.	Area	Feature Type	Volume processed (L)	Flot Volume (ml)	Cereals	Chaff	Weed Seeds	Snails	Charcoal volume (ml)	Pottery
1220	1221	167	P3	quarry pit	18	30	0	0	0	+	0	0
1232	1233	177	P3	?waterhole	16	50	0	0	0	+	<1	0
1253	1254	229	P3	pit	9	1	#	0	0	+	<1	0
1255	1256	230	P3	pit	7	1	0	0	#	+	<1	0
1262	1263	228	P3	pit	4	1	0	0	0	+	<1	0
1270	1271	169	P3	ditch	18	20	0	0	0	+	0	0
1334	1391	179	P3	quarry pit	17	5	0	0	0	+	<1	0
1352	1353	175	P3	quarry pit	18	5	0	0	0	+	<1	#
1354	1355	176	P3	quarry pit	10	1	0	0	0	+	<1	0
1396	1398	180	P3	?waterhole	18	10	0	0	0	+	0	0
1396	1399	181	P3	?waterhole	18	20	0	0	0	0	<1	0
1400	1401	182	P3	quarry pit	20	30	0	0	0	0	0	0
1427	1428	184	P3	?waterhole	8	1	0	0	0	0	<1	#
1435	1338	194	P3	natural hollow	10	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
1446	1447	185	P3	pit	17	1	0	0	0	0	<1	+NR
1571	1574	209	P3	Corn Dryer	9	1	0	0	#	+	<1	0
1571	1574	210	P3	Corn Dryer	8	1	0	0	0	+	<1	0
1571	1574	211	P3	Corn Dryer	7	1	0	0	0	+	0	0
1571	1574	212	P3	Corn Dryer	3	1	0	0	0	+	0	+
1571	1574	213	P3	Corn Dryer	8	1	#	0	0	+	0	+
1571	1573	214	P3	Corn dryer	12	1	#	#	0	+	<1	0
1571	1573	215	P3	Corn dryer	15	1	0	0	0	+	0	0
1571	1573	216	P3	Corn dryer	16	1	0	0	#f	+	0	+
1571	1573	217	P3	Corn dryer	16	1	#F	0	#	+	<1	0
1571	1648	233	P3	corn dryer	15	5	###	#	#	+	0	+
1571	1648	234	P3	corn dryer	14	1	#	#	0	+	0	0
1571	1649	235	P3	corn dryer	8	5	###	0	#	+	0	#
1571	1649	236	P3	corn dryer	8	10	####	####	#	+	0	0
1571	1649	237	P3	corn dryer	16	25	###	####	#	+	0	#
1571	1647	238	P3	corn dryer	12	15	###	#	#	+	0	+NR
1571	1647	239	P3	corn dryer	14	8	#	#	#	+	0	0
1571	1647	240	P3	corn dryer	15	5	#	0	0	+	<1	0
1650	1651	242	P3	pit	16	5	#	#	0	0	1	##
1652	1653	243	P3	pit	14	1	#	#	0	0	0	+NR
1654	1655	241	P3	pit	16	2	#	0	0	0	<1	+NR
1181	1182	150	P4	quarry pit	18	10	0	0	0	+	<1	0
1215	1218	168	P4	ditch	16	1	0	0	0	+	0	0
1272	1273	170	P4	pit	20	15	0	0	0	+	0	0
1272	1273	171	P4	pit	20	5	#	0	0	+	0	0
1451	1452	186	P4	quarry pit	18	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
1600	1601	219	P4	pit	17	5	0	#	0	+	<1	#
1662	1665	244	P4	pit	15	5	0	0	0	+	<1	#
1679	1678	245	P4	pit	15	15	0	0	0	+	2	###
1702	1703	250	P4	pit	20	1	0	0	0	0	<1	0
1741	1742	254	P4	quarry pit	19	1	0	0	0	+	0	0
1746	1747	255	P4	quarry pit	20	1	0	0	0	+	0	0
1941	1967	264	P4	pit	20	60	####	0	#	0	0	#
1961	1963	263	P4	ditch	20	10	0	0	0	0	0	0
2661	2662	93	P6	ditch	8	20	0	0	0	0	0	0
2704	2705	97	P6	ditch	4	1	0	0	0	0	<1	0
2706	2707	98	P6	ditch	9	1	0	0	0	0	0	#
2708	2709	99	P6	ditch	18	30	0	0	0	0	<1	0

Table 73: Samples from Roman deposits

### Anglo-Saxon

C.4.20 Seven samples were taken from the pit fills of sunken feature buildings (SFBs) in Area P1. The flots from these samples are heavily contaminated with modern rootlets which may mean that any charred plant remains are not contemporary. Charred cereals

occur sparsely in these samples with tentative identifications of free-threshing wheat (*T. aestivum/turgidum*) along with barley. SFB **120** (Sample 19, fill 148) contains occasional spelt glume bases and three germinated wheat grains that appear to also be spelt wheat. It is possible that these remains are residual as spelt was not commonly cultivated in the Anglo-Saxon period.

Cut Number	Context Number	Sample No.	Area	Feature Type	Volume processed (L)	Flot Volume (ml)	Cereals	Chaff	Weed Seeds	Snails	Charcoal volume (ml)	Pottery
120	148	19	P1	SFB	18	40	#	#	##	+	0	#
195	196	24	P1	SFB	19	60	#	0	#	+	10	#
195	287	34	P1	SFB	16	30	#	0	0	0	3	#
331	332	44	P1	SFB	17	30	#	0	0	+	<1	0
331	333	45	P1	SFB	17	60	0	0	0	+	<1	+NR
331	485	54	P1	SFB	18	15	#	0	0	0	<1	#
331	486	55	P1	SFB	18	20	#	0	0	0	<1	#
746	747	66	P3	SFB	18	20	##	0	#	+	5	#
746	747	72	P3	SFB	15	50	#	0	0	0	20	#
748	749	67	P3	post hole	8	1	0	0	0	0	<1	#
750	751	68	P3	post hole	7	1	0	0	0	0	<1	#
752	753	69	P3	post hole	5	1	#	0	0	0	1	0
759	755	70	P3	post hole	8	5	#	0	0	0	<1	0
774	775	71	P3	post hole	10	1	0	0	0	0	<1	#
1941	1967	264	P4	pit	19	15	0	0	0	0	0	0
2508	2509	80	P5	SFB	20	20	0	0	0	+	2	#
2557	2558	296	P5	SFB	16	60	0	0	0	0	20	0
3205	3206	297	P5	post hole	9	15	0	0	0	+	10	0
2916	2918	1118	P6	pit	19		0	0	0	0		0
2916	2919	1119	P6	pit	20	50	0	0	#	+	10	0
3228	3229	299	P6	ditch	20	2	0	0	0	+	<1	0
3248	3249	302	P6	ditch	20	15	0	0	0	0	<1	0
3254	3255	310	P6	ditch	8	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
3254	3256	311	P6	ditch	16	10	#	0	0	+	<1	0
3274	3275	306	P6	ditch	20	5	0	0	0	+	0	0
3289	3291	307	P6	ditch	18	10	0	0	0	0	0	0
3298	3299	309	P6	ditch	9	25	0	0	0	+	10	#
3317	3318	313	P6	ditch	18	40	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 74: Samples from Anglo-Saxon deposits

## Undated

C.4.21 Eleven samples were taken from deposits that are undated. None of the sample residues produced pottery. Occasional charred cereal grains are present but mainly as single grains that cannot be assured to be contemporary. A moderate amount of charcoal is present in pit **118**.

Sample No.	Context Number	Cut Number	Area	Feature Type	Volume processed (L)	Flot Volume (ml)	Cereals	Charcoal volume (ml)
6	119	118	P1	pit	17	100	#	100
183	773	772	P3	post hole	6	1	0	0
76	786	785	P3	post hole	7	1	#	0
78	799	798	P3	post hole	5	1	#	0
224	1616	1615	P4	pit	9	1	0	<1
225	1617	1615	P4	pit	7	30	0	30
249	1701	1699	P4	pit	12	2	0	0
253	1751	1750	P4	post hole	11	1	0	0
259	1816	1815	P4	post hole	6	1	0	0

Sample No.	Context Number	Cut Number	Area	Feature Type	Volume processed (L)	Flot Volume (ml)	Cereals	Charcoal volume (ml)
104	933	932	P4	geological	20	10	0	<1
105	935	934	P4	geological	10	20	#	<1

Table 75: Samples from undated deposits

### Discussion

- C.4.22 Preserved plant remains from the earliest evidence of activity on this site are extremely sparse. Charred hazelnuts are present in both Neolithic and Bronze Age deposits and reflect the importance of this wild food resource but also the fact that hazelnuts are extremely durable and survive so well. Occasional charred cereal grains were recovered from a few Bronze Age deposits, but the sparse quantities may suggest that they are intrusive.
- C.4.23 Iron Age pit fills are far more productive with a number of large assemblages of charred grain and chaff indicating significant cereal production and processing taking place in the north of Area P5 and in Area P6. Similar assemblages of burnt cereal processing waste are also found in Roman deposits, specifically the corn-dryer in Area P3 and pits in Areas P1 and P4.
- C.4.24 Waterlogged plant remains were recovered from Roman wells in Areas P1, P3 and P4 with moderate density and diversity and insects are also preserved in some of these deposits.
- C.4.25 Anglo-Saxon SFBs contain occasional charred plant remains but in insufficient quantity to be informative and it is not clear whether they relate to use or disuse of the features. The burrowing snail (*Cecilioides acicula*) is frequent in these assemblages as well as modern rootlets, both indicate modern intrusion.

### Statement of potential

- C.4.26 The scarcity of preserved remains from the Neolithic and Bronze Age samples precludes detailed further study other than the possibility of charcoal analysis to determine tree species. Mollusc (snail) shells are scarce but identification of species present may be informative.
- C.4.27 Samples rich in cereal processing waste in Iron Age and Roman deposits have the potential to address the research aims of this project in relation to the domestic and agricultural activity during these periods. Waterlogged deposits have the potential to provide information on the local vegetation through preserved plant remains and also the flora of the wider environment through the study of pollen. Insects often have specific habitats and anthropogenic association and can be particularly informative.

### Method statement

- C.4.28 Additional processing is required for selected samples to increase the amount available for quantification. The waterlogged samples have had 1L of sediment reserved for wet-sieving at the time of analysis (to prevent degradation of remains). The samples selected for analysis require detailed study and quantification of preserved remains. The samples selected for insect analysis will need to have

additional soil processed by paraffin flotation (usually performed by the insect specialist). Pollen studies will also require laboratory preparation and specialist analysis. Species identification of charcoal requires the use of a high-powered microscope.

***Recommendations for further work***

- C.4.29 The samples from Neolithic features have been processed in their entirety other than tree throw **1561** which had 50% processed and did not contain any preserved remains. No further work is recommended for the samples from this phase other than pollen and charcoal analysis of selected henge samples.
- C.4.30 The samples from Bronze Age deposits have been fully processed and did not produce assemblages suitable for quantification.
- C.4.31 Several samples from Iron Age deposits in Area P6 are worthy of analysis. Pit **3109** (Sample 278) produced an abundant a charred assemblage that appears to represent prime, fully processed grain. Quantification is recommended but no further processing is required. Spatial variation has been indicated in pits **3020** (Samples 318 and 1126) and in pit **3200/3351** (Samples 293,294, 317 and 320). These samples are all worthy of further study with the aim of quantification and investigation into spatial distribution. Two smaller pits; **3176** (Sample 286) and **3178** (Sample 287) to the east of pit **3020** also contain abundant barley with only occasional wheat grains and scarce chaff. Pit **2835** in Area P5 contains a similar assemblage of barley grains and should be included in the analysis as the only pit from this area. No additional processing is required as the size of the assemblages are sufficient for quantification.
- C.4.32 Waterlogged plant remains are most abundant in Area P1 Roman wells **102** (Samples 52 and 53) and **340** (Sample 56) and in three fills in Area P3 well **1312** (Samples 200, 226 and 227). Analysis of these samples requires additional processing to obtain wet material and quantification. The charred plant remains from well **229** (Samples 231 and 308) are suitable for analysis and requires additional processing of the remaining three buckets of soil.
- C.4.33 Roman corn drier **1571** has three samples (236, 237 and 238) that produced abundant cereal processing waste suitable for quantification. Roman pit **1941** (Sample 264) which produced a charred assemblage of barley grains with occasional spelt/emmer wheat. This assemblage is remarkably similar to those from IA pit cluster in Area P6 and is worthy of further study.
- C.4.34 A moderate amount of charcoal is present in undated pit **118** and this may be suitable for species identification and radiocarbon dating if required.
- C.4.35 Pollen analysis from selected henge samples and also from wells should be considered.
- C.4.36 Waterlogged insect remains from wells **102** (Sample 53, fill 484) and 226 (Sample 38, fill 298) and are recommended for analysis.

Cut Number	Context Number	Sample No.	Period	Area	Feature Type	Potential	Additional processing
2835	2838	1111	Iron Age	P5	pit	CPR	No
3200	3201	293	Iron Age	P6	pit	CPR	No
3200	3202	294	Iron Age	P6	pit	CPR	No
3109	3114	278	Iron Age	P5	pit	CPR	No
3020	3019	318	Iron Age	P6	pit	CPR	No
3020	3019	1126	Iron Age	P6	pit	CPR	No
3176	3177	286	Iron Age	P6	pit	CPR	No
3178	3179	287	Iron Age	P6	pit	CPR	No
3200	3202	320	Iron Age	P6	pit	CPR	No
3351	3352	317	Iron Age	P6	pit	CPR	No
102	483	52	Roman	P1	well	WPR	1L
102	484	53	Roman	P1	well	WPR	1L
340	496	56	Roman	P1	well	WPR	1L
1312	1538	200	Roman	P3	well	WPR	1L
1312	1589	226	Roman	P3	well	WPR	1L
1312	1592	227	Roman	P3	well	WPR	1L
229	231	28	Roman	P1	well	CPR	1 bucket
229	308	40	Roman	P1	well	CPR	2 buckets
1941	1967	264	Roman	P4	pit	CPR	1 bucket
1571	1649	236	Roman	P3	corn dryer	CPR	No
1571	1649	237	Roman	P3	corn dryer	CPR	1 bucket
1571	1647	238	Roman	P3	corn dryer	CPR	1 bucket

Table 76: Samples recommended for analysis

## APPENDIX D      RADIOCARBON CERTIFICATES



### RADIOCARBON DATING CERTIFICATE 16 October 2018

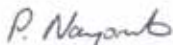
<b>Laboratory Code</b>	SUERC-82211 (GU49118)
<b>Submitter</b>	Zoe Ui Choileain Oxford Archaeology East 15 Trafalgar Way Bar Hill Cambridgeshire CB23 8SQ
<b>Site Reference</b>	XNNWAR17
<b>Context Reference</b>	3019
<b>Sample Reference</b>	1126
<b>Material</b>	Charred Plant Remains : Triticum dicoccum
<b>δ<sup>13</sup>C relative to VPDB</b>	-23.1 ‰
<b>Radiocarbon Age BP</b>	2265 ± 24

**N.B.** The above <sup>14</sup>C age is quoted in conventional years BP (before 1950 AD) and requires calibration to the calendar timescale. The error, expressed at the one sigma level of confidence, includes components from the counting statistics on the sample, modern reference standard and blank and the random machine error.

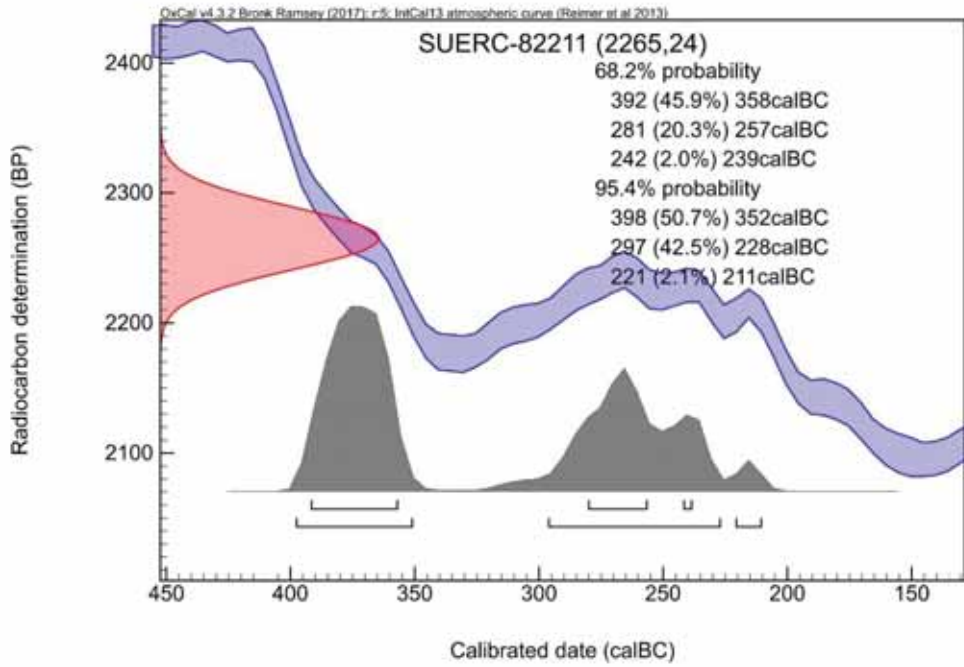
Samples with a SUERC coding are measured at the Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre AMS Facility and should be quoted as such in any reports within the scientific literature. The laboratory GU coding should also be given in parentheses after the SUERC code.

Detailed descriptions of the methods employed by the SUERC Radiocarbon Laboratory can be found in Dunbar et al. (2016) *Radiocarbon* 58(1) pp.9-23.

For any queries relating to this certificate, the laboratory can be contacted at [suerc-c14lab@glasgow.ac.uk](mailto:suerc-c14lab@glasgow.ac.uk).

Conventional age and calibration age ranges calculated by : 

Checked and signed off by : 



The radiocarbon age given overleaf is calibrated to the calendar timescale using the Oxford Radiocarbon Accelerator Unit calibration program OxCal 4.\*

The above date ranges have been calibrated using the IntCal13 atmospheric calibration curve†

Please contact the laboratory if you wish to discuss this further.

\* Bronk Ramsey (2009) *Radiocarbon* 51(1) pp.337-60

† Reimer et al. (2013) *Radiocarbon* 55(4) pp.1869-87



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RADIOCARBON DATING CERTIFICATE  
02 November 2018

**Laboratory Code** SUERC-82546 (GU49405)  
**Submitter** Zoe Ui Choileain  
Oxford Archaeology East  
15 Trafalgar Way  
Bar Hill  
Cambridgeshire  
CB23 8SQ  
**Site Reference** XNNWAR17  
**Context Reference** 1538  
**Material** Wood : Unknown  
 **$\delta^{13}\text{C}$  relative to VPDB** -25.7 ‰  
**Radiocarbon Age BP** 1842  $\pm$  30

**N.B.** The above  $^{14}\text{C}$  age is quoted in conventional years BP (before 1950 AD) and requires calibration to the calendar timescale. The error, expressed at the one sigma level of confidence, includes components from the counting statistics on the sample, modern reference standard and blank and the random machine error.

Samples with a SUERC coding are measured at the Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre AMS Facility and should be quoted as such in any reports within the scientific literature. The laboratory GU coding should also be given in parentheses after the SUERC code.

Detailed descriptions of the methods employed by the SUERC Radiocarbon Laboratory can be found in Dunbar et al. (2016) *Radiocarbon* 58(1) pp.9-23.

For any queries relating to this certificate, the laboratory can be contacted at [suerc-c14lab@glasgow.ac.uk](mailto:suerc-c14lab@glasgow.ac.uk).

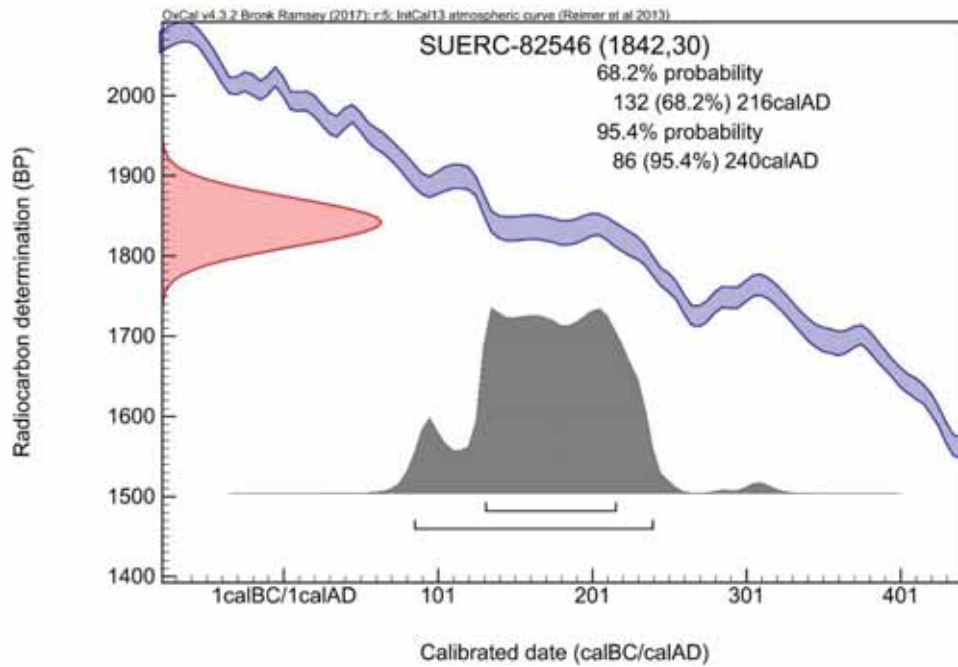
Conventional age and calibration age ranges calculated by :



Checked and signed off by :







The radiocarbon age given overleaf is calibrated to the calendar timescale using the Oxford Radiocarbon Accelerator Unit calibration program OxCal 4.\*

The above date ranges have been calibrated using the IntCal13 atmospheric calibration curve†

Please contact the laboratory if you wish to discuss this further.

\* Bronk Ramsey (2009) *Radiocarbon* 51(1) pp.337-60

† Reimer et al. (2013) *Radiocarbon* 55(4) pp.1869-87



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RADIOCARBON DATING CERTIFICATE  
07 March 2019

**Laboratory Code** SUERC-84958 (GU50445)  
**Submitter** Zoe Ui Choileain  
Oxford Archaeology East  
15 Trafalgar Way  
Bar Hill  
Cambridgeshire  
CB23 8SQ  
**Site Reference** XNNWAR17  
**Context Reference** 85  
**Material** Bone - R prox humerus : HSR  
 **$\delta^{13}\text{C}$  relative to VPDB** -19,3 ‰  
 **$\delta^{15}\text{N}$  relative to air** 11,7 ‰  
**C/N ratio (Molar)** 3.2  
**Radiocarbon Age BP** 1801  $\pm$  24

**N.B.** The above  $^{14}\text{C}$  age is quoted in conventional years BP (before 1950 AD) and requires calibration to the calendar timescale. The error, expressed at the one sigma level of confidence, includes components from the counting statistics on the sample, modern reference standard and blank and the random machine error.

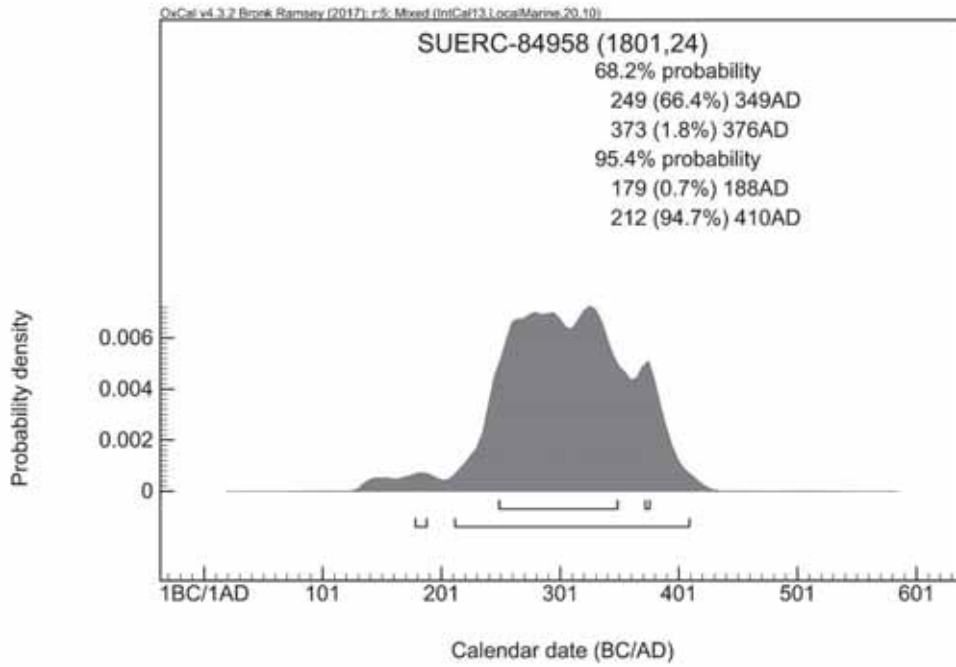
Samples with a SUERC coding are measured at the Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre AMS Laboratory and should be quoted as such in any reports within the scientific literature. The laboratory GU coding should also be given in parentheses after the SUERC code.

Detailed descriptions of the methods employed by the SUERC Radiocarbon Laboratory can be found in Dunbar et al. (2016) *Radiocarbon* 58(1) pp.9-23.

For any queries relating to this certificate, the laboratory can be contacted at [suerc-c14lab@glasgow.ac.uk](mailto:suerc-c14lab@glasgow.ac.uk).

Conventional age and calibration age ranges calculated by : E Dunbar

Checked and signed off by : P. Nayantub



The radiocarbon age given overleaf is calibrated to the calendar timescale using the Oxford Radiocarbon Accelerator Unit calibration program OxCal 4.\*

The above date ranges have been calibrated using a mix of the IntCal13 and Marine13 calibration curves.†

Human bone collagen with a  $\delta^{13}\text{C}$  value above  $-20\text{‰}$ , accompanied by a raised  $\delta^{15}\text{N}$  value, is taken to indicate a marine component in the diet. The percentage contribution of this marine component is calculated using end-members of  $-21.0\text{‰}$  (fully terrestrial) and  $-12.5\text{‰}$  (fully marine) with an uncertainty of 10% applied.

The  $\delta^{13}\text{C}$  value of  $-19.3\text{‰}$  gives a 20% marine contribution ( $\pm 10\%$ ).

A regional marine offset ( $\Delta R$ ) of  $0 \pm 50$  years has been used in the calibration.

Please contact the laboratory if you wish to discuss this further.

\* Bronk Ramsey (2009) *Radiocarbon* 51(1) pp.337-60

† Reimer et al. (2013) *Radiocarbon* 55(4) pp.1869-87



*RADIOCARBON DATING CERTIFICATE*  
07 March 2019

**Laboratory Code** SUERC-84962 (GU50446)  
**Submitter** Zoe Ui Choileain  
Oxford Archaeology East  
15 Trafalgar Way  
Bar Hill  
Cambridgeshire  
CB23 8SQ  
**Site Reference** XNNWAR17  
**Context Reference** 137  
**Material** Bone - 1 leg (femur) : HSR  
 **$\delta^{13}\text{C}$  relative to VPDB** -19.3 ‰  
 **$\delta^{15}\text{N}$  relative to air** 12.1 ‰  
**C/N ratio (Molar)** 3.3  
**Radiocarbon Age BP** 1859  $\pm$  24

**N.B.** The above  $^{14}\text{C}$  age is quoted in conventional years BP (before 1950 AD) and requires calibration to the calendar timescale. The error, expressed at the one sigma level of confidence, includes components from the counting statistics on the sample, modern reference standard and blank and the random machine error.

Samples with a SUERC coding are measured at the Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre AMS Laboratory and should be quoted as such in any reports within the scientific literature. The laboratory GU coding should also be given in parentheses after the SUERC code.

Detailed descriptions of the methods employed by the SUERC Radiocarbon Laboratory can be found in Dunbar et al. (2016) *Radiocarbon* 58(1) pp.9-23.

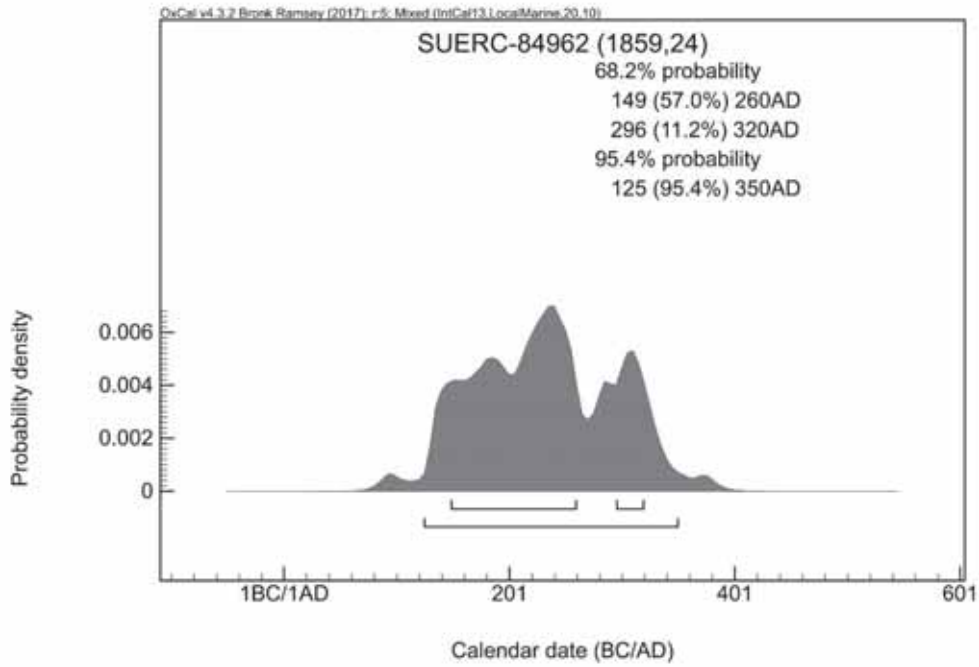
For any queries relating to this certificate, the laboratory can be contacted at [suerc-c14lab@glasgow.ac.uk](mailto:suerc-c14lab@glasgow.ac.uk).

Conventional age and calibration age ranges calculated by : *E. Dunbar*

Checked and signed off by : *P. Nayantub*



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The radiocarbon age given overleaf is calibrated to the calendar timescale using the Oxford Radiocarbon Accelerator Unit calibration program OxCal 4.\*

The above date ranges have been calibrated using a mix of the IntCal13 and Marine13 calibration curves.†

Human bone collagen with a  $\delta^{13}\text{C}$  value above  $-20\text{‰}$ , accompanied by a raised  $\delta^{15}\text{N}$  value, is taken to indicate a marine component in the diet. The percentage contribution of this marine component is calculated using end-members of  $-21.0\text{‰}$  (fully terrestrial) and  $-12.5\text{‰}$  (fully marine) with an uncertainty of 10% applied.

The  $\delta^{13}\text{C}$  value of  $-19.3\text{‰}$  gives a 20% marine contribution ( $\pm 10\%$ ).

A regional marine offset ( $\Delta R$ ) of  $0 \pm 50$  years has been used in the calibration.

Please contact the laboratory if you wish to discuss this further.

\* Bronk Ramsey (2009) *Radiocarbon* 51(1) pp.337-60

† Reimer et al. (2013) *Radiocarbon* 55(4) pp.1869-87



*RADIOCARBON DATING CERTIFICATE*  
07 March 2019

**Laboratory Code** SUERC-84963 (GU50447)  
**Submitter** Zoe Ui Choileain  
Oxford Archaeology East  
15 Trafalgar Way  
Bar Hill  
Cambridgeshire  
CB23 8SQ  
**Site Reference** XNNWAR17  
**Context Reference** 142  
**Material** Bone - R distal Fibula : HSR  
 **$\delta^{13}\text{C}$  relative to VPDB** -19.4 ‰  
 **$\delta^{15}\text{N}$  relative to air** 10.6 ‰  
**C/N ratio (Molar)** 3.2  
**Radiocarbon Age BP** 1788  $\pm$  24

**N.B.** The above  $^{14}\text{C}$  age is quoted in conventional years BP (before 1950 AD) and requires calibration to the calendar timescale. The error, expressed at the one sigma level of confidence, includes components from the counting statistics on the sample, modern reference standard and blank and the random machine error.

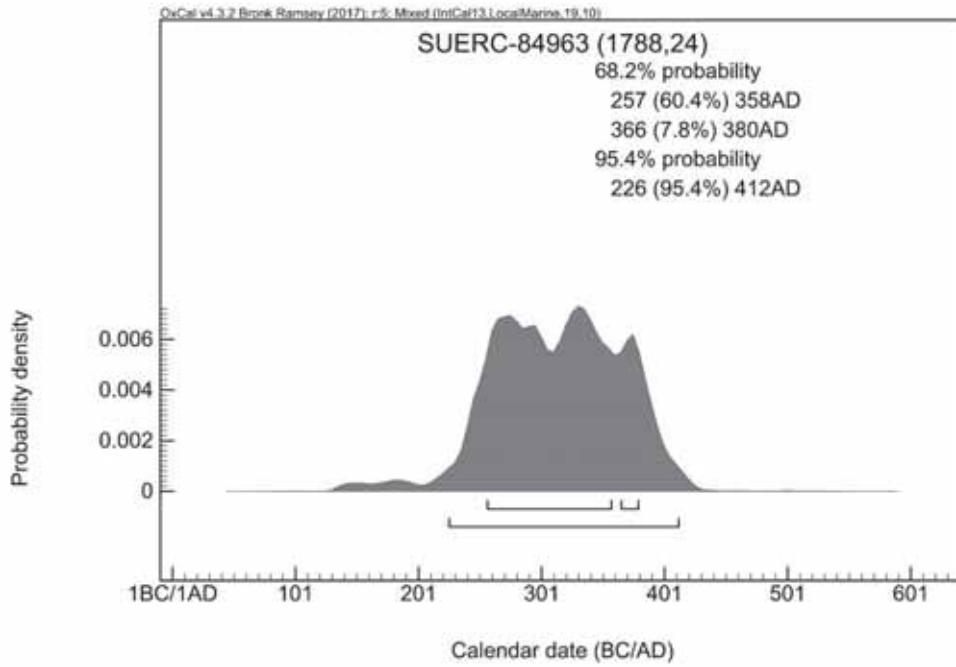
Samples with a SUERC coding are measured at the Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre AMS Laboratory and should be quoted as such in any reports within the scientific literature. The laboratory GU coding should also be given in parentheses after the SUERC code.

Detailed descriptions of the methods employed by the SUERC Radiocarbon Laboratory can be found in Dunbar et al. (2016) *Radiocarbon* 58(1) pp.9-23.

For any queries relating to this certificate, the laboratory can be contacted at [suerc-c14lab@glasgow.ac.uk](mailto:suerc-c14lab@glasgow.ac.uk).

Conventional age and calibration age ranges calculated by : *E. Dunbar*

Checked and signed off by : *P. Nayantub*



The radiocarbon age given overleaf is calibrated to the calendar timescale using the Oxford Radiocarbon Accelerator Unit calibration program OxCal 4.\*

The above date ranges have been calibrated using a mix of the IntCal13 and Marine13 calibration curves.†

Human bone collagen with a  $\delta^{13}\text{C}$  value above  $-20\text{‰}$ , accompanied by a raised  $\delta^{15}\text{N}$  value, is taken to indicate a marine component in the diet. The percentage contribution of this marine component is calculated using end-members of  $-21.0\text{‰}$  (fully terrestrial) and  $-12.5\text{‰}$  (fully marine) with an uncertainty of 10% applied.

The  $\delta^{13}\text{C}$  value of  $-19.4\text{‰}$  gives a 19% marine contribution ( $\pm 10\%$ ).

A regional marine offset ( $\Delta R$ ) of  $0 \pm 50$  years has been used in the calibration.

Please contact the laboratory if you wish to discuss this further.

\* Bronk Ramsey (2009) *Radiocarbon* 51(1) pp.337-60

† Reimer et al. (2013) *Radiocarbon* 55(4) pp.1869-87



**Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre**  
Rankine Avenue, Scottish Enterprise Technology Park, East Kilbride, Glasgow G75 0QF, Scotland, UK  
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*RADIOCARBON DATING CERTIFICATE*  
28 March 2019

**Laboratory Code** SUERC-85404 (GU50444)  
**Submitter** Zoe Ui Choileain  
Oxford Archaeology East  
15 Trafalgar Way  
Bar Hill  
Cambridgeshire  
CB23 8SQ  
**Site Reference** XNNWAR17  
**Context Reference** 1328  
**Sample Reference** 172  
**Material** cremated bone : HSR  
 **$\delta^{13}\text{C}$  relative to VPDB** -19.9 ‰

**Radiocarbon Age BP** 1804  $\pm$  24

**N.B.** The above  $^{14}\text{C}$  age is quoted in conventional years BP (before 1950 AD) and requires calibration to the calendar timescale. The error, expressed at the one sigma level of confidence, includes components from the counting statistics on the sample, modern reference standard and blank and the random machine error.

Samples with a SUERC coding are measured at the Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre AMS Laboratory and should be quoted as such in any reports within the scientific literature. The laboratory GU coding should also be given in parentheses after the SUERC code.

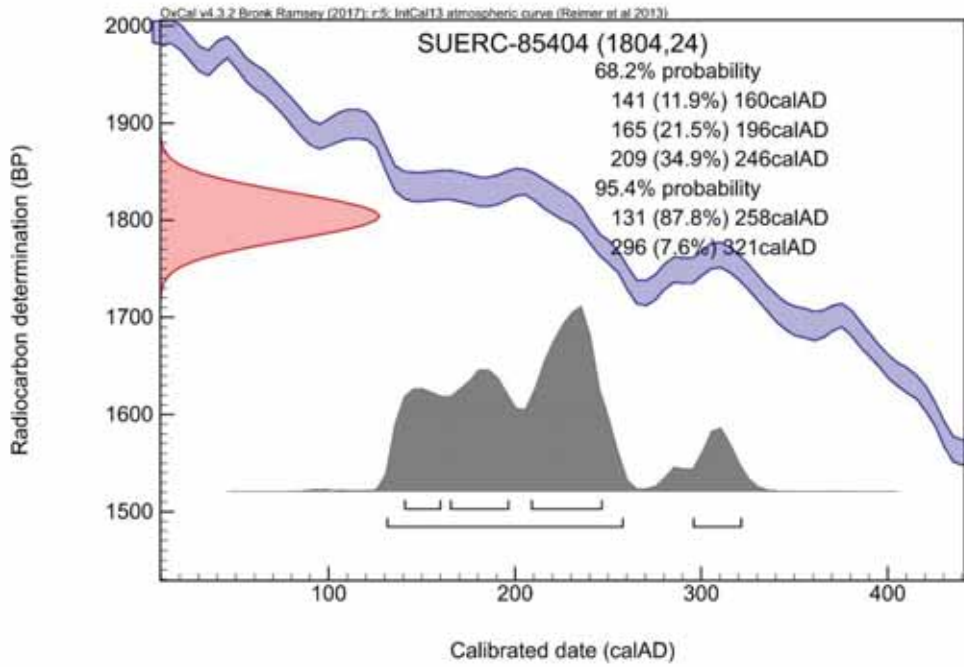
Detailed descriptions of the methods employed by the SUERC Radiocarbon Laboratory can be found in Dunbar et al. (2016) *Radiocarbon* 58(1) pp.9-23.

For any queries relating to this certificate, the laboratory can be contacted at [suerc-c14lab@glasgow.ac.uk](mailto:suerc-c14lab@glasgow.ac.uk).

Conventional age and calibration age ranges calculated by : E Dunbar

Checked and signed off by : P. Nayantub





The radiocarbon age given overleaf is calibrated to the calendar timescale using the Oxford Radiocarbon Accelerator Unit calibration program OxCal 4.\*

The above date ranges have been calibrated using the IntCal13 atmospheric calibration curve†

Please contact the laboratory if you wish to discuss this further.

\* Bronk Ramsey (2009) *Radiocarbon* 51(1) pp.337-60

† Reimer et al. (2013) *Radiocarbon* 55(4) pp.1869-87

## APPENDIX E

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## APPENDIX F RISK LOG

F.1.1 The table below lists potential risks for the PX analysis work.

No.	Description	Probability	Impact	Countermeasures	Estimated time/costs	Owner	Date updated
1	Specialists unable to deliver analysis report due to over running work programmes/ ill health/other problems	Medium	Variable	OA has access to a large pool of specialist knowledge (internal and external) which can be used if necessary	Variable	RC/JDM/LM	February 2019
2	Non-delivery of publication due to field work pressures/ management pressure on co-authors	Medium	Medium-high	Liaise with OA management team	Variable	JDM/LM	February 2019

**APPENDIX G**
**OASIS REPORT FORM**
**Project Details**

OASIS Number	oxfordar3-321652		
Project Name	Warth Park Phase 3, Raunds, Northamptonshire		
Start of Fieldwork	27/11/17	End of Fieldwork	22/06/18
Previous Work	Yes	Future Work	No

**Project Reference Codes**

Site Code	XNNWAR17	Planning App. No.	EN/16/02119/FUL
HER Number	ENN 108666	Related Numbers	molanort1-234978

Prompt	NPPF
Development Type	Commercial
Place in Planning Process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

**Techniques used (tick all that apply)**

- |  |  |   |
|--|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aerial Photography – interpretation | <input type="checkbox"/> Grab-sampling                     | <input type="checkbox"/> Remote Operated Vehicle Survey         |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aerial Photography - new            | <input type="checkbox"/> Gravity-core                      | <input type="checkbox"/> Full excavation (100%)                 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Annotated Sketch                    | <input type="checkbox"/> Laser Scanning                    | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Open-area excavation        |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Augering                            | <input type="checkbox"/> Measured Survey                   | <input type="checkbox"/> Targeted Trenches                      |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Dendrochronological Survey          | <input type="checkbox"/> Metal Detectors                   | <input type="checkbox"/> Test Pits                              |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Documentary Search                  | <input type="checkbox"/> Phosphate Survey                  | <input type="checkbox"/> Topographic Survey                     |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Environmental Sampling   | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Photogrammetric Survey | <input type="checkbox"/> Vibro-core                             |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Fieldwalking                        | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Photographic Survey    | <input type="checkbox"/> Visual Inspection (Initial Site Visit) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Geophysical Survey                  | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Rectified Photography  |   |

**Monument**
**Period**

Ring ditch monument	Early Neolithic ( - 4000 to - 3000)
Pit	Late Neolithic ( - 3000 to - 2200)
Pit	Bronze Age ( - 2500 to - 700)
Pit	Iron Age ( - 800 to 43)
Posthole	Iron Age ( - 800 to 43)
Ditch	Iron Age ( - 800 to 43)
Ring ditch	Iron Age ( - 800 to 43)
Ditch	Roman (43 to 410)
Pit	Roman (43 to 410)
Burial	Roman (43 to 410)
Trackway	Roman (43 to 410)
Well	Roman (43 to 410)
Quarry	Roman (43 to 410)
Kiln	Roman (43 to 410)
Ditch	Early Medieval (410 to 1066)
SFB	Early Medieval (410 to 1066)
Pit alignment	Uncertain

**Object**
**Period**

Flint	Neolithic ( - 4000 to - 2200)
Pottery	Neolithic ( - 4000 to - 2200)
Pottery	Bronze Age ( - 2500 to - 700)
Pottery	Iron Age ( - 800 to 43)
Pottery	Roman (43 to 410)
Pottery	Early Medieval (410 to 1066)
Animal bone	Iron Age ( - 800 to 43)
Animal bone	Roman (43 to 410)
Animal bone	Early Medieval (410 to 1066)
HSR	Roman (43 to 410)
Baked clay	Iron Age ( - 800 to 43)
Baked clay	Roman (43 to 410)
Metalwork	Iron Age ( - 800 to 43)
Metalwork	Roman (43 to 410)
Metalwork	Early Medieval (410 to 1066)
Leather	Roman (43 to 410)
Worked wood	Roman (43 to 410)

### Project Location

County	Northamptonshire	Address (including Postcode) Warth Park Way Raunds Northamptonshire NN1 6NY
District	East Northamptonshire	
Parish	Raunds	
HER office	Northamptonshire	
Size of Study Area	28.5ha	
National Grid Ref	SP 98183 72660	

### Project Originators

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

### Project Archives

	Location	ID
Physical Archive (Finds)	NARC	ENN 108666
Digital Archive	OA East	XNNWAR17
Paper Archive	NARC	ENN 108666

Physical Contents	Present?	Digital files associated with Finds	Paperwork associated with Finds
Animal Bones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ceramics	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Environmental	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Glass	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Human Remains	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Industrial	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Leather	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Metal	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Stratigraphic		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Survey		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Textiles	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Wood	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Worked Bone	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Worked Stone/Lithic	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
None	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

### Digital Media

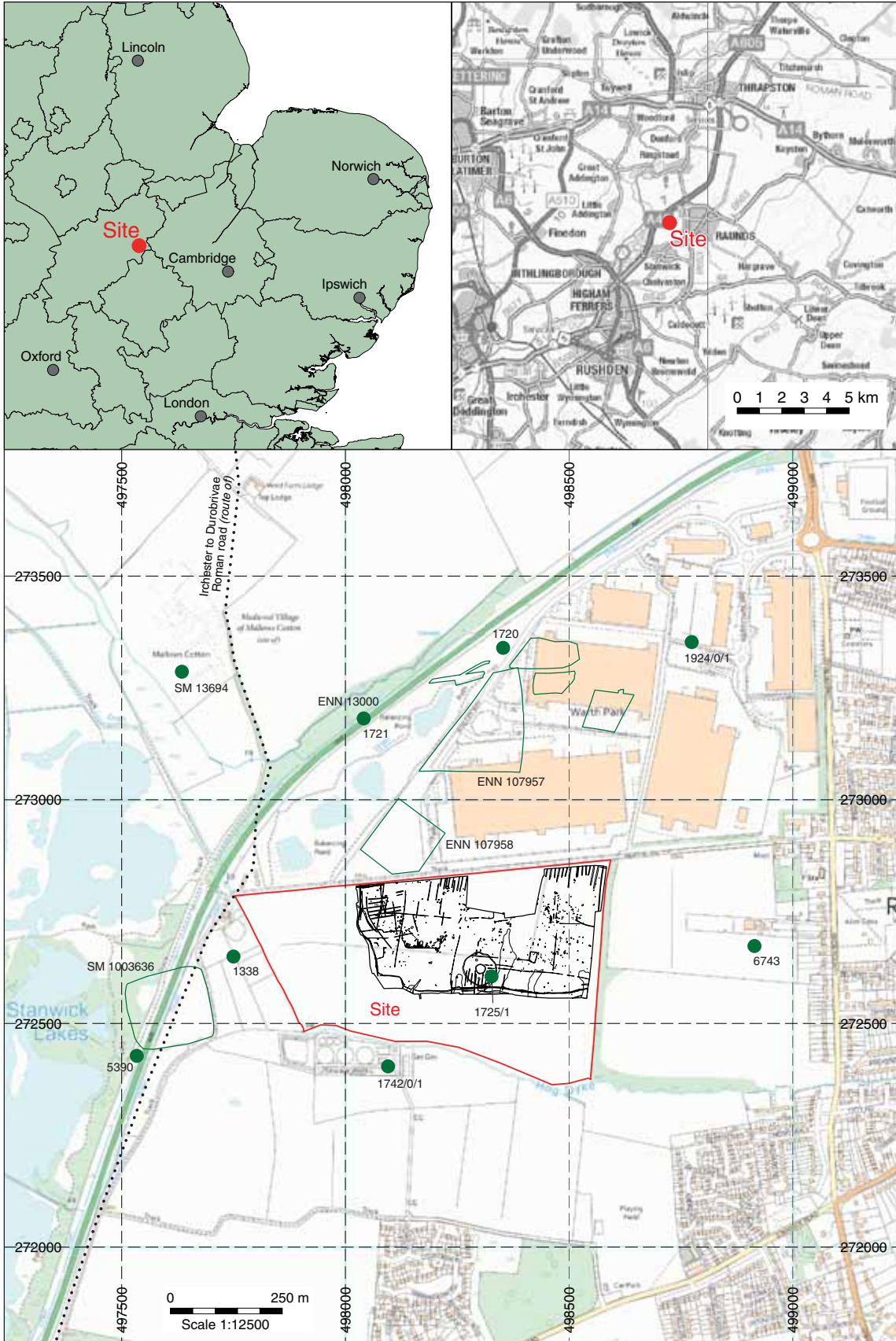
Database	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
GIS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Geophysics	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Images (Digital photos)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Illustrations (Figures/Plates)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

### Paper Media

Aerial Photos	<input type="checkbox"/>
Context Sheets	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Correspondence	<input type="checkbox"/>
Diary	<input type="checkbox"/>
Drawing	<input type="checkbox"/>

Moving Image	<input type="checkbox"/>	Manuscript	<input type="checkbox"/>
Spreadsheets	<input type="checkbox"/>	Map	<input type="checkbox"/>
Survey	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Matrices	<input type="checkbox"/>
Text	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Microfiche	<input type="checkbox"/>
Virtual Reality	<input type="checkbox"/>	Miscellaneous	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Research/Notes	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Photos (negatives/prints/slides)	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Plans	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
		Report	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
		Sections	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
		Survey	<input type="checkbox"/>

### Further Comment



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Figure 1: Site location showing archaeological excavation area (black) in development area (red)



Figure 2: All features plan

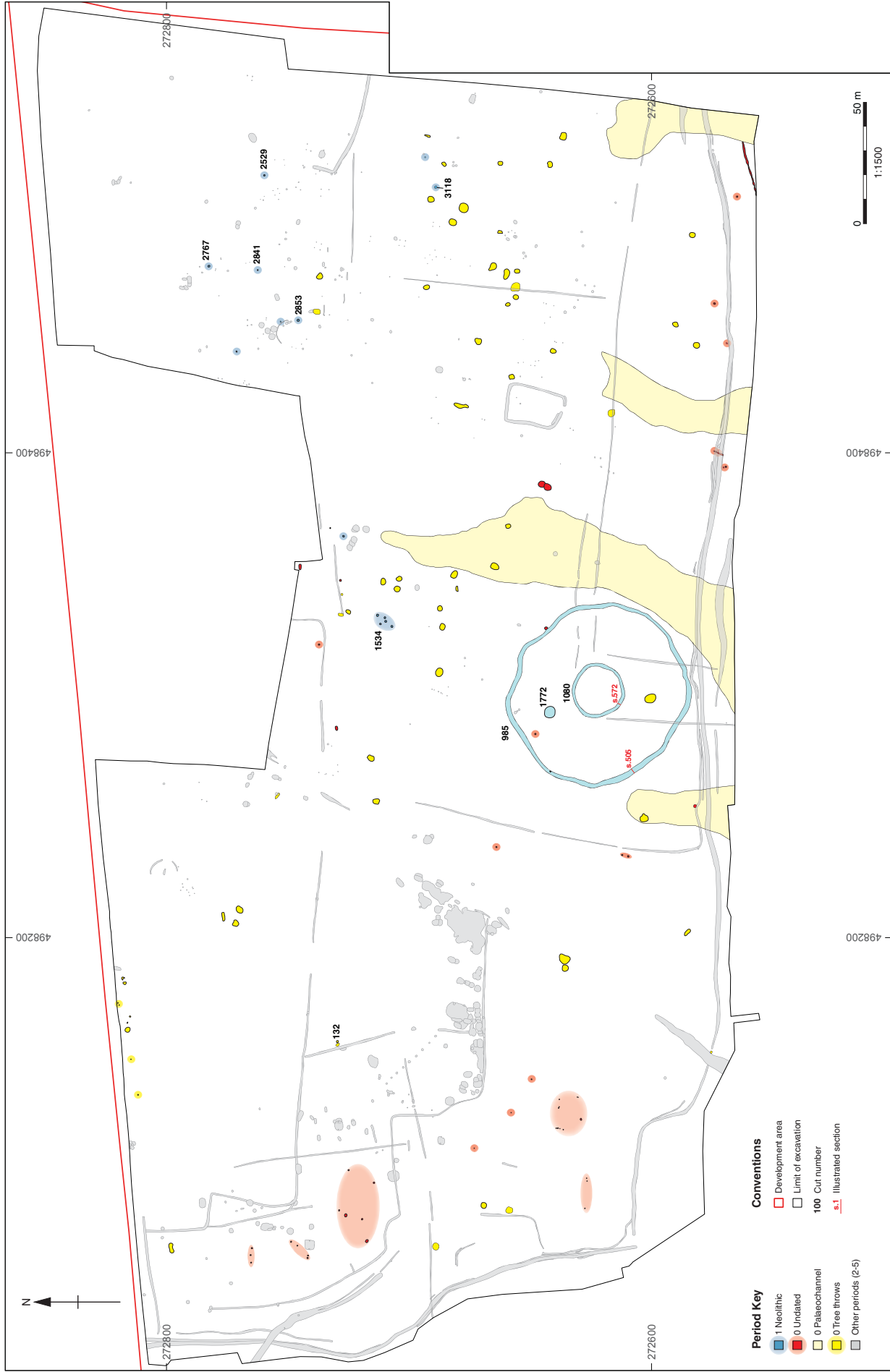


Figure 3: Periods 0 and 1: Natural/undated and Neolithic



Figure 4a: Periods 2 and 3: Bronze Age and Iron Age





Figure 4b: Periods 2 and 3: Detailed plan of Iron Age features (Areas P5 and P6)



Figure 5: Periods 4 and 5: Romano-British and Anglo-Saxon

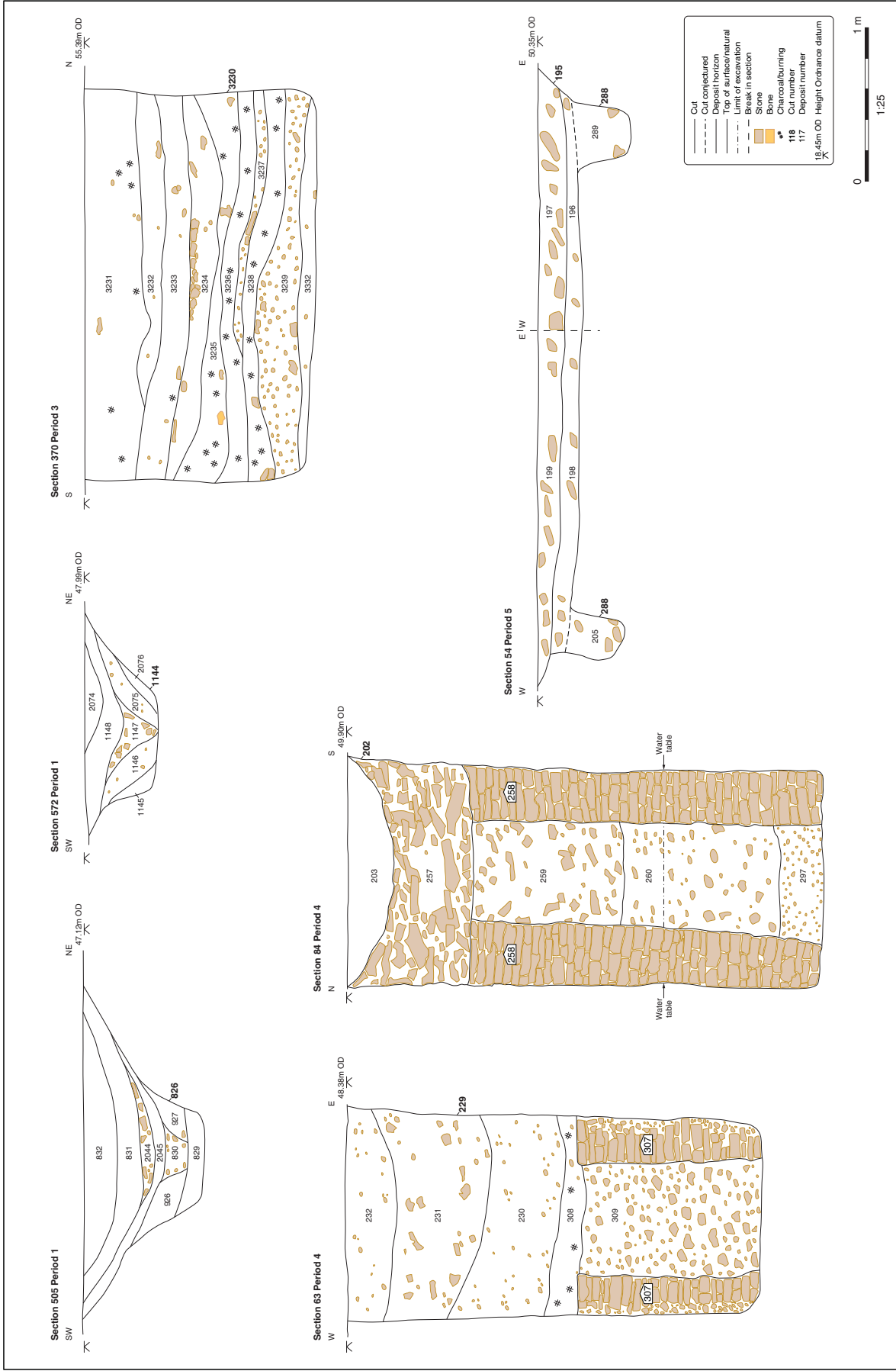


Figure 6: Selected sections



Plate 1: General overview of site (Areas P3 and P4)



Plate 2: Period 1: Cotton Henge during excavation, looking north-west



Plate 3: Period 1: Cotton Henge fully excavated, looking north



Plate 4: Period 1: Outer henge ditch slot **985**, looking west



Plate 5: Period 1: Inner henge ditch slot **1080**, looking west



Plate 6: Period 1: Tree throw **1772**, looking west



Plate 7: Period 2: Field system ditch slot **1875**, looking east



Plate 8: Period 3: Iron Age storage pit **2888**, looking south-west



Plate 9: Period 3: Iron Age storage pit **2540** with articulated cow remains





Plate 10: Period 4: Enclosure ditch slot **2659**, **2661**, **3353** and **3355**, looking west



Plate 11: Period 4: Trackway **1336**, looking north-west



Plate 12: Period 4: Burial **136**, looking east



Plate 13: Period 4: Corn drier 1571



Plate 14: Period 4: Kiln 153 (and Period 5 SFB 120), looking north



Plate 15: Period 4: Kiln 153



Plate 16: Period 4: Well 202, looking north



Plate 17: Period 4: Pottery assemblage from well 226



Plate 18: Period 4: Well 340, looking west



Plate 19: Period 4: Wooden arm from well 1312



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